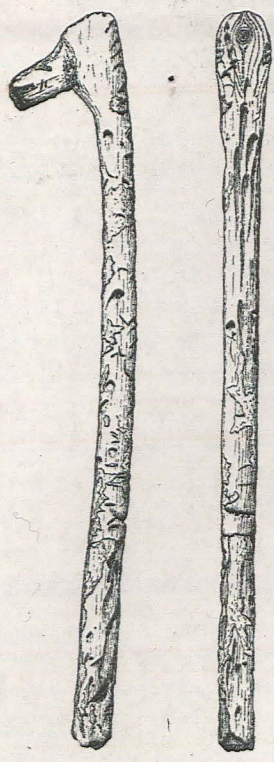


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Middle Bronze Age Finds at Langtoft Common, Lincolnshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief



Leo Webley

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



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Middle Bronze Age finds at
Langloft Common, Lancashire

An Archaeological Working Party



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Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on behalf of The
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Middle Bronze Age Finds at Langtoft Common, Lincolnshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Leo Webley

With contributions from Mark Knight, Kate Roberts, Ellen Simmons,
Chris Swaysland and Maisie Taylor

Graphics by Michael Court, Andrew Hall and Letty ten Harkel

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
University of Cambridge
Report No. 656
December 2004

Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on behalf of Hanson Aggregates Plc on land off Cross Road, Langtoft, Lincolnshire (centred TF 147/137) between 27th April and 26th May 2001. A total area of c. 250m east-west by 50m north-south was stripped under archaeological supervision in advance of gravel quarrying. The results of the watching brief are fully presented in this report, and will be set into their wider context by the forthcoming publication of all CAU investigations at Langtoft.

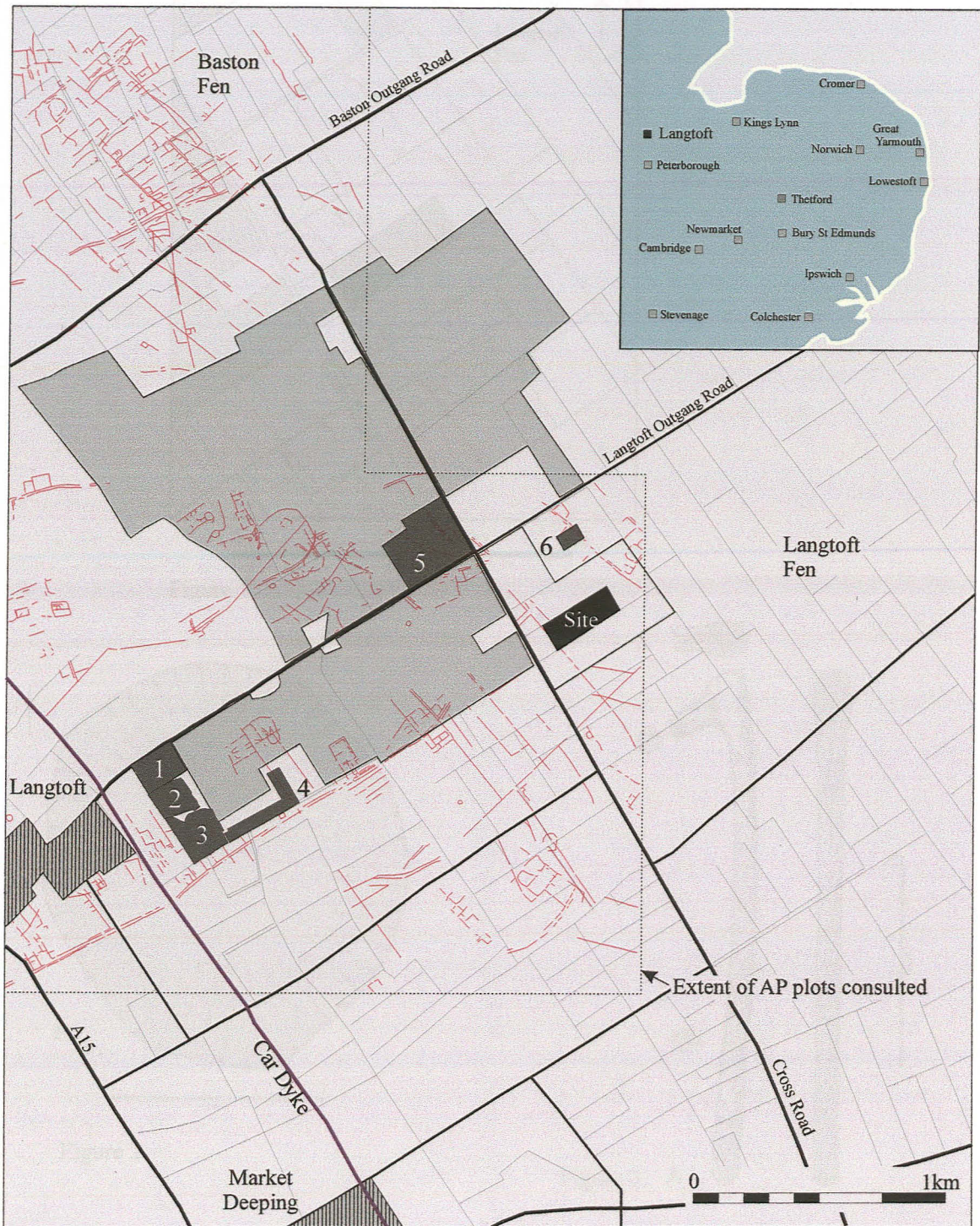
Site Location and Geology

The site is located 2.5km northeast of Langtoft village at c. 3m OD (fig. 1). The geology consists of first terrace river gravels overlying Oxford clay. Palaeo-environmental analyses have shown that the fen edge lay c. 1.5km to the northeast during the Middle Bronze Age, but subsequently advanced, until it reached the immediate environs of the site during the later Iron Age/early Romano-British period (Waller 1994).

Archaeological Background

Three earlier watching briefs in the area of the quarry immediately to the south were carried out by the CAU in 1998 and 1999. These revealed only sparse archaeological remains, consisting of a small number of pits, postholes and linear ditches. None contained any datable artefacts, except for one pit which contained a sherd of prehistoric shell-tempered pottery (Higbee 1998; 1999).

Abundant prehistoric archaeology is known in the wider area of the fen-edge gravels in Langtoft parish. A Middle Iron Age saltern has been excavated 250m to the north of the site, producing probable sub-circular and sub-square buildings along with considerable quantities of briquetage (Lane 2001). Other Iron Age features were revealed by a watching brief 500m northwest of the site, on the north side of Outgang Road (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992). Further afield, four possible Bronze Age barrows are known from aerial survey 1.5km northeast of the site, close to the contemporary fen edge (Hayes and Lane 1992). Meanwhile, extensive excavations by the CAU at Baston No. 2 Quarry, 2km southwest of the site, have revealed Early Bronze Age pit clusters and successive settlements from the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle to Late Iron Age (Hall 1998; Webley forthcoming).



■ Quarried Areas

■ Previous Investigations

1. Baston Quarry Area A (1998)

2. Baston Quarry Area B (2001)

3. Baston Quarry Area C (2002)

4. Baston Quarry Areas D-E (2003)

5. Outgang Road Watching Brief (Heritage Lincs.)

6. Outgang Road Excavation (Heritage Lincs.)

Figure 1. Site Location

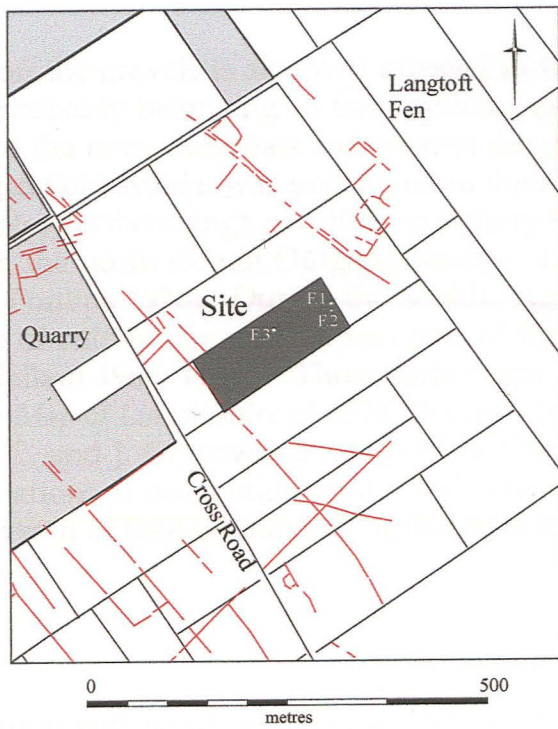


Figure 1.

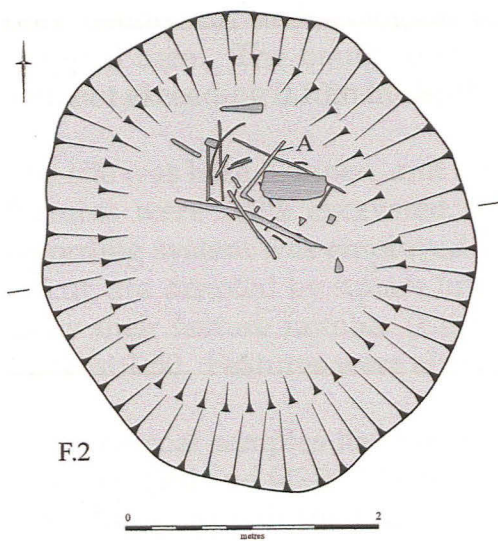


Figure 2.

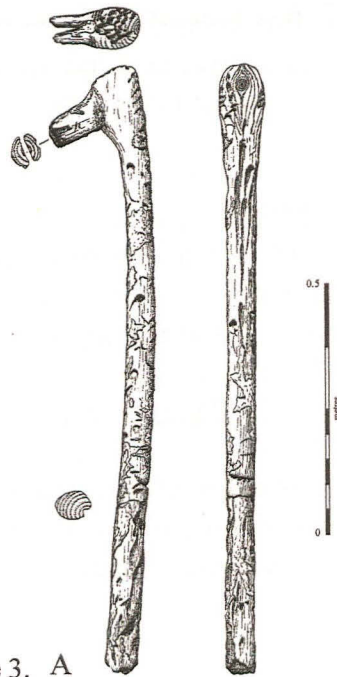


Figure 3. A

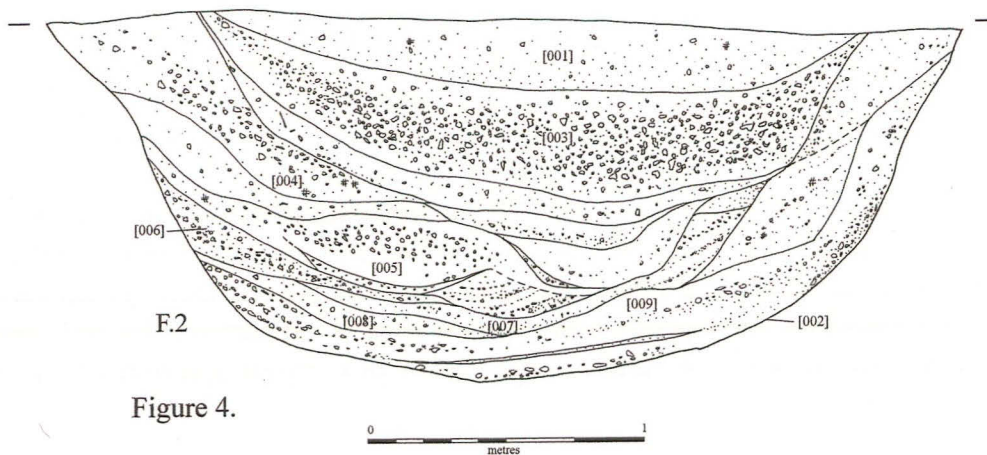


Figure 4.

Occupation on the gravels is also well attested in the Romano-British period. Cropmarks probably belonging to field systems and enclosures of this date are present to the immediate east and west of the site (fig. 1). A Late Roman settlement and field system was uncovered in the excavations at Baston No. 2 Quarry (Webley forthcoming), and Roman pottery has been recovered during quarrying on the north side of Outgang Road, c. 1.5km northwest of the site (Petch 1961; Phillips 1970). During the Middle Ages the site lay beyond the eastern edge of cultivation, and formed part of the pasturelands of Langtoft Common (Hallam 1965, 114-5). 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. The OS 1st edition map of 1890-91 shows a layout of field boundaries similar to that existing today.

Methodology

The overburden was stripped using a dragline with a toothed bucket, to a depth of between 0.60-0.75m below the ground surface. This unfortunately resulted in problems of machine 'scuff' and truncation of the buried soil, and only deeply cut archaeological features are likely to have survived in the stripped area. The baulk section showed only sporadic survival of buried soil, not exceeding 0.10m in depth.

The site was base planned, and tied into the National Grid using an EDM. All features were 100% excavated. 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 colour photography.

Two charcoal samples have been submitted for radiocarbon dating from F. 2 (contexts [40] and [42]). The results will be incorporated into the forthcoming publication, as will the final analysis of the wooden objects recovered from the site.

Results

The only archaeological features observed were three large pits. Two of these pits (F. 1 and F. 2) lay 14m apart towards the eastern end of the investigated area, while the third (F. 3) was placed 120m away to the west (fig. 2).

F. 1 measured 2.65m in diameter and 1.10m deep, with steep sides and a fairly flat base. The upper half of the pit was filled by a clayey silt containing small quantities of pottery, baked clay, burnt stone and animal bone. The lower fills consisted of alternating gravel slumps and desiccated, organic-rich, 'peaty' layers containing twigs and other plant remains. One of the organic-rich

layers, context [11], yielded baked clay, pottery and animal bone, including an 'awl' fashioned from a cattle ulna.

F. 2 measured 3.25m in diameter and 1.30m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. The uppermost fill [01] was a sandy silt containing some pottery, baked clay and animal bone. Beneath this was a fill of redeposited gravel natural ([03]), which in turn overlay a layer of clayey silt ([28]). There then followed a sequence of gravel slumps interleaved with organic-rich, 'peaty' layers. A significant quantity of wood was recovered from the lower organic-rich fills [07] and [08], mostly natural roundwood. There were also some worked pieces, including two implements: a small dowel-like object and, remarkably, a complete ash palstave haft. Baked clay and animal bone were also recovered from these lower fills.

F. 3 was of similar dimensions to the other two pits, and showed a comparable stratigraphic sequence, with a silty upper layer overlying a series of gravel slumps alternating with organic-rich deposits. No finds were recovered except for a small amount of unworked wood.

The pottery from F. 1 and F. 2 dates them to the Middle Bronze Age. F. 3 should, strictly speaking, be considered undated, although its clear similarity to the other two pits suggests that it was at least broadly contemporary. The stratigraphic sequences shown by all three pits would be consistent with a situation in which they contained standing water and were liable to edge-slumping. There was no evidence for any attempts to either revet or recut the pits.

Artefact and Environmental Studies

Pottery Mark Knight

The site produced 61 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 363g (MSW 5.95g) from four separate contexts. Nine of the sherds are feature sherds (one rim, one cordon and seven base). Two fabric types were identified; both were shell tempered and differentiated only on the basis of hardness and frequency of shell inclusions. The condition of the material is poor and many of the sherds are small and abraded.

The base diameters of the vessels appear to have been large (c. 30cm) and many of the body sherds are chunky. The 'corky' fabric types also correspond with large bucket or barrel type vessels of Middle Bronze Age date. The two surviving rim and cordon fragments both contained finger-tipped decoration which match attributes associated with Deverel-Rimbury forms of the mid-late 2nd millennium BC. The decorated rim and cordon have direct parallels at Grimes Graves, Norfolk (Longworth *et al.* 1988).

Fabric Series

Fabric 1 – moderate fabric with frequent small and medium SHELL and VOIDS

Fabric 2 – hard with abundant small SHELL

Feature	Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabrics	Feature sherds
1	[10]	45	195	1	1 rim, 1 cordon, 3 base
1	[11]	3	6	1	-
2	[01]	7	30	1	1 base
2	[28]	6	132	1 & 2	3 base
	<i>Totals:</i>	61	363	2	9

Table 1: Pottery assemblage

Baked Clay

All of the baked clay is soft and eroded. The fabrics are sandy, except for the pieces from [11] which are shell tempered. Finished surfaces are present on some pieces from [01], [03] and [07], suggesting that they came from artefacts such as loomweights, although no objects can be positively identified.

Wood Assessment Maisie Taylor

A significant amount of wood and timber were retrieved from the site. The material is almost completely woodworking debris from roundwood and coppicing as well as large timber working.

There are few artefacts but one in particular, the palstave handle, is unique in Britain (fig. 4). There is also an artefact of unknown function: a dowel with what appears to be roundwood in a hole. This will require further study, especially a search for comparanda.

Much of the roundwood shows evidence for coppicing and working. Some of it is debris from working the roundwood and some is derived from coppicing. The woodworking debris is largely from working of fairly small timbers. Much of it seems to be associated with splitting of small timber. There is enough to make a statistically significant study.

The wood is mostly not in very fine condition, with one notable exception there is no fine detail or toolmarks preserved. Using the table developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995, Table 15.1) the wood from the site scores 3 or 4. The palstave handle is in very fine condition.

	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	DENDRO- CHRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Wood preservation

In conclusion, the material from the site represents a good assemblage of woodworking debris and coppice. There is enough material in each category to make the results statistically significant. The palstave handle is of national importance and is worthy of detailed study.

Faunal Remains Chris Swaysland

A small quantity of animal bone numbering 158 fragments and weighing 692g was recovered from F. 1 and F. 2. The material was analysed in order to characterise the assemblage in terms of species represented, their relative importance to the cultural and economic life of the site, and any other relevant patterning. The condition of the bone was variable. Some bones suffered from concretions of sediment adhering to the surface.

The material was identified with the reference collection of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and the aid of Schmid (1972). With the exception of one context [010], no attempt has been made to distinguish between the remains of sheep and goat; these bones are recorded as sheep/goat. 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. In addition one skull element, the zygomatic arch, was added to the list of countable elements. 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. Information on gnawing, butchery and pathology was recorded where present. Butchery was recorded by type (i.e. chop, knife cut, sawn), location and orientation (using standard anatomical terms and orientation). Pathological conditions were categorised where possible and detailed descriptions made as to form and location.

Results

Sheep/goat are the most frequently represented species. A partially articulated sheep (Boessneck 1969) was recovered from F. 1 [011]. The skull, mandible, atlas, upper right front leg, part of the left front leg and ribs were represented. Mandibular tooth eruption and wear indicates that the animal was 1-2 years old at death (Payne 1973). Cattle are represented by two bones,

one of which has been worked into a bone point (see below). Pig is represented by one bone; this bone was too damaged to be measured though it seems 'large' and could be from a wild pig.

Species	NISP
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	2
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	3 *(62)
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1

Table 3. Faunal remains: species representation (countable fragments).

* = total fragment count for one articulated sub-adult sheep

Bone Working

Feature F. 1 [011] yielded a robust bone point fashioned from a *Bos* ulna. The naturally tapering shaft of the ulna has been ground to a point and the olecranon process has been utilised as a handle. The tool measures 107mm in length and is 41mm at its widest point. The tool was made from a bone that had been first discarded, this is shown by areas on the olecranon that have polish extending over earlier canid gnawing (cf. Legge 1992, 42). This type of tool is well represented at the Middle Bronze Age site of Grimes Graves (*ibid.*, 57).

Environmental Samples Kate Roberts and Ellen Simmons

Five samples were submitted for analysis. 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 refrigerator prior to examination under a low-powered binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

F. 2: Pit fills [05], [07] & [35]

The majority of plant species in the three waterlogged samples from F. 2 were found to be those associated with areas of disturbance and nutrient enrichment, often specifically that resulting from human activity such as cultivation or pasturing. This group includes *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Atriplex* species (oraches), *Polygonum* species (knotgrass, persicarias), *Stellaria media* (chickweed) and *Urtica dioica* (stinging nettle). Human disturbance in the vicinity of the pit would have been sustained in order for such proportions of these plant species to be present. A further indication of this activity is the presence of *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer wheat) chaff, which is a typical crop of the period (Grieg 1991), and wood charcoal.

Also present in samples from F. 2 however was a component of plant species more characteristic of shady scrub or wooded environments suggesting that the vicinity of the pit was not cleared and open despite sustained human activity. *Crataegus monogyna* (hawthorn)

was present in the form of berries, flowers, seeds and thorns. Hawthorn shrubs were therefore likely to be growing in the near vicinity of F. 2, probably in association with the other common hedgerow and woodland plant species present such as *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (bramble) and *Solanum dulcamara* (bittersweet). The remains of both hawthorn flowers, produced in early spring, and berries, produced in the autumn, in sample <8> also provides evidence that plant remains were accumulating in context [07], and thus that the pit was open throughout the year.

A third group of plant species present in F. 2 represent damp or waterlogged environments. These include *Carex* species (sedges), *Ranunculus c.f. flammula* (lesser spearwort) and *Ranunculus scleratus* (celery leaved buttercup) and all inhabit the margins of slow or standing water, marshes and fens. Damp or waterlogged areas would be expected to be present in the vicinity of the pit in order for waterlogging of the pit to have occurred.

F. 1: Pit fill [11]

A similar picture of human disturbance is indicated by the plant species found in the one waterlogged sample from the second middle Bronze Age pit, F. 1. Much fewer plant species were present in this sample but those characteristic of disturbed environments and cultivated/arable land were predominant such as stinging nettle, chickweed and *Sonchus asper* (prickly sow-thistle).

F. 3: Pit fill [85]

The greatest proportion of plant species in the one waterlogged sample, <12>, from the third pit, feature 77, would be characterised as woodland/hedgerow and meadow/grassland taxa. This indicates that the immediate vicinity of pit feature 77 was less disturbed than that of pit feature 2 with more shaded, damp loving, scrub vegetation. Plant species reflecting such an environment include *Ranunculus* species (buttercups), *Lapsana communis* (nipplewort), *Cerastium fontanum* (common mouse ear), *Rumex c.f. conglomerates* (clustered dock), *Carex c.f. sylvatica* (wood sedge) and brambles.

The egg sacs of *Daphne* sp. (water fleas) were also present in this sample as well as a number of aquatic and water margin plant species such as *Myosoton aquaticum* (water chickweed), *Rorippa* species (water-cress), *Alisma plantago-aquatica* (water plantain), and *Juncus* species (rushes). Relatively substantial areas of clear water must have been present near to pit feature 77, with seeds and the water fleas possibly being transported into the pit by some flooding episode.

Conclusions

The rich and well preserved plant remains from these three Middle Bronze Age pits have provided detailed evidence concerning the surrounding environment and usage of the pits. It has been concluded that sustained human disturbance occurred in the area surrounding F. 1 and F. 2 but was less intense in the environs of F. 3. Furthermore, it has been shown that deposition of plant material in F. 2 was occurring, and hence the pit was open, all year round. Despite these areas of human disturbance, the environment in the vicinity of the pits was also characterised by scrub and woodland vegetation with damp grassland and waterlogged marsh plant species. This is a similar suite of ruderal, hedgerow/woodland and waterlogged ground plant species to that found at the nearby Neolithic/Bronze Age site at Fengate, Peterborough (Arthur 1978).

context		[11]	[05]	[07]	[35]	[85]
feature		F. 1	F.2	F.2	F.2	F. 3
volume floated		130ml	200ml	200ml	200ml	200ml
flot volume examined						
flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
<i>Triticum</i> c.f. <i>dicoccum</i> glume base	emmer wheat chaff		-w			
large <i>Ranunculus</i> c.f. <i>bulbosus/acris/repens</i>	c.f. bulbous/meadow buttercup					+w
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	celery-leaved buttercup		-w			
<i>Ranunculus</i> c.f. <i>flammula</i>	lesser spearwort				-w	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	+w	+w	+w	+++w	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen		+w	++w		
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	many-seeded goosefoot				++w	
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i>	common/spear-leaved orache		++w	+w		
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	-w	+w	+w	++w	-w
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	greater stitchwort					+w
small <i>Stellaria</i> sp.	small seeded chickweed			-w		
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	common mouse-ear					-w
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	water chickweed					+w
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	redshank				+w	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass			-w	+w	
<i>Rumex</i> c.f. <i>cripus</i>	curled dock	+w				
<i>Rumex</i> c.f. <i>conglomeratus</i>	clustered dock			-tepals		++w
<i>Rumex sanguineus/conglomeratus/obtusifolius</i>	small-seeded dock		-w	-w		
<i>Hypericum</i> c.f. <i>Androsaemum</i>	tutsan					++w
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violet				-w	
<i>Rorripa</i> sp.	water-cress type					+w
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	bramble		++w		+w	+w
<i>Cratageus monogyna</i> flower-head	hawthorn flower-head			-w	-w	
<i>Cratageus monogyna</i> berry	hawthorn berry			++w		
<i>Cratageus monogyna</i> seed	hawthorn		+w		+w	
<i>Cratageus/Prunus</i> sp. thorn	hawthorn/plum thorn			-w	-w	
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	fool's parsley					-w
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet			-w	+++w	
<i>Stachys</i> c.f. <i>sylvatica</i>	hedge woundwort				-w	
<i>Lamium album/pupureum</i>	white/red dead-nettle		-w		-w	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	bugle					-w
<i>Plantago major</i>	greater plantain		-w			
<i>Galium</i> c.f. <i>aparine</i>	cleavers				lc	
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	thistle				+w	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	nipplewort			-w		++w
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sow-thistle	-w				-w
large Asteraceae indet.	large daisy			-w		
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	water plantain					+w
<i>Luzula</i> sp.	wood-rush		-w			
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes					-w
<i>Carex</i> c.f. <i>sylvatica</i>	wood sedge					+w
oval flat <i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge		-w			
small trilete <i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge		-w			
small charcoal (<2mm)					+++	
med. charcoal (2-4mm)					++	
large charcoal (>4mm)					+	
large wood >4mm		+				
med wood 1-2mm		++				
small wood <1mm		+++				
wood and bark fragments			+++	++	+++w	++
leaf fragments			++	+++	+w	+++
moss fragments			+	+		+
fishbone						
small bone						
<i>Daphne</i> sp. eggs	water flea eggs			-		+
coleoptran exoskeleton	beetle remains		+w	+		++
ostracod						-

Table 4. Environmental samples.

Discussion

Although the southwestern Fen-edge is famed for its prehistoric archaeology, the Middle Bronze Age has remained something of an enigma. While ritual monuments such as barrows and the Flag Fen complex (Pryor 2001) are well attested, settlements have proved remarkably elusive. The watching brief thus provided a welcome opportunity to investigate a possible 'domestic' site of this period.

The organic-rich fills of the three excavated pits suggests that they served as wells. Such pit-wells are characteristic features of later prehistoric settlements around the Fen edge, and represent a considerable investment in maintaining water supply (Evans 1998). The remains of wooden ladders from pit-wells at Storey's Bar Road, Fengate (Pryor 1978) and Deeping St James (T. Lane cited in Evans 1998) may give an indication of how they were accessed, at least during the drier months when the water table was low. The undated pits encountered in the earlier watching briefs to the south of the site could potentially represent further settlement activity of the same period. However, even if these pits are contemporary, the low density of features hardly suggests substantial, long-term settlement.

The pits from the watching brief yielded a very 'bitty' pottery assemblage and no worked flint at all. If the low density of features and scant quantity of datable material is in any way representative of Middle Bronze Age settlements in the local area then it is perhaps unsurprising that they have proved difficult to identify. There is a marked contrast with ritual sites, where very different depositional practices occurred, involving complete, easily recognisable Deverel-Rimbury urns.

However, the favourable conditions of preservation at this site presented an unusual opportunity to recover organic objects. Chief among these was the palstave haft, which is believed to be unique within the British Isles. The method of manufacture of the haft, which utilised the natural fork between branch and trunk, is best paralleled by the socketed axe hafts from the local later Bronze Age sites at Fengate Power Station and Flag Fen (Taylor 2001, 219-22 and pers. comm.). Further study of the haft has the potential to shed valuable new light on Bronze Age technology.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Paul Stevenson and David Morris of Hanson Aggregates Plc, and to Jim Bonner, Lincolnshire development control. The watching brief was carried out by Mary Alexander and Martin Redding, with project management by Alison Dickens.

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Appendix 2. Context List

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Appendix 1: Context List

Feature	Context	Cut/Fill	Description
1	10	F	Mid grey clay silt with charcoal flecks
1	11	F	Dark brown silty peat
1	12	C	Cut of F. 1
1	15	F	Buff-dark orange gravel
1	16	F	Buff-pale orange gravel
1	17	F	Dark grey organic clay-silt with charcoal flecks
1	18	F	Orange sandy gravel
1	19	F	Orange sandy gravel
1	20	F	Dark grey-brown organic clay silt
1	21	F	Orange gravel
2	1	F	Grey-yellow sandy silt
2	2	C	Cut of F. 2
2	3	F	Orange-brown sandy gravel
2	4	F	Grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks
2	5	F	Grey organic-rich clayey silt
2	6	F	Dark orange gravel
2	7	F	Dark grey-brown organic-rich silty clay
2	8	F	Mottled grey/orange-brown silty clay
2	9	F	Gravel interleaved with dark grey organic-rich clayey silt
2	28	F	Grey clayey silt
2	34	F	Dark brown-grey peaty silt
2	35	F	Dark grey-brown organic-rich silt-clay
3	77	C	Cut of F. 3
3	78	F	Basal gravel
3	79	F	Organic-rich layer
3	80	F	Gravel with organic lenses
3	81	F	Gravel
3	82	F	Gravel with organic lenses
3	83	F	Gravel
3	84	F	Gravel with dark grey silt lenses
3	85	F	Organic layer with some grey silty clay and gravel
3	86	F	Brown sandy silt
3	87	F	Grey-brown sandy silt

Appendix 2: Finds List

Cat No	Feature	Context	Mat.	Num.	Wt.(g)
8	1	10	BC	6	32
7	1	10	BF	1	13
6	1	10	BN	26	151
5	1	10	PT	44	199
9	1	10	ST	6	20
12	1	11	BC	6	450
10	1	11	BN	63	260
787	1	11	BN	2	3
11	1	11	PT	3	14
788	1	11	PT	8	3
2	2	1	BC	9	65
3	2	1	BN	35	66
1	2	1	PT	9	33
4	2	3	BC	16	68
13	2	3	BN	9	113
22	2	9	WD	1	
23	2	9	WD	1	
28	2	9	WD	1	
24	2	7	WD	1	
25	2	7	WD	1	
38	2	7	WD	1	
39	2	7	WD	1	
40	2	7	WD	1	
17	2	7	BC	8	173
20	2	7	WD	1	
21	2	7	WD	1	
26	2	7	WD	1	
27	2	7	WD	1	
29	2	7	WD	1	
33	2	7	WD	1	
34	2	7	WD	1	
35	2	7	WD	1	
44	2	7	WD	1	
19	2	7	BC	18	218
18	2	7	BN	5	40
30	2	7	WD	1	
31	2	7	WD	1	
32	2	7	WD	1	
36	2	7	WD	1	
37	2	7	WD	1	
43	2	7	WD	1	
15	2	28	BN	19	60
14	2	28	PT	6	142
16	2	34	BN	1	2
41	2	34	WD	1	
42	2	35	WD	1	
45	3	82	WD	1	