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# Excavations at Langtoft, Lincolnshire

*Areas B to E*



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**Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at  
Baston Quarry, Langtoft, Lincolnshire**

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## Introduction

Areas B-E of Baston (No. 2) Quarry, Langtoft, Lincolnshire, were excavated in stages between 2001 and 2003 by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU). These areas together form a contiguous, L-shaped swathe of 7.3ha (fig. 2), immediately to the south of the previously investigated Area A (Hall 1998). The fieldwork was carried out on behalf of Hanson Aggregates Plc in advance of gravel extraction. The excavation results presented in this report will be incorporated into the forthcoming publication of all CAU investigations in the Langtoft area. This publication will more fully discuss the wider context and significance of the later prehistoric settlement and salt-making in Areas B-E.

## *Site Location and Geology*

The site is situated 1km northeast of the village of Langtoft (centred TF 131129), and lies at c. 5m OD (fig. 1). The geology consists of first terrace river gravels overlying Oxford clay. Palaeo-environmental analyses have shown that the fen edge, which lies to the northeast, advanced closer to the site through the course of later prehistory. Thus it lay c. 4km away during the Early Bronze Age, c. 2.5km away in the Early Iron Age, and c. 1.5km away in later Iron Age/early Romano-British period (Waller 1994).

## *Archaeological Background*

Archaeological fieldwork within Baston No. 2 Quarry began in 1992 with a trenched evaluation across Areas A-C by Heritage Lincolnshire (1992a). The features uncovered included a Bronze Age pit in Area A and a Romano-British ditch in Area C. Open-area excavation of Area A was subsequently carried out by the CAU in 1998, revealing extensive archaeological remains (Hall 1998). Aside from small quantities of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic worked flint, the activity dated to three main phases: a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit, a substantial Late Bronze Age settlement cluster with pits and posthole structures, and a 9<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century AD rectilinear enclosure system. Following the abandonment of this enclosure, the site was given over to ridge-and-furrow agriculture.

The terrace gravel landscape surrounding the site is rich in archaeological evidence from the later prehistoric and Roman periods. Two kilometres to the east of the site, a watching brief by the CAU revealed three Middle Bronze Age pits containing pottery and worked wood, including a complete haft for a bronze palstave (Webley forthcoming a). A Middle Iron Age saltern has been excavated by Heritage Lincolnshire at Outgang Road, 2km to the northeast of the site, producing probable sub-circular and sub-square buildings along with considerable quantities of briquetage (Lane 2001). A watching brief very close to this revealed four-post structures probably of a similar date (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992b).



■ Quarried Areas

■ Previous Investigations

1. Baston Quarry Area A (1998)
2. Cross Road Watching Brief (2001).
3. Outgang Road Watching Brief (Heritage Lincs.)
4. Outgang Road Excavation (Heritage Lincs.)

Figure 1. Site Location

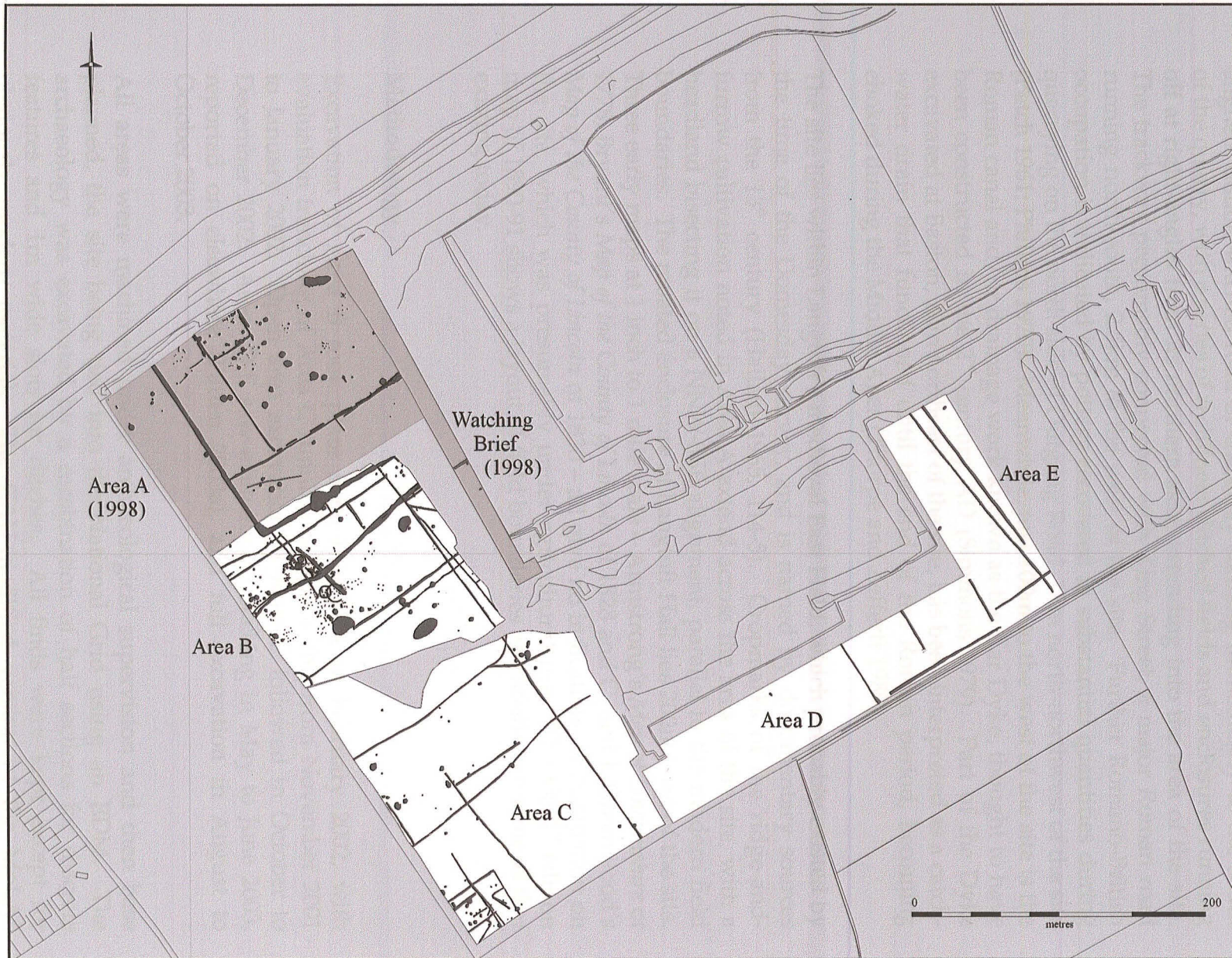


Figure 2. Site Plan Showing all Features

An impressive cropmark complex extending for several kilometres across the quarry environs seems to primarily date to the Romano-British period (recorded in Lincolnshire SMR; fig. 1). This includes a northeast-southwest aligned, double-ditched road or trackway running immediately to the south of the quarry, with a series of rectilinear ditched fields and enclosures running off at right-angles from its northern side, extending into the area of the site. The trackway presumably connected with King Street, a major Roman road running north-south, 2.5km to the west of the site. Further Romano-British occupation is indicated by pottery recovered in substantial quantities during quarrying on the north side of Outgang Road, 1km north-northwest of the site (Petch 1961; Phillips 1970). Meanwhile, just 100m to the west of the site is the Roman canal and/or drainage work known as the Car Dyke, thought to have been constructed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Simmons 1979). Part of the Dyke excavated at Baston, 2km northeast of the site, has been interpreted as a catch-water drain that functioned until the end of the Roman period, becoming choked during the Middle Ages (Thorpe and Zeffertt 1989).

The site lies within Langtoft's medieval East Field, which probably existed by the time of the Domesday survey, and is named by documentary sources from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Hallam 1965, 114-5). Cropmarks of the ridge-and-furrow cultivation noted in Area A extend across the area of the site, with a headland bisecting it on a NNW-SSE alignment, parallel to the modern field boundaries. The moated enclosure of Langtoft Hall lies 200m west of the site. Three early maps at 1 inch to 1 mile scale – Armstrong's *Map of Lincolnshire* of 1778, Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* of 1828 and C. and J. Greenwood's *Map of the County of Lincoln* of 1830 – all give no indications of occupation on the site, which was presumably under agricultural use. The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1890-91 shows a layout of field boundaries essentially the same as that existing today.

## Methodology

Excavation of Area B took place from July 2001 to February 2002, with evaluation trenching of Area C running alongside this from November 2001 to January 2002. Open area excavation of Area C followed in October to December 2002. Areas D-E saw evaluation trenching in May to June 2003, reported on elsewhere (Patten 2003a), and full excavation in August to October 2003.

All areas were machined under archaeological supervision and then base planned, the site being tied into the National Grid using an EDM. The archaeology was excavated by a combination of half sections for discrete features and 1m wide slots for ditches. All finds were kept except for obviously modern material. The CAU-modified version of the MoLAS recording system was employed throughout. Individual contexts, either a fill or cut, are denoted by square brackets (e.g. [999]), while features are referred to by their feature number (e.g. F. 999). Sections were recorded at 1:10 and



plans at 1:50. Features were also recorded using monochrome and colour photography.

Five samples have been submitted for radiocarbon dating, to be reported upon in the final Langtoft publication. The samples are as follows:

F. 1565 [1566]	Charcoal
F. 1565 [1568]	Charcoal
F. 1990 [2088]	Bone
F. 10280 [10258]	Charcoal
F. 10374 [10373]	Bone

### Excavation Results (with contributions from Steve Williams)

Archaeological features were found to be well preserved in Area B, due in part to protection by the medieval headland. Plough truncation was greater in Area C, and severe in Areas D-E where few features survived. Five major phases of activity were identified, as follows:

Phase 1	Early Bronze Age
Phase 2	Early Iron Age
Phase 3	Middle to Late Iron Age
Phase 4	Later Romano-British
Phase 5	Medieval

The finds assemblages from the four main phases are summarised by Table 1 below. No stratified finds were recovered from Phase 5.

	<i>Phase 1 (EBA)</i>	<i>Phase 2 (EIA)</i>	<i>Phase 3 (M-LIA)</i>	<i>Phase 4 (Roman)</i>
Pottery	138 (931g)	1516 (19,961g)	442 (7364g)	183 (3196g)
Briquetage vessels	-	1897 (6847g)	1133 (4408g)	-
Baked clay	41 (266g)	648 (5396g)	99 (1547g)	228 (3542g)
Slag	-	300g	423g	9541g
Worked flint	19 (106g)	38 (234g)	1 (11g)	3 (30g)
Worked stone	-	3 (330g)	1 (1148g)	4 (1735g)
Animal bone	209 (3769g)	2824 (25,146g)	2718 (27,307g)	1030 (13,254g)

Table 1. Summary of finds by phase.

### *Pre-Bronze-Age Activity*

Evidence for human activity before the Bronze Age was restricted to a small quantity of late Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint, recovered as residual material from later features and as unstratified finds (see Beadsmoore below). Diagnostic pieces include later Mesolithic blades and blade cores and two earlier Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads. The material is evenly distributed across Areas B and C, giving no sense of any concentrations of activity. No

material was found in Areas D or E, although this is likely to at least partly reflect the lesser number of excavated features from these phases of fieldwork.

The sparseness of the evidence is comparable to the findings from Area A, where a pair of pits containing Late Neolithic/earliest Bronze Age pottery (Peterborough Ware and Beaker) occurred at the northeastern corner of the excavated area, but otherwise only a modest scattering of worked flint attested to earlier prehistoric activity. The impression is one of only sparse or transient landscape use of the quarry area prior to the Bronze Age.

### *Phase 1: Early Bronze Age*

The earliest datable features on the site consist of pits associated with collared urn, biconical urn and food vessel pottery, placing them in the Early Bronze Age (c. 2200-1500 BC). These are grouped in four clusters of five to eight pits each, ranging in size from c. 25-80m across, with a single apparently isolated pit also occurring in Area D (fig. 3). The individual pits are typically in the range of 0.85-3.00m diameter and 0.30-1.10m deep. They generally have a concave profile with multiple silt or gravel fills, with the deeper pits often having a waterlogged organic layer at the base. These deep features may thus have served as wells. Each pit cluster is discussed in turn below.

#### *Pit Cluster I*

Seven pits are attributed to Cluster I. Four of these, F. 1760-3, form a complex of large intercutting features, each up to 3.40m wide and 1.30m deep. Stratigraphically, F. 1760 is cut by F. 1762, which is in turn cut by F. 1761 and 1763. The whole group was cut by the ring gully of Middle-Late Iron Age roundhouse Structure 1. Dating evidence for this pit group is provided by a collared urn sherd from F. 1760. The other large pit from Cluster 1 is F. 2180 (3.85 x 2.70 x 1.22m). This contained a sequence of silt and gravel fills overlying a waterlogged peaty layer containing roundwood debris. The uppermost two fills contained collared urn pottery and substantial quantities of animal bone.

The remaining two pits, F. 1804 and F. 2076, are rather smaller (0.30m and 0.39m deep respectively). The base of F. 2076 reaches a layer of hard iron pan but penetrates no further, suggesting that the feature was intended to be deeper but was abandoned due to the intractable geology. Both pits contain small amounts of collared urn pottery as well as animal bone.

Crouched inhumation burial F. 1001 also falls within the area of Pit Cluster 1, but lacks datable artefacts. It is possible that it dates to the Early Bronze Age, as crouched burials often occur during this period. However, the placing of this feature could equally be used to argue for an Iron Age date, and it will thus be described below under *Unphased Features*.

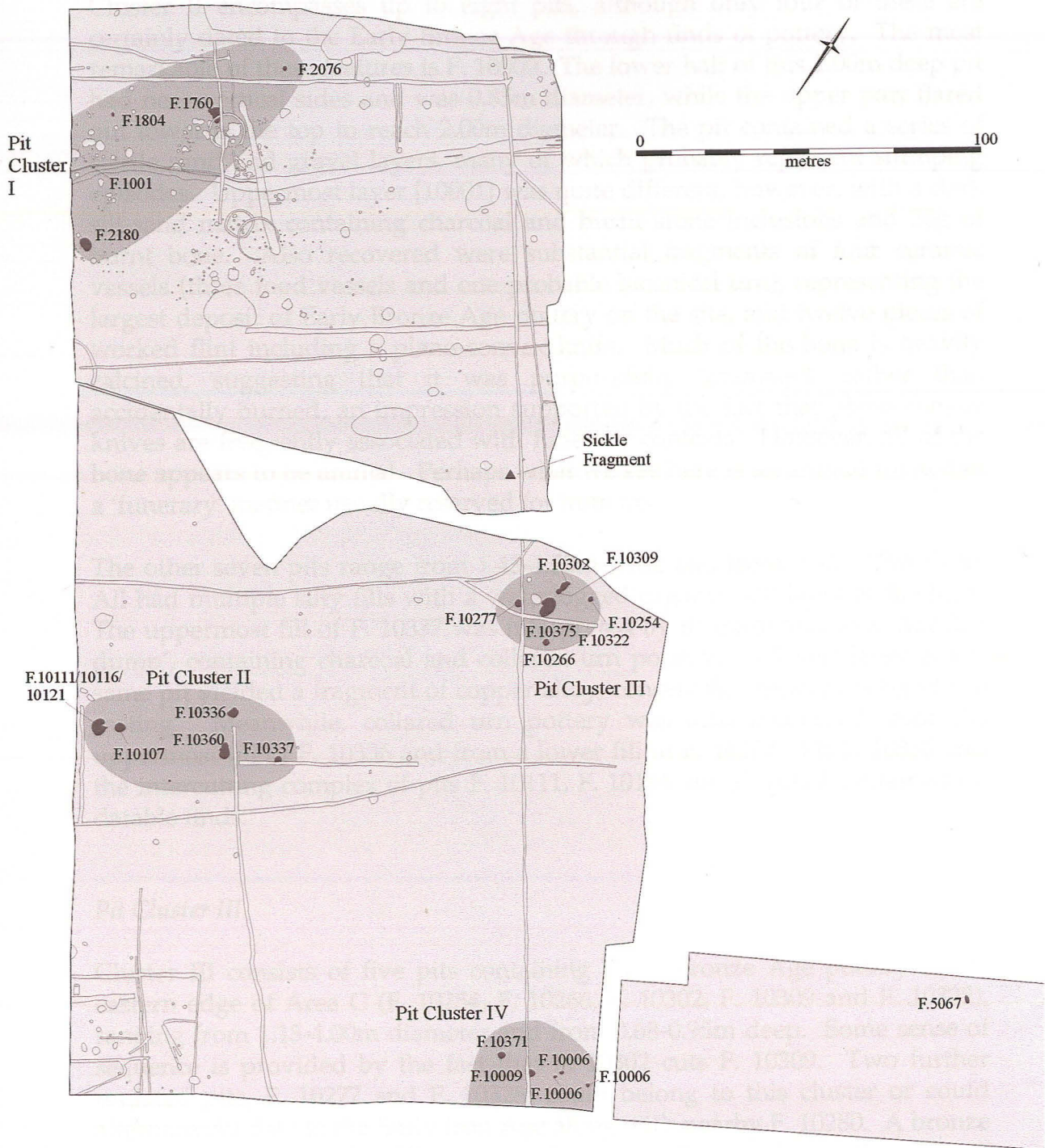


Figure 3. Early Bronze Age Phase Plan

### *Pit Cluster II*

Cluster II encompasses up to eight pits, although only four of these are certainly dated to the Early Bronze Age through finds of pottery. The most remarkable of these features is F. 10000. The lower half of this 1.00m deep pit had near-vertical sides and was 0.85m diameter, while the upper part flared out towards the top to reach 2.00m diameter. The pit contained a series of sterile sand and gravel layers, many of which probably represent slumping episodes. Uppermost layer [10001] was quite different, however, with a dark silt-sand matrix containing charcoal and burnt stone inclusions and 20g of burnt bone. Also recovered were substantial fragments of four ceramic vessels (three food vessels and one probable biconical urn), representing the largest deposit of Early Bronze Age pottery on the site, and twelve pieces of worked flint including a plano-convex knife. Much of the bone is heavily calcined, suggesting that it was purposefully 'cremated' rather than accidentally burned, an impression supported by the fact that plano-convex knives are frequently associated with funerary contexts. However, all of the bone appears to be animal. Perhaps what we see here is an animal treated in a 'funerary' manner usually reserved for humans.

The other seven pits range from 1.45-4.50m wide and from 0.62-1.02m deep. All had multiple silty fills with a waterlogged organic-rich layer at the base. The uppermost fill of F. 10337 was interpreted by its excavator as a 'midden dump', containing charcoal and collared urn pottery. A lower layer of the same pit yielded a fragment of copper alloy, conceivably from a socketed axe casting. Meanwhile, collared urn pottery was also recovered from the uppermost fill of F. 10336 and from a lower fill in F. 10107. Pit F. 10360 and the intercutting complex of pits F. 10111, F. 10116 and F. 10121 contained no datable finds.

### *Pit Cluster III*

Cluster III consists of five pits containing Early Bronze Age pottery at the eastern edge of Area C (F. 10254, F. 10266, F. 10302, F. 10309 and F. 10322), ranging from 1.15-4.00m diameter and from 0.68-0.95m deep. Some sense of sequence is provided by the fact that F. 10302 cuts F. 10309. Two further undated pits, F. 10277 and F. 10328, could belong to this cluster or could alternatively date to the Early Iron Age along with nearby F. 10280. A bronze sickle fragment recovered from the subsoil near the southeastern corner of Area B could also represent activity associated with this Cluster.

### *Pit Cluster IV and F. 5067*

The final cluster consisted of five pits, set apart from occupation of other periods at the southern edge of Areas C and D. The two easternmost features in this cluster were large pits/wells (F. 10009 and F. 10371), both with upper

fills of redeposited natural and a lower, waterlogged, organic-rich fill containing roundwood debris. F. 10009 also contained beech nuts and antler fragments, and was cut by Roman ditch F. 1067. The remaining three pits or postholes were much smaller, ranging from 0.50-0.70m diameter and 0.08-0.15m deep, each with a single silt fill (F. 10006-8). None of the features in Cluster IV contained any dating evidence, and they are only tentatively placed in this period on the basis of location (well away from known Late Bronze Age-Iron Age activity) and morphology. It is possible that the 'core' of this cluster lies beyond the limit of excavation to the south, accounting for the absence of pottery and flint.

Pit F. 5067 lay somewhat isolated within Area D, although as it was fairly close to the limit of excavation it is possible that it originally formed part of a larger cluster. It measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.21m deep with a single silt fill, and yielded a collared urn sherd and a burnt barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead.

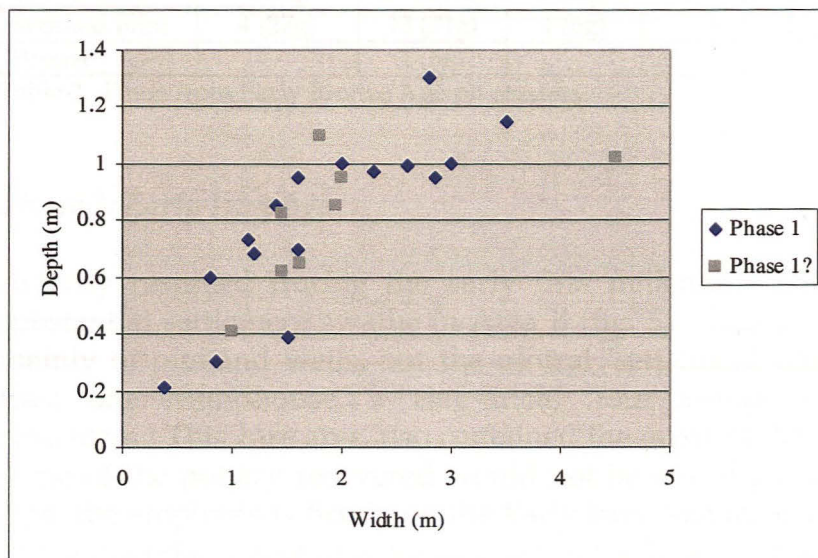


Figure 4. Pit dimensions, Phase 1.

### *Depositional Practices*

Finds from the Early Bronze Age pits are dominated by animal bone, with only modest quantities of pottery and very little worked flint recovered. The lack of flint in particular may be significant in indicating that a full range of 'domestic' activities was not taking place at the site.

The occurrence of finds within the pits is uneven both spatially and stratigraphically. Spatially, there seems to be a clear fall off in activity from west to east across the site. Pit Clusters I-II contain more material than Clusters III-IV and F. 5067 (Table 2), and Early Bronze Age features give out entirely in the zone to the east of F. 5067. Stratigraphically, in several cases

the lower and middle fills of pits were largely or entirely sterile, while the uppermost fill was richer in occupation debris, perhaps consisting of redeposited midden material. This trend is most clearly shown in the distribution of pottery. Where a pit had more than one fill, pottery was recovered from the uppermost layer in six cases, and from a middle or lower layer in only two cases. This must represent a deliberate depositional practice, although it involved the dumping of 'refuse' rather than the placing of pristine items; much of the pottery had been weathered or burnt after breakage (see Knight below). Similar practices are attested locally at Tanholt Farm, Eye, where the most recent phase of excavations uncovered a pair of pits which contained collared urn pottery only in their uppermost fill (Patten 2003b).

	Cluster I	Cluster II	Cluster III	Cluster IV	F. 5067	TOTAL
Pottery	14 (200g)	91 (570g)	31 (145g)	-	2 (16g)	138 (931g)
Animal Bone	94 (2367g)	73 (473g)	25 (321g)	16 (607g)	1 (1g)	209 (3769g)
Baked Clay	4 (7g)	27 (184g)	2 (22g)	8 (53g)	-	41 (266g)
Worked Flint	4 (27g)	13 (71g)	1 (6g)	-	1 (2g)	19 (106g)
Bronze	-	1 (5g)	-	-	-	1 (5g)

Table 2. Finds from Early Bronze Age pit clusters

### *Phase 2: Early Iron Age*

Activity resumed during the early first millennium BC in the form of a substantial settlement swathe in Area B (fig. 5). This swathe was comprised mainly of pits and wells, but the central 'settlement core' also contained at least one roundhouse, a ring-ditch, 'four-posters' and other posthole structures. This core area also contained the greatest density of finds. Whilst some of the pottery recovered would not be out of place in the Late Bronze Age, the emphasis is firmly on the Early Iron Age (c. 800-300 BC), with some of the material in fact probably dating to the latter stages of that period. The ceramic assemblage is markedly different from, and clearly later than, the material from the Late Bronze Age settlement in Area A (see *Later Prehistoric Pottery* below). The large quantities of finds recovered and the various stratigraphic relationships between features suggest that this phase of occupation lasted for a significant period.

The extent of the settlement swathe has been defined to the north and south, but it continues beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. On the evidence of pottery affinities, the northern edge of the settlement seems to extend a short distance into Area A to include pit F. 82 from the 1998 excavations (Hall 1998). To the north of F. 82, there is then a zone yielding few finds which clearly separates the settlement from the Area A Late Bronze Age site (fig. 8). Meanwhile, to the immediate east of the Area B excavation, a pit found in the 1998 watching brief (F.1; Higbee in Hall 1998) must represent

part of the continuation of the settlement in that direction. The overall extent of the settlement swathe is thus 185m north-south by at least 175m east-west.

### Structures

Ring-ditch Structure 2 consisted of a slightly flattened sub-circle 8.0m in diameter. The ditch itself (F. 1990) was 0.38-0.70m wide and 0.26-0.55m deep with a single, homogeneous silt fill. Seven postholes are present within the enclosed area, five of which seem to form a quincunx measuring 2.50 x 2.60m. It is possible that this post setting represents a granary or hayrick, with the encircling ditch providing for drainage. However, as the post structure was set slightly eccentrically within the ring ditch it may not be contemporary, the relationship between the two being purely coincidental.

Roundhouse Structure 3 consisted of a penannular gully (F. 1814) 11m in diameter, with a truncated c. 4.5m wide entranceway to the south-east. The gully is up to 0.60m and 0.30 deep, progressively fading out to nothing towards the entrance. It had a single silt fill and is more likely to be an eaves-drip gully than a structural wall-trench. Notably, large refitting pottery fragments from a single vessel were recovered from both the eaves-drip gully and from a posthole (F. 1628) within the entranceway to the house. This may suggest that the posthole was contemporary with the house, or at least with the infilling of the eaves-drip gully; it could perhaps have held one of the porch posts. Other postholes were found within the area of the house but none need necessarily be associated with it. Four of these postholes in fact seem to form a 'four-poster' (Structure 8; see below) that could not have been contemporary with the house.

The eaves-drip gully of Structure 3 cuts both Structure 2 and north-west-southeast aligned linear ditch F. 1284, providing an important stratigraphic sequence within the settlement core area. The linear ditch (45m long and 0.65-0.88m deep) contained only a very small quantity of undatable finds, and is thus unlikely to have been open during the zenith of the settlement, given the numerous finds-rich Phase 2 features in its immediate surroundings. It is also intrinsically unlikely to have been contemporary with the two deep wells F. 1502 and F. 1565 dated to Phase 2 and located very close to the western edge of the feature. F. 1284 is thus likely to either predate the Phase 2 settlement entirely, or belong to an early stage in its existence. In contrast, Structure 3 may represent activity at the opposite end of the spectrum, towards the end of Phase 2. The stratigraphic evidence is supported by the fact that the pottery recovered from the building may well date to a relatively late stage of the Early Iron Age (see *Later Prehistoric Pottery* below).

A further possible ring-gully – Structure 13 – is rather enigmatic. It consisted of a curving ditch (F. 1507) of c. 20m diameter partially exposed at the western edge of the excavation. The ditch was 0.85-1.00m wide and 0.24-0.26m deep and appeared to terminate to create an entrance to the southeast. Only

moderate amounts of undiagnostic shelly pottery, baked clay and iron slag were recovered, making the ascription to this phase only tentative. This structure could conceivably be an eaves-drip gully for a rather large roundhouse, although the paucity of other finds or features in the immediate vicinity hardly gives an impression that this was a focus for domestic occupation.

Nine posthole structures can be discerned amongst the settlement swathe. These are slightly problematic as the pottery recovered from the postholes includes no feature sherds, meaning that any of these structures could equally well date to Phase 3 as Phase 2. All will be discussed here for convenience, but they are shown on the plans for both phases.

Structure 4 is the label that has been applied to a cluster of 17 postholes a short distance to the west of Structure 2, measuring *c.* 11m east-west by 8m north-south. Its plan can be interpreted in varying ways, but it is possible that it formed a roundhouse, or even two successive roundhouses, each of *c.* 8m diameter. If this interpretation is correct, the location of the entrance or any internal features of the house is unclear. Finds were very scarce, although a small amount of pottery was recovered from posthole F. 1600.

Structure 5 was a trapezoidal setting of postholes located near the eastern edge of the excavated area (Fs. 1732, 1734, 1736, 1740, 1742, 2118, 2132, 2134, 2136 and 2150). The northern and southern sides of the structure each consisted of a row of four postholes 5.50m long, separated by 4.70m at the eastern end and 5.50m at the western end. Just inside the western end of the structure was a further pair of postholes. This structure cannot readily be paralleled, and yielded no finds whatsoever, making its purpose obscure. As it is located close to Early Bronze Age pit F. 2180 it is conceivable that it could date to this earlier period.

Seven structures are interpreted as rectangular 'four-posters', with the posthole setting of Structure 2 being another possible example (see above). These range from 2.60-3.80m in length and have varying orientations. There is very marked spatial patterning in their location, with all occurring in an arc across the southern part of the settlement area. Such 'four-posters' are traditionally interpreted as raised granaries.

<i>Structure</i>	<i>Feature Numbers</i>	<i>Size</i>
2	1592, 1594, 1596, 1598	2.60 x 2.60m
6	1392, 1394, 1396, 1397	2.90 x 2.50m
7	1406, 1408, 1410, 1412	3.00 x 2.60m
8	1577, 1579, 1854, 1856	2.30 x 2.20m
9	1677, 1756, 1758, 1774	3.80 x 3.20m
10	2059, 2061, 2063, 2065	2.80 x 2.80m
11	1754, 2067, 2069, 2071	3.50 x 3.00m
12	1823, 1825, 1827, 1829	2.70 x 2.60m

Table 3. Four-posters.



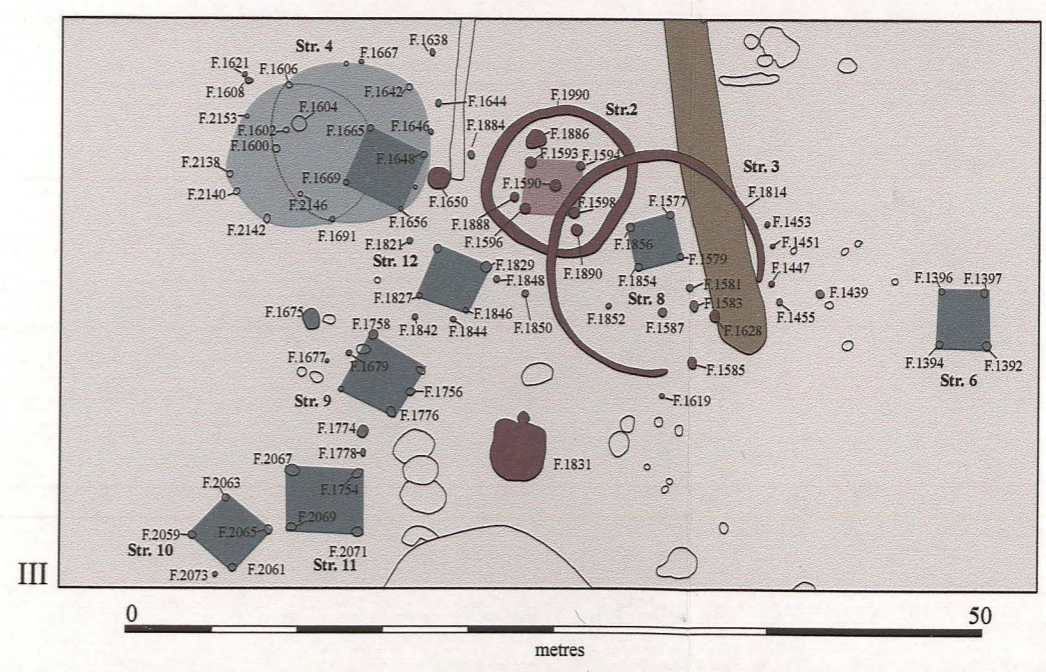
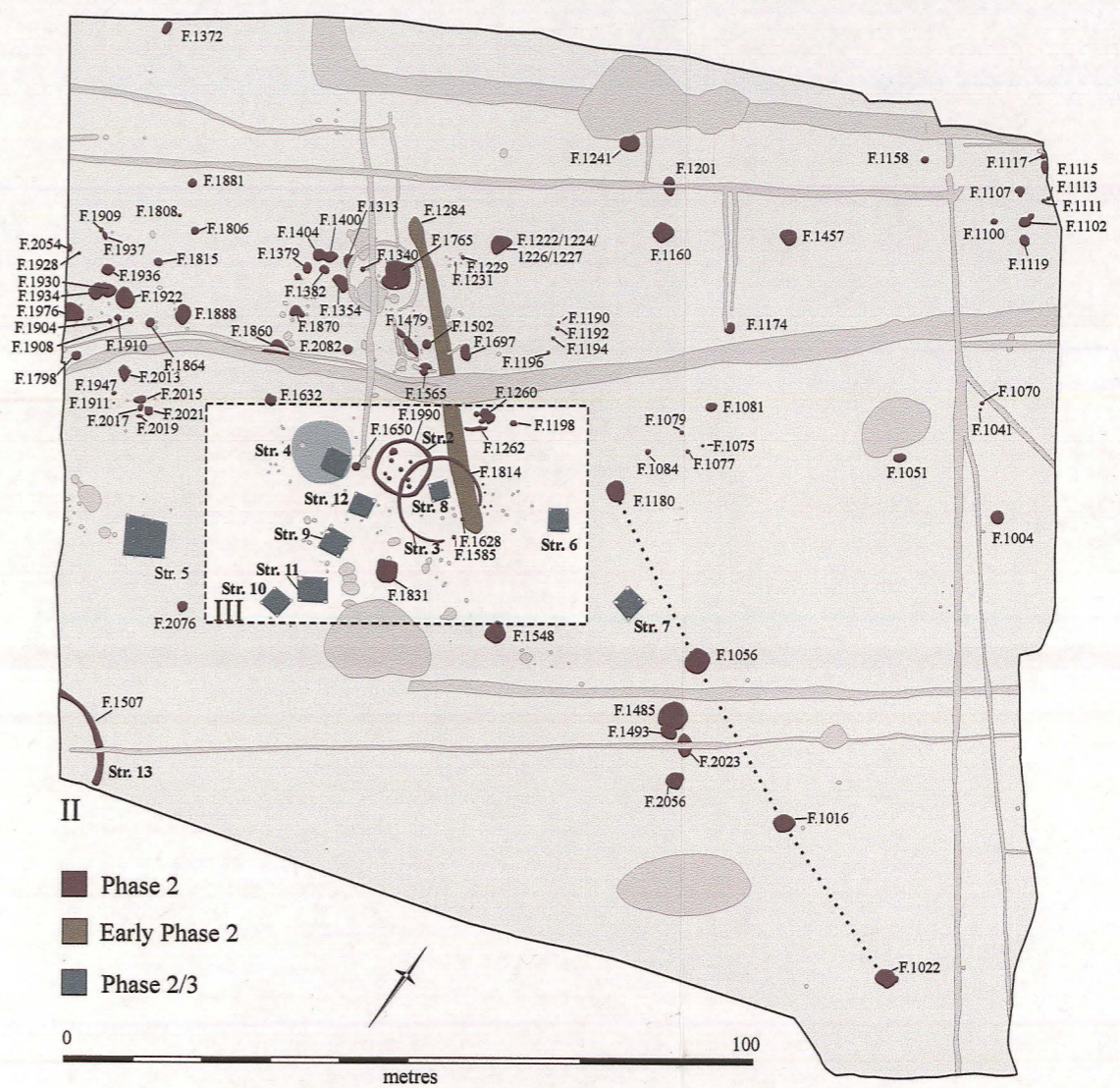
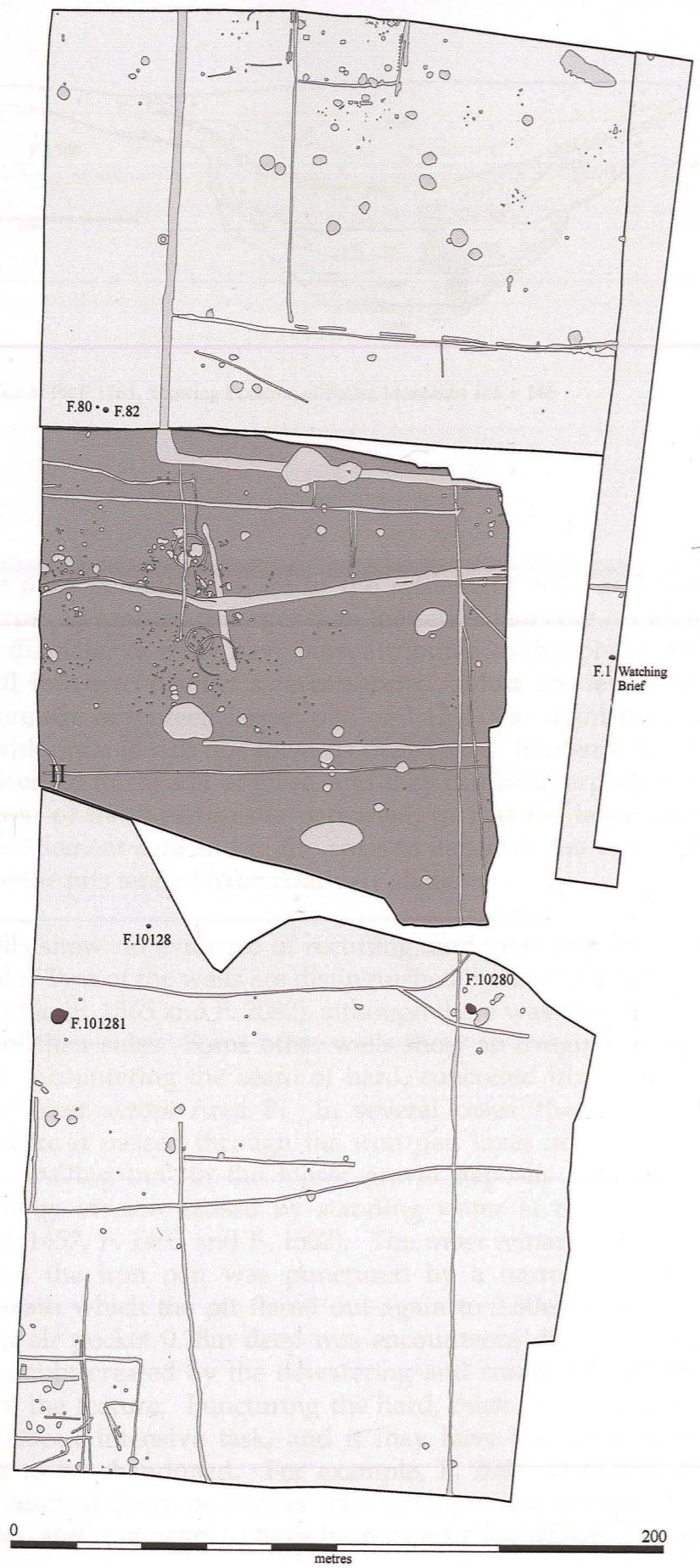


Figure 5. Early Iron Age Phase Plan

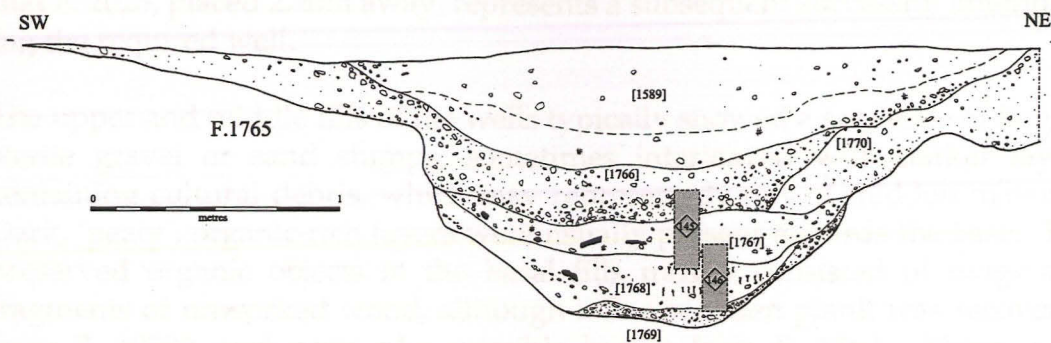


Figure 6. Section of Pit F.1765, Showing Location of Pollen Monoliths 145 + 146

### *Pits and Wells*

Pits were the most common feature in the settlement area, and they were spread out across an area much larger than the settlement core. A total of 109 pits of 0.50m diameter or more have been attributed to this phase, and these essentially fall into two distinct size categories. Most are less than 0.50m deep, but there are seventeen larger pits of 1.15-4.00m diameter and 0.88-1.35m deep with organic-rich fills towards their bases. Evidence for standing water was observed in several of these, and they can be interpreted as wells. The distribution of these features is patterned, in that the large wells were found in the settlement core and in the areas to its south and east, but not to its west where the pits tended to be relatively shallow.

The large wells show no evidence of recutting, and generally have a simple concave profile. Two of the wells are distinguished by having a fairly vertical, cylindrical profile (F. 1565 and F. 2082), although there was no direct evidence for revetting of their sides. Some other wells show an irregular morphology as a result of encountering the seam of hard, concreted iron pan that runs northeast-southwest across Area B. In several cases, the pit profile was constricted where it passed through the iron pan layer at a depth of 0.30-0.70m, before 'belling out' in the looser gravel deposits below, a process perhaps aided by erosion caused by standing water at the bottom of the feature (e.g. F. 1457, F. 1493 and F. 1502). The most remarkable case was F. 1180, in which the iron pan was punctured by a narrow hole of 0.60m diameter, beneath which the pit flared out again to 2.60m diameter. Upon excavation, an air pocket 0.28m deep was encountered directly beneath the iron pan, no doubt created by the dewatering and contraction of the lower organic fills of the feature. Puncturing the hard, thick iron pan would have been a very labour intensive task, and it may have led some attempts at digging wells to be abandoned. For example, F. 2056 measured 2.60m in diameter but reached down no further than the top of the iron pan layer at a depth of 0.25m, and it appears to have been rapidly backfilled. It is possible

that F. 2023, placed 2.20m away, represents a subsequent successful attempt to dig the required well.

The upper and middle fills of the wells typically showed a sequence of largely sterile gravel or sand slumps, sometimes interleaved with darker layers containing cultural debris, which may represent dumps of midden material. Dark, 'peaty', organic-rich layers were usually present towards the base. The preserved organic objects in the basal fills mostly consisted of twigs and fragments of unworked wood, although a fine wooden plank was recovered from F. 10280, and parts of a possible basket from F. 1565. There is no observable relationship between the size or morphology of the wells and the quantities of finds recovered from them. Rather, the density of finds seems to be largely a factor of the location of the features in relation to the settlement core (see below), with many of the wells around the periphery of the settlement being almost entirely empty of artefacts. Unlike the Early Bronze Age pit-wells, there is no consistent pattern in the stratigraphic location of finds-rich fills.

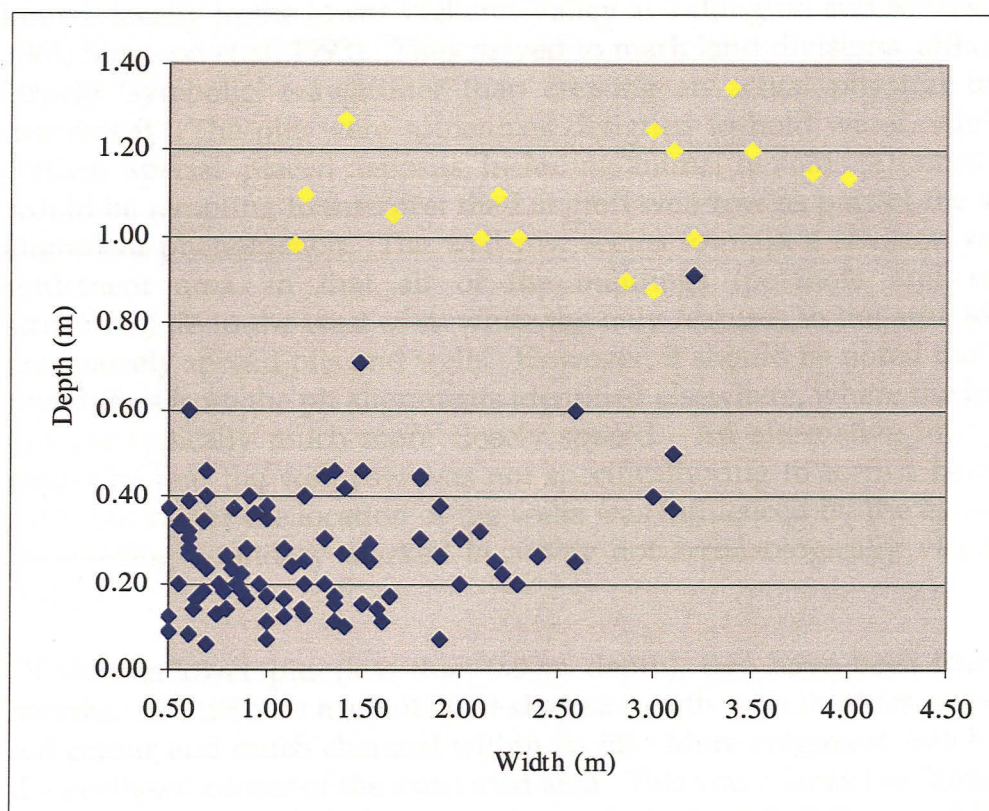


Figure 7. Pits and wells attributed to Phase 2. Pits with organic-rich lower fills shown in yellow.

Large pit-wells of this kind are a characteristic feature of later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlements around the western fen edge and represent a substantial investment in the maintenance of water supply (Evans 1998). The

remains of wooden ladders have been found within pit-wells at Deeping St James (T. Lane cited in Evans 1998) and Storey's Bar Road, Fengate (Pryor 1978). This may indicate how such features were accessed, at least during the summer months when the water table was relatively low.

There is one particular point of interest in the spatial location of the pit-wells at Langtoft. Three of the wells (F. 1022, F. 1056, F. 1180) and one fairly deep pit (F. 1016; 0.60m deep) together seem to form a straight row running northwest-southeast across the settlement area, the features being spaced at a regular distance of 25m apart (fig. 5.II). F. 10280, which lay 40m to the southeast of F. 1022, may also belong to the alignment. Two of the features in this 'well row' contained unusual deposits of cattle bone which may have been deliberately placed. A pair of inverted crania had been placed on the base of F. 10280, while in F. 1056 a cranium was found at the base of the final fill. F. 1180 meanwhile contained two articulated piglets (see Swaysland below).

'Pit alignments' were a common feature of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age landscapes in the East Midlands (Willis n.d.; Thomas 2003), and examples are known locally in the lower Welland Valley at Tallington and Maxey (Fennell 1961; Simpson *et al.* 1993). They served to mark land divisions, although in a largely 'symbolic' way rather than creating an actual physical barrier to movement. The pits were sometimes designed to hold water, while others contain 'special' placed deposits, including animal remains (Thomas *ibid.*). It would be tempting to interpret the Langtoft well row as part of the wider pit alignment phenomenon. The well row seems to mark a division within the settlement area, in that all of the buildings (posthole and ring-gully structures) lie to the west of it, while the only features in the area to the east are sparsely spread pits and wells. However, it should be noted that the well row differs from the pit alignments identified elsewhere, where the individual pits are typically much more closely spaced. An alternative interpretation would be that the well row was not specifically dug to form a boundary as such, but rather the location of the wells was influenced by the existence of a pre-existing boundary marked in a way not archaeologically visible (e.g. a hedge).

Of the shallower pits (less than 0.80m depth), two have been identified as hearths. F. 1198 was a small bowl-shaped hearth with its sides scorched to a red colour and much charcoal within its fill. More enigmatic was F. 1102, in the northeast corner of the excavated area. This was a large but fairly shallow pit (1.87 x 1.68 x 0.18m), the eastern part of which contained a roughly circular lens of burnt clay. The base of the remainder of the pit was peppered by 14 stakeholes forming no clear pattern. The excavator suggested that this feature was an oven, the superstructure of which was bedded into the stakeholes. As neither of the hearths yielded any briquetage, there is nothing to connect them to salt-making, and they could simply have had a domestic function.

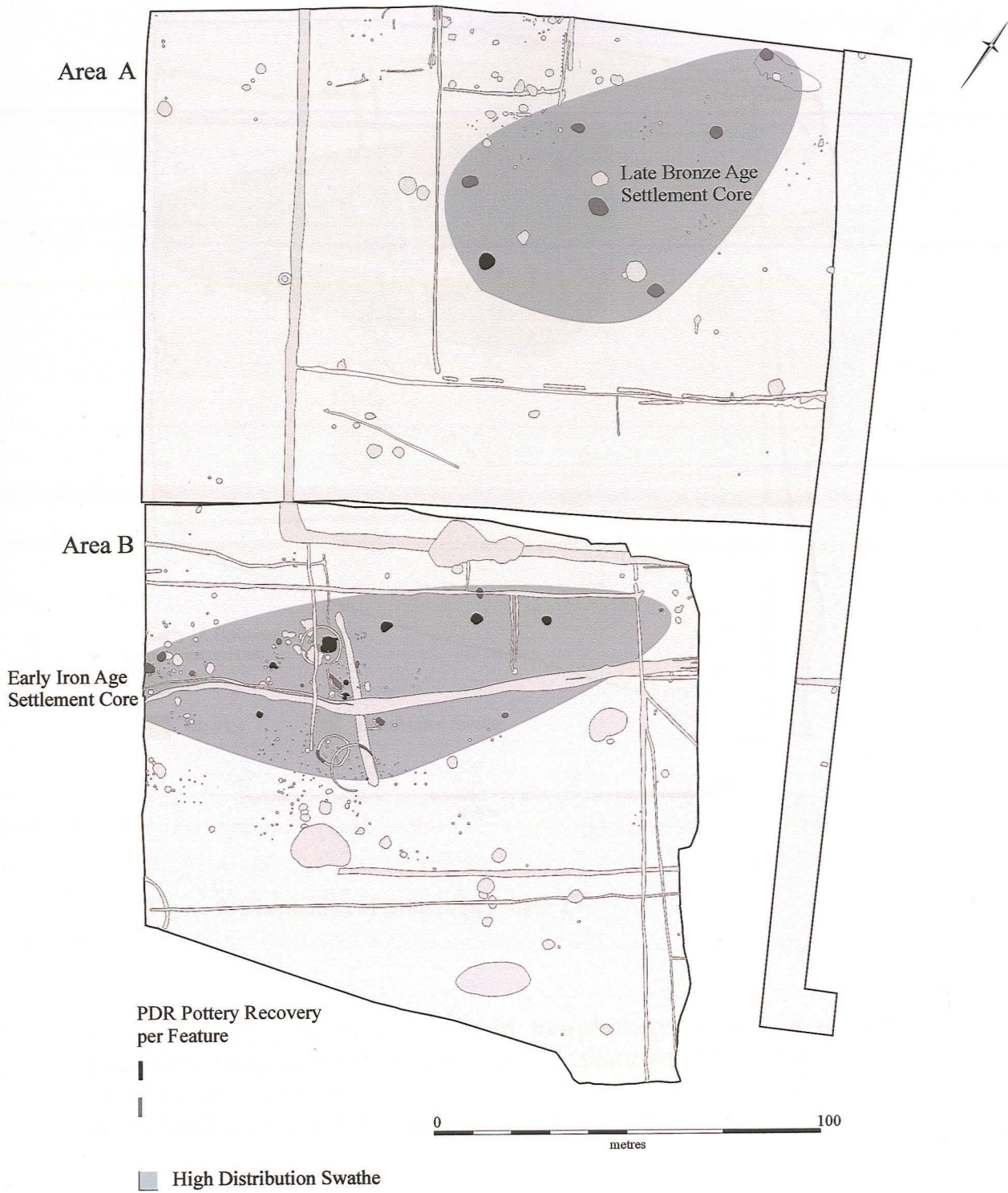


Figure 8. Distribution of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery in Areas A and B

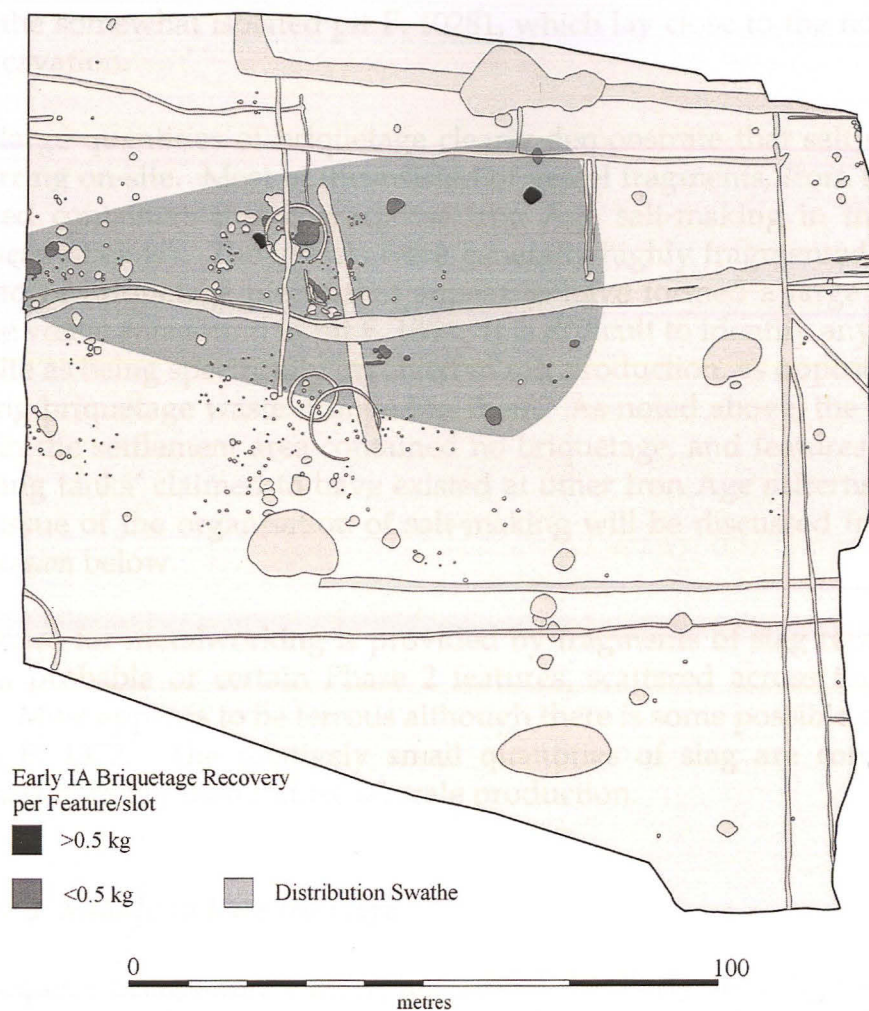


Figure 9. Distribution of Briquetage, Phase 2

The remaining pits vary widely in morphology, and it is normally not possible to suggest the function of specific features. Other than those within the settlement core, a discrete cluster of pits can be seen around hearth F. 1102 in the northeast corner of Area B, and another at the western edge of Area B.

#### *Finds and Activities*

Considerable amounts of pottery, baked clay, briquetage and animal bone were recovered from this phase of occupation (Table 1). A jet finger-ring fragment was also recovered from pit F. 1081. The distributions of pottery and briquetage are essentially similar, and define a core area of intense activity in the centre of the settlement area, with quantities falling off markedly in the features around its periphery (figs. 8 and 9). The only feature outside this core area to contain significant amounts of pottery and briquetage

was the somewhat isolated pit F. 10281, which lay close to the northern limit of excavation.

The large quantities of briquetage clearly demonstrate that salt-making was occurring on-site. Most of it consisted of vessel fragments, from the 'trough'-shaped containers that characterise Iron Age salt-making in the Fens (see *Briquetage* below). The vessels were generally highly fragmented, although a spread of briquetage pieces that appear to have formed a large section of a single vessel was found in pit F. 1354. It is difficult to identify any features on the site as being specifically involved in salt production, as opposed to simply having briquetage waste dumped in them. As noted above, the two hearths within the settlement area contained no briquetage, and features such as the 'settling tanks' claimed to have existed at other Iron Age salterns are absent. The issue of the organisation of salt-making will be discussed further in the *Discussion* below.

Evidence for metalworking is provided by fragments of slag recovered from seven probable or certain Phase 2 features, scattered across the settlement area. Most appears to be ferrous although there is some possible cuprous slag from F. 1372. The relatively small quantities of slag are consistent with 'domestic' rather than industrial scale production.

### *Phase 3: Middle to Late Iron Age*

Subsequent occupation within the area of the Early Iron Age settlement is represented by features containing scored ware and other Middle-Late Iron Age pottery types. These features include a roundhouse, a ditch system, two large ponds, and several smaller pits and postholes (fig. 10). Given that the location and extent of the Middle-Late Iron Age settlement corresponds almost exactly to that of its Early Iron Age predecessor, it is likely that it represents a later stage in the history of the same community.

Roundhouse Structure 1 consists of a penannular eaves-drip gully (F. 1350) measuring 10.3m in diameter, with its entrance to the southeast. The gully had a U-shaped profile, 0.60m wide and 0.08-0.23m deep. It showed evidence of recutting near the entranceway, an alteration which reduced the entranceway from 4.8m to 3.0m wide. Stratigraphically, it truncated several earlier pits (F. 1313, F. 1353, F. 1760 and F. 1765) and was in turn cut by Roman ditch F. 1269. Significant quantities of pottery, briquetage and animal bone were recovered, along with a loomweight fragment. A probable fence or windbreak could be seen striking out at right-angles from the eaves-drip gully, immediately to the east of the entranceway, represented by a 3.5m-long row of four postholes (F. 1527, F. 1529, F. 1531 and F. 1533).

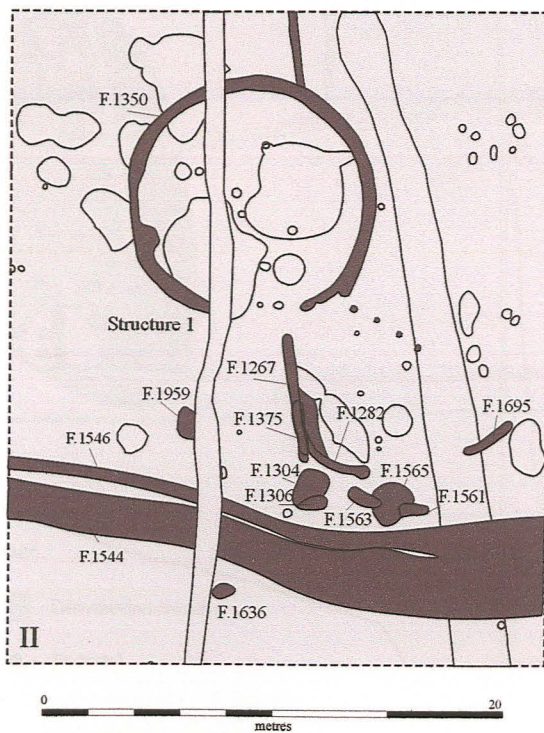
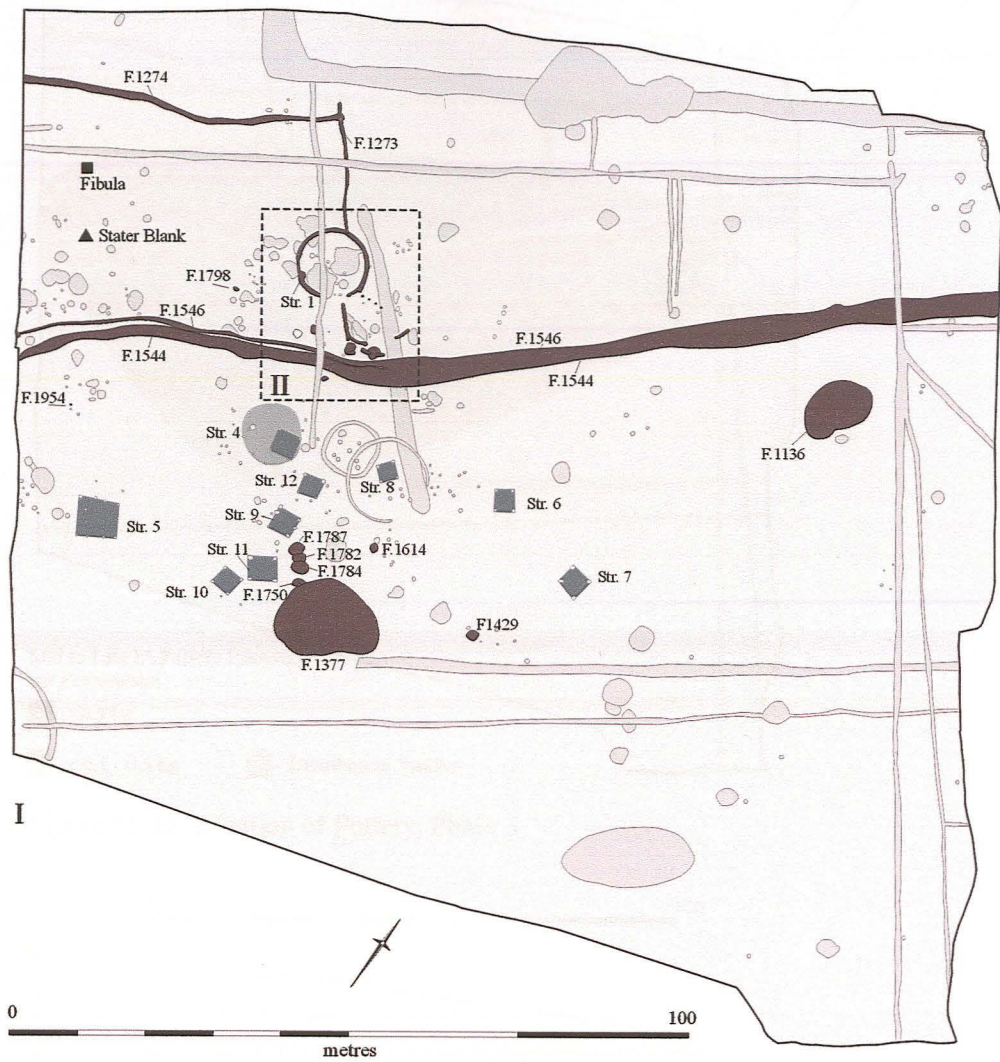


Figure 10. Middle to Late Iron Age Phase Plan



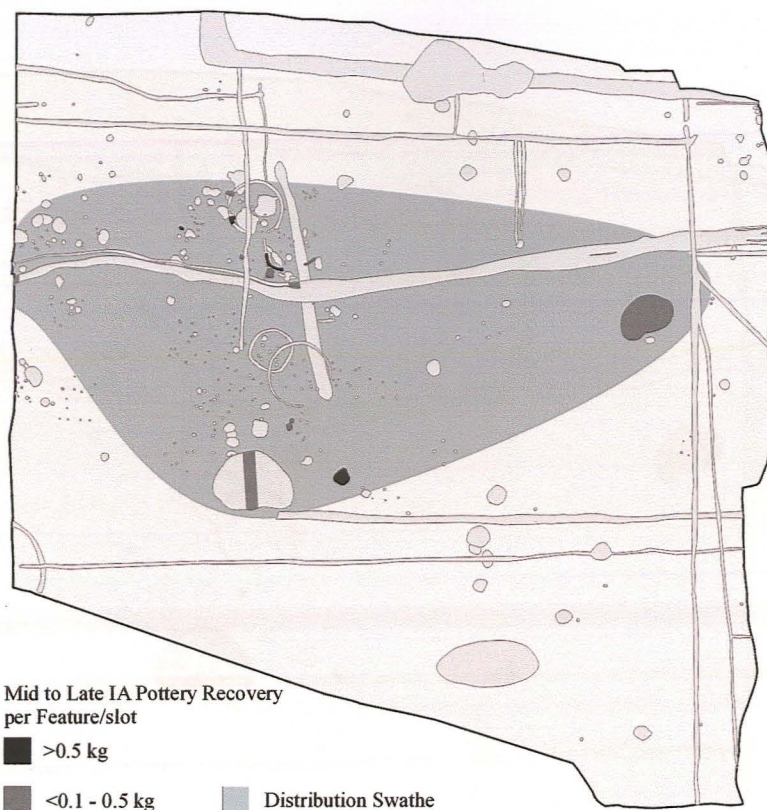


Figure 11. Distribution of Pottery, Phase 3

0 100  
metres

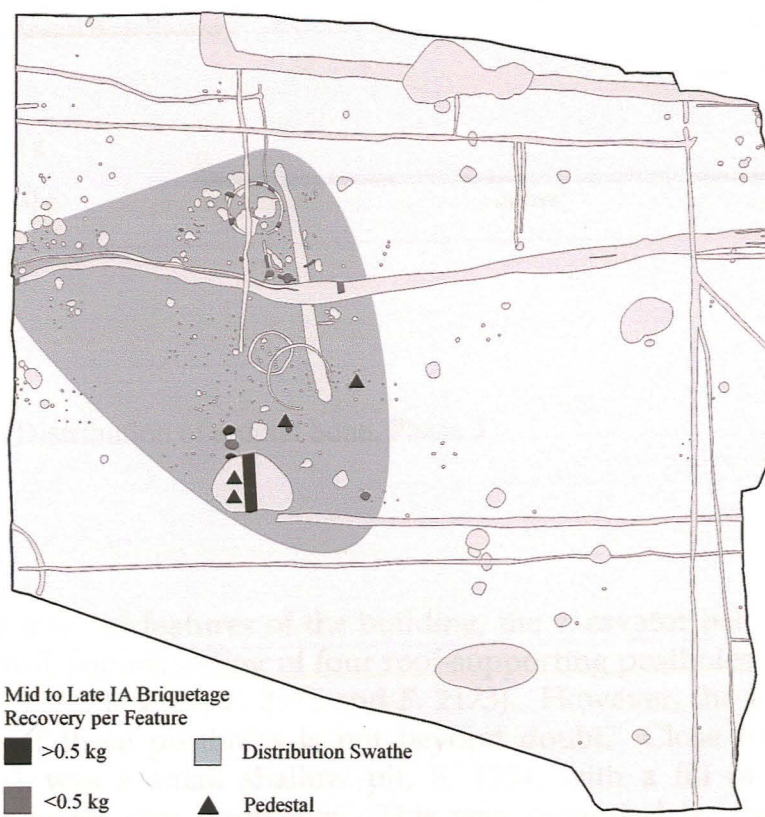


Figure 12. Distribution of Briquetage, Phase 3

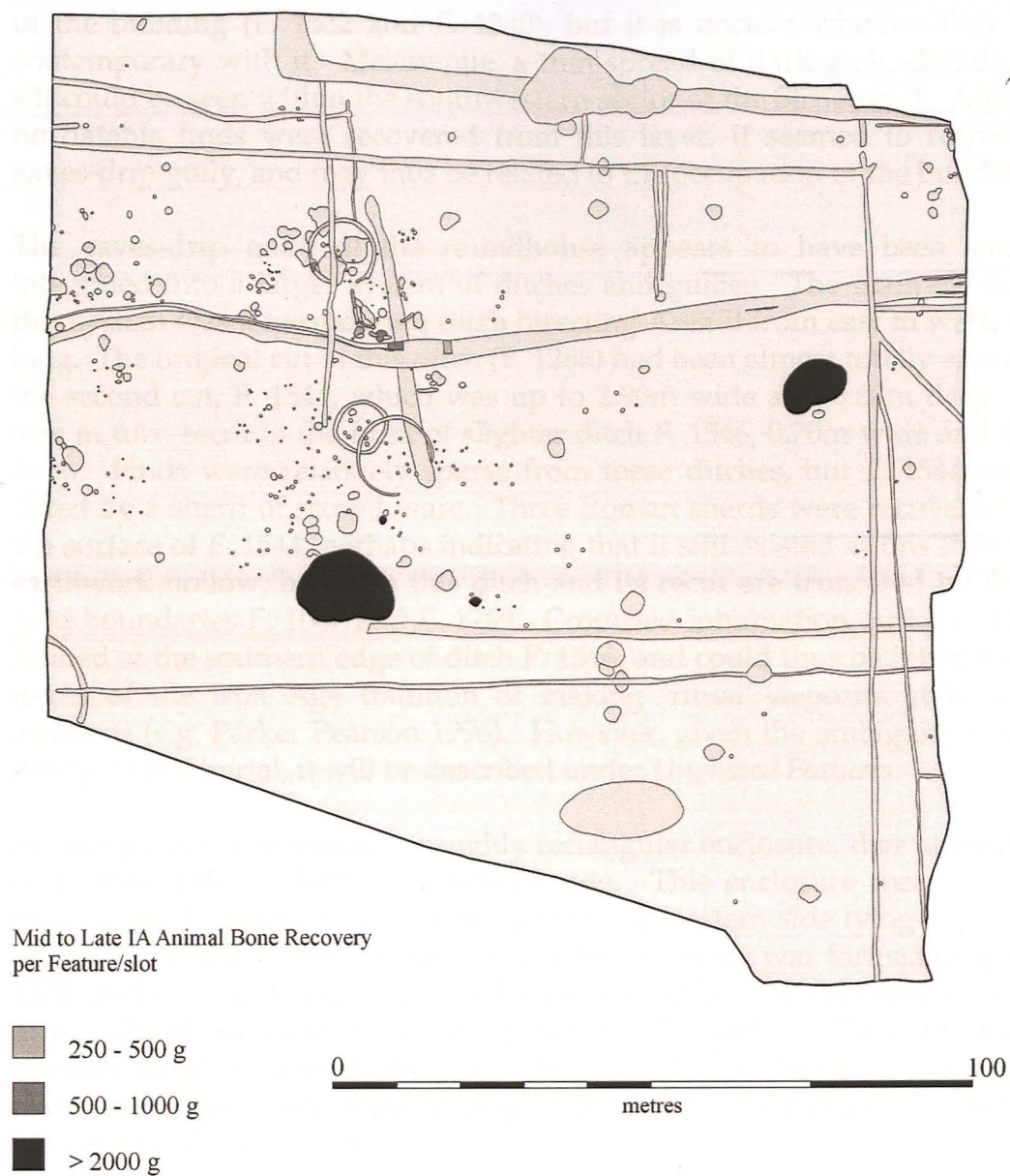


Figure 13. Distribution of animal bone, Phase 3

As for the internal features of the building, the excavator believed that there was a central, square setting of four roof-supporting postholes, measuring 3.2 x 3.2m (F. 1772, F. 2169, F. 2171 and F. 2173). However, the existence of the last three of these postholes is not beyond doubt. Close to the centre of Structure 1 was a small shallow pit, F. 1334, with a fill of pale grey silt containing burnt clay fragments. This was suggested by the excavator to represent the hearth of the building, although no traces of *in situ* burning were apparent. Two further medium sized pits were located within the area

of the building (F. 1332 and F. 1340), but it is unclear whether they were contemporary with it. Meanwhile, a thin spread of dark grey, slightly ashy silt could be seen within the southwestern sector of the Structure 1. Although no datable finds were recovered from this layer, it seemed to respect the eaves-drip gully, and may thus be related to the occupation of the building.

The eaves-drip gully of the roundhouse appears to have been spatially integrated into a larger system of ditches and gullies. The main element of this system was a meandering ditch bisecting Area B from east to west, 140m long. The original cut of this ditch (F. 1288) had been almost totally effaced by the second cut, F. 1544, which was up to 2.90m wide and 0.60m deep. This was in turn recut in the form of slighter ditch F. 1546, 0.70m wide and 0.27m deep. Finds were relatively sparse from these ditches, but F. 1544 may be dated by a sherd of scored ware. Three Roman sherds were recovered from the surface of F. 1544, perhaps indicating that it still existed at this time as an earthwork hollow, but both this ditch and its recut are truncated by Roman field boundaries F. 1067 and F. 1269. Crouched inhumation burial F. 1001 is located at the southern edge of ditch F. 1546, and could thus be interpreted in terms of the Iron Age tradition of making 'ritual' deposits at boundary locations (e.g. Parker Pearson 1996). However, given the ambiguity over the dating of this burial, it will be described under *Unphased Features*.

Further gullies demarcated a roughly rectangular enclosure, that utilised part of F. 1544/1546 to form its southern side. This enclosure measured 30m north-south by 50m+ east-west, the presumed western side lying beyond the limit of excavation. The northern side of the enclosure was formed by gully F. 1274, and most of the eastern side by gully F. 1273 which abutted the eaves-drip gully of Structure 1. While gullies F. 1273 and F. 1274 both failed to produce datable material, they have been ascribed to this phase due to the manner in which they seem to respect Structure 1 and ditch F. 1544/1546. Meanwhile, the part of the eastern side of the enclosure between Structure 1 and ditch F. 1544/1546 was formed by short, discontinuous gullies Fs. 1265, 1561 and 1563, all securely dated to the Middle-Late Iron Age through their pottery. Aside from F. 1544/1546, all of the gullies forming this enclosure fell within the range of 0.42-0.60m wide and 0.14-0.45m deep.

The two ponds lay in the area to the south of ditch F. 1544/1546. The larger pond, F. 1377 (15.0 x 11.0 x 1.5m), lay at the southern edge of the main settlement area, while smaller pond F. 1136 (9.2 x 7.0 x 1.25m) was placed some distance to the east of the settlement core. Each had a series of slowly accumulated silt fills alternating with gravel slumps, with organic-rich fills containing roundwood debris at their base. In both cases also, scored ware pottery and large quantities of animal bone (around 4kg from each) were recovered.

The remaining features securely dated to this phase consist of seven medium-sized pits of 0.96-1.70m diameter and 0.11-0.80m deep (Fs. 1304, 1306, 1429, 1614, 1636, 1798 and 1959) and one small pit or posthole (F. 1953), most of

which lay in the areas around the roundhouse and pond F. 1377. Notably, the Middle-Late Iron Age settlement seems to have completely lacked the large, waterlogged pit-wells that characterise both the Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupations. This is no doubt because the two ponds took over the role of such wells. The most remarkable of the Phase 3 pits was F. 1429, which despite being only 1.50m in diameter and 0.55m deep yielded nearly 13kg of animal bone along with significant amounts of pottery and burnt stone. It is tempting to interpret this deposit as the remains of an episode of feasting.

As noted above, a series of 'four-posters' and other posthole structures can be discerned within the settlement area, any of which could equally well date to Phase 2 or Phase 3. These need not be described again, but are shown on the plan for this phase.

Salt-making activity clearly continued in Phase 3. Briquetage was recovered from across most of the settlement area, with the largest deposits occurring in and around pond F. 1377. Whether the pond itself was involved in the salt-making process is unclear; it should be noted that the other pond, F. 1136, contained no briquetage at all. The main briquetage vessel form seems to have been a 'trough' identical to those of the Early Iron Age phase. Pedestal supports are definitely attested for the first time during this phase, however, which could suggest some changes in the organisation of salt-making (see *Briquetage* below).

Dating the end of this phase of occupation is difficult, given that distinctively Late Iron Age pottery types seem to have barely penetrated into the south Lincolnshire fens. However, some sherds from pond F. 1377 and nearby pit F. 1614 can be suggested to date to the period after *c.* 50 BC (see *Later Prehistoric Pottery* below). Continuity into the Late Iron Age is also suggested by two metalwork finds from the subsoil within the Phase 3 enclosure. One is a billon stater blank – a rare and interesting find – and the other a 1<sup>st</sup> century AD copper alloy fibula.

The quantities of pottery and briquetage from this phase are markedly lower than for the preceding one, although the amount of animal bone increases slightly (Table 1). The greater abundance of animal bone in relation to pottery during this phase could indicate a change in the economic base of the settlement, or it may simply reflect different depositional practices, as nearly half of the total amount of bone came from the possible 'feasting' deposit in pit F. 1429. The distribution of different finds categories across the site may indicate spatial patterning in activities. The largest deposits of pottery were found in the area of the roundhouse, while in contrast the greatest quantities of animal bone came from the area to the south of ditch F. 1544/1546.

Viewing this phase as a whole, the impression gained is that the intensity of activity was rather less than in the preceding phase. As noted above, some of the features lacking closely datable finds that are described under Phase 2

could in fact belong to Phase 3, but even allowing for this the overall density of cut features is less. Notably, most of the interior of the rectangular enclosure seems to be devoid of contemporary features, settlement activity only being found within its southeast corner. It is thus possible that the enclosure was largely given over to livestock or horticulture. The spatial arrangement of the enclosure, with the roundhouse neither placed inside nor outside of it but actually forming part of its boundary, is unusual. The entranceway to the roundhouse seems to have been located so as to simultaneously give direct access both to the enclosure and the outside world.

#### *Phase 4: Middle to Late Romano-British*

Following a hiatus in the early Romano-British period, the site again saw occupation during the mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Part of a settlement enclosure lay in the southwest corner of the site, on the same alignment as a grid of field boundaries extending to the north and east (fig. 14). This forms part of a much wider system of enclosures and fields visible as cropmarks, running at right-angles from the double-ditched trackway to the south of the site (fig. 1).

#### *The Field System and Metal -working Activity*

Field system ditches extended across much of the excavated area, although many of them were shallow and truncated, which resulted in them petering out in places. The main field system consisted of a northeast-southwest aligned, rectilinear, ladder-like arrangement, which can be traced for some 340m down to the southern limit of excavation. The spine of the field system was F. 1076, which ran the whole way across Areas B-C and into the southern part of Area A. A second parallel ditch, 85m to the west, is probably formed by F. 1269 and F. 10023. A further series of ditches crossed these at right angles to form at least twelve roughly rectangular fields (A-L). Some measure of 'planning' in this arrangement is suggested by the fact that five of the fields (A, C-E, G) share consistent N-S dimensions of 70-72m, while field B was double this size. The layout of the field system appears to have been altered slightly over time, as neither F. 1066 and F. 1067 nor F. 10004 and F. 10347 respectively are likely to have been contemporary with each other.

Traces of field system ditches were only sporadic in Areas D-E due to later truncation. However, at the eastern edge of the excavated area a pair of ditches was encountered (F. 5081 and F. 5089) that correlate well with a cropmarks that seem to form part of a field system associated with a settlement complex to the north (fig. 1).

The individual field boundary ditches were 0.30-1.35m wide and 0.05-0.45m deep, with a fairly flat base. They normally had a single fill of light-mid grey silt-sand. Finds were essentially restricted to small quantities of 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, baked clay and animal bone, often consisting of small abraded

fragments. A whetstone was recovered from F. 1414 and a piece of tile from the southern part of F. 1067.

Other than the boundary ditches themselves, evidence for Romano-British activity was very scarce within the area of the field system, with just three features identified, each of which was somewhat isolated. Hearth/oven F. 10376 contained no datable finds and is only tentatively placed on this period on the basis of its location and character. It was located at the western edge of Area C and consisted of a spread of iron slag and baked clay. Some 9.5kg of slag was recovered as a sample of the substantial quantity present. The baked clay included thick pieces with rough surfaces that may be the remains of oven walling. Further evidence for metalworking was recovered from pit F. 1728 in Area B. This pear-shaped feature (2.30 x 1.80m x 0.35m) contained a complete crucible in its secondary fill along with a quantity of animal bone. Traces of green corrosion products on the interior of the crucible showed that it had been used for cuprous metallurgy. Although no other datable finds were recovered from this pit, the form of the crucible would appear to be Romano-British. The final feature attributed to this period is small isolated pit F. 1020 in Area B, which contained large fragments of pottery and some animal bone. A Roman copper alloy ligula recovered from the eaves-drip gully of Early Iron Age roundhouse Structure 3 is considered to be intrusive; the excavator recorded the relevant fill as mottled "due to truncation and trampling".

#### *The Settlement Enclosure*

Although the settlement enclosure was placed within the field system and shared its alignment, it was not physically integrated with the field boundary ditches. The right-angled boundary of the settlement enclosure, F. 10238, extended beyond the southern and western limits of the excavated area. As exposed it measured 33m north-south and 37m east-west. The internal area was divided by further ditches, and a sub-enclosure measuring 12m north-south by 15.5m east-west can be discerned in the northeast corner. Features within the enclosure consisted of pits and a single inhumation grave. No buildings were apparent, and the absence of tile or other construction materials gives no sense that one was close by.

Two of the pits warrant particular comment. Pit F. 10236 was by far the deepest feature within the settlement, measuring 3.50m diameter and 1.26m deep, and contained a near-complete coarseware jar at its base. It was cut by ditch F. 10229. Pit F. 10383 meanwhile contained a complete articulated horse skeleton. Whether this should be interpreted in terms of a 'ritual' burial or merely pragmatic disposal of a carcass is unclear. This pit had again been cut by a minor ditch. In addition, there were a further nine medium pits of 0.70-2.20m diameter and 0.30-0.70m depth, and eight small pits or postholes of 0.35-0.64m diameter and 0.10-0.17m depth. The possible postholes were scattered and formed no pattern.

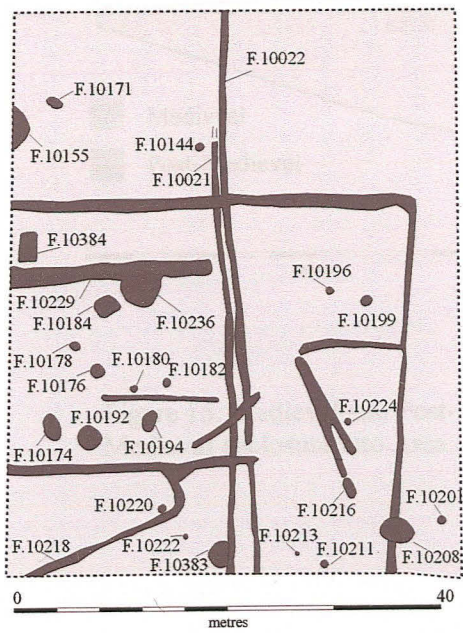
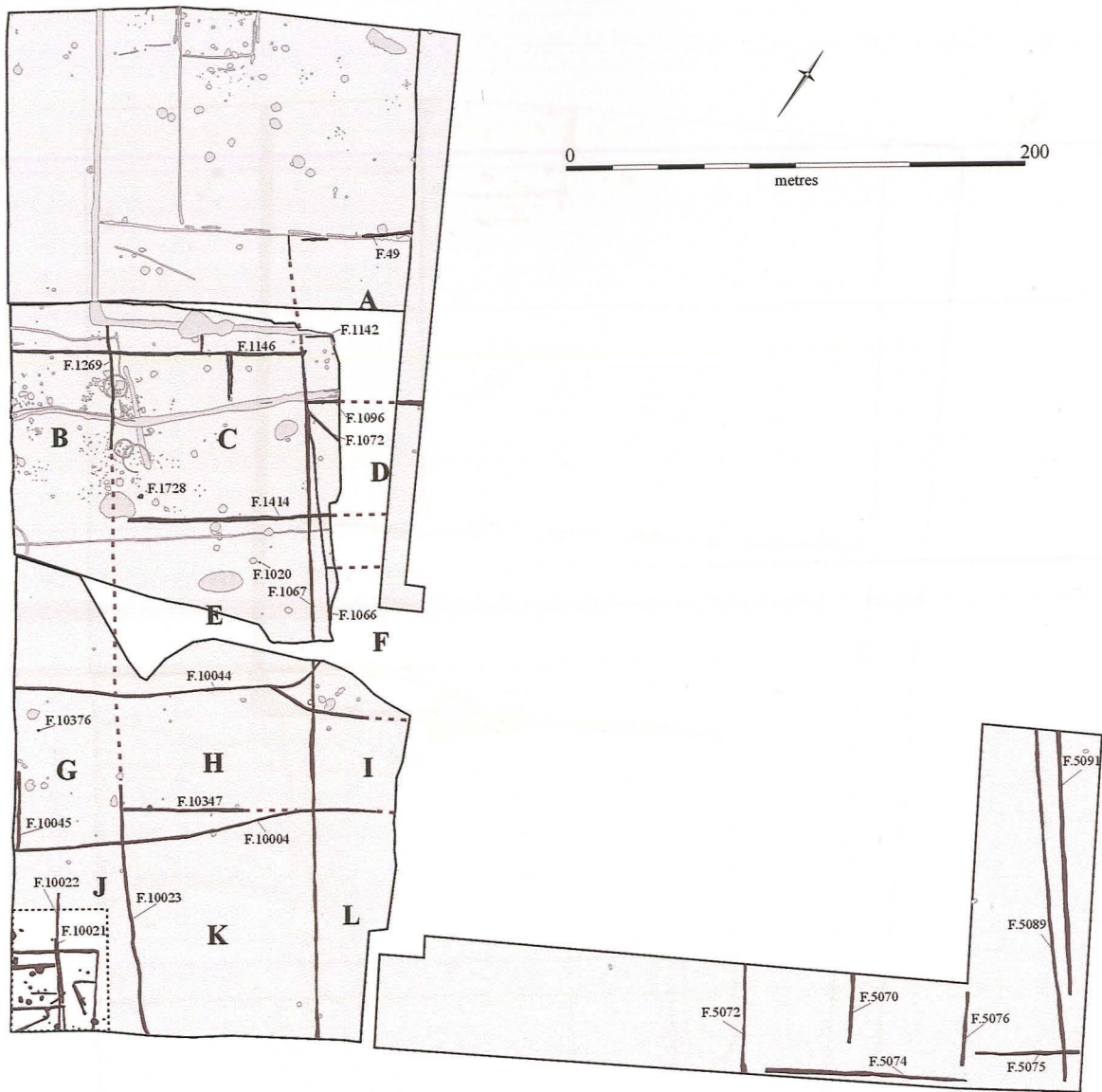


Figure 14. Romano-British phase plan

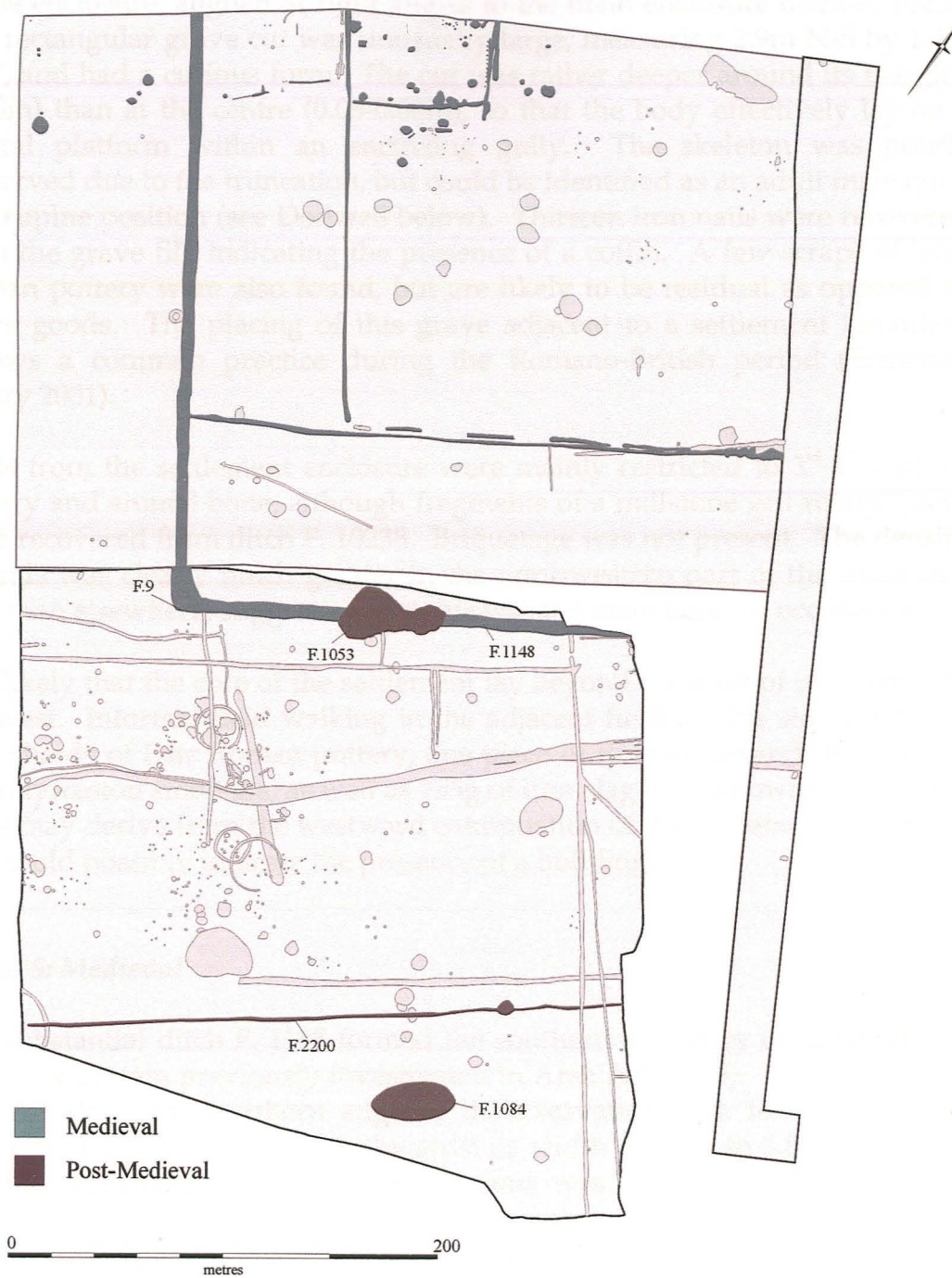


Figure 15. Medieval and Post-Medieval features, showing continuation of Medieval enclosure into Area A



Truncated inhumation grave F. 10384 was found just inside the northern edge of the enclosure, aligned at right angles to the main enclosure ditch F. 10238. The rectangular grave cut was unusually large, measuring 2.9m N-S by 1.4m E-W, and had a curious form. The cut was rather deeper around its margins (0.30m) than at the centre (0.05-0.08m), so that the body effectively lay on a central platform within an encircling gully. The skeleton was poorly preserved due to the truncation, but could be identified as an adult male lying in a supine position (see Dodwell below). Thirteen iron nails were recovered from the grave fill, indicating the presence of a coffin. A few scraps of later Roman pottery were also found, but are likely to be residual as opposed to grave goods. The placing of this grave adjacent to a settlement boundary follows a common practice during the Romano-British period (Esmonde Cleary 2001).

Finds from the settlement enclosure were mainly restricted to 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and animal bone, although fragments of a millstone grit rotary quern were recovered from ditch F. 10238. Briquetage was not present. The density of finds was clearly much greater in the northwestern part of the excavated area than elsewhere, suggesting that this was the main focus of occupation.

It is likely that the core of the settlement lay beyond the limit of excavation to the west. Informal field walking in the adjacent field on this side produced four sherds of Late Roman pottery, one piece of Roman tile and three pieces of Collyweston stone tile, as well as 735g of iron slag of unknown date. These finds may derive from the westward continuation of the settlement enclosure, and could possibly indicate the presence of a building.

### *Phase 5: Medieval*

The substantial ditch F. 1148 formed the southern boundary of the medieval enclosure system previously investigated in Area A (fig. 15). It ran from east to west along the northern edge of the excavation area for 105m before making a right-angled turn northwards; its width was up to 3.5m. It clearly cut the Romano-British field system, and was itself truncated by post-medieval pond F. 1053. Although not excavated in this phase of work, the Area A investigations suggested a 12-13<sup>th</sup> century date for the enclosure ditch (Hall 1998, 13-14). The enclosure seems to be settlement related, and it can be seen as an outlying part of the medieval village of Langtoft (*ibid.*, 16).

As noted above, cropmark evidence showed ridge-and-furrow cultivation extending across the site, traces of which were recorded during the initial evaluation trenching of Areas A to C (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992a). During the full excavation, a number of gullies or furrows were found cutting into the gravels on an alignment that corresponds with both these cropmarks and the post-medieval field boundaries. Very few finds were recovered from these features, which can thus only be broadly dated as medieval/post-medieval. The total absence of medieval settlement features to the south of the Area A

enclosure supports the documentary evidence that the area was under agricultural use as part of the East Field of Langtoft village (Hallam 1965).

### *Post-Medieval Activity*

The most substantial post-medieval features were a pair of backfilled ponds, F. 1053 and F. 1084, in Area B (fig. 15). The former was machine-excavated during the evaluation phase, producing modern material (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992a). Further investigation during the full excavation phase yielded a food tin containing a hoard of halfpennies and pennies, the latest dating to the early 1950s. F. 1084 was left unexcavated. Both ponds are visible on the OS first edition map of 1890-1, which also shows the field boundary recorded as F. 2200, running east-west across Area B.

Few other post-medieval features were observed other than the gullies or furrows noted above. The only notable artefact was a silver sixpence of Elizabeth I (1561-1603), recovered from the subsoil in Area C. The low density of post-medieval finds and features is consistent with the cartographic evidence in indicating a purely agricultural use of the area.

### *Unphased Features*

There are three significant features for which dating is problematic: an inhumation burial (F. 1001), and a pair of cattle burials (F. 10374 and F. 10381). These are described in turn below.

Crouched inhumation F. 1001 lay at the southern edge of ditch F. 1546, in an oval grave cut measuring 0.82 x 0.73 x 0.17m. The skeleton, which has been identified as a young/middle adult of indeterminate sex, was not accompanied by any artefacts other than a tiny fragment of undiagnostic shelly pottery. The crouched posture of the burial raises the possibility that it is associated with Early Bronze Age Pit Cluster I, but on the other hand its location alongside F. 1546 could be taken as evidence for a Middle-Late Iron Age date. A Roman attribution also cannot be ruled out, by analogy with unaccompanied inhumation F. 10384 at the southern end of the site, although the burial posture, grave form and alignment of the latter are different.

Cattle burials F. 10374 and F. 10381 were placed close together at the eastern edge of Area C. The burial pits were near-identical in form, each being rectangular with vertical sides, measuring c. 2.10 x 1.10m x 0.50-0.60m. F. 10374 contained a single, complete, articulated skeleton of a large adult cow, while F. 10381 contained another large adult cow as well as a young calf. Both adult cattle had been slightly contorted in order to fit into their respective pits. Neither pit contained any artefacts. On the grounds of location, one might suggest that these cattle burials either formed part of Early Bronze Age Pit Cluster II, or that they represent outlying activity

associated with the Romano-British settlement. However, the faunal remains specialist has suggested that the large size of the cattle might favour a date in either the Neolithic or the Middle Ages rather the intervening periods (C. Swaysland pers. comm.). A bone sample has been submitted for radiocarbon dating from F. 10374 in order to resolve this issue. Given the chronological uncertainty, it is unclear at present whether these features simply represent disposal of diseased or decaying animals, or a more 'ritualised' burial. However, the identical, very regular form of the pits could perhaps be a hint that more care was taken over the burials than would be required by a purely pragmatic act.

## Artefact Studies

### *Worked Flint*

Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 94 (599g) flints were recovered from the site; 72 (412g) unburnt and worked, 21 (185g) burnt, of which only four (18g) were worked prior to burning. Flint types and quantities are listed by feature in Table 4. The cut features at the site yielded residual Late Mesolithic and Neolithic material inadvertently incorporated into later features, and Early Bronze Age material both broadly contemporary with Early Bronze Age features and residual in later features. Late Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material was also recovered as stray finds from across the site and from field walking.

### *Early Bronze Age Pits*

Five Early Bronze Age pits (F. 2180, F. 5067, F. 10000, F. 10124 and F. 10254) yielded 21 predominantly unburnt worked flints and three unworked burnt flint chunks. Pit F. 10000 yielded more flint than the other pits and although no cores were recovered, eight unutilised flake blanks provide insights into flake production/core reduction strategies. The flakes were removed by direct percussion with hard hammers from the unprepared platforms of multi-platform cores, suggesting that control over the morphology of the flakes removed was not a clear priority in flake production/core reduction.

Contrasting with this background of expedient flake production, one of three tools from the pit is the product of structured and controlled flint working. This is a plano-convex knife, manufactured from a thin, relatively narrow flake, struck off the prepared/facetted platform of a potentially Levallois type core. Plano-convex knives have been found in association with Collared Urns in both funerary and Early Bronze Age settlement contexts. A pit with a close spatial relationship to pits containing Collared Urns and cremations at King's Dyke West, Whittlesey, also yielded an unburnt plano-convex knife (Gibson and Knight 2002, 22). Other tools recovered from pit F. 10000 consisted of a small Early Bronze Age sub-circular scraper and the fragment of a bifacially flaked implement.

An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead with one barb missing was recovered from pit F. 5067. The arrowhead was also been burnt, yet unlike other burnt flint recovered from the site, this tool was burnt during as oppose to after manufacture. The initial flake was struck from a core, and then burnt, resulting in cracking in the body of the flint and blackening on the surface. The flake was then retouched as a barbed and tanged arrowhead,

removing the blackened surface from all but the centre of the tool. The arrowhead then broke, probably as the flint was burnt and weakened.

Pit F. 2180 yielded a few pieces of flint working waste. Although not clearly chronologically diagnostic, they are technologically comparable to the waste flakes recovered from F. 10000. However, a blade, also from the pit, is the product of a more systematic flake production/core reduction strategy and more likely to be Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic and therefore residual.

Pit F. 10124 yielded a multi-platform core, primarily focused on producing flakes, showing no obvious concern with flake morphology and therefore consistent with the Early Bronze Age flint working waste from the other pits. Combined themes of background expedient and *ad hoc* flake production/core reduction with a few carefully manufactured types of imposed form are a characteristic of Early Bronze Age flint working.

#### *Residual Flint*

The remaining material recovered from the site was all residual, inadvertently incorporated into later features. Yet, the flint is the product of several different technologies. One flake stands out from the rest of the material from the site, broken and with a missing platform; the heavily patinated and worn flake is thin, broad, curving, feather edged and potentially an early thinning flake from biface manufacture.

A distinct group of material, the by-products of systematic and controlled narrow flake and blade production, were recovered from features F. 1067, F. 1098, F. 1507, F. 1604, F. 1765, F. 2180 and F. 10320. F. 1067, F. 1604 and F. 1765 each yielded a blade core; either worked off a carefully prepared single platform to produce small blades, or off two prepared opposed platforms, or two main opposed platforms with additional less heavily utilised platforms.

The percussion angles on the cores are consistently high and required platform preparation; this allowed greater control over flake removal forms, maintained flake length and conserved the use life of the core. Flake production was focused on the controlled and consistent removal of small, thin blades, achieved through a high percussion angle and platform preparation; characteristics of Late Mesolithic flake production/core reduction. F. 1098, F. 1400 and F. 1507 yielded some of the products/waste flakes of this type of Late Mesolithic core reduction technology; narrow flakes and blades struck from prepared platforms with high angles of percussion.

Another opposed platform core and narrow flake with traces of platform preparation, systematic flake production/core reduction and high angles of percussion were recovered from F. 1158 and F. 1485. Yet the material lacks the clear focus of the Late Mesolithic material on small blade manufacture and is more likely to be Neolithic. Further evidence for Neolithic activity was supplied by the recovery of a serrated flake from F. 1158.

A second plano-convex knife was also recovered from the site; from a later feature F. 1160. The finely pressure flaked knife has two opposing notches, potentially related to hafting. Further evidence of Early Bronze Age activity is provided by a thumbnail scraper recovered from medieval ditch F. 1149 and an invasively retouched sub-circular scraper from F. 1459. F. 1485 and F. 1493 yielded two, probably Bronze Age cores; the products of expedient and *ad hoc* flake production/core reduction. Flakes were struck from the unprepared platforms of the multi-platform cores; incipient cones on the surfaces of the cores reveal frequent traces of unsuccessful attempts to remove flakes and imply a lack of knowledge of, or concern over, the fracturing properties of flint.



The remaining flint recovered from cut features at the site is not clearly chronologically diagnostic. Unworked burnt chunks and flint working waste was recovered from 17 features. The frequently broad flakes were struck from the unprepared platforms of multi-platform cores. Producing flakes of a particular morphology does not seem to be a primary concern. Although these could be undiagnostic products of Neolithic core reduction, they could also be Bronze Age. Three chronologically undiagnostic utilised flakes, two retouched flakes and a scraper were recovered from F. 1158, F. 1241 and F. 1284.

Field walking in the field to the west of Area B and stray finds support the impression supplied by the material from the cut features. Field walking yielded another Late Mesolithic single platform blade core. Further evidence for background Neolithic activity is provided by two leaf-shaped arrowheads and a core rejuvenation flake, whereas a thumbnail scraper, a retouched flake and a single platform core indicate Early Bronze Age activity.

### *Conclusion*

Five Early Bronze Age pits yielded a small assemblage of Early Bronze Age worked flint. The flint working waste creates an impression of expedient and *ad hoc* flake production/core reduction, focused primarily on producing flakes, regardless of morphology. Against this background of expedient flake production are a few more systematically produced tools. Further support for Early Bronze Age activity is supplied by tools and flint working waste recovered from later features and surface finds. Meanwhile, evidence for background Late Mesolithic and less prominent yet still perceptible Neolithic activity is provided by a collection of cores, flakes and tools either residual in later features or surface finds.

### *Early Bronze Age Pottery*

Mark Knight

A total of 121 sherds (878g) of earlier Bronze Age pottery was recovered from twelve separate contexts. The assemblage is dominated by fragments of collared urns but also includes pieces of food vessels as well as a possible biconical urn. The majority of sherds are small plain body pieces (MSW: 7.25g) although some decorated (impressed and incised) and feature sherds (nine rim/collar, three shoulder and two base) are present. The fabric series is made up of eight different types, the bulk of which are hard and either grog- or shell-tempered.

#### *Fabric Series*

**Fabric 1** – medium hard with frequent small, medium and hard GROG and rare small SHELL.

**Fabric 2** – hard with frequent small and medium GROG and occasional small angular QUARTZ.

**Fabric 3** – hard with frequent SAND and occasional large GROG.

**Fabric 4** – hard with moderate GROG and rare small FLINT.

**Fabric 5** – hard with frequent GROG and rare small STONE (sandstone).

**Fabric 6** – medium hard with frequent small VOIDS (shell?) and occasional small QUARTZ.

**Fabric 7** – hard with frequent to abundant fossil SHELL and moderate SAND.

**Fabric 8** – hard with frequent micaceous SAND, moderate medium GROG and regular small VOIDS.

Feature	Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric
1699	1700	6	22	5
1760	1710	1	15	5
1804	1805	3	46	4
2076	2078	1	8	2
2180	2185	1	28	2
2180	2186	8	103	1, 2
10000	10001	62	400	6, 7, 8
10107	10104	20	120	1
10302	10291	3	25	4
10309	10303	6	53	5
10322	10316	4	38	3
10337	10346	6	20	5, 6
Totals:	12	121	878	8

Table 5: Early Bronze Age pottery

#### *Diagnostic Forms*

Pit F. 10000 contained fragments from at least four different vessels, three of which were bowl or vase type food vessels (as discerned by the presence of three different angular and internally bevelled rims fragments). The most complete of the food vessels (Fabric 6) also had an accentuated shoulder sharing the same decoration as its rim (rows of impressed oval-shaped dots) suggesting the vessel was a bipartite or tripartite variant. The sherds belonging to this vessel had a weathered appearance (especially when compared with the pieces belonging to other vessels) and some pieces were partially burnt. The fourth vessel comprised a single sherd (Fabric 7) with a slightly accentuated shoulder marking the division between a plain splayed body and an inwardly angled neck decorated with widely spaced incised diagonal lines. The sherd did not extend up as far as the rim but it is likely that this piece belonged to a biconical urn, a vessel type which has a close relationship with food vessels (Tomalin 1984).

Pit F. 10107 produced a large rim and collar fragment of a medium diameter (0.14m) collared urn. The sherd was plain but exhibited a smoothed almost burnished exterior which was all the more emphasised by the glossy black colour of the fabric. The colour of the sherd could be the result of post-breakage burning. Pit F. 2180 contained a single collar fragment from a large collared urn which was decorated with lines of twisted cord-impressions forming a broad lattice design. This sherd was burnt around one edge. A thick squared rim from another collared urn from pit F. 10322 was also decorated with lines of cord-impressions both externally and across the top of the rim. Decorated body sherds of similar fabrics came from pit F. 10302 (parallel incised lines) and pit F. 2180 (rows of square-ended 'stabs'), and a shoulder sherd was located within pit F. 10309.

#### *Discussion*

The assemblage is Early Bronze Age and comprises a single context containing a few fragments of food vessels and a biconical urn and several

contexts containing the very fragmentary remains of a minimum of six collared urns. As well as being fragmented many of the sherds displayed evidence of weathering or burning, often demonstrably occurring after the pot was broken. Several of the collared urn sherds especially showed signs of being burnt or refired prior to deposition, fitting a pattern recognised elsewhere (Barclay 2002). The scattered and bitty character of the assemblage is also typical of low scale 'domestic' activity that matches numerous other fen edge assemblages including sites such as Tanholt Farm, Eye (e.g. Patten 2003) and Colne Fen, Earith (Evans and Patten 2003) as well as King's Dyke West, Whittlesey (Gibson and Knight 2002) where the assemblage was much larger but of essentially the same nature.

### *Later Prehistoric Pottery*

An assemblage of 1960 sherds (27,545g) of handmade later prehistoric pottery was recovered, which probably spans most of the first millennium BC. The material is generally in a good condition, with many large fragments recovered. For this report, all sherds have been examined and recorded following PCRG guidelines. The assemblage from Area A was simultaneously recorded in the same way, and will be reported upon in full in the forthcoming Langtoft publication.

### *Fabrics*

In contrast to the Early Bronze Age material (see Knight above), virtually all of the later prehistoric pottery was in (fossil) shell-tempered fabrics, the only exceptions being a few sherds tempered with quartz sand. This dominance of shelly wares is typical of the first millennium BC in the south Lincolnshire/Peterborough area. The local Oxford beds are the likely source of these shelly clays.

- Q1 Moderate fine-medium quartz sand, rare medium-coarse red ferrous inclusions, rare coarse flint.
- S1 Moderate-common very coarse shell, rare coarse-very coarse flint
- S2 Moderate-common medium-coarse shell, rare coarse flint
- S3 Sparse-moderate fine-medium shell
- S4 Common fine-medium shell
- S5 Sparse fine-medium shell, more visible in section than on surface.

Fabric	No.	Wt. (g)	% by Wt.
Q1	6	58	0.2
S1	513	10,644	38.6
S2	1138	13,051	47.4
S3	259	3324	12.1
S4	36	261	0.9
S5	8	207	0.8
TOTAL	1960	27,545	100.0

Table 6. Later prehistoric pottery fabrics



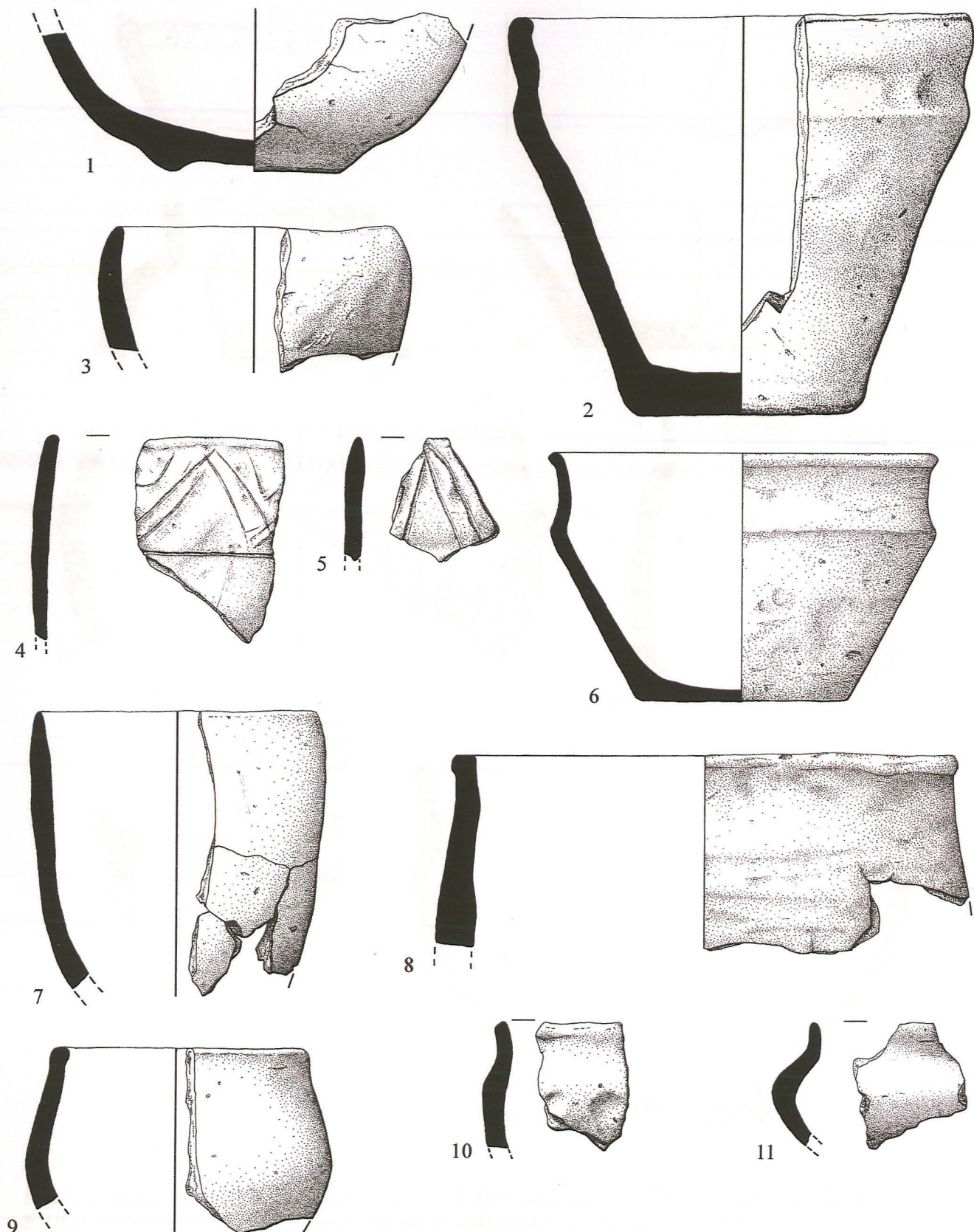


Figure 16. Early Iron Age pottery. Scale 1:2.

1: fabric S2, F. 1565 [1567]; 2: S2, F. 1565 [1568]; 3: S3, F. 1565 [1568]; 4: S1, F. 1565 [1568];  
 5: S3, F. 1683 [1684]; 6: S1, F. 1160 [1166]; 7: S1, F. 1372 [1373]; 8: S2, F. 1372 [1373];  
 9-10: S2, F. 1224 [1225]; 11: S3, F. 1502 [1504]

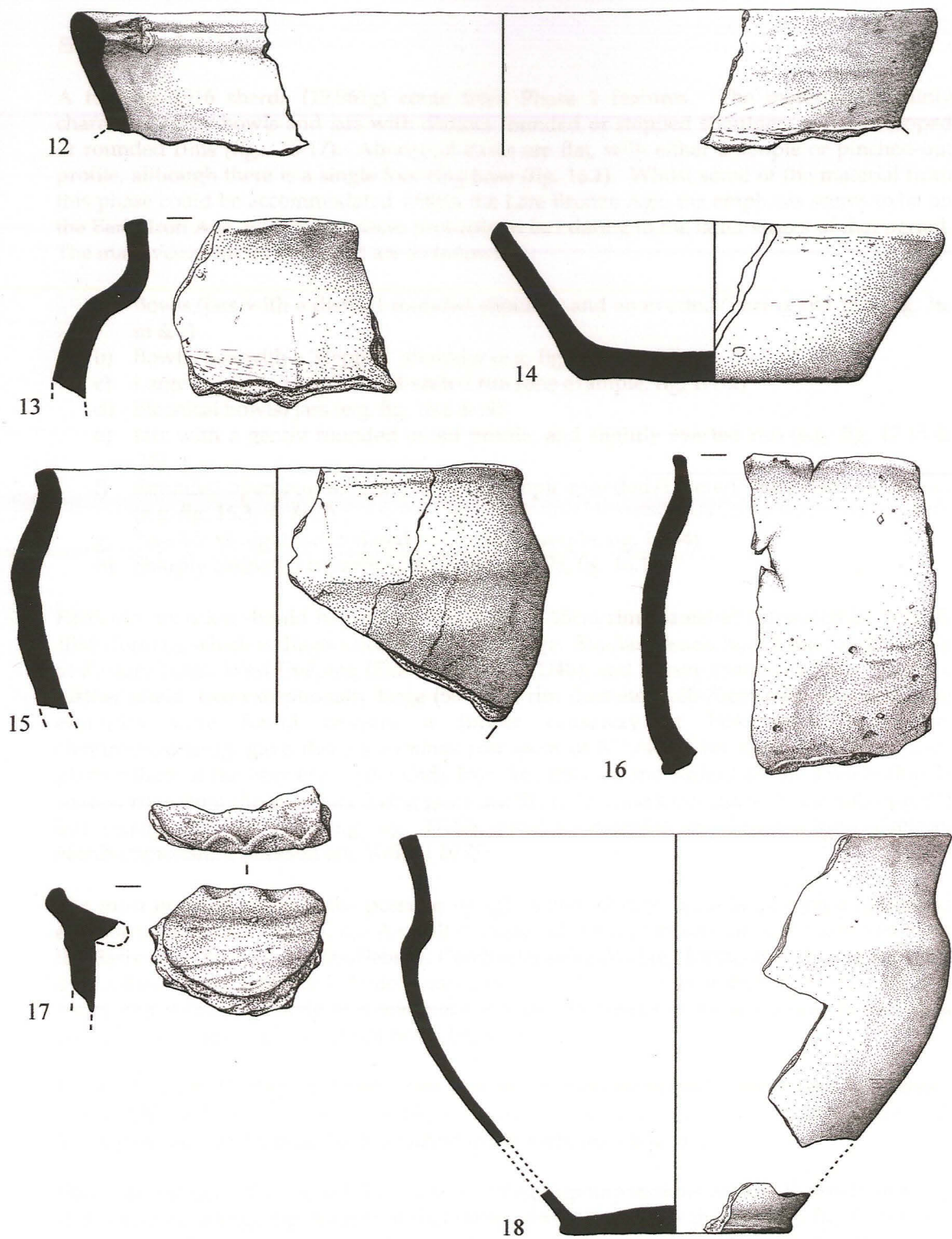


Figure 17. Early Iron Age pottery. Scale 1:2. 12: S1, F. 1086 (Scale 1:3); 13: S2, F. 1922 [1923]; 14: S3, F. 1922 [1923]; 15: S2, F. 1632 [1633]; 16: S2, F. 1081 [1083]; 17: S1, F. 1814 [1692]; 18: S1, F. 1628 [1629] & F. 1814 [1811]

### Early Iron Age Forms

A total of 1516 sherds (19,961g) come from Phase 2 features. The material is mainly characterised by bowls and jars with distinct rounded or stepped shoulders and flat-topped or rounded rims (figs. 16-17). Almost all bases are flat, with either a simple or pinched-out profile, although there is a single foot ring base (fig. 16.1). Whilst some of the material from this phase could be accommodated within the Late Bronze Age, the emphasis seems to be on the Early Iron Age, with some pieces probably in fact dating to the latter stages of that period. The main vessel forms identified are as follows:

- a) Bowls/jars with a distinct rounded shoulder and an everted/flaring rim (e.g. fig. 16, m & r)
- b) Bowls/jars with a 'stepped' shoulder (e.g. fig. 17.13 & .18)
- c) Large tripartite jar with a lid-seated rim (one example, fig. 17.12)
- d) Biconical bowls/jars (e.g. fig. 16.8 & .9)
- e) Jars with a gently rounded ovoid profile, and slightly everted rim (e.g. fig. 17.15 & .16)
- f) Rounded open bowls/'beakers', with simple rounded/tapered rims, often burnished (e.g. fig. 16.3, .4 & .7)
- g) Possible straight-sided flared bowl (one example, fig. 17.14)
- h) Sharply carinated tripartite cup (one example, fig. 16.11)

Particular mention should be made of the large (c. 45cm rim diameter) lid-seated jar from F. 1086 (form c), which is diagnostically Early Iron Age. Similar vessels have been found locally at Rectory Farm, West Deeping (Elsdon 1996, fig. D4b), and Maxey (Simpson 1981). Slightly further afield, two exceptionally large (50-60cm rim diameters, 60-75cm tall), near-complete examples were found beneath a timber causeway at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. Dendrochronology gave these a *terminus post quem* of 375/4 BC for their deposition, thus placing them at the very end of the Early Iron Age (Elsdon and Knight 2003). Two flaring T-shaped rims from the Structure 3 ring gully are likely to come from jars with a similar profile but lacking the lid seat (e.g. fig. 17.17); similar examples are known from Gretton, Northamptonshire (Jackson and Knight 1985).

The most unusual vessel is the possible straight sided, flaring, open bowl with a burnished exterior from F. 1922 (fig. 16, n). A small straight-sided flared bowl/cup was recovered from the Early Iron Age site at Wandlebury, Cambridgeshire (Webley forthcoming), although this differed in having a deeply indented omphalos base. The rim top of the Langtoft example is worn, and it is conceivable that this piece was in fact reworked from a more conventional shouldered or carinated vessel following breakage.

Some 97 sherds (1419g) of sherds from this phase were burnished, forming 6.4% by sherd count. Of the 35 sherds from this phase to carry burnt food residues, none are burnished, lending support to the idea that burnished wares were for 'table' use.

Decoration is rare. Two vessels have a row of fingertip impressions around the body (e.g. fig. 16.10), two have fingertip/fingernail decoration along the front of the rim (e.g. fig. 17.17), and two have such decoration along the rim top. Incised linear decoration is present on two burnished vessels, in both cases consisting of fairly crudely executed chevrons/slanting lines immediately below the rim. The example from F. 1565 is a rounded open bowl (fig. 16.4), while that from the Structure 2 ring gully may be from a shouldered bowl/jar (fig. 16.5). The incised chevron patterns can be loosely paralleled locally at Rectory Farm, West Deeping (Elsdon 1996, fig. D4b). Such incised linear decoration is conventionally dated to the period after c. 800 BC.

*Middle to Late Iron Age Forms*

A total of 442 sherds (7364g) could be identified as coming from Middle to Late Iron Age contexts. The material largely consists of slack-shouldered jars/bowls with upright or slightly everted rims, and often with scored bodies (fig. 18). Decoration is absent except for an externally thickened rim with deep fingertip impressions from F. 1377.

Scoring occurred on a total of 58 sherds (1480g). The scoring is always essentially random, with deep or faint, curving or straight lines (fig. 18.1 & .3). Only eight sherds (45g) are burnished, a rather lower proportion (1.8%) than for the Early Iron Age assemblage, and the burnishing never reached the high gloss seen on some sherds from Phase 2. Burnt food residues are found on 17 sherds.

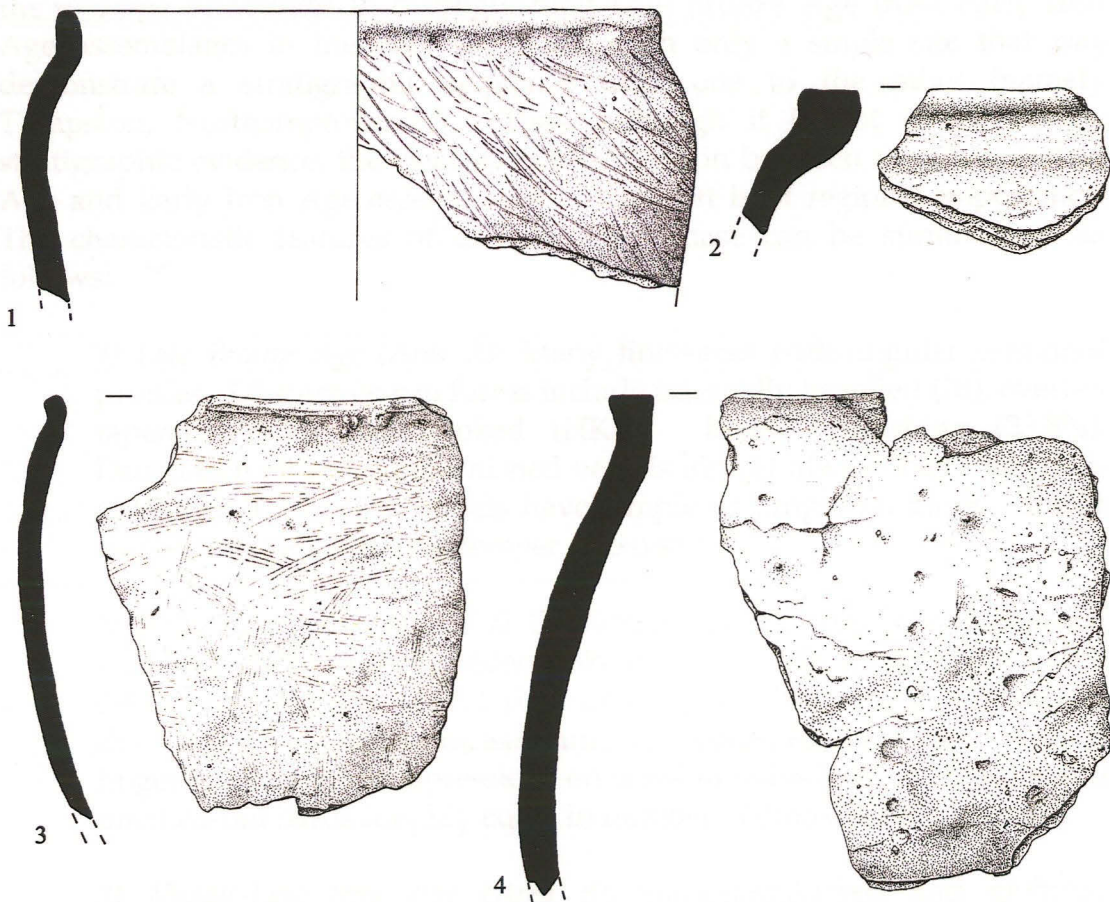


Figure 18. Middle-Late Iron Age pottery. Scale 1:2.  
1: fabric S5, F. 1136 [1153]; 2: S1, F. 1614 [1615]; 3: S2, F. 1315 [1316/1317]; 4: S1, F. 1429

The duration of this phase may span the Middle and Late Iron Age. It is thought that scored ware first appeared in the region during the 5<sup>th</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, and continued well into the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD in the lower Nene/Welland area (Elsdon 1992; Knight 2002). Although no wheelmade or "Belgic" pottery was found at this site, this does not argue against continuity into the Late Iron Age, given that penetration of these novel forms into the south Lincolnshire fens seems to have been very limited prior to the Roman conquest (Lane 1988; 1992). A Late Iron Age element to the assemblage is suggested by three examples of globular vessels with thick, flat-topped rims from F. 1377 (two examples, one of which is scored) and F. 1614 (fig. 18.2). These globular vessels are best paralleled at Late Iron Age sites in the East Midlands such as Salmonby and Old Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Elsdon 1996, figs. C7 and C8).

### *Discussion*

When the material from Areas B and C is combined with that from Area A, it provides a clear ceramic sequence from Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age to Middle/Late Iron Age. In his recent review, Knight (2002) has highlighted the extreme difficulties in distinguishing Late Bronze Age from Early Iron Age assemblages in the East Midlands, with only a single site that *may* demonstrate a stratigraphic sequence from one to the other (namely Thrapston, Northamptonshire). Thus, although it is not supported by stratigraphic evidence, the clear spatial distinction between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages at Langtoft is of regional importance. The characteristic features of each ceramic phase can be summarised as follows:

- 1) *Late Bronze Age (Area A)*: Many finewares with angular carinated profiles. Distinctive rim forms include internally bevelled (IB), everted tapered (EVT) and hooked (HKR). Much burnishing (23.8%). Decoration absent. Unburnished vessels almost always have pinched-out bases, burnished vessels have simple or omphalos bases. Shelly wares dominate but grog temper also occurs.
- 2) *Early Iron Age (Areas B & C)*: Dominated by vessels with marked rounded or stepped shoulders. No IB, EVT or HKR rims; lid-seated (SIC) and T-shaped (FLEI) rims occur. Less burnishing. Occasional decoration, comprising incised lines on burnished wares and rows of fingertip/fingernail impressions on non-burnished wares. Simple and pinched-out bases roughly equal in number. Almost all shelly wares.
- 3) *Middle-Late Iron Age (Area B)*: Slack-shouldered and globular bowls/jars, often scored. Very little burnishing. No decoration except fingertip impressed rims. Almost all shelly wares.

This sequence supports Barrett's (1980) argument that Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery in lowland England underwent a development from an earlier 'plain' phase to a later 'decorated' one. This transition is now well attested in the Thames Valley and central southern England, but it has hitherto been very difficult to demonstrate in the East Midlands and East Anglia. The suspicion

has been that in the East Midlands, even during the so-called 'decorated' phase the proportion of decorated wares at most sites was low, certainly much lower than at many sites in southern England. The evidence from Langtoft supports this by indicating only a small, though nonetheless increased, level of decorated wares in the Early Iron Age compared to the Late Bronze Age.

The shift from Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age type pottery is more clearly defined in the East Midlands. Nonetheless, it is useful to have this transition demonstrated stratigraphically within Area B at Langtoft. The most notable example is well F. 1565, where the lower fills ([1567] & [1568]) contain a good Early Iron Age assemblage whereas the uppermost fill ([1566]) contains three scored sherds.

	LBA (Area A)	EIA	M-LIA
Everted tapered	3	0	0
Flat direct	7	29	6
Flat, expanded externally	1	2	3
Flat, expanded internally and externally	0	1	0
Flat, expanded internally	0	1	0
Flanged externally	4	1	0
Flanged externally & internally	0	3	2
Flat, pinched out externally	2	1	1
Flat, pinched out internally and externally	1	2	1
Flat, pinched out internally	1	1	0
Flat, rounded externally	1	1	1
Hooked	1	0	0
Internally bevelled	4	0	0
Round direct	8	51	8
Round, expanded internally	0	1	0
Round, rounded externally	0	8	0
Lid-seated	0	1	0
Tapered direct	1	4	0
Trinagular	0	1	1
Thickened flat-top rim on globular body	0	0	3
Total	34	108	26

Table 8. Rim types by period. Rim typology follows Knight (1984 and unpublished).

	LBA (Area A)	EIA	M-LIA
Simple flat	2 (11.8%)	20 (52.6%)	2 (40.0%)
Pinched flat	14 (82.4%)	17 (44.7%)	3 (60.0%)
Omphalos/foot ring	1 (5.9%)	1 (2.6%)	0

Table 7. Base types by period

## *Roman Pottery and Tile*

Katie Anderson

183 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 3196g were recovered from the excavations. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form and date, where possible, were recorded along with any other information considered to be significant. The assemblage has been analysed by comparing the material from the southwestern settlement area with the outlying field system area. The composition of the assemblage by fabric is shown by Table 9.

### *Settlement Area*

Pit F. 10174 contained a relatively large quantity of Roman pottery, with 24 sherds (728g) from two different contexts. Context [10172] contained the bulk of the pottery with 19 sherds weighing 552g. This consisted of seven rim sherds from different coarseware vessels, including four necked jars with beaded rims, one beaded bowl, one jar/bowl with a lid seated rim and one large shell-tempered jar. There was also one decorated body sherd, while the remaining sherds were non-diagnostic body sherds. There were a limited number of fabrics in this group, consisting only of shell tempered wares and grey and reduced sandy wares. Despite this and the similarity in the vessel forms, none of the sherds could be refitted and with the possible exception of some of the plain body sherds, all appear to have come from different vessels. Context [10173] contained only five sherds of pottery, consisting of two non-diagnostic shell-tempered sherds, one Nene Valley grey ware body sherd, one sandy greyware flat base and one necked jar with a beaded rim. The pottery from both of the contexts dates to the later Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Three sherds were found in association with a human burial F. 10384, consisting of two sandy greyware sherds and one shell-tempered ware, dating 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD. All of the sherds were non-diagnostic and small, implying that they were not grave goods, but probably redeposited.

Pit F. 10236 contained a near-complete, wide-mouthed jar in a reduced sandy fabric, dated 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining features contained only small quantities of Roman pottery and included only a small number of diagnostic sherds. Four features could be dated 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Fs. 10013, 10192, 10216 and 10238), while F. 10176 could only be dated Romano-British.

Horse burial [10383] contained four shell-tempered sherds, which were probably from a single vessel. The exact vessel form could not be determined as the only diagnostic sherd was the base, however the size of that sherd and the shape of the body sherds suggest that they were from a jar. These sherds can be dated 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

### *Field System Area*

Pit F. 1020 contained 23 sherds of pottery (563g) from context [1021], which were in a moderate condition in terms of size and abrasion. 21 sherds were from the same vessel, an oxidised sandy jar dated 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The remaining two sherds were also from a single vessel and were sandy greyware rim sherds from a narrow mouth jar, which also dates 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Field system ditches F. 1066, F. 1067 and F. 1146 from Area B all contained only one sherd of pottery each, including one Nene Valley colour coated beaded, flanged bowl, dating AD 250-410 from F. 1066. F. 1146 also contained a Nene Valley colour coated body sherd, dated AD 150-410. F. 1067 contained a non-diagnostic sandy greyware sherd that could only be dated Romano-British. Small numbers of Roman sherds were also recovered from the surface of Iron Age ditch F. 1544 and medieval ditch F. 1148 in Area B.

Of the field system ditches from Area C, F. 10023 contained one shell-tempered sherd weighing 12g, which can be dated 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD. F. 10017 contained two Nene Valley greyware body sherds, dating this feature 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The material from the field system in Areas D-E was generally abraded and in a poor condition. Ditch F. 5072 contained a single non-diagnostic Nene Valley colour coated sherd. Ditch F. 5074 contained 17 sherds all from one grey ware flanged bowl, dated AD 120-270. Part of a rim from a flanged rim mortarium was found in ditch F. 5076 and although the source has yet to be identified, the form suggests it is dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The fabric had an orange exterior but a reduced core and was very hard, with quartz inclusions. Reduced, shell tempered pottery was found in F. 5081 and F. 5082, none of which was diagnostic in terms of date. Unstratified material included a Nene Valley colour coated flat base and two further colour coated sherds of unknown source from a plain rim beaker, dated to the second-third century AD.

#### *Tile*

A single fragment of Roman tile was recovered, from ditch F. 1067. This is 19mm thick, in a bright orange oxidised fabric.

#### *Discussion*

The features from the field system in Areas D-E largely date to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, while those from the field system in Areas B-C could only be dated more broadly to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The southwestern settlement area seems to date to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD. There is no early Roman material (1<sup>st</sup> century AD) from anywhere on the site, which implies that there was a break in occupation between the Iron Age and Roman phases. The pottery from the field system was generally more abraded and smaller than that from the settlement area.

The assemblage was dominated by coarseware vessels, most of which were probably locally made. The most common fabric type was shell-tempered wares. The exact source of these wares is unknown, although similar fabrics were produced at the lower Nene Valley kilns during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and at Bourne during the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Other common fabrics included sandy greywares and sandy oxidised wares. There were relatively few finewares, consisting of colour coated sherds from the lower Nene Valley and from an unknown source.

The lack of finewares may be interpreted as being related to the status or wealth of the site. Another explanation may be the location of the excavations which seem to be on the outskirts of the settlement area, away from the main



core of activity. The assemblage reflects domestic use, with coarseware jars and bowls and a single mortarium. The range of ware types was limited, with no flagons or dishes which would perhaps be expected in a mid-late Roman domestic assemblage.

In conclusion, the Roman pottery is fairly typical of domestic assemblage although the range of fabrics and forms was limited. This may be a reflection of the status of the settlement. If the Nene Valley wares can be counted as local, there were no non-local wares, suggesting that the supply of goods to the site from outside of the local area was limited.

Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	% by Wt
Oxidised (orange) sandy ware	26	595	18.6
Reduced sandy ware	17	540	16.9
Buff sandy ware	4	32	1.0
Grey sandy ware	42	577	18.1
Black slipped ware	1	5	0.2
Shell-tempered ware	69	1140	35.7
Grog-tempered ware	2	3	0.1
Nene Valley grey ware	8	112	3.5
Nene Valley colour coat	12	185	5.8
Unidentified colour coat	2	7	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3196</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9. Roman pottery by fabric

### *Briquetage*

Significant quantities of briquetage, comprising both vessels and pedestal supports, were recovered from Phase 2 and 3 contexts in Area B and the northern part of Area C (fig. 20). The nature of the salt making technology appears to be identical to that used at the Middle Iron Age site at Outgang Road, Langtoft (fig. 1; Morris 2001) and other Iron Age salterns in the Fens (Lane and Morris 2001), but differs from that at the Late Bronze Age site in Area A.

A total of 3030 sherds (11,255g) were identified as deriving from briquetage vessels, of which 1897 (6847g) derived from Phase 2 contexts and the remainder from Phase 3. The sherds are generally oxidised to a deep orange-red colour, and have a coarse shelly fabric identical to that described at Outgang Road (Lane and Morris *ibid.*). It was not always possible to confidently distinguish briquetage body sherds from ordinary pottery, although rim and base sherds are distinctive. The main vessel form seems to have consisted of a trough with a slightly trapezoidal plan and a U-shaped section, as described by Lane and Morris. These were made from tall cylindrical vessels which were cut lengthwise while still leather-hard, the open end of the trough then being closed by pinching on a semi-circular piece of clay. It seems that such vessels were used in the final stage of salt-making.

After the initial evaporation of seawater, the concentrated brine solution or wet salt 'sludge' was transferred to the troughs for drying into a salt cake, using artificial heat (Lane and Morris *ibid.*).

There were 198 rim sherds in the assemblage, of which 193 were cut and just 5 had a simple rounded or tapered profile. At least one of the rounded rims derived from a pinched-on end piece. Fifteen of the cut rim sherds are corner pieces, nine coming from the angle of the 'original' vessel base (i.e. Morris' B1 base sherds; e.g. fig. 20, f) and six from the angle of the pinched-on end piece (B2 base sherds; e.g. fig. 20, e). Meanwhile, fifteen of the cut rim sherds have an incised line below and parallel to the rim, presumably a 'guide line' to aid the cutting procedure (e.g. fig. 20, c). The dominance of cut rims corresponds with other contemporary sites in the local area (Table 10).

Site	Date	% Cut Rims	% Other Rim Types
Baston Quarry, Langtoft	E-LIA	97.5	2.5
Outgang Road, Langtoft	MIA	95.5	4.5
Market Deeping	M-LIA	93.5	6.5

Table 10. Briquetage rim forms from local saltern sites. Outgang Road and Market Deeping data from Lane and Morris 2001.

Maximum wall thickness was recorded for all rim sherds. This gave an average of 7.2mm, although the figure was slightly higher for Phase 3 contexts (8.0mm) than Phase 2 (7.1mm). This slight difference may not be significant, although it does correspond with Morris' argument that briquetage wall thickness increased during the later Iron Age in the Fens. Thus, at Outgang Road (Middle Iron Age), wall thickness was typically below 7mm, while at Market Deeping (Middle to Late Iron Age) it clustered in the range 7-10mm (Morris 2001a).

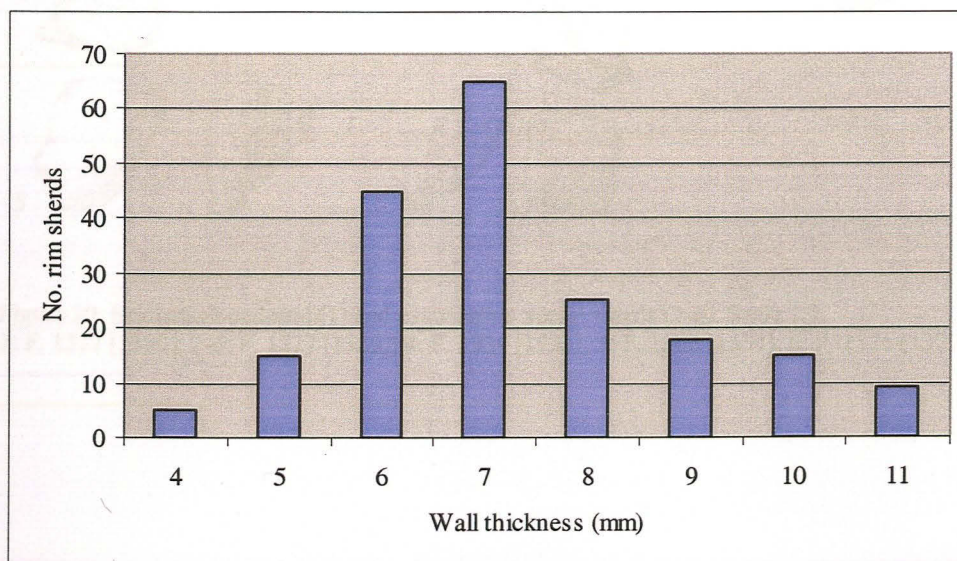


Figure 19. Briquetage vessel wall thickness.

Where near-complete profiles are present, it appears that the vessels were around 140mm in width and 70mm in depth, identical to the average from Market Deeping. Assuming a length of two to three times the width (cf. Lane and Morris *ibid.*), the vessels may have been 280-420mm long, with a volume of c. 2100-3200cm<sup>3</sup>.

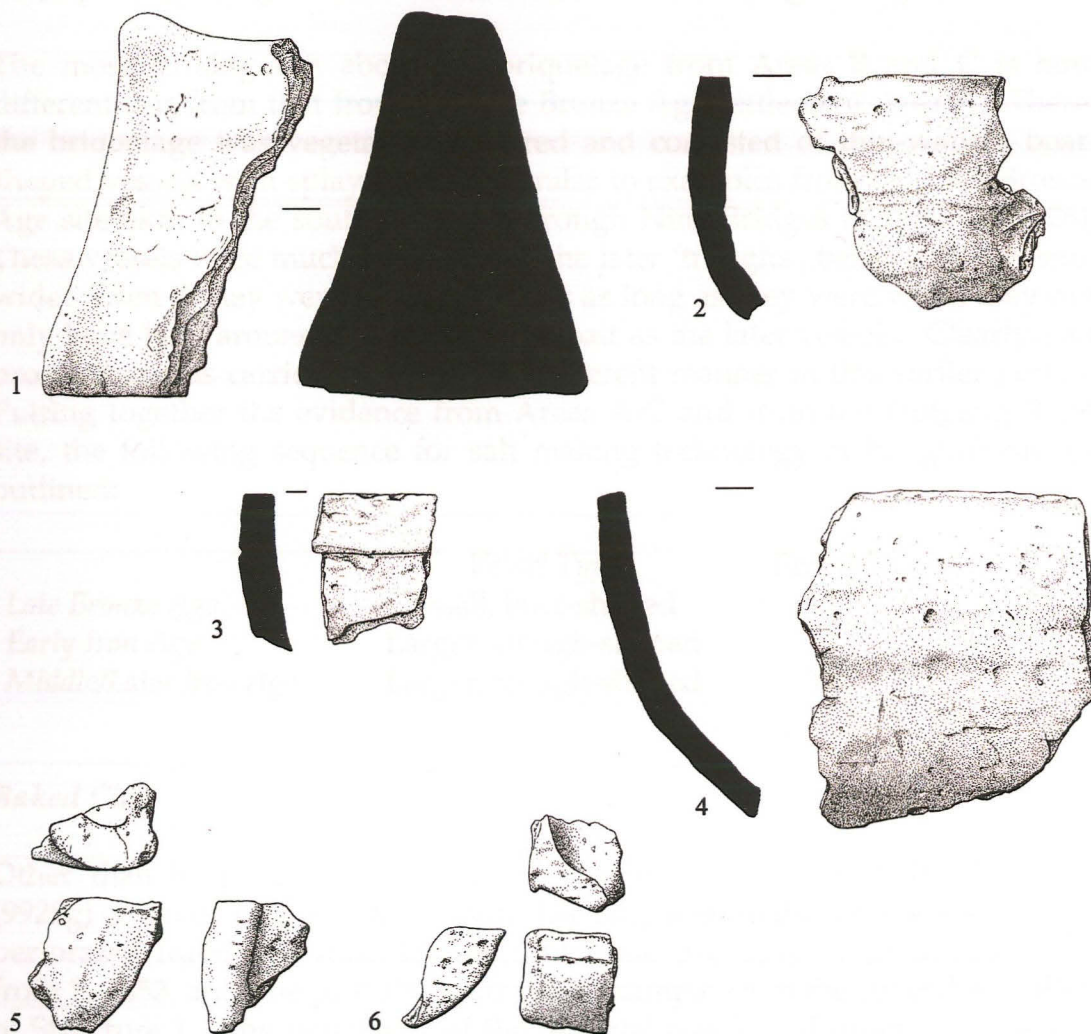


Figure 20. Briquetage pedestal (1) and evaporation vessel sherds (2-6). Scale 1:2.  
 1: F. 1377 [1390]; 2-3: F. 1377 [1389]; 4: F. 1934 [1933]; 5: F. 1502 [1504]; 6: F. 1326 [1327].

Four briquetage pedestals can be identified, although it is likely that further, more fragmented examples are present within the baked clay assemblage. These probably all fall into Morris' 'P4' class of truncated pyramid pedestals, as seen at Outgang Road and elsewhere (fig. 20, a). One, from F. 1439 [1440], is in a shelly fabric similar to the briquetage vessels. The other three, however, are in a quite different, very hard fabric with moderate, medium to coarse voids from vegetable temper (F. 1377 [1385] & [1390]; F. 1614 [1615]). The fact that the number of pedestals is modest compared to the number of briquetage vessel sherds, and that three of the pedestals are found in Phase 3 contexts while the fourth is undated, suggests that recognisable purpose-made pedestals might not have been used for salt making during Phase 2.

The most striking fact about the briquetage from Areas B and C is how different it is from that from the Late Bronze Age settlement Area A. There, the briquetage was vegetable tempered and consisted of thin-walled, boat-shaped vessels with splayed bases, similar to examples from the Late Bronze Age site 6km to the south at Northborough Nine Bridges (Knight 1998, 26). These vessels were much smaller than the later 'troughs', being only *c.* 50mm wide. Even if they were, say, four times as long as they were wide, they can only have held around a tenth as much salt as the later vessels. Clearly, salt production was carried out in a very different manner in this earlier period. Putting together the evidence from Areas A-C and from the Outgang Road site, the following sequence for salt making technology at Langtoft can be outlined:

	<i>Vessel Type</i>	<i>Pedestals</i>
<i>Late Bronze Age</i>	Small, boat-shaped	?
<i>Early Iron Age</i>	Larger, trough-shaped	?
<i>Middle/Later Iron Age</i>	Larger, trough-shaped	Yes

### *Baked Clay*

Other than briquetage and refractory ceramics, a total of 1010 fragments (9925g) of baked clay was recovered. The only identifiable artefacts were two perforated fragments from loomweights, one probably of pyramidal form from F. 1353, and one probable triangular example from the eavesdrip gully of Structure 1. The remainder of the material consists of irregular lumps or slab-like pieces, sometimes tempered with quartz sand or vegetable matter, but more often lacking in visible temper. The largest deposit by far is from the presumed Roman ironworking hearth/oven F. 10378, from which 3178g was recovered, including thick slabs with flat surfaces that could represent oven walling.

## *Metalworking Debris*

Pit F. 1728 ([1730]) contained a near complete crucible. This is hemispherical in form, 50mm high and 55mm maximum diameter, with a marked pouring lip. The exterior is encrusted with waste mater and the interior has slight traces of greenish corrosion, demonstrating that the crucible was used in cuprous metallurgy. The vessel form is probably Roman.

Some 10.4kg of metalworking slag was recovered from Phase 2-5 to features. Of this, the large majority (> 9.5kg) came from furnace F. 10376, tentatively dated to the Roman period. Smaller amounts of slag came from features dated to the Iron Age, and from Romano-British field system ditches. Almost all of the material appears to be ferrous, although the piece from F. 1372 could be cuprous. A further 735g of slag was recovered through fieldwalking in the field to the west of Area C. Meanwhile, four small amorphous lumps of lead (54g) recovered from the subsoil in Area C could be waste from lead casting.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Weight of slag (g)</i>
1313	[1314]	2	26
1340	[1341]	2	2
1372	[1373]	2	43
1507	[1509]	2?	124
1638	[1639]	2	81
1765	[1589]	2	9
2041	[2040]	2	15
1544	Surface	3	423
1269	-	4	54
10376	[10377]	4	1041
10376	[10378]	4	8500
1149	Surface	5	38

Table 11. Slag

## *Other Finds*

### *Iron*

F. 1563 [1564] (Phase 3 pit)

Tapering rod-shaped object, 45mm long, heavily encrusted with corrosion.

F. 10384 [10386] (Roman grave)

Thirteen handmade nails, with round heads and square shafts. The longest measures 75mm. Presumably from a coffin.

### *Non-ferrous Metal*

F. 1814 [2130] (Phase 2 roundhouse Str. 3)

Roman copper alloy ligula, point missing. 67mm long, shaft diameter c. 1.5mm. Presumed intrusive.

F. 10337 [10344] (Phase 1 pit)

Small fragment of copper alloy 'lug', possibly from a socketed axe casting.

Subsoil, Grid 900E/1120N

Late Iron Age billon stater blank from a pellet mould. Bun-shaped, with a flattened base and upper surface. Weight 5.3g, base diameter 11mm, thickness 6mm.

Subsoil, Grid 940E/1100N

Fragment of a copper alloy fibula. Heavily corroded, but probably of Polden Hill, Dolphin or T-shaped class. The crosspiece is 5mm diameter and 33mm long. 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Subsoil, Grid 1005E/1010N

Copper alloy curved blade fragment, 50mm long. Probably part of a Bronze Age sickle.

Subsoil, Area B

Three small copper alloy coins in poor condition, probably Roman.

Subsoil, Area C

Silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, 1561-1603. Very worn.

#### *Jet*

F. 1081 [1082] (Phase 2 pit)

Fragment of a finger ring, c. 15mm internal diameter and 7-10mm high. The cross-section is roughly semi-circular with the flat edge internal. The inner face is roughly worked while the outer face is smoothly polished. Part of an apparently rhombus-shaped bezel is present at the widest point of the ring. Probably prehistoric, although conceivably a post-medieval mourning ring and therefore intrusive.

#### *Worked Stone*

F. 1180 [1189] (Phase 2 pit)

Rounded cobble with one smooth surface, probably a quern rubber or burnishing stone. 75mm long.

F. 1377 [1390] (Phase 3 pond)

Fragment of a saddle quern. Surviving area of grinding surface measures 160mm x 130mm.

F. 1414 [1428] (Roman ditch)

Whetstone, roughly rectangular, measuring 105 x 30 x 17mm.

F. 10238 [10237] (Roman ditch)

Three fragments of a Millstone Grit rotary quern.

#### *Organic Materials*

Organic artefacts consisted of a wooden plank from Phase 2 well F. 10280 [10258], fragments of a possible basket from Phase 2 well F. 1565 [1568], and a piece of rope or twine from Phase 3 pond F. 1377 [1389]. These are being analysed by Maisie Taylor, and will be reported upon in the final Langtoft publication.

## Environmental and Osteological Studies

### *Human Bone*

Natasha Dodwell

Two poorly preserved and fragmentary adult skeletons were identified on the site, a middle/young adult from F. 1001 and an adult male from F. 10384. Few of the epiphyseal ends survive and there are slight deposits of iron pan on the bones. The individual from [10385] showed deposits of calculus on some of the dentition and one tooth lost ante-mortem. Some further disarticulated bone (proximal and middle phalanges) was recovered from near F.1001.

#### *F. 1001 [1003] Young/middle adult*

The skeleton is extremely fragmentary. With the exception of the femoral heads and a radial head only the shafts of the long bones survive. The skull is represented by half a dozen small fragments of parietal bone. The sutures are distinct. Only the left portion of the mandible survived, but with the exception of the 3<sup>rd</sup> molar (which showed no wear) the crowns of the teeth had all been lost post mortem. The torso survives as scraps. No pathology was observed.

#### *F. 10384 [10385] Adult male*

Again, a very fragmentary skeleton. Torso survives only as scraps; several of the vertebral facets exhibit porosity. No pelvis survives. No epiphyseal ends.

Age: dentition 18+, dental wear 25-35 years, sutures in skull are well fused.

Sex: male; anterior mandible is male, robust occipital protuberance, rounded orbits

Teeth: moderate deposits of calculus including on the occlusal aspects of the right mandibular molars.

Dentition:

-	-	-	-	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-
8	7	X	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### *Faunal Remains*

Chris Swaysland

An assemblage of 10,020 fragments (103,432g) of animal bone was recovered. The material was identified with the aid of the reference collection of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and Schmid (1972). The assemblage was quantified using a modified version of Davis (1992). In brief, all mandibular teeth and a predetermined restricted suite of 'countable' elements are recorded. Bones were only recorded if at least 50% of a given part was present. Any non-countable elements from less common species or elements displaying butchery marks or pathological changes were also recorded but not used in counts. No attempt has been made to distinguish between the remains of sheep and goat; these bones are recorded as sheep/goat. Information on gnawing, butchery and pathology was recorded where present. Butchery was recorded by type (i.e. chop, knife cut, sawn) location and orientation. Mandible wear stages were recorded following Payne (1973) for sheep/goat, and Legge (1992) for cattle.

The condition of the bone was variable though generally reasonable. Some bones suffered from concretions of sediment adhering to the surface and root etching was apparent on many specimens. These factors are likely to have effaced fine detail. Residuality is difficult to detect in bone but it can be inferred from the level of residuality in pottery. At Langtoft there may be some issues of residuality within the later prehistoric settlement, but the Romano-British settlement was spatially discrete.

	Phase 1 EBA	Phase 2 LBA/EIA	Phase 3 M-LIA	Phase 4 Roman
Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	20	69	123	13
Sheep/goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	4	62	72	2
Pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	1	20 (332)*	10	1
Equid ( <i>Equus sp.</i> )	0	18	55	4 (722)**
Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	1	2	4	0
Red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	1	0	0	0
Beaver ( <i>Caster fiber</i> )	0	0	1	0
Rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	0	0	0	1
Badger ( <i>Meles meles</i> )	0	1	0	0
Polecat ( <i>Mustela putorius</i> )	0	1	0	0
Large bird	0	1	0	0

Table 12. Faunal assemblage, fragment count by phase. \*total fragment count two articulate piglets. \*\*total fragment count one articulate horse

#### Phase 1: Early Bronze Age

The assemblage from Phase 1 is small and is dominated by cattle (74.0%). A section of red deer antler was recovered from F. 10009. The antler was in poor condition; it was fragmented and the surfaces were 'chalky'. A section of beam and two tines were present. The tip of one of the tines showed possible working, one side having shaved flat. This tip is broken from the main section of tine so it is possible that a potential tool was broken during construction. The presence of antler and absence of deer skeletal remains at many British prehistoric sites has been interpreted by Legge (1981) as meaning the killing of this animal was avoided.

#### Phase 2: Early First Millennium BC

Cattle and sheep/goat followed by pig and horse dominate the Phase 2 assemblage. Though cattle are numerically slightly more important than sheep/goat this may be due to a preservation and recovery bias. When considered by minimum number of individuals (MNI) a technique less affected by preservation and recovery biases, then sheep/goat (MNI: 12) are twice as common as cattle (MNI: 6). Pig (MNI: 5) and Horse (MNI: 2) are of lesser importance. Caprines, therefore would have been the most common animal in this period, although the larger size of cattle means it is likely to have provided more meat (Boessneck *et al.* 1971; Dobney *et al.* 1996).

Taxa	Live weight
Cattle	1650kg
Sheep/goat	450kg
Pig	425kg

Table 13. Live weight of main domesticates, Phase 2 (using Manching data set)



Analysis of mandibular tooth eruption and wear can be used to estimate the age at death of an animal. Unfortunately, too few cattle mandibles could be assigned to wear stages to produce meaningful results. The presence of neonatal cattle bones does however indicate that cattle were being born on or near to the site. The data set for sheep/goat was larger and mandibles were assigned to the wear stages of Payne (1973). The kill-off pattern suggests a 'meat' economy, although the sample is too small for certainty (fig. 21). There is a peak at stages C (6-12 months) and D (1-2 years) and a smaller peak at stage G (4-6 years). The peak at stages C and D may represent animals killed for meat once they have reached full weight. The lesser peak at stage G may represent breeding stock surviving to a greater age. The few animals dying in stages E and F may represent natural mortality.

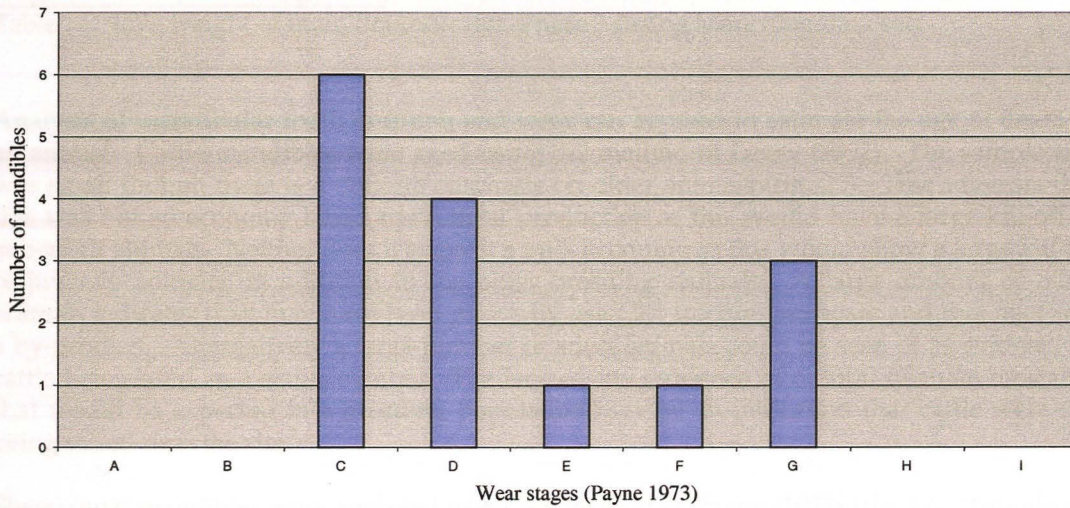


Fig 21. Sheep/goat mortality profile, Early Iron Age

A small number of bones showed evidence of butchery. Six bones show fine cut marks, three of which are from one articulating horse hock joint (distal tibia, astragalus and calcaneus). Five bones show heavy chop marks; one is to the base of a horn core probably indicating the removal of the horn sheath for working.

Six pit/well features seemed to form a regular alignment, the material recovered from two of the pit/wells could be interpreted as 'special' or 'placed'. Pit/well F. 1180 contained very well preserved disarticulated bones of cattle, horse, sheep/goat and pig. In addition there were two articulated piglets; the sequence of tooth eruption indicates that both were aged 4-6 months (Bull and Payne 1982). A high quantity (39%) of the disarticulated bone from this feature showed canid gnawing. The high level of gnawing seen is probably attributable to the excellent preservation conditions in this pit thus allowing the observation of surface detail on the bone. Canid gnawing is indicative that the location of the bone is not derived from primary anthropogenic deposition, rather scavengers. The sides of the pit/well were heavily undercut; as a result any small creature that fell in would be unable to extricate itself. For similar reasons scavenging animals would be unable to make an easy meal of them. Pit F. 10280 meanwhile contained disarticulated remains of cattle, horse and sheep/goat as well as two inverted cattle skulls. The significance of the skulls and indeed their inversion is unknown though some authors have argued that complete or near-complete skulls could constitute special deposits (e.g. Wait 1985, Hill 1995). Neither skull contained any teeth indicating that there may have been a delay between the death of the animals and the incorporation into the pit/well. While articulated pig remains and complete cattle skulls would initially suggest ritual activity, the shape of pit/well F. 1180, the presence of extensive gnawing on a large proportion of bones and the absence of teeth from the skulls would seem to caution against this.

### Phase 3: Middle-Late Iron Age

Cattle dominate the assemblage by fragment count and also by minimum number of individuals (MNI 12). Sheep/goat are of secondary importance (MNI 6). Horse is found in larger quantities than in previous phases (MNI 3). Pig has an MNI value of 1. The importance of cattle is seen even more clearly when considered by live weight (Boessneck *et al.* 1971, Dobney *et al.* 1996).

Taxa	Live weight
Cattle	3300kg
Sheep/goat	225kg
Pig	85kg

Table 14. Live weight of main domesticates, Phase 3 (using Manching data set)

Analysis of mandibular tooth eruption and wear can be used to estimate the age at death of an animal. Cattle mandibles were aged using the method of Legge (1992). The sample size was small though there is a definite emphasis on older animals (fig. 23). This suggests that this was not an economy based upon meat production as this would have a large kill-off of sub-adult animals. Neither does it suggest a milk economy as this would show a large kill-off of juvenile animals, in addition to the older breeding animals. A large amount of older animals indicates they may have been primarily used for traction purposes and that beef was a by-product. Alternatively a large number of adult animals could be seen of as evidence of cattle being used as a status symbol. The lack of any evidence of natural neonate mortality that would be expected in a breeding population may be an indication that cattle were not being raised near the site.

Sheep/goat mandibles were analysed using the method of Payne (1973) (fig. 22). This shows a peak of animals in age group D, falling off in groups E and F. This would seem to suggest a husbandry practise with emphasis on both meat and wool.

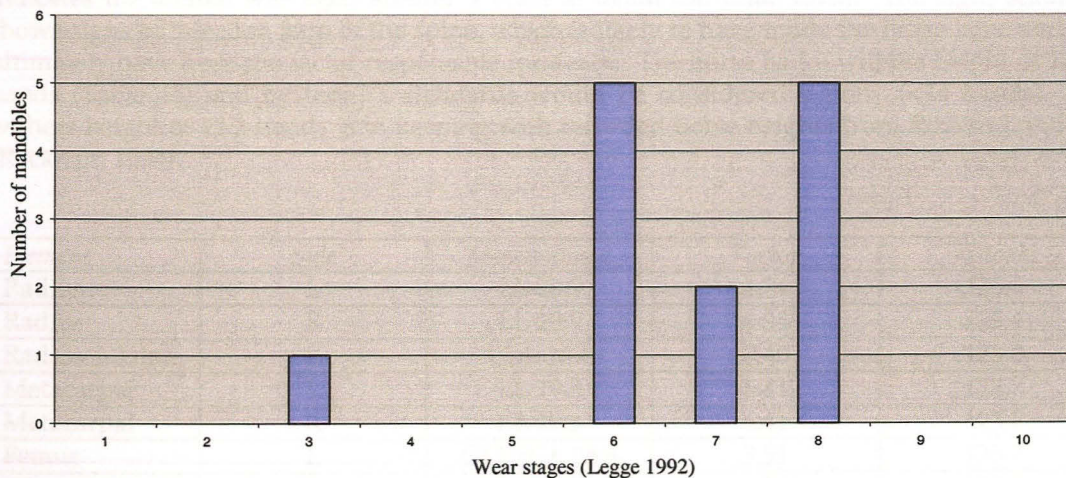


Figure 22. Cattle mandible wear stages, Middle-Late Iron Age

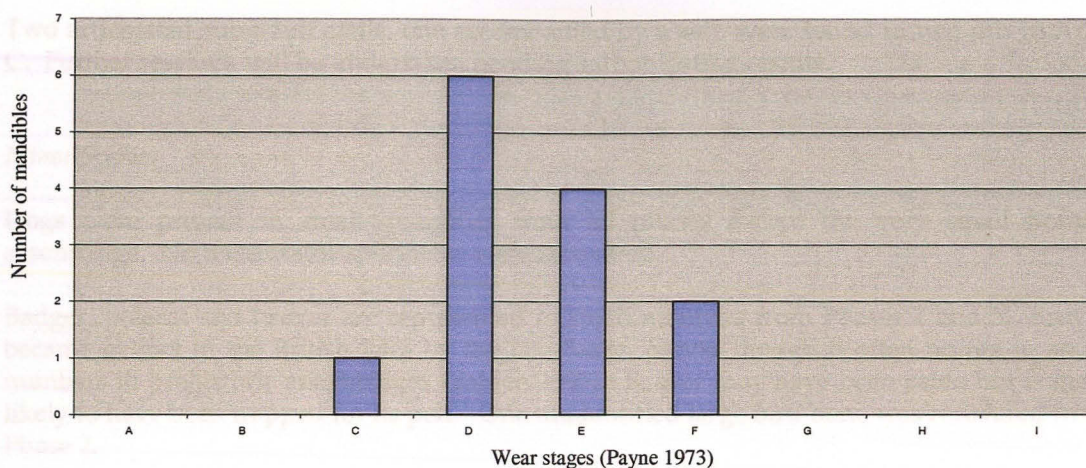


Figure 23. Sheep/goat mortality profile phase 3

Horse remains represent 21.2% of the major domestic species. All the bones are from mature animals except for one mandible from feature F. 1156, which was from an animal aged 2.5-3.5 years at death (Levine 1982). One complete longbone was recovered, a tibia; this was measured and a withers height was calculated at 12.1 hands (Kiesewalter in von den Dreisch and Boessneck 1974). This is in keeping with the observed range of Iron Age horse heights: 10-14 hands (Maltby 1981). Evidence of hippophagy comes from one astragalus that has a series of fine cuts to the medial and lateral faces, indicative of dismemberment.

*Phase 4: Romano-British*

The Romano-British assemblage is small yet shows a clear dominance of cattle. An articulated horse *Equus caballus* (Baxter 1998) was recovered from context [10383]. The lack of canine teeth indicates that the horse was female. The level of wear on the lower incisors indicates the animal was aged around 5 years at death (St. Clair 1975). The right scapula shows signs of infection atop of the spine, which is likely to have made the horse lame and to ultimately have been the factor responsible for death. The horse had a withers height of 12.3 hands (Table 15) and by today's standards would be considered a pony (<14 hands). A withers height of 12.3 hands is in keeping with recorded horse heights from Roman London (Rackham 1994).

Element	Side	Measurement	Factor	Withers
Radius	L	LL 28.9	4.34	125.4
Radius	R	LL 28.9	4.34	125.4
Radius & Ulna	L	GLL 36.4	3.40	123.8
Metacarpal	L	LL 19.3	6.41	123.7
Metacarpal	R	LL 19.3	6.41	123.7
Femur	L	GLL/GL 35.8	3.51	125.7
Tibia	L	LL 28.8	4.36	125.6
Metatarsal	L	LL 23.9	5.33	127.4
Metatarsal	R	LL 24.0	5.33	127.9
Mean	-	-	-	125.4
Hands	-	-	-	12.3

Table 15. Withers height measurements Roman horse [10383].

### *Undated*

Two articulated sub-adult cattle, one accompanied by a calf, were found in two pits in Area C. Further research will be undertaken pending carbon dating results.

### *Minor Species*

Dogs were present in small quantities from all phases except the very small Roman assemblage. No measurable specimens were recovered.

Badger, polecat and beaver are represented in small numbers from Phases 2 and 3. Beaver became extinct in the British Isles by the late Saxon period though it often occurs in small numbers in prehistoric assemblages (Yalden 1999). Beaver may have been eaten but is most likely to have been trapped for its pelt. One unidentified large bird bone was recovered from Phase 2.

### *Bone Working*

A worked horse 1<sup>st</sup> phalanx was recovered from Phase 3 pit F. 1614. A sub-rectangular notch has been cut from the posterior of the proximal articulation and a small portion of the anterior face at the proximal end has been removed. The anterior of the distal end has been worked flat and to the posterior a section has been removed. The purpose of this curious object is unknown however it may have formed a crude 'rest' or 'stand'. The lack of burning on this object however would seem to eliminate a use in salt production.

A spindle whorl was recovered from Phase 3 context [1573] F. 1561. This artefact has been fashioned from a cattle femora head. The epiphysis had only recently fused to the diaphysis thus representing a weak point; subsequent to manufacture the artefact has separated along the fusion line thus rendering it useless. The exterior diameter of the artefact is 37.9mm and the interior hole measures 3.5mm in diameter. The height of the artefact is 20.8mm.

### *Pathological Specimens*

Specimens showing pathology were rare. One sheep/goat mandible was recovered from Phase 2 context [1933] F. 1934 showing signs of infection. The mandible shows exostosis to the area on the lingual and mesial sides of the pre-molar teeth.

### *Skeletal Representation and Carnivore Activity*

In both Phases 2 and 3 all parts of the skeleton of cattle, sheep/goat and pig are represented. For all animals, particularly sheep and pigs the number of teeth are over-represented in relation to the number of post-axial bones. This is likely to be a result of the greater preservation of teeth in relation to the bones or smaller animals particularly when suffering carnivore attrition.

Carnivore gnawing was apparent on many bones, and overall the bones of the larger animals showed proportionally more gnawing (16-27%) than the bones of the smaller animals (4-6%). Presumably this is a result of smaller bones being completely destroyed by dogs whereas the larger bones will survive albeit in a damaged condition.

Evidence of salting of meat and subsequent removal from the site was looked for in a potential disparity in the numbers of high meat bearing elements. No evidence of this was found.

## Environment

All bone in this report comes from hand recovered contexts; sieved samples were quickly scanned with particular attention to fish remains although none were evident. It must therefore be concluded that fishing played no significant part in subsistence strategies. The presence of beaver is unsurprising given the fen-edge location, but fen resources seem to have played only a minor role in the economy of the site. Small mammal remains were recovered from the sieved samples, and further environmental data could be recovered by analysis of these remains.

## Discussion

### Early Bronze Age

Few comparable large bone assemblages from fen-edge Early Bronze Age sites have been studied, a notable exception being West Row Fen, Suffolk (Olsen 1994). The Langtoft Phase 1 assemblage is small, but it shows characteristics broadly in keeping with that of West Row Fen; both sites show a dominance of cattle remains with sheep/goat being of secondary importance.

### Early First Millennium BC

A degree of variability is apparent in species proportion in sites of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (Table 16). The material from the different areas of excavation at Langtoft is similar in the proportion of cattle but very different in terms of sheep/goat and pig. The assemblage from Langtoft Area A is relatively high in pig, in keeping with the Late Bronze Age assemblage from Runnymede Bridge. Serjeantson (1996, 223) has suggested that in the later Bronze Age pigs may have been an expression of wealth and status. In contrast the Langtoft Area B and C material shows a greater similarity with sites showing a much higher proportion of sheep, particularly when considered by MNI. Langtoft Areas B and C have close parallels with the contemporary Lincolnshire salt producing site at Billingborough.

	Langtoft Areas B and C EIA	Langtoft Area A LBA	Billingborough Phase 2 LBA/EIA	Runnymede Bridge LBA
Cattle	40.8	45.8	40	28.2
Sheep/goat	36.7	14.36	41	41.3
Pig	11.8	37.5	17	29.8
Horse	10.7	2.1	3	0.7

Table 16. Major species relative proportions, early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC sites.

Comparative assemblages: Langtoft Area A (Higbee 1998), Billingborough (Ilies 1992), Runnymede Bridge (Serjeantson 1996).

There were insufficient cattle mandibles to attempt to reconstruct husbandry practises though there was no evidence to suggest that the cattle were part of

a dairy herd. The age at death data for sheep/goat indicate that these animals were being raised for meat.

### Middle-Late Iron Age

Middle to Late Iron Age assemblages from the west and southwest fen edge show a degree of similarity; at all sites cattle are the dominant species with sheep/goat the second most important (Table 17). However, the high levels of horse seen at Langtoft cannot be paralleled at other local sites; cut marks and disposal methods indicate that they were a food resource. The primary purposes however were probably transportation and riding. Reconstruction of husbandry practises indicate that cattle were raised mainly for traction and sheep were raised for both meat and wool. The low percentages of pig may have been an indication of a low status for the site.

Site	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Dog
Langtoft Phase 3	47	27	4	21	2
Billingborough Phase 3	46	36	5	12	0
Market Deeping	41	37	7	13	2
Cowbit	68	20	1	1	4
Cat's Water, Fengate	45	39	7	7	2

Table 17. Percentages of the main species at Langtoft and other fen-edge Middle-Late Iron Age sites.

Analysis of a larger number of sites by fewer species reveals a geographic trend in the proportion of the major three species (cattle, sheep/goat and pig). Sites on the west/southwest fen edge all show higher cattle and lower sheep proportions. Sites in the Isle of Ely and elsewhere on the southern fen edge however show more of a mixed picture; some have higher cattle and lower sheep/goat whereas other have higher sheep/goat and lower cattle (Table 18 and fig. 25). At all sites pig is of relatively little importance.

Region	Site	Reference	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig
Western Fen Edge	Langtoft Phase 3	This volume	60	35.1	4.9
	Billingborough Phase 3	Iles 2001	52.9	41.5	5.6
	Market Deeping	Albarella 1997	48.5	43.3	8.2
	Cowbit	Albarella 2001	75.8	22.6	1.6
	Cat's Water, Fengate	Biddick 1984	49.4	42.9	7.7
	Haddon, Peterborough	Baxter 2003	54	34	12
Southern Fen Edge	Wardy Hill, Coveney	Davis 2003	29.4	56.1	14.5
	Haddenham	Evans and Serjeanston 1988	21.2	74.1	4.7
	Colne Fen, Sites I and II	Higbee 1998a and b	45	46	9
	Hurst Lane	Higbee forthcoming	58.3	34.2	7.5
	Prickwillow Road	Deighton 2003	53	36	11
	Watson's Lane	Higbee 1996	26	63	11

Table 18. Relative percentages of major species at Iron Age sites in south Lincolnshire, northwest Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely.

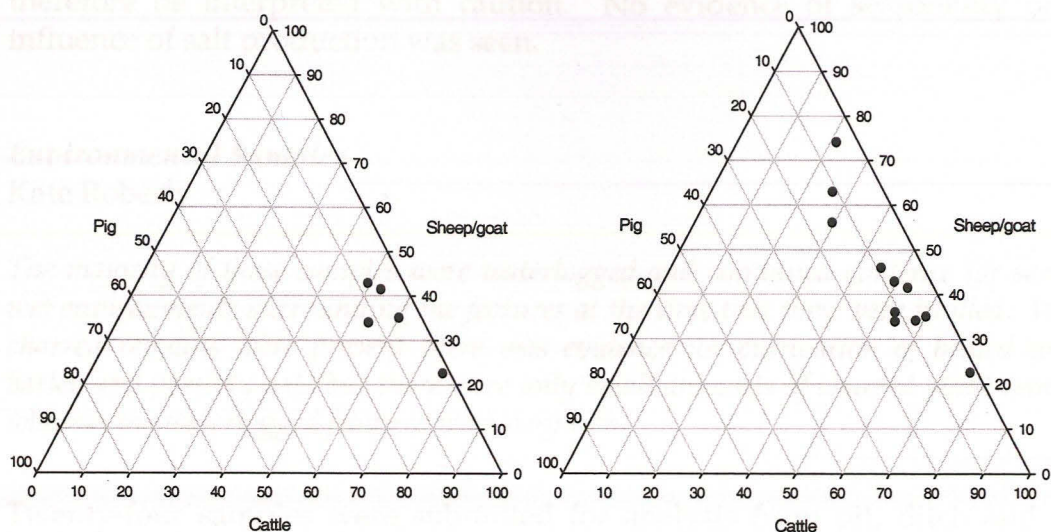


Figure 24. Relative major species proportions of Iron Age sites on the western fen edge (left) and on both the western and southern fen edge (right).

### Romano-British

The Romano-British assemblage is dominated by cattle, which can be an indication of a high degree of 'Romanisation' (King 1978). This assemblage however, is very small and results should be treated with caution. The rabbit bone is considered intrusive.

### Conclusion

In all phases the main domesticate species dominate the assemblage; a small number of wild mammals and birds were found whereas fish were totally absent. This maybe due to a recovery bias however the absence of fish remains in sieved samples suggests fishing did not play an important part in the economy of the site. The presence of beaver however does indicate an exploitation of fen resources though on a somewhat limited scale.

In all phases cattle are numerically the most important species; mortality profiles indicate cattle may have been kept for traction and possibly status. There was no evidence of a milk economy as seen at the Middle Bronze Age site of Grimes Graves (Legge 1989; 1992). Sheep/goat mortality profiles indicated a clear emphasis on meat production in Phase 2 whereas in Phase 3 wool gained in importance. This is reflected in the find of a spindle whorl from Phase 3.

The lack of young mandibles in the assemblage is a possible cause for concern; a complete lack of young animals is not a reflection of a viable breeding herd/flock. Younger, more fragile mandibles are less likely to

survive intact leading to a bias in older animals. These results should therefore be interpreted with caution. No evidence of seasonality or the influence of salt production was seen.

### *Environmental Samples*

Kate Roberts

*The majority of these samples were waterlogged and contained evidence for scrubby wet environments surrounding the features at the time that they were infilled. Where charred remains were present there was evidence for cultivation of hulled wheat, barley and possibly oats but there were only small amounts of charred plant remains, whereas the waterlogged features were very rich.*

Twenty-four samples were submitted for analysis from pit, ditch and well features. These were processed by hand using bucket flotation. The residues were washed over a 1mm mesh and the flots were collected in 500µm mesh. Flots containing mainly waterlogged plant remains were kept in water in a fridge prior to examination under a low-powered binocular microscope. Flots containing mainly charred plant remains were dried prior to examination under a low-powered binocular microscope. Small amounts of the waterlogged samples were sub-sampled before being scanned in water. Charred samples were examined more fully. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Stace (1991). The results are summarised by Table 19. The heavy residues were not examined.

Waterlogged plant remains were well preserved and rich in content. Most of the waterlogged samples contained pieces of wood, which were sometimes large. Charred remains were not common and frequently not well enough preserved to carry out detailed identification. Intrusive root material was present in the majority of these samples suggesting a dynamic burial environment.

#### *Waterlogged Plant Remains*

##### Early Bronze Age

Pit F. 10009 <119> [10078]

This sample contained no plant remains other than a moderate amount of waterlogged wood. There was also a single water flea egg (*Daphne* sp.).

Pit F. 10254 <4> [10254]

No plant remains other than waterlogged wood and charcoal were present in this sample.



## Early Iron Age

### Pit F. 1022 <101> [1027]

The most common waterlogged seeds from water plants in this sample were from marsh yellow cress (*Rorippa palustris*). There was also a small amount sedge seed (*Carex* sp.). There were a large number of water flea eggs (*Daphne* sp.) present in this sample suggesting stagnant water. Another group of plants were from waste ground. These included a large number of seeds from knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and curled dock (*Rumex* c.f. *crispus*). There were also moderate amounts of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and small or negligible amounts of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), black borehound (*Ballota nigra*), greater plantain (*Plantago major*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), smooth sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*). Scrubby plants included moderate amounts of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and a small amount of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). Plants that grow in nitrogen rich soils included a small or negligible amount of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*).

### Pit F. 1180 <105> [1189] and <106> [1187]

The two samples from this pit contained a negligible amount of charred material. There was a single barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*), a single piece of spelt wheat chaff (*Triticum spelta* glume base) and a single brome seed (*Bromus* sp.). Water plants in these samples included a moderate amount of crow-foot (*Ranunculus* subgen. BATRACHIUM). The other plants were only present in small or negligible amounts and included hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus* c.f. *bulbosus/acris/repens*), lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus* c.f. *flammula*), blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*), wild cabbage/mustard type (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.), tubular water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*), common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). Water flea eggs (*Daphne* sp.) were present in large quantities and there was also a small amount of fish bone. The only scrubby plant seeds were a small amount of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). Waste ground plants included a large amounts of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), meadow crane's bill (*Geranium pratense*) and thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) and moderate amounts of small nettle (*Urtica urens*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), black borehound (*Ballota nigra*) and greater plantain (*Plantago major*). There were also small or negligible amounts of corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*), long-headed poppy (*Papaver dubium*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), common/spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), field penny-cress (*Thlapsi arvense*), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), hedge/marsh woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica/palustris*), cat's ear/hawkbits (*Hypochaeris/Leontodon* sp.), prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*) and daisy family (*Asteraceae* indet.). Plants that grow in nitrogen rich soils included a large amount of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and a small amount of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*).

### Pit F. 1485 <110> [1488] and <111> [1490]

Water plants in this sample included a moderate number of crow-foot (*Ranunculus* subgen. BATRACHIUM) and small or negligible amounts of blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*), common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). Also present were large numbers of water flea eggs (*Daphne* sp.). Scrubby plants included negligible amounts of hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and dog wood (*Cornus sanguinea*). Nitrogen rich soil loving plants included a moderate amount of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and a negligible amount of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). Plants of waste ground included large amounts of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), greater plantain (*Plantago major*) and thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) some of which were still attached. There was also a moderate amount of meadow crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense*) and small or negligible amounts of long-headed poppy (*Papaver dubium*), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), common/spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and black borehound (*Ballota nigra*).



Pit F. 1493 <112> [1497]

This sample contained water plant seeds including a moderate amount of crow-foot (*Ranunculus* subg. BATRACHIUM) and small or negligible amounts of bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*), common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). Waste ground weed seeds included a small amount of pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and moderate amounts of meadow crane's bill (*Geranium pratense*) and thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.). There was a small amount of seeds from the nitrogen loving stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Well F. 1565 <115>/<116> [1568]

These samples contained a single piece of charred oat chaff (*Avena* sp. awn). All the other plant remains were waterlogged. They included a seed from the water plant bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*). There was a moderate number of seeds from stinging nettles, which live on nitrogen rich soil. There was also a moderate amount of hazelnut shell fragments. Waste ground weed seeds included a moderate amount of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and small or negligible amounts of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), campion (*Silene* sp.), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), knot grass (*Polygonum aviculare*), curled dock (*Rumex* c.f. *crispus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), cat's ear/hawkbits (*Hypochaeris/Leontodon* sp.) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*).

Pit F. 1765 <148> [1767]

This sample contained a negligible amount of bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*) and a moderate amount of water flea eggs (*Daphne* sp.). There was also a moderate amount of chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and a negligible amount of pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*). A moderate amount of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) was present was also present. There was also a single sloe seed (*Prunus spinosa*).

Ring gully F. 1990 <134> [2088]

This sample contained single seeds from wood stitchwort (*Stellaria nemorum*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) which were both scrubby plants.

Undated

F. 1831/pit <125>/<126>/[1835]

These samples contained small or negligible amounts of water plant seeds including bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*), blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*), and sedge (*Carex* sp.), but it did contain a large amount of water flea eggs (*Daphne* sp.). Scrubby plants included a moderate amount of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and small or negligible amounts of wood stitchwort (*Stellaria nemorum*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Waste ground weeds included large amounts of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*), moderate amounts of curled dock (*Rumex* c.f. *crispus*) and greater plantain (*Plantago major*) and small amounts of corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), common/spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), blackbindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), meadow crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense*), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), carrot family (Apiaceae indet.), hedge/marsh woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica/palustris*), black borehound (*Ballota nigra*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), cat's ear/hawkbits (*Hypochaeris/Leontodon* sp.), smooth sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*).

F. 10360/pit <5>/[10360]

This sample was dominated by seeds from scrubby and wetland plants, such as blackberry seeds (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and oval sedge type seeds (*Carex ovalis*) respectively. Waste ground plants were represented by seeds buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*), crow foot (*Ranunculus* subg. BATRACHIUM), blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *Chondrosperma*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), violet (*Viola* sp.), willow

bracts (*Salix* sp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), plum (*Prunus* sp.), hedge-parsley/carrot (*Torilis/Daucus* sp.), field/marsh woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica/palustris*), black borehound (*Ballota nigra*), common hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*). Wetland plants were represented by seeds from pale sedge type (*Carex pallescens*). Seeds from dock (*Rumex* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) may indicate the presence of high nitrogen levels in the ground.

Pit F. 10374/pit <6> [10372]

No plant remains other than waterlogged wood and charcoal were present in this sample.

#### Charred Plant Remains

##### Early Iron Age

Pit F. 1457 <108> [1461]

This sample contained single grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and wheat/barley (*Triticum* sp./*Hordeum vulgare*), a small amount of spelt/emmer wheat chaff (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* glume base) and a single piece of oat chaff (*Avena* sp. awn). A small amount of hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*) and single seeds from fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), thorough-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and indeterminate grass (Poaceae indet.). The weed seeds were all those of waste or arable ground.

Well F. 1052 <109> [1504]

Small or negligible amounts of cereal grain were present in this sample, including hulled and indeterminate barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*), wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.), wheat/barley grain (*Triticum* sp./*Hordeum vulgare*) and indeterminate cereal grain. A large amount of chaff was also present in this sample. It was mainly spelt/emmer wheat chaff (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* glume bases and spikelet forks), with a negligible amount of oat chaff (*Avena* sp. awn) and indeterminate cereal chaff (rachis internodes). A small amount of hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*) was present in this sample. Small amounts of waste ground seeds were also present including campion (*Silene* sp.), redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). There were also small amounts of arable weeds including vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), smooth meadow-grass (*Poa* c.f. *pratensis*) and indeterminate grass (Poaceae indet.).

Well F. 1565 <113> [1566] and <114> [1565]

These samples contained negligible amounts of cereal grain including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), wheat/barley (*Triticum* sp./*Hordeum vulgare*) and indeterminate cereal. There were also small or negligible amounts of cereal chaff including spelt wheat chaff (a *Triticum spelta* glume base and spikelet fork), spelt/emmer wheat chaff (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* sp. glume bases) and indeterminate cereal chaff (rachis internodes). Wild plant seeds included small or negligible amounts of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and common/spear-leaved orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*). This sample also contained some arable weeds including rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), cat's tail (*Phleum* sp.) and indeterminate grass (Poaceae indet.). There was also a negligible amount of common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) in [1566].

Pit F. 1765 <147> [1589]

This sample was taken from the upper fill of a pit. The lowest pit fill is discussed above and contained waterlogged plant remains. This sample contained a large amount of indeterminate cereal grain and small amounts of barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*) and indeterminate cereal tail grain. Also present were small amounts of wild plant seeds. Some of these were from waste ground plants and included hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). There were also arable weeds including celtic bean/wild pea (large Leguminaceae indet.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium* c.f. *aparine*), fescue (*Festuca* sp.) and indeterminate grass (Poaceae

indet.). There was also a single uncharred elder seed, which did not occur in the lower waterlogged sample either.

### *Conclusions*

The waterlogged remains from these samples were very similar in content, and provided evidence of successional vegetation surrounding these features at the time that they were filled in. Seeds and stones were present from scrubby plants such as bramble or dog wood, elder, sloe, hazelnut and willow. There were also some seeds from plants that typically thrive in areas of high nitrogen, such as stinging nettle, fat-hen, dock, knotgrass, chickweed and henbane. Also very common were plants that are commonly found in damp meadows or open ground (Greig 1984), such as buttercups, thistle, cleavers, meadow crane's bill, greater plantain and nipplewort. Wetland and water plants were also present and seeds were found from plants such as crowfoot, northern/marsh yellow cress rushes, spike-rush and sedges. Also present in the majority of these samples were large numbers of water flea eggs. These live in stagnant water. The picture these plant remains give is of a damp, fen-like, scrubby, successional landscape, possibly mixed with damp pasture, with high nitrogen levels in the soil. This is very similar to that found in the previous phase of this site (Bower in Hall 1998) where plant remains similarly included stinging nettle, blackberry/raspberry, elder and sedges.

The charred plant remains provide evidence of cereal cultivation during the early first millennium BC. The most common cereals were wheat and barley. In one case the barley was well enough preserved to be identified as hulled barley. The wheat was very poorly preserved and so was most of the chaff. However in a few cases there were glume bases or spikelet forks that could be definitely identified as spelt wheat, so some of the wheat grains may have been spelt wheat. The only evidence for oats comes from the chaff, as a few fragments of oat awn were also present. No oat grains were present. The charred weed seeds were very non-specific with regards to the environment, and were mostly from weeds of waste ground or very general arable weeds. In general amounts found were small, and all that this information can be used to say is that consumption of cereal must have happened in the near vicinity, but that there is no evidence here of any specific processes related to crop production or consumption. Where charred wild plant remains were present, it is possible that they were seeds from arable weeds, although as they came from very generic plants of disturbed ground, this cannot be definite. The general dominance of hulled wheat as a cereal crop is typical for this period (Greig 1991). Bowers (in Hall 1998) also found hulled wheats. Also present were oats, which here are only represented by chaff fragments.

Remains from other food plants were also found. These included waterlogged blackberry/raspberry seeds and stones from sloes. Also present were charred fragments of hazelnut shell. It is possible that the waterlogged

remains were in these features as they grew nearby, however it is also possible that they were eaten. The charred hazelnut shells may also have come from trees that grew nearby, although they may also have been eaten.

### *Pollen Analysis*

Rob Scaife

Pollen analysis has been carried out on the fills of Phase 2 pit-well F. 1765 (Samples 145 and 146). It was anticipated that the basal sediment fills of the feature would preserve pollen from which the palaeoenvironment of the site could be reconstructed. Thus, the principal aims of this assessment study comprised the following:

- To ascertain if sub-pollen and spores are present in these sediments.
- If present, to produce a preliminary pollen diagrams from the two ditch sections/profiles.
- To provide an indication of the plant taxa, vegetation environment and changes present during the time span represented by the ditch sediment accumulation.
- To examine the potential of the material for a fuller/more detailed study over and above the assessment analysis presented.

Pollen has been extracted, examined and pollen diagrams constructed for these contexts. This report details the findings of this analysis.

### *Methodology*

Samples for pollen analysis were obtained from the open faces of trenches during the archaeological excavation using tin monolith profiles (CAU). Sub-samples of 2-3ml volume at 4cm intervals were taken from the monoliths and prepared in the laboratory using standard procedures for the extraction of sub-fossil pollen and spores (as per Moore and Webb 1978 and Moore *et al.* 1991). Pollen was generally rather sparse and typical assessment counts of 100-150 grains per level (the pollen sum) plus all extant marsh/aquatic taxa and spores of ferns were made for each sample. Absolute pollen frequencies were also calculated using added exotics to known volumes of sample (Stockmarr 1971). Identification and counting was carried out using an Olympus biological microscope (BH) fitted with Leitz optics. Data obtained are presented in standard pollen diagram form using Tilia and Tilia Graph (figs. 26 and 27). Percentages used in these diagrams were calculated as follows:

Sum =	% total dry land pollen (tdlp) (includes <i>Alnus</i> )
Marsh/aquatic =	% tdlp + sum of marsh/aquatics
Spores =	% tdlp + sum of spores
Misc. =	% tdlp + sum of miscellaneous taxa.

Pollen taxonomy in general follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) modified according to Bennett *et al.* (1994) for pollen types and Stace (1991) for plant descriptions. These procedures were carried out in the Department of Geography, University of Southampton.

Pollen data obtained from this analysis are presented in standard diagram form (figs. 26 and 27). The principal palynological characteristics of these are summarised as follows.

#### Section 145

Trees and shrubs are dominant (85-90% of total pollen) with some herbs present (2-18%). Absolute pollen frequencies increase upwards in the profile from c.20,000 to 144,000 grains/ml.

*Trees & shrubs:* *Alnus* is dominant with highest values at 22cm (8%). *Corylus avellana* type is important with highest values at the base of the profile (38%). Other tree types include *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Quercus* (to 6%) and *Tilia*. *Malus* and possibly *Cornus* are noted (possible hedgerow spp.).

*Herbs:* Poaceae are most important with relatively small percentages (10%) in the lower half of the profile. There are traces of cereal (at 22cm) along with small numbers of grains of other weeds.

*Spores of ferns:* There are only small numbers of fern spores which include *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Dryopteris* type (monoete spores) and *Polypodium vulgare*.

#### Section 146

Tree and shrub pollen are broadly similar to that of section 145 comprising 80-90% of total pollen. Herb totals are correspondingly small (20% max.). Absolute pollen frequencies are low in the basal levels but values increase towards the top of the profile (7,600 to 81,700 grains/ml).

*Trees & shrubs:* *Alnus* (40%) and *Corylus avellana* type (50%) are dominant, the latter with highest values in the upper levels. *Quercus* (11%) has highest values in the lowest level (12cm). There are sporadic occurrences of *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus* and *Fraxinus*.

*Herbs:* Herbs are moderately diverse with Poaceae (to 15%) most important with evidence of cereal type especially at 8cm. Other herbs include *Plantago lanceolata*, *Rumex* and Asteraceae types.

*Spores of Ferns:* There are small numbers of monoete (*Dryopteris* type), *Pteridium aquilinum*, and *Polypodium vulgare*.

#### The Inferred Vegetation and Environment

Both pollen profiles exhibit broadly similar evidence of the vegetation and environment at the time of sediment deposition. *Alnus* (alder) was locally important, possibly growing along the near local fen edge areas as alder carr woodland or fringing local rivers. In drier areas, *Corylus avellana* type (hazel) woodland or scrub was important and may have been coppiced. Hazel may also have been growing in local hedges although it is not clear whether this would provide sufficient quantities of pollen for the representation here (there is no comparative research data). Of the larger trees recorded here, *Quercus* (oak) is most important especially at the base of Section 146 along with some *Fraxinus* (ash), *Ulmus* (elm) and *Tilia* (lime) which formed areas of local woodland/tree growth. These latter are all poorly or less well represented in pollen spectra. This fact and the higher pollen production and local importance of hazel and especially alder will have suppressed the percentage values of these within the pollen sum. This suggests, therefore, that these taxa were relatively more important in the local environment than their small pollen numbers/percentages would

suggest. The small values of *Tilia* (lime/lindens) is, however, significant since woodland dominated by *Tilia cordata* (small leaved lime) was dominant throughout the middle Holocene (Atlantic period), the Neolithic and much of the Bronze Age. This woodland was cleared for agriculture at various periods from the Neolithic onwards but largely during the Middle Bronze Age. Evidence for this comes from pollen data obtained from Deeping St. James (Scaife 1994) and from the Fenlands as a whole (Waller 1994). The small values here thus suggest a post-lime decline age for the sediment fills of this ditch (i.e. Late Bronze Age-Iron Age). It is possible that the hazel woodland/scrub replaced this woodland.

Some open agricultural land was, however, in existence as indicated by cereal pollen and a range of herb pollen taxa indicative of grassland, possibly pasture. It is not possible to state what the relative percentages of open agricultural land was present in relation to woodland. However, it seems that the environment was one of open woodland within which there were fields used both for pasture and arable agriculture (i.e. mixed economy). It seems likely that the dominance of hazel indicates that local coppice woodland was perhaps the most significant habitat.

Apart from the alder pollen noted, there is further evidence of marsh/wetter areas as evidenced by the small but consistent values of Cyperaceae (sedges) and from section 145, aquatic *Lemna* (duck weed), and *Potamogeton* type (likely pond weed). Whether this was growth in standing water within the ditch or from the fen region not clear.

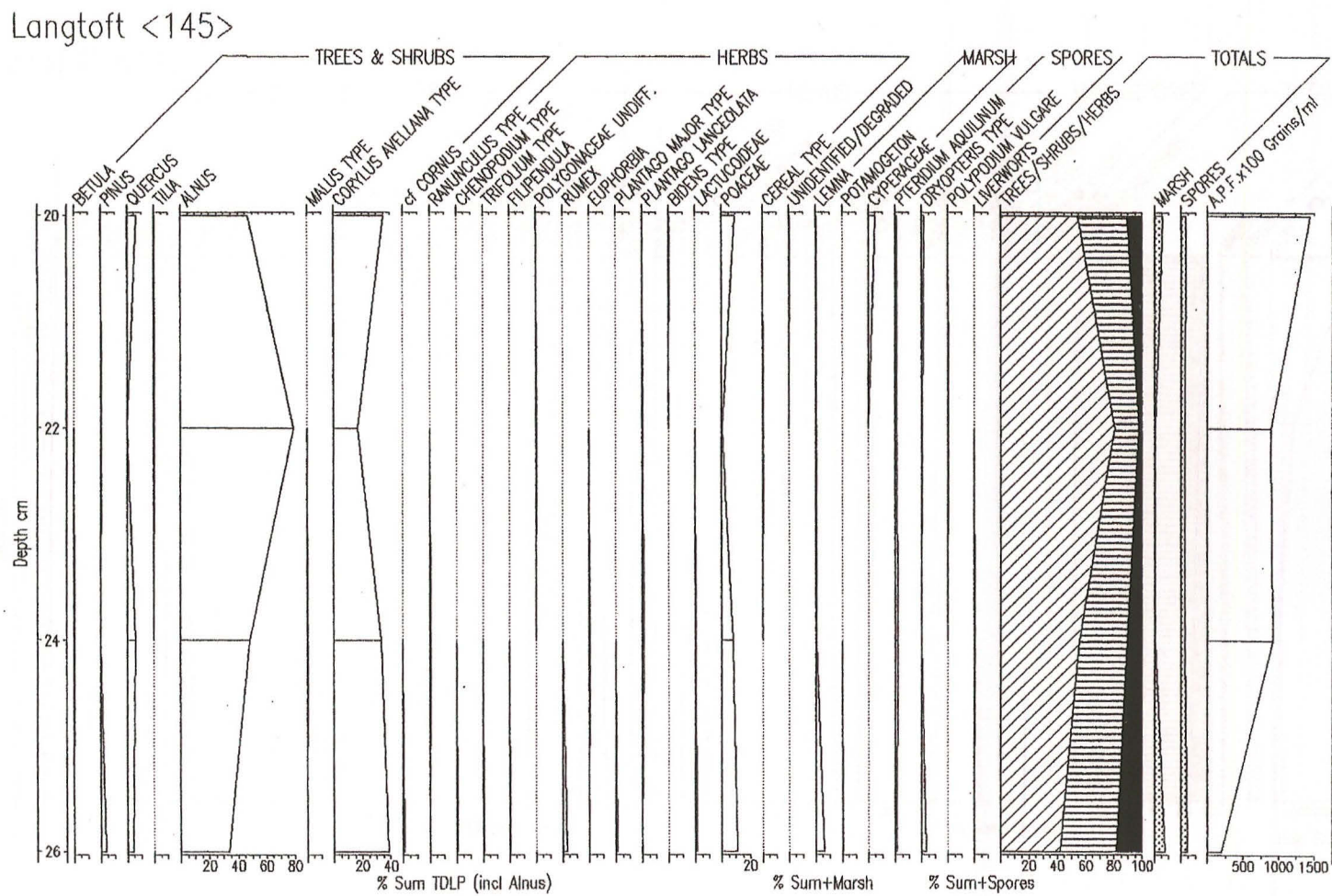
### Summary

The principal aims of this pollen assessment study were to establish the presence or absence of sub-fossil pollen and spores and potential of the sediments for reconstructing the environment of the archaeological site. Pollen has been recovered from both of the sediment profiles enabling preliminary plant taxonomic data to be obtained and plotted in standard pollen diagram form. The essential points established from this study are as follows.

- Pollen is present in countable quantities enabling pollen diagrams to be constructed.
- There is clear evidence of local alder woodland in wetter areas as valley carr or as woodland fringing the fen.
- On drier areas, important hazel scrub woodland was present. This may have been coppiced or in local hedgerows or drier parts of the fen edge.
- There is evidence of open agricultural areas (?fields) with grassland/pasture and certainly some arable cultivation.
- These pollen data are based on pollen counts (the sum) of 150 grains per level/sample. Fuller, standard counts of 400 or more grains per level where preservation permits should be counted. This would add taxonomic detail and more statistical rigor to the analysis.

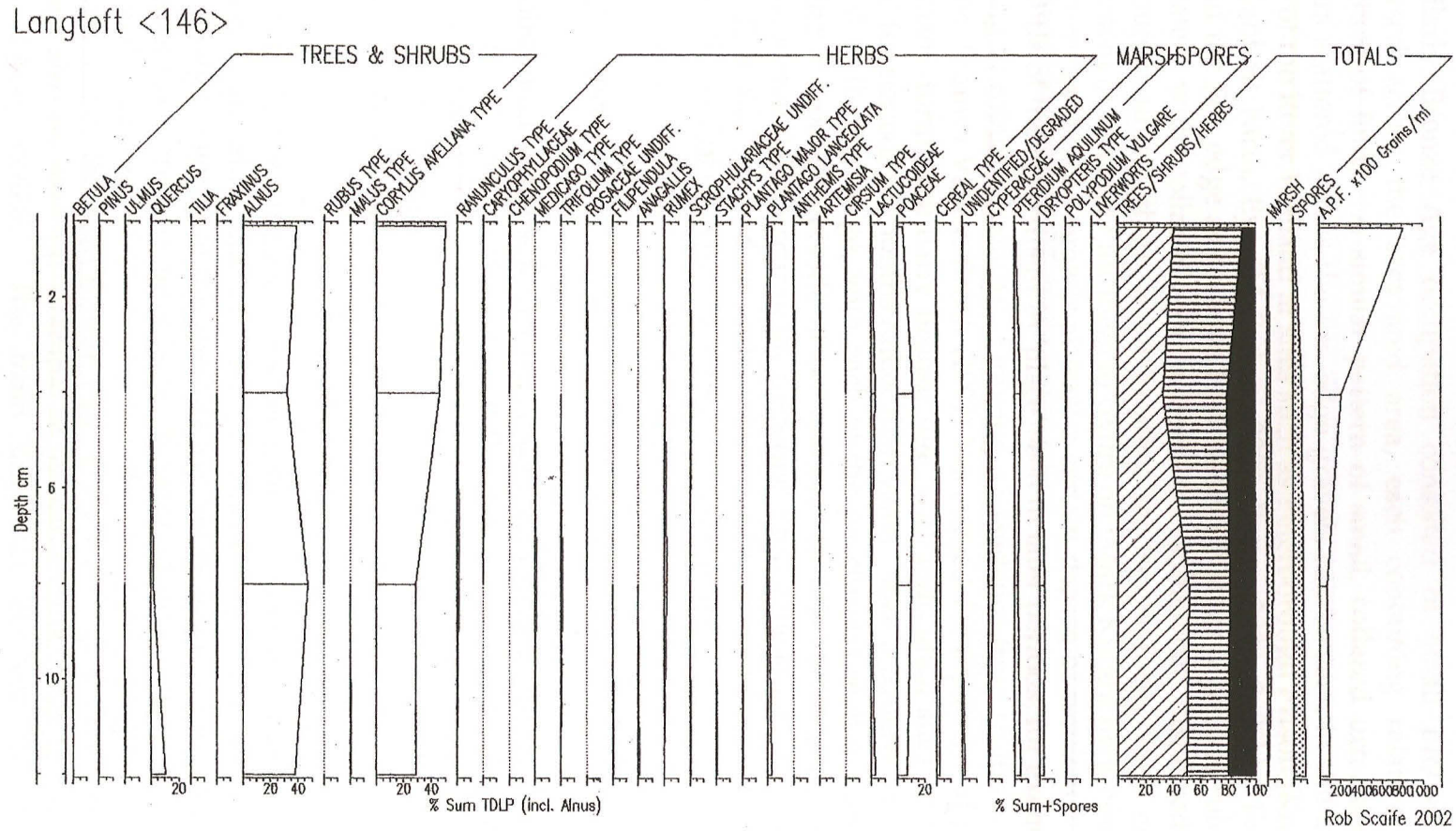


Figure 25. Pollen analysis, F. 1765.



Rob Scaife 2002

Figure 26. Pollen analysis, F. 1765.



## Discussion

### *Early Bronze Age Settlement*

The Early Bronze Age occupation consisted of small pit/well clusters dispersed across the excavated area, each containing relatively modest quantities of finds. A similar pattern of small, collared urn-associated pit clusters scattered across the Fen-edge gravels can be seen in the area to the south of the River Welland at sites such as Peterborough Prison (Knight 2002) and Tanholt Farm, Eye (McFadyen 2000; Patten 2002; 2003b). Excavations around the Fen edge as a whole have shown that, as a general rule, features associated with collared urn pottery are somewhat dispersed in their distribution unless there is an existing landscape focus such as a ritual monument or cemetery for them to centre on (Mark Knight pers. comm.). The settlement evidence suggests at least a certain degree of residential mobility, with little of the investment in 'place' seen in later periods, for example in the building of robust structures. Drawing on evidence from southeast England and the Thames Valley, Brück (1999) has argued for a pattern of peripatetic settlement during the Early Bronze Age, with individual sites intermittently visited for periods of months rather than years. Such a pattern may also have applied to the Fen edge, with each of the pit clusters seen at Langtoft thus marking a separate episode of occupation. In this context, the deposits of cultural material that occur in the uppermost fill of the large Early Bronze Age pits both at this site and at Tanholt Farm could represent acts of closure that marked the end of each period of residence at the site.

### *Iron Age Settlement*

The substantial settlement that was founded in Area B during the early first millennium BC may well have been the direct successor of the Late Bronze Age settlement immediately to the north in Area A (Hall 1998). Comparison of the finds from these two settlements provides an important sequence of pottery and briquetage types, the significance of which will be fully discussed in the forthcoming Langtoft publication.

As discussed above, the Phase 2 settlement consisted of a large swathe of pits and wells, spreading out from the settlement core where several buildings and the large majority of the artefacts were to be found. The eastern edge of the settlement core may have been demarcated by a row of pit-wells. The combined 'package' of pit-wells, roundhouses and four-post granaries is characteristic of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age around the fen edge, and can also be seen for example at Welland Bank, 6km to the southeast (Pryor 1998a; 1998b). The main difference between the earlier first millennium BC settlement at Langtoft and those at other local fen-edge sites such as Welland Bank (Pryor *ibid.*), Peterborough Prison (Knight 2002) and Eye Quarry (McFadyen 2000) is that the occupation does not seem to have been located within a contemporary ditched field system.

The major changes that occurred in the layout of the settlement during the Middle Iron Age may well be related to a wider reorganisation of the local landscape. Space was now structured by a ditch running right the way across the site from east to west. To the north of the ditch lay a rectangular enclosure and a roundhouse, whilst to its south were possible posthole structures and two ponds, which replaced the function of the earlier pit-wells. Different activities took place in the two areas, with pottery concentrated in the north, and animal bone and especially briquetage in the south. The arrangement of the Middle-Late Iron Age ditch system at Langtoft can be paralleled further north along the Lincolnshire fen edge around Billingborough and Dowsby, where a series of cropmark complexes can be seen, each consisting of a linear ditch running east-west for c. 1km from the dry upland down to the fen, with rectilinear enclosures running off from its side (Chowne 1980, fig 2; Chowne *et al.* 2001, fig. 2). One of these enclosures has been excavated at Billingborough and produced Middle to Late Iron Age pottery (Chowne *et al.* 2001, 16-19). The enclosure was of comparable size to that at Langtoft (c. 32 x 32m), and again had few contemporary internal features, leading to the suggestion that it was used for livestock. Although the Phase 3 ditch system at Langtoft cannot be associated with any visible cropmarks, it could well have formed part of a complex similar to that seen at Billingborough. As well as demarcating activity areas within the Middle-Late Iron Age settlement, the east-west aligned ditch might perhaps have demarcated a track or droveway down to the fen pasturelands.

The pollen and environmental bulk sample evidence suggests that the Iron Age community occupied an area that was damp and largely open, with cereal cultivation and some scrubby woodland occurring in the vicinity. This agrees with environmental investigations carried out elsewhere in the lower Welland valley, which have consistently indicated a largely open landscape in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, with only limited 'background' woodland (Pryor and French 1985; Crowson *et al.* 2000). All the indications are that the community practiced a fairly typical Iron Age economy based on mixed farming. Although the fen edge was only c. 2.5km away, wetland animal resources were largely ignored, with only one beaver bone and one undiagnostic large bird bone recovered from the site.

### *Salt-making*

The evidence indicates that the importance of salt-making at the site increased over time. Comparison of the assemblages from the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle-Late Iron Age settlements shows that the relative abundance of briquetage compared to pottery gradually rises (Table 20 and fig. 28). This went in tandem with an increase in the size of individual briquetage vessels. The boat-shaped vessels used during the Late Bronze Age were, at most, one tenth the size of the trough-shaped vessels used in the later periods. Moreover, the slight increase in briquetage wall thickness seen from

the Early Iron Age to the Middle-Late Iron Age could indicate that the trough-shaped vessels themselves became larger over time. It could therefore be argued that salt-making underwent a process of 'intensification', perhaps associated with the gradual encroachment of the fen edge closer to the site. What is not clear, however, is how often a given briquetage vessel would be used. It is conceivable that they were used only once, being broken in order to free the finished cake of salt, in a manner attested ethnographically from West Africa (Gouletquer 1975). If so, despite the superficially impressive amount of briquetage from the site, production may only ever have been for the needs of the immediate community rather than for wider distribution or trade. The salt produced at the site could have been put to varying uses beyond flavouring food, including cheese-making, preserving meat, and processing hides. The fact that the main concentration of briquetage from the Phase 3 settlement corresponds with the distribution of animal bone could be taken as an indication that meat was salted. However, the analysis of the faunal remains lends no specific support to this idea (Swaysland above).

Comparison with the assemblage from the Middle Iron Age site at Outgang Road, Langtoft puts the level of salt-making at Baston Quarry into perspective (Table 20). Excavation of a rather smaller area (3000m<sup>2</sup>) yielded a markedly greater amount of briquetage than at Baston Quarry – three times as much by weight than the contemporary Phase 3 settlement – but only a small amount of other occupation debris. The implication is clear: Outgang Road was a specialised saltern, whilst Baston Quarry was a settlement in which some salt-making took place, but only as one activity amongst many. This difference reflects the location of the two sites, with Outgang Road placed much closer to the contemporary fen edge.

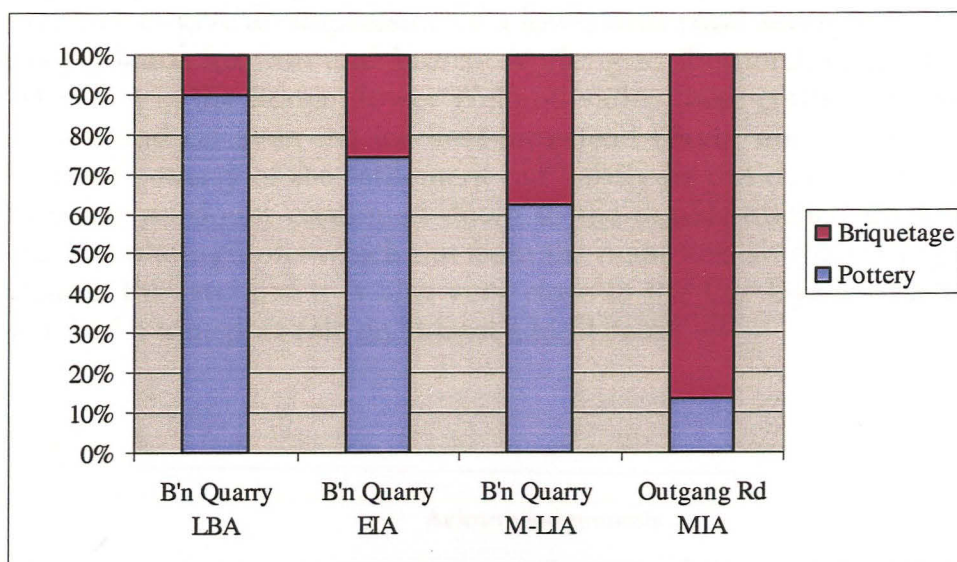


Figure 27. Ratio of briquetage vessels to pottery (by weight) at Baston Quarry and Outgang Road

Site	Phase	Pottery	Animal Bone	Briquetage
Baston Quarry	Late Bronze Age (Area A)	624 (4484g)	1810 (13,124g)	306 (514g)
	Early Iron Age	1523 (20,025g)*	2824 (25,146g)	1897 (6847g)
	Middle-Late Iron Age	442 (7364g)	2718 (27,307g)	1133 (4408g)
Outgang Road	Middle Iron Age	163 (2080g)	41	4258 (13,369g)

Table 20. Comparison of finds assemblages from Outgang Road and Baston Quarry. Outgang Road after Lane and Morris 1992, 387. \* = includes material from F. 80 and F. 82 in Area A.

With the Quarry site lying some 2.5km from the fen, it is not in fact certain where exactly the necessary saline water was obtained from. Of course, salt water is likely to have been carried inland from the fen edge by tidal creeks, and environmental evidence from a palaeochannel suggests that this enabled the Iron Age salt-making at Market Deeping, 3km to the south (Lane and Morris 1992, 265). However, palaeochannels were not encountered in the excavations at Baston Quarry, and the environmental samples gave no indications of saline or brackish conditions. While it could be that there was a source of salt water in the immediate vicinity that has not been identified, it is also possible that the concentrated brine solution or wet salt 'sludge' was brought in from elsewhere for the final drying into salt cakes. The Outgang Road site is one possible source for these materials, at least during the Middle Iron Age.

#### *Romano-British Settlement*

Interpretation of the Late Romano-British enclosure is difficult as it seems likely that only its fringes were excavated. However, the utilitarian nature of the pottery assemblage and the absence of ceramic building materials or glass combines to give an impression of a low-status rural settlement. While there was evidence for iron and bronze working to the north of the enclosure, it seems that in the Roman lower Welland valley these crafts were widespread, being found on even the lowliest farmstead (Pryor and French 1985). The apparent poverty of the settlement can hardly be put down to isolation. The enclosure no doubt continued down to the double-ditched trackway visible on aerial photographs which ran from the main Roman road (King Street) out towards the fen, and it is also very close to the Car Dyke, which may well have had a transport role on at least a local basis.

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## Appendix: Context Descriptions

Feature	Context	Area	c/f/l	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Depth m
1001	1001	B	C	grave	south-north aligned grave	0.82	0.73	0.14
1001	1002	B	F	grave	orange grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and very occasional charcoal flecks			
1001	1003	B	F	grave	crouched burial, head to south, lying on left hand side			
1004	1004	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.80	1.50	0.44
1004	1005	B	F	pit	light grey, light brown, orangey mottles. Occasional charcoal flecks			
1006	1006	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.85	0.75	0.20
1006	1007	B	F	pit	yellowy brown gravelly sand on edges and base, rest of fill pale grey brown sand with orange mottles.			
1008	1008	B	C	post hole	isolated oval post hole	0.55	0.30	0.20
1008	1009	B	F	post hole	light grey sand with small stones and flecks of charcoal			
1012	1012	B	C	post hole	isolated oval post hole	0.62	0.30	0.41
1012	1013	B	F	post hole	mottled grey and orange, silty with occ flecks of charcoal and frequent small stones			
1014	1014	B	C	post hole	isolated oval post hole	0.60	0.35	0.60
1015	1015	B	F	post hole	brownish grey fill with frequent pebbles			
1016	1016	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.60	1.95	0.60
1016	1017	B	F	pit	loose orange brown sandy gravel			
1016	1018	B	F	pit	thin gravel horizon with white/light grey soil			
1016	1019	B	F	pit	light grey, brown silt, frequent gravel, occasional charcoal flecks			
1020	1020	B	C	posthole	oval post hole	0.40	0.35	0.45
1020	1021	B	F	posthole	orangey brown, light grey silty with some gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions			
1022	1022	B	C	pit	circular pit	2.85	2.85	0.90
1022	1027	B	F	pit	dark grey sand, occasional pebbles and some charcoal			
1022	1029	B	F	pit	light grey with few small stones and quite a lot of charcoal			
1022	1031	B	F	pit	orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones			
1022	1033	B	F	pit	light grey orange, frequent small stones sandy gravel			
1022	1035	B	F	pit	light to medium grey silty sand, freq small stones, occ charcoal			
1023	1023	B	C	post hole	circular post hole with post pipe (F. 1025)	0.30	0.30	0.34
1023	1024	B	F	post hole	mid grey/light brown silty with freq charcoal flecks			
1025	1025	B	C	post hole	post pipe of posthole F. 1023	0.15		0.30
1025	1026	B	F	post hole	light brown/mid grey silty with large patches of charcoal			
1036	1036	B	C	post hole	isolated oval post hole	0.57	0.40	0.34
1036	1037	B	F	post hole	pale orange brown sand, frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions			
1036	1038	B	F	post hole	light grey brown, some orange mottling, silty, moderate charcoal flecks, occasional gravel			
1039	1039	B	C	post hole	shallow oval post hole	0.34	0.26	0.19
1039	1040	B	F	post hole	pale orange brown sandy gravel			
1041	1041	B	C	post hole	isolated oval post hole	0.42	0.23	0.10
1041	1042	B	F	post hole	light grey brown, gravelly, frequent manganese			
1043	1043	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.27	0.18	0.15
1043	1044	B	F	post hole	light brown fine silt			
1045	1045	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.24	0.18	0.16
1045	1046	B	F	post hole	light brown silty gravel with some orangey mottling			
1047	1047	B	C	post hole	oval post hole with possible post pipe	0.28	0.17	0.19
1047	1048	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey brown silt with some orange mottling, , darker grey in post pipe. Occasional charcoal flecks			
1049	1049	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.36	0.16	0.09
1049	1050	B	F	post hole	light grey brown silty gravel, with occasional orange mottling			
1051	1051	B	C	pit	shallow oval pit	1.18	0.85	0.14
1051	1052	B	F	pit	orangey brown sandy gravel, frequent manganese			
1053	1254	B	F	pond	brown sandy silt, high percentage of gravel			
1053	1255	B	C	pond	large pond	3.15	2.70	0.90
1053	1664	B	F	pond	fill of pond			
1056	1056	B	C	pit/well	large circular pit/well	3.82	3.82	1.15
1056	1057	B	F	pit/well	natural gravel/sand slump on sides and base			
1056	1058	B	F	pit/well	mottled dark grey silt with mid-light grey silty sand mottled with light brownish grey sandy silt. Iron panning mottles, occasional small to medium gravel inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks			
1056	1059	B	F	pit/well	light brownish grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. 5% medium-small gravel, mottled with iron staining			
1056	1060	B	F	pit/well	mottled light grey/light brownish/orangey course sandy silt, 5% medium-small gravel			

1056	1061	B	F	pit/well	light greyish brown sandy silt with 20-25% medium-small gravel			
1056	1062	B	F	pit/well	light brownish grey and mottled. Sandy silt with 25-35% medium-small gravel			
1056	1063	B	F	pit/well	light greyish brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and 10% small gravel			
1056	1064	B	F	pit/well	redeposited natural			
1056	1065	B	F	pit/well	very light brownish grey silty sand with 15-20% mixed gravel and some smashed pot boilers			
1066	1066	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	0.60	0.22	
1066	1068	B	F	ditch	mid brown grey sandy gravel with some orange mottling			
1066	1421	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully	0.30	0.30	
1066	1422	B	F	gully	mid grey brown sandy silt			
1067	1067	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	1.40	0.38	
1067	1069	B	F	ditch	light grey brown silty soil with some orange mottling			
1067	1089	B	C	gully	n-s aligned ditch	0.65	0.22	
1067	1090	B	F	gully	fine mid brown, light grey silty, (95%) iron staining/orange mottles, 1-5% small gravel inclusions			
1067	1092	B	C	gully	n-s aligned ditch	0.65	0.13	
1067	1093	B	F	gully	light grey brown fine silty sandy, 10-20% small gravel inclusions, some manganese and iron staining present			
1067	1208	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	0.85	0.15	
1067	1209	B	F	ditch	mid brown grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			
1067	1417	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	0.70	0.30	
1067	1418	B	F	ditch	mid grey brown silt			
1067	10010	C	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	1.58	0.33	
1067	10017	C	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	1.00	0.40	
1067	10060	C	F	ditch	light grey brown silty sandy, occasional gravel			
1070	1070	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.64	0.62	0.16
1070	1071	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown sandy silt with some small stones and iron panning. Occasional charcoal flecks			
1072	1073	B	F	ditch	mid grey orange sandy clay, some iron panning and occasional charcoal			
1072	1088	B	C	ditch	nw-se aligned ditch	0.92	0.28	
1075	1075	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.55	0.23	0.33
1075	1076	B	F	post hole	light brown grey silty sand, 5-10% pea gravel, frequent manganese and iron pan staining			
1077	1077	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.60	0.24	0.39
1077	1078	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown sandy silt, 1-5% manganese and occasional gravel inclusions			
1079	1079	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.40	0.23	0.36
1079	1080	B	F	post hole	mid to light grey brown, silty with 1-5% manganese/iron staining			
1081	1081	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.30	0.82	0.45
1081	1082	B	F	pit	light grey brown silt, with some orange mottling, 5% manganese flecks, occasional gravel and charcoal			
1081	1083	B	F	pit	dark grey brown silt, frequent charcoal, occasional gravel			
1084	1084	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.83	0.41	0.23
1084	1085	B	F	post hole	light brown grey silt with orange mottles, occasional gravel inclusions			
1086	1086	B	C	pit	shallow oval pit	1.35	0.90	0.15
1086	1087	B	F	pit	dark grey/brown to yellowy/light mid grey silty sand with some small gravel inclusions			
1091	1094	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	1.35	0.31	
1091	1095	B	F	ditch	mid grey, dark brown silty sand (95%), 1-5% small gravel inclusions with some orange mottling			
1096	1096	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch	0.98	0.36	
1096	1097	B	F	ditch	light to mid grey sandy silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions. Layer of pea gravel at bottom			
1098	1098	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.76	0.74	0.20
1098	1099	B	F	pit	light grey sandy clay with some small stone inclusions, pea gravel at bottom			
1100	1100	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.10	0.44	0.16
1100	1101	B	F	pit	mid brown orange sandy silt			
1102	1102	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.87	1.68	0.18
1102	1103	B	F	pit	light grey orange sandy clay, frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional small stone inclusions.			
1102	1121	B	F		mid grey, clay silt with some small stone inclusions			
1102	1122	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1123	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1124	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1125	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13

1102	1126	B	C	stake hole	oval stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1127	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1128	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1129	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1130	B	C	stake hole	oval stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1131	B	C	stake hole	triangular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1132	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1133	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1134	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1102	1135	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole in structure 5			0.09-0.13
1104	1104	B	f	hearth	red clay lined hearth			0.04
1104	1105	B	F	hearth	light grey sandy clay, occasional small stone inclusions			
1104	1106	B	F	hearth	light orange grey sandy silt, occasional small stone inclusions			
1107	1107	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.53	0.75	0.29
1107	1108	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with orange mottling. 0-5% gravel inclusions			
1109	1109	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.70	0.30	0.23
1109	1110	B	F	pit	mid grey brown, sandy silt. Lots of orange staining, occasional charcoal inclusions			
1111	1111	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.63	0.30	0.14
1111	1112	B	F	pit	light grey brown sandy silt, frequent orange mottling			
1113	1113	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	1.04	0.13
1113	1114	B	F	pit	light-mid grey brown sandy silt with orange staining. Occasional charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions.			
1115	1115	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.10	0.57	0.16
1115	1116	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey silty sand with orange staining, occasional charcoal flecks			
1117	1117	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.60	0.40	0.27
1117	1118	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt, with orange staining, 5% gravel inclusions			
1119	1119	B	C	pit	large shallow pit	1.35	0.95	0.11
1119	1120	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown silty sand, with orange staining. 10-15% gravel inclusions. Occasional charcoal flecks.			
1136	1136	B	C	pit	deep oval pit	4.60	3.50	1.30
1136	1137	B	F	pit	mid-light grey silt, occasional gravel inclusions. 5-10% orangey sandy staining.			
1136	1138	B	F	pit	mid-light grey silt, orange staining and occasional gravel inclusions			
1136	1139	B	F	pit	light to mid grey silt, 20% small-mid gravel inclusions, orange staining evident towards base of context			
1136	1140	B	F	pit	light to mid grey silt with plenty of orange staining. frequent gravel inclusions, charcoal flecks			
1136	1141	B	F	pit	light grey yellow silty sand, mid size gravel inclusions			
1136	1152	B	F	pit	light-mid grey silt, with some orange staining, moderate gravel inclusions			
1136	1153	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey silt, 10-15% gravel inclusions, lots of orange staining, some charcoal flecks			
1136	1154	B	F	pit	dark grey silt, gravel inclusions, plenty of iron staining, small flecks of wood and charcoal			
1136	1155	B	F	pit	orange yellow-red re-deposited natural, pebble inclusions, some charcoal flecking			
1136	1156	B	F	pit	dark grey/orangey red, silty with 15-20% med gravel inclusions, small flecks of wood and some charcoal flecks			
1136	1157	B	F	pit	dark grey silt with some orange staining, 10-15% small gravel inclusions, small flecks of wood			
1142	1142	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.44	0.44
1142	1143	B	F	gully	mid to dark grey silty clay with few small stone inclusions.			
1142	1144	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.67	0.40
1142	1145	B	F	gully	mid to dark grey silty clay with some flecks of brown and orange, occ small to medium stone inclusions			
1146	1146	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.73	0.40
1146	1147	B	F	ditch	light to mid grey sandy clay with some orange/brown mottles, occ gravel inclusions, some charcoal			

1146	1271	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.30	0.22
1146	1272	B	F	gully	light grey sandy silt with charcoal and stone inclusions			
1148	1148	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.60	0.58
1148	1149	B	F	ditch	light to mid grey sandy clay, some small-medium stone inclusions			
1150	1150	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.34	0.37
1150	1151	B	F	gully	mid grey sandy clay, with some small stone inclusions, occasional charcoal			
1158	1158	B	C	pit	oval pit with evidence of flint working	0.87	0.77	0.22
1158	1159	B	F	pit	light grey brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions			
1160	1160	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.64	3.10	0.50
1160	1161	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of stones and charcoal			
1160	1162	B	F	pit	black burnt material with inclusions of ash, charcoal and stones			
1160	1163	B	F	pit	sand slump			
1160	1164	B	F	pit	gravel slump			
1160	1165	B	F	pit	slump			
1160	1166	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with brown patching, small stone inclusions			
1160	1167	B	F	pit	gravel slump			
1160	1168	B	F	pit	black organic and silt mix			
1160	1169	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1160	1170	B	F	pit	gravel with black sandy silt			
1160	1171	B	F	pit	dark black sandy gravel silt			
1160	1172	B	F	pit	sand slump			
1160	1173	B	F	pit	gravel slump			
1174	1174	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.58	1.06	0.14
1174	1175	B	F	pit	mid to light brown silty clay with orange mottling, occasional small stone inclusions			
1176	1176	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.60	1.10	0.28
1176	1177	B	F	pit	light grey/light mid brown silty with some sand. 5% very small gravel inclusions, some charcoal flecking			
1178	1178	B	C	pit	small isolated pit	0.35	0.65	0.25
1178	1179	B	F	pit	light grey brown silt with fine sand, 5% small to med gravel inclusions			
1180	1180	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.50	3.00	1.20
1180	1181	B	F	pit	light grey brown silty sand with 1% gravel inclusions			
1180	1182	B	F	pit	light grey, pure clay			
1180	1183	B	F	pit	light orange sandy gravel			
1180	1184	B	F	pit	gravelly light grey silt			
1180	1185	B	F	pit	thick light grey, pure clay			
1180	1186	B	F	pit	light orange sandy gravelly, compact			
1180	1187	B	F	pit	very dark claggy silt, some preserved wood and natural white inclusions			
1180	1188	B	F	pit	reddish gravel seam			
1180	1189	B	F	pit	mid grey brown claggy silty organic layer and 1% gravel			
1190	1190	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.00	0.52	0.11
1190	1191	B	F	pit	greeny grey sandy silt, frequent pebble inclusions			
1192	1192	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.64	0.58	0.16
1192	1193	B	F	pit	mid to light brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional inclusions of small stones			
1194	1194	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.32	0.23	0.16
1194	1195	B	F	post hole	mid to light brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions			
1196	1196	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.22	0.07
1196	1197	B	F	post hole	light to mid brown yellow sandy clay with occ small stone inclusions			
1198	1198	B	C	pit	small pit	0.65	0.40	0.22
1198	1199	B	F	pit	mid brown grey sandy silt, occasional gravel inclusions, frequent charcoal inclusions			
1198	1200	B	F	pit	charcoal layer			
1201	1202	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.30	1.48	0.71
1201	1203	B	F	pit	mid grey gravel			
1201	1204	B	F	pit	mid brown grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions			
1201	1205	B	F	pit	mid orange brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			
1201	1206	B	F	pit	mid orange brown, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			
1201	1207	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and frequent charcoal			
1210	1210	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.22	0.08
1210	1211	B	F	post hole	light to mid brown orange sandy silt, 20% gravel inclusions, some charcoal flecks			
1212	1212	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.60	0.31	0.28

1212	1213	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown silt, some iron staining, 5% small gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks.			
1212	1220	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.17	0.68	0.34
1212	1221	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown silt, frequent charcoal and some orange staining, occasional gravel			
1214	1214	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.20	0.10	0.06
1214	1215	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey brown silt			
1216	1216	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.34	0.30	0.22
1216	1217	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown silt. Frequent charcoal flecks and 5-10% small gravel inclusions			
1218	1218	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.37	0.28	0.25
1218	1219	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey brown silt, some orange staining, 5% charcoal flecks			
1220	1228	B	F	pit	light grey brown sandy silt, frequent orange staining and 10% gravel inclusions			
1222	1222	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.00	1	0.20
1222	1223	B	F	pit	dark grey, almost black silty sand with charcoal and stone inclusions			
1224	1224	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.30	1.90	0.20
1224	1225	B	F	pit	dark grey, almost black silty sand with charcoal and stone inclusions			
1226	1226	B	C	pit	circular pit	1.50	1.50	0.10-0.15
1226	1227	B	F	pit	dark grey silty sand with charcoal and small stone inclusions			
1229	1229	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.96	0.46	0.20
1229	1230	B	F	pit	light to mid grey brown sandy silt. 20-30% (burnt?) orange/red material			
1231	1231	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.23	0.16	0.22
1231	1232	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown silty sand, 5% orange staining, 5-10% gravel inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks			
1233	1233	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.29	0.19	0.18
1233	1234	B	F	post hole	light grey brown sandy silt, some orange staining			
1235	1235	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.27	0.17	0.28
1235	1236	B	F	post hole	mid dark grey brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks			
1237	1237	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.50	0.28	0.09
1237	1238	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecking			
1239	1239	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.47	0.28	0.23
1239	1240	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey brown silt. 30% burnt clay, ash layer, occasional charcoal flecks and small gravel inclusions			
1241	1242	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.00	2.72	0.88
1241	1243	B	F	pit	mottled orange and light grey sandy gravel, some clay, small stones			
1241	1244	B	F	pit	mottled orange and light grey sandy gravel, some clay, small stones			
1241	1245	B	F	pit	dark grey silty clay, flecks of charcoal, some ?peat, desiccated wood			
1241	1246	B	F	pit	mottled orange and light grey clay, very occasional small stones			
1241	1247	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt, flecks of charcoal			
1241	1248	B	F	pit	mottled light grey and orange sandy silt, some sandy gravelly patches, small stone inclusions			
1241	1249	B	F	pit	charcoal seam, high quantity of ash			
1241	1250	B	F	pit	mottled grey brown, coarse sandy silt with occ small stone inclusions			
1241	1251	B	F	pit	grey sandy silt, high percentage of gravel			
1241	1252	B	F	pit	brown sandy silt, 50% small stones and gravel			
1241	1253	B	F	pit	brown sandy silt with occ small stone inclusions			
1256	1256	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.75	0.73	0.13
1256	1257	B	F	pit	light to mid grey sandy clay with a few light orange/brown patches, occasional small stone inclusions, occasional charcoal			
1258	1258	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.68	0.53	0.18
1258	1259	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey sandy clay, burnt clay and charcoal layer, occ small stone inclusions			
1260	1260	B	C	pit	elongated pit	2.18	1.55	0.25
1260	1261	B	F	pit	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions, occasional to frequent charcoal inclusions			
1262	1262	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.47	0.12
1262	1263	B	F	gully	light grey sandy clay with some orange/brown patches. Occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal			
1265	1266	B	F	gully	dark grey sandy silt with some natural merging, inclusions of pot boiling stones			
1265	1476	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.80	0.25
1265	1484	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.50	0.14



1265	1484/1265	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully		0.50	0.14
1267	1423	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.35	0.50
1267	1424	B	F	gully				
1267	1425	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.25?	0.50
1267	1426	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.45	0.25
1269	1269	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.20	0.11
1269	1270	B	F	gully	light grey sandy silt with charcoal and small stone inclusions			
1269	1370	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.45	0.13
1269	1371	B	F	gully	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1269	1652	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		1.20	0.25
1269	1653	B	F	ditch	light grey sandy silt with stone, charcoal and burnt clay inclusions			
1269	1961	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		0.72	0.08
1269	1964	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions, some orange flecking			
1273	1348	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.30	
1273	1349	B	F	gully				
1274	1274	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.10	0.70
1274	1275	B	F	ditch	dark grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1274	1276	B	F	ditch	slump			
1274	1277	B	F	ditch	white grey sandy silt			
1274	1278	B	C		e-w aligned ditch		0.60	0.27
1274	1279	B	F	ditch	light grey sandy silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions			
1274	1280	B	F	ditch	dark grey sandy silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions			
1274	1281	B	F	ditch	slump			
1282	1282	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.40	0.30	0.40
1282	1283	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt			
1284	1285	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		2.60	0.88
1284	1292	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		1.18+	0.98
1284	1293	B	F	ditch	mixed redeposited natural gravel and light grey silt			
1284	1294	B	F	ditch	light grey sandy silt with occasional gravel			
1284	1295	B	F	ditch	light grey sandy silt with occasional gravel			
1284	1296	B	F	ditch	mid dark grey brown silt, 5% manganese/charcoal, some iron staining			
1284	1297	B	F	ditch	mid-dark grey brown silt, 5-10% orange staining			
1284	1298	B	F	ditch	mid grey brown silt, 10% iron staining, 5% small gravel inclusions			
1284	1299	B	F	ditch	mid grey brown silt, 5-10% iron staining, some tiny gravel inclusions			
1284	1300	B	F	ditch	light to mid grey sandy silt			
1284	1301	B	F	ditch	light grey brown sandy silt, 10-20% charcoal, 5% gravel inclusions			
1284	1302	B	F	ditch	light orange grey sand with silt component, 30-40% large gravel inclusions			
1284	1303	B	F	ditch	light orange grey sand with silt component, 40-50% large gravel inclusions			
1284	1514	B	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.50	0.65
1284	1515	B	F	gully	light grey brown silty			
1284	1516	B	F	gully	light grey compact claggy silt			
1284	1622	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch	2.00+	3.30	0.80
1284	1623	B	F	ditch	mid grey compact claggy silt			
1284	1624	B	F	ditch	light grey compact silty claggy with white powdery inclusions			
1284	1625	B	F	ditch	friable brown red sand			
1284	1626	B	F	ditch	re-deposited red natural with gravel inclusions			
1284	1627	B	F	ditch	light grey sand with frequent gravel			
1284	2155	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		2.34	0.84
1284	2156	B	F	ditch	yellow white sandy gravel			
1284	2157	B	F	ditch	mid grey sandy silt with a silvery appearance/sheen			
1284	2158	B	F	ditch	mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel			
1284	2159	B	F	ditch	light grey orange sandy silt with occasional gravel			
1284	2168	B	C	ditch	ditch			
1288	1288	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.25+	0.65
1288	1289	B	F	ditch	dark green grey sandy clay with occasional gravel			
1288	1290	B	F	ditch	mid to dark green grey sandy clay, occasional gravel			
1288	1291	B	F	ditch	dark green grey sandy clay with occasional gravel			
1288	2162	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.46+	0.63
1288	2163	B	F	gully	dark grey black sandy silt with slightly clayey texture, occasional gravel and charcoal			
1304	1304	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.70	1.60	0.50
1304	1305	B	F	pit	dark silty with some natural merging			
1306	1306	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.30	0.70	0.27
1306	1307	B	F	pit	dark silt			
1308	1309	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.60	0.16

1308	1310	B	F	ditch	mid grey brown silt, 5-10% gravel inclusions, flecks of manganese			
1311	1311	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.48	0.21	0.14
1311	1312	B	F	pit	mid grey brown sandy silt, 5% gravel inclusions, occasional charcoal and manganese flecks			
1313	1313	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.64	0.84	0.17
1313	1314	B	F	pit	light to mid grey sandy clay, some brown and orange flecking, occasional gravel inclusions, thin layer of pea gravel at base			
1315	1315	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully for round house		0.76	0.29
1315	1316	B	F	gully	mid grey sandy clay with occasional pebble inclusions			
1315	1317	B	F	gully	light grey sandy clay with occasional pebble inclusions, thin layer of pea gravel at base			
1324	1324	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully		0.60	0.23
1324	1325	B	F	gully	mid grey silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions and some charcoal			
1326	1326	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.40	1.30	0.20
1326	1327	B	F	pit	dark grey, almost black sandy silt, occasional stone inclusions			
1330	1330	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.12
1331	1331	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal inclusions and moderate small stone inclusions			
1332	1332	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.35	1.10	0.46
1332	1333	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and frequent pebble stone inclusions			
1334	1334	B	C	hearth	oval central hearth to Structure 1	0.40	0.37	0.07
1334	1335	B	F	hearth	light grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of burnt clay			
1338	1338	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.57	0.36	0.11
1338	1339	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1340	1340	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.66	0.70	0.46
1340	1341	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy clay with flecks of orange and brown, occasional small stone inclusions and some ironpanning, occasional charcoal			
1342	1342	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.28	0.20	0.08
1342	1343	B	F	post hole	medium grey sandy clay, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions			
1344	1344	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.04
1344	1345	B	F	post hole	medium grey sandy clay			
1350	1318	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.62	0.38
1350	1319	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.61	0.19
1350	1320	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.49	0.20
1350	1321	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.40	0.12
1350	1322	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.62	0.07
1350	1323	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.47	0.15
1350	1328	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.45	0.20
1350	1329	B	F	gully	dark grey sandy silt with charcoal inclusions			
1350	1336	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully			
1350	1337	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully			
1350	1346	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.50	
1350	1347	B	F	gully				
1350	1351	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.33	0.18
1350	1352	B	F	gully	dark grey sandy silt with stone, charcoal and clay inclusions			
1350	1368	B	C	gully	curvilinear eaves gully		0.45	0.20
1350	1369	B	F	gully	dark grey, almost black sandy silt with small stone inclusions and charcoal			
1353	1353	B	C	oven pit	oval oven pit	2.72	2.22	0.21
1353	1354	B	F	oven pit	dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of stones, charcoal, ash and pot boilers			
1360	1360	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.44	0.17	0.19
1360	1361	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal inclusions			
1362	1362	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.12
1362	1363	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with small-medium stone and frequent charcoal inclusions			
1366	1364	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.50	0.50	0.09
1366	1365	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small-medium stone inclusions			
1366	1366	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.42	0.3	0.15
1366	1367	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal			
1372	1372	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.10	0.70	0.32
1372	1373	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown silt, 30-40% charcoal/ash, 5% pebble inclusions			
1372	1374	B	F	pit	mid brown greysandy silt, 5-10% charcoal/ash			
1375	1375	B	C	gully	short n-s aligned gully	2.50	0.50	0.10
1375	1376	B	F	gully	mid brown silty sandy			
1377	1378	B	C	pond	pond	14.30	10.70	

1377	1385	B	F	pond				
1377	1386	B	F	pond				
1377	1387	B	F	pond				
1377	1388	B	F	pond	redeposited natural gravel			
1377	1389	B	F	pond	dark grey organic silt			
1377	1390	B	F	pond	redeposited natural gravel			
1377	1391	B	F	pond				
1377	1752	B	C	pond	pond			
1377	1753	B	F	pond	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1379	1379	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.80	0.80	0.26
1379	1380	B	F	pit	mid-dark grey brown silt, some sand, 10-20% small charcoal flecks			
1382	1382	B	C	pit	circular pit	1.35	1.35	0.17
1382	1383	B	F	pit	mid-dark brown, occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional small stone inclusions			
1382	1384	B	F	pit	light-mid brown with occasional small stone inclusions			
1392	1392	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.21
1392	1393	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions			
1394	1394	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.21
1394	1395	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1396	1396	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.12
1396	1397	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1398	1398	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.23
1398	1399	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1400	1400	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.90	0.70	0.16
1400	1401	B	F	pit	mid grey brown sandy silt, 5-10% small manganese			
1402	1402	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.78	0.56	0.18
1402	1403	B	F	pit	light to mid grey brown sandy silt, occasional manganese			
1404	1404	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.92	0.76	0.40
1404	1405	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey brown silt, manganese flecks, 5-10% gravel, some yellow staining			
1406	1406	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.26	0.18	0.17
1406	1407	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown sandy silt, 10% gravel inclusions			
1408	1408	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.33	0.27	0.31
1408	1409	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown silt, 10% small-mid gravel inclusions			
1410	1410	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.34	0.18	0.15
1410	1411	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown silt with some orangey mottling			
1412	1412	B	C	post hole	small shallow post hole	0.37	0.22	0.17
1412	1413	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey brown sandy silt, 20% medium sized gravel inclusions			
1414	1415	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.20	0.25
1414	1416	B	F	ditch	mid grey brown silt			
1414	1419	B	C	gully	e-w aligned ditch		0.50	0.30
1414	1420	B	F	gully	mid grey brown silt			
1414	1427	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.73	0.30
1414	1428	B	F	ditch	light grey brown sandy silt, 10% small-med gravel inclusions			
1429	1429	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.50	0.90	0.35
1429	1430	B	F	pit	mid grey brown silt, 10% small-med gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks			
1429	1519	B	F	pit	5 layers of butchered animal bone in grey silty sand			
1431	1431	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.60	0.60	0.08
1431	1432	B	F	post hole	light grey clay sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and small stones			
1433	1433	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.07
1433	1434	B	F	post hole	grey clay silt with inclusions of small stones			
1435	1435	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.80	0.80	0.14
1435	1436	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1437	1437	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.16	0.16	0.19
1437	1438	B	F	post hole	dark grey almost black with charcoal and stone inclusions			
1439	1439	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.12
1439	1440	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1441	1441	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.21
1441	1442	B	F	post hole	dark grey black sandy silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions			
1443	1443	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.25
1443	1444	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1445	1445	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.11
1445	1446	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1447	1447	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.35
1447	1448	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt			
1450	1449	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.17
1450	1450	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1451	1451	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.18
1451	1452	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			

1453	1453	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.11
1453	1454	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1455	1455	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.25
1455	1456	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1457	1457	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.20	2.00	1.10
1457	1458	B	F	pit	mid grey brown silt with 1% gravel inclusions			
1457	1459	B	F	pit	mid grey brown silt, very gravelly 30%, heavy merging with natural			
1457	1460	B	F	pit	light grey silt, pebbly			
1457	1461	B	F	pit	dark silt organic			
1457	1462	B	F	pit	mid grey brown silt, pebbly			
1457	1463	B	F	pit	light grey sandy gravel			
1457	1464	B	F	pit	dark grey silty organic, some natural white inclusions (1%)			
1457	1465	B	F	pit	orange re-deposited gravel			
1466	1466	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.22	0.17	0.16
1466	1467	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1468	1468	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.36	0.25	0.27
1468	1469	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions and burnt clay			
1470	1470	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.29	0.26	0.23
1470	1471	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with small stone inclusions			
1472	1472	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.50	0.40	0.17
1472	1473	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1474	1474	B	C	post pipe	post pipe			
1474	1475	B	F	post pipe	grey sandy silt with pebble and charcoal inclusions			
1477	1477	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.00	1.00	0.30
1477	1478	B	F	pit	mid grey brown silt with 1% burnt inclusions			
1479	1480	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.00	1.80	0.40
1479	1481	B	F	pit	dark brown silty with 3% gravel inclusions			
1479	1482	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.00	1.80	0.40
1479	1483	B	F	pit	dark brown silty with 3% gravel inclusions			
1485	1485	B	C	well	large circular pit/well	4.50	4.50	2.24
1485	1486	B	F	well	slump			
1485	1487	B	F	well	laminated sand/gravel slump			
1485	1488	B	F	well	very fine mid grey silt with 5% coarse sand, occ. Charcoal flecks			
1485	1489	B	F	well	lens of gravel/sand slump with 60% light to mid grey sandy silt with iron staining mottles			
1485	1490	B	F	well	mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with lenses of humic silt which has peaty pockets. This contains desiccated, powdery remnants of brush wood, too friable to deal with. Becomes sandier silt, light greyish, mottled with iron staining on the northern upper side.			
1485	1491	B	F	well	substantial deposit or re-deposited gravel upcast, 70% sand, 30% gravel, mottled light brownish/orange light grey. Some root disturbance			
1485	1492	B	F	well	same as 1491 only light brownish grey with 60% coarse sand and 40% gravel			
1493	1493	B	C	well	circular well	2.78	2.78	2.10
1493	1494	B	F	well	gravel/sand laminated slump			
1493	1495	B	F	well	finely laminated humic silt and sand lenses, mid brownish grey			
1493	1496	B	F	well	mid to dark grey sandy silt with 5-10% gravel			
1493	1497	B	F	well	mid to dark grey humic silt with pockets/lenses of peatier material, mottled with iron staining, more gravelly upper			
1493	1498	B	F	well	similar to 1496			
1493	1499	B	F	well	re-deposited gravel, light grey, mottled with iron staining			
1493	1500	B	F	well	re-deposited gravel, mottled yellowish/light brownish grey			
1493	1501	B	F	well	light to mid greyish light brown with occ charcoal flecks, sandy silt with 10-15% gravel, some root disturbance			
1502	1502	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	1.10	1.10
1502	1503	B	F	pit	mid grey, claggy			
1502	1504	B	F	pit	dark grey black claggy silty with white shale inclusions			
1502	1505	B	F	pit	light grey clay			
1506	1506	B	C/F	ditch	e-w aligned ditch			
1507	1508	B	C	ditch	curvilinear ditch		0.85	0.26
1507	1509	B	F	ditch	mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1507	1510	B	C	ditch	curvilinear ditch		0.95	0.25
1507	1511	B	F	ditch	mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1507	1512	B	C	ditch	curvilinear ditch		1.00	0.24
1507	1513	B	F	ditch	mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1517	1517	B	C	pit	small pit	0.40	0.40	0.36
1517	1518	B	F	pit	light grey brown clay silt, occ small stones			
1521	1521	B	C	stake hole	oval stake hole	0.12	0.10	0.18

1521	1522	B	F	stake hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions			
1523	1523	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.24	0.21	0.06
1523	1524	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1525	1525	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.20	0.17	0.08
1525	1526	B	F	post hole	mid grey silty clay			
1527	1527	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.25
1527	1528	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1529	1529	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.22	0.20	0.10
1529	1530	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1531	1531	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.26	0.26	0.09
1531	1532	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1533	1533	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.10
1533	1534	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1535	1535	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.20	0.16	0.07
1535	1536	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay			
1537	1537	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.38	0.32	0.21
1537	1538	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1539	1539	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.15	0.13	0.08
1539	1540	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy clay			
1541	1541	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.28	0.27	0.37
1541	1542	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy clay with flecks of orange/brown			
1541	1543	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy clay, occasional pieces of charcoal, occasional small stone inclusions			
1544	1286	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		2.81	0.84
1544	1287	B	F	ditch	dark green grey sandy clay, occasional pebble			
1544	1544	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		2.90	0.60
1544	1545	B	F	ditch	mid grey sandy silt, frequent gravel and pebbles and frequent charcoal inclusions			
1544	1574	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.10+	0.30
1544	1575	B	F	ditch	mid grey silty with charcoal incs			
1544	1576	B	F	ditch	mid grey silty with brownish hue			
1544	1790	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.00	1.20
1544	1791	B	F	ditch	dark grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1544	1862	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.22	0.13
1544	1863	B	F	ditch	brown sandy silt with some pebble inclusions			
1544	2091	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.18+	0.62
1544	2092	B	F	ditch	dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal			
1544	2093	B	F	ditch	grey yellow sandy gravel, 50% 10mm pebble inclusions			
1544	2164	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.91+	0.44
1544	2165	B	F	ditch	mid grey/mid brown sandy silt with scattered 10mm pebble incs			
1546	1546	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.75	0.14
1546	1547	B	F	gully	mid grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and frequent charcoal inclusions			
1546	1792	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.25	0.06
1546	1793	B	F	gully	grey sandy silt			
1546	1817	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.40	0.27
1546	1818	B	F	gully	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional pebble and charcoal inclusions			
1546	2094	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.90+	0.32
1546	2095	B	F	ditch	mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal			
1546	2160	B	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		1.02+	0.30
1546	2161	B	F	gully	dark grey black sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal			
1548	1548	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.20	2.50	0.91
1548	1549	B	F	pit	light brown silty sand with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1548	1551	B	F	pit	re cut deposit of dark grey silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1548	1552	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with charcoal inclusions			
1553	1553	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.27	0.26	0.20
1553	1554	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey with occ small stone inclusions, sandy clay			
1555	1555	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.23	0.20	0.29
1555	1556	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional small stone inclusions			
1557	1557	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.13
1557	1558	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy clay with occasional pebble inclusions			
1561	1561	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.30	0.60	0.30
1561	1562	B	F	pit	dark grey brown charcoal silty soil			
1561	1573	B	F	pit	pale to mid brown silt with charcoal inclusions			
1563	1563	B	C	pit	elongated pit	1.40	0.50	0.40

1563	1564	B	F	pit	dark grey brown silt with charcoal			
1565	1559	B	O	pit	wattle lining of pit 1565			
1565	1560	B	O	pit	wood working debris			
1565	1565	B	C	well	oval well	1.40	1.20	1.27
1565	1566	B	F	well	dark grey silt with charcoal flecks			
1565	1567	B	F	well	light to mid grey clay with large charcoal flecks, claggy, some light green staining			
1565	1568	B	F	well	black peat, organic, some clay			
1569	1570	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.10	0.45
1569	1571	B	F	ditch	mid grey silt with charcoal inclusions			
1569	2166	B	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.95	0.57
1569	2167	B	F	ditch	dark grey black sandy silt with regular gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions			
1577	1577	B	C	post hole	circular post hole with post pipe	0.37	0.37	0.43
1577	1578	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and pebbles			
1577	2009	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1577	0.23	0.23	0.43
1577	2010	B	F	post pipe				
1579	1579	B	C	post hole	circular post hole with post pipe	0.35	0.35	0.40
1579	1580	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal inclusions, moderate pebbles			
1579	2011	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1579	0.20	0.20	0.40
1579	2012	B	F	post pipe				
1581	1581	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.35	0.35	0.27
1581	1582	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, frequent gravel and pebbles, frequent charcoal inclusions			
1583	1583	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.53	0.53	0.05
1583	1584	B	F	pit	orange brown sandy silt			
1585	1585	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.42	0.42	0.25
1585	1586	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, moderate charcoal inclusions, regular gravel and pebbles			
1587	1587	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.37	0.37	0.13
1587	1588	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional charcoal			
1590	1590	B	C	post hole	circular post hole with post pipe	0.60	0.60	0.55
1590	1591	B	F	post hole	mid grey compact silt with natural merging			
1590	1982	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1590	0.30	0.30	0.54
1590	1983	B	F	post pipe				
1592	1592	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.60	0.58	0.38
1592	1593	B	F	post hole	mid grey compact silt with some natural merging			
1592	1984	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1592	0.33	0.33	0.36
1592	1985	B	F	post pipe				
1594	1594	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.50	0.45	0.37
1594	1595	B	F	post hole	mid grey compact silt with some natural merging			
1594	1986	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1594	0.31	0.31	0.37
1594	1987	B	F	post pipe				
1596	1596	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.60	0.55	0.37
1596	1597	B	F	post hole	mid grey compact silt with some natural merging			
1596	1988	B	C	post pipe	post pipe	0.30	0.30	0.35
1596	1989	B	F	post pipe				
1598	1598	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.55	0.50	0.38
1598	1599	B	F	post hole	mid grey compact silty with some natural merging			
1600	1600	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.57	0.50	0.30
1600	1601	B	F	post hole	mid to light brown silty sand, frequent pebbles			
1602	1602	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.35	0.30	0.10
1602	1603	B	F	post hole	light to mid brown mottled silty sand			
1605	1604	B	C	hearth	oval hearth	0.78	0.76	0.07
1605	1605	B	F	hearth	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal			
1606	1606	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.36	0.30	0.10
1606	1607	B	F	post hole	light to mid brown mottled silty sand			
1608	1608	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.26	0.26	0.10
1608	1609	B	F	post hole	light to mid brown sandy silt			
1610	1610	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	1.00	0.07
1610	1611	B	F	pit	mid grey brown clay sand with occasional inclusions of angular natural flint			
1612	1612	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.23	0.22	0.17
1612	1613	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown silty sand, charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles			
1614	1614	B	C	pit	oval pit located just outside structure 3	1.50	1.40	0.80
1614	1615	B	F	pit	dark black sandy silt with inclusions of pot boilers, iron panning, occasional stones and charcoal			
1614	1616	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions			
1617	1617	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.44
1617	1618	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silty with occasional pebble inclusions			
1619	1619	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.10
1619	1620	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with occ stone inclusions			
1628	1628	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.40

1628	1629	B	F	post hole	dark grey claggy silt			
1630	1630	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.27
1630	1631	B	F	post hole	light grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1632	1632	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.50	1.40	0.27
1632	1633	B	F	pit	dark grey black sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions and charcoal			
1634	1634	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.29
1634	1635	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles			
1636	1636	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.00	0.60	0.17
1636	1637	B	F	pit	dark grey claggy silt with charcoal flecks			
1638	1638	B	C	pit	shallow hollow or pit	1.40	1.00	0.10
1638	1639	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with charcoal inclusions			
1638	1649	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions			
1640	1640	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.10
1640	1641	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with brown patches and occasional pebbles			
1642	1642	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.40	0.35	0.30
1642	1643	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and pebble inclusions			
1644	1644	B	C	post hole	circular post hole part of structure 8	0.40	0.40	0.20
1644	1645	B	F	post hole	grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions			
1646	1646	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.30	0.26	0.20
1646	1647	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy sily with brown mottling, occasional charcoal and stone inclusions			
1648	1648	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.14
1650	1650	B	C	pit	shallow circular pit	1.00	1.00	0.11
1650	1651	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with charcoal and occasional stone inclusions			
1654	1654	B	C	stake hole	circular stake hole	0.15	0.15	0.05
1654	1655	B	F	stake hole	light grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1656	1656	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.15
1656	1657	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions			
1658	1658	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.28	0.16
1658	1659	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1660	1660	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.12
1660	1661	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1662	1662	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.15
1662	1663	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1665	1665	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.06
1665	1666	B	F	post hole	light brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1667	1667	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.25	0.08
1667	1668	B	F	post hole	grey sandy silt with brown mottling, occasional stone inclusions			
1669	1669	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.18
1669	1670	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1671	1671	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.14
1671	1672	B	F	post hole	grey/brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1673	1673	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.07
1673	1674	B	F	post hole	grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1675	1675	B	C	hollow	shallow oval pit	1.10	1.00	0.12
1675	1676	B	F	hollow	dark grey sandy silt with occ charcoal and stone inclusions			
1677	1677	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.14
1677	1678	B	F	post hole	grey sandy silt with charcoal and stone inclusions			
1679	1679	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.15
1679	1680	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions			
1695	1695	B	C	gully	segmented gully?	2.30	0.40	0.24
1695	1696	B	F	gully	dark grey brown silty sand with lighter brown silty sand on base, moderate charcoal flecks, frequent gravel			
1697	1697	B	C	hollow	pit	2.80	1.20	0.14
1697	1698	B	F	hollow	mid to light brown grey silty sand with charcoal flecks, occasional gravel			
1724	1774	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.60	0.50	0.13
1724	1775	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1728	1728	B	C	pit	pear shaped pit	2.30	1.80	0.35
1728	1729	B	F	pit	light to mid grey compact silt			
1728	1730	B	F	pit	light to mid grey orange compact silt			
1728	1731	B	F	pit	compact grey silt with frequent gravel			
1728	1778	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.25	0.16
1728	1779	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1732	1732	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.25	0.22	0.19
1732	1733	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown friable silt			
1734	1734	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.06
1734	1735	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown friable silt			

1736	1736	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.45	0.40	0.18
1736	1737	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown friable silt, darker grey towards top			
1738	1738	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.12
1738	1739	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown friable silt			
1740	1740	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.33	0.23	0.22
1740	1741	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown friable silt, darker grey towards top			
1742	1742	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.25	0.16
1742	1743	B	F	post hole	mid brown grey friable silt, gravel inclusions towards bottom			
1744	1744	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.20	0.12
1744	1745	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown friable silt, high concentration of manganese in base			
1746	1746	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.85	0.60	0.22
1746	1747	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with frequent stone and occasional charcoal inclusions			
1748	1748	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.80	0.70	0.25
1748	1749	B	F	pit	grey sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions			
1750	1750	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.50	0.45	0.20
1750	1751	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1754	1754	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.60	0.60	0.30
1754	1755	B	F	post hole	light brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles			
1756	1756	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.33
1756	1757	B	F	post hole	grey sandy silt with stone inclusions			
1758	1758	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.25
1758	1759	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1760	1699	B	C	pit	oval pit	2.80	2.60	1.30
1760	1700	B	F	pit	light to medium grey brown silt with very occasional gravel inclusions			
1760	1701	B	F	pit	medium grey brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions			
1760	1702	B	F	pit	light grey and red fine compact silt			
1760	1703	B	F	pit	mid grey brown friable silt with occasional gravel inclusions			
1760	1704	B	F	pit	mid grey brown compact silt			
1760	1705	B	F	pit	mid red grey silt with very occasional gravel inclusions			
1760	1706	B	F	pit	light orange grey compact silt			
1760	1707	B	F	pit	mid yellow brown friable silt, very occasional gravel			
1760	1708	B	F	pit	mid grey and red mix silt, very occasional gravel			
1760	1709	B	F	pit	red gravel, natural slump			
1760	1710	B	F	pit	dark grey organic material, occasional gravel			
1760	1711	B	F	pit	mid grey brown re-deposited gravel/sand			
1760	1712	B	F	pit	re-deposited light grey gravel			
1760	1713	B	F	pit	light grey brown re-deposited gravel			
1760	1714	B	F	pit	mid yellow brown silty, friable, very occasional gravel			
1761	1715	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.40	1.20	0.85
1761	1716	B	F	pit	dark grey compact silt			
1761	1717	B	F	pit	light grey compact silt			
1761	1718	B	F	pit	mid grey compact silt with natural merging			
1761	1719	B	F	pit	light grey yellow sandy gravel			
1762	1720	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.80	0.60	0.60
1762	1721	B	F	pit	red silty re-deposited natural			
1762	1722	B	F	pit	yellow grey sandy gravel			
1763	1723	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.60	1.00	0.70
1763	1724	B	F	pit	red soil with gravel inclusions			
1763	1725	B	F	pit	light grey silty soil			
1763	1726	B	F	pit	red natural slump with moderate gravel			
1763	1727	B	F	pit	medium grey/yellow re-deposited gravel			
1763	1764	B	F	pit	light grey yellow re-deposited gravel			
1765	1589	B	F	post hole	medium to dark grey silt, occasional gravel and pebbles, frequent charcoal			
1765	1765	B	C	pit	large oval pit	5.15	4.60	1.25
1765	1766	B	F	pit	light to mid grey clay, frequent pebble inclusions, flecks of orange towards bottom			
1765	1767	B	F	pit	dark grey black organic material, occasional small stones and charcoal			
1765	1768	B	F	pit	dark orange silty clay, frequent small stones, iron panning and organic lens towards bottom			
1765	1769	B	F	pit	mid grey silty clay, frequent pea gravel			
1765	1770	B	F	pit	light to mid grey silty clay with occasional pebbles, some orange brown flecking, occasional flecks of charcoal			
1765	1771	B	F	pit	light grey orange silty clay with frequent pebble inclusions			
1772	1772	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.32	0.32	0.17
1772	1773	B	F	post hole	medium to dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel			
1776	1776	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.25	0.17
1776	1777	B	F	post hole	grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions			
1780	1780	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.30	0.28	0.24



1780	1781	B	F	post hole	mottled light grey orange brown silty sand, occasional pea gravel			
1782	1782	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	1.00	0.25
1782	1783	B	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1784	1784	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.80	1.50	0.45
1784	1785	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small stone inclusions			
1784	1786	B	F	pit	re-deposited gravel			
1787	1787	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.50	1.20	0.46
1787	1788	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and stones			
1787	1789	B	F	pit	re-deposited gravel			
1794	1794	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.00	0.55	0.38
1794	1795	B	F	pit	black sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1796	1796	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	1.00	0.20
1796	1797	B	F	pit	grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1798	1798	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.96	0.94	0.23
1798	1799	B	F	pit	medium to dark grey sandy clay with occasional small stones, some orange flecking, some charcoal			
1800	1800	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.70	0.53	0.26
1800	1801	B	F	pit	light grey sandy clay with occasional iron pan flecks, occasional sm stone inclusions			
1802	1802	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	0.53	0.13
1802	1803	B	F	pit	light grey sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions			
1804	1804	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.85	0.75	0.30
1804	1805	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1806	1806	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.60	1.40	0.11
1806	1807	B	F	pit	grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1808	1808	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.70	0.60	0.40
1808	1809	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1810	1810	B	C	gully	curvilinear roundhouse gully		0.50	0.16
1814	1687	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.51	0.25
1814	1688	B	F	gully				
1814	1689	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.56	0.25
1814	1690	B	F	gully				
1814	1691	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.60	0.20
1814	1692	B	F	gully				
1814	1693	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.32	0.12
1814	1694	B	F	gully				
1814	1811	B	F	gully	grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1814	1812	B	C	gully	curvilinear roundhouse gully		0.50	0.15
1814	1813	B	F	gully	grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1814	1993	B	C		curvilinear gully of structure 3			
1814	1994	B	F		fill of 1993			
1814	2003	B	C	gully	truncated terminal of curvilinear gully of structure 3			
1814	2004	B	F	gully	fill of 2003			
1814	2120	B	F	gully	grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions			
1814	2128	B	F	gully	grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions			
1814	2129	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.52	0.25
1814	2130	B	F	gully	grey brown sandy silt with freq granular incs, freq pea sized sub rounded gravel incs, mod charcoal incs			
1814	2131	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.56	0.24
1814	2152	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 3		0.32	0.12
1815	1815	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.80	0.90	0.28
1815	1816	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions			
1819	1819	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.10	0.96	0.28
1819	1820	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with some pebble and charcoal inclusions			
1821	1821	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.32	0.32	0.14
1821	1822	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with iron staining mottles, occasional charcoal flecks, pea gravel base			
1823	1823	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.42	0.42	0.17
1823	1824	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with iron staining mottles and occasional charcoal flecks			
1825	1825	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.32	0.32	0.17
1825	1826	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with iron staining mottles, pea gravel base			
1827	1827	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.28	0.28	0.24
1827	1828	B	F	post hole	mid light greyish brown, silty sand with iron staining mottles, occasional charcoal flecks, pea gravel base			
1829	1829	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.53	0.53	0.29
1829	1830	B	F	post hole	mottled mid light greyish brown silty sand, occasional small charcoal flecks, iron staining mottles			
1831	1831	B	C	well	oval well	3.10	2.80	1.20
1831	1832	B	F	well	light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and pebble inclusions			

1831	1833	B	F	well	light to mid grey silty sand with frequent pebble inclusions			
1831	1834	B	F	well	light to mid grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions			
1831	1835	B	F	well	dark grey black organic silt with frequent charcoal and laminated horizons of sand			
1831	1836	B	F	well	horizon of iron pan containing some organic material leached down from above			
1831	1837	B	F	well	mid grey sandy clayey silt with frequent organic inclusions			
1838	1838	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.70	0.70	0.46
1838	1839	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and moderate pebble inclusions			
1840	1840	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.32	0.32	0.26
1840	1841	B	F	post hole	light grey brown mottled with iron staining			
1842	1842	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.22
1842	1843	B	F	post hole	mid to light grey brown silty sand with iron staining mottles			
1844	1844	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.30	0.30	0.38
1844	1845	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled with iron staining			
1846	1846	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.28
1846	1847	B	F	post hole	mottled mid grey brown silty sand with iron staining mottles			
1848	1848	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.28	0.28	0.30
1848	1849	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown sandy silt with iron staining mottles			
1850	1850	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.32	0.32	0.32
1850	1851	B	F	post hole	mid grey brown sandy silt with iron staining mottles			
1852	1852	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.08
1852	1853	B	F	post hole	mid to light grey sandy silt			
1854	1854	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.36	0.36	0.41
1854	1855	B	F	post hole	mid dark grey silty sand with mottled light brown			
1854	2005	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1854	0.18	0.18	0.41
1854	2006	B	F	post hole	mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions			
1856	1856	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.47
1856	1857	B	F	post hole	mid to dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, fill edges are mottled light brownish grey sandy silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
1856	2007	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1856	0.18	0.18	0.47
1856	2008	B	F	post pipe				
1858	1858	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.90	1.50	0.38
1858	1859	B	F	pit	black grey with green patches of sandy silt, occasional charcoal and cobble inclusions			
1860	1860	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.00	0.55	0.35
1860	1861	B	F	pit	light to mid grey sandy silt with some pebble and charcoal inclusions			
1864	1864	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	1.00	0.40
1864	1865	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions			
1866	1866	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.84	0.80	0.37
1866	1867	B	F	pit	light grey sandy clay turning darker grey towards 1868 occasional gravel			
1866	1868	B	F	pit	black charcoal tip line			
1866	1869	B	F	pit	light grey sandy clay, very occasional stone inclusions			
1870	1870	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.90	1.45	0.26
1870	1871	B	F	pit	medium to dark grey sandy clay, with occasional small stone inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks			
1870	1872	B	F	pit	light grey clay with some orange flecks			
1873	1873	B	C		small pit	1.20	1.14	0.30
1873	1874	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions			
1875	1875	B	C	pit	shallow pit	1.16	0.82	0.15
1875	1876	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with a few pebble inclusions			
1877	1877	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.90	0.73	0.27
1877	1878	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions			
1879	1879	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.56	0.50	0.30
1879	1880	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal			
1881	1881	B	C	pit	pit	0.90	0.90	0.28
1881	1926	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal			
1882	1882	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.48	0.44	0.10
1882	1883	B	F	post hole	light grey sandy clay with some orange patching, occasional gravel			
1884	1884	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.40	0.38	0.19
1884	1885	B	F	post hole	mottled light to mid grey sandy silt with occasional pea gravel			
1886	1886	B	C	post hole	substantial oval post hole	1.08	0.84	0.68

1886	1887	B	F	post hole	re-deposited dirty light brownish/light greyish mottled sandy silt with small and coarse gravel			
1886	1962	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1886	0.29	0.29	0.63
1886	1963	B	F	post pipe	mottled mid to light grey brownish silty sand, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
1888	1888	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.72	0.40	0.66
1888	1889	B	F	post hole	re-deposited dirty light brown sand with light greyish mottles, some mixing due to animal burrowing, coarse sand and small gravel in lower strat			
1888	1980	B	C	post pipe	post pipe of post hole 1888	0.28	0.28	0.66
1888	1981	B	F	post pipe	mid grey brown sandy silt mottled with occasional charcoal flecks			
1890	1890	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.67	0.42	0.38
1890	1891	B	F	post hole	light grey brown sandy silt, mottled with dark grey upper strat as result of disturbance			
1892	1892	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.60	0.46	0.22
1892	1893	B	F	post hole	medium grey clay with orange/brown flecking, small amount of iron panning			
1894	1894	B	C	stake hole	oval stake hole	0.15	0.14	0.18
1894	1895	B	F	stake hole	light to mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1896	1896	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.20	0.10
1896	1897	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel			
1898	1898	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.26	0.24	0.14
1898	1899	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions			
1900	1900	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.25	0.22	0.18
1900	1901	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions			
1902	1902	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.25	0.25	0.07
1902	1903	B	F	post hole	medium grey sandy clay with orange flecks, occasional small stones			
1904	1904	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.24	0.24	0.08
1904	1905	B	F	post hole	light grey orange sandy clay with occasional gravel and iron panning			
1906	1906	B	C	post hole	2	0.24	0.23	0.24
1906	1907	B	F	post hole	medium grey sandy clay with occasional small stones and iron panning			
1908	1908	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.88	0.71	0.18
1908	1909	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal, occasional gravel			
1910	1910	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.95	0.70	0.06
1910	1911	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and gravel			
1912	1912	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.94	0.58	0.36
1912	1913	B	F	pit	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel			
1914	1914	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.26	0.22	0.15
1914	1915	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions			
1916	1916	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.50	0.40	0.20
1916	1917	B	F	post hole	grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions			
1918	1918	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.28	0.20	0.26
1918	1919	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions			
1920	1920	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.63	0.41	0.16
1920	1921	B	F	pit	grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal			
1922	1922	B	C	pit	oval pit	3.10	1.75	0.37
1922	1923	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey sandy silt with medium sized pebble and charcoal inclusions			
1928	1927	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.37
1928	1928	B	F	post hole	mid grey slightly sandy silt, 'buried soil', occasional charcoal flecks and sub angular stones up to 5mm			
1930	1929	B	C	pit	shallow pit	1.84	1.80	0.30
1930	1930	B	F	pit	dark grey slightly sandy silt with occ small angular stones, occ rounded stones, occ charcoal flecks			
1932	1931	B	C	pit	shallow pit	1.30	1.30	0.20
1932	1932	B	F	pit	mid brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and angular burnt limestone frags up to 90mm			
1934	1933	B	C	pit	shallow pit	2.40	2.36	0.26
1934	1934	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stones up to 10mm			
1936	1935	B	C	pit	shallow pit	1.90	1.57	0.07
1936	1936	B	F	pit	mid grey brown sandy clayey silt			
1937	1937	B	C	pit	shallow pit	1.13	0.37	0.24
1937	1938	B	F	pit	light grey blue sandy clayey silt, occasional charcoal, and pea gravel inclusions			
1939	1939	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.60	0.60	0.32
1939	1940	B	F	post hole	light grey blue sandy clayey silt, occasional charcoal and pea gravel			
1941	1941	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.37	0.33	0.19

1941	1942	B	F	post hole	mid dark grey sandy silt with a few pebble inclusions and some charcoal			
1943	1943	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.48	0.36	0.32
1943	1944	B	F	post hole	mid dark grey sandy silt with some charcoal inclusions			
1945	1945	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.30	0.21	0.16
1945	1946	B	F	post hole	mid grey with red mottling/discolouration (like burning), sandy silt with a few 5mm pebble inclusions and some charcoal			
1947	1947	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.77	0.77	0.07
1947	1948	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt, moderate charcoal inclusions			
1949	1949	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.70	0.70	0.12
1949	1950	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal and frequent gravel			
1951	1951	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.27	0.27	0.09
1951	1952	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, moderate charcoal and frequent gravel			
1953	1953	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.32	0.32	0.12
1953	1954	B	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal and gravel inclusions			
1955	1955	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.43	0.43	0.12
1955	1956	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, moderate charcoal and frequent gravel inclusions			
1957	1957	B	C	post hole	circular post-hole	0.27	0.27	0.10
1957	1958	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions			
1959	1959	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.45	1.27	0.11
1959	1960	B	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, some orange flecking, occasional charcoal and iron pan			
1965	1965	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.10	0.48	0.18
1965	1966	B	F	pit	light to medium greysandy clay with occasional small stones, occasional charcoal			
1967	1967	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.36	0.36	0.16
1967	1968	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with freq pea sized to small incs, occ charcoal			
1969	1969	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.35	0.35	0.22
1969	1970	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and frequent gravel inclusions			
1971	1971	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.28
1971	1972	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions			
1973	1973	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.42	0.42	0.12
1973	1974	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, moderate charcoal and frequent gravel inclusions			
1976	1975	B	F	post hole	mid grey slightly sandy silt, 'buried soil', occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks			
1976	1976	B	C	pit	oval refuse pit	1.40	1.14	0.42
1978	1977	B	F	pit	mid grey slightly sandy silt with occasional pebbles			
1978	1978	B	C	pit	refuse pit	1.53	0.94	0.25
1979	1979	B	L	burnt deposit	dump of burnt stone	0.20	0.25	0.06
1990	1681	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.46	0.25
1990	1682	B	F	gully				
1990	1683	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.65	0.35
1990	1684	B	F	gully				
1990	1685	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.53	0.35
1990	1686	B	F	gully				
1990	1991	B	C		curvilinear gully of structure 2			
1990	1992	B	F		fill of 1991			
1990	2088	B	F	ditch	mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel and charcoal			
1990	2121	B	F	gully	mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel and charcoal			
1990	2122	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.73	0.50
1990	2123	B	F	gully	no fill description			
1990	2124	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.71	0.50
1990	2125	B	F	gully	no fill description			
1990	2126	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.54	0.35
1990	2127	B	C	gully	curvilinear gully of structure 2		0.65	0.35
1996	1995	B	F	pit	light brown silty loam, occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks			
1996	1996	B	C	pit	partially exposed possible pit	?	3.70	0.40
1998	1997	B	F	ditch	mid grey silty sandy claye with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles			
1998	1998	B	C	ditch	partially exposed possible ditch terminus		0.50	0.35
2000	1999	B	F	post hole	light grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks			
2000	2000	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.26	0.26	0.08
2002	2001	B	F	post hole	light brown sandy silty clayey with occasional charcoal flecks			

2002	2002	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.23	0.23	0.09
2015	2015	B	C	tree throw	tree throw	1.40	1.00	0.10
2015	2016	B	F	tree throw	dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal, moderate pebble inclusions			
2017	2017	B	C	tree throw	tree throw	1.20	0.60	0.08
2017	2018	B	F	tree throw	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and pebble inclusions			
2019	2019	B	C	tree throw	tree throw	0.90	0.50	0.08
2019	2020	B	F	tree throw	dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions			
2021	2021	B	C	tree throw	tree throw	1.00	1.00	0.10
2021	2022	B	F	tree throw	dark grey sandy silt, moderate gravel and frequent charcoal			
2023	2023	B	C	pit	large pit	3.40	2.11	1.35
2023	2024	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy gravel with orange mottling, frequent pebbles inclusions			
2023	2025	B	F	pit	thin layers of desiccated/semi preserved organic material			
2023	2026	B	F	pit	grey and orange laminated sand with some organic/plant inclusions and occasional charcoal			
2023	2027	B	F	pit	mid grey white sandy gravel with orange mottling, frequent pebble inclusions			
2023	2028	B	F	pit	slumped/re-deposited orange gravel			
2023	2029	B	F	pit	slumped orange gravel			
2023	2030	B	F	pit	slumped white yellow gravel			
2023	2031	B	F	pit	orange gravelly sand, moderate pebble inclusions			
2023	2032	B	F	pit	light mid grey mottled orange sandy gravel, frequent pebble inclusions			
2023	2033	B	F	pit	slumped orange gravel			
2023	2034	B	F	pit	re-deposited broken up iron pan			
2023	2035	B	F	pit	orange yellow gravelly sand, re-deposited natural, moderate pebble inclusions			
2023	2036	B	F	pit	orange white sandy silt, re-deposited natural, occasional pebble inclusions			
2023	2037	B	F	pit	orange white gravelly sand, re-deposited natural, moderate pebble inclusions			
2023	2038	B	F	pit	orange white sandy gravel, re-deposited natural, frequent pebble inclusions			
2023	2039	B	F	pit	white orange sandy silt, re-deposited natural/upcast, occasional pebble inclusions			
2041	2040	B	F	pit	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks			
2041	2041	B	C	pit	pit	1.03	1.03	0.23
2042	2042	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.18
2042	2043	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and charcoal			
2044	2044	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.17
2044	2045	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions			
2046	2046	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.16
2046	2047	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and pebbles			
2048	2048	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.20
2048	2049	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and pebbles and moderate charcoal inclusions			
2050	2050	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.37	0.37	0.08
2050	2051	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal and gravel inclusions			
2052	2052	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.15
2052	2053	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions			
2054	2054	B	C	pit	circular pit	1.39	1.39	0.27
2054	2055	B	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal			
2056	2056	B	C	pit	pit			
2056	2057	B	F	pit	mid grey orange sandy gravel, frequent gravel			
2059	2058	B	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt with occasional gravel			
2059	2059	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.42	0.42	0.15
2061	2060	B	F	post hole	mid grey claggy silt, moderate pebbles			
2061	2061	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.43	0.43	0.15
2063	2062	B	F	post hole	mid grey clayey silt with moderate gravel			
2063	2063	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.38	0.38	0.15
2065	2064	B	F	post hole	light grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
2065	2065	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.50	0.44	0.11
2067	2066	B	F	post hole	light brown clayey silt, frequent pebbles			
2067	2067	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.67	0.60	0.17
2069	2068	B	F	post hole	light brown clayey silt with moderate gravel			
2069	2069	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.55	0.39	0.15
2071	2070	B	F	post hole	mid grey clayey silt with occasional gravel			
2071	2071	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.65	0.46	0.25
2073	2072	B	F	post hole	mid grey clayey silt with occasional gravel			
2073	2073	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.28	0.07

2075	2074	B	F	post hole	light brown clayey silt with occasional gravel and pebbles			
2075	2075	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.30	0.22	0.08
2076	2076	B	C	pit	circular pit	1.50	1.50	0.39
2076	2077	B	F	pit	light brown grey silty sand with gravel slump on edges, some root disturbance			
2076	2078	B	F	pit	light grey silty sand with occasional gravel, frequent charcoal flecks, some rooting			
2076	2079	B	F	pit	light brown grey silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
2080	2080	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.60	0.60	0.45
2080	2081	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey sandy silt with freq charcoal inclusions and moderate gravel			
2082	2082	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.15	1.12	0.98
2082	2083	B	F	pit	mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel, iron pan and charcoal, some orange brown flecking			
2082	2084	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal			
2082	2085	B	F	pit	light grey clay with some orange flecking, frequent gravel			
2082	2086	B	F	pit	black organic material with occasional gravel and charcoal			
2082	2087	B	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		1.48	0.29
2089	2089	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.23	0.21	0.08
2089	2090	B	F	post hole	mid grey clayey silt with occasional small stones			
2089	11258	D/E	C	ditch	nw-se aligned ditch			0.45
2096	2096	B	C	pit	shallow pit	0.68	0.60	0.13
2096	2097	B	F	pit	mid greyish/light-mid brownish silty sand with freq charcoal flecks			
2098	2098	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.56	1.40	0.16
2098	2099	B	F	pit	mid to dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional gravel,			
2100	2100	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.25	0.24	0.25
2100	2101	B	F	post hole	mid to dark grey silty sand with charcoal flecks			
2102	2102	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.59	0.59	0.30
2102	2103	B	F	post hole	re-deposited gravel light brown sandy silt			
2102	2104	B	F	post hole	mid-dark grey silty sand with charcoal flecks and occasional gravel			
2105	2105	B	C	stake hole	oval stake hole	0.18	0.13	0.38
2105	2106	B	F	stake hole	light to mid grey brown silty sand, no inclusions			
2107	2107	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.34	0.26	0.15
2107	2108	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey silty sand with a pea gravel base			
2109	2109	B	C	pit	circular pit	0.53	0.53	0.53
2109	2110	B	F	pit	light to mid grey silty sand			
2111	2111	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.37	0.37	0.20
2111	2112	B	F	post hole	mottled mid to dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel			
2113	2113	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.26	0.22	0.20
2113	2114	B	F	post hole	light to mid grey silty sand, occasional gravel			
2115	2115	B	C	gully	gully terminus		0.70	0.31
2115	2116	B	F	gully	50% re-deposited gravel and mottled mid brown grey sandy silt			
2115	2117	B	F	gully	mottled mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel			
2118	2118	B	C	post hole	post hole	0.34	0.30	0.25
2118	2119	B	F	post hole	mid-dark grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional gravel			
2132	2132	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.27	0.27	0.30
2132	2133	B	F	post hole				
2134	2134	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.34	0.31	0.21
2134	2135	B	F	post hole				
2136	2136	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.32	0.30	0.25
2136	2137	B	F	post hole				
2138	2138	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.28	0.28	0.07
2138	2139	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
2140	2140	B	C	post hole	truncated post hole	0.40	0.40	0.08
2140	2141	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
2142	2142	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.45	0.35	0.31
2142	2144	B	F	post hole	brown grey gravelly sandy silt with gravel			
2142	2145	B	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, post pipe			
2146	2146	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.33	0.24	0.39
2146	2148	B	F	post hole	brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel			
2146	2149	B	F	post hole	mid dark grey sandy silt with charcoal and gravel inclusions, post pipe			
2150	2150	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.20	0.20	0.06
2150	2151	B	F	post hole				
2153	2153	B	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.22	0.22	0.06
2153	2154	B	F	post hole	mid grey mottled sandy silt with frequent gravel			

2169	2169	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.35	0.28	0.11
2169	2170	B	F	post hole				
2171	2171	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.37	0.32	0.32
2171	2172	B	F	post hole				
2173	2173	B	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.34	0.28	0.31
2173	2174	B	F	post hole				
2175	2175	B	C	pit	oval pit	0.57	0.56	0.27
2175	2176	B	F	pit				
2177	2177	B	C	pit	oval pit	1.40	1.10	0.93
2177	2178	B	F	pit				
2177	2179	B	F	pit	ashy silt			
2180	2180	B	C	well	large waterlogged oval well	3.75	2.72	1.22
2180	2181	B	F	well				
2180	2182	B	F	well	multi laminated lenses of organic silt, dessicated peat and silty sands			
2180	2183	B	F	well	re-deposited gravel laminated slump			
2180	2184	B	L	well	dirty subsoil/disturbance or erosion			
2180	2185	B	F	well	redeposited gravel			
2180	2186	B	F	well				
5067	11155	D/E	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional charcoal fragments and gravel			
5067	11156	D/E	C	pit	circular pit	0.38	0.38	0.21
5070	11161	D/E	F	gully	mid brown orange fill with black mottling and occasional gravel inclusions			
5070	11162	D/E	C	gully	n-s aligned gully		0.3	0.16
5070	11256	D/E	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		1	0.25
5070	11283	D/E	F	ditch	yellow grey silty clay, occasional gravel			
5072	11167	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey sandy silt			
5072	11168	D/E	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		0.7	0.13
5072	11224	D/E	F	gully	grey brown sandy silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
5072	11225	D/E	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.35	0.08
5074	11169	D/E	F	ditch	dark grey silt with occasional gravel			
5074	11170	D/E	C	ditch	ne-sw aligned ditch		0.95	0.22
5074	11218	D/E	F	ditch	light grey brown sandy silt, occasional gravel			
5074	11219	D/E	C	ditch	nw-se aligned ditch		0.6	0.28
5074	11222	D/E	F	ditch	mottled grey brown sandy silt, occasional gravel			
5074	11223	D/E	C	ditch	ne-sw aligned ditch		0.8	0.27
5074	11254	D/E	F	ditch	yellow grey silty clay, occasional gravel			
5074	11255	D/E	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.5	0.25
5074	11281	D/E	F	ditch	dark yellow grey silty clay, occasional gravel			
5074	11282	D/E	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.4	0.5
5075	11173	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey silt			
5075	11174	D/E	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		1.05	0.22
5075	11269	D/E	F	gully	light grey brown clayey silt, frequent gravel			
5075	11270	D/E	C	gully	e-w aligned gully		0.55	0.25
5076	11179	D/E	F	ditch	mid brown loamy silt, occasional gravel			
5076	11180	D/E	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		1	0.34
5089	11233	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey silt with occasional gravel			
5089	11234	D/E	C	ditch				0.17
5089	11236	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey silt with occasional gravel			
5089	11237	D/E	C	ditch				0.17
5089	11250	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey silt with occasional gravel			
5089	11251	D/E	C	ditch				0.15
5089	11257	D/E	F	ditch	light grey brown clayey silt, frequent gravel			
5089	11267	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey brown silty clay, occasional gravel			
5089	11268	D/E	C	ditch	nw-se aligned ditch		0.6	0.28
5089	11271	D/E	F	ditch	mid grey silt with occasional gravel			
5089	11272	D/E	C	ditch	nw-se aligned ditch		1.05	0.3
10000	10001	C	F	pit	black silty sand, flint and charcoal inclusions			
10004	10004	C	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.65	0.35
10004	10005	C	F	ditch	light grey sandy silt, occasional charcoal and pebbles			
10006	10006	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.15
10006	10038	C	F	post hole	dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles			
10007	10007	C	C	post hole	oval post hole	0.70	0.50	0.10
10007	10043	C	F	post hole	pale grey sandy silt, occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions			
10008	10008	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.50	0.50	0.08
10008	10039	C	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions			
10009	10009	C	C	pit	oval pit	1.60	1.30	1.13
10023	10023	C	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		0.90	0.30
10023	10042	C	F	ditch	grey sandy silt with gravel inclusions			
10044	10044	C	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.70	0.20
10044	10057	C	F	ditch	grey brown sandy silt, occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions			
10045	10045	C	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		0.70	0.21
10045	10056	C	F	ditch	light brown sandy silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10062	10000	C	C	pit	oval pit	1.20	0.80	0.35
10062	10062	C	C	well	circular well	2.00	2.00	1.00

10062	10063	C	F	well	light grey sandy silt with charcoal and snail inclusions			
10062	10064	C	F	well	grey slumped gravel			
10062	10065	C	F	well	orange sandy gravel slump			
10062	10066	C	F	well	grey sandy gravel			
10062	10067	C	F	well	light brown sandy gravel			
10062	10068	C	F	well	light brown sandy gravel			
10062	10069	C	F	well	light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions			
10107	10100	C	F	pit	light grey silt, occasional gravel, pebbles and charcoal			
10107	10101	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional gravel, pebbles and charcoal			
10107	10102	C	F	pit	dark grey silt with occasional charcoal			
10107	10103	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, frequent gravel and chalk			
10107	10104	C	F	pit	dark grey brown peaty silt, occasional gravel and charcoal			
10107	10105	C	F	pit	mid grey brown silt, frequent gravel			
10107	10106	C	F	pit	pale orange brown sandy silty gravel slump			
10107	10107	C	F	pit	oval pit	2.90	2.60	0.97
10107	10108	C	F	pit	mid grey brown silt, frequent gravel			
10107	10109	C	F	pit	light brown slightly silty clay, occasional pebble			
10107	10110	C	F	pit	mid brown grey slightly silty clay, occasional pebbles and organic matter			
10111	10111	C	C	pit	oval pit	3.70	1.90+	0.85
10111	10112	C	F	pit	mid grey peaty silt, occasional pebbles, charcoal and organic material			
10111	10113	C	F	pit	light grey silt, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10111	10114	C	F	pit	light grey silt, frequent gravel			
10111	10115	C	F	pit	light grey silt, frequent gravel			
10116	10116	C	C	pit	oval pit	2.90	1.61	0.67
10116	10117	C	F	pit	mid grey peaty silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10116	10118	C	F	pit	mid brown grey silt, occasional pebbles			
10116	10119	C	F	pit	light grey silt, occasional gravel and pebbles with lenses of orange silty clay			
10116	10120	C	F	pit	light grey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10121	10121	C	C	pit	oval pit	2.70	1.20	0.60
10121	10122	C	F	pit	light grey brown sandy silt, frequent gravel			
10121	10123	C	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with lenses of orange sandy silt, both contain frequent gravel			
10121	10124	C	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt, occasional pebbles			
10121	10125	C	F	pit	light grey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10128	10126	C	F	pit	light grey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks, slight orange mottling towards base			
10128	10127	C	F	pit	mid grey brown sandy silt, moderate gravel inclusions			
10128	10128	C	C	pit	pit	1.10	1.10	0.66
10131	10129	C	F	pit	light brown clayey silt, occasional gravel, pebbles and charcoal flecks			
10131	10130	C	F	pit	light grey clayey silt, occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions			
10131	10131	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.35	1.35	0.38
10134	10132	C	F	post hole	mid grey slightly sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10134	10133	C	F	post hole	light grey sandy silt with orange sandy silt lenses, occasional pebbles and gravel			
10134	10134	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.55	0.55	0.22
10137	10135	C	F	pit	brown grey silty clay, occasional gravel, frequent charcoal			
10137	10136	C	F	pit	mid brown grey sandy silt, pebble inclusions			
10137	10137	C	C	pit	oval pit	0.95	0.90	0.25
10139	10138	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional pebbles			
10139	10139	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.83	0.83	0.14
10142	10140	C	F	pit	light brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions			
10142	10141	C	F	pit	light brown silt			
10142	10142	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.67	0.67	0.11
10144	10143	C	F	post hole	light brown orange slightly sandy silt, occasional pebbles			
10144	10144	C	C	post hole	circular pit	0.62	0.62	0.29
10155	10145	C	F	pit	mid grey brown loamy silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10155	10146	C	F	pit	mid grey brown loamy silt, frequent gravel and occasional charcoal flecks			
10155	10147	C	F	pit	dark grey loamy silt, occasional gravel and moderate charcoal flecks			
10155	10148	C	F	pit	mid grey sandy gravel, occasional pebbles			
10155	10149	C	F	pit	light grey gravelly layer			
10155	10150	C	F	pit	very light grey gravelly layer			
10155	10151	C	F	pit	dark grey brown silty loam, frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional gravel			
10155	10152	C	F	pit	mixed light grey brown loamy silt to mid red brown sandy gravel			



10155	10153	C	F	pit	dark brown silty organic fill intermixed with orange redeposited natural, frequent highly degraded wood fragments			
10155	10154	C	F	pit	light yellow grey silty sand, moderate gravel inclusions			
10155	10155	C	C	pit	circular pit	4.00	4.00	1.00
10171	10156	C	F	ditch	light grey clayey silt, occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions			
10171	10157	C	F	ditch	light grey slightly clayey silt, occasional pebbles			
10171	10158	C	F	ditch	mid grey slightly clayey silt, occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions			
10171	10159	C	F	ditch	mid brown silty sand, frequent pebbles			
10171	10160	C	F	ditch	mid grey slightly clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10171	10161	C	F	ditch	mid brown orange sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions			
10171	10162	C	F	ditch	mid grey silty clay, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10171	10163	C	F	ditch	dark grey peaty silt, occasional chalk and pebbles, frequent charcoal flecks, lenses of light brown clay and frequent organic matter			
10171	10164	C	F	ditch	orange sand with occasional gravel inclusions			
10171	10165	C	F	ditch	mottled orange grey silty sand, occasional pebbles and frequent gravel			
10171	10166	C	F	ditch	light orange sandy silt, occasional pebbles			
10171	10167	C	F	ditch	dark brown peaty silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10171	10168	C	C	ditch	possible curvilinear e-w aligned ditch	4.50	2.50	1.05
10171	10169	C	F	pit	mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10171	10170	C	F	pit	yellow brown redeposited dirty natural sandy gravel			
10171	10171	C	C	pit	partially visible pit	0.80	?	0.40
10174	10172	C	F	pit	mid grey silty sand with orange mottling, occasional gravel			
10174	10173	C	F	pit	mid to dark grey slightly sandy silty, occasional pebbles			
10174	10174	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.50	1.50	0.48
10176	10175	C	F	pit	mid brown sandy silt, occasional gravel and pebbles			
10176	10176	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.25	1.25	0.40
10178	10177	C	F	pit	mid brown slightly sandy clayey silt, occasional pebbles			
10178	10178	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.75	0.75	0.40
10180	10179	C	F	pit	mid brown grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10180	10180	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.64	0.64	0.17
10182	10181	C	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10182	10182	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.15
10184	10183	C	F	pit	light brown sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10184	10184	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.55	0.55	0.40
10189	10185	C	F	pit	mid brown sandy silt, occasional gravel and pebbles			
10189	10186	C	F	pit	dark grey slightly sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10189	10187	C	F	pit	mid grey brown sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10189	10188	C	F	pit	light brown sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10189	10189	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.25	1.25	0.40
10192	10190	C	F	pit	mid grey brown silty loam, moderate gravel inclusions			
10192	10191	C	F	pit	orange brown dirty natural sandy silt, frequent gravel			
10192	10192	C	C	pit	circular pit	2.20	2.20	0.70
10194	10193	C	F	pit	mid to dark grey brown silty loam, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10194	10194	C	C	pit	oval pit	1.90	1.20	0.32
10196	10195	C	F	post hole	light brown clayey silty, occasional pebbles			
10196	10196	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.57	0.57	0.17
10196	10202	C	F	post hole	light brown clayey silt, frequent gravel			
10199	10197	C	F	pit	light brown clayey silt occasional pebbles			
10199	10198	C	F	pit	light brown sandy silt, occasional pebbles and gravel			
10199	10199	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.75	0.75	0.30
10201	10200	C	F	pit	light brown clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10201	10201	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.74	0.74	0.22
10208	10203	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, frequent pebbles			
10208	10204	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10208	10205	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10208	10206	C	F	pit	light brown clayey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10208	10207	C	F	pit	dark grey clayey silt, occasional gravel, pebbles and charcoal flecks			
10208	10208	C	C	pit	circular pit	2.05	2.05	0.77
10211	10209	C	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments			
10211	10210	C	F	post hole	light brown silt, occasional gravel			
10211	10211	C	C	post hole	circular pit	0.70	0.70	0.49
10213	10212	C	F	post hole	light brown orange sandy silt, occasional gravel			

10213	10213	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.35	0.35	0.13
10216	10214	C	F	pit	light brown orange clayey silt			
10216	10215	C	F	pit	mid brown sandy silt, frequent gravel			
10216	10216	C	C	pit	elongated pit	2.00	0.63	0.40
10217	10217	C	F	ditch	mid brown clayey silt, occasional pebbles			
10217	10218	C	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		0.80	0.25
10220	10219	C	F	post hole	mid grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10220	10220	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.40	0.40	0.15
10222	10221	C	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10222	10222	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.43	0.43	0.10
10224	10223	C	F	post hole	mid grey sandy silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10224	10224	C	C	post hole	circular posthole	0.45	0.45	0.14
10226	10225	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10226	10226	C	C	pit	oval pit	2.30	1.10	0.32
10229	10227	C	F	ditch	mid grey brown silty clay, moderate gravel			
10229	10228	C	F	ditch	mid orange brown silty sand, moderate gravel			
10229	10229	C	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		2.30	0.23
10236	10230	C	F	pit	mid brown silty loam, moderate to frequent gravel			
10236	10231	C	F	pit	light grey brown clayey silt, moderate to frequent gravel			
10236	10232	C	F	pit	dark grey black organic clayey silt, some slight mixing with orange redeposited natural			
10236	10233	C	F	pit	mid grey brown silty loam, occasional gravel			
10236	10234	C	F	pit	orange brown sandy gravel			
10236	10235	C	F	pit	very light grey redeposited natural silt			
10236	10236	C	C	pit	circular pit	3.50	3.50	1.26
10237	10237	C	F	ditch	mid grey silt with occasional gravel			
10237	10238	C	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch		0.80	0.23
10240	10239	C	F	pit	mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10240	10240	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.80	0.80	0.35
10242	10241	C	F	pit	mid brown clayey silt, occasional pebbles			
10242	10242	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.70	0.70	0.25
10245	10243	C	F	pit	mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10245	10244	C	F	pit	orange brown sandy silt, frequent gravel			
10245	10245	C	C	pit	elongated pit	2.60	1.50	0.33
10247	10246	C	F	post hole	mid grey brown clayey silt, no inclusions			
10247	10247	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.33	0.33	0.10
10254	10248	C	F	pit	dark grey clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10254	10249	C	F	pit	dark grey clayey silt, occasional pebbles			
10254	10250	C	F	pit	light brown grey silt, occasional gravel			
10254	10251	C	F	pit	light brown slightly sandy silt, occasional gravel and pebbles			
10254	10252	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal			
10254	10253	C	F	pit	mid brown grey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10254	10254	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.15	1.15	0.73
10266	10255	C	F	pit	mid grey brown clayey silt, frequent gravel			
10266	10256	C	F	pit	orange brown silty clay, occasional gravel			
10266	10257	C	F	pit	orange yellow redeposited natural sandy gravel,			
10266	10258	C	F	pit	orange yellow redeposited natural sandy gravel			
10266	10259	C	F	pit	wooden plank			
10266	10260	C	F	pit	mid brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments and occasional gravel			
10266	10261	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, and occasional gravel			
10266	10262	C	F	pit	light brown orange clayey sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10266	10263	C	F	pit	mid brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal fragments and gravel			
10266	10264	C	F	pit	light orange silty sand, frequent gravel,			
10266	10265	C	F	pit	mid brown clayey silt, frequent gravel and pebbles			
10266	10266	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.45	1.45	0.82
10267	10267	C	F	ditch	mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10267	10268	C	C	ditch	n-s aligned ditch		1.00	0.20
10277	10269	C	F	pit	light to mid grey brown silty clay			
10277	10270	C	F	pit	light grey silty clay			
10277	10271	C	F	pit	mid orange brown redeposited natural sandy gravel			
10277	10272	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional gravel			
10277	10273	C	F	pit	orange brown sandy silt, frequent gravel			
10277	10274	C	F	pit	mid grey black organic fill, occasional pebbles			
10277	10275	C	F	pit	redeposited natural sandy gravel			
10277	10276	C	F	pit	brown orange redeposited natural sandy gravel			
10277	10277	C	C	pit	truncated oval pit	2.10	1.70+	1.10
10280	10278	C	F	pit	yellow white slumped natural gravel			
10280	10279	C	F	pit	orange brown redeposited natural sandy gravel			
10280	10280	C	C	pit	circular pit	2.30	2.30	1.00

10281	10281	C	C	well	oval well	3.00+	2.10+	1.00
10281	10282	C	F	well	mid green grey sand			
10281	10283	C	F	well	natural gravel slump			
10281	10284	C	F	well	natural gravel slump			
10281	10285	C	F	well	mixed redeposited natural gravel and light to mid grey silty sand			
10281	10286	C	F	well	natural gravel slump			
10281	10287	C	F	well	light brown grey sandy silt, moderate gravel inclusions			
10281	10288	C	F	well	mid grey blue clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10281	10289	C	F	well	light grey brown silty sand, occasional gravel			
10281	10290	C	F	well	light to mid grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal flecks			
10302	10291	C	F	pit	light grey sandy silt, occasional charcoal and gravel			
10302	10292	C	F	pit	light grey sandy silt with orange mottling, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10302	10293	C	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt with orange mottling, occasional gravel			
10302	10294	C	F	pit	mid grey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10302	10295	C	F	pit	mid brown sandy silt, occasional gravel			
10302	10296	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10302	10297	C	F	pit	light brown orange sandy silt, frequent gravel and pebbles			
10302	10298	C	F	pit	mid to dark brown silt with organic lenses, occasional gravel			
10302	10299	C	F	pit	light brown orange silty sand, occasional gravel			
10302	10300	C	F	pit	light orange sand, occasional gravel			
10302	10301	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, lenses of organic material, frequent gravel			
10302	10302	C	C	pit	circular pit	2.85	2.85	0.95
10309	10303	C	F	pit	light brown grey clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks and fragments			
10309	10304	C	F	pit	light brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks			
10309	10305	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10309	10306	C	F	pit	light grey silty sand, frequent pebbles and gravel			
10309	10307	C	F	pit	light brown orange clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and gravel			
10309	10308	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, frequent gravel			
10309	10309	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.20	1.20	0.68
10310	10310	C	C	pit				
10310	10311	C	F	pit	slumped natural gravel			
10310	10312	C	F	pit	light brown grey silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10310	10313	C	F	pit	mid grey silty sand			
10310	10314	C	F	pit	light grey brown silty sand, no inclusions			
10310	10315	C	F	pit	light to mid grey silty sand, occasional gravel			
10322	10316	C	F	pit	mid grey silty clay, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks, and frequent pebbles			
10322	10317	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, frequent gravel			
10322	10318	C	F	pit	light brown clayey silt, occasional gravel and pebbles			
10322	10319	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt with lenses of orange sand, occasional gravel			
10322	10320	C	F	pit	mid grey silty sandy clay, occasional gravel			
10322	10321	C	F	pit	dark grey slightly sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10322	10322	C	C	pit	pit			0.95
10322	10323	C	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt, frequent gravel			
10326	10324	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional pebbles, gravel and charcoal flecks			
10326	10325	C	F	pit	mid brown grey sandy silt with organic lens, occasional gravel			
10326	10326	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.98	0.98	0.70
10326	10329	C	F	pit	mid brown silty peat, occasional pebbles and gravel			
10328	10327	C	F	pit	light grey brown slightly silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10328	10328	C	C	pit	circular pit	1.00	1.00	0.41
10336	10330	C	F	pit	mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional gravel inclusions			
10336	10331	C	F	pit	mid blue grey clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10336	10332	C	F	pit	orange grey clayey silt			
10336	10333	C	F	pit	mid to dark grey organic deposit			
10336	10334	C	F	pit	mid grey fill, frequent gravel			
10336	10335	C	F	pit	mid orange brown sandy gravel			
10336	10336	C	C	pit	oval pit	3.00	2.50	1.00
10337	10337	C	C	pit				
10337	10338	C	F	pit	light to mid grey gravelly silt with desiccated organic material			

10337	10339	C	F	pit	natural gravel slump			
10337	10340	C	F	pit	light to mid grey gravelly silt			
10337	10341	C	F	pit	light to mid grey silty sand, occasional gravel			
10337	10342	C	F	pit	light brown grey silty sand with orange mottling, occasional gravel			
10337	10343	C	F	pit	light brown grey silty sand with orange mottling, occasional gravel			
10337	10344	C	F	pit	light grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions			
10337	10345	C	F	pit	light to mid grey brown fill with orange mottling, occasional gravel inclusions			
10337	10346	C	F	pit	mid to dark grey sandy silt, frequent charcoal flecks,			
10347	10347	C	C	ditch	e-w aligned ditch			
10347	10348	C	F	ditch	light brown grey fill with occasional gravel			
10349	10349	C	C	pit	circular pit			
10349	10350	C	F	pit	redeposited natural sandy gravel			
10349	10351	C	F	pit	redeposited concreted gravel			
10349	10352	C	F	pit	light grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel			
10349	10353	C	F	pit	mid grey sandy silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10360	10354	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10360	10355	C	F	pit	dirty orange brown clayey silt, occasional gravel			
10360	10356	C	F	pit	mid grey silty clay, occasional gravel			
10360	10357	C	F	pit	dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10360	10358	C	F	pit	dark grey silty peat, occasional gravel			
10360	10359	C	F	pit	light brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions			
10360	10360	C	C	pit	pit			1.02
10362	10361	C	F	post hole	mid grey clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks and gravel			
10362	10362	C	C	post hole	circular post hole	0.65	0.65	0.15
10364	10363	C	F	pit	light grey clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
10364	10364	C	C	pit	circular pit	0.90	0.90	0.13
10371	10365	C	F	pit	mid grey clayey silt			
10371	10366	C	F	pit	orange brown sandy silt, moderate gravel inclusions			
10371	10367	C	F	pit	orange brown silty sand			
10371	10368	C	F	pit	dark grey black organic fill, frequent large pieces of preserved wood			
10371	10369	C	F	pit	mixed redeposited natural gravel and organic material			
10371	10370	C	F	pit	redeposited slumped natural			
10371	10371	C	C	pit	circular pit	2.00	2.00	0.95
10374	10372	C	F	pit	light brown slightly clayey silt, frequent gravel			
10374	10373	C	F	pit	articulated auroch skeleton			
10374	10374	C	C	pit	oval pit	2.05		0.45
-	11005	D-E	L	layer	loose brownish mid orange silt with frequent fine and medium sized pebble inclusions	1+	0.76	0.18
1262?	1264	B	C	post hole	oval post hole at end of gully	0.20	0.31	0.18
1262?	1262?	B	F		same as 1263			