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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION
AT STENIGOT RESERVOIR
DONINGTON-ON-BAIN
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**NGR : TF 2585 8280
Site Code : STR 97
LCNCC Accession No. 153.97**

for

Anglian Water Services Ltd

October 1997

SMR

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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WANTS 43689 Fieldwalking
43694 Trial trenching
43696 Excavation.

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Evaluation and Excavation at Stenigot Reservoir Donington-on-Bain, Lincolnshire.

NGR : 2585 8280

Site Code: STR 97

LCNCC Accession No.: 153.97

Summary

In June 1997, evaluation trenching on the site of a proposed new reservoir at Donington-on-Bain revealed part of a Late Iron Age enclosure and a group of chalk extraction pits first identified by geophysical survey. An area measuring 40m x 40m with a northern extension of 36m² was subsequently stripped of topsoil revealing a complex series of linear and curvilinear features within the enclosed area. In addition there was a human burial, the first positively identified Iron Age inhumation burial in the county.

Domestic occupation of the site, probably a small farmstead, occurred over a relatively short span of time in the Late Iron Age probably encompassing the Roman Invasion of AD43 shortly after which the site was abandoned and levelled.

The group of chalk extraction pits lying outside the enclosed area were of more modern date, almost certainly post-medieval or later and completely unrelated to activities within the enclosed area.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd in accordance with the requirements of East Lindsey District Council and the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council.

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- determine the quality and extent of any remains
- determine the level of further archaeological recording required prior to development

Subsequent to this evaluation, and in accordance with the wishes of the Assistant County Archaeologist, excavations were undertaken over the full extent of the identified archaeological remains.

The Site

Anglian Water Services Ltd propose to construct a new water reservoir adjacent to and NE of an existing reservoir covering an area c.120 x 85m. In addition, a compound for the contractors will be required during construction work. Its proposed position will be an area east of the existing reservoir covering an area c. 85 x 40m immediately adjacent to the Bluestone Heath

Road. These are revised locations because preliminary geophysical survey results identified substantial archaeological remains on the original proposed reservoir site (see below).

Topography and Geology

The site is situated on one of the highest points on the Lincolnshire Wolds at NGR TF 2585 8280 with an elevation of c.150m. The SW boundary of the site is marked by the existing reservoir whilst to the SE it is bordered by the road. The remainder of the site is surrounded by agricultural land (Fig. 1). The underlying geology of the site consisted of an undulating chalk of the Upper Cretaceous.

Archaeological Background

The reservoir is located on top of the Lincolnshire Wolds west of the Bluestone Heath Road, the line of a prehistoric trackway. This is an area rich in archaeological remains especially those of prehistoric date. Archaeological monitoring and excavation in advance of water pipeline construction running north of the reservoir in 1992 identified several new sites and numbers of flint scatters (Coupland & Field 1992). Further sites were recorded during the recent work along the Stenigot-Kenwick pipeline running east from the reservoir (Tann 1997).

To the north of the reservoir is a presumed Bronze Age round barrow protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. Lincs 192). Excavations along the pipeline easement in March 1997 identified another ring ditch which contained Beaker pottery (Tann 1997). It is likely that this was the remains of another barrow. Cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs indicate at least three more ring ditches opposite the reservoir on the other side of the road.

Planning Background

Given the presence of at least five barrows archaeological evaluation of the proposed reservoir site was made a requirement by East Lindsey District Council prior to determination of the Planning Application.

Evaluation Results

Geophysical survey and fieldwalking of the two areas originally designated for the reservoir and the compound was carried out over the period May 23-27th 1997 (Appendix 1). Two discrete scatters of worked flint, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead, were recorded west of the existing reservoir (Area 2). Preliminary results of the geophysical survey revealed a possible ring ditch, which may be another barrow, and part of an oblong ditched enclosure, aligned west-east, c.30m wide and at least 60m in length, which continues beyond the eastern boundary of the site. The western corners are rounded. Provisional interpretation, based on the proximity of up to five round barrows, the presence of worked flints and general morphology, is that the ditched area represents part of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure.

The distribution of upstanding Neolithic long barrows in Lincolnshire is confined almost exclusively to the Wolds. Ten have been well-documented for at least 60 years. In the last years, cropmarks of oblong enclosures have been recorded and tentatively interpreted as ploughed out long barrows or mortuary enclosures, bringing the total to 57. Only two have been found outside the Wolds, at Greetwell and Walcott, both in the Witham Valley. The example at Stenigot reservoir is previously unknown.

Two upstanding barrows, both at Skendleby, have been archaeologically investigated. Only one of the oblong cropmarks, at Ulceby with Fordington, has been investigated (briefly). A farmer's chalk pit had cut through one of the ditches which was subsequently recorded by archaeologists from the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England.

All long barrows in the county are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are considered to be of national importance. All known cropmarks of oblong enclosures identified as possible long barrows have been proposed for scheduling as part of the current Monuments Protection Programme in the county.

The corner of a further enclosure was recorded in Area 1 NE of the existing reservoir in the proposed compound. There were also several large pits and a linear ditch recorded. The magnetic signal from these features was stronger than for the features in Area 2 and the feature was provisionally interpreted as being of a later date, possibly Iron Age.

Revised Reservoir and Compound Location

Given the possibility that the proposed reservoir site would destroy a mortuary enclosure a revised location for the reservoir was considered, to the NE of the existing reservoir on the site originally proposed for the compound where there was evidence from the geophysical survey for archaeological features which were considered to be less sensitive than those of the possible mortuary enclosure.

Additional geophysical survey was carried along the whole length of the field between the existing reservoir and the Bluestone Heath Road for a width of c. 75m. The geophysical survey results showed that the new area was relatively quiet with weak anomalies suggesting the remains of a rectilinear field system (Fig. 2). It was not known if the low readings were the result of extensive plough damage or if the features survived but contained low levels of magnetic material. On the basis of the additional geophysical survey results a new position was provisionally selected for the compound to the north-east adjacent to the Bluestone Heath Road in an area where the geophysical survey had shown low levels of magnetic activity and to avoid the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Evaluation excavations were requested by the Assistant County Archaeology Officer to determine the character of the features identified by the two geophysical surveys.

Fieldwork

Archaeological investigation was conducted in two phases, consisting of three areas (Areas A, B and C) in a programme which lasted from early July until early August 1997. Areas A and B comprised the evaluation phase of the project with full, open area excavations being undertaken in Area C.

Area A

Four machine trenches each c.2m wide, were excavated, within the proposed reservoir area (Trenches 1 - 4, Fig. 3, Pl. 1). Topsoil was removed by 360° tracked excavator under archaeological supervision, archaeological features being hand cleaned and excavated. All archaeological remains were recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale and a full photographic record was maintained during the excavations.

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 25.2m x 2.2m. It was located parallel to the Donington on Bain road and crossed the enclosure ditch previously identified by geophysical survey. It extended inside the enclosure area, crossing further, unidentified magnetic anomalies (Pl. 2). At the western limit of the trench was part of a large natural depression containing some concentrations of charcoal, probably the result of backfilling or ground levelling in antiquity. The enclosure ditch identified by geophysical survey was recorded in this trench as **1012** (Pl. 7), and is described in detail as part of Area C. A number of other irregular features were identified in Trench 1, but further investigation showed them to be of natural origin.

Trench 2

Trench 2, 30.4m x 2.2m, was positioned to cross the angle of the enclosure ditch and to investigate a pit identified by geophysical survey, one of a group located outside and generally north of the enclosure (Pl. 3).

At the western end of the trench was a continuation of the large enclosure ditch identified in Trench 1 and recorded in Trench 2 as **2018**. A possible recut, **2021**, was recorded within the upper fill of **2018** which further investigation revealed to be a small sub-circular pit. As in Trench 1, these features are described further as part of Area C.

At the east end of the trench a group of chalk quarry pits was identified, recorded as **2006**, **2008**, **2013**, **2015**, **2025** and **2028** and discussed further as part of Area C. It should be noted that both **2013** and **2025**, recorded in the Interim Report as possible ditch cuts were found, after further investigation to be chalk quarry pits, part of the same group mentioned above. Other features identified in Trench 2 were found to be of natural origin.

Trench 3

Trench 3, 12.7m x 2.2m wide was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig 4a, Pl. 4). This feature, **3004**, was identified following an approximate N-S alignment across the 2.2m width of

the trench. This ditch was 'v'-shaped in profile with a width of 2.06m and a depth of 0.75m (Fig. 4b). The primary fill, **3024**, was found to be a dark orange-brown silty clay, 0.1m thick, containing up to 40% chalk fragments. Overlying this was **3005**, a lighter brown silty clay deposit 0.65m deep, with occasional chalk and natural flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from either of these deposits. All other features recorded in Trench 3 proved to be of natural origin.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 18m long and 2.2m wide (Fig. 5a, Pl. 5). It was positioned to investigate a pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Most of the apparent features exposed in the trench were of natural origin, however, the two geophysical anomalies were found to be narrow ditches or gullies. Ditch/gully **4010** was broadly 'u'-shaped in profile with a flat base, a width of 1.2m and a maximum depth of 0.35m (Fig. 5b, Pl. 6). It crossed the trench on a NW-SE alignment. The earliest recorded deposit, **4011**, was a chalk-rich clay up to 0.15m thick, probably the result of loose natural chalk, through which the feature was dug, redeposited during the original prehistoric excavation of the feature. Sealing this deposit was **4012**, a light brown silty clay containing occasional chalk and natural flint. No finds were recovered from these fills.

The second recorded ditch/gully, **4024**, was located c.8.4m NE of **4010** following a similar NW-SE alignment. This feature was 1.38m wide and 0.35m deep with one recorded fill, **4025**, a greyish brown silty clay containing natural chalk and flint but no finds.

Area B - Trenches 5 - 8

Four machine trenches (Trenches 5 to 8, Fig. 3), each measuring 5m x 5m were located within the area of the proposed compound, adjacent to the Bluestone Heath Road (Pl. 9). Topsoil was removed by 360° tracked excavator under archaeological supervision with exposed features being hand cleaned and excavated. All four trenches were recorded by measured drawing at a scale of 1:50 with a full photographic record being maintained during the excavations. All features exposed were investigated and found to be of natural origin.

Area C

Following completion of the evaluation phase of the project, and on the recommendation of the Assistant County Archaeological Officer, an area incorporating Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 was stripped of topsoil to a depth of c.0.3m under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket (Pl. 8). This area measured c.40m x 40m with a small extension to the NW of c.36 m² (Fig. 6).

Archaeological features were exposed over the whole of Area C (Pl. 9), with the greatest concentration being situated within the area defined by the

enclosure ditch first identified in Trenches 1 and 2, and recorded as **0208** in Area C.

Quarry Pits

The majority of visible features recorded outside **0208** proved to be natural in origin (either geological or the result of tree root action) with the exception of a group of chalk quarry pits identified first by geophysical survey, with an intercutting group excavated and recorded in Evaluation Trench 2. A further group of these pits was excavated in Area C, recorded as **0005**, **0014**, **2006** and **0198** (Fig. 6).

Pit **0005** was located 1m NW of the enclosure and measured at least 10 x 6m, with a depth of 1.19m. The primary fill, **0042**, was an orange-brown clay containing several chalk and clay rich lenses recorded as contexts **0043** to **0047** inclusive. Sealing these deposits on the east and west sides of the pit was a layer of slumped natural chalk, **0041** which in turn was overlain by two more weathering deposits, **0039** and **0040**. Two successive redeposited clay layers, heavily inundated with natural flint, **0038** and **0037** were found to be overlying **0039** / **0040** with the entire sequence sealed by **0006** a 0.8m deep layer of red-brown clay containing up to 70% broken chalk and flint, its very uniform nature suggesting it to be a deliberate backfill.

Pit **0014** represents a number of smaller, intercutting chalk extraction pits located c.11m north of the enclosure ditch (Pl. 17). This group measures in excess of 13m x 11m with an average depth of 1.1m. The pits were recorded as **0014**, **0074**, **0076** which were part of the group identified in Trench 2, recorded as **2006**, **2008**, **2015**, **2025** and **2028**. The sequence of backfilling observed in these pits mirrors that recorded in **0005** with successive weathered chalk and clay layers sealed by deliberate backfill.

Pit **0198**, located 8.5m NE of the enclosure ditch was sub-square in shape, measuring 4.5m x 4.1m with a depth of 1m (Fig. 8a). **0199**, the earliest identified fill consisted of a dark orange-brown clay containing a high percentage of weathered chalk and representing a natural infilling, the feature having been left open for some time. This deposit was sealed by the first of two successive backfills; **0200**, a red-brown clay containing up to 50% natural flint and, overlying this, **0201**, a lighter brown silty clay, considerably less stony than the layers below it. One fragment of an iron object was recovered from **0201**, this being the only find recovered from any of these pits.

Enclosure Ditch and Associated Features

The northern corner of the Late Iron Age enclosure ditch **0208** was previously identified and excavated in Trenches 1 and 2 as **1012** and **2018**. The ditch extended across Area C on a NW-SE alignment for 17.5m before angling west and continuing for a further 26.5m (Fig. 6). Excavation revealed a width of 2.5m and a depth of 0.8m, the feature having a well defined 'u'-shaped profile (Fig. 7b).

The earliest identified fill of this ditch was **0210**, a mixture of weathered chalk and red-brown clay some 0.07m thick, the result of natural silting up processes. The rather insubstantial nature of this deposit suggests this feature was cleaned and maintained on a regular basis during the earlier period of occupation of the site. Partially sealing **0210** and clinging to the sides of the ditch was **0096**, a sticky red clay containing up to 20% crushed chalk and having the appearance of a naturally deposited layer. No finds were recovered from either of these contexts. Sealing **0096** and partially sealing **0210** was **0095**, a 0.4m deep red clay containing up to 50% chalk rubble. Pottery of Late Iron Age date and quantities of animal bone were recovered from this context. Above **0095** was a greyish brown silty clay, **0094**, 0.3m in depth and containing traces of charcoal. Coarse black pottery of the Late Iron Age and some animal bone were recovered from this fill. The uppermost fill of the enclosure ditch was identified as **0093**, a dark brown silty clay containing crushed chalk and animal bone and almost certainly a backfill. 5

Cut into the upper fills of ditch **0208** were two pits recorded as **0102** and **2021**. Pit **2021**, first identified in Trench 2, was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.35m (Fig. 7a). This feature appears to have functioned as a fire pit, its earliest fill, **2005**, being a 0.02-0.03 thick layer of heat affected clay. Overlying this was **2022**, a light orange-brown silt containing small fragments of animal bone with a depth of 0.06m. Environmental samples taken from these two earliest fills contained the remains of several small mammals and one bird (Appendix 4). **2022** was succeeded by a chalky clay, **2024**, probably representing a backfill and containing no finds. The top fill of this pit was **2004**, a dark, humic deposit with elements of domestic debris including charcoal, animal bone and pottery of Late Iron Age date. 5

Pit **0102** was located c.27m SE of **2021** and measured 1m in diameter with a depth of 0.4m. The primary fill, **0103**, consisted of a brown silty clay with frequent chalk and natural flint inclusions although no finds were recovered. The upper fill of the pit was a darker, siltier deposit, **0105**, which contained a high incidence of habitational material including animal bone and quartz tempered pottery of Late Iron Age date. This fill, like **2004**, appears to be a dump or backfill of domestic refuse. 5

Features within Enclosed Area

A shallow curvilinear gully, **0009** (Pl. 10), originally identified by geophysical survey (Fig. 2) was located in the west and southwest of Area C (Fig. 6). It had a length of c.19m and an average width of 0.6m, its depth ranging from 0.12m to 0.4m at its southern terminus. Excavation revealed a single dark, silty fill, **0010**, from which pottery dated to the Iron Age, animal bone and slag (Appendix 7) were recovered. 5

To the north this feature was cut by three small sub-circular features, **0024**, **0025** and **0026**, the southernmost of which, **0026**, proved to be a modern

intrusion possibly the result of construction work on the existing Stenigot Reservoir to the west.

The remaining two features, **0025** and **0026**, were shallow pits of undetermined date or function, although a Late Iron Age or Early Roman date seems the most likely. The fills of these two features (**0027** and **0028** respectively) contained relatively high concentrations of charcoal, interpreted as backfills as there was no evidence of any *in situ* burning. No finds were recovered from either of these fills.

Gully **0172** was traced for 8m on an E-W alignment, curving slightly NW 1.5m from its presumed western terminus. Excavation revealed a width of 0.4m, a depth of 0.2m and a dark, silty fill, **0173** (Pl. 11). The remains of a Late Iron Age bowl, a quantity of animal bone and one piece of baked clay, possibly the remains of a weight (Appendix 7), were recovered from this context.

This gully was cut across by gully **0136** c.6.5m west of its eastern terminus and by **0009** a further 1m to the NW after which definition of the feature is lost. This may be due to truncation of its NW terminus by **0009** or plough damage further NW.

A linear gully recorded as **0136** was identified on an ENE-WSW alignment for a length of 13m. Its WSW terminus was defined by a slight curve to the SE whilst to the ENE it was truncated by ditch **0207** and subsequently lost. The WSW terminus was cut slightly by a modern land drain, **1004**.

As stated above, gully **0136** cuts gully **0172**. Some 2m NE of this point, **0136** cut the curvilinear gully **0009** and 1.5m from its ENE terminus it cut through the upper portion of grave fill **0128**.

Two fills were identified within **0136**, the earlier, primary fill, recorded as **0137** consisted of a firm reddish brown clay heavily inundated with broken and weathered chalk fragments and containing some natural flint. Much of this 0.15m deep layer was probably deposited during, or very soon after the original excavation of the feature. One piece of animal bone was recovered from this fill. Sealing this layer was **0138**, a dark, silty fill similar in nature to many other upper fills in the area (see Discussion below). Pottery recovered from this fill proved to be of Late Iron Age date.

The vestigial remains of a shallow gully, **0158**, 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep were identified on an ENE-WSW alignment. Only a 2m length of this feature had survived, both termini having been lost. The sole fill, **0157**, was a reddish brown silty clay containing up to 40% natural flint and from which no finds were recovered.

The WSW terminus of **0158** was truncated by gully **0116**, beyond which the feature was lost. To the ENE the feature was truncated by a modern land

drain, **1004**, emerging east of this feature into an area of tree root disturbance where definition was lost.

Gully **0116** was traced for a total length of 5.75m, curving gently on a W-ENE alignment for 4.5m before angling sharply SE and terminating. The gully, 0.5m wide on average, widened to 0.8m toward the SE terminus. Although shallow along most of its length, with a depth of 0.08-0.12m, it dropped away abruptly c.2.5m west of its SE terminus to a depth of 0.55m. Examination of the cross-section dug just east of this point revealed the feature to have been recut (Fig. 8c).

Along most of its length **0116** contained one uniform fill, **0013**, a dark brown silty clay which contained small quantities of fired clay, pottery dated to the Late Iron Age, and animal bone. However, the deeper-cut SE terminus area contained three fills, **0125**, **0120** and **0119**. The earliest of these fills, **0125**, was a deposit of weathered natural clay and chalk containing no finds. Overlying this was **0120**, similar in colour and consistency to **0125**, but containing a lower percentage of chalk. One sherd of shell-tempered Late Iron Age Pottery and several pieces of animal bone were recovered from this fill. The upper fill of **0116** was **0119**, a light grey clay silt from which quantities of abraded Late Iron Age pottery along with small quantities of animal bone were recovered.

Gully **0194** was a shallower (c.0.35m deep) recut of **0116** and truncates fills **0119** and **0120**. It is likely that this recutting / cleaning process took place along the entire length of **0116**, only becoming apparent in cross-section where the feature survived to a greater depth. Its primary fill, **0121**, was a grey clay containing weathered chalk rubble, similar in nature to **0125**. Sealing this deposit was **0118**, a very dark charcoal rich silt finds from which included Late Iron Age pottery and an iron needle. Fill **0118** was sampled for environmental remains (Appendix 4) as it represented a rare example of a securely sealed deposit of material of probable domestic origin. Overlying this fill was a 0.03m thick lens of redeposited orange-brown clay silt, **0117**, quite probably washed in from the surface during a period of wet weather. No finds were recovered from this layer which was sealed by **0013**, described above.

At the western terminus of **0116** was a shallow oval pit, **0141** which measured 1.4m x 0.7m with a depth of 0.25m. The earliest identified fill of this pit, **0142**, was a dark orange-brown soft clay containing weathered chalk rubble and natural flint. Shell-tempered pottery of Iron Age date and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered from this layer. Above this was **0143**, a dark grey silty deposit containing flint, chalk and sandstone from which coarse Late Iron Age pottery, fired clay and animal bone were recovered. Further investigation suggested pit **0141** and gully **0116** to be contemporary.

The western terminus and a 4.5m length of a 'u'-shaped ditch, **0148**, were identified in the southern corner of Area C. This ditch had a width of 1.35m, a depth of 0.8m (Fig. 8b) and followed an E-W alignment, turning SE 1.5m from

the SW edge of excavation. Further investigation showed a depth of 0.25m at the western terminus of the feature, which was slightly truncated by ditch **0207**.

Its primary fill, **0150**, consisted of a mottled grey and orange-brown silty clay 0.2m thick and containing up to 20% chalk, almost certainly the result of natural infilling from the sides and surface and containing no finds. The top 0.4-0.5m of this feature appear to have been backfilled with occupational material, **0149**, from which several sherds of pottery belonging to a Late Iron Age jar were recovered.

Ditch **0207** was identified in the southern corner of Area C following a NW alignment for 9m before turning sharply WSW immediately adjacent to the SW edge of excavation. It was 1.35m wide and 0.8m deep with a well defined 'u'-shaped profile (Fig. 8d, Pl. 12). This ditch was seen in the easement but not recognised as an archaeological feature, originally being interpreted as a field boundary. Other spreads of loamy soil were seen but not recognised, being recorded as periglacial deposits although with hindsight these may in fact have been the result of contamination caused by topsoil stripping machinery.

The primary fill, **0168**, was 0.06m deep and consisted of a dark brown silty clay flecked with chalk, probably the result of natural silting up processes. This deposit was found to have been truncated by a later recut, **0100**, and contained no finds.

Ditch **0100**, the only identified recut of **0207** had similar dimensions to the latter, with a maximum width of 1.43m and a depth of 0.6m. Its primary fill, **0154**, was a chalk rich clay deposit containing a small percentage of natural flint and exhibiting a faintly banded appearance suggesting the deposit to have built up slowly over time. It contained pottery of Late Iron Age date and quantities of animal bone.

0154 was sealed by **0130**, a looser and less chalky grey-brown clay silt from which pottery of Late Iron Age/Roman date and several pieces of animal bone were recovered. The upper fill of **0100** was a mid brown silty clay with a high incidence of chalk and flint (**0129**). This uniform fill, with a depth of 0.2m appears to represent a deliberate backfill possibly including elements of any former bank associated with the ditch during its functional phase. Pottery of Late Iron date and fragmented animal bone were recovered from an equivalent context, **0108**. A 1st century AD brooch was recovered from a natural hollow immediately adjacent to **0207** (Pl. 18, Appendix 5). 15
Roman

One 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep slot, **0065**, was identified following an E-W alignment for 3.5m (Fig 6, Pl. 13). It was located between 5.5m and 6m from the inside edge of curvilinear gully **0009** and 10.5m south of the enclosure ditch **0208**.

An intermittent primary fill, **0070**, was identified at the western terminus of the feature comprising a 0.04m deep red-brown clay containing occasional natural flint and chalk. The bulk of this feature contained one fill, **0066**, a dark brown silty deposit with occasional localised concentrations of charcoal toward the base. Undated pottery and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered from this fill.

Possibly associated with slot **0065** were two small pits, **0051** and **0178**. Pit **0051** was located 1m north of the western terminus of slot **0065** and 2.75m south of pit **0178**. It was roughly circular with a diameter of 0.7m and a depth of 0.2m. The primary fill was a 0.18m thick olive grey clay, **0052**, containing occasional very small flint fragments and overlain by **0053**, a dark grey silty clay containing charcoal and from which a small quantity of animal bone was recovered. Pit **0178** was more oval in shape, measuring 0.9m x 0.59m with a depth of 0.22m. The sole fill of this pit, **0179**, was a dark grey silty clay with charcoal spread fairly uniformly throughout the deposit and probably represents a deliberate backfill. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Only two postholes (**0030** and **0178**) were positively identified on the site (Fig. 6).

Posthole **0030** was located 0.5m north of gully **0172** and 0.75m south of gully **0116**. It had a diameter of 0.3m and was filled with **0031**, an orange-brown silty clay 0.25m deep from which one small piece of worked flint was recovered.

Posthole **0182** was identified 6m south of posthole **0030**, 1m south of ditch **0148** and 0.4m SE of ditch **0207**. It contained two fills, the earlier of which, **0183**, was a dark brown clay silt containing fragments of chalk and flint, including two larger flint nodules which may have been packing for the original post (Pl. 14). The dark nature of this fill may be indicative of staining caused by the original post rotting out *in situ*. Sealing this deposit was a light brown silty clay, **0184**, similar in nature to the subsoil **0002**. No finds were recovered from these contexts.

A number of other posthole like features were investigated but proved to be of natural origin.

A single grave, **0127**, was identified and excavated (Home Office Licence No. 0506), located 7.1m SW of enclosure ditch **0208** and c.6m NW of the SE edge of Area C (Fig. 6). The grave was irregularly ovoid in shape measuring c.1.8m x c.1.45m and 0.6m deep (Fig. 9). It contained the crouched remains of an adult male (Pl. 15) lying on its right side with both knees pulled up to the chest and the left hand adjacent to the chin or mouth (Pl. 16). The human remains, **0113**, were arranged with head, back and shoulders immediately adjacent to the grave cut leaving a space to the south of the feet. See Appendix 3 for specialist report.

The fill of the grave, **0128**, consisted of a brownish grey silty clay heavily inundated with flint and chalk fragments. The heavy, stony nature of this fill

did much to contribute to the poor state of preservation of the skeletal remains which were found to be largely fragmentary upon removal.

Two small sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, a quantity of animal bone and a small iron nail were recovered from this fill. Charcoal and charred grain found with the human remains within the grave was sampled for environmental data (Appendix 4). 6

Discussion

The excavations at Stenigot offered an unusual opportunity to investigate part of a small domestic settlement of Late Iron Age date in a relatively undisturbed location high on the Lincolnshire Wolds. 5

The settlement was defined by a relatively small enclosure ditch, **0208**, with a possible bank which had subsequently slumped back in to the ditch as indicated by the chalk-rich lower fills evident during excavation (Fig. 7b, Pl. 7). The primary function of this ditch appears to have been non-defensive measuring only 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep in comparison with the suggested 'defensive' enclosure ditch at Tattershall Thorpe which measured 5m wide x 1.45m deep (Chowne, Girling & Greig 1986). Combined with a bank this feature would have served as a stock control mechanism, keeping animals safe from predators at night whilst keeping grazing stock away from habitation during daylight hours.

One of the earliest features identified within the enclosed area was the burial (**0113**) which represents the first Iron Age inhumation positively identified and excavated in Lincolnshire. This feature may have predated the enclosure ditch itself although pottery recovered from the grave fill is broadly contemporary with that found in the lower fills of the ditch. The upper portion of the grave fill was cut through by a sinuous gully (**0116**) of undetermined function but of similar date to the grave itself. This suggests the grave either to have been no longer visible on the surface after a relatively short space of time and its existence to have been forgotten, or that the burial was not deemed to be of a status which warranted further consideration after interment. 6

Firm evidence for structures on the site was sparse, although curvilinear gullies such as **0009** and **0172** probably represent the remains of eaves-drip gullies formed by water run-off from the sloping roofs of roundhouses. Slot **0065** and its associated pits/postholes may represent a stylistically different type of structure although a lack of artefactual evidence from these features makes interpretation of function difficult. Pottery recovered from these and other features also suggests a purely domestic occupation at Stenigot, an interpretation given further credence by the presence in two environmental samples of the bones of house mice. 5

The faunal sample from the site was relatively small and consisted mainly of domestic species of cattle, sheep, pig, horse and dog. Bones of wild species were present such as the aforementioned house mouse, wood mouse, shrew, 5

mole and vole. The majority of these were contained within the lower fills of fire pit **2021** and appear to have been caught accidentally in an episode of domestic rubbish burning. Also present were the burnt bones of a redwing or thrush which Rackham suggests may have been roasted and eaten (Appendix 4). Only the remains of juvenile and immature animals were present in the sample of larger domestic species suggesting the cattle, sheep and pigs to have been bred for meat and/or hides. No remains were recovered from more mature sheep or cattle suggesting that these animals were not bred for wool or dairy purposes although the presence of a possible fragment of loom weight and an iron needle may indicate some form of textile manufacture on the site. S

Evidence for agricultural practice was present in the environmental samples with barley, wheat and oat grains along with the seeds of wild plants generally associated with arable cultivation such as stinking mayweed and bedstraw. Geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation trenching to the north and north-east of the enclosure revealed the presence of field systems. The excavation of sections through three of these field boundary ditches during the evaluation phase of the project produced no dating evidence and thus the relationship between the fields and the enclosure remains undetermined. Further information on these field systems is available in Tann 1997.

A second large ditch, **0207** was identified along the south-west edge of excavation which appeared to follow a similar alignment to **0208**. This ditch, which was recut at least once, may represent a second enclosure ditch dug to replace the silted-up and backfilled original to the north and east. Although pottery from the lower fills of **0207/0100** was of Late Iron Age date, later material recovered from the upper fills and a 1st century brooch (Pl. 18) from an associated natural hollow suggest this phase of activity to have encompassed the transitional Iron Age/Roman period. SR

Two pits, **0102** and **2021**, cut through the silted up former enclosure ditch may also be related to a second phase of activity. One sherd of pottery from the fill of **0102** has decoration of a type seen in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman phases at Dragonby whilst environmental sampling of the lower fills of pit **2021** suggests the *in situ* burning of material, possibly domestic rubbish in a pit which was open and in use for some time. Whether or not this second phase represents a shrinkage of the site or a resettlement following a short period of abandonment, possibly related to the Roman invasion is debatable. Many features within the original enclosure exhibit evidence of a one-event backfilling episode with domestic material deposited into all open ditches and gullies prior to the excavation of the later ditch (**0207**) which may be indicative of shrinkage rather than abandonment, after all, why take the time to backfill a site which one is about to desert?

The location of the site is interesting; its proximity to the Bluestone Heath Road, a prehistoric trackway, several Bronze Age round barrows and a suggested Neolithic mortuary enclosure may be significant. Obviously this general area was important throughout the earlier periods of post-glacial

prehistory. Assessment of the worked flint recovered from the site (Appendix 6) suggests human activity in the immediate vicinity during the Late Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, and its settlement by people during the middle to Late Iron Age may represent continuity of activity throughout prehistory and into Roman times.

Acknowledgements

Lindsey Archaeological Services is grateful to Anglian Water Services Ltd, especially Gary Wentworth and the landowner Mr. Dennis for their kind assistance during this project. Thanks also to Maggi Darling for her work on the pottery; Sue Ensor for supervision of the evaluation phase, preparation of the Interim Report and identification of the human remains; James Rackham for identification of the animal bone and analysis of the environmental samples; Jane Cowgill who examined the fired clay and slag; Bob Middleton for his work on the flint assemblage, and to Jen Mann at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit who identified the metal finds. Thanks are also due to Sue Farr and Liz Davis for finds processing and cataloguing. The excavation was carried out by the author assisted by Sue Ensor, Sue Farr, Jon Hall, Richard Moore, Martin Campbell and Liz Davis. This report was collated and produced by Jane Frost and edited by Naomi Field.

A full paper and photographic archive has been prepared and will be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

October 1997
R. J. Armour-Chelu

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APPENDIX 1

Stenigot Reservoir Extension, Donington-on-Bain

Fieldwalking survey

by

Geoff Tann

Stenigot Reservoir Extension, Donington on Bain Fieldwalking Survey

NGR: TF 2580 8280

Site Code **DSR 97**

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. **132.97**

Summary

Initial evaluation of a proposed site for a reservoir extension included a fieldwalking survey. This located 15 flint artefacts (including an arrowhead), and one sherd of Roman pottery and two medieval/ post-medieval sherds.

Introduction

Anglian Water Services Ltd originally proposed to construct a water reservoir extension on the west side of the existing Stenigot reservoir, where it was planned to cover an area c.120m x 85m. In addition a contractors' compound was required during construction work, and this was expected to be sited NW of the existing reservoir covering an area c. 85 x 40m.

Prior to determination of the Planning Application, East Lindsey District Council required an archaeological evaluation of the two affected areas. The initial phase of this evaluation was a fieldwalking survey conducted on 23rd May 1997 by the author with the surveying assistance of Midland Survey and Engineering.

As a result of the fieldwalking and geophysical evaluation the possible site of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure was identified west of the existing reservoir, and the location of the proposed development was reassessed.

Method

A baseline was established along the northern limit of the affected area and transects were walked at 90° to the south of that line at 10m intervals. The line of each transect was marked temporarily with ranging poles.

Artefacts of all except modern date were collected and bagged at their findspot, and assigned a sequential number from **1** to **17** for recording purposes. The position of the findspot was recorded three-dimensionally in order to assist later plotting.

The ground conditions for the fieldwalking were ideal, with the field surface clear of weeds and the soil friable (Pls. 19 and 20). The subsoil is chalky with flints, and this material was densely represented in topsoil across parts of the area. A brassica crop was just beginning to sprout. Light and weather conditions were also good.

From ground level, two areas of apparent disturbance were seen. These were tentatively interpreted as small chalk pits or backfilled holes associated with either the MOD property to the west or the existing water reservoir and its pipelines.

Fieldwalking Results

Despite the excellent conditions very few archaeological finds were collected from the area. Three fragments of pottery were retrieved, one Roman and two medieval or later, together with 15 worked flints including a barbed and tanged arrowhead. Two discrete scatters of worked flint were recorded on the reservoir site.

Findspot

- | | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | flint |
| 2 | Roman greyware pot sherd |
| 3 | 2 flints |
| 4 | flint |
| 5 | medieval pot sherd |
| 6 | flint scraper |
| 7 | flint |
| 8 | flint scraper |
| 9 | late medieval/post-med pot sherd |
| 10 | flint |
| 11 | flint |
| 12 | flint |
| 13 | flint |
| 14 | flint |
| 15 | flint |
| 16 | flint |
| 17 | flint arrowhead |

Conclusion

The fieldwalking survey showed that there was a high level of prehistoric activity concentrated to the west of the existing reservoir compound. The number of flints recovered was much greater than from casual fieldwalking east of the reservoir when a pipeline easement was being stripped of topsoil earlier in the year. This suggested that prehistoric features might be present within the survey area.

Acknowledgements

LAS is grateful to the staff of Midland Survey and Engineering (MSE) for their help, and to Tony Johnson (Oxford Archaeotechnics) for close liaison during the subsequent geophysical survey.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Survey
October 1997

APPENDIX 2

Report on the Pottery from Stenigot Reservoir

by

Margaret J. Darling, MPhil, FSA, MIFA

REPORT ON THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM STENIGOT RESERVOIR
(near Louth), STR97

for **LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

MARGARET J DARLING, MPhil, FSA, MIFA.

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The total quantity of pottery was 369 sherds, weighing 3.674kg, from 43 contexts. This has been archived to the standard recommended by the *Study Group for Roman Pottery*, with sherd count and weight as measures. A copy of the archive is attached; also available on disk.

Apart from certain contexts, much of the pottery was extremely fragmentary, abraded and in generally poor condition. Large parts of two jars survived with many joining sherds in 0149 and 1008, while much of a bowl was split between 0016 and 0173, the latter in rather poor fragmented condition.

The quantities by context with date and possible sherd links is in Table 1.

Table 1

Cxt	Shs	grams	Date	Sherd links
0004	7	18	LIA+	
0008	3	5	IA	
0010	1	2	IA	same 0013; 0016
0013	20	481	LIA	same 0010; 0016
0016	48	210	LIA	joins 0173; same 0010; 0013; 0142; 0143
0017	2	12	LIA?	joins 0154; same 0130
0019	5	2	UNDATABLE	
0020	6	9	IA?	
0021	3	1	UNDATABLE	
0022	4	4	IA	
0066	2	2	UNDATABLE	
0089	1	14	IA	
0090	6	79	LIA	same? 0186
0091	1	11	LIA	
0093	2	2	LIA	
0094	4	97	LIA	
0095	1	10	LIA	
0097	1	5	LIA	
0099	4	45	LIA	
0101	3	95	LIA	
0105	1	5	LIA/EROM?	
0108	3	4	LIA	
0109	5	44	LIA	
0114	1	35	LIA	
0118	6	15	LIA	
0119	8	23	LIA	
0120	1	8	LIA	
0128	2	4	LIA	
0130	1	6	LIA/RO?	same 0017; 0154
0135	2	3	RO?	
0138	2	2	LIA	
0142	1	9	IA	same 0016; 0143

0143	5	12	LIA	same 0016;0142
0149	41	906	LIA	
0154	2	13	LIA	joins 0017;same 0130
0167	2	3	LIA	same? 0177
0173	80	417	LIA	joins 0016
0176	1	20	LIA	
0177	1	8	LIA	same? 0167
0186	1	3	LIA	same? 0090
0192	5	4	LIA	
1008	64	959	LIA	
2004	10	67	LIA	
Total	369	3674		

Although the occasional context has been given a tentative IA/Roman dating, there is no strong evidence, and most should be regarded as LIA+, the pottery being of a LIA type likely to continue into the Roman period. The date for 0135, part of the ring gully, rests solely on a scrap of coarse cream; 0130 is from the Roman ditch. Most contexts contained just abraded scraps, and the larger contexts (0016, 0173: single gully, 0149: end of a gully cut by the Roman ditch, and 1008: evaluation Trench 1) were deposits with many joining sherds from single vessels. Sherds possibly from a jar from the sinuous gully in the south-east sector (0013) also occurred in the IA ring gully (0010) and in the gully curving south-east ?cut by the ring gully (0016). Further possible sherd links occurred between the two southern gullies (0016) to (0142-3). A large part of a hand-made jar with an everted rim came from (0149), a curving feature ?cut by the Roman ditch. Only two indeterminate chips came from the grave (0128).

FABRICS AND FORMS

The fabrics are detailed on Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	grams	%
Calcite/shell-gritted	CASH?	3	0.81	396	10.78
Cream	CR	1	0.27	1	0.03
Grey	GREY	135	36.59	656	17.86
Grey quartz	GREY1	5	1.36	25	0.68
Grog-tempered	GROG	8	2.17	26	0.71
Grey minimal shell	GYMS	4	1.08	19	0.52
Coarse	IASA	2	0.54	4	0.11
Shell-gritted medium	IASH	156	42.28	2051	55.82
Shell-gritted coarse	IASHC	16	4.34	298	8.11
Shell-gritted fine	IASHF	14	3.79	79	2.15
Vesicular	VESIC	25	6.78	119	3.24
Total		369	100	3674	100

The vesicular sherds are in poor condition, but are likely to have originally been shell-gritted, the shell (and/or calcite) having leached out, perhaps due to burial conditions. The major component is shell-gritted fabrics with varying proportions and sizes of shell; some of the fabrics in the fine and medium categories have such sparse shell as to verge on the GYMS category. The three CASH bodysherds appear to come from a single large jar (cxt 0013). The GREY sherds include a small group, probably a single vessel with distinctive inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded coloured quartz, while some others are relatively fine grained. The GROG fabric is grey with probable black grog inclusions; most grey fabrics had black iron-ore inclusions making certain identification of grog difficult. There is a single tiny chip of a relatively coarse cream fabric, which could be of Roman date, but is too small for certainty (from 0135, part of the ring gully where cut by a later linear feature).

The fragmentary nature of the pottery precludes certain identification of many of the forms, jars and bowls in the Iron Age frequently having similar rim types. The presence of large parts of three vessels and the small sample makes comment difficult. The evidence suggests it is a normal rural group without fine wares, and the sooting on several vessels indicate a domestic assemblage.

DISCUSSION

Virtually all the pottery can be said to fit into the Late Iron Age with the important proviso that with such fragmented material from a rural site, much of it could equally well date to the early Roman period. Many of the grey sherds could be Late Iron Age, especially in view of a carinated bowl from 0090, a classic Late Iron Age type (which, however, continues in the Roman period), in a relatively fine grained grey fabric. The bowl from 0016/0173 is also in a good quartz gritted grey fabric. Much of the pottery is definitely wheel-thrown, but hand-made vessels also occur, as the jar from 0149.

A notable sherd from 0101 is an oxidized shell-gritted thin-walled wheel-made bodysherd probably from a closed form with impressions made either with a roulette-wheel or with a cord, probably part of a lozenge decorative design. The individual impressions are elongated, and appear as twin lines. This type of decoration is known at Dragonby (Elsdon 1996, 428), and occurs on a Grimsby site associated with ring-stamps (Elsdon, 1993, C.6b). Many of the other vessels find parallels at Dragonby, particularly in the later Iron Age to early Roman phases of that settlement. Several of the jars or bowls for cooking are of types seen in the later Iron Age phases at Dragonby, and continue to occur into the Roman period at sites such as Old Winteringham.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The paucity of information relating to Iron Age ceramics in this area of Lincolnshire adds to the importance of this site, and the small quantity of pottery should be published in the public domain. At least eight vessels should be illustrated; list attached.

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Appendix 1

Expansion of vessel type codes

Expansion	Code
Bowl	B?
Bowl Carinated	BCAR
Bowl Necked	BNK
Jar?	J?
Jar or Bowl	JB
Jar or Bowl bead-rim	JBBR
Jar or Bowl everted rim	JBEV
Jar or Beaker bead-rim	JBKBR
Jar or Bowl roll-rim	JBRR
Jar curved rim	JCUR
Jar everted rim	JEV
Jar storage	JS

Feature	Cxt	Fab	Fm	Dec+	Ves	D?	D?	Details	Links	Shs	g
Ro ditch	0004	GROG	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FR CURVED;ABR;WM;BLK GROG;SM.VESS	-	1	2
Ro ditch	0004	IASH	-	HM	1	-	-	FR.PL.BASE;BSS/CHIPS;BLK FAB;VESIC;RB INT	-	6	16
Ro ditch	0004	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA+	-	-	-
IA ditch	0008	VESIC	-	-	1	-	-	BSS/CHIP;DKGRY FINE VESIC	-	3	5
IA ditch	0008	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-
Ring ditch	0010	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	ABR CHIP;DKGRY;ONE RB SURF;SAME	0013	1	2
Ring ditch	0010	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-
SE gully	0013	CASH?	JS	HM?	-	-	-	THICKER VESIC BSS;3+CHIPS	-	3	396
SE gully	0013	GREY?	-	-	-	-	-	ABR BS;MOST INT SURF LOST;OXID? SURF LOST?	-	1	2
SE gully	0013	GREY1	-	-	-	-	-	ABR CHIP;ROUND COL QTZ	-	1	1
SE gully	0013	GROG	-	-	-	-	-	WM BS;7MM THICK	-	1	2
SE gully	0013	GROG	-	-	1	-	-	BSS;9MM THICK;ABR	-	3	8
SE gully	0013	IASH	JB	-	-	-	-	DAMAGED FRAG RIM;INT TYPE;CPN RIM TYPE;SKETCH	-	1	5
SE gully	0013	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;OCC CALCITE?;WM	-	4	11
SE gully	0013	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	BS;THICKER	-	1	5
SE gully	0013	VESIC	B?	-	-	D?	-	BS W CORDONS;WM;CORDON DIAM20;WM	-	1	17
SE gully	0013	VESIC	J?	-	-	-	-	FLANGE FRAG;DIAM12;WM	-	1	7
SE gully	0013	VESIC	J?	-	1	-	-	TINY RIM FR;CURVED;DIAM14+?;WM	-	2	3
SE gully	0013	VESIC	JBRR	-	-	D	1	ABR RIM;LGE DIAM 20+;RB INT;WM?;SAME	0010;0016	1	24
SE gully	0013	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
NWSE	0016	GREY	BNK	RIV?	1	D	2	WM RIMS/BSS;OX-DKGRY;BLK INCLS;?RIVET HOLE;JOINS	0173	19	135
NWSE	0016	GREY	BNK	-	-	-	-	CHIPS PROB X DWG 2	-	20	24
NWSE	0016	IASH	-	-	1?	-	-	BSS THICKER;DKGRY;OX EXT;VESIC;SAME	0142;0143	2	30
NWSE	0016	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BSS/CHIPS;SAMPLE UNUS INCL	-	6	12
NWSE	0016	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	BS;POSS SAME AS DWG1	0013?	1	9
NWSE	0016	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA cut Ro	0017	GREY1	JBEV	-	-	-	-	WM CURVED RIM FR;ROUND COL QTZ;DIAM18;SKETCH;JOINS/SAME	0154;0130	1	6
IA cut Ro	0017	IASHC	-	-	-	-	-	BS;WM?	-	1	6
IA cut Ro	0017	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-	-	-
Clean SW	0019	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	TINY FLAKES	-	3	1
Clean SW	0019	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	TINY FLAKES	-	2	1
Clean SW	0019	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	IA?	-	-	-
Ring ditch	0020	GREY	-	-	1	-	-	ABR FINE GRAINED FLAKES	-	3	3
Ring ditch	0020	VESIC	-	-	1	-	-	ABR CHIPS/BS;RB INT SURF	-	3	6
Ring ditch	0020	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA?	-	-	-
Pit?	0021	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	ABR FINE GRAINED CHIPS;LTBN/GRY	-	3	1
Pit?	0021	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	UNDATABLE	-	-	-
Pit?	0022	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	CHIPS	-	4	4
Pit?	0022	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-
Middle gully	0066	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	ABR FINE GRAIN CHIPS	-	2	2
Middle gully	0066	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	UNDATABLE	-	-	-
IA ditch	0089	IASHC	-	HM?	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY W BNGRY EXT	-	1	14
IA ditch	0089	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0090	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIPS;BURNT	-	2	2
IA ditch	0090	GREY	BCAR	-	1	D	3	WM RIM/WALL;D15?;CARIN D17;OCC SHELL;BURNISH;SKETCH	-	4	77
IA ditch	0091	IASHC	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0091	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	BS WM?;GRY/RB CORTEX/INT	-	1	11
IA ditch	0091	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0093	IASHC	-	-	-	-	-	BS/CHIP	-	2	2
IA ditch	0093	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0094	IASHC	JBRR	-	1	D	7	RIM/WALL;WM;RB INT;DIAM25-8;SOOTED;SKETCH	-	4	97
IA ditch	0094	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0095	IASHC	JBRR	-	-	D?	-	RIM FRAG;SOOTED;RB INT;SKETCH;LGE DIAM	-	1	10
IA ditch	0095	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0097	IASHF	-	-	-	-	-	BS FLAKED INT;DKGRY;VSPARSE SH;?GYMS;DIAG MARKS?	-	1	5
IA ditch	0097	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0099	IASHF	-	BL	1	-	-	BSS;DKGRY;BN-GRY INT;10MM;WM;SPARSE SH;HORIZ/DIAG BL;CF	0186?	4	45
IA ditch	0099	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch	0101	IASH	-	-	-	D	6	BS ?WM;SF8;CORD IMPRESS;F.SPARSE SHELL;OX THRO'	-	1	5
IA ditch	0101	IASHC	-	-	2	-	-	PL.BASES;WM;DKGRY/OXID INT;VARYING EXT	-	2	90
IA ditch	0101	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA ditch?	0105	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	FINE GRAINED RIM FRAG;EVERTED	-	1	5
IA ditch?	0105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA/EROM?	-	-	-
Ro ditch	0108	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BS;RB INT	-	1	2
Ro ditch	0108	IASHF	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKED DK GRY CHIPS;V.SPARSE SH;?GYMS	-	2	2
Ro ditch	0108	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Ro ditch	0109	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BS;BURNT INT	-	1	7
Ro ditch	0109	IASHC	-	-	1	-	-	BSS/CHIP;LGE VESS;14MM THICK;BN EXT	-	3	33
Ro ditch	0109	IASHF	JBRR	-	-	D?	-	WM RIM FR;DKGRY;SPARSE SHELL;BLK INCLS;LTBN EXT;SKETCH	-	1	4
Ro ditch	0109	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
EW gully	0114	IASHC	JBRR	-	-	D?	-	RIM FRAG;WM/HM?;SKETCH;LGE DIAM	-	1	35
EW gully	0114	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
SE gully	0118	GROG	-	-	-	-	-	BS;WM;?BLK GROG	-	1	2
SE gully	0118	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	PLAIN BASE/BSS;WM	-	5	13
SE gully	0118	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
SE gully	0119	GROG	B?	-	-	D?	-	CURV RIM FR;BLK/LIGHTER COL.GROG;D16-18?;SKETCH	-	1	10
SE gully	0119	IASH	JBKBR	-	-	D?	-	SM.RIM FRAG;WM;D12-14?;BURNISH?;SKETCH	-	1	3
SE gully	0119	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	ABR BSS/CHIPS;GRY	-	6	10
SE gully	0119	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-

SE gully	0120	GYMS	-	-	-	-	-	WM THIN 4MM BS;DKGRY THRO';SPARSE SHELL	-	1	8
SE gully	0120	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Grave?	0128	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BS/CHIPS SF10;COARSE BLK LAMIN;RB INT	-	2	4
Grave?	0128	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Ro ditch	0130	GREY1	-	-	-	-	-	BS W ROUND COL QTZ;SMOOTHED EXT;SAME	0154;0017	1	6
Ro ditch	0130	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA/RO?	-	-	-
Ring ditch	0135	CR	-	-	-	-	-	BS 6-7MM;COARSE PINK FAB;CR SURF EXT	-	1	1
Ring ditch	0135	GROG	-	-	-	-	-	BS;RB INT;BLK INCLS	-	1	2
Ring ditch	0135	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO?	-	-	-
EW gully	0138	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	SCRAPS DK GRY	-	2	2
EW gully	0138	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
SE gully	0142	IASH	-	HM	-	-	-	BS/FLAKES OFF;OXID EXT;?BURNT INT;SAME	0016;0143	1	9
SE gully	0142	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-
SE gully	0143	GREY	JBEV	-	-	-	D?	TINY RIM FR;SL.VESIC;BLK INCLS;D14?;SKETCH	-	1	3
SE gully	0143	IASH	-	HM	-	-	-	BS RB EXT;SAME	0016;0142	1	6
SE gully	0143	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;VESIC;?BURNT	-	2	1
SE gully	0143	IASHF	JBBR	-	-	-	-	WM TINY RIM;UPR;6MM THICK;SKETCH	-	1	2
SE gully	0143	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
IA cut Ro	0149	IASH	JEV	HM	1	D	4	EVERT RIM MUCH VESS;DKGRY/GRYBN EXT;D22;42%;SKETCH	-	21	826
IA cut Ro	0149	IASH	JEV	HM	1	-	4	FLAKES X DWG4	-	20	80
IA cut Ro	0149	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Ro ditch	0154	GREY1	-	-	-	-	-	WM ?NECK BS W ROUND COL QTZ;SMOOTHED EXT;JOINS/SAME	0017;0130	1	10
Ro ditch	0154	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	ABR BS	-	1	3
Ro ditch	0154	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Pit in Ro	0167	GYMS	-	-	-	-	-	?RIM FRAG & BS;SM.VESS;SAME?	0177	2	3
Pit in Ro	0167	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
NWSE	0173	GREY	BNK	-	1	D	2	WM RIMS/BSS;DIAM20;RB INT;VERT BURNISH BASAL;JOINS	0016	37	345
NWSE	0173	GREY	BNK	-	-	D	2	FLAKES/BSS X DWG2	-	40	58
NWSE	0173	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY	-	1	5
NWSE	0173	IASHF	-	-	1	-	-	J BSS;WM;NEAR GYMS	-	2	9
NWSE	0173	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
SE gully	0176	VESIC	-	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY/LTRB SURFS;?WM	-	1	20
SE gully	0176	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
SE gully	0177	GYMS	-	-	-	-	-	BS FRAGMENTED;RB W GRY SURFS;WM;V.SPARSE SH;?SAME	0167	1	8
SE gully	0177	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
	0186	IASHF	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY THRO' WM?;CURVED X ?CORDON;V.LIKE SHS	0099?	1	3
	0186	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
SE gully	0192	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BSS/CHIPS;THIN WALL 3-4MM;RB INT	-	5	4
SE gully	0192	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Eval Tr 1	1008	IASH	JCUR	-	1	D	5	WM RIMS MUCH VESS;SOOTED;DKGRY;RB SURFS;D22?;SKETCH	-	34	855
Eval Tr 1	1008	IASH	JCUR	-	-	D	5	FLAKES X DWG5	-	30	104
Eval Tr 1	1008	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-
Eval Tr 2	2004	IASH	-	-	1-2	-	-	BSS;WM;RB INT	-	7	44
Eval Tr 2	2004	IASH	-	-	-	-	-	BS;RB SURFS	-	1	14
Eval Tr 2	2004	IASHF	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;GRY FAB	-	2	9
Eval Tr 2	2004	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	LIA	-	-	-

APPENDIX 3

Human Remains

by

Sue Ensor

Stenigot Reservoir
Human Remains
Sue Ensor

This report comprises an analysis of the human remains from Stenigot, Lincs, discovered during excavations undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services in July, 1997.

Condition of the remains:

The bone was in an extremely fragile condition. Lifting the remains caused unavoidable fragmentation, but this was mitigated to a certain extent by detailed in situ photographic recording. Analysis of the remains was problematical because of their fragmented nature, but assessment of age, sex, and palaeopathology was attempted. It was not possible to assess the individual's stature.

Sex of the Individual:

The pelvic region was not usable for assessment of sex, but the skull exhibited mainly male characteristics. In addition, metrical data from the post cranial skeleton suggested a male individual.

Age of the Individual:

The fragile nature of the bone made ageing of this individual very difficult. The extent of development (epiphyseal fusion) is ≥ 31 years. However, the rare presence of the hyoid bone and the extensive ante-mortem tooth loss imply an older individual. Unfortunately it was not possible to suggest a probable age range based only on these data.

Palaeopathology:

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae exhibit the symptoms of mild osteoarthritis on the vertebral bodies and on the superior and inferior articular facets. This is a common occurrence in adult individuals of any age range or time period.

More unusually, the 4th and 5th thoracic vertebrae are fused at the arch and spinous processes. The fused areas do not have the appearance of either ankylosing spondylitis or as being the result of traumatic injury. In addition there is no evidence in the rest of the skeleton for diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis. A further possibility of psoriatic arthritis has been ruled out, as there are no characteristic changes to the hands or feet.

Summary:

The individual is an older male, with some evidence for degenerative joint disease of the upper vertebrae. In this particular case it is the location and date of the skeleton which are of most interest rather than the skeleton itself.

APPENDIX 4

Environmental Archaeology Report

by

J. Rackham & J. Giorgi

STENIGOT RESERVOIR - STR97

Environmental Archaeology Report

Introduction

Excavations of a late Iron Age enclosure and associated features at Stenigot Reservoir on the Lincolnshire Wolds resulted in the collection of animal bone and sixteen soil samples for environmental analysis. The samples are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: List of soil samples taken

Sample	Context	Volume in litres	weight in kg.	feature	date
1	2005	5	5	primary fill of pit cut into upper enclosure ditch fill	LIA?
2	2004	4	4	upper fill of pit cut into upper enclosure ditch fill	LIA
3	1005	4.5	4	charcoal rich fill of 'natural' feature	
4	1008	4.5	4	upper fill of enclosure ditch (associated with bone deposit)	LIA
5	1008	0.3	0.35	upper fill of enclosure ditch (associated with poss. whole pot)	LIA
6	2032	5	5	fill of small hollow, possibly 'natural' feature	
7	1015	4	3	lower fill of 'natural' hollow	
8	2020	3.5	3	middle fill of enclosure ditch	LIA
9	2022	2	2	fill of pit cut into upper fills of enclosure ditch	LIA
10	0118	4.5	4	middle fill of gully re-cut	LIA
11	0105	9	8		
12	0128	4	4	grave fill, in vicinity of skull	LIA
13	0128	3	3.5	grave fill, in vicinity of ribs and vertebrae	LIA
14	0128	3	3	grave fill, in vicinity of rear of skull	LIA
15	0179	2.5	2.5	fill of small pit/large posthole, poss. associated with a structure	LIA?
16	0027	1.5	1.5	fill of small pit cut into curvilinear possible drip gully	LIA?

The samples were recovered from an enclosure ditch, various gully and pit fills, and the fills of possibly natural hollows. Only Late Iron Age material was identified. The excavated animal bone comprised a sample of 496 bone fragments. Many of these were poorly preserved and several had fractured during excavation and subsequent treatment. The site lay over chalk, and chalk and flint was the main component of most of the soil sample residues. This substrate has produced a well drained calcareous burial environment that is not suited to the survival of preserved organic material and is even inclined to lead to the leaching and destruction of animal bone. Although the preservation of the latter was in some contexts very poor there were no contexts where it was sufficiently bad as to suggest that the animal bone had been completely lost.

Methods

The animal bone collected during excavation was catalogued using the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy recording procedures (see Appendix 1), but the analysis has been restricted owing to the small size of the sample. Identifications were made by comparison to modern reference skeletons in the author's collection.

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried, and the residue subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the combined 1st and 2nd flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. A total of 60.3 litres of soil was processed in this way.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, charred seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then identified and the results are detailed below in Tables 2 and 3.

The dried flots from each sample were separated through a stack of sieves for ease of sorting the charred plant remains. All the charred plant remains (with the exception of charcoal) were extracted and identifications carried out using a binocular microscope together with modern and charred reference material and reference manuals. The plant items were quantified with the exception of small cereal grain fragments, stem fragments and charcoal, the quantities of which were estimated using the following code: + = 1-10; ++ = 10-100; +++ = 100+ fragments. All the flots were fully sorted.

Results

Soil samples

The soil samples were not large. It is normally recommended that where samples are being collected largely for charred plant material and small animal bones that a sample size of 30 litres should be used. Apart from context 105 the largest sample was 5 litres, a sixth of the normal recommended size, and this limit on the sample size is in part responsible for the small assemblages of charred plant and other material recovered. These limitations on the size of the assemblages under study restrict the analyses to consideration of the presence of different crop, weed and animal species.

Archaeological material

There were few archaeological finds from the samples (Table 2). Fired earth, normally in small fragments suggesting broken up hearth material or local burning *in situ* was recovered from contexts 2005 and 2022 in pit 2021 and from the charcoal rich fill, 1005, of a 'natural' hollow. Burnt flints were present in the residues of 2005, 2004 and 2022 of the same pit, contexts 1005 and 2032, both possible natural hollows and context 27, the fill of a pit cut into a possible eaves-drip gully.

Table 2 Finds from the soil samples.

	Feature	Pit	Pit	Fill	Dtch	Dtch	Fill	Fill	Dtch	Pit	Gu	?	Grv	Grv	Grv	Pit	Pit
	context	2005	2004	1005	1008	1008	2032	1015	2020	2022	118	105	128	128	128	179	27
	sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	volume in litres	5	4	4.5	4.5	0.3	5	4	3.5	2	4.5	9	4	3	3	2.5	1.5
Archaeological material																	
Fired earth	weight in grammes	2		4						13+							
Burnt flint	presence/absence	+	+	+			+			+							+
Pottery	weight in grammes					4				19							
Brick/tile?	weight in grammes						3										
Cereal grains																	
<i>Hordeum sativum</i>	barley		1		1	2											
cf. <i>Hordeum sativum</i>	?barley					1					1	2					
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l.	bread/club wheat					3											
<i>T. dicoccum</i>	emmer wheat									1	1						
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	wheat		1			2											
cf. <i>Triticum</i> spp.	?wheat	2															
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat												1				
indeterminate cereals	grains (estimate)	10	11		9	14	2			3	7	19	2				2
Cereal chaff																	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l.	hexaploid rachis internode					2											
cf. <i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l.	hexaploid rachis internode					2											
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	rachis fragments					25											
stems		+				+				+		+					+
Legumes																	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.			1														
legume indet.		6	1														
Other plants																	
<i>Stellaria</i> spp.	chickweed/stitchwort	7	4	2													
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock	1															
<i>Galium</i> spp.	bedstraw	1	1														
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking mayweed	1															
<i>Carex</i> spp.	sedges			2													
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	brome											1					
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.	oat/brome										1						
<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp.	rye-grass/fescue	1															
Gramineae	grasses	3	5			2					1	1					
indet seeds		6	2	1	1			2			1	3				2	2
Charcoal				+++	+				+	+	+	++		+	+	+++	+++
Flot volume	in mills	5	1	140	2	6	1	<1	15	1	2	2	1	1	1	14	25

Table 2 (continued)

	Feature	Pit	Pit	Fill	Dtch	Dtch	Fill	Fill	Dtch	Pit	Gu	?	Grv	Grv	Grv	Pit	Pit
	context	2005	2004	1005	1008	1008	2032	1015	2020	2022	118	105	128	128	128	179	27
	sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	volume in litres	5	4	4.5	4.5	0.3	5	4	3.5	2	4.5	9	4	3	3	2.5	1.5
Vertebrates																	
Weight of mammal bone	in grammes	1	2		1	<1	1		<1	4	3	3	<1	4	<1		<1
Large mammal	cattle size						1										
<i>Ovis</i> sp.	sheep									1							
Small ungulate	sheep size		2							1							1
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	mole	2	1														
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	common shrew									1							
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse									4	1						
cf <i>Mus musculus</i>			1							1							
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	wood mouse	2	1														
Muridae	mouse sp.	1								1							
Cricetidae	vole sp.	2								1							
Rodent sp.		1			1					8	1						
burnt mammal bone		+	+							+		+					
indet.mammal bone		++	++		+	+	+		+	++	+	++	+	++	+		+
<i>Turdus illiacus/ philomeles</i>	Redwing or Song thrush											1					
small bird,indet		1															
Newt sp		1															
Mollusca		*							*								
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>		*	+	+		+	+	+	*	+	++	+	+	++	+	++	++
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>		*	+						*								
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		*	+						*			+	+	+	+		

key: gu = gully fill; pit = pitfill; Dtch = ditch fill; grv =grave fill; ?=not known

+ = 1-10; ++ = 11-100; +++ = >100 fragments

* see Table 3

Fragments of pottery were recovered from fill 1008 in the enclosure ditch, from a sample specifically taken because of a local concentration of pottery, and from context 2022, the secondary fill of pit 2021. A single piece of brick/tile? weighing 3 grammes was recovered from the fill, 2032, of one of the possible 'natural' hollows. No industrial remains or iron working debris were observed in any of the samples.

These finds allow little room for interpretation.

Contexts 1005, 1015, 179 and 27 included no chalk in their residue. This suggests that these contexts may have infilled with sediments derived from the topsoil. The other samples included a large proportion of chalk which suggests that the infilling in part derives from material excavated from pits and gullies that disturbed the underlying chalk rich sub-soils.

Botanical remains (John Giorgi)

The condition of the charred plant assemblages was generally poor, consisting mainly of fragmentary cereal grains and a small range of weed seeds. The majority of the samples also produced a small number of uncharred seeds, in particular those of goosefoots/oraches (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp.). However, these are certainly recent intrusive seeds given the soil conditions at the site.

A number of the better preserved grains were identified, with hulled barley (*Hordeum sativum*) and emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) present in several samples. Also, the richest assemblage from ditch fill [1008] produced several free-threshing wheat grains; the identification of well preserved wheat rachis fragments in the same sample suggest that these grains belong to hexaploid free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.). This group of material is extremely well preserved and is associated with what may be a whole pot in a secure part of the ditch fill. Barley is frequently found on Iron Age sites while emmer and bread wheat are only occasionally found (Greig 1991, 306). A single oat (*Avena* sp.) grain was identified although this may be from either a wild or cultivated plant. The weed seeds included a number of typical arable weeds, for example, stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), associated with heavy clay soils, and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.).

Charcoal remains were relatively sparse in the samples and only contexts 1005, 179 and 27 contained anything other than background material that might have been blowing around.

Animal remains

Very few of the bone fragments from the soil samples could be identified. Most were very fragmented and a considerable proportion were burnt. A few fragments of large mammal, small ungulate and sheep were noted. The richest feature was pit 2021. The layers from this feature contained the bulk of the identifiable vertebrate remains. These were dominated by bones of small mammals including mole, common shrew, house mouse, wood mouse and vole. What is somewhat unexpected is that most of these small mammal bones have been burnt. It is probable that the burning is responsible for their survival since 'calcined' bone is chemically much more stable than unburnt bone. At least three individuals are represented by the house mouse bones in context 2022, and all of these were burnt. Such a density of burnt small mammal bones in only a few litres of soil is difficult to explain. These animals would tend to escape if disturbed although it is possible that they became asphyxiated while hiding beneath a

heap of inflammable material in the pit. The pit may have acted as a trap for some of the species, if its sides were originally steep enough, which then died and were subsequently burnt but it is difficult to see how this could be true for the mole. Perhaps the animals had died or been caught and were thrown in a fire.

The doubtful context 105 also contained burnt bone and included among these few fragments was the burnt distal end of a humerus of a redwing or song thrush. This find might possibly derive from a carcass that was roasted and eaten since there is even less likelihood of a bird bone being accidentally burnt than those of small mammals.

This section through the enclosure ditch also produced two assemblages of terrestrial mollusc shells. While many of the samples contained shells of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*, a species generally found in grasslands, along with a few shells of *Vallonia* sp. only the samples from contexts 2020 and 2005 yielded any significant number. 2020 is the secondary filling of ditch 2013 into which the pit 2021 is cut. These samples therefore constitute a stratigraphic sequence with 2020 the earliest context and 2005 the primary fill of the later pit (see section drawing- Figure 00). The snails identified from these contexts are listed in Table 3. A large number of juveniles were present but these were not identified to species. The fauna from context 2020 is dominated by shade loving species and those of more catholic habit, although examples of both *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica* suggests some opening up of the habitat. In the fauna from the primary fill of the later pit, 2021, the proportion of shade loving species is reduced relative to those intermediate species and the grassland or open country taxa *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vertigo pygmaea* occur, although only as single shells. While the samples are small, they do perhaps suggest a slight change between 2020 and 2005. However a change of this character could be attributed to very local changes in moisture level and shade associated with the change from a relatively deep ditch to a shallower pit cut.

Perhaps of additional interest is the density of snails. Contexts 2020 and 2005 were fairly rich in snails while 2022 produced very few and 2004 only a little more, and in both cases these were dominated by shells of *Cecilioides acicula* which may have burrowed into the deposits. This might reflect the rate of build up of the two contexts and the extent to which their surfaces became vegetated and perhaps indicates a significant timescale for the formation of 2020 and 2023 prior to the excavation of pit 2021, a delay before the infilling of the latter during which 2005 formed, followed by a relatively rapid infilling.

Animal bones

The sample of excavated animal bones is treated as a single collection. The species identified are listed in Table 4. Bones of cattle and cattle sized animals predominate, but it can be seen from the data in this table that the sheep bones are much more severely fragmented, partly due to the poor preservation. In considering the condition of the bones a score was assigned to each fragment (see Table 5). It is clear from this data that poorly preserved fragments of sheep and sheep sized bones comprise a much larger percentage of the sheep sample than do those of cattle. It appears probable that this greater fragmentation and the generally poor condition of many of the bones, particularly the smaller bones with a relatively greater surface area to volume, may have led to a greater differential loss of sheep bones relative to cattle. An equivalent argument can be presented for the pig bones so it is unlikely that the fragment

Table 3

Terrestrial molluscs identified from two contexts in enclosure ditch 2013

	context 2020 sample 8	2005 1	
<i>Oxychilus cf alliarus</i>		1	shade loving
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		1	
<i>Retinella nitidula</i>	2		
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	8	2	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	19	6	
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	1		
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	1		
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	1		
<i>Clausilia</i> sp.		4	
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	4	1	intermediate species
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		1	
<i>Cepeae nemoralis</i>	3		
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>	3		
<i>Hygromia hispida</i>	12	15	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp	15	13	open country
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		1	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		1	
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	2	126+	

proportions or number of zones in Table 4 reflect the true proportions of the species. On a sample of this size further speculation on species abundance cannot be justified.

It is clear from the preservational data that some contexts contained better preserved bone than others. A number of contexts showed a dominance of categories 2 and 3 (poor condition), for example contexts 13, 89, 173 and 186, and a number of others with only three or four fragments of bone. In contrast contexts between 90 and 100, contexts 108 and 1008 all had a dominance of bone in category 4 (bone chalky but surface intact). Such a difference may relate to the time the bone has been in the ground, since it is not unusual for the oldest deposits in well leached soils to contain no bone, while more recent sediments still contain some. This might suggest the occurrence of more than one phase of occupation at the site. Alternatively it may indicate changes in the burial environment between contemporary contexts.

Further impact on the material is indicated by the evidence of dog gnawing. 4 percent of the collection shows direct evidence of tooth marks and gnawing, but given the poor condition of some of the fragments some of the evidence might have been missed or was no longer distinguishable. This activity is likely to have impacted most heavily on the bones of juvenile or immature animals.

A summary analysis has been conducted of the frequency of different bone elements and the data on the age at death of the animals represented in the samples. Given the condition of the bone sample it is no surprise that the most robust skeletal elements (mandible, distal humerus, proximal radius, distal tibia and metapodials) occur with the greatest frequency (Table 6). A small collection noted in context 1008 included the distal end of a cattle radius and the associated carpals indicating that the bones were articulated at burial. A proximal metacarpus may also have derived from this limb. This is the only example of associated elements that was recognised. A few of the bones showed evidence of butchery with transverse chops across the vertebrae of cattle, a chop across the midshaft of a cattle rib, and chops on a cattle mandible and a sheep metacarpus, but too few to observe any pattern.

The surviving bone fragments indicate a high proportion of juvenile or immature animals among the death assemblage. The cattle epiphyseal data gives no indication of calves but animals at the end of their second year, before the fusion of the distal tibia and after that of the proximal phalanges (Grigson 1982), are being slaughtered and few bones give a clear indication of adult animals in the sample (Table 7). The dental evidence shows a similar picture with all seven mandibles carrying deciduous teeth. Only two loose mandibular third molars indicate a fully adult dentition and one of these had been worn no further than Grant stage 'e' (Grant 1982).

A similar age profile is suggested by the sheep bones. No goat bones were identified and for this analysis all bones are assumed to derive from sheep. There is no evidence for the slaughter of lambs, although lamb bones may not have survived owing to scavenging or erosion, while animals in their second year, before the fusion of the distal tibia (Silver 1969), were slaughtered. There is no epiphyseal evidence for sheep killed after their third year. The dental data tends to support this evidence with deciduous teeth present in most mandibles and maxilla. Loose maxillary and mandibular second molars show limited wear, but one maxilla and a loose maxillary third molar show wear beyond stage 'f' of Grant (1982).

Table 4

Identified species and bone fragments from Late Iron Age contexts at Stenigot Reservoir

	No. fragments	No. zones	Most frequent zone	Fragmentation index
Horse	15	19	1	1.3
Cattle	94	114	4	1.2
Cattle size	135	2		0.5
Sheep/goat	89	52	4	0.66
Sheep	4	9	1	
Sheep size	97	0		0.32
Pig	12	7	1	0.6
Dog	3	3	1	
Unidentified bird	1			
Unidentified	46			

[Fragmentation index= total no. zones/ total no. fragments]

Table 5

Bone preservation of the different species in the collection

	Preservation score				
	1	2	3	4	5
Horse			6	9	
Cattle		5	30	56	2
Cattle size		8	55	72	
Sheep/goat		14	37	38	
Sheep			2	1	1
Sheep size		6	42	49	
Pig		4	5	3	
Dog				3	
Unidentified		16	17	14	

1= enamel fragments only; 2= severely eroded bone with most of surface degraded and leached;

3= surface show extensive pitting, erosion and brittle; 4= bone chalky, generally with intact surface; 5= bone in very good condition, not chalky, no surface erosion.

Table 6

Element fragment counts for each identified category

name	horse	cattle	cattle size	sheep /goat	sheep	sheep size	pig	dog	unid.	unid. bird
skull		2	10		2		1	2		
maxilla				3						
dec.max pm4		3								
max molar	1									
max. molar 2		1		5						
max. molar 3				2						
mand. incisor		1					2			
mand. canine							1			
mandibular pre-molar		2								
mand. molar	1			1						
mand. molar 2				2						
mand. molar 3		2		1						
tooth			1							
mandible	4	13	4	4			4			
atlas		3								
axis		1								
cervical vert		4	1							
thoracic vert		2	5			2				
lumbar vert			2							
vertebra			1							
rib			42			31			2	
costal cartilage			1							
scapula	1	3		2						
humerus		4		8			1			
radius	1	6	1	17				1		
ulna		4		4			1			
radial carpus		1								
intermediate carpus		1								
ulnal carpus		1								
metacarpus	1	2		11	1					
innominate	1	11		2						
femur	2	5		3			1			
tibia		5	1	13		3				
calcaneum		2		1						
astragalus	1									
centroquartal		2								
metatarsus	2	7		8	1					
metapodial							1			
phalanx1		2								
phalanx2		3								
phalanx3		1								
long bone frag			15	2		48			1	
unidentified			51			13			43	1

Table 7

Epiphyseal Fusion data for cattle (+ cattle size) and sheep (+sheep size)
(epiphyses listed in approximate order of fusion during life)

	Cattle			Sheep		
	U	J	F	U	J	F
Humerus, distal			1			1
Radius, proximal			3			1
Innominate, acetabulum			1			1
Scapula, tuberosity			1			1
2nd phalanx, proximal			1			
1st phalanx, proximal			1			
Tibia, distal	1			1		1
Metacarpus, distal				1		1
Metatarsus, distal						2
Femur, proximal		1		1		
Calcaneum, proximal	1			1		
Tibia, proximal	1	1		1		
Radius, distal	2		2			
Humerus, proximal						
Vertebral epiphyses	8	3	1	1		

(U- unfused; J- just fused; F- fused)

The data from the other species is too limited for consideration.

This pattern of slaughter of immature cattle and sheep, despite the limited sample, would appear to be real. The taphonomic impacts discussed above would tend to favour the fully adult animals so an absence of these is likely to reflect a contemporary pattern rather than any subsequent processes. For the sheep this is perhaps the earliest they would slaughter the stock since the animals are small, and the food value of the animals at a younger age low. Slaughter of the cattle in their second year and later is consistent with an economy based upon meat and hide production. Wool or dairy production is normally associated with a larger proportion of adult or old animals, with sheep up to six years old and cattle as much as perhaps twelve. No animals of these ages are indicated in the sample.

Few bones survived sufficiently intact to permit measurement, but it is clear from the fragments that the sheep bones derive from animals fairly diminutive in size, a pattern apparently typical of Iron Age sites in Lincolnshire. The cattle are not so obviously small. The limited measurement data is presented in the archive catalogue (Appendix).

Conclusions

The site has produced a limited assemblage of environmental remains. Barley, bread/club wheat and emmer were grown and available. The only evidence of chaff derived from the ditch fill 1008, but other than this there is no evidence for crop processing taking place at the site. Apart from this latter sample the concentration of cereal grains and other charred seeds is perhaps what would be expected if material is being blown around the site, with little evidence for this element of the botanical remains being in a primary depositional context. Only the charcoal in 1005 and perhaps pit fill 27 suggests primary deposition rather than 'background' dispersal. The one feature where other evidence suggests primary deposition is pit 2021 where the evidence of the fired earth and burnt small mammals suggests a primary, possibly *in situ*, context for these remains, although if burning took place in the pit it probably involved non-woody material since there is very little charcoal.

The animal bone, although sometimes poorly preserved indicates consumption of cattle, sheep and pigs, with sheep possibly being more abundant than cattle when their differential survival is taken into account. The cattle and sheep appear to have been culled with meat and perhaps hides in mind, with no evidence of animals that were utilised for dairy or wool production. Horses were kept, but whether eaten could not be determined, and dogs were present at the site.

The character of these deposits suggests a domestic context. There is no evidence for structured deposition (Hill 1995), although if the cereal and chaff in 1008 was contained within a whole pot this could be such an example. The pattern of survival of the domestic mammal bone is fairly typical of a poorly preserved site and shows no evidence of skeletal selection. Even the occurrence of house mice in pit 2021 and gully fill 118 suggests domestic occupation nearby. Despite this inference none of the sampled features, except perhaps 2021, appear to have been the primary receptacle for domestic rubbish.

Acknowledgments

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09/10/97

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

APPENDIX 1

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONE FROM

STENIGOT RESERVOIR - STR97

LCCM 153.97

D.James Rackham
The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

9 October 1997

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	FUSION
BOS cattle	SKL skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ cattle size	TEMP temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS pig	FRNT frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA sheep or goat	PET petrous	F - fragment	
OVI sheep	PAR parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 <i>The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals</i> , in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites</i> , 91-108.	
SSZ sheep size	OCIP occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU horse	ZYG zygomatic	h 1dpm4/dupm4	f 1dpm2/dupm2
CER red deer	MAN mandible	H 1pm4/upm4	g 1dpm3/dupm3
CAN dog	MAX maxilla	I 1ml/uml	
MAN human	ATL atlas	J 1m2/um2	
UNI unknown	AXI axis	K 1m3/um3	
CHIK chicken	CEV cervical vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.	
GOOS goose, dom	TRV thoracic vertebra	The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
LEP hare	LMV lumbar vertebra	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
UNB indet bird	SAC sacrum		
MALL duck, dom.	CDV caudal vertebra		
GULL gull sp.	SCP scapula		
FISH fish	HUM humerus		
UNIB bird indet	RAD radius		
UNIF fish indet	MTC metacarpus		
GSZE goose size	MC1-4 metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV beaver	INN innominate		
CORV crow or rook	ILM ilium		
BUZZ buzzard	PUB pubis		
	ISH ischium		
	FEM femur		
	TIB tibia		
	AST astragalus		
	CAL calcaneum		
	MTT metatarsus		
	MT1-4 metatarsus 1-4		
	PH1 1st phalanx		
	PH2 2nd phalanx		
	PH3 3rd phalanx		
	LM1-LM3 Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
	UM1-UM3 upper molar 1 - molar 3		
	LPM1-LPM4 lower premolar 1-4		
	UPM1-UPM4 upper premolar 1-4		
	DLPM1-4 deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
	DUPM1-4 deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
	MNT mandibular tooth		
	MXT maxillary tooth		
	LBF long bone		
	UNI unidentified		
	STN sternum		
	INC incisor		
	TTH indet. tooth		
	CMP carpo-metacarpus		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

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

Archive Summary of identification data for each context

Catalogued bone fragments from each context

context	horse	cattle	cattle size	sheep /goat	sheep	sheep size	pig	dog	unid.	unid. bird
4				1						
10			2							
13		9	18	14		8			4	
16			2	10		13				
17			1							
18			2			3			1	
20	1		3			5				
22				1		2				
23				1						
53									1	
66			1			1				
89	4	8	12	9	2	4	2	1	7	1
90	2	5	1	2		1	3			
91	2	8	13	3		1				
93	2	1	9	2			2			
94		1		1						
95		3	4	2						
97		3	14	2		2		1	1	
98		2	4	1				1		
99		7	11						7	
101		5	1	5		6				
105	1	1	1			2				
108		1		1		1				
109		1		4		4				
112		1		1		1			1	
118	2	11	11	8	1	7				
119		1				3	1		4	
120			1	1						
128		1								
129				1						
130				1		1				
135				1		2				
137							1			
138			1							
142						1				
143			2	1		6	1			
149				3		3				
152		2		2		5				
154			3							
165				1		4				
166		1		1					1	
173		3	3	3		6			8	
176						1				
177			1	3		1			2	
186		1		1		1			7	
1008	1	14	7	1	1	1			2	
2004		4	7	1		1	2			

Stenigot Reservoir, STR97 - Animal Bone Catalogue

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments	preservation
STR97	4	OVCA	RAD	1	L		3					MIDSHAFT-GRACILE	2
STR97	10	CSZ	LBF	1	F							3 PIECES-SHAFT FRAG	2
STR97	10	CSZ	UNI	1	F							LBF OR SCP?	2
STR97	13	BOS	CQ	1	W						B-49 D-48	ERODED	3
STR97	13	BOS	HUM	1	L							ANT PROX SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	13	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789				BT-69 Bd-74.7 HT-40.7	DISTAL END	3
STR97	13	BOS	MAN	1	L							LATERAL POST FRAG HORI RAMUS	0
STR97	13	BOS	PH3	1	R		1					DIST ERODED	2
STR97	13	BOS	RAD	1	F	DN						FRAG UNFUSED DISTAL EPI	3
STR97	13	BOS	RAD	1	L	PFDN	1236					2 PIECES -PROX END AND SHAFT-LEN WITHOUT EPI=180	3
STR97	13	BOS	SCP	1	L		2					GLENOID FRAG- 2 PIECES	3
STR97	13	BOS	ULN	1	L		23					3 PIECES-SEMILUNARIS AND PROX SHAFT	2
STR97	13	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH				MIDSHAFT FRAG-PROX CHOPPED	4
STR97	13	CSZ	RIB	3	F							MIDSHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	13	CSZ	RIB	10	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	13	CSZ	SKL	4	F							INDET	3
STR97	13	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789					6 PIECES	2
STR97	13	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	4					PUBIC FRAG ACET-FEMALE	4
STR97	13	OVCA	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	13	OVCA	LBF	1	F				DG			SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED	4
STR97	13	OVCA	LM	1	R					10		M1 OR 2?	3
STR97	13	OVCA	LM2	1	R					J10			3
STR97	13	OVCA	MAX	1	L					I12J8		2 PIECES	3
STR97	13	OVCA	MTC	1	F							ANT MIDSHAFT	4
STR97	13	OVCA	MTT	1	F							DISTAL SHAFT	3
STR97	13	OVCA	RAD	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	13	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3					SHAFT-6 PIECES-GRACILE	3
STR97	13	OVCA	RAD	1	R							DISTAL MIDSHAFT	2
STR97	13	OVCA	TIB	1	R		7					DISTAL HALF SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
STR97	13	OVCA	ULN	1	L		2					FRAGMENT DISTAL TOSEMI	2
STR97	13	SSZ	LBF	3	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	13	SSZ	LBF	2	F				DG			SHAFT FRAGS-CHEWED	4
STR97	13	SSZ	RIB	2	F							MIDSHAFT	3
STR97	13	SSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET	4
STR97	13	UNI	UNI	4	F							INDET	3
STR97	16	CSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	16	OVCA	HUM	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	16	OVCA	MAX	1	L					figh1217		M2 PROBABLY NOT UP- 2 PIECES	3
STR97	16	OVCA	RAD	1	R							MIDSHAFT-4 PIECES-DIF ANIMAL TO ABOVE	2
STR97	16	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3					PROX SHAFT- 3PIECES	2

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments	preservation
STR97	16	OVCA	RAD	1	L							MEDIAL MIDSHAFT	2
STR97	16	OVCA	RAD	1	F							4 PIECES-PROB OFF ABOVE	2
STR97	16	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DN	47					MOST SHAFT- 3 PIECES	3
STR97	16	OVCA	UM2	1	R					J12			3
STR97	16	OVCA	UM3	1	R					K8			3
STR97	16	SSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS	2
STR97	16	SSZ	LBF	4	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	16	SSZ	RIB	1	F							MIDSHAFT FRAG	2
STR97	16	SSZ	TIB	1	L							ANT MIDSHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	16	SSZ	TRV	1	F							BASE NEURAL SPINE	3
STR97	16	SSZ	TRV	1	F	CN		B				FRAG CENTRUM-BURNT	4
STR97	16	SSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET-BURNT	4
STR97	16	SSZ	UNI	1	F							POSS SKL	3
STR97	16	SSZ	UNI	1	F				DG			INDET-CHEWED	3
STR97	17	CSZ	CEV	1	F							ANT BASE SPINE- 2 PIECES	4
STR97	18	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT-8 PIECES	2
STR97	18	CSZ	VER	1	F	AJ						FRAG CENTRUM- EPI RECENTLY FUSED	3
STR97	18	SSZ	UNI	3	F							INDET	3
STR97	18	UNI	UNI	1	F							INDET	3
STR97	20	CSZ	LBF	2	F							SMALL SHAFT FRAGS- BURNT	4
STR97	20	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-BURNT	4
STR97	20	EQU	MAN	1	R					FG		8 PIECES-MED WEAR	4
STR97	20	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	20	SSZ	RIB	1	F							PROX SHAFT- 2 PIECES	3
STR97	20	SSZ	RIB	3	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	22	OVCA	RAD	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	22	SSZ	LBF	1	F	DN						PROB DIST SHEEP RADIUS FRAG	3
STR97	22	SSZ	LBF	1	F							TINY SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	23	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	6789				BT-24.4 HT-15.4 SD-11.2	DISTAL HALF	3
STR97	53	UNI	UNI	1	F							CANCELLOUS FRAG	3
STR97	66	CSZ	MAN	1	F							POST LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS- 3 PIECES- BOS!	3
STR97	66	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG- 2PIECES	2
STR97	89	BOS	ATL	1	F		1					SPINE AND PART NEURAL ARCH- 2PIECES	4
STR97	89	BOS	INN	1	F							ISCHIALFRAG	2
STR97	89	BOS	LI	1	L							MED WEAR	4
STR97	89	BOS	LM3	1	R					K14			3
STR97	89	BOS	LPM	2	R							POSS DECIDUOUS PM3	4
STR97	89	BOS	MAN	1	L		5			h9		POST PORTION- 5PIECES	3
STR97	89	BOS	MAN	1	L		2			h14110		MIDDLEPORTION HORI RAMUS- 7PIECES	3
STR97	89	CAN	RAD	1	L							MIDSHAFT-SMALL DOG	4
STR97	89	CSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	89	CSZ	RIB	4	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	89	CSZ	UNI	6	F							INDET	3
STR97	89	EQU	AST	1	L		1				GH-52.6 BFd-47.3	COMPLETE	3
STR97	89	EQU	MAN	1	L		45					DORSAL FRAG ASC RAMUS- 3 PIECES	3

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments	preservation
STR97	89	EQU	MTT	1	L							FRAG PROX END	4
STR97	89	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789				BT-25.4 HT-16.5	DISTAL HALF	3
STR97	89	OVCA	MAX	1	R					J13K12		2 PIECES	3
STR97	89	OVCA	MTC	1	F							LATERAL SHAFT FRAG	2
STR97	89	OVCA	MTC	1	R							PROX ANT SHAFT	2
STR97	89	OVCA	MTT	1	F							MIDSHAFT	3
STR97	89	OVCA	MTT	1	F							SHAFT- 2 PIECES	2
STR97	89	OVCA	TIB	1	F							DISTAL SHAFT	3
STR97	89	OVCA	UM2	1	L					J10			3
STR97	89	OVCA	UM2	1	L					J10			3
STR97	89	OVI	SKL	1	R							PARIETAL	3
STR97	89	OVI	SKL	1	F							TEMPORAL FRAG	3
STR97	89	SSZ	LBF	3	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	89	SSZ	RIB	1	F							PROX AND MIDSHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
STR97	89	SUS	MAN	1	R					EF		ANT DORSAL FRAG HORI RAMUS WITH PM1 AND 2	2
STR97	89	SUS	MTP	1	F	DF	3					SHAFT AND DIST END	2
STR97	89	UNI	UNI	7	F							INDET	2
STR97	89	UNIB	UNI	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-INDET	4
STR97	90	BOS	ATL	1	F							VENTRAL FRAGMENT	3
STR97	90	BOS	AXI	1	F		1245						3
STR97	90	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	78				BT-71.6 HT-40.6	DISTAL END	4
STR97	90	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	23				SLC-47.8	GLENOID AND NECK	4
STR97	90	BOS	TIB	1	L		4					PROX SHAFT-JUVENILE	4
STR97	90	CSZ	CC	1	F								4
STR97	90	EQU	MAN	1	F							MEDIAL FRAG POST HORI RAMUS- 4 PIECES	4
STR97	90	EQU	MTT	1	L	DF	123				GL-253 Bp-46 SD-27.1 Bd-44.3	2 PIECES- PLUS PIECE IN 89	4
STR97	90	OVCA	TIB	1	F							DISTAL SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	90	OVCA	UM3	1	R					K11			4
STR97	90	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	90	SUS	LC	1	F							CUSP FRAG-FEMALE	4
STR97	90	SUS	LI	1	L							TIP BROKEN	4
STR97	90	SUS	MAN	1	F		1					SYMPHYSEAL FRAG- 2 PIECES	2
STR97	91	BOS	ATL	1	W		12345					EDGES DAMAGED	4
STR97	91	BOS	CEV	1	W	CJAN	1245		DG			PERIPHERALDAMAGE-SPINE CHEWED	4
STR97	91	BOS	CEV	1	W	CNAN	245					PERIPHERAL DAMAGE-POSS SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
STR97	91	BOS	CQ	1	F		1					PART BROKEN OFF	4
STR97	91	BOS	MAN	1	R		12345678			G2h15112J 11K2		4 FRAGS INCLUDING 2 INCISORS WITH NO WEAR	4
STR97	91	BOS	TIB	1	L	PNDN	467					7 PIECES- COMPLETE SHAFT-LENGTH WITHOUT EPIS 257MM	4
STR97	91	BOS	TRV	2	F	CNAN	145					CENTRUM AND SPINE-EPIS LOST	4
STR97	91	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-POSS HORSE	4
STR97	91	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	91	CSZ	RIB	6	F							MIDSHAFT FRAGS	4

[illegible]

[illegible]

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments	preservation
STR97	112	BOS	FEM	1	F		1					FEMUR HEAD-SPINDLE WHORL	2
STR97	112	OVCA	MTT	1	F							MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-VERY SMALL-GRACILE-JUV?	3
STR97	112	SSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-V SMALL	2
STR97	112	UNI	LBF	1	F							4 PIECES-BADLY ERODED	2
STR97	118	BOS	CAL	1	R		2		DG			BOTH ENDS CHEWED OFF	4
STR97	118	BOS	FEM	1	R		4					SHAFT-JUVENILE-SMALL-POROUS	4
STR97	118	BOS	FEM	1	F	PJ	1		DG			FRAG OF CAPUT WITH EPI PART UNFUSED- 2PIECES-CHEWED	4
STR97	118	BOS	INN	1	R	EF	3		DG			ILIAL SHAFT WITH PART ACETABULUM- 3 PIECES-ANT CHEWED	3
STR97	118	BOS	MAN	1	R		7					ANT FRAG ASC RAMUS	4
STR97	118	BOS	MTT	1	F							POST MIDSHAFT FRAG-SL POROUS	4
STR97	118	BOS	PH2	1	R	PF						SPLIT DOWN MIDDLE	3
STR97	118	BOS	PH2	1	F	PF						SPLIT DOWN MIDDLE-DIFFERENT BONE TO ABOVE	3
STR97	118	BOS	SKL	1	L							PREMAXILLA	4
STR97	118	BOS	TIB	1	R		4					PROX LAT SHAFT FRAG-4 PIECES	4
STR97	118	BOS	ULN	1	L							MIDSHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	118	CSZ	MAN	1	F							POST LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
STR97	118	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	118	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1	CH				SPINE-ANT CHOPPED TRANSVERSELY	4
STR97	118	CSZ	UNI	7	F							INDET	3
STR97	118	CSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET	4
STR97	118	EQU	FEM	1	L							PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	118	EQU	INN	1	R	EF	23579					ILIAL AND ISCHIAL SHAFT WITH ACET- 2PIECES	4
STR97	118	OVCA	FEM	1	R	PNDN	4					COMPLETE SHAFT- GL WITHOUT EPIS-115.5	4
STR97	118	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	69					DISTAL AHFL SHAFT-ERODED	3
STR97	118	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	39					ILIAL SHAFT WITH PART ACET	4
STR97	118	OVCA	MTC	1	F							ANT MIDSHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	118	OVCA	MTC	1	F							DISTAL HALF SHAFT	3
STR97	118	OVCA	MTT	1	F				DG			SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED BOTH ENDS	4
STR97	118	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4		DG			MOST OF SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
STR97	118	OVCA	ULN	1	R							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	118	OVI	MTC	1	L	DF	12345				GL-112.7 Bp-19.2 Dp-13.8 SD-11.6 Bd-22.4 Dd-14.5	COMPLETE	5
STR97	118	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	118	SSZ	RIB	5	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	118	SSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET	4
STR97	119	BOS	DUP4	1	L					h7		JUST ABOUT TO WEAR	3
STR97	119	SSZ	LBF	3	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	119	SUS	MAN	1	F		1					SYMPHYSEAL FRAG-ADULT	4
STR97	119	UNI	UNI	4	F							INDET	4
STR97	120	CSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET	4
STR97	120	OVCA	HUM	1	L		0					PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	128	BOS	MAN	1	R					h14111J7		13 PIECES- M3 PROB NOT UP BUT LOST	3
STR97	129	OVCA	ULN	1	R							POST SHAFT FRAG	4

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments	preservation
STR97	130	SSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG- 2 PIECES	4
STR97	135	OVCA	CAL	1	R	PN	2					PROX SHAFT-BROAD-PATHOLOGICAL? VERY ROBUST BUT SMALL	4
STR97	135	SSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS- V SMALL	4
STR97	137	SUS	ULN	1	R	PN	3					PROX SHAFT AND PART ARTIC- 2 PIECES	3
STR97	138	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	142	SSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	143	CSZ	UNI	2	F							INDET	4
STR97	143	OVCA	UM2	1	R					J9			4
STR97	143	SSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	143	SSZ	UNI	4	F							INDET	3
STR97	143	SUS	LI	1	F							CUSP FRAG	2
STR97	149	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12					PROX END	3
STR97	149	OVCA	RAD	1	R		4					SHAFT- 5 PIECES	4
STR97	149	OVCA	TIB	1	R							MIDSHAFT-SMALL-GRACILE	4
STR97	149	SSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	149	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG			SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED	3
STR97	152	BOS	RAD	1	L	PFDf	123456				GL-264 Bp-72.4 SD-36.8 Bd-65 Dd-40.5 BFd-51	COMPLETE- IN 3 PIECES	3
STR97	152	BOS	SCP	1	R		35		DG			MOST OF BLADE-2 PIECES-DISTAL CHEWED	4
STR97	152	OVCA	LM3	1	L					K8			4
STR97	152	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	567					DISTAL HALF	3
STR97	152	SSZ	LBF	3	F							SHAFT FRAGS	4
STR97	152	SSZ	RIB	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS	4
STR97	154	CSZ	LBF	3	F							5 PIECES	4
STR97	165	OVCA	MTT	1	L	DF	345				Bd-23 Dd-16	DISTAL END	3
STR97	165	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	165	SSZ	RIB	3	F							SHAFT FRAGS	4
STR97	166	BOS	PH2	1	R	PF	12					COMPLETE	4
STR97	166	OVCA	UM2	1	R					J7		POST CUSP ONLY	4
STR97	166	UNI	UNI	1	F							INDET- 2 PIECES	4
STR97	173	BOS	MAN	1	L		45					DORSAL ASC RAMUS- 3PIECES	3
STR97	173	BOS	MAN	1	R							VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS- 2 PIECES	3
STR97	173	BOS	SKL	1	F							BASE HORN CORE AND TEMPORAL FRAGS- 5 PIECES	3
STR97	173	CSZ	RAD	1	F							LATERAL MIDSHAFT FRAG- 2 PIECES -POSS HORSE	3
STR97	173	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG- 2PIECES	3
STR97	173	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	173	OVCA	MAN	1	L		27			h1113J1		6PIECES	2
STR97	173	OVCA	RAD	1	L							MIDSHAFT- 2 PIECES	3
STR97	173	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4					SHAFT-VERY SMALL AND GRACILE-JUVENILE	3
STR97	173	SSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	173	SSZ	RIB	4	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	173	UNI	UNI	8	F							INDET	2
STR97	176	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	2
STR97	177	CSZ	LBF	1	F			B				SHAFT FRAG-BURNT	4

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments	preservation
STR97	177	OVCA	RAD	1	F							MIDSHAFT	2
STR97	177	OVCA	TIB	1	L		47					MIDSHAFT	3
STR97	177	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	177	UNI	UNI	2	F							INDET	3
STR97	186	BOS	PHI	1	R	PF	12					COMPLETE	3
STR97	186	OVCA	MTT	1	F							MIDSHAFT	2
STR97	186	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	186	UNI	RIB	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	186	UNI	UNI	5	F							INDET	3
STR97	1008	BOS	CEV	1	L	CFAJ	2345					MOST OF RIGHT SIDE LOST- 2PIECES	4
STR97	1008	BOS	CPI	1	L		1					COMPLETE- OFF RADIUS ABOVE	4
STR97	1008	BOS	CPR	1	L		1					COMPLETE - OFF RADIUS ABOVE	4
STR97	1008	BOS	CPU	1	L		1					COMPLETE- OFF RADIUS ABOVE	4
STR97	1008	BOS	FEM	1	R		4					DISTAL HALF SHAFT- SMALL-POROUS-JUV	4
STR97	1008	BOS	FEM	1	R	DN	6					LATERAL HALF DISTAL EPI	4
STR97	1008	BOS	INN	1	R		39					ILIAL SHAFT	3
STR97	1008	BOS	INN	1	R		239					ILIUM	4
STR97	1008	BOS	INN	1	R	EF	4					PUBIC FRAG ACET	4
STR97	1008	BOS	MTC	1	R		12				Bp-58 Dp-37.6	PROX END	4
STR97	1008	BOS	MTT	1	R		12		DG			SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
STR97	1008	BOS	RAD	1	L	DF	3456				SD-39.6 Bd-69 Bfd-55.4 Dd-45.4	DISTALEND AND SHAFT-ULNA FUSED ON- SAME LIMB AS CARPALS BELOW	4
STR97	1008	BOS	TIB	1	L	PC	123					PROX END- 2PIECES- ANT PORTION EPI UNFUSED	4
STR97	1008	BOS	ULN	1	F							SHAFT BELOW SEMI- SMALL-POROUS-JUV	4
STR97	1008	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	1008	CSZ	RIB	6	F							SHAFT FRAGS	3
STR97	1008	EQU	FEM	1	R		4					DISTAL HALF SHAFT-VERY SMALL-POSS JUV	3
STR97	1008	OVCA	MTC	1	R	DN	125	CH				PROX END AND SHAFT-SMALL-POROUS-JUV-PROX CHOPPED OBLIQUELY	4
STR97	1008	OVI	MTT	1	L	DF	1245				GL-126.8 Bp-17.4 SD-10.3 Dp-17.7\	COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR PART DIST EPI- 2PIECES	4
STR97	1008	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	1008	UNI	UNI	2	F							INDET	3
STR97	2004	BOS	HUM	1	L		690		DG			DISTAL; TWO THIRDS SHAFT- DISTAL END CHEWED	3
STR97	2004	BOS	INN	1	R		2					ANT FRAG ILIUM	3
STR97	2004	BOS	MAN	1	L					h8I7		LOOSE TEETH ONLY- DLP4 BROKEN	3
STR97	2004	BOS	MTT	1	F							SPLIT SHAFT FRAG	3
STR97	2004	CSZ	SKL	4	F							INDET	2
STR97	2004	CSZ	SKL	1	F							MAXILLARY FRAG	3
STR97	2004	CSZ	UNI	2	F							LBF?	3
STR97	2004	OVCA	ULN	1	F							MIDSHAFT FRAG	4
STR97	2004	SSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-VERY SMALL	4
STR97	2004	SUS	FEM	1	L		4					DISTAL END OF SHAFT	3
STR97	2004	SUS	SKL	1	R		5					FRONTAL FRAG	3

APPENDIX 5

Metal Finds

by

J. Mann

STENIGOT RESERVOIR EXTENSION (STR97)

Registered Finds

Context	Finds No	Material	Object	Comments
0004	1	COPP	BROO	EROM;M1-L1;(E2?) COLCHESTER DERIV?
0118	6	IRON	NEED	-
0004	7	-	SLAG	19GMS SSL? TAP?
0128	11	IRON	NAIL	-
0128	12	-	-	SLAG? FAS?
0203	13	IRON	-	BAR (BLANK?)

APPENDIX 6

Lithic Material Assessment

by

Robert Middleton

This report concerns a brief assessment of 24 flints (91.3g) recovered during excavations of an Iron Age enclosure and associated features at Stenigot reservoir (STR 97; Accession No 153.97).

Typology

The typology of the assemblage was as follows:

Type	No	Contexts
UNRETOUCHED FLAKE	14	0002, 0008, 0016, 0031, 0089(3), 2002, 2004(3), 2014, 3001, 8001
IRREGULAR WASTE	2	0013, 0101
MICROLITH	1	2004
POINT	1	7002
BURNT FLINT	6	0027, 0089(2), 2004, 4014, 4023,

Description

Of the 24 flints examined, 6 were natural pieces of flint, weighing a total of 63.1g, which showed no evidence for deliberate shaping or removals. All of these were burnt, presumably by human action. They derived from a variety of contexts relating to the use of the site. There is nothing to date the pieces independently and there is no evidence to suggest that they were not associated (directly or indirectly) with the Iron Age occupation. Two burnt pieces were present, however, with irregular working which were presumably of prehistoric date. This may suggest a similar period for all the burnt pieces. The unworked flints are not considered further in this report.

Most of the worked pieces exhibited fresh edges with little breakage or edge abrasion. There were, however, five pieces with some edge damage, mostly edge removals. Most appear to have derived from the enclosure ditch and may have originally derived from an ancient ploughsoil.

One piece, from context 8001, was in an exceptionally fresh condition which is surprising in the light of its recovery from a subsoil context. It must be assumed that it had not moved from its original context since deposition.

Most of the assemblage showed little surface alteration, although some slight fogging was visible on a minority of pieces. It was notable, although not surprising, that most of the patinated pieces appear to have been earlier in date than the unaltered flints. The patination was light grey in colour in all cases.

From the evidence of the flint colour and the cortex, where present, most of the raw material appears to have derived from a river gravel context. The generally thin, abraded cortex was light to mid-brown in colour. The raw material appears to have been

worked as small pebbles, as determined by the curvature of the cortical surfaces. The flint varied from black and dark brown to light grey in colour.

As with the other assemblages from around the Stenigot Reservoir, two distinct periods of flintworking were evident, although the assemblage was too small for a detailed examination of lithic technology.

Of the datable pieces, 5 were worked using a relatively crude technology, the flakes having been detached with hard hammers. The flints had hertzian cones of percussion and cortical and plain striking platforms. Little care was shown in the detachment of flakes by the preparation of either flake beds or striking platforms.

In marked contrast, the remainder of the datable assemblage, a total of 10 pieces, exhibited more careful working. Seven of these pieces were either blades or blade fragments and had blade scars. These appear to have been worked using a controlled technique, including soft hammers. These pieces tended to be patinated and more abraded than the remainder of the assemblage. This element can be dated by the presence of a backed blade suggestive of the late Mesolithic period.

In terms of its typology, the assemblage was dominated by unretouched flakes, with very small numbers of other waste material. The only two implements were a backed blade and a point made on a poorly-struck flake by light trimming.

Dating

A number of features permit the assemblage to be divided into two components. The first used a blade technology, the finds were generally more abraded and patinated, and light grey flint was used extensively. A microlith may be associated with these finds indicating a late Mesolithic date for the assemblage. All of the finds are likely to be residual and presumably existed in the soil prior to the construction of the Iron Age enclosure.

For the remainder of the assemblage the situation is less clear, although a late Neolithic and early Bronze Age date is likely on the basis of the technology employed. The only implement that may be associated, a point, was informal in nature and not indicative of any one period. These finds similarly occur in a wide range of features associated with the Iron Age settlement and are therefore likely to be residual.

Archive list of
artefact attributes

STR97 Flint data

Site Code	Acc No	Context	No	Broken	Condition	Burnt?	Patina %	Cortex	Flint Colour	Blade scars?	Weight (g)	Cortex Thickness (mm)	Cortex Colour	Patina Colour	Platform	Prep	Initiation	Termination	Struck	Blade?	Use scars	DLHS
STR97	153.97	13		C	F	Y		0			20.8									B		
STR97	153.97	27				Y					7.5											
STR97	153.97	89				Y					4.3											
STR97	153.97	89				Y					4.4											
STR97	153.97	101		C	A	Y					7.7									B		
STR97	153.97	4014				Y					12.8											
STR97	153.97	4023				Y					5.1											
STR97	153.97	2	3	C	F		1	10	Black		4.2	2	Light brown	Light grey	P		H	H	E			
STR97	153.97	8	2	B	F		0	0	Light grey	Y	0.2				P		B			Y		
STR97	153.97	16	5	C	F		0	25	Dark brown		2.9	3	Light brown		P		H	F	S			
STR97	153.97	31	4	B	F			0	Light grey		1.6				P		B		E			
STR97	153.97	89		C	F		1	5	Black		5.4	2	Light brown	Light grey	P		H	F	S			
STR97	153.97	89		B	A		1	0	Light grey	Y	0.2			Light grey						Y		
STR97	153.97	89		B	A		1	0	Light grey	Y	0.4			Light grey				H	E	Y		
STR97	153.97	2002		B	A		1	5	Dark brown		4.8	2	Off-white	Light grey	P		H		E			
STR97	153.97	2004		C	F		0	0	Light grey		1.5								B			
STR97	153.97	2004		B	A		3	0	Light grey	Y	0.4			Light grey					E	Y	Y	
STR97	153.97	2004		C	F		0	0	Mkd-brown	Y	0.3				P		B	F	E	Y		
STR97	153.97	2004				Y					0.5											
STR97	153.97	2004		C	F		2	0	Light grey	Y	0.2			Light grey	P		B	F	E	Y		
STR97	153.97	2014		B	F		0	5	Dark brown	Y	1.2	1	Mid-brown					F	E	Y		
STR97	153.97	3001		B	F		0	0	Dark brown		1.8				F		H	F	E			
STR97	153.97	7002		C	F		1	20	Dark grey		2.5	2	Light brown	Light grey	C		H	F	S			
STR97	153.97	8001		C	VF			0	Light grey		0.6				P		B	F	E			

STR97 Flint data

Use scars DRHS	Use scars VRHS	Use scars VLHS	Use scars DEnds	Use scars VEnds	Lustre?	Date?	Type	Implement or By-product?	Flint form	Flint quality	Grain size	Notes
						Undated	Irregular waste	B	P	G	F	
							Natural					
							Natural					
							Natural					
						Undated	Irregular waste	B	P	G	F	
							Natural					
							Natural					
						Undated	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Neolithic/Bronze Age	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Neolithic/Bronze Age	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Neolithic/Bronze Age	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	Split on plane of weakness
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	Backed blade
						Undated	Natural					
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Neolithic/Bronze Age	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	
						Neolithic/Bronze Age	Point	I	P	G	F	
						Mesolithic/Neolithic	Unretouched flake	B	P	G	F	

APPENDIX 7

Baked Clay, Fired Clay, Stone and Slag Report

by

Jane Cowgill

STENIGOT RESERVOIR EXCAVATION (STR97; LCCM 153.97)

BAKED CLAY, FIRED CLAY, STONE AND SLAG REPORT

by Jane Cowgill
August 1997

CATALOGUE

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Comments
0173	BCLAY	1	302	Wedged clay object; perforation 20mm in diameter
0013	FCLAY	1	16	Fired natural organic silts
0028	FCLAY	2	1	Fine flint temper - natural?
0120		1	3	Probably natural iron stained silty clay
0010	SLAG	1	8	Grey; very glassy; 'Iron Age' type
0050	SLAG	2	64	Grey; very glassy; golden surface; 'Iron Age' type

CODES USED IN THE CATALOGUE

BCLAY Baked clay
FCLAY Fired clay

DISCUSSION

This collection of material does not allow for any interpretive comments to be made concerning the site. The baked clay possible represents the remains of an object. It has the traces of a flat smoothish surface on one side, a perforation which is 20mm in diameter and the two are c. 35mm apart. The fact that it is made from well wedge clay combined with the thickness of the clay between the surface and perforation suggests that it is not from a wattle and daub structure. It is possible the remains of a weight.

The fired clay fragments are small and probably represent fired natural soils. It is uncertain whether they came from a structure or a hearth because no surfaces survive. The slags were formed at very high temperatures (probably over 1000°C) but by an unknown process. These light, grey, bubbly and silica rich slags are commonly found in Iron Age contexts.

APPENDIX 8

Context Summary

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
0001	L	0001	Layer	Topsoil:= 1001, 2002, 3001, 4001, 5001, 6001, 7001, 8001
0002	L	0002	Layer	Subsoil:= 1002, 2002, 3002, 4002, 5002, 6002, 7002
0003	L	0003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 1003, 2003, 3003, 4003, 5003, 6003, 7003, 8002
0004	S / L	0004	Spread	Spread / Layer
0005	C	0005	Pit	Quarry Pit
0006	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0007	C	0007	Ditch	Enclosure Ditch:= 0195, 0208, 0209, 1012, 2018
0008	L	0007	Ditch	Cleaning Layer:= 0089, 0093, 0097, 1008, 2023
0009	C	0009	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0054, 0056, 0111, 0134
0010	F	0009	Gully	Fill of 0009:= 0055, 0057, 0112, 0135
0011	F	0171	Hollow	Fill of 0171
0012	F	0161	Gully	Primary Fill of 0161:=0137, 0193, 0202
0013	F	0194	Gully	Fill of 0194:= 0018, 0176, 0177
0014	C	0014	Pit	Quarry Pit
0015	F	0187	Hollow	Fill of 0187
0016	F	0061	Gully	Fill of 0061:= 0173
0017	F	0207	Ditch	Cleaning Layer:= 0108, 0129
0018	F	0032	Gully	Fill of 0032:= 0013, 0176, 0177
0019	L	0019	Layer	General Cleaning
0020	F	0056	Gully	Fill of 0056
0021	F	0191	Pit	Fill of 0191
0022	F	0122	Hollow	Fill of 0122
0023	L	0023	Layer	General Cleaning:= 0019
0024	C	0024	Pit	Pit
0025	C	0025	Pit	Pit
0026	C	0026	Depression	Modern Feature
0027	F	0024	Pit	Fill of 0024
0028	F	0025	Pit	Fill of 0025
0029	F	0026	Depression	Fill of 0026
0030	C	0030	Posthole	Posthole
0031	F	0030	Posthole	Fill of 0030
0032	C	0032	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0116, 0203, 0212
0033	C	0033	Hollow	Natural Feature
0034	F	0033	Hollow	Fill of 0033
0035	C	0035	Hollow	Natural Feature
0036	F	0035	Hollow	Fill of 0035
0037	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0038	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0039	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0040	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0041	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0042	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0043	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0044	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0045	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0046	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0047	F	0005	Pit	Fill of 0005
0048	F	0188	Hollow	Fill of 0188
0049	C	0049	Hollow	Natural Feature
0050	F	0049	Hollow	Fill of 0049
0051	C	0051	Pit	Pit
0052	F	0051	Pit	Primary Fill of 0051
0053	F	0051	Pit	Fill of 0051

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
0054	C	0054	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0009, 0056, 0111, 0134
0055	F	0054	Gully	Fill of 0054:= 0010, 0057, 0112, 0135
0056	C	0056	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0009, 0054, 0111, 0134
0057	F	0056	Gully	Primary Fill of 0056:= 0010, 0055, 0112, 0135
0058	C	0058	Hollow	Natural Feature
0059	F	0058	Hollow	Fill of 0058
0060	C	0060	Hollow	Natural Feature
0061	C	0061	Gully	Gully:= 0172
0062	F	0060	Hollow	Fill of 0060
0063	C	0063	Hollow	Natural Feature
0064	F	0063	Hollow	Fill of 0063
0065	C	0065	Slot	Beam Slot:= 0069
0066	F	0065	Slot	Fill of 0065:= 0071
0067	C	0067	Depression	Modern Feature
0068	F	0067	Depression	Fill of 0067
0069	C	0069	Slot	Beam Slot:= 0065
0070	F	0069	Slot	Primary Fill of 0069
0071	F	0069	Slot	Fill of 0069:= 0066
0072	F	0074	Pit	Fill of 0074:= 2029
0073	F	0074	Pit	Primary Fill of 0074:= 2030
0074	C	0074	Pit	Quarry Pit:= 2028
0075	F	0076	Pit	Fill of 0076
0076	C	0076	Pit	Quarry Pit
0077	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0078	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0079	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0080	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0081	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014:= 0088
0082	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0083	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0084	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0085	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0086	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0087	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014
0088	F	0014	Pit	Fill of 0014:= 0081
0089	F	0007	Ditch	Fill of 0007:= 0008, 0093, 0097, 1008, 2023
0090	F	0007	Ditch	Fill of 0007:= 0094, 0098, 1009, 2020
0091	F	0007	Ditch	Fill of 0007:= 0095, 0099, 1010, 2019
0092	F	0007	Ditch	Fill of 0007:= 0096, 0131, 1014, 2039
0093	F	0208	Ditch	Fill of 0208:= 0089, 0097, 1008, 2023
0094	F	0208	Ditch	Fill of 0208:= 0090, 0098, 1009, 2020
0095	F	0208	Ditch	Fill of 0208:= 0091, 0099, 1010, 2019
0096	F	0208	Ditch	Fill of 0208:= 0092, 0131, 1014, 2039
0097	F	0209	Ditch	Fill of 0209:= 0089, 0093, 1008, 2023
0098	F	0209	Ditch	Fill of 0209:= 0090, 0094, 1009, 2020
0099	F	0209	Ditch	Fill of 0209:= 0091, 0095, 1010, 2019
0100	C	0100	Ditch	Ditch Recut:= 0126
0101	F	0195	Ditch	Fill of 0195
0102	C	0102	Pit	Pit
0103	F	0102	Pit	Primary Fill of 0102
0104	C	0104	Hollow	Natural Feature
0105	F	0102	Pit	Fill of 0102
0106	F	0195	Ditch	Fill of 0195
0107	C	0107	Ditch	Ditch:= 0207
0108	F	0126	Ditch	Fill of 0126:= 0129
0109	F	0126	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0126:= 0154
0110	F	0107	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0107:= 0168

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
0111	C	0111	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0009, 0054, 0056, 0134
0112	F	0111	Gully	Fill of 0111:= 0010, 0055, 0057, 0135
0113	F	0127	Burial	Human Remains
0114	F	0115	Gully	Fill of 0115:= 0138, 0160, 0186
0115	C	0115	Gully	Gully:= 0136, 0161, 0185
0116	C	0116	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0032, 0203, 0212
0117	F	0194	Gully	Fill of 0194
0118	F	0194	Gully	Fill of 0194
0119	F	0116	Gully	Fill of 0116
0120	F	0116	Gully	Fill of 0116
0121	F	0194	Gully	Primary Fill of 0194
0122	C	0122	Hollow	Natural Feature
0123	F	0122	Hollow	Fill of 0122
0124	F	0122	Hollow	Primary Fill of 0122
0125	F	0116	Gully	Primary Fill of 0116
0126	C	0126	Ditch	Ditch Recut:= 0100
0127	C	0127	Burial	Grave Cut
0128	F	0127	Burial	Fill of 0127
0129	F	0100	Ditch	Fill of 0100:= 0108
0130	F	0100	Ditch	Fill of 0100
0131	F	0209	Ditch	Fill of 0209:= 0092, 0096, 1014, 2039
0132	C	0132	Hollow	Natural Feature:= 0139, 0144, 0146
0133	F	0132	Hollow	Fill of 0132:= 0140, 0145, 0147
0134	C	0134	Gully	Gully:= 0009, 0054, 0056, 0111
0135	F	0134	Gully	Fill of 0134:= 0010, 0055, 0057, 0112
0136	C	0136	Gully	Gully:= 0115, 0161, 0185
0137	F	0136	Gully	Primary Fill of 0161:= 0012, 0193, 0202
0138	F	0136	Gully	Fill of 0161:= 0114, 0160, 0186
0139	C	0139	Hollow	Natural Feature:= 0132, 0144, 0146
0140	F	0139	Hollow	Fill of 0139:= 0133, 0145, 0147
0141	C	0141	Pit	Pit
0142	F	0141	Pit	Primary Fill of 0141
0143	F	0141	Pit	Fill of 0141
0144	C	0144	Hollow	Natural Feature:= 0132, 0139, 0146
0145	F	0144	Hollow	Fill of 0144:= 0133, 0140, 0147
0146	C	0146	Hollow	Natural Feature:= 0132, 0139, 0144
0147	F	0146	Hollow	Fill of 0146:= 0133, 0140, 0145
0148	C	0148	Ditch	Ditch:= 0151, 0164
0149	F	0148	Ditch	Fill of 0148:= 0152, 0165
0150	F	0148	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0148:= 0153
0151	C	0151	Ditch	Ditch:=0148, 0164
0152	F	0151	Ditch	Fill of 0151:= 0149, 0165
0153	F	0151	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0151:= 0150
0154	F	0100	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0100:= 0109
0155	F	0159	Hollow	Natural Feature
0156	F	0158	Gully	Fill of 0158
0157	F	0158	Gully	Primary Fill of 0158
0158	C	0158	Gully	Gully
0159	C	0159	Hollow	Natural Feature
0160	F	0161	Gully	Fill of 0161:= 0114, 0138, 0186
0161	C	0161	Gully	Gully:= 0115, 0136, 0185
0162	F	0206	Depression	Fill of 0206
0163	F	0206	Depression	Fill of 0206
0164	C	0164	Ditch	Ditch:= 0148, 0151
0165	F	0164	Ditch	Fill of 0164:= 0149, 0152
0166	F	0205	Hollow	Fill of 0205
0167	F	0204	Hollow	Fill of 0204
0168	F	0207	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0207:= 0110

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
0169	F	0170	Gully	Fill of 0170
0170	C	0170	Gully	Gully
0171	C	0171	Hollow	Natural Feature
0172	C	0172	Gully	Gully:= 0061
0173	F	0172	Gully	Fill of 0172:= 0016
0174	C	0174	Hollow	Natural Feature
0175	C	0175	Hollow	Natural Feature
0176	F	0212	Gully	Fill of 0212:= 0013, 0018, 0177
0177	F	0203	Gully	Fill of 0203:= 0013, 0018, 0176
0178	C	0178	Pit	Pit
0179	F	0178	Pit	Fill of 0178
0180	F	0181	Hollow	Fill of 0181
0181	C	0181	Hollow	Natural Feature
0182	C	0182	Posthole	Posthole
0183	F	0182	Posthole	Primary Fill of 0182
0184	F	0182	Posthole	Fill of 0182
0185	C	0185	Gully	Gully:= 0115, 0136, 0161
0186	F	0185	Gully	Fill of 0186:= 0114, 0138, 0160
0187	C	0187	Hollow	Natural Feature
0188	C	0188	Hollow	Natural Feature
0189	C	0189	Hollow	Natural Feature
0190	F	0189	Hollow	Fill of 0189
0191	C	0191	Pit	Pit
0192	F	0191	Pit	Fill of 0191
0193	F	0115	Gully	Primary Fill of 0115:= 0012, 0137, 0202
0194	C	0194	Gully	Gully Recut
0195	C	0195	Ditch	Enclosure Ditch:= 0007, 0208, 0209, 1012, 2018
0196	C	0196	Hollow	Natural Feature
0197	F	0196	Hollow	Fill of 0196
0198	C	0198	Pit	Quarry Pit
0199	F	0198	Pit	Primary Fill of 0198
0200	F	0198	Pit	Fill of 0198
0201	F	0198	Pit	Fill of 0198
0202	F	0185	Gully	Primary Fill of 0185:= 0012, 0137, 0193
0203	C	0203	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0032, 0116, 0212
0204	C	0204	Hollow	Natural Feature
0205	C	0205	Hollow	Natural Feature
0206	C	0206	Hollow	Natural Feature
0207	C	0207	Ditch	Ditch:= 0107
0208	C	0208	Ditch	Enclosure Ditch:= 0007, 0195, 0209, 1012, 2018
0209	C	0209	Ditch	Enclosure Ditch:= 0007, 0195, 0208, 1012, 2018
0210	F	0208	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0208:= 0211, 1011
0211	F	0209	Ditch	Primary Fill of 0209:= 0210, 1011
0212	C	0212	Gully	Curvilinear Gully:= 0032, 0116, 0203
1001	L	1001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 2001, 3001, 4001, 5001, 6001, 7001, 8001
1002	L	1002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 2002, 3002, 4002, 5002, 6002, 7002
1003	L	1003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 2003, 3003, 4003, 5003, 6003, 7003, 8002
1004	C	1004	Land Drain	Land Drain
1005	F	1007	Hollow	Fill of 1007
1006	F	1007	Hollow	Fill of 1007
1007	C	1007	Hollow	Natural Feature

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
1008	F	1012	Ditch	Fill of 1012:= 0008, 0089, 0093, 0097, 2023
1009	F	1012	Ditch	Fill of 1012:= 0090, 0094, 0098, 2020
1010	F	1012	Ditch	Fill of 1012:= 0091, 0095, 0099, 2019
1011	F	1012	Ditch	Primary Fill of 1012:= 0210, 0211
1012	C	1012	Ditch	Enclosure Ditch:= 0007, 0195, 0208, 0209, 2018
1013	C	1013	Depression	Modern Feature
1014	F	1012	Ditch	Fill of 1012:= 0092, 0096, 0131, 2039
1015	L	1015	Layer	Subsoil
1016	F	1004	Land Drain	Fill of 1004
1017				Unused Context
1018	F	1007	Hollow	Fill of 1007
2001	L	2001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 3001, 4001, 5001, 6001, 7001, 8001
2002	L	2002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 1002, 3002, 4002, 5002, 6002, 7002
2003	L	2003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 3003, 4003, 5003, 6003, 7003, 8002
2004	F	2021	Pit	Fill of 2021
2005	F	2021	Pit	Primary Fill of 2021
2006	C	2006	Pit	Quarry Pit
2007	F	2006	Pit	Fill of 2006
2008	C	2008	Pit	Quarry Pit
2009	F	2008	Pit	Fill of 2008
2010	F	2006	Pit	Fill of 2006
2011				Unused Context
2012	F	2006	Pit	Fill of 2006
2013	C	2013	Pit	Quarry Pit
2014	F	2013	Pit	Fill of 2013
2015	C	2015	Pit	Quarry Pit
2016	F	2015	Pit	Fill of 2015
2017	F	2013	Pit	Fill of 2013
2018	C	2018	Ditch	Enclosure Ditch:= 0007, 0195, 0208, 0209, 1012
2019	F	2018	Ditch	Fill of 2018:= 0091, 0095, 0099, 1010
2020	F	2018	Ditch	Fill of 2018:= 0090, 0094, 0098, 1009
2021	C	2021	Pit	Fire Pit
2022	F	2021	Pit	Fill of 2021
2023	F	2018	Ditch	Fill of 2018:= 0008, 0089, 0093, 0097, 1008
2024	F	2021	Pit	Fill of 0021
2025	C	2025	Pit	Quarry Pit
2026	F	2025	Pit	Fill of 2025
2027	F	2025	Pit	Primary Fill of 2025
2028	C	2028	Pit	Quarry Pit
2029	F	2028	Pit	Fill of 2028
2030	F	2028	Pit	Fill of 2028
2031	C	2031	Posthole	Modern Feature
2032	F	2032	Posthole	Fill of 2031
2033	F	2034	Hollow	Fill of 2034
2034	C	2034	Hollow	Natural Feature
2035	C	2035	Hollow	Natural Feature
2036	F	2035	Hollow	Natural Feature
2037	C	2037	Hollow	Natural Feature
2038	F	2037	Hollow	Fill of 2037
2039	F	2018	Ditch	Primary Fill of 2018:= 0007, 0195, 0208, 0209, 1012
3001	L	3001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 2001, 4001, 5001, 6001, 7001, 8001

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
3002	L	3002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 1002, 2002, 4002, 5002, 6002, 7002
3003	L	3003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 2003, 4003, 5003, 6003, 7003, 8002
3004	C	3004	Ditch	Ditch
3005	F	3004	Ditch	Fill of 3004
3006	C	3006	Hollow	Natural Feature
3007	F	3006	Hollow	Fill of 3006
3008	C	3008	Hollow	Natural Feature
3009	F	3008	Hollow	Fill of 3008
3010	C	3010	Hollow	Natural Feature
3011	F	3010	Hollow	Fill of 3010
3012	C	3012	Hollow	Natural Feature
3013	F	3012	Hollow	Fill of 3012
3014	C	3014	Hollow	Natural Feature
3015	F	3014	Hollow	Fill of 3014
3016	C	3016	Hollow	Natural Feature
3017	F	3016	Hollow	Fill of 3016
3018	C	3018	Hollow	Natural Feature
3019	F	3018	Hollow	Fill of 3018
3020	C	3020	Hollow	Natural Feature
3021	F	3020	Hollow	Fill of 3020
3022	C	3022	Hollow	Natural Feature
3023	F	3022	Hollow	Fill of 3022
3024	F	3004	Ditch	Primary Fill of 3004
4001	L	4001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 2001, 3001, 5001, 6001, 7001, 8001
4002	L	4002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 1002, 2002, 3002, 5002, 6002, 7002
4003	L	4003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 2003, 3003, 5003, 6003, 7003, 8002
4004	C	4004	Hollow	Natural Feature
4005	F	4004	Hollow	Fill of 4004
4006	C	4006	Posthole ?	Modern Feature
4007	F	4006	Posthole ?	Fill of 4006
4008	C	4008	Hollow	Natural Feature
4009	F	4008	Hollow	Fill of 4008
4010	C	4010	Ditch	Ditch
4011	F	4010	Ditch	Primary Fill of 4010
4012	F	4010	Ditch	Fill of 4010
4013	C	4013	Hollow	Natural Feature
4014	F	4013	Hollow	Fill of 4013
4015	C	4015	Hollow	Natural Feature
4016	F	4015	Hollow	Fill of 4015
4017	C	4017	Hollow	Natural Feature
4018	F	4017	Hollow	Fill of 4017
4019	F	4020	Hollow	Fill of 4020
4020	C	4020	Hollow	Natural Feature
4021	F	4020	Hollow	Fill of 4020
4022	C	4022	Hollow	Natural Feature
4023	F	4022	Hollow	Fill of 4022
4024	C	4024	Ditch	Ditch
4025	F	4024	Ditch	Fill of 4024
4026	C	4026	Hollow	Natural Feature
4027	F	4026	Hollow	Fill of 4026
5001	L	5001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 2001, 3001, 4001, 6001, 7001, 8001

STR97 : Context Summary

CONTEXT	TYPE	PART OF	FORM	DESCRIPTION
5002	L	5002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 1002, 2002, 3002, 4002, 6002, 7002
5003	L	5003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 2003, 3003, 4003, 6003, 7003, 8002
5004	C	5004	Hollow	Natural Feature
5005	C	5005	Hollow	Natural Feature
5006	C	5006	Hollow	Natural Feature
5007	C	5007	Hollow	Natural Feature
5008	C	5008	Hollow	Natural Feature
5009	C	5009	Hollow	Natural Feature
5010	C	5010	Hollow	Natural Feature
5011	F	5011	Hollow	Fill of 5010
6001	L	6001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 2001, 3001, 4001, 5001, 7001, 8001
6002	L	6002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 1002, 2002, 3002, 4002, 5002, 7002
6003	L	6003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 2003, 3003, 4003, 5003, 7003, 8002
6004	F	6005	Hollow	Fill of 6005
6005	C	6005	Hollow	Natural Feature
6006	F	6007	Hollow	Fill of 6007
6007	C	6007	Hollow	Natural Feature
6008	F	6009	Hollow	Fill of 6009
6009	C	6009	Hollow	Natural Feature
6010	F	6011	Hollow	Fill of 6011
6011	C	6011	Hollow	Natural Feature
6012	F	6013	Hollow	Fill of 6013
6013	C	6013	Hollow	Natural Feature
6014	F	6015	Hollow	Fill of 6015
6015	C	6015	Hollow	Natural Feature
6016	F	6017	Hollow	Fill of 6017
6017	C	6017	Hollow	Natural Feature
6018	F	6019	Hollow	Fill of 6019
6019	C	6019	Hollow	Natural Feature
6020	F	6021	Hollow	Fill of 6021
6021	C	6021	Hollow	Natural Feature
6022	F	6023	Hollow	Fill of 6023
6023	C	6023	Hollow	Natural Feature
7001	L	7001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 2001, 3001, 4001, 5001, 6001, 8001
7002	L	7002	Layer	Subsoil:= 0002, 1002, 2002, 3002, 4002, 5002, 6002
7003	L	7003	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 2003, 3003, 4003, 5003, 6003, 8002
7004	C	7004	Hollow	Natural Feature
7005	C	7005	Hollow	Natural Feature
7006	C	7006	Hollow	Natural Feature
8001	L	8001	Layer	Topsoil:= 0001, 1001, 2001, 3001, 4001, 5001, 6001, 7001
8002	L	8002	Layer	Natural Chalk:= 0003, 1003, 2003, 3003, 4003, 5003, 6003, 7003

APPENDIX 9

Contents of Site Archive for STR 97

Contents of Site Archive for STR 97

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5001-5011, 6001-6023, 7001-7006, 8001-8002

Context Register

Small Finds Register

Environmental Samples Register

Levels sheets

Finds

Dyelines : 12

Photographs :

LAS Film No. 97/48 negs 0-36

LAS Film No. 97/49 negs 0-35

LAS Film No. 97/50 negs 0-37

LAS Film No. 97/51 negs 0-32

LAS Film No. 97/54 negs 8-25

LAS Film No. 97/55 negs 0-36

LAS Film No. 97/56 negs 0-22

LAS Film No. 97/58 negs 1-37

LAS Film No. 97/63 negs 2-37

Contractor Plans

Correspondence

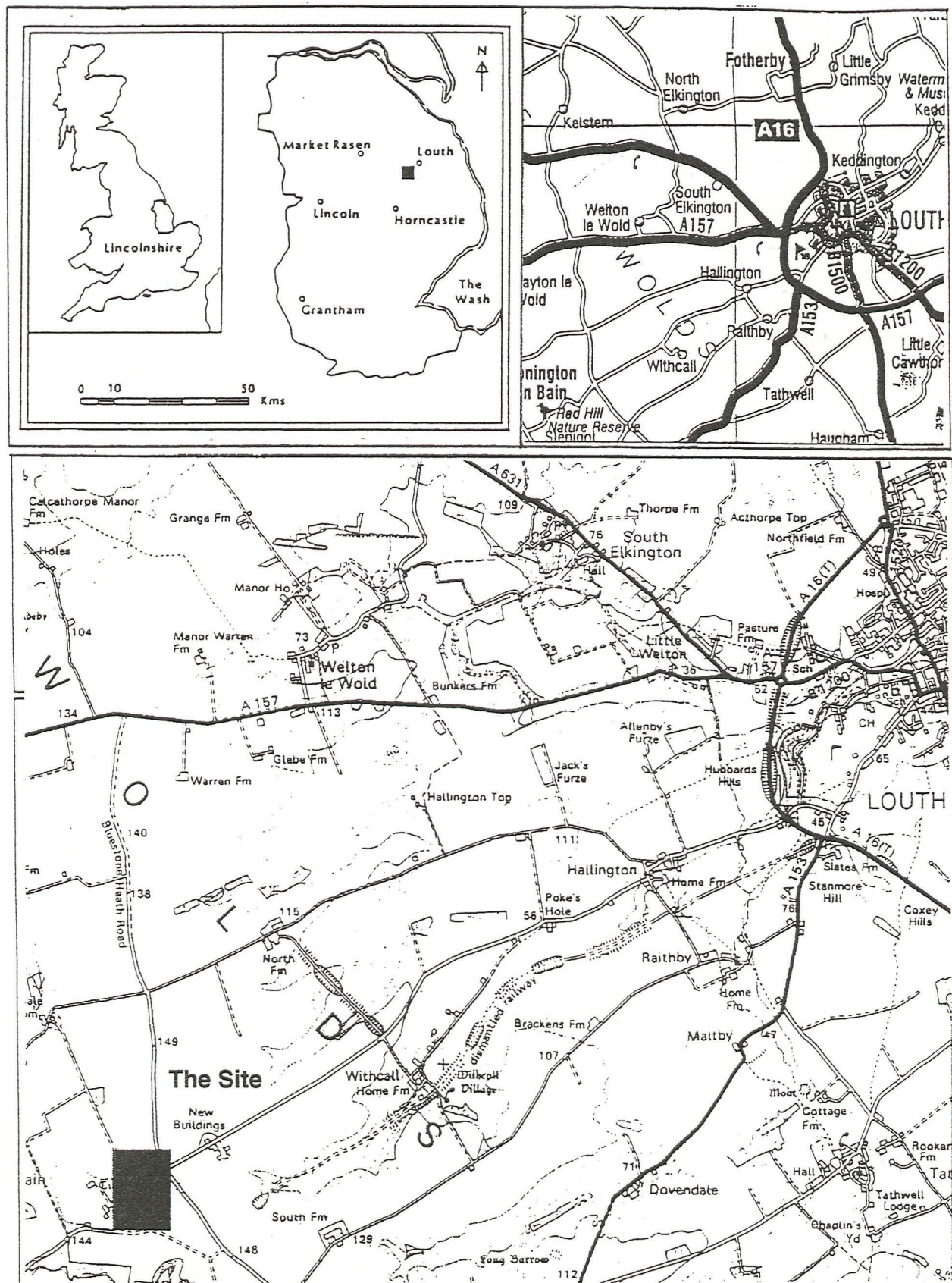


Fig. 1 Location of Stenigot Reservoir (based on the 1989 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Sheet TF 28; Crown Copyright, reproduced with permission of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

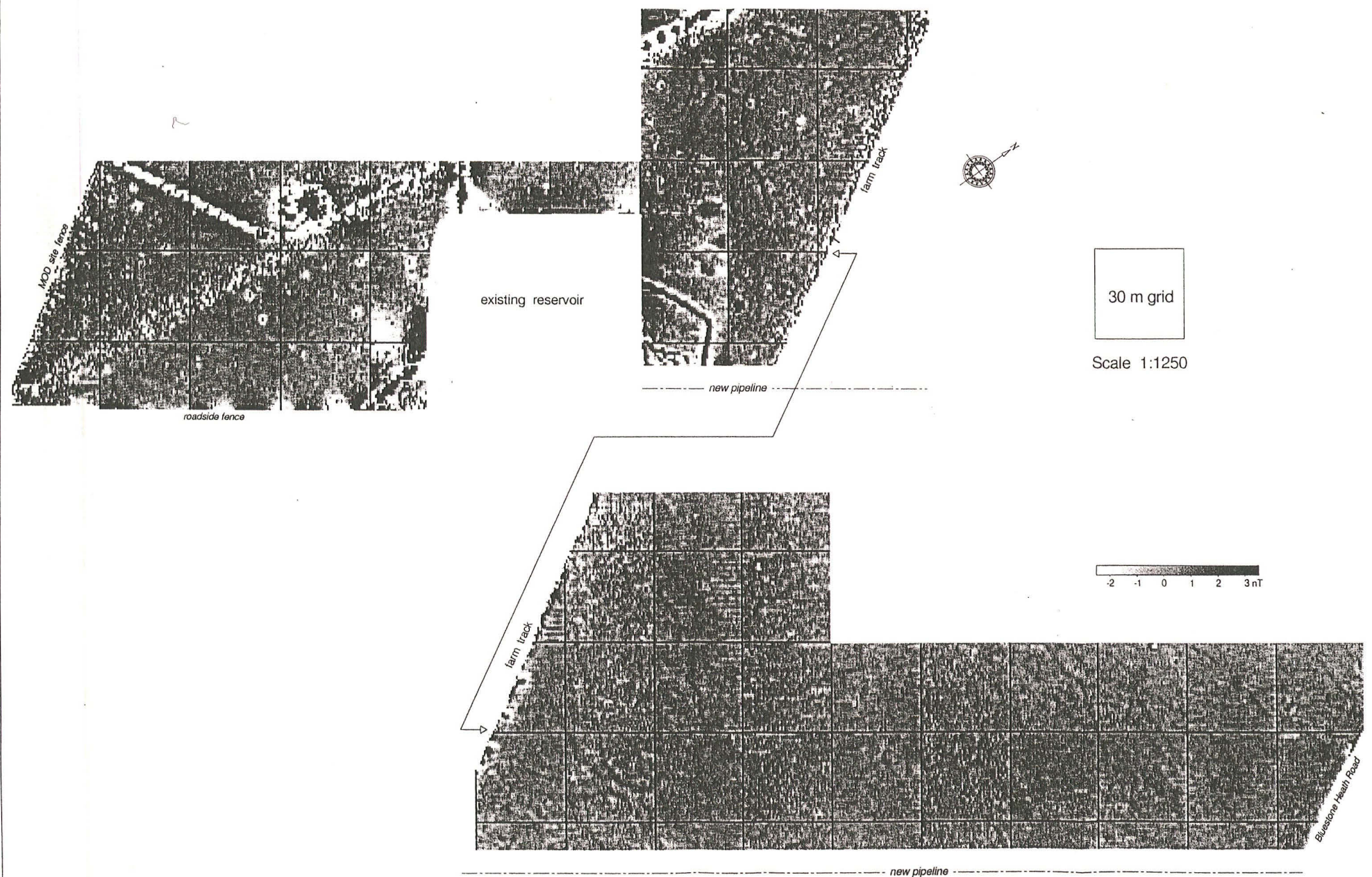


Fig. 2 Magnetometer (gradiometer) survey: grey scale plot, courtesy of Oxford Archaeotechnics Ltd (© Oxford Archaeotechnics Ltd).

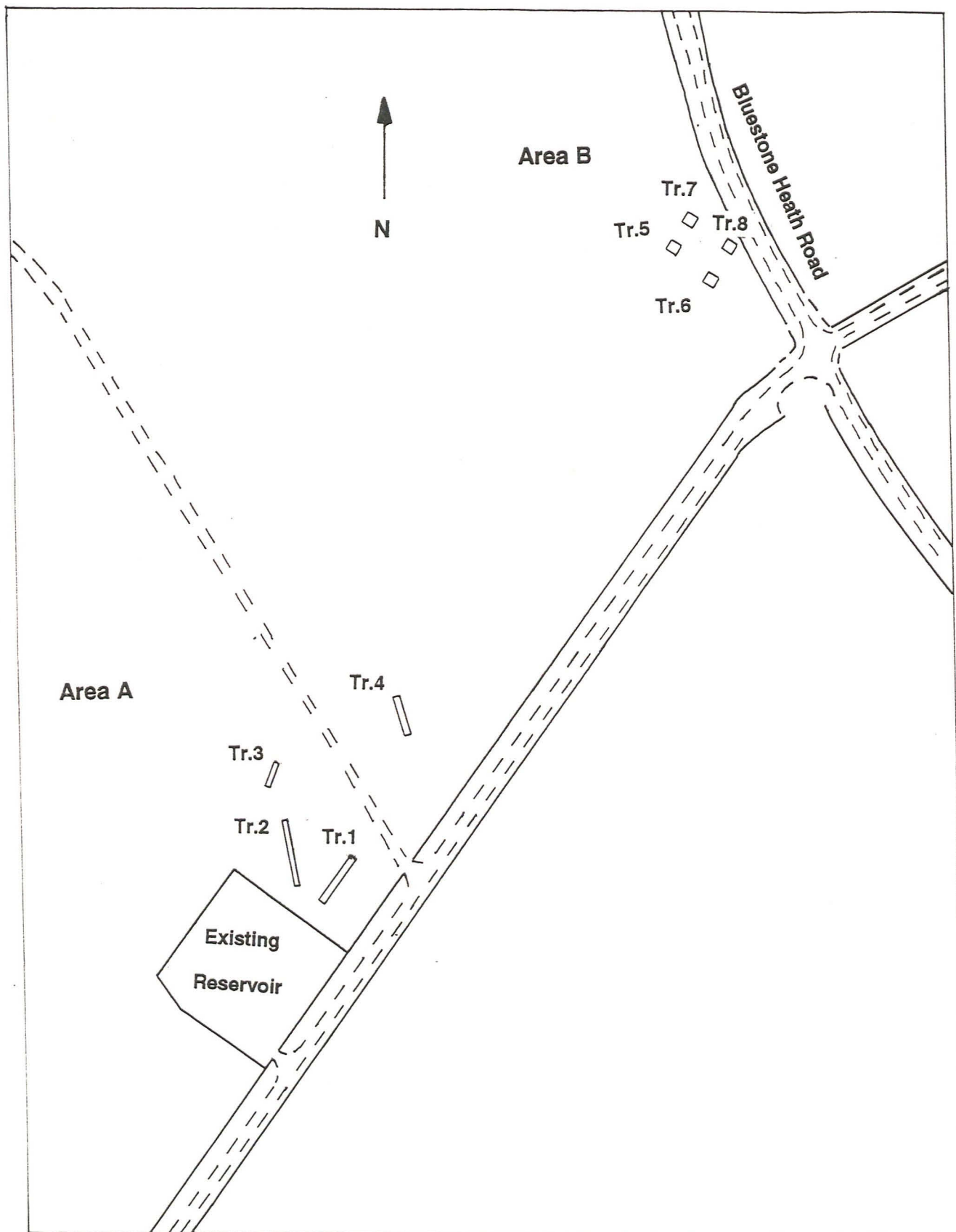


Fig. 3 Location of Evaluation Trenches, Areas A and B (based on the 1989 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Sheet TF 28; Crown Copyright, reproduced with permission of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

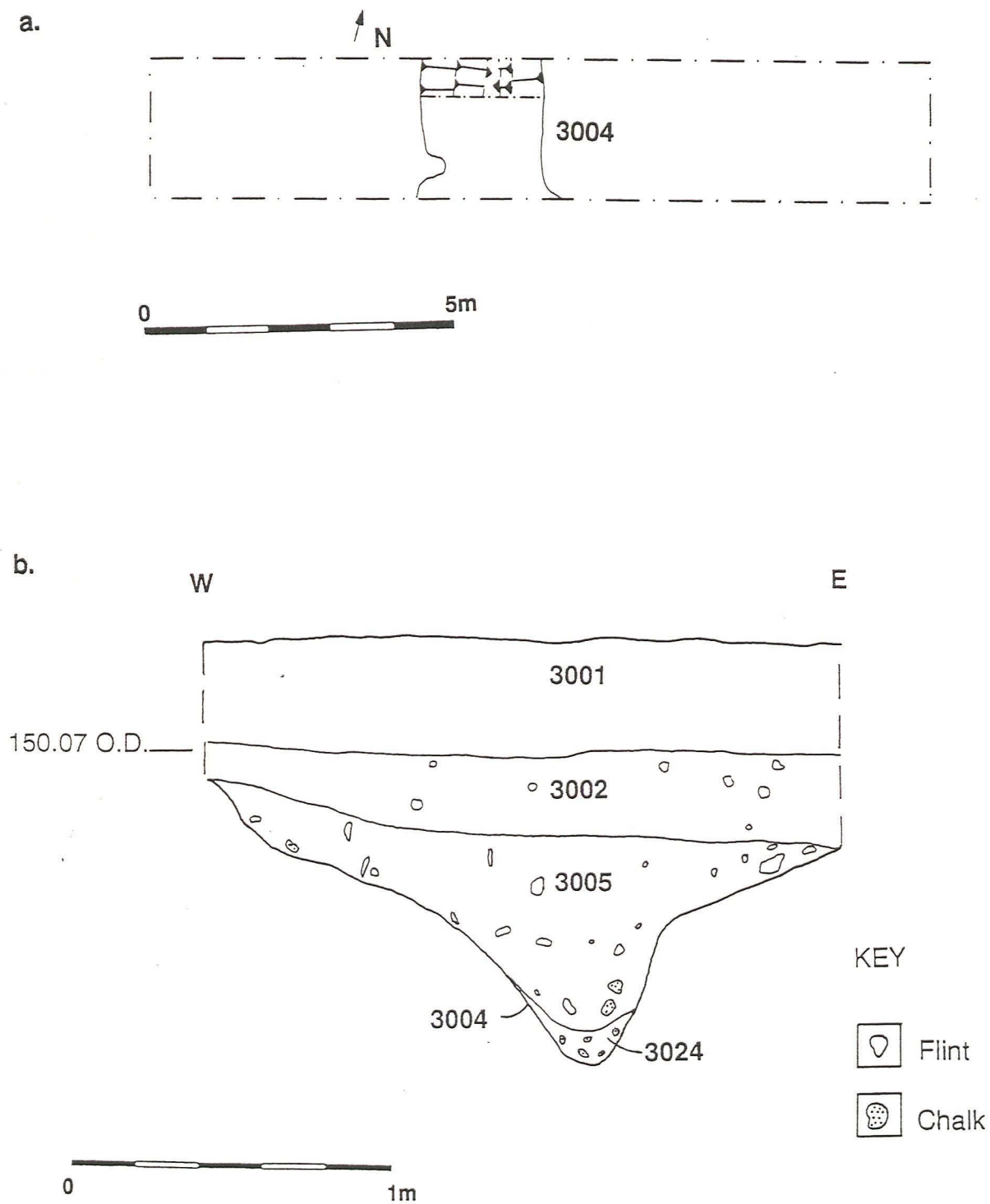
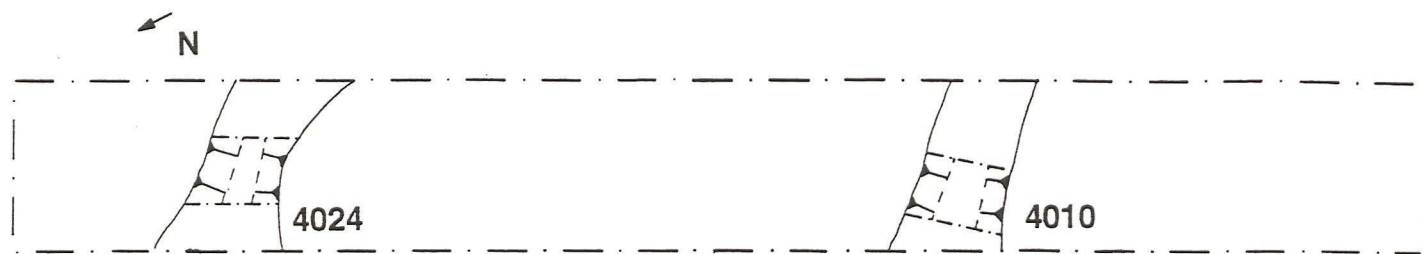


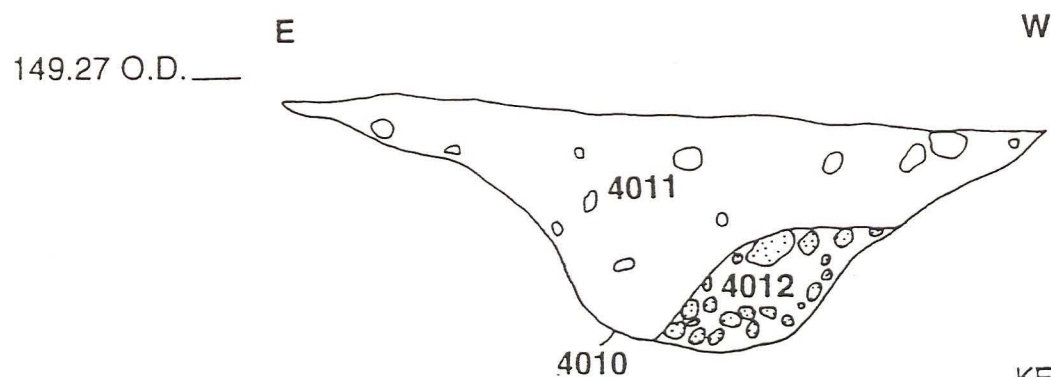
Fig. 4 a. Plan of Evaluation Trench 3, Area A, drawn by L. Davis.
b. Section of Field System Ditch 3004, drawn by L. Davis.

a.

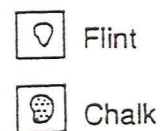


0 5m

b.



KEY



0 1m

Fig. 5 a. Plan of Evaluation Trench 4, Area A, drawn by L. Davis.
b. Section of Field System Ditch 4010, drawn by L. Davis.

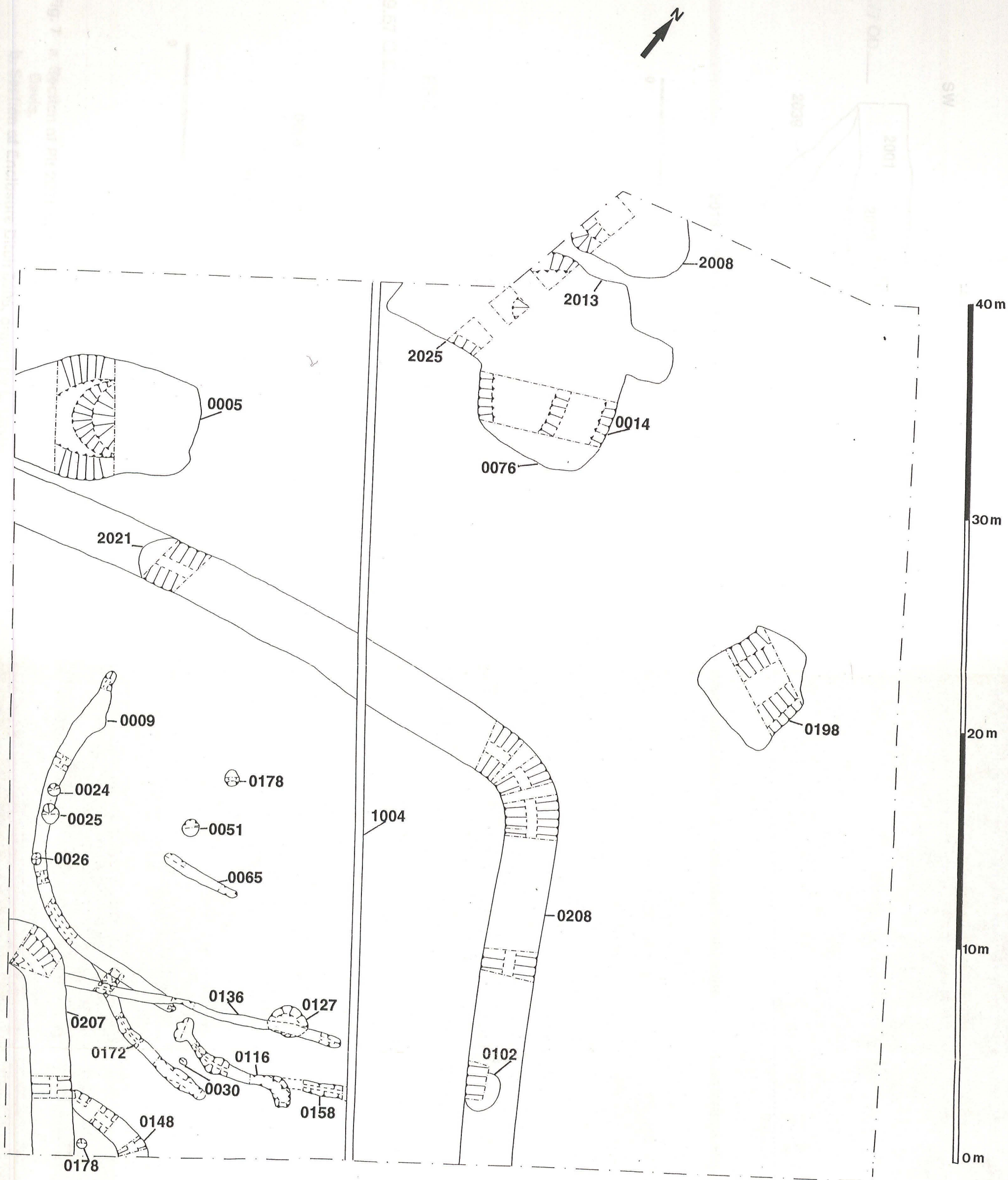


Fig. 6 Location of Excavated Features in Area C (based on the 1989 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Sheet TF 28; Crown Copyright, reproduced with permission of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A), drawn by L. Davis.

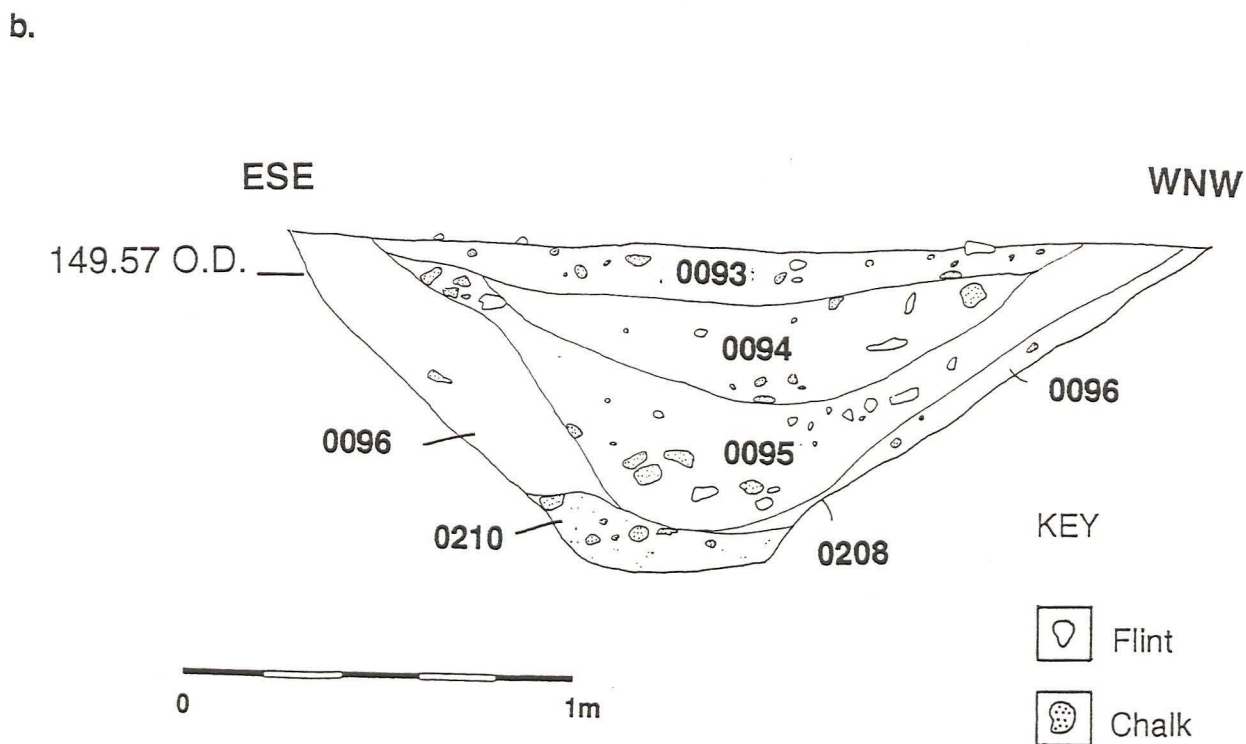
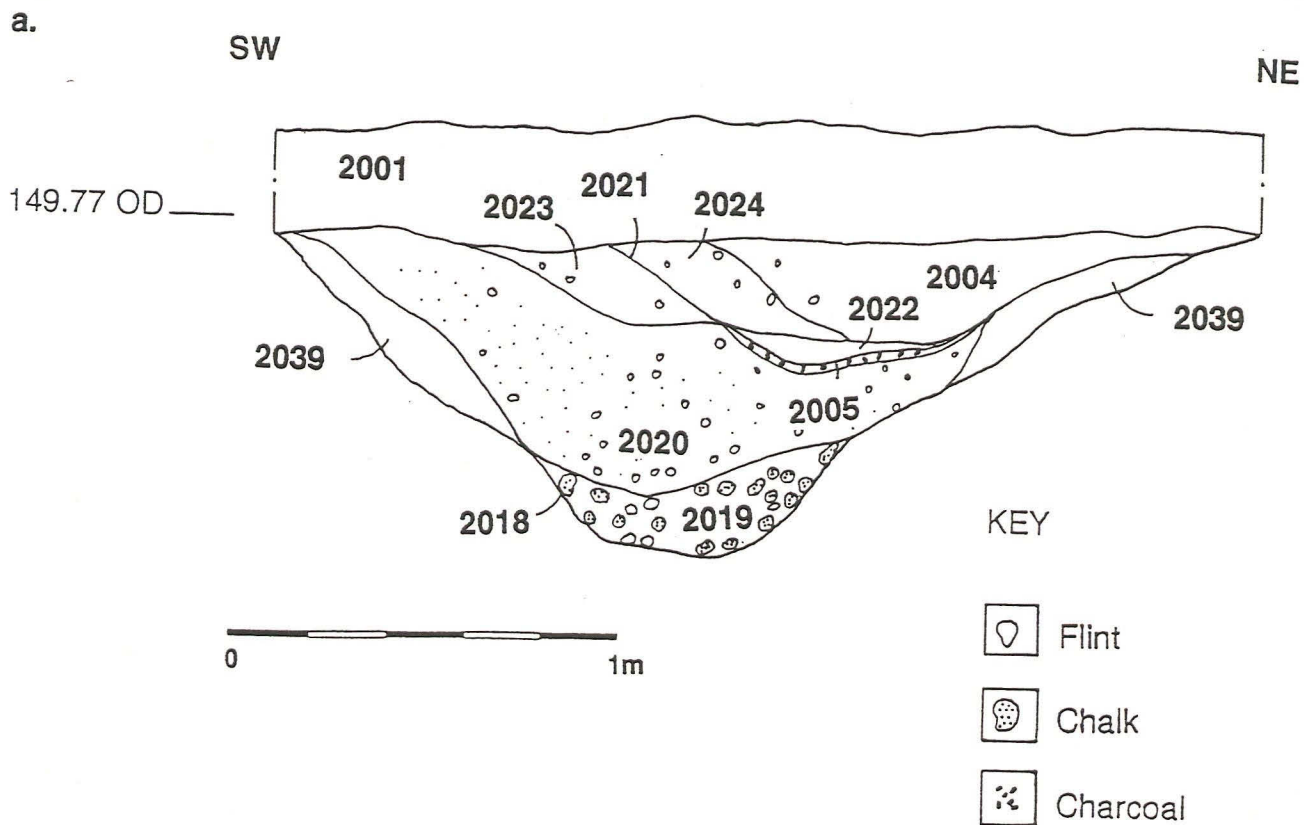


Fig. 7 a. Section of Pit 2021 within Enclosure Ditch 2018, drawn by L. Davis.

b. Section of Enclosure Ditch 0208, drawn by L. Davis.

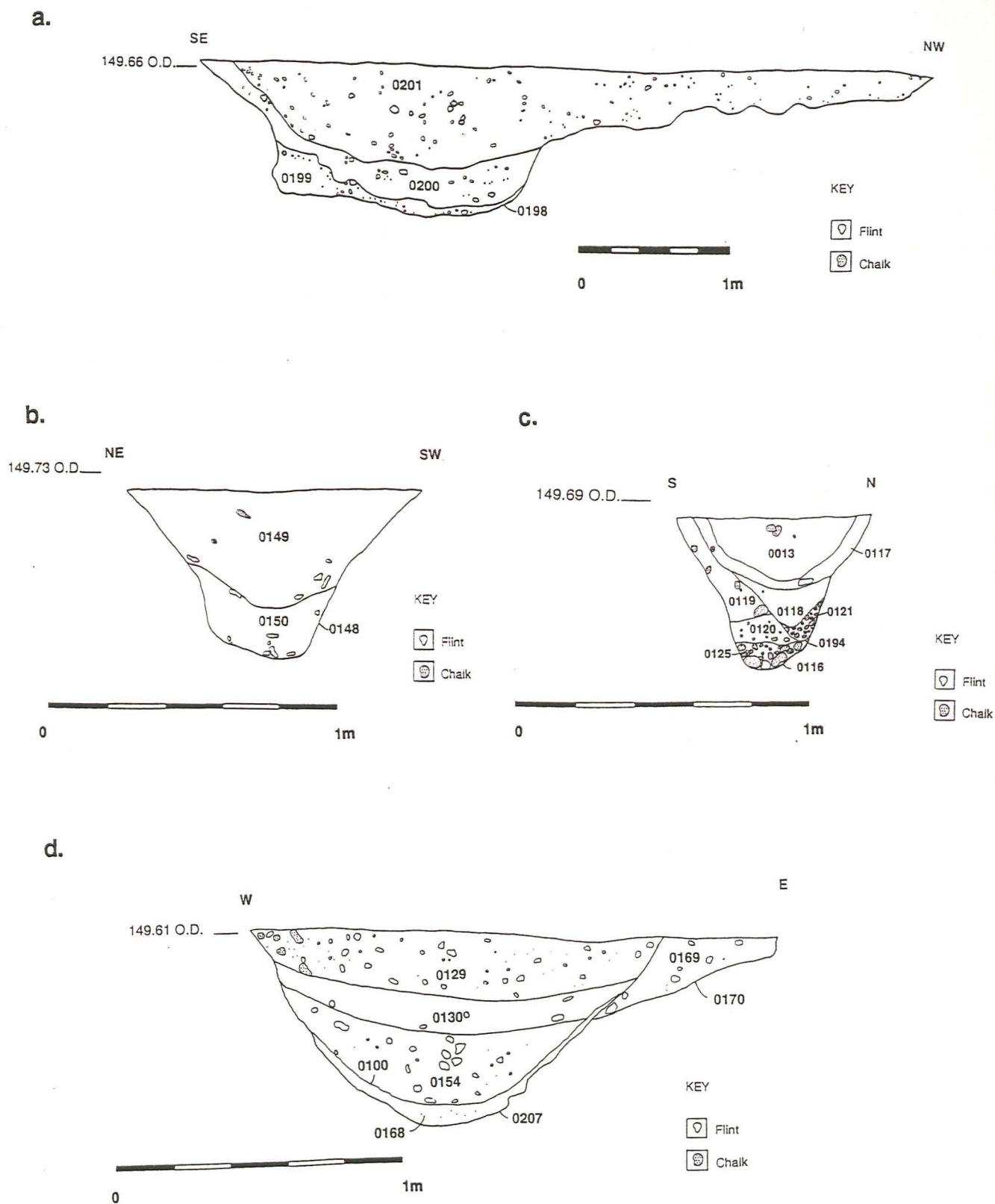


Fig 8 a. Section of Quarry Pit 0198, drawn by L. Davis.
 b. Section of Ditch 0148, drawn by L. Davis.
 c. Section of Gully 0116, drawn by L. Davis.
 d. Section of Ditch 0207, drawn by L. Davis.



Fig. 9 Profiles of Grave Cut 0127, drawn by L. Davis.



Pl. 1 Area A after evaluation trenching, looking east.

Pl. 2 Trench 1 after cleaning, looking west; enclosure ditch visible crossing centre of trench. Scales 2m.





Pl. 3 Trench 2 after cleaning, looking east; enclosure ditch visible crossing trench in foreground. Scales 2m.



Pl. 4 Trench 3 after cleaning, looking east. Scales 2m.



Pl. 5 Trench 4 after cleaning, looking north-east. Scales 2m.

Pl. 6 Section across ditch 4010, looking south-east. Scale 1m.





Pl. 7 Section across enclosure ditch 0208, excavated as 1012 in evaluation trench 1, looking north. Scales 2m and 1m.

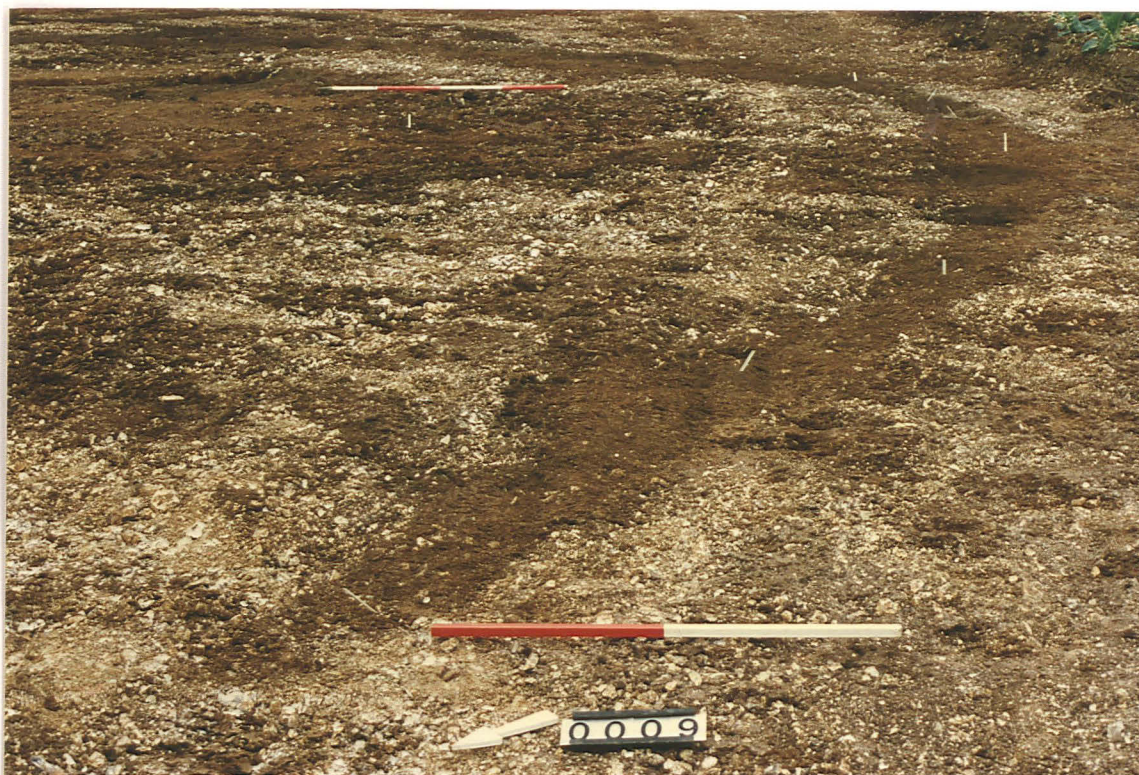
Pl. 8 Laying out the site grid during topsoil stripping, looking east.





Pl. 9 Area A after topsoil stripping: existing Stenigot reservoir in foreground; evaluation trenches 5-8 adjacent to Bluestone Heath Road in background, looking east.

Pl. 10 Curvilinear gully 0009 after topsoil stripping, looking south-east. Scales 2m.





Pl. 11 Section across gully 0172, looking north-west. Scales 0.5m and 0.25m.

Pl. 12 Section across ditch 0207, looking west. Scales 1m and 0.5m.





Pl. 13 Section across slot 0065, looking west. Scale 1m.

Pl. 14 Posthole 0182 half sectioned, looking south-west. Scales 0.5m and 0.25m.





Pl. 15 Human burial after excavation, looking east. Scales 1m and 0.25m.

Pl. 16 Detail of human burial showing position of left hand in relation to skull.





Pl. 17 Section across quarry pit 00014, view from north. Scales 2m and 1m.

Pl. 18 Late 1st century Roman brooch. Scale 30mm. (Photo R. White)





Pl. 19 Ground conditions for the fieldwalking survey, east and north of the existing reservoir (looking SW along the baseline).



Pl. 20 The area fieldwalked west of the existing reservoir (far left) showing areas of possible chalk quarrying or 20th century disturbances, looking south.

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

for

Anglian Water Services Ltd

July 1997

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

14 JUL 97

121

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Stenigot Reservoir, Donington on Bain

Archaeological Evaluation

Interim Report

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd in accordance with the requirements of East Lindsey District Council and the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council.

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- determine the quality and extent of any remains
- determine the level of further archaeological recording required prior to development

The Site

Anglian Water Services Ltd propose to construct a new water reservoir adjacent to and NW of an existing reservoir covering an area c.120 x 85m. In addition a compound for the contractors will be required during construction work. Its proposed position will be an area NW of the existing reservoir covering an area c. 85 x 40m immediately adjacent to the Bluestone Heath Road. These are revised locations because preliminary geophysical survey results identified substantial archaeological remains on the original proposed reservoir site (see below).

Archaeological Background

The reservoir is located on top of the Lincolnshire Wolds west of the Bluestone Heath Road, the line of a prehistoric trackway. This is an area rich in archaeological remains especially those of prehistoric date. Archaeological monitoring and excavation in advance of water pipeline construction running north of the reservoir in 1992 identified several new sites and quantities of flint scatters. Further sites were recorded during the recent work along the Stenigot-Kenwick pipeline running east from the reservoir.

To the north of the reservoir is a presumed Bronze Age round barrow protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (no. Lincs 327) Excavations along the pipeline easement in March 1997 identified another ring ditch which contained Beaker pottery. It is likely that this was the remains of another barrow. Cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs indicate at least three more ring ditches opposite the reservoir on the other side of the road.

Planning Background

Given the presence of at least five barrows archaeological evaluation of the proposed reservoir site was made a requirement by East Lindsey District Council prior to determination of the Planning Application.

Evaluation Results

Geophysical survey and fieldwalking of the two areas originally designated for the reservoir and the compound, was carried out over the period May 23-27th 1997. Two discrete scatters of worked flint, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead were recorded south of the existing reservoir (Area 2). Preliminary results of the geophysical survey have revealed a possible ring ditch which may be another barrow and part of an oblong ditched enclosure, aligned west-east, which continues beyond the eastern boundary of the site. It contains an area c.30m wide and at least 60m in length. The western corners are rounded. Provisional interpretation, based on the proximity of up to five barrows, the presence of worked flints and general morphology, is that the ditched area represents part of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure.

The corner of a further enclosure was recorded in Area 1 NW of the existing reservoir in the proposed compound. There were also several large pits and a linear ditch recorded. The magnetic signal from these features was stronger than for the features in Area 2.

The distribution of upstanding Neolithic long barrows in Lincolnshire is confined exclusively in the Wolds. Ten have been well-documented for at least 60 years. In the last years cropmarks of oblong enclosures have been recorded and tentatively interpreted as ploughed out long barrows or mortuary enclosures, bringing the total to 57. Only one has been found outside the Wolds, at Walcott in the Witham Valley. The example at Stenigot reservoir is previously unknown.

Two upstanding barrows, both at Skendleby, have been archaeologically investigated. Only one of the oblong cropmarks, at Ulceby with Fordington, has been investigated (briefly). A farmer's chalk pit had cut through one of the ditches which was subsequently recorded by archaeologists from the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England.

All long barrows in the County are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are considered to be of national importance. All known cropmarks of oblong enclosures identified as possible long barrows have been proposed for scheduling as part of the current Monuments Protection Programme in the County.

Revised Reservoir and Compound Location

Given the possibility that the proposed reservoir site would destroy a mortuary enclosure a revised location for the reservoir was considered, to the north of the existing reservoir on the site of the original compound area. Additional geophysical survey was carried along the whole length of the field between the existing reservoir and the Bluestone Heath Road for a width of c. 75m.

The geophysical survey results showed that the new area was relatively quiet with weak anomalies suggesting the remains of a rectilinear field system. It was not known if the low readings were the result of extensive plough damage or if the features survived but contained low levels of magnetic material. On

the basis of the additional geophysical survey results a new positions was provisionally selected for the reservoir to the north-east adjacent to the Bluestone Heath Road in an area where the geophysical survey had shown low levels of magnetic activity and to avoid the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Evaluation excavations were requested by the Assistant County Archaeology Officer to determine the character of the features identified by the two geophysical surveys.

PRELIMINARY EXCAVATION RESULTS

Four machine excavated trenches, 2m wide, were located within the proposed reservoir area, two of 25m length and two 10m in length. In addition 4 trenches 5m square were excavated on the site of the proposed compound.

The topsoil was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision and exposed features which were subsequently hand cleaned and excavated. Archaeological remains were recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale and a photographic record was made during the excavations.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located parallel to the road and crossed the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. It also extended inside the enclosure area, crossing further, unidentified, magnetic anomalies.

At the western limit of the trench was part of a circular feature which extended beyond the trench limits. Its fill contained charcoal and directly beneath the lowest extent of the depression was a thin layer of apparently heat-affected clay suggesting burning in situ.

The enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey was recorded in this trench as feature 1012. It was v-shaped in profile with a flat base and contained redeposited chalk and clay-silt fills. It was 2.3m wide and a maximum depth of 0.74m. Its uppermost fill produced pottery of presumed late Iron Age date, subject to confirmation by the specialist. It also contained a small quantity of animal bone.

A number of other irregular features were apparent in Trench 1 but proved invariably to be natural in origin.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 30.4m in length and 2.2m wide (Fig. 5). It was positioned to cross the angle of the enclosure ditch and investigate a possible pit, part of a small group which is located beyond the enclosure.

At the east end of Trench 2 was a large feature 2006 which extended beyond the trench limits. It cut through an earlier pit-like feature 2008 (Fig. 13). Both

contained similar fills of red-brown clay. 2006 also cut through a possible pit 2015.

to the west of 2006 was a large ditch-like feature 2013 which extended across the width of the trench running north-south. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a weathered chalk overlain with an upper fill of red-brown clay.

2025 was a wide shallow ditch or pit 4m wide which crossed the full width of the trench and extended beyond the trench limits (Figs. 5 and 13). Its upper fill contained several large heat-affected flint fragments. 2025 was cut by a steep sided v-shaped ditch or gully 2028.

At the western end of the trench was the continuation of the large enclosure ditch recorded in Trench 1, recorded as 2018 on figs 4 and 12. Its primary fill 2019 consisted of weathered chalk, overlain by a deposit of deliberately backfilled chalk and silty clay, 2020. There was evidence a recut of the ditch in this section which was filled with a burnt deposit 2005. Above 2005 was a smooth orange silty deposit which contained a small quantity of animal bone.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 12.7m in length and 2.2m wide (Fig. 6). It was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. This feature, 3004, was located together with a possible post-hole 3006. There were also a number of irregular shaped features which were interpreted as natural in origin.

Ditch 3004 had steeply sloping side and produced a single large fragment of burnt granite which must have been imported to the site. There were no other finds.

3006 was oval in plan and c.0.25m deep. It produced no finds.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 18m long and 2.2m wide. It was positioned to investigate a pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Most of the apparent features exposed in the trench were of natural origin. However, the two geophysical anomalies were identified as narrow ditches or gullies. 4010 was 1.2m wide and crossed the full width of the trench (Fig. 15). It was 0.3m deep and its lower fill 4011 was redeposited chalk while its upper fill 4012 consisted of a charcoal flecked clay-silt.

The second ditch/gully 4024 (Fig. 16) was 1-1.5m wide. It had irregularly sloping sides with a concave irregular base.

No finds were retrieved from Trench 4.

Trenches 5-8

Trenches 5-8 were located in the area of the proposed compound at the eastern edge of the field. Each was 5m square in size. No archaeological features were present in any of these trenches.

Discussion

The evaluation trenches broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey.

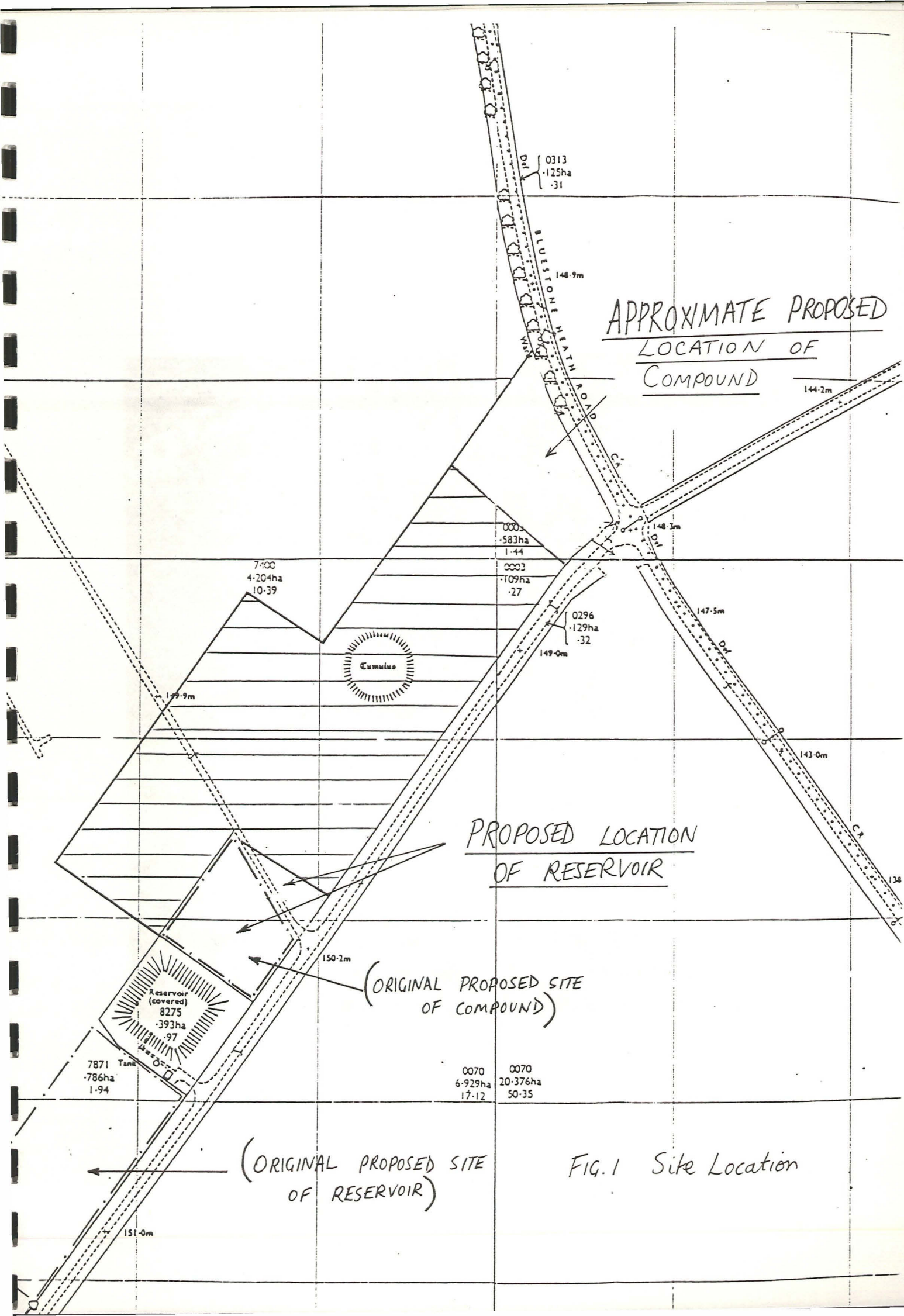
The proposed new reservoir, positioned north-east of the existing reservoir covers an area with extensive archaeological remains. Trenches 1 and 2 clearly identified the line of the enclosure ditch together with additional features. Pottery from the enclosure ditch appears to be late Iron Age in date. The date of associated pits, gullies and ditches is less clear.

There appear to be no surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed compound.

Future Archaeological Work

A site visit was made by the Assistant County Archaeological Officer on July 4th. He has requested further excavation in the proposed reservoir area. These works will commence on Monday July 14th. The whole area contained by the enclosure and extending 10m to the north and east will be stripped of topsoil and archaeological features recorded.

Sue Ensor
July 11th 1997



APPROXIMATE PROPOSED
LOCATION OF
COMPOUND

PROPOSED LOCATION
OF RESERVOIR

(ORIGINAL PROPOSED SITE
OF COMPOUND)

(ORIGINAL PROPOSED SITE
OF RESERVOIR)

FIG.1 Site Location

Stenigot, gradiometer plot 1:1000

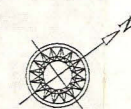
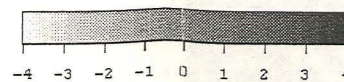
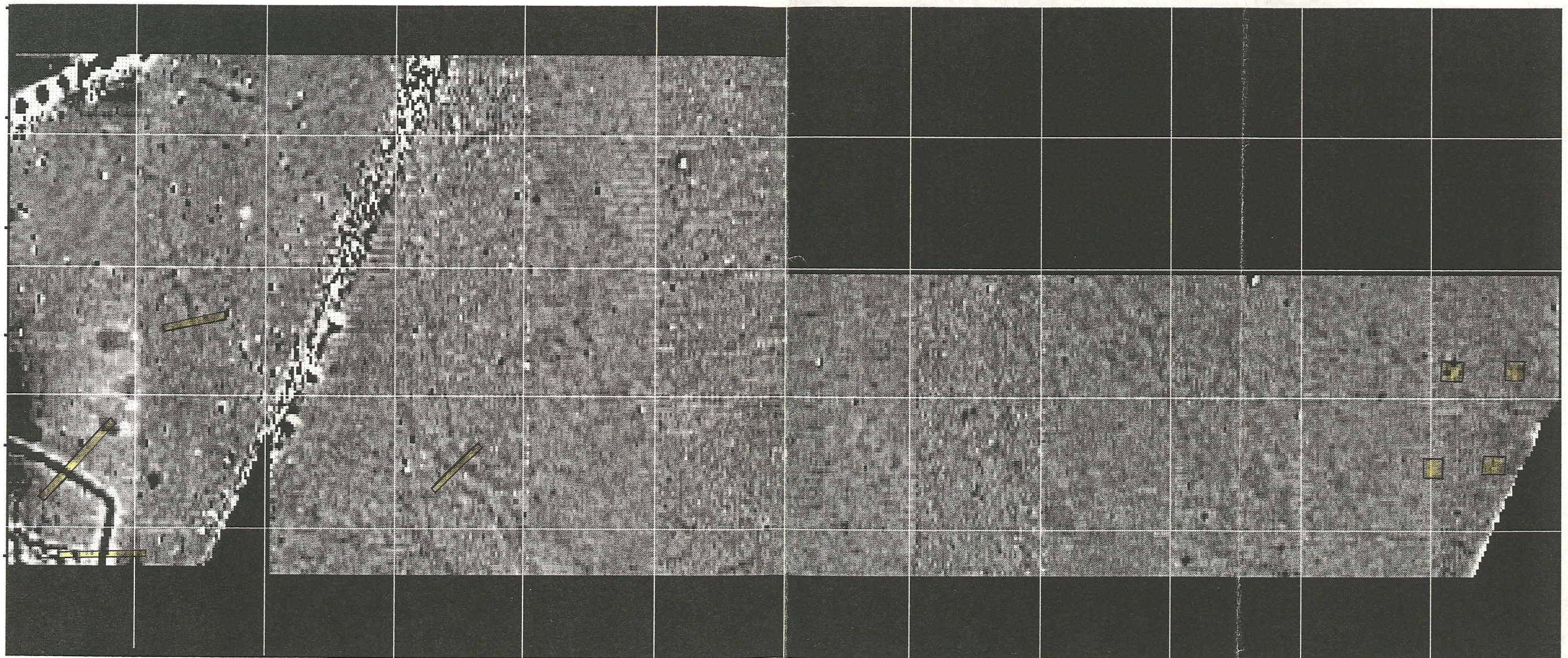
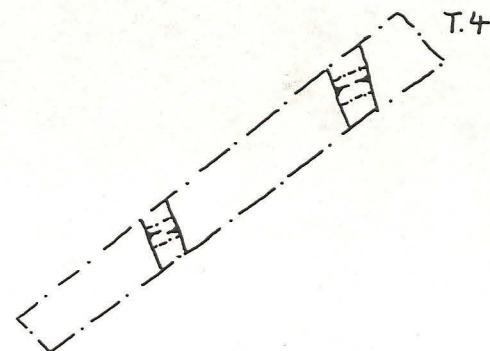
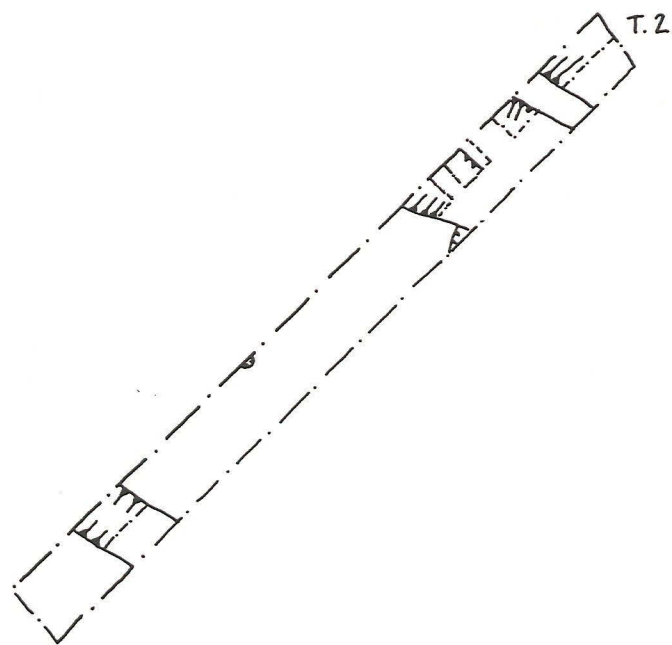
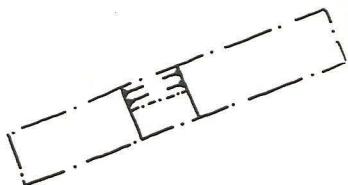


Fig 1(A) Trench Locations
in relation to Geophysical
Survey plot.

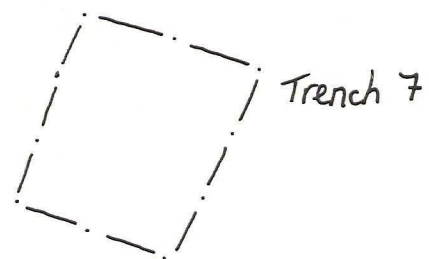
FIG. 2 AREA 'A' - LOCATION OF TRENCHES 1-4



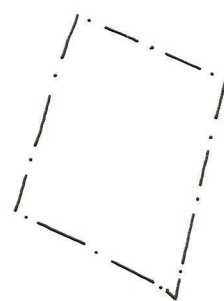
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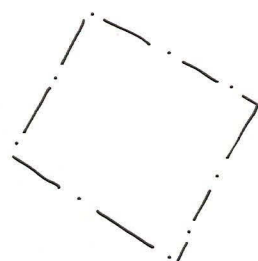
SCALE 0m 10m 20m



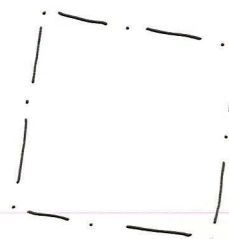
Trench 7



Trench 8



Trench 5



Trench 6

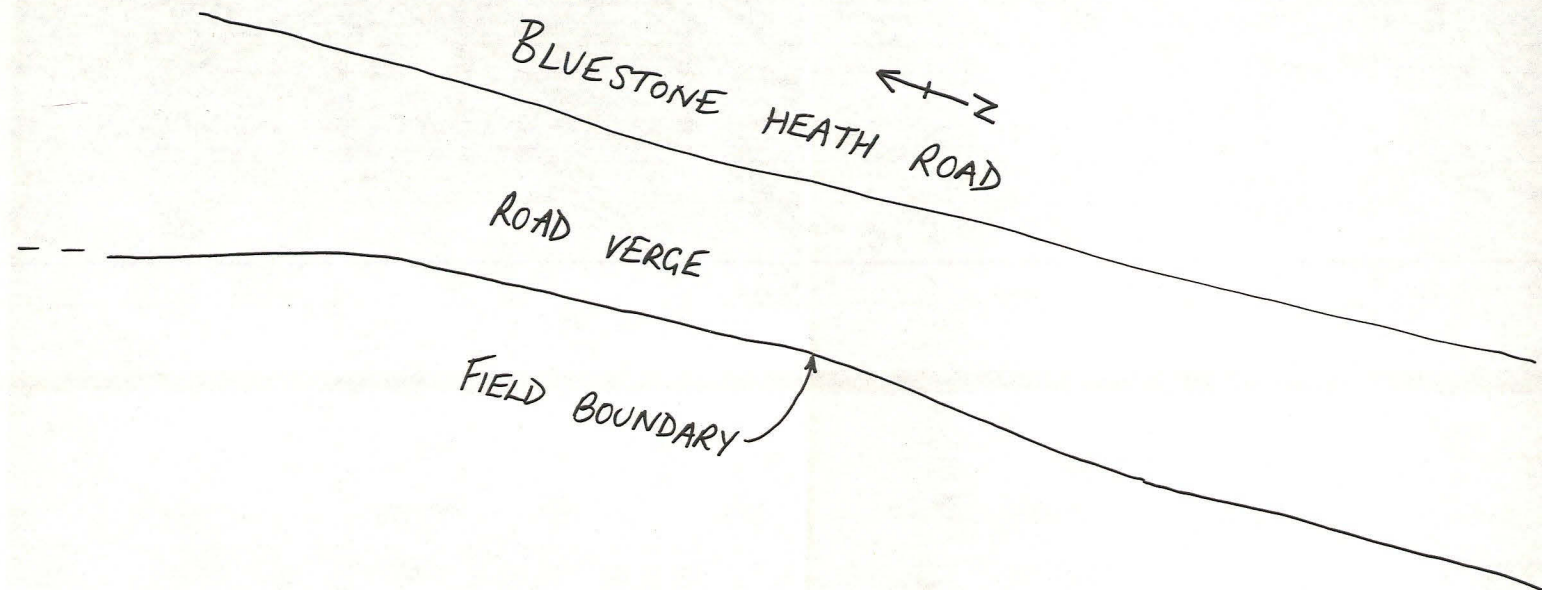


Fig. 3 Trench Location Plan, Area B

Scale 1:200

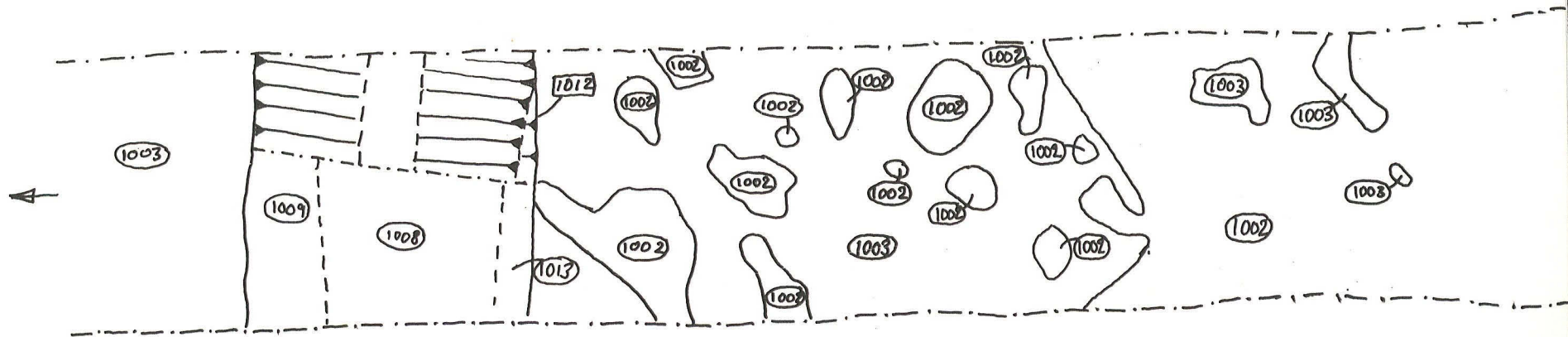
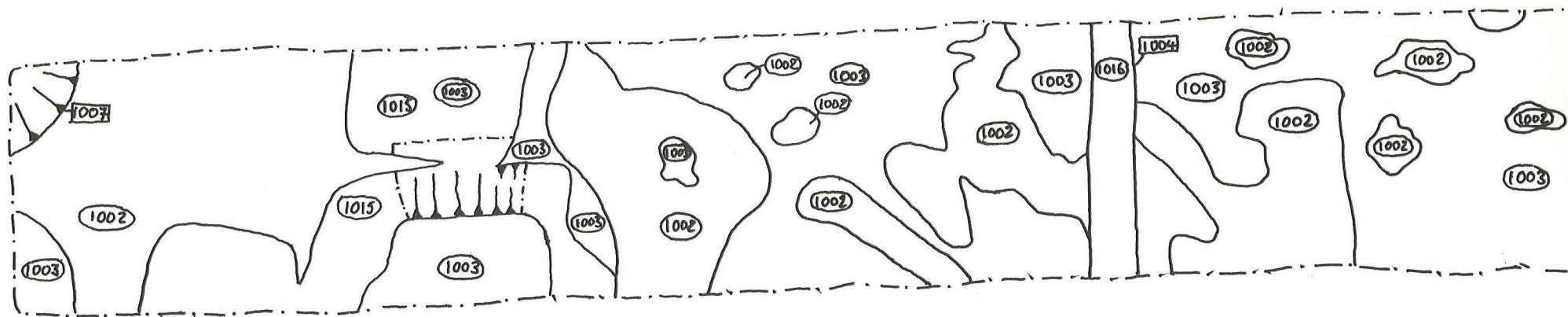
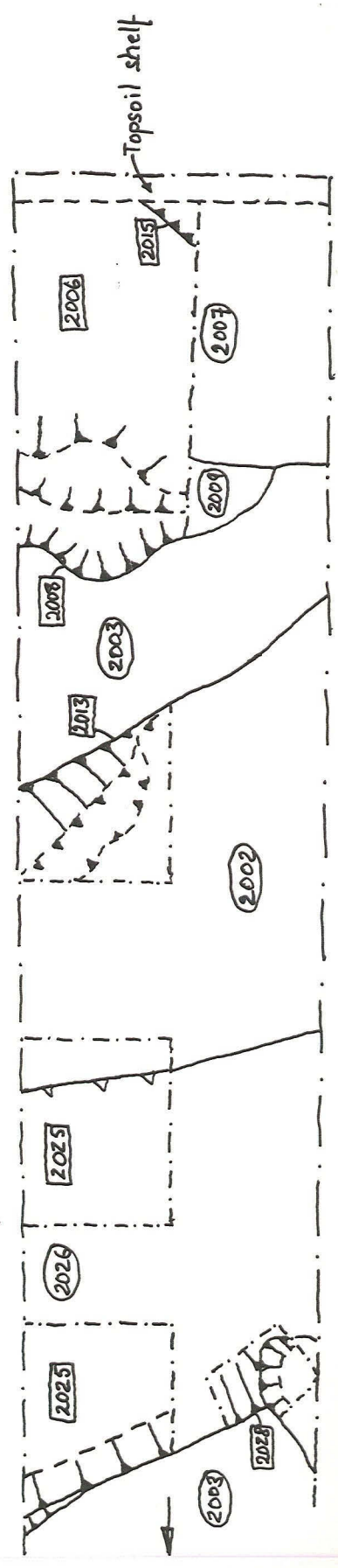
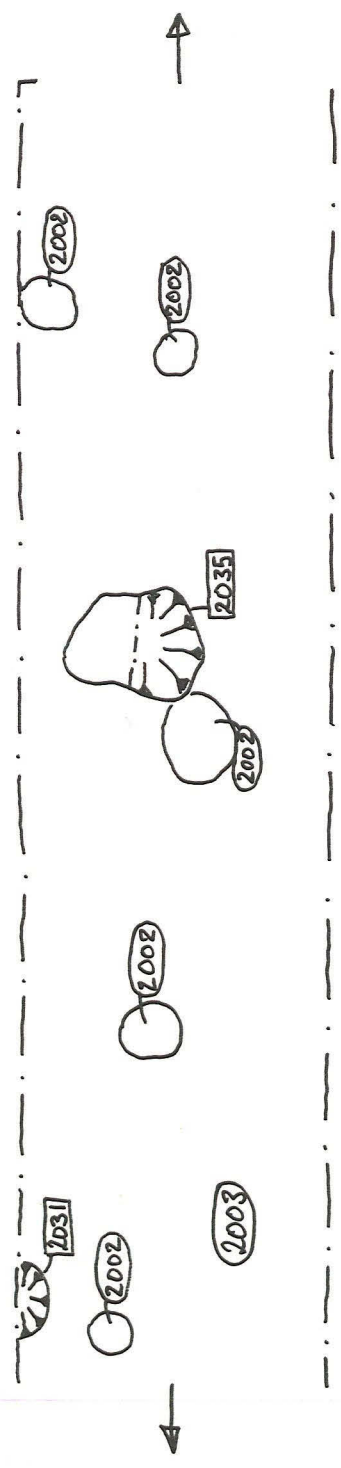
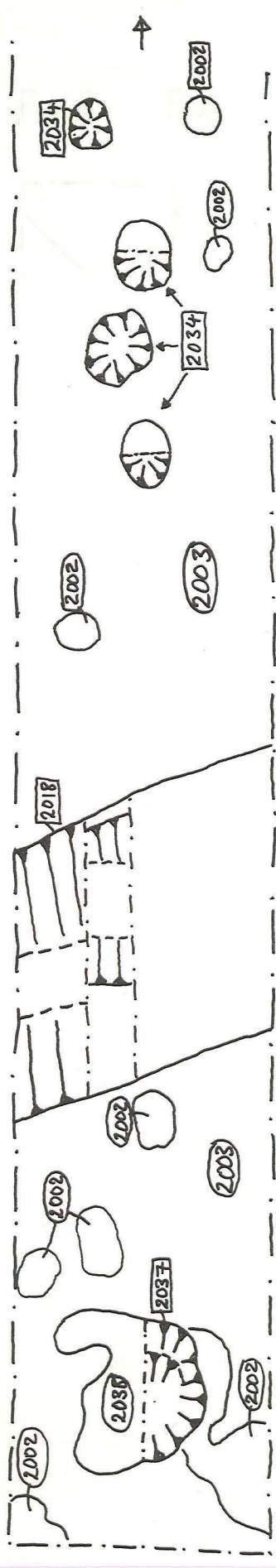


FIG 5 PLAN OF TRENCH 2 1:50

→ N



Key: A projected edge not visible in excavated section

FIG. 6 PLAN OF TRENCH 3 1:20

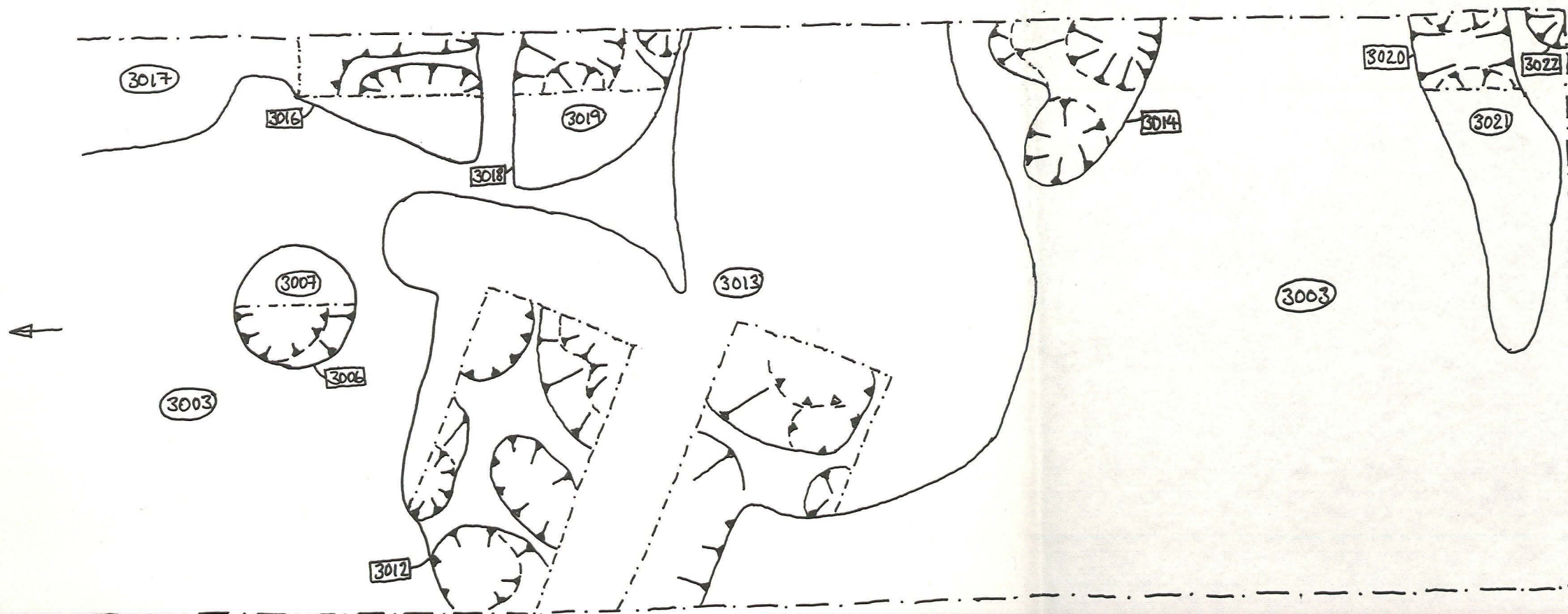
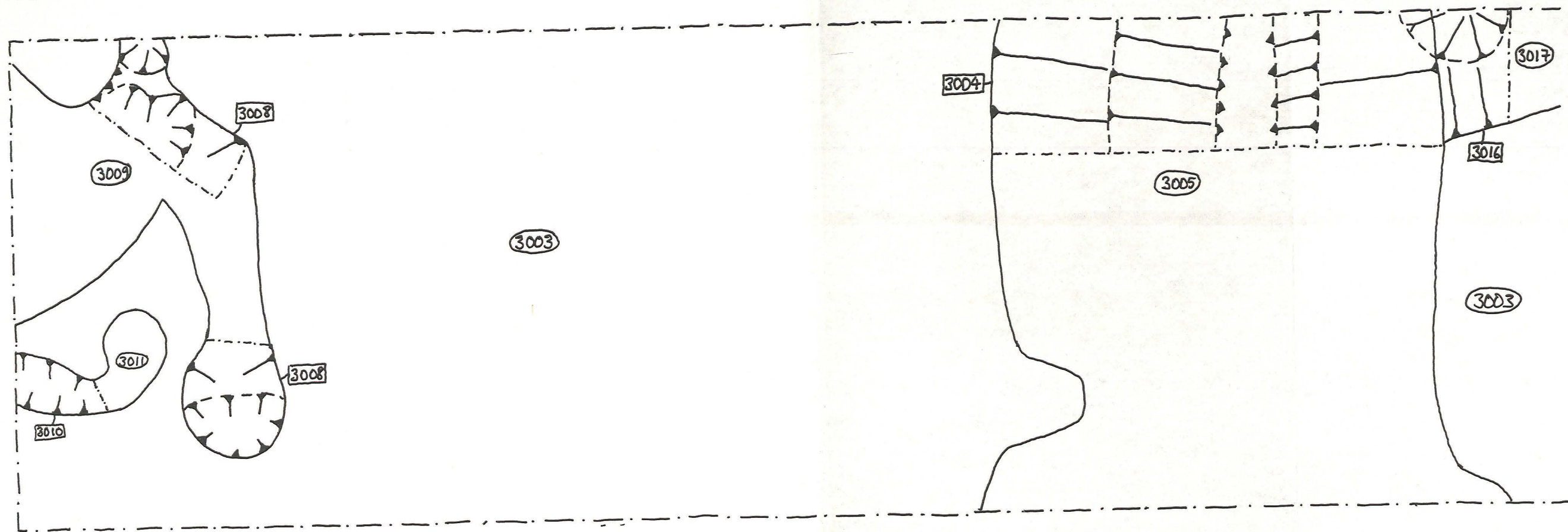


FIG 7 PLAN OF TRENCH 4

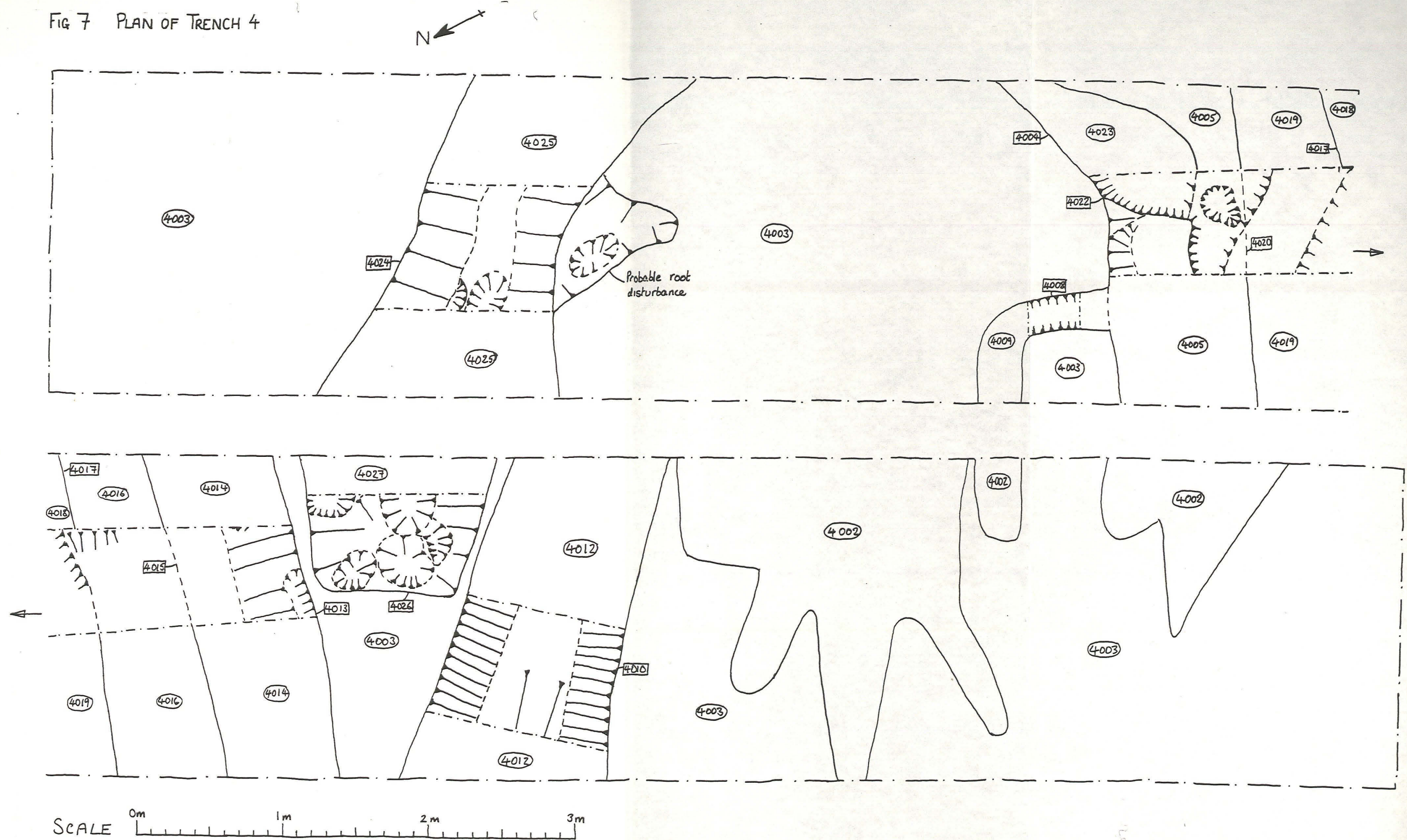


FIG 8 PLAN OF TRENCH 5

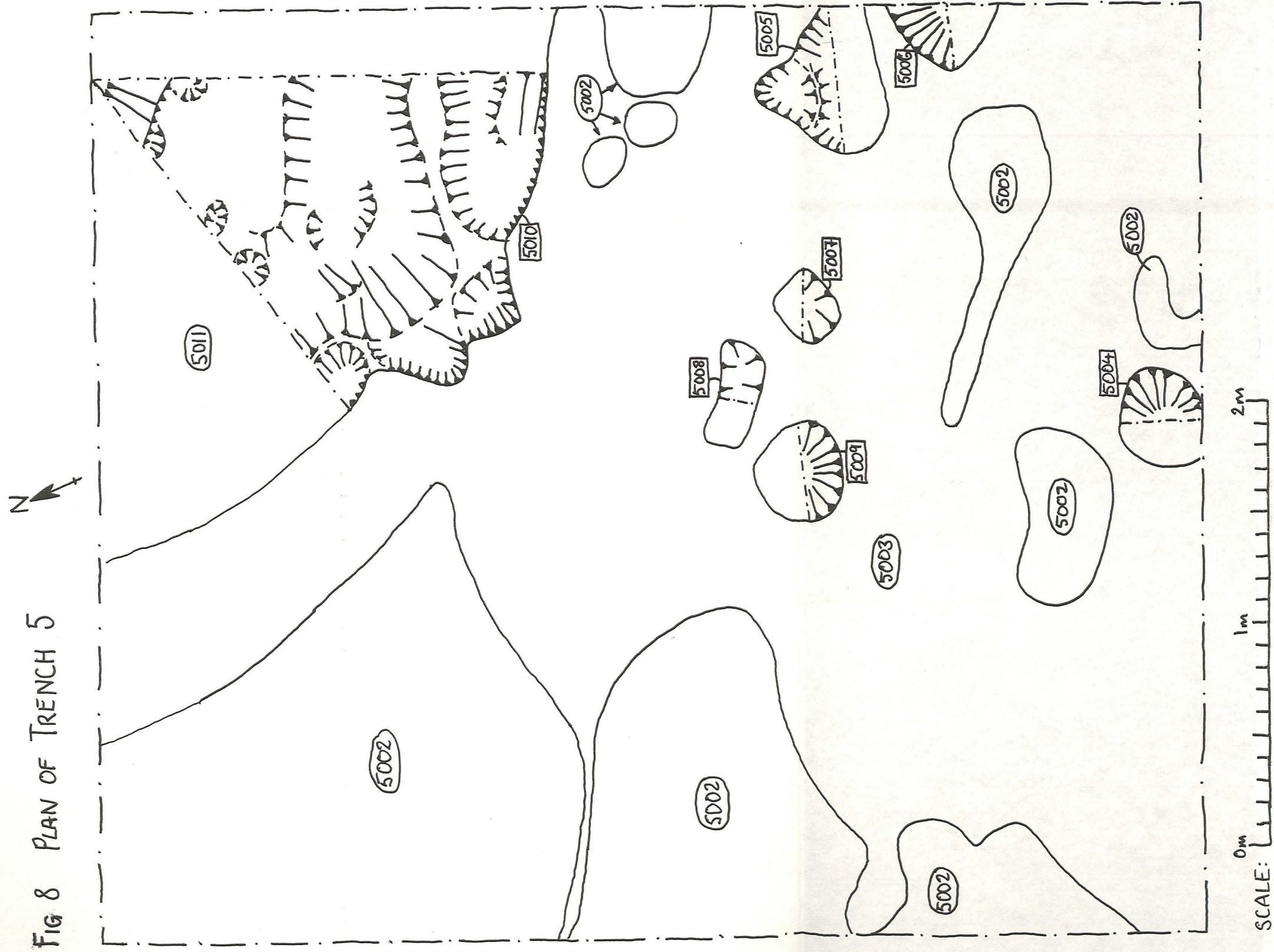


FIG. 9 PLAN OF TRENCH 6 1:50  N

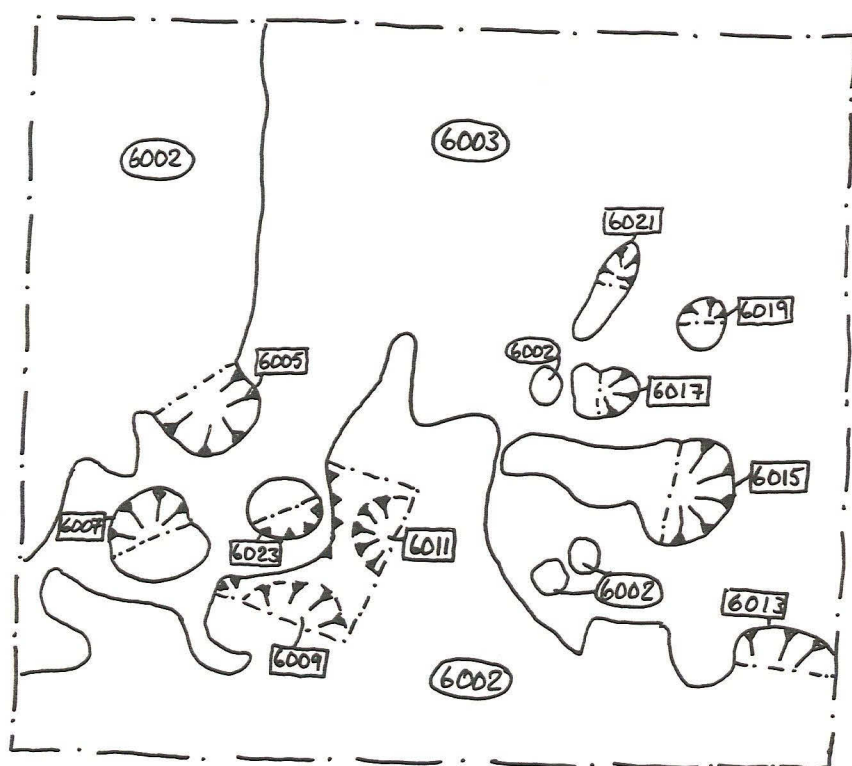


FIG 10 PLAN OF TRENCH 7 1:20

N ←

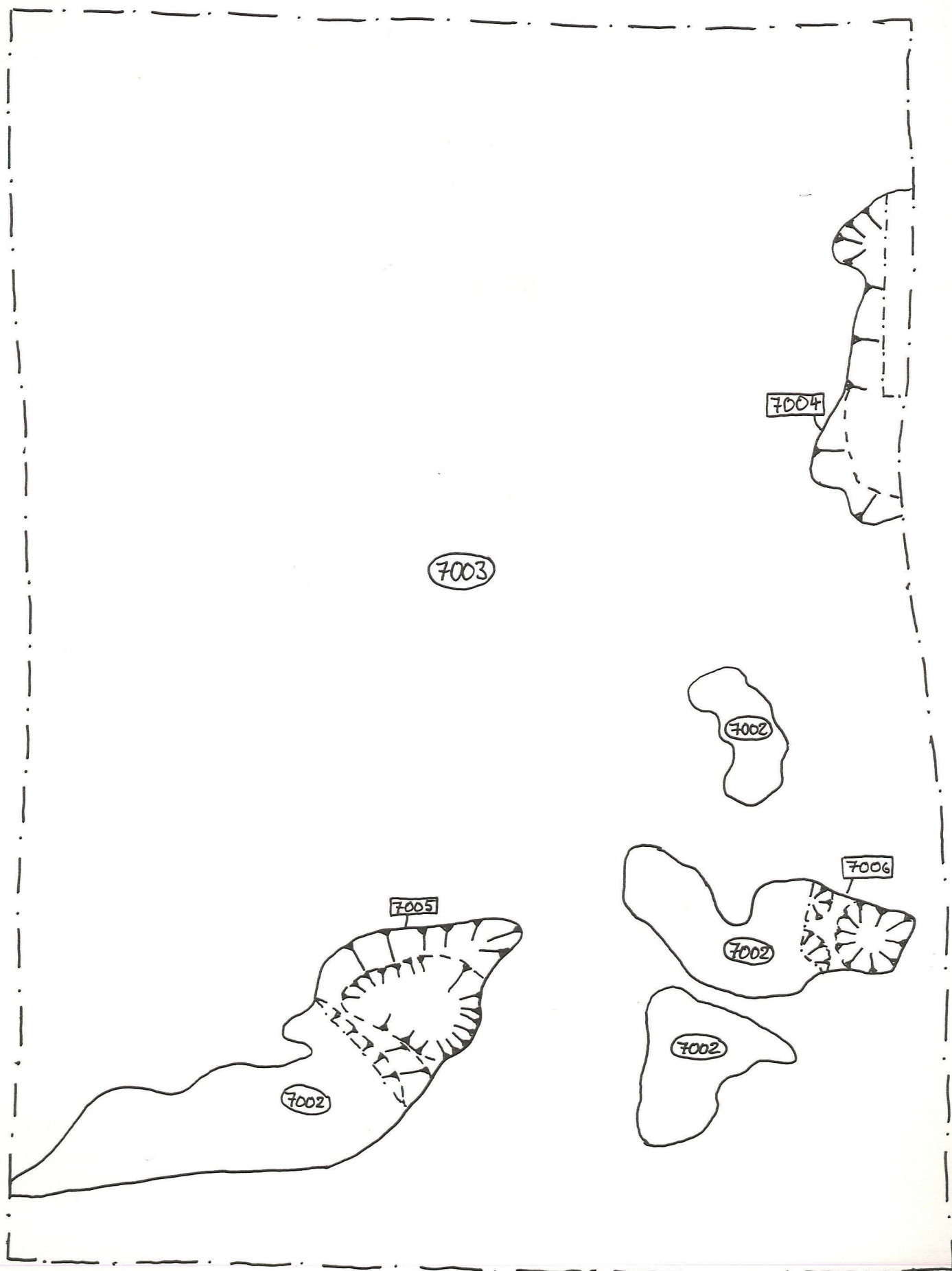


FIG 11 DITCH 1012: SOUTH-FACING SECTION SCALE 1:20

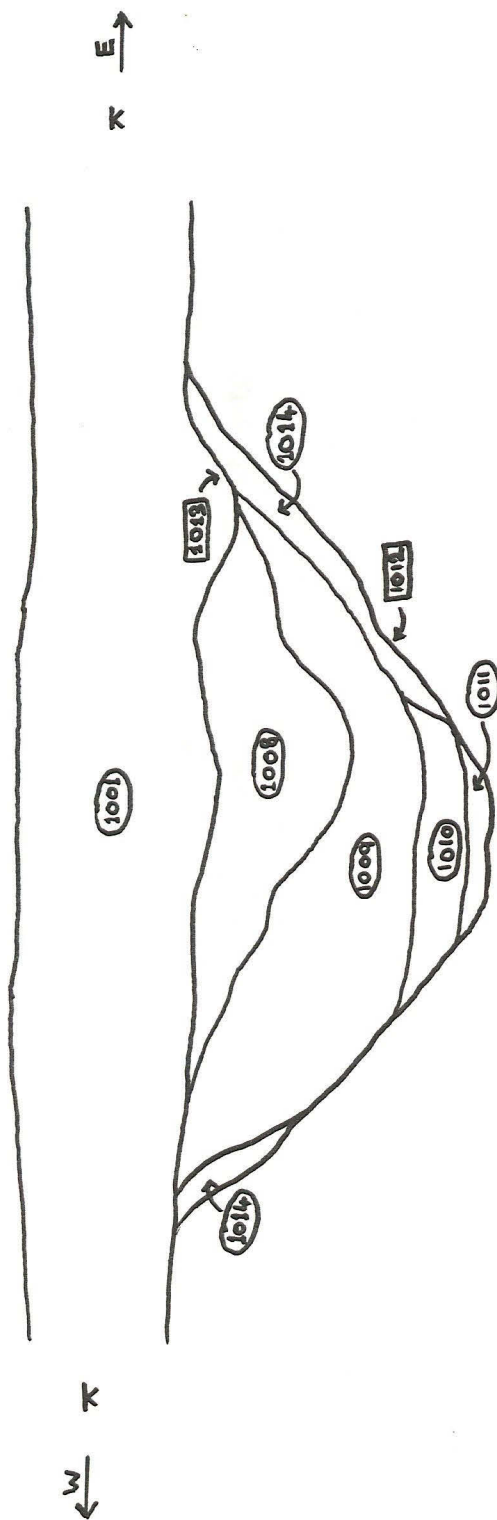


FIG 12 DITCH 2018: SOUTH-FACING SECTION

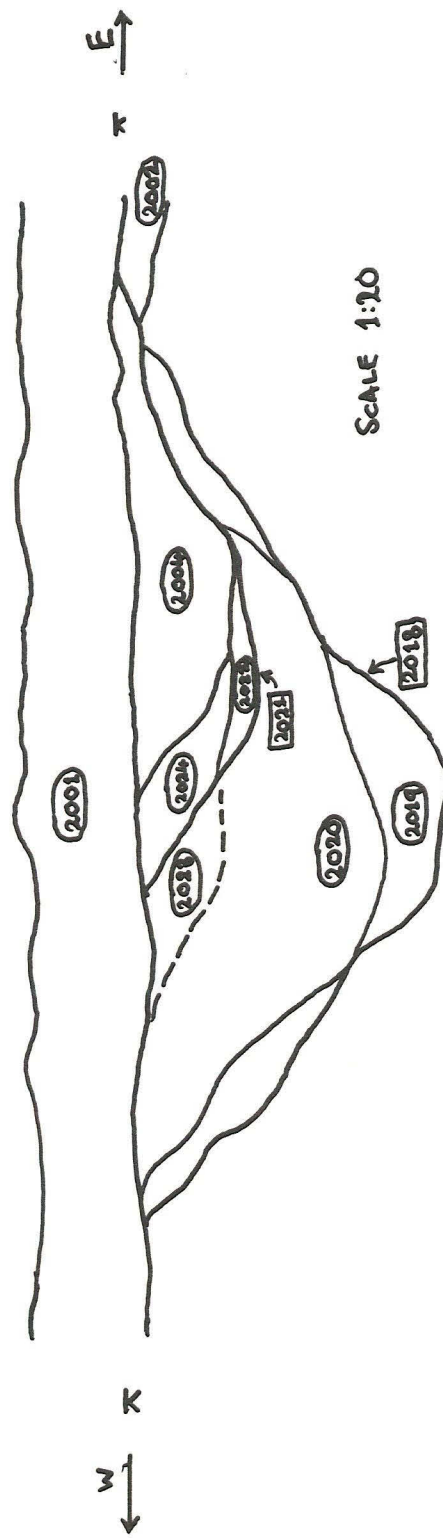


FIG. 13 TRENCH 2 EAST-FACING SECTION

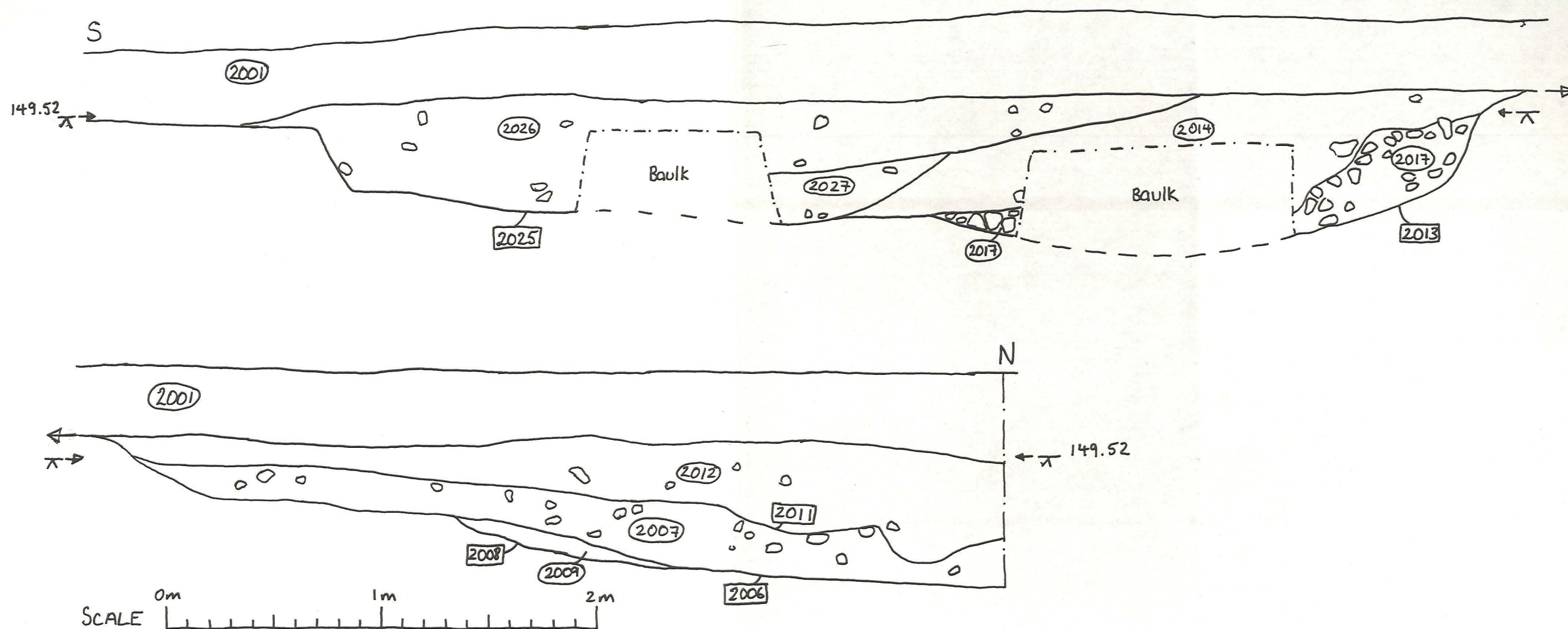


FIG. 14 TRENCH 3

DITCH 3004: SOUTH-FACING SECTION 1:20

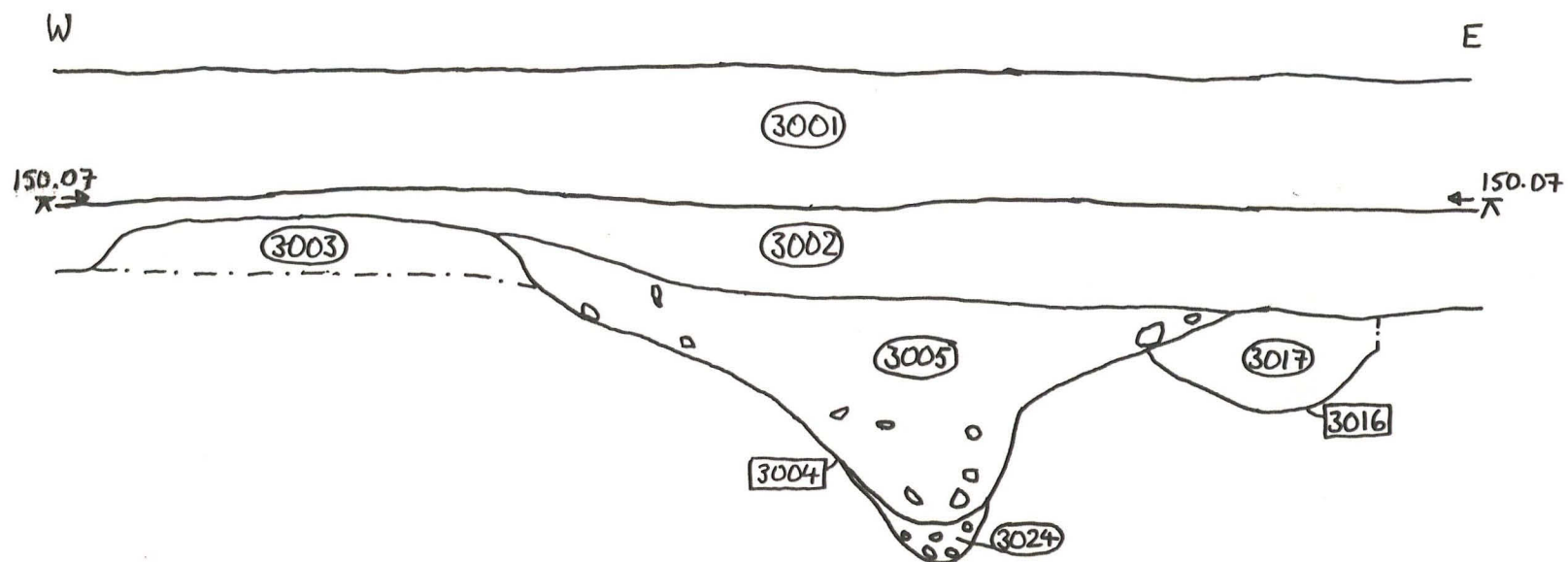


FIG. 15 TRENCH 4

DITCH 4010: NORTH-FACING SECTION 1:10

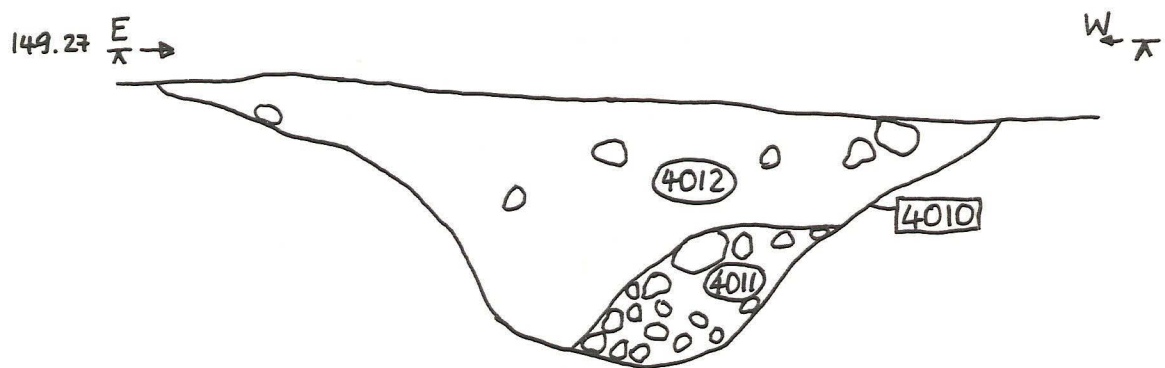


FIG. 16 DITCH 4024: SOUTH-FACING SECTION

