Humber Field Archaeology
Archaeological Consultants and Contractors

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT THE

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE PROJECT

LOW CAYTHORPE

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

2009-2010:

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Volume 1: Report text

Humber Archaeology Report No. 393

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POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Work carried out on behalf of Caythorpe Gas Storage Ltd

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1 SUMMARY

This post-excavation assessment report presents the results of two phases of archaeological investigations carried out by Humber Field Archaeology, between July 2009 and December 2010, on behalf of Caythorpe Gas Storage Ltd. (part of Centrica Storage Ltd.) in advance of the proposed extension and development of an existing power generation facility for underground natural gas storage, with construction of an associated well-site and interconnecting pipelines. Previous desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial excavation, carried out in 2005 and 2006, in conjunction with results of archaeological excavations in 1992 on the route of the pipeline serving the existing facility, had highlighted the archaeological potential of the proposed development areas, with remains of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date being documented on the fringes of the Gypsey Race flood plain and adjacent valley sides. Formulation of a mitigation scheme to minimise disturbance to the archaeological remains through construction resulted in the defining of seven areas where archaeological recording was required, ranging from detailed excavation (Areas 1-3 and 5-7) through to a watching brief (Area 4).

The largest area excavated, Area 1, lay east and south-east of the current facility. Much of it occupied a south-facing slope, formed by successive thick colluvial deposits, beneath and between which were sandwiched separate horizons of archaeological activity: the earliest horizon spanned the early Neolithic to the early Iron Age; the next, the Iron Age and early Roman periods; while that succeeding contained features of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, being sealed by colluvium associated with medieval agriculture. At the base of the slope, where the ground was more level and dropped only gradually to the Gypsey Race to the south, colluvium was absent, and features of all phases intercut here; this was also the case in Area 2, a strip which lay on the same relatively level ground immediately south of the facility, alongside the pipeline easement excavated in 1992. To the south, further strips alongside the previous pipeline were investigated in Areas 3A and 3B, either side of the Gypsey Race, encompassing both edges of the flood plain and, in the case of Area 3B, a terrace above the flood plain and the lower part of the north-facing valley side. Further up the slope, Area 4 lay alongside a stretch of the earlier pipeline found to be devoid of archaeological features. West of here and predominantly on the lower terrace, Areas 5A and 5B investigated the easement of the new pipelines serving the well-site, while the area of the well-site itself was investigated as Area 6. The site of an above ground installation connecting the pipeline with the National Transmission System, on the Wold summit 3.7km to the south-west of the main Caythorpe facility, was also investigated (as Area 7).

Features of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were recorded in several of the excavation areas. The earliest activity, recorded in Area 1, included two probable rectangular buildings, each represented by two parallel rows of regularly-spaced pits, accompanied by a parallel slot or gully along one side; the largest building measured approximately 10.5m by 3.5m, with pits around 2m apart, while the smaller, measured 4.5m by 2.5m, with pits around 1m apart. Other groups of pits and a crouched burial were recorded nearby, while further west lay a large shallow sub-circular pit, smaller pits, a slot and another crouched burial. Sherds of Early Neolithic Plain Ware pottery and flint artefacts of a similar date were recovered from fills of many of these features, with the large pit, in particular, containing substantial quantities of both pottery and flints. Radiocarbon dating of hazelnut shell fragments from the fills of the pit returned calibrated date-ranges in the early 4th millennium BC. Features assigned a Bronze Age date in Area 1 included a group of cremations (a child, an adult and a neonate) in three oval or circular pits, two of which were in pottery urns. Further west, two

intercutting pits were recorded in the base of a large natural hollow at the western end of Area 1; the fills of both pits contained waterlogged deposits (including shaped wood fragments). Samples submitted for radiocarbon dating returning calibrated date-ranges of 980-830 cal BC and 810-760 cal BC, in the later Bronze Age or very early Iron Age.

Later Neolithic activity was recorded in Areas 3B and 5A. In Area 3B, a rectangular arrangement of large post-pits, evenly spaced, 3m apart, in two rows, may have represented a timber structure, perhaps a building similar to those recorded in Area 1. The northernmost post-pits were subsequently enclosed in a central position within a 7.5-8m diameter circular arrangement of large, closely-spaced post-holes, with a 1.5m-wide entrance gap to the north-west. An internal line of smaller closely-spaced post-holes was set concentrically within the outer circle of larger post-holes. It is not clear whether a roofed building or buildings is represented by these arrangements of posts or whether open rings of posts are represented. The post structures lay immediately south of a 40m long curved ditch and were partially enclosed by a later curved ditch which joined it. A small quantity of Grooved Ware pottery and a few Neolithic or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint artefacts were retrieved from fills of the postholes and the ditches.

In Area 5A, a large proportion of a hengi-form monument was recorded, comprising a ring ditch with an external diameter of up to 18m; on its north-western side, a 1.5m-long stretch of the ditch was slightly narrower and much shallower, perhaps representing the position of an entrance; an accompanying bank is also likely to have been present, part of which may have survived as an earthwork into the medieval period. Large post-pits lay close to the centre of the monument, their post-pipes and stone-packing suggesting that they had once held upright rounded timbers of at least 400mm scantling. A number of smaller pits also lay within the ring ditch, some appearing to form an intermittent circular arrangement of approximately 10m diameter, though generally there was no pattern to the pits and a number of phases must be represented. Dating evidence from the structure was sparse, with only a few flints of Neolithic or later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date being recovered. Over 50m to the north-east lay a segmented ring ditch, representing what was probably another, much smaller, hengi-form monument with an external diameter of only 9m. It comprised shallow ditch lengths with three 1m-wide breaks to the north-west, west and north-east, which may have formed entrances, the ditches apparently replacing or linking a series of earlier, oval pits; there was no associated dating evidence.

In the area between the two hengi-form structures lay several pits, the most significant of which comprised an intercutting complex measuring 8.75m by 6m overall and up to 0.9m deep. Chalk gravel pit fills were sealed by black ashy deposits, a number of which contained significant amounts of burnt and fire-cracked cobbles, struck flints of Neolithic date, animal bone and antler, along with sherds of Grooved Ware; charred hazelnut shell from one deposit was submitted for radiocarbon dating, which returned calibrated date-ranges of 2570 to 2530 cal BC and 2500 to 2300 cal BC.

At some time in the Bronze Age, the larger hengi-form structure was modified by the addition of an outer ring ditch with an external diameter of 32m, set at a distance of 4-5m from the original ditch and outside of any presumed bank. Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from one of the earliest fills and Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery from a later fill. Two graves had been cut into the backfilled inner ditch of the monument, both accompanied by Beakers, and a further grave lay to the north-west, on the edge of the outer ring ditch, containing a poorly-preserved skeleton. Parts of the backfilled ditch of the monument were

also cut by a series of oval pits which had been inserted along the outside edge, generally at intervals of 0.5m or less, assumed to have once held upright posts.

Immediately west of the monument, ditches defined a series of redefined and/or subdivided enclosures, while further west, in Area 5B, two substantial ditches, with post-pipes in their fills, formed the northern and southern arms of a palisade, with an entrance around 1.5m wide. At the foot of the north-facing valley side in Areas 5B and 6, several groups of pits were recorded, a significant number of which contained fire-cracked stones, struck flints and pottery of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Higher up the slope in Area 6, on the brow of a ridge, two short parallel east to west alignment of pits were recorded, representing the westward continuation of boundary features, including pit alignments and, later, parallel ditches, previously recorded further to the east through excavation, geophysical survey and air photography. A crouched burial was set in one pit and heavily-abraded fragments of human bone in an adjacent pit may represent a second burial. In Area 7, next to Woldgate, Neolithic features consisted of a series of six oval or sub-circular pits, in three pairs, ranged along a roughly north to south alignment, with an associated 5m-long shallow curvilinear gully.

The principal occurrence of Iron Age activity was in Area 1. Here, the earliest features of this date were cut into the natural chalk gravel, on the same stratigraphic horizon as the Neolithic and Bronze Age features already discussed. Two roundhouses were represented, each with a smaller ancillary structure: a 13.5m-diameter ring gully with an entrance to the south-east, accompanied by a 6m-diameter ring gully on its south-western side; and, a 15m-diameter ring gully with south-west facing entrance, and a small, partially-curved gully representing an adjacent structure to the east. A series of narrow boundary features were recorded running along the south-facing slope for much of the length of the excavation area, being subsequently replaced or redefined by more substantial and extensive ditches which followed the same or similar courses. Between them the larger ditches formed a virtually unbroken boundary of at least 200m length, with a 2m-wide access point at one point towards the eastern end. While the earlier boundaries may have been contemporary with the roundhouses and their ancillaries, the latest boundary cut across one of the buildings.

A colluvial layer, up to 0.75m thick over the central and low-lying eastern parts of Area 1, sealed these Iron Age features. It is assumed that agricultural activity on the upslope was the prime cause for its generation and accumulation over a relatively short period. Above the area of one of the earlier roundhouse, a 9m-length of curved gully lay upslope from a roughly oval arrangement of forty-five post-holes forming a building measuring roughly 7m long NW/SE by 5m wide. Overlying this were the ring-gully and associated structural features of another roundhouse, having a 13m diameter ring gully with a south-facing entrance, a small 7m-diameter ring gully to the east representing an ancillary structure. The large ring gully enclosed partial sill walls of fragmented chalk flanking a wall-trench of 8.5m diameter and a compact chalk and silt clay floor. Large quantities of hammerscale were recovered from fills of the ring gully and an adjacent pit, suggesting that a smithy was sited nearby, perhaps within the roundhouse. One of the post-holes marking the entrance truncated a pit containing the cremated remains of a child, and in the area west and south-west of the roundhouse, a number of small pits contained burnt bone and human cremations of a child and two adults. Two phases of another roundhouse, or two successive roundhouses, were recorded further south, represented by partial ring gullies of around 13m diameter, inside of which were features representing structural elements of the building or buildings of around 11m diameter.

Further Iron Age activity was recorded in Area 3B, on the terrace at the foot of the north-facing valley side, close to the Gypsey Race. Principal amongst these were five graves, one set centrally within a shallow rectangular ditched enclosure, 6m long and 4.5m wide. The skeletons were poorly preserved, all being adults and male (where this could be determined), and one of the unenclosed graves contained a burial accompanied by an iron sword, a spearhead and probable iron fittings from a shield. The spacing and alignment of the graves make it likely that they once lay in similar enclosures, later ploughing having removed their shallow elements. In conjunction with two further graves recorded during the 1992 excavations, the burials are considered to lie within an Iron Age square barrow cemetery, the western limit of which was established within the excavated area, but which extended eastwards for an unknown distance. The square barrow ditches shared the alignment of a number of linear features in the vicinity, which may have been boundaries defining larger enclosures; these partially enclosed the surviving south-eastern portion of a roundhouse ring gully of *c.* 12m diameter, with an east-facing entrance, associated with some evidence of metalworking.

Late Iron Age/early Roman activity was principally represented by several major boundary ditches, around 60m apart, which ran north to south down the slope in Area 1. The partial remains of two roundhouse gullies, an eves-drip gully of 15m diameter and a wall-line of 11m diameter, lay between two of the ditches, while elsewhere a number of chalk surfaces and pads, and a lesser numbers of post-holes, are assumed to represent further associated structural activity. A later phase of narrower ditches or gullies on two predominantly ENE-WSW alignments cut across the north to south ditches, extending across the slope in Area 1 and crossing the northern end of Area 2. Contemporaneous isolated burials were recorded in both excavation areas. Pottery recovered was principally locally-produced handmade coarsewares, with smaller quantities of wheelthrown Roman greywares.

Deposition of another major colluvial layer on the south-facing slope, presumed to derive from cultivation of the upper valley side, sealed many of the features in Area 1, being followed by an intensive phase of Roman period activity recorded in Areas 1 and 2. A series of parallel shallow gullies, repeatedly redefined, crossed the slope at the eastern end of Area 1, repeating the alignment of linears established at the end of the previous phase, while on the slope in the centre of the area lay an enclosure, up to 35m wide and over 50m long, defined by a series of successive intercutting narrow ditches or gullies, the north-eastern corner of the enclosure funnelling outwards into a ditched trackway leading to the north. Cutting across the enclosure were a number of successive major boundary ditches, running along the slope for lengths of up to 170m; though running parallel for much of their length, all of the ditches intersected and crossed at a single point, suggesting a boundary change of some significance.

South of the central enclosure and the later boundary ditches were recorded successive ditched enclosures, and sub-divisions thereof, assumed to represent the northern extent of a settlement which ran east to west along the lower-lying ground at the base of the slope. While only the very northern edge of this complex of enclosures was recorded in Area 1, in Area 2, the full width of the settlement was transected by the pipeline corridor, here comprising two principal enclosures, 30m and 60m across, each subdivided. Structural elements such as post-holes, stone layers and a small stone-lined oven were recorded, and while the presence of timber buildings is suggested, no coherent building plan was able to be determined. Pottery recovered from the settlement enclosures and associated boundary ditches ranged in date from the 3rd century through to the late 4th or early 5th century.

Small numbers of late Iron Age/Roman features, principally boundary ditches, were recorded in areas investigated south of the Gypsey Race. In Area 3B, a series of ditches defined a possible narrow trackway and enclosure running up to the Gypsey Race, while at the western end of Area 5A and in Area 5B, a series of potentially contemporaneous north to south and east to west ditches were recorded at intervals along the excavated strip, forming boundaries and enclosures supplemented and/or subdivided by narrower gullies or slots for fences or hedges. The southern edge only of a small ditched enclosure established in the late Iron Age, but re-defined in the Roman period, was recorded, with the grave of a male, aged 26-35 years of age, capped by a layer or low cairn of chalk, cut into the ditch. A short distance away were recorded post-hole and stake-hole alignments forming the partial plan of a rectangular post-built structure approximately 8m in length and at least 4m wide.

Later settlement activity of early to middle Anglo-Saxon date was recorded in Areas 1, 2 and 3A, and to a lesser extent, in Area 5B. In Area 1, a sunken-featured building, 5m long and 3.6m wide, was recorded among the intercutting ditches marking the northern edge of the Roman settlement. Bone pins and pierced stone weights were recovered from within the building and a bone/antler comb of Anglo-Saxon type came from an associated gravel layer. In Area 2, features of this date were recorded along most of the length of the excavation area, overlying the Roman settlement enclosures, the northern and southern limits of occupation being marked by east to west running ditches, intervening areas being sub-divided by further, less substantial, east to west ditches, between which were curved divisions and a number of pits. Although residual Roman pottery was present in many of the features, significant quantities of early to middle Anglo-Saxon pottery were present, particularly in the pits. Remains of Anglo-Saxon date were also present further south in Area 3A, including a short length of curved gully containing a significant assemblage of smithing debris, mostly hammerscale, and further south a complex of gullies and/or channels, some with associated driven stakes which perhaps helped retain timber linings or sluices; a sample of birch stake provided a date-range in the 7th to 9th centuries AD, while a sherd of Roman samian pottery with inscribed decoration, perforated for suspension, was recovered from a channel fill. In Area 5B, on the south side of the Gypsey Race, pits containing small numbers of Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were recorded close to where a probable sunken-featured building had been found during the 2005 trial excavations.

Evidence of medieval agriculture was represented in Area 1 by the last thick colluvium layer there, which sealed many Roman features and is considered to have accumulated as a result of medieval ploughing, while in Area 6, another colluvium, probably also generated by medieval cultivation, was cut into by the remains of north to south aligned ridge and furrow. In Area 3A, the features of Saxon date were sealed beneath a number of waterlain deposits, equivalents to which were also recorded in the northern part of Area 3B; the earliest of these, found to contain 15th-century pottery, was cut by intercutting east to west aligned gullies on both north and south sides of the Gypsey Race and a small irregular hollow, probably a tree throw, from which was recovered an almost fully intact wooden shovel, over a metre long. Above this were two extensive silt layers representing successive medieval or later flooding events. In Area 5A, ditches which flanked earthwork banks were examined, as well as the so-called ‘Anglian’ bank, the date of which could not be confirmed, though its associated ditch may be a relatively recent feature. The medieval earthworks were augmented by post-medieval boundary features, including ditches and post-alignments, assumed to relate to 18th- and 19th-century emparkment.

A substantial finds assemblage was recovered from the investigations, ranging from early prehistoric pottery and flint through to metalwork of Anglo-Saxon date, there being clear evidence of craft-working and domestic activities, with only limited artefacts reflecting 'high status' occupation. Highlights of the assemblage included the largest early 4th millennium BC ceramic assemblage from a single complex of associated features ever recovered in Yorkshire and Northern England, and grave-goods associated with a number of burials, including those from an Iron Age 'warrior' burial. A considerable assemblage of animal bone was recovered, primarily from deposits of Neolithic, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date; although preservation of the assemblages from the later phases was better, the early material did include large groups recovered from ashy layers which may have been associated with feasting or ceremonial activities. Assemblages of interpretatively valuable biological remains from the sediment samples were few and rather small, though several were sufficiently substantial and well-preserved to be worthy of further study. The small assemblages of charred cereal remains recovered included different varieties of barley, wheat and cultivated oat, while the very few assemblages of waterlogged plant and invertebrate provided evidence of wet/inundated ground in the vicinity of the Gypsey Race, and within a natural hollow in Area 1.

The report concludes that the investigations produced results of sufficient merit to warrant production of a published academic account of significant elements of the archaeological sequence, with the attendant research and further analysis involved in such an exercise. The significant elements can be summarised as follows: the Neolithic settlement in Area 1; Iron Age and Roman settlement in Area 1; Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement in Areas 1 and 2; the Neolithic structures in Area 3B; the Iron Age cemetery in Area 3B; the Neolithic hengi-form monuments and pits, and Bronze Age burials in Area 5A; structures and settlement of various dates in Area 5B, and, the sequence of pit alignments and ditches in Area 6.

The eventual deposition of the site archive in the Hull and East Riding Museums will provide a useful addition to their collections of archaeological material from the region, as well as providing a valuable resource for future research.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project background

In 2009 and 2010, Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) carried out archaeological investigations in advance of the proposed construction of the Caythorpe Gas Storage Project, Low Caythorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire (HFA Site Code CAY 2009; National Grid Reference TA 1220 6792 (centre); see Fig. 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Caythorpe Gas Storage Ltd. (CGSL), through their agent, Peter Cardwell, archaeological and heritage consultant, in support of their proposals for the extension and development of the existing Caythorpe power generation facility as an underground natural gas storage facility, and the construction of an associated well-site and pipelines.

The development site lies within an important archaeological landscape, a fact reflected in the attachment of an archaeological condition to the granting of planning permission for the scheme. The original planning application (Reference: DC/05/08339/STPLFE/STRAT/AW1) subsequently went to appeal and following granting of permission in 2007 (as outlined in Annex A of the Report to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry dated 6 July 2007 in relation to the appeal by CGSL; reference: APP/E2001/A/06/2024097)), the resulting condition (No. 9) requiring archaeological mitigation to take place was as follows:

"No development shall be carried out until the developer has obtained the written agreement of the local planning authority that arrangements for the implementation of (a) the archaeological monitoring and mitigation strategy as set out in CGSL's inquiry document APP26, and (b)… The development shall hereafter be carried out in accordance with the requirements of those strategies".

Accordingly, a revised and updated written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by Peter Cardwell, archaeological and heritage consultant (Cardwell 2009), on behalf of Caythorpe Gas Storage Ltd., in order to set out the scale and scope of the archaeological excavation and recording required, in accordance with condition 9(a) of the appeal decision. The WSI is based upon the results of the earlier Environmental Statement (ES) and the addendum to the ES (Langham and Warwick Energy Ltd 2005; 2006), geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2005a-c), earthwork survey and trial trenching (NAA 2006). In accordance with the relevant planning condition, the WSI was submitted to the Humber Archaeology Partnership (archaeological advisors to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council) in order that the proposed mitigation strategy was approved and taken to constitute a scheme of works that had been agreed with the planning authority. The document was also submitted to English Heritage. Revisions to the original scope of the archaeological investigations were confirmed in amendments to the WSI that were submitted to, and approved by, the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

The WSI was subsequently used as a basis for archaeological contractors to both tender for, and undertake, the mitigation strategy that had been agreed with the planning authority. Following the tender process, HFA were appointed by CGSL under contract to undertake the investigations and work on site commenced in July 2009. An initial agreed 14-week programme was subsequently extended due to a number of factors: problems with arrangements for access to the excavation areas to the south of the Gypsey Race; the addition of areas for investigation beyond those originally specified in the contract; and, unpredicted

complexities in the archaeological deposits encountered, particularly in the areas adjacent to the existing Caythorpe facility. These factors meant that the programme extended up to and beyond the Christmas shutdown period and a return to site in the early part of January 2010 was planned to complete work in all areas. In the event, however, heavy snow and icy conditions for a protracted period in January and early February 2010 led to a postponement of a proper start back on site, with the work on all contracted areas eventually being completed over a four-week period in late February and March 2010.

A further phase of archaeological investigations on the site followed between August and December 2010, when a number of areas directly adjoining those previously investigated in the vicinity of the existing Caythorpe facility were examined. These areas were either included within the original contract scope, but had not hitherto been accessible during the previous period on site (e.g due to the presence of an overhead power line), or they lay outside the contract scope but were added due to amendments to the design of the proposed scheme.

2.2 Site topography and geology

The Caythorpe facility is located some 6km to the west of Bridlington and some 14km to the north-east of Driffield, East Riding of Yorkshire (Fig. 1); while the facility itself lies within Boynton parish, the areas investigated lie both in this parish and in the neighbouring parish of Rudston, to the west. The investigated areas include an extension to the existing Caythorpe facility (at TA 1220 6792), a new well-site to the south of Carr Plantation (TA 1133 6725), a new length of pipeline (flowline) linking the Carr Plantation well-site to the Caythorpe facility, and a new above ground installation (AGI) on Woldgate (TA 0940 6543). The areas designated for investigation (see Fig. 4) were numbered 1-7 in the WSI, beginning with Area 1, covering the planned extension to the Caythorpe facility, heading south and west (including crossing the Gypsey Race stream) through Areas 2-5, along the flowline to Area 6, which covered the area of the proposed well-site; the AGI on Woldgate – some distance further to the south-west – was investigated as Area 7.

The areas investigated lay along a length of the Great Wold Valley, with the Caythorpe facility close to the base of valley's south-facing slope, adjacent to the Rudston to Boynton road, at a height of around 25m OD, the ground then dropping to c. 21m OD on the edge of the broad, level flood plain of the Gypsey Race. Over the stream, once the flat plain is crossed (at around 20m OD), the land rises relatively quickly, firstly to a terrace (at 21-23m OD), then rising from there up the valley side to the Woldgate ridge to the south. The proposed well-site lies on the lower part of this north-facing hillslope, at a maximum elevation of some 30m OD, dropping to 23.5m OD where it breaks slope into the terrace. The new AGI lies adjacent to Woldgate, over 2km south-west of the well-site and some 200m to the east of the existing Rudston AGI, at an elevation of around 85m OD.

The solid geology in the area consists of chalk. In the valley bottom, layers of chalk gravel eroded from the hillsides in the Devensian glaciation, some 10–12,000 years ago, are sealed beneath alluvially-derived soils, while the valley sides and upper slopes are overlain by coarse brown soils and gravel brash derived from glacial drift following the end of the Devensian. On the lower slopes, colluvial accumulation of significant amounts of soil followed periods of land clearance after the Bronze Age and during the Roman period; this process was recorded during the 2006 trial excavations in the area of planned extension to the facility, with at least one, thick colluvium layer being recorded separating distinct

archaeological horizons (Usai 2006). The soils on the valley floor are usually well-drained fine silty brown calcareous of the Coombe 1 Association, whilst on the valley slopes and crests are principally well-drained calcareous silty soils of the Andover 1 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2.3 **Archaeological and historical background**

Figs 2 and 3

This short section is intended to summarise the archaeological and historical context of the development area; it is based to a large degree on information provided in the WSI (Cardwell 2009, 5-17); Figs 2 and 3 replicate figures from the WSI and show locations of sites. Those requiring more detail about these sites or others in the surrounding area are directed towards the WSI, itself derived from information contained in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (Langham and Warwick Energy Ltd 2005) and the subsequent addendum (Langham and Warwick Energy Ltd 2006). The WSI lists forty-four sites which lay within or immediately adjacent to the development, half of which were recorded in the Humber Sites and Monuments Record; where necessary, the number used to refer to a site in the WSI is cited below. The results of further evaluation by means of geophysical survey, earthwork survey and trial trenching are also summarised.

The area of the Yorkshire Wolds landscape surrounding Caythorpe is particularly rich in archaeological sites of both national and regional importance, including a number of Scheduled Monuments. Many of the sites have been recorded from aerial photographs of cropmarks revealed by arable cultivation and represent most periods of the prehistoric and later occupation within the area. Prehistoric sites, recorded principally on the wold summits, comprise Neolithic monuments (including the Rudston 'A' cursus) and occupation sites, as well as Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries, trackways and boundary systems. Iron Age square barrow cemeteries have been recorded in the valley bottom, and Romano-British, Anglian and medieval occupation appears to have been centred on the Gypsey Race valley, where lie the well-preserved earthwork remains of the deserted medieval village and manor of Low Caythorpe, just west of the current Caythorpe facility.

EARLY PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY

In addition to a small number of flints ascribed a Mesolithic date recovered during archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity (eg. site 11), activity of this date is suggested by palaeoenvironmental work carried out at Willowgarth (Six Acre Plantation), around 0.5km east of the development, where evidence of woodland clearance has been considered to indicate the presence of a nearby Mesolithic settlement site (Bush and Ellis 1987).

Discoveries of Neolithic date are rather more extensive. A possible occupation site (site 13), in the form of pits containing Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery, flint artefacts and animal bone, was recorded in 1968, just east of the existing gas pipeline on the north-facing slope (close to Area 3B of the current excavations), following trenching after fieldwalking. Further upslope, near to Woldgate, another site (22) produced flints and Peterborough Ware pottery from a shallow pit. Several areas of Neolithic occupation were also investigated and recorded during the construction of the existing gas pipeline (Abramson 1996, 8–9) to the south, though these were generally on the wold summit adjacent to Woldgate, rather than in the valley itself.

Recorded sites of Bronze Age date primarily consist of multiple boundary complexes and round barrows (burial mounds). The most extensive of the multiple boundaries within the vicinity of the development (site 23) is several kilometres in length and aligned approximately east to west along the southern side of the valley, recorded from aerial photographs. The boundary consists of at least three parallel pit alignments and three ditches, though these appear to diminish in number and terminate to the south of Carr Plantation (south of Area 5B and east of Area 6 of the current excavations). The boundary was investigated where transected by the existing pipeline, and a total of three pit alignments and five ditches were recorded; the excavated evidence suggests that the pit alignments pre-dated the ditches, with Bronze Age pottery being recovered from the primary fill of one of the ditches (Abramson 1996, 15–17).

Evidence of Bronze Age occupation activity (site 25) was identified on the line of the existing pipeline, close to the Gypsey Race, some 250m to the south of the Caythorpe facility (in the area encompassed by Area 3B of the current excavations). A group of twelve pits were examined, one of which contained a single sherd of Beaker pottery, while a linear boundary located to the east may have been of later Bronze Age date (Abramson 1996, 13, 22). Fieldwalking recovered a discoidal scraper (site 26) in the vicinity of the pit group, and further west, limited evidence of activity of a probable Bronze Age date (site 24).

Numerous round barrows of probable Bronze Age date are located on the wold summit in the vicinity of Woldgate, including the scheduled round barrow within Sands Wood (site 33) to the north of Woldgate.

Iron Age and Romano-British activity

A small number of features and finds of Iron Age date were recorded during the 2005 trial excavations carried out in the area of the extension of the Caythorpe facility (Area 1 of the current excavations); see further below for summary of these finds. Until their discovery, however, no settlement sites of Iron Age date had been recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development. Instead, sites of this period predominantly consisted of square barrow cemeteries or further groups of square barrows, mostly located to the south of the Gypsey Race within the Great Wold Valley and recorded from aerial photographs. These include a group (site 34) representing a possible cemetery to the south of Carr Plantation (up the slope from Area 5B of the current excavations); at least six barrows lie adjacent to the southern side of the Bronze Age multiple boundary (site 23), together with a further isolated barrow to the south, while sample geophysical survey recorded at least a further four barrows to the west of this group, as well as a substantial boundary possibly defining the western extent of the cemetery. A gold ring (site 35) of probable Iron Age date recovered from this area may be associated with the cemetery. Further groups of square barrows are also recorded adjacent to this multiple boundary further to the east, beyond the immediate area of the development (e.g. site 38). Of particular interest, however, is the discovery during the construction of the existing pipeline (Abramson 1996, 20–22) of two previously unrecorded square barrows (site 39) adjacent to the Gypsey Race, some 250m to the south of the existing Caythorpe facility (in Area 3B of the current excavations).

An extensive area of probable Romano-British settlement is recorded to the east and south of the existing Caythorpe facility. The eastern part of this settlement, in the field lying just beyond the development boundary, has been recorded as a cropmark complex and is a Scheduled Monument (site 45). The complex consists of a network of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and trackways, associated with a number of probable huts and pits, to

the north of the Gypsey Race and south of the course of the Roman road (High Street) between Fridaythorpe and Bridlington (site 46). While an Iron Age date for this site has also been postulated, it has a number of similarities with cropmarks of other settlement sites on the Yorkshire Wolds, including five along the Great Wold Valley, such as that at Butterwick (some 14km to west of Caythorpe), consisting of complexes of conjoined irregular curvilinear enclosures which have tentatively been assigned a post-Roman date (Stoertz 1997, 58–9, 87). Associated evidence from the area (see below) would, however, suggest that a Romano-British origin, with subsequent Anglian occupation, is more probable.

The continuation of the settlement site was recorded through geophysical survey (site 47; GSB 2005a; 2005b) immediately south and east of the existing Caythorpe facility. The survey (part of which overlay the area excavated as Area 1 of the current fieldwork) detected numerous anomalies which appear to represent ditched boundaries of more than one phase of activity. North to south aligned rectilinear enclosures are evident, while a number of curvilinear anomalies, especially to the east, probably represent further enclosures. No specific building could be identified, though numerous discrete anomalies were recorded which may represent structural features, as well as pits. The northern boundary of the settlement appeared to have been defined by an east to west aligned ditch. The trial excavations which took place in 2005 (see below) confirmed the presence of Romano-British settlement features.

Dating of the settlement is also confirmed by the results of the investigations of a complex of ditches and probable structures recorded immediately to the south of the Caythorpe facility carried out in advance of the construction of the existing pipeline (Abramson 1996, 24–5). Over a 100m-length of the existing pipeline corridor, ditches representing enclosure boundaries were predominantly aligned east to west and survived up to 1m in depth, while three chalk deposits associated with slots and postholes probably represented the partial remains of building foundations. A number of other groups of pits and postholes were recorded throughout the area, one containing an infant burial. The pottery recovered from the ditches and other features was predominantly 3rd and 4th century in date. Evidence for later Anglian settlement on the site was also recorded (see below).

Discoveries of other finds (site 48) to the east of the scheduled site, suggest that a relatively extensive area of Romano-British settlement extends for a distance of at least 800m along the north side of the Gypsey Race, the area of settlement appearing to be defined to the south by the stream and to the north by an increase in slope towards the course of the Roman road.

To the south of Gypsey Race, a concentration of Roman coins, mostly of late 4th and early 5th century date, has been recovered to the south of Carr Plantation (site 51), and late Roman pottery noted, suggesting occupation of that date in this area.

ANGLIAN/EARLY MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

Settlement of post-Roman (Anglian) date appears to have continued within the areas of Romano-British settlement (sites 45 and 47) recorded to the east and south of the Caythorpe facility. As already mentioned, post-Roman settlement has been tentatively suggested for curvilinear enclosure complexes similar to Site 45 (Stoertz 1997, 59) and this suggestion is given further weight by the Anglian settlement-related features (Site 47) excavated during the construction of the existing pipeline immediately south of the Caythorpe facility (Abramson 1996, 24–6). A 5th or 6th century date is suggested for these feature, which included a sunken-floored building (*Grubenhaus*) within the northern part of the site, an adjacent slot

containing fragmentary human remains and a nearby pit containing Anglian pottery and a girdle hanger. A group of post-holes and pits towards the southern end of the site might also be Anglian in date. Two Anglo-Saxon sceattas have also been recovered from the same field. A small quantity of Anglian pottery was also recovered during the 2005 trial excavations on the area of the planned extension to the Caythorpe facility (see below).

An inhumation burial of Anglian date (site 57), accompanied by an urn and iron spear ferrule, was found to the south of Carr Plantation, near Thorpe Hall in 1906 (a short distance west of the proposed well-site; Area 6 of the current excavations). This findspot is recorded to the west of that of a styca (site 58) of Eanred of Northumbria (810–41), which was found in a rabbit scrape in a sand pit which had previously produced Anglo-Saxon inhumations. This would suggest that the inhumation burial was in fact further to the east and recovered from a sand pit known to have still been in use in 1911. In addition to the above findspots, a Thor's hammer pendant (59) of probable Anglo-Scandinavian origin has also been found to the south of the east end of Carr Plantation. Also on the southern side of the Gypsey Race, one or more burials of Anglian date (site 60) were also recorded to the south-west of Six Acre Plantation (south-east of the Caythorpe facility). A burial associated with a shield boss and spear was found in 1951, and further burials were reported to have been left *in situ*.

West of the Caythorpe facility, limited evidence of late Saxon occupation has been recorded in the area of the later manorial complex at Low Caythorpe (Coppack 1974). The origin of the place-name ‘Caythorpe’ is that of 'an outlying farmstead or hamlet of a man called Kàti', an Old Scandinavian personal name (Mills 1991, 70). The deserted settlements of both Caythorpe and Thorpe pre-date the Norman Conquest and are probable subsidiary Scandinavian settlements of Rudston.

LATER MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

Evidence of settlement of post-Conquest date within the development area is centred on the surviving earthwork remains of the village (site 61) and associated manorial complex (site 62) at Low Caythorpe. The medieval manor had passed to Siward of Caythorpe in the 12th century and had continued in the Caythorpe family until transferring by marriage in 1434 to the widow of Richard Fairfax, descending in the Fairfax family until 1513 when the property was sold to William Constable. Caythorpe had 40 poll tax payers in 1377, but by 1517 had probably been totally depopulated.

The site of the deserted medieval village is located to the west of the existing farmstead at Low Caythorpe and, together with the associated manorial complex to the east, is a Scheduled Monument (SM 26512). The village had an east to west alignment, with a central street visible as a hollow-way with rectangular building platforms immediately adjacent to it. The manorial complex is located immediately to the west of the existing Caythorpe facility. It consists of a substantial banked enclosure, measuring some 600m by 350m, containing two smaller enclosures and a number of building platforms (Dennison 1990, 62–71). One of the buildings has been excavated and was found to have been rebuilt four times between the late Saxon period and its final abandonment in the early 16th century (Coppack 1974). Within the southern part of the enclosure lies a series of post-medieval ponds which may have destroyed the site of the medieval mill which later cartographic evidence suggests was in this field, the mill probably being fed by a leat (site 63) from the Gypsey Race, visible as an earthwork to the south-west of the existing farmstead.

A chapel (site 64), presumably associated with the manor at Caythorpe, is mentioned in documentary sources in the 16th century; although its location is not known for certain, a square platform formerly visible in the south-west corner of the field to the south of the Caythorpe facility has been suggested as its site. Although quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from this field during survey in advance of the construction of the existing pipeline, there is no evidence to suggest that any other features associated with the manor site extended into this field; instead the field is more likely to have been part of a complex of field systems around Caythorpe associated with both the village and manor, the pottery recovered having derived from manuring of arable fields.

Evidence of arable cultivation was suggested by geophysical anomalies representing probable furrows within the north-eastern corner of the field, some of which were identified during the trial trenching (see below). Continued cultivation would also account for the build up of the relict plough soil over the area of former Romano-British and Anglian settlement south and east of the Caythorpe facility.

To the south of the Gypsey Race, evidence for former field systems of this date still survive, and include a group of earthworks (site 66) which were the subject of survey during the archaeological evaluation in 2005 (see below); the survey area encompassed Area 5A of the current excavations. A north to south aligned trackway (site 69) to the south of Low Caythorpe is considered to be medieval in origin; enclosures of probable Anglian date are aligned along the west side of this track, so its origins may date back to the early medieval period or possibly earlier. Immediately to the south-east of Carr Plantation the course of the track is visible within the pasture field as a slight hollow-way and was recorded during the earthwork survey (see below).

POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN ACTIVITY

Although the village of Low Caythorpe had been depopulated and the manor abandoned, a farmstead on the existing site of Low Caythorpe Farm (site 72) was established in the early post-medieval period. By 1671 the Constables had built a substantial house which the estate map of 1762 shows to be located at the eastern extent of the existing farmstead, and was probably associated with the ponds to the east within the former medieval manorial complex; this house and associated farm were subsequently demolished and the existing farmhouse and buildings constructed during the 19th century.

South of the Gypsey Race, a number of trackways of probable post-medieval date are recorded in the area to the south of Carr Plantation (crossed by Areas 5A and 6 of the current excavations). All the trackways are recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854, though some may be earlier in date. One of these trackways (site 73) branches off from the probable earlier trackway (site 69) to the south-east from south of the corner of the plantation. Its alignment then continues as a former field boundary (visible as a cropmark) cutting across an area of earlier enclosures. A further trackway (site 74) runs in a south-westerly direction from near the same corner of the plantation, and heads upslope to the Rudston to Woldgate bridleway. A further trackway (site 75) is mapped running in a westerly direction immediately to the south of the plantation boundary; it is presumed that this post-dates the establishment of Carr Plantation in the early 19th century.

Areas of small-scale quarrying are also recorded within and adjacent to the proposed development. These include a gravel pit (site 76) to the east of Carr Plantation and south of the Gypsey Race that was in use in the mid 19th century. This was recorded in detail during

the 2005/6 earthwork survey (see below); it was also recorded in an offshoot trench from Area 5A of the current excavations. Two sand pits are recorded to the south of Carr Plantation (lying partially or wholly within Area 6 of the current excavations). The most easterly of these (site 77) is mapped as an 'Old Sand Pit' in 1890. The sand pit to the west (site 78) is still mapped as in use in 1911, and given that the approximate location of the Anglian grave found in 1906 (site 57) is immediately to the west, it is possible that this pit may be the actual location. An area of apparent disturbance is visible at this location on aerial photographs, and may have been identified as an area of increased magnetic response by the geophysical survey (Figure 5; GSB 2005c). The edges of both sand pits were investigated during the trial trenching (see below).

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Magnetometer surveys in the area of the extension to the existing facility and the Carr Plantation wellsite were undertaken in April/May 2005, with additional survey along the route of the new pipeline connecting the wellsite to the route of the existing pipeline in December 2005. The results of these surveys are described in previous documents (Langham and Warwick Energy Ltd 2005; GSB 2005a-c); the following summary is adapted from the WSI (Cardwell 2011, 17-18).

The area to the east of the existing Caythorpe facility contained features apparently peripheral to the main concentration of settlement-related anomalies focused on the Gypsey Race to the south (site 47). The anomalies within the extension boundary to the east (Area 1 of the current excavations) include an extensive linear anomaly, interpreted as a possible boundary feature or trackway, several ditch and pit-type features and remnants of medieval furrows.

The geophysical survey in the area of the Carr Plantation wellsite (Area 6 of the current excavations) identified linear features within the central part of the area and part of a possible enclosure in the north-eastern corner. Occasional pit-type anomalies and areas of increased magnetic disturbance were recorded across the area, the latter likely to reflect the locations of infilled sand pits (sites 77 and 78) recorded at this location.

The survey undertaken along the route of the new flowline connecting the Carr Plantation wellsite to the route of the existing pipeline corridor comprised an area some 40m wide and 565m in length (encompassing Areas 5A and 5B of the current excavations). Across the area of the survey, several small pit-type anomalies were identified, as were linear trends, oriented east to west, likely to relate to agricultural ploughing of uncertain date. To the west an extensive linear ditch-type feature was observed, aligned from south-west to north-east, and adjacent to this were several pit-type anomalies. The southern edge of a probable rectilinear enclosure was identified towards the western end of the flowline route. To the east, three roughly parallel north to south aligned linear anomalies possibly formed part of a Romano-British or later field system. Within the eastern part of the flowline route a concentration of possible linear and pit-type anomalies appeared to underlie extant ridge and furrow earthworks. Large areas of magnetic disturbance most likely related to small scale post-medieval gravel extraction were also identified.

EARTHWORK SURVEY

A survey was undertaken of earthworks within an area of some 2.7ha in a pasture field east of Carr Plantation and at the eastern end of the new flowline route (TA 118 674) linking the Caythorpe facility to the new wellsite (encompassing Area 5A of the current excavations). The work was carried out in two phases in December 2005 and February 2006. The results of

the survey are described in detail elsewhere (Northern Archaeological Associates 2006) and in summary in the WSI (Cardwell 2011, 18-20).

The earthworks recorded comprise three or possibly four areas of ridge and furrow cultivation with probable associated boundary banks (site 66), remnants of three trackways shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (sites 69, 73 and 75), a bank and ditch (site 65) and a quarry (site 76).

TRIAL EXCAVATION

A total of 34 trial trenches were excavated during November and December 2005 within the area of the extension to the east of the existing Caythorpe facility, the new wellsite to the south of Carr Plantation and part of the flowline route. The results of the trenching are described in detail elsewhere (Northern Archaeological Associates 2006a); the following summary is adapted from the WSI (Cardwell 2011, 20-23).

Based upon the results of the geophysical surveys, a total of 13 trial trenches were excavated in the area of the Caythorpe facility extension (Area 1 of the current excavations), identified as being on the periphery of a probable Romano-British and Anglian settlement complex. A further 21 trenches were excavated within the area of the wellsite and along the flowline (Areas 5B and 6 of the current excavations) in order to evaluate the presence of possible archaeological features. The trial trenching included smaller trenches excavated to the south of both proposed sites in order to clarify the potential impact of compression by soil mounding.

Extension to Caythorpe facility

The 13 trenches excavated within the extension site (see Fig. 6) identified two principal periods of archaeological activity separated by an episode of colluvial deposition. Isolated residual artefacts, primarily worked flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date but including sherds of Beaker and Middle Bronze Age pottery, were found across the area.

The first evidence of occupation was dated to the later Iron Age on the basis of quantities of pottery recovered from buried soil layers, notably from the southern edge of the area. Possible occupation features of this period in the western and northern parts of the area, included ditches, a possible chalk floor or hardstanding and a possible palisade trench (identified in Trenches 6, 7, 9 and 10). The Iron Age and Romano-British features were separated by up to 0.7m of colluvium in the north-western part of the area (Trench 6); this sealed an Iron Age ditch and was in turn cut by a ditch yielding Roman pottery, overlain by a chalk cobbled surface, also of Roman date. The pottery evidence suggested that the hiatus lasted for some two or three centuries before occupation was resumed in the later Roman period; pottery recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11 and 13 dated mostly to the later 3rd and 4th centuries and a number of Roman coins, recovered from topsoil and subsoil, were of a similar late date. The features relating to this period, primarily located along the southern edge of the proposed extension area, included large enclosure ditches in Trench 1, and a chalk surface, pits and smaller ditches and gullies related to field systems in Trenches 2, 3 and 7. These features are indicative of land division and drainage, demonstrating several successive phases of occupation of well-established settlement (see discussion of Site 47 above), the trial trenching having broadly established the northern edge of the area of settlement.

It is probable that the pattern of settlement established during the Romano-British phases continued through into the early medieval period. Stratified Anglian pottery was recovered from a pit and a north to south aligned ditch in Trench 2, at the southern edge of the area. Anglian pottery was also recovered residually within the colluvial subsoils in the north-western part of the site. The Anglian occupation is sealed by another major episode of colluvial deposition, later medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices having contributed to a further accumulation of up to 0.7m of colluvium and relict ploughsoils overlying the latest archaeological horizons on the hillslope at the northern edge of the area, with some 0.5m of similar deposits in the valley base to the south. Medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil and colluvial deposits only. No structures or features related to the medieval manor and village of Low Caythorpe were identified within the trial trenches and the finds assemblages comprised materials related to agricultural activity.

Carr Plantation wellsite and flowline
Sixteen trenches were excavated within the area of the Carr Plantation wellsite. Most of the linear geophysical anomalies examined within this area proved to be of geological origin. Modern sand quarrying was also evident towards the southern edge of the area investigated. In addition, five trenches were excavated in order to investigate linear anomalies within the western part of the flowline route.

The earliest feature identified was a pit in Trench 14 at the western edge of the area which produced a flint and a Beaker pottery assemblage dating from *c*.2000 BC. A large enclosure ditch in Trench 31 near the western end of the flowline was found to represent at least three phases of activity through an interesting transitional period. The pottery recovered demonstrated that the initial construction of the enclosure and a successive re-cut took place in the late Iron Age. However the final re-cut contained only late 1st to mid-2nd century Roman greyware pottery. Two ditches identified in Trench 18 at the north-eastern corner of the wellsite confirmed the earlier geophysical identification of a probable Romano-British field system, also represented by ditches investigated in Trenches 30, 32 and 34 further along the flowline to the east. The latter two ditches are aligned upon similar features identified in a complex of anomalies by geophysical survey to the south-east of the Carr Plantation wellsite.

At the intersection of the Carr Plantation wellsite and the flowline (Trench 30) an Anglian sunken-floored building was identified, which produced an assemblage of pottery, metalworking slag and a decorated spindle whorl, though no other occupation features were identified.

Evidence for later medieval settlement was lacking at the Carr Plantation wellsite and along the western part of the flowline route, though evidence of modern sand quarrying and extraction was identified at the wellsite in the area previously highlighted by the geophysical survey and documentary evidence (site 78).

3 RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 Methodology

The development area was subdivided into a number of areas relating to various phases of the archaeological works (see Figures 1 and 4); these correspond to a large degree with the areas defined in the WSI, though some areas were subsequently redefined or subdivided to take into account changes in the development boundaries and/or existing field divisions. All areas were under arable cultivation prior to commencement of the investigations, aside from Area 5A, which was under pasture. The areas were as follows:

Area 1 represents an area of stratified, multi-period, prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglian settlement within the extension to the existing Caythorpe facility;

Area 2 represents an area of Romano-British and Anglian settlement within the widening of the existing pipeline corridor to the south of the Caythorpe facility;

Area 3A represents the continuation in a separate field of the widened pipeline corridor south of Area 2, running up to the north side of the Gypsey Race, broadening out as it approaches the stream to provide additional working area for the stream crossing;

Area 3B represents a continuation of the widened pipeline corridor south of the Gypsey Race, with a broader additional working area alongside the stream for the stream crossing; Bronze Age features and Iron Age burials were previously recorded in the existing pipeline corridor;

Area 4 represents the widening of the existing pipeline corridor (within which no significant archaeological remains were recorded) by a minimum of 4m for some 310m in length as far westwards as the spur for the new flowline;

Area 5A, 230m long by 15m wide, represents the eastern part of the new spur for the flowline extending to a field boundary at the eastern end of Carr Plantation, containing evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation, and the earthwork remains of a medieval field system and associated trackways under pasture;

Area 5B, 320m long by 15m, ran westwards from the field boundary at the eastern end of Carr Plantation, as far as the wellsite, containing evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglian occupation;

Area 6 represents the 0.8ha area of the new Carr Plantation wellsite containing some prehistoric and Romano-British features;

Area 7 represents the 0.3ha area of the new Woldgate AGI and the adjacent temporary compound, containing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

Different excavation and recording methodologies were undertaken in the various areas investigated. In all areas, stripping of topsoil was monitored, as was the removal of any subsoil layers sealing archaeological features. In Area 4, where a low density of archaeological features was expected, the approach was basically to maintain a 'watching brief' (scheme of observation, investigation and recording) during stripping, whereas in other areas, hand-excavation of exposed features followed supervised machine-stripping; in Areas

2, 3A, 3B, 5A, 5B, 6 and 7, this was in the manner of a 'strip, map and record' exercise, with stripped surfaces being cleaned by hand where archaeological features were identified, the features then being planned, photographed and sample-excavated. In Area 5A, the need to maintain a farm access route necessitated the stripping and investigation of the western part of the area in two parts, with the full width not being fully exposed at any one time.

In Area 1, a more elaborate approach was required due to the presence of successive layers of colluvium ('hillwash') known to be interspersed between archaeological horizons, each of which needed to be treated as, in effect, a separate excavation area where a 'strip, map and record' exercise was to take place. Stripping of each horizon was undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision, using mechanical tracked mini-excavators with toothless buckets. Use of mini-excavators, as opposed to larger machines, was compulsory over the majority of Area 1 during the main phase of excavation in 2009, due to the presence of an overhead power line (which was not removed until late September 2010); although this meant that stripping was sometimes a protracted process, the smaller machines with skilled operators enabled careful removal of soils, with accurate stripping to soil interfaces being possible. Topographic surveys were carried out on each stripped horizon, enabling the vertical relationship of archaeological features to the colluvial layers to be determined; instead of maintaining vertical baulks across the site, the surveys will allow representative vertical sections of deposits across the area to be modelled where required and contour plots to be produced (see Fig. 5).

In all areas where hand-excavation and recording took place, excavated samples of features constituted: 100% of funerary or 'ritual' features (such as burials) and structural features, particularly buildings; a minimum of 50% of domestic or other discrete features; a minimum of 20% of linear or curvilinear boundary ditches or similar features (to a minimum of 1m in length), the proportion excavated increasing if evidence of localised refuse dumping or industrial wastes was present; 50% of pits, postholes and stakeholes (i.e. 'half-sections') were excavated, though if greater than 1.5m in diameter, then a minimum of 25% was excavated. Sample sections were located at the junction of features in order that their stratigraphic relationships were established. In some instances, mechanical excavation equipment was used to facilitate the removal of fills from larger features.

Standard Humber Field Archaeology recording procedures were used throughout; each identified feature was allocated a context number, with written descriptions recorded on *pro forma* sheets. Plans and sections were drawn to scale on pre-printed permatrace sheets; sections were normally drawn at a scale of 1:10, identifying individual contexts and the underlying natural subsoil, while plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, depending on the density of archaeological features present.

A colour transparency and monochrome print photographic record was maintained, with digital photographs also being taken.

Recording grids in each excavation area were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid using survey-grade GPS equipment.

Finds recovered from each feature were labelled accordingly, with those of individual interest, other than pottery or animal bone, being allocated Recorded Find (RF) numbers and their positions recorded in three dimensions when identified during hand-excavation. Metal detection was undertaken on cleaned trench surfaces and spoil heaps after stripping. All finds

recovered were washed, marked, appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery and storage strategies were in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995; Watkinson and Neal 1998; IFA 2001).

Any human remains (inhumations and cremations) encountered during the investigations were recorded, recovered and processed in accordance with English Heritage (2002a) and IFA (Brickley and McKinley 2004) guidelines. A Licence for the Removal of Human Remains was obtained from the Ministry of Justice (Licence no. 09-0118; issued 9th August 2009); this was subsequently amended in a letter of 6th September 2010, extending the licence period until 3rd August 2011.

Forty- to sixty-litre bulk palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from appropriate representative deposits and submitted for the purpose of assessing palaeoenvironmental potential. Recovery and sampling of environmental remains was in accordance with guidelines prepared by English Heritage (2002b); the sampling strategy provided by Palaeoecology Research Services prior to commencement on site was submitted to, and agreed by, English Heritage.

Buried soils and/or sediment sequences were inspected and recorded on site, and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with geoarchaeologists from the Wetland Archaeology & Environments Research Centre, University of Hull, in keeping with guidance of English Heritage (2007).

Site visits were made by representatives of the Humber Archaeology Partnership and English Heritage to review excavation methodology and sampling strategies.

3.2 **Chronology**

For the purposes of description and discussion of the results of the investigations and the assessment of the structural sequence and excavated finds and samples, deposits and features encountered were assigned to eight phases of archaeological activity, adopted for all of the areas of the site, as follows:

Phase 1 – Neolithic
Phase 2 – Bronze Age
Phase 3 – Iron Age *(subdivided into Phases 3a and 3b in Area 1)*
Phase 4 – late Iron Age/early Roman
Phase 5 – Roman *(subdivided into Phases 5a and 5b in Area 1)*
Phase 6 – Anglo-Saxon
Phase 7 – Medieval
Phase 8 – Post-medieval/modern

These phases have been arrived at on the basis of dating from a variety of sources, and the stratigraphic sequence presented by the successive colluvium layers in Area 1. It is anticipated that refining of this dating structure will be possible, and indeed likely, in the course of any subsequent analysis phase.

3.3 **AREA 1**

Figs 7-41, 98-100, 106-108 and 111; Plates 1-35

This area covered the extension to the existing Caythorpe facility and was located to the south-east and east of the current site compound on the lower parts of a south-facing slope. The area was roughly dog-legged in shape, tapering to the east, and had maximum dimensions of 250m east to west and 90m north to south, with a 15m-long trench excavated to the east, separated from the remainder of the area by a Yorkshire Water pipeline (trench 7382; fill 7381). As stated above, the sequence of deposits in this area was characterised by the presence of a number of successive colluvial deposits between archaeological horizons; contour plots of the natural deposits and the succeeding colluvial deposits are shown on Fig. 5.

The area had previously been subject to trial excavation (Northern Archaeological Associates 2006a) with a number of features recorded in the current work having therefore been sampled previously; mention of and Fig. 6 shows the

Natural deposits (Plates 1-2)

Natural chalk bedrock was only encountered in the north-eastern extent of Area 1 at 24.75m OD, with chalk gravel (1003), associated with glacial drift, the predominant deposit across the higher northern (23.41m OD), north-western (23.39m OD) and south-western extents (20.84m OD). Finer mixed deposits of chalk gravel and sand silt, which varied from orange-brown, to white, to grey-brown and blue-grey (contexts 243-277, 279-281 and 294) had accumulated in the lower-lying southern central (20.44m OD) and eastern parts of the excavation area (20.90m OD), with localised hollows in the western (context 7800) and north-western (context 7740) parts; the base of 7800 lay at 19.15m OD, and the base of 7740 at 20.35m OD.

PHASE 1 – *Neolithic*

Figs 7, 9, 11, 12 13, 98 and 107; Plates 3-5

Unless otherwise stated, the fills of features comprised dark brown silt sand.

Large pit and adjacent features (including burial)

In the western part of the site was a pit (7244), over 7.8m long east to west, 6.5m wide and 0.3m deep (see Fig. 35, section S.15), containing a firm, grey-brown sand silt primary fill (7232) and a very dark brown sand silt secondary fill (904). Substantial assemblages of Early Neolithic Plain Ware (Grimston Style) pottery were recovered from both fills; the flint assemblage was also predominantly of Neolithic date, with occasional fragments being accorded a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Charred hazelnut shell from both fills was submitted for radiocarbon dating (see Appendix 5, Table 50); the sample from fill 904 returned a calibrated date-range of 3780-3650 BC, while that from 7232 returned calibrated date-ranges of 3910-3870 and 3800-3660 BC.

A short distance to the north-west of pit 7244 lay a NE-SW-aligned linear slot or gully (7138, fill 7139), while a few metres further north was an elongated pit (936, fill 937); both features contained sherds of Early Neolithic Plain Ware pottery. To the east, two adjacent small pits, 7140 (fill 7141) and 7142 (fill 7143), and another to the north-west (7134, fill 7135) may have been associated. Beyond these features lay a scatter of small pits or post-holes, a number of which formed alignments or groupings.

A group of five pits 724 (fill 725), 726 (fill 727), 728 (fill 729), 730 (fill 731), and 934 (fill 935), lay to the north-west of pit 936; of these, pits 724, 728, 730 and 934 appeared to form a square arrangement with sides of 1.6m length. Handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill 731.

A group of seven pits lay further north, possibly forming two rows: 734 (fill 735), 736 (fill 737), 932 (fill 933), 7009 (fill 7008), 7011 (fill 7010), 7017 (fill 7016) and 7132 (fill 7133). Just east of these was an oval grave pit (732; fill 733), 1.02m long, 0.69m wide and 0.43m deep, containing an E/W-orientated, crouched burial (873), with the head to the east, facing north; the individual was female, aged 26-35. Close to this lay two small pits (7023, fill 7022; 7005, fill 7004) and a possible post- or stake-hole (7021, fill 7020). Fills 735, 7004, 7016 and 7022 contained sherds of Early Neolithic Plain Ware pottery.

North-west of the above features lay a further roughly oval group of ten pits: 671 (fill 672), 683 (fill 684), 685 (fill 686), 7663 (fill 7662), 7668 (fill 7667), 7670 (fill 7669), 7672 (fill 7671), 7674 (fill 7673), 7676 (fill 7675) and 7678 (fill 7677). An outlying pit, 7007 (fill 7006), lay to the north.

Although there is a likelihood that these groups of pits represented structures, possibly even lightly-built timber buildings, in this case the decision has been taken not to assign them Structure numbers; such numbers have, however, been assigned to more coherent and readily-identifiable structures in this phase (see below).

Buildings and associated features, including burial (Figs 11, 12 and 98)
Around 40m further east, another concentration of features was recorded which are assignable to this phase.

Filling a shallow natural ovoid hollow or depression was soil layer 7196, 3.5m long and 3.15m wide. To the north, shallow sub-rectangular pits 7197 (fill 7198) and 7152 (fill 7151) were up to 2.84m long, 1.25m wide and 0.19m deep, while a slightly smaller pit of a similar shape (7154, fill 7153) lay a short distance further to the north. Substantial numbers of sherds of Early Neolithic Plain Ware pottery were recovered from layer 7196 and from fill 7198.

Cutting across layer 7196 and pit 7197 were two roughly parallel N-S rows of small pits, up to 0.95m long, 0.54m wide and 0.36m deep (e.g. see Fig. 33, section S.10), set at intervals of around 2m, considered to represent timber post-positions forming a building (Structure 1) measuring approximately 10.5m by 3.5m. The pits were as follows (north to south): west side, 7207 (fill 7208), 1872 (fill 1873) and re-cut 1870 (fill 1871), 7184 (fill 7183), 7187 (fill 7188) and 7195 (fill 7194); and east side, 7177 (fill 7178), 7179 (fill 7180), 7181 (fill 7182), 7185 (fill 7186), 7199 (fill 7200) and 7210 (fill 7209). Sherds of possible Early Neolithic Plain Ware pottery were recovered from fill 7178. Running down the eastern side of the structure was a parallel gully or slot (7191, fill 7190), up to 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep (see Fig. 33, section S.12), with rounded north and south terminals.

At right angles to Structure 1, running east from gully/slot 7191, were two further parallel rows of similar, small pits at around 1m intervals, considered to represent timber post-positions defining a second building (Structure 2), measuring 4.5m by 2.5m. The pits were as follows (west to east): north side 135 (fill 134), 121 (fill 120), 123 (fill 122) and 125 (fill 124); and south side, 127 (fill 126), 129 (fill 128) and 131 (fill 130); see Fig. 33, section S.13.

A shallow parallel gully or slot (133, fill 132), 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep (see Fig. 33, section S.11), ran alongside the southern edge of the structure. It is not clear whether this feature, and similar feature 7191 associated with Structure 1, were eaves' drip gullies, wall trenches or fence lines.

To the west of Structure 1, a small number of pits formed an 'L'-shaped arrangement, set at right-angles to, and parallel with, the building: 7193 (fill 7192), 7206 (fill 7205), 7202 (fill 7201) and 1912 (fill 1913). The north to south alignment was continued further north, after an interval of several metres, by pit 7204 (fill 7203), while an isolated pit (7214, fill 7213), probably contemporaneous, lay further west.

To the north of the buildings, a roughly rectangular arrangement of closely-set pits or post-holes lay in the area between sub-rectangular pits 7152 and 7154 (see above), on the edge of a natural dip in the subsoil surface: 7156 (fill 7155), 7158 (fill 7157), 7160 (fill 7159), 7162 (fill 7161), 7164 (fill 7163), 7166 (fill 7165), 7168 (fill 7167), 7170 (fill 7169), 7172 (fill 7171) and 7174 (fill 7173). A short distance to the west, within the natural dip already mentioned, lay an oval grave (7176, fill 7175), 1.3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.8m deep, in which was an E/W-orientated, crouched burial (7189), laid on its right side, with head to the west, facing south; the individual was male, aged 36-45. Neolithic flint was recovered from the fill.

South of Structure 2 lay irregular curved gully 7411 (fill 7410), while 20m to the north-east lay two small pits, 172 (fill 171) and 292 (fill 293); they were undated but are assumed to be part of this phase on the basis of subsequent activity.

PHASE 2 – *Bronze Age*
Figs 7, 8, 13 and 107; Plates 8-11

Unless otherwise stated the fills of features comprised friable, grey-brown silt sand.

Cremations (Fig 9)
West of Structures 5 and 6 (Fig. 9) were recorded three oval or circular pits, around 0.5m diameter, containing human cremations: 416 (fill 417); 511 (fill 512); and 7130 (7131). Pit 416 contained a pottery urn (425) from which were recovered the cremated remains (549) from the skeleton of a child of approximately 5 years of age. Pit 511 contained a pottery urn (518) holding the cremated remains from the skeleton of an adult (519). Within the fill of pit 7130 were the cremated remains of a neonatal child skeleton (7801).

The urns containing the remains are considered to be similar in type to vessels used in Bronze Age cremation cemeteries, such as that excavated at Catfoss, East Yorkshire (see 4.4).

Isolated pit (Fig. 13)
A small pit, 1824 (fill 1823), lay around 25m south of the cremations. The pit contained early Bronze Age (Beaker) pottery.

Features in natural hollow (Fig 8)
Pit 7617 (fill 7616), and another larger pit 7644 (fill 7606 and 7635) which partially truncated it, were encountered in the base of a large, roughly circular natural hollow (7800), 28m diameter, which lay towards the western end of the excavation area (Fig. 8; Fig. 31, section S.7 and Fig. 32, section S.8). Both fills contained waterlogged deposits, including shaped

wood fragments. Wood from fill 7616 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a calibrated date-range of 980-830 BC (see Appendix 5, Table 50), a period in the later Bronze Age, while a wood sample submitted from fill 7635 returned a calibrated date-range of 810-760 BC, in the late Bronze Age or very early Iron Age. Interestingly, pottery assigned a possible Roman date was recovered from fill 7635, though a deep Phase 5 pit lay directly above, and the pottery was almost certainly intrusive.

PHASE 3 – *Iron Age*

In Area 1, the Iron Age features of Phase 3 have been sub-divided into two successive sub-phases: Phase 3a, the features of which are cut into the natural gravel deposits at the base of the sequence; and, Phase 3b, separated from the Phase 3a features by a substantial colluvium deposit.

PHASE 3A
Figs 7-11, 13, 14 and 107; Plates 6, 7 and 12

Unless otherwise stated the fills of features comprised friable, grey-brown silt sand.

Buildings – Structures 3 and 4 (Figs 13 and 14)
The earlier Phase 1 pit (7244) had been truncated by a 13.5m-diameter ring gully, 7053 (fill 7054/7055), 0.62m wide and 0.24m deep (see Fig. 35, section S.16), with a 3.5m-wide entrance to the south-east (Fig. 13); it is considered to have surrounded a roundhouse (Structure 3). Two oval pits, 0.5m-1m across, lay 2m apart inside the gully, within the entrance, having probably once held upright posts flanking the doorway of the roundhouse: 7227 (fill 7226) and 7338 (fill 7337); see Fig. 35, section S.17. Smaller pits in the interior, probably post-holes, may have held upright posts connected with the internal layout of the building: 7144 (fill 7145), 7217 (fill 7216), 7219 (fill 7218) and 7221 (fill 7220). A short curved gully, 7085 (fill 7086), to the east of the entrance, may have been associated.

Pottery recovered from the fill of ring gully 7053 was a mix of residual early Neolithic sherds, from the Phase 1 pit beneath, and others preliminarily identified as prehistoric or Iron Age in date. Pottery from post-hole 7144 was possibly also residual Neolithic material.

Immediately south-west of Structure 3 lay a smaller oval gully (614; fill 615), 6m across, 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep (see Fig. 35, section S.18), open to the north, which is considered to represent an ancillary structure (Structure 4). A small number of post-holes lying either side of the eastern gully side are presumed to be associated structural elements: 622 (fill 623), 624 (fill 625), 626 (fill 627), 644 (fill 645), 646 (fill 647), 648 (fill 649), 650 (fill 651), 652 (fill 653), and 654 (fill 655).

Structural features
Further undated, but possibly contemporary, structural features lay to the west (Fig. 14), comprising a short length of curving gully, 179 (fill 180), and numerous post-holes, some of which were probably associated with the gully, and others which were less obviously related: a group to the south, comprising 295 (fill 296), 297 (fill 298), 1926 (fill 1927), 1940 (fill 1941), 1943 (fill 1942), 1945 (fill 1944), 1982 (fill 1983), 1984 (fill 1985), 1986 (fill 1987), 1988 (fill 1989), 1990 (fill 1991), 1992 (fill 1993), 1994 (fill 1995), 1996 (fill 1997) and 1998 (fill 1999); an east-west band a few metres to the north, comprising 1938 (fill 1939), 1947 (fill 1946), 1949 (fill 1948), 1951 (fill 1950) and 1953 (fill 1952); a small group to the north-

west, comprising 104 (fill 105), 106 (fill 107) and 1932 (fill 1933); and, a larger arrangement to the north-east, comprising 108 (fill 109), 110 (fill 111), 143 (fill 144), 145 (fill 146), 1930 (fill 1931), 1934 (fill 1935), 1936 (fill 1937), 1955 (fill 1954), 1957 (fill 1956), 1959 (fill 1958), 1961 (fill 1960), 1963 (fill 1962), 1965 (fill 1964), 1970 (fill 1971), 1972 (fill 1973), 1974 (fill 1975), 1976 (fill 1977), 1978 (fill 1979) and 1980 (fill 1981). A number of partial structures may have been represented, though no Structure number has currently been assigned.

Ring gullies – Structures 5 and 6 (Fig. 10)
To the north-east, in the central part of the excavation area (Fig. 10), was recorded a 15m-diameter ring gully, 7037 (fill 7035/7036), 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep (see Fig. 30, section S.5), with a 1.3m-wide entrance facing south-west; it is considered to have surrounded a roundhouse (Structure 5). In the interior of the gully were a number of post-holes. Some may have been connected with the doorway into the building: 7088 (fill 7087) and 7092 (fill 7091), both of 0.5m diameter, were set 3m apart either side of the entrance and may have held doorway posts, with 7090 (7089), slightly smaller in size, perhaps having acted to narrow the access. An elongated slot 7098 (fill 7097) in the southern gully interior, may have marked the wall-line of the building, while other post-holes – 7096 (fill 7095), 7112 (fill 7111) and 7118 (fill 7117) – may have been wall supports. The function of the upright timbers in the remaining internal postholes is less clear, though they were presumably connected with the internal layout of the building: 7094 (fill 7093), 7102 (fill 7101), 7104 (fill 7103) and 7120 (fill 7119). Probable Iron Age pottery and residual early Neolithic pottery was recovered from the fill of the ring gully 7037.

Just north-east of Structure 5 was a small, partially-curved gully, 206 (fill 207), 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep (see Fig. 30, section S.6), the curved part of which was approximately 5.5m in diameter, straightening out on its southern side to run roughly east to west, being open to the west. It is considered likely that this gully represents the position of a small ancillary structure (Structure 6) associated with the adjacent roundhouse Structure 5, though this notion might appear unlikely given that fact that the southern side of the structure is clearly aligned with a ditch (see below) which cut across the roundhouse. The ditch and re-cut (201 and 1148) which crossed the roundhouse are probably, however, the latest manifestations of a boundary which, when first established, may actually have respected the roundhouse and the adjacent Structure 6.

Two undated, though probably contemporaneous, pits lay to the north of the structures: 7025 (fill 7024) and 7027 (fill 7026).

Boundary ditches
A series of narrow boundary features were recorded running along the south-facing slope for much of the length of the excavation area, being subsequently replaced or redefined by more substantial and extensive ditches which followed the same or similar courses.

At the western end of the site (Fig. 8), the rounded terminal of narrow east to west linear 7749 (fills 7757 and 7748) was recorded, though east of this it was subsumed beneath larger ditches running along approximately the same alignment. Broader and deeper ditch 7742 (fills 7758 and 7741) replaced it and extended a further 25m westwards to a rounded terminal close to the edge of the excavation area. At the eastern end of the excavation area (Fig. 11), another narrow linear gully, 1721 (fill 1720), WNW-ESE aligned, ran for around 25m before turning north and disappearing beneath a later ditch. To the north-west, another length of a

similar narrow feature, 1702 (fill 1703), north-south aligned, ran beyond the northern excavation edge. A few metres to the west, a broader linear feature, ditch 201/1732 (fills 200/420 and 1733) entered the excavation area running east to west, turned to run north to south for a short distance, before turning again to assume a roughly east-west alignment as it ran westwards to Structures 5 and 6.

Ditch 201 was later redefined by ditch 1148 (fills 1270/7762/7756/419, 7750/7761, 7764) – see Fig. 30, sections S.2, S.3 and S.4 – which extended westwards from a rounded eastern terminal, further west re-cutting the line of ditch 7742 up to its western rounded terminal – a total distance of nearly 140m. East of ditch 1148, the boundary was continued by two further ditches. Immediately east of the terminal of ditch 1148 lay the rounded terminal of ditch 1662 (fill 1166/1697) which, after skirting round the area of lower ground already mentioned, continued on a WNW-ESE alignment to a curved terminal, a total length of over 30m. Around 2m east of the terminal of ditch 1662 – the gap between them presumably marking an access point – ditch 1018 (fills 1028/1055/1250, 1027/1054, 1026/1053 and 1019) continued the same line from a rounded terminal to the eastern edge of the excavation area, a distance of 30m (see Fig. 33, section S.9 and Fig. 34, section S.14).

It seems likely that the early, narrow linear features (1721, 1702 and 7749) were the partial remnants of a more extensive series of boundaries which were subsequently replaced and/or redefined by more substantial ditches: 7742 and 201, initially; and eventually by 1148, 1662 and 1018, which between them formed a virtually unbroken boundary of at least 200m length. While the earlier boundaries may have been contemporary with features such as the roundhouse, Structure 5, and its ancillary, Structure 6, the latest boundary was clearly not, and it cut across the building.

Pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from the fills of features 1018, 1148, 1662 and 1721.

Activity in natural hollow 7800
A pale grey, alluvial sand silt (7608) sealed 7635 (Phase 2), into which had then been cut two further pits, 7615 (fill 7614), truncated by 7613 (fill 7612). Two intercutting pits, 7625 (fill 7624) and 7628 (fills 7627 and 7626) had been cut into the natural subsoil on the east side of the hollow. An alluvial deposit of mottled grey and yellow silt sand (7586) later sealed these pits and pits 7613 and 7615. A further pit/post-hole, 7602 (fills 7601 and 7600) cut into 7586. Layers 7608 and 7586 both contained Iron Age pottery.

A further irregularly-shaped natural hollow (7740), measuring 12m by 8m, was encountered in the north-western extent of the excavation area (see Fig. 30, section S.1). Both primary (7738) and secondary (7737) fills of the hollow, and a sandy spread (7778) lying several metres to the south-east, were sealed by a later layer of colluvium (Phase 3); pottery of a prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, date was recovered from fill 7738.

PHASE 3B
Figs 15 – 21, 106 and 108; Plates 13-19

Unless otherwise stated the fills of features comprised red-brown sand silt.

Colluvium
Sealing virtually all features of the previous phases was a layer of sandy colluvium (413, 1417 and equivalents), up to 0.75m thick, which had accumulated across the central (20.60-

24.10m OD) and low-lying eastern extents of the excavation area (21.30-21.95m OD), within hollow 7800 to the west (at 19.85m OD) and over hollow 7740 in the north-west (21.25-22.85m OD); an articulated skeleton of a dog (7735) was recovered from the colluvium above hollow 7740.

Though the processes leading to the movement and accumulation of these colluvial soils is discussed further in Part 4.13, below, agricultural activity on the upslope is considered to have been a prime cause. As might be expected, the pottery recovered from the material was a mix of early prehistoric types, including some of Bronze Age date, as well as others of an Iron Age date.

Post-hole structure – Structure 7 (Fig. 18)
Cut into layer 413 was a curved gully (434; fill 433), around 9m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, with a projected diameter of 9-10m; the gully lay upslope from an arrangement of post-holes, which was almost certainly associated (Structure 7). The gully contained three post-holes: the largest, 531 (fills 541 and 530), of 0.5m diameter, lay at the western terminal, while the others, 929 (fill 928) and 931 (fill 930) were ranged along it. It would appear that the gully held an upright structural feature, such as a wall or fence, and may have protected the post-built structure to the south from deposits washed down the slope from the north.

The post-built structure was represented by a roughly oval arrangement of post-holes, presumed to form a building, measuring roughly 7m long NW/SE by 5m wide. There were forty-five post-holes, with a number of apparently straight or curved alignments being discernible; it was clear, however, that more than one phase of redefinition of the wall-lines was represented. The walls were marked by closely-set post-holes, generally 0.3m and 0.5m diameter, the larger ones generally lying lower down the gentle south-facing slope on which the structure lay. In numerical order, the post-holes were: 746 (fill 745), 748 (fill 747), 750 (fill 749), 752 (fill 751), 754 (fill 753), 756 (fill 755), 758 (fill 757), 760 (fill 759), 762 (fill 761), 764 (fill 763), 766 (fill 765), 778 (fill 777), 780 (fill 779), 782 (fill 781), 784 (fill 783), 792 (fill 791), 794 (fill 793), 796 (fill 795), 798 (fill 797), 808 (fill 807), 810 (fill 809), 812 (fill 811), 814 (fill 813), 818 (fill 817), 820 (fill 819), 822 (fill 821), 826 (fill 825), 828 (fill 827), 840 (fills 869 and 839), 842 (fill 841), 844 (fill 843), 846 (fill 845), 848 (fill 847), 850 (fill 849), 852 (fill 851), 862 (fill 861), 864 (fill 863), 866 (fill 865), 868 (fill 867), 875 (fill 874), 883 (fill 882), 7030 (fill 7029), 7032 (fill 7031), 7034 (fill 7033) and 7110 (fill 7109).

There were a small number of internal features at the northern end of the structure, comprising a pit, 768 (fill 767), and a mix of smaller pits, stake-holes and post-holes: 591 (fills 592 and 597), 770 (fill 769), 772 (fill 771), 774 (fill 773), 776 (fill 775), 786 (fill 785), 788 (fill 787), 790 (fill 789), 800 (fill 799), 802 (fill 801), 804 (fill 803) and 806 (fill 805).

Small quantities of Iron Age or possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fills of gully 434 and several of the post-holes.

Roundhouse – Structure 8 (Fig. 17)
Also cut into colluvium layer 413 was a ring gully associated with a successive roundhouse (Structure 8). The ring gully 191 (fill 190/411) was 13m diameter, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep (see Fig. 30, section S.4 and Fig. 36, section S.22), with a 2.5m-wide entrance facing south. Within the ring gully were partial sill walls of fragmented chalk (415 and 442), up to 0.3m thick, set on spreads of firm clay (532/533/534/564) and a consolidated, fragmented chalk and silt clay floor (414), up to 0.1m thick (see Fig. 36, section S.21). A 7m length of curved

gully, 570 (fill 441/569), 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep, separated 442 and 415 on the north side of the structure. It is likely that this represented a wall-trench, 8.5m diameter, where it was set into the slope, though elsewhere the line of the wall is marked only by occasional post-holes – 517 (fill 516), 497 (fill 496), 499 (fill 498), 501 (fill 500), and 503 (fill 502).

The entrance into the building lay to the south and was marked by large post-pits, up to 1.4m long, 1.27m wide and 0.84m deep, which may have held upright posts supporting a protruding porch: pit 241 (fills 381, 380 and 240) to the west (see Fig. 36, section S.23); and pit 408 (fills 407 and 224), lying 1.5m to the east. Between them, smaller pits or post-holes 397 (fill 398) and 816 (fill 815), may have acted to block or narrow the entrance. Close to the line of the wall, or just inside, the entrance was marked on its western side by 483 (fill 482), 485 (fill 484) and 487 (fill 486), and by larger pit 439 (fill 440), on its eastern side. One of the post-holes (485), truncated a pit, 489 (fill 488), which contained in its fill the cremated remains (513) of the skeleton a child of approximately 4 years of age.

In the interior of the building, several pits and post-holes were recorded (in plan and/or in section), presumed to represent occupation of the building and its internal sub-division: post-holes, 0.2m-0.4m diameter, 328 (fill 329), 392 (fills 393 and 394), 396 (fill 395), 490 (fill 491), 525 (fill 524), 566 (fill 565), 568 (fill 567), 589 (fill 590), 830 (fill 829) and 838 (fills 831-837); and pits, up to 1.45m across and over a metre deep, 390 (fill 391), 593 (fills 598 and 466), 594 (fill 467), 595 (fills 596 and 468) and 604 (fills 609, 603 and 602). A short length of curving gully, 321 (fill 322), was also encountered, marking the position of an internal partition wall.

A number of intercutting pits – 318 (fill 319), 320 (fills 327 and 223) and 325 (fill 326) – up to 1.3m across and 0.45m deep, cut the ring gully on the western side of the entrance. Large assemblages of hammerscale were recovered from both fills of pit 320 and from the ring gully, suggesting that a smithy was sited nearby, perhaps within Structure 8.

Fills of the ring gully, pits, post-holes and floor surface all contained sherds of Iron Age pottery, the largest assemblages coming from the pits near the entrance and the gully terminal.

Small ring gully – Structure 9
A small 7m-diameter ring gully, 323 (fills 324 and 238), 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep (see Fig. 36, section S.24), may represent a structure (Structure 9) ancillary to roundhouse Structure 8. Although no contemporaneous post-holes survived in the interior, a single post-hole, 424 (fill 423) was encountered at the base of the western terminus. Iron Age pottery was recovered from features associated with Structure 9.

Pits (including human cremations)
A number of small pits, some containing burnt bone and human cremations, were recorded in the area west and south-west of Structure 8: pit 492 (fill 494), cremated skeleton (504) of a child of approximately 6 months to 1 year of age; pit 409 (fill 410), burnt bone (548); pit 574 (fill 575); pit 1385 (fill 1386), burnt bone (1418); pit 1387 (fill 1388), cremated skeleton (1421) of adult; cut 1410 (fill 1411), cremated skeleton (1409) of adult; pit 1494 (fill 1495); and, pit 1497 (fill 1496). A thin deposit of ash (445) was also recorded in a small hollow.

Roundhouses – Structures 10 and 11 (Figs 20 and 21)
Two phases of another roundhouse, or two successive roundhouses, were recorded near the southern edge of excavation (see Fig. 37, section S.26). Lengths of narrow curved gullies, up to 0.3m wide and 0.13m deep, formed partial ring gullies of around 13m diameter, which survived on all sides other than to the north, with a 3m-wide entrance gap facing south-east: on the south side, gullies 115 (fill 114), 642 (fill 643) and 7076 (fill 7077) formed an intermittent ring gully (Structure 10); while just outside of it, gullies 117 (fill 116), 667 (fill 666) and 7083 (fill 7084) formed a ring gully which survived to a greater degree (Structure 11).

Inside the ring gullies were large numbers of stake- and post-holes, post-pits and slots representing structural elements of the building or buildings. To the north-east of the entrance gap, the position of a wall-line of around 11m diameter, probably Structure 10, is suggested by curved slots 711 (fill 710), 914 (fill 913) and 939 (fill 939), along with stake-hole 881 (fill 880) and post-hole 923 (fill 922) to the north, while another wall-line of around 11.5m diameter, to the east, probably Structure 11, may be represented by slot 879 (fill 878) and post-holes 680 (fill 679), 891 (fill 890) and 877 (fill 876). South of the entrance the two wall-lines may have been represented by: (Structure 10) slots 898 (fill 899) and 900 (fill 901), stake-holes 967 (fill 968), 969 (fill 970) and 999 (fill 7000); and (Structure 11) post-holes 902 (fill 903), 113 (fill 112), 971 (fill 972), 973 (fill 974), 979 (fill 980), 694 (fill 695) and 7001 (fill 7002).

Either side of the entrance were recorded two large post-pits, 1m apart, up 1.5m across and 0.72m deep: pit 709 (fills 723, 722 and 708), with the possible remains of a post-pipe (7341 and 7346); and, pit 916, with post-pipe 7028 (fill 7003) visible against the packing fill 915 (see Fig. 37, section S.25). Pit 709 cut wall-slot 744 of Structure 10, and this relationship, as well as the position of post-pipe 7028, suggests that the upright posts set in these post-pits would have served Structure 11, though it is likely that they replaced similar pits in essentially the same positions.

The gullies encompassed a large number of post-holes in a variety of alignments or groupings, taken to represent occupation of the buildings and their internal sub-division; it is not possible to assign these to a particular phase of building with certainty. The features were (in numerical order): 119 (fill 118), 718 (fill 719), 739 (fill 740), 741 (fill 742), 744 (fill 743), 884 (fill 885), 886 (fill 887), 888 (fill 889), 892 (fill 893), 894 (fill 895), 896 (fill 897), 905 (fill 906), 907 (fill 908), 909 (fill 910), 911 (fill 912), 919 (fills 917 and 918), 920 (fill 921), 940 (fill 941), 943 (fill 942), 944 (fill 945), 946 (fill 947), 948 (fill 949), 950 (fills 951 and 952), 954 (fill 953), 956 (fill 955), 958 (fill 957), 959 (fill 960), 961 (fill 962), 963 (fill 964), 965 (fill 966), 975 (fill 976), 977 (fill 978), 981 (fill 982), 984 (fill 983), 986 (fill 985), 988 (fill 987), 990 (fill 989), 992 (fill 991), 994 (fill 993), 996 (fill 995), 997 (fill 998), 7012 (fill 7013), 7014 (fill 7015), 7039 (fill 7038), 7041 (fill 7040), 7043 (fill 7042), 7045 (fill 7044), 7047 (fill 7046), 7049 (fill 7048), 7051 (fill 7050) and 7074 (fill 7075).

Fills of the ring gullies and some post-holes contained Iron Age pottery.

Five post-holes were recorded in the area just outside of the entrance to the buildings: two, 660 (fill 661) and 662 (fill 663), just to the north; while three others, 7326 (7327), 7328 (fill 7329) and 7330 (fill 7331), lay a few metres east of the entrance. These post-holes contained a black silt fill, similar to layer (1393) lying further to the east, which formed the secondary fill of an elongated pit, 1392 (see Fig. 19), the primary fill of which was a heat-affected clay

(1416). A pit in close proximity, 1747, also contained a dark, ashy fill (1748), while a more isolated pit 195 (fill 194), lay over 10m to the north-east. A dark, discoloured soil layer (412) partially overlay the roundhouses (Structures 10 and 11). Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 194 and layers 412 and 1393.

Activity in natural hollow 7800
The earlier deposits within the natural hollow (7800) at the western end of the site (see Fig. 16) had been partially overlain by a yellow-brown, sand silt (1468) towards the edge and a further alluvial deposit of grey-brown, sand silt (7565) in the centre. Cut into 1468 were: two adjacent shallow, curving gullies, 1473 (fill 1572) and 1573 (fill 1574); and, two small pits, 7078, filled with fire-cracked stone (7065) and 7591 (fills 7590 and 7589). A further alluvial deposit (1577) partially overlay 1468 and 7565; Iron Age pottery was recovered from it.

PHASE 4 – *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*
Figs 15 – 17, 19, 20 ,98 – 100, 106 and 108; Plates 20-28

Unless otherwise stated the fills of features comprised red-brown sand silt with chalk gravel inclusions.

Boundary ditch, post-holes and chalk deposits (Fig. 16)
A ditch, 1124 (fill 1125), up to 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep (see Fig. 30, section S.3), with shallower re-cuts, 1129 (fill 1130) and 1131 (fill 1132), was recorded towards the north-western corner of the excavation area, north to south-aligned as it entered the excavation area, before turning west then south to run along the western edge of the hollow (7800), continuing as ditch 1869 (fills 7609, 1868/7584 and 7607) across the south-western part of the site. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of 1124 and 1131.

In the area to the west of the ditch, and north of its east to west running return, were recorded pits and/or post-holes: 1099 (fill 1100), 1139 (fill 1143), 1142 (fill 1144), 7630 (fill 7629), 7641 (fill 7640), 7643 (fill 7642), 7693 (fill 7692), 7744 (fill 7743) and 7747 (fills 7746 and 7745). In the same area, small chalk deposits 7618 and 7623 were also recorded.

Further west lay a group of features, subsequently sealed beneath chalk surfaces or spreads, as follows: post-holes 7771 (fill 7770), 7773 (fill 7772), 7775 (fill 7774), 7779 (post-pipe 7781, fills 7784 and 7780), 7783 (fill 7782), 7788 (fill 7787), 7796 (fill 7795), and 7798 (fill 7797); a north-south slot, 7790 (fill 7789); and, an ENE-WSW aligned gully 7766 (fill 7765). The chalk spreads (7646, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7732, 7736, 7768 and 7769), the most extensive of which was 'T'-shaped and measuring up to 10m long by 9m wide, covered the earlier features and infilled/consolidated a linear depression overlying the earlier Phase 2 ditch (1148). Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from these areas of chalk hardstanding.

East of ditch 1124 lay another group of features, comprising pits, areas of chalk surfacing and chalk pads. Six roughly circular deposits of fragmented chalk (1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566 and 1567), up to 1m in diameter, had been set into the colluvium; a structural function is supposed, perhaps serving as post-pads to support upright timbers, though the function of such a structure is not clear. A short distance to the west, a compacted chalk surface 7647, with outlying patches 7648 and 7649, may have been associated, while a small pit, 7661 (fill 7660), may also have been contemporaneous. To the north were pits 1694 (fill 1693), 7659 (fill 7658), 7719 (fill 7718) and 7721 (fill 7720).

South of the ditch lay post-hole 1146 (fill 1147) – which had post- or stake-holes 1335 (fill 1336) and 1337 (fill 1338) cut into its base – and post-hole 1394 (fill 1395).

Following the disuse of ditch 1124 (and re-cuts), a number of pits were cut into the ditch fills: pit 1140 (fill 1141), pit 1320 (fill 1319), and intercutting pits 7655 (fill 7654) and 7682 (fill 7681); an articulated cow skeleton (1145) was recovered from pit 1320. These pits may be contemporary with later activity, towards the end of the phase, when a series of gullies on a markedly-different alignment crossed the western end of the excavation area (see further below).

Boundary ditch and burials (Fig. 17)
Some 40m east of ditch 1124, another north-south aligned ditch ran south from the northern edge of excavation. Ditch 303 (fills 302, 314 and 301), up to 1m wide and 0.45m deep, and re-cuts 210 (fills 209 and 208) and 426 (fill 235/437), cut along the western arm of the ring gully (191) of Structure 8 (Phase 3). The southern rounded terminal of the ditch lay just south of Structure 8 and it is worth noting that the roundhouse within ring gully 191 could have continued to be occupied for some of the period when the ditch was open.

Cut into the fill of the latest re-cut was a human skeleton (438), placed extended on the left side, head to the north, facing east; the individual was a child, aged around 4 years of age, of indeterminate sex. A deposit of clay (446) sealed the burial. Around 17m west of burial 438 was sub-rectangular grave 7150 (fill 7148), 1m long, 0.71m wide and 0.22m deep, containing a skeleton (7149), placed crouched on the right side, head to the north, facing west; the individual was female, of 36-45 years of age.

Around 10m south-west of the terminal of ditch 303 lay a sub-circular chalk pad (see Fig. 20), of fragmented chalk pieces (1761; in cut 1825) set into a layer (1844) of smaller chalk pieces and silt; a layer of loose chalk pieces (1760) sealed the pad and the underlying layer.

Roundhouses – Structures 12 and 13 (Fig. 19)
Over 30m south-east of ditch 303 lay the partial remains of two ring gullies, considered to represent the site of two roundhouses. The easternmost (Structure 12), 15m projected diameter, survived least well, comprising gully 1097 (fill 1098), up to 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, the south-eastern extent of which, downslope, had not survived; no other structural features survived. Just west of it lay ring gully 1878 (fill 1879), of 11m diameter, which had been partly redefined on its western side by 1876 (fill 1877); both parts were extremely shallow (0.08m deep maximum) along large sections of their length. One post-hole, 1833 (fills 1832 and 1831) was encountered towards the centre of Structure 13, with a further six post-holes lying alongside or over a section of the gully in the south-western quadrant: 1749 (fill 1750), 1783 (fill 1784), 1785 (fill 1786), 1787 (fill 1788), 1789 (fill 1790), and 1791 (fill 1792). The presence of these post-holes suggests that the gullies of Structure 13 marked the lines of the walls of the structure, whereas the diameter and greater depth of gully 1097 of Structure 12, may indicate that it served as an eaves' drip gully. Iron Age and/or Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of gully 1878 and post-hole 1783 (both Structure 13).

Further south, in the extension of the excavation area for the vent-stack, post-holes and pits recorded on the western side of a north-south boundary ditch (see below) suggest further structural activity extending to the south, represented by pits or post-holes: 7388 (fills 7387,

7386 and 7385), 7413 (fill 7412), 7423 (fill 7422) and 7426 (fills 7425 and 7424), the pits being up to 1.8m across and 0.67m deep.

Boundary ditches, gullies and ?associated pits (Fig. 19)
Some 60m west of ditch 303 lay a parallel north-south aligned ditch 1170 (fill 1169), up to 1m wide and 0.45m deep, with re-cuts 1165 (fills 7399 and 1164) and 1163 (fill 1162); the ditch ran the full width of the excavation area, also being recorded further south in the extension for the vent-stack. Around 25m further east, another length of parallel ditch, 1062 (fills 1061, 1113 and 1112), up to 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep, ran from the northern limit of excavation to a rounded southern terminal part-way across the excavation area, a similar distance downslope as had the southern terminal of ditch 303.

Roughly perpendicular to ditch 1062, on its western side, were two parallel gullies or slots, 7695 (fill 7694) and 7707 (fill 7706), around 1m apart. A short length of curved gully, 7697 (fill 7696) cut across 7695.

To the south, a number of pits or short lengths of gully, extended down the slope in a rough north-south alignment, 1031 (fill 1032), 157 (fill 158), 159 (fill 160), 1919 (fill 1918), 1073 (fill 1074) and 1071 (fill 1072), perhaps suggesting the existence of a boundary of which no other trace remained. Further east, more pits and gullies ran down the slope: pit 1327 (fill 1328), gully 1060 (fill 1059), 1104 (fill 1103), 1030 (fill 1029), 1017 (fill 1016) and 1036 (fill 1035); another possibly contemporaneous gully 1875 (fill 1874) lay to the south. Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill 1059.

Later re-alignment of boundaries (Figs 16, 17 and 19)
The end of this phase saw a change in the alignment of boundaries, with narrower ditches or gullies on a predominantly ENE-WSW alignment cutting across the north-south alignments described above.

A predominantly ENE-WSW aligned ditch 1239 (fill 1240), 1.27m wide and 0.5m deep ditch, later re-cut or defined along a similar course by ditches 1237 (fill 1238) and 1247 (fill 1248), crossed the eastern end of the excavation area (Fig. 19; Fig. 34, section S.14), cutting across the latest re-cut (1163) of a north-south ditch; it would also have cut across the southern part of Structure 12.

Further west (see Fig. 16), on the northern edge of the hollow (7800), were recorded shallow, intermittent gullies, ENE-WSW aligned: 7494 (fill 7493), 7496 (fill 7495), 7502 (fill 7501), 7507 (fill 7508), 7509 (fill 7510) and 7511 (fill 7512). These continued: eastwards, up the slope, as 1315 (fill 1316), 1469 (fill 1470), 1471 (fill 1472), 1555 (fill 1556), 1559 (fill 1560) 1575 (fill 1576), 1578 (fill 1579), 1607 (fill 1608), 1665 (fill 1666), 1685 (fill 1686) and 1827 (fill 1826); and, to the south-west, as 7588 (fill 7587), 7420 (fills 7421 and 7419), 7429 (fills 7428 and 7427), 7431 (fills 7432 and 7430) and 7435 (fills 7434 and 7433); see Fig. 35, section S.19 and see Fig. 36, section S.20. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the gully fills.

Over and amongst the gullies in the area of the former hollow were a number of post-holes, some forming alignments, others more isolated: 1313 (fill 1314), 1360 (fill 1361), 1362 (fill 1363), 1364 (fill 1365), 1366 (fill 1367), 1464 (fill 1465) and 1466 (fill 1467). South of the band of linears, short lengths of gullies, 7521 (fill 7520), 7562 (fill 7561) and 7566 (fill 7567), on various alignments, lay over the layers in the hollow, while, adjacent to, and

roughly perpendicular to, ditch 7420 lay a rectangular arrangement of eighteen squared post-holes, presumed to represent the foundation for a structure of unknown function: 7468 (fill 7467), 7470 (fill 7469), 7472 (fill 7471), 7474 (fill 7473), 7476 (fill 7475), 7478 (fill 7477), 7480 (fill 7479), 7482 (fill 7481), 7488 (fill 7487), 7556 (fill 7555), 7569 (fill 7568), 7571 (fill 7570), 7573 (fill 7572), 7575 (fill 7574), 7577 (fill 7576), 7579 (fill 7578), 7581 (fill 7580) and 7583 (fill 7582).

Burials (Figs 16, 19 and 98-100)
A number of burials lay in close proximity to the ENE-WSW aligned boundaries. At the western end of the excavation area, grave 7503 (fill 7504), 1.39m long, 0.83m wide and 0.67m deep, held a NE/SW-orientated skeleton (7505), crouched, laid on its left side, head to the south-west, facing north-west; the individual was male, over 46 years of age. To the south lay two intercutting E/W-aligned graves, 7531 (fills 7528 and 7529), 1.25m long, 1.14 wide and 0.7m deep, and 7548 (fills 7545 and 7546), 1.8m long, 1.22m wide and 0.72m deep (see Fig. 31, section S.7). Both contained semi-flexed skeletons (7530 and 7547, respectively), lying on their backs, torsos to the west and east respectively, with 7547 facing skyward; individual 7530 was probably female, 10-11 years of age, while 7547 was male, aged 26-35. Grave 7548 truncated grave 7531, removing the skull of skeleton 7530 in the process. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of graves 7503 and 7548.

Further east, just south of linear 1559, was grave 1643 (fill 1641), measuring 1.03m long, 0.36m wide and 0.43m deep, containing a skeleton (1642) placed semi-flexed on the left side, head to the south-west, facing north-west; the individual was of indeterminate sex, aged 18-25. Iron Age pottery was recovered from grave fill 1641.

At the eastern end of the excavation area, grave 1012 (fill 1013), measuring 1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a skeleton (1014), placed crouched on the left side, head to the north-east, facing south-east; the individual was male, aged 18-25 years of age.

Small enclosure (Fig. 19)
In the eastern part of the excavation area, just north of the extension for the vent-stack, were recorded parts of three sides of a small, roughly rectangular ditched enclosure, 10m wide north-south and at least 9m across east to west; the enclosure ditch was 1137/7391 (fill (1138/7390), 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, cutting across ditch 1247 and the gullies of Structures 12 and 13. The eastern extent of a shallow E/W-aligned gully, 7395 (fill 7394), was recorded inside the enclosure and may have been contemporaneous. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of 1137.

PHASE 5– *Roman*

For the most part, this phase comprised numerous intercutting linear features forming a complex sequence of enclosures and ditches, repeatedly redefined or replaced. It has been possible to sub-divide the phase into two successive sub-phases – Phases 5a and 5b – reflecting changes in the sequence and layout of the enclosures and ditches. Dating evidence is not currently refined enough to enable dates to be assigned to the sub-phases.

Unless otherwise stated, the fills of features in Phase 5 comprised dark grey-brown sand silt with gravel inclusions across the south-western part of the area and red-brown sand silt with chalk gravel inclusions across the remainder.

PHASE 5A
Figs 22-29 and 108; Plates 29-32

Colluvium
A layer of sandy colluvium (1011 and equivalents), up to 0.75m thick, had accumulated across the central (21.10-24.80m OD) and south-eastern (21.30-24.10m OD) parts of the excavation area, into the area of the former hollow (7800) to the west (20.50m OD) and extending to the north-west (21.50-23.50m OD). The layer sealed all features of Phases 3 and 4, except in those areas at the base of the slope, such as the south-western corner of the excavation area. Into the layer had been cut numerous gullies and ditches, criss-crossing the excavated area.

Boundaries at eastern end (Fig. 27)
At the eastern end of the excavation area, a series of parallel linear features, repeatedly redefined, ran WNW-ESE as they entered the area, then curved southwards to run roughly ENE-WSW, then east-west. These were on similar alignments to predecessors in Phase 4, and though were separated from them by the intervening colluvium layer, it is probable that these are a continuation of a process or activity which commenced towards the end of Phase 4. As will be described further below (Phase 5B), portions of these boundaries also shared alignments with a number of major boundaries which ran much of the length of the excavation area. The features, up to 1m wide and 0.25m deep, were: 1034 (fill 1033), 1075 (fill 1076), 1082 (fill 1081), 1101 (fill 1102), 1110 (fill 1111), 1149 (fill 1150), 1175 (fill 1176), 1185 (fill 1184), 1187 (fill 1186), 1189 (fill 1188), 1200 (fill 1199), 1202 (fill 1201), 1251 (fill 1252), 1253 (fill 1254), 1261 (fill 1260), 1263 (fill 1262), 1302 (fill 1301), 1304 (fill 1303), 1353 (fill 1354), 1596 (fill 1597) and 1598 (fill 1599); see also Fig. 34, section S.14. Five of the gullies – 7359 (fill 7360), 7361 (fill 7362), 7363 (fill 7364), 7365 (fill 7366) and 7367 (fill 7368) – were recorded south of the main excavation, in the extension for the vent-stack. Small quantities of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fills of the intercutting gullies and ditches.

Further intercutting and successive features lay to the north, on similar alignments, though they were more intermittent. The features adjacent to the eastern edge of excavation were 1008 (fill 1007), 1037 (fill 1038), 1039 (fill 1040), 1041 (fill 1042), 1043 (fill 1044), 1088 (fill 1087), 1157 (fill 1156), 1223 (fill 1224), 1225 (fill 1226), 1246 (fill 1245), 1330 (fill 1329) and 1332 (fill 1331), while further west they appeared to continue as 1093 (fill 1094), 1095 (fill 1096), 1105 (fill 1106) and 1345 (fill 1344), petering out as they neared the base of the slope.

At the southern end of the extension of the area for the vent-stack, were recorded a number of substantial WNW-ESE aligned ditches, up to 1.7m wide and 0.39m deep: 7370 (fill 7369), 7372 (fill 7371), 7384 (fill 7383) and 7404 (fill 7403), one of which, 7384, appeared to have been re-cut on three occasions: 7406 (fill 7405), 7374 (fill 7373) and 7408 (fill 7407); later ploughing may have disturbed the upper extents of these ditches. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of the gullies and ditches in the area of the vent stack.

Boundaries and ?enclosures, central part of area (Figs 24 and 26)
A number of linear features, in the central part of the excavation area, may represent vestiges of boundaries and enclosures; it is possible that they were once part of a more coherent arrangement of divisions, though most were subsequently truncated by, or subsumed within,

the extensive complex of enclosures and boundaries which followed, so their partial nature is likely to be a reflection of this.

Running eastwards from the northern edge of the former hollow, ditches and re-cuts 1623 (fill 1624), 1625 (fill 1626), and 1775 (fill 1776), of varying lengths, turned to run south-east to rounded terminals. At their western end lay a shallow gully, 1311 (fill 1312), probably contemporaneous, and two isolated post-holes, 1707 (fill 1706) and 1709 (fill 1708) lay on the western side of 1625.

Further east, an 'L'-shaped ditch, 1376 (fill 1377), ran eastwards at its northern end, before continuing NNE-SSW down the slope; both ends were truncated by later ditches, so its original extent is unknown. Its north side was cut by a curved NW-SE ditch, 1484 (fill 1485), which was partially re-cut by sinuous east-west ditch 1352 (fills 1780 and secondary 1351) which extended from a rounded western terminal for around 25m, cutting across NNW-SSE ditch 1756 (fills 1755, 1754 and 1753), before being truncated by a later north-south ditch. An isolated pit 1420 (fill 1419), lay to the north, while to the north-west, a short length of NNW-SSE -aligned ditch, 1540 (fill 1539), ran from close to the northern excavation edge, petering out to the south.

Central ditched enclosure (Figs 24, 26, 28 and 29)
In the central part of the excavation area, a roughly square or rectangular enclosure was defined by a series of successive intercutting gullies, the enclosure ranging in size from around 35m wide by over 50m long, at its largest, down to around 25m by 25m square; the north-eastern corner of the enclosure funnelled outwards into a ditched trackway leading to the north, beyond the excavated area, while to the south a number of breaks in the enclosure boundaries suggest entrances.

The northern and western sides of the enclosure were formed by successive ditches, up 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep, which ran NNW-SSE for a short distance from beyond or close to the northern edge of excavation, before quickly curving to run westwards, then resuming a NNW-SSE alignment to run down the slope: 1455 (fills 334 and 1454), 1453 (fill 1452), 1843/1649 (fill 1842/1648), 1892 (fill 1891), 1551 (fill 1552) and 1451 (fill 1450). The earliest of these ditches, 1455, lay furthest to the west and north, and it ran the furthest down the slope, beginning to curve westwards at its southern end where it was truncated by numerous later features. Later ditch 1551 turned westwards at its southern end, continuing as 1716 (fill 1717), while parallel gully to the south, 1726 (fill 1727), may have been a continuation of its successor, ditch 1451. At its north-western corner, ditch 1551 cut a short length of curving gully, 1649 (fill 1648), which may have helped sub-divide the enclosure when 1455 was its outer boundary.

The eastern side of the enclosure was formed by successive ditches, up to 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep, which ran NNW-SSE from the northern excavation edge down the slope: 1522 (fill 1521), 1524 (fills 1652, 1651 and 1523) and 1520/1549 (fills 1621 and 1519/1548). The earliest of these, ditch 1522, ran the full width of the excavation area and it is assumed that somewhere to the south of the excavation edge it would have returned westwards; the projected line of the ditch was not, however, recorded in Trench 3 of the 2005 trial excavations, so it may have been an intermittent boundary or had an entrance gap at this point. Further west, a roughly perpendicular ditch, taken to represent this return, was recorded a few metres north of the excavation edge, in a number of separate lengths due to later truncation: 537 (fills 7279 and 538), 470 (fill 471) and 7146 (fill 7147); it ran around 8m

south of the furthest southern extent of 1455, the earliest western enclosure ditch, perhaps having been separated from it by an entrance gap.

The succeeding ditch on the east side was 1524, which curved westward, then north, before terminating around 10m east of the western enclosure ditches, 1551 and 1451. The southern section of 1524 was redefined or replaced by adjacent lengths of ditch, 1448 (fill 1447), continuing west as 1699 (fill 1698) and its re-cut 1701 (fill 1700).

Ditch 1520, which replaced ditch 1524 on the eastern side of the enclosure, lay further east, ending with a rounded terminal a few metres away from the southern edge of excavation. Slightly offset from it, at around a metre distance – perhaps an entrance gap – was the terminal of ditch 1544 (fill 1543), which ran south and may have been contemporaneous. Ditch 1397 (fill 1396) may represent a redefinition of the northern part of 1520, though it was probably broader north-south ditch 1370 (fills 1752 and 1369), crossing the excavation area to the east of ditch 1520, which represented the latest delineation of the enclosure's eastern boundary, with east-west ditch 1533 (fills 1846 and 1532) being a possible return at its southern end. The interior of the enclosure was subdivided by north-south ditch 1439/1782 (fill 1440/1781), which turned west at its southern end, at a distance of 5m from the western terminal of ditch 1533, possibly a gap for an entrance. To the west, ditch 1439/1782, continuing as 676 (fill 675), extended for almost 35m.

Two linears lying east of ditch 1370, running downslope from the northern edge of excavation, may have marked contemporaneous boundaries: 1334 (fill 1333) and 1340 (fill 1339).

Fills of the features forming the enclosures contained pottery of predominantly Roman date. Interestingly, however, a small number of sherds of putative Saxon date were recovered from ditch 1524; the identification of these sherds will be the subject of further study.

A number of the ditches (1701, 1782 and 1533) defining the southern boundary of the above enclosure formed part of, or ran alongside, an east-west alignment of linear features, generally 0.4-0.7m wide, which extended, more or less continuously, from the western excavation edge for over 85m in length, comprising (in addition to the enclosure ditches mentioned): ditch 7441 (fills 7440 and 7439/854), re-cut as 678 (fill 677), continuing east as 674 (fill 673), ditch 697 (fill 696) and/or ditch 703 (fill 702); a small gully further east, 1809 (fill 1805), adjacent to ditch 1533, may also be related.

Enclosure complex – northern boundaries and ?trackway (Figs 28 and 29)
In the area south of the enclosure and boundaries described above lay intercutting ditches and gullies representing the northern extents of settlement enclosures which lay predominantly to the south, outside of the excavated area. It is likely that these enclosures were contemporaneous with the ditched enclosure in the central part of the excavation area and its associated east-west boundary.

The earliest enclosure boundaries lay immediately adjacent to the southern edge of excavation. Two parallel east to west aligned linear features, perhaps marked the northern edge of an enclosure: the northernmost, 337 (fill 336), was a narrow gully, around 0.2m wide, while 436 (fill 435), a short distance to the south, was much wider, its southern side lying outside the excavated area. The features were truncated to the east by ditch 151 (fill 152) and its re-cut 218 (fill 219). After running parallel to 337 for a short distance (as 339), ditch

151/218 curved across it in a SW to NE alignment to run east to west; the broad western end of 151/218 had a rounded terminal, while that to the east was sub-square. Ditch 151/218 may have formed the curved northern side of an enclosure.

Cutting across ditch 151/218 was SE to NW aligned gully 356 (fill 355), which after a few metres turned to run roughly east to west for an unknown distance. The east to west running part was subsequently re-cut by a sequence of gullies (see Fig. 39, S. 35): 367 (fill 365 and 366), 341/343 (fill 340/342) and 361 (fills 360 and 359), with the latest, 214 (fill 213/357), running from a rounded terminal to the west and cutting across an earlier pit 162 (fill 161), which had presumably been contemporaneous with one of the enclosure ditches described above; see Fig. 39, section S.33. To the east, although cut by a later pit, the ditches appear to have returned south (as 464, fill 465) to exit the excavated area. A gully terminal 1884 (fill 1885), a short distance west of the terminal of 214, might have been associated. Between them, these features may have defined the northern end of a roughly rectangular enclosure at least 22m across. Just to the north of the enclosure lay gullies 369 (fill 368) and 588 (fill 587), the termini only of which remained.

Ditch 364 (fills 363, 371 and 362) cut across 214 and re-cut gully 356; Fig. 39, section S.36. It ran SE to NW before curving round to the west where its course was lost beneath those of subsequent ditches. Another enclosure is presumed to be represented, subdivisions or redefinitions of which were possibly marked by curved gully 216 (fill 215), which cut the edge of ditch 364 before turning west, and further west, curved gully 385 (fill 384); two small pits 312 (fills 311 and 310) and 580 (fills 579), which may have been associated, lay in the immediate vicinity.

Just north of ditch 364 lay a number of linear features which may have helped define a small enclosure, potentially contemporaneous with ditch 364 or its predecessor enclosures: east-west gullies 705 (fill 704) and 717 (fill 716); irregular north-south aligned gully 607 (fill 608), with 586 (fill 585) alongside it at its southern end; and, further east, a north-south gully 330 (fill 331). A small pit or posthole immediately south of gully 717 (excavated in Trench 2 of the 2005 evaluation; context 210), a parallel linear 350 (fill 349 and 348), a few metres to the south, and an intervening linear pit, 613 (fill 612), may possibly have been associated.

Subsequently, ditch 364 was cut across by an irregular shallow ditch or gully, 1911 (fill 1910) and deeper re-cut 1909 (fill 1908/7281); see Fig. 38, section S.32. It was roughly east to west aligned, which extended for over 35m from a rounded terminal at its eastern end, having been truncated at its western end by later, more substantial, ditches which partially followed the same course. A short length of parallel linear 7340 (fill 7339), just to the north, may also have been associated. It is likely that 1909/1911 formed the northern edge of another enclosure, the western end of which may have lain outside of the excavated area. At the eastern end, north-south gully 7311 (fill 7310) had a northern terminal around 3m away from the terminal of 1909 and may have marked the eastern side; furthermore, gully 7315 (fill 7314) may have continued the line of 1909/1911 beyond this, as might a number of unexcavated linears recorded in the 2005 trial excavations (Trench 3, context 343). Possible internal divisions or structures may have been represented by a north-south linear 1704 (fill 1705) and a perpendicular gully with rounded terminals, a short distance to the north (recorded during the 2005 trial excavations; Trench 2, context 212); both were sealed by a dark silt layer (1672) filling a shallow indentation (1671), equivalent to a layer recorded in the trial excavations (Trench 2, context 225). Further east, close to the enclosure's northern boundary, a curved gully formed a rough semi-circle, open to the south; the eastern arm was

recorded as gully 389 (fill 388), while the northern and western arms were recorded in the 2005 trial excavations (Trench 2, contexts 226 and 214). The northern edge of the feature was cut by an oval pit, also recorded in the earlier trial excavations (Trench 2, context 212).

A sequence of shallow east-west aligned gullies followed, partially cutting the southern edge of 1909/1911, extending from the western edge of excavation for over 40m before being truncated by a later feature: 1687 (fill 1688), 1714 (fills 1734 and 1715) and 1675 (fills 352 and 1676). At its eastern end, the sequence may have been continued by two narrow converging gullies 474 (fill 475) and 476 (fill 477) extending a further 6m. It is possible that, like its predecessors discussed above, this marked the northern boundary of another enclosure, the eastern end of which may have been represented by north-south linear 7313 (fill 7312).

The six successive northern enclosure boundaries which have so far been described were likely to have been contemporaneous with the various manifestations of the large ditched enclosure in the central part of the excavation area and the east-west boundary with which it was associated. Two of the boundaries – 1909/1911 and its successor 1687/1714/1675 – actually ran roughly parallel to this east-west boundary and the intervening linear area of between 5m and 7m width may have functioned as a trackway, running from an open area at the eastern end, the site of several pits (see below), and widening out to the west beyond the excavated area.

Only small quantities of pottery, mostly of Roman date, were recovered from the linear boundaries, the latest of which, mid 4th- or early 5th-century Huntcliff Ware, came from ditch 343, one of the earliest boundaries, suggesting that the whole sequence of enclosures could be late Roman in date.

Pits (Fig. 29)
In the area east of the enclosures described above lay a small number of pits, generally oval or sub-rectangular in shape, up to 2m across. The pits were: 7239 (fills 7355, 7354, 7238 and 7237), 7243 (fill 7242), 7294 (fill 7293) and 7298 (fill 7297).

The pits contained very little pottery; Roman greyware was recovered from pit 7243.

PHASE 5B
Figs 22-29 and 108; Plates 29-32

Major boundaries (Figs 24, 26-29)
A number of major east to west running boundaries cut across the large central enclosure described above in Phase 5a. Earliest of these was curving ditch 1310 (fills 1309 and 1308/1558) which ran SE-NW from a complex ditch intersection in the eastern part of the excavation area (Fig. 26), turning more east to west as it cut across the boundaries of the enclosure, ending with a rounded terminal at its western end, having extending for a distance of over 70m. Leaving the eastern side of the ditch intersection already mentioned, ditch 1070 (fill 1069), ENE-WSW aligned, with a rounded eastern terminal, may represent the continuation of ditch 1310, adding a further 30m to the total length of this boundary. Just south of 1070 lay two post-holes, 1092 (fill 1091) and 1375 (fill 1374), which may have been contemporaneous.

Succeeding ditch 1310 was another ditch, 1244 (fills 1636 and 1243/1276/1568/1840/1867), which extended from the same ditch intersection, following a similar alignment to 1310 (though someway south), before turning approximately 90 degrees to run parallel to, and east of, the latest western boundary of the central enclosure. Curving to the south-west beyond this, the boundary continued as two successive ditches, 1839/332 (fill 1840/333) and 1866/1738 (fills 1867/1739). Beyond a 2m-wide entrance gap, the boundary continued as further successive ditches, up to 0.66m wide and 0.38m deep, which re-cut the east-west boundary (7441 etc.) previously mentioned, running up to the western edge of excavation: 618 (fill 619), 7445 (fills 7451 and 7444), 7447 (fill 7446/682), 7449 (fill 606/7448), 720 (fill 721) and 859 (fill 860); see Fig. 36, section S.20, Fig. 38, section S.30. Near their eastern ends, ditches 7445 and 7447 truncated pits 926 (fills 927 and 925) and 7052 (fill 738). East of the ditch intersection, ditch 1244 may have continued as east-west aligned ditch 1052 (fill 1051), which ran for around 25m before ending with a rounded terminal; further east, the boundary would probably have been contemporaneous with one or more of the gullies adjacent to the eastern excavation edge, mentioned further above.

Boundary ditch 1244 was superseded by a substantial east-west aligned ditch, up to 1.9m wide and 0.46m deep, which ran straight for the length of the excavation area, a distance of some 170m. To the west, the boundary was represented by ditch 1402 (fill 1401/1432) and re-cuts 1214/1379 (fill 1213/1378/7485) and 1358 (fill 1357); see Fig. 37, section S.28. The latter ditch did not re-cut the ditch for its full length, ending in a rounded terminal around 40m east of the western excavation edge. Over the area of the former natural hollow at the western end of the ditch, a north-south drainage gully 7492 (fill 7491), with a curved northern terminal, ran into ditch 1402, being out of use by the time that the ditch was re-cut as 1379. To the east, beyond the main ditch intersection previously mentioned, the straight boundary was represented by ditches 1057 (fill 1058), 1307 (fills 1306/1213 and 1305) and 1024 (fills 1049, 1025 and 1047), the boundary subsequently being re-aligned as ditch 1006 (fills 1005 and 1004/1045), which tended more to an ENE-WSW alignment as it ran beyond the excavation area.

Cutting across the above boundary was ditch 1212 (fills 1274/1326, 1325 and 1211/1324/1438/1569); see Fig. 35, section S.19, Fig. 37, section S.28, Fig. 38, section S.29. It ran east from a western terminal close to that of earlier ditch 1310, taking a course roughly parallel to earlier ditches 1310 and 1244, passing across the main ditch intersection on an ESE-WNW alignment to a rounded terminal, a distance of around 100m. The projection eastwards of 1212 would have coincided in alignment with portions of a number of the linear features in the south-eastern corner of the excavation area (described further above), suggesting not only that they might be contemporaneous, but that the gap between them was deliberate and formed an access point.

The latest major boundary to cross the site was represented by a substantial ditch, 1216/1349, which ran east-west from the western edge of excavation, cutting an earlier pit (7463, fills 7462 and 7461) in the area of the former hollow (7800). At its eastern end, it turned at the main ditch intersection, to run ESE-WNW for a short distance, parallel to earlier ditch 1212. Ditch 1216/1349 (fills 7460, 1348/7456/1215, and 1508) had re-cuts 1529/1712 (fill 1436/1530/1713) and 1853 (fill 1854), the latter seen only in one section; 1349 also may have had a precursor, 1435 (fill 1434), only evident in one excavated sondage. Partially continuing the line of 1349 at its eastern end was dog-legged linear feature 1235 (fill 1236), re-cut as 1084 (fill 1083), which also cut across earlier boundary 1212 to the west; a small group of

parallel linear features were probably contemporaneous: 1065 (fill 1066), 1255 (fill 1256), 1271 (fill 1272) and 1286 (fill 1287).

Small quantities of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered from fills of the boundary ditches; however, the fill of feature 7449 (associated with boundary 1244) contained a single sherd of possible Anglo-Saxon date.

Enclosure complex – northern boundaries and ?trackway (Figs 28 and 29)
South of the major east-west boundaries described above, a number of ditches defined the northern extents of settlement enclosures which lay predominantly to the south, outside of the excavated area.

Prior to the establishment of the northern boundaries of any enclosures, a small number of north-south aligned features (see Fig. 29) appeared to define an intermittent boundary running towards, but not meeting, major boundary 1244 to the north. From south to north, these were: 185 (fills 186/547 and 187) broad but narrowing to the north (see Fig. 40, section S.37); 7262 (fill 7261); and, the latest, 472 (fill 473). Immediately adjacent to the east side of this north-south alignment were a number of successive gullies with rounded terminals, most running from south to north and turning at right angles to run eastwards: 542 (fill 543/7257), 544 (fill 545/7255), 620 (fill 621/7259) and 7254 (fill 7253); see Fig. 40, section S.39. A number of short lengths of gully or slot – 7245/7290 (fill 7246/7289), 7249 (fill 7250), 7318 (fill 7319) and 7288 (fill 7287) – may represent eastern returns associated with the 'L-shaped' gullies, while further south a short length of gully, 454 (fill 493 and 455), and a small pit or posthole 225 (fill 226) nearby, may also be associated. Between them they may have formed a small enclosure, 5m-7m wide internally and over 7m long. A few small pits or linears within the small enclosure – 539 (fill 540), 546 (fill 547), 7247 (fill 7248), 7276 (fill 7275) – may have been associated, though the function of the enclosed area remains unknown.

The northern boundary of another larger enclosure extending to the south was defined by roughly east-west aligned ditch 1772 (fill 1798/139/165/611), which ran from a rounded terminal at its eastern end (see Fig. 29) for over 45m, before being re-cut by later ditches which partially followed its course to the west (Fig. 28). At its western end ditch 181 (fill 182) may represent a predecessor of 1772, while at the eastern end, 7267 (fill 7268), 7270 (fill 7269), 7272 (fill 7271) and 7324 (fill 7325), may have been earlier manifestations (see Fig. 41, section S.40); the eastern end of the ditches also overlay a number of intercutting pits (see below). North-south linear 7316 (fill 7317), to the south-east, may represent an eastern boundary to the enclosure. The eastern part of ditch 1772 curved markedly to the north and then to the south-east, this appearing to be to accommodate the small enclosure represented by 542 etc, which lay just to the south. Several metres to the north of 1772, gullies 1740 (fill 1741) and re-cut 1742 (fill 1743), replaced linears associated with major boundary 1244 and redefined the eastern side of an entrance gap in that boundary; in conjunction with the western part of major boundary 1244, these feature may have helped define a roughly 5m wide east-west trackway which ran along the north side of enclosure 1772.

The boundaries of the succeeding enclosure also appeared to respect the small enclosure represented by 542 etc, suggesting that they may have been contemporaneous to some degree. The northern enclosure boundaries comprised successive 'L-shaped' gullies or ditches which ran north from southern rounded or sub-square terminals before turning roughly at right angles to run eastwards to broad, squared terminals: 514 (fill 515), 462 (fill 463), 509 (fill 510), 7231 (fill 7230), 7223 (fill 7222) and 7228 (fill 7229); see Fig. 40,

section S.38. The features were generally quite narrow, shallow features, though were sometimes re-cut broader and deeper (see Fig 40, section S.38). To the south, ditch 147 (fill 148) appeared to continue the western enclosure boundary; its rounded northern terminal lay a metre or so away from the ends of the northern boundaries, suggesting the position of an entrance. The eastern edge of 147 was then partially cut by gully 221 (fill 222), which ran across the possible entrance gap, and further north marked the latest incarnation of the western and northern enclosure boundaries, ending with squared terminal 7241 (fill 7240). The eastern side of the enclosure was probably marked by north-south gully 7309 (fill 7308), which cut across a number of intercutting pits (see below). A small number of gullies post-dated features associated with this enclosure: curving gully 203 (fill 204) and north-south gully 188 (fill 189) formed a small enclosure overlying 147 and 221; while further east, east-west aligned gully 7307 (fill 7306) cut 7309.

To the west, a substantial ditch 1774 (fills 1764, 1802, 1801 and 1800) and re-cut 1773 (fill 1799/138) – see Fig. 38, section S.31 – may have been contemporaneous with the above enclosure (514 etc.). It ran from the western edge of excavation for around 20m to a rounded eastern terminal, partially re-cutting enclosure ditch 1772 and earlier features which followed roughly the same line. To the north, a parallel gully 1836 (fills 1835, 1841 and 1834), and its re-cut 1771 (fill 1770), extended further eastwards, ending with a dog-legged rounded terminal after some 35m, a short distance west of the gullies (514, 462, 509 etc.) which marked the north-western corner of the enclosure; an oval pit 7224 (fill 7225) was cut into the eastern terminal. Much of the length of boundary ditch 1836/1771 was then re-cut by gully 164 (fill 163), 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep, which having turned south at its western end, extended for around 5m to a rounded terminal, cutting across ditch 1774/1773.

To the north, in the area between gully 164 and 1349, the latest of the major east to west boundaries, lay four gullies with rounded terminals, roughly east to west or WSW to ENE aligned: 7418 (fills 7417, 7416 and 7415), 7438 (fills 7437 and 7436), 7443 (fill 7442/7455) and 7526 (fill 7527). In addition, seven circular or oval post-holes 7533 (fill 7532), 7535 (fill 7534), 7537 (fill 7536), 7539 (fill 7538), 7541 (fill 7540), 7550 (fill 7549) and 7554 (fill 7553) lay on the southern side of and parallel to gully 7526 (see Fig. 25), representing a structural installation of unknown function; further east, an elongated oval post-hole, 7552 (fill 7551), may also have been associated. Close by to the south-west lay a deposit of cobbles (7450), over a burnt clay deposit (7452), representing a possible hearth.

Very small quantities of pottery were recovered from the above linear boundaries. Most was of Roman date, with mid 4th- or early 5th-century Huntcliff Ware coming from ditch 7270, one of the ditches associated with 1772, the first of the two enclosures described above. A sherd of Huntcliff Ware was also recovered from the cobble layer of the possible hearth.

Pits (Fig. 29)
A number of pits, up to 5m across and 1.15m deep, were probably contemporaneous with the enclosures described above. They were (some only seen in section): 688 (fill 687), 701 (fill 700), 7301 (fill 7300), 7321 (fill 7320), 7332 (fill 7333), 7335 (fill 7334), 7343 (fill 7342), 7345 (fill 7344), 7348 (fills 7349 and 7347) and 7350 (fill 7351). In addition, a small number post-dated enclosure boundaries: 7236 (fills 7358, 7357, 7235, 7234 and 7233), see Fig. 41, section S.41; 7274 (fills 7277, 7278 and 7273); 7292 (fill 7291); and, 7305 (fill 7304). Following silting (7356), the ground over pit 7274 had been consolidated with fragmented chalk (7322 and 7323), then overlaid by further silts (7280); the relatively straight northern

edge of pit 7274 had previously been recorded in the 2005 trial excavations (Trench 3, context 311).

The pits contained very little pottery and there was no significant difference in date between the pottery recovered from these pits and those assigned to Phase 5a. Roman greyware was recovered from pit 7236 and the latest material from 7274 was of an early to mid third century date. One pit (7335) contained an intrusive sherd of medieval pottery

Linears and pits (Fig. 26)
To the east of the pits lay a small number of features which were likely to be contemporaneous with the pits and the adjacent enclosures to the west. Earlier east-west boundary ditch 1533 (Phase 5a), which was associated with the central ditched enclosure and its adjacent boundary to the south, was truncated by two oval pits 1804 (fill 1803) and 1848 (fill 1847), up to 1.5m across. Pit 1804 was then cut by two successive north-south ditches, 1816 (fill 1815) and 1969 (fill 1968), with rounded northern terminals; the ditches were parallel to ditch 7309, the eastern boundary of the latest enclosure, 17m to the west, and extended a similar distance to the north. Ditch 1969 truncated one of a pair of small pits, 176 (fill 175) and 178 (fill 177), and a short length of east to west aligned gully 1900 (fill 1899). Another pit 197 (fill 196) lay to the west.

As ditch 1969 proceeded southwards, it is assumed that it must have detoured slightly to the west, its equivalent perhaps being recorded in the 2005 trial excavations (Trench 3, context 330). However, a complex of other features recorded in that trench did not appear to have extended into the current excavation area, suggesting that another enclosure may have lain there; the recorded linears might represent enclosure boundaries and/or sub-divisions, with the northern enclosure boundary lying in the intervening area.

Further pits (Figs 24, 28 and 29)
Further pits, more widely dispersed, were recorded in areas west, north and north-west of the group of pits described above. The pits were generally up to 3.7m across and over 1.2m deep and many cut through linear features which were associated with enclosures or boundaries of this phase (or Phase 5a).

To the west (Figs 28 and 29) were pits (from east to west): 447 (fill 205); 378 (fills 432, 431, 430 and 379); intercutting pits 1810 (fill 1811), 1818 (fill 1819) and 1820 (fill 1821); 1762 (fill 1763), which cut into layer 1671; and 1907 (fills 1925, 1924, 1906, 1905 and 1904).

To the north (Figs 24 and 29) were pits (from south to north): 581 (fill 582); 1838 (fill 1769); and intercutting pits 1660 (fill 1670) and 1669 (fill 1661). These pits had possible associated post-holes (respectively): 599 (fill 600) and 561 (fill 562); 1928 (fill 1929); and, 1710 (fill 1711).

Very little pottery was recovered from these pits: pits 581 and 378 contained undatable Roman greywares, while 447 contained only handmade fragments of either Iron Age or Roman date.

To the west, two intercutting pits 7490 (fills 7500 and 7489) and 7499 (fills 7605, 7604, 7603, 7513, 7506, 7498 and 7497) had been dug in the area over the former hollow (7800), with the deepest pit, 7499 (see Fig. 37, section S.27), extending below the current water table. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the shallower pit, 7490, though Roman

pottery was recovered from the upper three fills of 7499, which appeared to represent deliberate infilling, and the secondary fill of 7463.

Linears to north-west (Fig. 24)
In the north-western corner of the excavation area, a number of roughly east-west aligned gullies/ditches were recorded to the north and north-west of the hollow (7800), extending eastwards to peter out or end with rounded terminals: 7622/7731 (fill 7621/7730/7793), 7725 (fill 7724), 7729 (fill 7728), 7734 (fill 7733), and 7760 (fill 7759). The longest (7622/7731) extended for around 70m from the western edge of excavation, its eastern end having previously been recorded in the 2005 trial excavations (Trench 6, context 610).

PHASE 6 – *Anglo-Saxon*
Figs 22 and 28; Plate 33

Occupation of the site in the Anglo-Saxon period was represented in the south-western corner of the excavation area by an E/W-orientated, rectangular pit (1829), 5m long, 3.6m wide and 0.75m deep, with stepped edges and a flat base (see Fig. 39, section S.34), cut into the natural chalk gravel and the western edge of an earlier ditch (1869 of Phase 4), the upper part of the ditch having been consolidated by a deposit of chalk gravel (664). It is considered that this pit and associated structural features represented a sunken featured building or *grubenhaus* (Structure 14). Deposits of sand silt (168), chalk gravel (170) and grey clay (169) lay under a black silt layer (167) visible in the south-western part of the pit. A firm brown silt (1830) sealed these deposits, three centrally-positioned post-holes, 192 (fill 193) 229 (fill 230) and 478 (fill 479), and a further eight ranged around the upper edge and the stepped edge – 227 (fill 228), 231 (fill 232), 233 (fill 234), 305 (fill 306), 480 (fill 481), 657 (fill 656), 1914 (fill 1915) and 1916 (fill 1917). Bone pins and pierced stone weights were recovered from deposits 168 and 1830 within the building and a bone/antler comb of Anglo-Saxon type was recovered from gravel deposit 664.

Although no pottery of Anglian date was recovered from these features during the current work, the 2005 evaluation (Trench 2) recovered pottery of this date from a ditch fill (numbered 219) equivalent to deposit 664, and from the fill of a pit or ditch terminal (numbered 222) lying further west.

Five further, possibly contemporary, post-holes 387 (fill 386) 400 (fill 399), 402 (fill 401), 404 (fill 403) and 659 (fill 658) lay just to the south-east of Structure 14 and are assumed to be contemporaneous.

PHASE 7 – *Medieval*
Plate 34

The earlier features had been sealed by a layer of colluvium (1002/7466), up to 0.75m thick, encountered between 21.80-24.60m OD at the eastern end of the excavation area, between 21.55-25.15m OD in the central part of the area, between 21.05-21.45m OD in the south-western corner, at 20.50m OD over the earlier hollow (7800) and between 21.60-23.90m OD to the north-west. The upper extent of 1002 had been ploughed, with N/S-aligned ridge and furrow (316/1009 and 1010) being vaguely evident and a solitary post-hole, 7709 (fill 7708) being recorded.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*
Plate 35

The area appeared to have reverted to pasture during this period, forming the current topsoil (1001) across the main excavation, with more modern material to the north, banked up to form a terrace (7683, 7684, 7685 and 7710) to support the current road to the north, and hardcore (7524 and 7525) to the west for the current compound, associated groundworks, 7523 (fill 7522) and services 7652 (fill 7653).

3.4 AREA 2

Figs 42-49, 101, 106 and 108; Plates 36-44

Area 2 comprised a 9m wide, 110m long strip, sited immediately south of the existing Caythorpe compound, immediately west of the original 1992 easement, exposing natural deposits of chalk gravel (2003/3256), which dropped uniformly in elevation from 21.22m OD in the north to 19.54m OD in the south. Most of the area was examined in 2009, though an additional area at the northern end, roughly triangular in shape, was examined in 2010; equivalent contexts numbers are stated where features were examined in both episodes of work.

Figs 43-46 show the excavated features in plan, each having the relevant part of the plan of the 1992 excavations fitted alongside.

All the features contained dark, grey-brown sand silt fills with chalk gravel inclusions unless otherwise stated.

PHASE 4 – *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*

A series of roughly E/W-aligned parallel gullies crossed the northern end of the excavation area, possible continuations of similar features recorded in the SW corner of Area 1: 2034/3262 (fills 2035/3260 and 3261); 3244 (fills 3300 and 3243); 3246 (fills 3276 and 3245); 3265 (fills 3264 and 3263); 3291 (fill 3290 and 3289); and, 3296 (fill 3295); see Fig. 47, section S. 42. Some gullies truncated a number of earlier pits: 2057 (fill 2058); 3242 (fill 3241); 3248 (fill 3247), 3267 (fill 3266), 3269 (fills 3272 and 3268) and 3285 (3286 and 3284). Further, possibly contemporary pits (3298 and 3325; respective fills 3297 and 3324) lay to the east. A further, similarly aligned, gully (2044/3314; fills 2043 and 2042/3313) lay a few metres to the south. A number of the fills contained Iron Age and/or Romano-British pottery; a possible Saxon sherd from pit 2057 is potentially intrusive from a later pit (2075) which cut across it.

Further south, close to the southern end of the excavation area, was recorded an E/W-orientated, 1.4m long, 0.73m wide, 0.4m deep grave (2372; fill 2373), which contained a crouched skeleton (2374), lying on its right side, head to the west, facing south (see Fig. 101). An iron brooch, of a LIA/ERB form, was recovered from the grave fill.

PHASE 5 – *Roman*

Area 2 examined a north to south transect across a Romano-British settlement site composed of a number of adjoining enclosures, the northern boundaries of which had been recorded in

Area 1, on the level ground at the base of the south-facing slope. The adjacent 1992 NAA pipeline trench had sampled the same settlement sequence, predominantly comprising east to west aligned ditches.

Features to north of settlement enclosures
At the northern end of the excavation area, to the north of ditch 3322 (see below), three pits (3259, fills 3258 and 3257; 3275, fills 3277 and 3274; and, 3283, fills 3292 and 3282) and a short gully (3294; fills 3299 and 3293) truncated the Phase 4 features. The presence of minor structures was also represented by a small group of post-holes (2036, 2038, 2071, 2084, 2098, 2100, 2102 and 3288; respective fills 2037, 2039, 2072, 2083, 2099, 2101, 2103 and 3287).

Northern enclosure
The northern boundary of the settlement was defined by a large E/W-aligned ditch 3322 (fills 3321 and 3320), up to 2.12m wide and 0.74m deep (see Fig. 47, section S. 44), later re-cut as 2050/3310/3319 (fills 2108/2064, 2107, 2106 and 2105; 3308 and 3309; 3317 and 3318). Around 30m further south, a parallel ditch 2156 (fills 2209, 2208, 2183 and 2155), 2.3m wide and 1.1m deep (see Fig. 47, section S.43), crossed the trench and is considered to have marked the southern boundary of a settlement enclosure.

A few metres south of the northern boundary ditch lay a sub-circular pit (2090, fill 2089), truncated by a narrow ditch (2088; fill 2087) which ran south from the boundary, broadening as it ran towards a terminal cut by a later (Phase 6) feature. The elongated western terminus of a possible contemporaneous E/W-aligned ditch (2437; fills 2436, 2435 and 2434) lay a short distance to the south. It is presumed that these features served in some way to subdivide a settlement enclosure.

In the area east of 2088 and north of 2437 lay a small number of features: short gullies 2052 (fill 2051), 2066 (fill 2065) and 2078 (fill 2077); and pit 2135 (fill 2134). To the west of 2088 lay the eastern end of what appeared to be a small square or rectangular ditched enclosure (2060/2062/3304; fills 3305, 2059/2061/3303), up to 6m across, with associated upcast deposit (3306). Later short, shallow gullies (2116 and 3302; fills 2115 and 3301) and a pit (2097, fill 2096) truncated the small enclosure, while three post-holes (2095, 2199 and 2201; respective fills 2094, 2198 and 2200) and a pit (3312, fill 3311) lay in the immediate vicinity.

Ditch 2088 was later cut across by the re-cut (2050) of the northern ditch and by a gully (2082/3281; fills 3280 and 2081/3307) which followed the southern edge of Phase 4 ditch 2044.

South of ditches 2088 and 2437 lay a small group of intercutting pits, up to 4.5m long by 4.16m wide and 0.78m deep: 2182 (fills 2178/2291, 2179/2181/2290, 2177 and 2145/2185/2289); 2357 (fill 2356); and, 2288 (fills 2144, 2143 and 2142).

Between the above pits and ditch 2156, marking the southern boundary of the enclosure, were a number of features which suggest structural activity. To the west, a shallow rectangular pit (2303), the fill (2302) of which included several stones, was surrounded by an array of stakeholes or postholes (2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2315, 2317, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421 and 2423; respective fills 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2314, 2316, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420 and 2422) some of which hugged the edge of the pit and others which extended out from it in irregular lines. Just to the north lay a curving gully 2425 (fill 2424), assumed to

be associated, the whole forming some small structure or installation of unknown purpose. Nearby, a small pit (2174, fill 2173) cut the northern edge of ditch 2156. Pottery from the fill of pit 2303 was of a late 3rd-/4th-century date.

To the east, another shallow rectangular pit or slot 2248 (fill 2247) was surrounded by stakeholes or postholes (2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2486, 2488, 2490 and 2524; fills 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2487, 2489, 2491 and 2525); as was the case with pit 2303, described above, some of the stakeholes hugged the edges of 2248 and the base for a similar structure or installation is suggested. A posthole with stone packing (2293, fill 2292) lay a short distance to the south, beyond which lay a stone surface composed predominantly of roughly shaped chalk fragments (2111), set on a bed of brown silt (2114). A millstone (RF 268) was set horizontally within the surface, and a number of quern fragments (RF 343) were also recovered. Pottery recovered from the surface itself was of 3rd-century date.

Southern enclosure
Around 60m south of ditch 2156 lay the southern boundary of the settlement. This was defined by substantial, successive E/W-aligned ditches, 2408 (fills 2409 and 2568) and 2569 (fill 2567), up to 3.2m wide and 0.84m deep (see Fig. 49, section S.51), encountered at the southern end of the excavation area. The area between these ditches and ditch 2156 is considered to represent another settlement enclosure.

Running from the northern edge of the southern ditches was a small enclosure or compartment defined by narrow gullies (2249/2376; fill 2250/2375), the western extent of which had cut an earlier ditch terminus (3238, fill 2146). Structures were present in the immediate vicinity, denoted by post-holes (2232, 2342, 2344, 2348 and 2350; fills 2233, 2341, 2343, 2347 and 2349), two of which had been cut into an earlier shallow pit/ditch terminus (2346; fill 2345).

Cutting across the small compartment described above were two further east to west running ditches (2212 and 2214; respective fills 2217, 2213 and 2215), over 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep (see Fig. 48, section S.50), which may either have marked a later redefinition of the southern enclosure boundary or acted with it to define a 4m- to 5m-wide trackway. Whatever the case, a N/S-aligned gully (2332; fill 2333), which curved west beyond the edge of excavation edge, cut partially across the fills of southern ditch 2408, having truncated a small pit (2334; fill 2335) to the north.

Ditches presumed to have marked further sub-divisions or re-alignments of the enclosure lay just to the north: parallel east to west ditches 2510 and 2512 (respective fills 2511 and 2513) and curved ditches 2508 and 2514 (fills 2509 and 2515 respectively), which were subsequently truncated by a later ditch 2505 (fills 2506 and 2507), E/W aligned (see Fig. 48, section S.49), and an adjacent posthole (2516, fill 2517).

Further north, a possible minor sub-division of the enclosure was marked by a narrow east to west aligned gully or slot (2222, fill 2223), which ran most of the way across the excavation area, its western end having been truncated by later linear features. South of it lay two isolated post-holes 2205 (fills 2207 and 2206) and 2224 (fill 2225), the latter (2224) being partially cut by 2222, and two pits, 2499 and 2540 (fills 2535 and 2541) which were truncated by Phase 6 features (see Fig. 48, section S. 48). Fill 2206 contained a late 3rd-century copper alloy coin.

Ditch 2189 (fills 2202 and 2190) marked another sub-division of the enclosure around 12m south of ditch 2156 (the northern enclosure boundary), and between it and gully/slot 2222 lay a number of features, mostly undated but presumed contemporaneous. Rectangular pit 2210 (fill 2211), truncated by later linear features, was the northernmost, and to the south-west lay pit 2474 (fill 2473) and possible posthole 2485 (fill 2484), also cut by later linears. Intercutting pits 2329 and 2331 (fills 2328 and 2330) lay to the east, and to the south an east to west linear arrangement of intercutting pits 2382, 2380, 2384 and 2433 (fills 2381, 2379, 2383 and 2432), 0.8m wide and 0.46m deep, was accompanied by postholes (2450 and 2452; fills 2449 and 2451) at its eastern end. Pit 2242, containing an articulated animal skeleton (2241) in fill 2240 (see Fig. 106), lay to the east, with pit 2496 (fill 2495) adjacent to it.

Further south, a localised east to west running band of chalk surface (2236), consolidating softer sand (2259) within a natural depression, appears to be a continuation of similar surfaces recorded to the east in 1992 (e.g. NAA context 3204). West of the surface, cut by a later linear feature, was pit 2139/2141 (fill 2138/2140).

At the northern end of the enclosure, in an area between sub-dividing ditch 2189 and enclosure ditch 2156, lay a concentration of structural features; though it is probable that one or more structures – probably buildings – were once present, it has not been possible to suggest the plan of any such structure with confidence, so no Building number or numbers have been assigned.

Parallel to enclosure ditch 2156 was ditch 2243 (fill 2244), truncated at its western end by a Phase 6 ditch. Perpendicular to 2243, running down the western edge of the excavation area, was ditch 2192 (fill 2195), the southern terminal of which lay some 5.5m north of ditch 2189. Within the area enclosed by these features lay a scatter of stakeholes, postholes or small pits (2219, 2227, 2231, 2239, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2296, 2298, 2430, 2463, 2475 and 2635; respective fills 2218, 2226, 2230, 2238, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2297, 2299, 2431, 2464, 2476 and 2636), the largest of 0.7m diameter, with no clear patterns or alignments being apparent; most were undated. To the east lay a group of intercutting pits, up to 2.5m in diameter (2320, 2322, 2325, 2371, 2387 and 2389, with respective fills 2321, 2324 and 2323, 2327 and 2326, 2370, 2385 and 2388); see Fig. 47, S.47). Pottery recovered from the fills was dated to the late 3rd or 4th centuries.

South of the features lay fragments of chalk surface – 2117, 2526 and 2528, on layers of brown silt (2530, 2527 and 2529 respectively) – which appeared originally to have been one surface before being cut through by a later feature, leaving smaller localised deposits.

Cutting through the chalk deposits was an east to west aligned ditch (2165/2428, fill 2166/2429), with a rounded eastern terminal. This potentially replaced the enclosure sub-division 2189, moving it a few metres to the north. This may have happened at the same time as the construction of a 1.8m-long north to south orientated, stone-lined flue (stones 2191 lining cut 2175), which cut across 2189 and extended to the south. It contained a primary silt fill (2472) overlain by a deposit of firm, orange-red clay (2176), which may represent the remains of an overlying structure, perhaps a kiln or oven. A pit to the south (2641; fill 2642) and a gully running westwards (2153, fill 2154) may have been associated.

Pits to south of enclosures

Immediately south of southern enclosure ditch 2569 lay a number of intercutting pits, up to 1.8m long, 1.23m wide and 0.48m deep (see Fig. 49, section S.52), perhaps used as gravel

quarries or for water extraction: 2400 (fills 2399, 2605, 2604, 2398 and 2397); 2406 (fills 2405, 2403, 2402 and 2401); 2440 (fills 2439 and 2438); 2442 (fills 2445 and 2441); 2446 (fills 2444 and 2443); 2448 (fills 2447 and 2465); 2456 (fills 2455, 2454 and 2453); 2467 (fill 2466); 2571 (fill 2570); 2576 (fill 2575); 2581 (fill 2580); 2588 (fills 2607, 2587, 2586, 2585, 2656, 2583/2584, 2582/2573 and 2572); 2598 (fills 2595, 2594, 2593, 2592, 2591, 2590 and 2589); 2603 (fill 2602); and, 2650 (fills 2665, 2617 and 2664). An associated gravel upcast deposit (2655), two narrow gullies (2601, fill 2600 and 2687, fill 2686) and two post-holes (2670, fill 2669; and 2672, fill 2671) were recorded just to the south. Romano-British pottery was recovered from fills 2402 and 2444.

PHASE 6 – *Anglo-Saxon*

Features assigned to this phase were recorded along most of the length of the excavation area, consisting primarily of linear features and pits. The northern and southern limits of occupation were marked by east to west running ditches, with the intervening area being sub-divided by further, less substantial, east to west aligned ditches, between which were curved divisions.

Northern enclosure(s)
Towards the northern end of the excavation area, an east to west aligned gully (2048/3279; fills 3323 and 2047/3278), had been cut along the northern edge of earlier ditch 3322. This was later cut across by a ENE/WSW-aligned gully (2055/3316; fill 2056/3315), which also truncated the southern edge of an elongated oval pit (2075; fill 2076); a smaller, possibly contemporary, gully (2040, fill 2041) led into 2055 from the north. Saxon pottery was recovered from fills of 2048 and 2075.

From an indistinct northern terminal, a ditch 2068/2086 (fill 2067/2085), up to 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep, ran south-east turning to run roughly north to south; at its southern end, the ditch curved back on itself to the west, ending in a rounded terminal (2054, fill 2053). Saxon pottery was recovered from fill 2067.

East of ditch 2068/2086, the western part of a sub-rectangular pit (2110, fill 2109) was recorded. This was the continuation of a feature first recorded in 1992 (NAA feature 3537), considered to be a sunken-featured building on the basis of its perceived shape and the presence of a number of internal stakeholes in the sampled south-eastern corner. However, the overall shape and dimensions now apparent – it was around 3m square in plan – and the lack of any corresponding stakeholes in the north-western quadrant, may make its original interpretation less certain; perhaps a pit with partial lining is represented instead. Just south of pit 2110 lay an E/W orientated grave (2502, fill 2500), 1.3m long, 0.72m wide and 0.26m deep, containing a semi-flexed skeleton (2501), lain on the right hand side, head to the west, facing south (see Fig. 101); interestingly, the slot found just to the east in 1992 (NAA feature 3547) was found to contain fragmentary human remains.

Four pits (2070, 2091, 2093 and 2131; respective fills 2069, 2063, 2092 and 2130), up to 3.3m in size and 0.7m deep (e.g Fig. 47, section S.45), had been cut near the southern terminus of 2068; with the southern edge of one (2093) being truncated by a short L-shaped gully (2268, fill 2267) which had a posthole (2270; fill 2269) at its western terminus. A small group of stakeholes, postholes and/or narrow slots to the west (2266, 2272, 2274, 2276 and 2278; respective fills 2265, 2271, 2273, 2275 and 2277) are assumed to be contemporary structural features.

Further south, another curved ditch (2170/2194/2163, fills 2169, 2164, 2197, 2203, 2340 and 2492), 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep, entered the excavation area on a north-east to south-west alignment, before turning to run north to south and narrowing to a rounded terminal. An east to west aligned ditch (2220; fills 2221, 2610, 2613, 2614, 2615 and 2616), with a rounded terminal adjacent to the southern terminus of 2170/2194/2163, truncated a short length of a north-south linear feature (2167, fill 2168), which may have been an earlier version of ditch terminal 2163.

In the area enclosed by ditches 2170/2194/2163 and 2220, lay a number of pits, several of them intercutting, measuring up to 2.2m long by 1m wide and 0.45m deep: 2122 (fill 2123); 2124 (fill 2125); 2186 (fills 2188 and 2187); 2228 (fill 2229); and 2426 (fill 2427). In addition, a few small pits cut into or across ditch 2170/2194/2163: 2172 (fill 2171); 2193 (fill 2196); 2337 (fill 2336); 2339 (fill 2338) and, 2377 (fill 2378). Residual late 4th-century pottery was recovered from the fill of 2337 and a late 4th-century Roman coin was recovered from the fill of 2124.

Southern enclosure(s)
A few metres south of 2220, a concentration of narrow east to west linear features may represent the repeated redefinition of the northern boundary of an enclosure with sub-divisions.

Narrow east to west ditch 2161 (fill 2162) crossed the excavation area, cutting the southern end of a Phase 5 pit. Just to the south, pit 2318 (fills 2319 and 2355), from which was recovered Early to Middle Saxon pottery, was cut by another ditch (2263, fill 2264); the western end of this feature, and parallel linear 2366 (fill 2367), were truncated by a large sub-square pit 2120 (fill 2121). The latest ditch in the sequence – 2118 (fill 2119) – ran across the pit.

Several metres further south, another pit (2150; fill 2149) containing Early to Middle Saxon pottery, was recorded close to the western excavation edge. Cutting across pit 2150 was one of a series of parallel roughly N/S aligned, curved, enclosure ditches, up to 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, which extended into and out of the excavation area from the western trench edge: 2126/2462 (fill 2127/2534/2461), 2128 (fill 2129/2533), 2137 (fill 2136/2626), 2158/2300 (fill 2157/2625), 2160 (fill 2159/2301), 2234 (fill 2235), 2458 (fill 2457), 2460 (fill 2459), 2536 (fill 2537), 2538 (fill 2539) and 2623 (fill 2624); see Fig. 48, section S. 48. The easternmost of the ditches extended as far north as ditch 2118 (see above), and may have been contemporaneous; likewise, the ditches curved in such a manner at their southern ends that they appeared to respect southern boundary ditch 2503 (see below).

To the east, by the excavation edge, was recorded the severely-truncated western extent of another ditch (2246; fill 2245), which clearly continued the line of a curved ditch recorded in 1992, now considered likely to be a Phase 6 feature, acting, like the curved ditches discussed above, to subdivide the area between the east to west boundaries.

A more substantial ditch (2503; fill 2504), up to 1.18m wide and 0.36m deep (see Fig. 48, section S. 49), with an associated bank of gravel (2679) to the north, may have marked the principal southern boundary of the settlement in this phase, though features recorded in Area 3A, to the south, suggest that some activity may have taken place beyond this.

PHASES 7 & 8 – *Medieval/post-medieval*

All of the features described above had been sealed beneath a chalky silt subsoil (2002/3255, 2026); in two places remaining parts of the subsoil over stone surfaces had been accorded separate numbers (2112 and 2113). As might be expected, pottery recovered from the subsoil ranged from late Iron Age/Romano-British through to Early to Middle Saxon. A silver Anglo-Saxon coin of the 7th-mid 8th century AD was recovered from 2002.

3.5 AREA 3A

Figs 50-56, 108 and 111; Plates 45-46

Area 3 comprised a 9m wide, 35-40m long strip on the west side of the original 1992 pipeline easement, immediately to the south of Area 2, with a 2m wide, 70m long trench running south from it. Topsoil had been stripped from the entire proposed development area, which broadened out as it approached the Gypsey Race, though the underlying subsoil layer was only stripped off at the northern end where the archaeological features were considered close enough to the surface to be at risk from construction traffic; south of this stripped area, the narrow trench was dug along the line of the new pipe. In addition, a number of areas of varying sizes were dug through the subsoil surface further south to accommodate drains, launch pits for new pipelines, crane/drilling rig pads and the insertion of a temporary footbridge.

Natural deposits of chalk gravel were exposed in the various excavation trenches, dropping in elevation from a level of 19.56m OD at the northern end, comparable to that at the southern end of Area 2, to 18.37m OD at a point 60m to the south, before rising gradually again to a level of 19.20m OD on the edge of the Gypsey Race.

Unless otherwise stated the fills of features comprised dark grey silt with occasional chalk gravel inclusions.

PHASE 6 – *Anglo-Saxon*

A small number of features have been assigned to this phase in Area 3A. Most are undated, though a radiocarbon date obtained from a driven timber suggests that at least some of the activity represented was of an early or middle Saxon date; the subsequent medieval phase of activity is separated stratigraphically from these features.

At the northern end of the excavation area, a series of irregular cut features, some intercutting – 2555 (fill 2554), 2557 (fill 2556), 2563 (fill 2562), 2565 (fill 2564), 2609 (fill 2608), 2612 (fill 2611), 2634 (fill 2633), 2638 (2637), 2643, 2644 (fill 2645), 2647 (fill 2646), 2649 (fill 2648), 2659 (fill 2658), 2661 (fill 2660) and 2759 (fills 2758, 2763 and 2757) – have been interpreted as tree throws. These features cut into a relatively level area of the natural chalk gravel (at 19.2-19.3m OD). A single sherd of Romano-British pottery, considered to be a residual find, was recovered from the fill of 2612. Fill 2758 was sampled for pollen analysis (see 4.13, below); the pollen assemblage provided evidence of open landscape dominated by herbaceous vegetation modified by human activity, with some indication of cereal crop cultivation or processing in the immediate vicinity.

Cutting across the tree throws was a short length of a roughly NE/SW-aligned, curving gully 2493 (fills 2545, 2544 and 2543/2494/2558), up to 0.81m wide and 0.42m deep (see Fig. 56, section S.53), with rounded terminals. The feature was found to contain a significant assemblage of smithing debris – most particularly hammerscale – interpreted as sweepings from a nearby smithy. Gully 2493 truncated the eastern end of a NW/SE-aligned, curving gully 2548 (fills 2547 and 2546) which, in turn, truncated a narrow, E/W-aligned slot or gully 2640 (fill 2639). It is presumed that these features represent localised drainage, though the demarcation of small enclosures – as suggested in Area 2 to the north – cannot be ruled out. Close by, an elongated sub-rectangular pit (2681, fills 2682 and 2680) extended partially beyond the western excavation edge. At the extreme northern end of the excavation area, the southern end of a curved ditch 2560 (fill 2561), had been cut across by a Phase 8 ditch.

To the south, a complex of linear features was recorded. Two ENE/WSW-aligned gullies, 2689 (fills 2737 and 2690) and 2727 (fill 2726), up to 0.42m wide and 0.25m deep, extended into the excavation area from the eastern excavation edge, 2689 having cut across the remains of an earlier tree throw (2691). Prior to silting up, a 0.1m-diameter post (2694), probably oak, had been set in a post-hole 2693 (fill 2695) in the base of 2689 (see Fig. 56, section S.54), with a further possible post-hole 2743 (fill 2742) cut into the southern edge to the west. Both gullies had been truncated to the east: gully 2689 by a similarly-aligned gully terminus, 2741 (fill 2740), with associated upcast (2739); and, gully 2727 by a NW/SE-aligned gully 2631 (fill 2632). Gully 2631, and a short parallel gully 2730 (fill 2729) to the east, truncated an earlier, perpendicularly-aligned gully, 2662 (fill 2663) and a N/S-aligned gully, 2735 (fill 2734).

The western end of 2727, and a smaller pit to the south (2708; fill 2707), had been truncated by 2704, one of a series of larger shallow, NNW/SSE-aligned, curving gullies or water channels. These channels – 2699 (fills 2724, 2698, 2697 and 2725), 2701 (fill 2700), 2704 (fills 2750/2703, 2749 and 2748/2702), 2706 (fill 2705), 2709 (fill 2710), 2711 (fill 2712), and 2718 (fill 2719 and 2720) – up to 1.37m wide and 0.44m deep (see Fig. 56, section S.56), crossed the excavation area. The earliest channels (2699 and 2706) had been partially overlain by a deposit of soft, loose, silt sand (2696), presumably waterlain, prior to the cutting of the other channels. Pollen samples taken from fills 2697 and 2705 provided evidence of pastoralism and nearby cereal crop cultivation and/or processing in the area (see 4.13, below). Roundwood fragments of alder or hazel, were recovered from fill 2712. A sherd of Samian pottery (RF 320), perforated for suspension, with inscribed decoration and/or graffiti on both sides, was recovered from a fill of channel 2704. Later pits, 2746 (fill 2745) and 2691 (fills 2744 and 2692), cut the edge of channel 2704 and the rounded terminal at the western end of earlier gully 2689.

A small number of vertical stakes were recorded within the channels or nearby, having been driven into the chalk gravel below: birch stake 2688, in channel 2709; stake 2713, probably oak, in channel 2711; and, stake 2728, just north of the channels. Channel 2704 possibly had a further stake removed, represented by a post-pipe (2747). In addition, further stakes were recorded within the fills of channels, most lying horizontally: stakes 2721 and 2722, in channel 2718; and, stakes 2723, 2736 and 2752 (birch), in channel 2704. A sample of birch stake 2688 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and found to potentially date to the 7th-9th centuries AD (see Appendix 5, Table 50).

The above gullies, channels and stakes are assumed to have been connected with drainage and/or water management from the settlement to the north, the stakes perhaps helping to

retain timber linings or sluices within the channels or gullies. There was a marked drop in the level of the natural gravel either side of the channels, from 19.24m OD on their north-eastern side to 19.03m OD to the south-west, presumably through modification of a pre-existing naturally-formed break of slope; the surface of the natural continued to drop gradually south from this point.

Further south, cut into the chalk gravel in the narrow southern extension of the trench, two further ENE/WSW-aligned gullies were recorded, around 20m apart – 2549 (fill 2550) and 2653 (fill 2654) – between which lay a shallow, sub-rectangular pit (2551, fill 2552). The southernmost gully, 2653, was truncated by 3m-wide parallel ditch 2651 (fills 2666 and 2652); see Fig. 56, section S.58. Features 2653 and 2651 lay at the lowest part of the natural gravel surface in Area 3A, beyond which it started to rise again gradually approaching the Gypsey Race.

PHASE 7 – *Medieval*

Phase 6 features 2549, 2551, 2651 and 2653 were sealed by a thin layer of compacted gravelly sand (2622), overlain by a layer of looser sand (2621). To the south, the equivalent of 2621 was sand layer 2011, which directly overlay the natural gravel; this is considered to be equivalent to layer 2961 in Area 3B (see below), which was found to contain 15th-century pottery. To the north, sand layer 2621 became more patchy, but was represented by layer 2754, overlying the latest Phase 6 channel; there were also sandy upper fills in a number of the earlier channels. It is presumed that this sandy horizon represents material deposited by water across the Gypsey Race flood-plain.

Close to the Gypsey Race (in the small excavation trenches investigated there) a dark silt (2010) was recorded over sand layer 2011; soft dark silts (3328, 3329, 3334, 3335, 3343 and 3344) filling natural undulations and depressions in the natural chalk gravel may also have been contemporary.

Cutting through 2010 (or its equivalents) were a number of E/W-aligned gullies, between 0.3 and 0.9m wide and up to 0.25m deep, some of which were only seen in section (e.g. Fig. 56, section S.57): gullies 2013 (fill 2012), 2015 (fill 2014), 2017 (fill 2016), 2019 (fill 2018), 2021 (fill 2020), 2023 (fill 2022), 2025 (fill 2024), 3337 (fill 3336), 3339 (fill 3338), and 3342 (fills 3341 and 3340) were recorded in drainage trenches or sumps; gullies 3107 (fill 3108), 3109 (fill 3110) and 3111 (fill 3112) were recorded in the pipeline launch pit; gullies 2028 (fill 2027), 2030 (fill 2029) and 2032 (fill 2031) were recorded beneath a temporary pad for the geotechnical drilling rig and bridge foundations; gully 2764 (fill 2765) was beneath a temporary crane pad; and, gullies 3348 (fill 3347), 3351 (fill 3350), and 3353 (fill 3352) were revealed when the drainage outlet was cut through the bank of the stream. In the latter excavation, the E/W-aligned gullies truncated solitary N/S-aligned gully 3355 (fill 3354).

Near the southern end of the narrow southern extension of the trench was recorded a small irregular hollow (2683), set into sand layer 2621, which was of particular interest due to the recovery from it of an almost fully intact wooden shovel (2761; RF 309), over a metre long, sitting on edge within the fill (2673); see Fig. 56, section S.55. Fill 2673 was essentially part of a more widespread silt layer 2620/2628 (see below) which has been interpreted as a flood deposit; though hollow 2683 may originally have held a tree root system, the shovel is assumed to have reached this location as a result of a flooding. The shovel is considered to be of medieval date. Pollen samples from 2673 indicated scrub woodland of birch, hazel, alder

and willow in the vicinity and generally low frequencies of pollen indicative of human activity, while samples from overlying flood layer 2628 contained more evidence of agriculture (both arable and pastoral), as well as indicating the presence of some heathland (see 4.13).

Silt layer 2620/2628 (and equivalents), around 0.15m thick, was recorded in all parts of Area 3A, sealing the features already described, with its northern limit being the break of slope above the Phase 6 channels. Close to the northern limit, within 2628 were a stake (2751), lying horizontal (possible a rose wood), a pierced plank fragment (2760) and a deposit of decayed wood (2733), including some alder or hazel roundwood fragments, perhaps representing structural elements displaced by flooding, overlay a tree throw together with localised sand deposit 2756 and succeeding thin organic silt 2755, while another small area of organic silt (2762) overlay sand layer 2696.

Thin layers of more organic silt (2619), or sand (2753), were recorded above 2620/2628 in a number of places, though these were subsequently sealed by a deeper silt layer (2618), up to 0.35m thick (see Fig. 56, sections S.55, 57 and 58), which extended across all the excavated parts of Area 3A and which survived up to the base of the current topsoil. Neither silt layer – 2620/2628 and 2618 – appeared laminated, suggesting that they were formed in two separate flooding events, rather than building up slowly through seasonal fluctuations in water levels in the Gypsey Race. A broadly similar sequence was recorded on the south side of the stream in Area 3B, where east to west aligned linears were sealed by a silt layer (2787) beneath a thinner, organic silt (2928); the upper silt here (2960) may have been subject to reworking during later cultivation.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*

An E/W-aligned ditch 2480 (fill 2481), around 1m wide, ran a short distance south of, and parallel to, the current field boundary between Areas 2 and 3A; it is assumed that it functioned in some way to mark the boundary and it truncated an earlier, solitary post-hole, 2482 (fill 2483), which may have also related to demarcation of this boundary.

The latest feature encountered was a brick structure with a rough stone core (2477), at the northern end of the excavation area, which may represent the remnants of an abutment for a small bridge which once spanned the drain separating Areas 2 and 3A. The stone core had been laid on beds of compacted chalk gravel (2497 and 2498), within a construction cut (2478, fill 2479), which had been excavated across and partly along the line of earlier ditch 2480.

The area appeared to have reverted to pasture during this period, represented by the current topsoil (2001) and a dark silty alluvial subsoil (2004) alongside the northern bank (3356) of the Gypsey Race; there were also occasional deposits associated with the original 1992 pipeline easement (3113).

3.6 **AREA 3B**

Figs 57-64, 102-103, 107-108 and 111; Plates 47-56

Area 3B comprised a 90m long strip, broadening from 18m wide at the southern end to 55m at the northern end, which lay immediately south of the Gypsey Race. The original pipeline easement ran roughly along the centre line of Area 3B, over which subsoil was stored.

The exposed natural deposits of chalk gravel (2986), encountered at 19.50m OD in the west and 20.20m to the east, rose gradually southwards from the Gypsey Race in the east and more sharply in the west, before levelling out onto a plateau or terrace for 30-35m. The chalk gravel was encountered between 20.40-20.60m OD at the northern end of plateau, rising to between 21.45-21.55m OD at the southern end, where the ground then rose sharply to 24.10m OD before climbing steadily to the south end of the area (26.05m OD). Colluvium layers overlying the natural lay north and south of the terrace; these areas were not stripped of colluvium in 1992. The 1992 pipeline easement ran up the centre of the current excavation area and apart from an area dug at the northern end in anticipation of new pipeline reception pits, this area was not re-examined; relevant parts of the published 1992 excavation area plan have been reproduced on Figs 58 and 60.

Unless otherwise stated, all the features contained dark, grey-brown sand silt fills with chalk gravel inclusions.

PHASE 1 – *Neolithic*

Figs 61-62 and 107

Cut into the chalk gravel across the southern extent of the plateau, just north of where the ground began to rise sharply, was a NE/SW-aligned ditch 2999/2990/3074/3076 (fills 2998/2989/3075/3229 and 2997/3000/3073/3200), up to 0.9m wide and 0.8m deep (see Fig. 64, section S.64). This had been re-cut by a broader ditch (2996; fill 2995), which had been sealed by layers of colluvium (2991, 2992 and 2993). Neolithic pottery was recovered from a fill of the re-cut ditch, which appeared to continue to the north-east (as 3359; fill 3358).

A later ditch 3029 (fill 3028) had been cut to the south (see Fig. 64, section S.65), extending into the strip from the eastern excavation edge before curving northwards, roughly parallel to the circular post-built structure (see below) which it partially surrounded. 3029 was re-cut (as 3009, fill 3010/3038), 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep, and terminated within the fill of the earlier ditch 2999. A few fragments of handmade pottery were recovered from fill 3038.

Post-built structures

Roughly parallel to the ditch was a set of five large post-pits, up to 0.85m across and 0.55m deep (see Fig. 64, sections S.66 and S.67), evenly spaced, 3m apart, in two rows (*Structure 15*). The westernmost row comprised (north to south): 3018 (post-pipe 3015 and post packing 3017); 3064 (fill 3063); and, 3147 (post-pipe 3203 and post-packing 3146). To the east were: 3094 (post-pipe 3169 and post-packing 3095); and, 3081 (fills 3083 and 3083). Post-pit 3084 cut a smaller pit or posthole (3062, fill 3061).

Structure 15 appeared to have been overlain by a 7.5-8m diameter circular arrangement (*Structure 16*) of large closely-spaced oval postholes, 0.2-0.3m apart, up to 0.66m across and 0.28m deep (e.g. see Fig. 64, section S.67), which enclosed, in a central position, the three northernmost post-settings of Structure 15. The posts were (north to south): 3022 (fills 3027

and 3021); 3024 (fill 3023); 3031 (fill 3030); 3033 (fill 3032); 3035 (fill 3034); 3037 (fill 3036); 3087 (fill 3086); 3089 (fill 3088); 3135 (fill 3134); 3137 (fill 3136); 3139 (fill 3138); 3141 (fill 3140); 3143 (fill 3142), 3145 (post-pipe 3204, post-packing 3144); 3119 (fill 3118); 3106 (post-pipe 3168, post-packing 3105); 3097 (fill 3096); 3099 (fill 3098); and, 3233 (fill 3232). A 1.5m-wide entrance gap lay to the north-west (between postholes 3037 and 3087), with two large pits, 3189 (fill 3188) and 3195 (fill 3194), set across it internally, which presumably originally also held upright posts; a small fragment of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from pit 3189.

A number of pits external to the entrance, cutting into earlier ditch 2990, may have been associated: 3002 (fill 3001); 3004 (fills 3006 and 3003); 3008 (fill 3007); 3199 (fill 3198); and, 3208 (fill 3207); see Fig. 64, section S.64. Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pit 3004.

An internal line of smaller closely-spaced postholes, most between 0.05 and 0.20m apart, and up to 0.30m across and at least 0.08m deep (e.g. see Fig. 64, section S.67) formed a partial square arrangement with rounded corners, set concentrically within the outer circle of larger posts, crossing infilled pits 3189 and 3195 which lay across the entrance in the external post-ring (see above). The postholes were: to the north of the external entrance, from east to west, 3042 (fill 3041), 3044 (fill 3043), 3046 (fill 3045), 3048 (fill 3047), 3050 (fill 3049), 3052 (fill 3051), 3054 (fill 3053), 3056 (fill 3055), 3058 (fill 3057), 3060 (fill 3059) and 3185 (fill 3184); and, south of the entrance, from north to south, 3191 (fill 3190), 3193 (fill 3192), 3212 (fill 3211), 3121 (fill 3120), 3123 (fill 3122), 3125 (fill 3124), 3127 (fill 3126), 3129 (fill 3128), 3131 (fill 3130), 3133 (fill 3132), 3201 (fill 3202), 3117 (fill 3116), 3115 (fill 3114), 3104 (fill 3103), 3209 (fill 3210). Posthole 3187 (fill 3186) lay opposite the centre of the external entrance; the intervals between 3187 and the posts either side of it (3185 and 3191) were larger than the average seen along the line of posts, and it may be that 3187 served to block or severely limit access through an entrance at this point.

Slightly anomalous was posthole 3104, on the south side of the structure, which was markedly larger than the others in the alignment.

Within the post rings were a small number of postholes which could potentially relate to either Structure 15 or 16: 3020 (fill 3019), 3026 (fill 3025), 3062 (fill 3061), 3066 (fill 3065), 3068 (fill 3067), 3070 (fill 3069), 3078 (fill 3077), 3080 (fill 3079), 3093 (fill 3092), 3165 (fill 3164), and 3167 (fill 3166).

To the south and west of the structures were further postholes between Structure 16 and parallel ditch 3009, and while some sat within the southern end of Structure 15, there is no clear correlation and they are not separated on this basis: 3011 (fill 3012), 3040 (fill 3039), 3091 (fill 3090), 3102 (fill 3101), 3149 (fill 3148), 3151 (fill 3150), 3153 (fill 3152), 3155 (fill 3154), 3157 (fill 3156), 3159 (fill 3158), 3161 (fill 3160), 3163 (fill 3162), 3170 (fill 3171), 3197 (fill 3196), 3206 (fill 3205), 3208 (fill 3207), 3214 (fill 3213), 3216 (fill 3215). The fill (3100) of a shallow depression in the natural was also noted.

In addition, to the west, a rough north to south alignment of postholes cut across ditches 3009 and 2090: 3218 (fill 3217), 3220 (fill 3219), 3222 (fill 3221), 3224 (fill 3223), 3226 (fill 3225) and 3228 (fill 3227).

PHASE 3 – *Iron Age*
Figs 58-62, 102-103 and 108

Burials (Figs 58, 60 and 102-103)
Five graves were encountered in the central part of the terrace, one of which was surrounded by a partial ditched enclosure, probably the ditch of a square barrow.

Grave 2791 (containing skeleton 2773 and fill 2772), east to west orientated, 2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, was set centrally within a 6m long (east to west) and 4.5m wide rectangular ditched enclosure (2845, fill 2844), generally very shallow (see Fig. 64, section S.63), and almost entirely absent on its northern side; skeleton 2773 lay in an extended, supine position, head to the east. Another grave, 2837 (containing skeleton 2836), north to south orientated, 1.6m long, 0.65m wide and 0.45m deep, was cut into the eastern arm of the ditched enclosure; skeleton 2836 lay in a semi-flexed position, head to the north, facing west. Further east, grave 2790 (containing skeleton 2775 and fill 2774) was east to west orientated, 1.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep; skeleton 2775 lay in a semi-flexed position, head to the west, facing south.

Two more burials lay to the north-west. The northernmost was grave 2848 (containing skeleton 2847 and fill 2846), north to south orientated, 1.9m long, 1.3m wide and 0.59m deep; skeleton 2847, only partially remaining, was possibly crouched, head originally to the south. A single sherd of undated handmade pottery was recovered from 2846. To the south, grave 2792 (containing skeleton 2771 and fill 2770), was east to west orientated, 2.45m long, 1.45m wide and 0.46m deep; skeleton 2771 lay in a supine position, head to the east, and a sword (RF 323), a spearhead (RF 321) and other iron fragments (RFs 322, 324-329) were recovered from the grave in association with the skeleton.

The spacing and alignment of the graves, coupled with the shallowness of surviving parts of enclosure 2845, make it likely that the unenclosed graves might once have lain inside similar enclosures, as part of an Iron Age square barrow cemetery, with subsequent ploughing having removed the shallow elements of other enclosures. A similar conclusion was reached in the 1992 excavations, where two graves were recorded (NAA contexts 3108 and 3110), one within an enclosure (NAA context 3190) and one, to the north, being unenclosed; in fact, the eastern extent of the 1992 enclosure was recorded in the current work as shallow gully 2841 (fill 2840) on the eastern edge of the original pipeline easement.

Linear features
The alignment of the two surviving square barrow enclosures was very similar and they shared the alignment of a number of linear features recorded in the vicinity. Parallel linears, marking a possible trackway, ran north to south in the area between the enclosures: to the west, ditch 2817 (fill 2816), up to 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, was a continuation of a feature recorded in 1992 (NAA context 3134); while 2.5m to the east ran 2843 (fill 2842), 0.5m wide. Where seen, the terminals of both features were rounded, though 2843 was the shallower of the two and did not survive as far to the north due to later ploughing. Approximately at right angles to these was ditch 2789 (fill 2788), up to 1m wide and 0.7m deep, which ran from the eastern excavation edge for around 10m before shallowing out; an earlier version of this feature may have been represented by a short length of ditch (2821, fill 2820), with a rounded eastern terminal. Iron Age square barrow cemeteries are frequently aligned with trackways and boundaries, and in the same manner that the 1992 square barrow enclosure was recorded as running up to and respecting a linear boundary represented by

2817, it is suggested that graves 2792 and 2848 would have lain in square or rectangular enclosures which would have run up to the projected lines of ditch boundaries 2843 and 2789.

Further west, a surviving length of narrow linear 2925 (fill 2924) was the remaining part of similar features (NAA 3118/3121) recorded in 1992, and was roughly parallel to the north to south features discussed above. Its course was probably continued to the north by ditch 2889 (fill 2890), which turned slightly north-west as it headed downslope towards the Gypsey Race to peter out after about 15m; close to the rounded terminal at its southern end was the western terminal, and a short length of, an east to west aligned linear (2892, fill 2891), the projected course eastwards of which (not excavated due to being under the 1992 pipeline easement) would have met the northern terminal of ditch 2817. Just south of 2892 was a possible posthole (2894, fill 2893). Continuing the alignment of 2892 further west was ditch 2895 (fill 2896), which extended beyond the edge of excavation.

Further features, on the same or perpendicular alignment to those already discussed, lay to the south, cutting across the post-built structures of Phase 1 or the southern ditch which partially enclosed them; parallel east to west linear features – 3013 (fill 3014) and 3237 (fill 3236) – were 1.5m apart.

Roundhouse (Figs 58-59 and 108)
On the western side of the plateau was a curving gully (2904, fill 2901), around 5m long, 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep, with a rounded terminal at its eastern end. It is suggested that this represents the surviving south-eastern portion of a ring gully of *c.* 12m diameter enclosing a roundhouse (*Structure 17)*, the northern extent having been removed by later ploughing; it is further suggested that the rounded terminal marks one side of a south-east-facing entrance gap. In the interior of the ring gully lay a number of post-holes, ranging in size from 0.2m to 0.6m diameter – 2903 (fill 2902), 2909 (fill 2910), 2911 (fill 2912), 2913 (fill 2914), 2915 (fill 2916), 2917 (fill 2918), 2919 (fill 2920), 2921 (fill 2922) and 2926 (fill 2927) – and a larger oval pit (2907, fill 2908) which also may once have held a post. Though these shallow features are considered to have once held structural elements of the roundhouse, it is not possible to discern any clear pattern which would suggest their function; instead it is considered that a number of modifications and internal structures are represented. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ring gully and from one of the internal postholes. Furthermore, clay tuyere fragments and a small quantity of hammerscale were recovered from the fill of the ring gully and a post-hole, suggesting that some iron smithing was undertaken within this building.

Two large pits, 2898 (fill 2897) and 2906 (fill 2905), lay a short distance to the north; although the pits are undated, pit 2906 may have lain just inside the projected extent of the ring gully described above.

PHASE 4 – *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*

Although it is acknowledged that some features discussed in the previous phase could perhaps be assigned to this phase, sufficient information is not currently available to make this distinction, e.g. to establish if features are specifically "late Iron Age".

PHASE 5 – *Roman*
Figs 58, 60 and 108

Just north of the Phase 3 graves and linears lay a series of further ditches defining a possible narrow trackway and enclosure running up to the Gypsey Race; with associated internal features and external pits. Though on slightly different alignments, these features may have owed aspects of their position and layout to the earlier, Phase 3, boundaries.

Trackway and enclosure
The south side of the narrow trackway was marked by curved ditch 2810 (fill 2811), which was later re-cut by ditch 2803 (fill 2804); see Fig. 63, section S.60. The ditch was approximately ESE to WNW-aligned, before turning to run more SE to NW, as 2973 (fill 2972) and its re-cut 2974 (fill 2971). Around 2-2.5m to the north, the northern side was marked by parallel ditch 2819 (fill 2818). Although in plan 2819 appears to cut across them, it is considered that successive north to south-aligned ditches – 2780/2946 (fill 2779/2945), 2782 (fill 2781) and re-cut 2784/2944 (fills 2783/2943 and 2949/2955), which – would once have joined with it, representing its return north from here towards the Gypsey Race; the width and shape of the ditch at the point of intersection with these ditches suggests that they once joined it. As redefined, the ditch 2778 (fills 2777 and 2776), 1.4m wide and 0.41m, extended further west and curved northwards (as 2970/2935; fills 2969/2933 and 2934).

In the enclosed area, lay a number of linear features and pits. At the northern end, where the ground dropped down towards the Gypsey Race, a shallow east to west aligned ditch or gully (2954, fill 2953) was overlain by a series of north to south aligned features: 2936 (fill 2937), 2939 (fill 2938), 2940 (fill 2941) and 2959 (fill 2958), up to 1.07m wide and 0.48m deep; one (2939) had been truncated by a solitary post-hole (2976; fill 2975). Sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill of 2936.

Further south, another east to west aligned ditch or gully (2813, fill 2812), was adjacent to three pits: 2793 (fill 2794), 2795 (fill 2796) and 2797 (fills 2809 and 2798).

Pits to south of trackway
A series of shallow pits, up to 2.15m across (see Fig. 63, section S.61), lay along the south side of the trackway: 2805 (fill 2806), 2814 (fill 2815), 2825 (fill 2824), 2828 (fills 2827 and 2826), 2829 (fill 2830), 2831 (fill 2832), 2833 (fill 2834), 2838 (fill 2849), 2839 (fill 2850), 2852 (fill 2851), 2855 (fills 2854 and 2853), 2856 (fills 2858 and 2857), 2859 (fill 2860), 2861 (fill 2862), 2863 (fill 2864), 2871 (fill 2870), and 2873 (fill 2872). A single sherd of 3rd- or 4th-century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of pit 2828.

PHASE 7 – *Medieval*
Figs 58 and 111

Deposits of pale-grey sand silt (3349) and off-white sand (2930), as well as an infilled depression or hollow (2952, fills 2966 and 2965) were encountered next to the Gypsey Race (see Fig. 63, section S.59), overlain by a thin layer of pale, gritty sand (2961), which also partially overlay the earlier north to south aligned gullies of Phase 5. Medieval pottery of 15th-century date was recovered from fill 2966 and layer 2961.

Layer 2961 became thicker to the south. Cutting into it was a series of east to west aligned, shallow, drainage gullies, up to 0.53m wide and 0.19m deep (see Fig. 63, section S.62),

running alongside the Gypsey Race, in a similar manner to those recorded in Area 3A (see above): 2875 (fill 2874), 2877 (fill 2876), 2879 (fill 2878), 2881 (fill 2880), 2883 (fill 2882), 2885 (fill 2884), 2963 (fill 2962), and 2968 (fill 2967). They were sealed by a thick layer of pale, grey alluvial silt (2787), which was in turn overlain by a thinner, more organic layer (2928).

Further south, on the higher terrace, the fill (2818) of the earlier ditch 2819 had been truncated by a stake-hole (2823; fill 2822).

The earlier features were sealed by a layer of subsoil (2786/2960), up to 0.5m thick, which probably represents a buried ploughsoil. 2960 was overlain by a further layer of subsoil (2981) up to 0.2m thick, possibly representing deposits formed when the area reverted to pasture.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*

A layer of topsoil (2785) sealed all the earlier deposits and the southern edge of the bank (2987) of the Gypsey race. The consolidated surface for a farm trackway (2888) overlay 2785 and deposits (3357) associated with the current groundworks had been pressed into the bank.

3.7 AREA 4

Figs 57, 65 and 107

Area 4 comprised a 20m wide, 295m long strip running south-west from the southern end of Area 3B. The original easement lay within the southern part of the strip, which ran across the slope of the valley side, falling from south to north.

The natural weathered chalk bedrock sloped down gradually to the east and west from a high point in the central part of the strip.

PHASE 2 – *Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

At the eastern end of the stripped area, a roughly E/W-aligned gully (3346, fill 3345), 0.6m wide and 0.46m deep, had been cut into the natural chalk. Pottery of possible Bronze Age date was recovered from fill 3345.

To the north-west lay possible pits or post-holes, 3183 (fill 3182), 3179 (fill 3178) and 3181 (fill 3180), up to 0.45m across and 0.12m deep, the two latter containing fire-cracked stones in their fills; though undated, they are considered to be of prehistoric date.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*

A layer of topsoil (3240) sealed all the earlier deposits.

3.8 **AREA 5A**

Figs 66-81, 104 and 109-111; Plates 57-69

Area 5A was located half a kilometre to the south-west of the main Caythorpe PGF site. It was approximately 230m long by 15m wide and ran in a westerly direction from the west end of Area 4, dropping down a north-facing slope before running in a south-westerly direction up to a north to south aligned drainage ditch running from a pond to the south-east corner of Carr Plantation. A 1.6m-wide trench for a drainage outlet was cut from the central part of Area 5A to the Gypsey Race to the north. To facilitate the continuation of farm access along a substantial length of the excavation area, it was necessary for it to be examined in two successive episodes, meaning that many features were not able to be fully exposed at one time; in addition, a 2.5-3m wide strip was subsequently excavated for drainage along the southern edge of the stripped area.

The exposed natural deposits of chalk gravel (4199/4204) were encountered at 28.25m OD towards the top of the north-facing slope, dropping to 22.50m OD at the base, where it was overlaid by deposits of natural sand (4198 and 4197), before steadily rising to 23.10m OD at the corner of Carr Plantation.

PHASE 1 – *Neolithic*

Figs 67-70 and 109

Hengi-form monument (Structure 18)

Towards the centre of Area 5A was a roughly circular Neolithic structure (Structure 18), taken to be a small henge or hengi-form monument. It consisted of a ring ditch with an external diameter of up to 18m and an internal diameter of 14m. A number of pits of varying sizes were seen within the area encompassed by the ditch. It is possible a bank would once have surrounded the ditch, this being later reinforced by the addition of an outer ditch (in Phase 2).

The ring ditch (4434/4453 and 4436), containing yellow brown sandy fills (4435, 4437, 4451, 4452/4811, 4450/4810, 4449, 4447, 4448), was on average between 1.8 and 2m wide and 0.8-1m deep (see Fig. 72, sections S.71, 72, Fig. 75, section S.79 and Fig. 76, section S.82a); in places, the appearance of the upper fills (4447 and 4448) suggested disturbance. On its north-western side, a 1.5m-long stretch of the ditch was slightly narrower and only 0.12m deep, which might represent a north-western entrance into the monument.

A small number of earlier pits were recorded beneath the ditch: 4438 (fill 4439), on the west side of the entrance; 4455 (fill 4454; see Fig. 75, section S.79), on the eastern side of the entrance; and 4751 (fill 4750; see Fig. 72, section S.72), further to the east; in addition, indentations noted in the base of the ditch in a number of places may represent vestigial traces of further such features. The presence of these pits perhaps suggest the existence of a ring of pits predating the ring ditch; alternatively, they may simply have acted to mark out the line of the ditch prior to its excavation, including, in the case of pits 4438 and 4455, marking the position of the entrance. On its outside edge, the ditch cut into pit 4442 (fill 4443) in the area of the entrance, and cut another small pit 4922 (fill 4921) to the east (see Fig. 72, section S.71). No dating evidence was recovered from any of these pits.

Internal features
Within the area encompassed by the ring ditch were five large pits (4943, 4614, 4671/4657, 4956 and 4611), which would have held large upright timbers, indicated by post-pipes and stone packing within a number of the pits; the pits were roughly oval in shape with diameters varying from 1.6-2.2m and were between 0.65 and 1.8m deep (see Fig. 78, sections S.87 and 88). Pit 4943 (fills 4942, 4939, 4941, 4938, 4940, 4937, 4936 and 4935) contained a post-pipe (4933) which had a diameter of 0.4m and was packed with stone (4934). Pit 4671 (fills 4654 and 4670) was replaced by pit 4657 (fills 4674, 4653, 4669, 4652), which contained a post-pipe (4664; fill 4681) with a diameter of 0.52m (see Fig. 75, section S.80). Pit 4657 appeared to have been partially re-excavated – as 4649 (fill 4648), 4666 (fill 4665), 4667 (fill 4650) and 4680 (fills 4668 and 4651) – to remove the earlier post and replace it (as pit 4647, fill 4662 and post-pipe 4679, with fills 4663, 4646 and 4645). Pit 4956 contained a post-pipe (4969, fill 4970) with a diameter of 0.6m, resting on a consolidated base (fills 4957, 4958, 4959, 4962 and 4963) with packing (4960, 4961, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4972 and 4973); see Fig. 75, section S.81. Pit 4614 (fill 4615) was re-cut as 4612 (fill 4613; see Fig. 81, section S.99) and 4679 (fills 4663, 4646 and 4645), while pit 4611 (fill 4610) was re-cut as 4609 (fill 4608), 4607 (fill 4606) and 4605 (fill 4604; see Fig. 78, section S.88). The only find recovered from any of these fills was a Late Neolithic flint core (RF 733) recovered from (4615). Four of the pits – 4943, 4614, 4657 and 4956 – formed a roughly square arrangement around the approximate centre of the inner ring, though otherwise there was no obvious pattern in their layout.

A number of smaller pits were also noted within the ring ditch. The majority ranged between 0.4 and 0.6m in diameter and 0.3 and 0.6m in depth (e.g. see Fig. 78, section S.87 and Fig. 80, section S.93), with both larger and smaller examples present, and all contained brown sandy fills: 4955 (fill 4954), 4638 (fill 4637), 4628 (fill 4627), 4945 (fill 4944), 4947 (fill 4946), 4949 (fill 4948), 4951 (fill 4950), 4661 (fill 4660), 4642 (fill 4641), 4656 (fill 4655), 4634 (fill 4633), 4659 (fill 4658), 4640 (fill 4639), 4617 (fill 4616), 4624 (fill 4623 and 4622), 4636 (fill 4635), 4621 (fill 4618, 4619 and 4620), 4626 (fill 4625), 4630 (fill 4629), 4632 (fill 4631), 4672 (fill 4673), 4924 (fill 4923 and 4932), 4926 (fill 4925), and 5175 (fill 5174). All of the pits remain undated, but 4945, 4947, 4949, 4951 were all cut by large post-pit 4943 described above. A small number of the outermost pits (4955, 4956, 4661, 4624, 4672 and 4924) lay in an intermittent circular arrangement, of approximately 10m diameter, though generally there was no apparent pattern to the pits and a number of phases and/or purposes must be represented.

Adjacent external pits
Two pits were recorded immediately adjacent to the outer ditch edge. Both were sub-rectangular, around 2m long by 1m wide and at least 0.6m deep, with their long axes extending out radially from the ditch. Pit 4440 (fill 4441) cut into an earlier pit on the western side of the possible entrance, while pit 4847 (fill 4846; see Fig. 76, section S.82a) lay on the western side, opposite the approximate centre of the ring.

Neither feature contained finds, though their close spatial relationship to the ring ditch may suggest a degree of contemporaneity with it. Furthermore, the presence of pit 4847 extending out from the ditch could suggest that it either pre-dated any surrounding bank or that such a bank had gaps additional to those presumed to lie opposite the entrance.

Smaller hengi-form structure (Structure 19)
A smaller segmented ring ditch (Structure 19), which comprised ditch lengths 4240 (fill 4239), 4788 (fills 4779, 4778 and 4777], 4256 (fills 4255 and 4259) and 4275 (fill 4274), had an external diameter of 9m. The ring ditch was between 0.75 and 0.8m wide, between 0.15 and 0.25m deep (see Fig. 74, sections S.77 and 78) and had three 1m-wide breaks in the ditch, to the north, west and east, which may have formed entrances. It had been partially re-cut along its outer edge by 4238 (fill 4237), 4273 (fill 4272) and 4271 (fill 4254); see Fig. 81, section S.95. The ditch appeared to replace, or had been dug to link together, a series of oval pits between 0.5 and 1.8m wide and between 0.4 and 0.9m deep (e.g. see Fig. 81, section S.96): 4742 (fill 4743), 4744 (fill 4745), 4242 (fill 4241), 4781 (fill 4780), 4790 (fill 4789), 4820 (fill 4819), 4258 (fill 4257) and 4277 (fill 4276). The ring ditch and pits remain undated.

Situated to the east were two large oval pits, 4222 (fills 4220, 4221, 4219 and 4218) and 4223 (fill 4224), 2.5-3.5m in length, 2.25-3m in width and 0.6-1.3m in depth (see Fig. 72, section S.68); the fills were sandy gravel. Pit 4222 was subsequently re-cut (4226, fill 4225). All remained undated.

Pit complex (Figs 69-70)
Lying between Structures 18 and 19 was a complex of intersecting irregularly shaped shallow pits, measuring 8.75m by 6m overall, and up to 0.9m deep (some seen only in section; e.g. see Fig. 74, section S.76), containing sandy, chalk gravel fills: 4325 (fill 4324), 4329 (fills 4326-4328), 4331 (fill 4330), 4334 (fills 4332 and 4333), 4336 (fill 4335), 4341 (fills 4340 and 4343), 4345 (fills 4342 and 4344), 4347 (fill 4346), 4350 (fill 4348 and 4349), 4377 (fill 4351), 4854 (fill 4853), 4856 (fill 4855), 4889 (fills 4890 to 4894, 4900, 4914 and 4915), 4895 (fills 4896, 4907 and 4908), 4897 (fill 4898), 4901 (fills 4902 and 4903), 4905 (fills 4837, 4904 and 4906), 4913 (fill 4910-4912 and 4916), 4918 (fills 4909, 4899 and 5127), 4851 (fills 4917 and 4850), 5113 (fill 5112), 5115 (fill 5114), 5121 (fills 5117-5120), 5123 (fill 5122), 5126 (fills 5124 and 5125). Fills 4896 and 4837 contained possible Grooved Ware pottery, whilst 4837 also contained flints of Neolithic or late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date (RFs 671-673). One of the pits (4905) truncated the upper extent of an earlier post-hole (4849, fill 4848).

The pits were sealed by black ashy deposits (4281, 4282, 4337, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845), a number of which contained significant numbers of burnt and fire-cracked cobbles, Neolithic flint tools (RFs 735, 676-668, 736, 679, 680, 737-739, 740-742, 743, 718, 744, 745), animal bone and antler, along with sherds of late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery. Charred hazelnut shell from 4839 was submitted for radiocarbon dating, which returned calibrated date-ranges of 2570 to 2530 cal BC and 2500 to 2300 cal BC (see Appendix 5, Table 50). The ashy deposits were in turn sealed by dumps of chalk gravel (4338, 4339, 4832, 4852, 5116). Deposit (4832) contained four sherds of pottery, possibly Grooved Ware.

Further pits
North of the above pit complex lay another group of pits, varying in size from 1.56m by 1m and 0.49m deep to 0.9m by 0.7m and 0.15m deep (see Fig. 78, section S.85): 4286 (fill 4287), 4283 (fills 4284 and 4285), 4319 (fills 4320 and 4321), 4278 (fill 4279), 4322 (fill 4323). They contained burnt and fire-cracked cobbles (numbered 4280 in fill 4278), animal bone, flint tools and pottery, and may have been hearths or fire-pits. Prehistoric pottery, mostly Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, was recovered from fills 4284, 4279 and 4323, whilst

Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint tools were also recovered: RFs 656 and 657 from fill 4279; and, RF 669 from fill 4747. A number of smaller pits, possibly postholes, in an "L"-shaped arrangement, lay just to the east, and may have been associated: 4362 (fill 4363), 4360 (fill 4361), 4358 (fill 4359), 4356 (fill 4357), 4354 (fill 4355), 4352 (fill 4353), 4365 (fill 4364) and 4392 (fill 4391).

A group of intersecting pits (see Fig. 72, section S.70 and Fig. 73, section S.73) lay further east, on the northern edge of the excavation area: 4249 (fill 4248), 4289 (fill 4288), 4291 (fill 4290), 4371 (fill 4370), 4293 (fill 4292), 4373 (fill 4372), 4296 (fills 4295 and 4294), 4299 (fills 4298 and 4297), 4375 (fill 4374), 4230 (fills 4376 and 4229), 4303 (fill 4302), 4301 (fill 4300), 4305 (fill 4304), 5332 (fill 5331), 5334 (fills 5333 and 5355), 5336 (fill 5335), 5338 (fill 5337) and 5340 (fill 5339). Their sandy gravel fills were devoid of dating evidence, though they are assumed to be prehistoric. To the south lay two more undated medium oval pits with orange-brown sandy fills – 4722 (fill 4723) and 4736 (fill 4735) – while to the east, close to Structure 19, lay oval pit 4236 (fill 4235), the fill of which contained possible Grooved Ware pottery and flint tools (including hammerstones RFs 634 and 729), as well as burnt cobbles and animal bone.

Just east of Structure 18 lay a small number of pits which would have lain close to the outer edge of any associated bank: pit group 4766 (fill 4767), 4768 (fill 4769) and 4770 (fill 4771), 0.4-1.25m in diameter and between 0.33 and 0.68m in depth, cut by the Phase 2 ring ditch; and, pit 4721 (fill 4720), just to the west. A medium-sized pit (5233, fill 5232), a few metres to the north-east, may have been contemporaneous.

Around 25-30m from the western end of the excavation area lay a group of pits, varying in size from the largest, measuring 4.5 by 3.5 by 0.8m deep (see Fig. 80, section S.94), down to the smallest, which was 0.77m across and 0.55m deep: 4566 (fills 4528 and 4529), 4544 (fills 4545, 4546 and 4547), 4548 (fill 4549), 4575 (fill 4572/4573) and 4533 (fill 4532), several of the fills containing significant numbers of burnt cobbles. Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from fills 4528, 4529, 4545, 4549 and 4572, while a number of flint tools, largely blades and scrapers of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, were also recovered, including: RFs 641 and 731 from fill 4529; RFs 639, 640 and 642-651 from fill 4549. A few metres to the south-west lay another pit 4746 (fills 4747), containing burnt cobbles and a broken late Mesolithic/early Neolithic bladelet (RF 669), which may have been contemporary. Pit 4746 was sealed below a 0.3m-thick deposit of undated mixed chalk gravel (5406).

PHASE 2 – *Bronze Age*
Figs 67-69, 104 and 109

Linear features/enclosures
In the area west of the hengi-form monument (Structure 18) were recorded a number of roughly NNW-SSE or ENE-WSW-aligned linear features which formed a series of redefined and/or subdivided enclosures. Though they are largely undated, an outlying ditch from the enclosure sequence was cut through by the outer ditch added to the hengi-form monument in this phase (see below); some of the ditches also cut across Phase 1 pits.

Around 35m from the western end of the excavation area, NNW-SSE-aligned ditch 4568 (fill 4567) was at least 5m long was 1.2m wide and 0.89m deep. An elongated oval pit (4570, fill 4569), cut by the rounded northern terminal of ditch 4568, may have been part of an earlier

pit alignment. On the same alignment, though offset a few metres to the west, ditch 4535 (fill 4534) ran south from the northern excavation edge; between them, these two ditches may have formed the eastern boundary of an enclosure. Nearby, a short length of ENE-WSW-aligned ditch 4488 (fill 4489), at least 3.5m long, 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep, may have been associated; it was sealed below burnt deposit (4446), a dark grey silt containing charcoal and burnt cobbles, sat in an oval depression in the natural chalk gravel, and appeared to have cut a small pit 4491 (fills 4492 and 4493) on its northern edge. Ditches 4568 and 4535 were subsequently partially re-cut by curving ditch 4537 (fills 4536, 4574, 4571, 4708, 4756, 4755 and 4754), 1.2m-deep (see Fig. 77, section S.82d), which may have redefined the eastern edge of the enclosure. Ditch 4537 cut across two Phase 1 pits; fill 4536 contained pottery sherds which were possibly late Neolithic Grooved Ware.

The western enclosure boundary may have been marked by a sequence of NNW-SSE-aligned ditches recorded around 10m from the end of the excavation area. The earliest ditch, 4821, was 1.1m wide, 1.1m deep and had regular near vertical sides (see Fig. 81, section S.98). It contained a sandy gravel fill (4822) from which fragments of animal bone were recovered and an edge-retouched flint flake of early Bronze Age date. This was then re-cut on a different alignment by shallower ditch 4823 (fill 4824), 1.25m across and 0.52m deep. The boundary was later re-defined by the cutting of linear ditch 4828 (fills 4830 and 4829), which was itself re-cut along its western edge by 4825 (fill 4826); these ditches were between 0.8 and 1.25m across and between 0.45 and 0.52m deep. A small circular pit 4831 (fill 4827), 0.75m diameter and 0.43m deep, perhaps a post-hole, was cut into the top of fill 4826. Two post- or stake-holes were noted on the eastern edge of the ditch: 4864 (fill 4865) and 4866 (fill 4867). A number of medium-sized oval pits, varying in diameter between 0.35 and 0.7m and in depth between 0.17 and 0.35m, were seen to have cut ditch 4823 close to the southern excavation edge: 4861 (fill 4862), 4859 (fill 4860) and 4857 (fill 4858).

Later ENE-WSW-aligned ditches or gullies, between 0.6 and 0.8m wide and 0.25-0.75m deep, cut across eastern boundary ditch 4537, suggesting that the enclosure may have been extended further eastwards. To the north, 4523 (fills 4520, 4521, 4522), subsequently re-cut along its whole length by 4519 (fill 4512), was truncated to the west by a later ditch, though does not appear to have extended as far as the western enclosure boundary ditches. Succeeding it to the south, 4579 (fill 4578) headed east from a junction with perpendicular ditch or gully 4495 (fill 4494; see Fig. 78, section S.84), which cut across 4523/4519 further north. To the east, 4579 cut across a post-hole (4583, fill 4582), before being truncated by a medieval ditch flanking a hollow-way. Further east, exposed in the base of the hollow-way, the alignment of 4579 was continued by an ENE-WSW-aligned linear gully (4589, fills 4587 and 4588), 9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep. Two small post holes, 4599 (fill 4598) and 4597 (fills 4596 and 4595) were positioned at its western terminal, while 1.5m to the south lay a small post hole 4581 (fill 4580) which may have been associated. The presence of these postholes – and possibly also 4583 beneath 4579 – may suggest that this boundary incorporated upright timbers. Re-cutting 4495 along its western edge was 4497/4577 (fill 4496/4772/4576), 0.45-0.5m wide and between 0.12 and 0.16m deep (see Fig. 77, section S.82e, Fig. 78, section S.84 and Fig. 81, section S.97). The southern extent of 4497/4577 cut through the fill (4978) of a natural depression (4979), which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. A Neolithic end scraper (RF 732) was recovered from fill 4578, while a fragment of flint (RF 730) recovered from fill 4496 represented the result of a failed attempt to manufacture a leaf-shaped arrowhead.

Lying south of 4589 were three short NNE-SSW aligned, undated gullies, between 3 and 4m long, 0.21-0.4m wide and 0.13-0.29m deep, which may also belong to this phase of activity: 5037 (fill 5036); 5039 (fill 5038); and, 5057 (fill 5056). A short distance to the east, NE/SW-aligned ditch 4976 (fill 4977), 0.5m wide and around 0.4m deep, may have been contemporary.

Ring ditch
An outer ring ditch, with an external diameter of 32m and an internal diameter of 26m, was added to the hengi-form monument (Structure 18), at a distance of 4-5m from the original ditch, outside of any presumed bank; on its west side it cut across linears 4589 and 4976 (see above). The ditch (4757/4758 and 4398) was 2.3-3.75m wide and 0.75-1.35m deep (see Fig. 76, section S.82b, Fig. 79, section S.89 and Fig. 79, section S.90) and contained fills (4759, 4760, 4761, 4763 and 4762; 4711, 4710, 4787, 4709, 4499, 4490, 4483, 4482 and 4397) which largely consisted of mid yellow brown sands with chalk gravel inclusions, apart from an ashy primary deposit 4711. Pottery recovered from 4711 was Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, while later fill 4761 contained a sherd of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery; fill 4761 also included flint tools (RFs 664, 665, 734) of Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date, whilst fill 4760 contained a flint arrowhead (RF 666) of Early-Mid Neolithic date. Fill 4397 contained intrusive medieval flat roof tile fragments, presumably from an overlying ditch.

The ditch may have been re-cut twice, as 4559/4783 (fills 4558 and 4556/4784) and 4785 (fill 4786); two sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery were recovered from fill 4556, as was an Early-Mid Neolithic flint blade (RF663). A small, undated, oval pit, 4396, containing an orange brown sandy-silt fill (4395) was seen cutting the inner edge of the ditch.

Burials (Figs 67-68 and 104)
Two graves had been cut into the backfilled ditch of the hengi-form monument (Structure 18). On the eastern side was grave 4682, oval in shape, 1.43m long, 1.03m wide and 0.21m deep, containing an orange brown sand backfill (4683). Skeleton 4684 in the grave was in a crouched position, lying on its right hand side, with the head to the north-east facing south-west. The knees were bent upwards and the arms were folded in front of the body, hands before the face. The individual may have been female, aged 36-45. An Early Bronze Age beaker and meat joints, represented by animal bones, had been placed as grave goods to the rear of the skeleton. Two residual Neolithic flint tools (RFs 667, 668) were recovered from the fill.

Cutting the western side of the backfilled hengi-form ditch, as well as ditch or gully 4976 (see above), was grave 4931, sub-rectangular in shape, 2m long, 1.5m wide and 0.48m deep (see Fig. 76, section S.82a); the grave also cut a Phase 1 pit (4847). In the base of the cut was a rectangular shaped depression, 1.4m in length and 0.8m wide, the edge of which contained fragments of heavily decayed wood and organic staining (4929); further organic staining (4928) lay above the skeleton. These are thought to represent the remains of a ‘coffin’ or perhaps more realistically, a wooden lining to the grave. The fill consisted of a reddish brown silt sand (4927). Skeleton 4930 was in a crouched position, lying on its left hand side, with the head to the south-east facing south-west. The knees were bent upwards and the arms were folded in front of the body, hands before the face. The individual may have been male, aged 26-35. An Early Bronze Age beaker had been placed to the rear of the skull. A Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint tool (RF 675) was also recovered from the fill.

A further grave lay to the north-west, on the edge of the outer ring ditch (4398); oval grave cut 4429 was 1.38m long, 1.12m wide and 0.21m deep. The backfill consisted of a mottled grey brown, silt sand (4427) with chalk gravel patches. Skeleton 4428 was poorly-preserved: one arm, one leg and part of the pelvis only survived. It appeared to have been in a flexed position on its right hand side with the head to the south facing east. The leg was slightly bent and the arm was down by the side. The individual was male, aged 18+. There were no grave goods with the burial and it remains undated.

Pits along edge of hengi-form ditch
In addition to interment of the burials described above, the backfilled ditch of the hengi-form monument was also cut by a series of oval pits, bowl-shaped and ranging between 0.6 and 1.2m in diameter and 0.22 and 0.75m in depth (e.g. see Fig. 76, section S.82a; Fig. 72, section S.71; Fig. 72, section S.72), which had been inserted along parts of the outside edge of the ditch, generally at intervals of 0.5m or less: 4676 (fill 4675), 4644 (fill 4643), 4593 (fill 4592), 4591 (fill 4590), 4873 (fill 4872), 4868 (fill 4869), 4870 (fill 4871), 4875 (fill 4874), 4877 (fill 4876), 4879 (fill 4878), 4885 (fill 4884), 4881 (fill 4880), 4694 (fill 4693), 4686 (fill 4685), 4920 (fill 4919), 4725 (fill 4724) and 4749 (fills 4748, 4773 and 4774). All contained yellow brown sandy fills, devoid of dating evidence. The similarity between the fills of the pits in some cases and the fill of the underlying ditch meant that some of these pits were not recognised until the wholesale removal of the ditch fill for finds retrieval was underway; in these cases, partial plans only of the pits were able to be recorded. A similar pit (4883, fill 4882) cut the inner edge of the eastern part of the ring ditch and a possible contemporary pit/post-hole (4422, fill 4421) lay to the north-west.

Though no post-pipes were discerned in any of the pit fills, it is assumed that these pits had been dug to hold upright posts. The ditch had clearly been backfilled by the time this took place, and one of the pits (4676) also cut the edge of grave 4931 (see above). The oval pits were not present around all parts of the ditch circumference, there being a gap of over 10m on the north side encompassing the previous "entrance" into the hengi-form monument, and, though the area concerned was small and had suffered some disturbance, pits also did not appear to be present on the west side from a point south of the central axis of the monument.

A series of smaller pits, less regularly arranged, were also seen close to the middle of the infilled ring ditch, in its north-eastern quadrant (not all shown on plan): 4678 (fill 4677), 4688 (fill 4687), 4690 (fill 4689), 4692 (fill 4691), 4698 (fill 4697), 4703 (fills 4702, 4701, 4700 and 4699), 4705 (fill 4704), 4707 (fill 4706), 4834 (fill 4833) and 4836 (fill 4835). All of the pits were either oval or circular in plan with diameters of between 0.3 and 0.5m, and depths of between 0.1 and 0.63m (see Fig. 79, section S.91).

PHASE 4 – *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*
Figs 67, 69 and 110

Features of Iron Age or Roman date were poorly represented in Area 5A.

Around 20m from the western end of the area, a small oval pit cut (4814), 1.2m long, 1m wide and 0.23m deep, containing mid brown sandy fills (4817 and 4815), was recorded beneath a NNE-SSW aligned ditch; a single sherd of Romano-British greyware pottery was recovered from fill 4815. The shallow ditch (4812, fill 4813) ran north from a rounded terminal close to the southern excavation edge, where it overlay a Phase 1 pit (4746). Further north, the ditch was apparent as two successive phases, each with dark grey brown silt fills:

4509 (fill 4508) and 4511 (fill 4510); see Fig. 78, section S.83. Just to the east, a narrow parallel gully (4507, fill 4506) had a southern terminal half-way across excavation area. These features lay on similar alignments to a series of contemporaneous boundaries which crossed Area 5B, to the west.

To the east, as already mentioned, Iron Age or Romano-British pottery was recovered from a re-cut of the outer ring ditch of Structure 18; even if the re-cutting did not actually take place in this phase, this suggests that the ditch was still open to some degree at this date and able to receive discarded pottery.

Further east, a large irregularly-shaped, shallow pit (4380, fills 4378 and 4379), 4.5m by 4m with a maximum depth of 0.3m, lay close to the northern edge of the central part of the excavation area; it is possible that this represents one or a number of intercutting tree throws. Pottery recovered from fill 4379 was considered to have been of Iron Age or Roman date, while an undated sherd was recovered from fill 4378; flint from the fills was of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

A sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was also recovered from a colluvium deposit (4193) at the base of the north-facing slope at the eastern end of the excavation area.

PHASE 7 – *Medieval*
Figs 67, 69, 71 and 111

Medieval features were relatively well represented in Area 5A where there were a number of extant banks, including the so-called 'Anglian' bank with associated ditch, which formed a series of field boundaries and a north to south aligned, hollow-way. Some or all of these features are recorded on the earthwork survey carried out by NAA in 2006 (see Fig. 71).

Over 35m from the western end of the excavation area, a N-S aligned ditch 4465 (containing grey brown silt fills 4713 and 4714/4464), 2.6m wide and 0.55m deep (see Fig. 77, section S.82d and Fig. 78, section S.86), ran across the full width of the area. Lying 3.25m to the west was a parallel ditch (4445), 0.98m wide and 0.45m deep, with an orange sandy silt fill (4444), which contained burnt stone and animal bone. It is possible that between them these two ditches served to define and provide upcast for the creation of an overlying bank; bank foundation material 4753 lay between the ditches, with thicker bank deposits 4728 and 4716 (the latter above a possible sand construction horizon 4715) extending outwards over the ditches. This bank helped defined the western side of a hollow-way, recorded on the earthwork survey as feature 'j', the bank being feature 'i'; the hollow-way continued in use for some time, being surfaced into Phase 8 (see below).

Further to the east, three parallel NNW-SSE aligned ditches ran across the full width of the trench at the point where it changed alignment. Ditch 4230 was at least 1.35m wide and 0.4m deep (see Fig. 73, section S.73), with a fill (4229) of orange-brown sand. It was re-cut along its south-eastern edge by ditch 4228 (see Fig. 72, section S.70 and Fig. 73, section S.73), 1.1m across and 0.31m deep, the dark grey silty sand fill (4227) of which contained sherds of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery. Ditch 4247 (fills 4741 and 4246) was steep-sided, 0.55m wide and 0.49m deep (see Fig. 73, section S.74), with its northern extent being truncated by ditch 4234 (fill 4233), 0.99m wide and 0.66m deep, in turn cut by ditch 4232 (fill 4231), 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep. Ditch 4740/4318 (fills 4782, 4739, 4317, 4316, 4315, 4314, 4313 and 4312), 2.15m wide and 0.85m deep (see Fig. 72, section S.69), also ran

across the full width of the area; all its the fills were orange brown sand with chalk gravel and medieval pottery of 14th- to 16th-century date was recovered from fills 4782 and 4739.

Ditch 4740 was re-cut along its eastern edge by ditch 4311 (fills 4310, 4309, 4308, 4307, 4306 and 4368), 2.2m wide and 0.85m deep (see Fig. 72, section S.69); fill 4308 contained burnt stone and charcoal, whilst pottery of 14th- to 16th-century date was recovered from fill 4309. These ditches ran parallel to a low bank (feature 'e' on earthwork survey), assumed also to be of a medieval date, formed by a soil and chalk deposit (4369) and topsoil (4190).

Cutting across the top of ditch 4311 was an irregular E-W aligned curvilinear gully 4251 (fills 4250, 4261, 4367 and 4366), at least 10m long, 0.8-0.9m wide and 0.62-0.76m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. A small, elongated oval pit (4253, fill 4252) lay directly to the north and may have been associated.

The 'Anglian' bank (see Fig. 71 for the earthwork survey) was represented by a 1.25m-high, E/W-aligned mound of grey brown clayey silt (4194) with chalk gravel inclusions, which protruded into the excavation area close to the base of the north-facing slope at the eastern end (see Fig. 80, section S.92). The bank sat on a 0.2m-thick band of gravelly silt (4195), which in turn sealed a 0.3m-thick layer of mid brown friable, organic silt (4196), which appeared to represent the original buried ground surface beneath the bank. The bank was enhanced by the digging of a ditch (4192), 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep, along its southern edge; this contained a rather recent-looking dark grey loamy fill (4191) containing a horseshoe of probable post-medieval date.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*
Figs 67, 69, 71 and 111

Two parallel ENE-WSW rows of small pits crossed the excavation area. The pits were either oval or circular in shape, varying between 0.3 and 0.81m in diameter and 0.15 and 0.3m in depth. All were planned, but only a sample number were excavated and assigned context numbers, as follows: 4394 (fill 4393), 4552 (fill 4551), 4400 (fill 4399), 4402 (fill 4401), 4484 (fill 4485), 4382 (fill 4381), 4404 (fill 4403), 4459 (fill 4458), 4463 (fill 4462), 4461 (fill 4460), 4467 (fill 4466), 4469 (fill 4468), 4426 (fill 4425), 4406 (fill 4405), 4476 (fill 4475), 4541 (fill 4540), 4516 (fill 4515), 4525 (fill 4524), 4539 (fill 4538), 4543 (fill 4542), 4531 (fill 4530), 4514 (fill 4513), 4487 (fill 4486), 4563 (fill 4562), 4561 (fill 4560), 4518 (fill 4517), 4794 (fill 4793), 5181 (fill 5180) and 5227 (fill 5226). All of the fills were similar dark brown sands with chalk flecks and post-medieval pottery was recovered from fills 4517 and 4551; a post-medieval buckle (RF 635) was also recovered from fill 4381. These pits may have contained saplings planted along the base of a trench to form a hedgeline; a field boundary lies in a similar position on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map of the area. Slot 4424 (fill 4423), recorded at the western end of the northern line of pits, may be all that survived of such a trench; the number of relatively modern finds recovered from this feature seemed to suggest that it was associated with post-medieval landscaping.

Running parallel to the pit rows and lying to the north-east was an associated ditch (4413/4734) containing orange brown sandy fill (4414), which ran across the full width of the trench and lined up with the corner of the present Carr Plantation. Ditch 4413, which itself a re-cut of two earlier ditches (4415, fill 4416; 4417, fill 4418), had been re-cut along both of its edges: to the west by 4411/4738 (fills 4555 and 4412/4554); and to the east, by 4388 (fill 4387/4553). To the north-east, it had been partially re-cut along the centre (4409, fill 4410),

after the eastern and before the western re-cut. The ditch and its re-cuts were between 1.1-1.5m wide and between 0.46-0.53m deep (see Fig. 74, section S.75), with the latest re-cut 4411 having an associated bank (4730), with turfline (4796), to the south; this is presumed to be the headland or bank (feature g) described on the NAA earthwork survey.

Just north of ditch 4413 lay two small circular pits 4384 (fill 4383) and 4386 (fill 4385) which may have been associated. Another small pit (4419 (fill 4420) cut the south edge of ditch 4414 and may have lain at the edge of the bank. Further east, a narrow E-W aligned, narrow linear gully 5220/4269 (fill 5219/4270), intermittent and irregular in nature, some 15m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, may represent a short-lived boundary. The gully was in turn cut by a tree throw 5218 (not shown on plan). The fill of north to south aligned Phase 7 ditch 4228 was cut by a post hole (4245), which contained the remains of a decayed timber post (4243, fill 4244) of a relatively recent date.

Running across the Phase 2 ring ditch was a sequence of ENE-WSW-aligned pits and re-cut slots and ditches, considered to represent a number of redefined fence or hedge boundaries. The features included ditches 4474 (fills 4550, 4473), 4481 (fill 4480) and 4501 (fill 4500), along with slot 4601 (fill 4600) and pits 4799 (fill 4798), 4801 (fill 4800), 4803 (fill 4802), 4805 (fill 4804), 4809 (fill 4808; see Fig. 76, section S.82a), 4975 (fill 4974), 5041 (fill 5040), 5043 (fill 5042), 5045 (fill 5044) and 5073 (fill 5072). Slot 4601 was at least 7m long, 0.37m wide and 0.13m deep. Ditches 4474 and 4481 were at least 10m in length, between 1.1 and 1.3m wide and 0.52 and 0.76m deep (see Fig. 76, section S.82a and Fig. 79, section S.90). At the southern terminals of ditches 4474 and 4481 lay pits 4801, 4803, and 4805, oval in shape with diameters ranging from 0.5-1.05m and depths between 0.16 and 0.85m. The latest ditch, 4481, continued to the south (see Fig. 76, section S.82a) as ditch 5090 (fill 5091), which was seen to overlie a 0.2-0.5m thick orange sand subsoil (4262), which may represent levelling of the area, and which sealed many of the earlier features. On the eastern side of 4481 lay posthole 4498 (fill 4477), containing post-medieval vessel glass, and a surviving wooden post (unnumbered).

Subsoil 4262 was also cut by a NNE-SSW aligned ditch (4432), at least 16m long, 1.55m wide and 0.3m deep (see Fig. 76, section S.82a), which ran at right angles to the hedgeline described above, and its parallel ditches. Ditch 4432 had a rounded terminal at its northern end, and contained a dark grey-brown sandy silt fill (4433). The square-ended terminal of a linear ditch (4457, fill 4456), lying to the north on the same alignment, was a probable continuation of this feature, perhaps marking the northern edge of a narrow entrance gap through a boundary. Ditch 4432 was cut by a small post hole 4696 (fill 4695 and post-pipe 4712).

A sherd of post-medieval pottery, dating from the 17th century, was recovered from a levelling layer (4470) which sealed the eastern edge of Phase 7 ditch 4465 and which lay below metalling deposits (4471) and (4472=4816) of the hollow-way. Although the hollow-way may have been a medieval creation, it does not appear to have been surfaced until the post-medieval period; in fact, metalling 4472 contained 19th-century brick fragments. Layer 4470 also contained an iron ring (RF 654).

At the very western end of Area 5A, a 0.4m-wide chalk rubble-filled French drain (4807, fill 4806) cut into the subsoil; this was roughly north to south aligned and appeared to coincide in both alignment and position with a furrow from an area of ridge and furrow recorded as

feature ‘h’ on the NAA earthwork survey. Although no trace of the ridge and furrow survived, this feature had presumably been inserted in the base of a furrow.

The southern edge of chalk gravel backfill (5357) of a large gravel quarry was seen in an extension trench cut for a drain run leading to the Gypsey Race, approximately 10m to the north of the edge of the main excavation trench. A deposit of grey sand silt (5356) had accumulated over the topsoil sealing 5357. The quarry was visible as a depression in the field surface and had been surveyed as feature ‘n’ in the earthwork survey and was marked on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map of the area.

In the main excavation area, a 0.2-0.3m thick layer of topsoil (4190) sealed subsoil layers (4262, 4729, 4792, 4797) which sealed many of the archaeological features and which may have been associated with landscaping of the area.

3.9 **AREA 5B**

Figs 82-89, 105 and 109-111; Plates 70-74

Area 5B was approximately 320m long by 15m wide and ran in a north-east to south-westerly direction along the edge of Carr Plantation, running from the ditch at the western end of Area 5A to join Area 6.

The exposed deposits of natural chalk fell from south to north and were encountered at 22.85-22.95m OD at the eastern end of the strip, rising slightly to the west to 23.10-23.60m OD before falling to 22.95-23.20m OD in the central extent and then rising steadily to 23.20-23.25m OD at the west end.

PHASE 2 – *Bronze Age*
Figs 82-89 and 109

Pit groups
Two medium-sized, shallow oval pits 5149 (fill 5148) and 5151 (fill 5150), between 1.6 and 1.9m in length, 1-1.2m across and between 0.26-0.45m deep, lay adjacent to each other towards the western end of the excavation area. The fills were dark grey brown sandy silt and gravel and flint tools of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were recovered from both fills; pottery of early Bronze Age date (possibly Beaker) was found within fill 5148. Six similar but undated pits lay close by and may be of a similar date: 5193 (fill 5192); 5195 (fill 5194); 5201 (fill 5210); 5348 (fill 5347); 5205 (fill 5204); and 5185 (fill 5184). The fill of 5205 had been cut by a post-hole belonging to a later structure (Structure 20).

Further east, a group of three small intersecting pits or post holes, between 0.3 and 0.8m in length, 0.25-0.35m across and 0.17-0.28m deep, lay against the southern edge of the excavation area: 4987 (fill 4986), 4989 (fill 4988) and 4991 (fill 4990). All contained dark brown sandy silt fills, with early Bronze Age Beaker pottery being recovered from fill 4990 and a flint tool of Mid Neolithic date from fill 4986. Three further small pits 4993 (fill 4992), 4995 (fill 4994), 4997 (fill 4996), of similar shape and dimensions and containing brown sand fills, lay just to the north, while nearby to the north-east, successive pits 5059 (fill 5058) and 5061 (5060) may be of a similar date. Fill 4992 contained pottery of late Neolithic date (possibly Grooved Ware).

In the eastern half of the excavation area, a small pit 5165 (fill 5166), similar in character to those already discussed, contained burnt stone, animal bone and early Bronze Age Beaker pottery.

Palisade ditches (Figs 86-87)
The only other features encountered in Area 5B that may be of this date were two substantial north to south aligned ditches, with vertical or very steep sides. Although undated, they had been clearly cut at a later date by a series of slots of a probable Roman date. Between them the ditches formed the northern and southern arms of a palisade, with an entrance around 1.5m wide. To the north, with a rounded southern terminal, was ditch 5295 (fill 5296), while to the south, with a rounded northern terminal, was ditch 5092; when examined in detail, the latter ditch was found to have multiple sand and gravel fills (5095, 5296, 5100, 5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5142, 5143, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164 and 5169), many horizontally laid (see Fig. 89, section S.104), which served as packing around vertically-set posts (see below). The sides of both ditches were not straight in plan, giving the appearance of having been formed, at least initially, from connected (or "beaded") pits.

A series of post-settings were represented by post-pipes, of 0.3-0.5m diameters, arranged along the centre of the ditches at intervals of between 0.2 and 0.5m (e.g. see Fig. 89, section S.103), not all of which were fully examined, and some of which were seen only in section: 5096, 5097, 5098, 5099, 5152, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5345 (fill 5131, 5130/5346), 5343 (fill 5344), 5301 (fill 5302), 5287 (fill 5288), 5297 (fill 5298), 5299 (fill 5300), and 5369.

Two larger pits/post-holes at the ditch termini – 5277 (fill 5278) and 5330 (fill 5329) – narrowed the entrance gap to around 0.5m. A number of small post- or stake-holes lay around the eastern sides of these pits: 5291 (fill 5292) and 5289 (fill 5290) around pit 5330; and, 5279, 5291 (fill 5280), 5283 (fill 5284) and 5285 (fill 5286) around pit 5277. If, as seems likely, pits 5277 and 5330 held upright timbers, the presence of the post- or stake-holes suggests that smaller posts had been driven in to help retain the larger timbers or to help set them vertically.

A series of other related post- or stake-holes lay in the area west of the northern ditch termini – 5281 (fill 5282), 5320 (fill 5319), 5322 (fill 5321), 5324 (fill 5323), 5326 (fill 5325), 5328 (fill 5327) – while others lay alongside the ditches to the east: 5293 (fill 5294), 5275 (fill 5276) and 5353 (fill 5354)

PHASE 4 – *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*
Figs 83-89, 105 and 110

Ditched enclosure (Fig 85)
Around 75m from the western end of the excavation area was E/W-aligned ditch (4983/5084), 2.5-2.7m wide and 0.65-0.85m deep (see Fig. 89, section S.105), containing dark brown sand fills (5075, 4982, 5074 and 5085); the ditch has also been re-cut on a number of occasions (4981, fill 4980; 4888, fill 4887; and 5086, fill 5087). The ditch was around 30m long, returning northwards at both ends. The ditch clearly corresponded to a feature detected by the earlier geophysical survey, which was seen to form the southern arm of a rectangular enclosure extending to the north, which internally would have measured

around 25m across. Trial excavation in 2005, targeting the results of the survey, sampled the ditch (NAA Trench 31). Pottery recovered from the fills suggests that it may have originally been of Iron Age date, but had continued in use into the Roman period when it had been re-cut; a similar sequence was established in the current work.

Two short lengths of N/S-aligned linear gullies, 0.45-1.14m wide and 0.25-0.35m deep, were noted within the enclosure and probably represented internal subdivisions: 4985 (fill 4984) and 5077 (fill 5076).

An alignment of eight, undated post-holes were encountered to the west of the enclosure and on a similar alignment: 5304 (fill 5303), 5306 (fill 5305), 5308 (fill 5307), 5310 (fill 5309), 5312 (fill 5311), 5314 (fill 5313), 5316 (fill 5315), and 5318 (fill 5317).

Burial (Figs 85 and 105)
Inserted into the backfilled enclosure ditch was a human burial. The skeleton (5176), in good condition, lay on its back in a flexed position, head to the west, with knees bent slightly upwards; it was a male individual, aged 26-35 years of age. It lay on and had been packed around with rough hewn chalk blocks (5214), almost forming a cairn around the body. The skeleton and chalk cairn were contained within grave cut (5253; fills 4886, 5246 and 5247). Pottery from the fill of the grave was of a Roman date, though this could have been earlier material disturbed through the grave digging; the burial is either of a Roman date or later.

Boundaries and enclosures (Figs. 86 and 88)
Lying to the east of the ditched enclosure described above, were a series of N-S- and E-W-aligned linear features.

Around 30m east of the enclosure were successive N-S ditches, 5035 (fills 5080, 5034/5079 and 5033/5078) and 5032 (fill 5031), 0.7-1.95m wide and up to 0.45m deep (see Fig. 89, section S.102). A further 60m to the east, broad and shallow ditches 5146 (fill 5147) and 5110 (fill 5111), 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep (see Fig. 89, section S.100), formed the north-western corner of an enclosure, with a 6m-wide entrance in its north side. Between these two pairs of ditches was a series of narrower perpendicular or parallel gullies or slots, some cutting others: 5063 (fills 5083, 5082 and 5081); 5067 (fill 5066); 5069 (fill 5068); 5216 (fill 5215), 5168 (fill 5167), 5173 (fill 5172), 5129 (fill 5128) and 5144 (fill 5145). Post-hole 5065 (fill 5064) was associated with slot 5063 and post-hole 5071 (fill 5070) with slot 5069. The enclosure formed by ditches 5110 and 5146 may have extended eastwards to a more substantial ditch 5171 (fills 5177 and 5170), 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep. Hugging the western side of this ditch was another narrow gully or slot, 5183 (fill 5182); see Fig. 89, section S.101.

It would appear that boundaries and/or enclosures formed by the more substantial ditches – 5032, 5035, 5110, 5146 and 5171 – were being supplemented and/or subdivided by narrower gullies or slots, some or all of which may have held fences or hedges.

Pottery recovered from fills (5070, 5147, 5167, 5172, 5215) of these boundary features was of Iron Age or Romano-British types, including some fragments of 2nd or early 3rd century date; the latter could suggest that some of the features remained in use into Phase 5, a phase not otherwise represented in this excavation area. Features 5032, 5035, 5067 and 5171 had previously been sampled in 2005 (Trenches 32 and 34), when linear geophysical anomalies were targeted.

A short distance to the west of ditches 5032 and 5035 lay another linear, 5094 (fill 5093), essentially straight but with very irregular sides. Three undated, though, possibly contemporary pits 5088 (fill 5089), 5197 (fill 5196) and 5199 (fill 5198) lay between 5094 and the ditched enclosure to the west.

Building (Figs 83-84)
Situated towards the western end of the excavation area, a series of approximately east to west and north to south post-hole and stake-hole alignments appeared to form the partial plan of a rectangular post-built structure (Structure 20), approximately 8m in length and at least 4m wide. All of the post- or stake-holes were either circular or oval in plan, varying between 0.12 and 0.45m across and between 0.07 and 0.2m in depth; all were planned and allocated context numbers, though a small number were not sample-excavated.

The northern side of the building was represented by 5262 (fill 5261), 5259 (fill 5258), 5264 (fill 5263), 5257 (fill 5256), 5255 (fill 5254), 5266 (fill 5265), 5191 (fill 5190); the western side by 5268 (fill 5267), 5270 (fill 5269), 5370, 5371, 5372, 5272 (fill 5271), 5274 (fill 5273), 5374 (fill 5373), 5375, 5379 (fill 5378); and, the eastern side by 5203 (fill 5202), 5189 (fill 5188), 5187 (fill 5186), 5207 (fill 5206), 5398 (fill 5397). The southern side was less distinct, being perhaps suggested by stake-holes 5374, 5376, 5377, 5381 (fill 5380), 5382, 5383, 5384, 5386 (fill 5385) and 5388 (fill 5387); it is possible that the southern wall of the building involved fewer below-ground elements as it lay higher up the prevailing slope than the remainder of the structure.

A further row of post-holes lying parallel to the eastern side, but offset slightly to the east and south, might suggest that the building had been altered or rebuilt: 5396, 5395, 5209 (fill 5208), 5211 (fill 5210), 5213 (fill 5212), 5350 (fill 5349), 5394 (fill 5393), 5392 (fill 5391) and 5390 (fill 5389).

A small number of internal post-positions, represented by 5400 (fill 5399), 5402 (fill 5401) and 5352 (fill 5351), were seen towards the eastern end of the building.

Most of the fills of the post- or stake-holes were a sterile orange brown sand, though fills (5256 and 5349) of two of the post-pits produced pottery of a probable Romano-British date. The dating evidence is sparse and the possibility should not be ruled out that Structure 20 is of a later, Anglo-Saxon date (Phase 6); pottery of Anglo-Saxon date was found in pits several metres to the east.

Further linear features (Figs 83 and 85)
At the western end of the excavation area were recorded a small number of undated narrow gullies or slots, on different alignments to those of the boundary features discussed above in this phase. Running close to Structure 20 was a NW-SE aligned slot 5179 (fill 5178), while further east were parallel NNE-SSW features 4952 (fills 5228 and 5229) and 4971 (fill 4972) and a short length of more N-S aligned 5224 (fill 5223).

Feature 4952 had previously been sampled in 2005 (Trench 30), which had been targeting a linear geophysical anomaly.

PHASE 6 – *Anglo-Saxon*
Fig. 85

Only a small number of features can be assigned to this period.

A small oval pit 4999 (fill 4998), 1.3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep, lay against the southern excavation edge, around 70m from the western end of the excavation area, east and south of a group of prehistoric pits. Animal bone and sherds of Early to Mid Saxon pottery were recovered.

To the north-west, a small group of features lay next to the northern excavation edge. Irregular pits 5222 (fill 5221) and 5231 (fill 5230) contained handmade pottery sherds of a possible Saxon date. East of them was 5250 (fills 5248 and 5249), possibly the southern terminal of a gully or slot, with stake-hole 5252 (fill 5221) set in the base; interestingly, the northern part of this feature was examined in 2005 (NAA Trench 30), where it was found to have a square northern terminal and be only a few metres long. Particularly relevant, furthermore, is that several metres to the east, the same trench in 2005 recorded the southern end of a shallow rectangular pit interpreted as a *grubenhaus* or sunken-featured building, from which were recovered finds, including early Saxon pottery and ironworking debris.

PHASE 7 – *Medieval*

A layer of subsoil (5358), representing medieval ploughsoil, sealed the earlier features.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*

An irregular linear gully (5404), containing a yellow brown sand fill (5403), along with a NW/SE alignment of small pits – 5234 (fill 5235), 5236 (fill 5237), 5238 (fill 5239), 5240 (fill 5241), 5242 (fill 5243), and 5244 (fill 5245) – were noted lying towards the eastern end of Area 5B and were considered to have represented grubbed out hedge-lines which had formerly marked post-medieval field boundaries.

A layer of loamy topsoil (5405), averaging 0.2-0.3m in depth, covered all the earlier deposits.

3.10 AREA 6
Figs 90-94, 105 and 109-111; Plates 75-79

Area 6 was located approximately a kilometre to the south-west of the main Caythorpe facility, lying to the south of both the Gypsey Race and Carr Plantation. The area was roughly rectangular in shape with maximum dimensions of 100m by 90m, situated on a north facing slope.

The natural chalk bed rock was not encountered in Area 6. The exposed deposits of natural subsoil (4003) consisted of mixed chalk gravels and sands associated with glacial drift, encountered between 27.10 and 29.90m OD at the top of the slope, falling to between 22.85 and 23.20 at the base of the slope to the north. On the top of the slope, at a depth of *c*.1.6m, the natural sand and gravel became more clay-like (4124).

PHASE 2 – *Bronze Age*

Pit groups (Fig 91 and 109)
At the northern end of Area 6, at the base of the slope, were several small to medium sized circular or oval pits, a number of which formed alignments or groupings. A significant number contained fire-cracked stones, as well as struck flints and pottery of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

Lying towards the NW corner of Area 6, a series of pits 4021 (fill 4020), 4018 (fill 4019), 4094 (fill 4093) and 4023 (fill 4022), formed a NNW/SSE alignment. Pits 4021, 4018 and 4023 were either oval or circular in plan, with diameters ranging from 0.5-0.7m in diameter and 0.16-0.2m in depth. Fills 4020 and 4022 consisted of reddish brown sands, whilst 4019 was a dark brown silty sand with fire-cracked stones. Pit 4094 was rectangular in shape, was 1.08m long, 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep and had been previously been fully excavated during the 2005 trial excavations; at that time it had yielded burnt cobbles, sherds of Bronze Age pottery and a flint assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Of the remaining pits, 4018 contained flints of Neolithic date and an intrusive sherd of modern pottery; the others were devoid of finds.

Further east lay a larger group of pits, forming a rough WNW-ESE aligned band, central to which were two large shallow oval pits, 4041 and 4047, sealed below a 0.1-0.2m thick layer of reddish brown clay silt (4049), which sat in a shallow hollow above them. The two pits had diameters of between 3m and 4m and depths of between 0.2m and 0.5m (see Fig. 93, section S.106), and both contained grey clayey silt fills (4040 and 4046, respectively) containing flint tools of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date; fill 4040 also contained body sherds of handmade pottery of uncertain date. Between the pits were two small circular post-holes 4043 and 4045, with diameters between 0.2 and 0.35m and depths of 0.1m and fills (4042 and 4044) of dark brown sand; 4044 contained prehistoric pottery.

Lying west of 4049 were four oval and sub-rectangular pits – 4031 (fill 4032); 4028 (fills 4029 and 4030), 4026 (fill 4027) and 4033 (fill 4034) – which ranged in size between 0.7m by 0.6m by 0.18m and 1.15m by 1.1m by 0.5m. All of the fills consisted of similar dark brown silt sands containing fire-cracked cobbles; fill 4032 contained early Bronze Age (Beaker) pottery and flint tools of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (including core RF 722 and scraper RF 606). A similar pit (4038) containing dark brown sand fills (4039 and 4048) lay approximately 30m to the south of 4031; though undated by finds, the upper fill (4048) of the pit contained fire-cracked cobbles, suggesting it was of a similar date to those already mentioned.

South and south-east of 4049 were pits 4037 (fills 4035 and 4036), 4073 (fill 4072) and 4075 (fill 4074); see Fig. 93, section S.107. Fill 4072 of pit 4073 contained pottery of Early Bronze Age (Beaker) date and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints (including scraper RF 725), while fill 4074, of adjacent pit 4075, contained pottery of possible Early Bronze Age date and Neolithic flint; these two pits were sealed below a 0.1-0.14m thick deposit of light grey brown silt (4076) which contained a sherd of Beaker pottery and Neolithic flints.

Lying slightly to the east of 4049 were four further pits on a rough NW/SE alignment: 4070 (fill 4071), 4025 (fill 4024), 4057 (fill 4056), and 4067 (fill 4066). The fills were grey brown sandy silt, with fill 4024 containing fire-cracked cobbles and Beaker pottery, whilst 4066 contained Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints (including bladelet RF 724).

Towards the NE corner of the excavation area lay a group of four sub-rectangular and oval pits – 4084 (fill 4085), 4087 (fill 4086), 4081 (fill 4080), and 4011 (fill 4010) – which varied in size between 0.75m by 0.8m by 0.35m and 1m by 0.85m by 0.15m. The fills were of similar dark brown sand: fill 4010 contained fire-cracked cobbles, Neolithic flint tools (including knife RF 600) and Beaker pottery (as well as an intrusive medieval sherd); while fill 4085 contained a Neolithic scraper (RF 616).

Further up the slope, on the fringes of the post-medieval sand quarry (4116; Phase 8) which occupied the high ground there, were three oval and sub-rectangular pits which varied in size between 0.78m by 0.64m and 0.21m deep and 3m by 1.56m and 0.58m deep: 4012 (fill 4013), 4015 (fill 4014) and 4017 (fill 4016). All fills were yellow brown sand. They were undated, but may have been contemporaneous with the other pits described above.

Pit alignments and burial (Figs 92, 105 and 109)
The southern part of Area 6 covered the brow of a ridge along which ran an E/W alignment of medium-sized oval pits, at intervals of 0.3m or more, varying in dimension between 1.4m by 1.15m and 2.4m by 2m in plan and 0.31m and 0.88m in depth. Running west to east, these were: 4090 (fill 4091), see Fig. 94, section S.112; 4088 (fill 4089), see Fig. 93, section S.110; 4077 (fill 4079); 4068 (fill 4069), see Fig. 94, section S.114); 4097 (fill 4098); 4100 (fill 4099); and, 4064 (fill 4065), see Fig. 93, section S.111. All of the fills consisted of light, yellow brown sand. To the east, a Phase 8 sand quarry had removed any continuation of the alignment in that direction; to the west, it would appear that the pit alignment stopped as the ground rose steeply in that direction.

A human burial was set in pit 4077. The skeleton (4078), in a fair condition, was crouched, lying on its left hand side, with the head to the north, facing east, knees bent upwards and the arms folded in front of the body, hands before the face; the individual was male, aged 36-45. Pit 4088, lying directly to the west of pit 4077, contained heavily-abraded fragments of human bone (4092), probable parts of a tibia, which may be all that survived of a second burial.

Lying to the north, another E/W alignment was formed by a series of oval and sub-rectangular pits, varying in size between 0.8m by 0.8m by 0.1m and 2.98m by 2.23m by 0.57m. The three westernmost pits – 4135 (fill 4136), 4139 (fill 4140), 4164 (fills 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168 and 4169) – were 7m-10m apart, it being possible that a fourth would once have lain to the east at a similar interval, a later Phase 8 quarry pit (4108) having removed all traces of it. East of here the alignment may have been continued by smaller pits: 4141 (fill 4142) and 4143 (fill 4144). All the fills were grey silt or brown sand, with fill 4140 containing animal bone and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint. Pit 4164 had been re-cut by a further pit, 4170 (fills 4171, 4172 and 4173).

These alignments of pits are considered to represent the continuation westwards of part of a series of boundary features, including pit alignments and parallel ditches, recorded further to the east in the 1992 pipeline excavations, as well as features detected by geophysical survey in 2005 and noted on cropmark plots of the area.

PHASE 4 – *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*
Figs 91-92 and 110

Pit alignment and ditches
Lying just north of Phase 2 pit alignments described above, was another E/W alignment formed by a series of oval and sub-rectangular pits, some in pairs, varying in size between 0.85m by 0.63m by 0.37m deep and 2.12m by 1.3m by 0.88m deep, with either grey silt or brown sand fills: 4179 (fill 4180), 4163 (fill 4162), 4186 (fill 4185), 4110 (fills 4102 and 4111), 4153 (fill 4154 and 4155), 4147 (fill 4148), and 4145 (fills 4146 and 4149). Pottery recovered from fills 4162 and 4102 is considered to be of Iron Age or Roman date. These pits cut a series of earlier narrow linear slots, predominantly E/W-aligned, with orange brown silty sand fills: 4158 (fill 4157), 4161 (fills 4160 and 4159) and 4175 (fill 4176).

Cutting across the top of the above pit alignment, and a Phase 2 alignment to the south, were two parallel E/W-aligned ditches: northern ditch, 4181 (fill 4182) and its re-cut 4101/4128/4183 (fills 4103, 4156, 4126, 4125, 4129, 4134 and 4184), see Fig. 94, section S.116); and southern ditch 4095/4114/4138 (fills 4104, 4096, 4115 and 4137), see Fig. 93, section S.109). At their widest points, the ditches were approximately 3m across and between 0.6-1m deep. Ditch 4181 had been cut by a later, irregularly-shaped pit (4178) containing a grey brown silt fill (4177). Pottery recovered from fill 4103 was of Iron Age or Roman date, while that from fills 4129 and 4134 dated from the 2nd to 3rd century AD; the latter could suggest that the ditch re-cut remained open into Phase 5.

To the south, a narrower E/W aligned gully or slot (4131), 3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, cut across two successive pits in the southernmost Phase 2 pit alignment: it contained a dark grey sandy fill (4130). The feature was re-cut twice: 4113 (fill 4112) and 4133 (4132).

Cutting across the ditches was later perpendicular ditch 4051/4106 (fills 4050, 4105, 4109 and 4118), 1.90m at its widest point and 0.7m deep (Fig. 94, section S.113), petering out as it ran down the slope to the north and up the slope to the south; ditch 4051 was seen to truncate an earlier pit 4189 (fills 4188 and 4187; seen only in section). A possible continuation of 4051, in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, may have been represented by NE/SW-aligned ditch (4083), 0.6m across and 0.26m deep, containing a red brown sand fill (4082). Pottery of Late Iron Age or Romano-British date was recovered from ditch fills 4050 and 4109, while probable Iron Age pottery and a fragment of a flint arrowhead were recovered from fill 4082.

Pits
Lying some 15m west of ditch 4051, towards the centre of the excavation area, was small pit or post-hole, 4054, with a diameter of 0.5m and a depth of 0.47m. The fill (4055) was a dark brown sand which contained sherds of pottery of uncertain date. To the north-west, a single circular pit, 4059, with a diameter of 0.52m and a depth of 0.66m, contained a grey brown silt fill (4058), which yielded pottery of a Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British date. A few metres to the west lay adjacent pits 4060 (fill 4061) and 4062 (fill 4063); see Fig. 93, section S.108. Possible late Bronze Age pottery and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint were recovered from fill 4061, and possible late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery and a large assemblage of residual Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints (including scraper RF 619 and blades/bladelets RFs 611-14, RFs 16, 18, 20 and 21) came from fill 4063; the large flint assemblage from the latter must reflect disturbance of an earlier, prehistoric, feature.

PHASE 5 – *Roman*
Figs 92 and 110

Close to the southern excavation edge, pit 4210 (fill 4209), had been cut into the top of an irregular pit (4212, fill 4211), which was considered to have been a solution hole or a tree throw (see Fig. 94, section S.115). Fill 4209 contained Romano-British pottery of late 3rd-4th century date. Cutting across the pit was one of two parallel east-west aligned gullies or slots – 4207 (fill 4206/4213) and 4201 (fill 4200) – between 0.4m and 0.6m wide and between 0.18m and 0.2m deep, which petered out to both east and west. Fill 4206 contained Romano-British pottery. Two shorter lengths of similar parallel features lay to the east and may have been associated: 4215 (fill 4214) and 4217 (fill 4216).

Situated against the southern edge of the area was what appeared to be the rounded terminal of a shallow curvilinear ditch (4203), 2.3m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a rather mottled black and brown mid brown sand fill (4202); it is possible that, rather than being an archaeological feature, this represents a deposit of mixed subsoil sitting in a natural depression lying between subsoil (4002) and colluvium deposit (4208).

Further to the north, in the central part of the excavation area, some 20m west of Phase 4 ditch 4051, lay sub-rectangular pit, 4052, measuring 1.45m by 0.85m and 0.31m deep, containing a dark brown sand fill (4053) from which 3rd-century Romano-British pottery was recovered.

PHASE 7 – *Medieval*

A number of the Phase 4 and Phase 5 features were sealed below a deposit of brown sandy colluvium (4002), from which was recovered an assemblage of pottery ranging in date from Roman to late medieval.

Cutting into the top of colluvium 4002 were a series of five, shallow north to south aligned furrows (4005, 4006, 4007, 4008 and 4009). These lay towards the northern edge of the excavation area and represented the remains of medieval ridge and furrow. Pottery recovered from furrow 4005 was of 13th- to 14th-century date.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*
Fig 111

Three backfilled gravel extraction pits 4116 (fill 4004), 4108 (fills 4121, 4123, 4122, 4121, 4120, 4119 and 4107) and (4152; fills 4151 and 4150), up to 2.2m deep, were encountered lying at the top of the slope in the southern part of Area 6. Of these, 4116 was by far the largest, and sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and a modern iron gin trap, were recovered from its fill.

A layer of topsoil (4001) covered all the earlier deposits.

3.11 **AREA 7**

Figs 95-97; Plates 80-81

Area 7 was located 3.7km to the south-west of the main Caythorpe facility, lying high up on the Wolds, directly to the south of Woldgate. The area was roughly square in shape, orientated NW/SE, with maximum dimensions of 80m by 80m, with the ground sloping gradually down from north to south.

The natural chalk bedrock (5002), encountered at 86.90m OD in the northern corner of the area and sloping down to the southern (83.15m OD), in places contained patches of sterile, red-brown clay. An irregular linear feature (5015), which ran across the area from north to south, contained a red-brown clay (5014), and is considered to have been formed naturally by glacial activity.

PHASE 1 – *Neolithic*

The earliest features encountered consisted of a series of six pits, in three pairs, and a curving gully.

The northernmost pair of pits were 5005 (fills 5004 and 5003) and 5010 (fill 5011), while 5-6m to the south lay 5008 (fill 5009) and 5020 (fill 5021); the pits had widths ranging between 0.73m and 1.8m and depths varying between 0.32 and 0.44m (see Fig. 97, sections S.119 and S.120). A third pair of pits – (fill 5017) and 5019 (fill 5018) – lay nearly 20m further to the south; these smaller pits were between 0.54m and 0.7m across and between 0.08 and 0.15m deep (see Fig. 97, section S.118). The fills of all pits largely consisted of grey brown silts with small amounts of animal bone and fire-cracked stone. Decorated fragments of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery were recovered from fills 5003 and 5011, from the northernmost pair of pits, whilst Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery was found in fill 5009. Struck flints of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date were recovered from fill 5003 and of Neolithic or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date from 5011; a single Neolithic flint blade came from fill 5009. Pits 5016 and 5019 remain undated, though are assumed to be contemporaneous.

Towards the eastern edge of Area 7 lay a shallow curvilinear gully (5012), 0.53m wide and 0.16m deep. Its fill (5013) consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay which contained burnt stone. A small circular pit (5007), 0.65m diameter and 0.15m deep (see Fig. 97, section S.117), containing a grey brown silt clay fill (5006), lay directly to the east and is considered to have been associated. Fill 5013 contained eroded sherds of pottery of a general prehistoric date and fill 5006 contained three joining fragments of a fired clay plate; flints from the fills were Neolithic or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date, including a Neolithic arrowhead (RF 338). The curve of the gully is rather irregular and does not convince as being part of a once-circular feature such as a roundhouse drip gully; perhaps the north-eastern end of a lightly-built sub-rectangular building is represented, running as far as the paired pits to the west.

PHASE 8 – *Post-medieval to modern*

Running parallel with the field edge and the road, a NE-SW aligned narrow linear feature (5023, fill 5022) was considered to have been a relatively modern plough scrape.

All of the features in Area 7 were sealed below a 0.2-0.3m thick layer of topsoil (5001).

4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

4.1 Introduction to the pottery assessments

Peter Didsbury MPhil FSA

This report is the end result of a staged series of assessments which have taken place over the *c.* two years from Winter/Spring 2010. Initial work involved the construction of an Access database to accommodate a basic quantification and spot-dating of the multi-period whole-site assemblage. Successive refinements of this assemblage took place after the initial inspection of pre-Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon material by T. G. Manby and J. Young, respectively, and later also involved the addition of pottery from Phase 2 operations in March 2011, as well as of further material retrieved during bulk sampling. A reasonably large amount of material stands in need of final characterization and specialist opinion.

The database in its current form thus constitutes the basic ceramic archive for the site, but one which is still in progress; it is supplied together with this report, of which it forms an integral part, and is reproduced in tabular form as Appendix 2. Material is quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric category or ware type within archaeological context. Fabric and other codes employed in the database are to be found in the key to Appendix 2. Quantification is accompanied by free-text descriptive and other observations ("Remarks"). Rows in which the context number is followed by a hash tag ("#") contain notes on the periods and date-range of the material in that context, and allow the sorting of material on a "spot-dating" basis.

At present the database records some 7,553 sherds, weighing 90,485g, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 12.0g. It should be noted that the weight of material from some contexts is only estimated, and that various adjustments to the final weight of the site assemblage may be expected at a later stage of work. Given the difficulty of characterizing some of this material, and the fact that some of it remains to be spot-dated, no *final* estimate of the chronological distribution of the material is offered here. The following tabulation will, however, serve to indicate the main chronological components within the assemblage:

Table 1: Basic chronological distribution within the site assemblage

Period	*% no. sherds*	*% wt sherds*
Earlier prehistoric	30.2	16.1
Iron Age/other handmade*	56.7	66.7
Roman	10.0	14.1
Anglo-Saxon	1.5	1.6
Medieval to modern	1.6	1.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

* At present this includes handmade wares of uncertain, or Iron Age to Romano-British date.

The remainder of this report consists of individual assessments of:

The Early Prehistoric pottery, by T.G. Manby
The Anglo-Saxon pottery, by J. Young
The Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, by. P. Didsbury

4.2 **Assessment of the early prehistoric pottery**

T. G. Manby

INTRODUCTION

Treatment
The material was received washed in plastic bags by context and marked with site coding. A small numbers of contexts had pieces undergone treatment with HMG in solution as a consolidating agent. All the pottery is fragmentary, many pieces had freshly broken edges. The pieces were examined by individual context groups: pieces identified as individual vessels by fabric and decoration, where compared for joins (rejoins were secured using UHU); all surfaces and fractures were searched for evidence of organic material as carbonised residues or as voids in the fabric wall; tempering agents were identified with the aid of x10 hand lens, and in necessary instances using a binocular microscope.

The very large assemblages from pit 7244 could not be subjected to the same detailed comparison for conjoining pieces in the available time and received a more summary treatment. No search was undertaken for conjoining pieces between contexts.

Analysis
This ceramic assemblage consisted of 16,763g of sherds, also some pieces of fired clay 53g in weight. The recording of the sherd assemblages was based on the recommendations of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group's, *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: Guidelines for Analysis and Publication.* (1992). A brief analysis of the sherd material recorded the vessel features, decoration and fabric character; also sherd size and condition such as abrasion and post-depositional changes. In describing the fragmentary pottery in the accompanying listing by context (see below), the following designations describe the size of pieces:

Sherd:	Any pieces in excess of 2.5 cm. square
Small Sherd:	A piece between 1 cm. to 2.5 cm. square.
Flake:	An angular piece split off vertically from the sherd wall.
Crumb:	A featureless piece less than 1 cm. square.

For each context any feature pieces, rims, bases and decorated where noted. An estimate of the number of vessels the fragments of each context could have been derived from has been made bases on fabric character and temper, also decorative techniques; the former does not allow for likely any firing variations that an individual pottery vessel could have shown.

The summary identification of the ceramic material and it stylistic affinities obtained from each Context/Fill number is outlined in style designations below.

STYLISTIC GROUPS

Based on characteristics of profile features, decorative techniques and motives the ceramic material in each Context or Feature has been has been assigned to one of the designated ceramic tradition recognised as current during the 4th to 1st Millennia BC previously recognised across Yorkshire and Northern England (Manby et all 2003, 42-69: Rigby 2004).

Early Neolithic Plain Ware (Grimston Style)

From opening of the 4th Millennium BC. down towards its middle centuries the earliest pottery making tradition in all regions of the British Isles consisted of round based bowl and cups, predominately without decoration apart from surface treatments, originally designated Grimston Ware (Piggott 1954, 114-117), is now widely designated 'Carinated Bowl' (Sheridan 2007). Recently excavated in eastern and southern Scotland, large ceramic assemblages from occupational sites, such as Claish (Sheridan 2002) and Biggar Common (Sheridan 1997), have confirmed the range of vessel forms. These have also provided the basis for identifying evolving stylistic developments in early 'Traditional Carinated Bowl' and later regional 'Modified Carinated Bowl' assemblages. For northern England the widest range of 'Carinated Bowl' forms has been provided by pit cluster at Thirlings in Northern Northumberland (Miket et al 2008, 44-58). There is an eastern Yorkshire finds concentration that has provided only very limited sherd assemblages from ritual/mortuary sites and pit contexts (Manby 1988, 46-48).

Caythorpe:

In Area 1, a concentration of features has major assemblages from Contexts: 904, 7196, 7198, 7232. Also smaller sherd groups:
Pits or post holes -735, 937,1913, 7004, 7016, 7022, 1495, 7139, 7178.
Ditch and gully fills: 1648, 1600, 7067, 7113, 1646, 706.
Weighing a total of 10,250g this is the largest Early 4th Millennium BC ceramic assemblage from a single complex of associated features ever recovered in Yorkshire and Northern England, a range of vessels forms at present made in various fabrics of both coarse and fine qualities.

Peterborough Ware

A major Middle Neolithic ceramic tradition of Peterborough Ware current from the middle down to the end of the 4th Millennium BC consists of the geographically widespread styles, or sub-styles, designated Ebbsfleet, Mortlake and Fengate (Piggott 1954, 308-310; Smith 1954). In addition in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there is a regional Rudston style; and westward into the Pennines and north beyond the River Tees, there is an increasing tendency towards local sub-styles and the equivalent tradition defined as 'Impressed Wares' in Scotland and northern Northumberland (Miket et al 2008,77-87). In the recently published Sewerby Cottage Farm excavation report (Fenton-Thomas 2009) the character and sequencing of the Peterborough Ware styles present in eastern Yorkshire has been reviewed and updated in both regional and national relationships (Manby 2009, 176-184).

Caythorpe:

The present excavations have provided a very limited representation of Peterborough Ware styles:
Area 1. 441: A single rim sherd, Ebbsfleet Style: eroded condition, likely to be derived.
Area 1. 240; and Area 7. 5009. Both have modest sized body fragments of coarse ware bowls showing few determining characteristics of profile and decoration.
These sites are an extension of the active represented by Peterborough Ware associated pits distributed along summit areas of the Rudston Wold ridge (Manby 1975, 33-45; Abramson 1996, 6-10).

Grooved Ware

The innovative Grooved Ware tradition appears late in the 4th Millennium BC continuing down to the mid-3rd Millennium; widely distributed in the Great Britain and Ireland divided into the basic style or sub-style designations of the southern Clacton, Durrington Walls and Woodlands, and the northern Rinyo styles (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 235-306). Over the past four decades numerous new discoveries of Woodlands, Clacton and Durrington Walls style sites across the greater extent of eastern, midland and northern England and Scotland show collectively they each has a 'mainstream' distributions between the Moray Firth and the English Channel, and west to the Irish Sea coastlands (Cleal and MacSween

1999, 177-206). Regionally its Woodlands and Durrington Walls Style assemblages that are well-represented from pit associations across Eastern and Central Yorkshire (Manby 1974 and 1999).

Caythorpe:

Sherd material recovered during the present excavation falls with the designated Durrington Walls Style. Only fragmentary profiles are represented.
Pits: Area 3B. 2989, 303; Area 5A. 4323, 4528, 4559; Area 7. 5003 and 5011.
Burnt deposit: Area 5A. 4279, 4281, 4711, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844
Ditch Infill: Area 3B. 2989.
The Area 3B and 5A pottery repeats the characteristics of previously recovered Durrington Walls Style assemblages of the Carnaby Top, Low Caythorpe and North Carnaby Temple sites (Manby 1974, 24-70). Significantly there is a high proportion of undecorated pottery, decoration is limited to plain applied vertical strips at various spacings, and a limited representation of incised line 'basket work' infilling (Manby 1974, 79-81). In marked contrast the Area 7 Contexts 5003 and 5011 assemblages are radically different, they bear some intensive line decoration in herring bone arrangements that invites comparison with some Fenland Basin-East Anglian assemblages (Knight 2009, 156-160).

Beaker

As part of western European cultural spread of the mid-3rd Millennium BC the ceramic types designated as Beakers, current in the British Isles c.2300 to c.1800 BC, are recognised to have been the outcome multi-strand development in currently used stylistic classifications (Clarke 1970; Case 2001; Needham 2005).

Caythorpe

Area 1. 1823, AOC Style.
Area 5B, Pit 5150. The largest assemblage, Primary Northern British/Dutch Group; Area 5A. 4990; Area 6. 4010, 4032, 4024, 4074, 4076.
Burials: Area 5A. 4683 Beaker, very fragmentary; and 4927 Beaker, broken but reconstructed.
There are a series of previous Beaker finds along the summit areas of Rudston Wold, both accompanying burials mostly by inhumations in the surviving barrows (Greenwell 1877, 233-271), and sherd assemblages recovered from pits clusters by C. and E Grantham (unpublished) and during the investigations along the course of the Caythorpe Gas Pipeline (Abramson 1996, 12-13). Stylistic groups represented belong to the AOC, Long-Necked and Short Necked classes.

Middle/Late Bronze Age

The Middle Bronze Age ceramic usage in Yorkshire and Northern England consists of coarse fabric bucket and barrel-shaped jars used has containers for cremate bone burials. Dating is difficult with an absence of other artefact associations, and a continuation of such coarse fabric jar forms into the following Later Bronze Age beginning c. 1150 BC. An innovative range of 'Fine Ware' bowls and cups appear in Late Bronze Age I assemblages and continue into the succeeding Late Bronze Age 2, when there is an increasing use of finger tip impressed decoration applied to coarse ware jars and bowl (Manby et al 2003, 65-69; Rigby 2004, 46, Fig. 4-8).

Caythorpe:

Area 5A. 4761, finger tip impressed rim fragment is assignable to this chronological phasing. There are some further sherds from ditch fills across the site that on fabric quality may also fall into this class but being small and plain provide few decisive characteristics.

Iron Age

The vessel types, fabrics and **s**equencing groups of Iron Age pottery c.750 BC to AD 70 have recently been systematised by British Museums East Yorkshire Pits Project. (Rigby 2004, 46-48, Fig.5-8). Coarse, stone tempered fabric were used for a wide range of jars and

bowl types; decoration rarely appears. Late in the 1st Millennium improved firing methods resulted in harder fabrics.

Caythorpe:

A limited representation amongst the material received.

Area 1. 327. Large portions of a barrel-shaped jar with vertical ly perforated lugs. A second rim profile could possibly belong to same vessel.

Fired clay

A very small amount of fired-clay fragments, or daub, but specifically identifiable artefact types are not represented:-

Area 1. Context1600. A pellet, Early Neolithic
Area 6. Context 5006, plate fragment,
Area 7. Context 5011, 10 irregular pieces.

LISTING BY CONTEXT

Abbreviations:

Sh. Sherd: Any piece in excess of 2.5 cm. square. Dimensions recorded.
SS. Small Sherd: A piece between 0.5 cm. to 2.5 cm. square.
F. Flake: An angular piece split off vertically from the sherd wall.
C. Crumb: A featureless piece less than 1 cm. square.
Styles: E.Neo. = Earlier Neolithic; Pet.W= Peterborough Ware; Gr.W.=Grooved Ware; Be.= Beaker; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LBA= Late Bronze Age; IA=Iron Age.

Area 1

240 Upper Fill Pit 241. Pieces 17. Weight 100g. *Pet.W*.
Sh.= 3; F= 13. 2 Vessels represented by fabric. Most the exterior surface of the body of a bowl, decorated with spaced pairs of finger and thumb nail pinching. A second bowl represented by eroded Sh. & SS.

327 Fill of Pit 320. Pieces 19. Weight 840g. *IA*.
Sh.=17; F=2. Larger than usual fragments, unweathered condition, many rejoins. At least 2 vessels represented by fabric:-
a. Rim, body and lug fragments, conjoining to provide a partial profile. Rim diameter, 17cm. vertically perforated lugs, attached and broken; probably opposed. Hard, coarse.
b. Rim Sh. = 2 (6.3x6; 3.8x5.5cm.) Rounded external lip. Ext. orange to dark brown. Int. brown. WT. 9-10mm. T: ang. Ign. < 14mm. COULD BE SAME VESSEL as a.

441 Fill of Gully 570. Pieces 6. Weight 34g. *Pet. W. and LBA/IA*.
Sh.=2; SS.=4. At least 2 vessels by fabric:- Rim Sh. Eroded. Spaced diagonal whipped cord decoration. Ebbsfleet Style.
Wall Sh. 1 and 4 SS. – part of a rim or a large perforated lug. All possibly from the same vessel. Carbon layer on the Interior of an SS. LBA/IA.

735 Fill of Post Hole 734. 2 Pieces. Weight 44 g. *E.Neo*.
Sh.=2. 2 vessel represented by fabric. Plain. Sharp broken edges.

904 Upper Fill of Pit 7244. Pieces. Not counted. Weight 7970g. *E. Neo.*
A major assemblage composed of sherds, large and small; flakes and crumbs.
Estimated 30-40 vessels represented rims and shoulders, some rejoins provide partial profiles of carinated, S-profile and simple open bowls and cups. No decoration. Generally in sharp condition, some recent breaks. Some pieces showing effects of burning and are fissured.
Some carbon encrustation on interior surfaces noted. Scarce evidence of any mechanical, soil and weathering erosion effects..
Three tempering fabric classes:- a. Angular flint. b. Fine sand. c. Vesicular, created by the solution of the tempering.
Characteristic Grimston Style bowls in good quality and coarse ware fabrics.

937 Fill of Pit 936. Pieces 4. Weight 8g. *E.Neo.*
Sh.1; SS.=2; C.=1. 3 vessel represented by fabric. 2 rims. Plain.

1377 Fill of Gully 1375. Pieces 1. Weight 3g. *? E.Neo*.

Wall Sh. (1.9x2.4cm.). Compact. Ext. buff over red, Int. dark grey. WT. 11mm. T: fine S., rare ang. Ign. 6< mm. Carbonised layer on Int.

1495 Fill of Pit 1494. Pieces 78. Weight 450g. *E.Neo*.
Sh.=19; SS.=38; F.=8; C.=11. Several vessels represented: out-turned rims, rounded shoulder and carinated profile bowls; no decoration. Some fracturing along ring- build junctions. More time needed to look for re-joins and establish vessels profiles. There are two distinctive fabrics:
a. Hard: Ext. brown, toned orange to reddish; Int. brown. WT. 6-10mm. T: sparse angular Wold Flint, some voids.
b. Oxidised, orange through-out. T; rare angular Wold Flint. This fabric as a limited representation of 4 SS and 1 F. Eroded.

1600 Fill of Ditch 1537. Pieces 3. Weight 10g. 2 Vessels represented by fabric
SS=2. (rejoined). Eroded.
Also a pellet of **fired clay** or daub (1.7x1.7cm). Badly eroded.

1614 Colluvium Layer. Pieces 3. Weight 30g. *Prehistoric.*
SS. 3. surfaces fissured.

1646 Filly of Gully 1646. Pieces 7. Weight 60g. *E.Neo.*
Sh.=2; SS.=5. Possibly 3 vessels represented by fabric.
Rim Sh. Concave neck to simple external lip. Eroded.

1648 Fill 649 of E-W Ditch. Pieces 8. Weight 85 g. *E.Neo*
Sh.= 4; SS.=4. At least 2-5 vessels represented by two fabric types:
a. Flint tempered. b Crushed quartz temper.

1736 Fill 1735 of Ditch. Pieces 1. Weight 10g. *Prehistoric.*
Wall Sh. Imprints of grass stems in the Ext. surface. Carbonised layer over the Int.

1741 Fill 1740 of Ditch. Pieces 1. Weight 10g. *Prehistoric*
Wall Sh. Crushed white quartzite temper.

1823 Fill of Pit 1824. Pieces 19. Weight 95g. *Be.*
SH.=8; SS.=10; F.=1. No surface or edge erosion present; many recently broken edges.
At least 2 vessels represented by fabric.;- Base angle with moulded foot.
Wall Sh. - Impressed horizontal twisted cord lines.
Rim Sh. a groove, below 3 comb impressed horizontal lines

1913 Fill of Pit 1912. Pieces 5. Weight 15g. *Beaker.?*
Sh.=1; SS.=4. At least 2 vessels represented by fabric. Eroded.

7004 Fill of Posthole 242. Pieces 2. Weight 20g. *E. Neo.*
Rim Sh. joining (7.9x3.2cm.) External beaded rim

7016 Fill of ?Post Hole 7017. Pieces 6. Weight 45g. *E.Neo.*
Sh. 6. All in generally similar hard, compact orange fabric, flint tempering.

7022 Fill of Post Hole 7023. Pieces 3. Weight 10g. *E. Neo.*
Sh.=2; C.=1. 2 fabrics.

7064 Fill of 7053 Circular Gully. Pieces 4. Weight 15g. *Prehistoric.*
Sh.=2; SS.=1; C.=1. Eroded. 3 fabric

7067 Fill of 7037 Angular Ditch. Pieces 3. Weight 30g. *E.Neo.*
Sh. = 1; SS. = 2. 3 Vessels represented by fabric:-

7113 Fill of 7035 Circular Ditch. Pieces 28. Weight 135g. *E. Neo.*
Sh. = 9; SS. =15; F. = 1; C. = 3. At least 3 Vessels represented by fabric..
Mix of sharp condition and eroded fragments.

7137 Fill of 7053 Circular Feature. Pieces 4. Weight 30g. *E.Neo.*
Sh. = 2 (joining); SS. = 1; F. = 1. At least 3 Vessels represented by fabrics.

7139 Fill of 7138 Elongated Pit. Pieces 43. Weight 225g. *E.Neo.*
Sh. = 18; SS. = 23; C. = 2. At least 3 Vessels represented by fabric.

7145 Fill of Post Hole 7144. Pieces 1. Weight 15g. *E. Neo.?*
Sh. = 1.

7178 Fill of Post Hole 7177. Pieces 2. Weight 15g. *E. Neo. ?*
Sh. = 1; SS. = 1. Rim sherd, on the interior incised diagonal lines;

7196 Deposit of Dark Grey Material. Pieces 69. Weight 290g. E. Neo.
Sh. = 18; SS. = 41; F.= 7 ; C. = 3. At least 5 Vessels represented: 4 rims, shoulder profile.
Fabric:- a. Flint temper i. oxidised, ii. Dark reduced fabric. b. Sand temper, oxidised; c. Vesicular; d. coarse thick walled.

7198 Fill of Pit 7197. Pieces 83; Weight 375g. *E. Neo.*
Sh. = 19; SS. = 39; F. = 16; C. = 8. At least 6 Vessels represented.
Fabrics:- a. Flint temper i. coarse oxidised, ii. Compact dark brown. b. Sand tempered. c. Vesicular.

7232 Primary Fill of Pit 268. Pieces – not counted. Weight 3270 g. *E. Neo.*
A very large assemblage – not measured and count, approximately sorted into classes and weighed: Sh. = 740g. SS. = 915g.; F. & C. = 485g.; Rims, shoulder and carinated fragments = 675g.; 'Fine Ware' 250g.; Thick Wall sherds 205g.
Many rim, shoulder and carinated fragments; the partial profiles of a carinated bowl, a round shouldered or S-profile bowl, and a simple cup-shaped bowl are present. Fabrics are the flint, sand and vesicular temper varieties that further divid into fine, medium and coarse wares.

Area 3A

2912 Fill of Post Hole 2911. Pieces 16. Weight 400g. *Gr. W.?*
Sh. = 13 (after rejoinings) 2 Bases. At least 2 Vessels represented.

2989 Fill of 2990 Ditch. Pieces 1. Weight 30g. *Gr. W.*
Sh. = 1. Decorated with vertical strips.

3003 Fill of 3004, pit or post hole. Pieces 4. Weight 20g. *Gr.W or Be.*
Sh. = 3; SS. = 1. At least 3 vessels represented by fabric.

Area 5A

4235 Fill of small Pit 4236. Pieces 3. Weight 15g. *?Gr.W*
Sh. = 3. Plain Wall fragments (2 join). 2 vessels represented by fabrics.

4279 Fill of 4296. Fill of 4298, burnt deposit. Pieces 12. Weight 95g. *Gr. W.*
Sh. = 4 ; SS. = 3 ; F.= 5. all sharp condition. 1 rim. 3 Vessels represented by fabrics.
Rim with horizontal grooves, wall sherds with applied vertical strips.

4281 Burnt Spread. Pieces 15. Weight 130g. *Gr. W.*
Sh. = 4; F.= 11. Sharp condition. At least 4 vessels represented by fabrics.
Wall sherds with applied vertical strips.

4284 Fill of Pit 4283. Pieces 1. Weight 85g. *Gr.W? or MBA?*
Sh. = 1. large sherd (7.2x8.6 cm.) Incurving rim of a barrel-shaped jar. A vertical row of paired finger and thumb nail pinching. Unusual fabric for Gr. W.

4323 Burnt Fill of Pit 4322. Pieces 3. Weight 30g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 3. 2 vessels represented by fabrics. A plain rim and a wall sherds with a vertically perforated lug and impressed whipped cord lines.

4528 Upper Fill of Pit 4566. Pieces 1. Weight 15g. *Gr.W.*
Wall Sh. applied vertical strip, flanked by incised diagonal lines "basket work pattern".

4529 Lower Fill of Pit 4566. Pieces 4. Weight 25g.
Sh. = 1 (rejoined). Plain. Fissured fabric.
A wedge shaped piece of **ruddle** (iron oxide), parallel grooves on one face. 3g.

4536 Fill of Linear Ditch 4537. Pieces 5. Weight 16g. *Gr.W.?.*
Sh. = 1; SS. = 1; F.= 2; C.=1.

4545 Primary Fill of Pit 4544. Pieces 2. Weight 10g. *Gr.W.?*
Sh. = 1; SS. = 1. Recently broken.

4572 Fill of Pit 4649. Pieces 1. Weight 20g. *Gr.W.?*
Sh. = 1. Plain, some irregular scratches.

4549 Ashy Fill within Pit 4548. Pieces 53. Weight 215g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 19; SS. = 18; F.= 4; C.= 12. 3 rim profiles & 4 bases; some 5-7 vessels represented by fabrics. Cylindrical jars, some finger nail and grooved decoration. Carbonised residues on the interior surfaces of some pieces. A mixed and broken assemblage when it entered the pit. Unusual features for Grooved Ware.

4648 Fill of Pit 4649. Pieces 1. Weight 10g. Comparable with 4549.
Sh. = 1. Plain. Medium quality fabric.

4683 Grave Fill of Burial 4682. Pieces 167. Weight 380g. *Beaker.*
Sh. = 25; SS. = 94; F. & C.= 48. A badly crushed Vessel. Rim and base angle fragments present. Very few re-joins found in the time available. Comb decoration. Grey fabric with 10% chalk temper. Beakers usually have an oxidised external surface.
NB. A second vessel represented by a single wall Sh. decorated with spaced finger nail jabs.

4711 Burnt Material in Primary Fill of Ditch 4398. Pieces 8. Weight 65g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 6; F.= 2. 2 vessels represented by fabrics. 2 rims: one plain, second rim (re-joined) and wall fragments have applied cordons linked by alternately spaced verticals

4761 Fill of Ditch 4757. Pieces 1. Weight 50g. *MBA/LBA*.
Sh. = 1. Moulded rim, below three spaced rows of finger tip impressions.

4832 Gravel Spread Sealing Pits. Pieces 6. Weight 30g. *Gr.W.?*

Sh. = 3; SS. = 2; C.= 1. Wall Sh. with columns of whipped cord impressions.
Also a piece of **charred bone.**

4837 Fill of Pit 4905. Pieces 11. Weight 70g. *Gr.W.?*
Sh. = 4; SS.& F. = 7. Disintegrating pottery. 3 Vessels represented by base fragments.

4839 Burnt Deposit above Pits. Pieces 26. Weight 215g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 16; SS. = 7; F.= 3; C.= 1. 2 vessels represented by Base angles. 5 Vessels represented by fabrics, both medium quality and coarse wares present.

4839 [From S. 514]. Pieces 9. Weight 25g. *Gr.W?*
Sh. = 1; SS. = 6; F.= 1; C.= 1. Plain. 3 vessels represented by fabrics.

4840 Burnt Deposit above Pits. Pieces 16. Weight 240g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 9; SS. = 5; F.= 2 . 2 rims, 2 base angles. Impress twisted cord, wedge-shaped imprints and applied vertical strips represented. Also 3 pieces weathered and eroded. 5 vessels represented by fabrics.

4840 [From S.541 & 549]. Pieces 21. Weight 125g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 9; SS. = 12. Plain. Some 8 vessels represented by fabrics. 2 Base angles.

4841 Burnt Deposit above Pits. Pieces 32. Weight 300g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 14; SS. =10; F.=6; C.= 2. 3 vessels represented by base angles, at least 5 vessels represented by fabrics. No decoration. Most pieces in sharp condition, only 3 sherds are irregular and eroded.

4841 [From S.515]. Pieces 28. Weight 110g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 6; SS. = 8; F.= 7; C.= 9. Plain. Some 6 vessels represented by fabrics. 4 rims, 2 base angles.
NB. Also a fragment of a hard composition material – could be modern?

4842 Burnt Deposit above Pits. Pieces 19. Weight 190g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 4; SS. = 11; F.= 2; C.= 2. At least 4 vessels represented by fabrics.
3 Wall Sh. have applied vertical strips respectively:- closely spaced, wide spaced and flaked by incised diagonal and vertical lines.

4842 [From S.518]. Pieces 5. Weight 35g. *LBA?*
Sh. = 1; SS. = 1; C.=3. Rim to shoulder profile. 3 thumb nail jabs.

4843 Burnt Deposit above pits. Pieces 2. Weight 50g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 2. A rim with exterior applied cordon and a finger-pressed pendant strip. 2 vessels represented by fabrics.

4843 [From S.522]. Pieces 11. Weight 40g. *Gr. W.?*
Sh. = 3; SS. = 3; F.= 1; C.= 4. Plain. 1 rim.

4844 Burnt Deposit above Pits. Pieces 14. Weight 210g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 6; SS. = 8. A rim decorated with rows of short imprints of a blunt ended tool. A slight shoulder angle with finger nail notching at intervals. A base angle. Some 5 vessels represented by fabrics.

4845 Burnt Deposit above Pits. Pieces 3. Weight 25g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 2; SS.=1. Plain. Recently broken.

4896 Primary Fill of Pit 4895. Pieces 1. Weight 10g. *Gr.W.?*
Wall Sh. with slight ridge or shoulder. Carbon encrustation. Recently broken.

4927 Fill of Grave Cut 4921. Beaker. Weight 610g. *Be.*
Crushed vessel in fragments of various sizes, re-joined into a Short-Necked profile.
18.5cm. High; 12 x 14cm. Diameter Base. 12 x 14cm. Diameter Rim. Comb impressed decoration – reserve lozenge, running chevron and lattice motifs in spaced zones.

Area 5B

4982 Fill of Enclosure Ditch 4983. Pieces 2. Weight 5g.
Sh. = 1; SS. = 1. Eroded. At least 1 vessel represented.

4990 Fill if Post-Pit 4991. Pieces 1. Weight 10g. *Be.*
Sh. = 1. Spaced horizontal comb lines and incised herring bone.

4992 Upper Fill of Pit 505. Pieces 1. Weight 5g. *Gr.W.?*
Sh. = 1. Plain.

5148 Fill of oval pit 4983. Pieces 5. Weight 35g. *Be. ?.*
Sh. = 2; SS. = 3. At least 2 vessels represented.

5150 Fill of oval pit 5151. Pieces 37. Weight 355g. *Be.*
Sh. = 24; SS. = 13; C.= 1. 4 Vessels represented by rims. Bases present. Generally un-eroded fragments. Comb impressed decoration within the Primary North British/Dutch Motif Group 2..

5166 Fill of Pit 5169. Pieces 1. Weight 10g. *Be.*
Sh. = 1. Comb decorated.

Area 6

4010 Silt with burnt material, Fill of Pit 4011. Pieces 2. Weight 5g. *Be. & Med.*
Sh. = 1. Eroded. Staxton Ware?. SS. =1. Comb decorated.

4019 Fill of Pit 4018. Pieces 2. Weight 20g. *19th Century.*
Sh. = 1; SS. =1. Base angle and wall fragment, moulded decoration. ?Plant Pot.

4024 Fill of Pit 4025. Pieces 1. Weight 6g. *Be*.
Sh. = 1. Irregular comb decoration.

4032 Burnt fill of Pit 4031. Pieces 3. Weight 10g. *Be.*
Sh. = 2; C.= 1. 2 Vessels represented by fabric. Incised decoration.

4061 Fill of Pit 4060. Pieces 9. Weight 60g. *LBA?.*
Sh. = 3; SS. = 6. Recently broken edges. Hard, brittle fabrics.

4072 Fill of Pit 4073. Pieces 5. Weight 25g. *Be.*
Sh. = 4; SS. = 1. At least 3 Vessels represented by fabrics. Base angle and flat base fragments.

4074 Fill of Pit 4075. Pieces 6. Weight 10g. *?Early Bronze Age.*
Eroded and generally degraded fabric.

4076 Layer sealing above Pits. Pieces 1. Weight 4g. *Be.*
Sh. = 1. Eroded. Paired horizontal comb lines.

Area 7

5003 Upper Fill of Pit 5005. Pieces 17. Weight 65g. *Gr.W.*
Sh. = 6; SS. = 12; F.= ; C.= 1. 2 rims, 1 base angle. 3 vessels represented by fabrics.
Intensive incised decoration – herring bone and panel motifs.

5006 Fill of post-pit 5007. Pieces 3. Weight 35g. Fired Clay
Rejoining fragments, part of a fired clay 'plate'.

5009 Fill of Pit 5008. Pieces 66. Weight 335g. *Pet. W.*
Sh. = 10; SS. = 30 ; F.=15 ; C.= 11 . 1 vessel represented by fabric.
Base angle and body sherds, fresh condition. Decorated with rows of thumb nail jabs.

5013 Fill of Ring Ditch 5012. Pieces 2. Weight 6g. *Prehist.*
SS. = 1; C.= 1. Eroded.

5011 Fill of Pit 5010. Pieces 33. Weight 150g. *Gr. W.*
Sh. = 15; SS. = 11; F.= 4; C.= 3. At least 3 vessels represented by fabrics.
Intensive incised herring bone motifs.
Fired Clay. Pieces 10. Weight 20g. Irregular shaped fragments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The assemblage is considered to be sufficiently important that a full archive catalogue and academic publication quality report should be prepared; in particular, the assemblage of Early Neolithic Plain Ware is the largest Early 4th Millennium BC ceramic assemblage from a single complex of associated features ever recovered in Yorkshire and Northern England. The assemblage should be examined and described in accordance with the guidelines set-out in the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group's published handbook, *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: Guidelines for Analysis and Publication* (1992), to prepare an archive catalogue and a specialist report of publication quality. Sherds with plant or textile impressions should be noted, as well as those with residues suitable for AMS dating and lipid analysis; also, where necessary, recommendations should be made for petrological determinations or thin-sectioning.

4.3 **Assessment of the Anglo-Saxon pottery**

Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of handmade pottery believed to be of Anglo-Saxon date was submitted for examination. In total one hundred and twenty-five sherds of pottery representing no more than eighty-one vessels were recovered from eighteen different contexts. Every effort was made to identify cross-context joins between contexts, although none were found.

The pottery has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to a museum collection and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowskki, *et al*. (2001). Visual fabric identification of the Saxon pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope and twenty-six site types were defined pending further petrological investigation. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series and during the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). The material from the 1992 pipeline excavation (Haughton 1996) has not been considered here, but its comparison with the current assemblage will form part of any subsequent analysis.

CONDITION

The pottery is variable condition ranging from fairly fresh to abraded, with sherd size varying widely (between 1gm and 40gm) but mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 20grams). Twenty-two vessels are represented by more than one sherd, and no cross-context joins were noted.

THE POTTERY

In total about eighty-one vessels in at least twenty-six fabrics and grouped as ten different ware types, were submitted for examination (Table 1). The pottery is all of handmade type and comprises both plain and decorated vessels. Eight sherds were too fragmentary to classify but are most probably of Anglo-Saxon type and these have been grouped together as ESAX.

Table 2: Anglo-Saxon pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Sub fabric	Total sherds	Total vessels
CAFECV	Calcareous Iron and Carbonised Vegetable tempered		23	2
CHARN	Charnwood ware		7	2
CHFL	Chalk and Flint-tempered fabrics		1	1
ECHAF	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered ware		1	1
ESAX	Early Saxon	Various miscellaneous	8	8
FE	Iron-tempered fabrics		2	2
FLQCA	Flint quartz and calcareous tempered		4	3
GROG	Grog-tempered		1	1
SPARC	Sparry calcite-tempered fabrics		15	9
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 1	11	6

SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 2	4	4
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 3	4	4
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 4	4	4
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 5	3	2
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 6	12	10
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 7	7	7
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 8	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 9	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 10	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 11	2	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 12	3	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 13	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 14	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 15	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 16	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 17	1	1
SSTMG	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)		5	5

THE HANDMADE POTTERY

One hundred and twenty-five sherds representing about eighty-one vessels, of handmade pottery thought to be of Anglo-Saxon date, were submitted for examination. Such vessels were manufactured throughout the Anglo-Saxon period and continued in certain parts of the country to be produced until at least the mid/late 9th century. The material from this site contains vessels that are certainly of Anglo-Saxon date and are visually similar to other material recovered from sites in East and North Yorkshire as well as those that are of less certain attribution.

The pottery was divided into seventeen different site-specific sandstone fabrics and nine other broader fabric types for the purpose of this report:

Calcareous, Iron and Carbonised Vegetable-tempered (CAFEV)
This Fabric contains common calcareous grains, often rounded and up to 3mm in size and also including occasional echinoid spines, together with moderate to common coarse iron-rich grains up to 3.0mm, moderate carbonised vegetable inclusions and sparse fine aggregated sandstone. The twenty-three sherds is this fabric represent only two vessels, one of which is the near-complete profile of a jar with a slightly flared rim and a rounded base (DR 8). The other two sherds come from a large vessel, probably a jar. Neither vessel is decorated and both are quite unevenly potted with variation of wall thickness around the pot. These vessels could date from anywhere between the 5th and mid 9th centuries.

Charnwood-type (CHARN)
Charnwood-type ware has been the subject of much discussion (Williams and Vince 1997) and appears to be distributed over a wide area on sites dating from the 5th to 7th centuries. The two vessels recovered from this site both contain common grains of Acid Igneous rock and flakes of biotite. One of the vessels is represented by six sherds in a very fragmentary state whilst the other sherd is higher fired and comes from a large jar with external surface burnishing.

Chalk and Flint-tempered Fabrics (CHFL)
This fabric contains common mixed chalk fragments of 0.1 to 0.3mm, sparse to moderate iron-rich grains and sparse flint fragments up to 2.0mm in a micaceous clay. A single sherd in this fabric probably comes from a jar. This sherd is not immediately typical of handmade Anglo-Saxon vessels in the area but it is stratified with other Anglo-Saxon-type vessels.

Organic-tempered Fabrics (ECHAF)
This fabric has common carbonised vegetable voids (including flattened and possible chaff) and sparse subround to round quartz (0.2-0.4mm). The rim sherd in this fabric comes from a jar with horizontal neck grooves and probably dates to between the 6th and mid 9th centuries.

Iron-tempered Fabrics (FE)
Two sherds from a jar and a large jar or bowl are in fabrics whose main temper is iron-rich grains. One sherd has a fine background quartz whilst the other includes grains of Carboniferous sandstone. These vessels are likely to be of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date.

Flint, Quartz and Calcareous-tempered Fabrics (FLQCA)
This fabric has common flint inclusions, common coarse round to subangular quartz of 0.6 to 2.0mm, modreate calcareous grains and moderate less prominent iron-rich grains. Four undecorated sherds from three different vessels, all found in pit fill 2063, occur in this fabric. One slightly flattened rim sherd comes from a large bowl. The larger of the two body sherds is probably from a jar whilst the small sherd which has internal spalling, could come from either a jar or a bowl. These vessels could be of Anglo-Saxon or middle Saxon date.

Grog-tempered (GROG)
The single sherd in this micaceous grog-tempered fabric has sparse aggregated sandstone, sparse carbonised vegetable matter and occasional fragments of pre-fired pottery. The jar has a thickened rim with horizontal and diagonal grooving below. Grog-tempered fabrics are rare in an Anglo-Saxon contexts, however grog-tempered sherds were recovered from the Sancton Anglo-Saxon cemetery, analysed in 1992 (Williams 1992).

Sparry Calcite-tempered (SPARC)
Nine vessels were tempered with moderate to common fragments of Sparry Calcite, which has often leached at the surfaces. This fabric is more commonly used for pottery of Iron Age or Roman date, but similar fabrics have been found in Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon deposits at West Heslerton in the Vale of Pickering where they are quite common (Vince forthcoming). Most of the sherds from this site can be identified as coming from small, medium and large-sized plain jars. The rims are all simply rounded (DR 3, DR 6 and DR 7) but vary from almost upright to slightly everted.

Sandstone Fabrics (SST)
Fabric 1: This fabric has common round to subround quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.4mm with occasional larger grains together with moderate to common carbonised vegetable matter including straw/grass, sparse fine aggregated sandstone, moderate iron-rich grains up to 0.8mm and sparse calcareous grains. Eleven sherds from six different vessels are in this fabric. Five of the vessels can be identified as jars, one of which is decorated with three small dimples forming triangles set within chevrons and having further dimples below (DR 1). Dimples are not a common decorative technique in the area and this design cannot be paralleled within published material, but a similar design was found on an urn at Saxondale, Nottinghamshire for which an early to mid 6th century date is suggested (Young and Perry 2010). The other five vessels are undecorated but are probably all of 5th to 7th century Anglo-Saxon date.

Fabric 2: This fabric is similar to Fabric 1 but the iron-rich grains are of common occurrence and more rounded. The four vessels in this fabric are each represented by a single sherd. Two of the vessels are jars one of which has horizontal girth grooves with incised chevrons below. A small bowl with an upright rim is also in this fabric (DR 5). The vessels are of Anglo-Saxon 5th to 7th century date.

Fabric 3: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz below 0.2mm and also contains moderate round to subround quartz grains of 0.4 to 1.0mm and sparse grains of 1.0 to 1.5mm together with common fine iron-rich grains and occasional erratic grains with muscovite. The four vessels in this fabric include three jars and a large jar or bowl. None of the sherds are decorated but two sherds have external burnished, or semi-burnished external surfaces. These sherds can be dated to between the 5th and mid 9th centuries.

Fabric 4: This fabric has common mixed fine to coarse quartz up to 1.8mm, mainly subangular in shape, but also including subrounded to rounded grains together with common fine aggregated sandstone which is occasionally cemented with calcareous grains. The four sherds in this fabric include two medium-sized jars and a decorated large jar. The large jar is decorated with quartered-circle stamps set between horizontal grooves. This vessel most probably belongs to the 6th century but could date to the later 5th or earlier 7th centuries.

Fabric 5: This fabric has common mixed fine to coarse quartz up to 1.8mm, mainly subangular in shape, but also including subrounded to rounded grains together with moderate fine aggregated sandstone and sparse Feldspar/acid igneous grains with biotite. Three sherds from two different vessels are in this fabric. Two small sherds are from a small vessel of unknown type. The other sherd is decorated with a long pressed boss and quartered-circle stamps (DR 2). The decorated sherd is most probably of 6th century date, but could belong to the second half of the 5th century.

Fabric 6: This fabric has an abundant fine background of quartz below 0.2mm together with moderate round to subround quartz between 0.2 and 0.3mm and moderate mixed grains of between 0.4 and 2.0mm. Other inclusions include moderate iron-rich grains up to 2.0mm, sparse to moderate calcareous grains including shell; sparse aggregated sandstone including biotite and sparse fragments of flint. Very occasional voids, possibly from carbonised vegetable remains are also found. This is the most common of the sandstone fabrics with twelve sherds representing ten different vessels. Most of the sherds can be identified as coming from medium or large-sized jars, one of which has thin horizontal incised lines with heavy burnishing below. One other vessel has a burnished external surface. These sherds are likely to be of Anglo-Saxon 5th to 7th century date.

Fabric 7: This fabric has abundant mixed subround quartz of 0.2 to 0.8mm (these grains are mainly iron-stained) together with sparse fine aggregated sandstone grains and moderate iron-rich grains. The seven vessels in this fabric are each represented by a single sherd. The sherds are very fragmentary and only two possible jar forms can be identified. Three of the vessels are thick-walled and one has a smoothed external surface. Two of the vessels have spalled internal surfaces. These sherds could date to anywhere between the 5th and mid 9th centuries.

Fabric 8: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz below 0.1mm and contains sparse fine aggregated grains that appear needle-like and include muscovite and are probably erratics. Rare fine aggregated quartz grains also occur. A single small very fragmentary sherd occurs in this fabric. The fabric is unusual but this sherd is stratified with other vessels of probable Saxon date.

Fabric 9: This fabric has abundant fine round to subround quartz below 0.2mm together with common fine aggregated sandstone, sparse coarse iron-rich grains and sparse carbonised vegetable inclusions. The single sherd in this fabric is from a jar. The manufacture and surface treatment of this sherd is not typical of the other Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon pottery from the site, neither are they typical of Iron-Age production (P Didsbury). If this sherd is not of Iron-Age date it could represent a post-Roman native tradition or be of unknown Saxon type.

Fabric 10: This micaceous fabric has abundant fine round to subround quartz below 0.2mm together with moderate coarse angular quartz mainly between 0.2 and 0.4mm, common fine aggregated sandstone with probable erratic inclusions and rare fossil shell. The single sherd in this fabric is probably from a jar. The manufacture and surface treatment of this sherd is not typical of the other Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon pottery from the site, neither are they typical of Iron-Age production (P Didsbury). If this sherd is not of Iron-Age date it could represent a post-Roman native tradition or be of unknown Saxon type.

Fabric 11: This is a very mixed fabric with a background of abundant fine quartz between 0.2 and 0.3mm together with sparse to moderate larger rounded and angular grains up to 1.0mm. Other inclusions include moderate fine aggregated sandstone; sparse iron-rich grains and sparse to moderate carbonised vegetable inclusions. The two sherds in this fabric probably come from a single jar. This sherd could be of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date.

Fabric 12: This fabric has moderate subround to subangular quartz of 0.4 to 0.6mm but occasionally up to 4.0mm, together with common carbonised vegetable matter, sparse calcareous grains and sparse

aggregated sandstone which occasionally has biotite included. The single sherd in this fabric is from a jar with an external semi-burnished surface. This sherd is of general Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date.

Fabric 13: This micaceous fabric has abundant very fine quartz below 0.1mm, sparse aggregated sandstone, moderate iron-rich grains that are mainly fine but range up to 1.3mm and moderate carbonised vegetable matter. The small sherd in this fabric is from a jar and is of general 5th to mid 9th century date.

Fabric 14: This very mixed and variable fabric has abundant fine quartz between 0.1 and 0.3mm, moderate angular quartz up to 3.4mm, moderate iron-rich grains that are mainly fine but range up to 4.3mm, sparse acid igneous grains and sparse biotite. The thick-walled sherd in this fabric is probably from a jar. This fabric is visually similar to Anglo-Saxon mixed sandstone fabrics found in Lincolnshire.

Fabric 15: This fabric has abundant fine quartz between 0.1 and 0.3mm together with sparse fine aggregated sandstone, common calcareous grains including sparse to moderate thin fossil shell fragments and moderate iron-rich grains. The thick-walled sherd in this fabric is likely to come from a large jar or bowl of general 5th to mid 9th century date.

Fabric 16: This fabric has abundant sub-round quartz between 0.1 and 0.4mm together with moderate iron-rich grains up to 3.0mm, moderate carbonised vegetable matter, sparse fine calcareous grains, sparse aggregated sandstone and sparse feldspars. The single sherd in this fabric is from a large jar or bowl with a semi-burnished external surface. This vessel is of probable Anglo-Saxon date.

Fabric 17: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz between 0.1 and 0.3mm together with sparse well-rounded quartz grains between 0.4 and 0.6mm, moderate feldspars, common muscovite flakes, sparse aggregated sandstone, sparse calcareous grains and occasional acid igneous fragments. This small sherd is from a jar or bowl of possible Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date.

Carboniferous Sandstone-tempered (SSTMG)

This fabric has a background of common to abundant fine quartz and contains common Millstone grit, sparse rounded quartz (0.6-1.0mm) and may also include occasional feldspars and biotite. Five sherds, each from a single vessel, are in this fabric. Four of the five vessels are identifiable as jars ranging in size from small to large-sized. The external surface of one of the jars has been semi-burnished and the small jar has post-firing hole in the neck. These sherds are of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date.

The ware groups suggest that overall vessels mainly tempered with sandstone inclusions (SST and SSTMG) are dominant (being 42 of the 81 vessels recovered). Despite the different range of inclusions found in these sandstone fabrics the background clay in several of the fabrics appears similar under x20 magnification and could suggest that the material was manufactured within a narrow geological area. Several of the fabrics are similar to those recovered from the Sancton Anglo-Saxon cemetery, analysed in 1992 (Williams 1992).

STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The eighty-one vessels submitted for examination were recovered from eighteen different features.

Area 1

Three small and undecorated sherds were recovered from gully fill 1428. Two of the sherds are in Sandstone-tempered fabrics (Fabrics 8 and 13) and one is in an Iron-tempered fabric. These sherds are of probable general Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date. The two sherds from gully fill 7056 are both in unusual Sandstone-tempered fabrics (Fabrics 9 and 10). The manufacture and surface treatment of these sherds is not typical of the other Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon pottery from the site, neither is it typical of Iron-Age production (*pers.comm.* P. Didsbury). If these sherds are not of Iron-Age date they could represent a post-Roman native tradition or be of unknown Saxon type.

Area 2

Four Sandstone-tempered sherds (Fabrics 1, 2, 3 and 6) were recovered from subsoil layers 2001 and 2002. One of the sherds is decorated with horizontal grooves with incised chevrons below. these sherds are most likely to be of 5th to 7th century Anglo-Saxon date. In the central part of Area 2 pit fill 2125 produced a single Sparry Calcite-tempered rim sherd from a large jar of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date (DR 6). Pit fill 2149 contained two Sandstone-tempered sherds (Fabrics 3 and 4) from jars, one of which is decorated with quartered circle stamps between grooves. The decorated vessel most probably belongs to the 6th century but could date to the later 5th or earlier 7th centuries. A single Carboniferous Sandstone-tempered sherd of probable Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date came from pit fill 2229. A small group of eight sherds was recovered from pit fill 2319. The group includes six Sandstone-tempered sherds (Fabrics 1, 4, 7 and 14) and two Sparry Calcite-tempered sherds. Two of the vessels have semi-burnished internal and external surfaces. This group dates to the Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon periods.

In the northern part of Area 2 gully fill 2058 contained a single rim sherd from a jar with horizontal neck grooves (DR 4). This vessel is in a Grog-tempered fabric of Anglo-Saxon date. Pit 2063 produced a group of seventy-two sherds representing about thirty-seven vessels. The group includes vessels, mainly medium and large-sized jars or bowls, in eight different ware types. Several vessels have burnished or semi-burnished external surfaces but otherwise the vessels are undecorated. The internal surface of four vessels is either spalled or leached suggesting that the vessels may have been used for storing acidic liquids or possibly for brewing (Perry forthcoming). Two other vessels have internal carbonised deposits. This group is of probable Anglo-Saxon date. Gully fill 2067 contained six sherds representing four vessels in three different Sandstone-tempered fabrics and a Sparry Calcite-tempered jar (DR 7). This group is probably of Anglo-Saxon date. Pit fill 2069 produced six sherds from two different jars. One of these jars is decorated with three small dimples forming triangles set within chevrons and having further dimples below (DR 1). A date in the first half of the 6th century is possible for these vessels. The two sherds in pit fill 2076 include a Sandstone-tempered jar and an Organic-tempered jar with horizontal neck grooves. These sherds are of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date. Pit 2092 produced ten sherds from nine different vessels in three different ware types. One sherd is from a small bowl with an upright rounded rim (DR 5). Another sherd from a large jar has incised horizontal grooves with heavy burnishing below. One sherd has been burnt whilst another has cracked, possibly during a post-firing fire. These vessels are probably of Anglo-Saxon date. A single Sandstone-tempered sherd of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date came from gully fill 2104.

The two vessels found in ditch fill 2504 in the south part of Area 2 include a large jar with a pressed long boss and quartered circle stamps. The decorated sherd is most probably of 6th century date, but could belong to the second half of the 5th century.

Area 5A

Two Sandstone-tempered sherds (Fabric 11) from a single jar were recovered from pit fill 4998. This fabric could be of Anglo-Saxon to middle Saxon date, but the sherds are not particularly typical of this period.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is a small but potentially important group of Anglo-Saxon pottery. Most of the vessels recovered are represented by undecorated sherds, although seven decorated vessels of early

Anglo-Saxon style are present in the group. There is a wide range of fabrics present that may represent chronological differences or simply indicate that material was supplied from a number of different centres. The material appears to represent a domestic assemblage of probable 5th to 6th century date and furthers our knowledge of Anglian settlement in the area. Only seven of the eighty-one vessels recovered are decorated.

Further investigation of the fabrics by scientific means would enhance our understanding of the Anglian pottery pattern within the East Yorkshire area and parallels for the decorated vessels should be sought amongst unpublished material. Eight vessels should be considered for illustration within a site report and all of the material should be retained for future analysis.

4.4 **Iron Age, Roman, medieval and later pottery**

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INTRODUCTION

These categories account for a maximum of 68.3% of the entire site assemblage by sherd count, or 82.3% by weight (Table 1). As noted in the general introduction, above, a large amount of handmade material cannot at present be closely dated within the Iron Age or Roman-British period.

THE HANDMADE FABRIC SERIES

Handmade fabrics in an essentially Iron Age to early Romano-British indigenous potting tradition have been given alpha-numeric codes, as follows:

H	unrecognised tempering/no significant tempering
H1	with calcareous tempering
H2	with non-soluble stone tempering
H3	with mixed or other tempering
H4	vesicular, commonly leached H1

A basic fabric dichotomy between calcareously tempered and stone-tempered wares is characteristic of East Yorkshire assemblages throughout most of the first millennium BC (Rigby 1986, 145-146, discussion of 'CTW' and 'ETW').

For other fabric codes, see Appendix 1.

THE ASSEMBLAGES

Area 1

Phase 2 – Bronze Age
Features of this phase contained a total of 170 sherds, weighing 3,687g (ASW 21.7g).

Three cremation deposits (apparently containing two urns) occurred in this area. Both urns (416 and 518) have initially been categorized as Catfoss-type urns, after the Late Bronze Age cemetery site at Catfoss, East Yorkshire (McInnes 1968). 425 is a squat bucket form with a flat-topped token rim, decorated with fingernail impressions below. The vessels have not yet been examined by T.G. Manby. Pit 1824 including a Beaker sherd.

A series of pits at the western end of the site provided C14 determinations (1 sigma) in the range Cal BC 920-780. A small amount of pottery from secondary fill 7635 of pit 7644 seems comparable to the Early/Mid Saxon material elsewhere on the site but has not yet been examined by Jane Young.

Phase 3a – Iron Age
Features of this phase contained a total of 99 sherds, weighing 1053g (ASW 10.6g).

The ring ditches of Structures 3, 4 and 5, with associated features, accounted for 91 sherds, weighing 891g. The majority of these (61 sherds, 769g) came from the Structure 3 ring gully (7053) and posthole 7144. The most chronologically diagnostic material from the structures and related features is earlier prehistoric, namely Early Neolithic pottery from posthole 7144 and from several interventions within ring gully 7053. It may be noted that Early/Mid Saxon material has also been claimed as present within the gully, though some uncertainty attaches to the identifications (Young, this report). The remaining material from all of these features consists of hand-made body sherds, broadly of Iron Age appearance.

East-west ditches 1148, 1662 and 1018 were dug after the above structures fell out of use. They provided only a relatively small aggregated assemblage, amounting to 18 sherds, weighing 162g. With the exception of a single small fragment of Roman greyware from ditch 1662, the material consisted of body sherds in hand-made fabrics of Iron Age appearance. One sherd is potentially chronologically diagnostic, a body with thumb depressions either side of a carination, from 1148. Specialist opinion from TG Manby will be needed before making a final judgement about its date.

Phase 3b – Iron Age
The phase assemblage amounted to 1,222 sherds, weighing 29,507g (ASW 24.1g).

Colluvium 1417 produced an assemblage of 19 sherds, weighing 467g. It includes a bevelled rim with possible corded decoration, almost certainly of Bronze Age date, and H2 sherds which apparently contain flint as a tempering agent and which may suggest a Late Bronze or Early Iron Age component in the assemblage. None of this material has yet been seen by T.G. Manby.

Structure 7 produced an assemblage of 21 sherds, weighing 163g, from gully 434 and from 10 of the 48 associated postholes and pits. The assemblage consisted entirely of hand-made body sherds (H, H1 and H2). The majority were accorded an Iron Age spot-date on grounds of general appearance, though the possibility of a date into the Roman period was mooted in the case of postholes 774 and 806.

Colluvium deposit 239 produced 3 sherds of H1 and H2, weighing 50g. Similarity between these and the Late Iron Age fabrics in Structure 8 posthole 241 was noted.

The Structure 8 assemblages amounted to 431 sherds, weighing 9,340g (ASW 21.7g). The material originated from curvilinear and ring gully features, post-pits, postholes and structural elements. With the exception of Peterborough ware from post-pit 241 and gully 570, the material consisted entirely of H1 and H2 of Iron Age appearance. A number of vessels are represented by rim sherds, and these seem consistently to point to the Late Iron Age. Several have parallels with vessels which Challis and Harding (1975) assign to their ‘La Tène III’, of the first century BC and AD, from sites such as Catcote, Danes Graves and Saltshouse Road, Hull. Published parallels are cited in the database, which may be consulted for further details. The largest assemblage, from the terminus of gully 191, comprises large parts of at least 5 vessels, and offers much rebuilding potential. The vessels include a barrel, slack butt shapes with flat-topped rims and globular jars with pinched rims. A Late Iron Age date seems most likely, though they have not been so categorized in advance of further study, rebuilding and literature search.

A number of pits truncated parts of Structure 8. These were pits 318, 320, 439, 593, 594 and 604. The aggregated assemblage amounted to 344 sherds, weighing 12,409g (ASW 36.1g). The fabrics represented were H, H1 and H2. Two pits (318 and 320) contained particularly large assemblages with much rebuilding potential, containing between them at least ten separate vessels. The optimum date for these, in advance of further work, would appear to be the Late Iron Age. An unusual lugged vessel from 320 is thought by T.G. Manby possibly to be a "first millennium BC lugged cauldron" (pers. comm.) and has been categorized as Iron Age in his assessment catalogue (Manby, this report).

Structure 9 produced pottery from spread 238, possibly the fill of a ring gully, and fill 324 of ring-ditch 323. The aggregated assemblage amounted to 132 sherds, weighing 2,793g (ASW 21.2g), the vast majority (120 sherds, 2,690g) coming from spread 238. Fabrics were H1 and H2, and at least four vessels were represented by rims. These comprise a barrel shape, a vessel with upright flat-topped rim and two others. Most of this material has a long-lived currency within the Iron Age, *e.g.* the barrel, and a vessel which appears in different sizes at widely different dates in the first millennium BC, cf. Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 40, no. 11 and fig. 43, no. 8, from Littlethorpe and Castle Hill, Scarborough, respectively. Once again, the fabrics in this assemblage are closely similar to those in Structure 8, post-pit 2041.

Structures 10 and 11, two phases of a single roundhouse, pottery coming from ring-ditches/gullies and associated postholes. No significant differences can be discerned between the assemblages from the two roundhouses (and most context assemblages are, in any case, ascribed to "Structure 10 *or* 11"). The aggregated assemblage amounted to 92 sherds, weighing 1,817g (ASW 19.8g). The largest sub-assemblages came from spread 412, pit 709 and gully 117, the pottery from these features representing 58.7% of the whole assemblage by sherd count, but 90.0% by weight. Fabrics present were mainly H1 and H2, and diagnostic forms again suggest an Iron Age date, these forms including vessels with flat-topped rims and a globular jar with thinned rim. It is worth noting that material which might actually belong to the early Roman period was thought possibly to be present in fills 666 and 668 of gully 667 (Structure 11).

Alluvial deposit 1577, at the western end of the site, produced a small assemblage (15 sherds, 67g) of apparently Iron Age material. Fabrics were H1, H2 and H4. All the sherds were bodies.

Phase 4 – Late Iron Age to early Romano-British
The phase assemblage amounted to 263 sherds, weighing 9,639g (ASW 36.7g).

Gullies 1129 and 1131, both of them re-cuts of north-south ditch 1124, produced a combined assemblage of 18 sherds, weighing 116g (ASW 6.4g). Fabrics present were H, H1 and H2. An internally bevelled jar rim from 1131 suggests an Iron Age date.

Subsoil 1015 (and similar deposits 7619 and 7650), which were possibly contemporary with the above, produced an aggregated assemblage of 104 sherds, weighing 5,816g (ASW 55.9g). The assemblage was almost entirely handmade, the fabrics represented being H, H1 and H2. 1015 contained many large sherds, with good rebuilding potential. At least four vessels are represented: a large everted rim jar, a collared rim jar, and a slender modified barrel shape, as well as a jar with upright, doubly expanded, flat-topped, dished rim, cf. Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 47, no. 12, from Catcote, or fig. 33, no. 1, from Garton Slack. It must be noted, however, that 7619 produced 9 sherds (97g) of material that has been categorized as Roman

Calcite-Gritted Ware (RCG). The material consists only of body sherds, and the identification is therefore based on fabric characteristics alone.

No pottery came from Structure 12.

An assemblage of 9 sherds, weighing 44g, came from features possibly or definitely associated with Structure 13, viz. 1784, a post-hole, and 1878, a gully. Much of the assemblage was coded with the possibility that it might be of Roman date, *i.e.* H4/RCG and H1/RG. The remaining material was H2. No diagnostic forms were present.

Pottery was recovered from the fills of two graves assigned to this phase. Fill 7504 of grave 7503 contained 2 sherds, weighing 6g (fabrics H4 and H4/RCG). Fill 7546 of grave 7548 contained 7 sherds, weighing 22g (fabrics H, H1 and H2). Evidential value of these assemblages is limited.

Two ditches forming part of an irregular enclosure, viz. 1137 and 1237, also contained pottery. The combined assemblage from the two features amounted to 45 sherds, weighing 536g. The material from 1137 was H1 and H2, that from 1237 a single sherd of wheel-thrown Roman greyware.

Pottery was also recovered from the fills of gullies 7429, 7435 and 7492. The entire assemblage was very small, only 4 sherds, weighing 15g. The material from 7435 and 7492 was handmade (H and H1), the former having been annotated for examination by a Saxon pottery specialist at a later stage. The single small fragment from 7429 was wheel-thrown Roman greyware.

Phase 5 – Romano-British
Colluvium 1011 and equivalents produced an aggregated assemblage of 92 sherds, weighing 799g (ASW 8.7g). Each of the constituent assemblages had Roman pottery as its latest component. The most chronologically diagnostic pottery is fourth-century Crambeck greyware from 7464, and late fourth-century Huntcliff Ware from 7378. Dating of other contexts may be refined by specialist examination of a mortarium and two sherds of samian, one of the latter with a signed label.

Of a group of 22 pits, some of the deeper ones possibly intended for water extraction, only four pits contained pottery: 7236 (4th fill 7234), 7243 (fill 7242), 7274 (3rd fill 7273) and 7335 (fill 7334). The combined assemblage from these features amounted to only 6 sherds, weighing 91g (ASW 15.2g). 7236 and 7243 each contained a single sherd of wheelthrown Roman greyware, while the latest material in 7274 was a greyware straight-sided flanged bowl, indicating a *terminus post quem* in the early to mid third century AD. The only sherd from 7335 appears to be from a Staxton/Potter Brompton jar, of late twelfth- to early fifteenth-century date. It will be important to re-examine this sherd at the final report stage.

A further 14 pits were located in the north and west. Of these, five contained pottery, the aggregated assemblage amounting to 8 sherds, weighing 124g (ASW 15.5g). Pits 581, 378 and 7224 had undatable Roman greywares as their latest or sole material, while 447 contained only handmade fragments of either Iron Age or Roman date. One of the latter sherds has pronounced internal residues, and has been wrapped in foil in the interests of future lipid or other analysis.

Four pits listed as located in the south-west corner of Area 1 contained no pottery.

Three pits were cut into deposits in the natural hollow, two of which (7499 and 7463) contained pottery. The aggregated assemblage was 8 sherds, weighing 51g (ASW 6.4g). The latest material in each pit was Roman, undated greyware in 7499 and a tiny fragment of samian in 7463.

The remainder of the pottery from this phase came from a total of 96 linear features, which contained 211 sherds of pottery, weighing 1,557g (ASW 7.4g). The evidential value of these assemblages is limited. Listed below are those features which have Roman pottery as their latest ceramic, annotated as necessary. Also listed are those with prehistoric and putative Saxon material, for which see Manby and Young (both this report) respectively. Any linear features of this phase not mentioned here may be assumed to contain handmade material of Iron Age and/or Roman date.

1. With Roman latest material
   142 (3rd/4th?), 185, 188, 343 (Mid 4- E5 Huntcliff), 364, 509, 1122, 1218, 1273 (L3/4), 1275, 1285 (samian), 1295, 1212 (L3-4 Crambeck?), 1349 (samian), 1352, 1370, 1455, 1480 (samian), 1484, 1478, 1551, 1553, 1587, 1602 (2nd?), 1610, 1773 (amphora), 1909 (samian), 7266, 7270 (Mid 4- E5 Huntcliff)

2. With prehistoric latest material
   1376, 1647, 1649, 1735, 1740

3. With putative Saxon latest material
   605, 1429

Phase 6 – Anglo-Saxon
Deposits 168 and 1830, from the Structure 14 *Grubenhaus* cut 1829, produced only 8 sherds, weighing 111g (ASW 1.9g). The only sherd from168 was Roman wheelthrown greyware; the remaining sherds were handmade scraps (H? And H2?), none of them of obvious Saxon appearance.

Phase 7 – Medieval
Assemblages came from furrow 1009 and subsoil 1009. The combined assemblage was 54 sherds, weighing 509g (ASW 9.4g). The furrow contained Iron Age (H1) and unattributed medieval material, as well as a sherd of late 12th- to early 15th-century Staxton/Potter Brompton ware. The subsoil contained, in addition to Iron Age and Roman material, a range of pottery from the late 11th to, possibly, the 17th century. The database may be consulted for details.

Phase 8 – post-Medieval and Modern
Only topsoil 1001 belongs to this phase. The assemblage amounts to 19 sherds, weighing 234g (ASW 12.3g). In addition to Iron Age and Roman material, there is pottery with a possible date-range from the late 12th to 19th or 20th century. The database may be consulted for details.

Area 2

Phase 4 – Late Iron Age to early Romano-British
The phase assemblage amounts to 15 sherds, weighing 148g (ASW 9.9g). Ditch 2034 (fills 2035=3260=3273) contained 6 fragments of Roman greyware with crumbs of handmade (H) material.

Ditch 2044 (primary fill 2043, secondary fill 2042 = 3313) contained 6 sherds, weighing 86g (ASW 14.3g) comprising Roman greywares, a samian fragment and calcite-gritted wares of Iron Age or Roman date.

Ditch 3246 (secondary fill 3245) contained a 3-gram body sherd of Roman greyware.

Fill 2058 of pit/gully 2057 produced 2 sherds, weighing 20g. One was a burnished Roman greyware, the other a decorated Anglo-Saxon sherd which is thought to be intrusive from a Phase 6 pit (see Young, this report).

Irregular pit 3298 (fill 3297) contained a single 5-gram fragment of Iron Age or Roman calcite-gritted ware.

The fine Roman greyware from ditch 2043, and the acute-angled lattice decoration on greyware from ditch 2044, both suggest the earlier Roman period as the optimum date of manufacture (broadly, the second century). The other greywares referred to above are also perhaps unlikely to be of later than second- or earlier third-century date.

Phase 5 – Romano-British
The phase assemblage was 289 sherds, weighing 5,785g (ASW 20.0g)

1 Features to the north of the settlement enclosures
Pottery from pits 3259 and 3283 (secondary fills 3257 and 3282) comprised 2 sherds, weighing 13g. These were undiagnostic sherds of Iron Age and/or Roman handmade material.

2 Northern enclosure
Pottery from the northern and southern boundary ditches came from the fills of recuts 2050 and 3319 on the north and 2156 on the south. The total assemblage amounted to 10 sherds, weighing 113g. Roman greyware occurred in the northern ditch and oxidized ware in the southern. Handmade material also occurred in both ditches, the material from 2155 including a jar similar to a Late Iron Age vessel from Costa Beck (Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 52, no. 5).

Pottery also came from two ditches which possibly sub-divided the enclosure, viz. 2088 and 2437. These produced an aggregated assemblage of 15 sherds, weighing 163g. Roman grey and oxidized wares occurred alongside Roman calcite-gritted ware, the greywares in each case suggesting a later third- or fourth-century date.

A number of features to the east and west of 2088 also produced pottery of late appearance. These were: gully 2052 (late third- or fourth-century greywares), enclosure ditch 2060 and pit 2097 (fourth-century proto-Huntcliff or Huntcliff wares), the aggregated assemblage amounting to 6 sherds, weighing 115g.

Intercutting pits to the south of 2088 and 2437 included two with pottery, viz.2357 and 2288. The former (3 sherds, 44g) included greyware and a fragment of colour-coated ware, probably indicative of a third- or fourth-century date; the only diagnostic material in the latter (29 sherds, 277g) was a lattice-decorated lipped dish probably dating from the later 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Pit 2303, towards the southern boundary of the enclosure, contained 10 sherds, weighing 300g. The presence of Crambeck greyware in the pit suggests a TPQ some way into the fourth century in East Yorkshire.

Finally, as far as this enclosure is concerned, pottery came from stone surface 2111 and the underlying silt bedding 2114. The former contained 10 sherds (589g), the latest consisting of possibly third-century greywares, and the latter a single (7-gram) sherd of undatable greyware.

3 Southern enclosure

The putative southern enclosure was bounded on the south by ditch 2156, the southern boundary of the settlement. The latter contained no pottery.

Ditches 2212 and 2214, apparently associated with 2156, produced a combined assemblage of 6 sherds (111g), comprising calcite-gritted wares of Iron Age and/or Roman date, and a single sherd of undatable Roman greyware, the latter from fill 2215 of 2214.

Three ditches just to the north, possibly representing sub-divisions of the enclosure, also contained pottery, producing between them an assemblage amounting to 5 sherds, weighing 159g. A handmade jar from 2510 may possibly be compared to *c.* second-century handmade jars from Rudston Villa (Rigby 1980, figs 42, 43), though it could perhaps be Iron Age *sensu stricto*. Curving ditch 2508, on the other hand, contains a standard Holme upon Spalding Moor wide-mouthed bowl form, of later third- or fourth-century date. The database may be consulted for details. Ditch 2505, which cuts the above features, has undatable Roman greyware.

Ditch 2189 helped to demarcate another sub-compartment of the enclosure, one which included rectangular pit 2210. The ditch contents (3 sherds, 44g) were of little evidential value, consisting of handmade calcite-gritted ware and a Roman greyware base sherd. The basal chamfer on the latter might indicate a date prior to the mid third century. The pit contained an upright jar rim fragment from a handmade jar, of Iron Age or early Roman date, and a fragment of Roman greyware with oxidized exterior.

Inter-related chalk and sand surfaces 2236 and 2259, to the south, both produced pottery, the aggregated assemblage amounting to 17 sherds, weighing 962g. Material consisted of handmade material of Iron Age or Roman date, and wheelthrown greyware, the latter including material possibly of second- or third-century date.

An area at the northern end of the enclosure lay a concentration of structural features with possibly associated postholes, stakeholes etc; posthole 2219 contained pottery, a burnished greyware body, weighing 13g. A group of intercutting pits to the east also contained pottery, viz. 2122, 2320, 2322, 2325 and 2389. These produced an aggregated assemblage of 77 sherds, weighing 1,867g (ASW 24.2g). Huntcliff and painted Crambeck Ware suggest a TPQ

of c. AD 360/370 for 2122, while Huntcliff Ware alone places 2320 after the c. mid 350s. 2322, 2325 and 2389 all include possible proto-Huntcliff or Huntcliff in addition to other late third- or fourth century wares, Crambeck greyware in 2389 certainly taking that context some way into the fourth century. Finally, pit 2337 contained 5 sherds, weighing 293g, and also containing Huntcliff Ware of post *c.* the mid 350s.

To the south of these late fourth-century features lay a fragmentary chalk surface bedded on brown silt layers. One of the latter, 2527, contained 4 scraps (70g) of greyware and Roman calcite-gritted ware. The latter could well derive from proto-Huntcliff or Huntcliff Ware vessels.

Ditch 2165, which cut through the chalk surfaces, contained 8 sherds of pottery (51g) comprising greywares with linear decoration and calcite-gritted wares of Iron Age or Roman date. A late Roman date could be appropriate for this small assemblage. Clay deposit 2176, perhaps part of a kiln or oven, contained a single 9-gram fragment of Roman greyware. Gully 2153, possibly associated with the structure, produced a single rim fragment which is possibly to be interpreted as Late Roman calcite-gritted ware.

4 Pits to south of enclosures

A number of intercutting pits lay south of ditch 2569. Two contained pottery, viz. 2406, and 2446. 2406 contained 2 sherds, weighing 135g. These were a large Late Roman greyware body sherd, and a handmade fragment of uncertain date. 2446 had 6 sherds, weighing 36g, again comprising greywares and handmade wares of uncertain date. A Saxon date for the handmade material from both these pits has been mooted, and they should be shewn to Jane Young at the next stage of work.

Phase 6 – Saxon

This section concentrates on the basic chronological distribution of material. For detailed information on the Saxon material, see Young, this report. The entire phase assemblage amounted to 297 sherds, weighing 6,183g (ASW 20.8g).

1 Northern enclosure(s)

Gully 2048 and pit 2075 both produced small assemblages of pottery. 2048 had a single sherd of Early/Mid Saxon pottery (18g) and 4 scrap sherds (14g) of handmade pottery of Iron Age and/or Roman date (H1, H2). 2076, on the other hand, contained only Anglo-Saxon pottery (4 sherds, 17g).

Ditch 2068/2086 ended in terminal 2054. The feature produced mixed Roman (4 sherds, 78g) and Saxon (6 sherds, 95g) material. The Roman sherds came from fill 2053 and the Saxon from fill 2067, both fills of the ditch.

Pit 2110 contained a small assemblage (3 sherds, 26g) of Roman material, including a greyware sherd of possible 2nd- to earlier third-century date.

Four pits were cut close to the southern terminus of 2068. Of these, 2131 contained only a 1g fragment of undated hand-made material (H). The contents of the others (2070, 2091 and 2093) were either entirely (2093) or largely (2070, 2091) Saxon. The Roman material amounted to only 9 sherds (27g) out of a total of 97 sherds (1275g). The ASW values of the Roman and Saxon material (3.0g and 14.2g, respectively) may be compared.

Curving ditch 2170 etc. produced an assemblage of 23 sherds, weighing 821g. All the material was Romano-British, the latest chronologically diagnostic wares belonging to the later third or fourth century. Adjacent ditch 2220 produced a small assemblage from fills 2221 and 2610, amounting to 5 sherds, weighing 81g. The majority consisted of Huntcliff and red-painted Crambeck parchment ware, indicating a depositional TPQ of *c.* AD 360/370.

Three of a number of intercutting pits produced pottery. 2228 had a single large sherd of Saxon pottery; 2186 had wheelthrown Roman material, and handmade material which is conceivably Saxon but which has not yet been shown to Jane Young; 2124 had an entirely Late Roman assemblage comprising painted Crambeck ware and Huntcliff Ware, and therefore of similar date to ditch 2220. The aggregated assemblage from these pits was 17 sherds, weighing 367g.

Two pits cut across or into ditch 2170 etc, also produced pottery. 2172 contained a single sherd of Late Roman greyware (33g), while 2377 had 5 sherds (41g) from a calcareously tempered handmade jar of uncertain date. The latter may be included among material about which further opinion should be sought from Jane Young.

2 Southern enclosure(s)

East-west ditch 2161 contained a single sherd of Iron Age or Roman calcite-gritted ware. (Note: this sherd needs to be weighed.)

Pit 2318 contained 9 sherds, weighing 92g. All except a single residual Roman greyware sherd were of Saxon date.

Ditch 2263, which cut the above pit, had a 6g sherd of Roman greyware as its sole content.

Pit 2120 contained two sherds (70g) of Roman pottery, one of them from a samian form 30 bowl.

Pit 2150 contained 3 sherds, weighing 24g. With the exception of a residual 3-gram sherd of Roman greyware, the assemblage was of Saxon date.

The above pit was cut by one of a group of north/south ditches: 2126, 2128, 2137, 2158, 2160, 2234, 2458 and 2538. These features produced an aggregated assemblage of 19 sherds, weighing 187g. All is Roman, though there is little that is more closely chronologically diagnostic; the presence of possibly second-century material in 2458 may, however, be noted.

Ditch 2503 contained 9 sherds, weighing 180g. The latest material was Early to Mid Saxon; residual Roman sherds included c. fourth-century Crambeck greyware.

Phase 7 – Medieval

Subsoil 2002/3255, 2036, 2112 and 2113 produced an aggregated assemblage of 197 sherds, weighing 2509g. The majority (131 sherds, 2408g, ASW 18.4g) was Roman, with fourth-century material strongly represented. There were 2 sherds of Saxon material (17g), and 6 sherds of medieval material (84g). The material generically categorized as "medieval" includes a possibly *c.* 12th-century whiteware as its earliest content while the latest may be a post-medieval coarseware. The database may be consulted for further details.

Area 3A

Phase 6 – Saxon
The pottery from this phase amounted to 2 sherds, weighing 42g. A sherd of Roman greyware (28g) came from fill 2611 of tree-throw 2612; it would appear to derive from a *c.* 3rd-century greyware folded beaker. A sherd of samian (14g) came from secondary fill 2749 of linear 2704. This sherd, designated RF 320, was perforated for suspension and had possible graffiti on both sides. One of these may depict a ship. Specialist opinion will be required.

Phase 7
No pottery was recovered from this phase, though Phase 6 features were sealed by sand layers taken to be equivalent to layer 2961 in Area 3B (*q.v.*, below).

Area 3B

Phase 1 – Neolithic
The phase assemblage was 19 sherds, weighing 128g (ASW 6.7g). Although the most diagnostic material (5 sherds, 50g) is Neolithic, the majority of the material (14 sherds, 78g) is of uncertain date and has not yet been seen by T.G. Manby, whose opinion must be sought. The diagnostic Neolithic material comes from ditch 2990 and pit 3004, while the as yet undated handmade material comes from ring-ditch 3009, ditch 3073 and pit 3188.

Phase 3 – Iron Age
The phase assemblage comprised 57 sherds, weighing 1,037g (ASW 18.2g). The material came from grave 2848 (single sherd of undated hand-made pottery, 20g) and from structural features associated with Structure 17. The latter included possible Grooved Ware from post-hole 2911 (Manby, this report), and undated hand-made material from ring gully 2904 and post-holes 2921 and 2926. The latter was a jar which is of Iron Age appearance, though further literature search will be required in respect of this vessel at publication stage.

Phase 4 – Late Iron Age/Romano-British
No pottery was accorded to this phase.

Phase 5 – Romano-British
The phase assemblage amounted to 5 sherds, weighing 39g. Pit 2828 contained a large sherd from a hemispherical flanged bowl in Roman oxidized ware (RO). Such forms can appear at almost any point within the Roman period, but are particularly characteristic of the second half of the third century and the whole of the fourth. Ditch 2937 contained only low-value scrap, comprising a further possible sherd of RO and calcite-gritted material of Iron Age or Roman date.

Phase 7 – Medieval
The phase assemblage comprised 12 sherds, weighing 238g. The material, which included undated hand-made, Roman and medieval pottery, came from alluvial deposits 2947 and 2961, and from the fill of hollow 2952. Deposit 2947 had 6 sherds (28g) of handmade pottery, while the latest material in each of the other deposits was *c.* fifteenth-century Hambleton-type ware.

Area 4

No Iron Age or later material was recovered from this area.

Area 5A

Phase 4 – Late Iron Age/Romano-British
The phase assemblage comprised 8 sherds, weighing 37g. Material came from henge ditch 4559, pit 4814, tree-throw 4380 and colluvium deposit 4193. Most was hand-made material of indeterminate Iron Age or Romano-British date and only two context assemblages need be mentioned here: pit 4814 had possibly second-century greyware as its latest content, while the colluvium deposit contained a simple rim barrel form in calcite-gritted ware (H2). The form has a long currency in the Iron Age and into the first century AD.

Phase 7 – Medieval
The phase assemblage contained 5 sherds, weighing 28g. Ditches 4228, 4311 and 4740 produced a range of medieval pottery with a maximum date-range from the thirteenth to sixteenth century. 4311 also included scraps of residual handmade pottery.

Phase 8 – Post-Medieval and Modern
The phase produced 9 sherds of pottery, weighing 138g. Material came from topsoil 4190; levelling deposit 4470; postholes 4514, 4518 and 4552, and subsoil 4729. Much of the small phase assemblage was chronologically undiagnostic within the period, consisting of glazed and unglazed coarsewares. A sherd of *c.* seventeenth-century Ryedale-type Ware came from levelling deposit 4470, however; and the material from topsoil 4190 was medieval, with a broadly thirteenth- to sixteenth-century date-range.

Area 5B

Phase 2 – Bronze Age/Iron Age
The presence of a presumably intrusive sherd of *c.* fourteenth- to sixteenth-century Humberware-type pottery in pit 5151 may be noted.

Phase 4 – Iron Age/Romano-British
The phase assemblage amounted to 217 sherds, weighing 1,536g (ASW 7.1g).

1 Ditched enclosure (ditch 4983/5084 and recuts)
The enclosure ditch fills produced 7 sherds, weighing 65g. All the material was in the regional Iron Age to Romano-British potting tradition. A globular vessel with flat-topped rim is acceptable as a Late Iron Age form.

The recuts produced an assemblage of 35 sherds, weighing 479g. In contradistinction to the original ditch, two of the fills contained chronologically undiagnostic Roman greywares.

2 Burial (grave 5253)
The grave was cut into the fills of the enclosure ditch. Fill 4886 contained a small assemblage of 5 sherds, weighing 18g, some of it recovered from environmental sampling. The material comprised handmade wares in the indigenous potting tradition (H and H1), providing an Iron Age or Roman TPQ for the burial.

3 Boundary ditches and subdividing slots/gullies
The only pottery from the boundary ditches (5035, 5032, 5146, 5110) was a single 11-gram Roman greyware body from ditch 5146.

Three of the eight subdividing slots/gullies produced pottery: 5216 had handmade material of uncertain date (2 sherds, 26g); 5168 had a 13-gram sherd of undatable Roman greyware; and 5173 had 9 sherds (50g) of greyware of second- or early third-century appearance.

Post-hole 5071 (fill 5070), associated with slot 5069, contained an upright rim fragment from a handmade jar of possible Iron Age/Roman date.

4 Ditch 5171, with adjacent narrow gully or slot 5183
Neither of these features contained pottery.

5 Structure 20
Very little pottery of evidential value was associated with this structure. Post-pit 5257 had a single 3-gram sherd of possible Roman greyware, while post-pit 5350 contained 3 rim and body fragments (18g) rim in sandy and vesicular fabrics of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date.

Phase 6 – Anglo-Saxon
Small oval pit 4999 (fill 4998) contained 2 sherds (22g) of sandstone-tempered Early to Mid Saxon pottery (Young, this report).

To the north-west, irregular pits 5222 (fill 5221) and 5231 (fill 5230) contained handmade sherds of uncertain date. They should be shown to Jane Young at the next stage of assessment.

Phase 7 – medieval
Subsoil 5358, a medieval ploughsoil, sealed the earlier features. It contained only 3 sherds, weighing 19g. The latest was probably a jar rim of possible second- or early third-century date; the remainder comprised vesicular hand-made body sherds (H4) of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

Area 6

Phase 2 – Bronze Age/Iron Age
The phase assemblage amounted to 56 sherds, weighing 264g (ASW 4.7g). The majority was of Earlier Bronze Age date but there was also later, possibly Iron Age, material in the shape of H2 and H4 fabrics from pits 4041 and 4062. This will need to be re-assessed at the report stage, and may need to be shewn to TG Manby. Medieval and modern material, presumably intrusive, was found in pits 4011 and 4018.

Phase 4 – Iron Age/Romano-British
The phase assemblage comprised 225 sherds, weighing 1992g (ASW 8.9g).

1 Pit alignment and ditches
To the north of the Phase 2 pit alignments, was another east-west alignment comprising a series of oval and sub-rectangular pits. Pottery came from the fills of pits 4163 and 4110. The

combined assemblage was 5 sherds, weighing 56g. The material was calcite-gritted ware of Iron Age or Roman date.

2 Parallel east-west ditches 4181 (northern) and 4095 etc. (southern) produced small amounts of pottery. Fill 4103 of the recut northern ditch contained 5 sherds (56g) of Iron Age or Roman calcite-gritted wares; fills 4129 and 4134, also from the recut, produced 7 sherds (51g) of Roman grey and oxidized wares, for which the optimum date would be the second to early third century.

3 Pottery recovered from perpendicular ditch 4051 and its possible continuation 4083. An assemblage amounting to 74 sherds, weighing 660g, came from fills 4050, 4109 and 4082 of these features. All was hand-made in the Iron Age potting tradition. The majority of the material came from 4050, and appeared all to be from a single vessel, a jar of *c.* first-century BC to first-century AD date.

4 Pottery also came from a number of pits. Hand-made crumbs from 4054 are undatable; 4059 contained a stone-tempered wide-mouthed vessel of Iron Age appearance; 4062 contained similar stone-tempered material. The database may be consulted for details. Further literature research is required in respect of these vessels.

Phase 5 – Roman
Pit 4210 contained calcite-gritted pottery, possibly Huntcliff Ware, in which case it would date to post the mid 350s AD. A much earlier date is, however, possible. The pit was cut by gully 4207, which contained 2 sherds (9g) from two different greyware vessels. These are undatable.

In the central part of the excavation area, pit 4052 contained sherds of Iron Age or Roman calcite-gritted ware and samian. The latter ceased to be imported after *c.* the mid third century AD.

Phase 7 – Medieval
A number of the Phase 4 and Phase 5 features were sealed below colluvium 4002. The mixed-date assemblage contained 49 sherd, weighing 481g (ASW 9.8g). The two components were Roman wares ending with late fourth-century Huntcliff jars, and medieval material of thirteenth- to fifteenth- or sixteenth-century date. Medieval pottery, probably in the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century regional Orangeware tradition, was also recovered from furrow 4005, which cut the colluvium.

Phase 8 – Post-Medieval and Modern
Gravel extraction pit 4116 contained pottery in its backfill (4004). It consisted of 3 sherds, weighing 108g, and included sherds from a late 12th- or earlier 13th-century Beverley 1-type jug and an 18th-century 'capacity tankard', the latter being the latest material present..

Topsoil 4001, which covered all the earlier deposits, produced a small assemblage (3 sherds, 32g) of medieval pottery, all apparently of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century date. Fabrics present were Beverley 1 or 2 Ware and Scarborough Ware.

Area 7
No post-Neolithic pottery was recovered from this area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(It will be readily apparent that the medieval and later material is of extremely limited interest and value, and this section therefore confines itself to the Iron Age and Roman assemblages.)

The quality and size of many of the handmade Iron Age/Roman assemblages renders them of relatively low evidential value. The best of these assemblages are perhaps those from Structures 8-11 in Area 1, which tend to suggest the closing stages of the regional Iron Age as the optimum date for Phase 3 activity across the site, though occasional vessels such as a lugged cauldron may hint at earlier Iron Age activity. At first glance, however, there seems to be little evidence of depositional activity in the Early and Middle Iron Age. Phase 3 and Phase 4 assemblages, therefore, the latter designated "Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British", need not be widely separated in time.

The Roman assemblages themselves are entirely typical of unpretentious rural sites in the region. Hand-made vessels in the native tradition are being supplemented by wheel-thrown greywares, possibly largely from North Lincolnshire, from the second-century onwards, and the staple consumer product from the mid third century onwards probably comes from the nearby Holme upon Spalding Moor industry. There are only very small amounts of finewares and specialised products such as samian, amphora, mortaria and colour-coated wares (see below); on the basis of the site assemblage as it now exists, there is very little to suggest that the settlement (or at least the part of it represented here) enjoyed a particularly Romanized lifestyle.

Where reasonably close dating of assemblages has been possible, this has been noted in the appropriate places above. It is quite clear that depositional activity continued some way at least into the second half of the fourth century, the assemblages from the Phase 5 and 6 northern enclosure in Area 2 offering particularly strong evidence in this regard.

There would appear to be little potential for further work on the assemblages, at least in terms of advancing our knowledge of the kinds of ceramic repertoire on regional rural sites of the period. It is therefore suggested that a final stage of work should concentrate on refining and finalising the database as a whole, in the interests of all the period assemblages, and producing such period reports as may be thought appropriate by the individual specialists. In the case of the Iron Age and Roman material, this would probably amount to preparing a discursive account of the assemblages of the period, with detailed discussion (supported by illustrations) of a limited number of individual context assemblages, particularly those associated with the Area 1 structures.

As noted in the assemblage discussions, as well as in the database, a certain amount of material requires further attention from period specialists. In the case of the Earlier Prehistoric pottery, it is estimated that *c.* 28 sherds or small groups of sherds will require assessment by T.G. Manby. It is likely also that a small amount of handmade material will need to be examined by Jane Young, though it is difficult at this stage to assess the quantity.

Specialist opinion will also be needed on the following Roman wares:

Amphora	2 sherds (David Williams)
Mortaria	2 sherds (Kay Hartley)

Samian	22 sherds, including 2 decorated and one with possible graffito (Felicity Wild)

It is estimated that a maximum of 89 drawings might be required in respect of the Iron Age/Roman assemblages, though it is possible that a very much smaller number would actually be required.

4.5 **Assessment of the flint assemblage**

Peter Makey

INTRODUCTION

The combined total of flints from both phases of investigation is 2,627 struck, retouched and utilised pieces of flint, plus 71 pieces of natural, un-worked, material. The pieces come from 494 separate contexts, spread over seven excavation areas.

The assemblage incidence and composition is given below in Table 3. A catalogue/archive for the full assemblage has been produced as an Excel spreadsheet and will form part of the site archive. Abbreviated versions of this listing have been reproduced as Appendix 7 (covering the 2009/2010 investigations) and Appendix 8 (covering the 2010 investigations).

The following definitions apply to terminology used either below or in the archive catalogue:
Bladelet: small parallel sided blade with a width <1.5cm and length <5 cm.
Chunks: non bulbar flakes over 10mm in diameter.
Chippings: non bulbar flakes below 10mm in diameter.
Spalls: loosely defined as small flakes less than 10mm in length.

Table 3: Flint assemblage quantities and composition

Artefact Class	Total Number	Number Broken	Area								
			1	2	3A	3B	4	5A	5B	6	7
RETOUCHED											
Arrowheads – Chisel	6	4	6								
Oblique	5	2	4					1			
Leaf	13	6	6					2	2	1	2
Barb & Tanged	2		1	1							
Axes Polished flint	1	1	1								
Chisels (*polished)	2	1	1	1*							
Knives	11	4	3					3	2	3	
Scrapers	121	11	72	5		2		20	11	10	1
Core scrapers	3		2	1							
Notches & Denticulates	16		10		1			3	2		
Piercers/Awls/Gravers/Burins	36		26	3				5		2	
Serrated pieces	11	2	9	1						1	
Spurs	7		7								
Laurel leafs	1	1								1	
Truncated blades	1		1								
Micro burins	1							1			
Microliths	3	1	2					1			
Carved flint nodules	1							1			
Edge retouched flakes	25	5	14					9	1	1	
Edge retouched blades & bladelets	7	3	2					4		1	
Bifacial flakes	3		2					1			
Flake with gloss	1		1								
Miscellaneous & Indeterminate retouch	71	11	50	5		1		7	4	4	
UTILISED											
Edge utilised pieces	80	22	57	4				11	1	6	1
CORES & UN-RETOUCHED											
Cores – Unclassified & multi platform	66	30	50	2				6	2	4	2
1 platformed	11	1	9					1		1	
2 platformed	21	1	11	1				5	2	2	
3 platformed	8		6					1			1
4 platformed	8		5					2	1		

Artefact Class	Total Number	Number Broken	Area								
			1	2	3A	3B	4	5A	5B	6	7
5 platformed	1							1			
Discoidal & Keeled	34	4	26	2				5		1	
Core rejuvenation flakes	83	3	58	3				15	2	5	
Hammer stone (flint)	9	3	6	1				2			
Lumps	9		3	1				2		3	
Chunks	156		124	5	2			17	3	2	3
Chippings	94		69					16	1	7	1
Spalls	82	3	65	3			1	11	1	1	
Flakes	1321	259	836	43	2	1	1	323	26	68	21
Blades	160	67	122	3			1	17	1	12	4
Bladelets	98	48	64	6		1		15	4	6	2
Micro bladelets	38	16	30	1				6		1	
Natural	*71*		*39*		*1*			*30*	*1*		
TOTAL WORKED	2627	509	1761	92	5	5	3	514	66	143	38

MATERIAL BY AREA

The material is discussed below by excavation area. Assemblages from features assigned to Phases 3 or later – i.e. where worked flints are likely to be residual artefacts – are generally discussed in less detail.

Area 1 [1,761 pieces]

Topsoil and subsoil
Only 29 (<2%) of the Area 1 pieces came from topsoil contexts. Subsoil 1002 produced only 31 pieces of struck flint, which included 4 chunky scrapers which retained heavy traces of edge use, 1 miscellaneously retouched flake, 3 scrapers (including end scraper, RF 885) and 3 cores (including RFs 877 and 886). The flint in this context tends to be made of a poorer quality raw material than that from other deposits. The pieces are predominately of early Bronze Age/Beaker aspect and many of the pieces possess heavy traces of post-depositional damage; despite this damage, few of the pieces are broken.

A fine example of a broken bladelet (RF 805) was recovered from context 7396, the backfill of NAA trial trench 4.

Colluvial deposits
Colluvial deposits produced 123 pieces, as follows: 413 (18 pieces), 1281/1417 (9 pieces), 1382 (one piece), 1614 (32 pieces) and 1856 (three pieces), all Phase 3; and 1011/1220 (60 pieces), of Phase 5. The debitage from these colluvial contexts contains a higher proportion of blades and bladelets than the topsoil or non-colluvial deposits. There appears to be some degree of juxtaposition with small blades and large flakes. In addition to this, the flakes from these contexts also tend to be broader than the unstratified material. Some of the flakes look suited to the manufacture of chisel-shaped arrowheads. These contexts are also notable for the low number of cores (seven pieces) they produced, despite an unusually high proportion of core rejuvenation flakes (eight pieces).

Colluvium 413 of Phase 3 contains a high proportion of material of a later Mesolithic character, that are also in a suprisingly fresh state, with only three of the pieces being broken. It is notable that four core rejuvenation flakes were recovered from this context; these pieces

almost conjoin some of the flake debitage. This context also produced a serrated edged bladelet (archive record 147).

By contrast, the material from colluvium 1011/1220 of Phase 5 is predominately of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age character and is in more abraded state, though layer 7378, equivalent to 1011/1220, contained material in a fresh state and of middle Neolithic aspect.. Context 1011 contained a plunging core rejuvenation flake with a serrated edge (archive record number 598). The assemblage from 1011/1220 also includes a notched flake (archive record 360), a piercer (archive record 359), a burin (archive record 362) and an unusual, asymmetric, a edge utilised flake and an end scraper (RF 192) of Bronze Age aspect. A flake (RF 85) looks as though it is from the manufacture of leaf-shaped arrowheads. Twenty six of the pieces (43%) from context 1011/1220 come from tertiary (final) stages of flint knapping. This is a higher proportion than is usual for such types of context and it is of note that the material is of a domestic character.

Colluvium 1281/1417 of Phase 3, in addition to flakes and blades, contained a single two-platformed core (RF 887), a core rejuvenation flake and five scrapers (RFs 19, 96, 98, 102 and archive record 611) one of which (RF19) was a notched variety. These are predominately of early Bronze Age aspect and are in a moderate to fresh state.

Colluvium 1614 of Phase 3 contained a flint assemblage of predominately Neolithic aspect that is consistent with many of the local Grooved Ware sites. The assemblage contains six notable pieces. These are: two arrowheads (RFs 136 and 363); a polished flint axe fragment (RF 116); a chisel (RF 174); and, two serrated edged blades (RFs 129 and 158). Of the arrowheads, one is a barb and tanged (RF136) of Green's (1980), class Sutton bj; the other (RF 363) is a chisel form of Clark's (1934) class C1. The barbed and tanged arrowhead is a fine intact example that does not appear to have been used. Such pieces are typical of Beaker assemblages. The chisel arrowhead has been damaged. The piece is longer than most examples from the local Grooved Ware assemblages described by Manby (1974) and Makey (2006) and is more like material from a Peterborough Ware assemblage. The polished axe fragment (RF 116) is bi-convex blade fragment that has been heavily calcined (burnt) consistent with having been in a fire. The flaked flint chisel (RF 174) has also been calcined, with its underside having been burnt away. Archaeological associations for this artefact type are relatively rare. One of the serrated edged blades (RF 158) is a very fine example. The material from this context is consistent with an occupation site, indeed much of the material is in a very fresh state that implies that it has either been only recently disturbed/moved, or that colluviation happened soon after deposition.

Phase 1: pit 7244 and adjacent features

Pit 7244 contained 229 pieces. The primary fill (context 7232) has a radiocarbon date of 4975±30 (SUERC-31347: GU-22446) and the secondary fill (context 904) a radiocarbon date of 4945±30 (SUERC-31341: GU-22442). This is the most significant lithic assemblage in Area 1. There is a high degree of homogeneity within the assemblage. The debitage contains a full range of knapping reduction stages.

There is a proportionally high incidence of blade and bladelet material in the fill of this feature. Many of the blade-like pieces almost conjoin (re-fit). There is a slight differentiation in the state of the material from the primary and secondary fills of the feature. The material from the primary fill (context 7232) has a few pieces that look as though they may have been residual

when the feature was created. Overall the material from this feature is in a fresh state. Many small bladelets were recovered from environmental samples.

There is a high incidence of macroscopic use wear (*c*37%) on this material; thirty three of these pieces also appear to retain traces of micro wear. In at least one instance (archive record 1438) a blade has been used to cut meat. The lithic material from this feature is characteristic of flint assemblages that are usually associated with prehistoric pottery of Grimston, Towthorpe, or Peterborough Ware form. The recovery of leaf-shaped arrowheads from pit 7244, with associated radiocarbon dates, is important.

Table 4: Flint assemblage pit 7244

Artefact Class	Total Number	Number Broken	Primary Fill 7232	Secondary Fill 904
RETOUCHED				
Arrowheads – Leaf	2			2
Knives – Single edged	1			1
Scrapers – End	1			1
– Extended End	2			2
Piercers	3			3
Burins	1			1
Spurs	1		1	
Microliths	1		1	
Edge Retouched Flake	1			1
Misc Ret. Core Rejuvenation Flakes	1		1	
Misc Ret. Chunks	1			1
Misc Ret. Flakes	2		1	1
UTILISED				
Edge Utilised Flakes	2			2
Edge Utilised Blades	2	1	1	1
Edge Utilised Micro Bladelets	1			1
CORES & UN-RETOUCHED				
Cores – Unclassifiable	2		1	1
– 2 Platformed	1		1	
– 3 Platformed	2		1	1
– Discoidal & Keeled	1			1
Core Rejuvenation Flakes	9		3	6
Hammer Stones	1		1	
Chunks	10		4	6
Chippings	3		2	1
Spalls	3	1		3
Flakes	109	25	14	95
Blades	33	9	8	25
Bladelets	21	12		21
Micro Bladelets	12	4		12
TOTAL	229	52	40	189

Nearby slot or gully 7138 contained a single flake of Neolithic date. Pit 7023 contained 3 flakes of Neolithic date, while pit 7670 contained a very fresh edge utilised flake (RF 866) of probable later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

Phase 1: Structures 1 and 2 and adjacent features
Deposit 7196 contained only 10 struck flints but numerous natural chalky flint fragments. The material is very fresh and high quality raw material. There are no pieces of Bronze Age

character in this deposit. Notable inclusions are a serrated edged blade (RF 365), a blade and 2 flakes (1 broken).

Pit 7197 contained 2 core rejuvenation flakes, 2 chunks, 3 spalls, 16 flakes (3 broken), 3 blades (including RF 166a), 1 micro-bladelet and a piercer (RF 166b). The material is in a mixed state although there is a slight differentiation that is related to artefact typology. The more, blade like material looks fresher. The material looks Neolithic.

Gully or slot 7191 of Building 1 contained a single flint; a crude though moderately fresh looking end scraper of indeterminate date.

Pit 7214 contained an unclassifiable globular flake core and a core rejuvenation flake.

Grave 7176 contained 3 flakes, 1 core and 3 blades (1 broken). The core is discoidal and the blades are fine double-crested varieties. The material appears to be from 2 phases with the blades being fresher. The blades are probably of early Neolithic date.

Gully 7411 contained a double crested tertiary blade (RF 808) of early Neolithic character.

Phase 2: Human cremations
Pit 416, associated with urn 425 and skeleton 549, contained only 2 small spalls.

Fill 512, associated with skeleton 519 and urn 518, contained 3 chippings and 3 crude flakes. Probably residual at time of the cremation, the pieces have been heavily patinated by heat, but not burnt. A blade and a broken flake were also recovered from a sample of the fill; the pieces are very fresh and look Neolithic.

Phase 2: Hollow 7800
Hollow 7800 contains a wide range of typological forms. There is a degree of differentiation in the lithic material from the 3 fills. The primary fill (context 7608) [phase 2] contains a proportionally large number of cores. The cores are generally abraded and are of a later Neolithic character. The material from the secondary and tertiary and tertiary fills is of a slightly more Bronze Age character and is in a fresher state. There is also a wider range of raw material variation in this area.

Table 5: Flint assemblage hollow 7800

Flint type	Primary Fill 7608	Secondary Fill 7586	Tertiary Fill 7565
Arrowheads		1 (oblique)	
Scrapers	2 (end)	2 (dent end & end)	1 (side, double long)
Piercers	1		
Notched Flakes	1		1
Spurs	1		
Burins	1		
Misc Ret Flakes	2	1	
Edge Ret CR	2		
Edge Utilised Fl	1	1	
Edge Utilised Bl		1	
Edge Ut Bladelets	1		
Bifacial Flake	1		
Blades	2		1
Bladelets	1		

Micro-Bladelets	1		
Flakes	14	7	7
Spalls	1	1	9
Chipping			2
Chunks	12	1	
Core Rej Flakes		1	
Cores	9	3	
Hammer Stones*	1 (*on a core)		
Totals	55	19	21

Pit 7617, in the base of the hollow, contained 11 pieces, nondescript, residual, well worn material included 1 spall, 1 chunk, 3 chippings, 3 flakes, 1 miscellaneous retouched flake, 1 edge retouched flake and an edge utilised blade.

Later pit 7644 contained 95 pieces. Extensive burning is evident on the flint from both the primary (7606) and secondary (7635) fills of this feature. Some of the natural from this feature was also burnt (1 piece included as struck due to burning). The material is notable because the assemblage is dominated by the presence of chunks and chippings. There is a wide degree of variation in the raw material usage in this assemblage. Much of the flint is cherty. Some of the pieces have been used before burning. Most of the material is rolled and looks residual. The cores bear some resemblance to the material from Beacon Hill, Flamborough (Moore 1964). The material is predominately of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age character.

Table 6: Flint assemblage pit 7644

Flint Type	Primary Fill (7606) 24 pieces	Secondary Fill (7635) 71 pieces
Edge Retouched Flakes	1	
Edge Utilised Flakes	1	2 (1 broken)
Bladelets		1
Flakes	9	16
Spalls	1	1
Chippings	2	22
Chunks	6	26
Core Rejuvenation Flakes	1	
Cores	3 (1 fragmentary)	3 (fragmentary)

Pit 7615, cut into fills of the hollow, contained a single flake of Neolithic character. Pit 7613 contained a flake and a core, the latter of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age character.

Hollow 7740, further west, produced 2 flints, a spall and a flake. The flake (archive record number 477) is comparatively large (63mm long) and atypical. The flint is probably of early Neolithic date. Nearby sandy spread 7778 contained a flint chunk and an edge utilised core rejuvenation flake (RF 883) of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date; both pieces are in a very fresh state.

Phase 3a: Roundhouses

Structure 3 ring gully 7053 contained a flake and blades; some were of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, though given that the feature cut through Phase 1 pit 7244, it is not surprising that some of the material was of early Neolithic date. Fill 7113 contained a very fresh looking bladelet of early Neolithic character. Associated pit 1824 contained a flake of Neolithic character and associated gully 7085 contained a single flake of early Bronze Age character.

Structure 5 ring gully 7037 (and equivalents) contained a two platformed core, 1 edge utilised core, flakes (including a spurred flake, archive record 1796) and 2 bladelets (broken). The pieces were in a very fresh state and were manufactured using high quality raw material. They are probably of later Neolithic and/or late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

Phase 3a: Boundary ditches
Linear 1966 contained a flake and a blade, the latter of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, while gully 1721 contained a flake of a similar date.

Ditch 201 contained a core fragment, 4 flakes and a broken blade. The pieces are undatable although the core had been struck on an anvil. Equivalent feature 1732 contained 1 chunk, 1 core fragment, 4 flakes and an edge retouched flake. The core looks to have Grooved Ware affinities and the retouched piece (archive record 1746) looks like the by-product of Neolithic leaf arrowhead manufacture.

Later ditch 199 contained a large broken edge utilised flake of Neolithic character. Its equivalent 7727 contained 1 flake and a micro-bladelet, both pieces very fresh, while equivalent 7751 contained 1 very large very fresh looking flake of early Neolithic character. Further equivalent ditch 7763 contained 17 flints from 3 separate fills. The assemblage is a mix of fresh and residual looking material. There is no differentiation in the fills. The assemblage is reasonably uniform being later Neolithic to early Bronze Age in aspect.

Table 7: Flint assemblage ditch 7763

Flint type	Primary Fill 7777	Secondary Fill 7761	Tertiary Fill 7764/7776
Scrapers		1 (end + ancillary)	
Flakes		2	6 (2 broken)
Chipping			2
Chunks		1	1
Core Rej Flakes		1	
Cores	1 (discoidal)		2 (unclassifiable & disc)
Totals	**1**	**5**	**11**

Ditch 1148 contained, 1 chunk, 4 flakes and a serrated edged blade (RF 37). The material is reasonably fresh and of Neolithic character.

Ditch 1662 contained, 3 chunks, 4 flakes. The pieces look early Neolithic and the flakes almost conjoin. The flakes look like scraper manufacturing blanks. Five of the pieces from this context are patinated; two had been calcined (burnt).

Ditch 1018 contained a proximal/medial fragment of a chisel arrowhead of Green's (1980), class D. The piece is of Neolithic date. Equivalent feature 1056 contained a single miscellaneously retouched fragment that possibly comes from a leaf-shaped arrowhead.

Features assigned to later phases
As might be expected, a significant number of flints were recovered as residual finds in features assigned to Phase 3 onwards. Assemblages were often very small and of mixed date-ranges, though there are instances of more tightly-dated groups in fresh condition, presumably the result of disturbance and redeposition of early deposits. Assemblages considered to be of particular interest are mentioned below.

Structure 8 (Phase 3) chalk floor surface (414) and associated sill wall (415) produced 58 pieces, comprising: 4 chunks, 1 chipping, 32 flakes, 1 edge utilised flake, 7 cores, 2 core rejuvenation flakes, 3 blades (1 of which is utilised), 3 bladelets, 3 graver /piercers, 1 flake scraper and a small leaf shaped arrowhead (RF 99) of Green's (1980) type 4Bi. The arrowhead is typically an early to middle Neolithic form. Most of the remaining material is of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age aspect. A notable peculiarity of this feature is that the material from the chalk floor (414) is in a much fresher state than that from the sill (415); furthermore, the material from 414 comprises totally of flakes, whereas 415 contains a high proportion of cores. The ring gully 191 of the same structure contained 2 cores, 10 flakes (3 broken), 4 blades (1broken), 1 bladelet, 1edge utilised blade and a scraper fragment (RF 139) with extremely fine, almost knife-like, retouch. There is some degree of differentiation in the fill of this feature with the flakes and a single blade coming from the body of the feature, whilst most of the blade material comes from the feature terminus (context 411), the material here being fresher and of Neolithic character.

Structure 9 (Phase 3) ring gully 323 contained 1 chunk, 1 spall, 11 flakes (2 broken), 2 bladelets (RFs 117 and 118) and 1 miscellaneous retouched flake. The material is predominately of early Bronze Age aspect and as been subjected to heavy plough damage, burning and battering.

Structure 11 (Phase 3) ring gully 667 contained 5 flakes, a miscellaneously retouched flake and an edge utilised core rejuvenation flake (RF 149). The flint is very fresh, though while the material from fill 666 would fit accord well with a Beaker assemblage, the piece from fill 872 is more Neolithic. The core rejuvenation flake is a top platform removal from a large flake core.

Interestingly, there were next to no Phase 3 ditches or gullies containing worked flints. In contrast, there were significant numbers of residual flints in Phase 4 ditches. Few of the flints were in a fresh condition and they were principally of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The following pieces are of interest: micro bladelet (RF 17) from ditch 1086; end scraper (RF 193) from ditch 1161; a piercer (RF 18) with ancillary retouch, and a flake (archive record 435) with heavy use gloss, almost a sickle gloss, from ditch1181; a fragment from an oblique arrowhead of Green's (1980) class G or I, a piece consistent with Grooved Ware assemblages, from ditch 1237; a long end scraper (archive record 1524) of slightly Mesolithic aspect from ditch 1239; and, a broken Neolithic chisel-shaped arrowhead (RF 888), with possible heat treatment, from ditch 7420.

Phase 5 ditches also contained significant numbers of residual flints, with a surprising number of fresh-looking pieces amongst the mixed assemblages. The following pieces are of interest: a core rejuvenation flake (archive record 1561) from the top of a flake core, consistent with local Grooved Ware assemblages, came from ditch 1183; a chisel arrowhead (RF 16) of Clark's (1934), class C1, of middle to later Neolithic character (more akin to those from Peterborough Ware assemblages), came from ditch 1212; a broken Neolithic extended end scraper (RF 23) and a side scraper (RF 20) of probable early Bronze Age date, from ditch 1273; an end and side scraper (RF 28), looks Beaker, from ditch 1349; a fragmentary, fine parallel sided serrated edged blade (RF 29), probably of later Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, from ditch 1352; a broken end and side scraper (RF 198) from ditch 1358; flakes, ideal for the production of chisel shaped arrowheads, in a remarkably fresh state, and an end scraper (RF 357), from ditch 1478; a very fresh looking leaf shaped arrowhead of Green's (1980) class 4Bm, early to middle

Neolithic date in this area (Makey 1989), from ditch 1740; a long end scraper (RF 52) from ditch 1774; a knife fragment (RF 807) of Neolithic aspect from ditch 7445; a micro-bladelet (RF 891) and an end scraper (RF 810) of Beaker aspect, from ditch 7486; and, an edge utilised flake (archive record 475) with micro-blade scars, of later Mesolithic to early Neolithic character, from ditch 7734.

The pits of Phases 3, 4 and 5 contained generally small assemblages of residual flints, mostly mixed in terms of state and date. The following pieces are of interest: a possible microlith fragment was recovered from Phase 3 pit 604; four end scrapers (including RF 119), one of Beaker character, the rest Neolithic, from Phase 3 pit 241; a very fresh Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead (RF 111) from Phase 3 pit 320; an early Bronze Age denticulate (RF 184), possibly heat pre-treated, from Phase 3 pit 490; a very fresh group of flints of 'Beaker' aspect, including a scraper (RF 806) from Phase 4 pit 7388; and, an extended end scraper (RF 826) from Phase 5 pit 7499.

Nine flints were recovered from deposits associated with Phase 3 cremations. Cremation 489 was associated with a broken, calcined single crested bladelet (archive record 2075) and a rolled trimming flake of early Bronze Age character. The pieces were probably residual at the time of the cremation. Cremation pit 492 contained a blade and a broken flake, very fresh and of Neolithic appearance, and from fill 494 came a flake, a broken blade (RF 185), 2 micro-bladelets (1 broken) and a double end and side scraper; the blade looked residual and was heavily patinated and burnt. The rest of the flint looks very fresh, although the scraper exhibits slight traces of burning; the material looks Neolithic. Cremation pit 1385 contained a fine-grained, large broken flake, probably of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, while cremation pit 1392 held a blade and a broken flake, very fresh and of Neolithic appearance.

Material recovered from Phase 4 graves (437, 1012, 1643, 7503, 7531 and 7548) included: a single crested blade (RF 124); a broken extended end scraper (RF 113); a broken blade (RF 14); a scraper (RF 817) of rare denticulate form with few local associations; and, a rare hollow-based arrow head (RF 823), re-used with scraper-like retouch. The material was mostly in a fresh condition and was either of later Mesolithic/early Neolithic or Neolithic date.

Area 2 [92 pieces]

Of the 92 pieces recovered from Area 2, thirty six pieces were from unstratified and topsoil contexts; the unstratified material was predominately debitage, with the notable exception of a serrated edged blade (Archive record 478). All excavated features are assigned to Phases 4 or later, so all flints are considered to be residual finds in later contexts.

The majority of the material in this area is of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age character although the material is of a more 'Beaker' aspect than that from Area 1. There is a possible later Mesolithic/early Neolithic core from Phase 5 pit 2339 and a flint chisel (RF 348) in ditch 2165, of the same phase, is also of note.

The subsoil 2002 contained 14 pieces, four of which were RFs (scrapers 204 and 235, edge utilised flake 231 and a barbed and tanged arrowhead 229). The material comprises, 1 lump, 2 chunks, 1 core, 4 flakes, 2 miscellaneously retouched flakes, 1 edge utilised flake and a barbed and tanged arrowhead of Green's (1980), class Sutton a. The material from the subsoil is predominately abraded and is clearly residual. An early Bronze Age/Beaker date is most suitable, slightly later than the material from the topsoil. Subsoil 3255 contained a core

rejuvenation flake (RF 801) of possible later Mesolithic date; the piece is a platform removal that retains micro blade scars.

Phase 4 pit 3248 contained a very fresh looking large parallel-sided, double crested secondary blade (RF 800); the piece is atypical and is possibly of later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date.

There is a degree of consistency in the material from the fill of the ditches: fill 2437 of Phase 5 ditch 2434 contained a finely retouched side and end scraper (RF 294) of early Bronze Age character; Phase 5 ditch 2034 contained a double side and end scraper (RF 346) of an early Bronze Age date; and, Phase 5 ditch 2165 contained a crude example of a Neolithic flint chisel (RF 348) with slight traces of polish on both upper and lower faces at one end.

The fill of pits and post-holes accounts for 18 pieces, from 9 features. The pit material is reasonably consistent and is of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age aspect with a slightly more pronounced Beaker aspect exemplified by a double side and end scraper (RF 289) from pit/post-hole 275. The presence of a hammerstone fragment in Phase 5 pit 2499 is also of note.

Area 3A [5 pieces]

Area 3A contained 5 pieces, plus a piece of natural chert recovered from Phase 6 ditch 2714. The subsoil contained 2 residual chunks and 2 flakes and Phase 6 pit 2551 (fill 2552) contained a triple notched bladelet (RF 350) reminiscent of microlith manufacture, although such pieces are found in local Grooved Ware assemblages.

Area 3B [5 pieces]

All pieces came from Phase 1 features. Three pieces came from the fill (context 3038) of ditch 3009/3010, a miscellaneously retouched flake, a bladelet (RF 333), and a fine example of a long end scraper (RF 332), of Mesolithic to middle Neolithic character; the Caythorpe assemblage contains only 7 examples (<6%) of long end scrapers. Pit/post hole 3004 (associated with Structure 15 or 16), contained a flake and a thin side and end scraper (RF 351) of oval plan; the pieces are in a moderate state.

Area 4 [3 pieces]

The two Phase 2 features contained a small flint assemblage: pit 3179 contained a spall and a blade (RF 352), while gully 3346 contained a nondescript secondary flake.

Area 5A [514 pieces]

Phase 1 pits complex
A small number of flints were recovered from pits in the Phase 1 complex of intercutting shallow pits: pit 4889 contained 2 flakes and 1 broken blade, probably of early Bronze Age date; pit 4895 contained 4 flakes probably of Neolithic date, one is tranchet form and one shows traces of plough damage; pit 4905 contained 2 flakes, 2 blades (broken), 1 bladelet (RF 673) and a double side scraper (RF 671) of a reasonably scarce form of later Mesolithic to early Neolithic date, there being evidence for post-depositional damage on this material; pit 5121 contained a crude miscellaneously retouched flake of Bronze Age aspect; and, pit 5123 contained 3 nondescript flakes.

Sealing the pits were ashy deposits. Silt 4282 contained a bladelet and a tabular two platformed core of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic character; the condition of the pieces suggest they are redeposited. Burnt silt 4839 (with an associated radiocarbon date of 3935±30 BP) contained 45 pieces of struck flint and 11 pieces of natural flint. Nearly all the pieces are clearly redeposited, though despite this only 9 pieces (all flakes) are broken and only 1 piece shows any trace of burning. This suggests that the deposit was burnt prior to the incorporation of the flint. The flint assemblage comprises: 1 spall, 2 chunks, 4 chippings, 33 flakes, 1 core fragment, 1 core rejuvenation flake, 1 blade, 1 bifacial (janus flake) and a side end scraper (RF 735) that had been manufactured on a core. Nearly 83% of the pieces are from tertiary stages of flint knapping. The material looks like it has been derived from a nearby knapping event. Most of the pieces could be contemporaneous.

Burnt silt 4840 contained 42 pieces, plus 1 piece of un-struck natural, the assemblage consisting of: 1 chunk, 1 lump, 1 chipping, 28 flakes, 2 cores (1 fragmentary), 1 edge utilised flake, 1 miscellaneously retouched flake. 1 edge retouched blade, 1 micro bladelet, 1 burin, 2 scrapers and a burin that had been manufactured on a scraper. Only 7 of the flakes were broken. The pieces are mainly of a Neolithic aspect and are of a variable state; four of the flakes have been burnt (three calcined).

Burnt silt 4841 contained 43 pieces and 5 pieces of un-struck natural, the assemblage comprising: 1 chunk, 2 chippings, 1 core, 1 core rejuvenation flake, 2 spalls, 26 flakes, 2 blades, 2 bladelets, 1 micro-bladelet (RF 738), 2 edge retouched flakes (including RF 679), 2 miscellaneously retouched flakes (including RF 737) and a single edged flake knife (RF 739). Thirteen (30%) of the pieces are broken and all but one of the pieces are totally patinated. This material exhibits a fair degree of recent damage and is stylistically of a slightly earlier Neolithic character than the majority of the Area 5A deposits.

Burnt silt 4842 contained 31 struck pieces of flint, plus 2 pieces of un-worked natural. The assemblage from this context contains: 3 chunks, 2 chippings, 19 flakes, 2 blades, 2 bladelets, 1 core rejuvenation flake (RF 740), 1 edge utilised and 1 edge retouched flake (RF 741). Most of the material is patinated and in a state suggesting redeposition, with 22% of the material being broken. The assemblage is more of a multi-period admixture than that from context 4839, with a slight bias towards the Neolithic period. Many of the flakes from this context would be suitable for the production of arrowheads. The material predominately comes from tertiary phases of core reduction.

Burnt silt 4843 contained 104 struck pieces of flint plus 2 pieces of un-struck natural, the assemblage comprising: 3 chunks, 4 chippings, 2 spalls, 87 flakes, 1 core, 1 core rejuvenation flake (RF 743), 2 blades, 3 bladelets and 1 edge utilised flake. Nearly 30% of the material is broken and most of the pieces are patinated. The material is a mixture of very fresh and clearly redeposited in appearance; like a mixing of the material from contexts 4839 and 4842. Many of the flakes are very small, almost spalls, while some of the pieces appear to be larger than many of the flakes from the surrounding contexts, these tending to be of a Neolithic character. The smaller pieces resemble a derived knapping cluster of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age character.

Burnt silt 4844 contained 8 pieces, comprising: 2 chunks, 4 flakes and 1 micro-bladelet. The micro-bladelet is of later Mesolithic character, whereas the rest is probably of early Neolithic date. Burnt silt 4845 contained 28 pieces, comprising; 2 chippings, 3 core rejuvenation flakes, (including RFs 674 and 744), 4 spalls, 1 core (RF 745), 2 core rejuvenation flakes, 15 flakes, 1 blade, 1 micro-bladelet and a piercer. None of these pieces are broken, patination is sporadic

and the state of the pieces is variable. This is a very mixed assemblage that might even contain a small component of later Mesolithic material.

Gravel spread 4832 sealing the silts over the pit complex, contained 9 pieces: 1 chunk, 7 flakes (2 broken) and an unclassified core fragment. All the pieces are patinated and most are clearly redeposited in appearance.

Further Phase 1 pits
Pit 4278 contained five pieces, comprising: 2 broad flakes (1 broken), 1 edge utilised flake (RF 657) a side and double end scraper (RF 656) and a micro burin (archive record number 701). The edge utilised flake looks like the bi-product of leaf arrowhead manufacture. The date of the material is probably later Mesolithic to early/middle Neolithic. The pieces are patinated with the greatest extent of patina on the Neolithic material (inverted patination). Nearby pit 4283 contained 3 flakes and an edge retouched flake, and pit 4322 contained a broken edge retouched blade; none were closely datable.

Pit 4566 contained 1 blade (RF 641) and a broken edge retouched flake (RF 731). The pieces show heavy signs of edge use. Nearby pit 4575 contained 1 lump, 6 flakes (1 broken) and a miscellaneously retouched flake; this is an admixture of chunky pieces with a slight early Neolithic bias.

Pit 4548 contained 26 pieces in its burnt ashy fill (4549). There is a comparatively wide typological selection of flint for such a small assemblage, comprising: an arrowhead (oblique, hollow base); a knife (double edged); 5 scrapers (2 side double and end, 1 side and end, 1 long end, 1 denticulate); a carved flint nodule; a miscellaneously retouched flake; an edge retouched bladelet; an edge utilised flake; two edge utilised blades; a bladelet; 11 flakes; and, a core rejuvenation flake (plunging). The scrapers are of forms that are regionally not very common. The denticulate scraper (RF 644) is a particularly rare example. The long end scraper (RF 736) is a rather crude example of Neolithic character. The oblique hollow based arrowhead is a datable find with restricted regional affinities; such pieces tend to be associated with later Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery of Durrington Walls or Clacton styles (Manby 1974). The flake knife (RF 651) is a fragmentary example that has been manufactured on a fine blade. Such pieces have similar associations to the arrowhead but they are also common in Peterborough Ware associated assemblages. The carved flint nodule (RF 640) is more enigmatic. The artefact is a small spherical flint nodule, 52mm wide. The piece has scratches intentionally carved on it. The date of this is uncertain although it is most probably prehistoric. The date of the assemblage from this pit might best be summed up as being from early in the later Neolithic (or middle Neolithic). There is a high degree of stylistic homogeneity in the assemblage, though the state of the material varies from very fresh to clearly redeposited. Only 1 piece (scraper RF 643) has been burnt, seven (27%) of the pieces have been broken.

Pit 4533 contained 2 flakes and a 2 platformed core in a moderate state. Pit 4746 contained a broken double crested bladelet (RF 669); the piece is in a very fresh state.

Pit 4236 contained 5 pieces, comprising: two flint nodules (RFs 634 and 729) that had been used as hammerstones; two flakes, one of which is a broken piece of Neolithic aspect; and, a denticulate edge utilised flake. Despite the fact that the pit was full of burnt stone, none of the flint was burnt.

Structure 18
Phase 1 ring ditch 4434/4436 contained a flake. Phase 2 outer ring ditch 4760 contained a leaf arrowhead (RF 666) of Green's (1980) class 2Aj with an intact tip. The piece is in a moderate state and is of Neolithic affinities.

Post-pit 4614 within the Phase 1 ring ditch contained a globular core (RF 733) with 5 platforms. Post-pit 4943 contained 5 flakes (3 broken) and a flake scraper (with extensive damage); the material is probably of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. Post-pit 4956 contained a broken blade. Smaller pit 4621 contained a keeled core with 4 platforms, of a later Neolithic/early Bronze Age aspect.

Phase 2 pits cut into the inner ring ditch contained some flints, mostly undated. Pit 4591 contained a flake and a broken blade, both of which are in a fresh state. Pit 4593 contained a residual flake. Pit 4644 contained a large number (discarded) of un-struck natural flint, though three worked pieces were recovered from the fill, comprising: 1 chunk, 1 core rejuvenation flake and a very fine edge blunted (double) point microlith. The microlith is a later Mesolithic form and is in a remarkably fresh state; by contrast, the chunk and core rejuvenation flakes are markedly redeposited in appearance. Post-pit 4703 contained 2 secondary flakes (1 broken).

Flints were also recovered from the Phase 2 outer ring ditch. Ditch 4398 contained 2 flakes, 2 cores and 1 core rejuvenation flake (from fill 4482) and 4 flakes (from fill 4711); despite the fact that fill 4711 was ashy, none of the flint from the feature is burnt. Damage is present on some of the material.. Ditch 4757contained 12 flakes, 1 piercer and 3 scrapers (RFs 664, 665 and 734). The state of the material varies from fresh to appearing redeposited. The scrapers have been heavily used and some of the flakes are almost conjoining. This appears to be a mixture of material of Neolithic and Beaker character.

Structure 19
Pit 4790 contained a battered indeterminate primary flake.

Phase 2 ditches
Ditch 4537 contained a piercer that had been fashioned on a broken flake. Ditch 4821 contained an edge retouched flake.

Ditch/gully 4579 contained, 1 chunk, 1 core, 1 denticulate flake and an end scraper. The core is a keeled variety with a very old looking patina. The scraper is an unusual form with a tapered butt. The material contains diagnostic later Mesolithic/early Neolithic and early Bronze Age elements.

Ditch 4976 contained 2 flakes (1 broken). The pieces look like they could be the by-product of later Neolithic chisel arrowhead production. Gully 5039 contained a flake of Neolithic character.

Graves
The three graves, all Phase 2, contained 9 pieces. Grave 4429 contained 2 flakes and a micro-bladelet. Grave 4682 contained 2 flakes, 2 edge retouched flakes, 1 edge retouched (backed) bladelet (RF 667) and a double edged knife (RF 668); three of the pieces are fresh and probably of middle Neolithic date, although the bladelet could be residual Mesolithic, while the knife possesses macroscopic traces of use wear. Grave 4931 contained a fresh-looking single broken

bladelet that possesses traces of micro-wear; the piece is of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age character.

Later features
Flints were recovered as residual finds in a number of later features (see Catalogue in Appendix). They ranged from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date and in condition from fresh to damaged and/or re-deposited. Notable pieces only are mentioned below.

Phase 4 gully 4509 contained a very fine and heavily used, circular, extended end scraper (RF 645); the piece is very fresh and is of an early Neolithic character.

Phase 8 linear feature 4413 contained 2 scrapers (an extended end, RF 661, and flake form, RF 662) and a broken bladelet (RF 663) The feature contains period diagnostic flint of early Neolithic, later Neolithic and Beaker character.

Phase 8 ditch contained an end scraper (RF 637) of early Bronze Age character.

Phase 8 post-hole 4487 contained a notched (single) blade (RF 638) of Neolithic aspect.

Area 5B [66 pieces]

Phase 2 pits
Pit 5149 contained a chunk, 5 flakes (3 broken), a bladelet, a miscellaneous retouched flake, a broken end scraper and two knives (RFs 695 and 704). The knives are interesting, both having been used. Most of the material is in a moderate to fresh state. The date of the material is probably early middle Neolithic.

Adjacent pit 5151 contained 49 pieces. This assemblage is notable for the thinness of its flake scrapers and for containing an early form of leaf-shaped arrowhead, with an old white patina. The piece looks redeposited. The typological range and proportion of scrapers from this feature is rather unusual. The assemblage also contains a high proportion of cores. The incidence of patination, degree of use wear and state of this material is variable. The composition of the assemblage is: 2 arrowheads, leaf-shaped (1 broken); 10 scrapers (2 side, 2 side and end, 2 end, 1 long end, 2 extended end, 1 unclassifiable); 1 denticulate flake; 2 miscellaneously retouched flakes; 1 edge utilised flake; 1 blade; 1 bladelet; 18 flakes; 1 chipping; 2 chunks; 1 core rejuvenation flake; 9 cores (4 fragmentary). The date of the material is probably later Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

Nearby pit 5185 contained 2 bladelets and a broad flake of Neolithic date. Further east, pit 4991 contained 3 fresh flakes (1 broken); the pieces would make ideal tool blanks.

Pit 5165 contained a spall and a denticulate flake, not datable.

Area 6 [143 pieces]

Topsoil and subsoil
Unstratified topsoil in this area produced only 1 piece, a serrated edged blade (RF 622). Colluvium 4002 contained 13 flakes (2 broken), 1 blade, 1 edge utilised flake, 1 miscellaneously retouched flake, 2 scrapers and a broken laurel leaf point (RF 721). The material is a multi-period assemblage.

Phase 2 pit groups

Pit 4018 contained 2 broad flakes and a broken single-edged flake knife. The flakes almost conjoin. The material is of Neolithic character.

Pit 4041 contained 1 spall, 1 flake, 1 core rejuvenation flake and 2 scrapers; a crude end scraper (archive record number 584) is reminiscent of scrapers normally associated with early Neolithic Grimston Ware, the other scraper is of Early Bronze Age character. Pit 4047 contained 3 lumps, 1 chunk, 1 chipping, 1 core rejuvenation flake of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age character) and an end scraper (RF 608) of possible late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. Five of the pieces are heavily calcined cracked and sooted, consistent with the burning of the fill; the pieces also exhibit traces of use wear.

Pit 4031 contained 1 chipping, 5 flakes, 1 core (RF 722) and an extended end scraper (RF 606). This is fresh-looking material of Beaker aspect and there is some re-flaking of patinated flint. Pit 4073 contained 4 flakes, 3 cores (1 fragmentary), 1 edge utilised blade (RF 726) and an end scraper (RF 725). The material is probably of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

Pit 4075 contained 2 flakes and a miscellaneously retouched flake of a probable Neolithic date.

Pit 4070, contained a core of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, possible Beaker association.

Pit 4084 contained a nosed scraper (RF 616) of Neolithic date. Pit 4011 contained an edge-utilised core rejuvenation flake (RF 601) and a double-edged flake knife (RF 600), both of Neolithic date.

Pit alignments
Only one pit, 4139, contained struck flint: 2 pieces, a blade of Neolithic date and a flake of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

Features of Phases 4 and 5
A number of other features assigned to later phases contained struck flints considered to be residual and are these are not discussed in any detail; most were small assemblages of either Neolithic, or more commonly, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

Pit 4062, assigned to Phase 4, is of particular interest. The fill of the feature (4063) was burnt yet there are only light traces of burning on one of the flakes from this feature. The general bladedness of this assemblage is of note since it is markedly distinct than the material from the other pits in Area 6. The material is consistent with assemblages usually found associated with Neolithic pottery of Peterborough style. The composition of the pit 4062 assemblage is: 1 scraper; 1 piercer?; 1 miscellaneously retouched flake; 1 edge retouched flake; 1 edge retouched blade; 2 edge utilised blades; 1 edge utilised flake; 7 blades; 4 bladelets; 1 micro bladelet; 12 flakes (2 broken); 1 chunk; 2 core rejuvenation flakes; 1 core (fragmentary). Adjacent pit 4060 contained 2 flakes and a crude piercer of early Bronze Age aspect.

Ditch 4083, also Phase 4, contained 2 chippings, 6 flakes (2 broken), 1 bladelet (broken) and a possible leaf arrowhead base (RF 728). The material is reasonably fresh and is consistent with a later Neolithic Grooved Ware flint assemblage.

Area 7 [38 pieces]

All features containing struck flints were assigned to Phase 1.

Pit 5005 contained 9 flakes (3 broken), 3 blades (2 broken), 1 bladelet and a core fragment. There is a high incidence (4 - 6) of snap terminations in this assemblage. The material is of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age character. Adjacent pit 5010 contained 2 cores (1 fragmentary), 3 chunks, 1 chipping, 8 flakes (4 broken), 1 bladelet, 1 edge utilised flake (broken) and a broken leaf arrowhead of Green's (1980) class 2; the material from this feature is a multi-period mix of Late Mesolithic/Neolithic, Neolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age material. Pit 5008 contained a broken blade of Neolithic date.

Curved gully 5012 contained a single chunky residual flake of indeterminate date. Associated pit 5007 contained 3 flakes (1 broken), 1 unclassifiable scraper fragment and a possible Neolithic leaf arrowhead fragment; the pieces are of Neolithic or late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

DISCUSSION

This assemblage is regionally important due to the large number of stratified pieces with associated prehistoric pottery.

The majority of the material is probably of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. However there are some discrete elements of early Neolithic, middle Neolithic and Beaker character. The Beaker material is represented by the sporadic occurrence of small scrapers, though material of this period is the hardest to isolate. There is also a small though significant component of possible later Mesolithic material; the occurrence of a micro burin within the fill of Phase 1 pit 4278 (Area 5A) is a rare local occurrence of a diagnostic later Mesolithic form.

There is some degree of spatial differentiation in the assemblages from different areas. There is also a degree of differentiation on a feature by feature level; this differentiation is chronological and functional. This is most notable with regard to the distribution of cores. Each of the area's assemblages have slightly different chronological characteristics. For example, the flint assemblage from Area 5A is more of a later Neolithic (Grooved Ware) character than the adjacent areas.

The distribution of certain artefact types is worth highlighting:

- The distribution of leaf-shaped arrowheads may have some degree of patterning. There is a tendency for leaf-shaped arrowheads to be associated with the fill of Neolithic pits or to occur as residual elements in later period ditches; a leaf arrowhead of Green's (1980) class 2Bm (RF 11) was recovered from the fill (context 223) of Phase 3 pit 320 in Area 1. Chisel and oblique arrowheads mostly occurred in the fills of ditches. The number of arrowheads recovered is less than those from surface-collected assemblages in adjacent fields.

- There appears to be a focus to the distribution of flake knives. These implements appear to be more abundant in Areas 5A, 5B and 6.

- The occurrence of scrapers is interesting. The typological forms of this implement are variable and depending on the probable associations with prehistoric pottery there may be the chance of assigning associations to some of the less frequently found forms.

- The ditch fills contain a generally restricted typological range of lithics; the comparatively small size of the assemblages from the ditches is also of note; the lithic material from the ditches is different in character from that recovered from grave fills

- A peculiarity of the lithic distribution is an apparent clustering of cores in the fill of features interpreted as gullies.

The assemblage contains a broader range of retouched implements than is usual for surface-collected assemblages in the immediate area. Scrapers constitute 30% of the retouched/utilised pieces. The full assemblage has already been preliminarily assessed for the potential of micro-wear/use-wear survival. The state of the lithic material varies from one deposit to another, even in the same area. There are few readily apparent differences in raw material usage but this picture might change with further analysis.

Due to colluvial action, there appeared to be some inverted stratigraphy in parts of Area 1, with regard to the flint assemblages: deeper colluvium deposits contain material of a more Bronze Age aspect, while those higher up contain material later Mesolithic to early Neolithic in character. Although many pieces come from Area 1 colluvial deposits, the flint tends to be in a fresh state. This is consistent with a rapid soil accumulation. Some colluvial assemblages are of a uniform character and contain notable pieces. Colluvium 1614 (Phase 3) contained a small (43 pieces) assemblage of very fresh pieces that contained many diagnostic pieces normally found in Grooved Ware associated assemblages. It is also interesting to note that features dated as Iron Age contain almost insignificant quantities of residual-looking flint work. The incidence is far less than might be expected, bearing in mind the quantity of Bronze Age material, and this might be indicative of the colluvial soil build-up in the Iron Age.

Hollow 7800 in Area 1 contained 97 pieces from 3 separate fills. Despite the fact that some of the material is residual, the feature is interesting because the differentiation in the feature's fills is also reflected in the flint.

The most important features are the pit groups in Area 1, in particular Phase 1 pit 7244, and pits from Area 5, notably pit 4548. Phase 1 pit 4548 in Area 5A, contained a small (26 pieces) but varied flint assemblage that contains some diagnostic forms of scraper in addition to a hollow-based arrowhead and a flake knife. Associations with prehistoric pottery would be important in helping build up the regional database of known associations. Furthermore, a notable feature of Area 5A is the fact that most of the flint from burnt deposits (such as context 4839) has not itself been burnt and the flint appears to have been incorporated into the deposits after the burning. There are indications that a variation in the size of the debitage may exist between contexts. Depending on other dating indicators, it would be useful to carry out basic metrical analysis of the flakes and blades from some of the features. The material from and beneath the burnt silt deposits in Area 5A would be a prime candidate for this.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recovery of leaf-shaped arrowheads from Phase 1 pit 7244 in Area 1 with associated radiocarbon dates is important. This assemblage needs publication in detail. The debitage from

this feature would provide useful data if full statistical analysis was conducted. A summary of the use-wear on pieces from selected contexts (associated with prehistoric pottery) would be useful in addition to a more detailed analysis of raw material utilisation for selected contexts.

Some of the assemblages are significant enough to warrant full publication, these include (arranged by Area):

1) Pit 7244, Phase 1, Area 1; is an important assemblage and should be published in full;
2) Hollow 7800, Phase 2, Area 1 should be published;
3) Pit 4548, Phase 1, Area 5A, is a significant assemblage, the carved flint nodule (RF 640) from this feature needs drawing and comparanda;
4) Pits 5149 and 5151, Phase 2, Area 5B contain significant assemblages;
5) Pit 4062, Phase 4, Area 6 contains a flint assemblage of a character consistent with Peterborough Ware styles of prehistoric pottery;
6) Pit 5010, Phase 1, Area 7 is of note.

The publication report should contain the following:

1) Flint to be tabulated by area/phase.
2) Basic synthesis with pottery.
3) Note on micro-wear/use-wear.
4) Statistical measurement and analysis of flint.
5) Analysis of distribution and preparation of sketch plots if required.
6) Assessment of any period based raw material bias.
7) Overview of the immediate area and in its regional context.
8) Body of publication text.
9) Preparation of outline flint illustrations.
10) Illustration, catalogue descriptions.

A minimum of 50 flint illustrations should be undertaken, with 60 being ideal. There are 179 shortlisted candidates (see Appendices 7 and 8). The selection should include 12 to 18 pieces from pit 7244, Area 1, and 6 to 8 pieces from pit 4548, Area 5A.

Illustration selection will be based on the following criteria:

1) Prehistoric pit groups will be given preference.
2) Relatively rare pieces will also be selected.
3) A selection of debitage will be selected to illustrate points made in metrical analysis.

In addition to flint illustration there should be 6 graphs and 3 tables enhanced with flint icons and 6 area spatial distribution plots, with shading/icons illustrating different typological forms. Some distribution plots of arrowheads scrapers and cores in post-prehistoric features would be useful to help ascertain the extent that lithic assemblages have been dispersed from stratified prehistoric contexts.

4.6 **The Recorded Finds**

Sophie Tibbles

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following report will assess the potential of the Recorded Finds assemblage, to answer questions posed within the original written scheme of investigation (Cardwell 2009). It also aims to assess the potential for further analysis.

The structure of this report is based on guidelines recommended by the Roman Finds Group, Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group (1991). It also aims to meet the requirements of MAP2, Phase 3, 'Assessment of potential for analysis' (English Heritage 1991).

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Due to the large quantity of artefacts and scale of the excavation, this assessment intends to summarise the assemblage, including identification of key groups and any associated occupational activities, with an overall discussion and recommendations for further work. As with the bulk finds assemblage (see below) the Recorded Finds are quantified by area.

All artefacts were recorded using Humber Field Archaeology pro-forma 'Recorded Finds' sheets. Access databases were created using this data, for inclusion in the site archive. All finds were appropriately packed for long-term storage, in accordance with conservation and museum guidelines.

The conservation needs for the Recorded Finds of wood, jet, shale, leather, selective bone, antler and stone objects and the metalwork, were assessed by the conservation laboratory of the York Archaeological Trust (see 4.12 and 4.13, below). The iron, shale, jet, silver and copper alloy artefacts were x-radiographed. The sword (RF 323) was x-rayed at the Royal Armouries, Leeds. The antler comb, RF 141, was cleaned and reconstructed at the YAT laboratory.

It should also be noted that a copper alloy object (RF 447) from Area 1, a copper alloy strip (RF 448) from Area 2, an iron nail (RF 449) from Area 3A and three iron nails/studs? (RFs 450-452) from Area 3B, were recovered from the processing of environmental samples, after the completion of the YAT assessment. They are included within this assessment, though have not been assessed by YAT (see Recommendations).

For the condition of the artefacts assessed by YAT, see 4.12 and 4.13, any comments on the condition of these objects made in this assessment are based on their report. The flint, antler, coral? and bone artefacts were in fair to good condition. The condition of the stone artefacts ranged from very poor to good.

The Recorded Finds of flint and of pottery are included within the quantifications of this assessment; both material categories are discussed in detail, including recommendations for further work, in sections 4.2-4.5. Identifications of the flint are provisional, based on preliminary spot-dating by P. Makey. The coins were assessed by R. Brickstock, see section 4.9. The slag was assessed by J. Cowgill, see section 4.10.

QUANTIFICATION OF RECORDED FINDS BY MATERIAL AND FUNCTION

Seven hundred and five Recorded Finds numbers were allocated during the investigation of the seven excavation areas. During post-excavation assessment, eighteen objects – seven flints and eleven stones – were deemed to be unmodified and/or natural and were subsequently removed from the Recorded Finds register; the flint artefacts were incorporated into the bulk assemblage (section 4.7) and the natural stones were discarded.

Four Recorded Finds, two of flint (from Areas 4 and 5B) and two of stone (both from Area 1) were missing as of the last day of the excavation. This gives a total of six hundred and eighty-three Recorded Finds for assessment. (Full details of the Recorded Finds assemblage can be found in Appendix 3).

AREA 1– 389 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 49

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Buckle	1
Grave Good/Weaponry	Sword?	1
Personal Grooming?	Small Blade - Shears?	1
Textile-Related	Needle?/Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike	1
	Wool Comb Tooth/Spike	2
	Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike	1
Tool	Knife	2
	Knife?	1
Leather/Wood-Working/Textile Related	Awl?/Wool Comb Tooth?	1
Horse Equipment	Fiddle Key Nail	1
	Fiddle Key-type Nail	1
	Horseshoe	2
Miscellaneous/Horse Equipment	Object/Horseshoe?	1
Miscellaneous	Bar	1
	Large Spike	2
	Object	12
	Object/Strip	1
	Perforated Object	1
	Strip	1
Miscellaneous/Structural	Object/Fitting	1
Structural	Fitting	1
	Nail	6
	Nail - Shank	1
	Nail/Stud	1
	Nail/Tack?	1
	Nail?	1
	Nail? - Shank	2
	U-Shaped Staple	1
Total		**49**

Copper Alloy – Total 23

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Annular Brooch	1
	Pin	1
	Pin?	1

Numismatics	Coin	1
Household Equipment/Recycling	Paper Clip Rivet	3
Metal-Working/Recycling	Sheet/Waste?	1
Miscellaneous/Metal-working	Object/Slag?	1
Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling	Fitting?/Waste?	1
	Object/Waste	1
	Sheet	2
	Sheet/Object	3
	Sheet/Waste?	5
Miscellaneous/Miscellaneous Fitting	Object/Mount?	1
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**23**

Lead – Total 3

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Lead-Working	Melt	1
	Off-Cut	2
Total		**3**

Antler – Total 3

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Miscellaneous Fitting	Handle	1
Personal Grooming/Possession	Comb	1
	Comb – Plate	1
Total		**3**

Bone – Total 7

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Personal Grooming/Possession	Comb - Plate	1
Textile-Related	Needle/Pin	1
	Pin Beater	1
Textile-Related/Dress Accessories	Needle/Pin	1
	Pin Beater/Pin?	1
Dress Accessories	Pin	1
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**7**

Leather – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Miscellaneous/Leather-Working?	Object?/Trimming?	1
Total		**1**

Jet – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Grave Good/Dress Accessories	Bead	1
Total		**1**

Coral? – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**1**

Ceramic (Pottery) – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Textile-Related	Spindle-Whorl	1
Total		**1**

Ceramic (Fired Clay) – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Textile-Related	Loomweight	1
Total		**1**

Stone – Total 55

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Bead	1
Grave Good/Textile-Related	Spindle-Whorl	1
Textile-Related	Loomweight	1
	Loomweight?	17
Multifunctional Tool/Textile-Related	Rubbing Stone	1
Multifunctional Tool	Whetstone	1
	Whetstone?	2
Milling	Beehive Quern - Upper Stone	1
	Flat Quern - Lower Stone	1
	Flat Quern - Upper? Stone	1
	Flat? Quern - Fragment	4
	Flat? Quern - Fragments	17
	Quern - Fragment	1
	Quern - Muller?	2
	Quern/Millstone - Fragment	1
	Saddle Quern	1
	Saddle? Quern - Fragment	1
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**55**

Flint – Total

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Weaponry	Arrowhead	4
	Barbed & Tanged Arrowhead	1
	Chisel-Shaped Arrowhead	1
	Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	6
Weaponry/Tool	Tip of Axe	1
Weaponry/Debitage	Flake From Arrowhead Manufacture	2
Grave Good/Tool	Blade	3
	Chunk (used as Hammerstone)	1
	Double Side & End Scraper	1
	Scraper	1
Grave Good/Weaponry	Arrowhead	1
Grave Good?/Debitage	Broken Flake	1

Tool	Awl?	1
	Blade	17
	Blade poss with Microwear	9
	Bladelet	14
	Bladelet - Flake	1
	Bladelet (with wear)	1
	Broken Blade	1
	Chisel/Pick	1
	Double Side & End Scraper	1
	Edge Re-Touched Flake	8
	Edge Utilised Blade	2
	Edge Utilised Bladelet	1
	Edge Utilised Flake	5
	End Scraper	5
	Extended End Scraper	2
	Fabricator?	1
	Flake (with mircowear)	1
	Flake Scraper	1
	Hammerstone	2
	Knife	1
	Knife/Laurel Leaf Fragment	1
	Long Edge Scraper	1
	Micro Blade	1
	Micro Bladelet	2
	Misc Re-Touched Flake	1
	Miscellaneous Re-Touch	1
	Notched Scraper	1
	Piercer	4
	Piercer/Spur	1
	Plunging Blade	1
	Re-Touched Flake (Flake Knife)	1
	Re-Touched Flake	2
	Re-Touched? Flake	1
	Scraper	26
	Scraper/Knife	1
	Scraper/Knife Fragment	1
	Scraper?	2
	Serrated Edge Blade	3
	Serrated? Edge Blade	2
	Serrated Edge Flake	2
	Side & End Scraper	3
	Side Scraper	1
	Spurred Implement	1
	Utilised Blade-Like Flake	1
	Utilised Flake	2
	Utilised Flake?/Blade	1
Tool/Debitage	Broken Flake	1
Tool?	Blade poss with Microwear?	1
	Flake (utilised?)	1
	Flake with Microwear?/Piercer?	1
	L-Shaped Piece	1
	Notched Flake	1
	Piercer?	1
	Scraper?	1
Tool?/Debitage	Flake (Blade)	1
Debitage/Tool	Core (used as Hammerstone & Anvil)	1
	Core Rejuvenation Flake/Blade	1
	Core/Hammerstone	1
Debitage	Blade Flake	1
	Broad Flake	1

	Discoidal Core	1
	Flake	7
	Kield Core	2
	Primary Flake	1
	Core	38
	Core Rejuvenation Flake	5
Debitage?	Core?	12
	Core Rejuvenation Flake?	1
	Heat Treated Flint	1
Total		**244**

AREA 2– 115 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 43

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Grave Good/Dress Accessories	Wire Brooch	1
Grave Good/Tool	Knife?	1
Horse Equipment	Fiddle Key-Type Nail	1
Household Equipment/Miscellaneous	Handle?/Hooked Fitting	1
	Looped Fitting?/Object	1
Leather/Wood-Working/Tool	Tanged Punch?/Knife?	1
Textile-Related	Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike?	1
Tool	Knife	1
Structural	Large Nail	1
	Nail	14
	Nail - Shank	1
	Nail? - Shank	4
	Stud	1
Miscellaneous	Object	6
	Object/Strip	2
	Object?/Sheet	1
	Pierced Sheet	1
Miscellaneous Fitting	Collar?	2
	Ferrule?	1
	Mount?/Fitting?	1
Total		**43**

Copper Alloy – Total 13

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Dress Accessories	Brooch?	1
	Strap-End?	1
	Trumpet Brooch	1
Dress Accessories/Miscellaneous Fitting	Decorative Fitting	1
Numismatics	Coin	3
Metal-Working	Slag	1
	Object/Sheet	1
	Object/Sheet?	1
	Strip	1
Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling	Repair Patch/Waste?	1
	Strip	1
Total		**13**

Copper Alloy & Tin? – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Miscellaneous	Stud	1
Total		**1**

Lead – Total 6

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Arms/Weapons/Hunting	Shot	1
Textile-Related	Spindle-Whorl	1
Lead-Working	Melt	2
Miscellaneous	Object	1
	Object/Caulkin?	1
Total		**6**

Silver – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Numismatics	Coin	1
Total		**1**

Antler – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**1**

Bone – Total 4

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Pin	3
Pastimes & Amusement/Miscellaneous	Instrument?/Object	1
Total		**4**

Jet – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Grave Good/Jet-Working	Waste/Blank?	1
Total		**1**

Stone – Total 31

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Bead?	1
Milling	Beehive Quern - Fragment	1
	Flat? Quern - Fragment	5
	Flat? Quern - Fragments	5
	Millstone	1
	Quern - Fragment	1
	Quern - Muller?	2
	Quern?	1
Milling/Multifunctional Tool	Quern/Whetstone?	1
Multifunctional Tool	Whetstone	4

Multifunctional Tool/Textile Related	Whetstone/Rubbing Stone?	1
Textile Related	Spindle-Whorl	1
	Loomweight?	1
Textile/Fishing-Related	Loomweight?/Net Weight?	2
Textile-Related/Pastimes & Amusement	Rubbing Stone?/Gaming Piece?	1
Pastimes & Amusement	Counter?/Gaming Piece?	1
Structural	Ashlar	1
	Ashlar?	1
Total		**31**

Flint – Total 14

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Weaponry	Tanged Arrowhead	1
Tool	Blade	1
	Chisel Made on a Polished Axe	1
	Double Edged Utilised Flake	1
	Edge Utilised Flake	2
	End Scraper	2
	Extended End Scraper	1
	Irregular Scraper	1
	Piercer	1
	Scraper	1
Debitage	Core	1
	Core Rejuvenation Flake	1
Total		**14**

AREA 3A – 18 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 9

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	1
Iron-Working	Slag?	1
Textile-Related	Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike	1
Structural	Nail	2
	Nail?	1
Miscellaneous/Structural	Object/Hinge?	1
Miscellaneous	Object	1
	Corrosion?	1
Total		**9**

Copper Alloy? & Silver? – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Dress Accessories	Pin	1
Total		**1**

Ceramic (Pottery) – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Talisman/Personal Possession?	Amulet?	1
Total		**1**

Wood – Total 2

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Miscellaneous	Withy Tie?	1
Tool	Shovel	1
Total		**2**

Bone – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Miscellaneous	Object?	1
Total		**1**

Leather – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Leather-Working/Cobbling/Recycling	Off-Cuts - Shoe/Boot	1
Total		**1**

Stone – Total 2

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Milling	Flat? Quern - Fragment	1
Multifunctional Tool	Whetstone	1
Total		**2**

Flint – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Tool	Notched Blade	1
Total		**1**

AREA 3B – 18 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 12

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Grave Good/Weaponry	Sword	1
	Spearhead	1
Grave Good/Miscellaneous	Object/Fitting?	6
	Rivet?/Stud	1
Grave Good?/Miscellaneous	Nail/Stud	2
	Nail	1
Total		**12**

Lead – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Lead-Working	Melt	1
Total		**1**

Flint – Total 3

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Tool	Blade	1
	Long End Scraper	1
	Scraper	1
Total		**3**

Shale – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Grave Good?/Miscellaneous	Object?/Waste?	1
Total		**1**

Stone – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Textile-Related	Loomweight?	1
Total		**1**

AREA 4 – 4 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 2

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	2
Total		**2**

Copper Alloy – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Miscellaneous	Disc	1
Total		**1**

Flint – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Tool	Blade with Microwear	1
Total		**4**

AREA 5A – 74 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 15

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	3
Structural	Nail	6
	Nail? - Shank	1
	U-Shaped Staple	1
Structural/Horse Equipment	Nail/Horseshoe Nail	2
Structural?/Miscellaneous	Ring	1
Miscellaneous	Wire	1

Total		**15**

Copper Alloy – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**1**

Copper Alloy/Tin Alloy & Iron – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Dress Accessories	Buckle	1
Total		**1**

Bone – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Multifunctional Tool/Dress Accessories	Awl?/Pin?	1
Total		**1**

Stone – Total 1

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Milling	Quern - Fragment	1
Total		**1**

Flint – Total 55

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Weaponry	Arrowhead - Faulty	1
	Base of Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead?	1
Weaponry/Debitage	Piece of Failed Leaf Arrowhead	1
Grave Good/Tool	Blade	1
	Blade/Single Edged Knife	1
	Single Edged Flake Knife	1
Tool	Blade	4
	Blade - Broken	1
	Blade - Pos Microwear	1
	Bladelet	1
	Denticulate Scraper	1
	Double Edged Re-Touched Blade?	1
	Double Side & End Scraper	2
	Double Side Scraper	1
	Edge Re-Touched Flake	3
	Edge Utilised Blade	1
	End Scraper	3
	Extended End Scraper	3
	Flake - With Edge Use	1
	Flake Knife	1
	Flake Knife Fragment	1
	Flake Scraper	1
	Hammerstone	1
	Hammerstone - Unused	1
	Miscellaneous Re-Touch	1

	Miscellaneous Re-Touched Flake	1
	Notched Blade	1
	Scraper	3
	Side & End Scraper	3
	Side Scraper	1
Tool/Debitage	Core Scraper	1
Debitage/Tool	Core Rejuvenation Flake/Blade	1
	Flake	2
Debitage	Core	2
	Core Rejuvenation Flake	2
	Flake – Arrowhead Manufacture	1
	Spall	1
Miscellaneous	Nodule - Carved/Decorated?	1
Total	**55**	

AREA 5B – 29 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 7

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Structural	Nail	5
	Nail? - Shank	1
Miscellaneous	Object	1
Total		**7**

Stone – Total 5

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Grave Good/Textile-Related	Spindle-Whorl	1
Dress Accessories	Bead?	1
Milling	Beehive Quern - Fragment	1
Tool	Hammerstone?	2
Total		**5**

Flint – Total 17

Function	**Interpretation**	**Quantity**
Grave Good/Debitage	Core Rejuvenation Flake	1
Weaponry	Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	1
Tool	Bifacial Scraper	1
	Bladelet	1
	End Scraper	2
	Flake Knife	1
	Knife/Single Edged Flake	1
	Miscellaneous Re-Touched Flake	1
	Scraper	6
	Side & End Scraper	1
Debitage	Core	1
Total		**17**

AREA 6 – 35 RECORDED FINDS

Iron – Total 4

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	1
Land Management	Gin Trap	1
Structural	Hinge Strap?	1
	Nail	1
Total		**4**

Stone – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Milling	Quern - Fragment	1
Total		**1**

Flint – Total 30

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Weaponry	Base? Of a Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	1
Tool	Blade	4
	Blade - Broken	1
	Bladelet	1
	Double Crested Blade	1
	Double Edged Blade Knife	1
	Edge Re-Touched Blade	1
	Edge Re-Touched Flake	1
	Edge Utilised Blade	3
	End Scraper	3
	Extended End Scraper	3
	Nosed Scraper	1
	Poss. Laurel Leaf Fragment	1
	Serrated Edge Blade	1
	Side Scraper	1
Tool/Debitage	Miscellaneous Re-Touch	1
Debitage	Core	1
	Core Rejuvenation Flake	2
	Flake	1
Debitage/Tool	Flake- Pos Microwear	1
Total		**30**

AREA 7 (AGI) – 1 RECORDED FIND

Flint – Total 1

Function	Interpretation	Quantity
Weaponry	Base of Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	1
Total		**1**

KEY GROUPS (excluding the flint; see section 4.5)

Grave Goods (by Area)
Thirty-two Recorded Finds represented this key group, recovered from burials and cremations within Areas 1, 2, 3B, 5A and 5B.

Within Area 1, eleven Recorded Finds were associated with human remains. Three artefacts were recovered from the fills of a Phase 1 burial (7189) and a Phase 3 cremation (504), a flint blade RF 163 from 7189 and a double side/end scraper RF 101 and a flint blade RF 185 from cremation 504. Five Phase 4 burials produced the majority: 438, a flint blade RF 124; 1014, a broken flint flake RF 14; 1642, a small globular jet bead RF 41; 7530, a flint scraper RF 817 and a spindle-whorl RF 818; 7547, an iron artefact, RF 822 and 2 flint objects, RFs 823 and 824.

The iron artefact from burial 7547 is worthy of note. It had been placed below the pelvis and lower vertebrae on the left hand-side of burial 7547) identified as a male. On x-ray, RF 822 is of similar ilk to a sword? with a solid tang central to a blade however, it has also been suggested that it may also be a possible sword beater, a textile-related artefact (see YAT assessment, section 4.13). Further research would be required to confirm identification. A flint arrowhead RF 823, and a flint chunk used as a hammerstone RF 824, were also recovered from this burial.

The grave for burial 7547 truncated the burial of a young child 7530. Burial 7530 was assumed to be female as a chalk spindle-whorl was recovered from the area of the left hand. This type of artefact is considered to be "a very female grave good" (Wastling section 4.11). A flint scraper RF 817 was also recovered from the fill.

Three Recorded Finds were recovered from two burials within Area 2. An iron wire brooch RF 296, was found within the area of the hands of Phase 4 crouched burial 2374. The brooch was simple in form and can be paralleled with a mid-1st century wire brooch at Dragonby (Olivier 1996, 235, fig.11.1, cat no. 12).

Phase 6 burial 2501 had a possible knife "placed" on the left-hand side of the skull. The x-ray shows an unusually-shaped end of the blade, which appears to be convex? No parallel could be found at this level of assessment hence a cautious identification as a ?knife. A trapezoidal-shaped fragment of jet RF 339, was also recovered from the fill. It displayed limited evidence of tooling, only one vertical edge was smoothed. This may have been a blank or possibly waste?

Area 3B produced thirteen grave goods, all from Phase 3 burial 2771; this included a sword RF 323, a spearhead RF 321, 7 iron objects/fittings? RFs 322, 324-329, 345, a fragment of a shale object?/waste? RF 345, and 3 iron nails/studs RFs 450-452. This burial was part of an Iron Age square barrow cemetery within the central part of the terrace and is considered to be of national significance. The sword is considered to be a "very male grave good" (Wastling, in section 4.11) and although the remains of the skeleton were in "very poor condition" (*ibid*), it was identified as a male. It appeared that the sword had been placed on his right side over the arm and the spearhead at the right-hand side of the foot area. The associated objects/fittings within the fill could be from a coffin, as suggested by YAT. Recorded Finds 322 and 326 are near identical in form. Another tentative suggestion could be parts of a possible shield? These artefacts require further study to confirm identification. The iron

nails/studs from the environmental samples RFs 450-452 – which were not assessed at this stage – could also be associated. Although the shale object RF 345 may be a grave good, it did not appear to be worked or display any evidence of tooling. This may be naturally-occurring material within the fill.

Three flint tools were recovered from the fills of Phase 2 burials 4684 and 4930 within Area 5A. Both were cut into the ditch for the hengi-form monument, Structure 18. Burial 4684 produced a blade/single edged knife RF 667 and a single edged flake knife RF 668 and a flint blade RF 675 was recovered from burial 4927.

Two artefacts were recovered from the fill of Phase 4 burial 5176, in Area 5B: a flint core rejuvenation flake RF 718, and a chalk spindle-whorl RF 694. Although spindle-whorls are grave goods often associated with females, as evident within Area 1 (Wastling section 4.11), the human remains were identified as male (*ibid*). The grave was cut into the backfill of an enclosure ditch and it could be suggested that the finds were incorporated within the fill during the cutting of the grave and had not been originally deposited as grave goods.

Dress Accessories (excluding Grave Goods)
This key group was represented by eighteen Recorded Finds of which seven were from Phase 6 contexts. The majority, 8 artefacts, were recovered from Area 2. This key group had a broad date range, from the Romano-British through to the late post-medieval period and comprised pins, brooches, buckles, beads, a strap-end and a decorative fitting.

Seven pins were recovered: 3 were of copper alloy and 4 of bone. Two of the copper alloy pins were complete. RF 370 had a small sub-conical head with a simple collar below. Pin RF 316 had a solid, square, elongated head with a plain knop; the x-ray showed that it may have been silvered. No parallels could be found at this level of assessment, however they are likely to be of Roman and possibly Anglian date, respectively. The remaining copper alloy pin RF 79, was a fragment of shank only.

Of the bone pins, two types could be identified: 2 small disc-headed pins RFs 263 and 45 (MacGregor 1985, 114, fig.64, cat no.29) and an expanded head type RF 265, categorised as a Group 2 pin at York (MacGregor *et* al 1999, 1950, fig.909, cat nos. 6846 and 6865). Pin RF 256 was incomplete.

The three brooches comprised a Romano-British trumpet brooch, RF 216, and two of possible Anglo-Saxon date, RFs 171 and 237. The annular brooch RF 171 was incomplete, only the pin was missing. Possible decoration in the form of a series of incised lines around the outer edge was noted on x-ray. The brooch could be of Anglo-Saxon date as a comparable brooch was recorded at the cemetery at Empingham (Timby 1996, 189, fig. 111, cat no. 2). The other potential Anglo-Saxon brooch, RF 237, was incomplete. It was crescent-shaped in form, broken at a central rectangular 'bar', and highly decorated with a raised thickened outer border with a single row of punched dots/eyes around a central double crescent motif. It is possible that it may have been part of a small-long brooch or a cruciform brooch.

Two buckles were recovered. The iron D-shaped buckle RF 97 had no decoration visible on X-ray; it may be of Roman date. The ornate copper alloy/tin alloy buckle, RF 635, was decorated with a series of grooves and small circles. It was similar in form to an 18th-century knee buckle (Whitehead 1996, cat no. 717).

Four possible beads were recovered and comprised three stone and one possibly of coral. Two of the stone beads, RF 24 and 693, were disc-shaped with two flat faces. RF 261 was globular in form. A small rounded fragment of possible fossilised coral RF 446, did not display any immediate evidence of working. However, the small central perforation may suggest use as a possible bead. RFs 24, 446 and 693 were recovered from the processing of environmental samples.

The remaining Recorded Finds pertaining to this key group comprised a strap-end, RF 253, and a copper alloy decorative fitting, RF 266. RF 253 was similar to an example recovered at the Saxon cemetery at Empingham, Rutland (Timby 1996, 216, fig.138, cat no.13(i)), tongue-shaped and simply decorated with a vertical incised line at the straight end. The fitting was decorated with a single line of small punched dots along one edge and could be part of a buckle plate, wrist clasp or similar.

Personal Grooming/Possessions
Although only four Recorded Finds represent this key group, they are of interest. All were recovered from Area 1. Three of the artefacts were from Phase 5.

Although incomplete, the iron blade, RF 803, was small in size, with an overall length of 42mm. It could be suggested it was an implement for personal grooming. Other artefacts pertaining to this group were fragments of bone and antler comb plates, RFs 82 and 87 respectively. RF 82 was from a single-sided composite comb, decorated with a series of incised lines to form a lattice pattern with six vertical lines at the original end. Grooves for *c.* thirty-seven fine tines were noted along one edge. The antler plate, RF 87 was from a double-sided composite comb, simply decorated with two zig-zag lines. Grooves for fourteen coarse and twelve fine teeth were recorded.

The antler comb, RF 141, was a large double-sided composite type with both fine and medium course tines. Six iron rivets were *in situ*, evenly spaced along the plates. The comb was highly decorated with multiple ring and dot motifs. An Anglian comb with similar ring and dot decoration was noted at York (MacGregor *et al* 1999, 1933, fig.894) and a double-sided comb of similar dimensions was recovered from the Saxon site at Flixborough (Foreman 2009, 85, fig. 1.31, cat no. 811/812). The comb would have been a valued personal possession.

OCCUPATIONS – CRAFT-WORKING

Textile-related (excluding Grave Goods)
Thirty-nine objects comprised to this key group. The majority, 75%, were recovered from deposits associated with the Phase 6 *grubenhaus* (Structure 14) in Area 1.

The seven fibre-processing spikes were all of iron: RFs 4, 43, 90, 104, 218, 285 and 813. All were of similar ilk to wool comb teeth however, they may also be from flax heckles as the teeth are very similar (Walton Rogers 2009, 281). RF 813 may also be a needle and RF 4 may also be an awl?

Twenty-two artefacts of stone were recorded as possible loomweights, based on the association and concentration of ten within the *grubenhaus* (Structure 14) in Area 1. All were made from naturally-perforated chalk cobbles. Similar stones also identified as loomweights, were recovered from the previous excavations by NAA in 2005 (Watt 2006, 120), suggesting

the exploitation of natural resources within the area such as the "beach along the Bridlington coast" (*ibid*). Use as net weights/sinkers could also be suggested (Rogers 1993, 1321) as could possible thatch weights, though association with textile-related activities appears more likely. The other loomweight recovered was of fired clay (RF 89). Only *c.* ⅓ remained, though it was possibly originally of annular form. Whetstones/rubbing stones RFs 30 and 207, may also be attributed to this key group.

Three spindle-whorls of lead, stone and pottery were recovered, RFs 211, 255 and 825 respectively. None appeared to be decorated although the surfaces of the lead spindle-whorl were heavily encrusted with soil. The pottery spindle-whorl had one flat face, Form A (Walton Rogers 1997, 1738) and the lead and chalk spindle-whorls had two equal flat faces, Form B (*ibid*, 1742 and 1739).

Four artefacts of bone can be attributed to this key group, a pin beater RF 92, a pin beater/pin RF 77 and two needles/pins RFs 78 and 94. Although RF 77 could be a form of pin, taking into account the associated textile-related objects and the similarity to RF 92, it is likely to be a pin beater. Both were highly polished from use and can be paralleled at Coppergate, York (Walton Rogers 1999, 1967). The needles/pins had spatulated/club-shaped heads, one with a sub-rectangular perforation, the other oval. RF 78 was complete with a highly polished shank and a fine point. RF 94 was broken mid-way along the shank and only the head remained. Romano-British forms identified as needles, were noted at Dalton Parlours (Greep, 1990, 125, fig.93, cat no.15) and similar pins dated to the early medieval period were recorded at York (MacGregor *et al* 1999, 1951, fig. 910, cat no.6895).

Leather-/Wood-working
This craft-working activity was indicated by three Recorded Finds, recovered from: Area 2, Phase 6; Area 3A, Phase 7; and, Area 5A, Phase 1.

The form of iron object RF 273 was inconclusive on x-ray. It was tentatively identified as a possible tanged punch?/knife? (RF 273). Examples of tanged punches were noted at Coppergate, York (Ottaway 1992, 518, fig.198) and a similar tool was recorded from the previous excavations by NAA (Watt 2006, 121). The Caythorpe example was recovered from the fill of Phase 6 pit 2175.

The fill of Phase 1 pit 4278 produced a bone awl?/pin RF 655. This artefact could be related to textile activity or leather-working. Similar examples identified as awls were noted at Danbury (Sellwood 1984, 388, cat no. 3.146-3.149), however, use as a pin for fastening clothing for example, should not be discounted.

The leather off-cuts RF 306 from Phase 7 flood deposits (2628) may also potentially be attributed to this key group.

Metal-working
Twenty-six Recorded Finds could represent metal-working. This assemblage comprised nineteen artefacts of copper alloy, six of lead and one of iron. The majority (73%) were recovered from Area 1, of which fifteen were recovered from Phase 5 contexts. Further evidence of metal-working is discussed by Jane Cowgill, section 4.10.

Nineteen copper alloy Recorded Finds could pertain to possible copper alloy-working, included twelve pieces of sheet/object/waste, a strip and a repair patch/waste: RFs 63, 69,

110, 125, 130, 142, 143, 144, 146, 154, 169, 170, 251 and 310. Three RFs, 69, 110 and 154, had 'paper clip' rivets *in situ,* which infers repair/recycling. Three individual 'paper clip' rivets were also present within the assemblage (RFs 114, 140 and 150), similar in form to those *in situ* on the sheet fragments. Fragments of sheeting with 'paper clip' rivets were also noted within the NAA finds assemblage (Watt 2006, 120). Two pieces of copper alloy slag? were also recovered, RFs 13 and 221.

Lead-working was represented by four fragments of melt, RFs 1, 225, 271 331, and two off-cuts, RFs 3 and 373.

Although only one fragment of possible iron slag? was recovered (RF 301), some of the iron miscellaneous items within the Recorded Finds assemblage – the bars, strips and unidentifiable objects – may also be associated with iron-working.

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Milling

Fifty-one stone Recorded Finds represented this key group. Examples of querns, millstones and mullers were recovered from all phases, the majority coming from Phase 5 contexts. No artefacts pertaining to this key group were present within Areas 3B and Area 7 (AGI). Area 1 produced the greatest quantity: thirty artefacts.

Three beehive querns were identified, including an upper stone RF 828. Two fragments, RFs 278 and 684, could not be identified as either upper or lower stones. Beehive querns are considered to be a native form with a broad date range (Buckley and Major 1998, 241). The querns were of gritstone and fine-grained sandstone.

Two saddle querns were also present, both of fine-grained sandstone, RFs 153 and 850. Saddle querns are known to have been used from as early as the Neolithic period (Buckley and Major 1990, 105). Four possible mullers were also identified, all of gritstone: RFs 341, 344, 442 and 902.

Thirty-four Recorded Finds were lava quern fragments. For the most part, they were in very poor condition, comprising small friable pieces ranging from two joining fragments to sixty-two associated pieces. Very little survived of the grinding surfaces and none were complete. Lava querns were imported in large quantities to Britain from West Germany, particularly from the Mayen area (Buckley and Major 1998, 243). Although lave querns are often associated with the Roman military, no evidence for such presence was evident at Caythorpe. The querns may have been imported to the site; at Dragonby, the large quantity of lava querns were considered representative of high status (Wright 1996, 369), though at Caythorpe there was very little pottery, associated with the querns, which could be considered "high status" (see section 4.4).

Around two-thirds of a millstone – 5 joining fragments (RF 268) – was recovered from Area 2. Three incomplete rectangular? sockets for the turning mechanism were recorded. The grinding surface was dressed with rough pecking which was slightly smooth from original use. The opposing surface also displayed smooth patches, reflecting its re-use within Phase 5 stone surface 2111. Sixty-two associated lava quern fragments, RF 343, were also recovered from 2111.

Seven querns could not be identified by type at this level of assessment, due to their small size, but secondary use post-breakage was noted; RF 342 may have been re-used as a whetstone. The re-use of broken querns as whetstones was evident at Dragonby (Wright 1996, 365). Possible quern fragment RF 445 was also re-used, incorporated within the stone-lined flue (2191) in Area 2.

Structural
A variety of objects represented this key group, which comprised fifty-nine iron items and two of stone. Phases 7-8 produced nearly half of this key group: 47%. Twenty-three artefacts were recovered from Area 2. No structural items were recovered from Areas 3B, 4 or 7 (AGI). This key group had a date-range from the Romano-British through to early modern period.

Nails were predominant; although it should be noted that some may also relate to horse equipment, and included examples comparable to Manning's expanded head Type 2 of Romano-British date (1985, 135). The remainder comprised U-shaped staples, a ring, a stud and a hinge strap? Possible ashlar stones, RFs 444 and 292, where incorporated into Phase 5 stone surfaces (2117 and 2236) in Area 2.

Horse Equipment
Fifteen Recorded Finds represented this key group. Areas 1 and 5A produced 68%, five artefacts per area. With the exception of RF 857, this assemblage was recovered from Phases 7 and 8.

The ten horseshoes dated from the early medieval period through to modern day. One, RF 857 was recovered from Phase 5 colluvium (1011). Horseshoes of Romano-British date are relatively rare (Clark 2004, 78), hence it could be considered intrusive. The remainder of horse-related equipment were five nails including 3 fiddle-key nails associated with Type 2 horseshoes which can date from the early medieval period (*ibid*).

DISCUSSION PER AREA
(For further details of the flint assemblage and the pottery Recorded Find, see appropriate reports below).

Area 1
Area 1 produced 57% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage. Artefacts were recovered from all phases, in keeping with the density and the scale of activity within this area, dating from the Neolithic through to modern day.

Phase 1
The fills of pits and post-holes produced thirty-five artefacts. The majority, thirty-four, were of flint, including a flint blade RF 163 was recovered from the fill of burial 7189. The remaining artefact was a small fragment of lava quern, probably intrusive.

Phase 2
Forty-two Recorded Finds were recovered from this phase, of which thirty-seven were flint. The remainder were of stone (4) and pottery (1), pertaining to milling and textile-related activities. Twenty-four artefacts were from alluvial deposits. Six artefacts were from contexts associated with structures: Structure 3, flint bladelets RFs 160 and 161; Structure 4, a flint

piercer/spur and a utilised blade-like flake (RF s 186 and 378); Structure 5, a fragment of saddle? quern (RF 153) and a flint scraper (RF 157).

Phase 3
Phase 3 produced ninety-one Recorded Finds. As with Phase 1, the majority, eighty-two, were flint. Other material groups were represented by copper alloy (4), iron (2) and stone (3). For the most part, the Phase 3 assemblage was recovered from the fills of ring-gullies, post-holes, pits, contexts associated with structures, alluvial and colluvium deposits.

Thirty-seven Recorded Finds were from contexts associated with structures: Structure 7, a flint knife/laurel leaf fragment (RF 187); Structure 8, a fragment of quern (RF 443), an iron nail (RF 112) and twenty-seven flints including debitage, tools and an arrowhead; Structure 9, flint blade and a bladelet (RFs 117 and 118); Structures 10 and 11, quern fragment (RF 156), flint cores and a scraper (RFs 149, 397, 401, 402 and 107).

Possible grave goods were represented by RFs 101 and 185, from cremation 504. The remainder of the assemblage suggested structural use, milling, textile-related and possible metal-working activities.

Phase 4
Thirty-five Recorded Finds were recovered. Again, flints were predominant: twenty-eight artefacts. The remainder were: iron (4), stone (2) and jet (1). Eight flint Recorded Finds were recovered from areas of chalk hardstanding (766, 7646 and 1564). Subsoil, ditch, gullies and pit fills produced three iron objects and seventeen flint artefacts.

Milling and structural functions were present. Grave goods were recovered from five burials: 438, a flint blade (RF 124); 1014, a broken flint flake (RF 14); 1642, a small globular jet bead (RF 41); 7530, a flint scraper (RF 817) and a spindle-whorl (RF 818); 7547, an iron artefact (RF 822) and two flint objects (RFs 823 and 824).

Phase 5
Phase 5 produced the most Recorded Finds for Area 1: one hundred and thirty-two objects. Aside from the flint assemblage of fifty-two tools, stone and iron were the largest material groups: thirty-one and twenty-six artefacts, respectively. The remainder consisted of: copper alloy (16), antler (2), bone (2), lead (1), leather (1) and ?coral (1). Eleven Recorded Finds were recovered from colluvium deposits, the remainder from the fills of post-holes, ditches, gullies and pits.

A diverse range of functions were present, from personal grooming, milling and dress accessories to horse equipment, structural and miscellaneous/metal-working/recycling. Milling, miscellaneous/metal-working/recycling and textile-related were the largest key groups which suggests domestic occupation and small scale craft-working within the area.

The diversity of functions present and quantity of Recorded Finds within Phase 5, reflects the intense activity recorded in Area 1 during the Roman period.

Phase 6
The twenty-one Recorded Finds from this phase were from contexts relating to the *grubenhaus* (Structure 14). This assemblage comprised the following material groups: stone (12), bone (4), iron (3), antler (1) and 1 residual flint flake.

Textile-related items – loomweights, pin beaters, needles/pins – were predominant which strongly infers this activity was undertaken within or close to Structure 14. Dress accessories, milling and ?personal grooming were also represented by three artefacts.

Phase 7
Nine Recorded Finds were recovered from furrow 1009. The artefacts comprised a fragment of quernstone, a flint scraper, and seven iron objects; four artefacts of iron related to horse equipment. The remainder of the ironwork consisted of two nail/studs and an ?awl/?wool comb tooth. Although the lave quern and ?awl/?wool comb tooth could be of medieval date, the paucity of medieval features within this area suggests that these artefacts probably relate to earlier settlement – as does the flint scraper – and have been re-deposited due to later agricultural activity.

Phase 8
Topsoil and subsoil produced thirteen Recorded Finds, seven and six artefacts respectively. This assemblage comprised: a copper alloy coin, a brooch, an iron object, a large spike, a nail, a scale-tang knife, lead melt, an off-cut, three flint scrapers and two cores. The artefacts had a broad date range from the prehistoric – represented by the flints – through to modern day, represented by the coin RF 2.

Unstratified
Eleven Recorded Finds were not stratified. The four flints comprised: a piercer, a blade, a core and an edge re-touched flake. The three iron objects could not be identified and the copper alloy sheet fragment was probably waste. The remaining artefacts were a bone pin and two loomweights, one of stone and one of fired clay.

Area 2
Area 2 produced 17% of overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 4
This was the earliest phase that produced Recorded Finds. The flint blade and scraper were recovered from pit 3248 and gully 2044. The iron wire-brooch, RF 296, was from burial 2373.

Phase 5
Phase 5 produced a significant assemblage of thirty-eight artefacts. The material groups were as follows: stone (20), of which querns were predominant, iron (8), copper alloy (1) lead (1) and flint (8). This assemblage was fairly evenly distributed between contexts within the Northern and Southern enclosures, twenty-one and seventeen finds respectively. The finds were recovered from stone surfaces, stone-lined flue (2191) and the fills of pits, post-holes and ditches.

A range of functions were evident, from numismatics (provisionally identified as a radiate double-*denarius*, dated AD 260-73; see 0.00), milling and lead-working to textile-related, structural, pastimes and amusement. Pastimes and amusement was inferred by two stone artefacts: RF 258, made from a glacial erratic, pentagonal-shaped with a very smooth and slightly polished flat surface; and RF 259, micaceous sandstone, diamond-shaped with smooth surfaces and edges. Both are indicative of gaming counters, such as the examples noted as Castleford (Clarke 1998, 264, cat no. 133).

The flint assemblage included scrapers, a piercer, debitage and a chisel made from a polished axe.

Phase 6
Thirty Recorded Finds were recovered from Phase 6 of which twenty-seven were from contexts within the Northern enclosure and three from the Southern enclosure. The majority of the Recorded Finds, eleven, were of iron. The remainder comprised: copper alloy (7), stone (7), bone (3), antler (1) and jet (1). This assemblage was recovered from the fills of ditches and pits.

Similar functions to the Phase 5 assemblage were present: numismatics, dress accessories, textile-related, leather or wood-working, milling, structural and personal possession. The personal possession was of particular interest. The two points of antler object RF 283 were worked at the tips with a ?spiral incised line; the surface of the distal end was also worn smooth. It may have used as a talisman, though this is tentatively suggested. The tine was from a red deer (*Cervus elaphus L.*; Alison Foster *pers* comm.). Two grave goods, the iron knife RF 297 and jet waste?/blank RF 339, were recovered from burial 2501.

Phases 7-8
Subsoil and topsoil produced the majority of the assemblage, forty-four Recorded Finds: iron (23), copper alloy (6), lead (5), silver (1), stone (4), flint (4) and bone (1). Over seventeen functions were present, from lead-working, textile-related, structural and household equipment to milling, numismatics, pastimes and amusement and arms/hunting. Pastimes and amusement was represented by a possible bone instrument (RF 223). Tough this artefact could be an unfinished object or waste, the outer surface was smooth and polished; the remnants of two holes centrally along the shaft are close together, but it is of similar ilk to a flute or whistle (MacGregor 1985, 149, fig.78 cat no. b-c).

This assemblage had a broad date range applicable to all phases, from the prehistoric (the flints), Romano-British (coin and trumpet brooch) Anglo-Saxon (coin and brooch?) and medieval (the knife and spindle-whorl). The diversity of functions and range of material types reflects heavy disturbance by later agricultural activity in the area.

Area 3A
Area 3A produced 2.6% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 6
Phase 6 produced the majority of the Recorded Finds from Area 3A: eleven. With the exception of the residual flint blade from pit 2551, the assemblage was recovered from the fills of gullies and/or water channels. The material groups comprised: iron (6), copper alloy (1), stone (1), flint (1), wood (1) and pottery (1).

A variety of functions were present, from dress accessories and milling through to textile-related, structural and a personal possession/talisman. A possible talisman (RF 320)was made from a sherd of Roman samian pottery. It had been re-worked into a diamond shape with a series of incised lines on both surfaces. For further details, see 0.00.

Phase 7
Although only a small assemblage of five Recorded Finds, a variety of artefacts were present: a horseshoe (RF 302), a whetstone (RF 308), a wooden shovel (RF 309), leather off-cuts (RF 306) and a bone object (RF 315). All were recovered from flooding deposits.

The wooden shovel, recovered from flooding deposit (2620) is worthy of note. Made of oak (*Quercus* spp; species identification by Steve Allen, YAT), the shovel was a shallow scoop form with a T-shaped handle. It was suggested that a separate-bladed form of shovel from Norwich was used for clearing mud from watercourses (Morris 1993, 195).

Phase 8
The remainder of the Recorded Finds from Area 3A comprised a fragment of iron slag (RF 301) and a nail (RF 300). Both were recovered from the fill of construction cut 2478. Their dating is ambiguous; it is possible the slag may be associated with the evidence of metal-working noted within the area (see 4.11), having been re-deposited during the insertion of the construction cut.

No Recorded Finds were recovered which might date to earlier phases, supporting the fact that no earlier activity was recorded here. Although Romano-British pottery was noted, including the amulet (RF 320) from Phase 6, this material may potentially be residual. Furthermore, the paucity of finds from later phases reflects the predominant activity of cutting of drainage gullies, and the subsequent flooding episodes.

Area 3B
Area 3B produced 2.6% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 1
The earliest Recorded Finds were of flint, two scrapers (RFs 332 and 351) and a blade (RF 333), from the fills of ditch 3009 and pit 3004.

Phase 3
Of the fourteen Recorded Finds from Phase 3, the majority and the most significant – thirteen artefacts, iron (12) and shale (1) – were the grave goods from burial 2792. The sword and spearhead are considered to be of late Iron Age date. The associated finds of iron and shale, are probably of similar date, though further work by the appropriate specialist would refine type and dating. The burial is of national significance.

The remaining Recorded Find was a fragment of lead melt from linear 3013, which could indicate metal-working within the area.

Phase 5
A possible loomweight (RF 330), made from a naturally-perforated stone, was recovered from trackway/enclosure ditch 2973. This was the only Recorded Find from Phase 5.

Although a roundhouse (Structure 17) was evident within Phase 3, the lack of Recorded Finds from Area 3B may be attributed to the area being used for burials with limited occupation.

Area 4
Area 4 produced 0.7% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 2
A flint blade was recovered from pit 3179.

Phase 8
Two horseshoes were recovered from topsoil, RFs 335 and 336. These artefacts reflect post-medieval/early modern activity, most likely relating to chance loss during cultivation.

Unstratified
A copper alloy disc (RF 337) was also probably of modern date.

The distinct lack of other material types and artefacts reflects the paucity of archaeological features within this area.

Area 5A
Area 5A produced 11% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 1
Forty-two Recorded Finds were recovered and comprised: flint artefacts (40), a bone awl?/pin (RF 655) and a fragment of quern (RF 714). This assemblage was distributed fairly evenly between pit fills and burnt deposits associated with the pit complex and the 'further pits'; 48% and 50% respectively. This assemblage may relate to activity associated with the hengi-form monuments, Structures 18 and 19.

Phase 2
Phase 2 produced twelve flint Recorded Finds. Nine were recovered from the fills of ditches and gullies of which four – scrapers (RFs 664, 665 and 734) and an arrowhead (RF 666), were from ditch 4757 of Structure 18. Two knives (RFs 667 and 668) and a blade (RF 675) were possible grave goods within burials 4682 and 4931.

Phase 7
Seven Recorded Finds were recovered: iron (6) and copper alloy (1). Ditches 4192, 4228 and 4311 produced a horseshoe (RF 670) and 5 nails (RFs 627-629, 631 and 632). An unidentifiable copper alloy object RF 626 was retrieved from the earthwork bank (4194). The majority of the assemblage probably represents chance loss through agricultural activity.

Phase 8
The remaining thirteen Recorded Finds from Area 5A included iron nails, a U-shaped staple, a ring, wire and three flints. The assemblage was recovered from the fills of ditches, pits, post-holes, a levelling layer and topsoil. The artefacts had a date-range from the late medieval through to the early modern period, dating towards the end of the range for the most part. The flints are residual.

Area 5B
Area 5B produced 4% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 2
The majority of the Recorded Finds for Area 5B, comprising twenty artefacts, were recovered from features within the pit group. This assemblage comprised sixteen flints, a fragment of beehive quern (RF 684), two hammerstones (RFs 681 and 682) and a possible stone bead (RF 693) from environmental sample no. 578. The assemblage would span a Bronze Age to early Iron Age date.

Phase 4
The nine Recorded Finds from Phase 4 included two grave goods from burial 5176, a flint core rejuvenation flake (RF 718) and a chalk spindle-whorl (RF 694). Six structural nails (RFs 686-690 and 705) and a miscellaneous iron object (RF 691), not identified, were recovered from the fills of ditches and gullies associated with the boundaries and enclosures.

No Recorded Finds were recovered from Phase 6 contexts, suggesting limited activity.

Area 6
Area 6 produced 5% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 2
Twelve Recorded Finds, all of flint, were recovered from pit fills and sealing deposits. The paucity of the assemblage reflects limited activity during this phase.

Phase 4
Fourteen objects were recovered from pit and ditch fills. The flint assemblage consisted of thirteen Recorded Finds. The remaining find was a fragment of quern (RF 713) which could not be conclusively identified by type (e.g. flat or beehive).

Phase 5
A re-touched flint (RF 633) was recovered from colluvium 4208. Again, the lack of Recorded Finds suggests limited activity.

Phase 7
The six Recorded Finds from this phase were all from subsoil 4002. The three artefacts of iron – a nail (RF 604), a horseshoe (RF 605) and a hinge strap? (RF 630) were dated from the late medieval period, consistent with the agricultural activity represented by ridge and furrow. The flints, part of a laurel leaf (RF 721) and two scrapers (RFs 602 and 603), are residual.

Phase 8
Phase 8 was represented by the iron gin trap (RF 609) from gravel extraction pit 4116, which reflects land-management of recent date.

Unstratified
A serrated edge flint blade RF 622 was not stratified.

Area 7
Area 7 produced 0.1% of the overall Recorded Finds assemblage.

Phase 2
The base of a leaf-shaped arrowhead (RF 338) was recovered from pit fill 5006.

The paucity of other Recorded Finds from this area reflects limited activity.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

There is a diverse range of materials and functions present within the Recorded Finds assemblage. There is clearly evidence of craft-working and other associated occupational activities as well as domestic items, with limited artefacts reflecting 'high status' or affluent occupation. Activity from the Neolithic through to the Romano-British period – Phases 1, 2, 3 and 5 – produced the majority of the Recorded Finds: 12%, 13%, 15% and 25% respectively.

The distribution of the Recorded Finds within the areas correlates with the intensity of occupation; for example, Area 1 produced three hundred and eighty nine artefacts, whilst only four were recovered from Area 4.

Dating of some objects is ambiguous due to a number of factors: the longevity of forms, for example, i.e. the nails, querns, knives and spindle-whorls; and, the re-use certain types of artefact, such as the querns. Residuality and intrusion within contexts also inhibits precise dating.

Overall, the potential of the Recorded Finds has been alluded to above within the key groups and Area discussions. The key groups identified are considered to be of archaeological interest, particularly with regard to burial practices and associated grave goods. Further study would enhance understanding of past occupation of the site and associated activities undertaken throughout a broad date range.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The additional Recorded Finds recovered from the environmental samples should be x-rayed and assessed by YAT. Any further artefacts recovered from the processing of remaining environmental samples should be assessed by the appropriate specialists; e.g. finds associated with metal-working should be referred to J. Cowgill, further flint artefacts should be assessed by P. Makey.

Significant elements of the key groups identified above should be subject to further research and analysis as part of the production of a publication report on the archaeological investigations at Caythorpe. The selected finds or assemblages should be examined by appropriate artefact or materials specialists to confirm/refine identification and dating, establish parallels, discuss distributions or context; where necessary, investigative cleaning and conservation of artefacts may be required, in conjunction with YAT assessment recommendations. Such further work should also incorporate the finds recovered from the 2005 trial excavations on the site (Watt 2006, 119-123). Further work should also include artefact illustrations (drawn or photographed) to accompany the report.

When analysis and publication has been completed, the assemblage should be deposited within the appropriate museum.

4.7 Bulk Finds (other than the pottery, flints, stone building material, metal-working residues, daub/fired clay, ceramic building material and faunal remains)

Sophie Tibbles

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following report will assess the potential of the bulk finds assemblage to answer questions posed within the original written scheme of investigation (Cardwell 2009). It also aims to assess the potential for further analysis.

The structure of this report is based on guidelines recommended by the Roman Finds Group, Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group (1991). It also aims to meet the requirements of MAP2, Phase 3, 'Assessment of potential for analysis' (English Heritage 1991).

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

All bulk artefacts from the Caythorpe investigations were recorded using the Humber Field Archaeology pro-forma 'Bulk Finds' sheets and 'Context Finds' sheets. Objects were packaged appropriately for long-term storage, in accordance with conservation and museum guidelines.

The investigation of the seven areas produced a significant bulk finds assemblage with a range of material categories. Each material type was subject to basic quantification by count and weight. The assemblages are tabulated per area and by material type.

BURNT STONE

A significant assemblage of burnt stone was recovered all areas, with the exception of Area 4. The assemblage comprised one thousand and sixty-five fragments from one hundred and thirty-four contexts. The material had a combined weight of 121,642.7g. The majority, six hundred and fifty-five, were recovered from Phase 1 contexts, 95% of these coming from Area 5A.

For the most part, the burning/heat discolouration indicates possible use within fire pits or hearths – as evident with the sample from context 7450 – though some of the assemblage recovered from the fills of post-holes or post pits, used as post-packing, may have been affected by high temperature destruction. The stones from ditch fills suggest re-deposition of material, probably through episodes of dumping.

Unless otherwise stated, the stones were identified as glacial erratics. Those marked * were discarded after recording.

Area 1
Sixty-two contexts within Area 1 produced one hundred and ninety-four burnt stones, with a total weight of 41,561g. Of the assemblage, the majority (38%) were recovered from Phase 3b contexts.

Table 8: Area 1 burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
161	Fill of pit 162	5	3		75
187	Secondary fill of ditch 185	5	1		20.6
190	Fill of ring gully 191 (Structure 8)	3b	2		30
223	Secondary fill of pit 320 (truncates Structure 8)	3b	1		44.5
226	Fill of post hole 225	5	*30	3 retained as sample.	3125
240	Tertiary fill of post pit 241 (Structure 8)	3b	*2	1 retained as sample.	151.7
319	Fill of pit 318 (truncates Structure 8)	3b	1		75
342	Fill of ditch 343	5	1	Fossiliferous limestone.	450
348	Secondary fill of gully/ditch 350	5	1		32.5
351 = 1676	Secondary fill of ditch re-cut 1675	5	1		65.2
362	Tertiary fill of ditch re-cut 364	5	1		240
412	Colluvium (associated with Structures 10 or 11)	3b	*12	2 retained as sample	700
467	Fill of pit 594 (truncates Structure 8)	3b	1		12.2
512	Fill of cremation pit 511	2	1	Recovered from Env. Sample 94.	22
666	Fill of ring gully 667 (Structure 11)	3b	3		42.2
738	Fill of pit 7052	5	1		26.8
904	Secondary fill of pit 7244	1	1		26.8
913	Fill of gully 914 (Structure 10 or 11)	3b	1	Recovered from Env. Sample 271.	14.7
1002	Colluvium	7	*1		8000
1078 = 1186	Fill of gully 1187	5	1		49.3
1119 = 1324	Tertiary fill of ditch 1212	5	1		225
1121 = 1162	Fill of ditch re-cut 1163	4	2		66.1
1130	Fill of ditch re-cut 1129	4	1		410
1141	Fill of pit 1140	4	1		22
1166 = 1697	Fill of ditch 1662	3a	1		200
1270	Primary fill of boundary ditch 1148	3a	3		150
1357	Fill of ditch 1358	5	1		100
1386	Fill of cremation pit 1385	3b	2	Recovered from Env. Sample 44.	8.3
1393	Spread (associated with Structures 10 or 11)	3b	1	Recovered from Env. Sample 47.	23.4
1417	Colluvium	3b	1		80
1476 = 1357	Fill of ditch 1358	5	2		33.2
1554 = 1450	Fill of ditch 1451	5	1		5.3
1611 = 1324	Tertiary fill of ditch 1212	5	1		100
1615 = 1348	Secondary fill of ditch 1349	5	1		27.4
1758 = 1138	Fill of ditch 1137	4	1		700
1830	Fill of SFB 1829 (Structure 14)	6	2		20.6
1898 = 1879	Fill of gully 1878 (Structure 13)	4	1		225
1918	Fill of pit 1919	4	1	Chalk. Recovered from Env. Sample 60.	12.9
7065	Fill of pit 7078	3b	*28	4 retained as sample.	8185

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
			*13	Recovered from Env. Sample 60.	200
7067 = 7035	Fill of ring gully 7037 (Structure 5)	3a	1		17.6
7213	Fill of post hole 7214 (Structure 3)	1	2		200
7232	Primary fill of pit 7244	1	*1	Recovered from Env. Sample 302, tub 2 of 4	26.4
			*2	Recovered from Env. Sample 304, tubs 2&4 of 4. 1 retained as sample	4.3
7358	Primary fill of pit 7236	5	1		100
7381	Backfill of NAA pipeline trench 7382	N/A	*1		100
7390 = 1138	Fill of ditch 1137	4	*2	1 retained as sample	450
7450	Hearth?	5	*5	1 retained as sample	2730
		5	1	Chalk.	300
7464 = 1011	Subsoil	5	1		210
7465 = 1577	Alluvial deposit	3b	*2	1 retained as sample	350
7489	Secondary fill of pit 7490	5	1		50
7498	6th fill of pit 7499	5	*2	1 retained as sample	1360
7506	5th fill of pit 7499	5	*2	1 retained as sample	700
7532	Fill of post hole 7533	5	*1	Fossiliferous Limestone	6500
7543 = 1306	Primary fill of ditch 1307	5	1		125
7565	Alluvial deposit	3b	*3	1 retained as sample	100
7584 = 1868	Secondary fill of ditch 1869	4	*4	1 retained as sample	460
7586	Alluvial deposit	3a	*2	1 retained as sample	410
7606	Primary fill of pit 7644	2	*3	1 retained as sample	760
7616	Fill of pit 7617	2	1		175
7635	Secondary fill of pit 7644	2	*9	2 retained as sample	1250
7650	Subsoil?	4	1		250
7654	Fill of pit 7655	4	1		210
7764	Tertiary fill of ditch 1148	3a	*13	2 retained as sample	725
Total			**194**		**41,561**

Area 2

Area 2 produced fifty burnt stones from eighteen contexts. Phase 6 produced the most material. the assemblage had a total weight of 8,885g.

Table 9: Area 2 burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
2053	Fill of ditch 2054	6	1		100
2063	Fill of pit 2091	6	*27	3 retained as sample	2100
2064	Fill of ditch re-cut 2050	5	1		75
2067	Fill of ditch 2068	6	1		50
2092	Fill of pit 2093	6	*6	2 retained as sample	800
2096	Fill of pit 2097	5	1		62.3
2109	Fill of pit 2110	6	1		150
2113	Subsoil	7-8	1		460
2123	Fill of pit 2122	5	1		22.4
2125	Fill of pit 2124	6	1		500
2188	Primary fill of pit 2186	6	1		1150
2213	Secondary fill of ditch 2212	5	1		100
2236	Chalk surface	5	1		43.3
2323	Fill of pit 2322	5	1	Chalk.	200
2429	Fill of ditch 2428	5	1		1100

2444	Primary fill of pit 2446	5	1	Chalk.	300
2504	Fill of ditch 2503	6	2	Recovered from Env. Sample 39.	122
2610	Fill of ditch 2220	6	1	Micaceous sandstone.	1550
Total			**50**		**8885**

Area 3A

Area 3A produced five burnt stones, with a total weight of 300g. All were recovered from Phase 7 alluvial layer (2622).

Table 10: Area 3A burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
2622	Sandy alluvial layer	7	*5	2 retained as sample	300
Total			**5**		**300**

Area 3B

Three burnt stones were recovered from two Phase 1 contexts within area 3B. They had a combined weight of 61.7g.

Table 11: Area 3B burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
3073	Fill of ditch 3074	1	2		11.7
3203	Fill of post pipe 3147 (Structure 15)	1	1	Recovered from Env. Sample 393.	50
Total			**3**		**61.7**

Area 4

No burnt stone was recovered from this area.

Area 5A

A large assemblage of seven hundred and fifty burnt stones was recovered from thirty-four contexts within Area 5A. The assemblage had a total weight of 64,731g. Eighty-three percent was recovered from Phase 1 contexts, the majority from the black ashy deposits sealing the pit complex.

Table 12: Area 5A burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
4235	Fill of pit 4236	1	1		280
4279	Fill of pit 4278	1	*11	2 retained as sample	857
			*4	Recovered from Env. Sample 193. 1 retained as sample	100
4281	Black ashy deposit	1	*12	2 retained as sample	3650
4308	Fill of ditch 4311	7	*58	3 retained as sample	2250
4309	Fill of ditch 4311	7	*3	2 retained as sample	1350
4323	Fill of pit 4322	1	*9	1 retained as sample	750
4387 = 4553	Fill of ditch re-cut 4388	8	*7	2 retained as sample	800
4414	Fill of ditch 4413	8	*2	1 retained as sample	325
4430	Animal disturbance	N/A	2		80
4444	Fill of ditch 4445	7	*5	1 retained as sample	350
4464 = 4714	Secondary fill of ditch 4465	7	*2	1 retained as sample	325
4473	Fill of ditch 4474	2	*12	2 retained as sample	1410
4478 = 4397	Fill of ditch 4398 – Structure 18	1	1		875

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
4482	Fill of ditch 4398 – Structure 18	1	*10	3 retained as sample	700
4528	Fill of pit 4466	1	*11	2 retained as sample	1640
			*10	Recovered from Env. Sample 228. 2 retained as sample	1400
4529	Fill of pit 4466	1	*10	*Recovered from Env. Sample 227. 1 retained as s ample	530
4536	Fill of ditch re-cut 4537	1	1		20
4549	Fill of pit 4548	1	*8	1 retained as sample	800
4572	Fill of pit 4575	1	*5	1 retained as sample	100
4586 = 4482	Fill of ditch 4398 – Structure 18	1	*12	3 retained as sample	1710
4590	Fill of pit 4591	?1	*10	2 retained as sample	2210
4643	Fill of pit 4644	?1	*2	1 retained as sample	390
4651	Fill of pit 4680	1	*10	2 retained as sample	610
4822	Fill of ditch 4821	1	*2	1 retained as sample	1925
4832	Dump of chalk gravel	1	*12	2 retained as sample	1150
4838	Black ashy deposit	1	*10	2 retained as sample	1460
4839	Black ashy deposit	1	*17	1 retained as sample	1350
			*39	Recovered from Env. Sample 514, tubs 1-11. 14 retained as sample	1220
4840	Black ashy deposit	1	*10	2 retained as sample	1200
			*17	Recovered from Env. Sample 549, tubs 1 & 3 of 4. 3 retained as sample	720
			*66	Recovered from Env. Sample 541, tubs 1-5, 7-13 of 13. 14 retained as sample	1705
4841	Black ashy deposit	1	1	Chalk.	164
			*138	Recovered from Env. Sample 515, tubs 1-11, 13-15 & 17-19 of 19. 17 retained as sample	5615
4842	Black ashy deposit	1	*3	1 retained as sample	450
			*55	Recovered from Env. Sample 518, tubs 1-6 & 8-12 of 12. 12 retained as sample.	7355
4843	Black ashy deposit	1	*1	Chalk. Recovered from Env. Sample 522, tub 4 of 19.	350
			*125	Recovered from Env. Sample 522, tubs 1-19 of 19. 20 retained as sample	13925
4844	Black ashy deposit	1	*7	Recovered from Env. Sample. 516, tubs 1-3 of 3. 2 retained as sample.	870
4845	Black ashy deposit	1	*19	Recovered from Env. Sample 517, tubs 1-7 of 7. 6 retained as sample.	1085
			*9	Recovered from Env. Sample 547. 1 retained as sample.	575
5072	Fill of pit 5073	1	1		100
Total			**750**		**64,731**

Area 5B

Six burnt stones were recovered from six contexts within area 5B. The assemblage was equally distributed between Phase 2 and Phase 4 contexts. The stones had a combined weight of 4089g.

Table 13: Area 5B burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
4953 = 5228	Fill of gully/slot 4952	4	1		75
4980	Fill of ditch re-cut 4981	4	1	Recovered from Env. Sample 562	13
4990	Fill of pit/post hole 4991	2	1		795
4994	Fill of pit 4995	2	1	Fossiliferous limestone	2250
5150	Fill of pit 5151	2	1		225
5167	Fill of linear slot/gully 5168	4	1		731
Total			**6**		**4089**

Area 6

Eight contexts produced an assemblage of thirty-one burnt stones with a total weight of 5300g. Twenty-five were recovered from Phase 2.

Table 14: Area 6 burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
4019	Fill of pit 4018	2	*4	1 retained as sample	1460
4032	Fill of pit 4031	2	*4	1 retained as sample	500
4034	Fill of pit 4033	2	*10	2 retained as sample	1560
4046	Fill of pit 4047	2	*6	1 retained as sample	1050
4050	Fill of ditch 4051	4	1		450
4063	Fill of pit 4062	2	1		30
4103	Fill of ditch re-cut 4101	4	4		50
4129	Fill of ditch re-cut 4101	4	1		200
Total			**31**		**5300**

Area 7 (AGI)

Three contexts produced an assemblage of twenty-six burnt stones, all from Phase 1 contexts. The assemblage had a combined weight of 1485g.

Table 15: Area 7 (AGI) burnt stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
5003	Fill of pit 5005	1	17	*2 retained as sample	1080
5006	Fill of pit 5007	1	1		75
5011	Fill of pit 5010	1	8	*2 retained as sample	330
Total			**26**		**1485**

'WORKED' AND UNWORKED STONE

Representative samples from seven structural contexts were submitted, totalling twenty-eight fragments of stone, from Areas 1 and 2.

The 'worked' stones did not display sufficient remnants of tooling to justify allocating Recorded Finds numbers. All appeared to be roughly hewn with smooth surface(s), reflecting use within areas of hardstanding, surfaces and floors. They were drawn to scale and photographed. After recording, geological and representative samples were taken and retained. The remainder was discarded.

For the most part, the unworked stone displayed one smooth surface, again reflecting use within surfaces. Evidence of burning was also noted. This material may have been heat-

affected by high temperature environments, such as fires. No burning was evident on the samples from the stone lining of the possible flue within Area 2. This could suggest the structure was used for lower temperature processes such as corn-drying. Geological samples of the unworked stones were also taken after recording and others discarded.

Area 1

Twelve unworked stone samples were taken from two contexts within Area 1, with a combined weight of 4,655g.

Table 16: Area 1 unworked stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
414	Consolidated chalk and silt floor	3b	2	Glacial erratic. One fragment has a smooth-ish surface – footworn? Retained.	330
7666	Hardstanding/ground consolidation	4	*10	Micaceous sandstone? One smooth-ish surface – footworn? 2 retained as sample	4325
Total			**12**		**4655**

Area 2

Area 2 produced sixteen stone samples from structural contexts; seven 'worked' stones and nine unworked. This assemblage had a combined weight of 56,290g.

Table 17: Area 2 'worked' stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
2111	Stone surface	5	1	Chalk. One roughly hewn face, one smooth surface and worn edges– footworn? Dimensions: 200mm x 110mm x 65mm. Retained as sample.	2600
			1	Chalk. Details as above. Dimensions: 230mmx 170mm x 55mm. Geological sample retained.	3720
			1	Chalk. Details as above. Dimensions: 410mm x 250mm x 97mm. Discarded	11000
2117	Chalk surface	5	1	Chalk. Three roughly hewn faces, one smooth, 'flat-ish' surface – footworn? Dimensions: 180mm x 150mm x 50mm. Retained as sample.	2325
			1	Chalk. Details as above though only two roughly hewn faces. Dimensions: 300mm x 190mm x 80mm. Geological sample retained.	6500
2236	Chalk surface	5	1	Chalk. One roughly hewn, smooth, 'flat-ish' surface and one roughly hewn face – footworn? Dimensions: 250mm x 160-100mm x 60-37mm	2800

			Geological sample retained.	
		1	Chalk. Details as above though two rougł hewn faces. Dimensions: 280mm x 220mm x 60mm. Geological sample retained.	3700
Total		**7**		**32645**

Table 18: Area 2 unworked stone assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
2111	Stone surface	5	1	Chalk. One smooth surface and worn edges– footworn? Dimensions: 310mm x 200mm x 70mm. Geological sample retained.	6900
			1	Chalk. Details as above. Dimensions: 260mm x 210mm x 93mm. Discarded.	6000
2191	Stone lining of flue	5	1	Chalk. No distinguishing details. No evidence of burning. Geological sample retained.	1525
2236	Chalk surface	5	1	Chalk. No distinguishing details. No evidence of burning. Geological sample retained.	4900
2528	Chalk surface	5	4	Chalk. One surface smooth – footworn? Evidence of burning. 1 retained as sample.	3800
			1	Micaceous sandstone. One surface smooth – footworn? Evidence of burning. Retained.	520
Total			**9**		**23645**

VESSEL GLASS

The assemblage of vessel glass comprised 3 shards, all from Area 5A. The shards represented 3 individual bottles; probably used for aerated waters or wine, and had a late date-range, from the late 17th to early 20th centuries.

Three contexts produced three shards of vessel glass, with a combined weight of 16.8g. All displayed weathered and delaminating surfaces. None were retained.

Table 19: Area 5A glass assemblage

Context	Context interpretation	Phase	Quantity	Comments	Wt (g)
4477	Fill of post hole 4498	8	1	Top/neck shard from a bottle. Olive green. Mid-late 18th/19th century.	6.9
4530	Fill of pit 4531	8	1	Body shard from a bottle. Green. V. late 17th/18th century.	6.2
5091	Fill of ditch 5090	8	1	Top shard from an aerated water bottle. Light green. Late 19th/early 20th century.	3.7

COAL

A very small 'crumb' of coal was recovered from the environmental sample 227, taken from the fill (4529) of Phase 1 pit 4566 in Area 5A. It had a weight of 0.1g.

DISCUSSION

The finds from the few material categories described above do little to enhance the archaeological evidence from the site. There are no indicators of activities associated with occupation, such as craft-working, though the burnt stone, from Area 5A in particular, is a strong indicator of food preparation, namely cooking in hearths or fire pits. The 'worked' and unworked stone reflects the use of natural resources as post-packing and elements of structural features.

For the most part, the assemblage represents activity from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period. The vessel glass represents modern activity, most likely casual loss or elements of night-soiling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The burnt stone should be subject to a selective discard policy. The samples of stone retained for petrological identification should be subject to identification and then discarded. No further work is deemed necessary. Unless the landowner requests their return, the retained bulk finds should be deposited with an appropriate museum, with the remainder of the finds archive.

4.8 **Ceramic and stone building materials**

S. Tibbles

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The on-site retrieval policy for ceramic and stone building materials, involved the collection of all fragments from hand-excavated contexts. With the exception of the Romano-British material, the non-diagnostic fragments were subsequently discarded after being subject to basic quantification by count and weight. Diagnostic fragments were identified by the presence of at least 2 complete dimensions or means of suspension. Distinguishing features such as signatures (particularly with reference to the Romano-British material) were also taken into account when cataloguing diagnostic and non-diagnostic material.

Assessment of the ceramic building material was based on a visual scan of all the recovered material. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric was recorded and where possible, compared with existing regional brick and tile typologies. It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples with collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying size and colour can be attributed to the variation of the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the clamp or kiln and the location of the brick and tile within the kiln.

ROMANO-BRITISH CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A total of five fragments of Roman-British ceramic building material were recovered from Areas 1 and 2. The assemblage had a total weight of 650.3g. Two forms were identified, brick and roof tile. Two fragments; including a 'crumb' recovered from the processing of an environmental sample, were not identifiable by form.

Area 1
Two Phase 5 contexts produced two fragments.

The remnants of a finger-smoothed surface were noted on the fragment from the fill (354/1688) of ditch 1687. Post-breakage burning/heat discolouration was also evident. Although no diagnostic features were present to enable identification of form, the fabric was considered to be Romano-British.

A diagnostic fragment of *tegula* was recovered from the tertiary fill (1504/1324) of ditch 1212, perhaps an indication of a structure of relatively high status in the vicinity. Only the flange remained, which was catalogued as a Type 6a (Tibbles *forthcoming*, a and b). The following dimensions were recorded: height: >55mm and width: 36mm.

Table 20: Area 1 – Romano-British ceramic building material quantification

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
354/1688	5	Not identifiable by form.	25g
1504/1324	5	Flange only. Finger-smoothed	175g

Area 2
Three fragments were recovered from Area 2.

The *tegula* fragment from Phase 6 fill (2125) of pit 2124, displayed crisp breaks and a complete thickness of 22mm. The remnants of a single finger stroke – the orientation of which could not be determined – could represent a possible signature.

Two Phase 5 contexts – the fill (2166) of ditch 2165 and the primary fill (3286) of pit 3248 – produced one fragment and a 'crumb' of ceramic building material, respectively. The tile from 2166, a *tegula*, was otherwise non-diagnostic, with a complete thickness of 21mm. Heavy heat discolouration/burning was evident, including post-breakage. An unburnt/sooted area on the non-flanged surface (the 'underside') is worthy of note; the semi-circular shape of the area could tentatively suggest the tile may have been used *ad hoc* as a lid for a vessel during cooking.

The 'crumb' from 3286 was recovered during the processing of environmental sample no.584. Although no distinguishing features were recorded, based on fabric, it was considered to be of Romano-British date.

Table 21: Area 2 – Romano-British ceramic building material quantification

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
2125	6	Possible signature?	200g
2166	5	Heat discolouration/burning. Remnants of mortar patches on 'upper' surface	250g
3286	5	From Env.S. 584.	0.3g

Discussion
The paucity of forms and quantity of the Romano-British ceramic building material assemblage does limit its archaeological potential. There is little to suggest that any buildings within the immediate area had tiled roofs. However, the crisp breaks on the pieces would suggest the material had been larger when first deposited and was subject to limited disturbance by later activity. Potentially the material may not have moved far from its site of primary use.

It is likely that the material was probably brought into the area for re-use within small-scale structural elements, for example as post-packing and/or 'patching' within areas of hard standing, such as Phase 5 surface 2117/2526/2528 in Area 2. The evidence of burning could also indicate association with the possible kiln or oven 2175, nearby.

Recommendations
No further work is deemed necessary on the Romano-British ceramic building material. The assemblage should be retained and deposited within the relevant museum.

POST-ROMAN CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Seventeen fragments of post-Roman ceramic building material were recovered from five areas. Both brick and roof tile were identified. Three diagnostic bricks were recorded including two samples associated with a brick-built structure in Area 3A. The assemblage had a combined weight of 8,833.4grams.

Area 1
Topsoil (1001) and colluvium (1002) produced five fragments of roof tile and one brick fragment. All were non-diagnostic and were discarded after recording.

The flat-tiles had a thickness between 13mm and 18mm and were of medieval date. The brick was identified as a Beart-type of a late 19th to early 20th century date. A complete thickness of 75mm was recorded.

Table 22: Area 1 – post-Roman ceramic building material

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
1001	8	1 flat roof tile. Th: 16mm	30g
		1 brick. Beart-type. Th: 75mm	825g
1002	7	4 flat roof tile fragments. Th: 13 & 18mm	285g

Area 2
Four fragments of roof tile were recovered from topsoil (2001) and subsoil (2002). All were non-diagnostic and were discarded after recording. The flat-tiles had a thickness of >5mm and 12mm and were of medieval date.

Table 23: Area 2 – post-Roman ceramic building material

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
2001	8	1 flat roof tile. Th: 12mm	25g
2002	7-8	3 flat roof tile fragments. Th: 12mm & >.5mm	20g

Area 3A
Two complete brick samples from the fill (2479) of Phase 8 construction cut 2478 were submitted. White mortar was recorded on all but one stretcher and header surface. Concretions of similar ilk to limescale were noted. Based on fabric and dimensions, a post 17th century date can be given for manufacture. One brick was retained as a sample.

Table 24: Area 3A – post-Roman ceramic building material

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
2479	8	2 complete bricks. 235-240mm x 115mm x 60mm.	6075g

Area 3B
Phase 7 alluvial layer 2961 produced two joining fragments of flat-tile. No diagnostic features were noted. The tile was of medieval date and was discarded after recording.

Table 25: Area 3B- post-Roman ceramic building material

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
2961	7	2 flat roof tile- joining fragments. Th:13mm.	43.4g

Area 5A
Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Phase 1 fill (4397) of ditch 4398 and Phase 8 metalling deposit 4472. Two forms were identified, roof tile and brick.

The two non-diagnostic flat-tile from 4397 were of medieval date. Both had a thickness of 15mm. The fragments are considered intrusive in the fill and were discarded after recording.

The brick from 4472 was diagnostic, with complete width and thickness dimensions of 108mm and 72mm respectively. White mortar was recorded on both bed surfaces. The brick was dated from the early 19th century and was discarded.

Table 26: Area 5A – post-Roman ceramic building material

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
4397	1	2 flat roof tile. Th:15mm.	80g
4472	8	1 brick. W:108mm Th: 72mm	1450

Discussion and recommendations
The post-Roman assemblage of ceramic building material is of little archaeological potential. For the most part, it represents casual loss and residual elements of post-medieval/early modern structures, with particular reference to the bricks from 2479 and 4472. The material from subsoil and topsoil reflects disturbance by later agricultural activity. No further work is deemed necessary on the assemblage.

STONE BUILDING MATERIAL

A small assemblage of 7 fragments of stone building material was recovered from Areas 2 and 3A. The material had a combined weight of 1,385 grams. All were tiles of micaceous sandstone, probably of West Yorkshire origin.

Area 2
Six fragments of stone tile were recovered from two Phase 5 and one Phase 6 contexts: fill (2323) of pit 2322; fill (2476) of post hole 2475; and, fill (2125) of pit 2124, respectively.

All displayed discolouration; including post-breakage, indicative of direct heat exposure. One smooth surface and/or patches were evident on the fragments from 2476 and 2125.

Table 27: Area 2 – stone building material assemblage

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
2125	6	4 fragments. 1 smooth surface. Th: 18mm to 22mm	650
2323	5	1 fragment. Th: 17mm	260
2476	5	1 fragment. Smooth patches on 1 surface. Th: 21mm	300

Area 3A
A deposit of decayed wood in Phase 7 produced one fragment of tile. One surface was smooth and post-breakage burning was also noted.

Table 28: Area 3A – stone building material assemblage

Context	Phase	Comments	Weight
2733	7	1 fragment. 1 smooth surface. Th: 25mm	175g

Discussion
Conclusive identification of the assemblage as roof tiles was inhibited by the lack of means of suspension. The thickness of the tiles could also suggest flooring material. It was not determined whether the worn surfaces noted were from primary or secondary use; the tiles would be suitable for re-use within areas of hard standing for example, with particular reference to the close proximity to 2117/2526/2528 in Area 2.

Based on the stratigraphic location of the majority of the material (86%); from fills of pits and post holes, it is most likely that the assemblage was re-used as packing material. However, it has also not been discounted that the evidence of burning could also indicate association with the possible kiln or oven 2175.

All of the material is considered to be of Roman date; the tile from Phase 7 deposit within Area 3A was probably re-deposited. It is unlikely that the tiles were moved far from original source and potentially, could have been larger in size at the time of deposition. As discussed within the assessment of the Romano-British ceramic building material, there is little evidence to suggest structures with stone-tiled roofs or floors lay within the immediate area. Such buildings are likely to have been located outside the area of investigation.

Recommendations
Should publication be undertaken, the tiles should be examined to confirm and refine identification. Petrological analysis should also be completed to confirm source.

4.9 **Assessment of the coins**

R.J. Brickstock

The following assessment is based on a visual examination (undertaken on 23/8/10) and on x-ray 7509 of the York Archaeological Trust's conservation laboratory.

1) Context 1001, Area 1, RF 2

Numismatic assessment: Copper alloy coin, sufficiently identifiable as it stands – though removal of some of the material adhering to the surface would allow a more precise identification. However, this seems hardly worthwhile.

Notes for Conservator: Cleaning of the exergue on the reverse is worthwhile only if a precise date is required. No other cleaning is necessary.

Provisional identification: Modern pre-decimal penny, probably Elizabeth II, c. AD 1954-69.

2) Context 2001, Area 2, RF 217

Numismatic assessment: Copper alloy coin, partially identifiable as it stands – but full identification prevented by material loosely-adhering to the surfaces and by the absence of part of the exergue: cleaning of the obverse legend would allow identification of the emperor (but no closer dating); cleaning of what exists of the reverse exergue might allow a reconstruction of the mint mark (which provides the most precise date).

Notes for Conservator: Please remove material from the obverse legend (only) and, for the mint-mark, from what exists of the reverse exergue.

Provisional identification: Roman, House of Constantine, *GLORIA EXERCITVS* 1 standard, AD 335-41.

3) Context 2002, Area 2, RF 226

Numismatic assessment: Silver coin, in a good state of preservation although there is a small amount of loosely-adhered material that could usefully be removed from the reverse: this is a significant and interesting coin, both archaeologically and numismatically-speaking, and therefore should be cleaned to allow further study, full identification and eventual display.

Notes for Conservator: Please remove the loosely-adhered material on the middle and lower parts of the reverse.

Provisional identification: Early Saxon silver, probably of the "Animal" series, c. AD 600-750.

4) **Context 2206, Area 2, RF 245**

Numismatic assessment: Copper alloy coin with surfaces largely obscured by loosely-adhering material: a partial identification is possible as it stands, but cleaning (particularly of the obverse) would allow a greater degree of precision and detail in the identification.

Notes for Conservator: Please clean both sides, but concentrate especially on the obverse.

Provisional identification: Roman, Radiate double-*denarius*, almost certainly AD 260-73 (and probably of AD 268-73).

5) Context 2125, Area 2, RF 313

Numismatic assessment: Copper alloy coin, closely-identifiable despite loosely-adhering material on various parts of both surfaces. Removal of a small amount of material from the reverse exergue (currently obscuring the officina letter) would allow a complete identification.

Notes for Conservator: Please clean the left-hand side of the reverse exergue to reveal the rest of the mint mark: *[P]CON*.

Provisional identification: Roman, Emperor Gratian, *GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI*, AD 367-75.

4.10 **Assessment of metal-working debris and fired clay**

Jane Cowgill

RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A total of *c*. 2kg (223 pieces) of metal-working debris, fired clay, daub, ?pot and other finds were submitted for recording. The finds were identified solely on morphological grounds by visual examination, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. It was recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets and this information was entered directly into the catalogues below.

The magnetic matter extracted from the 108 sample residues was weighed and when large, a sub-sample was scanned on a petri dish using the microscope and any hammerscale or items of note were recorded (see catalogues below). The quantity was then multiplied up so that the numbers given in the tables represents the amount of hammerscale, iron *etc* present in the whole magnetic residue. The metallic-iron fragments were not extracted as they were all too small for identification to object type.

Many of the samples will not have been taken for the purpose of the recovery of evidence for metal working, indeed the majority were probably primarily for the extraction of palaeoenvironmental and economic evidence. It is therefore likely that the most suitable contexts for the recovery of hammerscale may not have been sampled and this has to be borne in mind when considering the evidence recorded below.

Abbreviations used in the catalogues:

FAS	Fuel ash slag.
FECINDER	Iron-rich cinder. Evidence for iron smithing.
HEARTH BOTTOM	Plano-convex slag accumulation, commonly known as hearth bottoms. Evidence for iron smithing.

AREA 1

Catalogue for Area 1

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
138	FIRED CLAY	1	2g	Oxidised.
152	FIRED CLAY	2	11g	Oxidised; cream/greenish vitrified face.
187	FECINDER	1	27g	Matt; glassy; vitrified inclusions.
223	HEARTH BOTTOM	2	160g	Leached purple-brown colour; probably abraded. Minerally-preserved wood attached.
224	IRONSTONE	1	9g	Discard.
324	DAUB	1	3g	Thin flake of surface; organic temper.
324	POT?	1	1g	Small sherd.
338	HEARTH BOTTOM	1	649g	Large; V-shaped moulded back/base; abraded.
363	PROTO-HEARTH BOTTOM	1	97g	Charcoal fuel; dense; encrusted; abraded?
370	FIRED CLAY	1	4g	Very hard fired – ceramic building material?
381	SLAG	1	16g	Very glassy; cream-mid grey; leached.
411	FIRED CLAY	1	67g	Buff; large chalk inclusions; large lump – no surfaces.
443	FIRED CLAY	1	9g	Oxidised buff; well fired; very irregular ?surface.
488	FIRED CLAY	2	3g	Sample 90. Very lightly fired oxidised natural.
494	CLAY	1	3g	Sample 93. Discarded natural.
512	SOIL	2	3g	Sample 94. Discarded soil lumps.
666	FIRED CLAY	1	1g	Very low-fired natural; smooth surface.

686	FIRED CLAY	1	6g	Flake; smooth face; oxidised; sandy fabric; well fired; pot?
686	FIRED CLAY	1	5g	Oxidised; sandy fabric; not well wedged; well fired; curved face – probably not a wattle imprint.
686	FIRED CLAY	3	6g	Oxidised; small miscellaneous pieces.
686	FIRED CLAY	1	7g	Reduced fired; chalk inclusions; low-fired natural.
1009	FIRED CLAY	1	4g	Oxidised; silty clay; no surfaces.
1393	SOIL	7	11g	Sample 47. Discarded lumps of soil.
1599	VITRIFIED CLAY	1	5g	Large; ?quartz inclusions.
1614	FIRED CLAY	1	69g	Curved buff surfaces; reduced fired core; poorly wedged; sandy; abraded; large object fragment *eg* ??loom weight??
1615	SLAG	1	5g	Leached; glassy; black and cream.
1715	SLAG	1	14g	Vitrified clay? Very glassy; large flint inclusions; sandy.
1799	SLAG	1	11g	Vitrified clay? Very glassy but matt; lots large flint inclusions; sandy.
1830	FECINDER	1	12g	Mid-grey.
1830	HEARTH BOTTOM	1	35g	Very irregular; bubbly; fresh? Pale-dark grey.
1835	FIRED CLAY	1	1g	Oxidised.
1840	FIRED CLAY	1	3g	Roughly curved buff face; low-fired natural.
7151	POT?	1	2g	Smooth face.
7196	FIRED CLAY	1	3g	Buff lump.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 1 samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments.				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
167	65	5g	<2mm	50%	12	2	2 (FAS)		Lots tiny crumbs fired clay.
168	78	3g	<2mm	50%	2	-	-	16	
190	266	1g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	
213	306	2g	<2mm	100%	36	4	2	2	
223	70	4g	<2mm	25%	1584	28	12	88	Some plate large.
317	72	3g	<2mm	50%	104	2	4	-	Some plate large; few fired clay.
324	97	1g	<2mm	100%	2	1	-	-	Tiny fired clay crumbs.
327	71	3g	<2mm	50%	548	8	8	-	
379	305	3g	<2mm	50%	18	10	2	-	
433	263	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
445	88	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	Occasional fired clay.
538	312	3g	<2mm	100%	2	-	-	-	
666	270	1g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	
904	301	2g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	Tiny hammerscale.
913	913	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
1180	86	1g	<2mm	100%	24	2	-	-	
1270	292	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
1530	61	1g	<2mm	100%	8	2	-	2	
1577	273	1g	<2mm	100%	11	-	-	-	
1799	54	2g	<2mm	100%	6	-	-	-	
1868	307	2g	<2mm	100%	5	-	2	-	Ball x 1.
1918	60	<1g	<2mm	100%	7	2	-	-	
7036	289	1g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	
7060	294	1g	<2mm	100%	3	-	-	-	
7065	275	1g	<2mm	100%	1	1	-	-	Both small.
7196	290	2g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	
7232	302	1g	<2mm	100%	7	-	-	-	Tub 1/4.
7232	302	1g	<2mm	100%	5	1	-	-	Tub 2/4.
7320	320	1g	<2mm	100%	3	2	-	-	Plate large; spher'd tiny.

Discussion

The majority of the slags are by-products of the forging of iron – the manufacture, repair or re-cycling of iron. It is a very heterogeneous assemblage indicating that they are the by-products of numerous smiths and the limited amount of hammerscale from most contexts implies that most are not from a primary deposit of rubbish discarded directly from a smithy. The condition of the slags is variable, some are fresh and therefore have not weathered on a

ground surface or been redeposited and reworked with any frequency, while the opposite is true for the few very abraded pieces – for example the hearth bottom from context (338).

Most of the slags are from Late Iron Age or Romano-British features (pits, gullies and ditches) but two light and bubbly pieces were found in the fills of the sunken-featured building [1829].

There is, however, three very large hammerscale assemblages from the central area of the site where a complex sequence of Iron Age/Early Roman structural ring gullies were located. Two are from pit [320] (fills (223 and 327) and a third from the ring gully of Structure 8 [237] (fill (317) where one of the terminals was cut by pit [320]. The proximity of these two features strongly suggests that a smithy was located in the vicinity, possibly in one of the buildings represented by the ring gullies. It is worth noting that the western terminal of Structure 8 (fill (190) contained only one plate scale and minute amounts were recovered from other contemporary nearby features. Otherwise there is just the expected back ground scattering of hammerscale in many of the sampled features across the site.

The small assemblage of pieces of fired clay are very variable and many may just represent fired natural and represent the debris of something as simple as a bonfire. The majority weigh under 10g and few have surfaces that could allow some interpretation of their original functions or the structures they may once have been a part of (such as ovens). The largest piece (context (1614) weight 69g) possibly retains the remains of a curved oxidised external surface and may have been part of a large object, but not surprisingly it is abraded, having been found in a colluvium deposit dated to the Iron Age (context (1614)).

Magnetic matter recovered from Phase 2 samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
3286	584	2g	<2mm	100%	4	1	-	-	
7387	598	2g	<2mm	100%	4	-	-	-	Occasional fired clay crumbs.
7464	635	1g	<2mm	100%	2	-	1	-	
7504	604	1g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	
7489	609	2g	<2mm	100%	10	-	3	5	
7513	622	1g	<2mm	100%	6	2	-	-	All small.
7529	614	<1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
7546	617	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
7565	636	1g	<2mm	100%	-	1	-	-	Small spheroidal scale.
7586	637	<1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	1 slag ball.
7603	623	1g	<2mm	100%	33	12	-	3	Some large.
7616	638	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
7737	644	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
7738	645	<1g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-	Tiny plate hammerscale.
7797	650	<1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	

None of these samples can be deemed significant.

AREA 2

Catalogue for Area 2

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
2000	FIRED CLAY	1	3g	Oxidised and reduced fired; abraded.
2002	FIRED CLAY	1	23g	Hard fired; buff with reduced fired core; shape uncertain – object?

2063	PROTO-HEARTH BOTTOM	1	44g	Charcoal fuel; leached; abraded; 40 x 50 x 20mm.
2063	TUYERE	1	7g	+ slag.
2063	SLAG	1	1g	Sample 11. Cindery.
2076	FIRED CLAY	1	3g	Oxidised and reduced fired; silty clay; abraded.
2085	HEARTH BOTTOM	1	60g	Charcoal fuel; dense; encrusted; abraded.
2109	SLAG	1	<1g	Sample 14. Cindery.
2113	FIRED CLAY	3	24g	Chalk and organic inclusions; oxidised; external surface very irregular and ?fingered; smooth internal walls 8-12mm thick; crude rounded rim; some form of crude but well fired clay structure/ vessel?
2113	FIRED CLAY	4	30g	Same fabric as above but fragments are not 'sherds'; up to 20mm thick; hard fired.
2130	VITRIFIED CLAY	1	9g	Glassy but matt.
2169	FIRED CLAY	1	2	Sample 29. Buff/reduced fired; ?pot.
2326	STONE	1	5g	Discard.
2326	FIRED CLAY	2	5g	Chalk inclusions; oxidised fragments.
2336	FIRED CLAY	5	19g	Large chalk and few flint inclusions; oxidised; natural organic inclusions; probably no surfaces.
2338	FIRED CLAY	1	1g	Chalk inclusions; oxidised; smooth face; pot?
2338	FIRED CLAY	1	5g	Chalk inclusions; oxidised; very irregular face.
2338	FIRED CLAY	1	1g	Crumb.
2465	TUYERE	1	42g	Sandy; vitrified reduced fired surface; orange oxidised interior; 22mm thick.
2539	VITRIFIED CLAY	2	4g	Greenish; matt.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 2 samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
2042	23	2g	<2mm	100%	14	-	2	-	
2063	11	2g	<2mm	100%	145	5	3	-	Some plate large.
2064	13	2g	<2mm	100%	6	-	-	-	
2069	22	6g	<2mm	25%	208	8	4	12	
2109	14	3g	<2mm	100%	90	6	-	-	
2144	25	2g	<2mm	50%	6	2	-	-	
2169	29	3g	<2mm	100%	26	3	2	1	
2444	18	2g	<2mm	50%	74	4	-	-	
2504	39	2g	<2mm	100%	5	-	4	2	
2535	38	2g	<2mm	100%	44	2	-	-	

Discussion

Both the proto-hearth bottom and tuyere from Anglo-Saxon pit [2091] (fill (2063)) are by-products of the forging of iron – the manufacture, repair or re-cycling of iron. The tuyere would have been inserted into the hearth wall to protect the bellows' nozzle from the heat of the fire during smithing. The second largest hammerscale assemblage from this Area is also from this feature. The largest, however, is from the contemporary nearby pit [2070] fill (2069). Neither groups are particularly large and may not represent primary deposits from a smithy, they could though be the debris from an itinerant smith passing through the settlement. The two pieces of vitrified clay recovered from this trench were also from Anglo-Saxon pits (cuts [2131] and [2538], respective fills (2130) and (2539)) and could potentially also be associated with iron smithing, although only pit [2131] is close to the other smithing debris.

Most of the small pieces of fired clay are from Late Romano-British pits, have chalk inclusions and could be pieces of fired natural. The three pieces that could just possibly be from some sort of thin walled structure or crude vessel (context (2113)) have well smoothed inner surfaces but a very rough outer face and 'rim'. The 'walls' are only 8 – 12mm thick and

it is possible that these are the remains of a lining, albeit well fired. They were found in a deposit associated with stone surfacing (2111)/(2117) of Romano-British date.

AREA 3A

Catalogue for Area 3A (including the magnetic matter from Sample 150)

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
2558	FIRED CLAY	4	1g	Sample 150. Oxidised; 2 x surfaces; tuyere?
2558	TUYERE	10	5g	Sample 150. Vitrified face; oxidised back; some reduced fired crumbs.
2558	CONCRETION	1	5g	Sample 150. Discarded.
2558	SLAG	6	22g	Sample 150. Grey/ white Fuel-ash slag? Not IAGrey slag; vitrified at low temperature.
2558	TUYERE	1	16g	Sample 150. Nosed; thick vitrified outer layer.
2558	SLAG	62	29g	Sample 150. Mixed – some smithing some ?Fuel-ash slag.
2558	SLAG	8	54g	Sample 150. Charcoal fuel; smithing slags; most dense.
2558	IRON	18	51g	Sample 150. Hammerscale, slag and charcoal in corrosion.
2558	CHARCOAL	15	2g	Sample 150.
2558	MAGNETIC MATTER	-	67g	Sample 150. Brown slags; occasional iron corrosion/ fragments; hammerscale; tuyere/ vitrified clay.
2558	MAGNETIC MATTER	-	93g	Sample 150. 1% scanned. Plate hammerscale x 7640; spheroidal x 500; Iron x 520; slag x 40+
2733	TAP	1	28g	Matt; dark grey powdery surface; tap adhering to hearth lining.

Discussion

The only piece of tap slag, potentially evidence for the production (smelting) of iron in a bloomery furnace, was found in this area. During the evaluation conducted by Northern Archaeological Associates a small assemblage of tap slag was recovered from a feature potentially of Anglian date (Cowgill 2006), though this was from quite a distance away (close to Area 5B).

A significant assemblage that contains all the varied finer components of a smiths' debris, typically found in the sweepings from a smithy floor, were recovered from Early-Mid-Saxon gully [2493/2559]. The amount of hammerscale, both plate and spheroidal is enormous. The larger forms of smithy by-product, for example hearth bottoms, are not present suggesting a different form of disposal were used for these, however, they would have potentially blocked the gully due to their size which would not have been popular if its main function was to aid the drainage of the area. In contrast the sweepings could have been discarded with little affect as the components are so small. The Saxon smithy must have been quite close by, as the smith would not have walked far to discard his rubbish. Charcoal appears to have been the only fuel used by the smith.

AREA 3B

Catalogue for Area 3B

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
2901	FIRED CLAY	1	36g	Reduced vitrified tiny surface; rest oxidised; convex surface; sandy fabric; 35mm thick; possible tuyere.
2922	TUYERE	1	43g	Reduced fired vitrified face; outer rim; large quartz inclusions especially on and near surface; sandy fabric.
2961	FIRED CLAY	1	25g	Reduced and hard fired sandy lump.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 3B samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
2820	365	1g	<2mm	100%	1	1	-	-	
2844	364	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
2857	366	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
2901	370	2g	<2mm	100%	13	3	-	-	
2989	402	2g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
3003	400	2g	<2mm	100%	4	1	-	-	
3028	385	2g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
3038	384	2g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
3063	389	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
3134	395	2g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	1	
3203	393	2g	<2mm	100%	-	1	-	-	

Discussion

The tuyere (context (2922), post hole [2912]) and possible tuyere (context (2901), ring gully [2902]) were both found in features associated with the roundhouse. They are most commonly found associated with the debris from iron smithing as their purpose was to protect the nozzle of a pair of bellows from the extreme heat of the fire. A small quantity of hammerscale was also found in fill (2901) of the ring gully, reinforcing the possibility that the tuyeres were associated with iron smithing. It is conceivable that some iron smithing was undertaken within this building (it is always preferable to smith in a dark place so that the colour of the heated iron can be accurately observed). The limited amount of evidence perhaps suggests that the smith may have been an itinerant smith passing through the settlement and/or that all other debris was removed from the structure to a rubbish dump to keep the building clean and clear of larger forms of debris – such as slag.

AREA 5A

Catalogue for Area 5A

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
4266	FIRED CLAY	1	5g	Oxidised a red/orange; tiny smooth face; very hard fired; ceramic building material?
4387	HEARTH BOTTOM	1	50g	Abraded fragment.
4529	COAL	1	<1g	Sample 227.
4837	FIRED CLAY	1	<1g	Crumb.
4839	POT	1	1g	From Sample 514 – tub 11 of 11. Oxidised flake.
4843	IRONSTONE	1	3g	From Sample 522 – tub 6 of 19. Discard.
4843	?	3	64g	De-natured organic?? Coprolitic?? Contains tiny fragments of bone. Pers. Comm. D.J.Rackham.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 5A samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
4279	193	2g	<2mm	50%	-	-	-	-	
4435	197	1g	<2mm	100%	1	1	1	-	
4510	222	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	1	
4528	228	2g	<2mm	100%	4	-	3	1	
4529	227	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	1	
4711	511	3g	<2mm	50%	-	-	-	-	Fired clay crumbs.
4839	514	2g	<2mm	50%	2	-	-	2	
4840	541	2g	<2mm	50%	2	-	-	5	
4843	522	1g	<2mm	100%	2	-	-	-	

Discussion

The crumb of low-fired clay from context (4837) a fill of shallow Neolithic pit [4905] is small enough to have moved down through the soil from deposits above and may not be contemporary with the other finds in the feature fill. Both the pottery flake and ??de-natured organic material were recovered from the finds-rich ashy deposits that sealed the shallow Neolithic pits. The unidentified material from context (4843) is very light in weight and could be an organic/ash-based material, at x30 magnification all that was positively identified amongst it was tiny fragments of bone. Chemical analysis may help to identify its main constituents if this is deemed significant. (Identification and recommendations pers. comm. D.J. Rackham.)

The majority of the minute hammerscale assemblage was recovered from Neolithic features, it is probable that all this material has passed down through the soil from layers above.

AREA 5B

Catalogue for Area 5B

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
4982	FIRED CLAY	2	2g	Buff low-fired natural.
4996	POT	1	1g	Opposing faces.
5075	FIRED CLAY	1	12g	Oxidised low-fired natural; lots of root holes.
5076	FIRED CLAY	1	8g	Reduced low-fired natural.
5087	FIRED CLAY	1	30g	Sand and flint inclusions; buff/oxidised; rough uneven surface; well fired.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 5B samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
4887	561	1g	<2mm	100%	3	-	-	1	
4980	562	2g	<2mm	50%	4	-	-	-	
4982	563	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-	
5150	578	1g	<2mm	100%	1	1	1	-	

Discussion

The small fired clay assemblage may just represent fired natural and represent the debris of bonfires; none appear to be from any form of structure. The small piece from context 4996 with opposing faces is probably a tiny pottery sherd. The majority are from the fills of the large east-west aligned ditch [4983=5085], including the very small hammerscale assemblage.

AREA 6

Catalogue for Area 6

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
4079	STONE	1	1	Sample 105. Discarded.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 6 samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc	Comments

					plate	spher'd	slag	iron
4024	108	2g	<2mm	50%	4	-	-	-
4046	114	6g	<2mm	33%	-	-	-	-
4055	100	2g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	1
4058	118	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-
4072	122	1g	<2mm	100%	-	-	-	-
4082	124	1g	<2mm	100%	2	-	-	1
4209	166	1g	<2mm	100%	1	-	-	-

Discussion

A few flakes of hammerscale were recovered from both Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age-Romano-British features. The paucity in the features of the later date may reflect the fact that none of the excavated contexts appear to be associated with actual occupation and all may represent settlement or field boundaries.

AREA 7

Catalogue for Area 7

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
5003	FIRED CLAY	2	2g	Buff low-fired natural; frequent voids.
5003	FIRED CLAY	1	2g	Buff/reduced fired; sandy.
5011	FIRED CLAY	2	6g	Buff low-fired natural.
5011	FIRED CLAY	1	4g	Oxidised; well fired lump.

Magnetic matter recovered from Area 7 samples

Context	Sample	Weight	Sample fraction	% scanned	Hammerscale, slag and iron corrosion flakes or object fragments etc				Comments
					plate	spher'd	slag	iron	
5011	500	<1g	<2mm	100%	53	8	8	-	
5013	503	<1g	<2mm	100%	9	3	1	-	
5017	504	<1g	<2mm	100%	18	4	-	-	

Discussion

The small assemblage of pieces of fired clay are all very small and none have surfaces that may aid their interpretation, they may all just represent fired natural and represent the debris of something as simple as a bonfire. All of the fired clay was recovered from the fills of the Bronze Age pits.

The three samples containing hammerscale had very low magnetic matter weights, which makes the scale counts reasonably high. The contexts from which they originated are scattered across the Area and have no focus and although the two contexts with the highest counts are thought to be Bronze Age in date (pit [5010] fill (5011) and pit [5016] fill (5017)) this does not necessarily mean they could not contain debris from contemporary iron smithing. It is still very uncertain when iron production and smithing first occurred in Britain. One note of caution, however, is that the ratio of spheroidal scale to plate is very high, it would normally be expected to be roughly 50:1, although that is very dependant on the type of forging undertaken in the smithy. Spheroidal scale (slag spheres that may be hollow or solid) is generally only produced when hot iron is fire welded (Dungworth and Wilkes 2005). Spheroidal scale being round can, however, move down through the soil more easily than plate. It is therefore possible that this scale has moved from the top soil, into the excavated contexts that were cut into the subsoil. The debris from a smithy is usually discarded in heaps outside the building and is seldom reused, except occasionally for surfacing paths and trackways, the heaps may then become flattened and incorporated in to the soil during

ploughing. A parallel for this scenario was found at Mitchell Laithes, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, where large quantities of hammerscale was found in Early Bronze Age burials (Cowgill 2008).

SITE SUMMARY

Summary of the evidence from each Area (excluding hammerscale)

AREA	HEARTH BOTTOM	SLAG	TUYERE	FIRED CLAY	VITRIFIED CLAY	OTHER
AREA 1	5 : 941g	4 : 46g		20 : 294g	1 : 5g	FECINDER 2 : 39g; DAUB 1 : 3g; ?POT 2 : 3g; SOIL 12 : 17g.
AREA 2	2 : 104g	2 : 2g	2 : 49g	21 : 116g	3 : 13g	
AREA 3A		76 : 105g	11: 21g	4 : 1g		TAP 1 : 28g; IRON 18 : 51g; CHARCOAL 15 : 2g; CONCRETION 1 : 5g.
AREA 3B			1 : 43g	2 : 61g		
AREA 5A	1 : 50g			2 : 6g		COAL 1 : <1g; ?POT 1 : 1g.
AREA 5B				5 : 52g		?POT 1 : 1g.
AREA 6						STONE 1 : 1g.
AREA 7				6 : 14g		
TOTAL	8 : 1095g	82 : 153g	14 : 113g	60 : 544g	4 : 18g	56 : 152g

The metal-working debris

Good evidence for iron smithing occurring on or near the site has been recovered from the Phase dated to the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British period in Area 1 and to a more limited extent in 3B. In the former a large concentration of hammerscale was recovered from the central area in pit 320 and a terminal of Structure 8 which was cut by pit 320, the size of the assemblage strongly suggesting that a smithy was nearby. By contrast the small group of tuyeres and scale from Area 3B perhaps just represents the debris from an itinerant smith.

A small amount of smithing debris was also recovered from Anglo-Saxon features in both Areas 1 and 2, where it was found in both sunken-featured buildings and pits. Smithing slag is often an uncommon find on Anglo-Saxon/ Anglian sites and the individual pieces tend to be small, this was certainly the case at West Heslerton (Cowgill and McDonnell 2001) and for the early phases of Flixborough (pers. comm. D. Starley). A worrying concern amongst modern metallurgists is that very skilled smiths tend to make very little slag, which is avoidable and it can represent a significant loss of the raw material being used by the smiths (the irons). Only hammerscale is an unavoidable by-product when hot forging as the surface of the iron, being worked, oxidises when it is taken from the hearth (Starley 1995). The location and significance of this Anglo-Saxon assemblage is therefore difficult to determine, but may be more important than the evidence suggests.

An exceptionally large assemblage of hammerscale and associated debris, that must represent the sweepings from a smithy floor, was recovered from the Anglo-Saxon gully 2493=2559 in Area 3A. This suggests that a permanent smithy was located in proximity to this deposit.

The only piece of tap slag, and therefore potentially evidence for iron smelting in a bloomery furnace, was from Area 3A.

Fired clay

Area 6 was the only site from which fired clay was not recovered. Most of the assemblages were very small and consisted of pieces low in weight that may just have been poorly fired natural, the remains perhaps of something as simple as a bonfire. None of the material could

be positively associated with any particular structural type as many were too small and surviving surfaces were uncommon. The only potential 'objects' were from Areas 1 and 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnetic matter tables should be amended to give the hammerscale count per litre of soil processed, which makes the results more accurate and comparable between samples and sites.

Area 1
It would be worth processing any unprocessed samples recovered from the vicinity of pit 320 and perhaps Structure 8, in the hope that it may be possible to locate the smithy more exactly and perhaps identify its operational date (or potential date span). Is it possible to tell if any features/ structures maybe contemporary with pit 320? The 'mini-round houses' could all be potential candidates for a smithy. In recent excavations (2009) on a pipeline just to the east of the Caythorpe site, Northern Archaeological Associates had an isolated very small LIA-RB roundhouse within an enclosure that had clearly been used as a smithy – it even had the base of a large pot partially buried within the floor that had evidently been used as the water "bosh".

Area 2
Although this is a much smaller assemblage the quantity is not insignificant (depending on how many litres were washed), the features are probably contemporary and those from which hammerscale was recovered form a cluster. It would be worth processing any remaining soil from 2063 and 2069 and any other unprocessed samples of Anglo-Saxon date from features nearby. Evidence of Anglo-Saxon smithing is elusive and what exists is often minimal (Area 3A being an exception). Did they keep their smithies very clean? Could the dump of debris in Area 3A have been generated by a smithy in Area 2? This is worth pursuing if approriate samples exist.

Area 3A
Sample 150 is exceptional and it is unlikely that any further work on it will alter this. All that needs recording is how many litres were processed to give this very high count.

There is a single piece of tap slag from an Anglo-Saxon context in Area 3A, although a few additional pieces of a similar date were recovered from the 2006 Northern Archaeological Associates evaluation but the feature that produced them was not nearby. Tap slags can be the by-product of ordinary black smithing, but rarely are, and more commonly represent evidence for iron smelting. At West Heslerton, North Yorkshire, the bases of three iron smelting furnaces were excavated but no tap slags were recovered from the site suggesting that iron was produced there during the Anglian period without generating slag as a by-product. This is perfectly possible to do as good metallic iron has been made in many experimental smelts without producing slags. The possibility that iron was made at Caythorpe during the Saxon period cannot therefore be ruled out, even on the basis of such limited information.

4.11 **Assessment of the human remains**

Vaughan J. Wastling BA BSc MSc

THE MATERIAL

The investigations produced a total of twenty-two inhumation and nine cremation burials (Tables 29 and 30).

Inhumations
The bones were assessed on two factors: (a) the percentage that had survived and (b) on the quality of the actual material, as follows:

Completeness

Complete	**>75%**	**75%-50%**	**50-25%**	**<25%**
1	8	4	1	8

Bone preservation quality

Poor	**Fair**	**Good**
9	7	6

The quality reflects the degree of preservation of the ends of bones, the bone surfaces and the condition of the smaller bones. It is from these specific elements that considerable osteological information can potentially be extracted. The quality and amount surviving varied dramatically dependent on the specific burial location, grave fill material and also to some extent the length of time the remains had been in the ground.

Two of the burials from the Neolithic and Iron Age/Roman periods, Sk.7189 and Sk.5176 respectively, were in good condition with substantial remains. The latter individual, from Area 5B, had been buried beneath chalk blocks, and the alkaline nature of the chalk was probably the major contributing factor to that quality of preservation. This is a practice called stoning, which can range from complete covering to just the inclusion of one large stone on the body. It is thought to indicate a desire to prevent an individual from rising and causing problems to the living. While a Roman date is attributed, because of the date of the ditch, this is an uncommon practice in that period. Although still uncommon, such a practice is more frequently encountered in the Anglo-Saxon period; only one example is currently known north of the Humber, at Sewerby near Bridlington (Reynolds 2009, 81-85; Hirst 1985, Grave 41).

From these individuals the detail of age, sex, stature and pathological conditions were readily extracted (Table 1). In contrast, from the same period, individuals buried in Area 3B within Iron Age square-ditched enclosures, such as Sk. 2773 and Sk.2771 (the latter buried with a sword) were in very poor condition; in such a condition, only limited information could be extracted, including the determination of sex.

While the dangers of assigning sex based solely on grave-goods without supporting evidence are well known (Lindsay Allison-Jones 1995; Lucy 1998), it is reasonable in the case of

Sk.2771, to assume that the individual buried with a sword (a very male grave-good indeed) is actually a male. It is also reasonable to assume that a young child (Sk.7530) – pre-pubescent children cannot be sexed – which grasped a spindle whorl (a very female grave-good) in their left hand is a female. In situations where grave goods might indicate either sex, for example items such as brooches, beads and earrings, that might well not be a safe assumption. The sex of both Sk.2773 and Sk.2771 could not actually be determined from the remaining osteological material, but there was sufficient material, namely teeth and long bones, to assess the age of both these adults (as 26 to 35 years and 18+, respectively).

In similarly poor condition was Sk.4930, though information that indicated that he was a male, 26-35 years of age and 175.65cms tall, was still obtainable. The poor condition in this case is probably the result of the duration of burial, as the accompanying beaker suggests an Early Bronze Age date; the skeleton had therefore been in the ground for some four thousand years, almost twice the length of time as those individuals from the Iron Age.

With such a range of time periods and substantially differing burial environments across the site it is no surprise that there was wide variation in the state of preservation, with a similarly variability in the degree to which meaningful information can be extracted from those remains.

Table 29: Inhumations listing

Key: Sexing: U=Unobservable, I=Indeterminate, F=Female, F? =Possible Female, M=Male, M? = Possible Male

No	Skeleton context (Area)	Phase	Sex	Age	Stature (cms)	Bone	Pathologies (main)
1	1014 (1)	4	M	18-25	164	Poor 75-50%	Nil
2	1642 (1)	4	I	18-25	153.51	Fair >75%	Spina bifida occulta 2 caries lesions
3	438 (1)	4	U	4yrs± 12mth		Fair 75-50%	Nil
4	7149 (1)	4	F?	36-45	159.8	Fair >75%	Well healed fracture of left fibula Kyphosis of spine caused by a compression fracture of T11
5	7189 (1)	1	M	36-45	177.17	Good Complete	Severe osteoarthritis of right shoulder Periostitis on left tibia Osteoid osteoma on frontal bone Intervertebral disc disease
6	873 (1)	1	F	26-35	150.43	Fair >75%	1 caries lesion
7	7505 (1)	4	M	46+	161.78	Good >75%	Osteoarthritic right finger Healed left rib fracture Osteoarthritis T1-T5 facet joints Osteophytic lipping all vertebrae, prominent T4-L5
8	7547 (1)	4	M	26-35	165.9	Good >75%	Spina bifida occulta Developmental fault on sacrum Large syndesmophyte L2/3
9	7530 (1)	4	F?	10-11 years		Fair 75-50%	Nil
10	2374 (2)	4	M	46+	172.1	Good >75%	Impacted lower 3rd molar Schmorl's nodes on thoracic and lumbar vertebrae
11	2501 (2)	6	M	18-25	165.18	Good >75%	Cribra orbitalia Caries lesion 2nd right lower molar

12	2773 (3B)	3	U	26-35		Poor <25%	Nil
13	2771 (3B)	3	M	18+		Poor <25%	Nil
14	2836 (3B)	3	U	18+		Poor <25%	Nil
15	2775 (3B)	3	M	26-35		Poor <25%	Nil
16	2847 (3B)	3	M?	18+		Poor <25%	Nil
17	4428 (5A)	2	M	18+	170.89	Fair <25%	Nil
18	4930 (5A)	2	M	26-35	175.65	Poor >25%	Nil
19	4684 (5A)	2	F?	36-45		Poor 50-25%	Caries lesion on 2nd lower premolar
20	5176 (5B)	4	M	26-35	166.25	Good >75%	Well healed fracture of a right rib Considerable osteophytic reaction & spicules T12-S1 vertebrae
21	4078 (6)	2	M	36-45	159.94	Fair 75-50%	Nil
22	4092 (6)	2	U	18+		4 fragments.	Nil

Cremations

The nine cremation burials all came from the western half of Area 1. Three of the cremations have been assigned to Phase 2 (Bronze Age): two, Sk.549, a child of approximately 5 years of age, and Sk.519, an adult, were contained in urns; a third, Sk. 7801, a neonate (a child of about full term), was in a pit.

The remaining six cremations are Phase 3b (Iron Age); none were in vessels. There were two children: Sk.513, was approximately 4 years of age; and, Sk.504, was aged 6 months to a year.

The quantity of bone recovered varied widely, ranging from 11g to 600.7g. Ageing was possible where indicators such as tooth or jaw fragments were present. Sex was not able to be determined.

Table 30: Cremations listing

No	Skeleton Context (Area)	Phase	Urn Context	Sex	Age	Total bone weight (grams)	Comment
1	513 (1)	3b	-	U	Child 4 years approx	167g	Two upper left side fragments of lower jaw survive and provide ageing indicator
2	549 (1)	2	425	U	Child 5 years approx	122g	Two tooth crowns survive and with the size of bone, especially skull fragments, indicate the age
3	519 (1)	2	518	U	Adult	600.7g	Adult based on bone size
4	548 (1)	3b	-	U	U	41.2g	Very small fragments
5	504 (1)	3b	-	U	Child 6mths – 1 year approx	72.9g	Three surviving tooth crowns indicate the age of this tiny individual
6	1418 (1)	3b	-	U	U	88g	Small fragments only
7	1421 (1)	3b	-	U	Adult	385.3g	Adult based on bone size
8	1409 (1)	3b	-	U	Adult	280.1g	Adult based on bone size

9	7801 (1)	2	-	U	Neonate	11g	Very small infant based on a finger tip and lower arm bone fragment (radius) and skull fragments

STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of this group of individuals does not primarily lie in the osteological information that can currently be extracted from each individual, a number of which have limited potential in that respect. The true value of the group lies in their proximity to each other within an important archaeological landscape and that they come from a range of prehistoric and later contexts. These facts will enable important information to be documented and comparisons drawn regarding burial practices in this area, over the broader Wolds landscape, as well as further afield. The positioning of individuals with regard to buildings and other structures, as well as physical positioning within graves, pits and ditches, provide an important contribution towards an integrated view of the archaeological landscape of the area.

The physical remains throw some light on age, stature and the health status of individuals, e.g. there are only two individuals Sk. 2374 and Sk.7505 who managed to attain an age of over 46 years – the former is certainly Iron Age in date and the latter probably also Iron Age. The cremation burials are, furthermore, an important small group, with the fact that four of the nine are children, being of particular interest. Cremation as an Iron Age burial rite is recorded relatively rarely in northern Britain.

This group of burials has the potential to be a valuable research tool in enabling such analytical techniques as stable isotope analysis and DNA to be applied to establish diet, place of origin and potential familial connections.

RECOMMENDATIONS

i) A full skeletal report should be compiled, including a detailed discussion of the various burial practices reflected by the Caythorpe individuals. This will cover the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglian periods.

ii) C14 dating for all individuals not firmly dated by grave goods or burial location is desirable. Three individuals are of particular interest:

Sk.5176, a male buried in a Romano-British ditch covered in a substantial quantity of chalk rubble. As this is a rare type of burial, confirmation of the correct period is important.

Sk. 4078, a male found in a pit, part of a pit alignment; a Bronze Age date is suggested, but there is no firm dating evidence from this or any of the pits.

Sk. 7189, currently assigned to Phase 1; this is potentially the oldest burial from the excavation and that if proven to be Neolithic in date it would be an important additional skeleton from that early prehistoric period.

Other individuals not firmly dated are: 1014, 7149, 873, 7505, 2501, 2836, 2775, 2847, 4428 (and the only four fragments of 4092 that were recovered).

iii) Stable isotope analysis (strontium) should be considered to establish the geographical origin of two individual Beaker burials from the Early Bronze Age, Sk. 4930 and Sk. 4684. They were both interred in the interior ring ditch of a Late Neolithic henge monument in Area 5A, an indication that these individuals may be early in the Beaker period and potentially of immigrant stock. Both have sufficient teeth including 2nd molars, the preferred sample, to undertake this analysis. Suitable material from other burials should also be considered for submission if resources allow.

iv) The skeletons and cremated remains should be archived and deposited in a suitable museum to enable future access to the material for research purposes.

4.12 **Conservation assessment (2009/10 works)**

K. Kenward *(York Archaeological Trust)*

INTRODUCTION

A total of 198 artefacts were delivered to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory for assessment. The assemblage consists of: 132 iron artefacts; 38 copper alloy artefacts, 10 lead alloy artefacts, 1 silver coin, 8 bone and antler artefacts, 3 jet/ shale pieces, 1 possible stone bead, 1 waterlogged leather, 2 waterlogged wooden objects, and 2 ceramic cremation urns.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds. Standard YAT procedures were followed; 181 metallic recorded finds were assessed and (with the exception of lead alloy) X-rayed on 12 plates (X7502-7512, X7514). An assessment of each find is presented in the tables in Appendix 4.

The condition of the various classes of material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation are noted. The potential of the assemblage for further analysis and research is discussed, and recommendations made for investigative conservation and long term storage.

PROCEDURES

The iron, copper alloy and jet/shale finds were X-rayed using standard YAT procedures and equipment. 12 sheets of film were used, and each plate was given a reference number in the YAT conservation laboratory series. The X-ray number was written on each recorded find bag. Each image on the radiograph was labelled with its recorded finds number. The plates were packaged in archival paper pockets. The sword (RF 323) which was too long to be X-rayed in the YAT Conservation equipment was radiographed at the Royal Armouries in Leeds. It was X-rayed over two plates and given numbers in the Royal Armouries series, RA13/10 and RA14/10

All finds were examined under a binocular microscope at x20 magnification. The material identifications were checked and observations made about the condition and stability of the finds, and recorded below.

The waterlogged and damp materials have been stabilised as part of the assessment procedure

CONDITION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Metals

Copper alloy
A total of 38 copper alloy objects were assessed; 22 from Area 1, 13 from Area 2 and one each from Areas 3A, 4 and 5A. Although a number of the objects are thin and fragile with a hint of recently active corrosion present, in general the copper alloy is now in a good, stable condition. The objects from Area 2 are in a slightly better overall condition than those from

Area 1 with a good proportion having smooth patinas present. The metallic cores tend to be thin and heavily mineralised especially those from Area 1. Three, possibly four objects (RFs 222, 237, 316 and possibly 79) have surface coatings. Three objects have mineral preserved organic material present probably associated with the objects (RFs 13, 114 and 222) whilst that on RF 310 is probably incidental.

Iron
A total of 132 iron objects were assessed as follows:

Area 1: The 43 iron objects from Area 1 are mostly in a fair to good condition although most have signs of active or recently active, but now stabilising, corrosion present. Dry storage will be essential to keep the material in a stable condition. The cores of the iron objects vary in degree of mineralisation from highly degraded (eg RF 115) to still quite dense (eg RF 173). Mineral preserved organic material was observed on 4 of the objects (RF's 43, 62, 97 and 120) although it is mostly poorly defined. That on RF 97 and RF 120 may be associated with the object but that on RF 43 and RF 62 is probably incidental from the burial environment.

Area 2: The 45 iron objects from Area 2 are in very similar condition to those from Area 1. They are mostly in a good, or fair to good overall condition with signs of recently active corrosion which has stabilised in dry storage. The cores of this group are slightly better preserved than those from Area 1, RFs 243, 254, 273 and 312, for example still have dense metal surviving. A few however, (eg RFs 247 and 284, both thin sheets) are heavily mineralised. Four pieces (RFs 210, 248, 297 and 300) have small amounts of mineral preserved organic matter present, RF 297 having wood on one side and possible fibres on the other.

Area 3A & 3B: 15 iron objects were assessed from Area 3A & 3B. The 6 from 3A are in fair or fair to good condition although one object still shows small spots of active corrosion. Those from 3B are on the whole more stable. One (RF 314), has the corrosion product vivianite present which is usually indicative of a very damp, poorly oxygenated burial environment or one rich in phosphates or organic matter. The other 6 objects (RF's 322, 324, 325, 326, 327and 328), are associated coffin fittings and are all very similar in form and condition. All have heavily mineralised cores. One (RF 325), has mineral preserved organic material present. The sword (RF323), and the spear (RF321) are also from Area 3B

Area 4: The 2 horseshoes from Area 4 are in good overall condition with mostly dense metal cores.

Area 5A & 5B: The 23 iron objects from Areas 5A & 5B are in fair to good overall condition, most showing signs of recently stabilised corrosion whilst 4 from Area 5A still have spots of active corrosion present. Poorly defined flecks of mineral preserved organic material are present on 4 of the objects from 5A (RFs 632, 654, 658 and 660).

Area 6: The 4 objects from Area 6 were assessed to be in good overall condition with any active corrosion having stabilised in dry storage.

Lead alloy
10 lead alloy objects were assessed; three from Area 1, six from Area 2 and one from Area 3B. The lead alloy is in a good stable condition, with soil and buff coloured corrosion

products over dull grey surfaces. Any future active corrosion should be kept at bay by dry storage and removal of paper and card (sources of organic acids) from its vicinity (Cronyn 1990, 207).

Silver
The one silver object, RF 226 is in a good, stable condition with excellent surface detail surviving.

Other materials

Osseous and keratinous material
8 objects were assessed and identified by M. Felter. The 6 bone objects are in good overall condition whilst the two antler combs (RFs 87 and 141) are in a more fragile condition.

Jet and shale
Three pieces were assessed; RFs 41 and 339 have been identified as jet and are in a good stable condition, whilst RF 345 is shale and is more fragile and likely to laminate further unless consolidated.

Leather
The 2 fragments of waterlogged leather are in a fair to good condition for although they are slightly fibrous with a tendency for one piece to laminate, detail of stitch holes survive.

Wood
Two wooden artefacts were assessed by Steve Allen.

The shovel, RF 309, is in a good condition. The shovel has a shallow scooped blade with an external bevel at the end of the blade and no fittings for a metal "shoe" and no shoulder step to rest foot on when digging. The grip is 'T' shaped. The wood species has been identified as *Quercus* spp and the shovel was probably cut from a large fast grown tree (2-3 rings/cm), no sapwood survives. There are insufficient rings for dendrochronology and no sapwood survives on the shovel, and therefore C14 dating is not possible. Typology and technology suggests a medieval date. To ensure long-term preservation the shovel is currently undergoing consolidation using two grades of Polyethylene Glycol wax followed by accelerated freeze-drying.

The withy tie, RF319, is in a very poor condition despite having remained wet. It is recommended that this is discarded.

Ceramic material
The low fired ceramics were received damp and in a fragile condition. To ensure long-term stability each vessel has been cleaned and consolidated with a 15% v/v aqueous solution of Primal WS24, and acrylic colloidal dispersion. Small areas of missing pottery were infilled with Paraloid B72 containing glass microspheres to act as a support where necessary.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Indicators of preservation
In general the condition of the metal work suggests a typical damp, well aerated burial environment. Only one iron object (RF 314 from Area 1) which has the corrosion product

vivianite present, indicates wet, reduced oxygen environments rich in organic matter and/or phosphate. The preservation of the organic material also requires a wet, anaerobic environment. There are no other indicators of specific preservation or burial environments.

Dating evidence
The material from this site seems to indicate a wide range in date from pre-Roman (the low fired ceramic urns) to 20th century.

The five coins recovered (RFs 2, 217, 226, 245, 313) all appear to have good detail surviving although some cleaning may be required before identification by a numismatist.

The typology of the brooches (RF 216 and 296) may also be indicative of date as might the form of the horseshoes.

As stated previously the typology of the wooden shovel suggests a medieval date.

Evidence of technology, craft or industry
Much of the ironwork from this site suggests a generally agricultural setting, for example the gin trap (RF609), the horseshoes (RF 224, 335, 336, 605, 625, 670, 708) and the numerous fiddle key type nails. There are also a number of possible carding spikes (eg RFs 43, 90 and 104) and a lead alloy spindle whorl.

There are a few personal items such as the copper alloy pins (eg RFs 316 and 370), the brooches (RFs 171, 216, 296) and the buckle (RF 635), as well as the decorated, probably gilded piece (RF 237). There are also 2 antler and 1 bone combs, bone pins and the jet bead.

Tools
There are a number of knife blades (RF 138, 210) and possible tools (eg RFs 273 and 297). Further investigation might clarify form and function.

Weapons
There are two weapons from the site, the sword (RF 323) and the spear (RF 321), both of which warrant further investigation to ascertain more regarding construction techniques used during fabrication.

Metalworking
There is one small piece of iron slag (RF 301), one, possibly two pieces, of copper alloy slag (RFs 221 and 13) and four pieces of lead melt (RFs 1, 225, 271, 331) which may indicate some form of metalworking although there is no other evidence to support this on a large scale. There are number of what appear to be copper alloy repair patches (eg RFs 63, 69, 310) which might suggests metalworking on a small scale

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for further work are highlighted in bold in the tables in the Appendix, together with estimates of time required.

Further investigative conservation
The following recommendations have been made based on visual assessment of the objects and their X-ray image. Further refinements/additions may be made after the relevant finds specialists have assessed the assemblage:

Iron: RFs 4, 5, 15, 35, 66, 67, 68, 97, 120, 123, 131, 132, 134, 138, 209, 227, 232, 234, 262, 285, 290, 296, 297, 314, 317, 321 (spear), 322, 323 (sword), 324, 325, 326, 327, 691.
Copper alloy: RFs 2 (coin), 79, 91, 154, 171, 216, 217 (coin), 237, 245 (coin), 310, 313 (coin), 316, 337, 370.
Silver: RF 226 (coin).

Analysis and specialist support
The following external specialist support will be required during the analysis phase:

Species ID/Textile research
The mineral preserved organic material present on the objects from this site tends to be poorly defined but the following RFs could be referred for identification if required: copper alloy RFs 13, 114 and 222 and iron RFs 43, 97, 120, 321 (spear), 323 (sword) and 325.
RF 297 appears to have mineral preserved wood on one side with possible textile on the other and could be shown to a textile researcher for identification.

Archaeometallurgy
The slags (RFs 13, 221 and 301) could be referred to an archaeometallurgist.

XRF
X-ray fluorescence would help to determine the alloy from which the buckle (RF 635) is made. The surface coatings on RFs 79, 222 and 237 could also be analysed. XRF could also confirm the material identification of the jet/shale pieces.

PACKING AND LONG-TERM STORAGE

Packaging on arrival at the lab
With the exception of RFs 321 and 323, which were still damp on arrival, all metal finds were well-packed in suitable sealed containers to provide the appropriate desiccated environment. RFs 321 and 323 were allowed to air dry and were then packaged in desiccated storage. The wet-packed jet bead, the leather and the wood had all remained wet. The two urns which had been packaged damp supported in bubble wrap had begun to dry and crack slightly around the top surfaces.

Long-term storage
All materials used are archive stable and acid-free. The metal finds are stored in a desiccated environment at less than 15%RH. As the metal finds all show the potential for active corrosion care will need to be taken to maintain a good desiccated environment.

4.13 **Conservation assessment (2010 work)**

K. Kenward (York Archaeological Trust)

INTRODUCTION

Seven artefacts were delivered to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory for assessment. The group consist of 6 iron artefacts and one fragment of wet leather.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds. Standard YAT procedures were followed; 6 metallic recorded finds were assessed and X-rayed on 1 and a half plates (X7711A and X7712). An assessment of each find is presented in the tables in Appendix 4.

The condition of the material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation are noted. The potential of the assemblage for further analysis and research is discussed, and recommendations made for investigative conservation and long term storage.

PROCEDURES

The iron finds were X-rayed using standard YAT procedures and equipment. One and a half sheets of film were used, and the plates given a reference number in the YAT conservation laboratory series. The X-ray number was written on each recorded find bag. Each image on the radiograph was labelled with its recorded finds number. The plates were packaged in an archival paper pocket.

All finds were examined under a binocular microscope at x20 magnification. The material identifications were checked and observations made about the condition and stability of the finds, and recorded in section 4 below.

The leather was brought to dry storage by gently rinsing under running tap water before being immersed in a 25% v/v solution of glycerol in water for one week. It was then frozen and freeze dried before being repackaged for storage.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Iron
The iron objects are in fair to good overall condition, all having signs of recently active corrosion present. This should stabilize in desiccated storage. The cores have under gone varying degrees of mineralisation; RF864 still has a good amount of metal within its core whilst RF803 is almost totally mineralized.

Leather
The wet leather was in a good overall condition. It was slightly fragile around its edges but still retained some flexibility.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Indicators of preservation
The corrosion products on the iron finds indicate a damp, well aerated burial environment. The leather has survived due to wet, anoxic conditions which have inhibited the microbial activity which otherwise would have caused it to decay.

Dating evidence
There is no specific dating evidence present.

Evidence of technology, craft or industry
Should RF813 be found to be a carding spike this may suggest fibre processing. It is also possible that RF822 is a sword beater used for beating the weft upwards when weaving on a warp-weighted loom.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for further work are highlighted in bold in the tables.

Further investigation of RFs 803 (small blade), 813 (possible carding spike) and 822 (possible sword beater) is suggested.

PACKING AND LONG-TERM STORAGE

Packaging on arrival at the lab
The metal finds were well packed in a suitable sealed container to provide the appropriate desiccated environment. The leather was double-bagged to keep it wet.

Long-term storage
The potential for active corrosion of the iron finds means they will require a well maintained, desiccated storage environment of less than 15% RH. This will require regular monitoring. The leather is now in a dry, stable condition and has been repacked in a grip top finds bag with a Jiffy foam insert for support.

4.14 **Sedimentological and palaeoecological investigations**

Dr. M. Lillie FSA, MIfA and Dr. M. Farrell (*Wetland Archaeology & Environments Research Centre*)

[The following sections are extracts only from the report reproduced in full as Appendix 6]

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a combination of sediment sampling for sedimentological purposes and palaeoenvironmental sampling, undertaken in 2009, in order to establish the nature of the depositional process, depth of colluvial, and potential for any significant palaeoenvironmental deposits at Caythorpe. The report has been researched and prepared by the Wetland Archaeology & Environments Research Centre, University of Hull, for Humber Field Archaeology.

The sedimentological analysis has characterised the colluvial sequences in Area 1 at this location and shown that these sequences exhibit a high silt and fine sand component indicative of their derivation from the regions loess and wind-blown sand deposits. The time depth afforded by the intercalated archaeological features indicates that this is a very important site in terms of the regional context, and provides an interesting and rare opportunity to provide some temporal resolution to the colluvial sequences in the Wolds region.

The palaeoenvironmental study has shown that preservation is variable in the sequences located in the valley bottom, but that there are some indications of a mosaic landscape, with pastoral and arable indicators and evidence for woodland in the immediate study area during the medieval period.

This work highlights the Gypsey Race as a location that offers some potential for future studies into both the nature and timing of soil erosion processes in the Wolds region, and also for producing environmental sequences that would enhance our understanding of medieval and probably earlier human-landscape interaction during the Holocene.

INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the results of sedimentological and palaeoenvironmental investigations undertaken at Caythorpe gas storage works in the East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR TA125678). This study is directly linked to the archaeological excavations undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, at this location. The site lies on the north bank of the Gypsey Race, which has sedimentary units that comprise both alluvial and flanking colluvial sedimentary sequences, as mapped by the BGS.

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) has mapped the area in the immediate vicinity of Caythorpe as comprising Holocene alluvium up to the base of the slope to the north of the site (immediately to the south of the B1253), with an area of gravel, of dry chalk valley derivation, immediately to the southern side of the alluvium as mapped. The alluvium running east-west adjacent to the Gypsey Race extends westwards to Rudston village and the junction of the north-south part of the Great Wold Valley, where the Gypsey Race turns to follow its west-east course past Caythope.

Catt (1990, 23) notes that the, now predominantly dry, valleys of the Wolds were formed during the Quaternary when the uppermost part (ca. 0.5-1m) of the permafrost in periglacial areas was subjected to summer warming and thawed, causing gelifluction of frost-shattered rock and other loose material en masse. Meltwater from snow and ground ice frequently caused torrential stream flows along these valleys, eroding earlier gelifluction deposits and deepening the valleys (*ibid*. 1990, 23). The Great Wold Valley, through which flows the Gypsey Race, is the main exception to the predominantly dry nature of the valleys on the Wolds, although sections of this valley remain dry when the water table is low (Ellis 1996a, 2).

Catt (2001, 221; and Catt et al. 1974) suggests that most of the British loess was deposited during the Late Devensian (ca. 18,000-13,000 BP), and whilst there is a considerable amount of aeolian material (of up to 1m thickness) deposited over the Wolds in the Late Devensian, during the Holocene period natural erosional forces are considerably reduced in the region (Catt 1990, 23). The cold nature of the climate in the Late Devensian resulted in the mixing of the loess with small angular fragments of frost-shattered chalk and flint (*ibid.*). In addition, Catt (1978, 12) notes that "aeolian deposits are typically either well sorted sands, mainly locally derived, or silty sediments from further afield", and whilst loess is often dominated by a coarse silt component, the formation of colluvial deposits can change the particle size properties of the soil matrix with the addition of clay, sand or gravel (*ibid*.,14).

In general much of the evidence for soil erosion in the Holocene is attributed to an anthropogenic origin resulting from deforestation and agricultural activities (Ellis 1990, 34-5, 1996b, 10; Flenley 1990; Gilbertson 1990). Buckland (2001, 97) has noted that over much of the Wolds agricultural activity has "reduced the soils to a thin raw rendzina based upon loess, and the smashed-up top of the chalk". Whilst Catt (1978, 17) noted that structural deterioration of the thicker loess soils would have made these areas perhaps less attractive than might be assumed for early agricultural communities in Britain, the evidence does suggest that some cultivation was attempted.

At a distance of c. 0.5km to the east of the site, the BGS have mapped a thin 'tongue' of alluvium which extends from Binsdale Farm (TA127686) for a distance of ca. 1km into the valley bottom. A second extinct stream bed can clearly be seen on Google Earth, at a distance of ca. 0.5km to the west of the study site. These features are frequent throughout the Yorkshire Wolds, and are clearly mapped by the BGS flowing off the chalk Wolds into the boulder clay regions to the east (Sheet 64: Great Driffield; Catt 1990, 16).

The soils to the north and south of the Gypsey Race at this location are mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Sheet 1: Soils of Northern England) as Andover 1 series (343h) comprising shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk on slopes and crests, with deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine silty soils in valley bottoms. The soils overlying the alluvial sequences in the valley bottom at this location are classified as Coombe 1 series soils (511f) which are well drained calcareous fine silty soils, deep in valley bottoms, shallow to chalk on valley sides in places, and exhibiting a slight risk of water erosion. The slope to the north of the site falls from ca. 85m OD to 24m OD over ca. 1km indicating a current slope angle of ca. 3.5° at this location.

During fieldwork at the site undertaken in August/October of 2009, a total of seven stratigraphic sections in Area 3A were recorded and various samples were recovered for analysis, including several organic-rich deposits which have been assessed for their

palaeoecological potential. On the northern side of the site, in Area 1, two deeply stratified sections were also sampled for sedimentological analysis of their particle size distribution, with the aim of assessing the nature of the depositional processes in evidence at this location.

The aims of the investigation were to:

- Assess the nature of the sedimentological/depositional processes occurring on the northern side of the site
- Assess the nature of sedimentation and preservation of pollen within any organic-rich deposits present in the valley bottom, and hence determine their suitability for more detailed analysis, and
- Provide some preliminary interpretations of those pollen assemblages deemed suitable for further analysis

METHODOLOGY

A total of nine stratigraphic sections were recorded during fieldwork in August-October 2009. The seven sections investigated in the valley bottom (Area 3A) were cleaned and each sedimentary unit was described and recorded according to Troels-Smith (1955). These sections were sampled for palynological analysis. The two sections that were sampled on the northern side of the site, in a base of slope location, were cleaned and described in the field according to standard WAERC sediment recording methods, as the inorganic brown earth soils in this area (cf. Ellis 1996, 10) were being sampled specifically for laboratory analysis.

At the base of slope location (Area 1) the two sections being investigated were sampled for particle size, LOI and moisture content analysis. Section 1 (East Facing) was sampled using monolith tins (Plate 1), but it was immediately apparent that the high chalk gravel content in these soils was damaging to the sample tins. As a consequence, Section 2 (Plate 2), which was west facing, was sampled using bulk samples which were double- bagged and labelled according to their stratigraphic position within the sedimentary sequence. Descriptions of the soil horizons in these sections are provided in Appendix 5.

For further details of methodologies for sedimentology and palynology, see Appendix 6.

RESULTS

(see Appendix 6)

CONCLUSIONS

Catt (1978, 18) noted that there was a long history of Late Devensian and Holocene erosion of loess, and that the relative effects of this erosion could not be determined without more research into the age, composition, and origin of many colluvial, floodloam and alluvial deposits. Subsequently, Bell (1983, 147) concluded that colluviation was "one of the most important post-depositional factors affecting the archaeology of the (South Downs) chalk....masking land-use episodes". Given the deeply stratified colluvial sequences identified at Caythorpe, it is suggested here that the current investigation has added an important study site to the know areas of the Wolds that exhibit deep colluvial profiles. In addition, the archaeological evidence for the relative dating of the sedimentary sequence in Area 1 has provided an important 'time-depth' to the process of colluviation, indicating that anthropogenic activity extending back into the prehistoric period has been influential in the development of the soil profile at this location.

We are fortunate that the depositional processes in evidence at this location would appear to conform to Bell's observation that the best sequences were those where artefact deposition had been followed by a stable soil forming episode where earth worms buried the artefacts (1983, 146). This would appear to have been the case at Caythorpe, as the soil profile suggests either low levels of erosion and/or phases of relative stability between erosional episodes.

The predominantly fine sand and coarse silt composition of the colluvial sequences in Area 1 would suggest that the colluvial deposits comprise both finer loess (silts) and wind-blown (sands) components, with the latter being derived mainly from the slopes in the immediate region of the site, in the Holocene period. Catt (1985, 212) also notes that the soils that contain loess are often mixed in varying proportions with the subjacent deposits. The long slope profile and slope angle of the adjacent ridge is easily workable from an agricultural perspective, and the fact that the Gypsy Race is one of the few valley locations in the Wolds region with a watercourse would make this location attractive for the purposes of human settlement and agro-pastoral based subsistence practices. As noted by Neal (2007, 11, and references therein) these locations form what have been termed 'settlement corridors' where the presence of a water source is influential in relation to settlement, although these are by no means the only areas where settlement occurs on the chalk.

The *longue durée* of human activity at Caythorpe has resulted in the deposition of deeply stratified colluvial sequences at the base of the slope at this location. Prehistoric (particularly Iron Age), Romano-British and Medieval farming practices will have produced cropping regimes that resulted in the seasonal exposure of un-vegetated surfaces on the adjacent slopes to erosion processes. Whilst the amount of downslope soil movement may have been variable, the extended time depth in evidence easily explains the >1.8m of sediment accumulation at this site.

Preliminary palynological analysis of organic-rich contexts from the valley bottom at Caythorpe has shown that pollen preservation is generally good and that all of the contexts investigated would be suitable for more detailed analysis. When considering the interpretations of the pollen assemblages presented in this report, it must be stressed that pollen counts of less than 300 grains have little statistical validity (Maher 1972), and more detailed analysis would need to be undertaken before these findings can be reported with any degree of certainty.

The predominant vegetation depicted by the majority of the pollen assemblages is an open landscape dominated by herbaceous vegetation, modified to varying extents by anthropogenic activity at different times in the past. In terms of agriculture, it seems that both pastoralism and arable cultivation were practised in the vicinity of the site, with very strong evidence for both forms of agriculture in Context 2628 in particular.

The pollen assemblages from this context also indicate that some heathland may have been present in the wider landscape, and that anthropogenic activity seems to have declined or perhaps moved further away from the site over time. There are also indications that the local environment became slightly wetter during the time that Context 2628 was deposited, and this may explain the reason for the apparent shift to less intensive agriculture in the immediate vicinity of the site. However it must be stressed that as this investigation is only an

assessment of palaeoecological potential, the low pollen counts undertaken mean that little statistical confidence can be placed in the results (Maher 1972).

Context 2697 provides very strong evidence for human activity in the form of pastoralism and crop cultivation, although it generally depicts a very similar environment to that indicated by the pollen assemblages contained within Context 2628. Context 2697 is also only 2 cm in thickness, and it is suggested that focusing any future investigation on Context 2628 would facilitate the development of an enhanced temporal dimension to the study.

Contexts 2619, 2758 and 2705 all contain pollen assemblages which are indicative of open landscapes dominated by herbaceous vegetation, modified to varying extents by human activity in the form of grazing and arable cultivation. Low pollen and spore concentrations in these contexts mean that any future analysis would be relatively time-consuming, and it is considered that such analysis would add little to our understanding of the palaeoenvironmental conditions at Caythorpe. More detailed analysis of these contexts is not warranted in light of this observation.

Interestingly, Context 2673 was found to contain pollen assemblages indicative of fairly substantial amounts of scrub woodland made up of birch, hazel, alder and willow. This would suggest either that this context is earlier than 2628 or, if the two deposits are contemporaneous, that there was great spatial heterogeneity in the vegetation mosaic around the site. There is evidence for a reduction in scrub woodland cover followed by an apparent recovery, although whether this is due to natural regeneration or management practices such as coppicing, a woodland management practice that is known to have taken place throughout the medieval period (Rackham 2010), is unclear. The low frequencies of pollen from anthropogenic indicator taxa from this context would tend to suggest that the woodland decline and subsequent recovery are the result of natural processes, although all of the contexts analysed in the palaeoenvironmental element of this investigation are representative of the medieval period, and others do contain substantial evidence for agricultural activity. However, due to the low count sizes undertaken for this stage of the investigation, neither interpretation can be made with confidence.

It is possible that with higher resolution analysis more anthropogenic indicator taxa would be recorded, and since pollen preservation was good throughout this context, it is anticipated that a more detailed analysis at closer sampling intervals would enable a more robust assessment of the nature of woodland cover and vegetation dynamics around the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis of the colluvial sequences at Caythorpe has suggested that, whilst it is likely that the silt component within the soil units is derived from the loess soils of the region, the high fine sand component is perhaps atypical for loess, and is probably indicative of a local wind-blown (or weathered) derivation for this component of the colluvium. However, mineralogical analysis of the silt and sand component of these units would assist in securely determining this observation. In general, the sequences at Caythorpe are of considerable interest in terms of the depth of soil that has accumulated at this base of slope location, and also in terms of the intercalated cultural evidence, which provides a relative dating framework for the accumulation of soil material at this site. This is an interesting location in terms of the available cultural evidence as, in general, the dating of the timing of colluvial

deposition is problematic, and often asynchronous even at the local level of study (Bell 1992, Bell and Boardman 1992).

Whilst mineralogical analysis would enhance the current investigation, the nature, depth and timing of colluviation at this location has been determined. Further study would improve the significance of the study in terms of the wider academic research agenda into colluvial sequences in the region, but this is unwarranted at this stage of the investigation.

In general, the palaeoenvironmental assessment of the organic-rich samples recovered from Caythorpe has provided some evidence for landscape development, woodland dynamics and farming practices during the medieval period at the site, although the size of the pollen counts undertaken are insufficient to allow detailed, robust conclusions to be drawn from the data.

It is recommended that should any further investigation be undertaken, this would benefit from a focus on contexts 2628 and 2673, due to the combination of good pollen preservation and the temporal range indicated by these deposits. In addition, microscopic charcoal was present in every sample analysed from these two contexts, and other non-pollen palynomorphs such as fungal spores, including some types indicative of the presence of grazing mammals, occurred in all samples from context 2628. These proxies have the potential to enhance the palaeoenvironmental data from this site with further analysis.

In light of these observations it is recommended that:

- High resolution palaeoecological analysis of context 2628 is warranted (pollen counts of at least 300 grains at 2 cm intervals)
- High resolution palaeoecological analysis of context 2673 is warranted (pollen counts of at least 300 grains at 2 cm intervals)
- The analysis of other proxies including microscopic charcoal and fungal spores should be undertaken as part of these more detailed investigations.

4.15 **Assessment of biological remains**

Deborah Jaques, Helen Ranner, Alison Foster, John Carrott, Gemma Martin, Ged Poland and Kate Arridge *(Palaeoecology Research Services)*

SUMMARY

Over 500 bulk sediment and spot samples, two column samples, four boxes of hand-collected shell and 53 boxes of hand-collected bone were submitted for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential.

Overall, assemblages of interpretatively valuable biological remains from the sediment samples were few and rather small. The assemblages of charred cereal remains included different varieties of barley and wheat, together with cultivated oat. Waterlogged plant and invertebrate (non-molluscan) remains were similarly few, with three assemblages providing evidence of wet/inundated ground in the vicinity of the Gypsey Race and three others (two of which were of Bronze Age date) in Area 1 analysis of which could provide information on the past landscape. Small numbers of mollusc remains were present in most of the samples, some of which gave evidence for cleared ground in and around the settlement areas. Assemblages from several ditch fills indicated standing water within these features that was probably subject to considerable seasonal fluctuation in level. Spot finds of charcoal and waterlogged worked wood provided evidence for the use of oak, birch, alder, hazel, ash and willow, for construction and/or fuel in most of the periods represented, reflecting locally available woodland resources. The hand-collected shell assemblage was small and mostly recovered from Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits in Area 5A and Romano-British period deposits in Area 1. Most of the remains were of rather poorly preserved oyster valves, together with other edible shellfish including mussel, periwinkle and limpet, and presumably derived from human food waste. A considerable quantity of vertebrate remains was recovered, representing all phases of occupation at the site. Concentrations of pig and cattle bones from the Neolithic deposits may represent refuse from feasting, whilst the assemblages of later date appeared to consist of butchery waste.

Further study of selected charred plant assemblages and of the plant and invertebrate material from those deposits which exhibit waterlogged preservation of organic remains should be undertaken. Six of the larger snail assemblages should also be examined in more detail. Given the scarcity of vertebrate material from rural settlements of the periods represented, detailed recording of all well dated vertebrate assemblages is also recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Over 500 bulk sediment and spot samples ('GBA'/'BS' and 'SPOT' *sensu* Dobney *et al*. 1992), two column samples, together with four boxes of hand-collected shell and 53 boxes of hand-collected bone (box size approximately 16 litres each), were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited, Kingston upon Hull, for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential. [The column samples were sealed and held in reserve against the possibility of a future requirement for fine resolution pollen analysis or geoarchaeological investigation]

Note: This report follows phasing as supplied by HFA in a *Microsoft Access* database on the 1st March 2012. Subsequent amendments to phasing have been incorporated where appropriate and/or possible.

METHODS

Sediment samples
All of the bulk sediment samples collected were inspected (barring a small number which could not be located) and their lithologies recorded following a standard *pro forma* (see Table 1). Following the initial inspection of the bulk sediment samples, those from 112 deposits (of which 20 were associated with human burials or cremations) were selected for further assessment; subsamples were processed for the recovery of plant and invertebrate macrofossils, broadly following the techniques of Kenward *et al*. (1980) producing a mineral residue and a washover. For samples associated with burials or cremations, the remaining sediment was also processed, primarily for the recovery of additional human remains and possible associated artefacts.

The vast majority of washovers showed no evidence of waterlogged preservation of organic remains and were dried prior to recording, whereas the small number which did appear to exhibit waterlogged preservation were examined wet. In both instances, the washovers were examined for macrofossil remains using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45); the material was sieved into fractions (using 2 mm and 4 mm sieves) to facilitate evaluation where necessary. All of the components were recorded using a five-point semi-quantitative scale. The abundance scale employed was: 1 – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; 2 – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; 3 – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; 4 – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and 5 – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Processed sample fractions were scanned until no new remains were observed and a sense of the abundance of each taxon or component (relative to the processed fraction as a whole) was achieved. The abundance of recovered organic and other remains within the sediment as a whole may be judged by comparing the washover volumes and the quantities of remains recovered from the residues with the size of the processed sediment subsamples.

The residues were also dried prior to the sorting and recording of their components. The weights and descriptions of the dry residues were recorded after sorting. Weights and descriptions of inorganic and environmental material refer to the larger pieces which have been extracted and reserved; smaller fragments remain in the residues and are not included. Artefacts, charcoal, other charred plant remains, shell and bone, were sorted to 2 mm. Residue less than 1 mm was retained unsorted. The residue fractions less than 2 mm (including the less than 1 mm fraction) were scanned for magnetic material.

Plant macrofossil remains were compared with modern reference material (where possible) and with published works (e.g. Cappers *et al*. 2006 and, for cereal identifications, Jacomet 2006), and identified to the lowest taxon necessary to achieve the aims of the project. Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997), with cereal identifications following Jacomet (2006) where nomenclature follows van Zeist (1984). Initial charcoal identifications were attempted for a selection of fragments of over 2 mm in radial cross-section. Pieces were broken to give a clean radial cross-sectional surface and the anatomical structures were examined using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45). Basic identifications were

made by comparison with modern reference material, where possible, and with reference to published works (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al*. 2004).

Land and freshwater mollusc remains were identified as closely as possible, within the time constraints of the assessment (it is, therefore, possible that identifications could be refined), with reference to published works (chief sources: Cameron 2003; Cameron and Redfern 1976; Ellis 1969; Kerney 1999; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Macan 1977). Nomenclature follows Kerney (1999). Minimum numbers of individuals present were usually estimated by numbers of shell apices, but in cases where numbers of large (and diagnostic) portions of the shell other than the apex were more readily and reliably identified these were used instead.

Beetles (Coleoptera) were identified to a basic/preliminary level (where possible) using a low-power microscope (x7 to x45). Identification was by reference to published works (e.g. Lindroth 1974; Harde 1984). Nomenclature for insects follows Kloet and Hincks (1964-77). The presence and abundance of other non-molluscan invertebrate remains was also recorded.

Marine shellfish and vertebrate remains from the samples were recorded as detailed in the Methods sections for the corresponding hand-collected material (see below).

Samples were taken from deposits associated with human burials from specific areas related to the skeletons and assessed for micorofossil survival. These were examined using the 'squash' technique of Dainton (1992), originally designed specifically to assess the content of eggs of intestinal parasitic nematodes; however, this method routinely reveals the presence of other microfossils, such as pollen and diatoms, and, where present, these were also noted. The assessment slides were scanned at x150 magnification and at x600 where necessary.

Spot samples
The vast majority of the spot samples collected were of charcoal or waterlogged wood. A selection of these were submitted for species identification and, in the case of the charcoal and two fragments of worked wood (considered as artefacts and examined and, in the main, reported elsewhere – although see Radiocarbon dating below – by the Conservation Laboratory of York Archaeological Trust), their suitability for radiocarbon dating. Identifications were attempted as outlined above.

A number of small sediment samples collected were subsequently redesignated as spot samples and there was also a small find of a possible coprolite; the latter was examined via both low-power microscopy and microfossil 'squash' as outlined in preceding Methods sections.

In addition, four bone and antler small finds were submitted for species identification in February 2012.

Column samples
Two column samples were collected but subsequently a separate sedimentological investigation was undertaken by Drs Lillie and Farrell of Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre (WAERC), University of Hull, and those listed in Table 1 were retained untouched against the possibility of a requirement for detailed study in the future. The results of WAERCs study are presented above (4.13).

Hand-collected shell
All of the shell fragments recovered were identified as closely as possible, principally with reference to Hayward and Ryland (1995) for marine shell; nomenclature follows this work. Terrestrial and freshwater mollusc remains were identified to species where possible, with reference to works previously cited; nomenclature follows Kerney (1999). The weights (in grammes), numbers of fragments and maximum dimensions of shell of different taxa from each context were recorded (where determinable) and the minimum numbers of individuals (or individual valves for bivalve taxa) represented calculated where possible.

For oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) shell additional notes were made (where possible) regarding: numbers of left and right valves; evidence of having being opened using a knife or similar implement; measurability of the valves; damage from other marine biota (e.g. polychaete worms and dog whelks); encrustation by barnacles. Preservation was recorded using two, subjective, four-point scales for erosion and fragmentation—scale points were: 0 – none apparent; 1 – slight; 2 – moderate; 3 – high.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains
Hand-collected bone fragments were identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection and published works (e.g. Hillson 1990; Schmid 1972; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996). The bones which could not be identified to species were described as the 'unidentified' fraction, within which fragments were grouped into a number of categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid), medium-sized mammal 1 (assumed to be caprovid (sheep/goat), pig or small cervid), small mammal (e.g. mouse, vole), unidentified bird and wholly unidentifiable.

Subjective records were made of the state of preservation, colour of the bone fragments, and the appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Other information, such as fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breaks, was noted, where applicable.

Nomenclature for mammal species follows Corbet and Southern (1977), birds follow Walters (1980) and fish follow Wheeler (1969); identifications of remains from sediment samples also follow these works.

Radiocarbon dating
During recording, consideration was given to the suitability of macrofossil remains from the samples and hand-collected material for submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

Material selected (by the excavator) for dating was submitted to Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida, USA (BETA) and the AMS facility of the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC).

RESULTS

Details of the remains recovered from the samples are presented in Tables 2 to 44`. Tables 2 to 30 show the results from the sample washovers, with Tables 23 to 30 providing additional details of the mollusc remains for these fractions. Tables 31 to 43 summarise the organic and artefactual material from the sample residues, with additional details for the organic remains presented in Tables 38 to 43. The results from microfossil subsamples from deposits associated with burials are given in Table 44. Tables 45 and 46 present the results of

identification attempts for spot finds of charcoal and waterlogged worked wood, respectively. Table 47 provides details of the records of hand-collected shell. Table 48 shows the assessment results for hand-collected vertebrate remains. Table 49 presents notes on four bone and antler small finds. Table 50 gives details of the radiocarbon dating results returned from seven samples submitted.

Sediment samples

Subsamples from 110 of the sediment samples collected were processed for the assessment, with 17 of these being associated with burials or cremations in Areas 1, 2, 3B, 5A, 5B and 6. The distribution of the assessed samples by Area and Phase was as follows:

Area 1 – 55 in total of which five were from Phase 1 (one from context 7175 – fill of grave 7176, SK7189); 12 from Phase 2 (one each from context 417 – fill of burial pit 416, with urn 425, SK549, context 512 – fill of cremation pit 511(outside pot), SK519, and context 518 – cremation pot and its fill SK519); 17 from Phase 3b (one each from context 410 – fill of possible cremation pit 409, SK548, context 494 – fill of cremation pit 492, and context 1386 – fill of cremation pit 1385, and two from context 488 – fill of cremation pit 489); eight from Phase 4 (one each from context 7504 – fill of grave 7503, SK7505, context 7529 – fill of grave 7531, SK7530, and context 7546 – fill of grave 7548, SK7547); ten from Phase 5 (no burials or cremations); and two from Phase 6 (no burials or cremations).

Area 2 – thirteen in total of which two were from Phase 4 (no burials or cremations); five from Phase 5 (no burials or cremations); and six from Phase 6 (one from context 2500 – fill of grave 2502, SK2501).

Area 3A – three in total (none from burials or cremations) of which two were from Phase 6 and one from Phase 7.

Area 3B – thirteen in total of which seven were from Phase 1 (no burials or cremations); four from Phase 3 (one from context 2770 – burial fill, SK2792); and two from Phase 5 (no burials or cremations).

Area 5A – ten in total of which seven were from Phase 1 (no burials or cremations); two from Phase 2 (one from context 4927 – fill of grave cut 4931, SK4930); and one from Phase 4.

Area 5B – five in total of which one was from Phase 2 (no burials or cremations); and four from Phase 4 (one from context 4886 – upper fill within grave cut 5253, SK5176).

Area 6 – eight in total of which four were from Phase 2 (one from context 4079 – fill of grave 4077, SK4078); and four from Phase 4 (no burials or cremations).

Area 7 – three in total (none from burials or cremations) of which two were from Phase 1 and one from Phase 2.

Regardless of Area or Phase, the washovers from the sediment samples were, in general, rather small, ranging between 1 ml and 750 ml, but with the majority (74, including some of the larger subsamples from grave fill deposits) being 25 ml or less. Whilst charcoal was almost always recorded, the assemblages were mostly small and fragments were sometimes mineralised or silted in appearance. Some identification of species present was possible on occasion but most of the charcoal was indeterminate.

Other charred botanical remains were restricted to traces of charred hazelnut shell, cereal residues and occasional 'seeds' of wild/weed species, which were frequently found to be poorly preserved, with cereal grains often being degraded, fragmented and vesicular in appearance. Positive identifications of barley (*Hordeum disitchon* L./*H. vulgare* L) and wheat (*Triticum*) were made, with very occasional wheat glume bases indicating the presence of emmer/spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum* Schübl./*T. spelta* L.) – and from three deposits in Area 2, contexts 2064 (fill of pit 2091) and 2535 (fill of pit 2499) from Phase 5 and context 2504 (fill of ditch 2503) from Phase 6, definite spelt wheat. Whilst both hulled and straight grains of barley were noted, the state of preservation and paucity of the identifiable cereal remains meant that determining whether the (?hulled) barley was a six-row or two-row species was not possible in most cases; although hulled six-row barley was positively identified from context 2500 (fill of grave 2502, Area 2, Phase 6). There were a few records for possible other charred food plants such as pea/bean (*Pisum/Vicia*) from context 2444 (primary fill of pit 2446, Area 2, Phase 5), context 2169 (fill of gully 2170, Area 2, Phase 6) and context 2558 (fill of curvilinear 2559, Area 3A, Phase 6). Remains of other 'useful' plants were confined to one charred and one waterlogged seed of flax (*Linum*

usitatissimum L.), the first from context 1393 (Burnt spread forming secondary fill of pit 1392, Area 1, Phase 3b) and the second from context 2652 (secondary fill of ditch 2651, Area 3A, Phase 6); these isolated records provide too little evidence to suggest that flax was cultivated at the site, however. The extremely small charred wild/weed 'seed' assemblages afford no real opportunity for reliable environmental reconstruction being largely of eurytopic and ruderal (waste ground) taxa.

Other identifiable charred plant remains of some potential interest (although the quantities were small) were fragments of onion couch (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) P. Beauv. ex. P. & J. Presl. var. *bulbosum* (Willd.) St-Amans) 'tuber' (basal internode) from three deposits in Area 1 – Phase 1 context 7232 (primary fill of pit 7244), Phase 2 context 417 (fill of burial pit 416 (with urn 425) SK549) and Phase 3b context 433 (fill of pilot trench 434, west of roundhouse structure 415). These tubers are particularly characteristic of Bronze Age cremation deposits (Godwin 1975), although the quantities recorded here were only small. Other unidentified charred tubers and rhizomes and charred heather (*Calluna*) stems were quite frequently recorded and may indicate the burning of turves as fuel (see Hall 2003).

The washovers also contained varying, sometimes large, quantities of uncharred root material and occasional other uncharred remains. Many of the washovers also contained small numbers of uncharred 'seeds', of plants including orache/goosefoot (*Atriplex*/*Chenopodium*), grasses (Poaceae), nipplewort ((*Lapsana communis* L.), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium* L.) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill). These uncharred botanical remains have, for the most part, been treated as post-depositional intrusions or contamimnants of the samples but a small number of deposits exhibited waterlogged preservation of 'ancient' plant macrofossils. Deposits with waterlogged preservation were contexts 7616 (fill of well/pit 7617), 7635 (secondary fill of pit 7644) and 7603 (tertiary fill of pit 7499) from Area 1 (the two first from Phase 2 and the third from Phase 5), context 2587 (secondary fill of pit 2588, Area 2, Phase 5 – though with only traces of identifiable remains), contexts 2652 (see above) and 2673 (fill of shallow hollow 2683, Phase 7) in Area 3A, and context 2955 (secondary fill of ditch 2944, Area 3B, Phase 5); contexts 2652, 2673 and 2955 contained concentrations of remains of wetland taxa (e.g. rush seeds, sedge nutlets) and the two first also gave small assemblages of aquatic plant taxa such as pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*). These remains from Areas 3A and 3B most likely represent wet/inundated ground adjacent to the Gypsey Race – abundant rush (*Juncus*) seeds were also noted from context 2558 (fill of curvilinear feature 2559, Area 3A, Phase 6) and preliminarily recorded as 'uncharred' as the deposit also gave quite large quantities of charcoal and charred cereal remains but these may actually be preserved waterlogged remains and the charred material represent dumping into the feature (bone, slag, baked clay recovered from this deposit may also be from waste disposal). The bulk of the waterlogged material recovered from the Area 1 deposits was wood and twig fragments, vegetative detritus and other undifferentiated plant matter, with relatively few macrofossil identifications possible at the assessment stage; this material should certainly be revisited for analysis (in tandem with the corresponding beetle and other invertebrate assemblages – see below) as it may provide further information regarding the local environment during the Bronze Age and Romano-British periods.

Small numbers of mollusc remains were present in most of the samples but there were only six assemblages of sufficient size for detailed interpretation; from contexts 2504, 2652, 2673, 4839, 4843 and 4079. The assemblage from context 2504 (fill of ditch 2503, Area 2, Phase 6) was principally composed of drought resistant snail taxa such as *Planorbis planorbis* (L.), *Anisus leucostoma* (Millet) and *Lymnaea truncatula* (Müller) (the last characteristic of waterside mud), suggesting that this feature held water but perhaps not on a permanent basis or at a significantly reduced level in the drier parts of the year. contexts 2652 (secondary fill of ditch 2651) and 2673 (fill of shallow hollow 2683), both in Area 3A and of Phase 6 and Phase 7, respectively, gave assemblages of mostly aquatic mollusc taxa. The first was dominated by freshwater bivalve remains (*Pisidium* sp?p.) which would need detailed study for further interpretation, but the predominance of remains of *Lymnaea truncatula* in the second strongly suggests that the shallow hollow held a fluctuating level of water surrounded by muddy ground. The two Phase 1 deposits in Area 5A, contexts 4839 and 4843 were both decribed as 'burnt deposit above pit sequence' and gave similar snail assemblages of mixed character. Both contained taxa of dry, open ground (e.g. *Vallonia* species), together with a few records of the woodland/scrub litter species *Discus rotundatus* (Müller) and, from context 4843 a freshwater planorbid apex. Here the mixed nature of the assemblages suggests that the disparate ecological components have been brought together by human activity, with the open ground taxa representing the immediate area, the woodland forms presumably collected accidentally along with wood/litter for fuel and the planorbid perhaps introduced with water used to quench the fire. The last of the larger mollusc assemblages was that from context 4079 (fill of grave 4077, Area 6, Phase 2) which was characteristic of very open, dry, places, such as short-turfed calcareous grasslands, probably with areas where the underlying rock was exposed (as indicated by the relatively large numbers of *Pupilla muscorum* (L.)), implying that grave 4077 was cut in such an area. The smaller assemblages were most

often dominated by the burrowing and almost certainly intrusive land snail *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller), with small numbers of (mostly) terrestrial open ground taxa (e.g. *Vallonia* species) likely reflecting cleared ground in and around the settlement areas during the periods represented – Area 1, Phases 1 to 6; Area 2 Phases 5 and 6; Area 3B, Phases 1, 3 and 5; Area 5A, Phases 1, 2 and 4; Area 5B, Phase 4; Area 6, Phases 2 and 4; Area 7, Phases 1 and 2.

Although modern intrusive/contaminant remains of other invertebrates were regularly recorded (e.g. earthworm egg capsules, clearly modern insect remains), 'ancient' invertebrate remains were restricted to a small number of deposits which exhibited waterlogged preservation. Identifiable beetle remains were recorded in moderate numbers in the washovers from contexts 2955 (secondary fill of ditch 2944, Area 3B, Phase 5), 7603 (tertiary fill of pit 7499, Area 1, Phase 5), 7616 (fill of well/pit 7617, Area 1, Phase 2) and 7635 (secondary fill of pit 7644, Area 1, Phase 2); numbers of individual fragments were quite high but many were no more than scraps of cuticle. None of the beetle remains present in contexts 2955 and 7603 could be identified within the constraints of the assessment but would be identifiable to further study and some fly puparia were also noted in the latter. context 7616 contained remains of ground beetles (Carabidae), water beetles (Hydrophilidae), elytra of the water scavenger beetle *Cercyon analis* (Paykull) and a distinctive leg that appeared to be from a large dung beetle (perhaps *Geotrupes* sp.); a few ant (Formicidae) heads were also present. Beetle remains in context 7635 included elytra from at least two species of weevil (Curculionidae) and two or more rove beetles (Staphylinidae), with other invertebrates including some mites (Acari) and abundant cladoceran (including *Daphnia*) ephippia ('resting eggs'); the last often associated with temporary rather then permanent standing water. Preservation of the beetle remains in context 7635 was somewhat poorer than in the other three deposits as chemical erosion of the remains was quite severe as well as the degree of fragmentation but the assemblage would bear revisiting nonetheless.

Vertebrate remains from samples (other than human remains recovered from burials and cremations and returned for consideration by the appointed osteoarchaeologist) were also relatively few. However, bones of small animals such as frogs or toads, and water vole (*Arvicola terrestris* L.), did provide a little additional evidence of wet ground in Areas 1 (Phases 2 to 6), 2 (Phases 4 to 6), 3A (Phase 6) and 5B (Phase 4), and occasional records of fish remains presumably derive from the Gypsey Race in Phases 4 and 6 (eel – *Anguilla anguilla* (L.) – from contexts 2169 and 2504 in Area 2, context 2558 in Area 3A and context 4887 in Area 5B; stickleback – Gasterosteidae sp. – from context 2504 and context 2652 in Area 3A).

The microfossil 'squash' subsamples were all almost exclusively inorganic, with some showing traces of organic detritus and occasional fragments of fungal hyphae but no potentially valuable microfossils noted. The results are shown in Table 44.

Spot samples

The spot samples of charcoal submitted that could be identified were mostly of oak (*Quercus*) stemwood, with alder/hazel (*Alnus*/*Corylus*) roundwood identified from context 2610 (fill of ditch 2220, Area 2, Phase 6) and single charred hulled barley (*Hordeum*) grain form context 1393 (Burnt spread forming secondary fill of pit 1392, Area 1, Phase 3b) – see Table 45. The remainder of the material was either not charcoal or could only be identified as far as 'non-oak stemwood'. Only the charred barley grain could be classed as good candidate material for radiocarbon dating (via AMS); rather more cereal grains were recovered in the washover from the sediment sample from this deposit.

A number of items of roughly worked waterlogged wood (mostly from lates phases, Phase 6 and 7, in Area 3A) – most were rough cut stakes – were also submitted as spot samples for species identification and this was attempted for nine items (see Table 46). The rather poor preservational condition of the wood prevented identification in some cases but others were identified as of alder/hazel (*Alnus*/*Corylus*), birch (*Betula*), ?oak (cf. *Quercus*) and, in one case, possibly rose (cf. *Rosa*).

The spot sample of possible coprolite was recovered from context 7422 (fill of posthole 7423, Area 1, Phase 4). The putative coprolite consisted of a single slightly elongated hemisphere (20 mm high by 18-20 mm in diameter; 4.6 g) of pale yellowish off-white material, with embedded fragments of cancellous bone (to 6 mm) visible. A 'squash' subsample revealed no intestinal parasite eggs or other interpretatively valuable microfossils. On balance, the material appeared to be formed largely of heavily degraded bone (with some larger identifiable bone fragments included) and was almost certainly a fragment of dog coprolite.

The four bone and antler small finds submitted for species identification in February 2012 and notes on these remains can be found in Table 49.

Hand-collected shell

A relatively small quantity, given the size of the excavation, of shell (approximately 4887 g) was recovered by hand-collection from 148 deposits, 73 from Area 1 (Phase 2 – 4; Phase 3b – 10; Phase 4 – 12; Phase 5 – 46; Phase 6 – 1), 22 from Area 2 (Phase 4 – 2; Phase 5 – 14; Phase 6 – 4; Phase 7 – 2), five from Area 3A (Phase 6 – 3; Phase 7 – 2), two from Area 3B (both Phase 1), 38 from Area 5A (Phase 1 – 19; Phase 2 – 12; Phase 4 – 1; Phase 7 – 2; Phase 8 – 3; unphased – 1 (context 5765 does not appear on the context register and this may be a labelling error)), and five from Area 5B (Phase 2 – 2; Phase 3 – 3).

Individual deposits gave only small quantities of remains, with only 13 yielding more than 100 g. Most of these (7) were Phase 1 deposits in Area 5A, with the remainder being three Phase 2 deposits and a single Phase 8 deposit from this same area and two from Area 1 (one each from Phases 4 and 5). The largest single quantity of hand-collected shell was 514.9 g from context 4839 (burnt deposit above pit sequence, Area 5A, Phase 1). The assemblages were composed entirely of edible marine shellfish – including oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.), mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.), periwinkle (*Littorina littorea* (l.)) and limpet (mostly *Patella vulgata* L.) – and occasional remains of larger terrestrial molluscs, predominantly identified as *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* (L.) or *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. The latter were of no interpretative value as the numbers of remains were small and the individuals almost exclusively of ecologically catholic taxa. However, the marine shellfish presumably derive from human food waste and were, therefore, of more interest.

The larger shellfish assemblages were predominantly composed of generally rather poorly preserved oyster valves, although even the largest numbers of individual valves recorded amounted to no more than nine (both described as 'burnt deposit above pit sequence' from Area 5A, Phase 1: contexts 4839 and 4845). Overall, a total of 43 individual oyster valves were recorded from Area 5A, Phase 1 (22 left valves, 18 right valves, and three of indeterminate side) of which at least seven and perhaps as many as 11 would be able to provide biometrical data beyond a simple maximum linear dimension (these additional measurements were not taken as part of this evaluation). Evidence of these oysters having been opened using a knife or similar implement (as shown by characteristic damage to the shell margins) was noted on at least 25% (perhaps as much as 49% if more tentatively recorded evidence is included); in some cases such evidence has almost certainly been rendered inconclusive or lost entirely through deterioration of the shell in the ground. Fresh breakage was noted on around 37% of the valves, presumably caused during recovery of the remains and this too may have destroyed evidence of opening (some of the bags of shell from individual contexts also contained small flakes of shell showing that the valves had disintegrated further post-excavation). There was no definitive evidence of damage to the oyster valves by other marine biota (e.g. by polychaete worms or dog whelks) or encrustation (e.g. by barnacles).

The only other small concentrations of oyster valves were a further 13 valves recovered from Area 5A, from Phase 2 (two left valves, eight right and three of indeterminate side) and 13 from Area 1, Phase 5 (ten left valves and three right). Those from Area 5A, Phase 2, were very poorly preserved and only one might possibly provide biometric data, at last four (perhaps as many as eight) of the valves showed 'knife' marks, six or seven exhibited fresh breakage and there was no evidence of other marine biota. The oyster remains from Area 1, Phase 5, were also rather poorly preserved and only two would definitely be able to provide biometric data, at least five (perhaps as many as 11) of the valves showed 'knife' marks, four or five exhibited fresh breakage and there was no evidence of other marine biota.

Details of the remains recovered from each context are given in Table 47.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

A total of 53 boxes of bone were recovered from the excavations, of which 37 were recorded in detail, the remainder being briefly scanned. The material assessed was grouped using provisional phasing supplied in March 2012. The absence of dating information during the selection and recording of the bones has led to a somewhat limited examination of some of the phase groups, e.g. Iron Age (Phase 3b) material from Area 1; Anglo-Saxon (Phase 6) material from Area 2 (scanning of the unrecorded boxes suggested that most deposits did not produce substantial assemblages, however).

Area 1

Where dating evidence was available, archaeological features from this area dated from the prehistoric through to the modern period. Much of the activity, including buildings, ditches and gullies, was of Iron Age/Romano-British date, but some pits of Neolithic date and evidence of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age structures, pits and

burials was also encountered. A sunken-floored feature provided evidence for activity of possible Anglo-Saxon date.

The first phase of excavations in this area produced 18 boxes of bone, with an additional nine boxes from the second phase of the intervention. Material from 16 of the boxes (nine from the first stage and seven from the second) was recorded in more detail. As can be seen from Table 48, the recorded animal bone was mostly recovered from deposits of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date (Phases 5 and 6), with a smaller assemblage from the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period (Phase 4). Vertebrate material from the earlier phases was more limited and much of the Bronze Age assemblage was extremely poorly preserved.

Overall, preservation of the vertebrate remains was mostly quite good, with few assemblages being poorly preserved, although some bones were of rather battered appearance. The exception to this was the material from a number of deposits, contexts 7608, 7612 and 7635, Phases 2 and 3a; context 7656, Phase 4) revealed during the second stage of excavations in this area which was extremely poorly preserved, very fragile and often with extensive surface erosion. Variation of colour and angularity was also noted for the remains from contexts 152, 1799, 7497, 7498 and 7722 from Phase 5, and 1830 from Phase 6 and these assemblages looked rather mixed and showed a high degree of fragmentation. Fresh breakage damage was evident throughout and dog gnawing was also occasionally observed. Evidence of butchery was noted on some of the bones and included split cattle long bones (contexts 190 and 1053), a chopped horse metapodial (context 2409) and caprovid crania split longitudinally (contexts 1609, 1830, 7497 and 7498).

Bones from one Phase 1 (Neolithic) deposit, context 132, was examined. This fill produced many small fragments which all formed the back part of a cattle skull, with part of the horncore also present. Seventeen deposits assigned to Phases 2 and 3a gave an assemblage amounting to 195 fragments, of which most of the identified remains were cattle. Teeth from context 7608, formed the bulk of these fragments, preservation of which was very poor. A small number of caprovid and horse bones were also recorded, together with a strange fragment of cranium (from context 7608) which may have been red deer (*Cervus elaphus* L.).

Recorded vertebrate remains (200 fragments) of Iron Age date (Phase 3b) represented 12 deposits, with one, context 116 (fill of gully 117) producing 148 fragments. The recorded assemblage suggested that cattle remains were dominant during this period, with only a few fragments of the other major domestic mammals (caprovid, pig and horse) present. The numerous dog bones were recovered from context 7735 and represented the skeleton of an adult male individual.

The late Iron Age/early Romano-British (Phase 4) assemblage amounted to 636 fragments, of which 458 could not be identified to species or family group. Most of the bone-bearing deposits were ditch or gully fills, with just the occasional pit fill and an area of chalk hard-standing. The main domestic mammals were present, with cattle and caprovid prevalent. The cattle remains included a part skeleton from context 1145, although it was primarily represented by cranium fragments and vertebrae. A cattle cranium, with one of its horncores deliberately removed was identified from context 7587. Dog remains were augmented by the presence of a part skeleton from ditch fill, context 1240. Most of the bones were vertebrae and ribs, together with both scapulae and humerii. A couple of bird bones, a goose phalanx (context 1074, fill of pit 1073) and an immature chicken tibiotarsus (context 1160, fill of ditch 1161) were also identified, together with seven fragments of cat from context 7508 and a single amphibian shaft fragment from a ditch fill, context 1159.

Recorded bone from Phase 5 amounted to 2013 fragments representing 127 contexts. Again, the bulk of the deposits were ditch or gully fills, with 14 (contexts 138, 152, 161, 1236, 1661, 1739, 1743, 1799, 7489, 7497, 7498, 7506, 7722 and 7733) producing more than 40 fragments. Identified bones included cattle, caprovid and pig remains, together with a considerable quantity of bird bone. These last were mostly the remains of three part skeletons, a goose from context 1630 (fill of ditch 1629), and two chickens from contexts 1456 (fill of ditch 1275) and 1743 (fill of ditch 1742). Small numbers of horse and dog bones were also present. A part pig skeleton, the rear half of the animal, was recovered from gully fill, context 1236; archaeological information suggested that these remains may have been articulated *in situ*. A similar collection of juvenile pig bones representing at least two individuals was identified from context 7489 (fill of pit 7490), whilst eight pig bones from context 1739 (fill of ditch 1738) were also likely to be from just one animal. In both these cases, the animals were juveniles. Cattle and caprovid remains were scattered throughout the deposits, with preliminary observations suggesting that fragments indicating primary and secondary butchery waste were predominant for both.

For Phase 6, just two deposits, contexts 168 and 1830 (fills of sunken-featured structure 1829) produced bone and both assemblages were recorded in detail. The assemblage amounted to 970 fragments, which were dominated by caprovid remains, and, to a lesser extent, by cattle bones. Smaller numbers of pig bones were identified, together with 34 bird bones. The latter included the remains of goose and chicken. Both cattle and caprovids were represented by a range of skeletal elements, although, for cattle, bones indicative of primary butchery refuse (mandibles, cranium fragments, metapodials, phalanges) appeared to be more common. The cattle remains also included a number of fragments representing neonatal/juvenile individuals. The unidentified component from this phase consisted mainly of large and medium-sized mammal rib and vertebra fragments.

Overall, the recorded material included 200 measurable fragments and 58 mandibles with teeth *in situ* of use for the provision of biometrical and age-at-death data.

Area 2

Eight boxes of bones were recovered from 109 contexts assigned to Phases 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the largest concentrations from Phase 6 deposits (context 2063 in particular). Vertebrate remains from 43 of the deposits (five boxes) were assessed in detail. The animal bone assemblages were recovered from the fills of ditches, gullies and pits.

Most of the vertebrate material from this area was well preserved, although variability of preservation within assemblages from the same deposit was occasionally noted, e.g. from subsoil layer 2002, ditch fill 2504, ditch fill 2568, pit fill 2063. Dog gnawing was evident throughout the assemblages, with 10-20% of the remains from context 2063 being affected, and fresh breakage damage was extensive. Some of the assemblages were also rather battered in appearance. Evidence of butchery was limited but longitudinally split large mammal bones were seen in several deposits (e.g. from contexts 2063, 2132 and 2409).

Late Iron Age (Phase 4) deposits produced a very small assemblage amounting to 32 fragments, most of which could not be identified to species. A slightly larger quantity of bones (179 fragments) came from the Romano-British (Phase 5) deposits. This assemblage included the main domestic mammals, with cattle and caprovid remains being the most commonly occurring. An almost complete cattle skeleton representing a neonatal/juvenile individual was identified from context 2241. No cranium or mandibles were present, however.

The largest concentration of bone from this area was recovered from Phase 6 deposits. A single deposit (context 2063, fill of pit 2091) produced 618 of the 726 fragments recorded. Cattle and caprovid remains were predominant, with pig and horse bones also noted, together with fragments of dog and cat. A preliminary examination of skeletal element representation for cattle and caprovids showed a bias in favour of bones indicative of waste from initial carcass preparation. Mandible and maxilla fragments and isolated teeth were particularly numerous within the assemblage from context 2063.

The one Phase 7 deposit recorded was context 2002, a subsoil sealing activity of previous phases. Not surprisingly the bones from this deposit had a rather mixed appearance. The 103 fragments included a collection of horse and cattle bones, a ram horn core and a wader humerus. The fragments were described as being heavily butchered. The assemblage from this context is likely to include some residual or reworked material.

The bones from this area included 52 measurable fragments and 32 mandibles with teeth *in situ*, of use for the provision of biometrical and age-at-death data.

Area 3A

This area produced 213 fragments of bone (two boxes) from 28 deposits, 20 of which were assigned to Phase 6 and eight to Phase 7. The bones were recovered from an eclectic range of features, including alluvial silt and sand layers, fills of gullies, ditches, hollows, tree throws and pits. None of these features were particularly prolific and few of the deposits produced more than 20 fragments. Preservation was mostly recorded as good or fair, with only the occasional rounded or eroded fragment. The colour of the fragments tended to be consistent within assemblages from individual contexts, the exceptions being the bones from contexts 2620 (alluvial silt, Phase 7), 2621, 2622 (alluvial sands, Phase 7) and 2733 (a deposit of decayed wood, Phase 7), which showed variability of both colour and angularity. Most of the assemblages were affected by fresh breakage damage, with the occasional fragment showing evidence of dog gnawing. Ashy concretions were noted on some of the bones from context 2550.

Phase 6 deposits produced an assemblage of bone, totalling 106 fragments, which showed a prevalence of cattle remains, with caprovid bones also quite numerous. A collection of cattle metapodials, and phalanges from

context 2652 (fill of ditch 2651) probably represented the fore and hind terminal limbs of the same individual; the bones were unfused suggesting an animal of less than 2 years of age when it died. Pig and horse bones were identified but were few in number. Other species present included a cervid scapula fragment from context 2652 and a dog proximal tibia fragment from context 2544 (fill of gully 2493).

The vertebrate assemblage recovered from the Phase 7 deposits amounted to 107 fragments but approximately a third of the remains were from a part dog skeleton from context 2673 (fill of shallow hollow 2683). The dog bones (fore and hind limb elements, along with pieces of cranium and mandibles) were consistent in size with a large and gracile individual. The main domestic mammals, cattle, caprovid and pig were also identified, together with eight fragments of horse. These last were mostly recovered from the alluvial silts and sands, contexts 2620, 2621, 2622 and 2628.

Twenty-eight measurable bones and eight mandibles with teeth *in situ* of use for providing biometrical and age-at-death data were recovered from these two small assemblages.

Area 3B
The animal bones examined from this area amounted to 90 fragments from 19 deposits (material from one, context 2806, was not found). Just over half of the bone-bearing deposits (ten) were of Neolithic date, whilst two were Iron Age, six were Romano-British and two medieval. Most of the vertebrate remains were recovered from ditch and pit fills and several fills of postholes. All bar three of the deposits produced less than ten fragments; those with more, contexts 2901 (fill of gully 2904, Phase 3), 2934 (fill of ditch 2935, Phase 5) and 2995 (fill of ditch 2996, Phase 1), gave ten, 13 and 19 fragments, respectively. Two of the bones were measurable and one was a mandible with teeth *in situ* of use for providing biometrical and age-at-death data. Preservation of the remains was, generally, rather poor, with many fragments having eroded surfaces and being of somewhat battered appearance. Some bones were also a little 'chalky' and fresh breakage damage was noted throughout. Ashy concretions were seen on the remains from context 2975 (fill of small pit 2976).

Ninety fragments were recovered overall, with 55 being from the ten Neolithic contexts. In these deposits cattle and pig remains were prevalent, with one large distal humerus from context 3000 (fill of ditch 2990) potentially being identified as aurochs. Seven possible antler fragments were present in context 2995 (fill of ditch 2996, Phase 1).

Deposits assigned to the later phases (3, 5 and 7) produced little material which was of limited interpretative value, but would add to other assemblages of the same date from different areas at Caythorpe. However, worthy of note was a single roe deer tibia shaft fragment recovered from context 2961 (alluvial, Phase 7).

Area 4
This area produced a single piece of large mammal tooth enamel from context 3178, fill of pit 3179 and four unidentified fragments of bone from context 3345, fill of ditch 3346. All of the remains were poorly preserved and damaged by both fresh breakage and surface erosion. These remains were of no interpretative value.

Area 5A
Some of the largest collections of vertebrate remains were recovered from this area, although soil conditions were clearly less than ideal for the preservation of bone. Overall, the deposits produced 11 boxes of bone, of which nine (representing 63 contexts) were examined in detail, and totalled 2040 fragments. The remaining two boxes containing contexts 4839, 4840 and 4843 (all Phase 1 deposits) were briefly scanned. The bone-bearing contexts represented most of the chronological phases identified for the site, but by far the greatest quantities of material were recovered from the Phase 1 (Neolithic) deposits. Archaeological features of Neolithic date included a substantial circular monument, with large post-pits within the centre formed by the ring ditch, a second, smaller henge-like structure, various complexes of pits and several black ashy layers/spreads. Bone from deposits of Bronze Age and later date (Romano-British and medieval) were primarily recovered from ditch fills.

Preservation of the vertebrate remains from all phases was mostly poor, with much surface erosion and extensive fresh breakage damage. For the most part, the erosive action of the soil matrix had obscured or destroyed features or marks indicative of dog gnawing and butchery. Burnt fragments were occasionally encountered, but were more frequent in the assemblages from the Neolithic deposits described as black ashy layers which sealed a complex of shallow and intercutting pits.

Bone assemblages from this area were characterised by the presence of cattle and pig remains in some quantity, mainly recovered from deposits dating to the Neolithic period (Phase 1). Seven of these, contexts 4281 (black ashy deposit), 4528 (fill of pit 4566), 4549 (fill of pit 4548), 4832 (gravel spread), 4838 (black ashy deposit), and 4841 and 4842 (both described as 'burnt deposit over pit sequence'), produced assemblages of over 100 fragments, with a number of associated spreads and pit fills giving 40 fragments or more. As can be seen from Table 48, pig remains were clearly predominant and a preliminary examination of their skeletal element representation showed a prevalence of humerii, femora, tibiae and pelvis fragments, with a dearth of cranium, mandibles, metapodials and phalanges. Cattle remains included a range of skeletal elements but smaller bones were generally less well represented. Some of the cattle remains appeared to represent large individuals but none seemed to be consistent in size with aurochs. In contrast, a single pig mandibular canine from context 4279 was extremely large and may be evidence of the presence of wild boar. It would appear that most remains probably represent domestic rather than wild individuals, however; the collection of biometrical data may help to clarify this issue. Remains of other species within these deposits were scant, with caprovid bones identified from just four deposits (contexts 4529, 4547, 4549 and 4572). Red deer antler was recovered from contexts 4890 and 4896; the fragment from the former had been naturally shed and included burr, beam and brow tine, whilst the latter included the terminal and crown tines, three probably associated fragments. In addition, a red deer scapula, a proximal metatarsal and a distal humerus were present within the assemblages from contexts 4586 and 4966. Several fragments of rabbit were also recovered from contexts 4547 and 4613; these represent an intrusive component of much later date, i.e. medieval or later. The scanned material from black ashy layers, contexts 4839, 4840 and 4843, were similar to the other large accumulations of material from associated deposits with quantities of pig and cattle remains noted.

Vertebrate assemblages from the other phases represented in this area were considerably smaller. The material from the ditches of Bronze Age date showed some similarities to remains from the earlier period, with cattle and pig being the most frequently occurring species. A collection of cattle remains was also recovered from grave fill, context 4683. These were extremely poorly preserved, but appeared to represent terminal fore limb elements (left and right metacarpals and phalanges), probably representing the same individual. Other species present in the Phase 2 deposits included a single horse femur shaft (from context 4490, fill of ditch 4398), red deer antler, one shed (from context 4709, fill of ditch 4398) and one deliberately chopped from the rest of the skull (from context 4977, fill of ditch 4976) and human remains from contexts 4683 (fill of grave 4862) and 4711 (fill of ditch 4398). Rabbit remains, again likely to be of more recent origin, were recovered from context 4578 (fill of ditch/gully 4579); rabbit bones were also identified from two later deposits, context 4227 (fill of ditch 4228, Phase 7) and context 4433 (fill of ditch 4432, Phase 8). Vertebrate material from Phases 4, 6, 7 and 8 was negligible and of little interpretative value. Worthy of note was a possible red deer humerus shaft from context 4998 (fill of pit 4999, Phase 6) and a collection of red deer antler fragments, much damaged by fresh breakage, from context 5072 (fill of pit 5073, Phase 8). There was also a part sheep skeleton (not included in the counts in Table 48) from a Phase 8 ditch fill, context 4387.

Measurable bones from this area amounted to 81, whilst there were six mandibles with teeth *in situ*.

Area 5B

Bone (one box) was recovered from 17 deposits in this area, from which all the material was examined. One hundred and six fragments were recorded in total, the bulk of which (100 fragments) were from deposits assigned to Phase 4 (late Iron Age/Romano-British). The contexts from this phase which produced bone were principally fills of enclosure ditches and gullies, although almost half of the bones (49 fragments) were recovered from context 4886, an upper fill within grave cut 5253, associated with skeleton 5176. Only one of the other contexts gave more than ten fragments and eight only produced single bones. As seen from Area 5A, preservation was generally rather poor or variable, with surface erosion apparent on many of the bones. Fresh breakage damage was also extensive. The exception was the assemblage from grave fill context 4886 which was extremely well preserved. Some of the vertebrate remains from this last deposit were recovered from the fill of the human skull, whilst the others were associated with the skeleton. Identified bones from this deposit included the remains of amphibians, voles (including bank vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus* (Schreber)) and water vole (*Arvicola terrestris* L.) and a pig humerus shaft. Given the preservation and the location of some of the remains (i.e. within the fill of the skull), it is highly likely that the small mammals and amphibians were intrusive to the burial at some later point when the body had decayed. This would not have been impossible as the body had been 'buried' lying on and surrounded by chalk blocks. The pig humerus may be contemporaneous with the human skeleton and could represent an offering placed with the body; bones representing parts of pigs have been frequently recorded in graves of this period.

Horse, cattle, pig and caprovid bones were recovered from the Phase 4 ditch and gully fills, with cattle (including evidence for juvenile individuals) being predominant. The horse remains, spread between four deposits, included maxilla, pelvis and metapodial fragments, together with an isolated tooth and a first phalanx. No clear patterns of exploitation were apparent, but the material (with the probable exception of the horse bones) appeared to be butchery refuse rather than household/kitchen waste. Large scale dumping of waste was not evident, although the poor preservational conditions were almost certainly detrimental to the survival of bone.

Overall, four of the bones were measurable and there was one mandible with teeth *in situ*.

Area 6
Seventeen deposits from this area produced bone, material from three was not quantified, however. Two of these assemblages, from contexts 4013 and 4014 (the fills of pits 4012 and 4015, respectively), despite being assigned to Phase 2 consisted almost entirely of rabbit bones, which are more than likely of modern origin. A single caprovid humerus and rabbit bones were also recovered from subsoil context 4002 – these were also examined but not recorded further. Material from the other 14 deposits amounted to 46 fragments, with most contexts producing very few remains. Much of this material (29 fragments) came from contexts assigned to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period, with a small component (17) from four deposits of Bronze Age date.

The vertebrate remains from the Bronze Age pit fills were of somewhat poor preservation, some showing surface erosion and much fresh breakage damage. Seven of the bones were identified as the remains of cattle, pig, caprovid and horse, with the pig mandible and maxilla fragments (from context 4140) representing the same individual. Horse remains, a metapodial shaft and a radius fragment, were recovered from contexts 4091 and 4140, respectively, whilst the former deposit also gave a cattle metatarsal fragment. A caprovid maxilla was identified from context 4140, with unidentified remains from this deposit including medium-sized mammal rib and vertebra fragment. context 4046 gave several tooth enamel fragments but identification was not possible because of the poor preservation of these remains.

Bones from the late Iron Age/Romano-British pit and ditch fills were mostly unidentifiable, although they tended to be of better preservation than the earlier Phase 2 material. However, most fragments showed varying degrees of surface erosion and material from contexts 4102 and 4103 was rather variably preserved and the fragments differed in colour. Horse remains (five) were present in contexts 4103 (fill of ditch 4101) and 4137 (fill of ditch 4138) and single fragments of cattle and caprovid were identified within material from contexts 4050 and 4102, respectively. The unidentified component consisted mainly of large mammal shaft and rib fragments.

Area 7
Three Phase 1 contexts, the fills of three different pits, produced 25 fragments of animal bone. Preservation of the bone was poor, with surface erosion and fresh breakage damage noted. Only a single fragment was identified to species – a cattle lower third molar, the remaining bones consisted of pieces of large and medium-sized mammal shaft.

DISCUSSION AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Overall, assemblages of interpretatively valuable biological remains recovered from the sediment samples were few and rather small. Several were sufficiently substantial and well preserved to be inherently interesting and worthy of further study, with some additional smaller and less well preserved assemblages also being of interest because of their date.

The very small to moderate assemblages of charred cereal remains recovered included different varieties of barley and wheat, together with cultivated oat (although wild oat was also positively identified); the size and character of the assemblages was very similar to those recovered from Neolithic-Bronze Age, Romano-British, Anglian and medieval deposits encountered by previous works at Caythorpe as summarised by Huntley (1996). The small number of larger assemblages (contexts 167, 168, 1393, 2535 and 2558) should certainly be analysed in detail to provide information regarding the past diets of the inhabitants and,

perhaps, also regarding agricultural practices where associated cereal chaff and arable weeds have also been preserved. In addition, the charred cereal and other likely remains of food plants (e.g. hazelnut shell) from Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon deposits should be identified and quantified as closely as possible, even if present in only small amounts, to provide similar data for these periods for which environmental data is regionally (and, for the Neolithic at least, nationally – see Stalibrass and Huntley 1996; Hall and Huntley 2007, for example) scarce. As remarked by Huntley (1996) with regard to the charred cereal remains from previous works, the particular value of the assemblages recovered lies in the opportunity to investigate changes in both the cereals being grown and agricultural practices over a period of millennia at a single site.

Assemblages of waterlogged plant and invertebrate (non-molluscan) remains were similarly few, with three (from contexts 2652, 2673 and 2955; and perhaps also context 2559) providing (unsurprising) evidence of wet/inundated ground in the vicinity of the Gypsey Race (Areas 3A and 3B) in the Romano-British period and later. Three other deposits with waterlogged preservation) were located in Area 1 and the two of these of Bronze Age date (contexts 7616 and 7635) should certainly be analysed to provide information regarding the prehistoric environment; the third (context 7603) was of Roman-British date and yielded relatively few identifiable remains but would be worthy of some further study for comparison with the assemblages from the earlier deposits.

Small numbers of mollusc remains were present in most of the samples but there were only six assemblages of sufficient size for any detailed interpretation. The smaller assemblages were mostly of terrestrial open ground taxa (e.g. *Vallonia* species) presumably reflecting cleared ground in and around the settlement areas during the periods represented (Area 1, Phases 1 to 6; Area 2 Phases 5 and 6; Area 3B, Phases 1, 3 and 5; Area 5A, Phases 1, 2 and 4; Area 5B, Phase 4; Area 6, Phases 2 and 4; Area 7, Phases 1 and 2); the larger assemblage from the fill of Bronze Age grave 4077 also indicated that this was cut in an area largely clear of vegetation. The assemblages from fills of ditches 2503 and 2651 and shallow hollow 2683 all indicated standing water within these features which was probably subject to considerable seasonal fluctuation in level and possibly complete drying out. The two assemblages from the Neolithic burnt deposit were very similar and their mixed character suggested that they reflected human activity associated with the burning event and, perhaps, the subsequent quenching of the fire.

No identifiable microfossil remains were seen in the samples associated with human burials.

Spot finds of charcoal and waterlogged worked wood detailed in this report (and other examples of the latter assessed by the Conservation Laboratory of York Archaeological Trust – detailed elsewhere) provided evidence for the use of oak, birch, alder, hazel, ash and willow for construction and/or fuel in the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, reflecting locally available woodland resources (certainly for the prehistoric periods at least).

The hand-collected shell assemblage was small and mostly recovered from Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits in Area 5A and Romano-British period deposits in Area 1. Almost all of the remains were of rather poorly preserved oyster valves, together with other edible shellfish including mussel, periwinkle and limpet, and presumably derived from human food waste; limpets are not generally consumed in modern Britain but there are comparatively recent records from the British Isles (from the late 17th century to early modern times) of the regular

collection of limpets as a staple food stuff of coastal communities (see, for example, sources cited by Wickham-Jones 2003), and elsewhere in the world they are still eaten regularly. If the oysters from Romano-British deposits were supplied from a cultivated source then the current evidence suggests that they were most likely imported from the Kent, Essex or Suffolk coasts or the Firth of Clyde (Winder 1992 and pers. comm.). However, Kenward (2009) has speculated that exploitation of local (but as yet unlocated) oyster beds may well have been more widespread along the east coast of England – it seems almost certain that the oyster remains recovered from prehistoric deposits in Area 5A must have been collected from the local coast. Certain organisms (e.g. *Polydora* spp. polychaete worms) which infest oysters have known preferred habitats, and this can help to identify the source of the oysters, but unfortunately such evidence was lacking from the assemblages. Other hand-collected shell was restricted to remains of catholic terrestrial taxa of no interpretative value.

A considerable assemblage of vertebrate remains was recovered from the myriad of archaeological features encountered during excavations at Caythorpe. The many pits, postholes, ditches and gullies in the different areas provided a wealth of evidence for eight phases of activity, dating from the Neolithic through to the present day. The animal bone was primarily recovered from deposits of Neolithic (Phase 1), Roman and Anglo-Saxon date (Phases 5 and 6), although material was recovered from all of the identified phases. Preservation of the assemblages from the later phases was, for the most part, good, although, not surprisingly some variations were noted. In contrast, bones from the Neolithic contexts were poorly preserved, with extensive surface erosion and much fresh breakage damage.

These early (Phase 1) deposits produced sizeable assemblages of bones, with pig and cattle remains predominant and few other species represented. Most of the remains appeared to be from domestic rather than wild individuals, although some red deer remains, mostly antler were encountered. Many of the larger assemblages were recovered from black ashy layers overlying a complex of shallow pits and a small proportion of the fragments were burnt. Preliminary examinations of body part representation suggested a dearth of head (cranium, mandibles, teeth) and terminal limb bones (metapodials, phalanges) for pigs. This may be a result of taphonomic factors, but, given that tooth enamel typically survives better than bone in poor preservational conditions, the lack of teeth may be a genuine reflection of the original assemblage deposited. If this was the case, then the pig bones may represent joints or dressed carcasses brought to the site, the heads and trotters disposed of elsewhere. This might support the archaeologists' theory that these bones were waste from feasting or some sort of ceremonial activities, perhaps associated with funerary activities. There is no doubt that the concentrations of bones from the Neolithic deposits in Area 5A resemble vertebrate material recovered from ceremonial sites in the south of England, e.g. from the site at Durrington Walls (Albarella and Serjeantson 2002), albeit on a somewhat smaller scale. There are few other examples in this region of large collections of bones of Neolithic date, rendering the material from Caythorpe of some importance.

The vertebrate assemblages from the Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods were mostly well preserved, with those from Phases 5 and 6 being quite substantial. Throughout the features represented, a fairly restricted suite of species was identified, showing a reliance on the major domestic mammals. Little exploitation of wild resources was evident; cervid remains were limited in number and most of the bird bones recovered were likely to represent domestic individuals (although for geese, it can be difficult to determine from the bones alone whether they represent wild or domestic birds). Preliminary observations of the skeletal element representation for cattle and caprovids suggested that

much of the material was waste from initial carcass preparation and from the subsequent butchering of the carcass into joints/pieces. Although not studied in detail at this stage of reporting, there was evidence for animals of all ages being represented, including very young individuals, indicating that animals were probably reared and consumed at the site.

The significance of the vertebrate assemblages recovered from these excavations at Caythorpe is that they provide an opportunity to explore the evidence for continuity and change over a long term occupation sequence. A detailed study of aspects of the vertebrate material may enable us to examine possible ceremonial/domestic activities in the Neolithic period and the possible exploitation of wild resources, whilst for the later periods changes in species frequencies, age-at-death patterns and variations in size of the main domesticates may enable us to investigate the impact and influence of immigrants on native settlements. These variations and changing frequencies could identify, for instance, differing husbandry practises, the introduction of new/improved stock and changing dietary preferences. Some published data from sites in the region are available for comparison including a small assemblage of material of Iron Age, Roman and Anglian date, from previous excavations in the Caythorpe area (Stallibrass 1996) and the large vertebrate assemblages recovered from Melton, East Riding of Yorkshire (Jaques *et al.* 2007).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed anlaysis of the charred plant assemblages from all deposits of Neolithic (Phase 1) through to Anglo-Saxon (Phase 6) date should be undertaken. This should include the processing of any remaining sediment from the samples included within this assessment and all of those samples from these periods which were not included; in many cases the quantities of remains recovered may be very small but the opportunity to examine and compare material spanning these periods should not be missed.

All of the deposits with waterlogged preservation of plant and/or invertebrate (non-molluscan) remains should be analysed; namely contexts 2559, 2652, 2673, 2955, 7603, 7616 and 7635. It would be worthwhile to revisit the samples, in particular any from prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon (Phases 1 to 6) deposits in Area 1 to identify any others that may also have preserved waterlogged organic remains and for these to be included within the analysis.

Most of the terrestrial and freshwater snail assemblages recovered were too small and too restricted to be of any interpretative value beyond that reported in this assessment. The six somewhat larger assemblages, from contexts 2504, 2652, 2673, 4839, 4843 and 4079, should be recorded in detail (and supplemented by the processing of additional sediment if available) to refine the preliminary interpretations.

All of the remaining sediment samples associated with burials and cremations should be processed for the recovery of additional human bone, any associated other organic remains and, potentially, grave artefacts or components of cremation vessels.

No further study of the hand-collected shell remains is warranted; although an archive record of biometric data for the oyster valves from Phase 1 and 2 deposits in Area 5A should be prepared.

On the basis of the rarity of large assemblages of animal bones from rural sites of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, all well-dated (either by stratigraphic

association or from artefactual evidence), material from Caythorpe should be studied in detail and the information collected should include biometrical and age-at-death data, evidence of butchery and skeletal element representation.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL, ARCHIVE

All of the remaining bulk sediment samples from deposits of Neolithic (Phase 1), Bronze Age (Phase 2) and Anglo-Saxon (Phase 6) date should be retained for the present, together with all of the spot-samples and hand-collected material, pending further analysis. In addition, any remaining sediment from contexts of other periods highlighted above in the Recommendations, and from all deposits associated with burials or cremations (regardless of Area of Phase), should also be retained for further study.

Unless required for purposes other than the study of biological remains (the potential recovery of additional artefactual material, for example), sediment samples from deposits not specified above may be discarded.

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Discussion of the results of the investigations

In the different areas investigated, archaeological features were recorded which represented activity spanning the period from the Neolithic through to the present day in the proposed Caythorpe Gas Storage Project development area. There follows below a discussion focussing on particular aspects of the site sequence, whether chronological, structural or both, with the archaeological significance of the discoveries being highlighted. The succeeding section briefly summarises the significant aspects of the results and makes recommendations for further work as part of a programme of further analysis and publication.

Neolithic buildings and associated features (Area 1)
The earliest activity, recorded in Area 1, included two probable rectangular buildings, each represented by two parallel rows of regularly-spaced pits, which it is assumed once held upright posts, accompanied by a parallel slot or gully along one side: the largest building, Structure 1, measured approximately 10.5m by 3.5m, with post-pits around 2m apart, and the smaller, Structure 2, measured 4.5m by 2.5m, with post-pits around 1m apart. The lines of opposing post-pits in the Caythorpe buildings suggest that they supported timber cross-beams for a roof structure. In Structure 1, and less clearly in Structure 2, the post-pits nearest to the accompanying slots are smaller than those further away. This might indicate that a pent roof was represented, the highest point of the roof being supported by taller upright timbers in the larger post-pits, with the slots serving to hold the base of the roof timbers. There is no particular indication in the surviving profile of the slots that this might be the case, however, and it is perhaps more likely that the slots helped drain rainwater from the roof. Both buildings at Caythorpe fall within the average size-range of rectangular early Neolithic long houses recorded to date in Britain and Ireland (Malone 2001, 50); wood is considered to have been the principal building material in most of the recorded examples, with upright posts or planks, set in sockets, slots or on stone pads, supporting walls and/or roofs.

The two rectangular buildings represent an important addition to the growing evidence for early Neolithic buildings in Britain. Despite significant artefactual evidence of Neolithic domestic occupation being recovered on the Yorkshire Wolds – particularly in the area around Rudston and along the Great Wold Valley (Manby 1975) – discoveries of Neolithic buildings are rare, presumably due to later cultivation having removed traces of shallow structural elements, leaving only deeper features such as storage or rubbish pits (Abramson 1996, 29). In the Wolds, intact Neolithic ground surfaces retaining occupation features had only been found to survive beneath barrows and other earthwork monuments (Manby 1975, 23), echoing a national trend, where a high proportion of the recorded English examples of early Neolithic buildings were encountered beneath later burial cairns or barrows, with notable examples having been buried by colluvium (Malone 2001, 48 and 50). It was the protection afforded by colluvium layers which ensured the survival of the buildings at Caythorpe.

A small number of Neolithic buildings are known from eastern Yorkshire with which to draw comparisons with those from Caythorpe: Mill Street, Driffield, where excavations in 1989 uncovered a sub-rectangular hollow containing a trampled earth and ash floor and an arrangement of postholes and slots representing a walled structure, associated with early Neolithic flint tools (Humberside Archaeology, n.d.); Easington, where excavations in 1996-7 beneath a round barrow mound recorded hearths, pits and four pairs of post-holes

representing a rectangular building of around 5m by 2m dimensions, associated with large quantities of pottery and flint, radiocarbon dates indicating Neolithic occupation from the early 4th millennium BC to the mid or late 3rd millennium BC (Evans and Steedman 2001, 69-70 and Fig. 4; Mackey n.d); and, Sewerby Cottage Farm, Bridlington, where excavations between 2000 and 2004 recorded at least three Neolithic buildings, principally oval or sub-circular arrangements of postholes within a natural hollow, associated with middle to late Neolithic pottery and flints (Fenton-Thomas 2009, 14-197). Of these, it is perhaps the structure recorded at Easington which is closest to the Caythorpe buildings in terms of its plan and construction; in common with Structure 1, it also had an 'L-shaped' arrangement of possible post-pits extending from its western side.

Groups of less regular pits and a crouched burial were recorded north of the Caythorpe buildings, while further west lay a large shallow sub-circular pit, near to which were a number of smaller pits, a slot and another crouched burial; these additional groupings and alignments of small pits or possible post-pits could represent further buildings, with less coherent plans. Radiocarbon dating of hazelnut shell fragments from the fills of the large pit returned calibrated date-ranges in the early 4th millennium BC, and sherds of Early Neolithic Plain Ware pottery and flint artefacts of a similar date were recovered from fills of many of these features, including those associated with Structures 1 and 2. The pottery assemblage is considered the largest early 4th millennium BC ceramic assemblage from a single complex of associated features ever recovered in Yorkshire and Northern England; in conjunction with the flint assemblage, a significant quantity of which came from the large pit, it is clear that this complex of early Neolithic features at Caythorpe is of regional, if not national importance.

Later Neolithic building and post-circle (Area 3B)
In Area 3B, a rectangular arrangement (Structure 15) of large post-pits, evenly spaced, 3m apart in two rows, may represent a post-built building reminiscent of those recorded in Area 1. The northernmost post-pits in the arrangement were subsequently enclosed in a central position within a 7.5-8m diameter circular arrangement of large, closely-spaced post-holes, with a 1.5m-wide entrance gap to the north-west (Structure 16) with two large pits set across it internally, presumed to have originally also held upright posts serving to narrow or block the entrance. These latter pits, when infilled, were overlain by an internal line of smaller closely-spaced postholes which formed a sub-circular arrangement with rounded corners, set concentrically within the outer circle of larger posts, with suggestions of a corresponding blocked or narrowed entrance. The post structures lay immediately south of a ditch of at least 40m length, which curved away from them to the west and north-east, and were partially surrounded by a later curved ditch which joined the larger ditch. A small quantity of Grooved Ware pottery and a few Neolithic or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint artefacts were retrieved from fills of the postholes and the ditches.

It is not clear whether a roofed building or buildings are represented by these rings of posts or whether open circles of posts are represented; though the limited artefactual evidence recovered does not help to prove this one way or the other, its small size may help rule out the structures having been the site of domestic activity. In plan, Structure 16 is superficially similar to much larger post-rings contained within henge ditches, some of which have been considered to be buildings (Malone 2001, 176-177), though in dimensions it is more in scale with the circular or sub-circular buildings which became the norm in Britain in the later Neolithic (*ibid.*, 57-58). Whatever the case, this is a structure of no small significance regionally and nationally.

Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity – hengi-form monuments and pit complexes (Area 5A)
In Area 5A, the northern half of a hengi-form monument was recorded (Structure 18), comprising a ring ditch with an external diameter of up to 18m and an internal diameter of 14m, with, on its north-western side, a 1.5m-long stretch of the ditch which was slightly narrower and much shallower, representing the position of an entrance. Close to the centre of the enclosed area lay a group of large oval post-pits, up to 2.2m across and 1.8m deep, four of which formed a roughly square arrangement around the approximate centre of the ring ditch. All had post-pipes with stone packing of dimensions which suggested that they had once held upright rounded timbers of at least 400mm scantling, with some showing evidence of having been re-cut on a number of occasions. A number of smaller pits, up to 0.6m diameter and 0.6m deep, also lay within the ring ditch, and while some of the outermost pits may have formed an intermittent circular arrangement of approximately 10m diameter, there was generally no apparent pattern to the pits and a number of phases and/or purposes must be represented. Dating evidence from the structure was sparse, with a Neolithic core and flakes and a scraper of probable later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date being recovered from two of the large post-pits, and a core of a later Neolithic/early Bronze Age aspect coming from one of the smaller pits.

The monument may have had an external bank, and while no clear evidence of its existence was noted during excavation, comparison of the plan and location of the monument with the earlier earthwork survey (see Fig. 62) raises the possibility that some parts of the henge bank may have survived as an earthwork into the medieval period to be incorporated into a system of banks defining land-divisions and a hollow-way. The presence of two rectangular pits radiating from the outer edge of the ditch, one on the western side of the possible entrance and the other opposite the approximate centre of the ring to the west, could indicate that there were gaps in the bank additional to those presumed to lie opposite the north-western entrance.

The monument was later modified, probably in the Bronze Age, by the addition of an outer ring ditch up to 3.75m wide and 1.35m deep, with an external diameter of 32m and an internal diameter of 26m, set at a distance of 4m to 5m from the original ditch. A small quantity of datable finds was recovered from fills of the ditch, including Grooved Ware pottery from one of the earliest fills and Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery from a later fill, as well as flint tools of Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date and an Early-Middle Neolithic arrowhead. It is possible that part of the southern arm of this ditch had been surveyed during the earthwork survey, having been considered then as one of a number of earthwork features thought to be connected with adjacent woodland.

Two graves had been cut into the backfilled inner ditch of the monument. On the eastern side was the grave of a female, aged 36-45, crouched on the right side, with the head to the north-east, accompanied by a Beaker and animal bones. On the western side, the ditch was cut by a grave with a rectangular depression in the base, 1.4m in length and 0.8m wide, the edge of which retained fragments of heavily-decayed wood and organic staining. The grave held the skeleton of a male, aged 26-35, crouched on the left side, with the head to the south-east, beside which lay a Beaker. A further grave lay to the north-west, on the edge of the outer ring ditch, containing the poorly-preserved flexed skeleton of a male, aged 18+, though there were no grave goods.

In addition to the graves described above, the backfilled inner ditch was cut by a series of oval pits, bowl-shaped, up to 1.2m diameter and 0.75m deep, which had been inserted along

parts of the outside edge of the ditch, generally at intervals of 0.5m or less. Though no post-pipes were discerned in any of the pit fills, it is assumed that these pits had been dug to hold upright posts. The ditch had clearly been backfilled by the time this took place, and one of the pits also cut the edge of one of the previously-mentioned graves. The oval pits were not present around all parts of the ditch circumference, there being a gap of over 10m on the north side, encompassing the previous entrance into the monument, and the pits did not appear to be present on the west side from a point south of the central axis of the monument.

Over 50m to the north-east lay a segmented ring ditch (Structure 19), representing what was probably another, much smaller, hengi-form monument with an external diameter of only 9m. It comprised shallow ditch lengths with three 1m-wide breaks to the north-west, west and north-east, which may have formed entrances. The ditch appeared to replace, or had been dug to link together, a series of earlier, oval pits up to 1.8m wide.

Hengi-form monuments are a sub-group of the class of circular monuments known as henges, with internal diameters typically of between 5m and 20m (English Heritage 1989). They are of late Neolithic date and generally comprise a ditch with a bank on the outside, with one entrance through the earthwork or two opposing entrances, there often being pits, cremations, postholes and graves within the enclosed area. Most are situated on gravel terraces in river valleys or on hill slopes and sometimes occur in pairs within 100m of one another. In the case of Caythorpe, it is not possible to determine whether just one or more than one entrances were present on the larger monument, though in all other regards it would appear to conform to the definition. Although the numbers of such monuments continue to increase, through aerial reconnaissance in particular, they are still a relatively uncommon discovery; in 1989, at the time the English Heritage monument class definition was written, they estimated that only between 40 and 50 such sites were known (*op. cit.*). In eastern Yorkshire, only one hengi-form monument has been archaeologically investigated in recent years: at Easington, on the Holderness coast (Evans and Steedman 2001, 70-73; Mackey n.d). Noted as concentric circular ditches on the foreshore, investigation determined the presence of a hengi-form monument of 12m internal diameter, there being inner and outer banks flanking the inner ditch, with a later outer ditch of 20m internal diameter, having a substantial outer bank and an entrance to the NNW. A pit containing cremated bones cut into the inner ditch was dated to around 2500-2000 cal BC, while the later ditch was known to have been infilled through flooding by the Iron Age. The Easington hengi-form monuments and the round barrows recorded nearby are considered to have lain on the western edge of a low river valley (known as Kilnsea Fleet), which became a tidal creek when sea levels rose.

In the area between the two hengi-form structures at Caythorpe lay a number of pits, many intercutting. The most significant were a complex of intersecting irregularly shaped shallow pits, measuring 8.75m by 6m overall, and up to 0.9m deep. The fills were predominantly chalk gravel, containing possible Grooved Ware pottery and Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints, though the pits were sealed by black ashy deposits, a number of which contained significant amounts of burnt and fire-cracked cobbles, struck flints of Neolithic date (mostly unburnt), animal bone and antler, along with sherds of late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery. Charred hazelnut shell from one deposit was submitted for radiocarbon dating, which returned calibrated date-ranges of 2570 to 2530 cal BC and 2500 to 2300 cal BC. The animal bone was mostly pig, possibly representing joints or dressed carcasses brought to the site for consumption. Although on a smaller scale, the assemblage of animal bone from this pit complex bears comparison with so-called ‘feasting’ or ceremonial deposits recorded at sites such as Durrington Walls (Albarella and Serjeantson 2002).

Given the juxtaposition to the hengi-form monuments of these pits and other nearby pit groups containing smaller, but significant finds assemblages, it is clear that analysis of material from these pits will be an important element of any study of the monuments and their context. The Great Wold Valley, and the Rudston area in particular, are the site of a number of Neolithic ritual monuments of both national and regional importance, and the concentration of evidence of Neolithic activity on the valley sides has already been alluded to (see above); the discoveries of Neolithic date at Caythorpe therefore have much to add to our understanding of the landscape surrounding these ritual monuments and the activities which may have taken place around or inside of them.

Neolithic pits by Woldgate (Area 7)
In Area 7, next to Woldgate, a group of probable Neolithic features consisted of a series of six oval or sub-circular pits, in three pairs each 1-2m apart, ranged along a roughly north to south alignment. Decorated fragments of Grooved Ware pottery and struck flints of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date were recovered from the northernmost pair of pits and Peterborough Ware pottery and a single Neolithic flint blade came from one of the middle pits; in addition to pottery and struck flint their fills contained small amounts of animal bone and fire-cracked stone. Potentially contemporaneous features consisting of a 5m-long shallow curvilinear gully and a small circular pit lay a few metres north-east of the northern pairs of pits. The curve of the gully is rather irregular and does not convince as being part of a once-circular feature such as a roundhouse drip gully; it is possible, indeed, that it represents the north-eastern end of a lightly-built sub-rectangular building running as far as the paired pits to the west.

These pits lie close to previous discoveries of Neolithic pit groups in the vicinity of Woldgate (Manby 1975, 23-60), the most recent of which were recorded during the 1992 excavations (Abramson 1996, 8–9) in advance of construction of the gas pipeline leading to Caythorpe. As such, they add to a body of material demonstrating widespread Neolithic occupation of this part of the central Wolds.

Bronze Age activity (Areas 1, 5B and 6)
Features assigned a Bronze Age date in Area 1 included a group of cremations in three oval or circular pits, two of which were in pottery urns. The urns held the remains of a child of approximately 5 years of age and an adult of uncertain age; the cremated remains of a neonatal child skeleton were recovered from the fill of the third pit. The urns containing the remains are considered to be similar in type to vessels used in Bronze Age cremation cemeteries in the region, such as those excavated from the cemetery at Catfoss, East Yorkshire (McInnes 1968), where the cremation urns lay within a pennanular ring-ditch. Further west, two intercutting pits were recorded in the base of a large natural hollow at the western end of Area 1. The fills of both pits contained waterlogged deposits, including shaped wood fragments, and wood samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating, returning calibrated date-ranges of 980-830 cal BC and 810-760 cal BC, in the later Bronze Age or very early Iron Age.

In Areas 5B and 6, which investigated the well-site and the westernmost part of the planned flow-line, further evidence was recorded of probable later Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity. Two substantial NNE to SSW aligned ditches, with vertical or very steep sides, between them formed the northern and southern arms of a palisade, with an entrance around 1.5m wide; a significant boundary is clearly represented, though the small area investigated

makes any interpretation beyond this impossible. Further west, at the foot of the slope in both areas, several small to medium sized circular or oval pits were recorded, a number of which formed alignments or groupings. The pits were generally shallow and of no great size, though some were as large as 3m across. A significant number contained fire-cracked stones, as well as struck flints and pottery of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, including Beaker fragments. These pit groups containing small, though useful, assemblages of flints and pottery, represent an important addition to the known distribution of Neolithic and early Bronze Age pits in the Great Wold Valley and by Woldgate, such as those found during the 1992 excavations (Abramson 1996, 12–13).

Higher up the slope, where Area 6 encompassed the brow of a ridge on the north-facing valley side, a short east to west alignment of seven medium-sized oval pits, up to 2m across and 0.88m deep, was recorded at intervals of 0.3m or more; a later sand quarry had removed any continuation of the alignment to the east, while to the west, it would appear that the alignment stopped as the ground rose steeply in that direction. A crouched human burial of a male, aged 36-45, was set in one pit, while the adjacent pit contained heavily-abraded fragments of human bone, probable parts of a tibia, which may be all that survived of a second burial. A parallel alignment of other pits lay to the north, the fill of one containing animal bone and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint. These pit alignments are considered to represent the continuation westwards of a series of boundary features, including pit alignments and parallel ditches, recorded further to the east in the 1992 pipeline excavations *(ibid.*, 13-17), as well as features detected by geophysical survey in 2005 and noted on cropmark plots of the area. They therefore have something useful to contribute to the understanding of the dating, development, construction and maintenance of such boundaries on the Yorkshire Wolds.

Iron Age settlement (Area 1)

In Area 1, the earliest features of probable Iron Age date were cut into the natural chalk gravel, on the same stratigraphic horizon as the Neolithic and Bronze Age features already discussed. Two roundhouses were represented, each with a smaller ancillary structure: a 13.5m-diameter ring gully (Structure 3) with an entrance to the south-east, accompanied by a 6m-diameter ring gully (Structure 4) on its south-western side; and, a 15m-diameter ring gully (Structure 5) with south-west facing entrance, and a small, partially-curved gully representing an adjacent structure to the east (Structure 6). Further undated, but possibly contemporary, structural features lay to the west of Structure 3, comprising a short length of curving gully and numerous post-holes, some of which were probably associated with the gully, and others which were less obviously related: a number of partial structures may have been represented.

A series of narrow boundary features ran along the south-facing slope for much of the length of Area 1, being subsequently replaced or redefined by more substantial and extensive ditches which followed the same or similar courses; while the earlier boundaries may have been contemporary with the roundhouses and their ancillaries – partially enclosing parts of the settlement – the latest boundary actually cut across one of the buildings. Between them the larger ditches formed a virtually unbroken boundary of at least 200m length, with a 2m-wide access point towards the eastern end. This significant ditched boundary may have been constructed to define a territorial marker, though it cannot be ruled out that it was connected in some way with attempts to halt the movement of soils downhill. It was sealed directly beneath a substantial colluvial layer (see below) and when buildings were subsequently re-established, the line of this boundary was not.

The following phase of Iron Age settlement was separated from its predecessor by a colluvial layer, up to 0.75m thick, lying over the central and low-lying eastern parts of Area 1. It is assumed that agricultural activity on the upslope was the prime cause for its generation and accumulation, with there being movement of soils down the slope as a result. The period of accumulation of soils is not known. As might be expected, the pottery recovered from the layer was a mix of early prehistoric types, as well as others of an Iron Age date, though it is interesting to note that the flint from these (and subsequent) colluvial layers was often in a fresh condition, suggesting a relatively rapid accumulation. The roundhouses were also re-established in similar locations, so it is likely that only a short period of time is involved during which the settlement was temporarily abandoned.

Above the area of one of the earlier roundhouses, a 9m-length of curved gully lay upslope from a roughly oval arrangement of forty-five post-holes forming a building (Structure 7) measuring roughly 7m long NW/SE by 5m wide. Overlying this were the ring-gully and associated structural features of another roundhouse (Structure 8), having a 13m-diameter ring gully with a south-facing entrance, a small 7m-diameter ring gully to the east representing an ancillary structure (Structure 9). The large ring gully enclosed partial sill walls of fragmented chalk flanking a wall-trench of 8.5m diameter and a compact chalk and silt clay floor. Large quantities of hammerscale were recovered from fills of the ring gully and an adjacent pit, suggesting that a smithy was sited nearby, perhaps within the roundhouse. One of the post-holes marking the entrance truncated a pit containing the cremated remains of a child of approximately 4 years of age, and in the area west and south-west of the roundhouse, a number of small pits contained burnt bone and human cremations of a child of approximately 6 months to 1 year and of two adults. Two phases of another roundhouse, or two successive roundhouses (Structures 10 and 11), were recorded further south, represented by partial ring gullies of around 13m diameter, inside of which were features representing structural elements of the building or buildings of around 11m diameter. Significant quantities of Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposits associated with the roundhouses, particularly Structure 8.

Although Iron Age settlement remains are now relatively frequent finds during archaeological investigations in eastern Yorkshire and elsewhere in the region, the features recorded in Area 1 at Caythorpe are of particular significance due to the good survival of structural remains associated with the roundhouses, the chalk sill and floor in Structure 8 being particularly rare survivals. The colluvium layers played no small part in aiding this survival, protecting the building remains from the ploughing which often reduces roundhouse remains discovered on rural sites to only ring gullies and a few post-holes. The intervening colluvium layers also introduce chronological "cut-offs" which will aid refinement of the dating sequence and provide a useful framework for study of the artefacts from the structures. Substantial assemblages of pottery and animal bone were recovered from the roundhouse gullies, post-holes and associated pits and in conjunction with other sources of evidence, such as the hammerscale from Structure 8 features, and it is considered that useful information can be recovered from study of these Iron Age features which has the potential to significantly enhance our understanding of settlement of this period in the region.

Iron Age square barrows and settlement features (Area 3B)
Further Iron Age activity was recorded in Area 3B, on the terrace at the foot of the north-facing valley side, close to the Gypsey Race. Principal amongst this were five graves, one of which was set centrally within a 6m long and 4.5m wide rectangular ditched enclosure, with

another grave having been cut into the enclosure's eastern arm. A further grave lay to the east and two more to the north-west. The skeletons were poorly preserved, all being adults and male, where the sex was able to be determined. One of the unenclosed graves contained a so-called 'warrior burial', with an iron sword placed on the right side of the skeleton, over the arm, and a spearhead at the right-hand side of the foot area, with other iron objects, perhaps fittings from a shield, lying in the centre of the grave, over the lower part of the body.

The spacing and alignment of the graves, coupled with the shallowness of surviving parts of the rectangular ditched enclosure, make it likely that the unenclosed graves might once have lain inside similar enclosures, with subsequent ploughing having removed the shallow elements of the other barrow ditches. In conjunction with two further graves recorded during the 1992 excavations, a short distance to the west, one of which lay within a similarly-aligned ditched enclosure, it is concluded that these burials were part of an Iron Age square barrow cemetery, the western limit of which was established within the excavated area, but which extended eastwards for an unknown distance. Burial in square barrows is a distinctive feature of the Iron Age Arras Culture, largely restricted geographically to eastern Yorkshire and dating predominantly to the late 1st millennium BC (Stead 1991). The skeletal remains from the Caythorpe graves are generally in a poor condition and therefore of limited potential from a palaeopathological viewpoint, though the artefacts from the so-called 'warrior grave' are certainly worthy of further study; a significant number of such graves have been recorded in square barrow cemeteries in eastern Yorkshire (Stead 2006, 80) and the Caythorpe example is an important addition to a subject of regional and national importance.

The square barrow ditches shared the alignment of a number of linear features in the vicinity, boundaries defining a number of adjoining enclosures or fields. On the western side of the excavated area, in an area partially enclosed by the boundary ditches, a curving drip-gully of *c.* 12m diameter, with a south-east-facing entrance gap, represents the surviving south-eastern portion of a roundhouse (Structure 17), the northern extent of which had been removed by later ploughing. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ring gully and from one of the small number of internal postholes; the dating is not, however, sufficiently refined to determine whether the roundhouse was contemporaneous with the square barrows. It is interesting to note the presence of evidence of ironworking associated with the building in the form of tuyere fragments and a small quantity of hammerscale. It may have been an isolated building, though could have been part of a settlement which extended westwards along the terrace.

Roman settlement (Areas 1 and 2)

A phase of late Iron Age/early Roman activity in Area 1 was principally represented by several major boundary ditches, around 60m apart, which ran north to south down the slope, and the partial remains of two roundhouses – an eves-drip gully (Structure 12) of 15m diameter and a wall-line of 11m diameter (Structure 13) – which lay between two of the ditches; elsewhere a number of chalk surfaces and pads, and a lesser numbers of post-holes, are assumed to represent further associated structural activity. A later phase of narrower ditches or gullies on two predominantly ENE-WSW alignments cut across the north to south ditches, extending across the slope in Area 1 and crossing the northern end of Area 2. Contemporaneous isolated burials were recorded in both excavation areas. Pottery recovered was principally locally-produced handmade coarsewares, with smaller quantities of wheelthrown Roman greywares.

The deposition of a major colluvial layer on the south-facing slope in Area 1, presumed to derive from cultivation on the upper valley side, sealed many of the above features. Like the previous Iron Age colluvial episode, it is assumed to have occurred over a relatively short period of time. It is certainly the case that amongst the earliest linear features laid out after deposition of the colluvium were a series of parallel shallow gullies, repeatedly redefined, which echoed the alignment and position of boundaries established just prior to the deposition, suggesting the resumption of a process of delineation which had started just before the colluvial episode. It is also worth considering that these boundary features, re-established on a number of occasions both before and after the colluvium was deposited, were connected in some way with attempts to limit the progress of colluvium down the valley side and protect the settlement at the base of the slope.

At the base of the slope were recorded parts of a settlement of Roman date running east to west along the lower-lying ground which dropped gradually to the edge of the Gypsey Race flood plain, represented by ditched enclosures and sub-divisions thereof. While only the very northern edge of this complex of enclosures was recorded in Area 1, in Area 2, the full width of the settlement was transected by the pipeline corridor, here comprising two principal enclosures, 30m and 60m across, each subdivided; a directly adjacent strip though the same settlement was recorded during investigations in 1992 in advance of the construction of the existing pipeline (Abramson 1996, 24–5). Structural elements such as post-holes, stone layers and a small stone-lined oven were recorded during both phases of work, and while the presence of timber buildings is suggested, no coherent building plan was able to be determined.

On the slope above the settlement lay a rectangular enclosure, up to 35m wide and over 50m long, defined by a series of successive intercutting narrow ditches or gullies, the NE corner of the enclosure funnelling outwards into a ditched trackway leading to the north. The interior of the enclosure appeared devoid of any structural activity and it may have been a stock compartment. To the south, some of the narrow ditches defining the southern edge of the enclosure formed the northern side of an east-west trackway which extended for at least 85m along the edge of the settlement. Following the disuse of the enclosure, a number of successive major boundary ditches assumed to mark the northern boundary of the settlement ran along the slope for lengths of up to 170m. Though essentially running parallel for much of their length, all of the ditches intersected and crossed at a single point, suggesting this was a location of some significance to the boundaries.

Pottery recovered from the settlement enclosures and associated boundary ditches ranged in date from the 3rd century through to the late 4th or early 5th century. With a few exceptions, assemblages of interpretatively valuable plant and invertebrate remains recovered from Roman settlement features were few and rather small, whereas the vertebrate assemblages from the Roman phases were well-preserved and substantial. The major domestic mammals were mostly represented, with little evidence of the exploitation of wild resources. Much of the cattle and caprovid bone was waste from initial carcass preparation and from subsequent butchering; animals of all ages were represented, suggesting that the animals were probably reared and consumed at the site.

The eastern continuation of the settlement has been recorded in the field lying just beyond the development boundary as part of a cropmark complex comprising overlapping rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures and at least one ditched trackway, currently protected as a Scheduled Monument; indeed, discoveries further east of the scheduled site could suggest

that an area of Roman settlement extends for a distance of at least 800m along the north side of the Gypsey Race, appearing to be defined to the south by the wider Gypsey Race stream channel and to the north by an increase in slope of ground rising the short distance towards the course of the Roman road (High Street) postulated to run between Fridaythorpe and Bridlington. A linear settlement of such size must have contained multiple households – this appears to have been more than just an agglomeration of a few farmsteads – and should perhaps be considered a village (Taylor 2007, 21); it is also worth considering whether this may actually constitute a Roman roadside settlement, significant numbers of which have been recorded on the Roman road network across Britain, and a small number in eastern Yorkshire, such as that at Shiptonthorpe, on the Brough-to-York stretch of Ermine Street (Millett (ed.) 2006).

Though the areas of the Roman settlement at Caythorpe which were examined during the present work were either limited in extent or marginal to the main settlement focus, they have helped confirm the date-range of the settlement and some aspects of its character. The mitigation adopted has successfully ensured that the bulk of the settlement remains undisturbed.

Iron Age/Roman activity south of the Gypsey Race (Areas 3B, 5A, 5B and 6)
Small numbers of late Iron Age/Roman features, principally boundary ditches, were recorded in some of the areas investigated on the route of the proposed pipeline south of the Gypsey Race. In Area 3B, a series of ditches defined a possible narrow trackway and enclosure running up to the Gypsey Race, with some internal features, mostly short linears, and external pits, associated with a small quantity of Roman pottery; though on slightly different alignments, these features appeared to owe aspects of their position and layout to earlier, Phase 3, boundaries in the same area. In Area 5A, Iron Age or Romano-British pottery was recovered from a re-cut of the outer ditch of the large hengi-form monument (Structure 18), suggesting that the ditch remained an open feature.

At the western end of Area 5A and in Area 5B, a series of potentially contemporaneous north to south and east to west ditches were recorded at intervals along the excavated strip, forming boundaries and enclosures, these being supplemented and/or subdivided by narrower gullies or slots which may have held fences or hedges; no structural features were associated with these enclosures or boundaries and the generally small quantities of finds recovered suggest that they may have lain some distance from domestic settlement. In contrast to this was a small ditched enclosure lying just to the west in Area 5B, the southern edge only of which extended into the area; the ditches contained sufficient quantities of pottery to suggest that this was a settlement enclosure, perhaps originally established in the late Iron Age, but re-defined in the Roman period. Of particular interest was the insertion into the enclosure ditch of a grave containing the flexed skeleton of a male, aged 26-35 years of age, the grave having been capped by a layer or low cairn of chalk. A short distance west of the enclosure were recorded east to west and north to south post-hole and stake-hole alignments forming the partial plan of a rectangular post-built structure (Structure 20), approximately 8m in length and at least 4m wide. Two of the post-pits produced pottery of a probable Romano-British date, though in form the building could even be of a later, Anglo-Saxon, date (see below). It would appear that the excavated area lay on the southern fringes of settlement which, perhaps established in the late Iron Age, extended into the Roman period (and beyond this into the Anglo-Saxon period; see below).

In Area 6, lying just north of the prehistoric pit alignments, another east to west alignment was formed by a series of small oval and sub-rectangular pits, some in pairs, which cut across a series of narrow linear slots, predominantly east to west aligned. Two parallel east to west-aligned ditches, up to 3m across and 1-2m apart, later ran across the top of the pits and one of the earlier alignments to the south, and were themselves cut by a perpendicular ditch which petered out as it ran down the slope to the north and up the slope to the south. Pottery of Late Iron Age or Roman date, including some dating to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, was recovered from these features, which are presumed to redefine and reinforce the boundaries formed initially by the prehistoric pit alignments; the replacement of pit alignments with ditches has been seen on other sites on the Yorkshire Wolds, including on the 1992 Caythorpe pipeline (Abramson 1996, 15-16).

Anglo-Saxon settlement (Areas 1, 2 and 3A)
Elements of an Anglo-Saxon settlement were recorded in Areas 1, 2 and 3A. In Area 1, a sunken-featured building (Structure 14), 5m long, 3.6m wide and 0.75m deep, with stepped edges and a flat base, was recorded among the intercutting ditches marking the northern edge of the Roman settlement. Bone pins and pierced stone weights were recovered from within the building and a bone/antler comb of Anglo-Saxon type came from an associated gravel layer. The large animal bone assemblage from the feature was dominated by sheep/goat fragments, with lesser numbers of cattle fragments, many indicative of primary butchery. Aside from nearby post-holes and a possible ditch terminal (recorded in the 1995 trial excavations), Structure 14 was the only clearly identifiable feature of this date in Area 1 and it did not appear to lie within a contemporaneous enclosure. While it is quite conceivable that the latter was indeed the case, the location of the building being more to do with selection of a site which overlay undisturbed natural gravel, the possibility cannot be discounted that some of the ditches currently considered to be of Roman date could actually be later. A few pottery sherds of a possible Anglo-Saxon date were recovered from features assigned a Roman date, though these would need to be further studied to determine if the later parts of the Roman sequence need to be re-phased as Anglo-Saxon.

In Area 2, features of Anglo-Saxon date were recorded along most of the length of the excavation area, overlying Roman settlement features. The northern and southern limits of occupation were marked by east to west running ditches, with the intervening area being sub-divided by further, less substantial, east to west ditches, between which were curved divisions and a number of pits in small groups. Although residual Roman pottery was present in many of the features, significant quantities of early to middle Saxon pottery were present, particularly in the pits. A large animal bone assemblage was recovered, with cattle and sheep/goat remains predominating, much being indicative of waste from initial carcass preparation. These results complemented those from the 1992 excavation of the strip directly alongside (Abramson 1994, 26), where structural remains including a small slot and postholes were recorded, as well as part of a pit identified then as a *grubenhaus*; the continuation westwards of the pit was examined during the present work, however, and the complete feature was found to be square rather than rectangular in plan. A nearby burial was accompanied by an iron object, possibly a tool.

At the northern end of Area 3A, a small group of linear features are considered to be of this date; though most are undated, a radiocarbon date obtained from a driven timber suggests that further activity of an early or middle Saxon date was represented. One short length of curved gully was found to contain a significant assemblage of smithing debris – most particularly hammerscale – interpreted as sweepings from a nearby smithy, while a short distance to the

south lay a complex of gullies and/or channels, some with driven birch or oak stakes on their edges, having perhaps helped retain timber linings or sluices. A sample of a birch stake was submitted for radiocarbon dating and found to potentially date to the 7th to 9th centuries AD, and a sherd of Roman samian pottery with inscribed decoration and/or graffiti on both sides, perforated for suspension, was recovered from a channel fill. The channels lay on the break of slope where the natural gravel dropped markedly towards the Gypsey Race and are presumed to be connected with drainage and/or water management from the settlement to the north. Pollen samples taken from some channel fills provided evidence of pastoralism and nearby cereal crop cultivation and/or processing. Further south, cut into the chalk gravel in the narrow southern extension of the trench, two further gullies were recorded, around 20m apart, the southernmost of which was truncated by a substantial parallel ditch sited at the lowest part of the natural gravel surface here, south of which it started to rise again, gradually approaching the Gypsey Race.

The Anglo-Saxon settlement appears to have entirely overlain areas of Roman settlement, occupying the relatively level ground at the base of the valley side and being presumed to extend from the Caythorpe development area into the scheduled cropmark site to the east. Although the settlement lay largely south of Area 1, and its eastern extent was not able to be established through investigation there, excavations along the eastern side of the Caythorpe development area, carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates in 2009 in advance of a Yorkshire Water pipeline, are reported to have recorded significant Anglo-Saxon structural remains, including evidence of metalworking, in the area running south towards the Gypsey Race, confirming that the settlement extended thus far and beyond. Within the scheduled cropmark complex, a possible Anglo-Saxon date has already been proposed for the more curvilinear cropmark ditches recorded there, given their morphological similarity to those of a settlement identified from air photographs at Butterwick considered to be of post-Roman date (Stoertz 1997, 58–9, 87); this accords well with the discoveries made in Area 2, where the Anglo-Saxon ditches were frequently curvilinear in plan. The overall settlement could be in excess of 600m east to west and 100m north to south.

Known settlements of Anglo-Saxon date in the region are still relatively rare, with only a small number currently known in eastern Yorkshire, few of which have been subject to archaeological investigation. Therefore, despite the areas of the Caythorpe Anglo-Saxon settlement which have been examined being small compared to the likely overall settlement extent, aspects of the results are still worthy of further study and wider dissemination, particularly if they could be presented in conjunction with the results of 1992 work and the recent work carried out on the Yorkshire Water pipeline, the metalworking evidence from the latter being of particular note. Furthermore, the large overlap between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement areas, already mentioned, warrants further study regarding settlement transition and the degree of continuity which may be represented.

Anglo-Saxon activity (Area 5B)

In Area 5B, on the south side of the Gypsey Race, a small number of features can be assigned to this period. Sherds of early to mid Saxon pottery were recovered from one small pit, with another pit nearby containing handmade sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon date. An adjacent gully or slot was found to be a continuation of a feature investigated to the north during the 2005 trial excavation, which lay in close proximity to a shallow rectangular pit interpreted as a sunken-featured building (from which had been recovered early Saxon pottery and ironworking debris). In addition, there is a possibility that Structure 20, associated with Roman pottery, may be of a later, Anglo-Saxon, date. From this evidence, it would appear

that a Saxon settlement lay north of the excavated area, beneath Carr Plantation, on the terrace above the Gypsey Race flood-plain and in the same area where possible late Iron Age and Roman settlement has been proposed; the evidence is sparse, though in the light of the settlement evidence from the other side of the Gypsey Race, is still worthy of mention.

Medieval and later activity (areas north and south of Gypsey Race)
In Area 1, a thick colluvial layer which sealed the Roman and Anglo-Saxon features is considered to have moved downhill as a result of medieval ploughing, with north to south aligned ridge and furrow being vaguely evident on its surface. Colluvium, probably also generated by medieval ploughing, was evident in Area 6, cut into by the remains of north to south aligned ridge and furrow in association with medieval pottery.

In Area 3A, the features of Anglo-Saxon date were sealed beneath a number of waterlain deposits assumed to be linked to events in the Gypsey Race flood-plain, equivalents to which were also recorded in the northern part of Area 3B. The earliest of these layers was found to contain 15th-century pottery, and above this layer were recorded intercutting east to west aligned linear gullies to both north and south of the Gypsey Race, assumed to be associated with efforts to help define the limits of the stream channel and moderate effects of higher water levels. Also set into the earliest sand horizon was a small irregular hollow, probably a tree throw, of particular interest due to the recovery from it of an almost fully intact wooden shovel, over a metre long, sitting on edge within the fill. The fill is considered to be part of a more widespread silt layer which has been interpreted as a flood deposit, the shovel assumed to have reached its find-spot as a result of the flooding event. A thicker silt layer above this, separated from it by thin layers of more organic silt or sand, is taken to represent a later flood horizon. Neither silt layer appeared laminated, suggesting that they were formed in two separate flooding events, rather than building up slowly through seasonal fluctuations in water level. Pollen samples from the tree throw fill indicated scrub woodland of birch, hazel, alder and willow in the vicinity and generally low frequencies of pollen indicative of human activity, while samples from the overlying flood layer contained more evidence of agriculture (both arable and pastoral), as well as indicating the presence of some heathland.

Medieval earthwork features were relatively well-represented in Area 5A, where there were a number of extant banks, including a so-called ‘Anglian’ bank, which formed a series of field boundaries and a north to south aligned hollow-way, some of these features having been recorded on an earthwork survey in 2006. The excavations permitted recording of sections through some of these banks and a number of ditches which had flanked the banks were also examined. Two parallel ditches on the western side of the hollow-way may have served to define the bank as first established and provide upcast for its creation, while the eastern side of the hollow-way was, at least partially, marked by curved bank ‘l’ on the earthwork survey. It is probably not a coincidence that the position of ‘l’ corresponds to some degree with the likely position of the bank of the hengi-form monument (Structure 18), suggesting that the earlier bank may have survived as an earthwork into the medieval period, to be incorporated into the system of land-divisions. The ‘Anglian’ bank and accompanying ditch were examined in section, and while the date of the bank could not be confirmed, the ditch may have been excavated and infilled in the relatively recent past. The earthworks were augmented by post-medieval boundary features, with ditches and an alignment of close-set double post-settings being recorded, assumed to date to the 18th- and 19th-century emparkment of the land associated with Thorpe Hall.

At the north end of Area 3A, a small brick structure with a stone core is considered to represent the remnants of an abutment for a small bridge which once spanned the drain separating the fields in which lay Areas 2 and 3A; a bridge in this position is shown on 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps.

5.2 **Recommendations**

ELEMENTS OF THE SITE SEQUENCE

The following elements of the site sequence have been discussed above. The archaeological significance and/or importance of each is briefly summarised and recommendations are made where appropriate for further analysis and publication.

Neolithic buildings and associated features (Area 1)

Rare examples of structures of national importance; significant associated pottery and flint assemblages.

Recommendations: publication of structural features; analysis and publication of pottery and flint; analysis of selected soil samples and entire animal bone assemblage; report on human burials, including C14 dating and isotope analysis.

Later Neolithic building and post-circle (Area 3B)

Rare examples of structures of national importance; small associated pottery and flint assemblages.

Recommendations: publication of structural features; analysis and publication of small pottery and flint assemblage.

Late Neolithic and Bronze Age hengi-form monuments and pit complexes (Area 5A)

Rare examples of structures of national importance; significant associated pottery and flint assemblages; significant animal bone assemblage; soil samples from burnt pit fills have useful components.

Recommendations: publication of structural features; analysis and publication of pottery and flint; analysis of selected soil samples and animal bone assemblage from pit complexes; report on human burials, including C14 dating and isotope analysis.

Neolithic pits by Woldgate (Area 7)

Pits add to known evidence of Neolithic occupation along Woldgate.

Recommendations: No further work required.

Bronze Age pits, pit alignments and cremations (Areas 1, 5B and 6)

Pits add to known evidence of Bronze Age occupation along Great Wold Valley; pit alignments provide further evidence of multiple boundaries.

Recommendations: brief publication account of structural features to accompany analysis and publication of pottery and flint; report on human burial, including C14 dating and isotope analysis; report on cremations.

Iron Age settlement (Area 1)

Successive roundhouses with well-preserved structural details; significant associated pottery assemblage; metalworking evidence; associated human burials and cremations.

Recommendations: publication of structural features; analysis and publication of pottery and selected other finds; analysis of selected soil samples and animal bone assemblage from buildings and associated features; report on human burials; report on metalworking evidence.

Iron Age square barrows and settlement features (Area 3B)

Evidence of part of cemetery including 'warrior burial' with sword, spear and other finds; boundaries and partial roundhouse.

Recommendations: publication of cemetery features (incorporating 1992 results), with brief account of adjacent Iron Age features (including evidence for metalworking); report on finds from 'warrior burial'; report on human burials, including C14 dating (if bone suitable) and isotope analysis.

Roman settlement (Areas 1 and 2)

Extensive Roman period settlement extending across site; multiple ditches, incomplete building remains; direct association with 1992 excavation results.

Recommendations: brief account for publication of structural features; brief published account of intrinsically interesting pottery (further work to include re-examination of sherds described as possible Anglo-Saxon); report on selected finds.

Iron Age/Roman activity south of the Gypsey Race (Areas 3B, 5A, 5B and 6)

Small numbers of features indicative of fringes of Iron Age/Roman settlement south of Gypsey Race; human burial beneath stone cairn.

Recommendations: brief account for publication of features; brief published account of intrinsically interesting pottery and selected finds; report on human burial, including C14 dating and isotope analysis; palaeoecological analysis of suitable material.

Anglo-Saxon settlement (Areas 1, 2 and 3A)

Extensive Anglo-Saxon period settlement extending across site; ditches, pits, evidence of building remains; one human burial; direct association with 1992 excavation results; relationship with earlier Roman settlement.

Recommendations: account for publication of structural features; published account of Saxon pottery assemblage; analysis and report on selected finds; analysis of selected soil samples and animal bone assemblage from building and pits; report on human burial, including possible C14 dating and isotope analysis.

Anglo-Saxon activity (Area 5B)

Small numbers of features indicative of fringes of Anglo-Saxon settlement south of Gypsey Race.

Recommendations: brief account for publication of features; brief published account of Anglo-Saxon pottery and selected finds (including those from 2005 trial excavations); report on human burial, including possible C14 dating and isotope analysis.

Medieval and later activity (areas north and south of Gypsey Race)

Earthworks and boundaries of medieval boundaries and hollow-way and post-medieval parkland features.

Recommendations: no further work required other than mention of possible survival of bank of hengi-form structure.

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY TASK AND/OR SPECIALISM

The following recommendations for work (summarised in Table 31, below) will form the basis for a programme of further analysis and publication. They are the recommendations of HFA, proposed on the basis of the results of all of the assessments undertaken by the project team; they do not necessarily conform with all of the recommendations of the individual specialists concerned.

Table 31: Summary of the principal recommendations

	Main recommendations	Reason(s)	Additional work required for analysis phase
Structural sequence	Produce an illustrated account of the principal elements of the structural sequence for publication.	The investigations recorded important evidence for multi-period occupation along the Gypsey Race valley, including structures of regional and national significance.	Production of text and drawings to report on structural sequence, enhanced by additional information provided by the various specialisms below.
	Prepare site archive for museum deposition.	Important that well-ordered paper, drawn and digital archive should accompany the finds archive to maintain the integrity of the site archive.	
Pottery	Selected pottery groups should be brought to full publication.	Assemblages of early prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery of national and regional significance, including largest group of Early Neolithic Plain ware from Northern Britain.	Descriptive and discursive text, with illustration of key vessels and ceramic groups.
	Material should be retained and deposited in the appropriate museum.	To promote the interests of future ceramic research in the region.	
Flints	Selected flint assemblages should be brought to full publication.	This assemblage is regionally important due to the large number of stratified pieces with associated prehistoric pottery. The majority of the material is probably of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. However there are some discrete elements of early Neolithic, middle Neolithic and Beaker character.	Descriptive and discursive text, with illustration of key groups.
	Material should be retained and deposited in the appropriate museum.	To promote the interests of future flint research in the region.	
Coins	Refine identification of coins and report on significant examples.	Dating and identification of coins provide useful complement to other dating sources.	Further conservation cleaning required.
	Material should be retained and deposited in the appropriate museum.	To promote the interests of future research in the region.	
Recorded Finds	Publication of significant elements of the Recorded Finds assemblage.	There is a diverse range of materials and functions present within the Recorded Finds assemblage. There is clearly evidence of craft-working and other associated occupational activities as well as domestic items, with limited artefacts reflecting 'high status' or affluent occupation. Activity represented from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period.	The report should include a catalogue and illustration of selected objects, plus contextual discussions, relevant to the site's sequence, where necessary. Certain artefacts should be selected for further conservation as recommended in the conservation assessment.
	Subsequent to analysis, the	To promote the interests of future finds	

	Main recommendations	Reason(s)	Additional work required for analysis phase
	assemblage should be deposited in the relevant museum.	research in the region and maintain the integrity of the site archive.	
Bulk finds	Only relatively minor elements of the bulk finds assemblage should be subject to further work.	Most of bulk finds assemblage has been adequately quantified and described during the assessment.	Petrological identification required on a few objects, mainly stone roof tiles. Aspects of bulk finds assemblage to be summarised in finds discussion and where appropriate in structural text.
	Subsequent to analysis phase, the assemblage should be subject to appropriate discard and the remainder deposited in the relevant museum.	To promote the interests of future finds research in the region and maintain the integrity of the site archive.	
Conservation	Further conservation work is required on some of the Recorded Finds assessment.	Some finds will require treatment to aid interpretation and identification, and to inhibit further corrosion.	Investigative conservation on iron, copper alloy and silver objects (including iron spearhead and sword, iron tools and/or blades, copper alloy and silver coins). Species ID and XRF potential for a small number of objects.
Metallurgy	Publication report on significant aspects of the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon metalworking evidence.	Evidence of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon metalworking recovered, being of regional and/or national significance.	Examination of small quantity of additional magnetic matter samples from processed samples. Produce report discussing the significant aspects of the metalworking evidence.
	Subsequent to analysis phase, the assemblage should be subject to appropriate discard and the remainder deposited in the relevant museum.	To promote the interests of future finds research in the region and maintain the integrity of the site archive.	
Biological remains – sediment samples	Further investigation of the charred plant remains and waterlogged invertebrate macrofossil assemblages from selected deposits is recommended, as well as examination of mollusc assemblages of sufficient size for detailed interpretation.	Charred plant remains have potential to provide information regarding the past diets of the inhabitants and, perhaps, also regarding agricultural practices where associated cereal chaff and arable weeds have been preserved. Waterlogged deposits, though few, have potential to provide information regarding the prehistoric, Romano-British period and later environment. The molluscs provide useful environmental information.	The larger assemblages of charred plant remains (contexts 167, 168, 1393, 2535 and 2558) should be analysed in detail, with additional charred cereal and food plants (e.g. hazelnut shell) from selected Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon deposits being targeted for recovery. Waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains from contexts 2652, 2955, 7616, 7635 and 7603 (from Areas 1, 3A and 3B) should be analysed. Larger mollusc assemblages from small number of selected contexts, including from Neolithic pits in Area 5A.
Biological remains – vertebrate remains	A detailed archive should be made of all well-dated vertebrate material including age-at-death and biometrical data for the main domesticates for the purposes of comparanda.	The significance of the vertebrate assemblages is that they provide an opportunity to explore the evidence for continuity and change over a long-term occupation sequence. A detailed study of aspects of the vertebrate material may enable us to examine possible ceremonial/domestic activities in the Neolithic period and the possible	All well-dated (either by stratigraphic association or from artefactual evidence), material should be studied in detail and the information collected should include biometrical and age-at-death data, evidence of butchery and skeletal element representation

	Main recommendations	Reason(s)	Additional work required for analysis phase
		exploitation of wild resources, whilst for the later periods changes in species frequencies, age-at-death patterns and variations in size of the main domesticates may enable us to investigate the impact and influence of immigrants on native settlements.	
	Subsequent to analysis phase, the assemblage should be subject to appropriate discard and the remaining material deposited in the relevant museum.	To promote the interests of future finds research in the region and maintain the integrity of the site archive.	
Human skeletal remains	Produce full publication report on burials recovered during investigations	The archaeological potential of this group of individuals does not primarily lie in the osteological information that can be extracted from each individual, but the true value lies in their proximity to each other within an important archaeological landscape and the periods to which they belong. These facts will enable important information to be documented and comparisons drawn regarding burial practices.	Several of the skeletons will be dated by C14 to refine chronology. In addition, in conjunction with an MSc project at Durham University, all the burials will be analysed for carbon and nitrogen isotopes to look at past diet, while a smaller selection will analysed for strontium isotopes to assess area of birth and early years.
	Subsequent to analysis, the case should be made for the assemblage to be deposited in the relevant museum rather than reinterred.	To promote the interests of future human osteological research in the region and maintain the integrity of the site archive.	
Radiocarbon dating	Undertake radiocarbon dating on a selection of features and/or burials.	The dating has the potential to help provide a more accurate chronological framework for the sequence, particularly for significant structures or burials which are not securely dated.	Ten samples will be submitted for AMS dating; most will be from bone samples, some of them from human burials.
Geo-archaeology and palynology	Use findings of excavation-phase work on sediments to aid reconstruction of colluvial sequence in Area 1 and aspects of alluvial sequence in vicinity of Gypsey Race.	The colluvial sequence in Area 1 and alluvial sequence in Gypsey Race floodplain are of importance in terms of understanding the site context and landscape.	The two deposits which had been recommended for further work are considered to be medieval flood deposits and fall outside the proposed priorities for analysis and publication. No further work recommended therefore.

It is intended that an archaeological monograph presenting the results of the investigations will be published in either the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Report Series or the East Riding Archaeologist. In addition, a briefer "popular" publication is to be produced, aimed at a more general readership, being potentially of interest to local schools and community groups. It is anticipated that there will be an overlap in images and graphics between both publications.

Upon completion of the analysis and publication, it is recommended that the site archive (site records and finds) be deposited in the Hull and East Riding Museum, where the material from the previous (1992) excavations at Caythorpe is already stored.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT THE

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE PROJECT

LOW CAYTHORPE

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

2009-2010:

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Volume 2: Report figures and photographs

Humber Archaeology Report No. 393

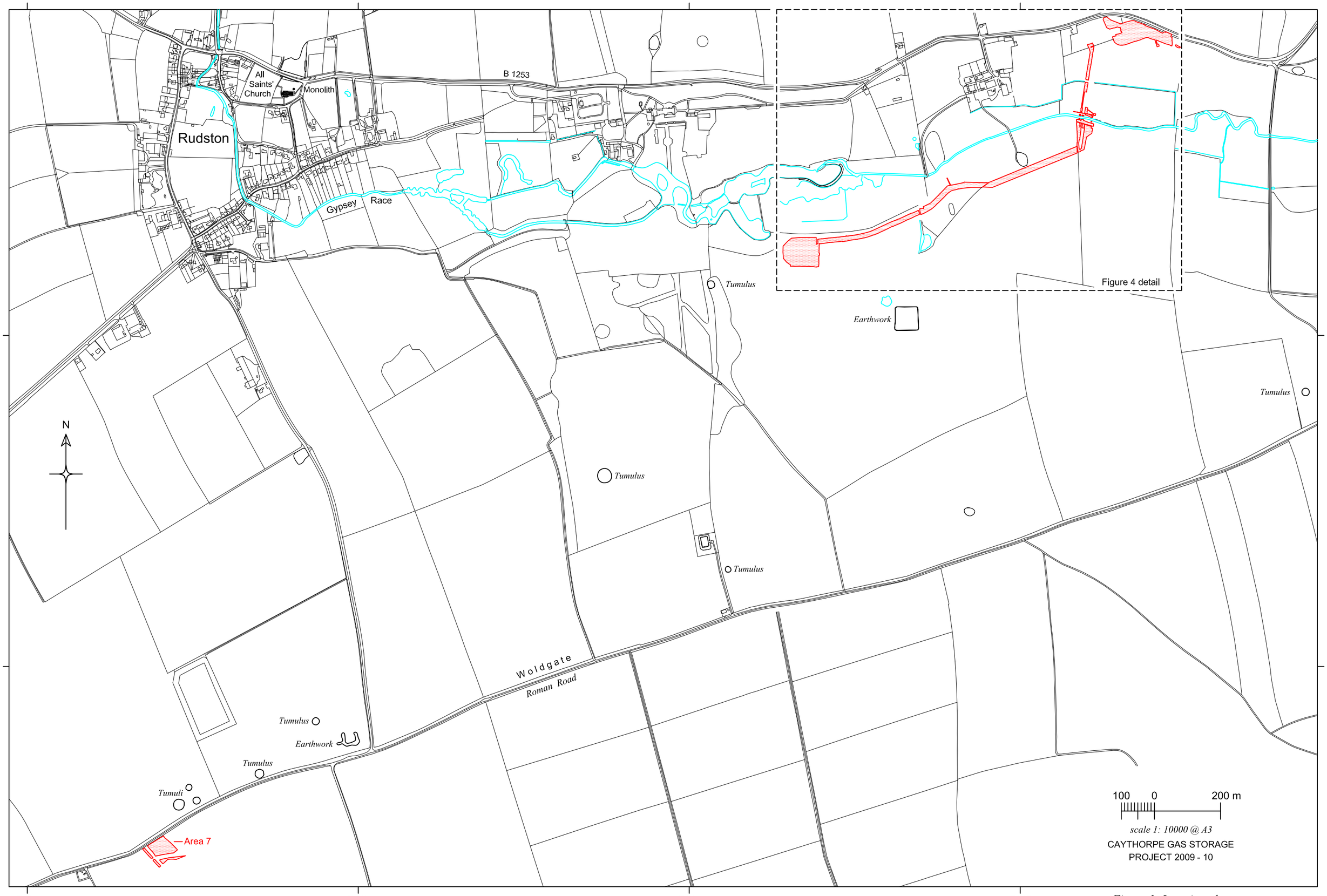


Figure 1: Location plan

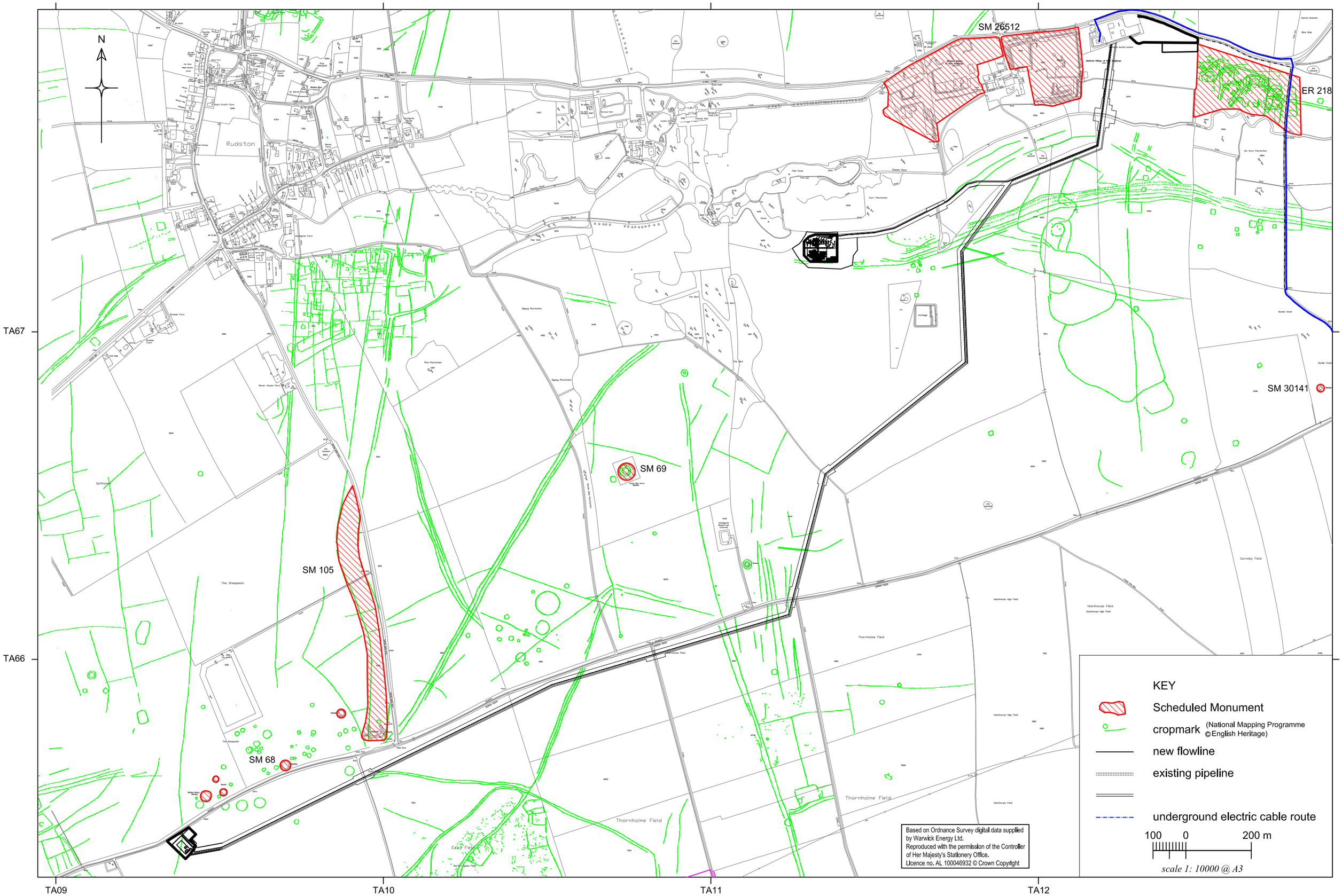


Figure 2 Caythorpe Gas Storage Project 2009 - 10: location of development, Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites recorded as cropmarks (taken from WSI; Cardwell 2009)

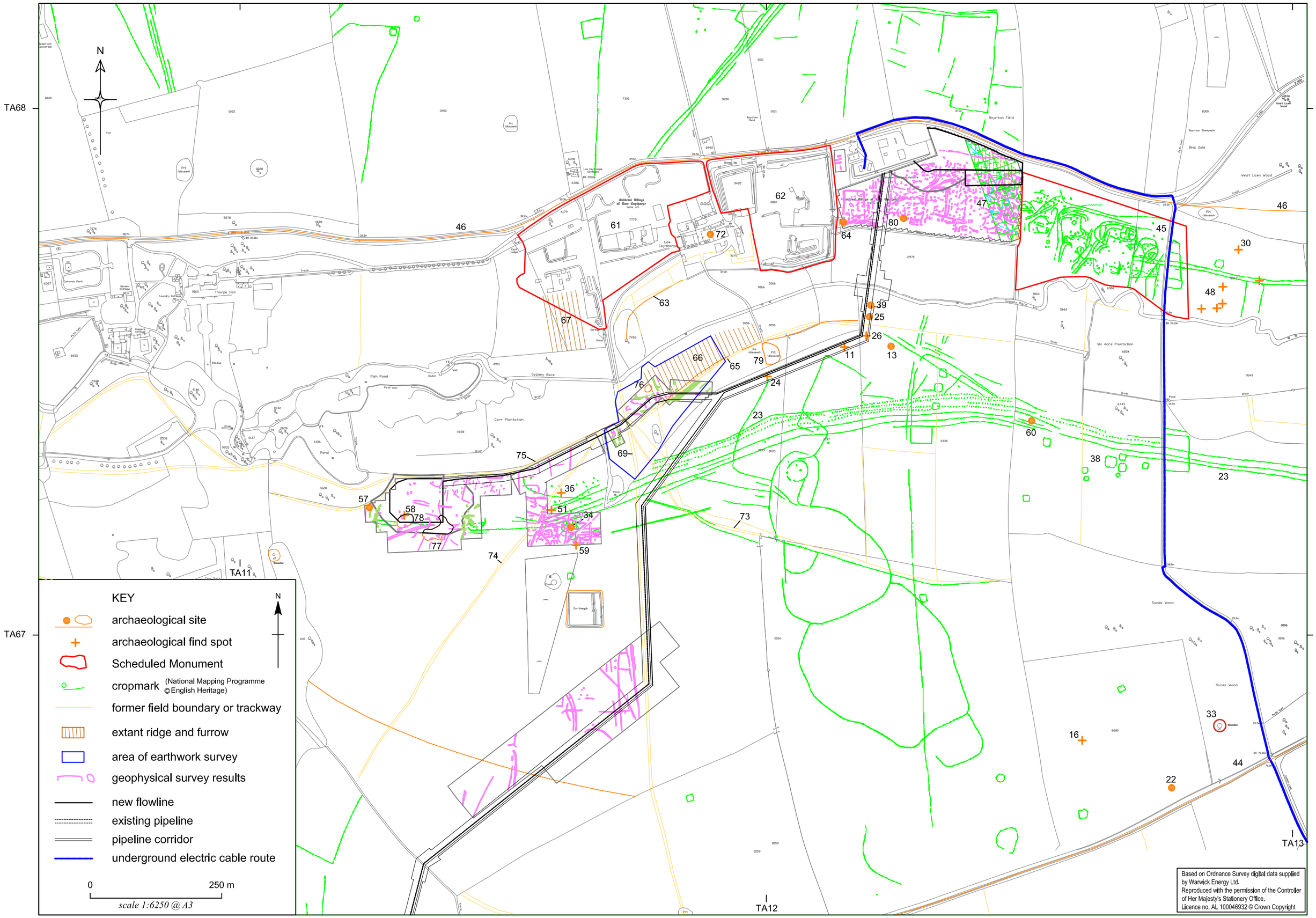


Figure 3 Caythorpe Gas Storage Project 2009 - 10: archaeological sites and survey areas within vicinity of development (taken from WSI; Cardwell 2009)

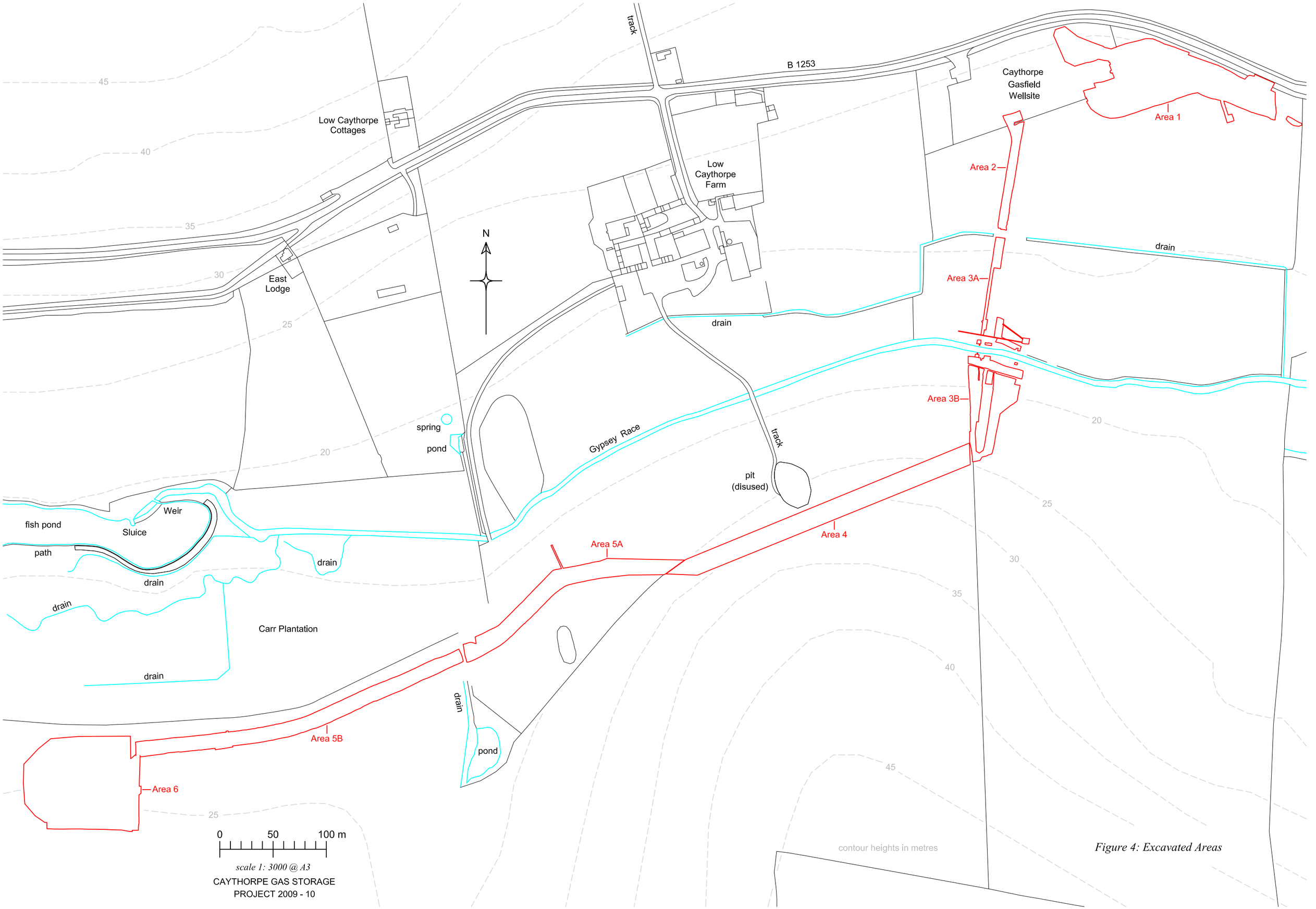


Figure 4: Excavated Areas

Natural

Phase 3

N

Phase 5

Phase 7

19.00 - 19.99m O.D

20.00 - 20.99m O.D

21.00 - 21.99m O.D

22.00 - 22.99m O.D

23.00 - 23.99m O.D

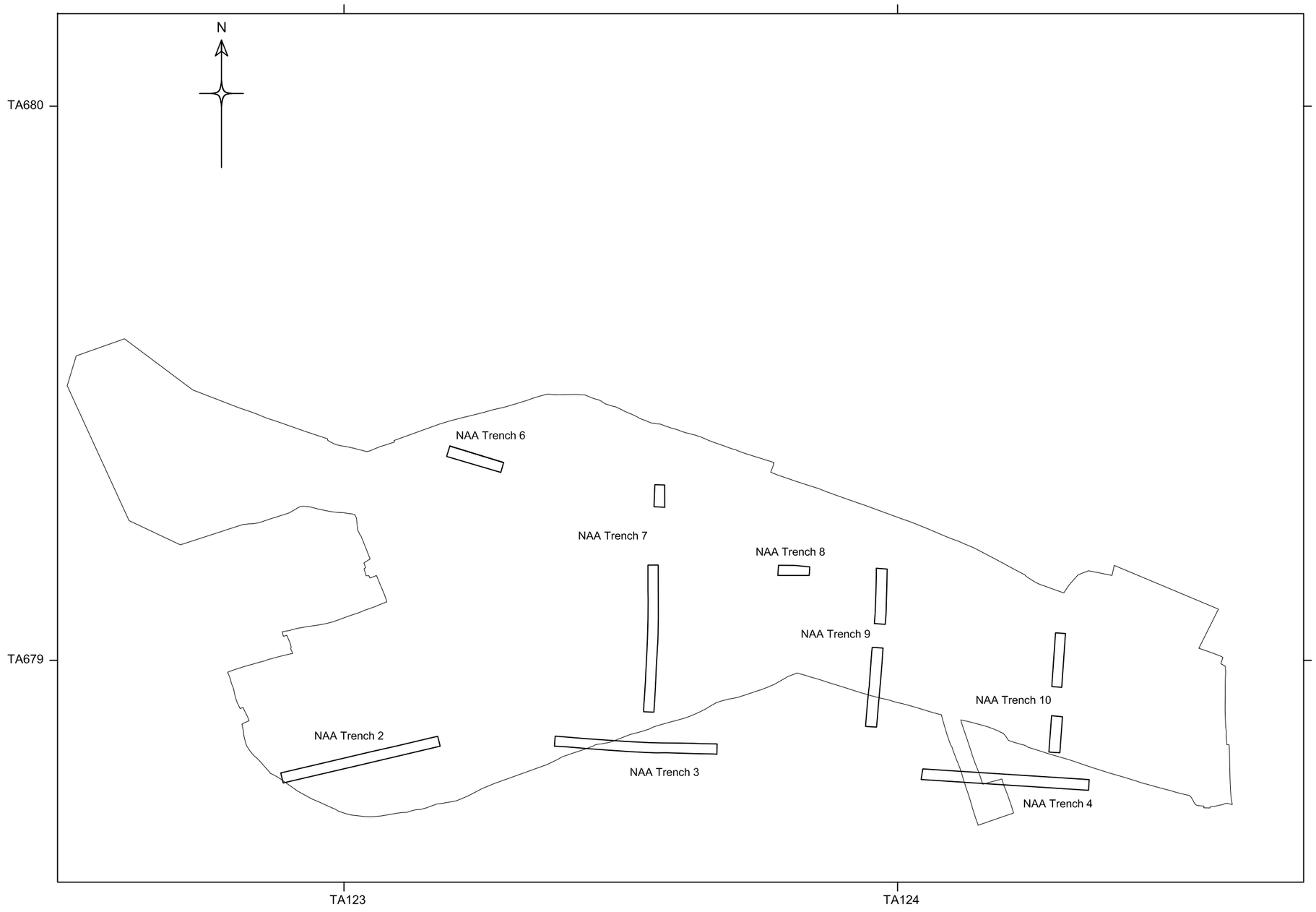
24.00 - 24.99m O.D

10 0 20m

scale 1: 1000 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 5: Area 1, Contour plans of natural and subsequent colluvia

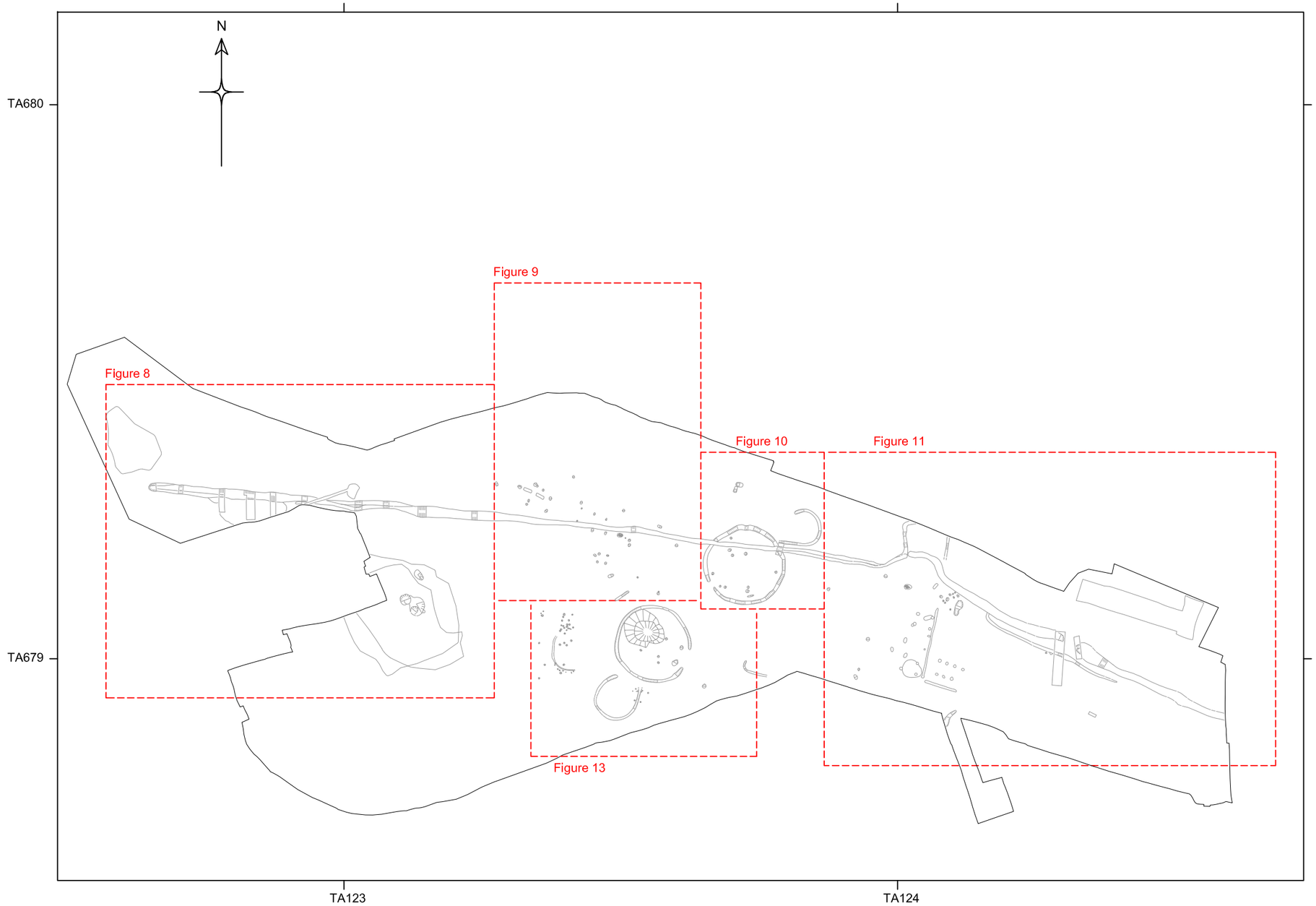


10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 6: Area 1, NAA trench locations from 2005



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 7: Area 1, figure number location, Phases 1, 2 and 3a

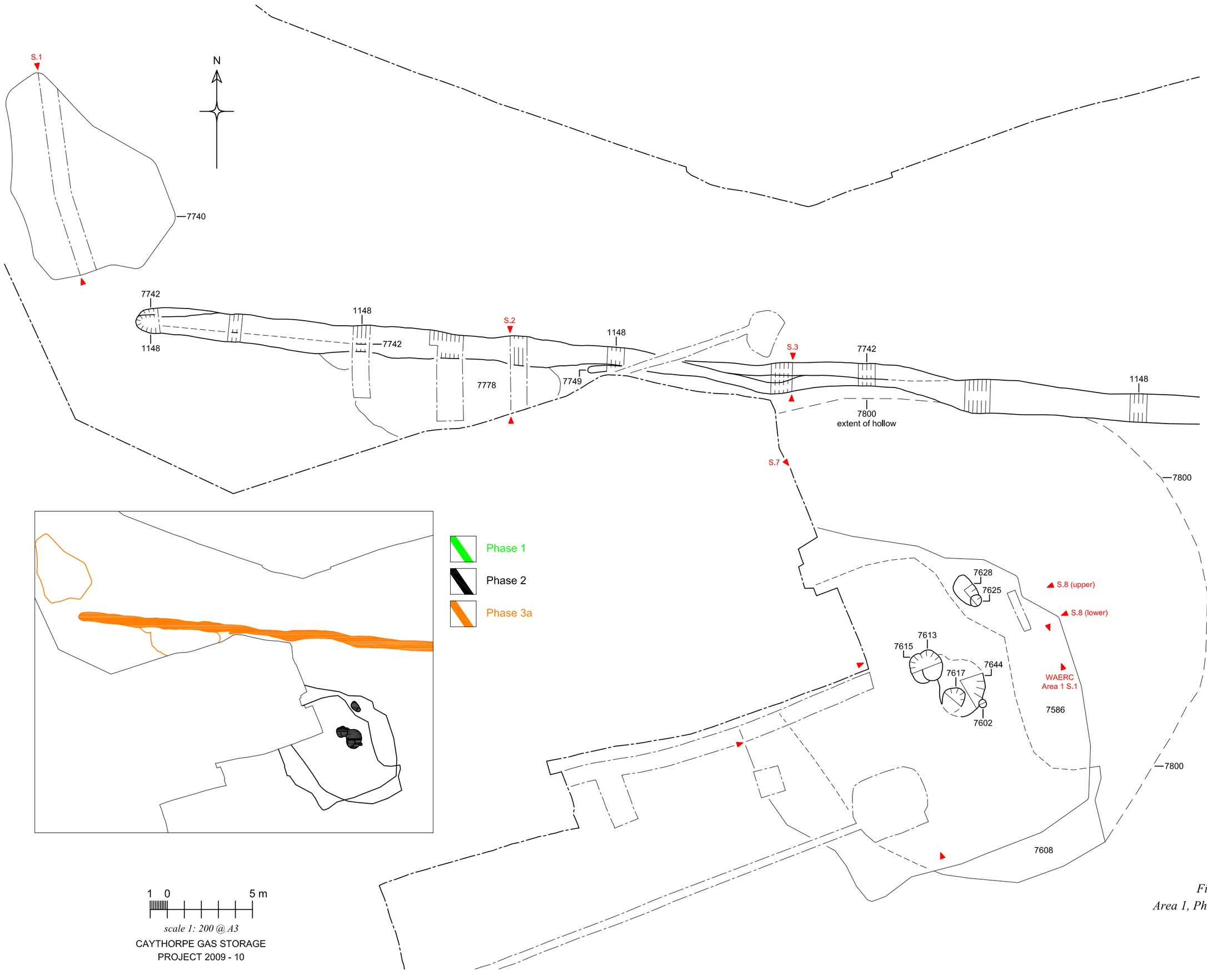


Figure 8:
Area 1, Phases 1, 2 and 3a

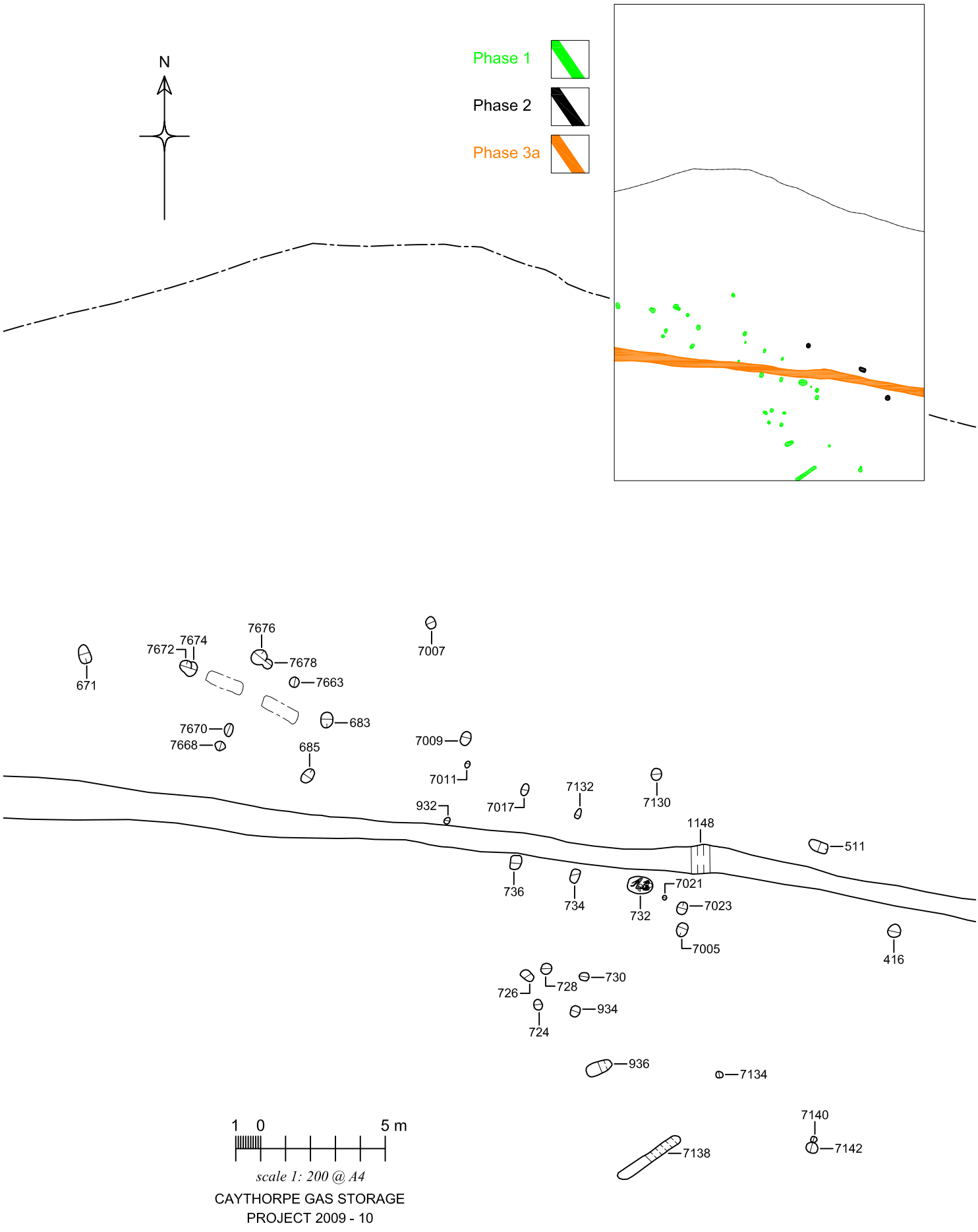
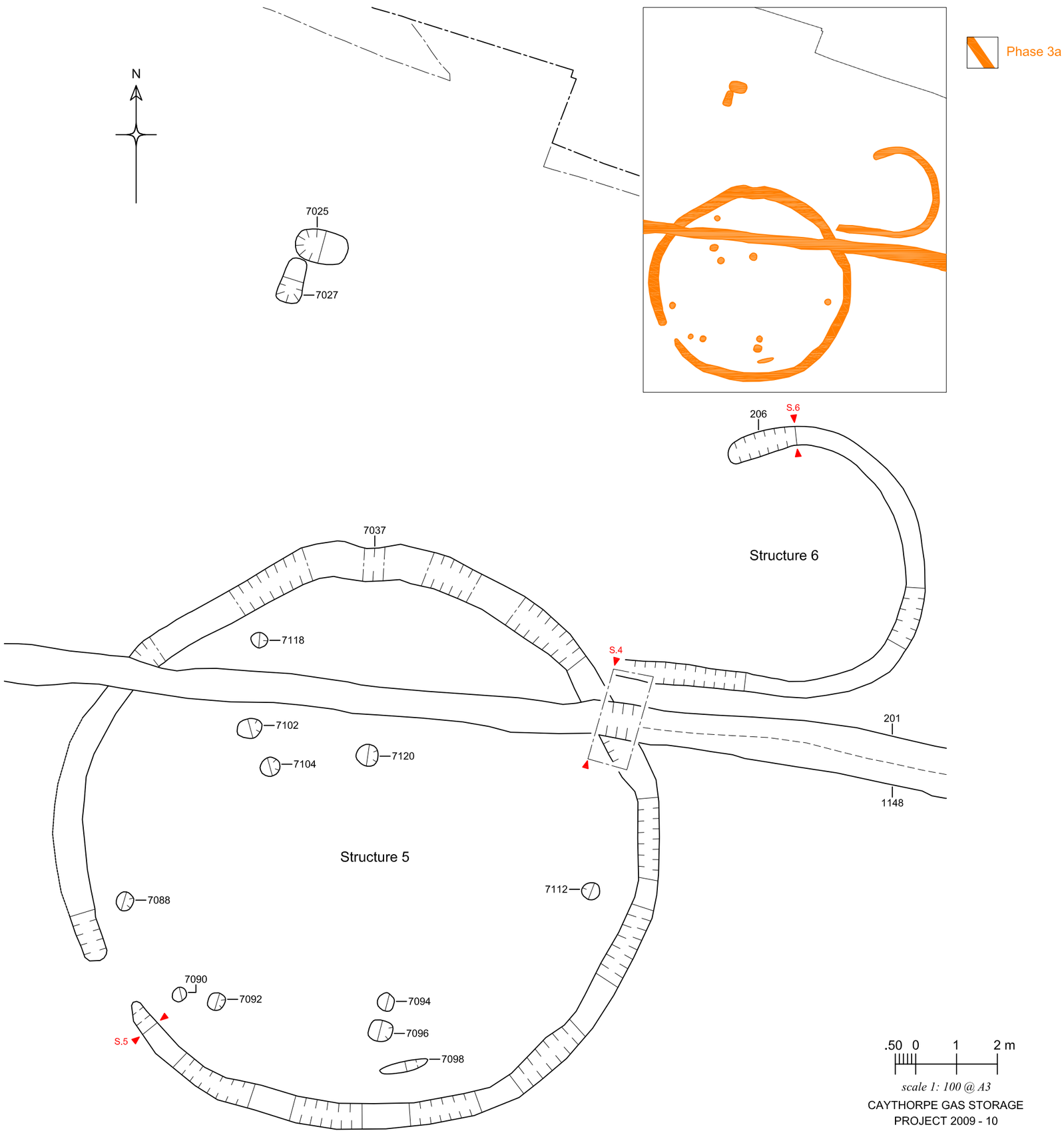


Figure 9: Area 1, Phases 1, 2 and 3a



.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 10:
Area 1, Phases 1, 2 and 3a

N

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3a

201

201

1148

1702

7204

7214

7206

7202

1912

Structure 1

Structure 2

Figure 12 detail

1662

1721

292

172

S.9

1721

1018

S.14

7411

WAERC
Area 1 S.2

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 11:
Area 1,
Phases 1, 2 and 3a

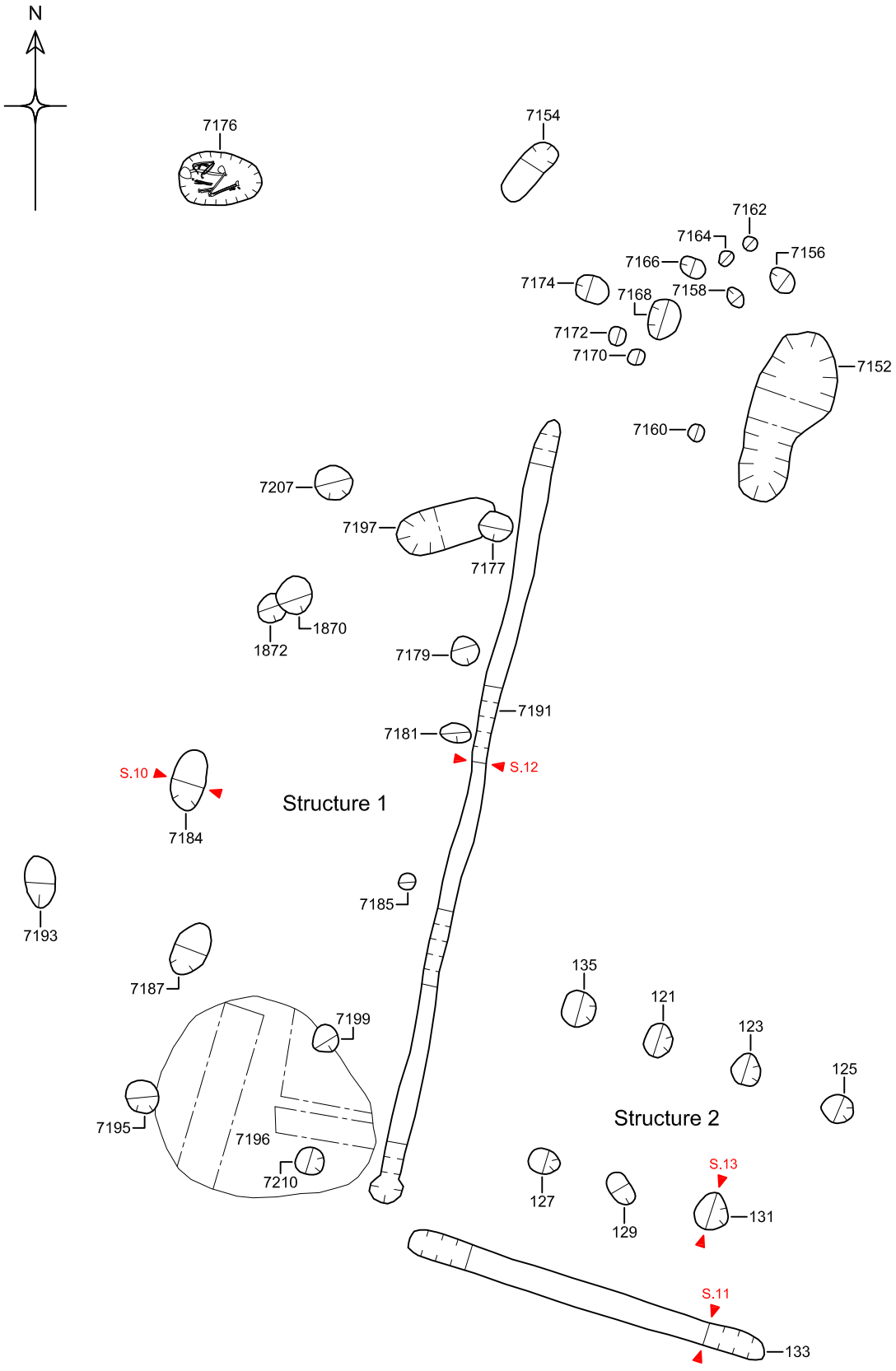
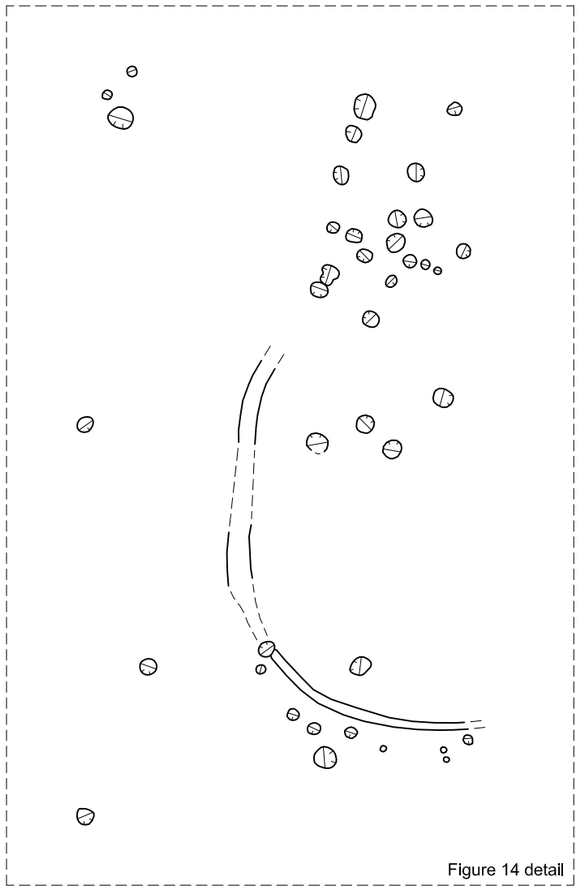
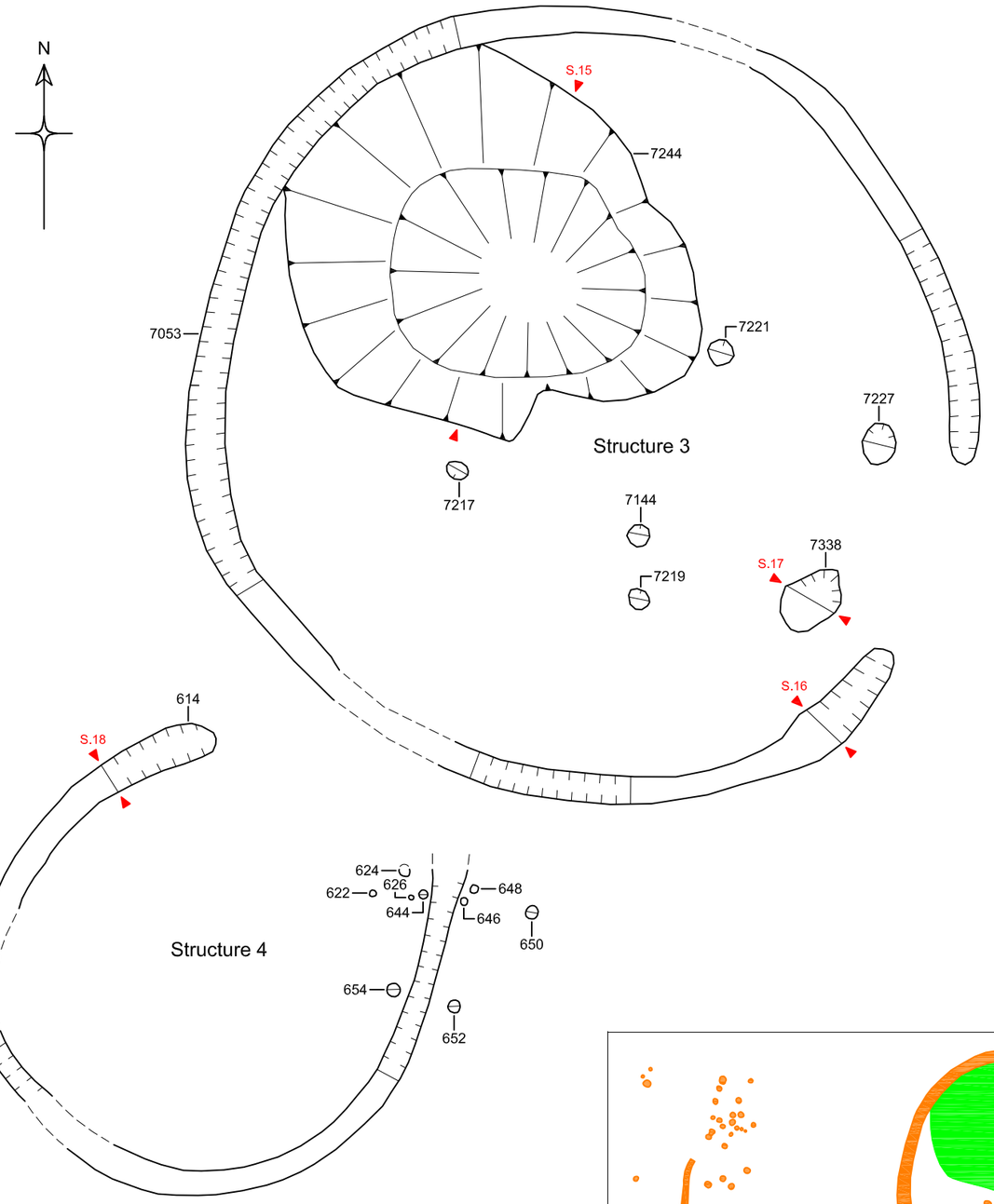
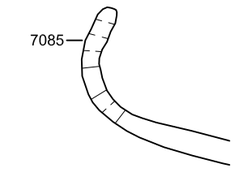
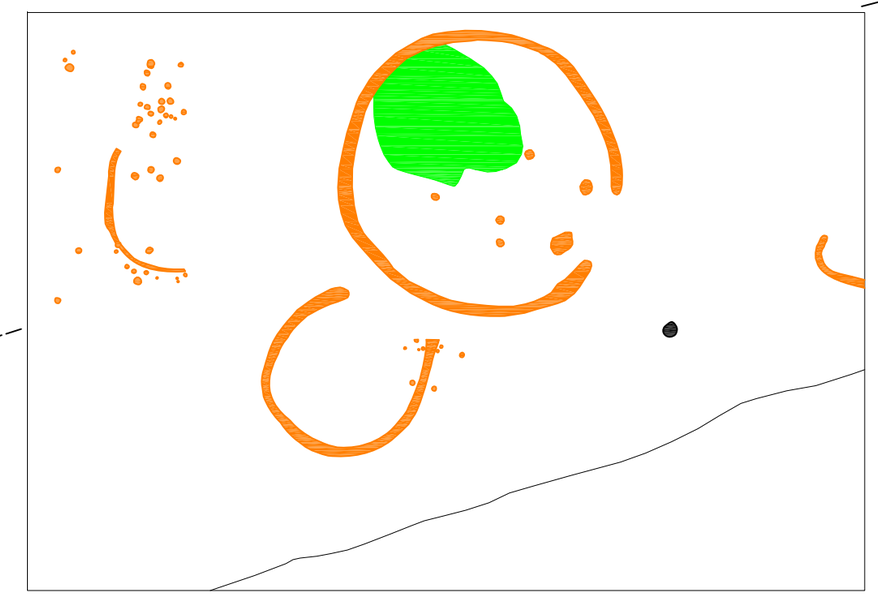


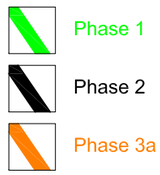
Figure 12: Area 1, Phase 1, detail Structures 1 and 2

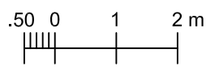












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CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 13:
Area 1,
Phases 1, 2 and 3a

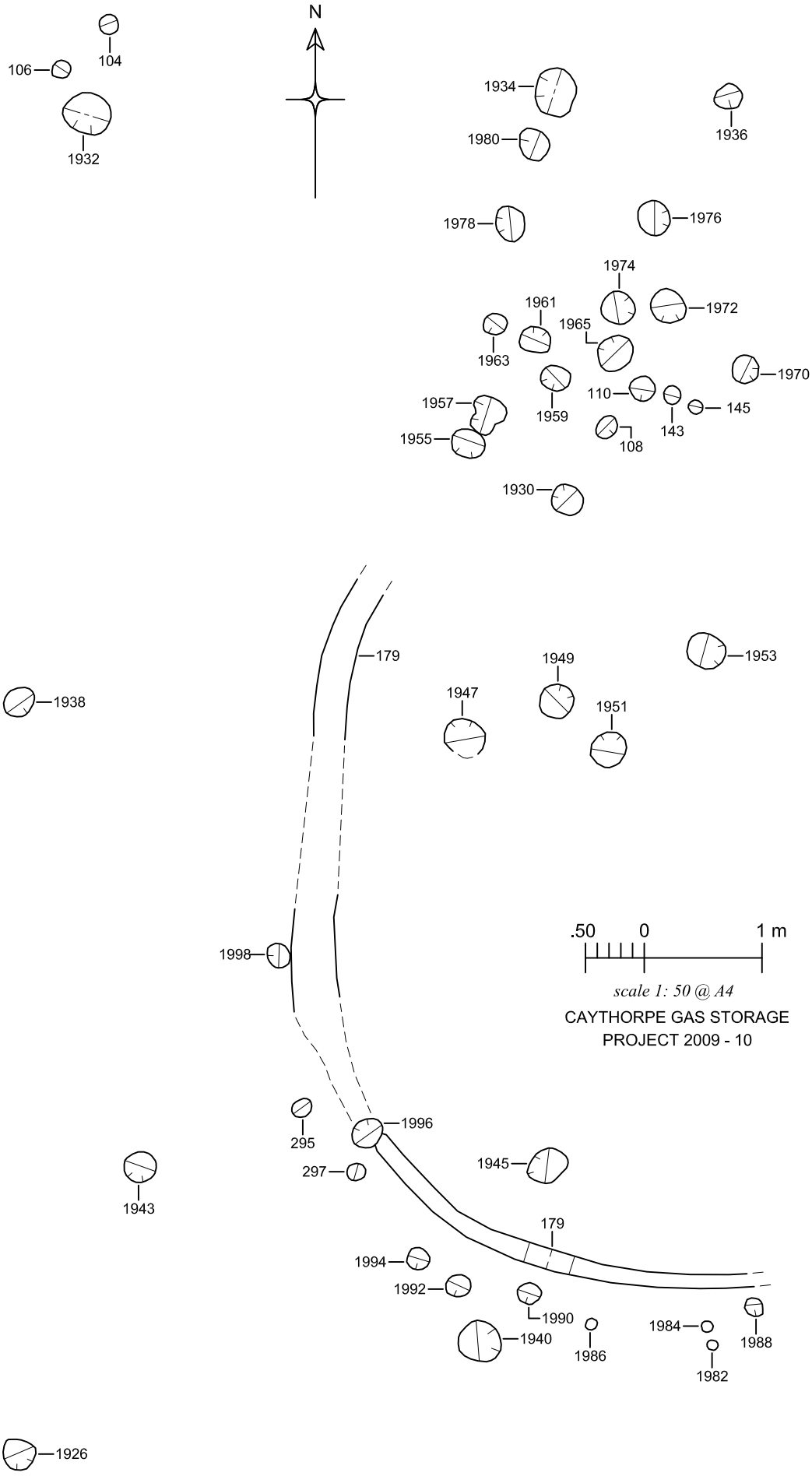
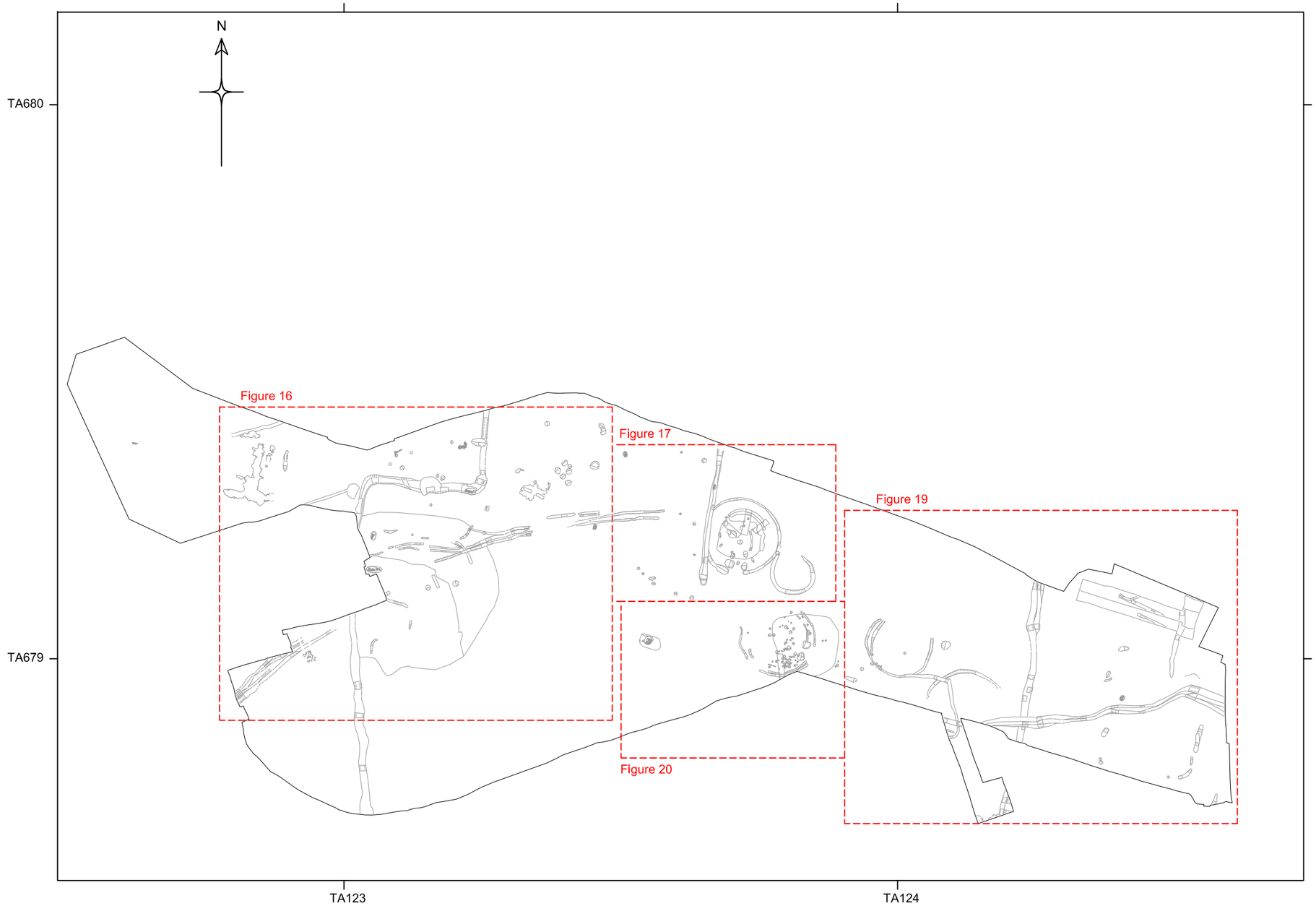


Figure 14: Area 1, Phases 3a, detail



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
PROJECT 2009 - 10

Figure 15: Area 1, figure number location
Phases 3b and 4

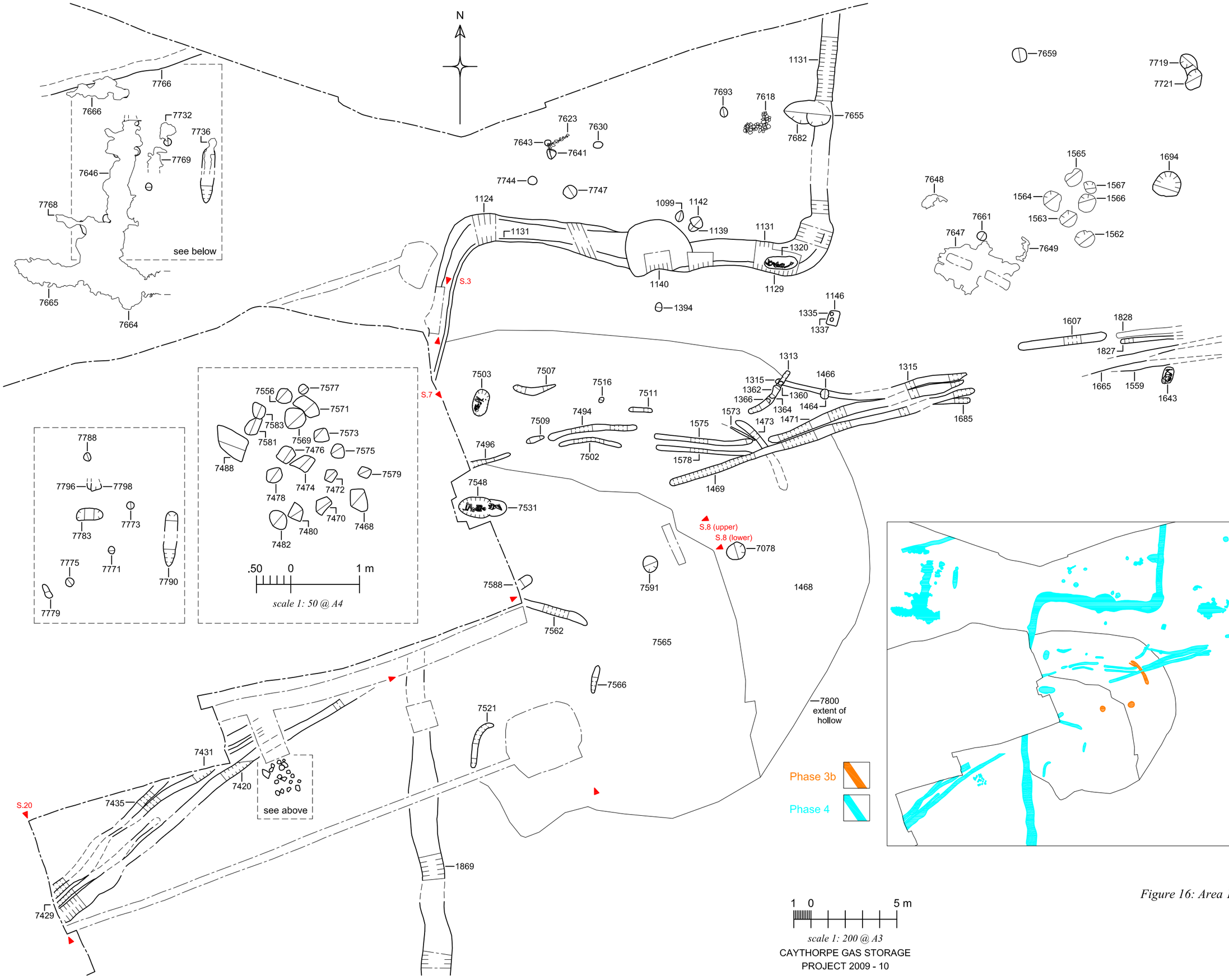


Figure 16: Area 1, Phases 3b and 4

N

7150

7712

7714

210

438

Phase 3b

Phase 4

191

426

S.21

415

517

570

442

490

525

589

442

593

594

566

570

396

595

321

568

497

604

499

414

390

838

501

Structure 8

830

442

328

483

323

485

487

439

424

489

503

816

S.4

574

191

210

318

325

S.22

397

241

426

408

320

303

S.23

191

210

S.19

1555

1559

445

409

492

1410

1494

1497

1387

1385

Structure 9

S.24

323

.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

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Figure 18 detail

early
Phase 3b

Figure 17: Area 1, Phases 3b and 4

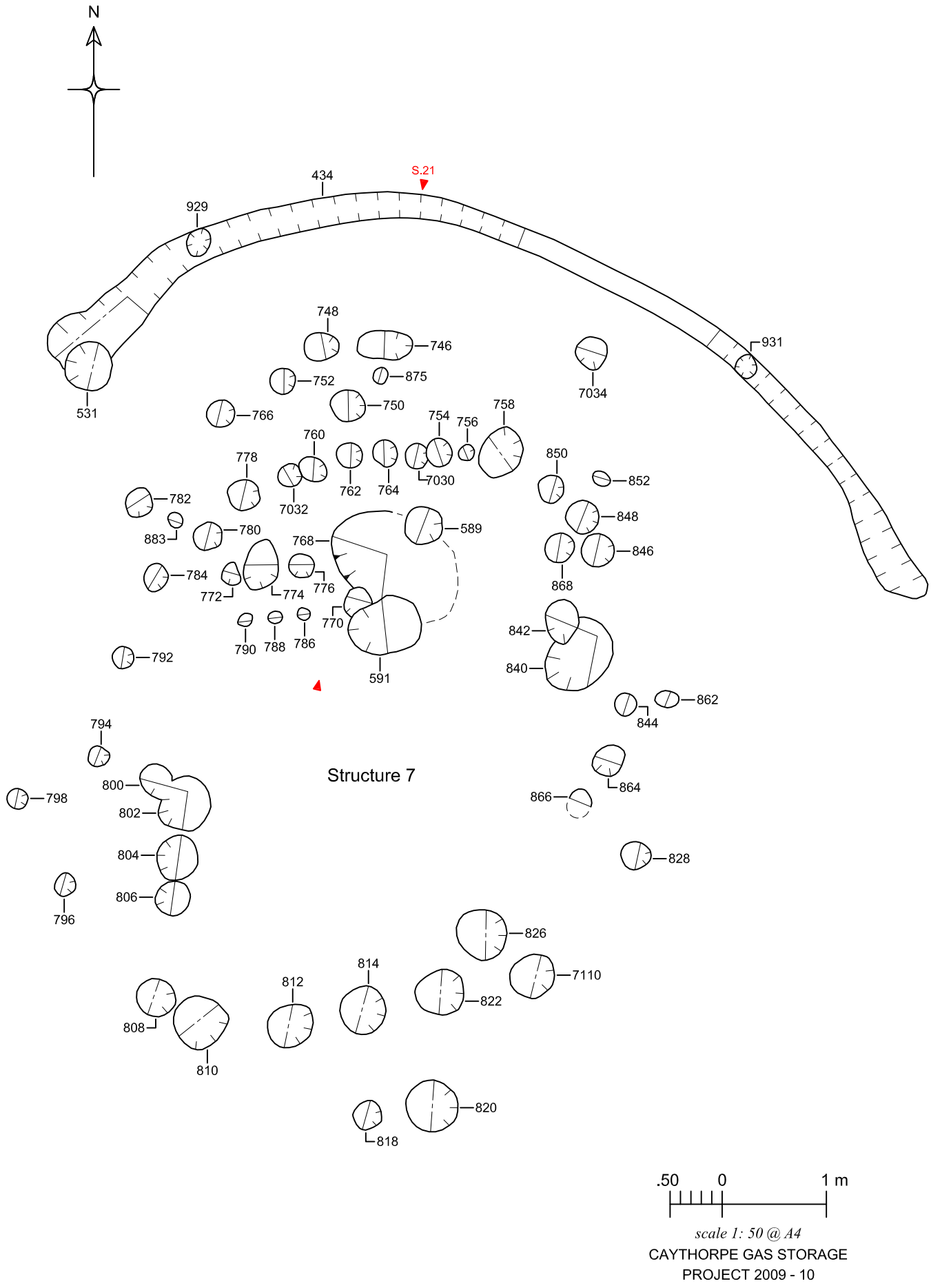


Figure 18: Area 1, Phase 3b Structure 7

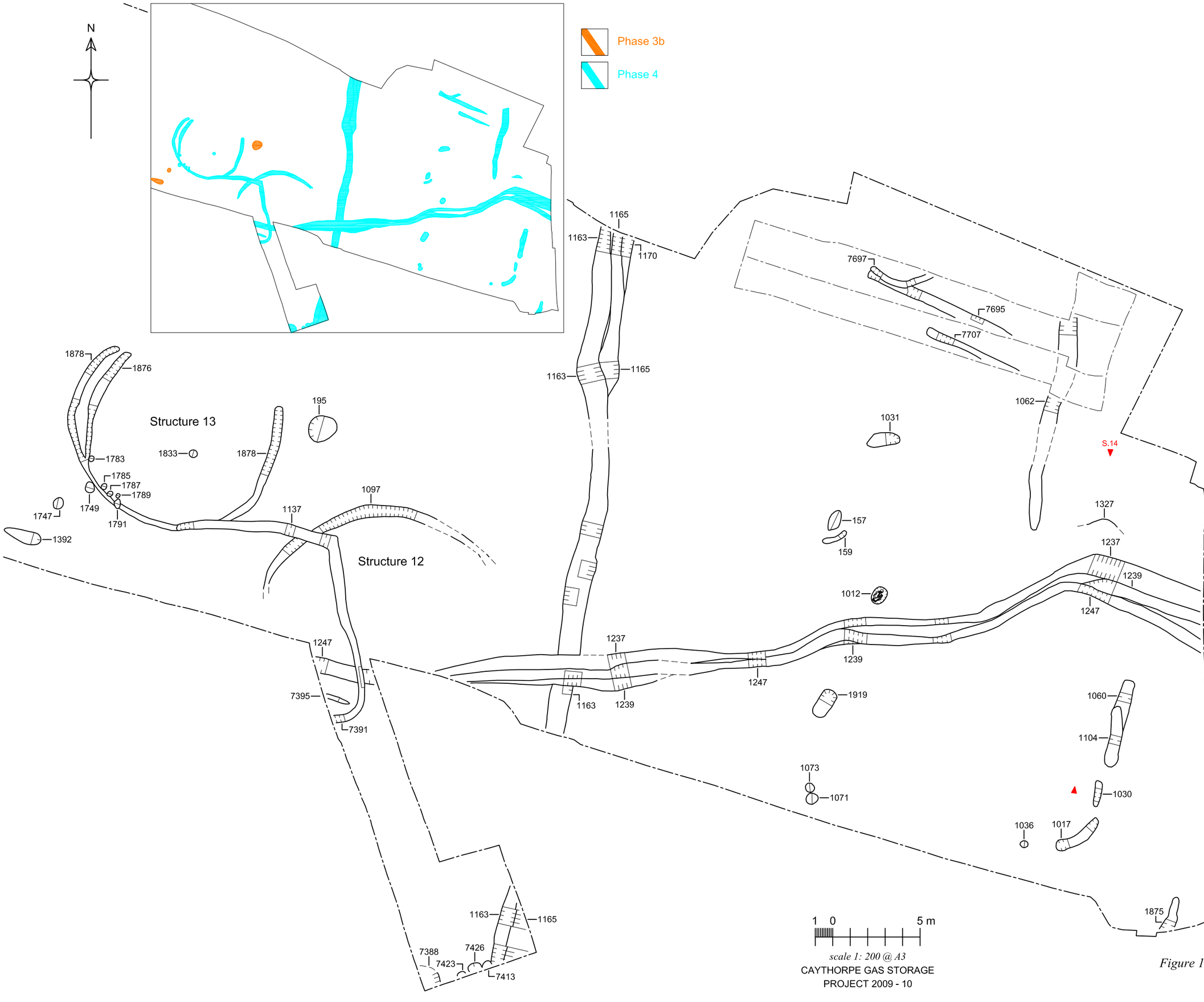
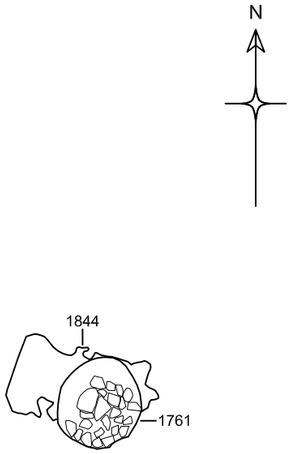
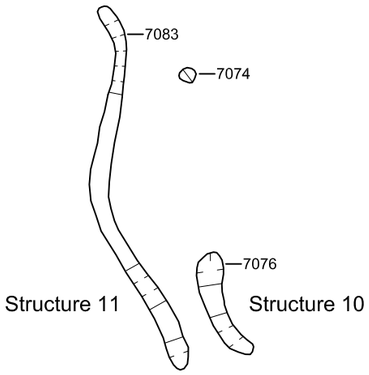
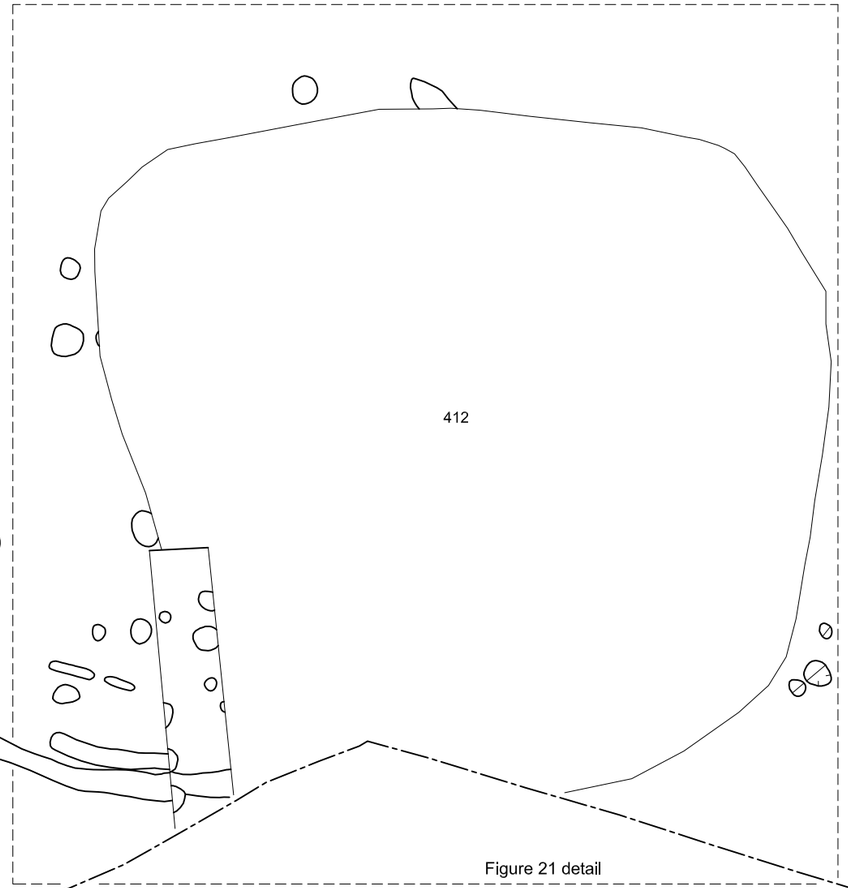
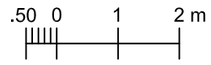


Figure 19: Area 1, Phases 3b and 4









scale 1: 100 @ A3

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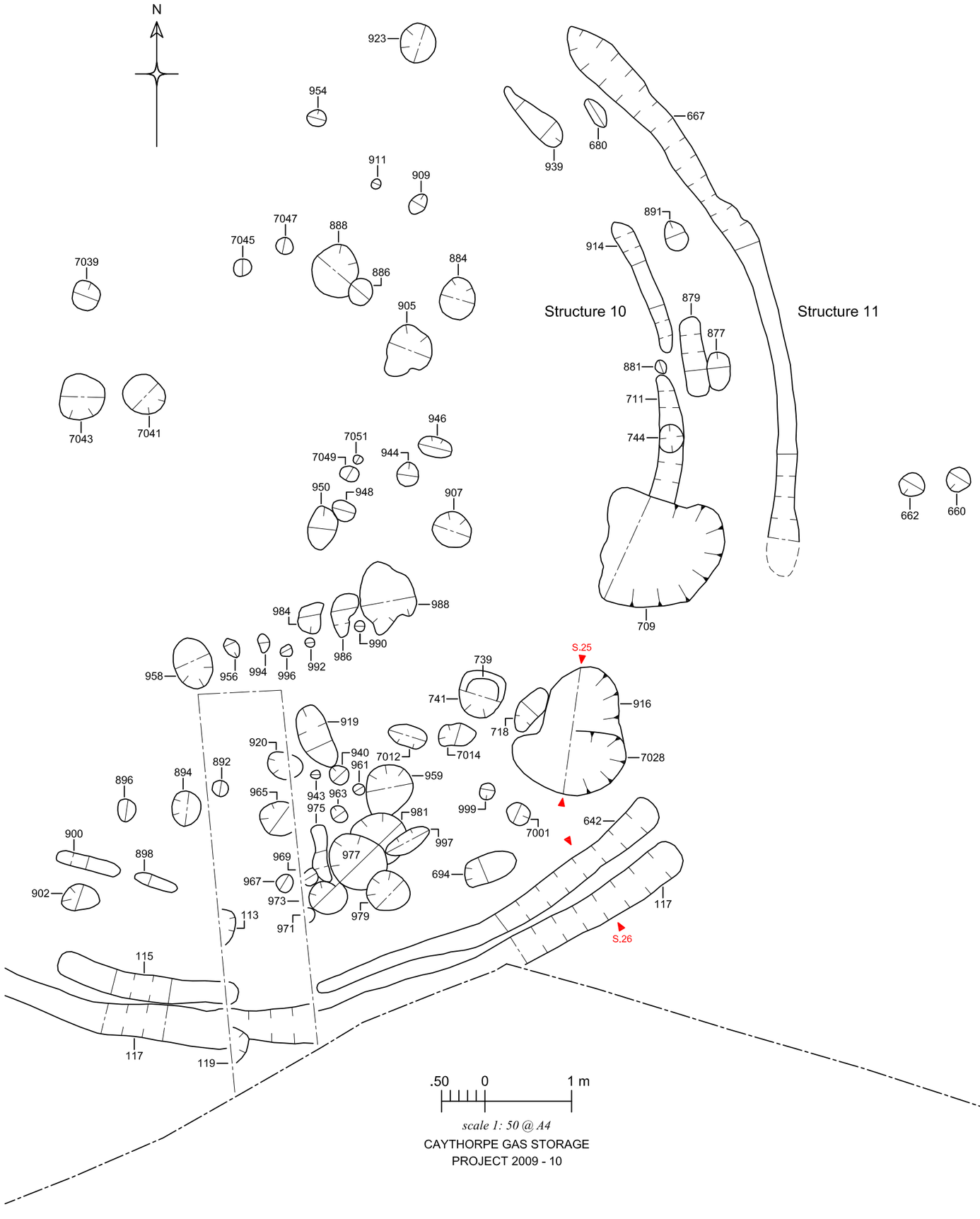
Figure 20: Area 1, Phases 3b and 4



scale 1: 50 @ A4

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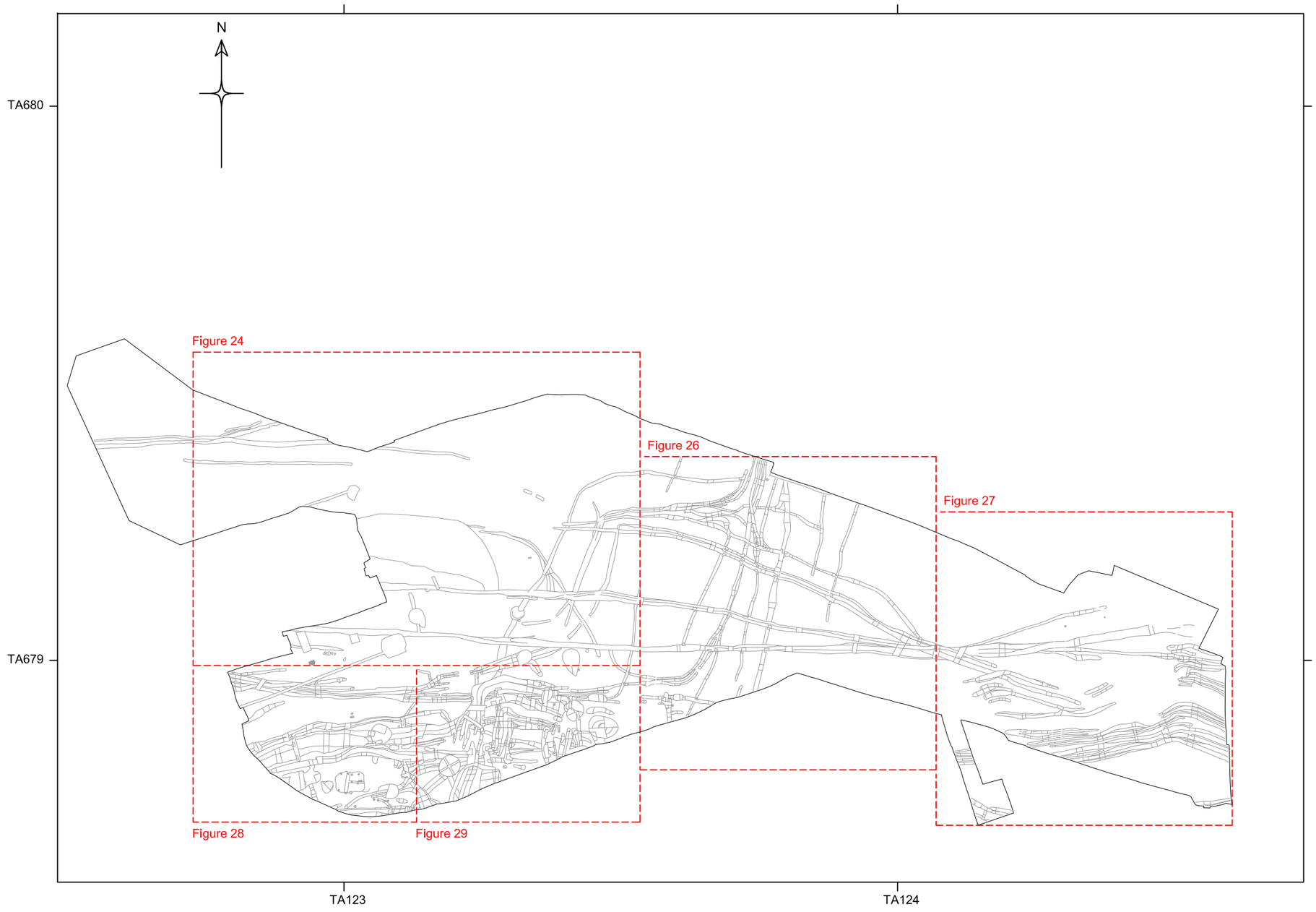
Figure 21:
Area 1, Phase 3b,
detail Structures 10 and 11



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

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Figure 22: Area 1, figure number location
Phases 5a, 5b and 6

N

Phase 5a

Phase 5b

Phase 6

10 0 20 m

scale 1: 600 @ A3

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Figure 23: Area 1, Phases 5a, 5b and 6, overall plan

N

7760
7734
7729
7731
7725
7622
NAA 610

Phase 5a
Phase 5b
Phase 6

S.7
S.8 (upper)
S.8 (lower)
S.27
S.19

1311
1349
7463
7492
7499
7490
1379
7526
7552
Figure 25 detail
1455
1551
1649
1451
1310
1244
1212
1623
1625
1709
1707
1775
1529
1712
1660
1669
1710
1716
1402
1358
1726
1838
1866
1738
1839
1740
1928
1742
581
561
1524
1782
1439

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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Figure 24: Area 1, Phases 5a, 5b and 6

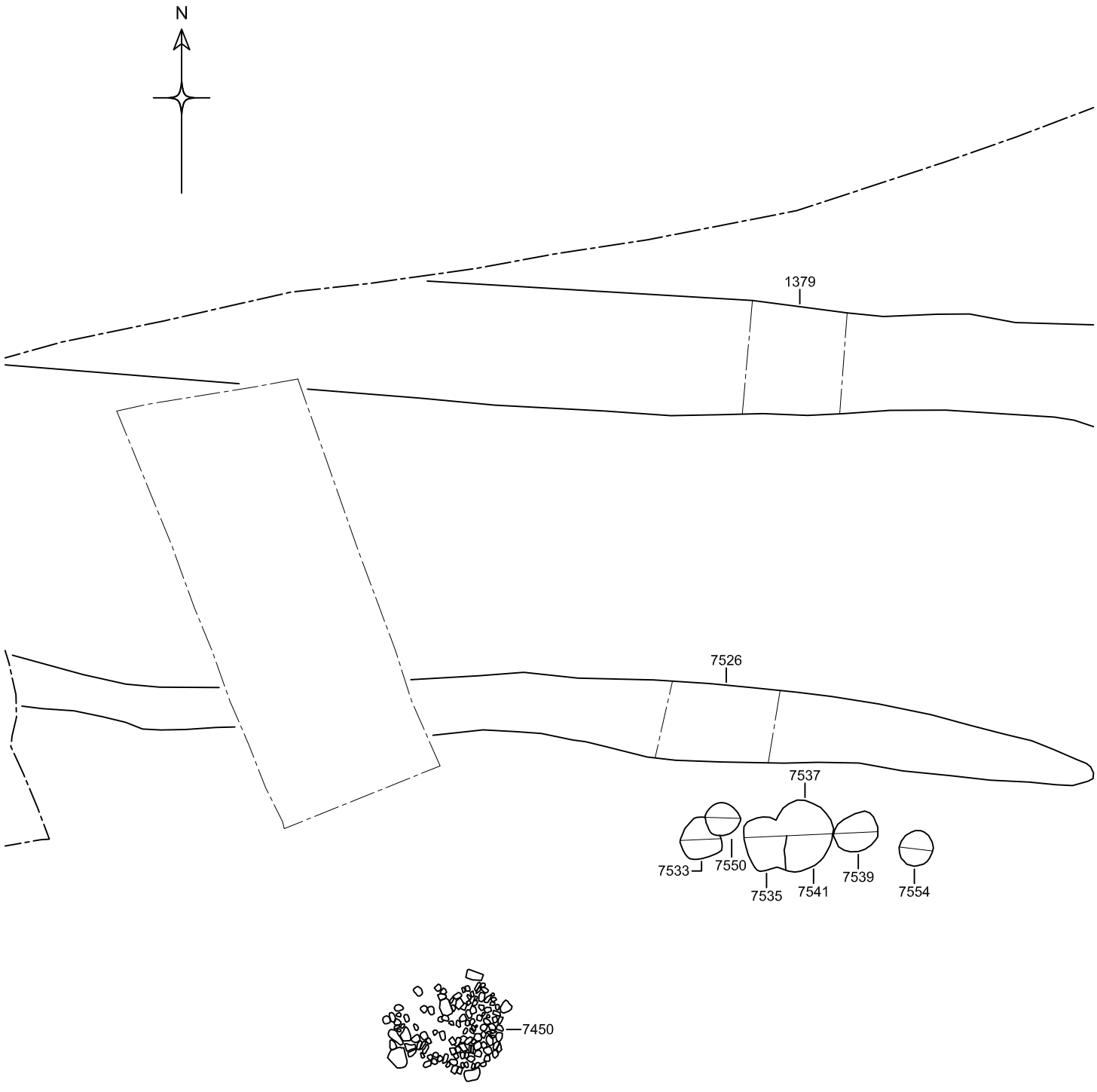


Figure 25: Area 1, Phase 5b detail

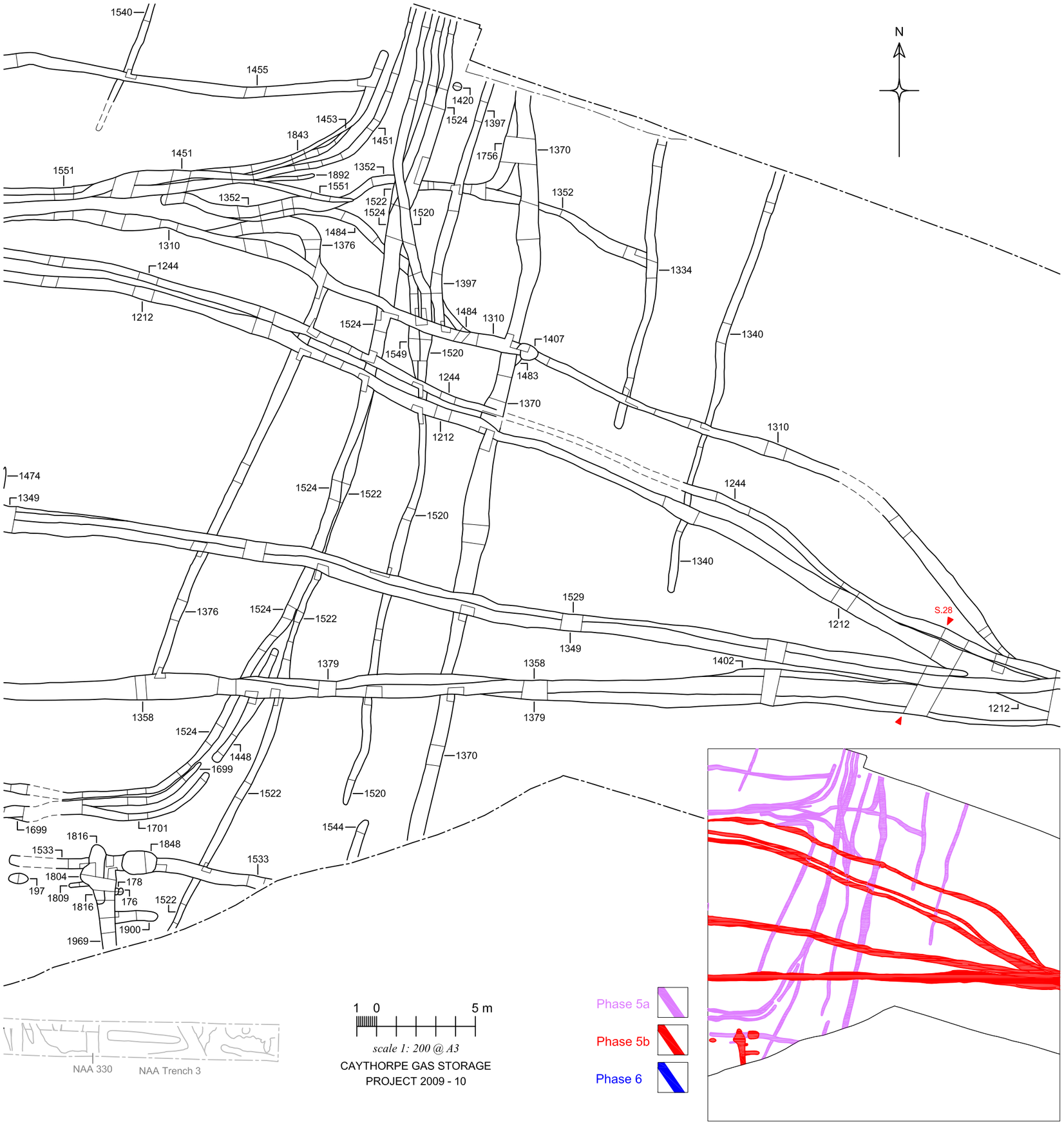


Figure 26:
Area 1, Phases 5a, 5b and 6

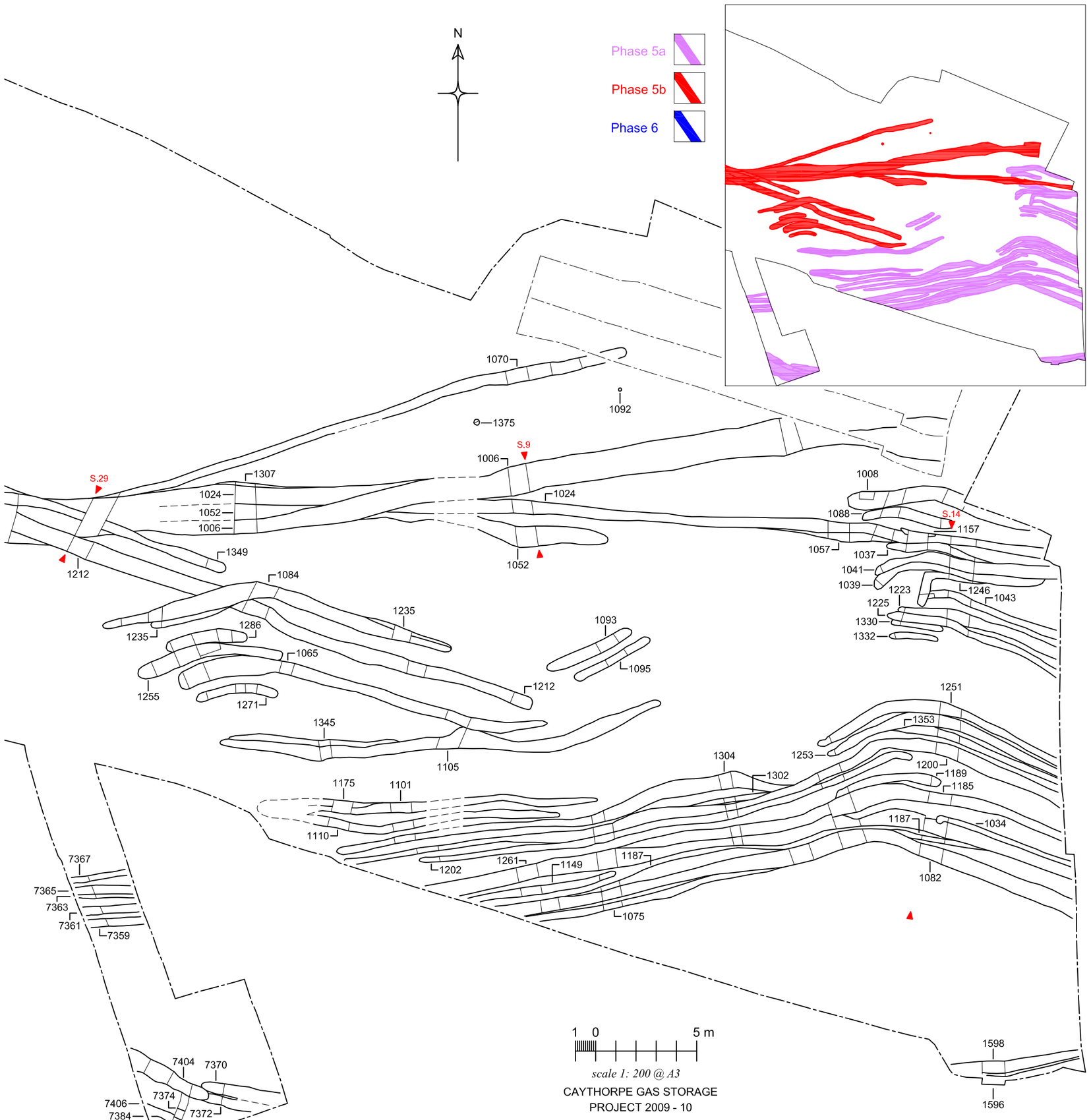


Figure 27:
Area 1, Phases 5a, 5b and 6

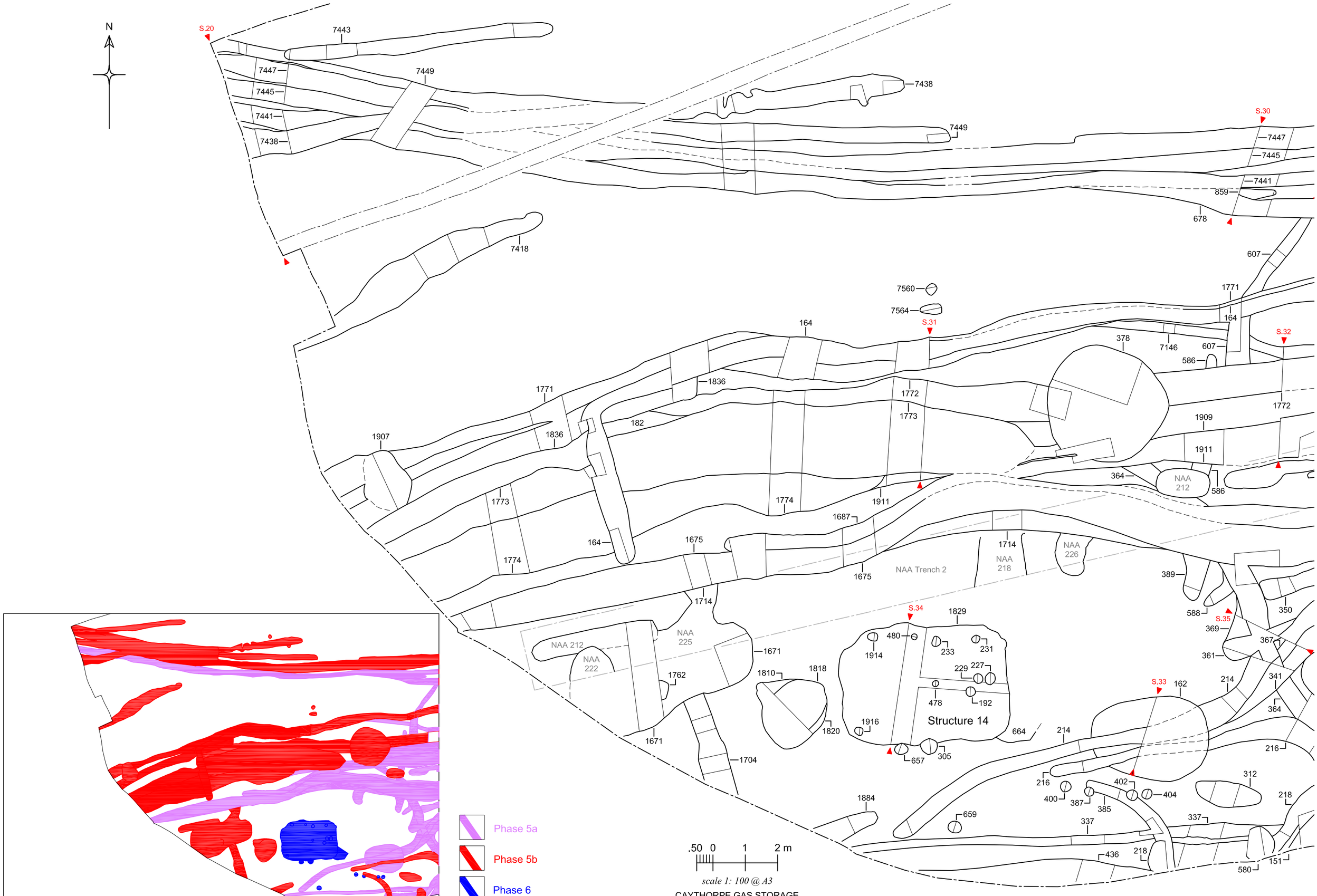


Figure 28: Area 1, Phases 5a, 5b and 6

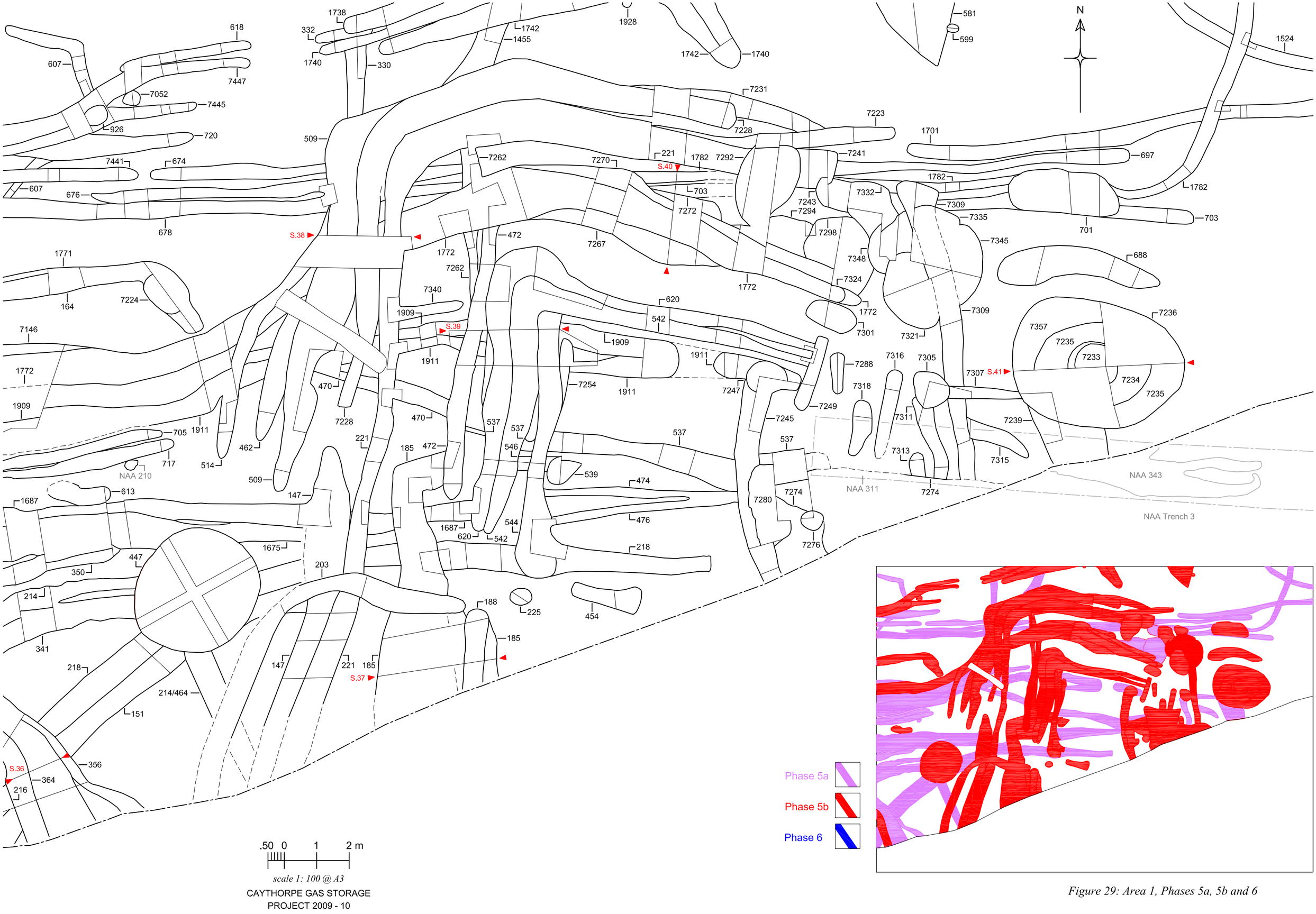
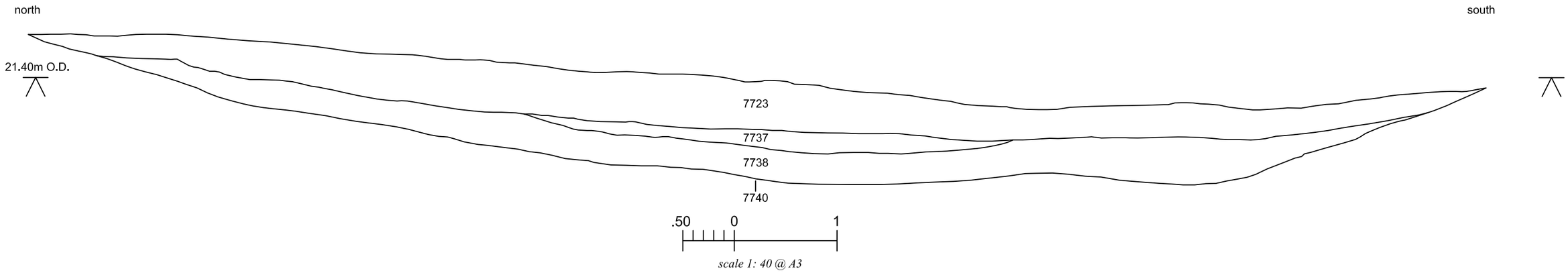


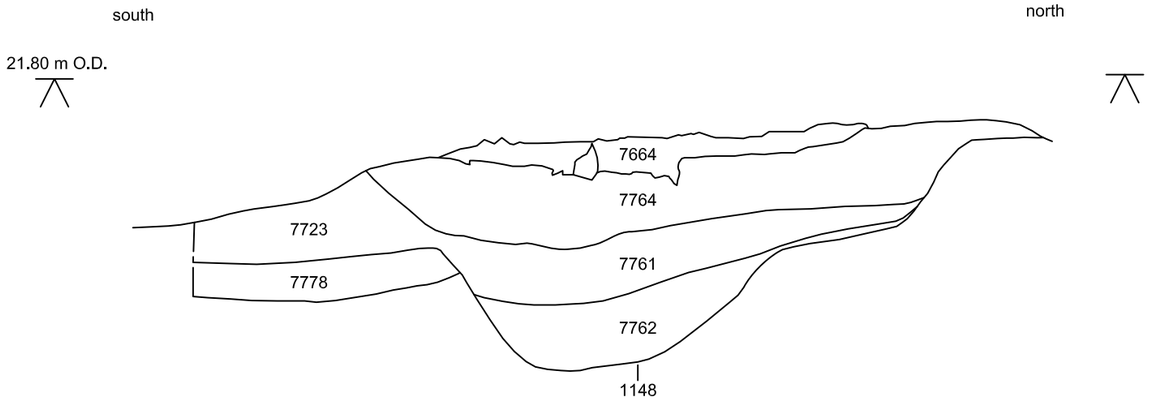
Figure 29: Area 1, Phases 5a, 5b and 6

S.1

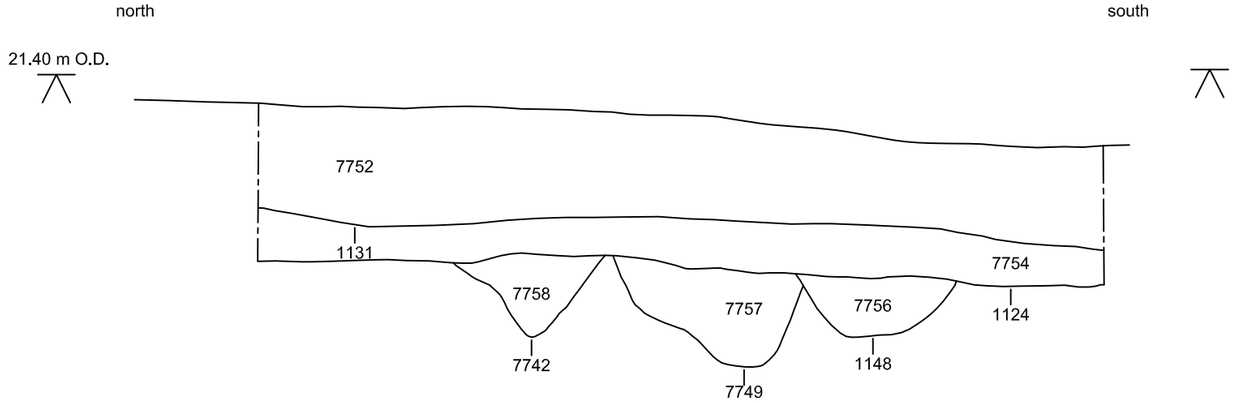


scale 1: 40 @ A3

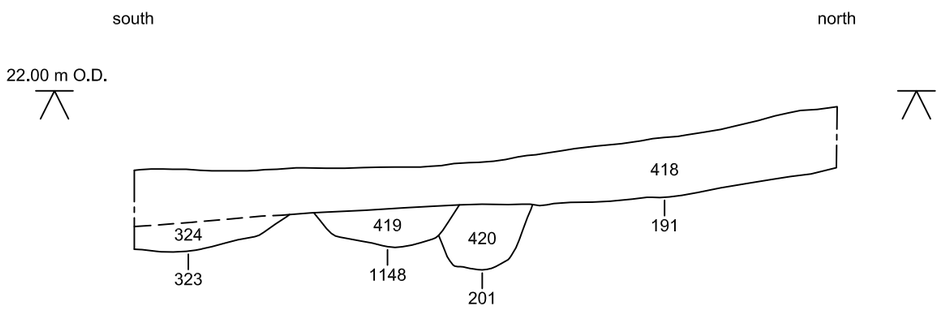
S.2



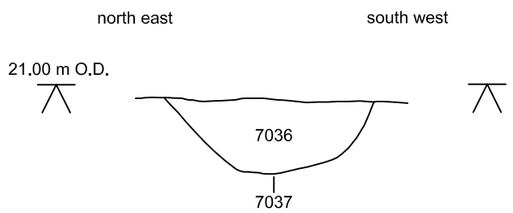
S.3



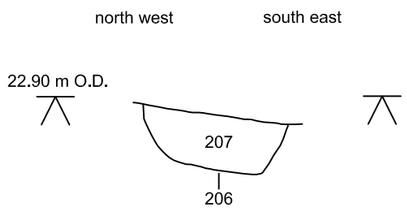
S.4

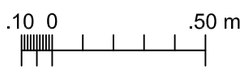


S.5



S.6





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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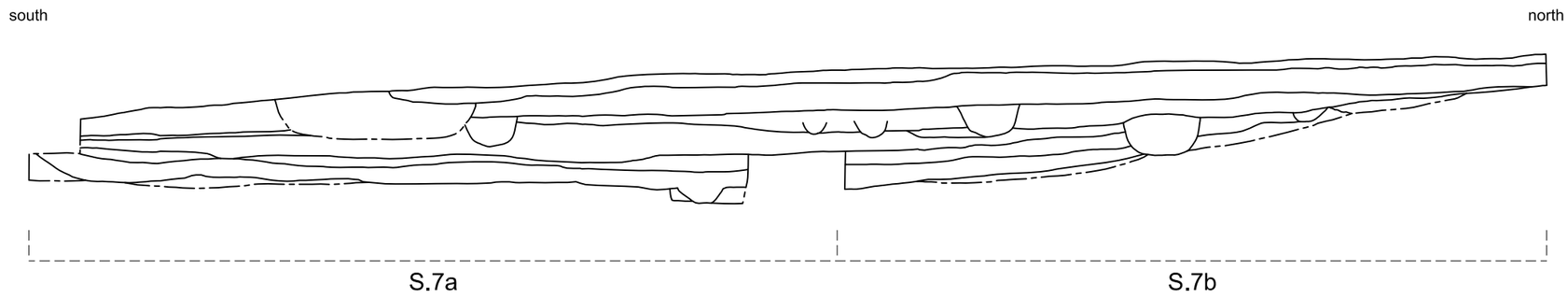
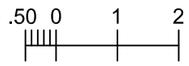
Figure 30: Area 1 sections S.1, S.2, S.3, S.4, S.5 and S.6

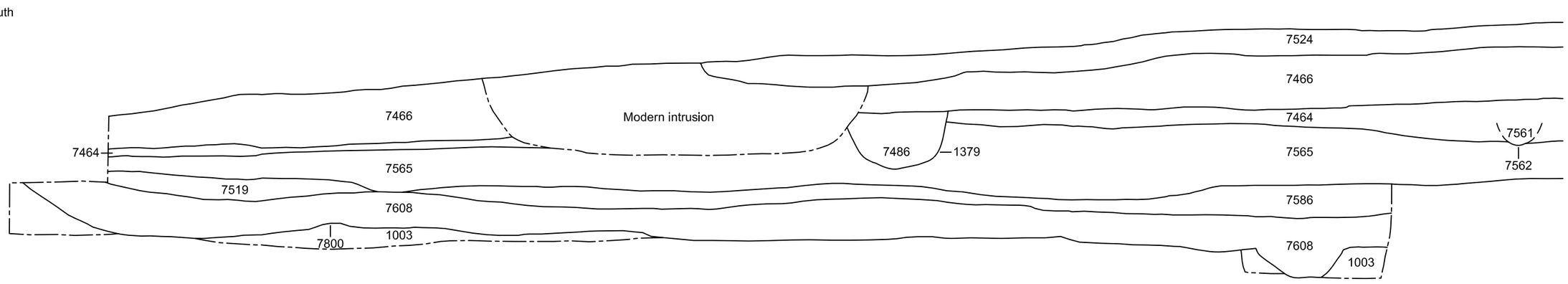
S.7



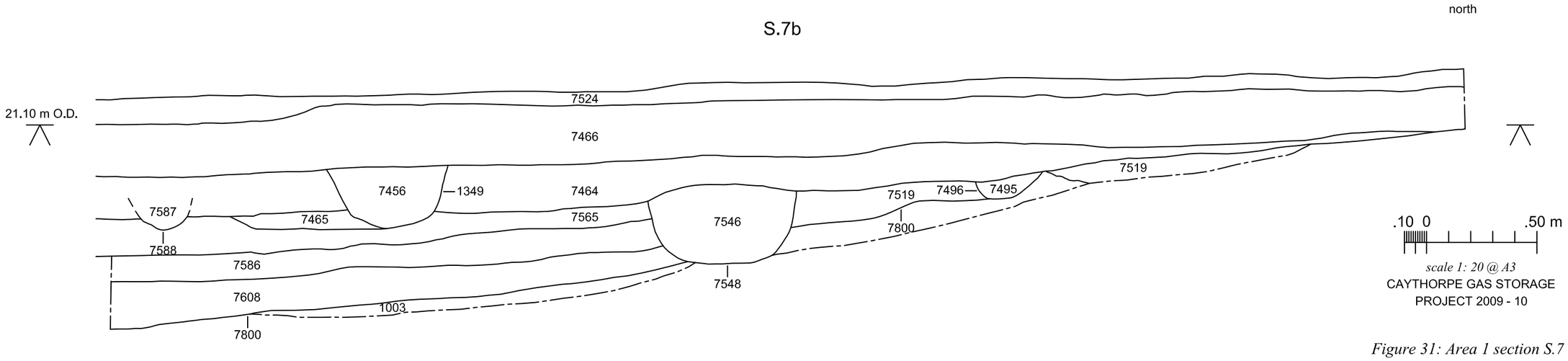


scale 1: 100 @ A3

S.7a



S.7b



scale 1: 20 @ A3

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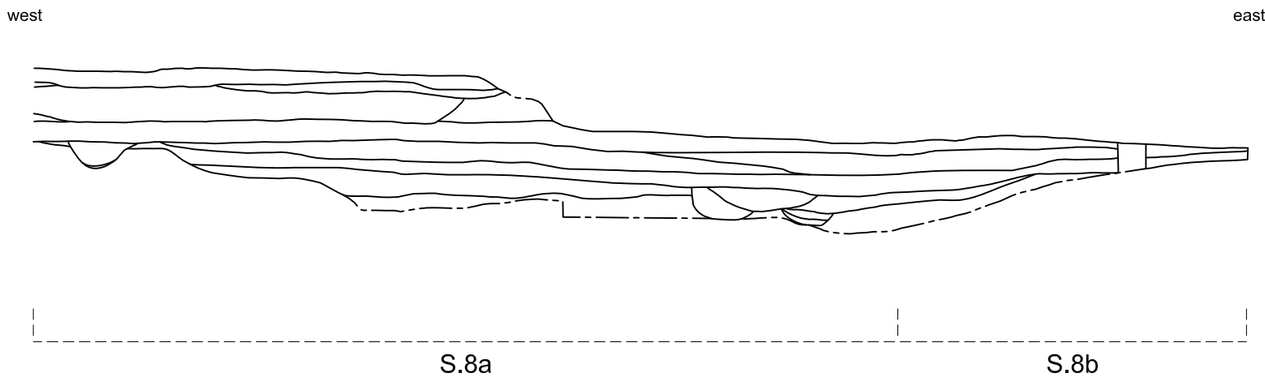
Figure 31: Area 1 section S.7

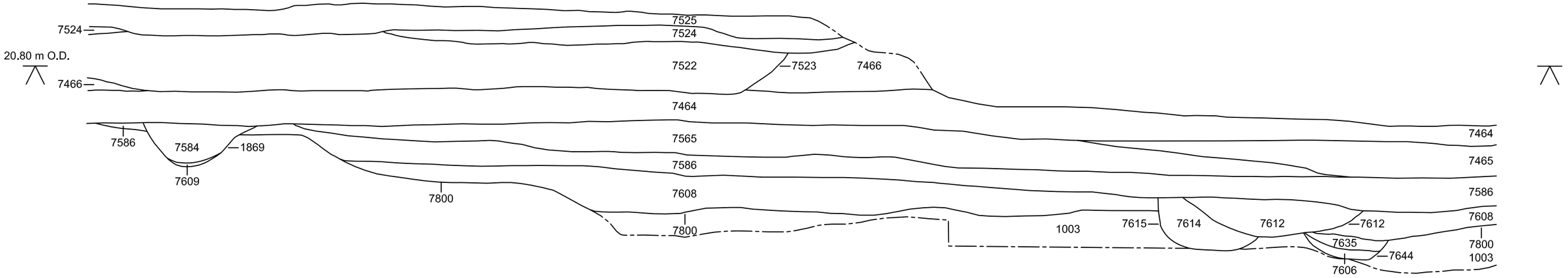
S.8



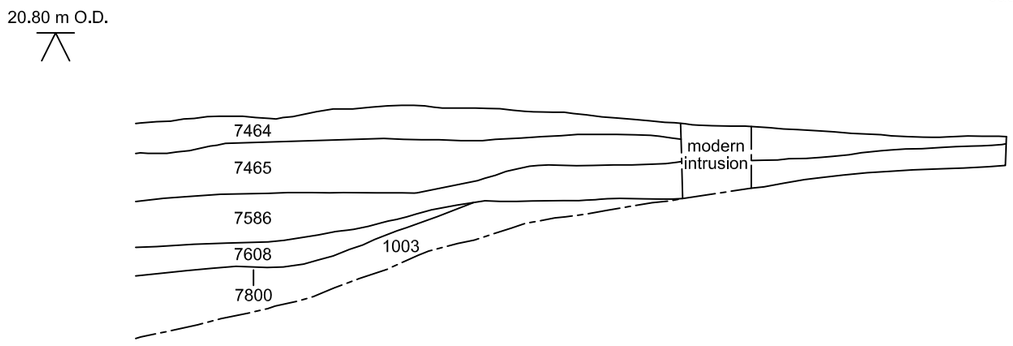
.50 0 1 2

scale 1: 100 @ A3

S.8a



S.8b



.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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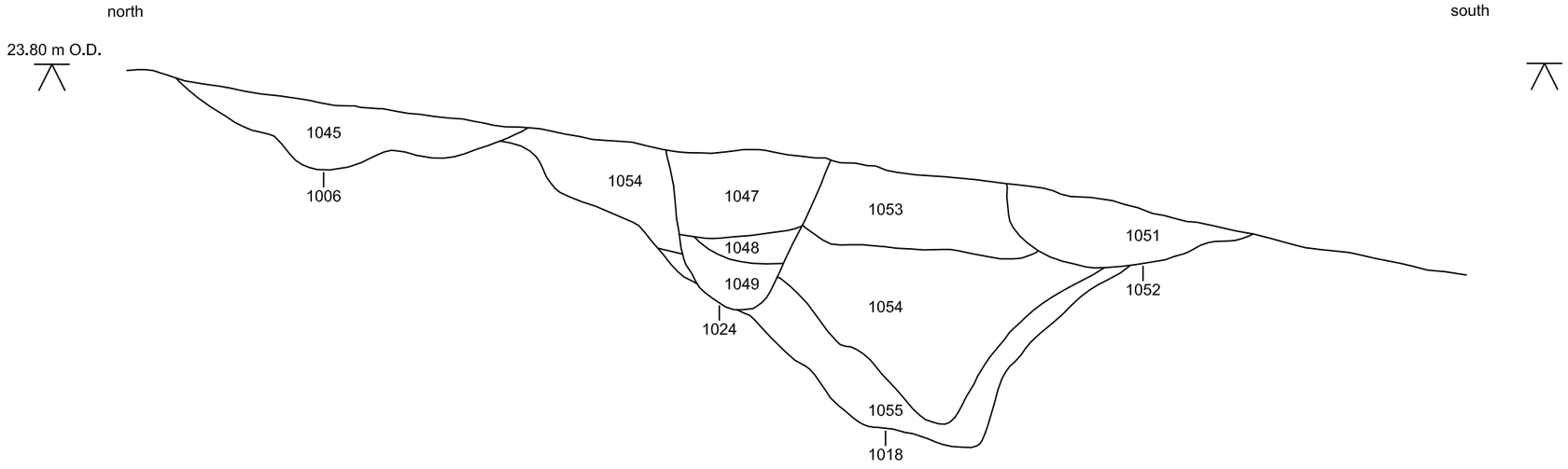
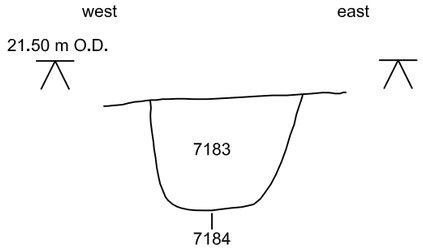
Figure 32: Area 1 section S.8

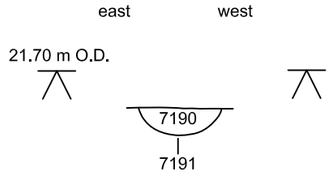
S.9



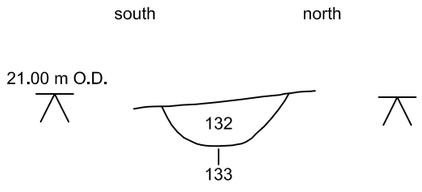
S.10



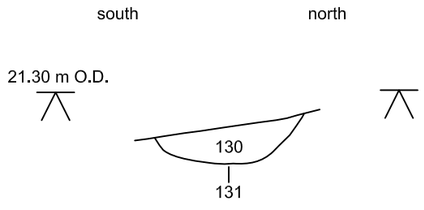
S.12

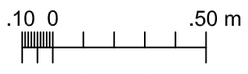


S.11



S.13





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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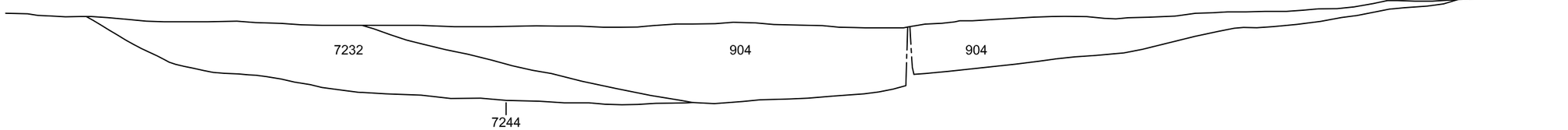
Figure 33:
Area 1 sections S.9,
S.10, S.11, S.12 and S.13

Figure 34: Area 1 section S.14

S.15

south

20.60 m O.D.



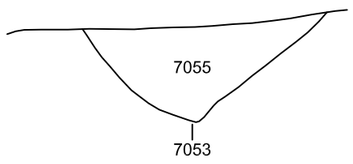
north

S.16

north west

south east

20.80 m O.D.

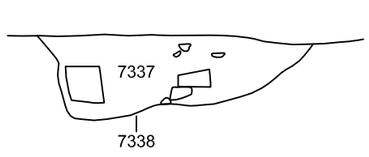


S.17

east

west

20.50 m O.D.

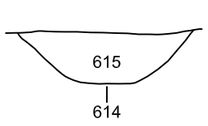


S.18

north west

south east

20.90 m O.D.

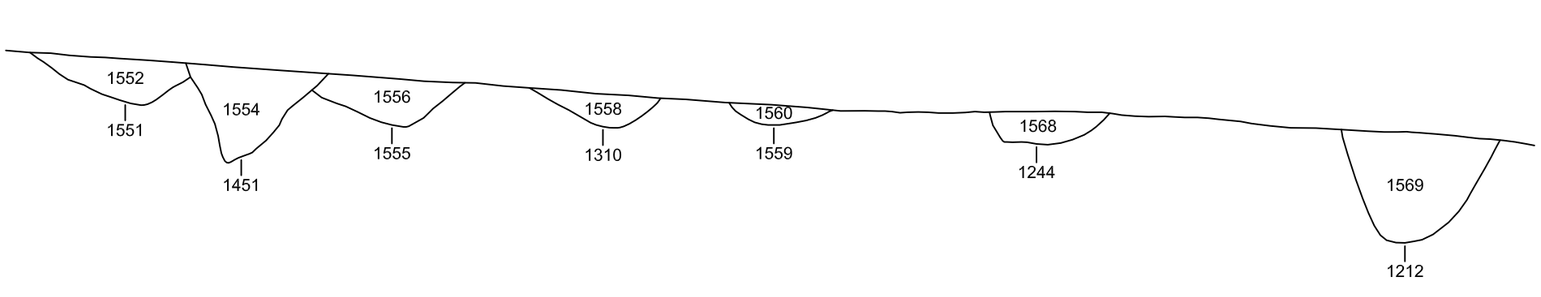


S.19

north

south

22.00 m O.D.



.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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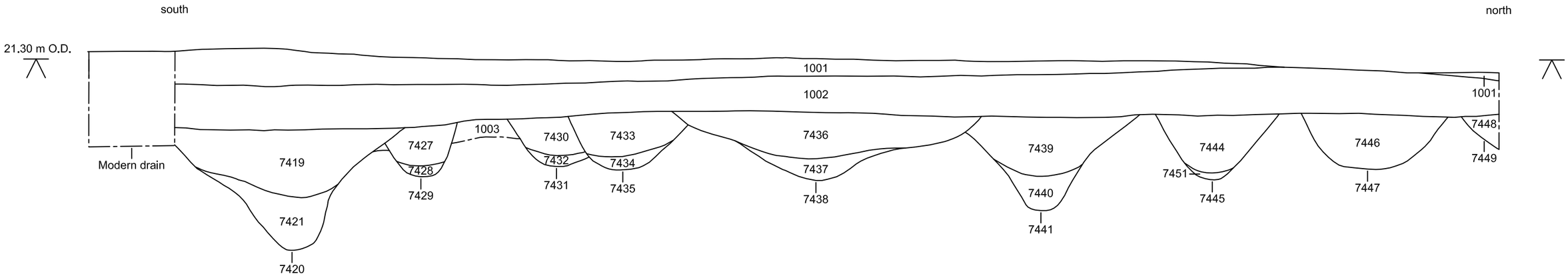
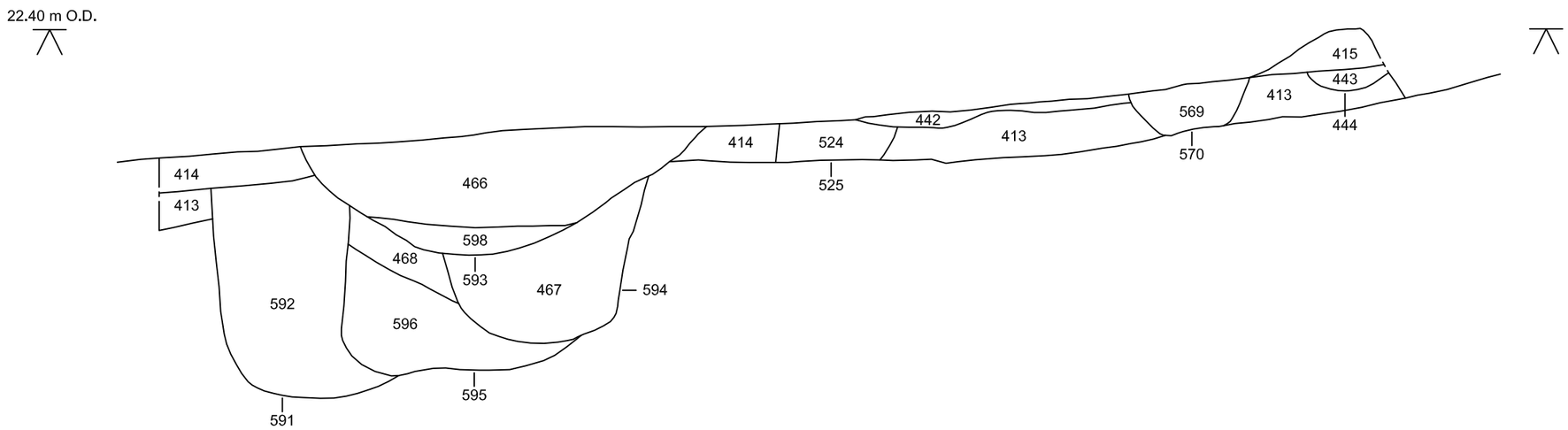
Figure 35: Area 1 sections S.15, S.16, S.17, S.18 and S.19

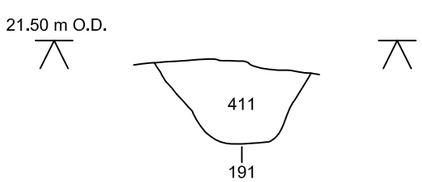
S.20



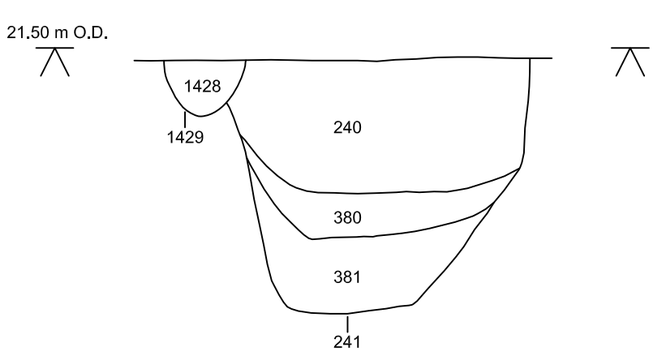
S.21



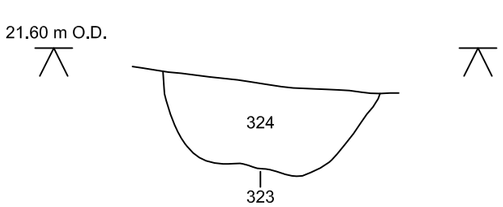
S.22

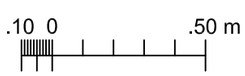


S.23



S.24





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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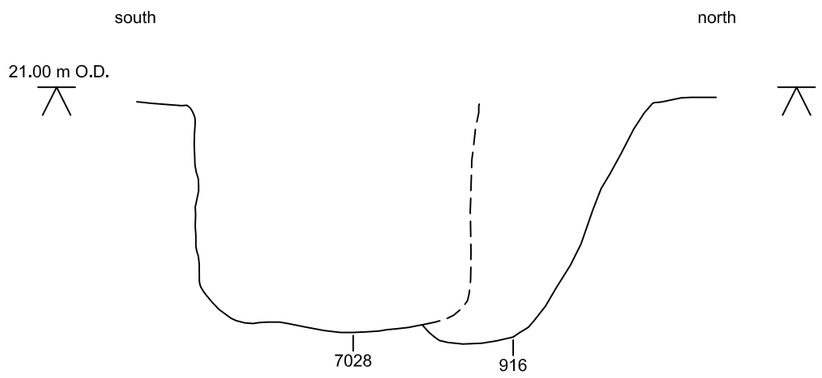
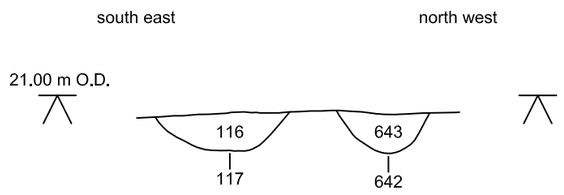
Figure 36: Area 1 sections S.20, S.21, S.22, S.23 and S.24

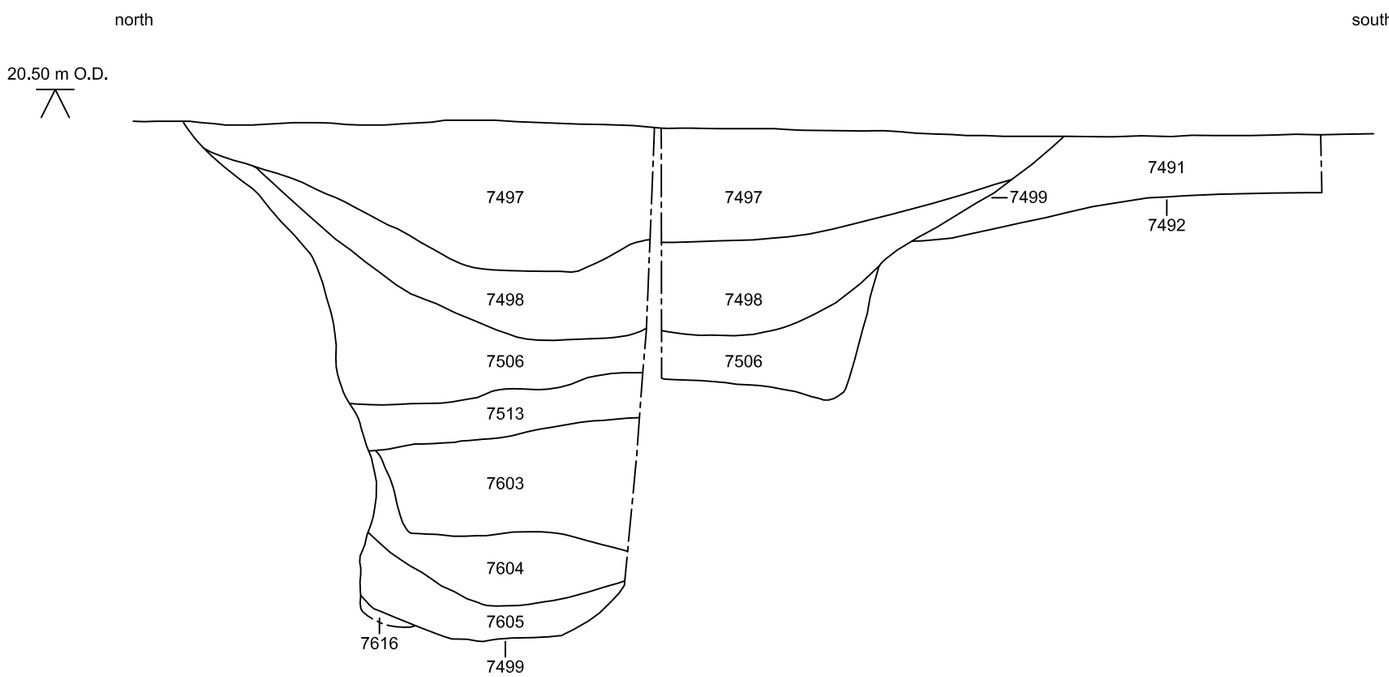
S.25



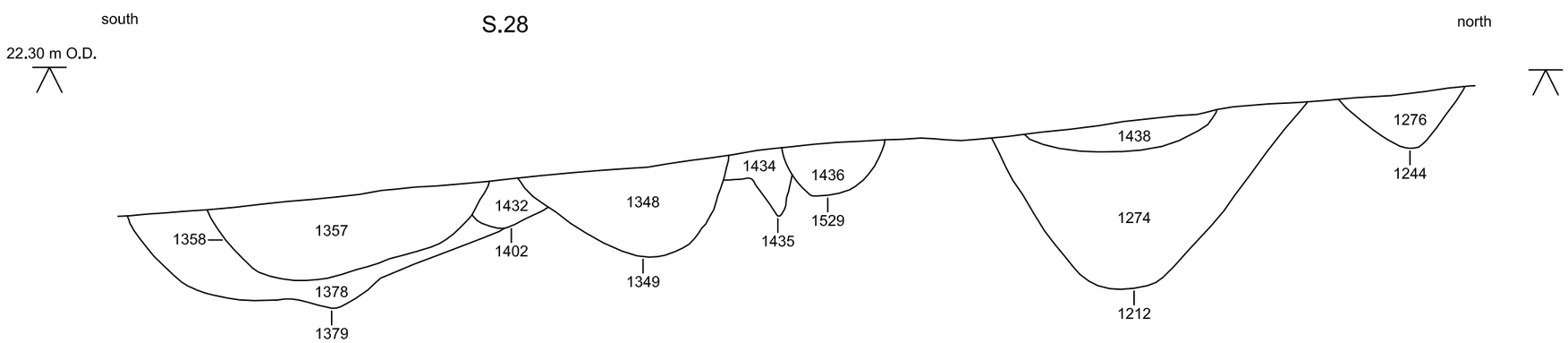
S.26



S.27



S.28



scale 1: 20 @ A3

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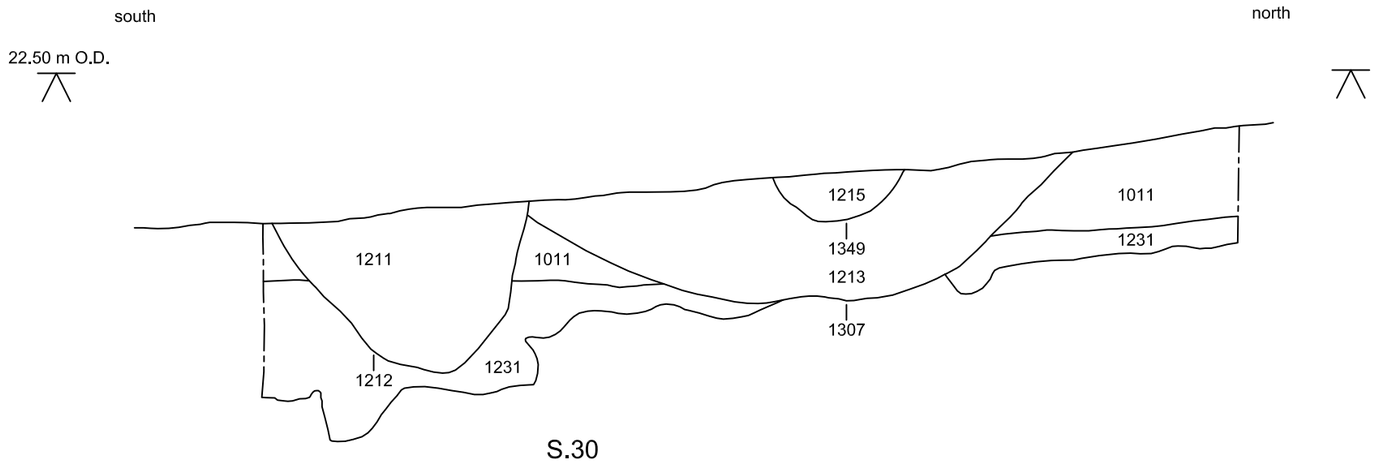
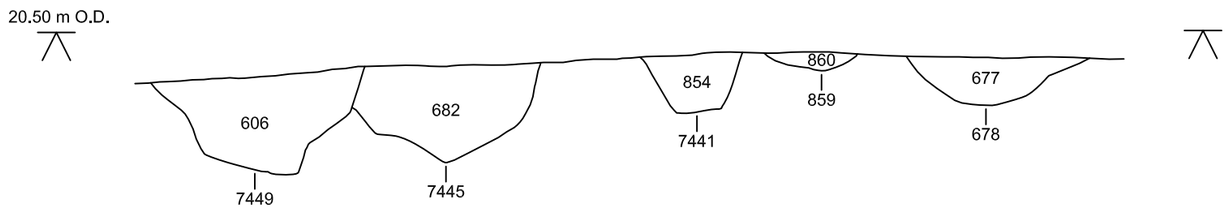
Figure 37:
Area 1 sections S.25, S.26, S.27 and S.28

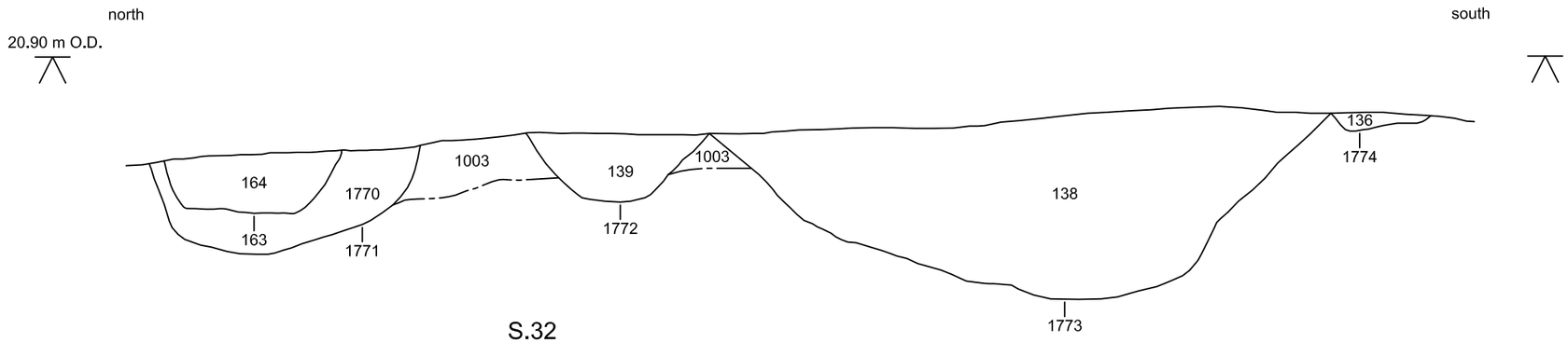
S.29



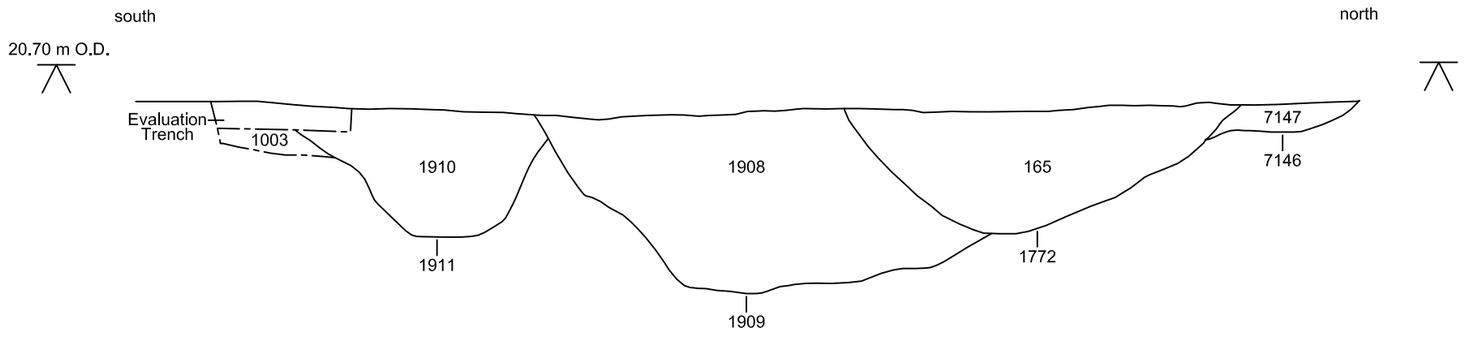
S.30



S.31



S.32



.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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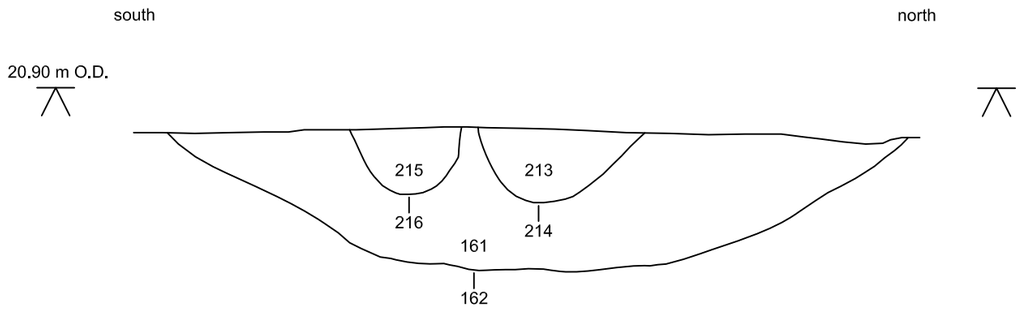
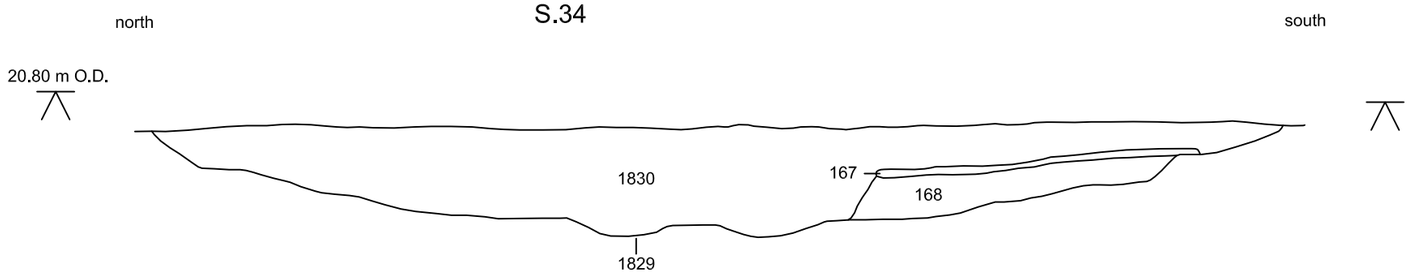
Figure 38:
Area 1 sections S.29, S.30, S.31 and S.32

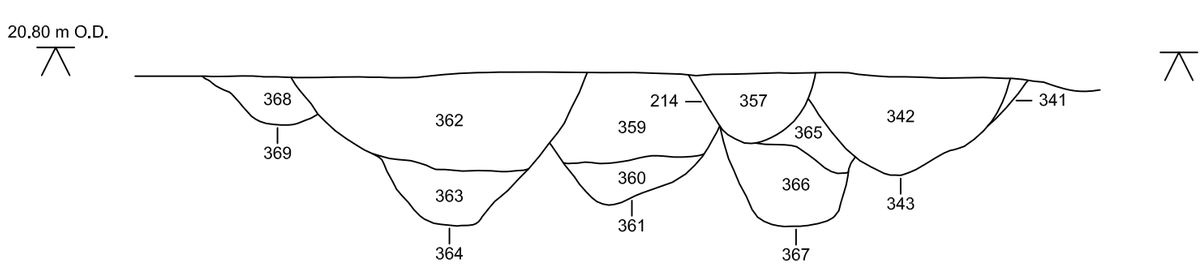
S.33



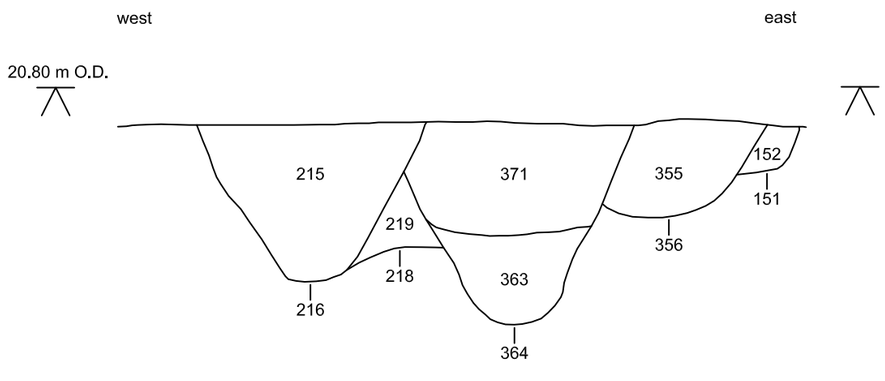
S.34

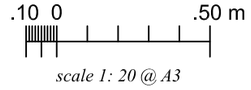


S.35



S.36





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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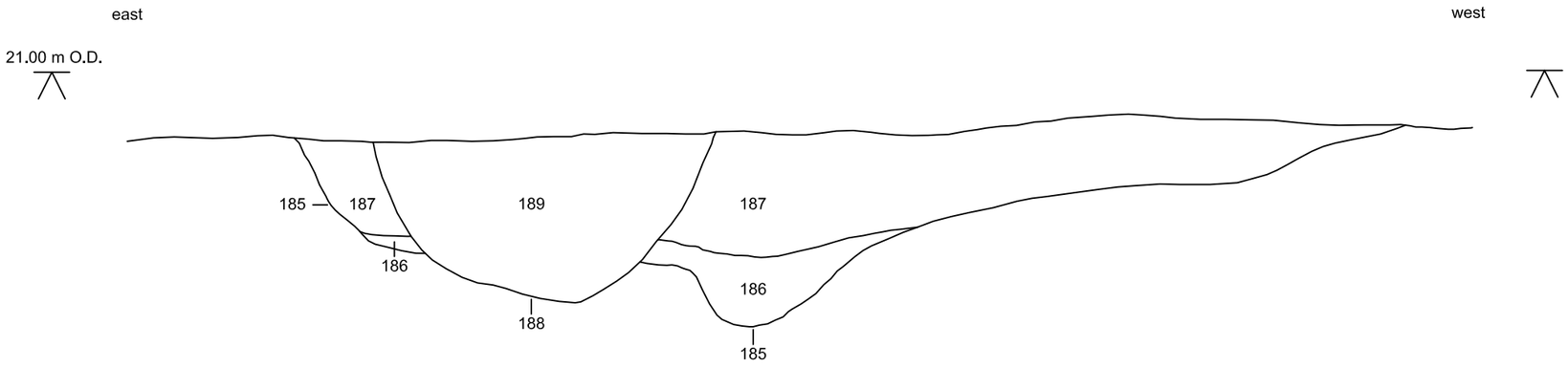
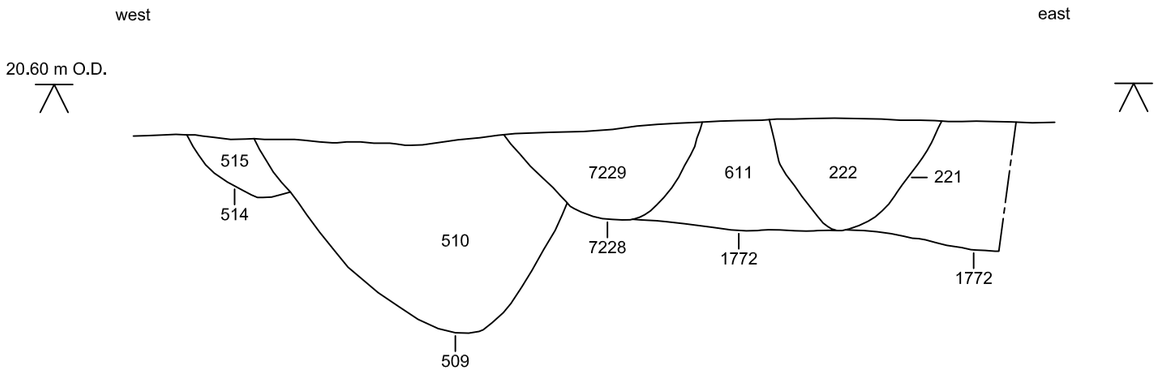
Figure 39:
Area 1 sections S.33, S.34, S.35 and S.36

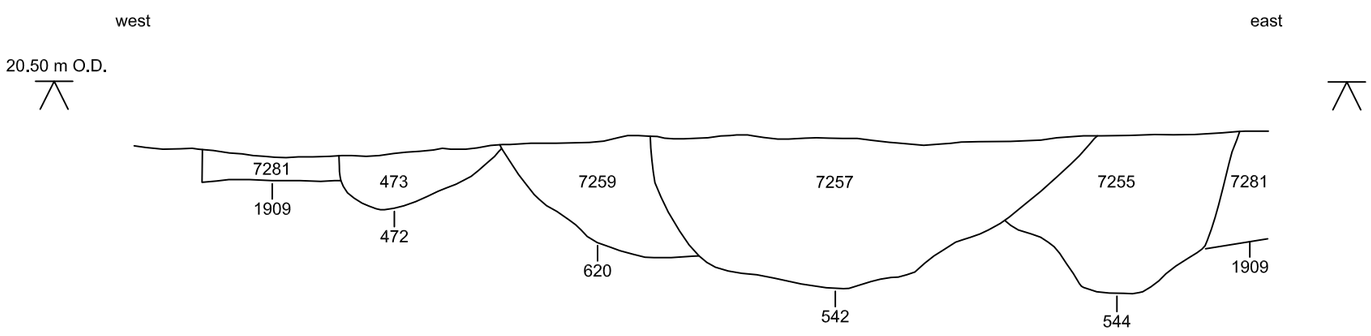
S.37

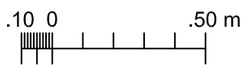


S.38



S.39





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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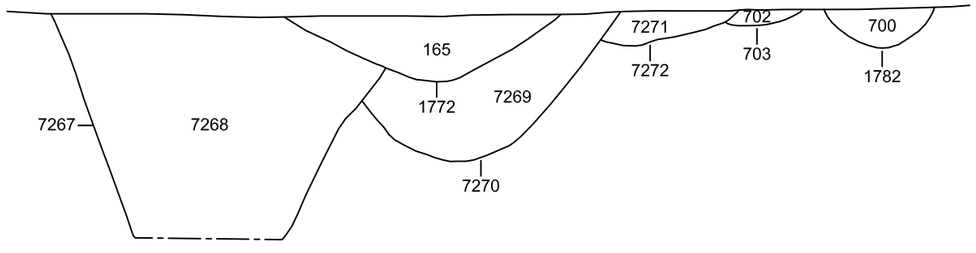
Figure 40:
Area 1 sections S.37, S.38 and S.39

S.40

south

north

20.70 m O.D.

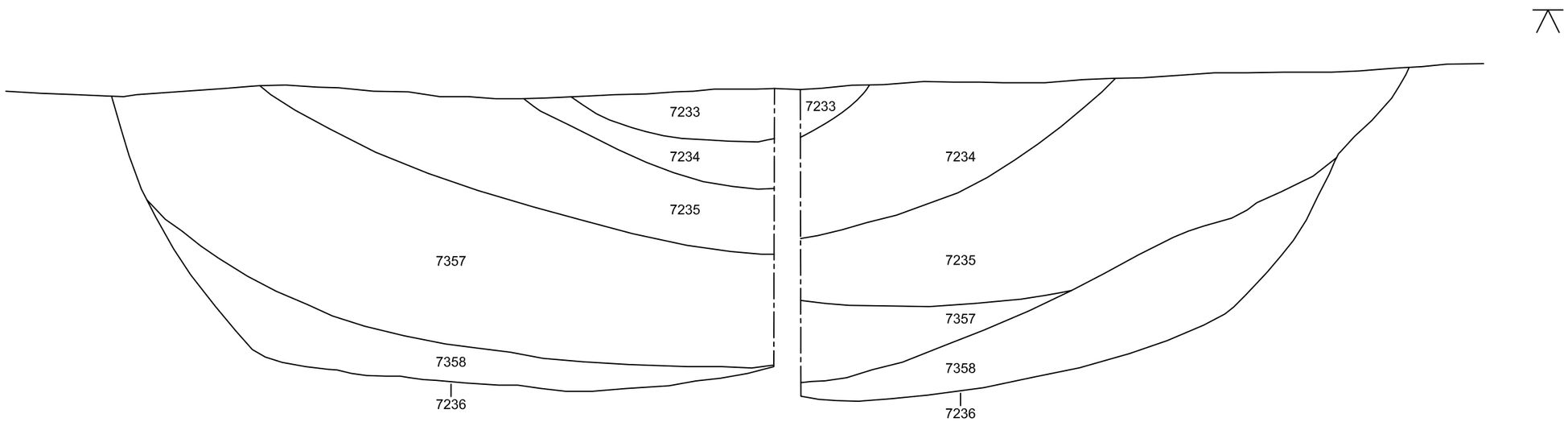


S.41 composite

west

east

20.70 m O.D.



.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 41: Area 1 sections S.40 and S.41

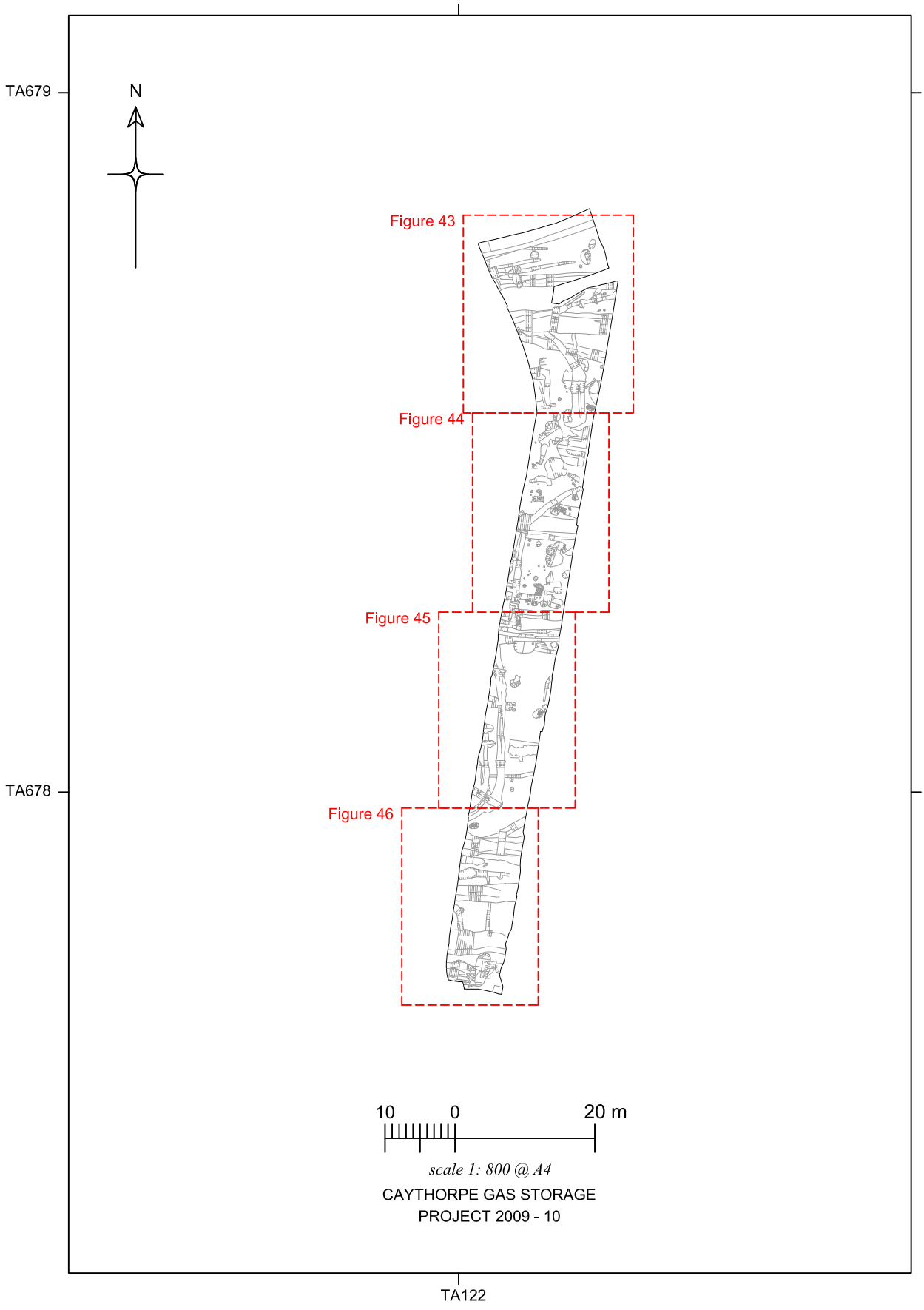


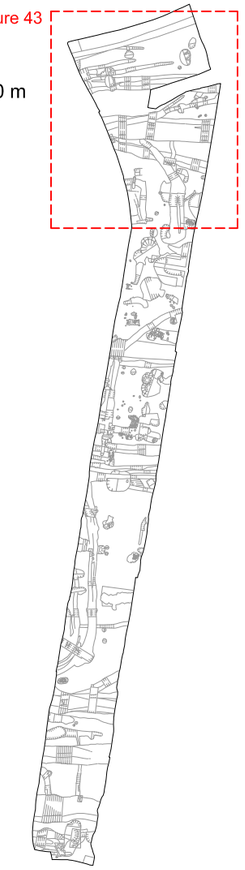
Figure 42: Area 2, figure number location

N

10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

Figure 43



Phase 4

Phase 5

Phase 6

Phase 7 - 8

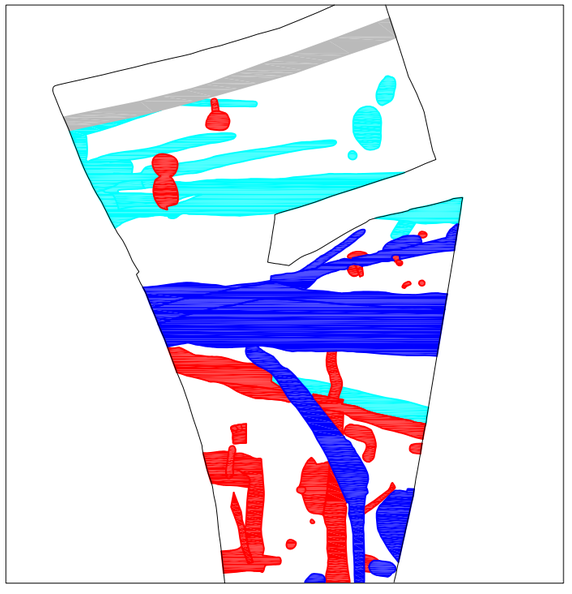


Figure 43: Area 2 and NAA 1992 plan

.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

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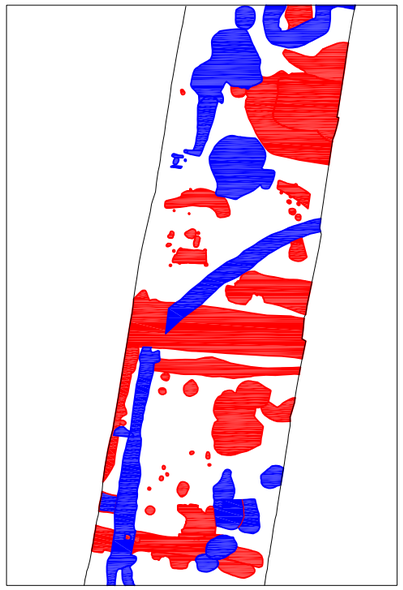
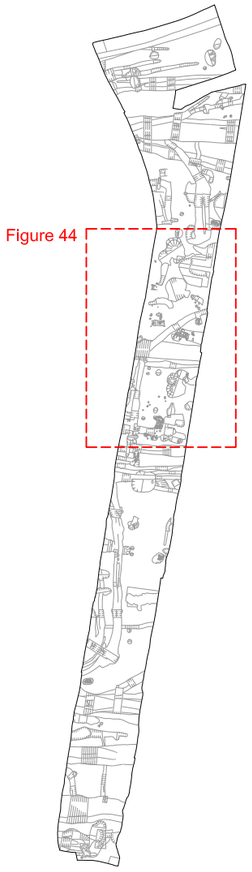


Phase 5

Phase 6



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
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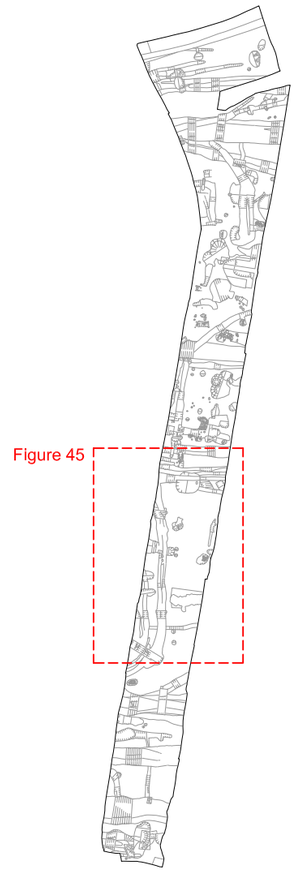
Figure 44:
Area 2 and
NAA 1992 plan

Phase 5

Phase 6



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

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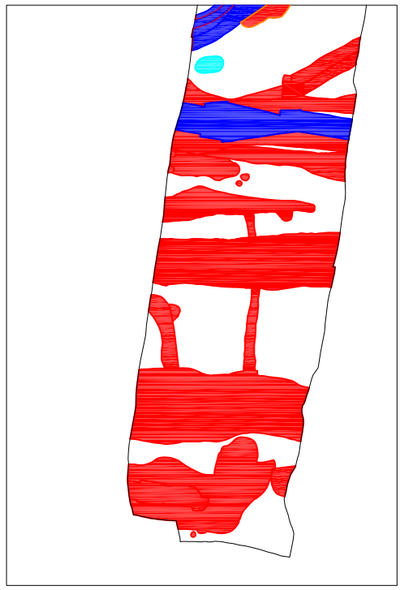
Figure 45:
Area 2 and
NAA 1992 plan

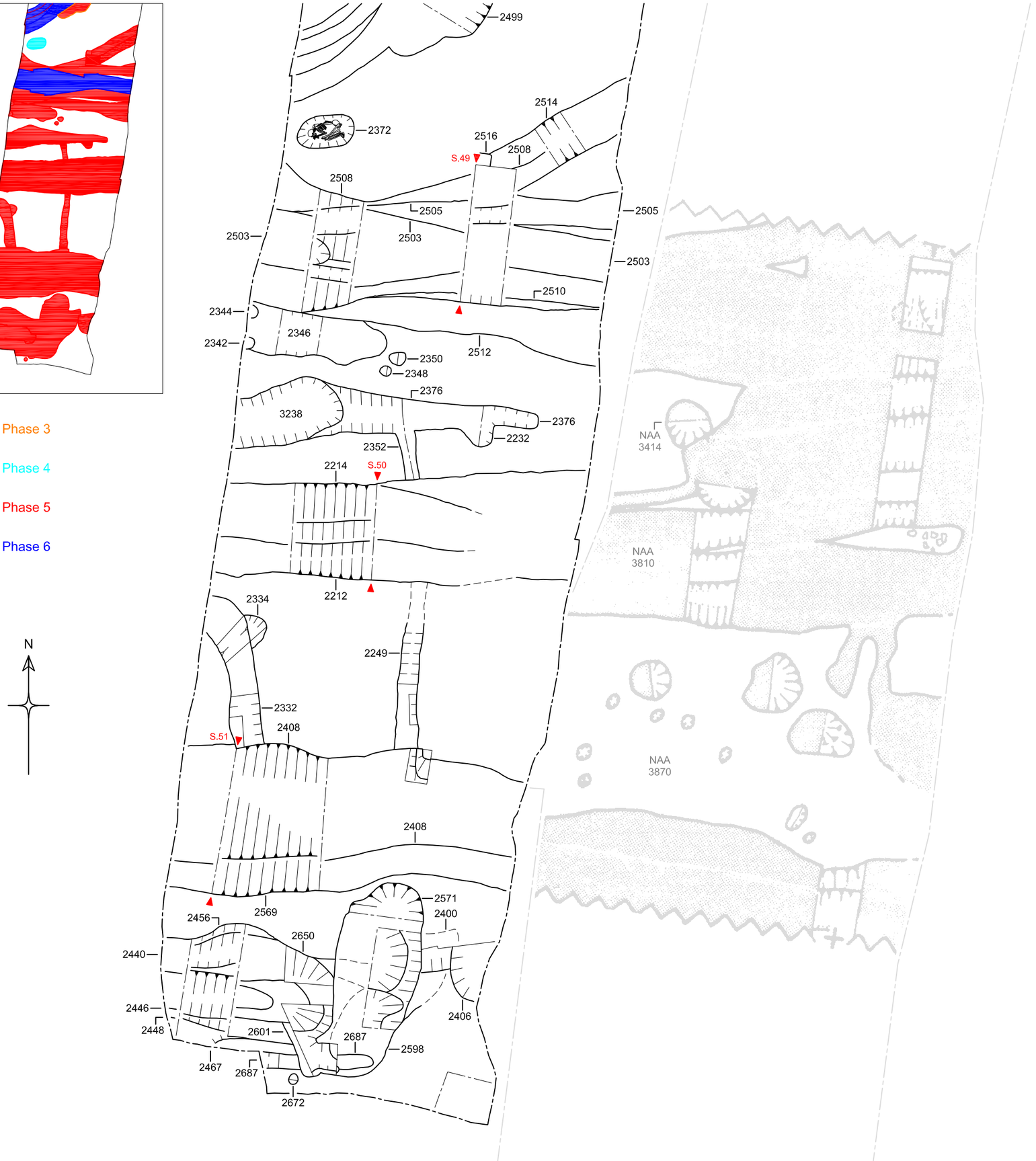


Phase 3

Phase 4

Phase 5

Phase 6



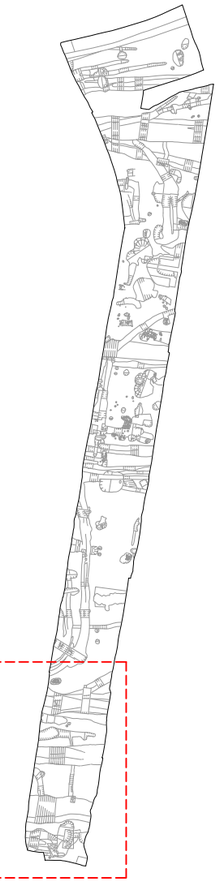


Figure 46

10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
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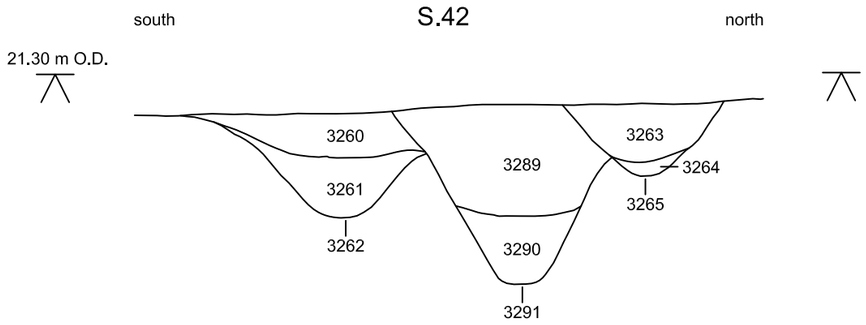
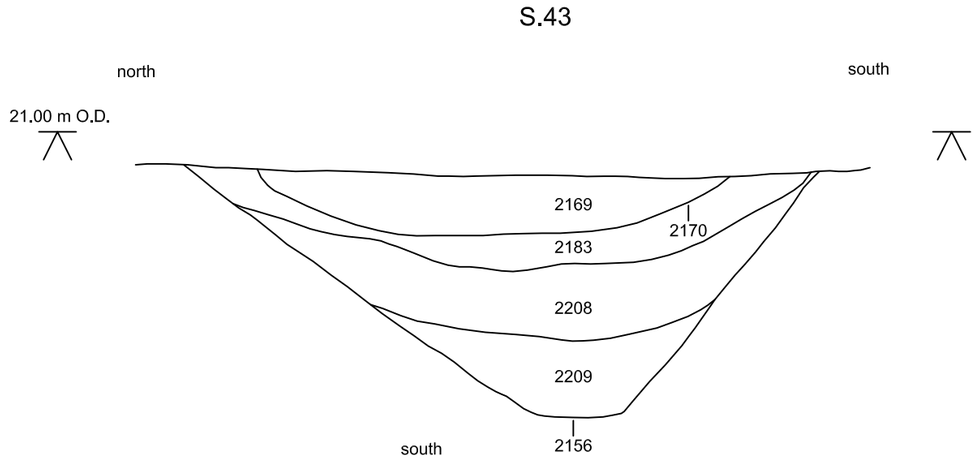
Figure 46:
Area 2 and
NAA 1992 plan

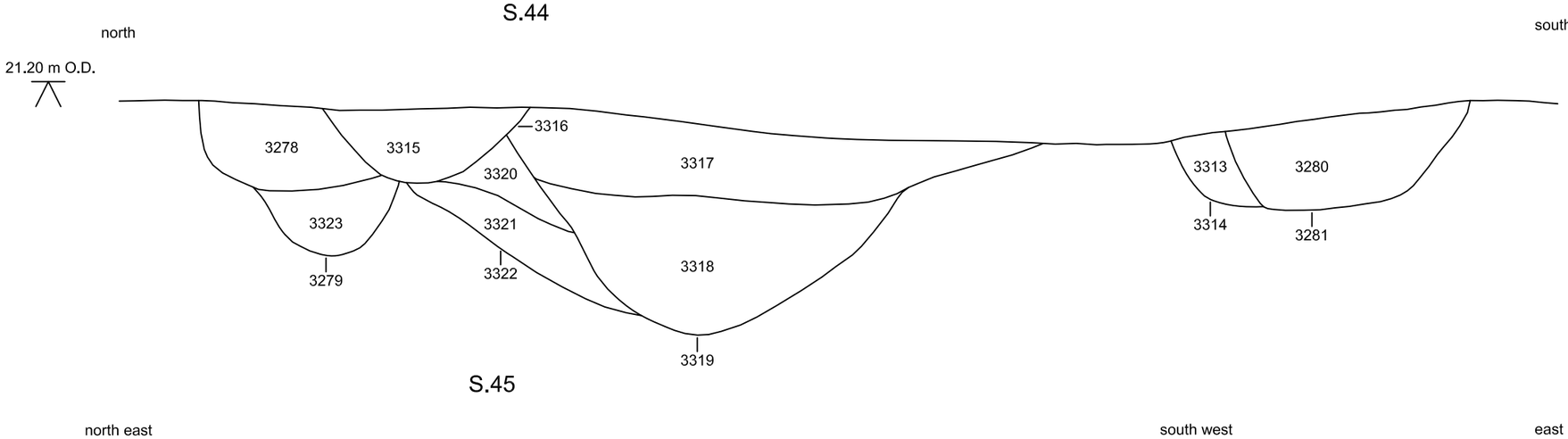
S.42



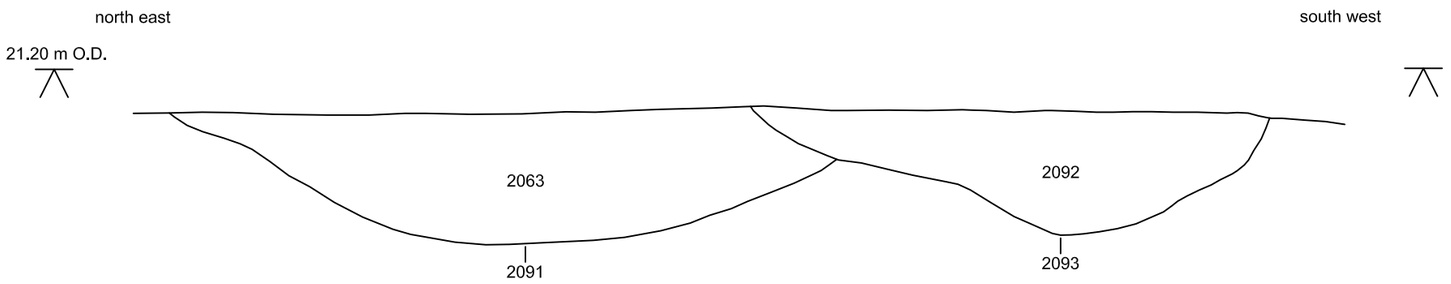
S.43



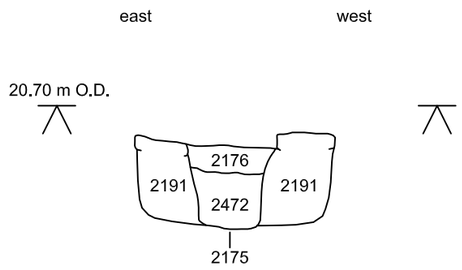
S.44



S.45



S.46



S.47

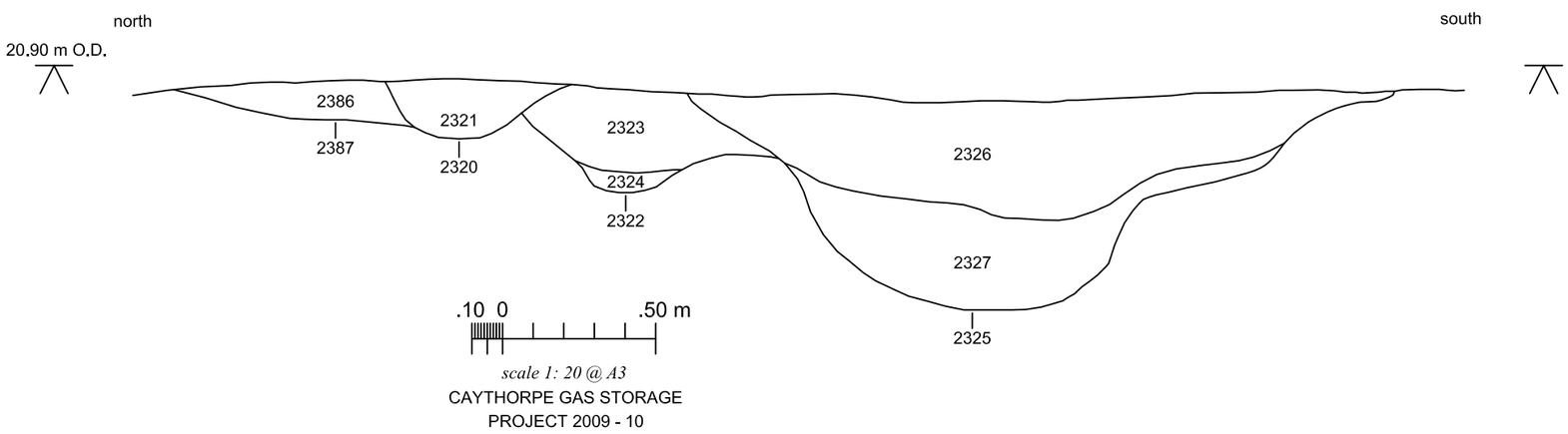
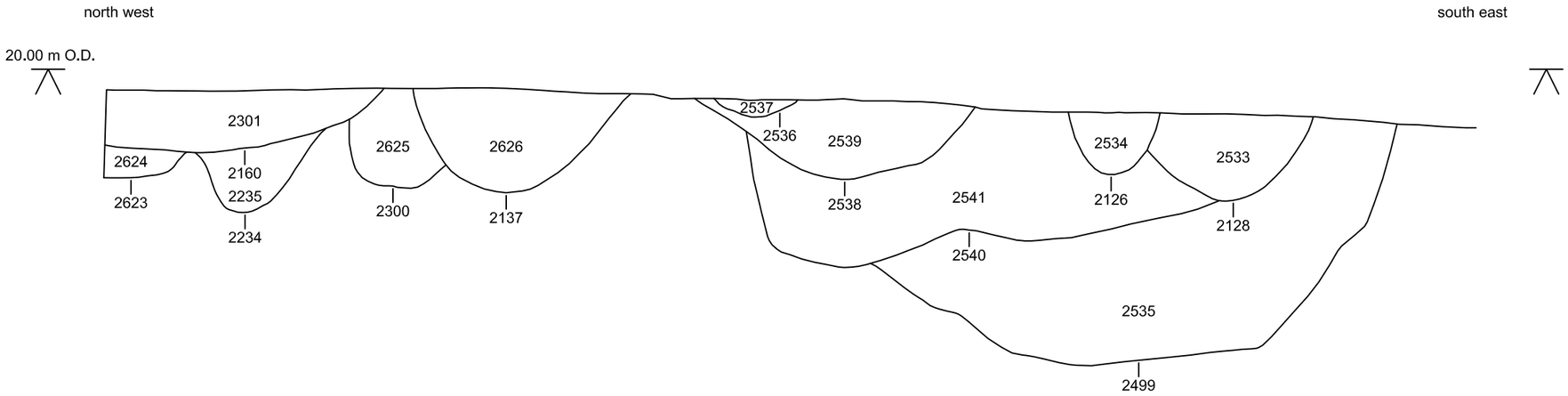
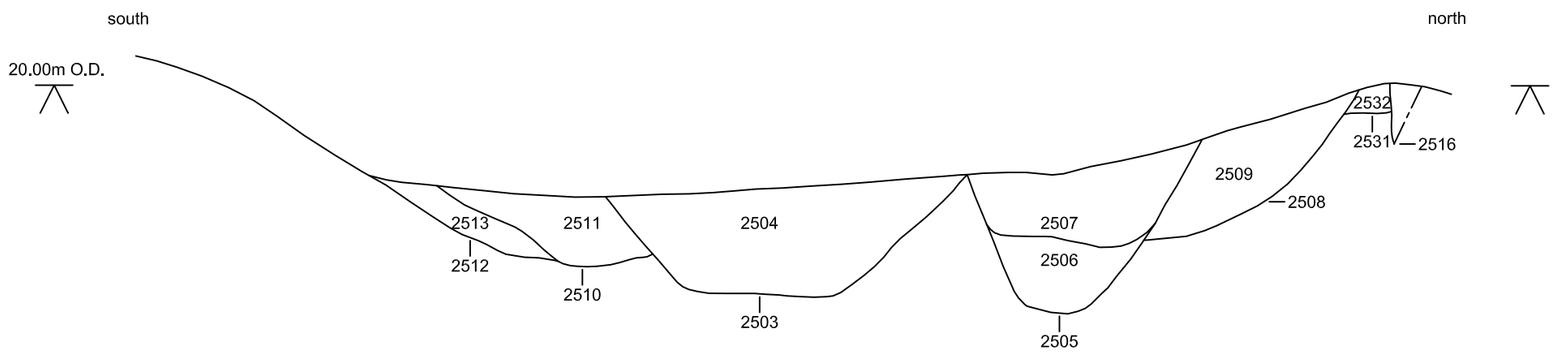


Figure 47: Area 2 sections
S.42, S.43, S.44, S.45, S.46 and S.47

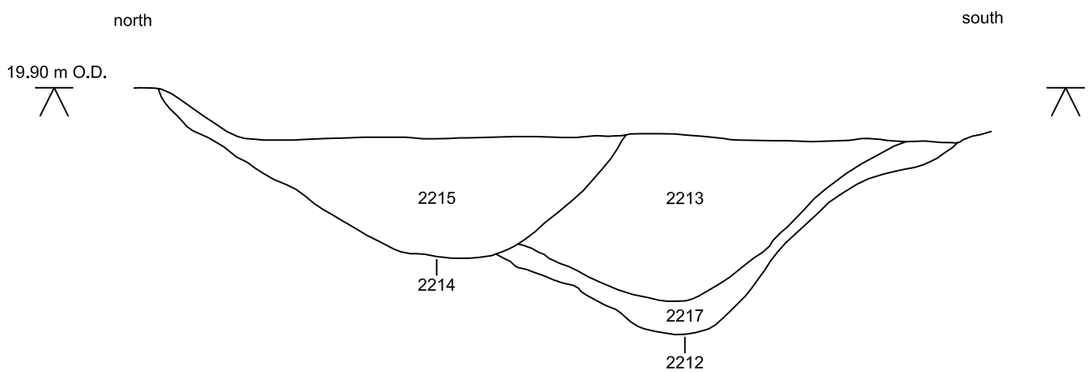
S.48

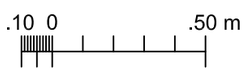


S.49



S.50





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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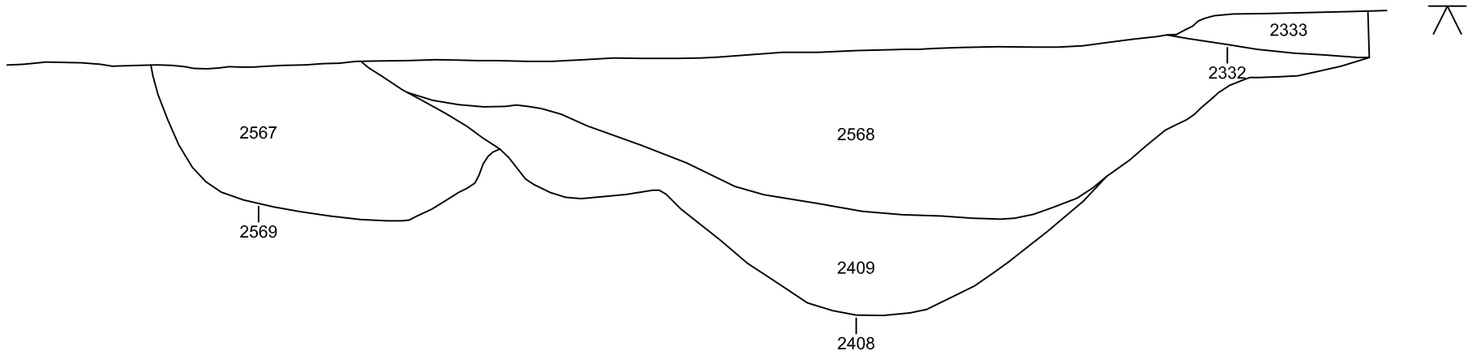
Figure 48:
Area 2 sections
S.48, S.49 and S.50

S.51

south

north

19.90 m O.D.

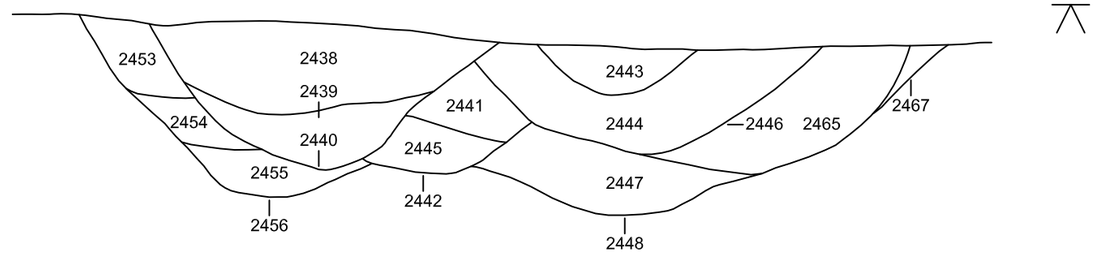


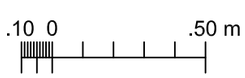
S.52

east

west

19.70 m O.D.





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 49:
Area 2 sections
S.51 and S.52

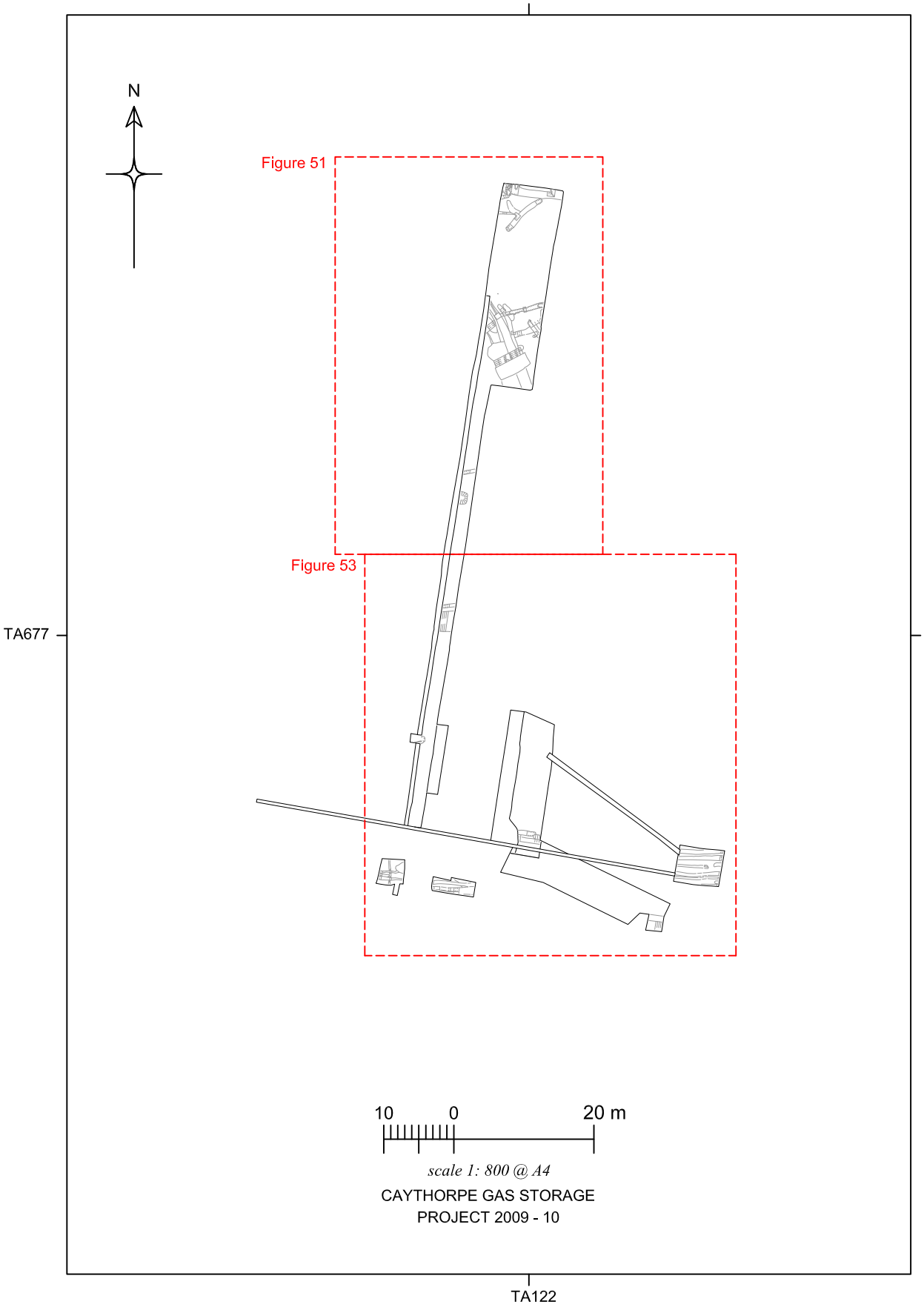
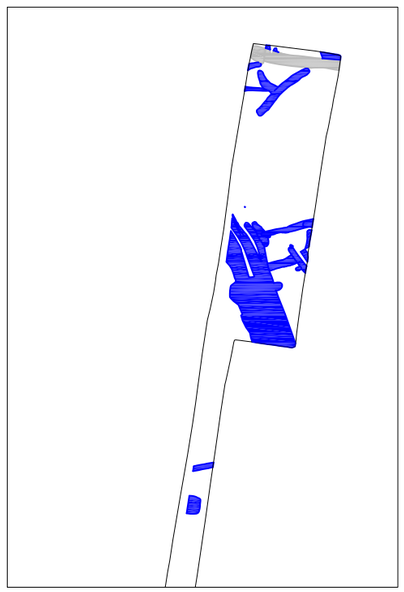
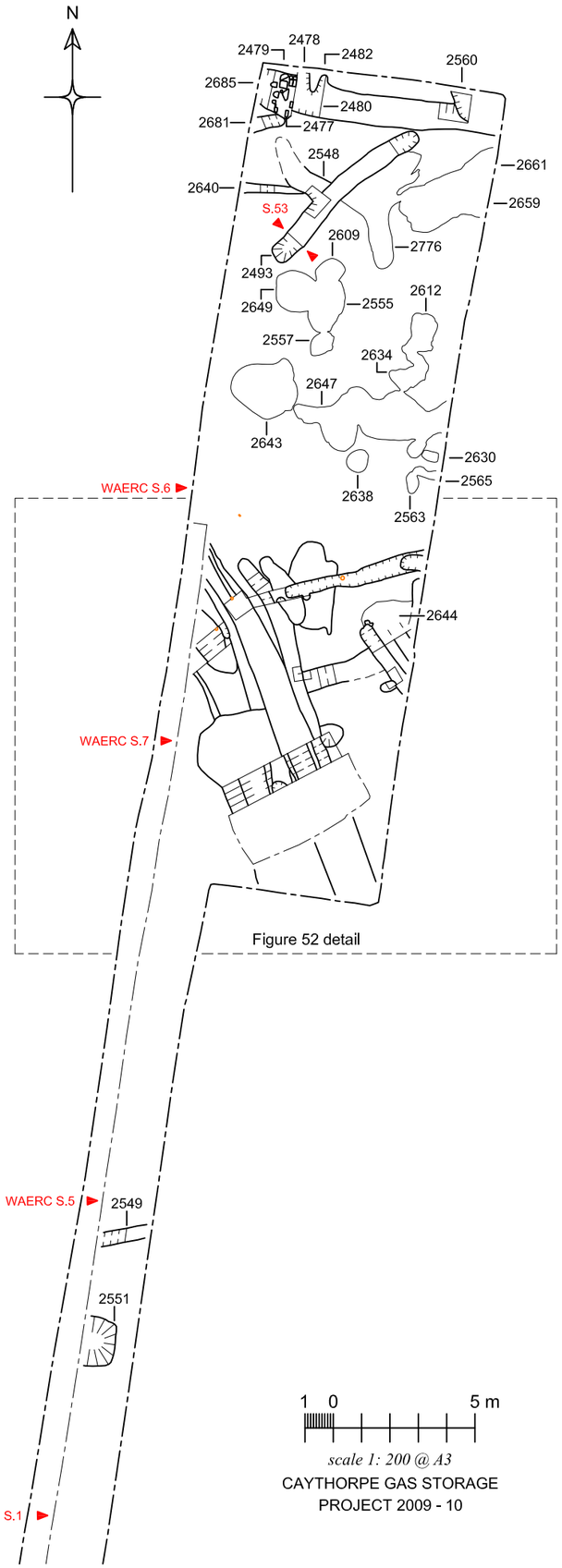


Figure 50: Area 3A, figure number location



Phase 6

Phase 7 - 8



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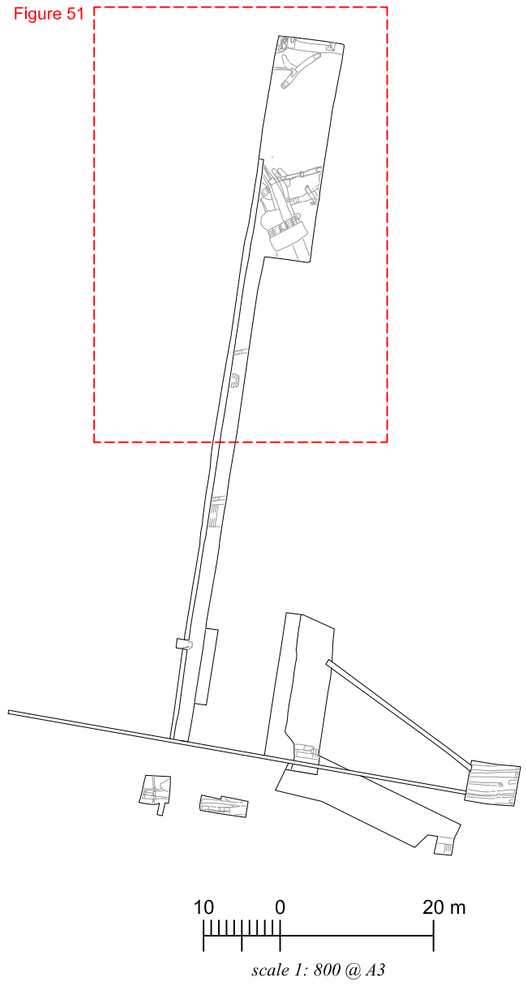
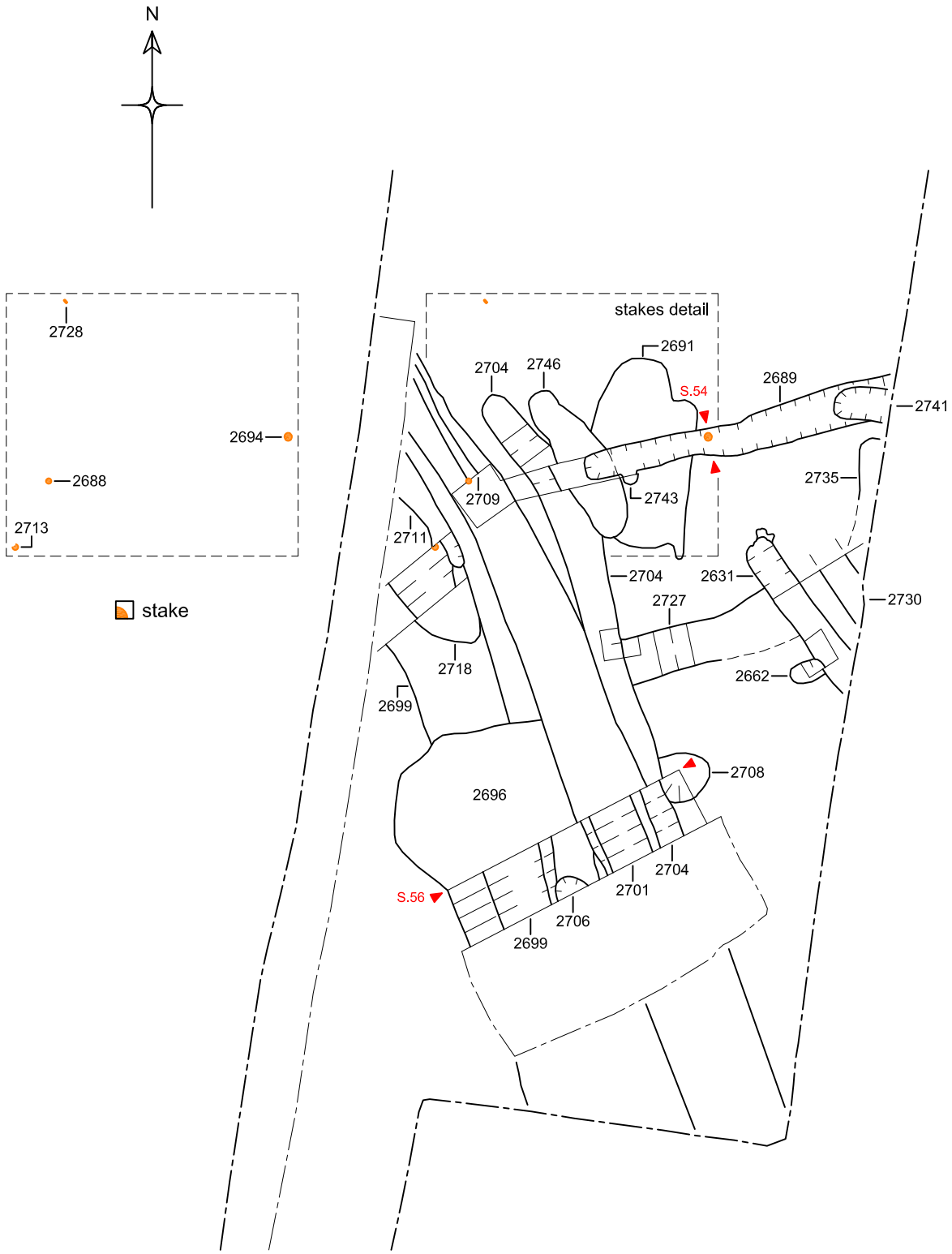


Figure 51:
Area 3A



.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A4

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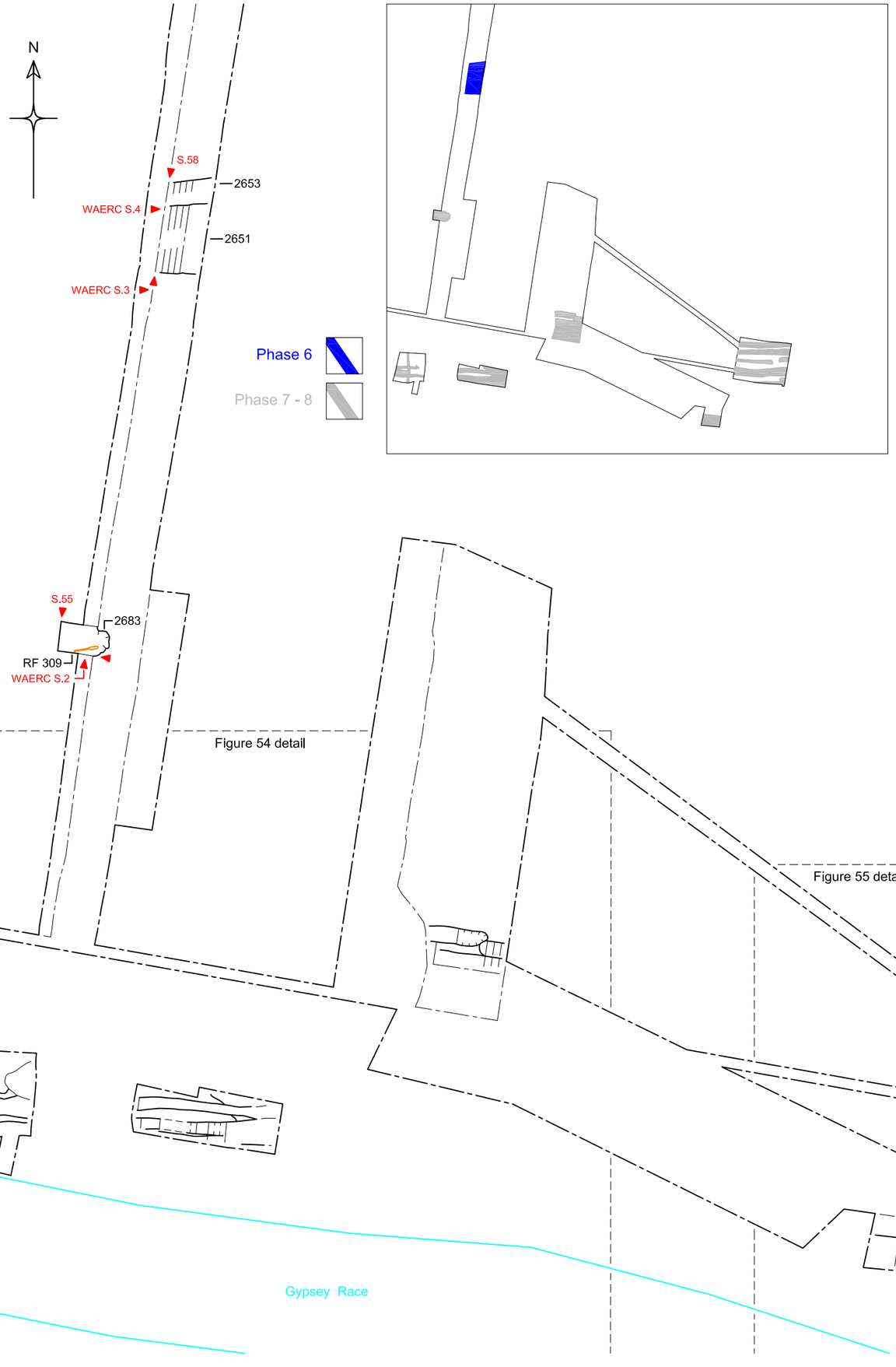
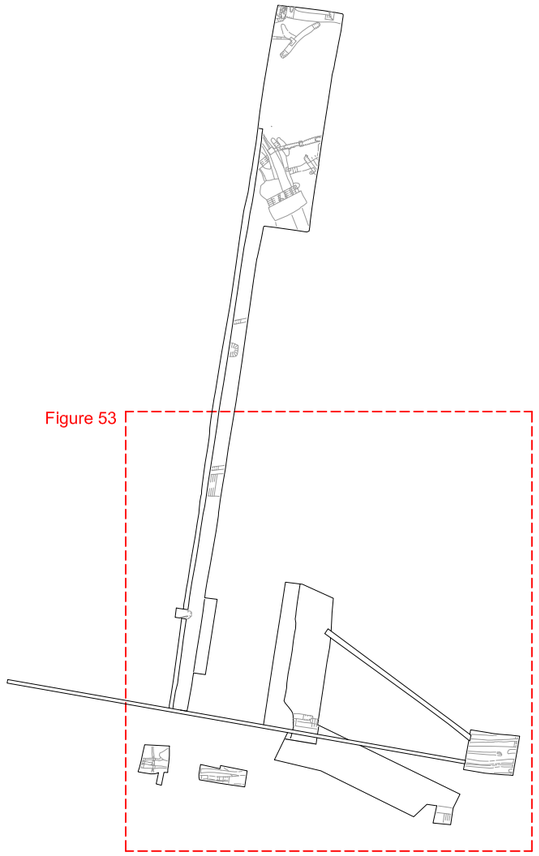
Figure 52: Area 3A





10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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Figure 53:
Area 3A

N

3107

3109

3111

3355

3353

3351

3348

2028

2030

2033

2032

Gypsey Race

.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

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Figure 54:
Area 3A

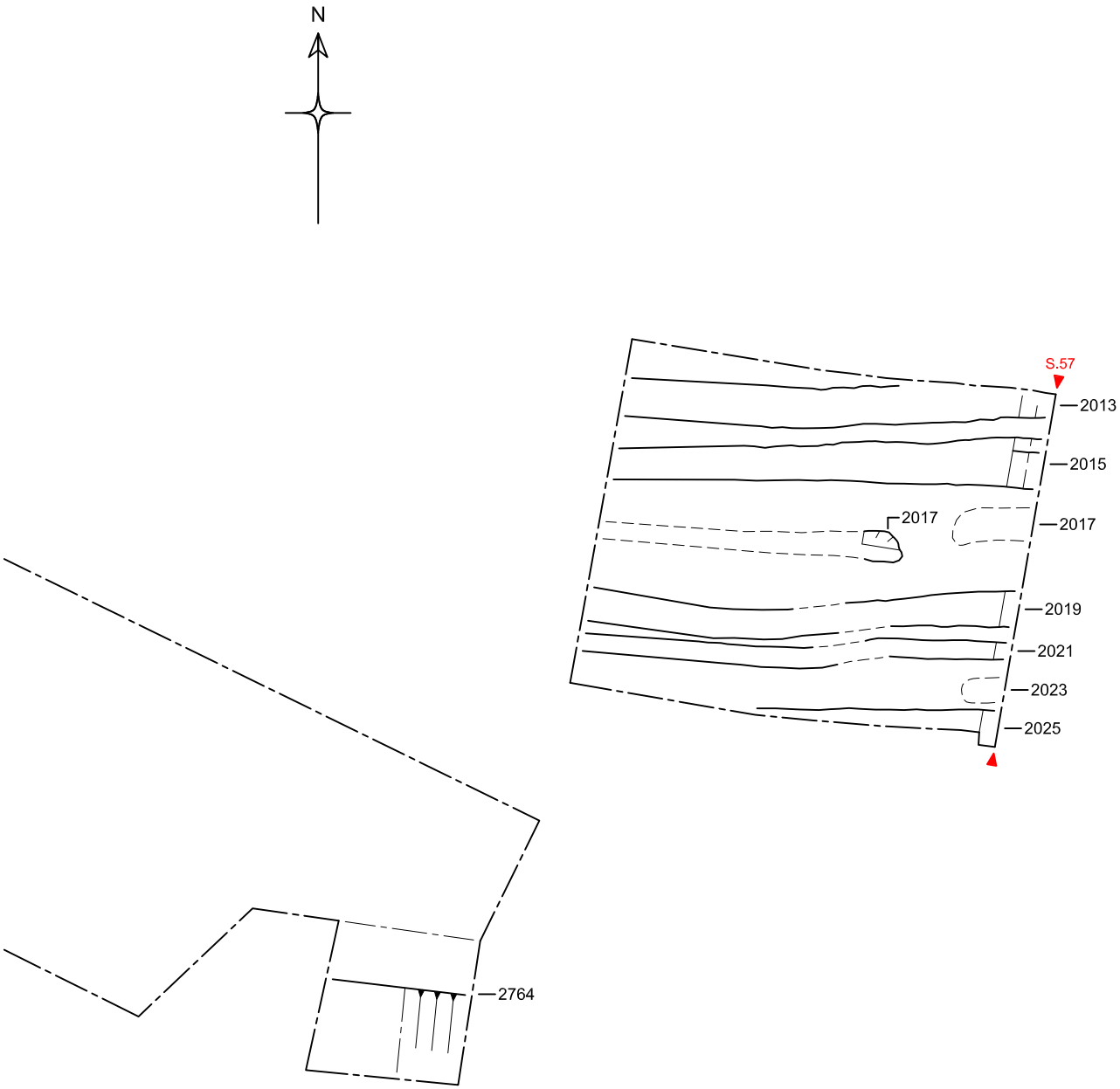
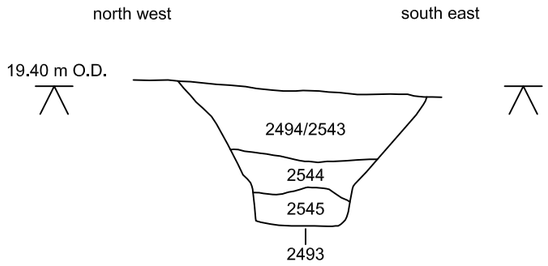
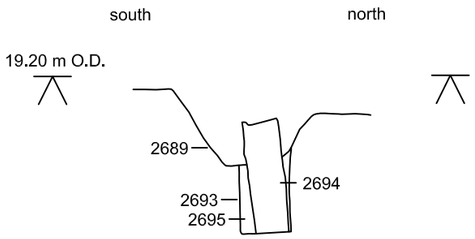


Figure 55: Area 3A

S.53

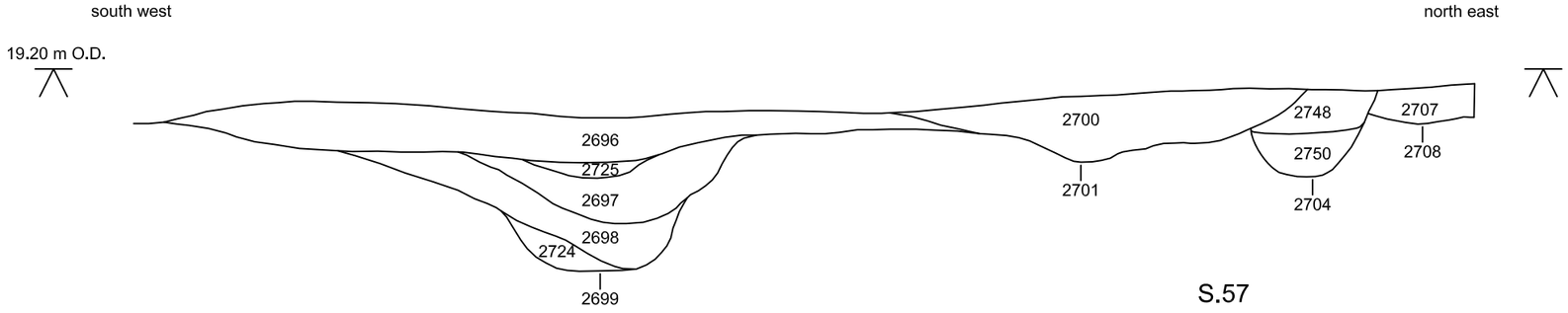


S.54

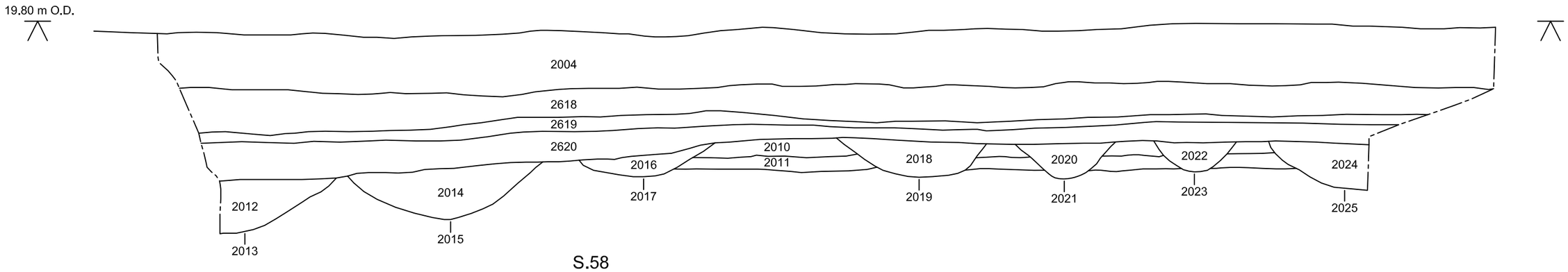


S.55

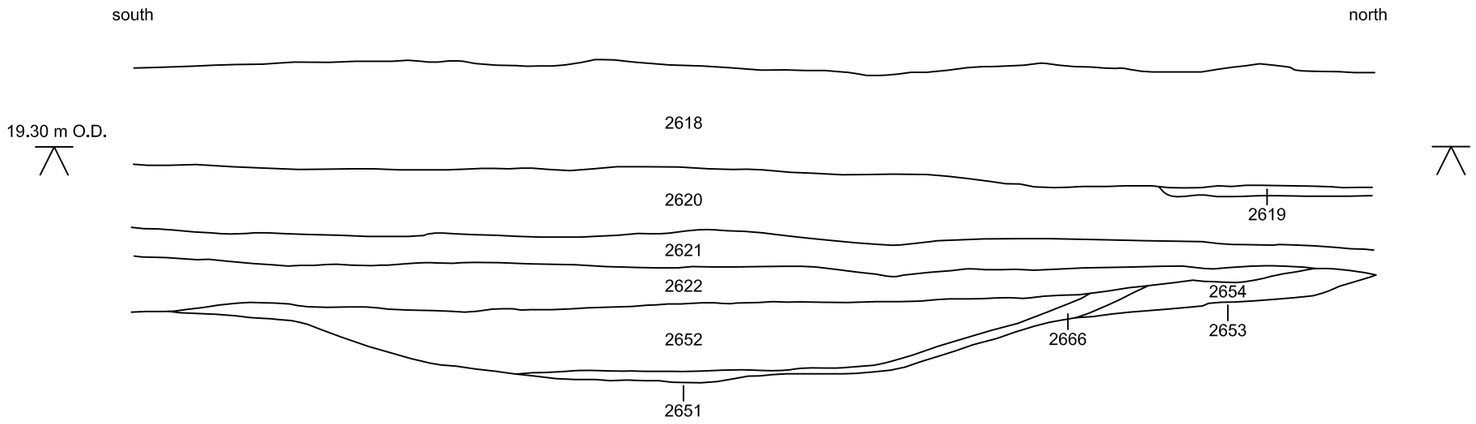
S.56



S.57



S.58



scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 56: Area 3A sections S.53, S.54, S.55, S.56, S.57 and S.58

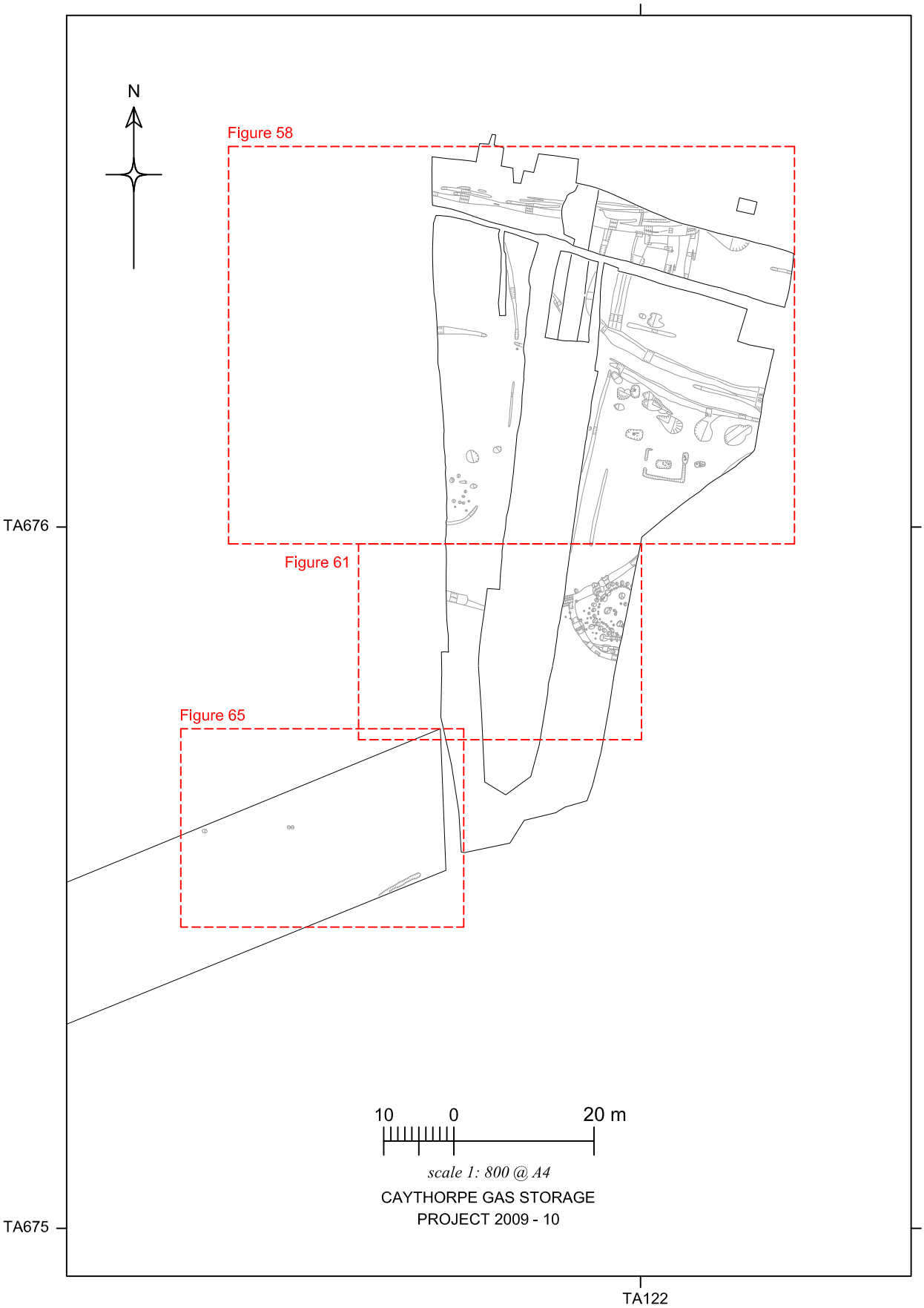
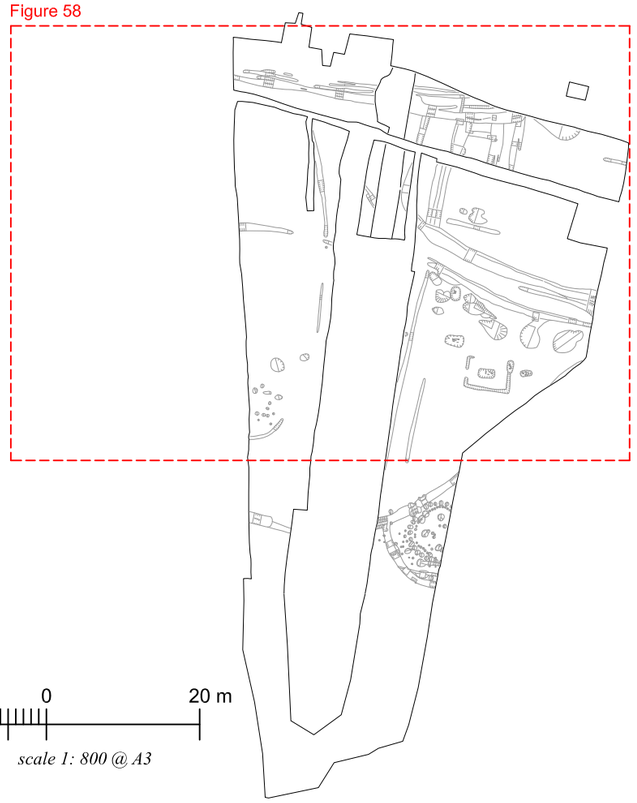


Figure 57: Areas 3B and 4, figure number location

Figure 58



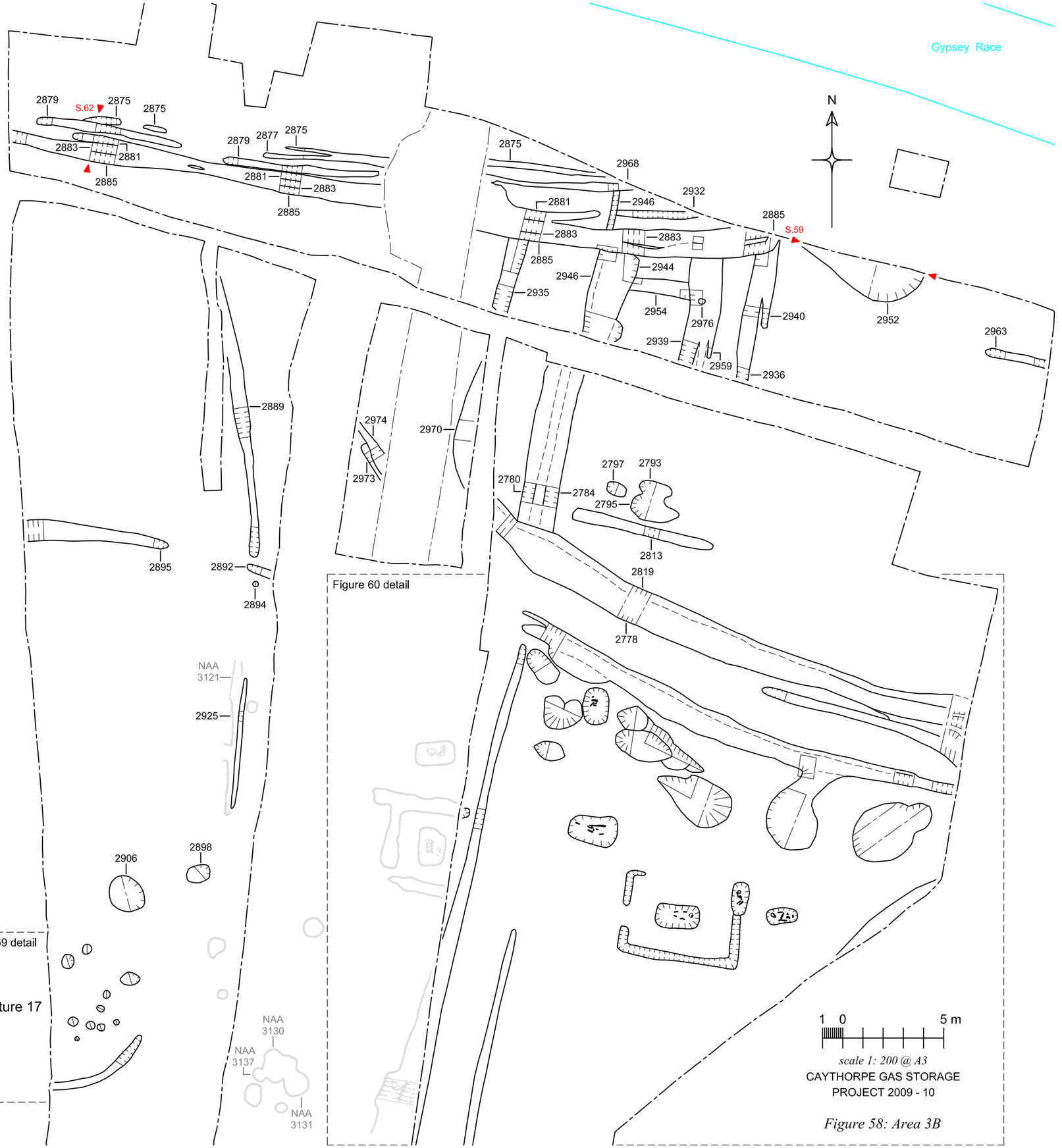


Figure 58: Area 3B

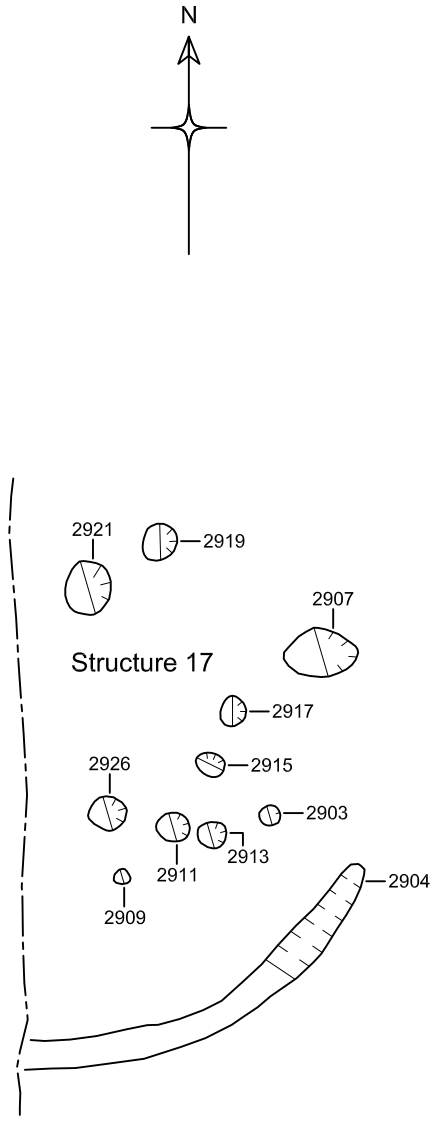
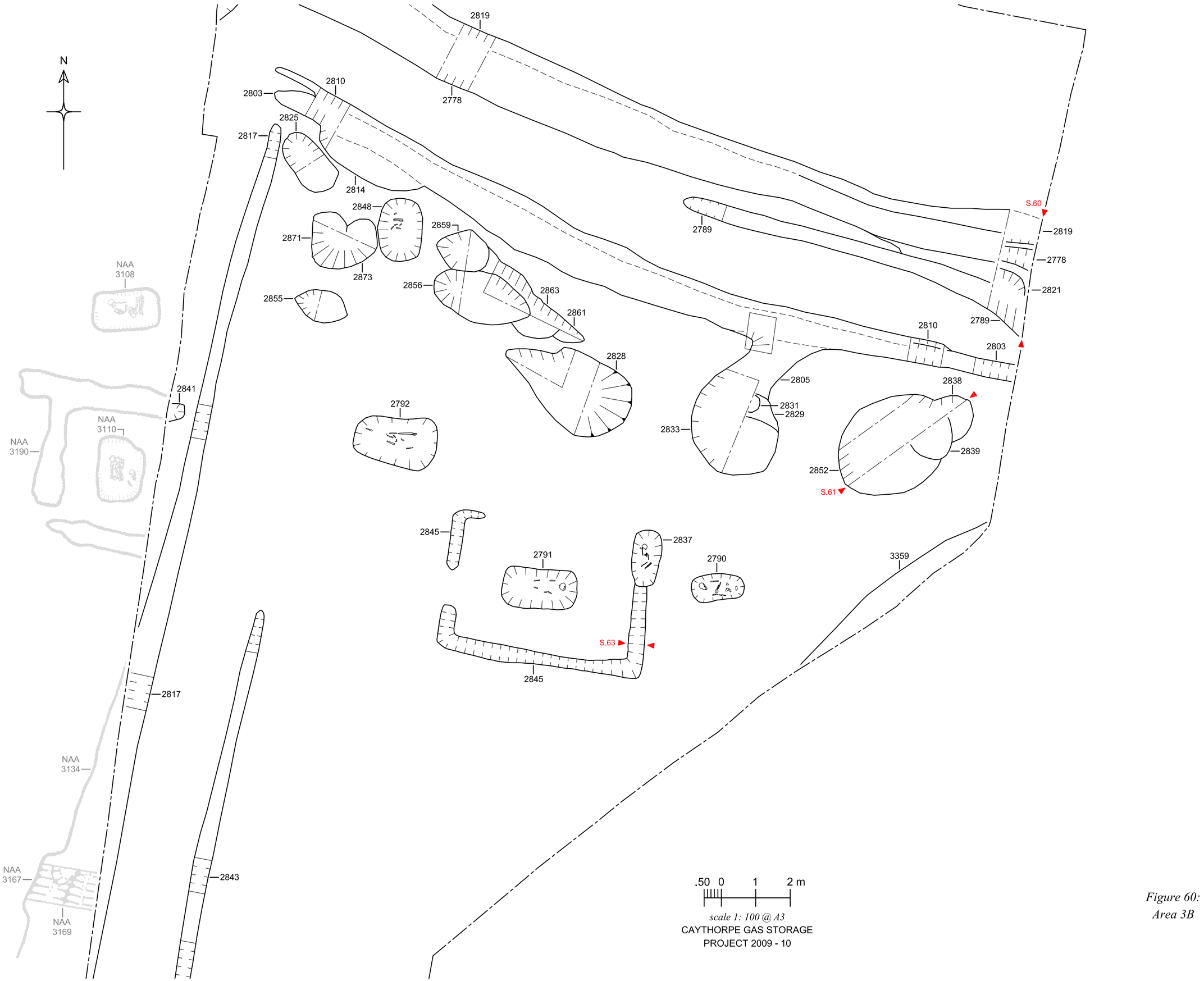


Figure 59: Area 3B, detail Structure 17



scale 1: 100 @ A3

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Figure 60:
Area 3B

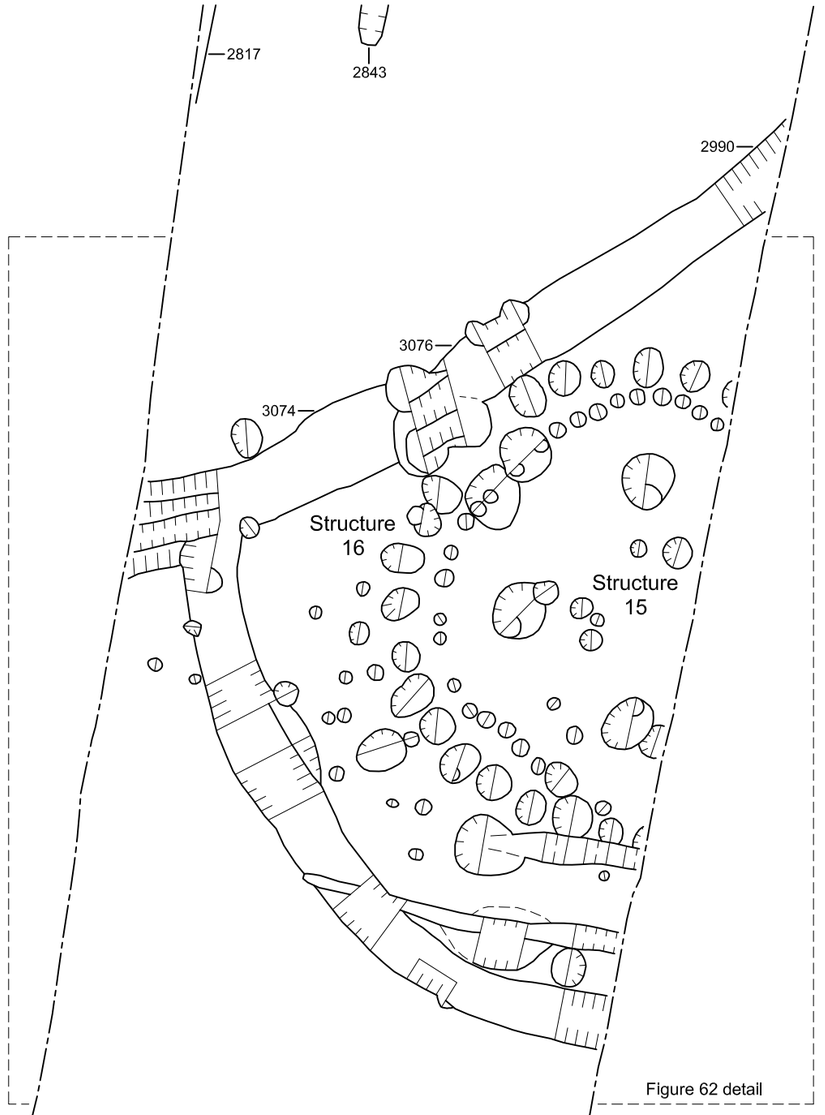
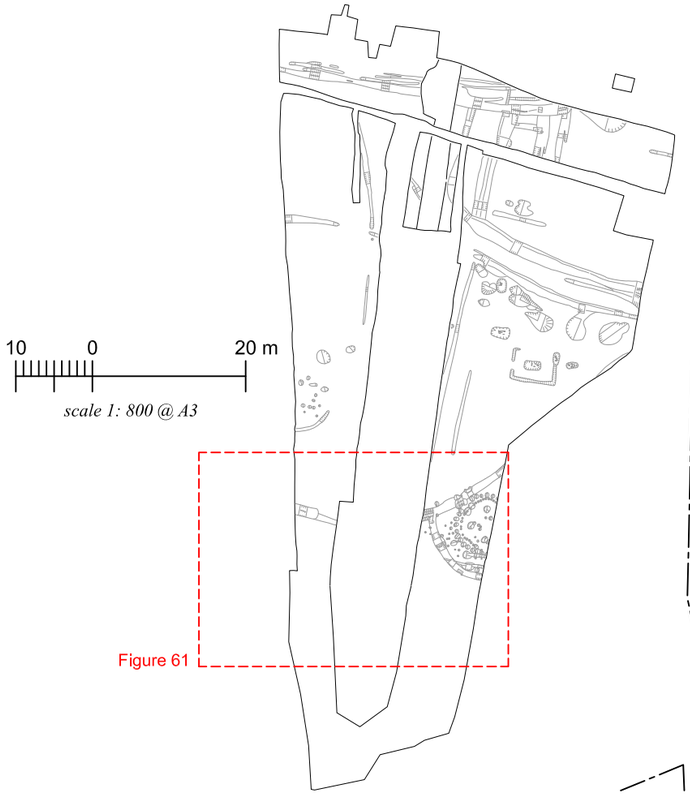


Figure 62 detail



.50 0 1 2 m

scale 1: 100 @ A3

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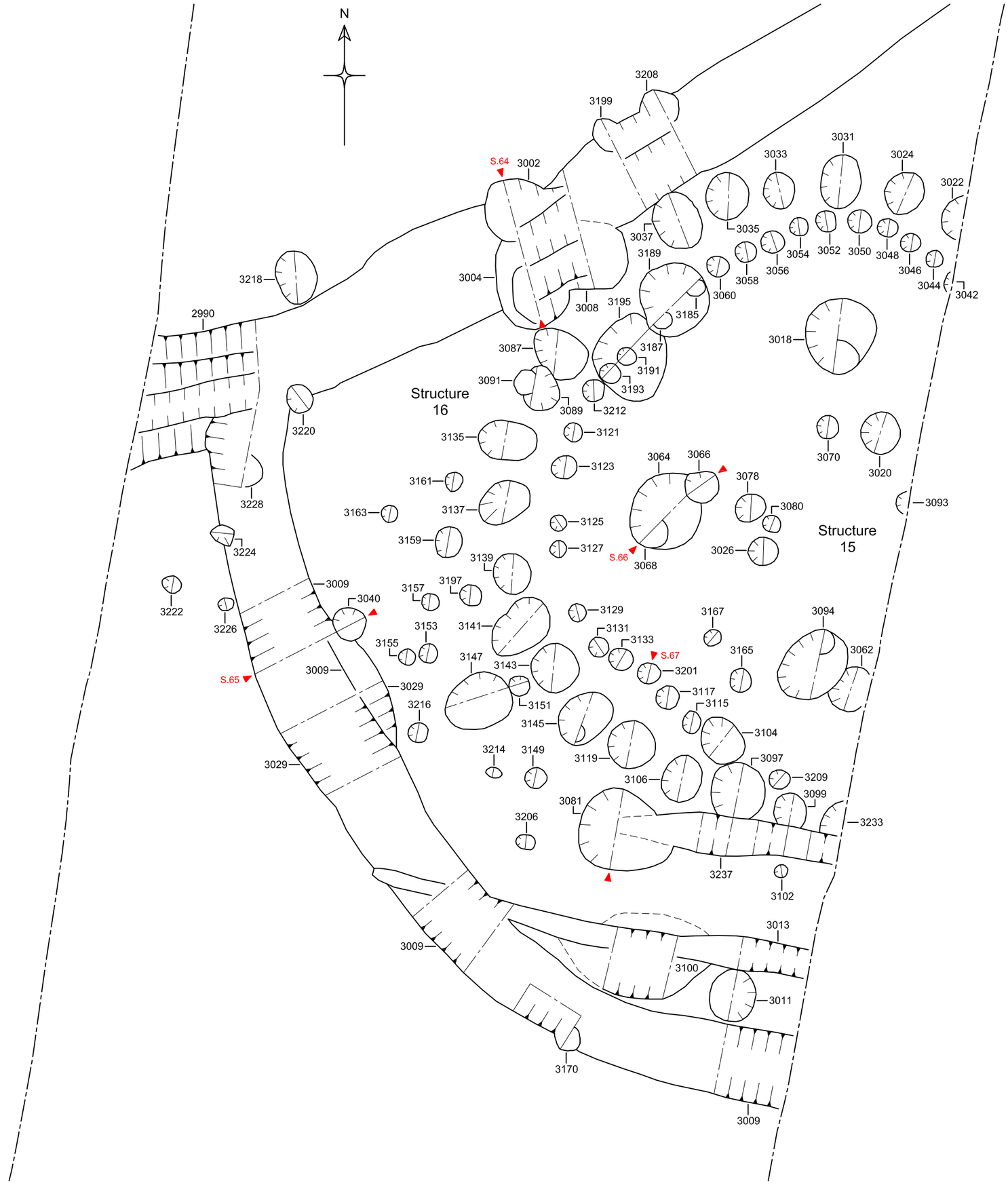
Figure 61:
Area 3B



.50 0 1 m

scale 1: 50 @ A3

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Figure 62:
Area 3B,
detail Structures 15 and 16

S.59

west

east

19.50 m O.D.

2987

2928

2787

2961

2965

2966

2961

2952

S.60

north

south

20.40 m O.D.

2785

2786

2818

2822

2776

2788

2804

2819

2823

2777

2778

2789

2803

S.61

north east

south west

20.40 m O.D.

2849

2850

2849

2851

2838

2839

2852

S.62

south

north

19.60 m O.D.

2884

2882

2880

2878

2874

2885

2883

2881

2879

2875

.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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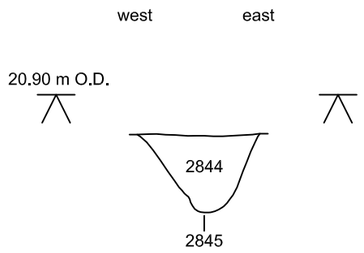
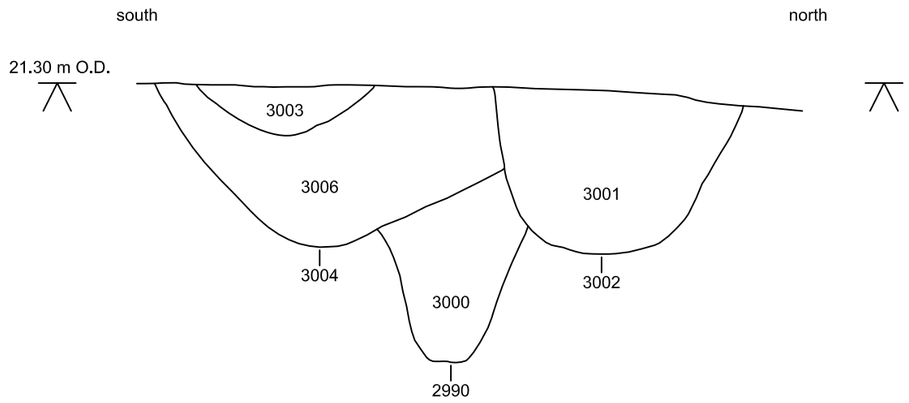
Figure 63: Area 3B sections S.59, S.60, S.61, and S.62

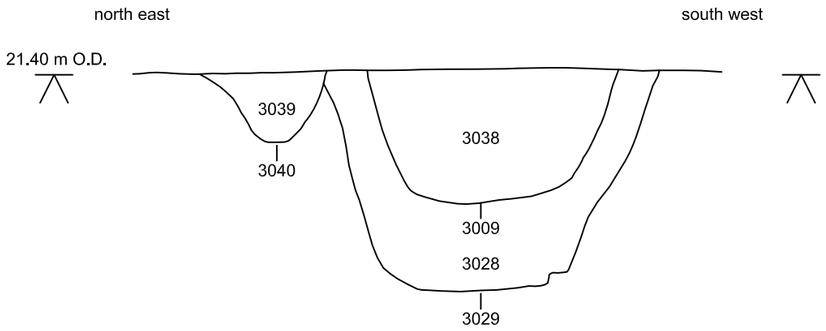
S.63



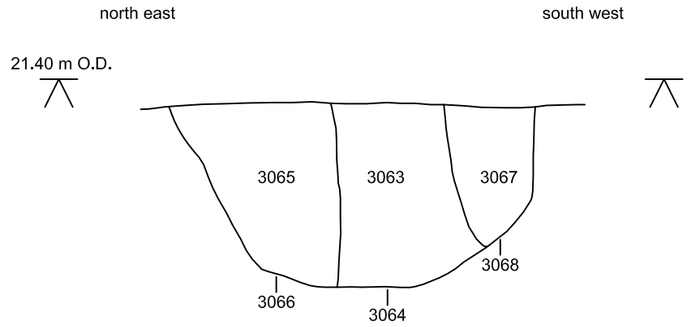
S.64



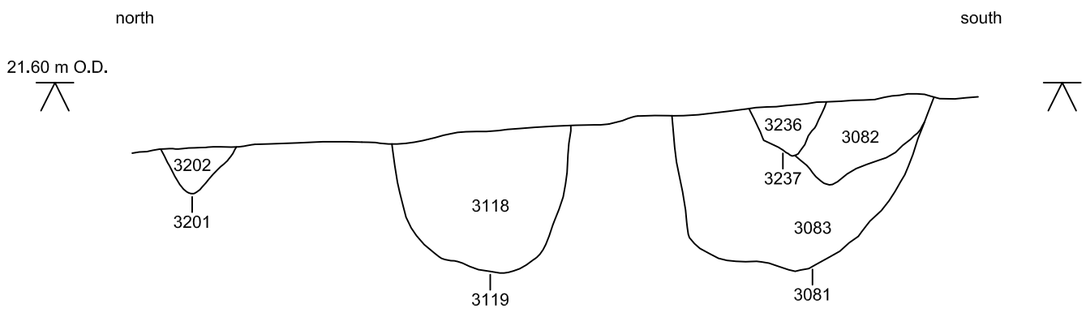
S.65



S.66



S.67



scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 64:
Area 3B sections S.63, S.64, S.65, S.66 and S.67

Figure 65

10 0 50 m

scale 1: 1600 @ A3

3179

3181

3183

3346

Phase 2

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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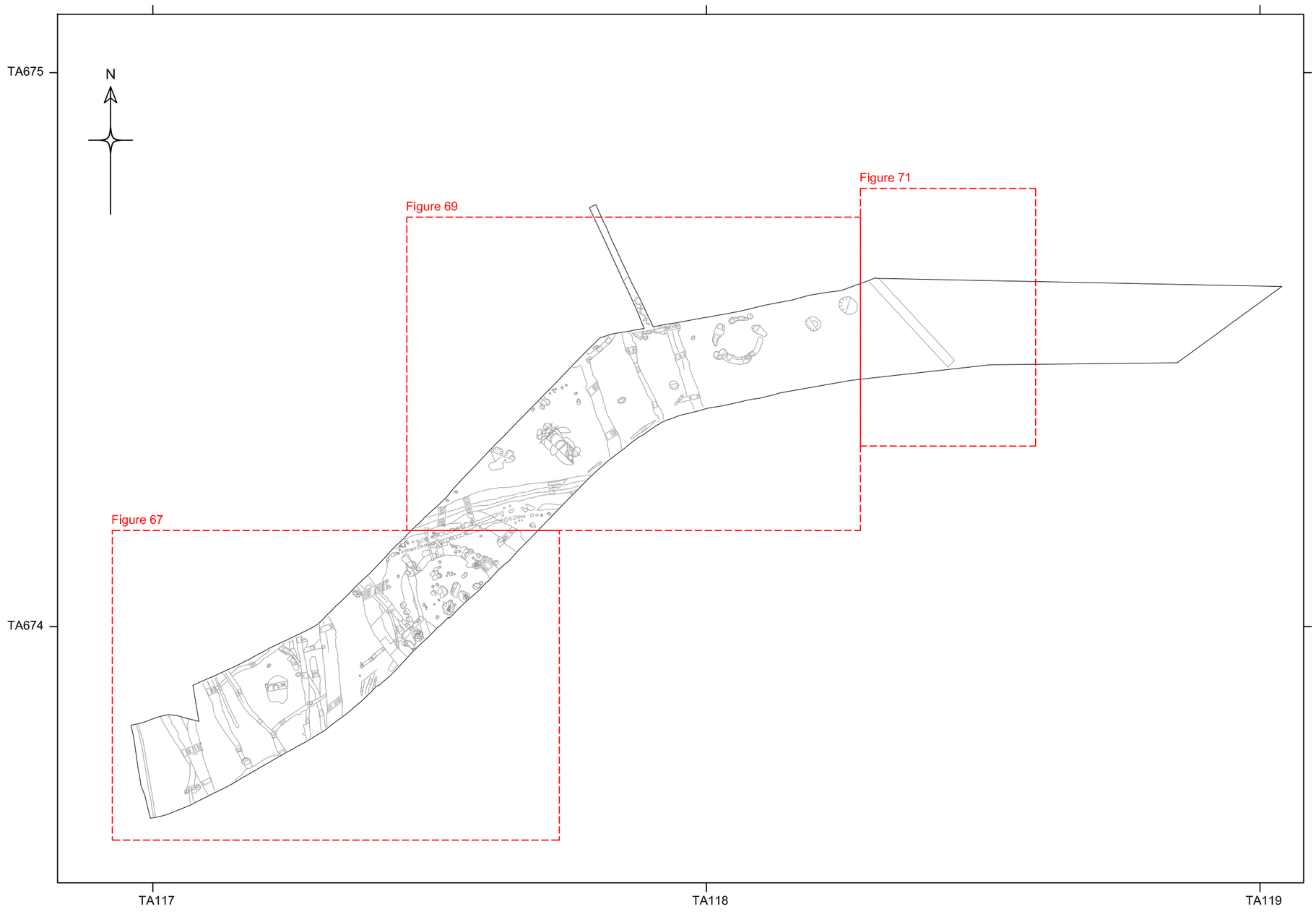
Figure 65:
Area 4



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

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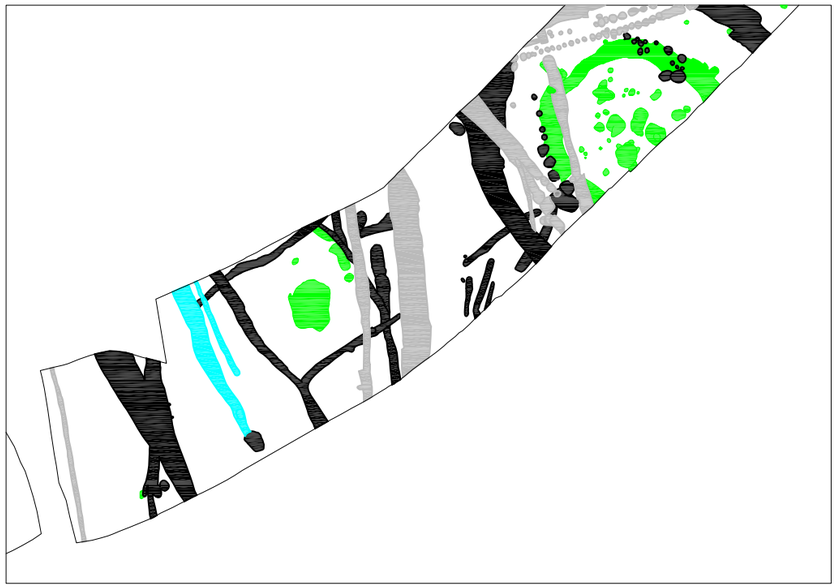
Figure 66: Area 5A, figure number location



Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 4

Phases 7 / 8

N

Structure 18

Figure 68 detail

Figure 67

10 0 50 m

scale 1: 1600 @ A3

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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Figure 67: Area 5A

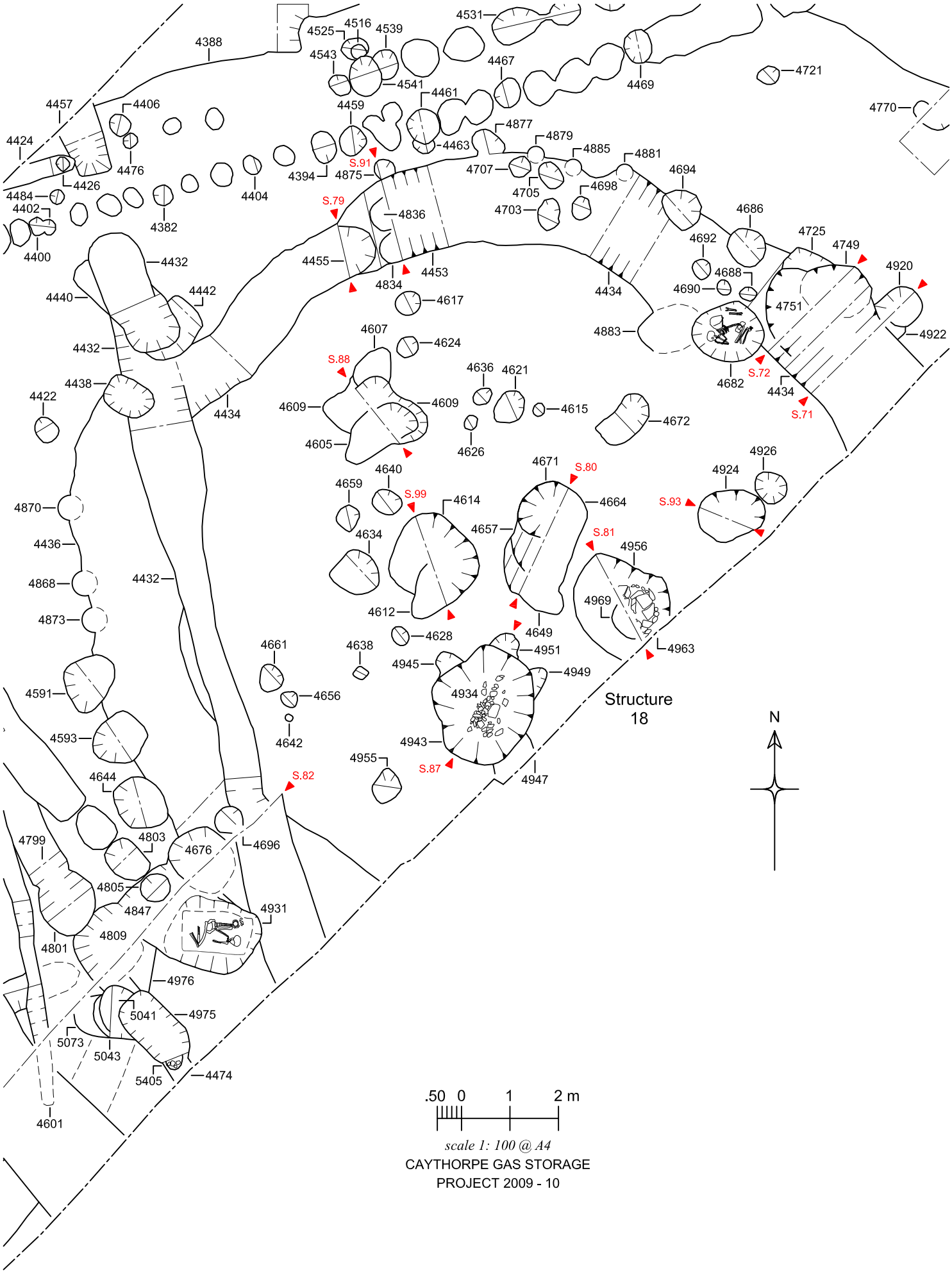
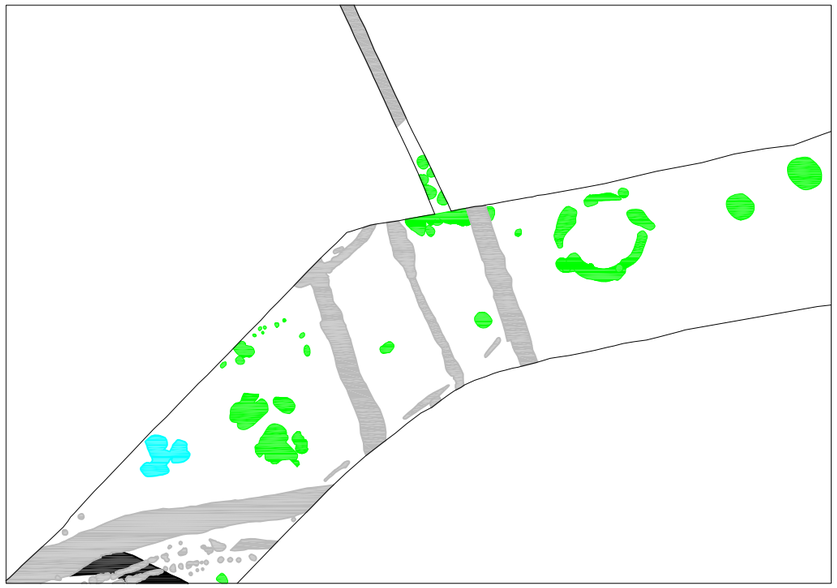


Figure 68: Area 5A, detail Structure 18



Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 4

Phases 7 / 8

N

quarry

5340
5338
5336
5334
5332
4299
4245
4303
4291
4293
S.73
4301
4373
4296
4289
4371
4305
4249
4253
4251
4311
4234
4232
4230
4228
S.70
4247
S.74
4352
4354
4356
4360
4358
4362
4365
4311
S.85
4286
4318
S.69
4392
4722
4278
4283
4319
4322
4740
5220
4380
S.98
4738
4734
4386
4411
S.75
4732
4384
4416
4388
4565
4417
4413
4487
4419
4594
4758
5233
5181
5227
4736
4269
5220
4223
S.68
4222
4226
S.77
4256
4820
4258
4271
4790
4277
S.95
4275
4236
4273
Structure
19
4742
4788
4238
4240
4242
S.78
4744
4238
Figure 70 detail
Figure 69
10 0 50 m
scale 1: 1600 @ A3
1 0 5 m
scale 1: 200 @ A3
CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
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Figure 69: Area 5A

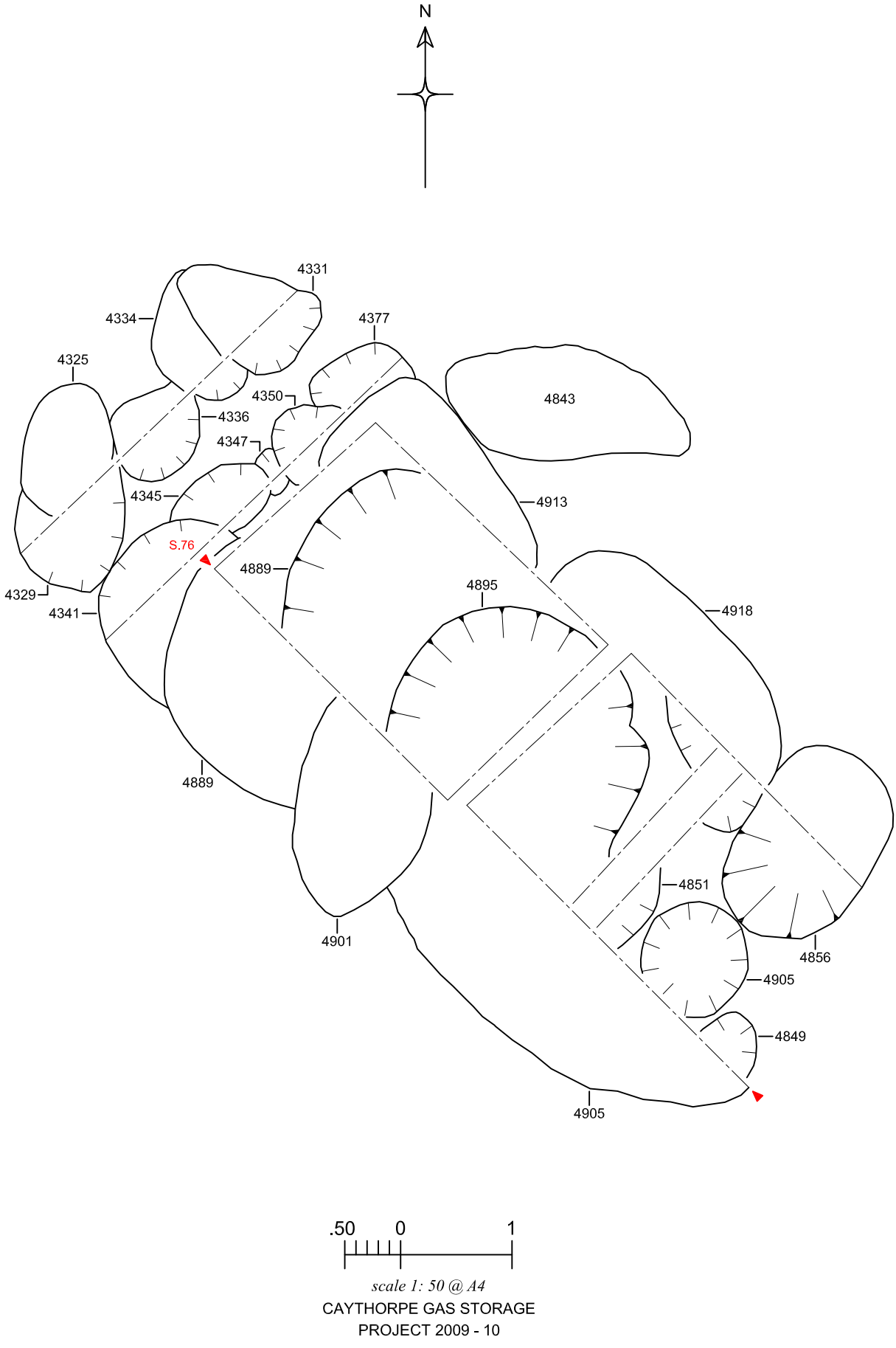
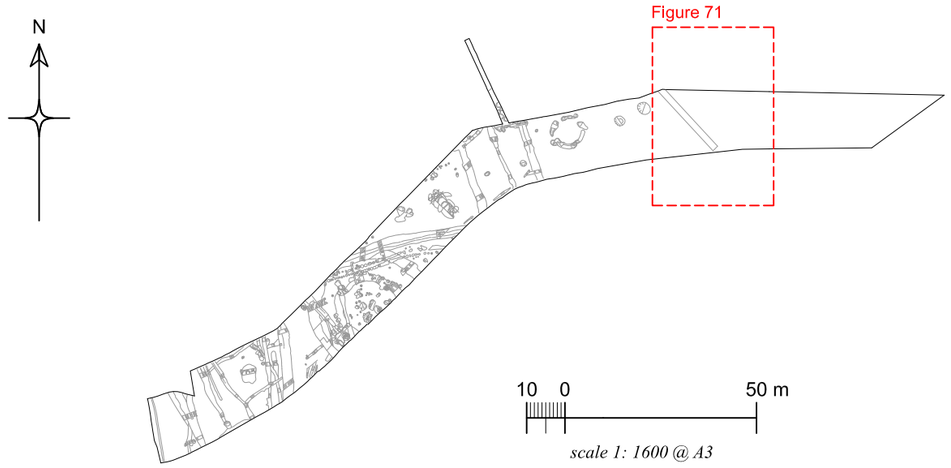
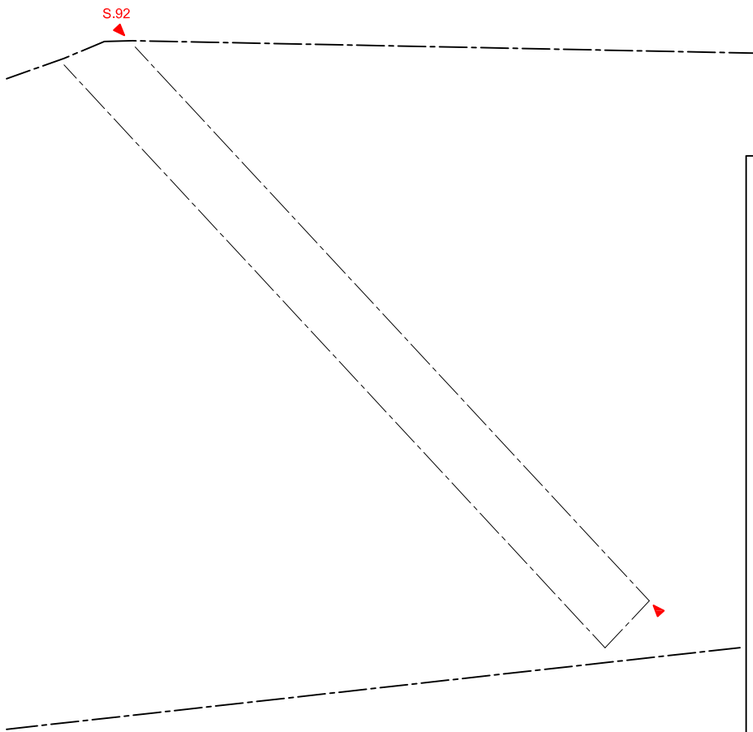


Figure 70: Area 5A, detail Phase 1 pits





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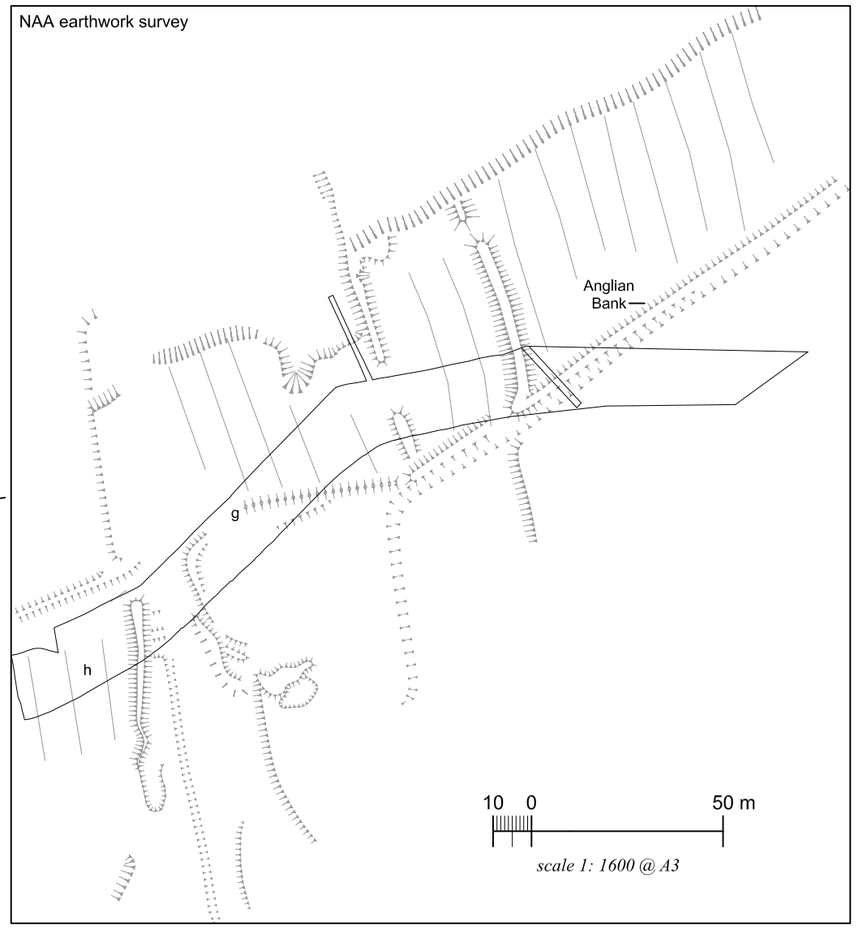
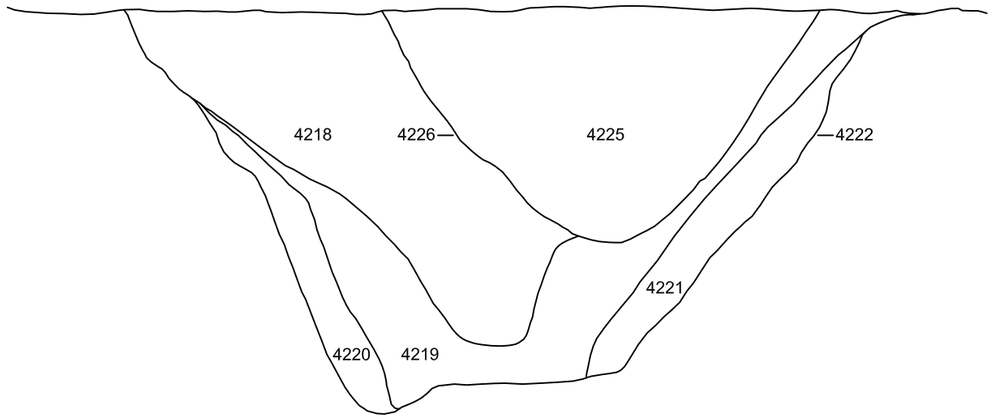


Figure 71:
Area 5A, insert NAA earthwork survey

S.68

north — south

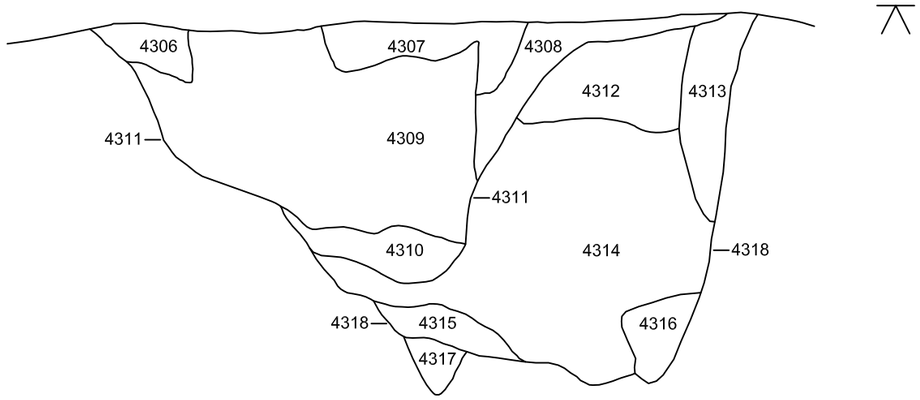
22.70 m O.D.



S.69

north east — south west

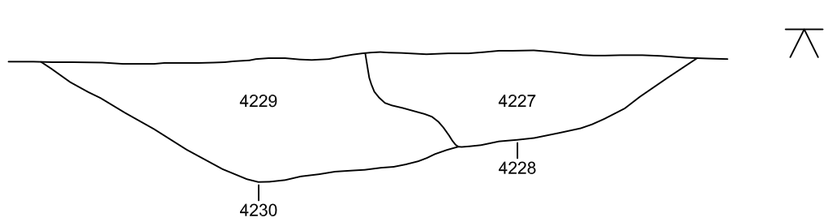
22.60 m O.D.



S.70

east — west

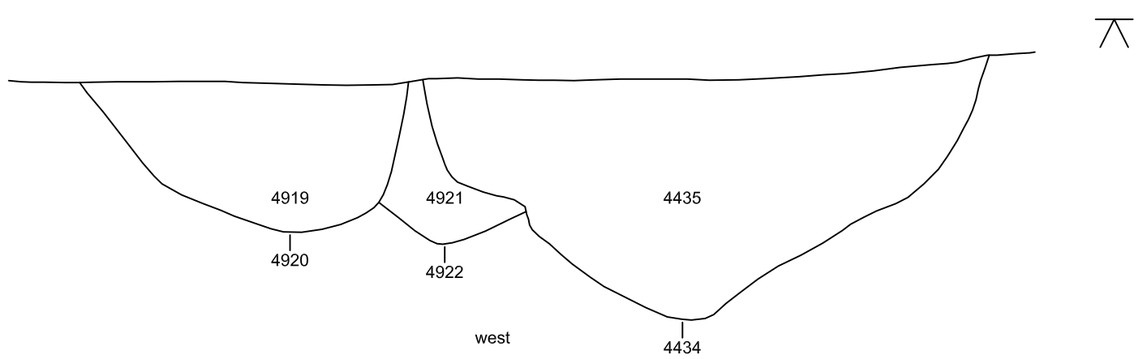
22.60 m O.D.



S.71

east — west

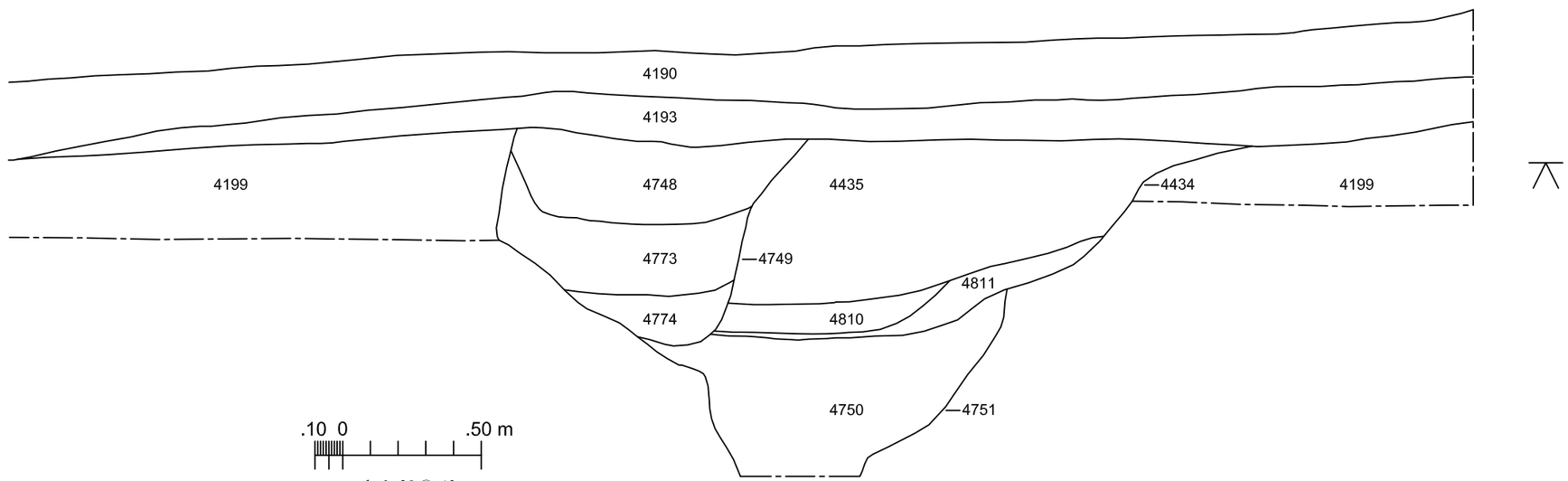
23.00 m O.D.



S.72

east — west

22.70 m O.D.



.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 72: Area 5A sections S.68, S.69, S.70, S.71 and S.72

S.73

west

22.90 m O.D.

A

4190

4199

4369

4288

4370

4371

4294

4227

4289

4291

4290

4292

4299

4297

4294

4374

4375

4228

4293

4375

4373

4372

4295

4298

4295

4296

east

22.90 m O.D.

A

4190

4369

4376

4199

4199

4227

4229

4228

4302

4303

4230

east

S.74

west

22.50 m O.D.

4246

4247

.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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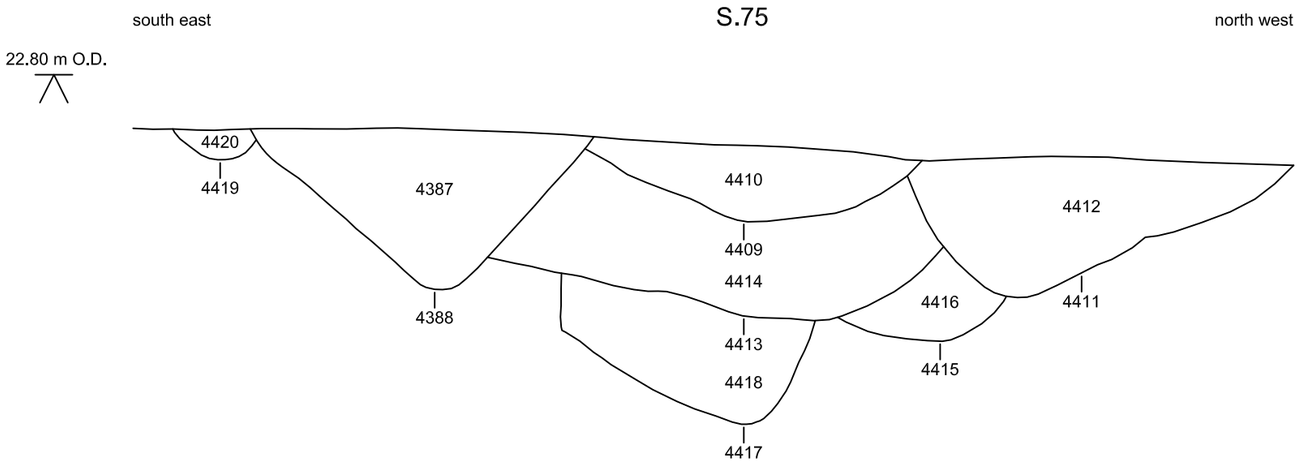
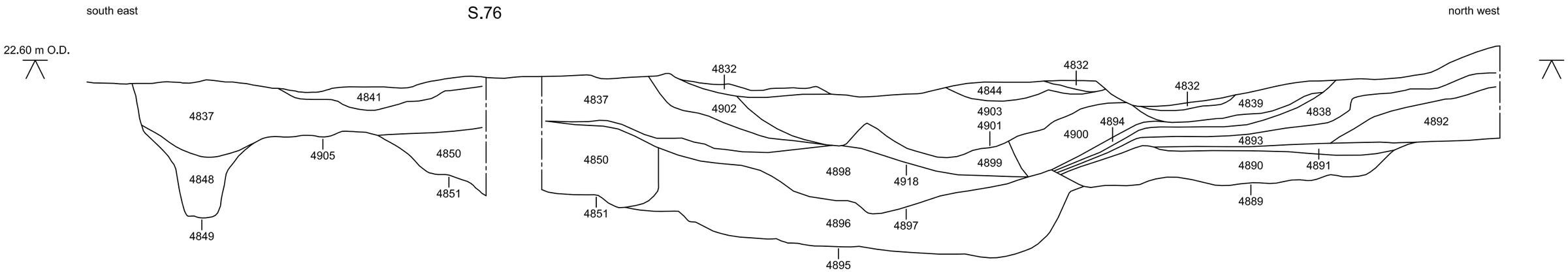
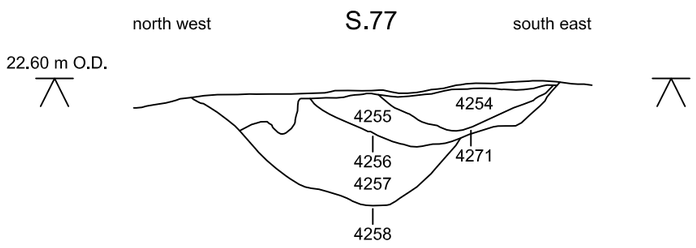
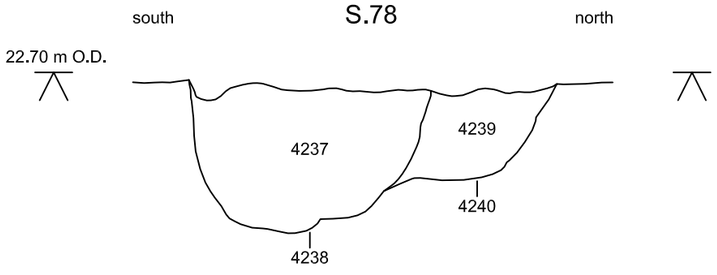
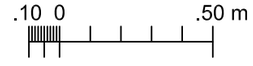
Figure 73: Area 5A sections S.73 and S.74











scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 74: Area 5A
sections S.75, S.76, S.77 and S.78

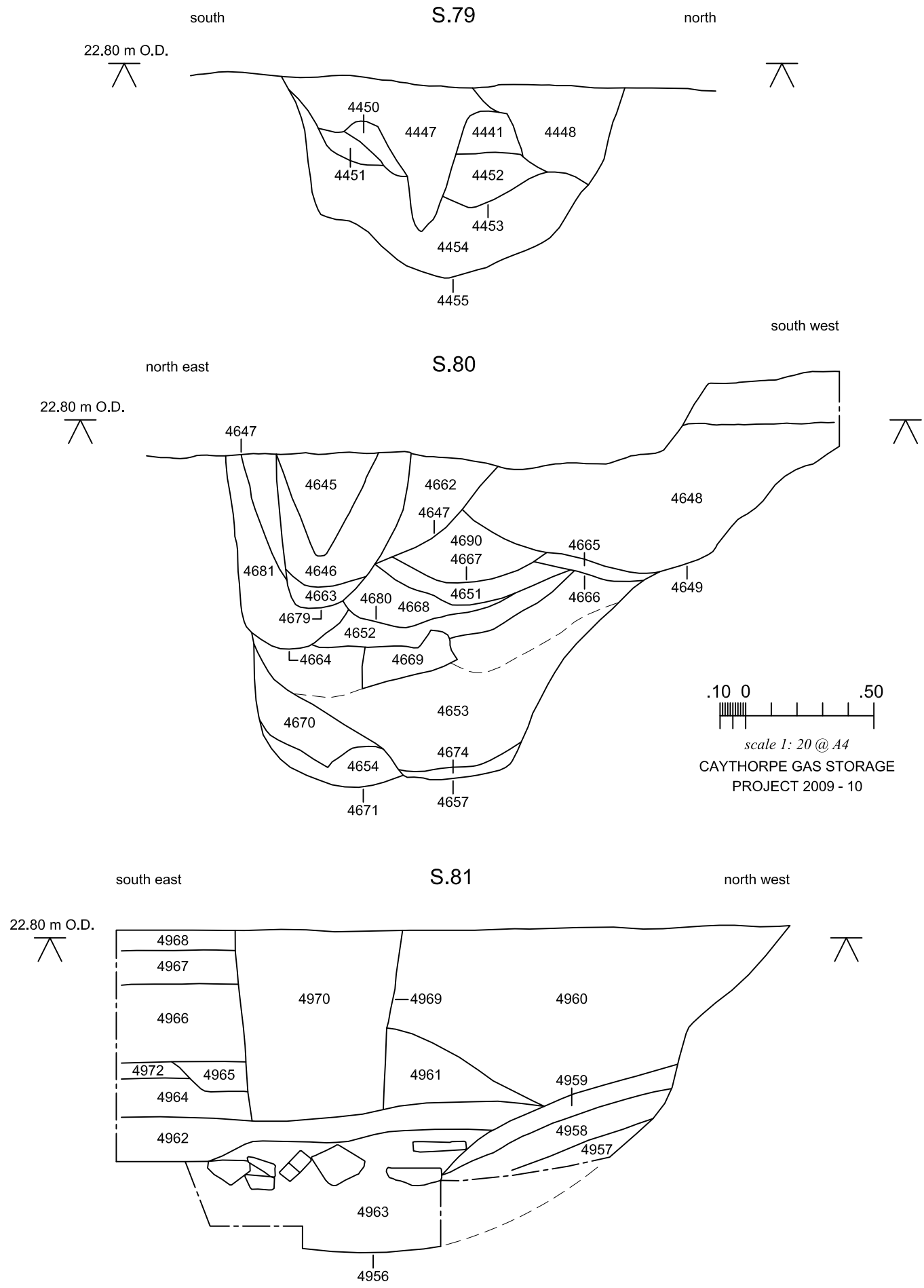


Figure 75: Area 5A sections S.79, S.80 and S.81

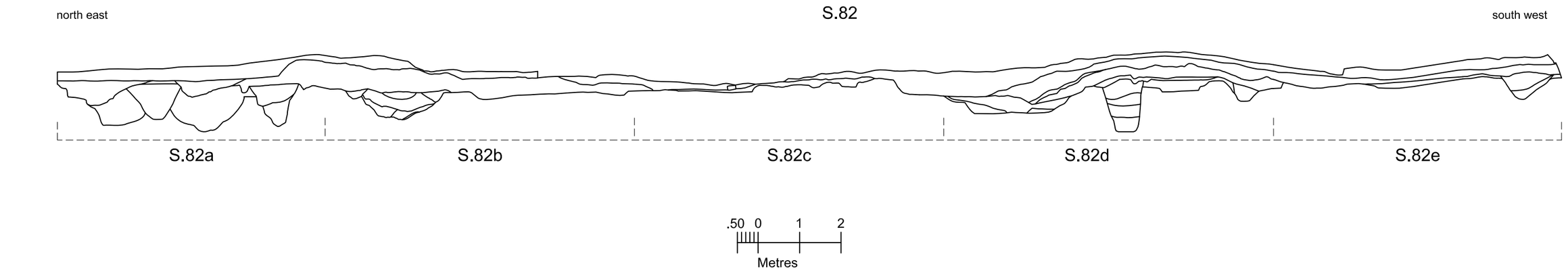
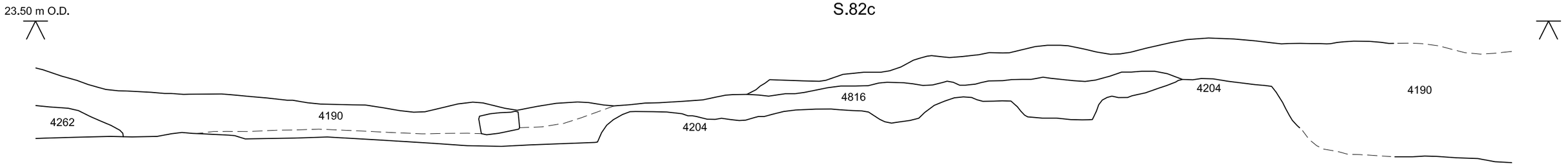
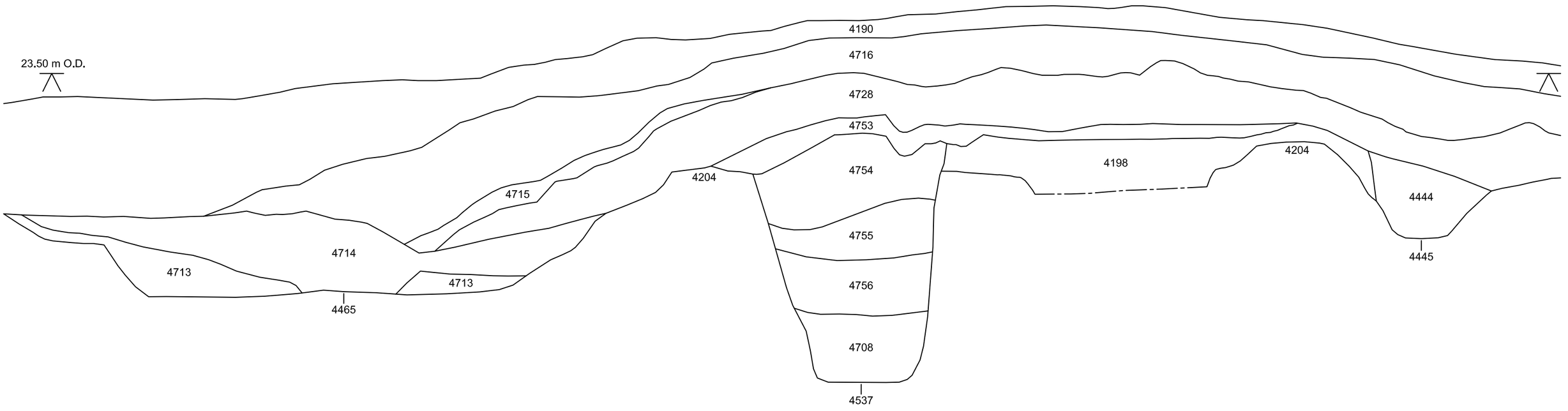


Figure 76:
Area 5A section S.82

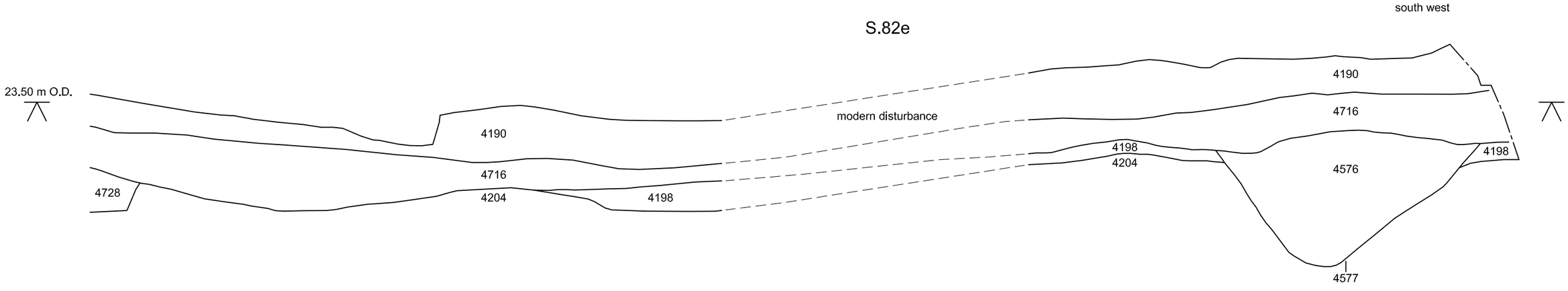
S.82c

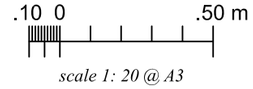


S.82d



S.82e





scale 1: 20 @ A3

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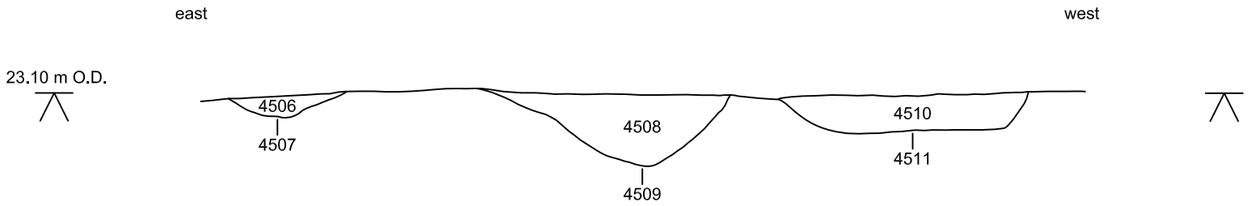
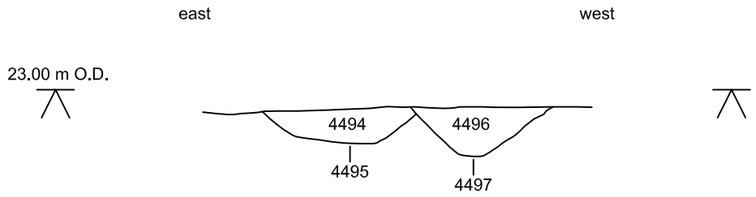
Figure 77:
Area 5A
section S.82 continued

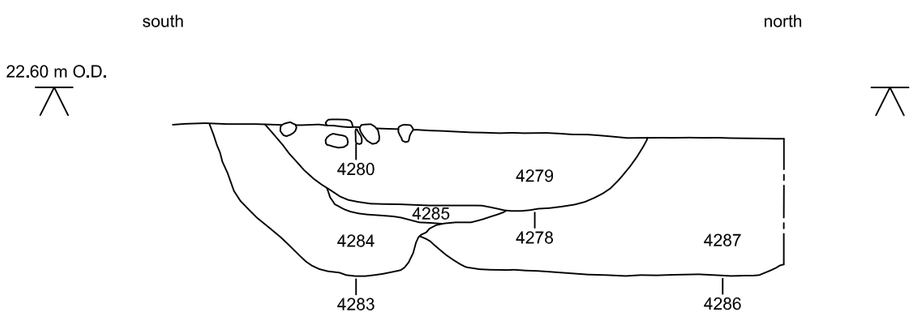
S.83



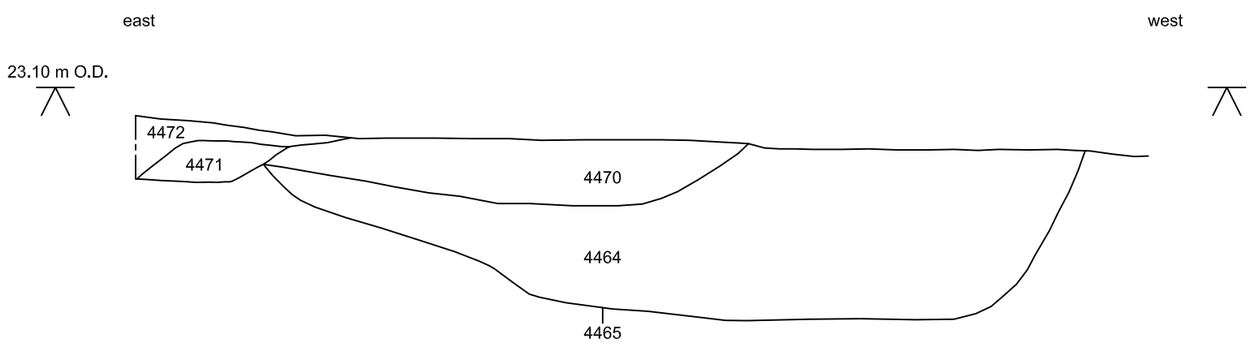
S.84



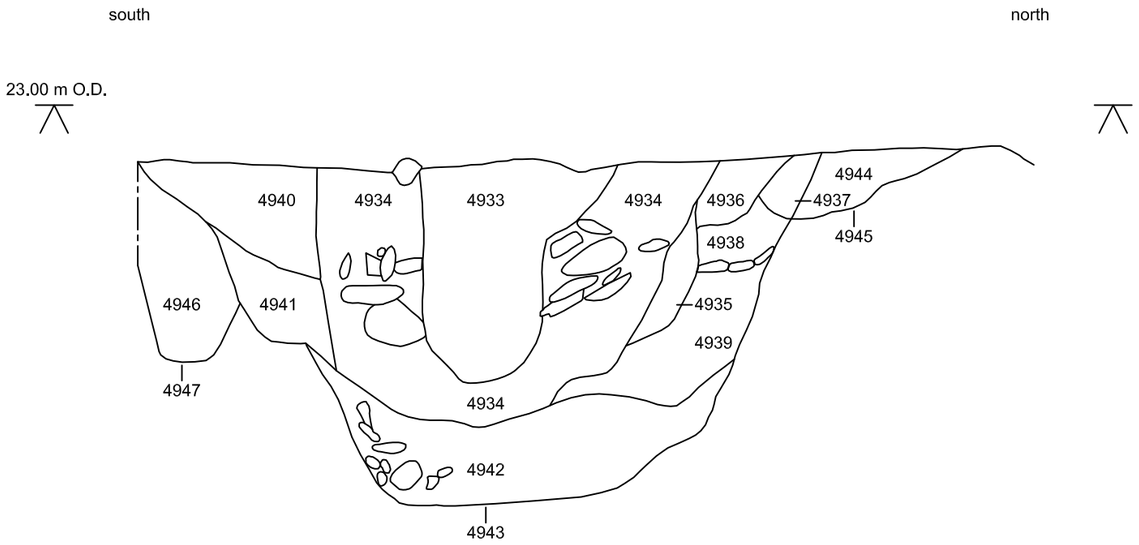
S.85



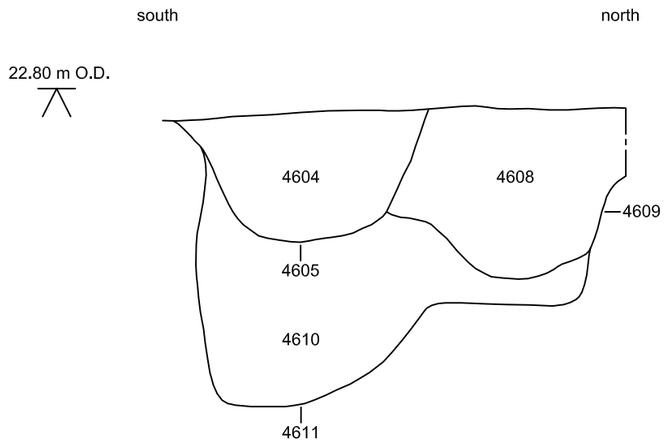
S.86



S.87



S.88



.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 78: Area 5A sections S.83, S.84, S.85, S.86, S.87 and S.88

S.89

east

west

22.90 m O.D.

4190

4762

4763

4762

4761

4759

4758

S.90

north west

south east

23.00 m O.D.

4429

4397

4482

4480

4473

4397

4477

4498

4398

4482

4481

4550

4474

4483

4490

4499

4398

S.91

south

north

22.70 m O.D.

4833

4834

4435

4835

4836

4434

.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 79: Area 5A
sections S.89, S.90 and S.91

S.92

north west

24.30 m O.D.

A

4190

4190

4193

4195

4198

4204

4190

4194

4192

4191

4194

4195

4196

4197

4196

4198

4199

.50 0 1

scale 1: 40 @ A3

S.93

south east

south

north

24.30 m O.D.

A

22.95 m O.D.

4923

4924

4932

S.94

south east

north west

22.80 m O.D.

4547

4546

4545

4544

.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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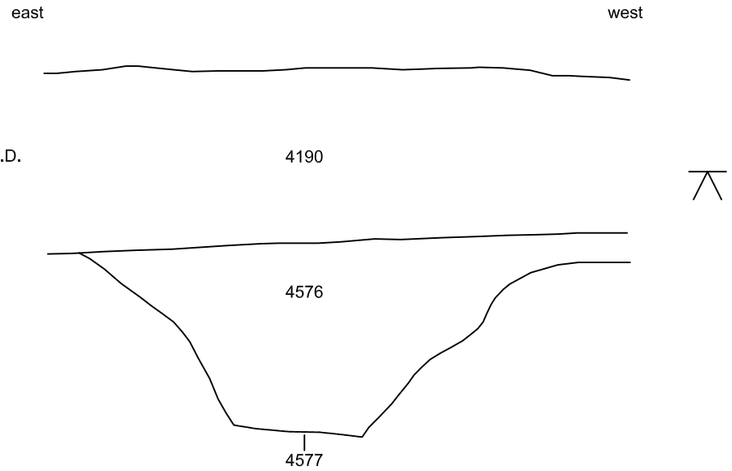
Figure 80: Area 5A sections S.92, S.93 and S.94

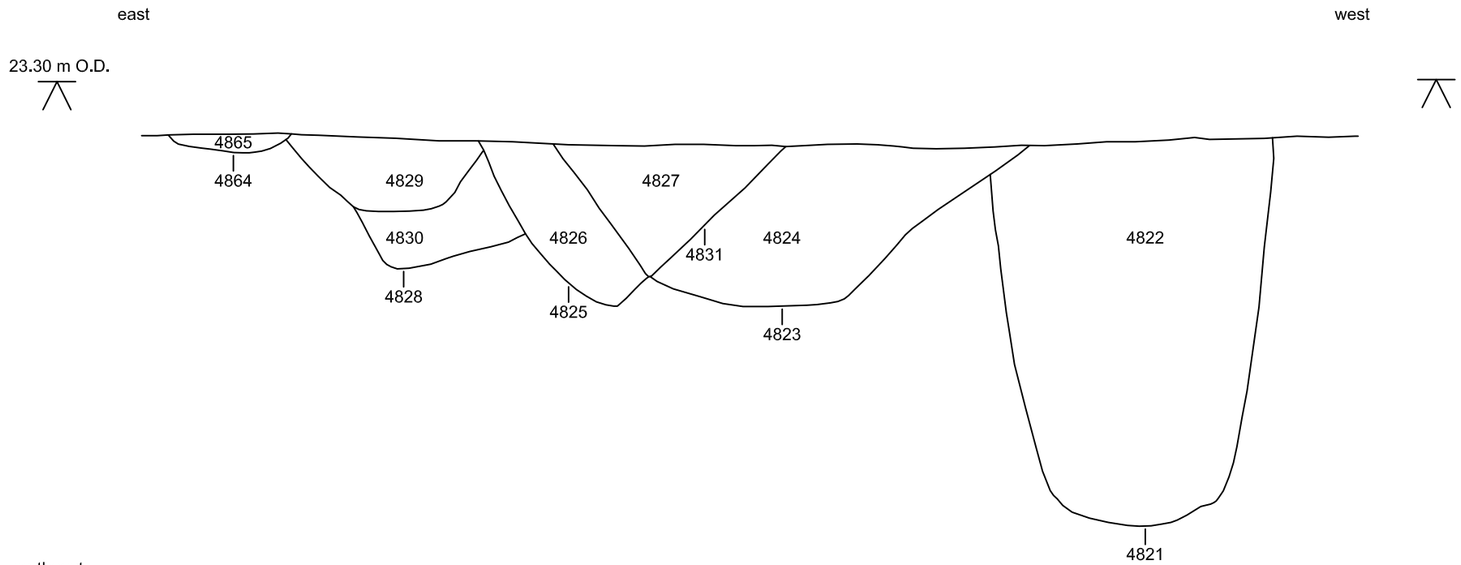
S.95

S.96

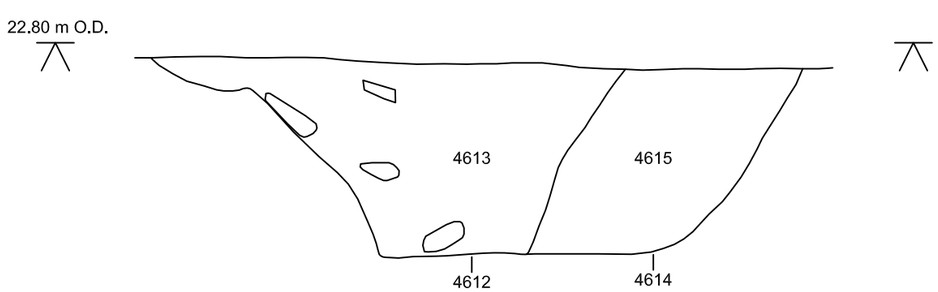
S.97



S.98



S. 99



scale 1: 20 @ A3

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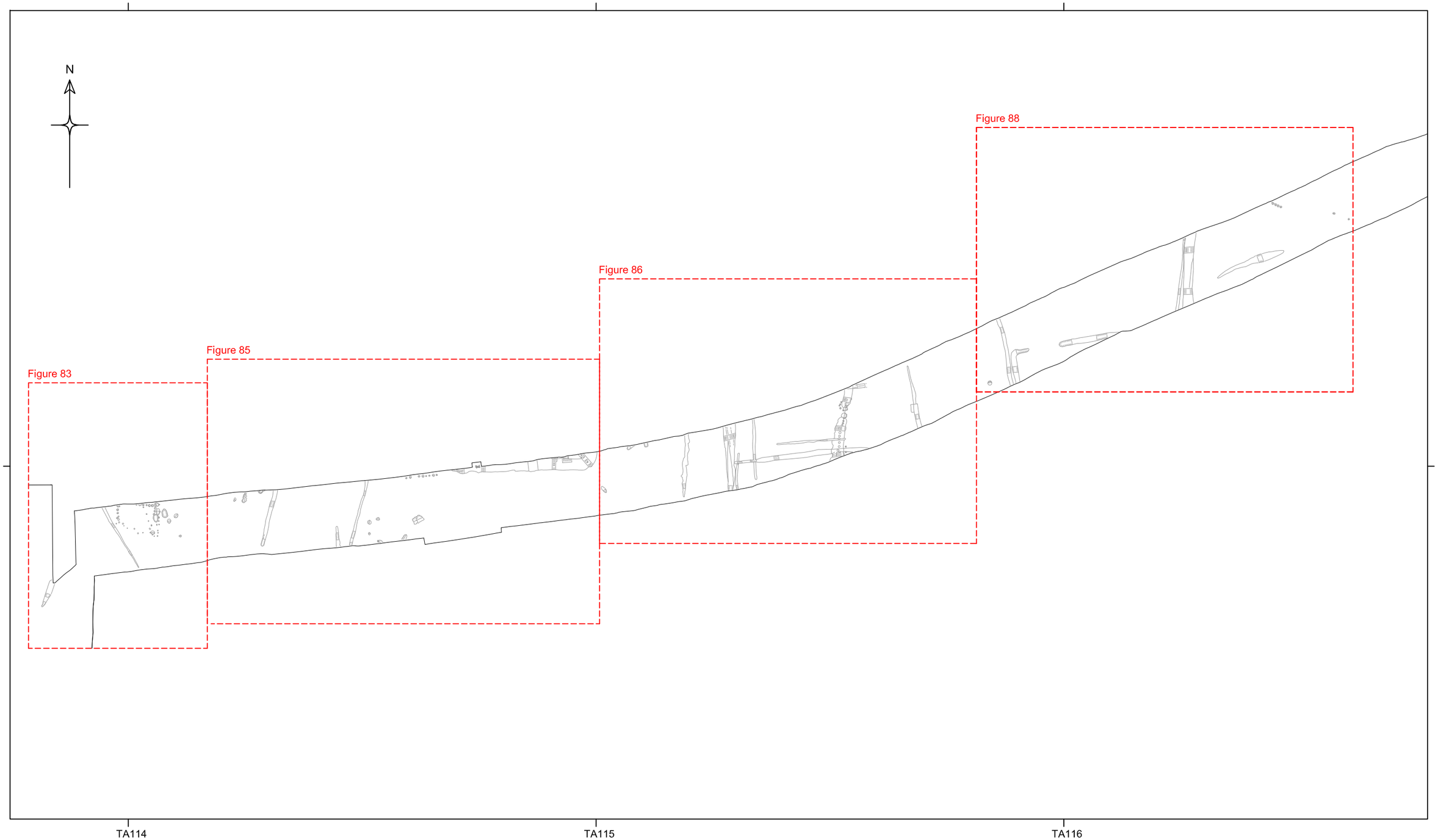
Figure 81: Area 5A
sections S.95, S.96, S.97, S.98 and S.99



10 0 20 m

scale 1: 800 @ A3

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Figure 82: Area 5B and 6, figure number location

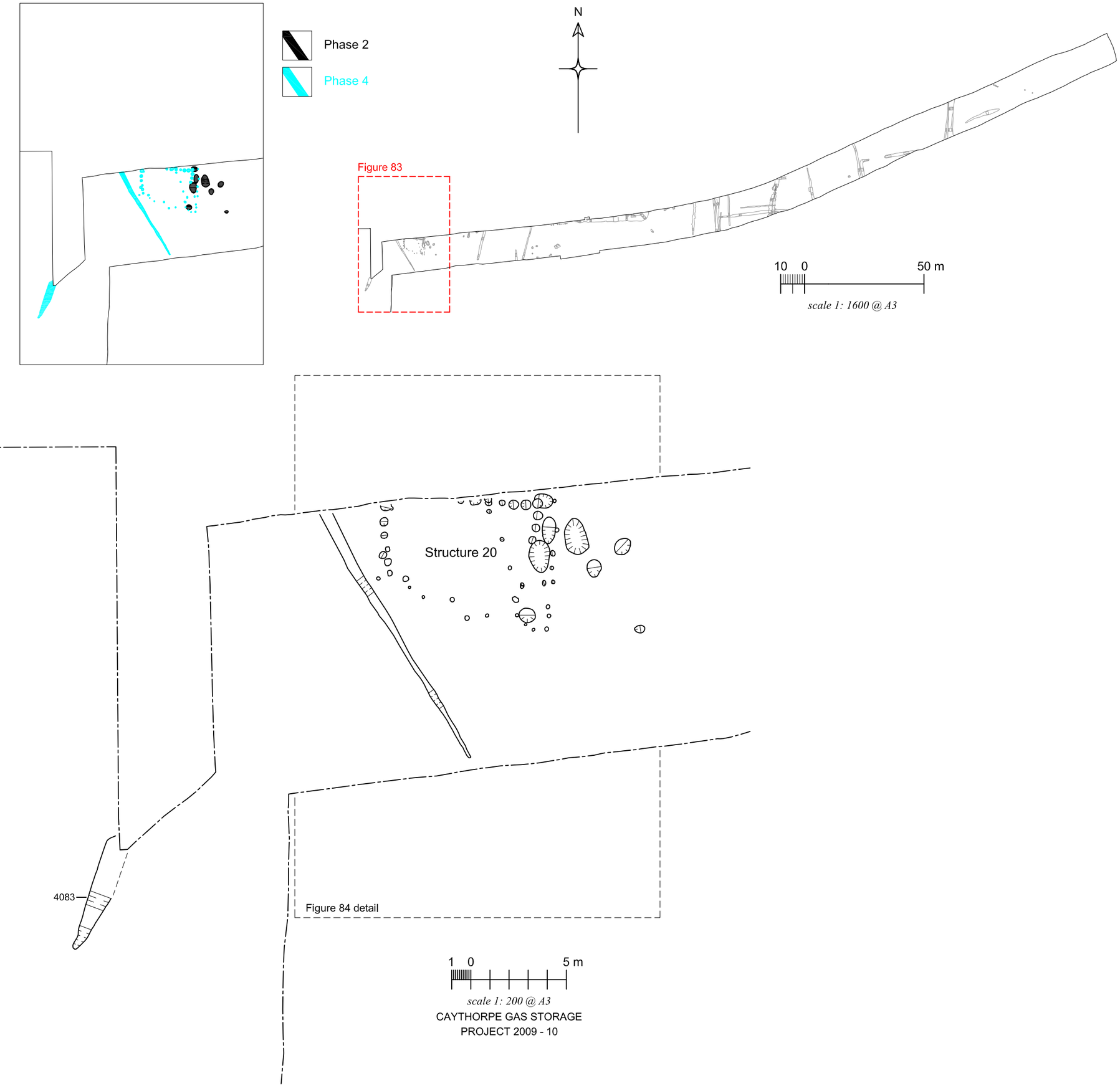
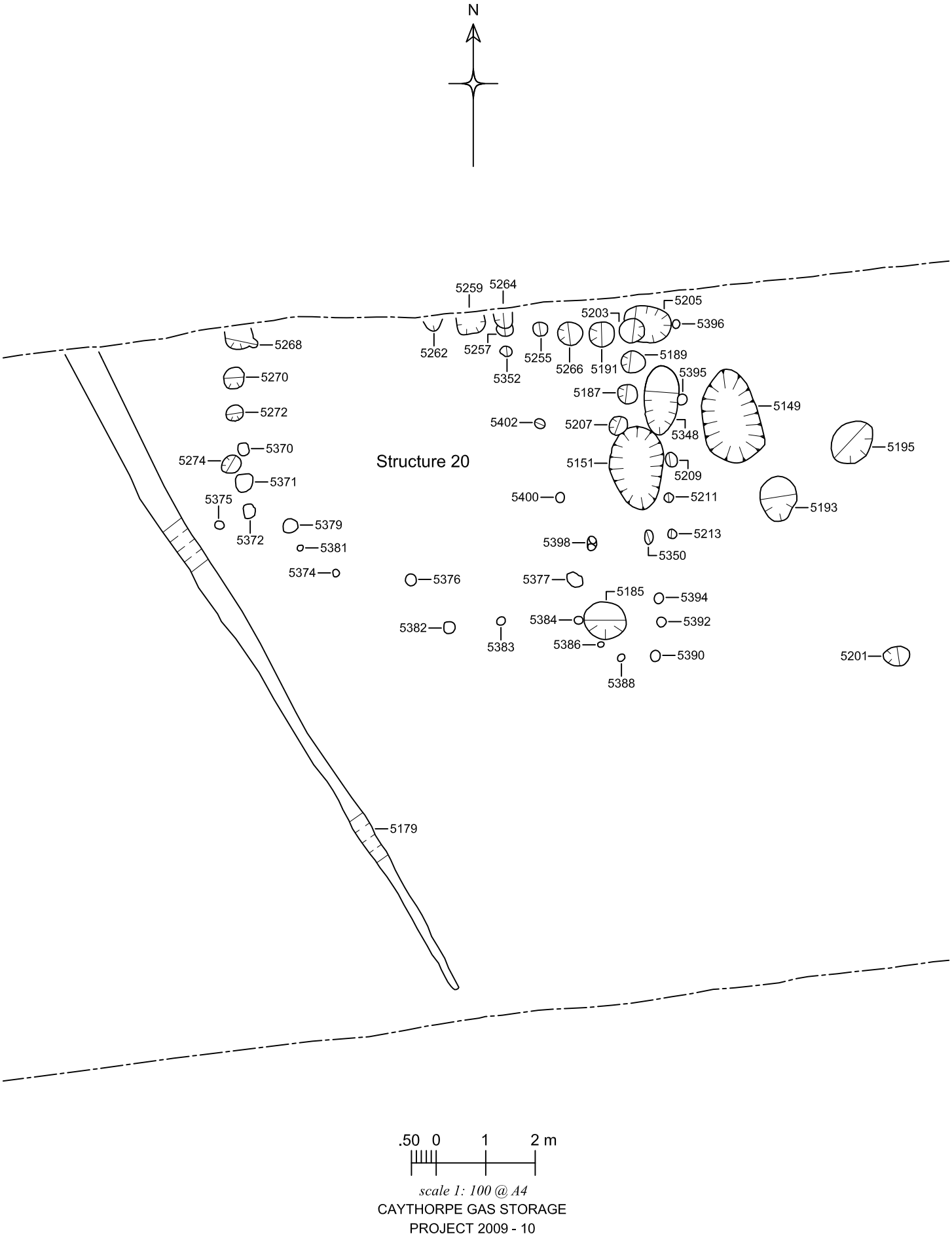


Figure 83:
Area 5B and Area 6



scale 1: 100 @ A4

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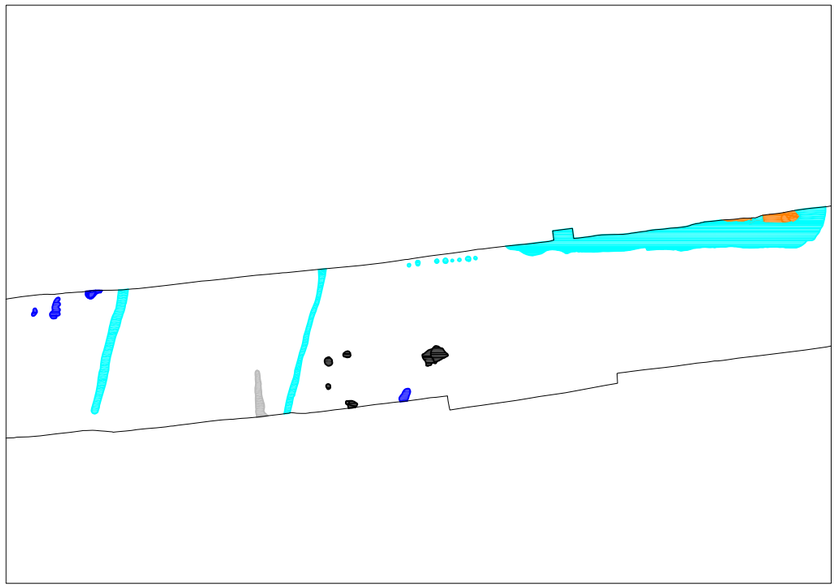
Figure 84: Area 5B, detail Structure 20



Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Phase 6
Phases 7 / 8

N

Figure 85

10 0 50 m

scale 1: 1600 @ A3

NAA Trench 31

NAA Trench 30

5252
5250
5222
5231
4952
5306
5310
5318
5316
5304
5308
5312
5314
4888
5176
4985
5077
4983
S.105
4981
4888
4997
5059
5061
4995
4993
4971
5224
4991
4989
4987
4999

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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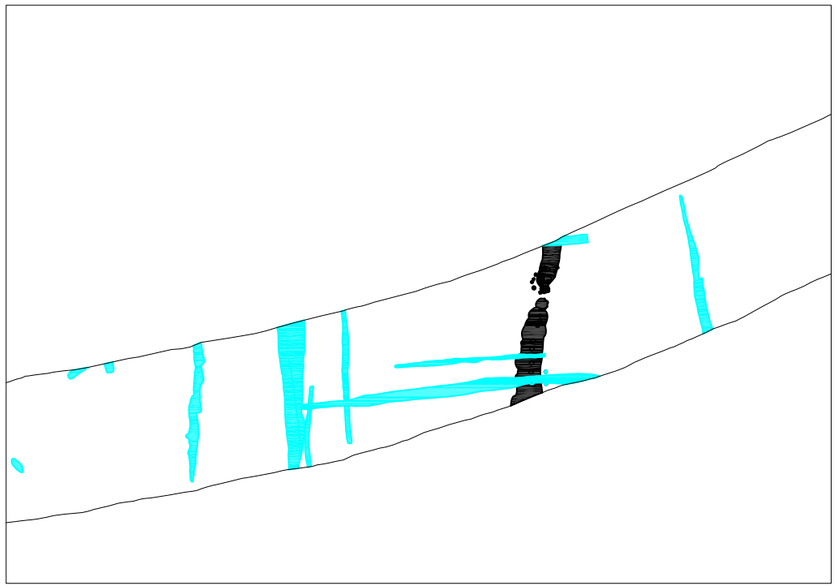
Figure 85: Area 5B



Phase 2

Phase 4

N

Figure 86

10 0 50 m

scale 1: 1600 @ A3

5173

5168

5129

NAA Trench 32

S.102

5032

5216

5197

5199

5069

5071

5067

5069

5065

5094

5035

5063

5088

Figure 87 detail

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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Figure 86: Area 5B

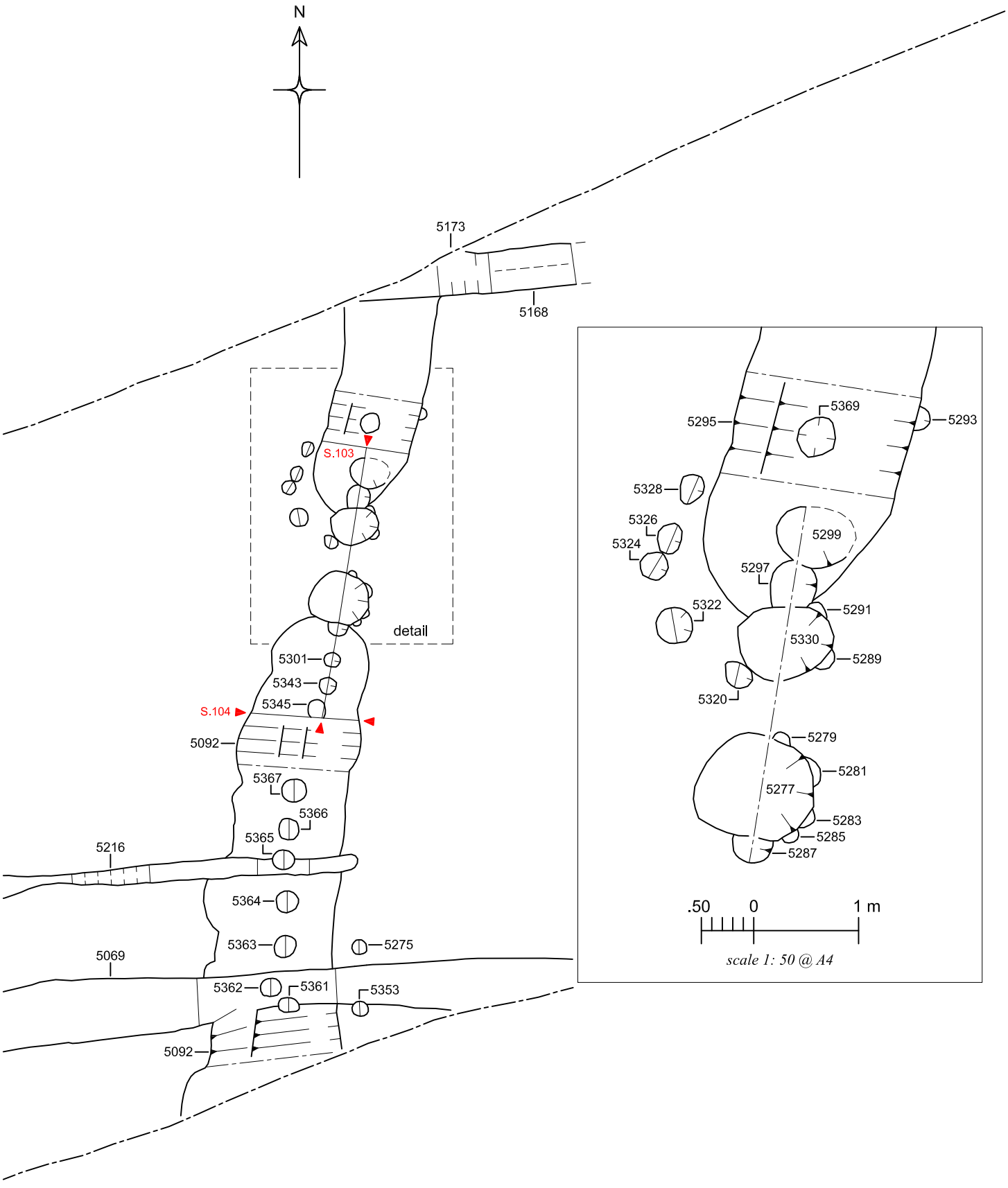
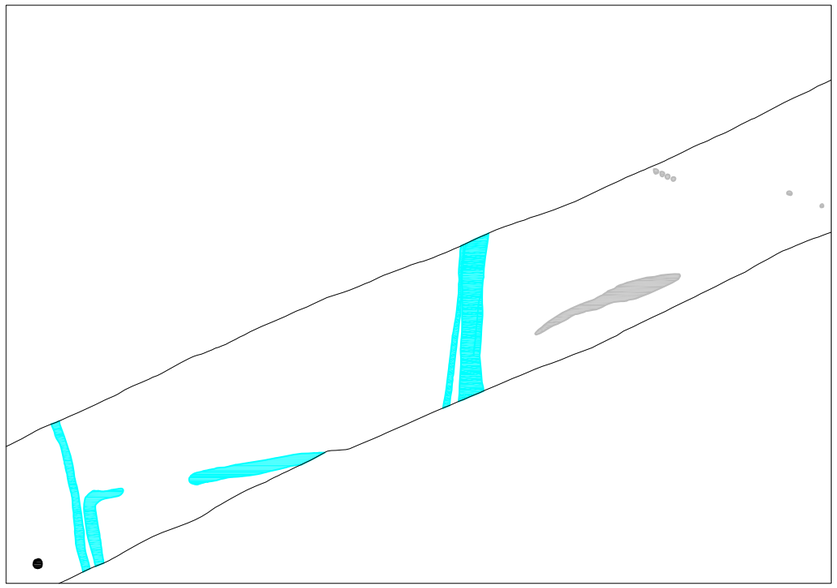


Figure 87: Area 5B, detail



Phase 2

Phase 4

Phases 7 / 8

N

Figure 88

10 0 50 m

scale 1: 1600 @ A3

NAA Trench 34

5238

5234

5240

5236

5242

5244

5404

S.101

5183

5171

5110

S.100

5144

5146

5165

1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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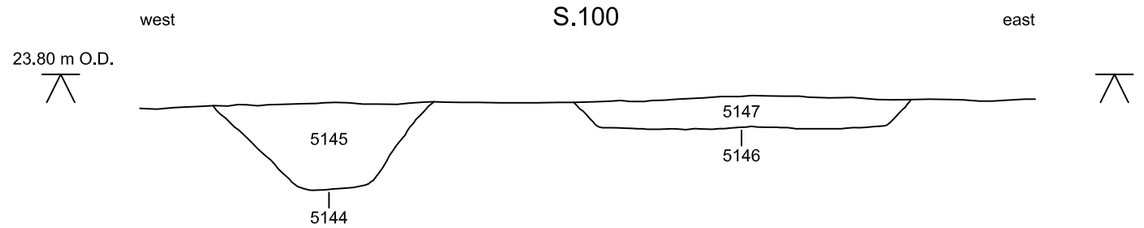
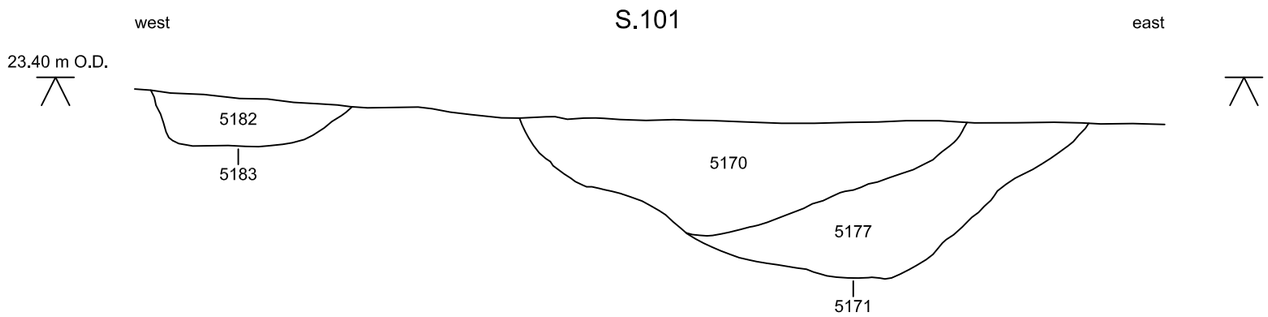
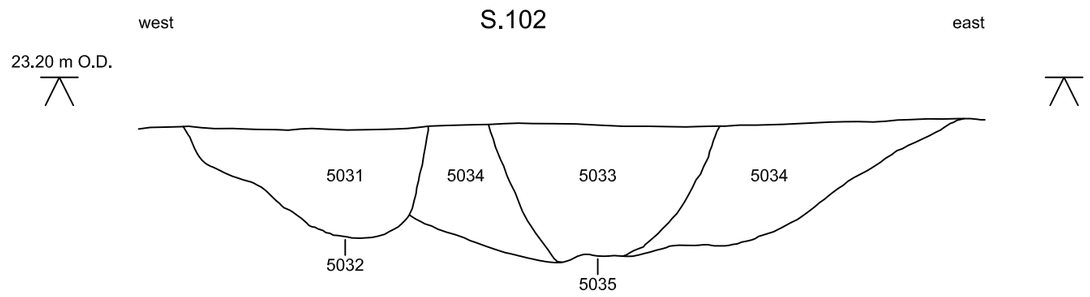
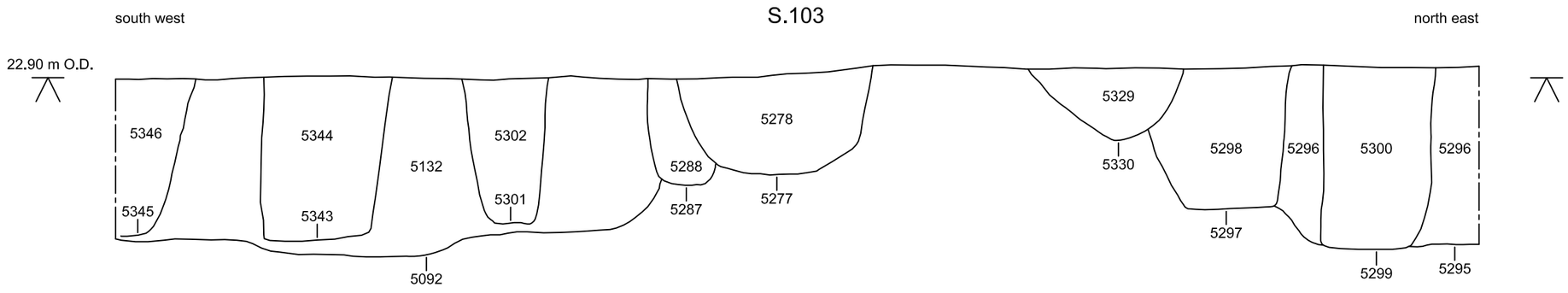
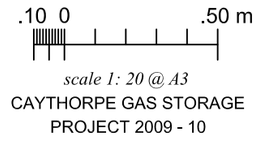
Figure 88: Area 5B

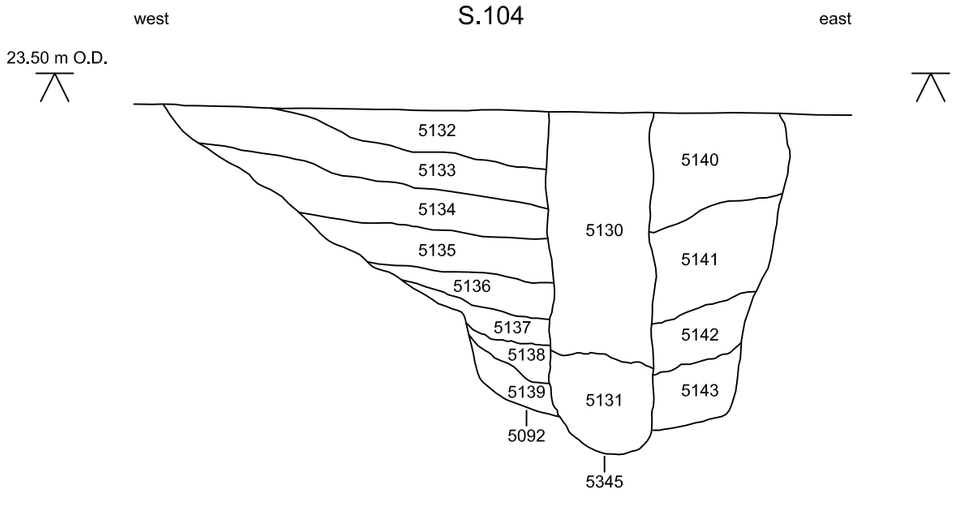












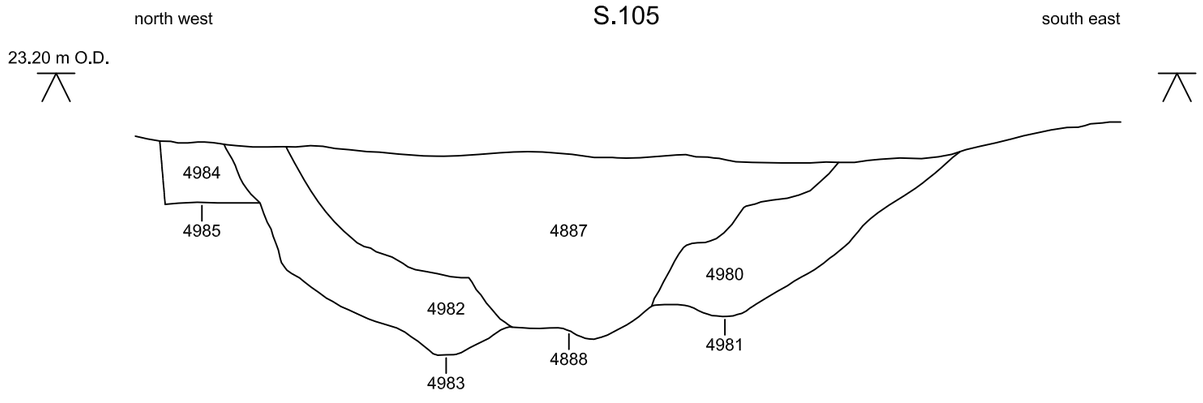
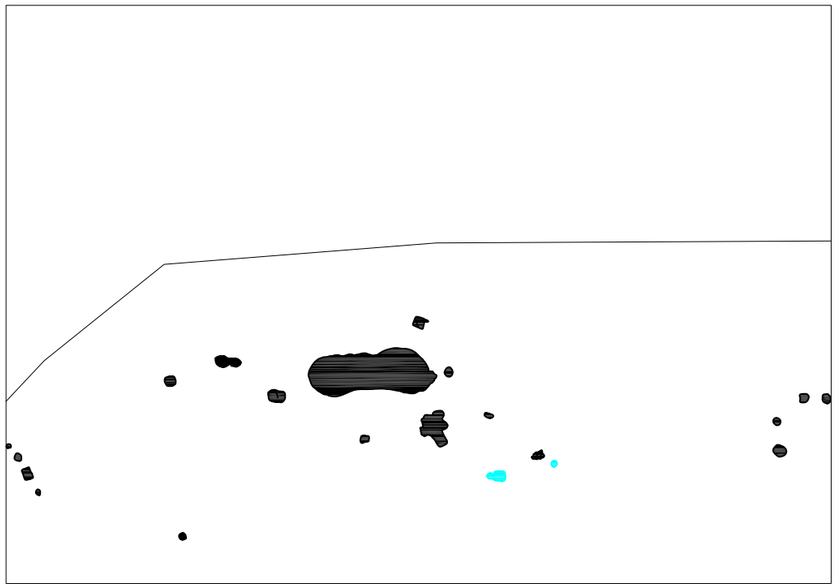


Figure 89: Area 5B sections
S.100, S.101, S.102, S.103, S.104 and S.105

Figure 90: Area 6, figure number location

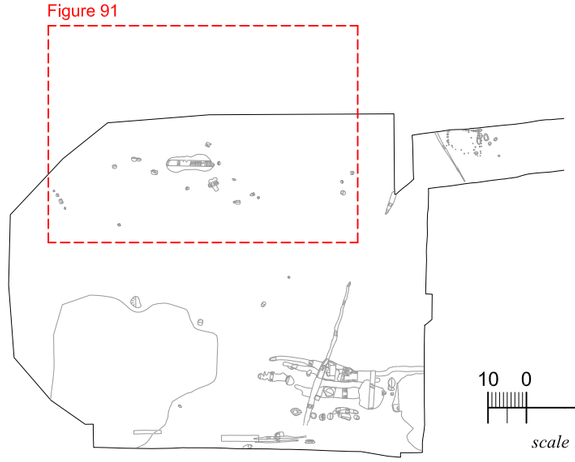


Phase 2

Phase 4

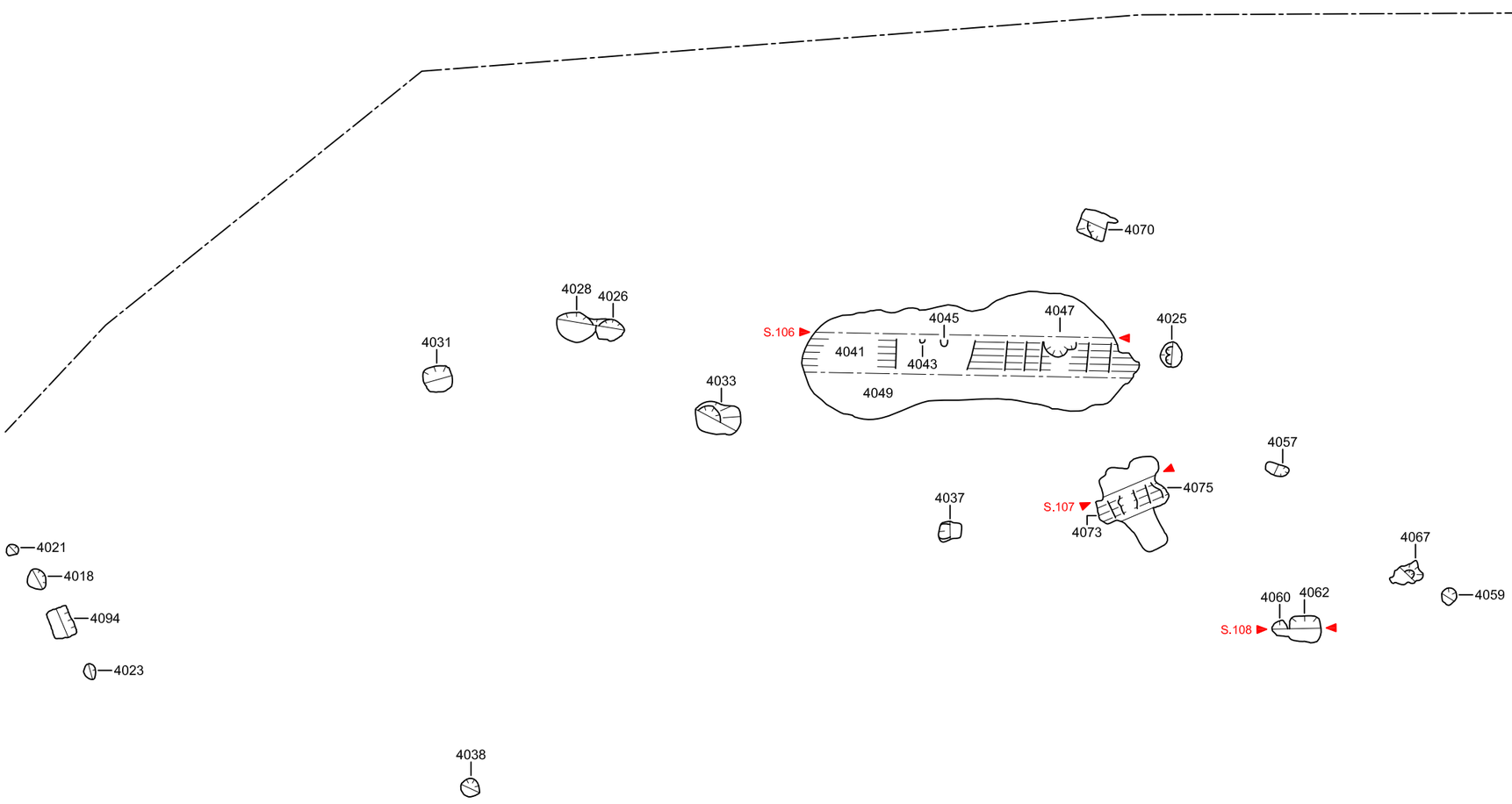
N

Figure 91



10 0 50 m

scale 1: 1600 @ A3



1 0 5 m

scale 1: 200 @ A3

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Figure 91: Area 6

Phase 2
Phase 4
Phase 5
Phases 7 / 8

N

4017
4054
4052
4015
4051
4116
4128
4101
4158
4181
4179
4138
4135
4139
4178
4161
4163
4110
4101
S.116
4175
4186
4153
4101
4145
4147
S.109
4170
4141
4143
4164
4095
4152
4012
S.112
S.113
4106
4131
4113
4090
4088
4077
S.114
S.111
S.110
4068
4064
4097
4100
4108
S.115
4207
4212
4210
4215
4201
4217
4203

Figure 92

10 0 50 m
scale 1: 1600 @ A3

1 0 5 m
scale 1: 200 @ A3

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE
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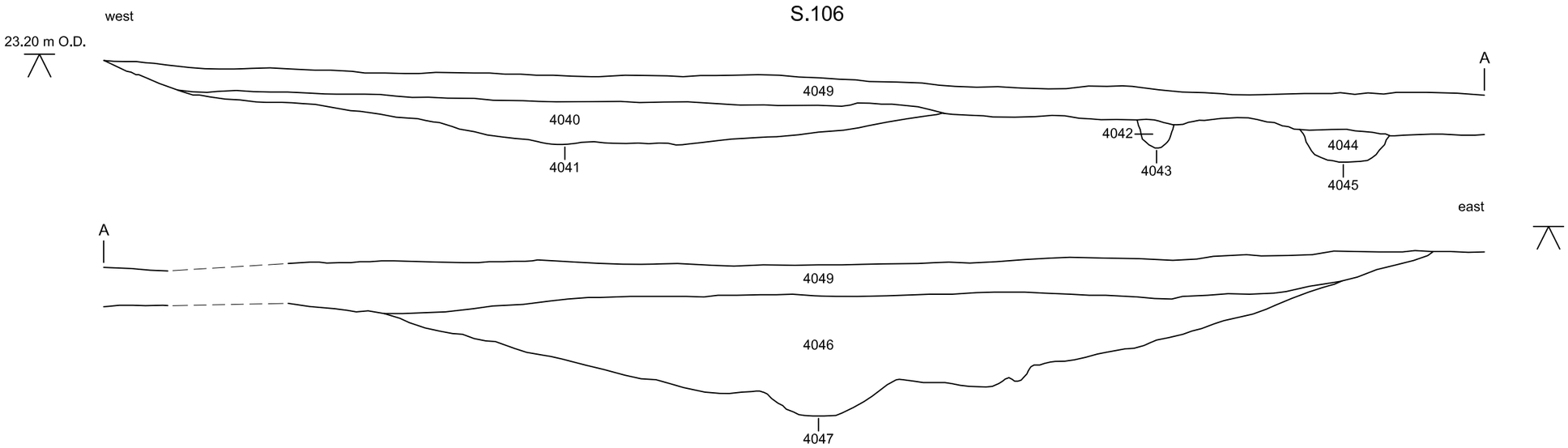
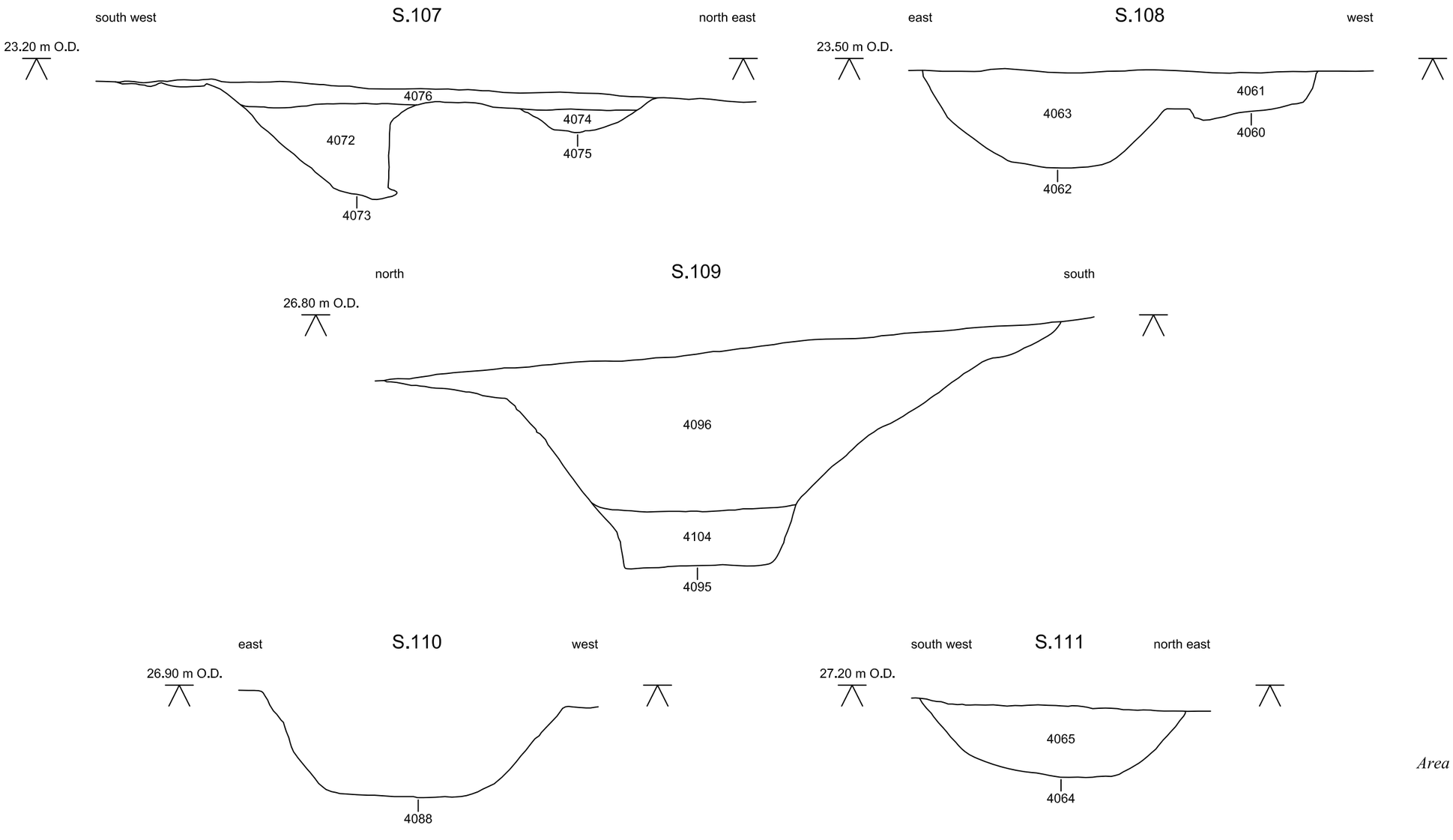
Figure 92: Area 6





.10 0 .50 m

scale 1: 20 @ A3

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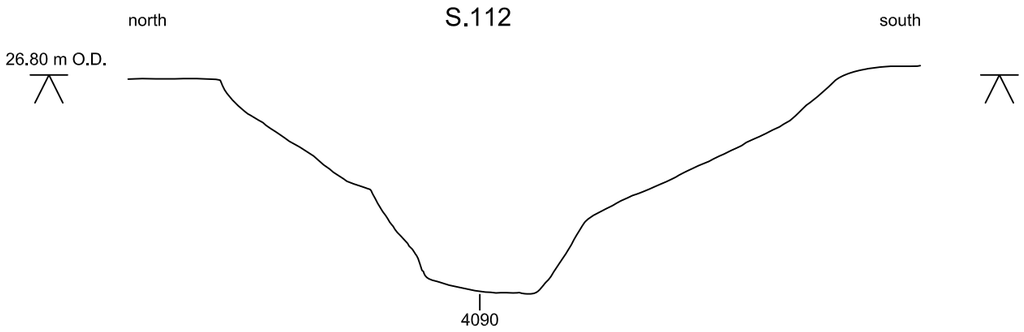
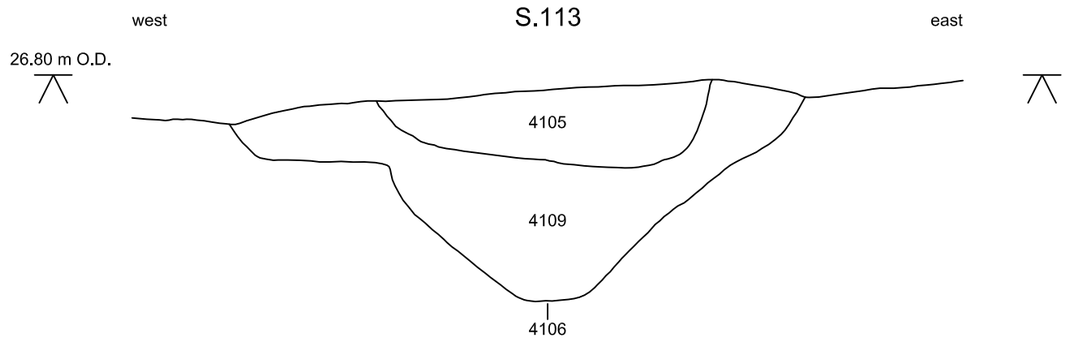
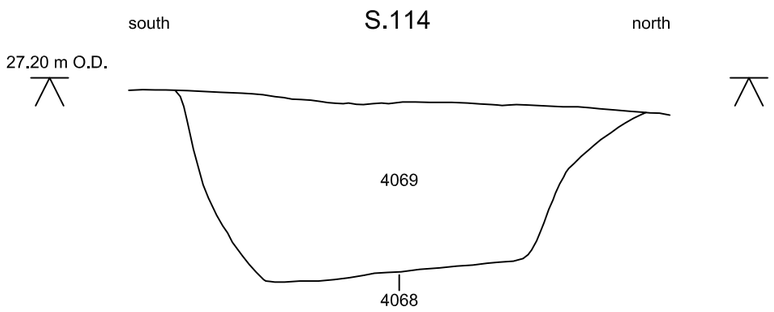
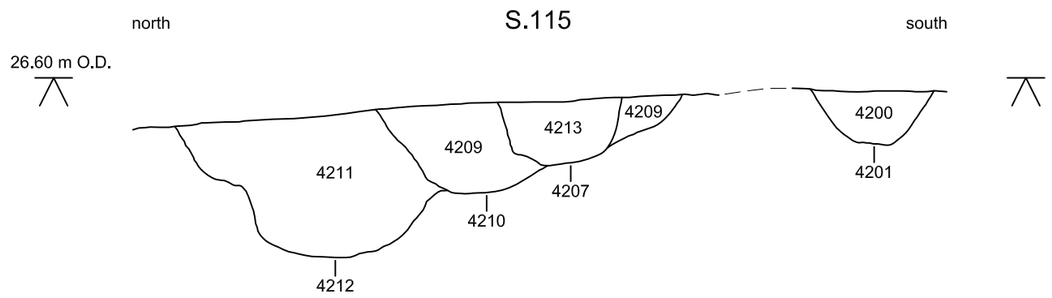
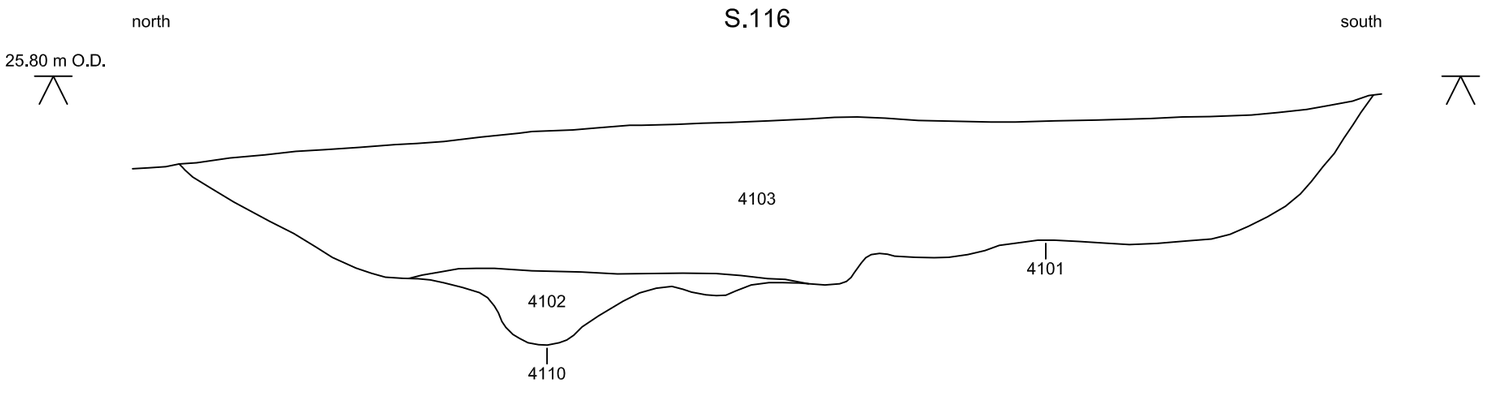
Figure 93:
Area 6 sections S.106, S.107, S.108, S.109, S.110 and S.111











scale 1: 20 @ A3

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Figure 94:
Area 6 sections
S.112, S.113, S.114,
S.115 and S.116

Figure 95: Area 7, figure number location

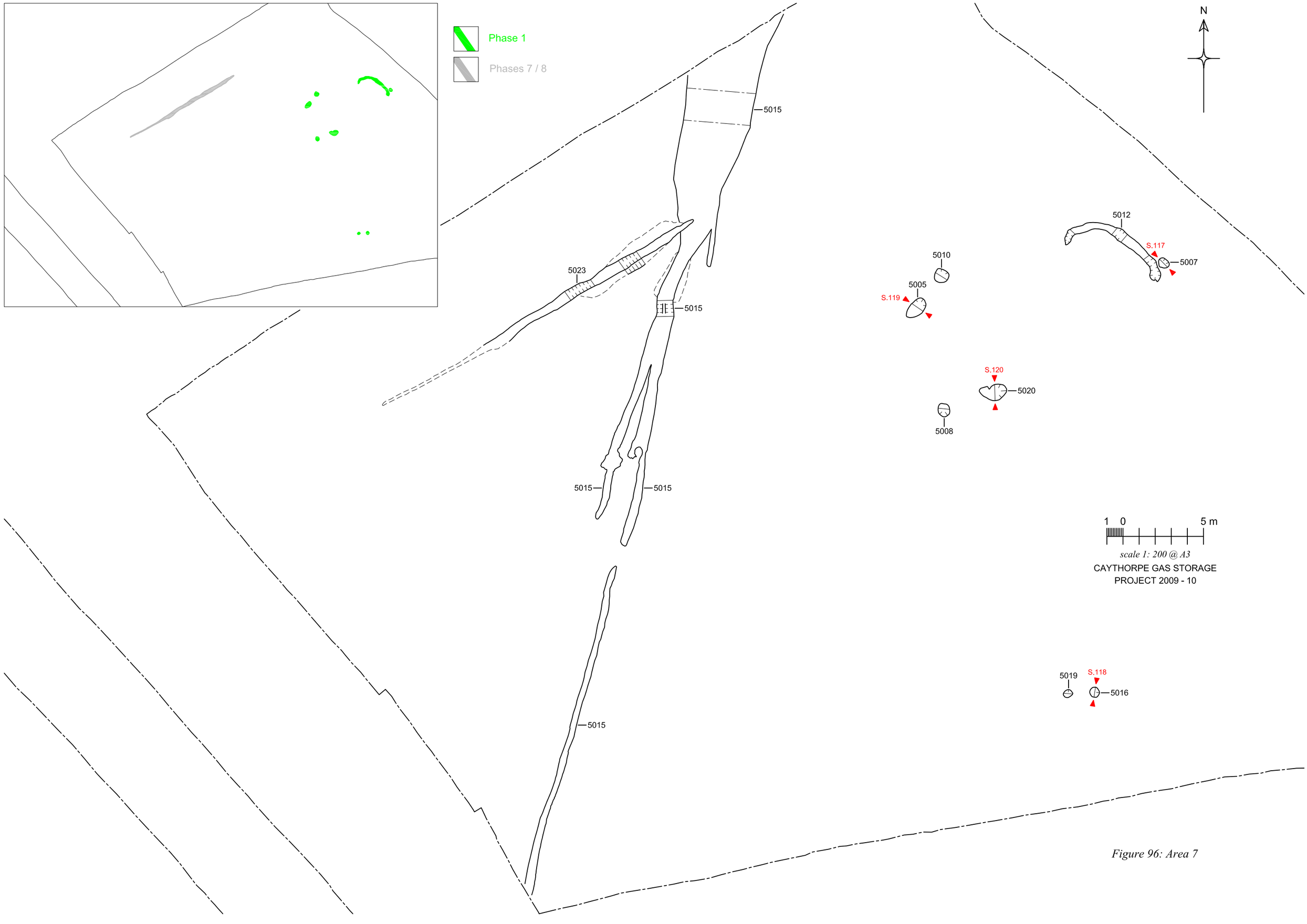


Figure 96: Area 7

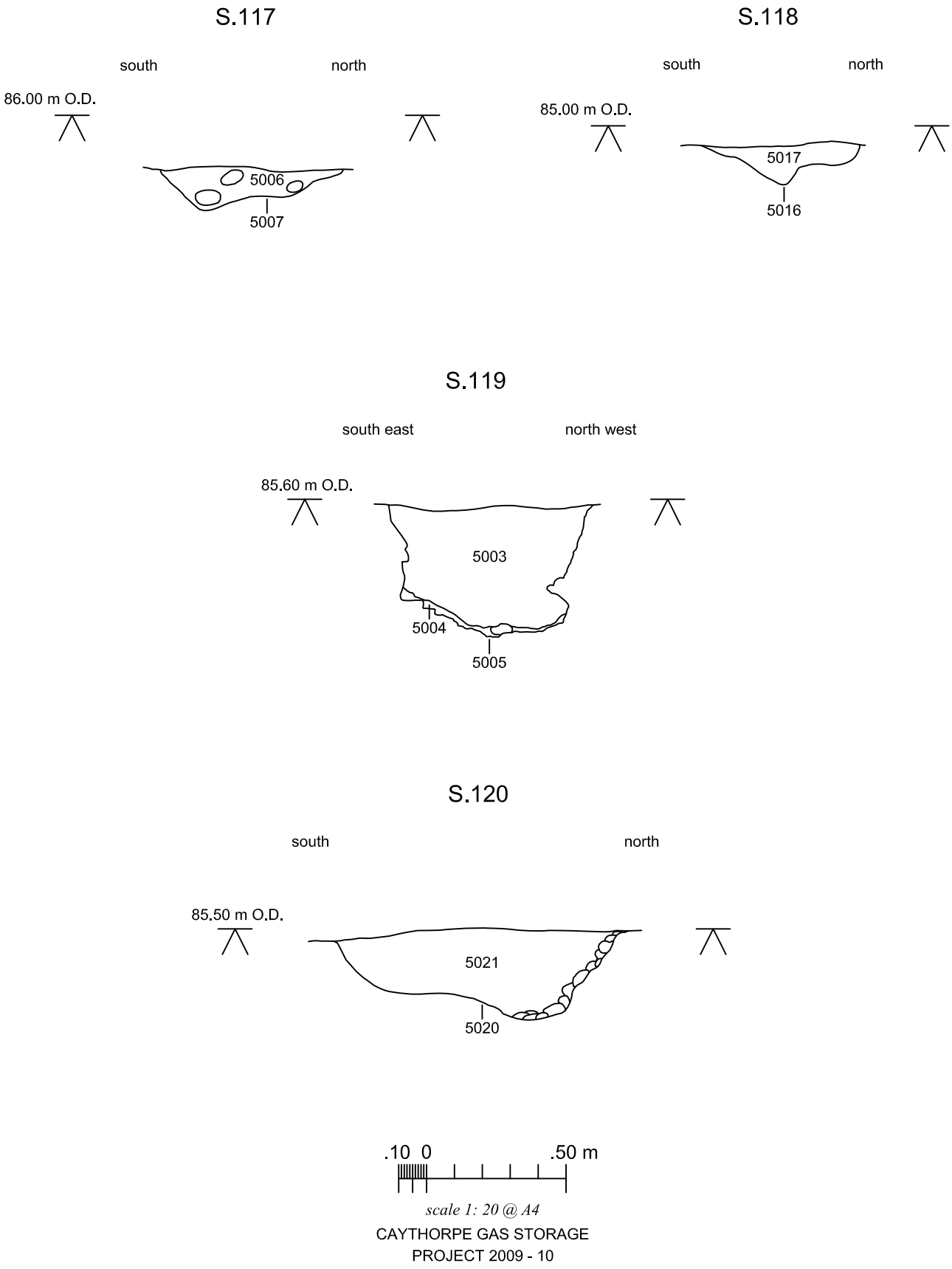


Figure 97: Area 7 sections S.117, S.118, S.119 and S.120

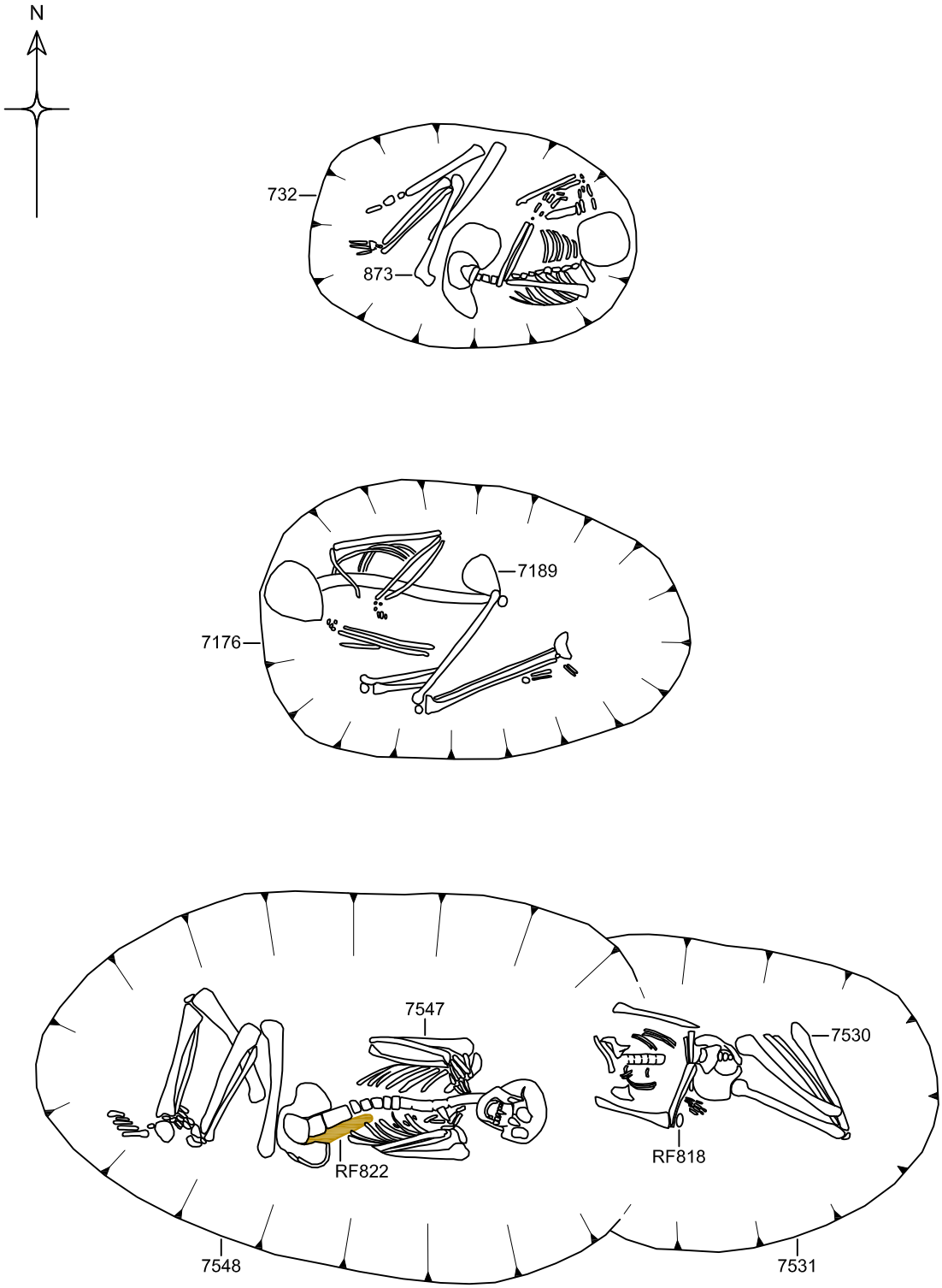


Figure 98: Area 1 burials

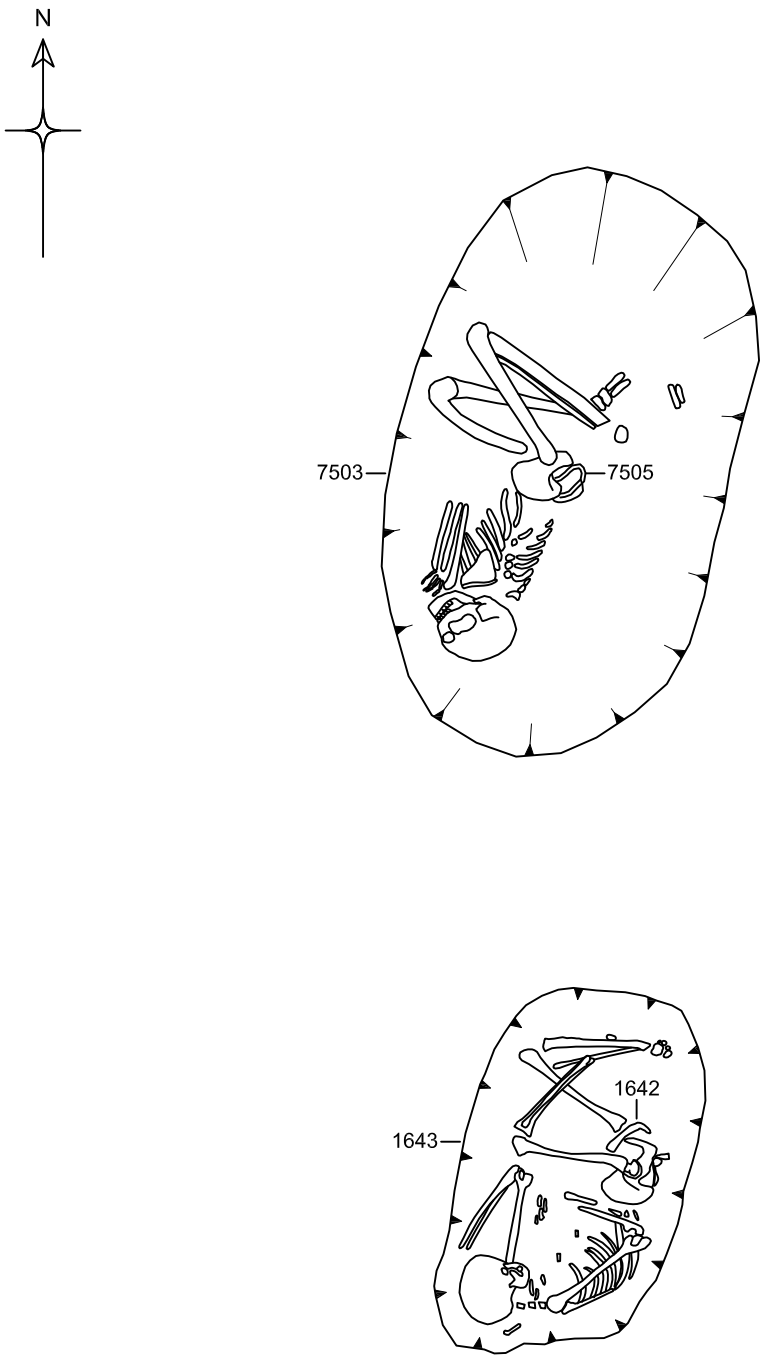
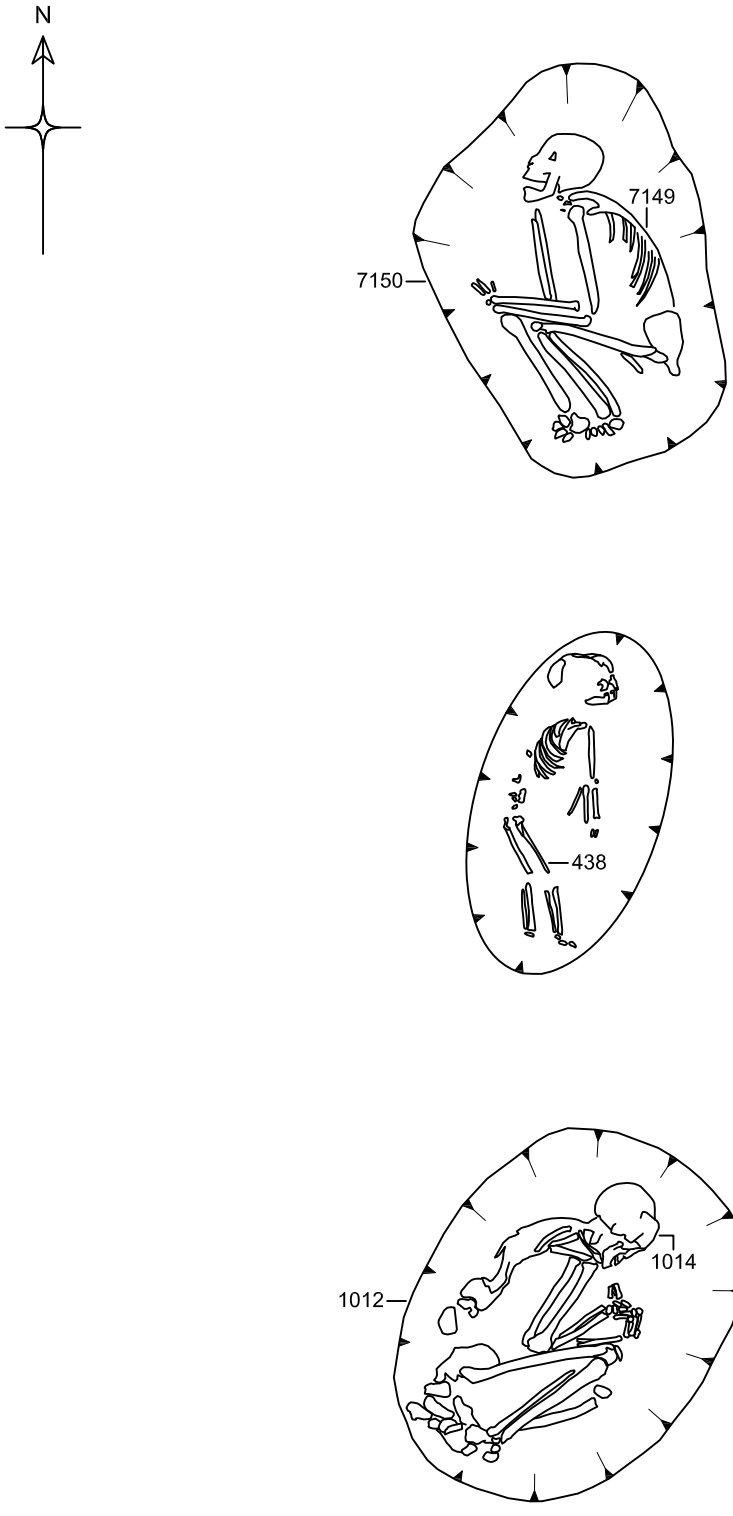


Figure 99: Area 1 burials



scale 1: 20 @ A4

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Figure 100: Area 1 burials

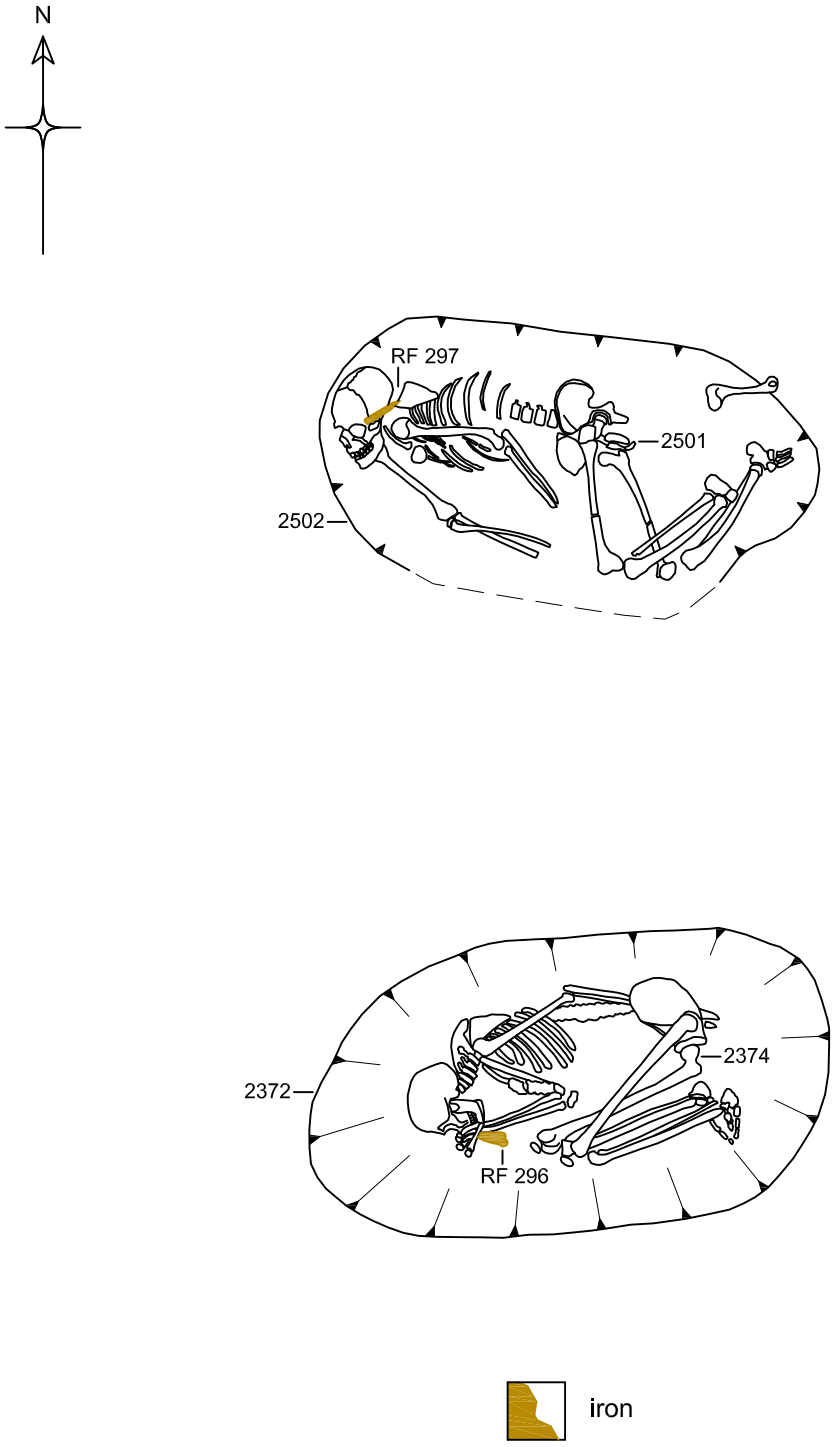

Figure 101: Area 2 burials

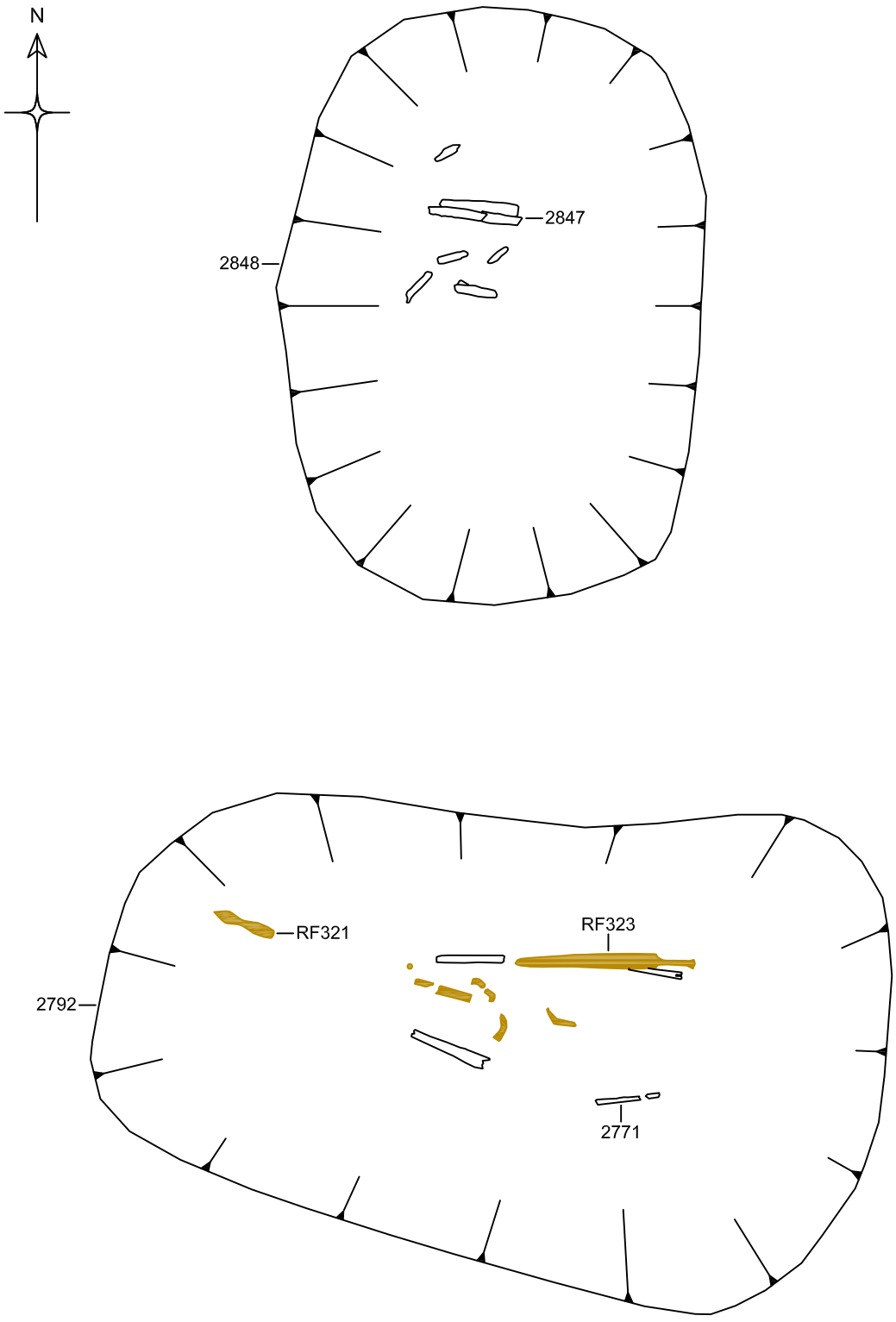

Figure 102: Area 3B burials

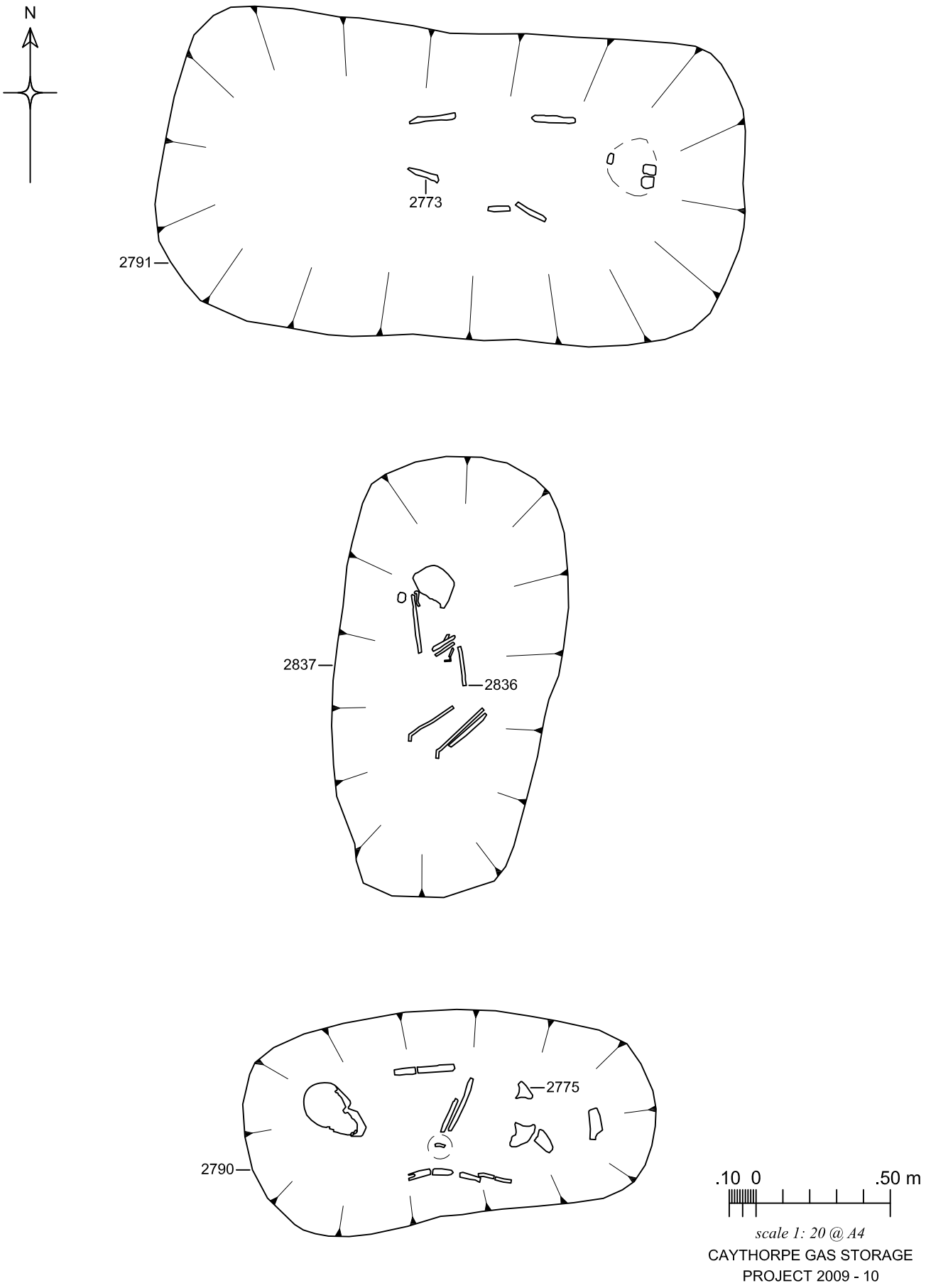

Figure 103: Area 3B burials

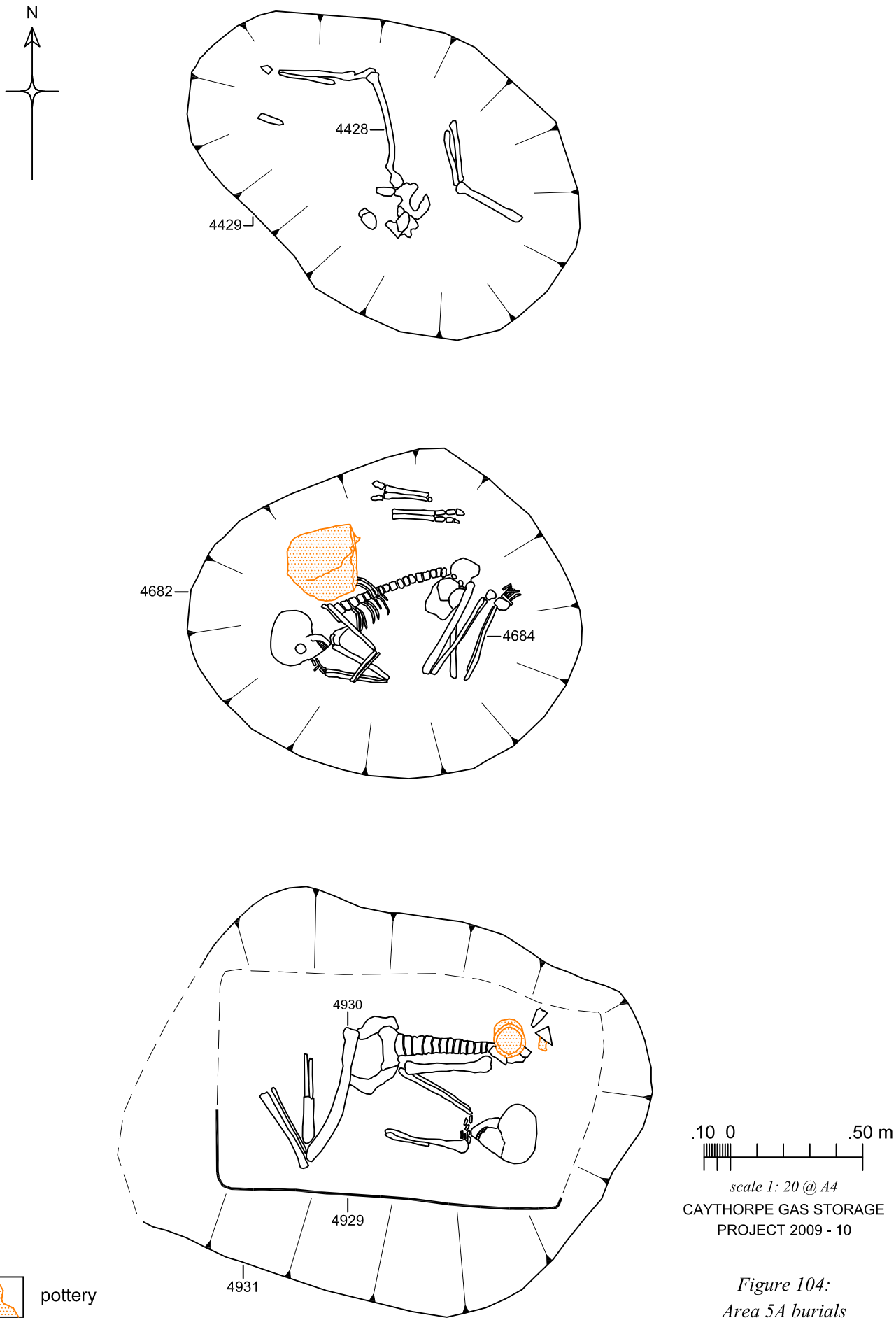

Figure 104:
Area 5A burials

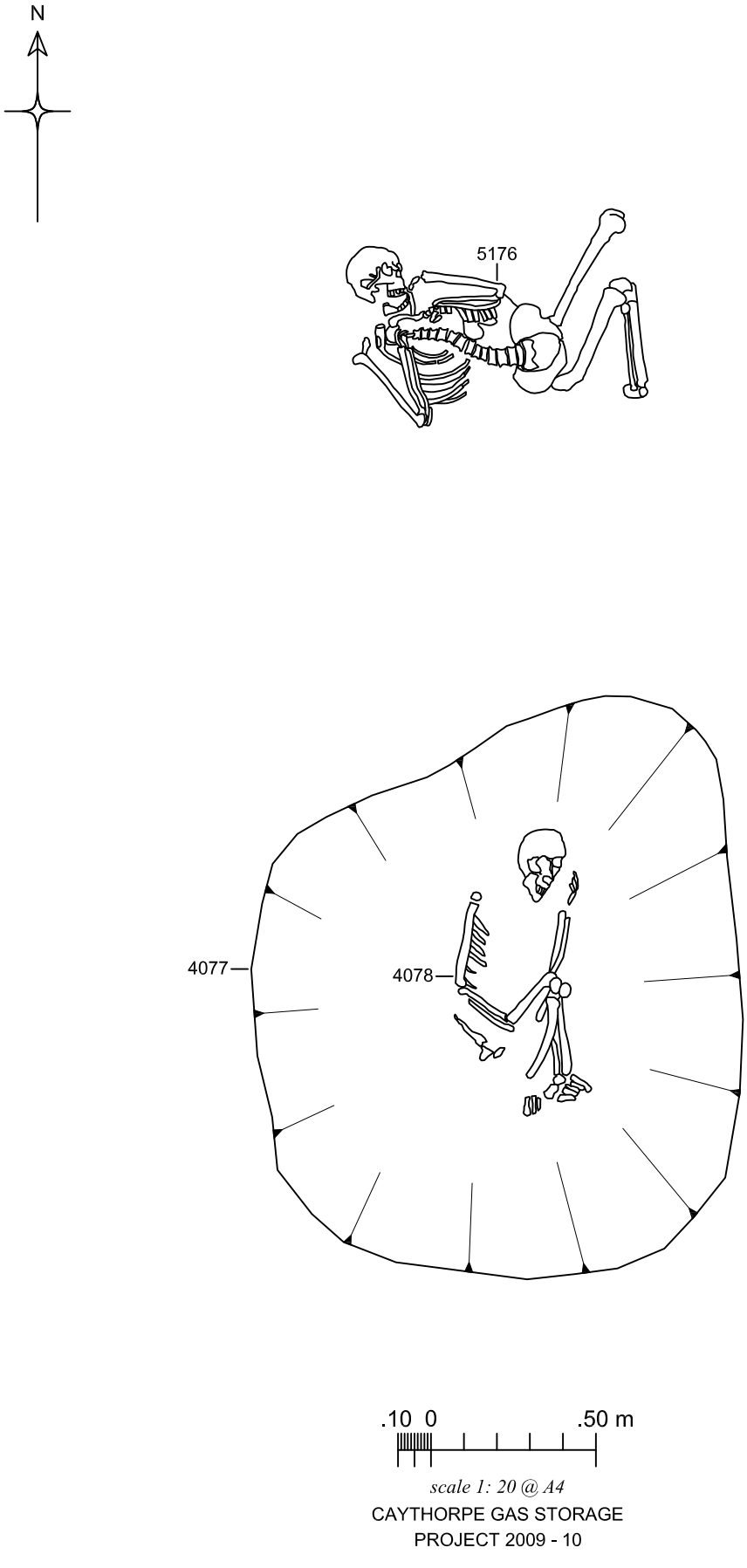

Figure 105: Area 5B and Area 6 burials

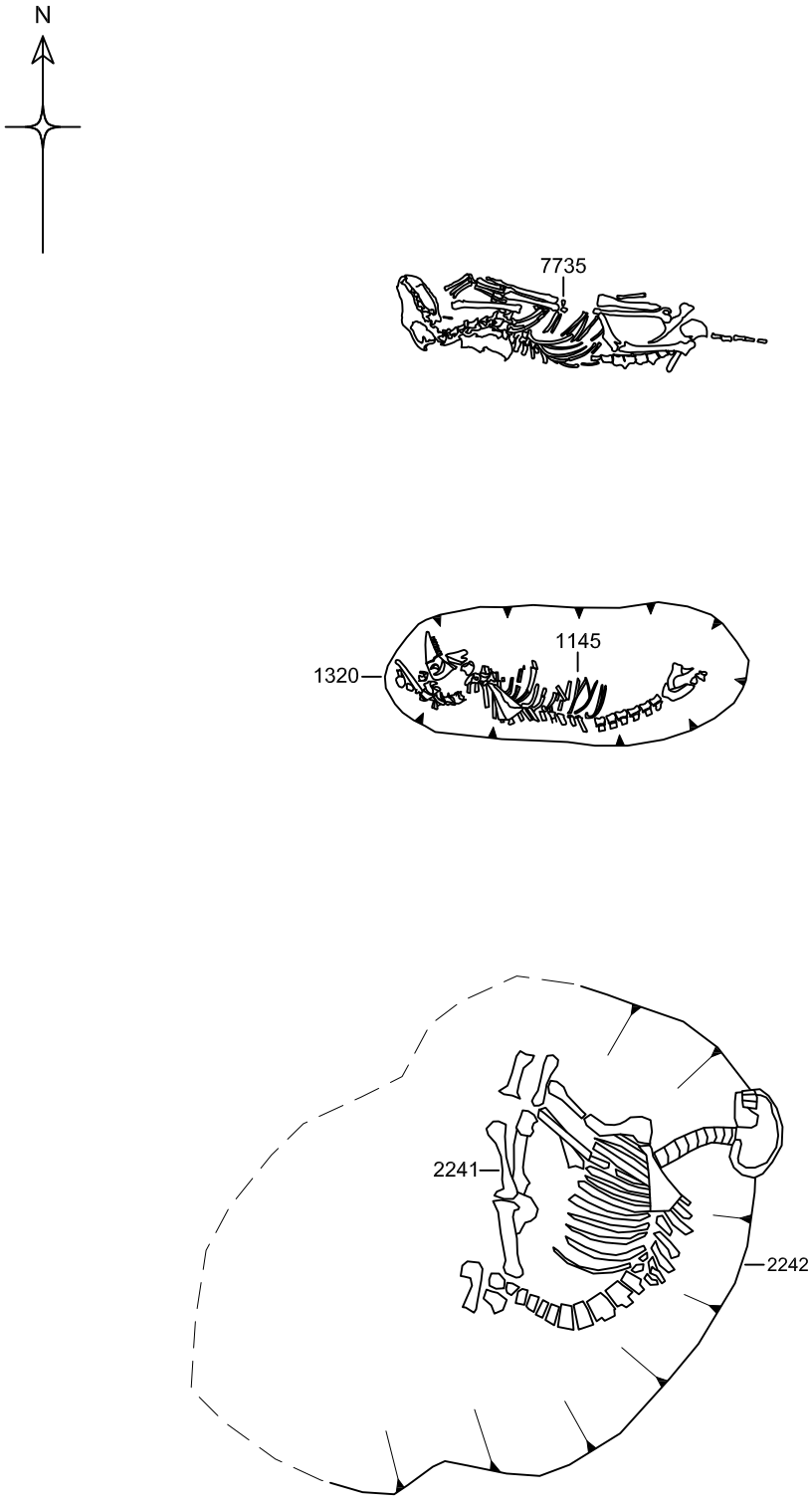

Figure 106: Area 1 and Area 2 animal burials

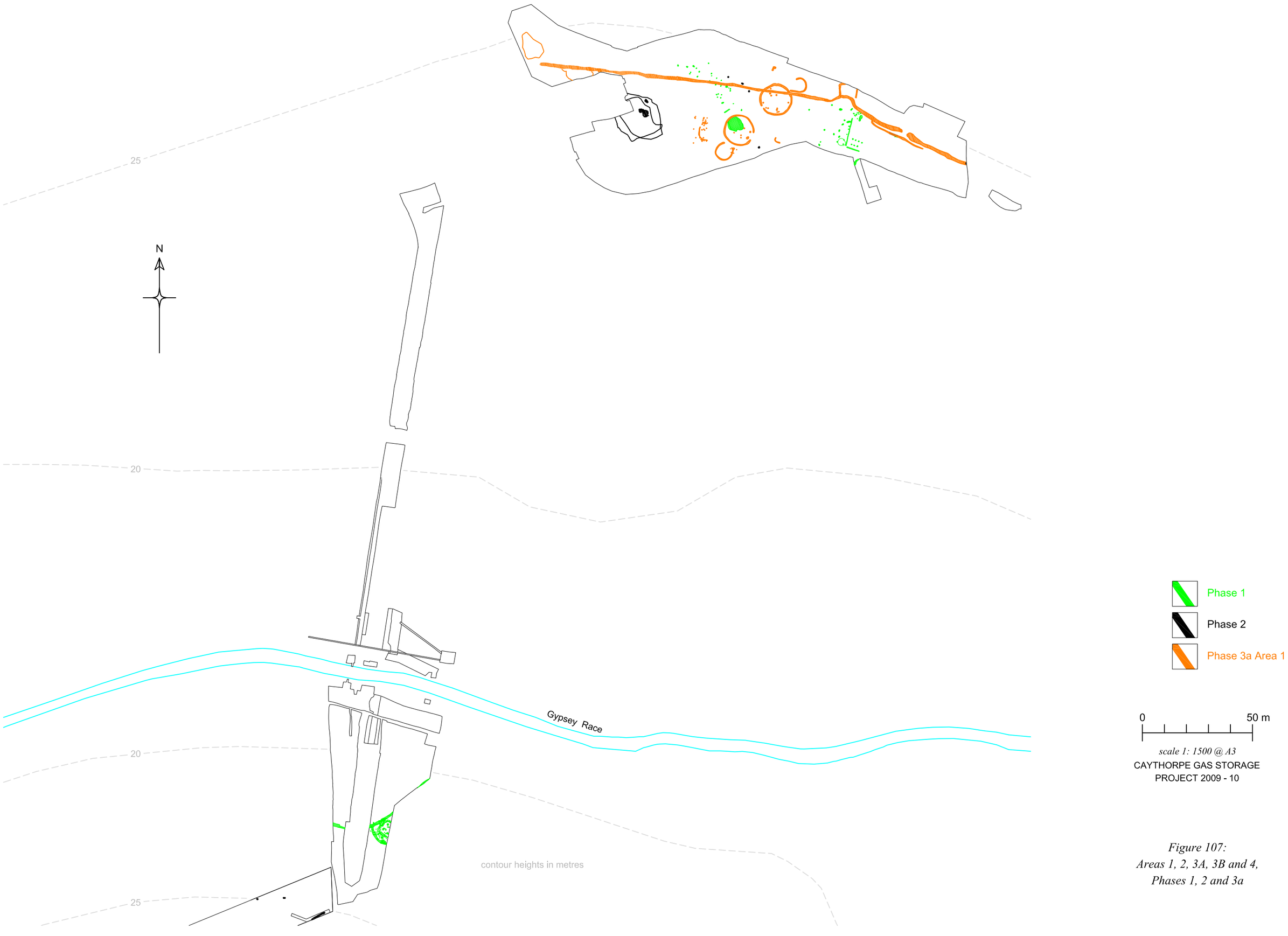

Figure 107:
Areas 1, 2, 3A, 3B and 4,
Phases 1, 2 and 3a

Figure 108:
Areas 1, 2, 3A, 3B and 4,
Phases 3, 4, 5 and 6

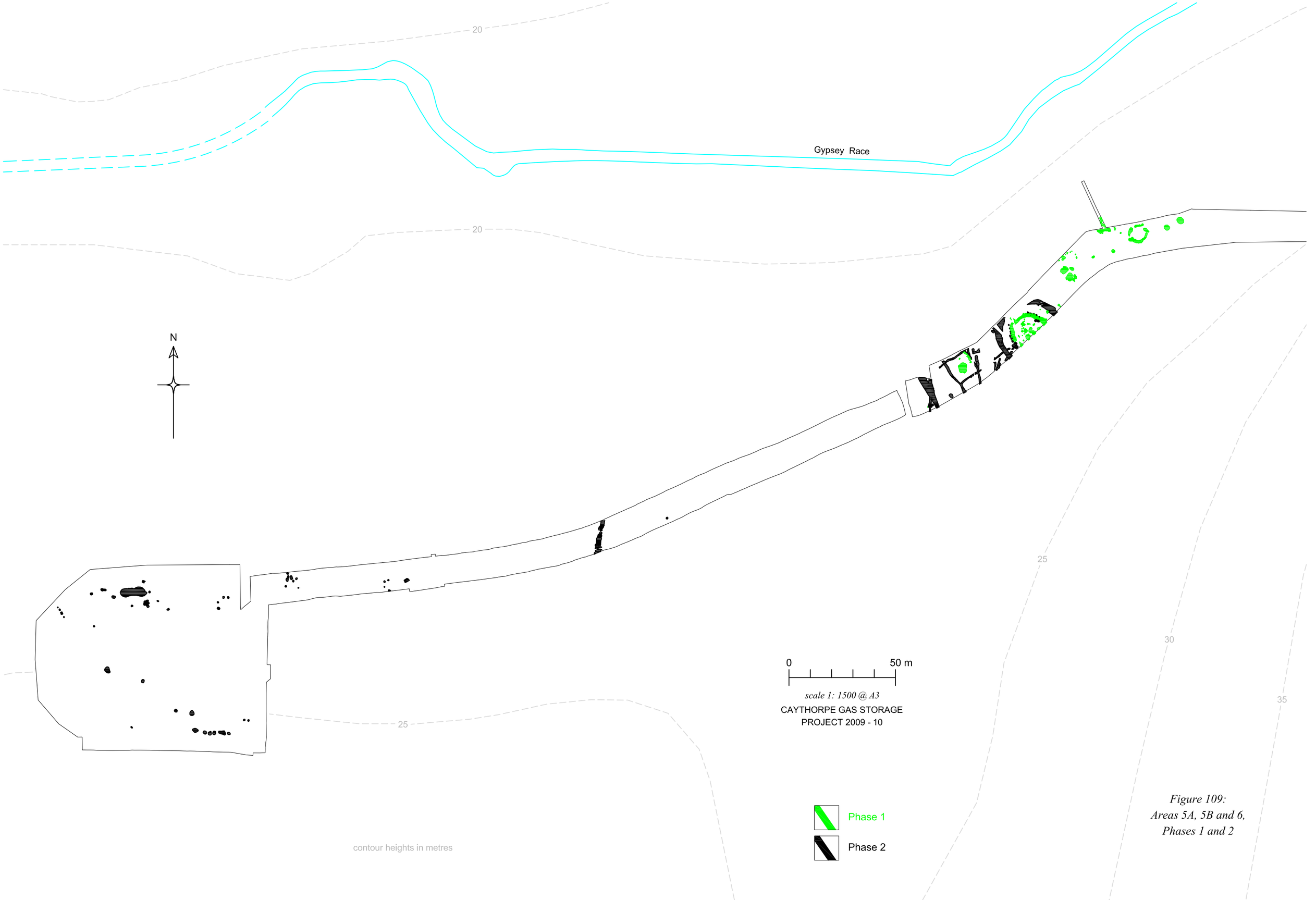

Figure 109:
Areas 5A, 5B and 6,
Phases 1 and 2

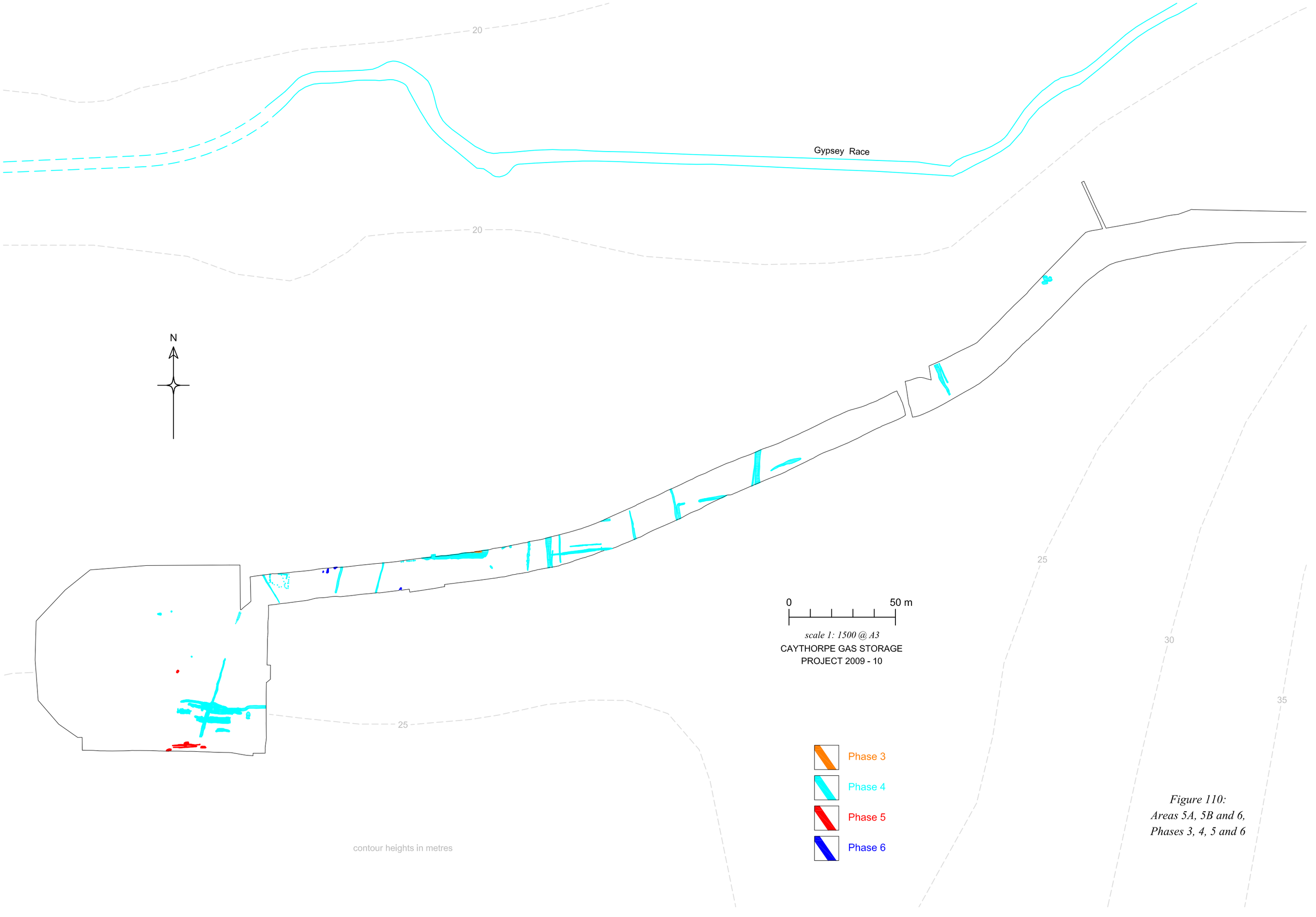

Figure 110:
Areas 5A, 5B and 6,
Phases 3, 4, 5 and 6

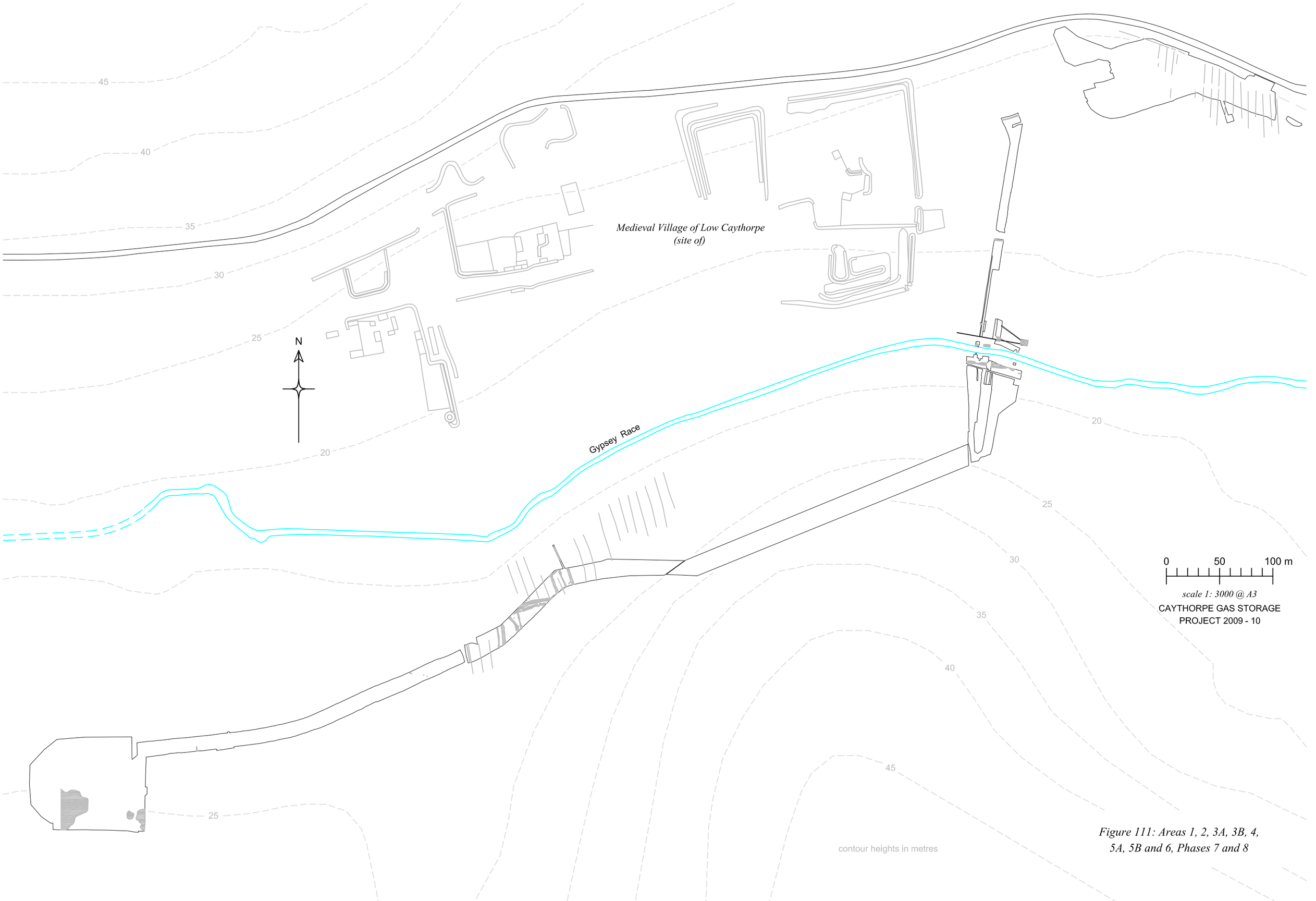

Figure 111: Areas 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, 5A, 5B and 6, Phases 7 and 8

Plate 1: *Area 1* – Natural deposits, looking north (1m scales)

Plate 2: *Area 1* – Profile of natural deposits over the eastern extent, looking south-east

Plate 3: *Area 1* – Pit 7244, looking north-west (1m scales)

Plate 4: *Area 1* – Skeleton 7189, facing south (1m scale)

Plate 5: *Area 1* – Skeleton 873, looking south (0.5m scale)

Plate 6: *Area 1* – Structure 3 truncating pit 7244, looking north (1m scales)

Plate 7: *Area 1* – Structure 5 during excavation, looking south-west

Plate 8: *Area 1* – Excavating the Phase 2 pits at the base of the hollow 7800, looking east

Plate 9: *Area 1* – Sampling the Phase 2 pits and deposits at the base of the hollow 7800, looking south

Plate 10: *Area 1* – Hollow 7800 during adverse weather, looking south

Plate 11: *Area 1* – Hollow 7800 during good weather, looking south-east

Plate 12: *Area 1* – Excavating hollow 7740, looking south-east

Plate 13: *Area 1* – Structure 7 during excavation, looking south-west

Plate 14: *Area 1* – Structure 7, looking south (1m scales)

Plate 15: *Area 1* – Structure 8 with chalk sill during excavation, looking south-west

Plate 16: *Area 1* – Structure 8, looking north (1m scales)

Plate 17: *Area1* – Structures 10 and 11 pre excavation, looking south-west (1m scale)

Plate 18: *Area 1* – Structures 10 and 11, looking south-west (1m scales)

Plate 19: *Area 1* – Iron Age colluvium, looking west

Plate 20: *Area 1* – Ring gully of Structure 8 truncated by Phase 4 ditches 210 & 426, looking north (1m scale)

Plate 21: *Area 1* — Phase 4 ditches 210 & 426 cutting Iron Age colluvium 1614 & sealed by Romano-British colluvium 1011, looking north (1m scale)

Plate 22: *Area 1* – Hardstanding 7646, looking north (1m scales)

Plate 23: *Area 1* — Skeleton 7530 truncated by the later grave of skeleton 7547, looking west (0.5m scale)

Plate 24: *Area 1* – Skeleton 7505, looking west (0.5m scale)

Plate 25: *Area 1* – Skeleton 1642, looking west (0.5m scales)

Plate 26: *Area 1* – Skeleton 7149, looking south (1m scale)

Plate 27: *Area 1* – Skeleton 438, looking north (0.5m scale)

Plate 28: *Area 1* – Skeleton 1014, looking north (0.5m scale)

Plate 29: *Area 1* – Romano-British colluvium 1011, looking south-west

Plate 30: *Area 1* – Phase 5 gullies at the east end of the area, looking north

Plate 31: *Area 1* – South-western extent, looking east

Plate 32: *Area 1* – Section across ditches 1772, 1909, and 1911, looking west (1m scale)

Plate 33: *Area 1* — Structure 14, looking west (1m scale)

Plate 34: *Area 1* – Medieval horizon 1002, looking north-east

Plate 35: *Area 1* – During the removal of topsoil, looking west

Plate 36: *Area 2* – Northern end pre-excavation, looking west (1m scale)

Plate 37: *Area 2* – Central part pre-excavation with surface 2117, looking north (1m scale)

Plate 38: *Area 2* – Southern end pre-excavation, looking north (1m scale)

Plate 39: *Area 2* – Northern end during excavation, looking south

Plate 40: *Area 2* – Southern end after excavation, looking north

Plate 41: *Area 2* – Skeleton 2374, looking west (0.5m scale)

Plate 42: *Area 2* – Skeleton 2501, looking west (1m scale)

Plate 43: *Area 2* – Flue 2191, looking south (0.5m scale)

Plate 44: *Area 2* – Animal skeleton 2241, looking east (0.5m scale)

Plate 45: *Area 3A* – Northern end, looking south

Plate 46: *Area 3A* – Ditch 2685 in the foreground with gully 2493 to the south, looking south (1m scale)

Plate 47: *Area 3B* – Southern extent with unexcavated Structures 15 and 16 in the foreground, looking south

Plate 48: *Area 3B* – Structures 15 and 16 pre-excavation, looking east (1m scales)

Plate 49: *Area 3B* – Structures 15 and 16 pre-excavation, looking west (1m scales)

Plate 50: *Area 3B* – Structures 15 and 16 during excavation, looking east

Plate 51: *Area 3B* – Structures 15 and 16 after excavation, looking east (1m scales)

Plate 52: *Area 3B* – Structure 17, looking west (1m scale)

Plate 53: *Area 3B* – Square barrow 2845 pre-excavation, looking south (1m scale)

Plate 54: *Area 3B* – Central extent after excavation of burials, looking north

Plate 55: *Area 3B* – Poorly preserved remains of skeleton 2775, looking north (1m scale)

Plate 56: *Area 3B* – Excavation of medieval gullies alongside the Gypsey Race, looking north-west

Plate 57: *Area 5A* – Structure 19 with excavated post-pits and unexcavated ring ditch cut by later pits, looking west (1m scale)

Plate 58: Area 5A – Structure 19 during excavation, looking west

Plate 59: *Area 5A* – Structure 19 after excavation, looking west (1m scale)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT THE

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE PROJECT

LOW CAYTHORPE

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

2009-2010:

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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100	1				CUT		Natural feature		-
101	1				FIL	100	Fill of natural feature		?
102	1				CUT		Natural feature		-
103	1				FIL	102	Fill of natural feature		
104	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
105	1	3a			FIL	104	Fill of stake-hole		
106	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
107	1	3a			FIL	106	Fill of stake-hole		?
108	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
109	1	3a			FIL	108	Fill of stake-hole		
110	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
111	1	3a			FIL	110	Fill of stake-hole		?
112	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	113	Fill of post-hole		
113	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole		-
114	1	3b		Structure 10	FIL	115	Fill of ring gully		
115	1	3b		Structure 10	CUT		Ring gully		-
116	1	3b		Structure 11	FIL	117	Fill of gully		Pot, Bone
117	1	3b		Structure 11	CUT		Gully		-
118	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	119	Fill of possible post-hole		?
119	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible post-hole		-
120	1	1			FIL	121	Fill of post-hole		
121	1	1			CUT		Post-hole		-
122	1	1		Structure 2	FIL	123	Fill of post-hole		
123	1	1		Structure 2	CUT		Post-hole		-
124	1	1		Structure 2	FIL	125	Fill of post-hole		
125	1	1		Structure 2	CUT		Post-hole		-
126	1	1		Structure 2	FIL	127	Fill of post-hole		Pot
127	1	1		Structure 2	CUT		Post-hole		-
128	1	1		Structure 2	FIL	129	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
129	1	1		Structure 2	CUT		Post-hole		-
130	1	1		Structure 2	FIL	131	Fill of post-hole		
131	1	1		Structure 2	CUT		Post-hole		-
132	1	1			FIL	133	Fill of small linear		Flint
133	1	1			CUT		Cut of small linear		-
134	1	1	=7211	Structure 2	FIL	135	Fill of post-hole	296 (1 tub)	
135	1	1	=7212	Structure 2	CUT		Post-hole		-
136	1	5b	=1736, 1800		FIL	137	Ditch fill		Bone
137	1	5b	=1735, 1774		CUT		Ditch		-
138	1	5b	=184, 1744, 1799, 1901		FIL	1773	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint, CBM, RF-65 Lava quern
139	1	5b	=165, 373, 611, 1837, 1798		FIL	1772	Fill of small gully		Bone
140	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL	1771	Ditch fill		Animal Bone
141	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL	142	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
142	1	5b	=715, 1771, 1849, 1886		CUT		Gully		-
143	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole	-	-
144	1	3a			FIL	143	Fill of stake-hole		
145	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole	-	-
146	1	3a			FIL	145	Fill of stake-hole	-	-
147	1	5b			CUT		Gully	-	-
148	1	5b	=693		FIL	147	Fill of gully		RF 58(Flint),82(Bone comb),83,84,86
149	1								
150	1								
151	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
152	1	5a	=560		FIL	151	Fill of ditch		RF87 (Bone comb)
153	1				CUT				

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
154	1				FIL				
155	1	3a	=1290, 1721, 1966		CUT		Linear gully	-	-
156	1	3a	=1291, 1720, 1967		FIL	155	Fill of linear gully		?
157	1	4			CUT		Possible pit	-	-
158	1	4			FIL	157	Fill of possible pit		?
159	1	4			CUT		Possible gully	-	-
160	1	4			FIL	159	Fill of possible gully		?
161	1	5a			FIL	162	Fill of large pit		Animal Bone, RF 88 (lava quern frag)
162	1	5a			CUT		Large pit	-	-
163	1	5b	=712, 1794		FIL	164	Fill of linear ditch		?
164	1	5b	=665, 713, 1793		CUT		Linear ditch	-	-
165	1	5b	=139, 611, 373, 1798, 1837		FIL	166	Fill of ditch		
166	1	5b	=372, 1772		CUT		Ditch	-	-
167	1	6		Structure 14	DEP	1829	deposit within grubenhaus (floor silt)	65 (1 tub)	?
168	1	6		Structure 14	DEP	1829	Deposit within grubenhaus	78 (1 tub)	Pottery, Animal Bone, RF 94,92,121
169	1	6		Structure 14	DEP	1829	Deposit within grubenhaus		
170	1	6		Structure 14	DEP	1829	Pad (post?) within grubenhaus		?
171	1	1	=1293		FIL	172	Fill of possible Post-hole		
172	1	1	=1292		CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
173	1				FIL	174	Fill of post-hole		
174	1				CUT		Post-hole		
175	1	5b			FIL	176	Fill of pit		
176	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
177	1	5b			FIL	178	Fill of pit		
178	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
179	1	3a			CUT		Gully	-	-
180	1	3a			FIL	179	Fill of gully		
181	1	5b			CUT		Ditch	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
182	1	5b			FIL	181	Fill of ditch		Animal Bone
183	1	5b	=1834, 1852, 1903		FIL	1851	Fill of gully		?
184	1	5b	=138, 1744, 1799, 1901		FIL	1757	Fill of ditch		?
185	1	5b	=633		CUT		Ditch	-	-
186	1	5b			FIL	185	Fill of ditch primary		?
187	1	5b	=634, 689		FIL	185	Fill of ditch secondary		Rf 132,133
188	1	5b			CUT		Ditch	-	-
189	1	5b			FIL	188	Fill of ditch		?
190	1	3b	=211, 212, 236, 317, 411, 418, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of curvilinear	266 (4 tubs)	Animal Bone, poss hammer Stone
191	1	3b	=237	Structure 8	CUT		Curvilinear	-	
192	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
193	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	192	Fill of Post-hole		?
194	1	3b			FIL	195	Fill of pit	293 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint
195	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
196	1	5b			FIL	197	Fill of Post-hole/pit		Flint, Bone, shell
197	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole/pit	-	-
198	1	3a	=419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	199	Fill of gully (re-cut)		Flint, Animal Bone
199	1	3a	=1148, 7128, 7129, 7727, 7751, 7763		CUT		Gully (re-cut)	-	-
200	1	3a	=1733		FIL	201	Fill of gully		Flint
201	1	3a	=1732		CUT		Gully	-	-
202	1	4	=1868, 7584		FIL	1869	Fill of north south ditch		Pottery, Flint, Bone
203	1	5b			CUT		Curvilinear Gully	-	-
204	1	5b			FIL	203	Fill of curvilinear gully		Bone
205	1	5b			FIL	447	Fill of pit	252 (4 tubs)	Worked Bone RF35,108,122
206	1	3a		Structure 6	CUT		Drip gully? Hay-rick?	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
207	1	3a		Structure 6	FIL	206	Fill of drip gully? Hay-rick?		Slag
208	1	4	=299		FIL	210	Fill of ditch (upper)		Pottery, Animal Bone
209	1	4	=313, 7716		FIL	210	Fill of ditch(primary)		
210	1	4	=300, 7717		CUT		Ditch	-	-
211	1	3b	=190, 212, 236, 317, 411, 418, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of gully		
212	1	3b	=190, 211, 236, 317, 411, 418, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of gully	253 (4 tubs)	
213	1	5a	=357, 669, 465		FIL	214	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
214	1	5a	=358, 464		CUT		Gully	-	-
215	1	5a	=370		FIL	216	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
216	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
217	1				NAT		Possible peri-glacial channel	-	-
218	1	5a	=405, 452, 339		CUT		Linear ditch	-	-
219	1	5a	=406, 338, 453		FIL	218	Fill of linear ditch		Pottery, Bone
220	1	5a	=638, 1814, 1687		CUT		East west linear	-	-
221	1	5b	=628, 856		CUT		Linear ditch	-	-
222	1	5b	=629, 630, 691, 855		FIL	221	Fill of linear ditch		
223	1	3b			FIL	320	Fill of pit (secondary)	70 (1 tub)	Pottery, Flint, granite block RF 111
224	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	408	Fill of post- pit (secondary)	255 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, RF112(fe obj)
225	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
226	1	5b			FIL	225	Fill of Post-hole		
227	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
228	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	227	Fill of Post-hole		?
229	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
230	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	229	Fill of Post-hole		?
231	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
232	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	231	Fill of Post-hole		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
233	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
234	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	233	Fill of Post-hole		?
235	1	4	=437, 7715		FIL	426	Fill of ditch		Pottery, Bone, RF 113
236	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 317, 411, 418, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	237	Fill of roundhouse gully		Pottery, Bone
237	1	3b	=191	Structure 8	CUT		Roundhouse gully	-	-
238	1	3b	=421	Structure 9	DEP		Spread / Possibly fill of ring gully		Pottery, Animal Bone
239	1	3b		Structure 8	DEP		Number given for machine recovered finds within the area of roundhouse with edging		Pottery, Bone
240	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	241	Fill of post-pit (tertiary)		Pottery, Bone, Rf 119
241	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-pit	-	-
242	1				FIL	282	Fill of natural feature		?
243	1				FIL	217	Natural alluvial fill		
244	1				FIL	217	Water laid deposit		
245	1				FIL	217	Water deposited s		
246	1				FIL	217	Water deposited silty s		
247	1				FIL	217	Water deposited s lens		
248	1				FIL	217	Water deposited lens		
249	1				FIL	217	Water deposited silt (slow running or sting water)		
250	1				FIL	217	Water deposited silty s		
251	1				FIL	217	Layer of soil, result of vegetation forming on bank during dry phase (bank exposed for some time)		
252	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
253	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
254	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
255	1				FIL	217	Layer of y soil (possible vegetation horizon)		
256	1				FIL	217	Water deposited lens		
257	1				FIL	217	Water deposited s		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
258	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
259	1				FIL	217	Layer of soil (representing dry period vegetaion0		
260	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
261	1				FIL	217	Lens of fluvial debris		
262	1				FIL	217	Water deposited s		
263	1				FIL	217	Lens of (fluvial)		
264	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit		
265	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit		
266	1				FIL	217	Layer of laminated sand (suggest deposition by variable flow of water-seasonal?)		
267	1				FIL	217	Lens of silt (slow / sting water)		
268	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit		
269	1				FIL	217	Layer of silt (slow / sting water)		
270	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit (med to fast water deposited)		
271	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
272	1				FIL	217	Soil horizon within slumping (vegetation on exposed bank?)		
273	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit (fast water)		
274	1				FIL	217	Fluvial layer (mod to slow water)		
275	1				FIL	217	Water deposited s		
276	1				FIL	217	Fluvial lens		
277	1				FIL	217	Fluvial layer		
278	1				FIL		Natural glacial till?		
279	1				FIL	217	Layer of slumping		
280	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit		
281	1				FIL	217	Fluvial deposit		
282	1				CUT		Natural feature		
283	1				CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
284	1				FIL	283	Fill of possible post-hole		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
285	1				CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
286	1				FIL	285	Fill of possible Post-hole		?
287	1				CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
288	1				FIL	287	Fill of possible Post-hole		?
289	1				CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
290	1				FIL	289	Fill of possible Post-hole		?
291	1				FIL	282	Fill of natural feature		?
292	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
293	1	1			FIL	292	Fill of possible Post-hole		?
294	1				FIL	217	Deposit of slumped soil?		
295	1	3a			CUT		Post / stake-hole		
296	1	3a			FIL	295	Fill of Post-hole (base)		
297	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		
298	1	3a			FIL	297	Fill of post-hole		
299	1	3a	=208		FIL	300	Ditch fill		?
300	1	4	=210, 7717		CUT		Ditch (re-cut)	-	-
301	1	4			FIL	303	Fill of ditch (tertiary)		Pottery, Flint
302	1	4			FIL	303	Fill of ditch (primary)		
303	1	4			CUT		Ditch	-	-
304	1				FIL	217	Possible soil formation?		
305	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
306	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	305	Fill of possible post-hole		?
307	1				NAT		Natural	-	-
308	1		=278		NAT		Natural glacial till?	-	-
309	1	7	=1009		DEP		Upper plough soil probably relating to ridge furrow	80 (4 tubs), M.L.2	-
310	1	5a			FIL	312	Fill of pit (secondary)		Animal Bone
311	1	5a			FIL	312	Fill of pit (primary)		
312	1	5a			CUT		Pit	-	-
313	1	4	=209, 7716		FIL	300	Fill of ditch (primary)		
314	1	4			FIL	303	Fill of ditch (secondary)		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
315	1				VOID				
316	1	7			DEP		Possible hillwash (separating med plough soil from RB plough soil	83 (1 tub) M.L. 4	
317	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 236, 411, 418, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	237	Fill of gully	72 (1 tub)	?
318	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
319	1	3b			FIL	318	Pit fill	69 (I tub)	Pottery, Flint
320	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
321	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Curved gully	-	-
322	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	321	Fill of gully		
323	1	3b	=422	Structure 9	CUT		Ring ditch	-	RF117,118
324	1	3b	=428, 429	Structure 9	FIL	323	Fill of ring ditch	97 (4 tubs)	Pottery,Flint,Animal Bone, RF 117,118,151
325	1	3b			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
326	1	3b			FIL	325	Fill of post-hole		
327	1	3b			FIL	320	Pit fill primary	71 (I tub)	Pottery, Flint, RF111
328	1	3b	=824	Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
329	1	3b	=823	Structure 8	FIL	328	Fill of post-hole		
330	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
331	1	5a			FIL	330	Fill of gully		
332	1	5b			CUT		Slot	-	-
333	1	5b			FIL	332	Fill of slot		Bone
334	1	5b			FIL	1602	Primary ditch fill		
335	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1602	Secondary ditch fill		Animal Bone, RF125
336	1	5a			FIL	337	Fill of east west gully		Animal Bone
337	1	5a			CUT		East west gully	-	-
338	1	5a	=219, 406, 453		FIL	339	Fill of linear ditch		Animal Bone
339	1	5a	=405, 218, 452		CUT		Ditch	-	-
340	1	5a			FIL	341	Fill of linear gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
341	1	5a			CUT		Linear gully	-	-
342	1	5a			FIL	343	Ditch fill		
343	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
344	1	5a	=359		FIL	345	Fill of gully		
345	1	5a	=361		CUT		Gully	-	-
346	1	5b			FIL	347	Fill of linear		
347	1	5b			CUT		Gully	-	-
348	1	5a			FIL	350	Fill of linear secondary		
349	1	5a			FIL	350	Fill of linear primary		
350	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
351	1	5a	=1676, 1812		FIL	353	Fill of ditch secondary		RF 143
352	1	5a			FIL	353	Fill of ditch primary		
353	1	5a	=1675		CUT		Linear ditch	-	-
354	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	220	Fill of linear		RF 142
355	1	5a			FIL	356	Fill of gully		
356	1	5a			CUT		Linear	-	-
357	1	5a	=213, 465, 669		FIL	358	Fill of linear		
358	1	5a	=214, 464		CUT		Ditch	-	-
359	1	5a	=344		FIL	361	Fill of ditch (upper)		Yes
360	1	5a			FIL	361	Fill of ditch (lower)		
361	1	5a	=345		CUT		Ditch	-	-
362	1	5a			FIL	364	Fill of ditch (tertiary)		
363	1	5a			FIL	364	Ditch fill - primary		
364	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
365	1	5a			FIL	367	Fill of ditch (upper)		
366	1	5a			FIL	367	Fill of Ditch (lower)		
367	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
368	1	5a			FIL	369	Fill of gully		
369	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
370	1	5a	=215		FIL	216	Ditch fill		
371	1	5a			FIL	364	Ditch fill - secondary		
372	1	5b	=166, 1772		CUT		East west gully	-	-
373	1	5b	=139, 165, 1798, 139, 611, 1837		FIL	372	Fill of east west gully		
374	1	5a	=448, 507, 7251, 1911		CUT			-	-
375	1	5a	=449, 508, 7252, 1910		FIL	374	Fill of NE-SW ditch		
376	1	5a	=505, 610, 1909, 7282		CUT		NE-SW gully	-	-
377	1	5a	=506, 617, 1908, 7281		FIL	376	Fill of NE-SW		
378	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
379	1	5b			FIL	378	4th Pit fill		
380	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	241	Fill of post-pit (secondary)		
381	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	241	Primary fill of post-pit	256 (1 tub)	Pottery, Animal Bone, slag
382	1				CUT		Post-hole / post pad	-	-
383	1				FIL	382	Fill of post-hole		
384	1	5a			FIL	385	Fill of curving gully		Animal Bone
385	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
386	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	FIL	387	Fill of post-hole		
387	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
388	1	5a						-	-
389	1	5a							
390	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
391	1	3b			FIL	390	Fill of pit		
392	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
393	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	392	Fill of post-hole		
394	1	3b		Structure 8	DEP	396	Deposit sealing (393)		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
395	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	396	Fill of post-hole		
396	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
397	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
398	1	3b			FIL	397	Pit fill		
399	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	FIL	400	Fill of post-hole		
400	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
401	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	FIL	402	Fill of post-hole		
402	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
403	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	FIL	404	Fill of post-hole		
404	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
405	1	5a	=218, 452, 339		CUT		Ditch	-	-
406	1	5a	=219, 453		FIL	405	Ditch fill		RF 134
407	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	408	Primary fill of post-pit		Pottery
408	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-pit	-	-
409	1	3b			CUT		Possible cremation pit SK548	-	-
410	1	3b			FIL	409	Fill of possible cremation pit SK548	73 (2 tubs) 100% sampled	Burnt Bone
411	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 236, 317, 418, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of gully at terminus	81 (2 tubs)	Pot, Flint, Bones, poss hammerStone,Baked ,wat
412	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	DEP		Spread/layer sealing ring gully [117]?	74 (3 tubs) 75 (1 tub)	Pottery, Bone
413	1	3b			LAY		Layer of hillwash/colluvium surrounding ring gully below roundhouse structure	267 (2 tubs, control sample)	
414	1	3b		Structure 8	DEP		Beaten/trampled floor of structure	258 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, RF99
415	1	3b		Structure 8	STR		Wall/berm, low curvilinear structure, encircling floor 414		Flint

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
416	1	2			CUT		Burial pit (with urn) SK 549	-	-
417	1	2			FIL	416	Fill of burial pit (with urn 425) SK 549	76 (4 tubs)	Pottery urn
418	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 236, 317, 411, 554, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of gully		
419	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	199	Ditch fill		
420	1	3a	=200		FIL	201	Ditch fill		
421	1	3b	=238		FIL	422	Fill of gully		
422	1	3b	=323		CUT		Gully	-	-
423	1	3b			FIL	424	Fill of post-hole		
424	1	3b			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
425	1	2				416	Cremation pot relating to SK 549		Pot @ YAT to conserve- NOT seen by specialists [SET 16/06/10]
426	1	4			CUT		Ditch re-cut	-	-
427	1	3a	=207		FIL	206	Fill of gully		
428	1	3b	=324, 429		FIL	422	Fill of Post-hole		
429	1	3b	=324, 428		FIL	422	Fill of Post-hole		
430	1	5b			FIL	378	Tertiary fill of pit		
431	1	5b			FIL	378	Secondary fill - slumping in pit		
432	1	5b			FIL	378	Primary fill - slumping in pit		
433	1	3b	=443	Structure 7	FIL	434	Pilot trench fill (west of roundhouse structure 415)	263 (2 tubs)	
434	1	3b	=444	Structure 7	CUT		Pilot trench cut	-	-
435	1	5a			FIL	436	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
436	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
437	1	4	=235, 7715		FIL	426	Ditch fill from around SK 438	87 (3 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, RF 124
438	1	4			SKN	426	SK 438 in ditch	Block lifted	RF 124
439	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
440	1	3b			FIL	439	Pit fill	92 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, Burnt Stone
441	1	3b	=569	Structure 8	FIL	570	Fill of gully	265 (4 tubs)	
442	1	3b		Structure 8	DEP/STRUCTUR		Stones forming a semi-circle around floor deposit 414, Wall?		
443	1	3b	=433	Structure 7	FIL	444	Fill of eastern pilot trench		Ceramic material
444	1	3b	=434	Structure 7	CUT		Pilot trench	-	-
445	1	3b			FIL		Area of burning	88 (I tub)	
446	1	4			DEP		deposit only apparent over skeletal remains of junior SK 438	89 (1 tub)	
447	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
448	1	5a	=374, 507, 1911, 7251		CUT		Linear ditch	-	-
449	1	5a	=375, 508, 1910, 7252		FIL	448	Fill of linear ditch		
450	1								
451	1								
452	1	5a	=405, 218, 339		CUT		Ditch	-	-
453	1	5a	=219, 406		FIL	452	Fill of linear ditch		
454	1	5b			CUT		Ditch	-	-
455	1	5b			FIL	454	Fill of ditch (secondary)		Flint, Animal Bone
456	1				CUT/NAT		Root disturbance	-	-
457	1		=577		FIL/NAT		Root disturbance		
458	1								
459	1								
460	1	5b	=509		CUT		North south gully	-	-
461	1	5b	=510		FIL	460	Fill of N-S gully		
462	1	5b			CUT		North south gully	-	-
463	1	5b			FIL	462	Fill of north south gully		RF 137
464	1	5a	=214, 358		CUT		Linear	-	-
465	1	5a	=213, 357, 522, 523		FILL	464	Fill of gully		Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
466	1	3b			FIL	593	Secondary pit fill		Pottery, Flint
467	1	3b			FIL	594	Pit fill	95 ?	
468	1	3b			FIL	595	Pit fill		Flint, Bone
469	1								
470	1	5a			CUT		East west gully	-	-
471	1	5a			FIL	470	Fill of east west gully		
472	1	5b	=631		CUT		Ditch		
473	1	5b	=632, 636		FIL	472	Ditch fill		
474	1	5a			CUT		East west gully	-	-
475	1	5a			FIL	474	Fill of east west gully		
476	1	5a			CUT		East west gully	-	-
477	1	5a			FIL	476	Fill of east west gully		RF 135
478	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole positioned in Grubenhaus	-	-
479	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	478	Fill of post-hole		
480	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole in Grubenhaus	-	-
481	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	480	Fill of post-hole		
482	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	483	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
483	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
484	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	485	Fill of post-hole	254 (2 tubs)	
485	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
486	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	487	Fill of post-hole		
487	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
488	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	489	Cremation fill	90 (1 tub), 91 (2 tubs)	
489	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Cremation pit	-	-
490	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Pit / post-hole	-	-
491	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	490	Fill of pit / post-hole		Flint
492	1	3b			CUT		Cremation pit Sk 504	-	-
493	1	5b			FIL	454	Primary fill of ditch		
494	1	3b			FIL	492	Cremation pit fill	93 (5 tubs)	Flint , RF 101
495	1				NAT/FILL		Probable root disturbance		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
496	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	497	Fill of post-hole		Flint
497	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
498	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	499	Fill of post-hole		Flint
499	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
500	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	501	Fill of post-hole		
501	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
502	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	503	Fill of Post-hole		Flint
503	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
504	1	3b			SKN	492	Cremated SK from pit		
505	1	5a	=376, 610, 1909, 7282		CUT		East west gully	-	-
506	1	5a	=377, 617, 1908, 7281		FIL	505	Fill of east west gully		
507	1	5a	=374, 448, 1911, 7251		CUT		East west gully	-	-
508	1	5a	=375, 449, 1910, 7252		FIL	507	Fill of east west gully		
509	1	5b	=460		CUT		North south ditch	-	-
510	1	5b	=461		FIL	509	Fill of north south ditch		Bone, shell
511	1	2			CUT		Cremation burial pit SK519	-	-
512	1	2			FIL	511	Fill of cremation pit 511 SK519 (outside pot)	94 (3 tubs)	Pot @ YAT to conserve- NOT seen by specialists [SET 16/06/10]
513	1	3b		Structure 7	SKN	489	Cremated remains SK 513	90 (1 tub), 91 (2 tubs)	
514	1	5b			CUT		North south gully	-	-
515	1	5b			FIL	514	Fill of north south gully		
516	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	517	Fill of pit / Post-hole	96 (1 tub)	
517	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Pit / Post-hole	-	-
518	1	2			FIL		Cremation pot its fill SK519	94 (3 tubs)	
519	1	2			SKN	511	Cremated remains SK 519	94 (3 tubs)	
520	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578,		FIL	220	Fill of linear		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813						
521	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813						
522	1	5a	=465		FIL	465	Fill of 465		
523	1	5a	=465		FIL	465	Fill of 465		
524	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	525	Fill of post-hole		
525	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
526	1				FIL	527	Fill of post-hole		
527	1				CUT		Post-hole	-	-
528	1				FIL	529	Fill of post-hole		
529	1				CUT		Post-hole	-	-
530	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	531	Fill of Post-hole (upper)		Bone
531	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post / stake-hole	-	-
532	1	3b	=533, 534, 564	Structure 8	LAY		Layer of compact material under wall 415 forming a bedding layer		
533	1	3b	=532, 534, 564	Structure 8	LAY		Layer of compact material under structure 441 forming a bedding layer		
534	1	3b	=532, 533, 564	Structure 8	LAY		Layer of compact material under 442 forming a bedding layer		
535	1	5b	=546		CUT		East west gully	-	-
536	1	5b	=547		FIL	535	Fill of east west gully		
537	1	5a	=550		CUT		East west gully	-	-
538	1	5a	=551		FIL	537	Fill of east west gully		
539	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
540	1	5b			FIL	539	Pit fill		
541	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	531	Fill of Post / stake-hole (lowest)		
542	1	5b			CUT		North south gully	-	-
543	1	5b			FIL	542	Fill of north south gully		
544	1	5b	=7256		CUT		North south gully	-	-
545	1	5b	=7255		FIL	544	Fill of north south gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
546	1	5b	=535		CUT		East west gully	-	-
547	1	5b	=536		FIL	546	Fill of east west gully		
548	1	3b			SKN	409	Cremated remains SK 548 (no vessel)	73 (2 tubs) 100%	-
549	1	2			SKN	416	Cremated remains from within urn 425	76 (4 tubs) 100%	-
550	1	5a	=537		CUT		East west gully	-	-
551	1	5a	=538		FIL	550	Fill of east west gully		
552	1	5b	=543, 7257, 7265, 7283		FIL	542	Fill of north south ditch		
553	1	5b	=545, 559, 7255		FIL	544	Fill of north south gully		
554	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 236, 317, 411, 418, 555, 573	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of ring gully		Flint, Bone
555	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 236, 317, 411, 418, 554, 573	Structure 8	FIL?	191	Fill of ring gully		
556	1								
557	1	5a	=1624, 1668, 1695		FIL	1623	Fill of ditch at its terminus		
558	1	5b	=477		FIL	476	Fill of east west gully		
559	1	5b	=553, 545, 7255		FIL	544	Fill of north south ditch		
560	1	5a	=152		FIL	151	Ditch fill		
561	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
562	1	5b			FIL	561	Fill of pit / Post-hole		Charcoal
563	1	3b	=443		FIL	444	Fill of gully		
564	1	3b	=532, 533, 534	Structure 8	LAY		Possible floor layer		
565	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	566	Fill of post-hole		
566	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
567	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	568	Fill of post-hole		
568	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
569	1	3b	=441	Structure 8	FIL	570	Fill of gully		
570	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Gully	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
571	1	3a	=7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	572	Ditch fill	251 (1 bag?) C14	Flint
572	1	3a	=7037, 7073, 7082	Structure 5	CUT		Ditch	-	Flint
573	1	3b	=190, 211, 212, 236, 317, 411, 418, 554, 555	Structure 8	FIL	191	Fill of ring gully		Bone, slag?
574	1	3b			CUT		Pit or poss natural depression	-	-
575	1	3b			FIL	574	Fill of pit or possible natural depression		
576	1	5b	=455		FIL	454	Fill of east west linear		
577	1		=457		FIL / NAT	456	Root disturbance		
578	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	220	Fill of linear gully		
579	1	5a			FIL	580	Pit fill		
580	1	5a			CUT		Pit	-	-
581	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
582	1	5b			FIL	581	Pit fill		Pottery
583	1								
584	1								
585	1	5a			FIL	586	Fill of gully		
586	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
587	1	5a			FIL	588	Full of gully		
588	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
589	1	3b		Structure 8	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
590	1	3b		Structure 8	FIL	589	Fill of post-hole		Pottery, Flint
591	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		post-hole	-	-
592	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	591	Fill of post-hole		
593	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
594	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
595	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
596	1	3b			FIL	595	Pit fill		Flint, Bone
597	1	3b	=591	Structure 7	FIL	591	Fill of post-hole		
598	1	3b			FIL	593	Primary pit fill	95 (1 tub)	Pottery, Flint, Bone
599	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
600	1	5b			FIL	599	Fill of post-hole		
601	1	5a	=219, 338, 406, 453		FIL	452	Fill of east west gully		
602	1	3b			FIL	604	Fill of pit (tertiary)		Pottery, Flint, Bone
603	1	3b			FIL	604	Fill of pit (secondary)	257 (?	Pottery, Flint, Bone
604	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	-
605	1	5b	=870, 7449		CUT		Linear gully	-	-
606	1	5b	=871, 7448, 7610		FIL	605	Fill of linear gully		Bone, Burnt bone Stone. RF 140,144,154,150
607	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
608	1	5a			FIL	607	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
609	1	3b			FIL	604	Primary pit fill	297 (4 tubs)	Bone (some Burnt)
610	1	5a	=376, 505, 1909, 7282		CUT		Gully	-	-
611	1	5b	=139, 165, 373, 1798, 1837		FIL	610	Ditch fill		Bone, Stone, teeth, shell. RF 145,146
612	1	5a			FIL	613	Fill of pit		
613	1	5a			CUT		Pit	-	-
614	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Curvilinear Gully	-	-
615	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	614	Fill of curvilinear gully		
616	1								
617	1	5a	=377, 506, 1908, 7281		FIL	610	Fill of ditch / gully		Bone, Tooth
618	1	5b			CUT		Gully	-	-
619	1	5b			FIL	618	Fill of gully		Bone
620	1	5b	=7260, 7264		CUT		North south gully	-	-
621	1	5b	=637, 7259		FIL	620	Fill of north south gully		
622	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post / stake-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
623	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	622	Fill of post / stake-hole		
624	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post / stake-hole	-	-
625	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	624	Fill of post / stake-hole		
626	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post / stake-hole	-	-
627	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	626	Fill of post / stake-hole		
628	1	5b	=221, 856		CUT		North south gully ?	-	-
629	1	5b	=222, 630, 691, 855		FIL	628	Fill of north south gully		
630	1	5b	=222, 629, 691, 855		FIL	628	Fill of north south gully		
631	1	5b	=472		CUT		North south gully	-	Animal Bone? in cut? Probably from fill 632
632	1	5b	=473, 635, 636		FIL	631	Fill of north south gully		Animal Bone ?
633	1	5b	=185		CUT		Curvilinear	-	-
634	1	5b	=187, 689		FIL	633	Fill of curvilinear		
635	1	5b	=473, 632, 636		FIL	631	Fill of north south gully		
636	1	5b	=473, 632, 635		FIL	631	Fill of north south gully		
637	1	5b	=621, 7259, 7263, 7285		FIL	620	Fill of north south gully		
638	1	5a	=220, 1687, 1814		CUT		East west linear	-	Animal Bone in cut? Fills for this cut 639=640
639	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	638	Fill of east west gully		Animal Bone?
640	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	638	Fill of east west gully		
641	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL	715	Ditch fill		
642	1	3b		Structure 10	CUT		Ring ditch / drip gully	-	-
643	1	3b		Structure 10	FIL	642	Fill of ring ditch / drip gully		Pottery, Animal Bone
644	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
645	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	644	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
646	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post / stake-hole	-	-
647	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	646	Fill of post / stake-hole		
648	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post / stake-hole	-	-
649	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	648	Fill of post / stake-hole		
650	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
651	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	650	Fill of post-hole		
652	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
653	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	652	Fill of post-hole		
654	1	3a		Structure 4	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
655	1	3a		Structure 4	FIL	654	Fill of post-hole		
656	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	657	Fill of post-hole		
657	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
658	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	FIL	659	Fill of post-hole		
659	1	6		Associated with Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
660	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
661	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	FIL	660	Fill of post-hole		p
662	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
663	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	FIL	662	Fill of post-hole		
664	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	1869	Fill of ditch (upper)		RF 141 Bone comb
665	1	5b	=164, 713		CUT		Linear	-	-
666	1	3b	=668, 872	Structure 11	FIL	667	Fill of ring gully	270 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, Bone, possible slag
667	1	3b		Structure 11	CUT		Outer ring gully	-	-
668	1	3b	=666, 872	Structure 11	FIL	667	Terminus of outer ring gully		Pottery
669	1	5a	=213		FIL	213	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
670	1	5b	=336		FIL	337	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
671	1	1			CUT		Pit	-	-
672	1	1			FIL	671	Pit fill		
673	1	5a			FIL	674	Ditch fill		
674	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
675	1	5a			FIL	676	Ditch fill		
676	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
677	1	5a			FIL	678	Ditch fill		
678	1	5a			CUT		Ditch	-	-
679	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	680	Fill of possible Post-hole or just natural smear in colluvium		
680	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible Post-hole or just natural smear in colluvium	-	-
681	1	5b	=7445, 7597		CUT		Gully	-	-
682	1	5b	=7444, 7596		FIL	681	Fill of gully		Tooth
683	1	1			CUT		Pit	-	-
684	1	1			FIL	683	Pit fill		Bone
685	1	1			CUT		Pit	-	-
686	1	1			FIL	685	Pit fill		Pottery(or Stone),Bone
687	1	5b			FIL	688	Fill of gully		Bone
688	1	5b	=7299		CUT		Gully	-	-
689	1	5b	=634, 187		FIL	633	Fill of curvilinear		
690	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	638	Fill of east west gully		
691	1	5b	=222, 629, 630, 855		FIL	628	Fill of north south gully		
692	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	1814			
693	1	5b	=148		FIL	147			
694	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
695	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	694	Fill of post-hole		
696	1	5a			FIL	697	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
697	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
698	1	5a	=1700, 1765		FIL	699	Fill of gully		
699	1	5a	=1701, 1766		CUT		Gully	--	-
700	1	5b			FIL	701	Pit fill		Bone, shell
701	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
702	1	5a			FIL	703	Fill of gully		
703	1	5a			CUT		Linear gully	-	-
704	1	5a			FIL	705	Fill of gully		Possibly assoc with RF 45
705	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
706	1		=7196				Fill of natural		
707	1						Natural		
708	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	709	Fill of pit (tertiary)- post-pit? JF		Pottery, Flint, Bone, Stones
709	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Pit - post-pit? JF	-	-
710	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	711	Fill of inner ring gully		
711	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Inner ring gully	-	-
712	1	5b	=163		FIL	713	Ditch fill		Bone
713	1	5b	=164, 665		CUT		Ditch	-	-
714	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL	715	Fill of gully		
715	1	5b	=142, 1771, 1849, 1886		CUT		Linear	-	-
716	1	5a			FIL	717	Fill of gully / slot		
717	1	5a			CUT		Gully / slot	-	-
718	1	3b			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
719	1	3b			FIL	718	Fill of post-hole		
720	1	5b			CUT		Gully	-	-
721	1	5b			FIL	720	Fill of gully		
722	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	709	Fill of pit (secondary)		
723	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	709	Fill of pit (primary)		Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
724	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
725	1	1			FIL	724	Fill of post-hole		
726	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
727	1	1			FIL	726	Fill of post-hole		
728	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
729	1	1			FIL	728	Fill of post-hole		
730	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
731	1	1			FIL	730	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
732	1	1			CUT		Cut for grave SK 873	-	-
733	1	1			FIL	732	Fill of grave 732 SK 873	262 (4 tubs)	
734	1	1			CUT		Post-hole (possible)	-	-
735	1	1			FIL	734	Fill of post-hole	264 (I tub) C14	Pottery
736	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
737	1	1			FIL	736	Fill of post-hole	259 (1 tub) C14	-
738	1	5b			FIL	7052	Pit fill		Flint, Animal Bone, Burnt Stone RF 147
739	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole (recut)	-	-
740	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	739	Fill of post-hole		Animal Bone
741	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
742	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	741	Fill of post-hole		
743	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	744	Fill of post-hole		Bone
744	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
745	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	746	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
746	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole / pad	-	-
747	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	748	Fill of post-hole		?
748	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
749	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	750	Fill of post-hole		Flint, Burnt Bone
750	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
751	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	752	Fill of post-hole		?
752	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
753	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	754	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
754	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
755	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	756	Fill of post-hole		?
756	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
757	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	758	Fill of post-hole		?
758	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
759	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	760	Fill of post-hole		
760	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
761	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	762	Fill of post-hole		
762	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
763	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	764	Fill of post-hole		
764	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
765	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	766	Fill of post-hole		
766	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
767	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	768	Fill of poss pit		Pottery
768	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Possible pit	-	-
769	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	770	Fill of post-hole		
770	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
771	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	772	Fill of post-hole		
772	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
773	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	774	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
774	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
775	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	776	Fill of post-hole		
776	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
777	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	778	Fill of post-hole		
778	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
779	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	780	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
780	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
781	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	782	Fill of post-hole		?
782	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
783	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	784	Fill of post-hole		
784	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
785	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	786	Fill of post-hole		
786	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
787	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	788	Fill of post-hole		
788	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
789	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	790	Fill of post-hole		
790	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
791	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	792	Fill of post-hole		?
792	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
793	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	794	Fill of post-hole		
794	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
795	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	796	Fill of post-hole		
796	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
797	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	798	Fill of post-hole		?
798	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	--
799	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	800	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
800	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
801	1	3b	=7099	Structure 7	FIL	802	Fill of post-hole		
802	1	3b	=7100	Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
803	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	804	Fill of post-hole		Pottery, Flint
804	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
805	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	806	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
806	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
807	1	3b	=7123	Structure 7	FIL	808	Fill of post-hole		?
808	1	3b	=7124	Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
809	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	810	Fill of post-hole		?
810	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
811	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	812	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
812	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
813	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	814	Fill of post-hole		
814	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
815	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	816	Fill of post-hole		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
816	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
817	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	818	Fill of post-hole		?
818	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
819	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	820	Fill of post-hole		Flint
820	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
821	1	3b	=7107	Structure 7	FIL	822	Fill of post-hole		?
822	1	3b	=7108	Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
823	1	3b	=329	Structure 7	FIL	824	Fill of post-hole		
824	1	3b	=328	Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
825	1	3b	=7105	Structure 7	FIL	826	Fill of post-hole		
826	1	3b	=7106	Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
827	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	828	Fill of post-hole		?
828	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
829	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	830	Fill of post-hole		
830	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
831	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Post-packing(upper - sixth)		Pottery, Flint
832	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Post-packing (fifth)		?
833	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Post-packing (fourth)		?
834	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Post-packing (tertiary)		
835	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Post-packing(secondary)		?
836	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Post-packing (primary)		
837	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	838	Fill of post-pipe		Pottery, Flint
838	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-pit	-	-
839	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	840	Fill of post-hole - secondary		?
840	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
841	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	842	Fill of post-hole		?
842	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
843	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	844	Fill of post-hole		?
844	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
845	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	846	Fill of post-hole		
846	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
847	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	848	Fill of post-hole		
848	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
849	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	850	Fill of post-hole		
850	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
851	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	852	Fill of post-hole		
852	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
853	1	5a	=7441, 7599		CUT		Gully	-	-
854	1	5a	=7439, 7598		FIL	853	Fill of gully		
855	1	5b	=222, 629, 630, 691		FIL	856	Fill of linear ditch	-	Animal Bone
856	1	5b	=221, 628		CUT		Linear ditch	-	-
857	1	5b	=7229		FIL	858	Fill of linear gully		
858	1	5b	=7228		CUT		Gully	-	-
859	1	5b			CUT		Gully	-	-
860	1	5b			FIL	859	Fill of gully		Animal Tooth
861	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	862	Fill of post-hole		
862	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
863	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	864	Fill of post-hole		
864	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
865	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	866	Fill of post-hole		?
866	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
867	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	868	Fill of post-hole		?
868	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
869	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	840	Fill of post-hole - primary		?
870	1	5b	=605, 7449		CUT		Gully	-	-
871	1	5b	=606, 7448, 7610		FIL	870	Fill of gully		one, Burnt wood, RF 140,144,154
872	1	3b	=666, 668	Structure 11	FIL	667	Fill of outer ring gully		Flint, Bone RF 149
873	1	1			SKN	732	SK 873	260,261, 262?	
874	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	875	Fill of post-hole		?
875	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
876	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	877	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
877	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
878	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	879	Fill of post-hole		
879	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
880	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	881	Fill of post-hole		
881	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Inner ring gully	-	-
882	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	883	Fill of post-hole		
883	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
884	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
885	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	884	Fill of post-hole		
886	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
887	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	886	Fill of post-hole		
888	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole / pit	-	-
889	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	888	Fill of Post-hole / pit		
890	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	891	Fill of post-hole		Bone
891	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
892	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
893	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	892	Fill of post-hole		
894	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
895	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	894	Fill of post-hole		Bone
896	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
897	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	896	Fill of post-hole		
898	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Gully / Post-hole slot	-	-
899	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	898	Fill of gully / Post-hole slot		
900	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
901	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	900	Fill of post-hole		Pottery, shell
902	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Pit / Post-hole	-	-
903	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	902	Fill of pit / Post-hole		
904	1	1		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7244	Secondary fill of pit	-	-
905	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
906	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	905	Fill of post-hole		
907	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
908	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	907	Fill of post-hole		
909	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
910	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	909	Fill of post-hole		
911	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
912	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	911	Fill of post-hole		
913	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	914	Fill of inner ring gully	271 (2 tubs)	Bone
914	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Inner ring gully segment	-	-
915	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	916	Fill of Post-pit		Pottery, animal Bone
916	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-pit	-	
917	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	919	Fill of post-pipe	268 (1 bag) Spot C14	Pottery
918	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	919	Primary fill of Post-hole		?
919	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
920	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
921	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	920	Fill of post-hole		
922	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	923	Fill of possible Post-hole		
923	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
924	1	5b			CUT		Pit fill interface	-	-
925	1	5b			FIL	926	Pit fill		
926	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
927	1	5b			FIL	926	Pit fill		Animal Bone
928	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	929	Fill of post-hole		?
929	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
930	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	931	Fill of post-hole		?
931	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
932	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
933	1	1			FIL	932	Fill of post-hole		
934	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
935	1	1			FIL	934	Fill of post-hole		
936	1	1			CUT		Pit / Post-hole	-	-
937	1	1			FIL	936	Fill of pit / Post-hole		Pottery

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
938	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	939	Fill of inner ring gully portion		
939	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Inner ring gully portion	-	-
940	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
941	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	940	Fill of possible Post-hole		
942	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	943	Fill of possible stake-hole		
943	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible stake-hole	-	-
944	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
945	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	944	Fill of post-hole		
946	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
947	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	946	Fill of possible Post-hole		
948	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
949	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	948	Fill of post-hole		
950	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
951	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	950	Fill of Post-hole (upper)		
952	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	950	Fill of Post-hole(lower)		
953	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	954	Possible Post-hole		
954	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible feature or occupation residue	-	-
955	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	956	Fill of possible Post-hole ??		
956	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Possible Post-hole ??	-	-
957	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	958	Fill of Post-hole / stake-hole		
958	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole / stake-hole	-	-
959	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
960	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	959	Fill of post-hole		
961	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT / NAT?		Post-hole? Natural? Or earlier feature	-	-
962	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL / NAT?	961	Fill of Post-hole? Natural ? Or earlier feature?		
963	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
964	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	963	Fill of post-hole		
965	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
966	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	965	Fill of post-hole		
967	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
968	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	967	Fill of post-hole		
969	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
970	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	969	Fill of post-hole		Jet?
971	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
972	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	971	Fill of post-hole		
973	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
974	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	973	Fill of post-hole		
975	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole slot	-	-
976	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	975	Fill of Post-hole slot		
977	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
978	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	977	Fill of post-hole		Pottery, Bone
979	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
980	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	979	Fill of post-hole		Pottery
981	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
982	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	981	Fill of post-hole		
983	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	984	Fill of post-hole		
984	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
985	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	986	Fill of post-hole		
986	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
987	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	988	Fill of post-hole		
988	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
989	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	990	Fill of post-hole		
990	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
991	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	992	Fill of post-hole		
992	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
993	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	994	Fill of post-hole		
994	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
995	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	996	Fill of post-hole		
996	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
997	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post slot	-	-
998	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	997	Fill of post slot		Bone
999	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
1000	1				U/S		Unstratified		Pot, metal, RF- 12, 15, 45, 51, 56, 89, 123
1001	1	8			LAY		Topsoil	*ML1 79 (4 tubs)	Pot, Flint
1002	1	7	=1077, 1737, 7377, 7414		LAY		Subsoil	*ML3 82 (4 tubs)	?
1003	1		=7380, 7389, 7651, 7691, 7739		DEP		Natural		?
1004	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1006	Secondary ditch fill		?
1005	1	5b			FIL	1006	Primary ditch fill		?
1006	1	5b	=1046, 1285, 1358, 7688		CUT		Ditch		-
1007	1	5a	=1063, 1089		FIL	1008	Ditch fill		?
1008	1	5a	=1064, 1090		CUT		Ditch		-
1009	1	7	=309		DEP		Furrow	*ML2 80 (4 tubs)	Pot, Flint, RF- 6, 8, 9, 10, 11
1010	1	7			DEP		Ridge		
1011	1	5a	=1220, 7378, 7464, 7645, 7722		DEP		Colluvial layer	*ML5 84 (4 tubs)	Flint, RF- 85
1012	1	4			CUT		Grave cut		-
1013	1	4			FIL	1012	Fill of grave	41, 42, 43 Loose samples?	RF- 14
1014	1	4			SKN	1012	Skeleton.	2, 3, 4 (Ab, chest, grave)	-
1015	1	4	=1417, 7619, 7620, 7650		LAY		Subsoil/ colluvium west end of site	-	?
1016	1	4			FIL	1017	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1017	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
1018	1	3a	=1056, 1068, 1128		CUT		Ditch		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1019	1	3a	=1026, 1053		FIL	1018	Ditch fill upper		Pot
1020	1	4	=1191, 1238, 1633, 7636		FIL	1021	Fill of gully		Pot
1021	1	4	=1192, 1237, 1634, 7637		CUT		Gully		-
1022	1	4	=1108, 1180, 1193, 1248, 7392, 7638		FIL	1023	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1023	1	4	=1107, 1181, 1194, 1247, 7393, 7639		CUT		Gully		-
1024	1	5b	=1050, 1295		CUT		Gully		-
1025	1	5b	=1048, 1151		FIL	1024	Fill of gully		?
1026	1	3a	=1019, 1053		FIL	1018	Ditch fill tertiary		Animal Bone
1027	1	3a	=1054, 1126		FIL	1018	Ditch fill secondary		-
1028	1	3a	=1055, 1067, 1127, 1250		FIL	1018	Ditch fill primary		Animal Bone
1029	1	4			FIL	1030	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1030	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
1031	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1032	1	4			FIL	1031	Pit fill		
1033	1	5a			FIL	1034	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1034	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1035	1	4			FIL	1036	Fill of Post-hole?		
1036	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1037	1	5a	=1153		CUT		Gully		-
1038	1	5a	=1152		FIL	1037	Fill of gully		?
1039	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
1040	1	5a	=1190		FIL	1039	Ditch fill		?
1041	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1042	1	5a			FIL	1041	Fill of gully		?
1043	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1044	1	5a			FIL	1043	Fill of gully		?
1045	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284,		FIL	1046	Gully / ditch fill		Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687						
1046	1	5b	=1285, 1006, 1358, 7688		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
1047	1	5b			FIL	1050	Gully / ditch fill tertiary		
1048	1	5b	=1025, 1151		FIL	1050	Gully / ditch fill secondary		
1049	1	5b	=1294		FIL	1050	Gully / ditch fill primary		
1050	1	5b	=1024, 1295		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
1051	1	5b	=1282		FIL	1052	Ditch fill		
1052	1	5b	=1283		CUT		Ditch		-
1053	1	3a	=1019, 1026		FIL	1056	Ditch fill tertiary		Bone
1054	1	3a	=1027, 1126		FIL	1056	Ditch fill secondary		?
1055	1	3a	=1028, 1067, 1127, 1250		FIL	1056	Ditch fill primary		?
1056	1	3a	=1018, 1068, 1128, 1249		CUT		Ditch		-
1057	1	5b	=1155		CUT		Gully		-
1058	1	5b	=1154		FIL	1057	Fill of gully		
1059	1	4			FIL	1060	Fill of linear		
1060	1	4			CUT		Cut of linear		-
1061	1	4	=1114, 1179, 7689		FIL	1062	Fill of gully		
1062	1	4	=1115, 7690		CUT		Gully		-
1063	1	5a	=1007, 1089		FIL	1064	Fill of gully		?
1064	1	5a	=1008, 1090		CUT		Gully		-
1065	1	5b	=1218		CUT		Gully		-
1066	1	5b	=1158, 1219		FIL	1065	Fill of gully		?
1067	1	3a	=1028, 1055, 1127		FIL	1068	Ditch fill		?
1068	1	3a	=1018, 1056, 1128, 1249		CUT		Ditch		-
1069	1	5b	=1342		FIL	1070	Fill of gully		Flint frag.
1070	1	5b	=1343		CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1071	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1072	1	4			FIL	1071	Pit fill		?
1073	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1074	1	4			FIL	1073	Pit fill		?
1075	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1076	1	5a			FIL	1075	Fill of gully		?
1077	1	7	=1002		LAY		Med ploughsoil		
1078	1	5a	=1186		FIL	1187	Fill of gully		Bone
1079	1	5a	=1082, 1208		CUT		Gully		-
1080	1	5a	=1081, 1207		FIL	1079	Fill of gully		?
1081	1	5a	=1080, 1207		FIL	1082	Ditch fill		
1082	1	5a	=1079, 1208		CUT		Ditch		-
1083	1	5b	=1221, 1234, 1318		FIL	1084	Fill of gully		Pot, Flint
1084	1	5b	=1222, 1233		CUT		Gully		-
1085	1	4	=1121, 1159, 1162, 1347, 7401		FIL	1086	Ditch fill		?
1086	1	4	=1163, 7402		CUT		Ditch		-
1087	1	5a	=1341		FIL	1088	Fill of gully		
1088	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1089	1	5a	=1007, 1063		FIL	1090	Fill of gully		?
1090	1	5a	=1008, 1064		CUT		Gully		-
1091	1	5b			FIL	1092	Fill of poss. Post-hole		
1092	1	5b			CUT		Poss. Post-hole		-
1093	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1094	1	5a			FIL	1093	Fill of gully		
1095	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1096	1	5a			FIL	1095	Fill of gully		
1097	1	4	=1257		CUT		Gully		-
1098	1	4			FIL	1097	Fill of gully		?
1099	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1100	1	4			FIL	1099	Fill of post-hole		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1101	1	5a	=1173		CUT		Gully		-
1102	1	5a	=1174		FIL	1101	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1103	1	4			FIL	1104	Fill of pit		Animal Bone
1104	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1105	1	5a	=1183		CUT		Gully		-
1106	1	5a	=1182, 1346		FIL	1105	Fill of gully		Pot, Flint scraps
1107	1	4	=1023, 1181, 1194, 1247, 7393, 7639		CUT		Gully		-
1108	1	4	=1022, 1180, 1193, 1248, 7392, 7638		FIL	1107	Fill of gully		
1109	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		Colluvium	*ML7*	
1110	1	5a	=1171		CUT		Gully		-
1111	1	5a	=1172		FIL	1110	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1112	1	4	=1177		FIL	1115	Fill of gully tertiary		
1113	1	4	=1178		FIL	1115	Fill of gully secondary		
1114	1	4	=1061, 1179, 7689, 7689		FIL	1115	Fill of gully primary		
1115	1	4	=1062, 7690		CUT		Gully		-
1116	1	4			FIL	1118	Pit fill secondary		
1117	1	4			FIL	1118	Pit fill primary		Animal Bone, Flint deb.
1118	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1119	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1120	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint
1120	1	5b	=1212, 1258, 1273, 1478, 1640		CUT		Ditch		-
1121	1	4	=1085, 1159, 1162,		FIL	1086	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1347, 7401						
1122	1	5a	=1304		CUT		Gully		-
1123	1	5a	=1303		FIL	1122	Fill of gully		Pot, Animal Bone, slag
1124	1	4	=7657, 7757		CUT		Enclosure ditch ?		-
1125	1	4	=7656, 7754		FIL	1124	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
1126	1	3a	=1027, 1054		FIL	1128	Ditch fill secondary		Pot
1127	1	3a	=1028, 1055, 1067, 1250		FIL	1128	Ditch fill primary	S.250 (4 Tubs)	?
1128	1	3a	=1018, 1056, 1068, 1249		CUT		Ditch		-
1129	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
1130	1	4			FIL	1129	Fill of gully		Pot, Bone, fire cracked Stone, snail shells
1131	1	4	=7753		CUT		Enclosure ditch		-
1132	1	4	=7752		FIL	1131	Ditch fill	S.288 (4 Tubs)	Pot, Bone, Flint, slag, snail shells
1133	1	5a	=1200, 1228, 1355		CUT		Gully		-
1134	1	5a	=1199, 1227, 1300, 1356		FIL	1133	Fill of gully		Flint core
1135	1	5a	=1202, 1230		CUT		Gully		-
1136	1	5a	=1201, 1229		FIL	1135	Fill of gully		
1137	1	4	=7391		CUT		Enclosure ditch		-
1138	1	4	=1758, 7390		FIL	1137	Ditch fill		Pot
1139	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1140	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1141	1	4			FIL	1140	Pit fill		Pot, Animal Bone, Flint, Burnt Stone, snail shells
1142	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1143	1	4			FIL	1139	Fill of post-hole		Flint, slag
1144	1	4			FIL	1142	Fill of post-hole		Pot, Bone
1145	1	4			SKN	1320	Cow Skeleton.		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1146	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1147	1	4			FIL	1146	Pit fill		?
1148	1	3a	=199, 7128, 7129, 7727, 7751, 7763		CUT		Ditch		-
1149	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1150	1	5a			FIL	1149	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1151	1	5b	=1025, 1048		FIL	1024	Fill of gully		?
1152	1	5a	=1038		FIL	1153	Fill of gully		
1153	1	5a	=1037		CUT		Gully		-
1154	1	5b	=1058		FIL	1155	Fill of gully		
1155	1	5b	=1057		CUT		Gully		-
1156	1	5a			FIL	1157	Fill of gully		?
1157	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1158	1	5b	=1066, 1219		FIL	1065	Fill of gully		Animal Bone, Flint
1159	1	4	=1085, 1121, 1162, 1347, 7401		FIL	1086	Ditch fill		Bone, Flint, RF- 17
1160	1	4	=1164, 7398		FIL	1161	Ditch fill		Bone, Flint, RF- 22
1161	1	4	=1165, 7400		CUT		Ditch		-
1162	1	4	=1085, 1121, 1159, 1347, 7401		FIL	1163	Fill of gully		
1163	1	4	=1086, 7402		CUT		Gully		-
1164	1	4	=1160, 7398		FIL	1165	Fill of gully		
1165	1	4	=1161, 7400		CUT		Gully		
1166	1	3a	=1697		FIL	1662	Ditch fill		Pot, Flint deb
1167	1	5a	=1206, 1261, 1280		CUT		Gully		-
1168	1	5a	=1205, 1260, 1279, 1296		FIL	1167	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1169	1	4			FIL	1170	Fill of gully		
1170	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
1171	1	5a	=1110		CUT		Gully		-
1172	1	5a	=1111		FIL	1171	Fill of gully		?
1173	1	5a	=1101		CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1174	1	5a	=1102		FIL	1173	Fill of gully		
1175	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1176	1	5a			FIL	1175	Fill of gully		?
1177	1	4	=1112		FIL	1115	Fill of gully tertiary		
1178	1	4	=1113		FIL	1115	Fill of gully secondary		?
1179	1	4	=1061, 1114, 7689		FIL	1115	Fill of gully primary		?
1180	1	4	=1022, 1108, 1193, 1248, 7392, 7638		FIL	1181	Ditch fill	S.86 (4 Tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone/Burnt bone, Flint, RF-18
1181	1	4	=1023, 1107, 1194, 1247, 7393, 7639		CUT		Ditch		-
1182	1	5a	=1106, 1346		FIL	1183	Ditch fill		
1183	1	5a	=1105		CUT		Ditch		-
1184	1	5a	=1203, 1299		FIL	1185	Ditch fill		
1185	1	5a	=1204		CUT		Ditch		-
1186	1	5a	=1078		FIL	1187	Fill of gully		?
1187	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1188	1	5a			FIL	1189	Fill of gully		
1189	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1190	1	5a	=1040		FIL	1039	Fill of gully		
1191	1	4	=1020, 1238, 1633, 7636		FIL	1192	Fill of gully		
1192	1	4	=1021, 1237, 1634, 7637		CUT		Gully		-
1193	1	4	=1022, 1108, 1180, 1248, 7392, 7638		FIL	1194	Fill of gully		
1194	1	4	=1023, 1107, 1181, 1247, 7393, 7639		CUT		Gully		-
1195	1	5a	=1252		FIL	1196	Fill of gully		
1196	1	5a	=1251		CUT		Gully		-
1197	1	5a	=1254		FIL	1198	Fill of gully		
1198	1	5a	=1253		CUT		Gully		-
1199	1	5a	=1134, 1227, 1300,		FIL	1200	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1356						
1200	1	5a	=1133, 1228, 1355		CUT		Gully		-
1201	1	5a	=1136, 1229		FIL	1202	Fill of gully	S.98(4 Tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone
1202	1	5a	=1135, 1230		CUT		Gully		-
1203	1	5a	=1184, 1299		FIL	1204	Fill of gully		
1204	1	5a	=1185		CUT		Gully		-
1205	1	5a	=1168, 1260, 1279, 1296		FIL	1206	Fill of gully		
1206	1	5a	=1167, 1261, 1280		CUT		Gully		-
1207	1	5a	=1080, 1081		FIL	1208	Fill of gully		
1208	1	5a	=1079, 1082		CUT		Gully		-
1209	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1210	Fill of gully		
1210	1	5b	=1210, 1216, 1349, 1580, 1859, 7457		CUT		Gully		-
1211	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1212	Ditch fill		RF- 16
1212	1	5b	=1120, 1258, 1273, 1478, 1640		CUT		Ditch		-
1213	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1214	Ditch fill		Bone, Flint
1214	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1298, 1307, 1379, 1722, 7486, 7544		CUT		Ditch		-
1215	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1216	Ditch fill		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1216	1	5b	=1210, 1216, 1349, 1580, 1859, 7457		CUT		Ditch		-
1217	1	5a	=1011, 1220, 1381, 7378, 7464, 7645, 7722		DEP		silty	?	?
1218	1	5b	=1065		CUT		Ditch		-
1219	1	5b	=1158, 1066		FIL	1218	Ditch fill		?
1220	1	5a	=1011, 1217, 1381, 7378, 7464, 7645, 7722		DEP		Colluvium	?	?
1221	1	5b	=1083, 1234, 1318		FIL	1222	Fill of gully		
1222	1	5b	=1084, 1233		CUT		Gully		-
1223	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1224	1	5a			FIL	1223	Fill of gully		?
1225	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1226	1	5a			FIL	1225	Fill of gully		?
1227	1	5a	=1134, 1199, 1300, 1356		FIL	1228	Fill of gully		Animal Bone, Flint, lava quern, RF- 21, 24
1228	1	5a	=1133, 1200, 1355		CUT		Gully		-
1229	1	5a	=1136, 1201		FIL	1230	Fill of gully		Bone
1230	1	5a	=1135, 1202		CUT		Gully		-
1231	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		DEP		Colluvium	*ML7*	Pot, Flint
1232	1		=1003		DEP		Natural glacial till		
1233	1	5b	=1084, 1222		CUT		Gully		-
1234	1	5b	=1083, 1221, 1318		FIL	1233	Fill of gully		?
1235	1	5b	=1265		CUT		Gully		-
1236	1	5b	=1264		FIL	1235	Fill of gully		Animal Bone (Partial artic. Pig??)
1237	1	4	=1021, 1192, 1634, 7637		CUT		Ditch		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1238	1	4	=1020, 1191, 1633, 7636		FIL	1237	Ditch fill		Bone, Flint
1239	1	4	=1632		CUT		Ditch		-
1240	1	4	=1631		FIL	1239	Ditch fill	S.99 (4 Tubs)	Bone, Flint
1241	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1242	Fill of gully		
1242	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663		CUT		Gully		-
1243	1	5b	=1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1244	Fill of gully		Flint deb., RF- 13
1244	1	5b	=1244, 1275, 1480, 1587, 1629		CUT		Cut of gully		
1245	1	5a	=1322		FIL	1246	Fill of gully		?
1246	1	5a	=1321		CUT		Gully		-
1247	1	4	=1023, 1107, 1181, 1194, 7393, 7639		CUT		Ditch		-
1248	1	4	=1022, 1108, 1180, 1193, 7392, 7638		FIL	1247	Ditch fill		Flint
1249	1	3a	=1018, 1056, 1068, 1128		CUT		Ditch		-
1250	1	3a	=1028, 1055, 1067, 1127		FIL	1249	Ditch fill		?
1251	1	5a	=1196		CUT		Ditch		-
1252	1	5a	=1195		FIL	1251	Ditch fill		?
1253	1	5a	=1198		CUT		Ditch		-
1254	1	5a	=1197		FIL	1253	Ditch fill		?
1255	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1256	1	5b			FIL	1255	Fill of gully		RF- 26 (Fe nail)
1257	1	4	=1097	Structure 12	CUT		Gully		
1258	1	5b	=1120, 1212, 1273, 1478, 1640		CUT		Ditch		-
1259	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1258	Ditch fill		?
1260	1	5a	=1168, 1205, 1260, 1279, 1296		FIL	1261	Fill of gully		
1261	1	5a	=1167, 1206, 1280		CUT		Gully		-
1262	1	5a			FIL	1263	Fill of gully		
1263	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1264	1	5b	=1236		FIL	1265	Fill of gully		
1265	1	5b	=1235		CUT		Gully		-
1266	1						-	-	-
1267	1						-	-	-
1268	1						-	-	-
1269	1						-	-	-
1270	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	1148	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint, RF-37
1271	1	5b			CUT		Cut of curved gully		-
1272	1	5b			FIL	1271	Fill of curved gully		?
1273	1	5b	=1120, 1212, 1258, 1478, 1640		CUT		Ditch		-
1274	1	5b	=1326		FIL	1273	Ditch fill		Flint deb., 2 thumbnail scrapers, RF- 20, 23
1275	1	5b	=1244, 1275, 1480, 1587, 1629		CUT		Gully		-
1276	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1323,		FIL	1275	Fill of gully		RF- 13

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635						
1277	1				CUT		Tree bole		-
1278	1				FIL	1277	Fill of tree bole		Pot
1279	1	5a	=1168, 1205, 1260, 1296		FIL	1280	Fill of drainage gully		
1280	1	5a	=1167, 1206, 1261		CUT		Cut of drainage gully		-
1281	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		DEP		Colluvium	*ML7*	Pot, Bone, Flint, RF- 19
1282	1	5b	=1051		FIL	1283	Ditch fill		Bone, Flint
1283	1	5b	=1052		CUT		Ditch		-
1284	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1285	Ditch fill		Pot, Flint
1285	1	5b	=1006, 1046, 1358, 1724		CUT		Ditch		-
1286	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-
1287	1	5b			FIL	1286	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1288	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1307, 1298, 1379, 1722, 7486, 7544		CUT		Ditch		-
1289	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1288	Ditch fill		?
1290	1	3a	=155, 1721, 1966		CUT		Ditch		-
1291	1	3a	=156, 1720, 1967		FIL	1290	Ditch fill		?
1292	1	1	=172		CUT		Post-hole		-
1293	1	1	=171		FIL	1292	Fill of post-hole		?
1294	1	5b	=1049		FIL	1295	Ditch fill		Pot

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1295	1	5b	=1024, 1050		CUT		Ditch		-
1296	1	5a	=1168, 1205, 1260, 1279		FIL	1167	Fill of gully		
1297	1	5b	=1305		FIL	1298	Ditch fill		?
1298	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1307, 1379, 1722, 7486, 7486, 7544		CUT		Ditch		-
1299	1	5a	=1203, 1299		FIL	1185	Fill of gully		
1300	1	5a	=1134, 1199, 1227, 1356		FIL	1200	Fill of gully		
1301	1	5a			FIL	1302	Fill of gully		
1302	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1303	1	5a	=1123		FIL	1304	Fill of gully		
1304	1	5a	=1124		CUT		Gully		-
1305	1	5b	=1297		FIL	1307	Ditch fill secondary		?
1306	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1307	Ditch fill primary		?
1307	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1298, 1379, 1722, 7486, 7544		CUT		Ditch		-
1308	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1310	Gully / ditch fill secondary		Animal Bone, Flint
1309	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654, 1658		FIL	1310	Gully / ditch fill primary		Animal Bone
1310	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
1311	1	5a			CUT		Cut of gully		-
1312	1	5a			FIL	1311	Fill of gully		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1313	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1314	1	4			FIL	1313	Fill of post-hole		?
1315	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
1316	1	4	=1689		FIL	1315	Fill of gully		
1317	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1212	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint
1318	1	5b	=1083, 12211234		FIL	1222	Fill of curvilinear/gully		Pot, Animal Bone
1319	1	4			FIL	1320	Pit fill		?
1320	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1321	1	5a	=1246		CUT		Gully		-
1322	1	5a	=1245		FIL	1321	Fill of gully		?
1323	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1275	Fill of gully		
1324	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1273	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, horn core
1325	1	5b			FIL	1273	Ditch fill		Bone
1326	1	5b	=1274		FIL	1273	Ditch fill		
1327	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1328	1	4			FIL	1327	Pit fill		?
1329	1	5a			FIL	1330	Fill of gully		
1330	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1331	1	5a			FIL	1332	Fill gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1332	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1333	1	5a	=1350, 1460		FIL	1334	Ditch fill		
1334	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		-
1335	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1336	1	4			FIL	1335	Fill of post-hole		?
1337	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1338	1	4			FIL	1337	Fill of post-hole		?
1339	1	5a	=1371, 1413, 1536, 1537		FIL	1340	Fill of gully		
1340	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1341	1	5a	=1087		FIL	1088	Fill of gully		
1342	1	5b	=1069		FIL	1343	Fill of gully		Pot, Flint
1343	1	5b	=1070		CUT		Gully		-
1344	1	5a			FIL	1345	Fill of gully		
1345	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1346	1	5a	=1106, 1182		FIL	1183	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint
1347	1	4	=1085, 1121, 1159, 1162, 7401		FIL	1086	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint
1348	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1349	Ditch fill	S.63 (4 Tubs)	Pot, Bone frag, Flint
1349	1	5b	=1210, 1216, 1349, 1580, 1859, 7457		CUT		Ditch		-
1350	1	5a	=1333, 1460		FIL	1334	Ditch fill		Flint flake
1351	1	5a	=1351, 1368, 1425, 1545, 1779		FIL	1352	Ditch fill		Flint flake, RF- 29 Flint blade
1352	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
1353	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
1354	1	5a			FIL	1353	Ditch fill		Bone
1355	1	5a	=1133, 1200, 1228		CUT		Gully		-
1356	1	5a	=1134, 1199, 1227, 1300		FIL	1355	Fill of gully		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1357	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Ditch fill		Pot, frag?, Flint flakes
1358	1	5b	=1006, 1046, 1285, 1358, 1724, 7688		CUT		Ditch		-
1359	1	3b	=412		DEP		Ashy deposit		RF- 107 Flint scraper
1360	1	4			CUT		Post/stake-hole		-
1361	1	4			FIL	1360	Fill of post/stake-hole		Pot
1362	1	4			CUT		Post/stake-hole		-
1363	1	4			FIL	1362	Fill of post/stake-hole		?
1364	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1365	1	4			FIL	1364	Fill of post-hole		?
1366	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
1367	1	4			FIL	1366	Fill of post-hole		?
1368	1	5a	=1351, 1368, 1425, 1545, 1779		FIL	1352	Fill of gully		
1369	1	5a	=1405, 1459, 1752		FIL	1370	Fill of gully		Animal Bone, Flint flake
1370	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1371	1	5a	=1339, 1371, 1413, 1536, 1537		FIL	1340	Fill of gully		
1372	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663		CUT		Ditch		-
1373	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1372	Ditch fill secondary		?
1374	1	5b			FIL	1375	Fill of post-hole		
1375	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
1376	1	5a	=1493, 1585		CUT		Gully		-
1377	1	5a	=1492, 1584, 1589		FIL	1376	Fill of gully		Pot

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1378	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1379	Ditch fill		?
1379	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1298, 1307, 1722, 7486, 7544		CUT		Ditch		-
1380	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654, 1658		FIL	1372	Ditch fill primary		?
1381	1	5a	=1011, 1217, 1220, 7378, 7464, 7645, 7722		DEP		Colluvial layer		Stone
1382	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		DEP		Colluvial layer		Flint, RF- 25
1383	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		DEP		Colluvial layer		?
1384	1				DEP		Weathered brash		?
1385	1	3b			CUT		Cut of cremation pit		-
1386	1	3b			FIL	1385	Fill of cremation pit	S.44 (2 Tubs)	
1387	1	3b			CUT		Cut of cremation pit		-
1388	1	3b			FIL	1387	Fill of cremation pit	S.46 (4 Tubs)	?
1389	1				-		-	-	-
1390	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1391	Fill of gully		Pot, Bone, Flint
1391	1	5a	=1500, 1520, 7701		CUT		Gully		-
1392	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Elongated pit	-	
1393	1	3b		Associated with	FIL	1392	Burnt spread forming secondary pit fill	47 (6 tubs)	Pot, charcoal, heated ,,

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
				Structure 10 or 11					Flint, Bone
1394	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		
1395	1	4			FIL	1394	Fill of post-hole		
1396	1	5a	=1424, 1592, 1618		FIL	1397	Fill of gully		
1397	1	5a			CUT		North/south running linear gully	-	
1398	1	5b	=1436, 1530, 1616, 1680, 1865		FIL	1399	Fill of east-west ditch		
1399	1	5b	=1437, 1529		CUT		East-west ditch	-	
1400	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1349	Fill of east-west ditch		
1401	1	5b	=1432, 1719		FIL	1402	Fill of east-west gully		
1402	1	5b	=1433, 1718		CUT		East-west running gully	-	
1403	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Fill of east-west ditch		Flint
1404	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1379	Fill of east-west ditch		
1405	1	5a	=1369, 1444, 1459, 1751		FIL	1370	Fill of North-south ditch	62 (4 Tubs)	Pottery
1406	1	5b			FIL	1407	Pit fill		Bone
1407	1	5b			CUT		pit	-	
1408	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1372	Gully / ditch fill		
1409	1	3b			SKN	1410	Cremation	45 (2 tubs)	
1410	1	3b			CUT		Cremation pit	-	
1411	1	3b			FIL	1410	Fill of cremation pit	45 (2tubs)	

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1412	1								
1413	1	5a	=1339, 1371, 1536, 1537		FIL	1340	Gully / ditch fill		
1414	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1372	Fill of north-south linear		Bone, Flint
1415	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654, 1658		FIL	1372	Fill of north-south linear		
1416	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	FIL	1392	Area of heat affected forming primary pit fill		
1417	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		Colluvium	85 (4 tubs) M. Lilley S.7	RF 95,96,98,102,103
1418	1	3b			SKN	1385	Cremation		Bone
1419	1	5a			FIL	1420	Fill of post-hole		
1420	1	5a			CUT		Post-hole	-	
1421	1	3b			SKN	1387	Cremation		Bone
1422	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Fill of east-west ditch	66 (4 tubs)	Tooth
1423	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1379	Fill of east-west ditch	67 (4 tubs)	
1424	1	5a	=1396, 1592, 1618		FIL	1397	Fill of north-south gully		
1425	1	5a	=1351, 1368, 1425, 1545, 1779		FIL	1352	Fill of gully		Pottery
1426	1								
1427	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427,		FIL	1273	Fill of east-west ditch		RF 27

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667						
1428	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of North-south gully	64 (4 tubs)	Pottery,Flint, Bone
1429	1	5a	=1486, 1524, 7705		CUT		North-south linear	-	
1430	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1431	Fill of north-south linear		
1431	1	5a	=1446, 1522, 7703		CUT		North-south gully	-	
1432	1	5b	=1401, 1719		FIL	1433	Fill of linear gully		
1433	1	5b	=1402, 1718		CUT		East-west linear gully	-	
1434	1	5b			FIL	1435	Fill of linear gully		
1435	1	5b			CUT		East-west linear gully	-	
1436	1	5b	=1398, 1530, 1616, 1680, 1865		FIL	1437	Fill of linear gully		
1437	1	5b	=1399, 1529		CUT		East-west linear gully	-	
1438	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1273	Upper fill of ditch		
1439	1	5a	=1474		CUT		North-south gully	-	
1440	1	5b	=1475		FIL	1439	Fill of north-south gully		Pottery, Flint
1441	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1443	Secondary fill of ditch		Flint, Animal Bone (some Burnt)
1442	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654,		FIL	1443	Primary fill of ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1658						
1443	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663		CUT		East-west ditch	-	
1444	1	5a	=1369, 1405, 1459, 1751		FIL	1370	Upper fill of ditch		Flint, Pottery. RF30
1445	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1446	Fill of north-south ditch		
1446	1	5a	=1431, 1522, 7703		CUT		North-south ditch	-	
1447	1	5a	=1503, 1541		FIL	1448	Fill of north-south gully		
1448	1	5a			CUT		North-south gully	-	
1449	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of north-south ditch		
1450	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1595, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1451	Fill of gully		Animal Bone, RF32
1451	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1594, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		Gully	-	
1452	1	5a	=1526, 1893		FIL	1453	Fill of gully		
1453	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	
1454	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1455	Fill of gully		Animal Bone, Pottery
1455	1	5a	=1602		CUT		East-west gully	-	
1456	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1275	Fill of east-west ditch		
1457	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457,		FIL	1429	Fill of north-south ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702						
1458	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of north-south ditch		
1459	1	5a	=1369, 1405, 1444, 1751		FIL	1370	Ditch fill		
1460	1	5a	=1333, 1350		FIL	1334	Fill of linear?		Flint
1461	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1372	Fill of linear		
1462	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1349	Fill of east-west ditch		Pottery, Flint, Bone
1463	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1391	Fill of north-south gully		Pottery, Flint. RF34
1464	1	4			CUT		Post-hole	-	
1465	1	4			FIL	1464	Fill of post-hole		
1466	1	4			CUT		Post-hole	-	
1467	1	4			FIL	1466	Fill of post-hole		
1468	1	3b	=7484, 7517, 7519		DEP		Early soil over natural around 7800		
1469	1	4	=1683		CUT		East-west gully	-	
1470	1	4	=1684		FIL	1469	Fill of gully		
1471	1	4			CUT		East-west gully	-	
1472	1	4	=1690		FIL	1471	Fill of east-west gully		RF50
1473	1	3b			CUT		Gully	-	
1474	1	5a	=1439		CUT		North-south gully	-	
1475	1	5a	=1440		FIL	1474	Fill of gully		Pottery Flint, RF33

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1476	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Fill of east-west ditch		Flint, Burnt Stone
1477	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1487, 1523, 1546, 1542, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of north-south gully		
1478	1	5b	=1120, 1212, 1258, 1273, 1640		CUT		Ditch	-	
1479	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Ditch fill		Slag, Animal Bone, Flint
1480	1	5b	=1244, 1275, 1587, 1629		CUT		Gully	-	
1481	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1480	Fill of gully		
1482	1	5b			FIL	1483	Pit fill		Pottery, Flint
1483	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	
1484	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	Pottery, Animal Bone
1485	1	5a	=1518, 1590, 1894		FIL	1484	Fill of gully		Pottery
1486	1	5a	=1429, 1524, 7705		CUT		North-south gully	-	
1487	1	5a	=1428, 1458, 1477, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1486	Fill of gully		
1488	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569,		FIL	1478	Fill of east-west ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667						
1489	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1480	Fill of east-west gully		
1490	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1491	Fill of linear slot/gully		
1491	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663		CUT		Linear slot/gully	-	
1492	1	5a	=1377, 1584, 1589		FIL	1493	Fill of gully		
1493	1	5a	=1376, 1585		CUT		Linear gully	-	
1494	1	3b			CUT		Pit	-	
1495	1	3b			FIL	1494	Pit fill	48 (4 tubs)	
1496	1	3b			FIL	1497	Fill of pit or Post-hole		
1497	1	3b			CUT		Pit or Post-hole	-	
1498	1								
1499	1								
1500	1	5a	=1391, 1520, 7701		CUT		Gully	-	
1501	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1500	Fill of gully		
1502	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Fill of East-west gully		
1503	1	5a	=1447, 1541		FIL	1448	Fill of north-south ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1504	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Ditch fill		
1505	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1275	Fill of linear		
1506	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		Gully	-	
1507	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1534	Fill of gully		
1508	1	5b			FIL	1349	Tertiary ditch fill		
1509	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1349	Secondary ditch fill		Animal Bone
1510	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		Colluvium		
1511	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1431	Fill of North-south ditch 1347 or 1431?		
1512	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1273	Fill of linear		Pottery, Bone, RF31
1513	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1417, 1510,		LAY		Colluvium		Flint

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1614, 7375, 7379, 7723						
1514	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Fill of east-west ditch		Burnt Animal Bone
1515	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1446	Fill of north-south ditch		
1516	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1443	Upper fill of ditch		Pottery, Bone, Flint
1517	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654, 1658		FIL	1443	Primary fill of ditch		
1518	1	5a	=1485, 1590, 1894		FIL	1484	Fill of gully		
1519	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1520	Fill of gully		
1520	1	5a	=1391, 1500, 7701		CUT		Gully	-	
1521	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1522	Fill of gully		
1522	1	5a	=1431, 1446, 7703		CUT		Gully	-	
1523	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1524	Fill of gully		
1524	1	5a	=1429, 1486, 7705		CUT		Gully	-	
1525	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1451	Fill of gully		Flint, RF32,60

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1526	1	5a	=1452, 1893		FIL	1453	Fill of gully		
1527	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663,		CUT		Gully	-	
1528	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1527	Fill of gully		
1529	1	5b	=1399, 1437		CUT		Gully	-	
1530	1	5b	=1398, 1436, 1616, 1680, 1865		FIL	1529	Fill of gully	61 (4 tubs)	
1531	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1446	Fill of North-south gully		Animal Bone
1532	1	5a	=1561, 1845		FIL	1533	Fill of east-west gully		
1533	1	5a			CUT		East-west gully	-	
1534	1	5a	=1551, 1628, 1647, 1889		CUT		Gully	-	
1535	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	1446	Fill of north-south gully		
1536	1	5a	=1339, 1371, 1413, 1537		FIL	1340	Fill of linear		
1537	1	5a	=1339, 1371, 1413, 1536		FIL	1340	Fill of linear		
1538	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1275	Fill of linear		Pottery, Flint
1539	1	5a			FIL	1540	Fill of gully		
1540	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	
1541	1	5a	=1503, 1447		FIL	1448	Fill of north-south gully/ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1542	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of north-south Gully		
1543	1	5a			FIL	1544	Fill of north-south gully		
1544	1	5a			CUT		North-south gully		
1545	1	5a	=1351, 1368, 1425, 1545, 1779		FIL	1352	Fill of gully		Pottery
1546	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	1524	Fill of gully		Pottery
1547	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1391	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint
1548	1	5a	=1604, 1622		FIL	1549	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint
1549	1	5a			CUT		North-south ditch		
1550	1	3b	=442		LAY		Layer of fragments, possible area of hardstanding		
1551	1	5a	=1534, 1628, 1647, 1889		CUT		East-west gully		
1552	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1551	Fill of east-west gully		
1553	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		East-west gully		Pottery, Flint, Animal Bone
1554	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1553	Fill of east-west gully		Pottery, Flint, Animal Bone
1555	1	4			CUT		East-west gully		
1556	1	4	=1730		FIL	1555	Fill of east-west gully		
1557	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1663		CUT		East-west gully		
1558	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373,		FIL		Fill of east-west gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731						
1559	1	4			CUT		Gully		
1560	1	4			FIL		Fill of gully		
1561	1	5a	=1532, 1845		FIL	1533	Fill of east-west ditch		Animal Bone
1562	1	4			DEP		Compacted surface		
1563	1	4			DEP		Compacted surface		
1564	1	4			DEP		Compacted surface		Flint, RF 36
1565	1	4			DEP		Compacted surface		
1566	1	4			DEP		Compacted surface	49 (I tub)	Pottery
1567	1	4			DEP		Compacted surface		Pottery
1568	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1480	Fill of east-west linear		
1569	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Fill of east-west gully		
1570	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1455	Fill of gully		Pottery, Animal Bone
1571	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1455	Ditch fill		
1572	1	3b			FIL	1473	Fill of gully		
1573	1	3b			CUT		Gully		
1574	1	3b			FIL	1573	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1575	1	4			CUT		Gully		
1576	1	4			FIL	1575	Fill of gully		
1577	1	3b			DEP		Area of sting water in	273 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, RF 63,114
1578	1	4			CUT		Gully		
1579	1	4			FIL	1578	Fill of gully		
1580	1	5b	=1210, 1216, 1349, 1580, 1859, 7457		CUT		Ditch		
1581	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1580	Ditch fill		Flint, teeth
1582	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1275	Ditch fill		
1583	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1391	Ditch fill		
1584	1	5a	=1377, 1492, 1589		FIL	1585	Ditch fill		Pottery, Animal Bone
1585	1	5a	=1376, 1493		CUT		North-south gully		
1586	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1358	Ditch fill		
1587	1	5b	=1244, 1275, 1480, 1629		CUT		Ditch		
1588	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1587	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint ,Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1589	1	5a	=1377, 1492, 1584		FIL	1376	Fill of gully		
1590	1	5a	=1485, 1518, 1894		FIL	1484	Fill of gully		
1591	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1391	Ditch fill		Pottery
1592	1	5a	=1396, 1424, 1618		FIL	1397	Ditch fill		
1593	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Ditch fill		Pottery
1594	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1594, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		East-west linear		
1595	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1595, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1594	Fill of east west linear		
1596	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		
1597	1	5a			FIL	1596	Fill of linear ditch		Pottery, Animal Bone, teeth shell
1598	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		
1599	1	5a			FIL	1598	Fill of linear ditch		Pottery, Flint, Animal Bone + ?obj
1600	1	5b	=1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1587	Fill of ditch?		Pottery, Flint, Bone
1601	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1602	Fill of north-south gully		Flint
1602	1	5a	=1455		CUT		North-south gully/ditch		
1603	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501,		FIL	1391	Ditch fill		Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700						
1604	1	5a	=1548, 1622		FIL	1549	Ditch fill		
1605	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		DEP		Colluvium		Pottery, Flint
1606	1				CUT		Ditch		
1607	1	4			CUT		Gully		Pottery, Flint
1608	1	4			FIL	1607	Fill of gully		
1609	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1610	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1610	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		Gully		
1611	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint, Animal Bone
1612	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1480	Ditch fill		Pottery,Flint, Animal Bone
1613	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1647	Gully fill		
1614	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		Layer of colluvium		Flint, RF 116,136,126-129,136,148,155,158,159

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1615	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1349	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint
1616	1	5b	=1398, 1436, 1530, 1680, 1865		FIL	1529	Fill of gully		
1617	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1443	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint, Bone RF 39
1618	1	5a	=1396, 1424, 1592		FIL	1397	Ditch fill		
1619	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1443	Ditch fill		
1620	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	1391	Ditch fill		
1621	1	5a			FIL	1391	Primary fill of ditch		
1622	1	5a	=1548, 1604		FIL	1549	Ditch fill		
1623	1	5a			CUT		Gully		
1624	1	5a	=557, 1668, 1695		FIL	1623	Fill of gully		
1625	1	5a	=1895		CUT		Gully		
1626	1	5a	=1696, 1896		FIL	1625	Fill of gully		
1627	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1628	Fill of gully		
1628	1	5a	=1534, 1551, 1647, 1889		CUT		Gully		
1629	1	5b	=1244, 1275, 1480, 1587		CUT		Ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1630	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1629	Ditch fill		
1631	1	4	=1240		FIL	1632	Fill of gully		Flint, Animal Bone, heat affected Stone
1632	1	4	=1239		CUT		Linear gully		
1633	1	4	=1020, 1191, 1238, 7636		FIL	1634	Fill of linear gully		
1634	1	4	=1021, 1192, 1237, 7637		CUT		Linear gully		
1635	1	5b	=1243, 1276, 1276, 1323, 1456, 1481, 1489, 1505, 1538, 1568, 1582, 1588, 1600, 1612, 1630, 1635		FIL	1587	Secondary fill of ditch	68 (4 tubs)	Flint, Bone
1636	1				FIL	1587	Primary fill of ditch	68?	
1637	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Secondary ditch fill		Bone
1638	1	5b			FIL	1478	Primary ditch fill		
1639	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1640	Fill of east-west gully		
1640	1	5b	=1120, 1212, 1258, 1273, 1478		CUT		East -west gully		
1641	1	4			FIL	1643	Fill of grave containing SK 1642	50,51,52	Pottery, Flint, Bone, RF 41

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1642	1	4			SKN		SK1642	50,51,52	RF 41
1643	1	4			CUT		Grave cut for SK 1642		
1644	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1645	Fill of north-south gully		
1645	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		North-south gully		
1646	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1647	Fill of gully		Pottery, Flint ,Bone RF38
1647	1	5a	=1534, 1551, 1628, 1889		CUT		Gully		
1648	1	5a	=1806		FIL	1649	Fill of east-west ditch		Pottery, Flint, Bone
1649	1	5a			CUT		East-west ditch		
1650	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1655, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of ditch (upper)		
1651	1	5a	=1656		FIL	1429	Fill of ditch (secondary)		Pottery, Flint, Bone
1652	1	5a			FIL	1429	Primary fill of ditch		
1653	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1443	Fill of ditch (upper)		
1654	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654, 1658		FIL	1443	Primary fill of ditch		
1655	1	5a	=1428, 1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1650, 7704		FIL	1429	Fill of ditch (upper)		
1656	1	5a	=1651		FIL	1429	Secondary fill of ditch		
1657	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441,		FIL	1491	Fill of ditch (upper)		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731						
1658	1	5b	=1309, 1380, 1415, 1442, 1517, 1654, 1658		FIL	1491	Primary fill of ditch		
1659	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1602	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint, firecracked Stone
1660	1	5b			CUT		Pit		Animal Bone
1661	1	5b			FIL	1669	Pit fill		Animal Bone
1662	1	3a			CUT		Linear ditch		
1663	1	5b	=1242, 1310, 1372, 1443, 1491, 1527, 1557, 1663		CUT		Gully		
1664	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1663	Fill of gully		
1665	1	4			CUT		Gully		
1666	1	4			FIL	1665	Fill of gully		
1667	1	5b	=1119, 1211, 1259, 1317, 1324, 1427, 1438, 1479, 1488, 1504, 1512, 1569, 1593, 1611, 1637, 1639, 1667		FIL	1478	Fill of east-west gully		
1668	1	5a	=557, 1624, 1695		FIL	1623	Fill of east west gully		Pottery, Bone, RF 42
1669	1	5b			CUT		Pit		Bone in a cut??
1670	1	5b			FIL	1660	Fill of pit		
1671	1	5a	=1745		CUT		Pit		
1672	1	5a	=1746		FIL	1671	Pit fill		Animal Bone Tooth

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1673	1						Backfill of NAA trench		
1674	1						Backfill of NAA trench		
1675	1	5a	=353		CUT				
1676	1	5a	=351, 1812		FIL	1675	Ditch fill		Animal Bone, RF 43
1677	1	5b	=1626, 1896		FIL	1625	Fill of gully		
1678	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1602	Fill of gully		Pottery, Flint
1679	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	1349	Ditch fill		RF 40 lava quern
1680	1	5b	=1398, 1436, 1530, 1616, 1865		FIL	1529	Fill of gully		
1681	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1628	Fill of gully		
1682	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1610	Fill of gully		
1683	1	4	=1469		CUT		Gully		
1684	1	4	=1470		FIL	1683	Fill of gully		
1685	1	4			CUT		Gully		
1686	1	4			FIL	1685	Fill of gully		
1687	1	5a	=220, 638, 1814		CUT		Gully		
1688	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1813		FIL	1687	Fill of gully		
1689	1	4	=1316		FIL	1315	Fill of gully		
1690	1	4	=1472		FIL	1471	Fill of gully		
1691	1						Backfill of NAA trench		
1692	1						Backfill of NAA trench		
1693	1	4			FIL	1694	Possible pit fill		Pottery, Burnt Bone
1694	1	4			CUT		Possible pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1695	1	5a	=557, 1624, 1668		FIL	1623	Fill of gully		Pottery
1696	1	5a	=1626, 1896		FIL	1625	Fill of curving boundary ditch		Bone
1697	1	3a	=1166		FIL	1662	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint, Bone, slag?
1698	1	5a	=1767		FIL	1699	Fill of gully		
1699	1	5a	=1768		CUT		Curvilinear gully		
1700	1	5a	=698, 1765		FIL	1701	Fill of gully		
1701	1	5a	=699, 1766		CUT		Curvilinear gully		
1702	1	3a			CUT		Gully		
1703	1	3a			FIL	1702	Fill of gully		
1704	1	5a			CUT		Gully/ditch		
1705	1	5a			FIL	1704	Fill of gully/ ditch		Animal Bone
1706	1	5a			FIL	1707	Fill of post-hole		
1707	1	5a			CUT		Post-hole		
1708	1	5a			FIL	1709	Fill of pit/Post-hole		
1709	1	5a			CUT		pit / Post-hole		
1710	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		
1711	1	5b			FIL	1710	Fill of post-hole		
1712	1	5b			CUT		Linear gully		
1713	1	5b			FIL	1712	Fill of gully		Flint
1714	1	5a			CUT		Northeast southwest ditch		
1715	1	5a			FIL	1714	Fill of NE-SW ditch		
1716	1	5a			CUT		East west gully		
1717	1	5a			FIL	1716	Fill of gully		
1718	1	5b	=1402, 1433		CUT		Ditch		Bone
1719	1	5b	=1401, 1432		FIL	1718	Ditch fill		Flint, Bone , jet
1720	1	3a	=156, 1291, 1967		FIL	1721	Fill of linear gully		Pottery, Flint, slag?
1721	1	3a	=155, 1290, 1966		CUT		Linear gully		
1722	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1298, 1307, 1379, 1722, 7486, 7544		CUT		Ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1723	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	1722	Ditch fill		
1724	1	5b	=1006, 1046, 1285, 1358, 7688		CUT		Ditch		
1725	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	1724	Ditch fill		
1726	1	5a			CUT		Gully		
1727	1	5a			FIL	1726	Fill of gully		
1728	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1553	Fill of gully		Bone RF 44
1729	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1551	Fill of gully		Flint RF 48
1730	1	4	=1556		FIL	1555	Fill of gully		Pottery
1731	1	5b	=1241, 1308, 1373, 1408, 1414, 1441, 1461, 1490, 1516, 1528, 1558, 1617, 1619, 1653, 1657, 1664, 1731		FIL	1557	Fill of gully		Flint
1732	1	3a	=201		CUT		Gully		
1733	1	3a	=200		FIL	1732	Fill of gully		Flint
1734	1	5a			FIL	1714	Primary fill of ditch		
1735	1	5b	=137, 1774		CUT		Ditch		
1736	1	5b	=136, 1800		FIL	1735	Ditch fill		RF 46,64
1737	1	7	=1002		DEP		Medieval ploughsoil		
1738	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
1739	1	5b			FIL	1738	Ditch fill		Flint, Bone, firecracked Stone
1740	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
1741	1	5b			FIL	1740	Ditch fill		RF 109,110,79

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1742	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
1743	1	5b			FIL	1742	Ditch fill		Pottery, Flint, shell, Bone RF 55
1744	1	5b	=138, 184, 1799, 1901		FIL	1757	Fill of gully		RF 47,57
1745	1	5a	=1671		CUT		Pit		
1746	1	5a	=1672		FIL	1745	Pit fill		Pottery, Animal Bone RF 53,97
1747	1	3b			CUT		Pit		
1748	1	3b			FIL	1747	Ashy fill of pit	53 (1 tub)	
1749	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Post-hole		
1750	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1749	Fill of post-hole		
1751	1	5a	=1369, 1405, 1444, 1459		FIL	1370	Secondary ditch fill		Pottery
1752	1	5a			FIL	1370	Primary fill of ditch		
1753	1	5a	=1777		FIL	1756	Fill of ditch (tertiary)		
1754	1	5a			FIL	1756	Fill of ditch (secondary)		Pottery, Flint
1755	1	5a			FIL	1756	primary fill of ditch		
1756	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		
1757	1	5b	=1773		CUT		Gully		
1758	1	4	=1138, 7390		FIL	1137	Fill of linear gully		Pottery, Animal Bone
1759	1	5a	=335, 1454, 1570, 1571, 1601, 1659, 1678, 1759		FIL	1602	Ditch fill		Pottery, Animal Tooth
1760	1	4			DEP		Loose demolition		
1761	1	4			STR		Foundation surface		
1762	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
1763	1	5b			FIL	1762	Pit fill		RF 68
1764	1	5b			FIL	1774	Primary fill of ditch		Flint, Bone, RF52

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1765	1	5a	=1700, 698		FIL	1766	Fill of east west gully		Animal Bone
1766	1	5a	=1701, 699		CUT		East west gully		
1767	1	5a	=1698		FIL	1768	Fill of gully		
1768	1	5a	=1699		CUT		Gully		
1769	1	5b			FIL	1838	Pit fill		Flint, Bone, RF 54
1770	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL	1771	Ditch fill		Animal Bone, shell
1771	1	5b	=142, 715, 1849, 1886		CUT		Linear ditch		
1772	1	5b	=166, 372		CUT		Gully		Animal Bone
1773	1	5b	=1757		CUT		East west boundary ditch		Pottery, Animal Bone, shell, plaster tile RF 49
1774	1	5b	=137, 1735		CUT		Ditch		Flint
1775	1	5a	=1861		CUT		Ditch		Pottery
1776	1	5a	=1862		FIL	1775	Ditch fill		
1777	1	5a	=1753		FIL	1756	Ditch fill		Pot
1778	1				-		-	-	-
1779	1	5a	=1351, 1368, 1425, 1545, 1779		FIL	1352	Ditch fill		
1780	1	5a			FIL	1352	Ditch fill		
1781	1	5a			FIL	1782	Fill of gully		?
1782	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1783	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Poss. Post-hole		-
1784	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1783	Fill of poss. Post-hole		?
1785	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Poss. Post-hole		-
1786	1	4		Possibly associated with	FIL	1785	Fill of poss. Post-hole		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
				Structure 13					
1787	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Poss. Post-hole		-
1788	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1787	Fill of poss. Post-hole		?
1789	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Poss. Post-hole		-
1790	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1789	Fill of poss. Post-hole		
1791	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Poss. Post-hole		-
1792	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1791	Fill of poss. Post-hole		
1793	1	5b	=164		CUT		Gully		-
1794	1	5b	=163		FIL	1793	Fill of gully		?
1795	1				DEP?		Root disturbance		?
1796	1				CUT		Cut of linear		-
1797	1				FIL	1796	Fill of linear		
1798	1	5b	=139, 165, 373, 611, 1837		FIL	1772	Fill of gully?		Animal Bone
1799	1	5b	=138, 184, 1744, 1901		FIL	1773	Fill of ditch?	S.54 (1 Tub)	Pot, a.Bone, shell, plaster?, tile RF-49,66,67
1800	1	5b	=136, 1736		FIL	1774	4th fill of ditch		
1801	1	5b			FIL	1774	Tertiary fill of ditch	S.55 (1 Tub)	?
1802	1	5b			FIL	1774	Secondary fill of ditch		
1803	1	5b			FIL	1804	Pit fill		
1804	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1805	1	5a			FIL	1809	Gully fill		
1806	1	5a	=1648		FIL	1649	Ditch fill		?
1807	1	4	=1826		FIL	1808	Fill of linear		Flint
1808	1	4	=1827		CUT		Cut of linear		-
1809	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1810	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
1811	1	5b			FIL	1810	Pit fill		Animal Bone, Whetstone, RF-59
1812	1	5a	=351, 1676		FIL	1675	Ditch fill		
1813	1	5a	=354, 520, 521, 578, 639, 640, 690, 692, 1688, 1813		FIL	1814	Ditch fill		Animal Bone, shell
1814	1	5a	=220, 638, 1687		CUT		Ditch		-
1815	1	5b			FIL	1816	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1816	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-
1817	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL	1771	Fill of linear		Pot, Bone, slag, crem Animal bone, RF-61 Fe Blade
1818	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
1819	1	5b			FIL	1818	Pit fill		Animal Bone
1820	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
1821	1	5b			FIL	1820	Pit fill		?
1822	1				-		-	-	-
1823	1	2		Possibly associated with Structure 3	FIL	1824	Pit fill	S.56 (2 Tubs)	Pot
1824	1	2		Possibly associated with Structure 3	CUT		Pit		-
1825	1	4			CUT		Construction cut for STR. 1761		-
1826	1	4	=1807		FIL	1827	Fill of gully		Pot, Flint
1827	1	4	=1808		CUT		Gully		-
1828	1	4			DEP		White layer/spread		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1829	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Grubenhaus cut		-
1830	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	1829	Fill of Grubenhaus cut	S.77 (4 Tubs)	A. Bone, Pot, RF- 71-80,90,93,100,101,104-106,115
1831	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1833	Secondary fill of post-hole	?	?
1832	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	FIL	1833	Primary fill of post-hole	?	?
1833	1	4		Possibly associated with Structure 13	CUT		Post-hole	?	?
1834	1	5b	=1903, 1852, 183		FIL	1836	Tertiary ditch fill		
1835	1	5b			FIL	1836	Primary ditch fill		Animal Bone (some Burnt), Flint
1836	1	5b	=1851, 1902		CUT		Ditch		Animal Bone (some Burnt), Flint
1837	1	5b	=139, 165, 373, 611, 1798		FIL	1772	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1838	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
1839	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		-
1840	1	5b			FIL	1839	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint
1841	1	5b			FIL	1836	Secondary ditch fill		
1842	1	5a			FIL	1843	Fill of gully		
1843	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1844	1	4			DEP		consolidation		?
1845	1	5a	=1532, 1561		FIL	1533	Fill of gully		
1846	1	5a			FIL	1533	Fill of gully		
1847	1	5b			FIL	1848	Pit fill		Animal Bone, shells
1848	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
1849	1	5b	=142, 715, 1771, 1886		CUT		Ditch		-
1850	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714,		FIL	1849	Ditch fill		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			1770, 1817, 1850, 1887						
1851	1	5b	=1836, 1902		CUT		Ditch		-
1852	1	5b	=183, 1834, 1903		FIL	1851	Ditch fill		?
1853	1	5b	=1857		CUT		Re-cut of ditch		-
1854	1	5b	=1858		FIL	1853	Fill of re-cut ditch		?
1855	1				-		-	-	-
1856	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		Colluvium	-	-
1857	1	5b	=1853		CUT		Re-cut of ditch		-
1858	1	5b	=1854		FIL		Fill of re-cut ditch		?
1859	1	5b	=1210, 1216, 1349, 1580, 1859, 7457		CUT		Ditch		-
1860	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL		Ditch fill		?
1861	1	5a	=1775		CUT		Ditch		-
1862	1	5a	=1776		FIL	1861	Ditch fill		?
1863	1				CUT		Cut of natural feature		-
1864	1				FIL	1863	Fill of natural feature		?
1865	1	5b	=1398, 1436, 1530, 1616, 1680		FIL	1529	Ditch fill		?
1866	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-
1867	1	5b			FIL	1866	Fill of gully		?
1868	1	4	=202, 7584		FIL	1869	Ditch fill		Animal Bone
1869	1	4	=7585		CUT		Ditch		-
1870	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Cut of pit/ poss. Post-hole		-
1871	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	1870	Fill of pit/ poss. Post-hole		?
1872	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Cut of pit/ poss. Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1873	1	1		Structure 1	FIL		Fill of pit/ poss. Post-hole		?
1874	1	4			FIL	1875	Fill of gully	S.57 (2Tubs)	Poss. Slag or Fe Stone Haematite?
1875	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
1876	1	4		Structure 13	CUT		Circular gull roundhouse???		-
1877	1	4	=1897	Structure 13	FIL	1876	Fill of gully		?
1878	1	4		Structure 13	CUT		Circular gull roundhouse????		-
1879	1	4	=1882, 1883, 1898	Structure 13	FIL	1878	Fill of circular gully		?
1880	1				-		-	-	-
1881	1				-		-	-	-
1882	1	4	=1879, 1883, 1898	Structure 13	FIL	1878	Fill of circular gully	?	?
1883	1	4	=1879, 1882, 1898	Structure 13	FIL	1878	Fill of circular gully	?	?
1884	1	5a			CUT		Cut of linear		-
1885	1	5a			FIL		Fill of linear		Animal Bone
1886	1	5b	=142, 715, 1771, 1849		CUT		Ditch		-
1887	1	5b	=140, 141, 641, 714, 1770, 1817, 1850, 1887		FIL		Ditch fill		RF-62
1888	1	5a	=1507, 1552, 1613, 1627, 1646, 1681, 1729, 1888		FIL	1889	Fill of gully		
1889	1	5a	=1534, 1551, 1628, 1647 (		CUT		Gully		-
1890	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890, 7698		FIL	1451	Fill of gully		
1891	1	5a			FIL	1892	Fill of gully		
1892	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
1893	1	5a	=1452, 1526		FIL	1453	Fill of gully		
1894	1	5a	=1485, 1518, 1590		FIL	1484	Fill of gully		?
1895	1	5a	=1625		CUT		Ditch		-
1896	1	5a	=1626, 1696		FIL	1895	Ditch fill		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1897	1	4	=1877	Structure 13	FIL	1876	Fill of gully		?
1898	1	4	=1879, 1882, 1883	Structure 13	FIL	1878	Fill of gully		?
1899	1	5b			FIL	1900	Fill of gully		
1900	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-
1901	1	5b	=138, 184, 1744, 1799		FIL	1773	Ditch fill	-	-
1902	1	5b	=1836, 1851		CUT		Ditch		-
1903	1	5b	=138, 1834, 1852		FIL	1902	Ditch fill		?
1904	1	5b			FIL	1907	5th Pit fill		?
1905	1	5b			FIL	1907	4th Pit fill		?
1906	1	5b			FIL	1907	Tertiary fill of pit (Burnt mat.)	S.58 (1 Tub)	?
1907	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
1908	1	5a	=617, 506, 377, 7281		FIL	1909	Ditch fill		Pot, Bone, Flint, metal RF- 69, 70, 81, 91
1909	1	5a	=610, 505, 376, 7282		CUT		Ditch		-
1910	1	5a	=375, 508, 449, 7252		FIL	1911	Ditch fill		Bone
1911	1	5a	=507, 374, 7251, 448		CUT		Ditch		-
1912	1	1			CUT		Pit		-
1913	1	1			FIL	1912	Pit fill	S. 59 (2 Tubs)	Pot, heat affected Stone
1914	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole		-
1915	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	1914	Fill of post-hole		
1916	1	6		Structure 14	CUT		Post-hole		-
1917	1	6		Structure 14	FIL	1916	Fill of post-hole		
1918	1	4			FIL	1919	Pit fill	S.60 (1Tub?)	Animal Bone, poss. Flint deb, poss Fe Stone
1919	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
1920	1				CUT		Natural feature		-
1921	1				FIL	1920	Natural feature		
1922	1				CUT		Natural feature		-
1923	1				FIL	1922	Natural feature		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1924	1	5b			FIL	1907	Layer within pit - secondary fill		?
1925	1	5b			FIL	1907	Primary pit fill		?
1926	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1927	1	3a			FIL	1926	Fill of post-hole		
1928	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
1929	1	5b			FIL	1928	Fill of post-hole		?
1930	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1931	1	3a			FIL	1930	Fill of post-hole		?
1932	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1933	1	3a			FIL	1932	Fill of post-hole		
1934	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1935	1	3a			FIL	1934	Fill of post-hole		
1936	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
1937	1	3a			FIL	1936	Fill of stake-hole		
1938	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1939	1	3a			FIL	1938	Fill of post-hole		?
1940	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		Animal Bone (Large ball joint)
1941	1	3a			FIL	1940	Fill of post-hole		-
1942	1	3a			FIL	1943	Fill of post-hole		
1943	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1944	1	3a			FIL	1945	Fill of post-hole		
1945	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1946	1	3a			FIL	1947	Fill of post-hole		
1947	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1948	1	3a			FIL	1949	Fill of post-hole		
1949	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1950	1	3a			FIL	1951	Fill of post-hole		?
1951	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1952	1	3a			FIL	1953	Fill of post-hole		
1953	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1954	1	3a			FIL	1955	Fill of post-hole		
1955	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1956	1	3a			FIL	1957	Fill of post-hole		
1957	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1958	1	3a			FIL	1959	Fill of post-hole		
1959	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1960	1	3a			FIL	1961	Fill of post-hole		
1961	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1962	1	3a			FIL	1963	Fill of post-hole		
1963	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1964	1	3a			FIL	1965	Fill of post-hole		
1965	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1966	1	3a	=155, 1290, 1721		CUT		Gully		-
1967	1	3a	=156, 1291, 1720		FIL	1966	Fill of gully		Pot frag, carbonised wheat grain???
1968	1	5b			FIL	1969	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
1969	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-
1970	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1971	1	3a			FIL	1970	Fill of post-hole		
1972	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1973	1	3a			FIL	1972	Fill of post-hole		?
1974	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1975	1	3a			FIL	1974	Fill of post-hole		
1976	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1977	1	3a			FIL	1976	Fill of post-hole		
1978	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1979	1	3a			FIL	1978	Fill of post-hole		
1980	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole		-
1981	1	3a			FIL	1980	Fill of post-hole		
1982	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
1983	1	3a			FIL	1982	Fill of stake-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
1984	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
1985	1	3a			FIL	1984	Fill of stake-hole		
1986	1	3a			CUT		Stake-hole		-
1987	1	3a			FIL	1986	Fill of stake-hole		
1988	1	3a			CUT		Small Post-hole		-
1989	1	3a			FIL	1988	Fill of small Post-hole		
1990	1	3a			CUT		Small Post-hole		-
1991	1	3a			FIL	1990	Fill of small Post-hole		
1992	1	3a			CUT		Small Post-hole		-
1993	1	3a			FIL	1992	Fill of small Post-hole		
1994	1	3a			CUT		Small post/stake-hole		-
1995	1	3a			FIL	1994	Fill of small post/stake-hole		
1996	1	3a			CUT		Small Post-hole		-
1997	1	3a			FIL	1996	Fill of small Post-hole		
1998	1	3a			CUT		Small post/stake-hole		-
1999	1	3a			FIL	1998	Fill of small post/stake-hole		
2000	2				U/S		U/S		
2001	2	8	=3254		LAY		Topsoil		RF-200,217,218,223,233,234
2002	2	7	=2112, 2113, 3255		LAY		Subsoil		Pot, Animal Bone, RF-CHECK REGISTER
2003	2		=3256		LAY		Natural		?
2004	3A	8			LAY		Alluvial deposit ?	1 (COL)	?
2005	3A	7	=2755, 2762		LAY		Organic rich deposit		RF-224
2006	3A				DEP		Natural		?
2007	3A	7	2618, 3327		LAY		Fine silt	1 (COL)	?
2008	3A	7	=2620, 2628, 2673, 2674, 3332		DEP		y	1 (COL)	?
2009	3A	7	=2619, 2753		LAY		Organic silt ?	1 (COL)	?
2010	3A	7			LAY		Organic silt ?		?
2011	3A	7	=2033, 2621, 3333		LAY		Coarse s		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2012	3A	7			FIL	2013	Fill of gully		?
2013	3A	7			CUT		Gully		?
2014	3A	7			FIL	2015	Fill of gully	1 (COL)	Wood
2015	3A	7			CUT		Gully		?
2016	3A	7			FIL	2017	Fill of gully		-
2017	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2018	3A	7			FIL	2019	Fill of gully		
2019	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2020	3A	7			FIL	2021	Fill of gully		
2021	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2022	3A	7			FIL	2023	Fill of gully		?
2023	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2024	3A	7			FIL	2025	Fill of gully		?
2025	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2026	2	7			LAY		Subsoil below (2002)		?
2027	3A	7			FIL	2028	Fill of gully		?
2028	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2029	3A	7			FIL	2030	Fill of gully		
2030	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2031	3A	7			FIL	2032	Fill of gully		
2032	3A	7			CUT		Gully		-
2033	3A	7	=2011, 2621, 3333		LAY		Silt above (2003)		
2034	2	4	=3262		CUT		Ditch		-
2035	2	4	=3260, 3273		FIL	2034	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2036	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2037	2	5			FIL	2036	Fill of post-hole		
2038	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2039	2	5			FIL	2038	Fill of post-hole		
2040	2	6			CUT		Gully		-
2041	2	6			FIL	2040	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
2042	2	4	=3313		FIL	2044	Secondary ditch fill	23, GBA	Pot, Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
								4xTUBS	
2043	2	4			FIL	2044	Primary ditch fill		Pot
2044	2	4	=3314		CUT		Ditch		-
2045	2	6	=2056, 3315		FIL	2046	Fill of gully		
2046	2	6	=2055, 3316		CUT		Gully		-
2047	2	6	=2104, 3278		FIL	2048	Fill of gully		?
2048	2	6	=3279		CUT		Gully		-
2049	2	5	=2107, 3317, 3308		FIL	2050	Secondary fill of ditch		Pot, Animal Bone, Flint, RF-254,305
2050	2	5	=3319, 3310		CUT		Ditch		-
2051	2	5			FIL	2052	Fill of gully		Pot, Animal Bone, Flint
2052	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2053	2	6	=2067, 2085		FIL	2054	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone, Burnt Stone,
2054	2	6	=2068, 2086		CUT		Ditch		RF-283
2055	2	6	=2046, 3316		CUT		Gully		-
2056	2	6	=2045, 3315		FIL	2055	Fill of gully		Brick, Animal Bone
2057	2	4			CUT		Gully		-
2058	2	4			FIL	2057	Fill of gully/pit	31, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot
2059	2	5	=2061, 3303		FIL	2060	Secondary fill of gully	24, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, RF-260
2060	2	5	=2062, 3304		CUT		Gully (RECTILINEAR)		-
2061	2	5	=2059, 3303		FIL	2062	Fill of gully		
2062	2	5	=2060, 3304		CUT		Gully		-
2063	2	6			FIL	2091	Pit fill	11, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, Burnt Stone, RF-250,251,256,310
2064	2	5	=2108, 3309, 3318		FIL	2050	Primary ditch fill	13, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, RF-304
2065	2	5			FIL	2066	Fill of gully		RF-247
2066	2	5			CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2067	2	6	=2053, 2085		FIL	2068	Fill of gully / ditch		Pot, Animal Bone
2068	2	6	=2054, 2086		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2069	2	6			FIL	2070	Pit fill	22, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, RF-252,248
2070	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2071	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2072	2	5			FIL	2071	Fill of post-hole		?
2073	2	6	=2075		CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2074	2	6	=2076		FIL	2073	Fill of pit / post-hole		Pot, Flint
2075	2	6	=2073		CUT		Pit		-
2076	2	6	=2074		FIL	2075	Pit fill		Pot, Flint
2077	2	5			FIL	2078	Pit fill		?
2078	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2079	VOID				-		-		-
2080	VOID				-		-		-
2081	2	5	=3307		FIL	2082	Secondary ditch fill		?
2082	2	5	=3281		CUT		Ditch		-
2083	2	5			FIL	2084	Fill of pit / post-hole		
2084	2	5			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2085	2	6	=2067, 2053		FIL	2086	Ditch fill	15, GBA 4xTUBS	SLAG, RF-253,255
2086	2	6	=2068, 2054		CUT		Ditch		-
2087	2	5			FIL	2088	Ditch fill	32, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, RF-257,258
2088	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2089	2	5			FIL	2090	Pit fill		Pot, Animal Bone, RF-259
2090	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2091	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2092	2	6			FIL	2093	Pit fill	12, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, Burnt Stone
2093	2	6			CUT		Pit		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2094	2	5			FIL	2095	Fill of post-hole		
2095	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2096	2	5			FIL	2097	Pit fill		?
2097	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2098	2	5			CUT		Post / stake-hole		-
2099	2	5			FIL	2098	Fill of post / stake-hole		
2100	2	5			CUT		Post / stake-hole		-
2101	2	5			FIL	2100	Fill of post / stake-hole		?
2102	2	5			CUT		Post / stake-hole		-
2103	2	5			FIL	2102	Fill of post / stake-hole		?
2104	2	6	=2047, 3278		FIL	2048	Gully fill		Pot
2105	2	5			FIL	2050	4th ditch fill		?
2106	2	5			FIL	2050	Tertiary ditch fill		Pot, RF-254
2107	2	5	=2049, 3308, 3317		FIL	2050	Secondary ditch fill		?
2108	2	5	=2064, 3309, 3318		FIL	2050	Primary ditch fill		
2109	2	6			FIL	2110	Pit fill	14, GBA 4x TUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, RF-264,265,266
2110	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2111	2	5			STR/DEP		Hardstanding		?
2112	2	7	=2002, 2113, 3255		DEP		Deposit over structure 2111		Pot, Animal Bone
2113	2	7	=2002, 2112, 3255		DEP		Deposit over structure 2117		Pot, Animal Bone, Stone, BAKED ?
2114	2	5			DEP		Bedding ass. With structure 2111		Animal Bone
2115	2	5			FIL	2116	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
2116	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2117	2	5			STR	2175	surface		?
2118	2	6	=2261		CUT		Ditch		-
2119	2	6	=2262		FIL	2118	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2120	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2121	2	6			FIL	2120	Pit fill		Pot, Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2122	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2123	2	6			FIL	2122	Pit fill		Pot, Animal Bone, Burnt Stone, Fe OBJ (RF'D?)
2124	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2125	2	6			FIL	2124	Pit fill	36, GBA 2xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, RF-273,276,279,282,284,312,313
2126	2	6	=2462, 2469		CUT		Ditch		-
2127	2	6	=2151, 2461, 2468, 2534		FIL	2126	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Tooth
2128	2	6	=2460		CUT		Ditch		-
2129	2	6	=2152, 2459, 2533		FIL	2128	Ditch fill		Animal Bone, Flint
2130	2	6			FIL	2131	Pit fill		Animal Bone, Slag
2131	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2132	2	6			FIL	2133	Fill of grave		?
2133	2	6	=2502		CUT		Grave		-
2134	2	5			FIL	2135	Pit fill		?
2135	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2136	2	6	=2184, 2626		FIL	2137	Gully / ditch fill		Pot
2137	2	6			CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2138	2	5	=2140		FIL	2139	Pit fill		Animal Tooth
2139	2	5	=2141		CUT		Pit		-
2140	2	5	=2138		FIL	2141	Pit fill		?
2141	2	5	=2139		CUT		Pit		-
2142	2	5			FIL	2288	Pit fill		Pot, Animal Bone, RF-278
2143	2	5			FIL	2288	Pit fill		?
2144	2	5			FIL	2288	Pit fill	26, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Flint, RF-277,288
2145	2	5	=2185, 2289, 3238		FIL	2182	4th pit fill		?
2146	2	5			FIL	3238	Ditch fill		Animal Bone, RF-275

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2147	2	5	=2376		CUT		Ditch		-
2148	2	5	=2375		FIL	2147	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2149	2	6			FIL	2150	Pit fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2150	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2151	2	5	=2127, 2461, 2468, 2534		FIL	2126	Ditch fill		Pot, RF-286
2152	2	5	=2129, 2459, 2533		FIL	2128	Fill of gully		Animal Tooth
2153	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2154	2	5			FIL	2153	Ditch fill		Pot Animal Bone
2155	2	5			FIL	2156	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone, RF-262,281
2156	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2157	2	6	=2625		FIL	2158	Gully / ditch fill		Pot
2158	2	6	=2300		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2159	2	6	=2301		FIL	2160	Fill of gully		
2160	2	6			CUT		Gully		-
2161	2	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2162	2	6			FIL	2161	Ditch fill		
2163	2	6	=2194, 2170		CUT		Gully		-
2164	2	6	=2169, 2197, 2203, 2340, 2492		FIL	2163	Fill of gully		Pot, Animal Bone
2165	2	5	=2428		CUT		Ditch		-
2166	2	5	=2429		FIL	2165	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone, RF-271, 280
2167	2	6			CUT		Gully		-
2168	2	6			FIL	2167	Fill of gully		?
2169	2	6	=2164, 2197, 2203, 2340, 2492		FIL	2170	Fill of gully	29, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone, Tile, RF-295
2170	2	6	=2163, 2194		CUT		Gully		-
2171	2	6			FIL	2172	Pit fill		?
2172	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2173	2	5			FIL	2174	Pit fill		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2174	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2175	2	5			CUT		CUT		-
2176	2	5			FIL	2175	Fill of flue		Pot
2177	2	5			FIL	2182	Tertiary pit fill		
2178	2	5	=2291		FIL	2182	Primary pit fill		
2179	2	5	=2181, 2290		FIL	2182	Secondary pit fill		
2180	VOID				-		-	-	-
2181	2	5	=2179, 2290		FIL	2182	Pit fill		?
2182	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2183	2	5			FIL	2156	Tertiary ditch fill		RF-287
2184	2	5	=2136, 2626		FIL	2137	Ditch fill		Pot
2185	2	5	=2145, 2289, 3238		FIL	2182	Pit fill		?
2186	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2187	2	6			FIL	2186	Secondary pit fill		Pot, RF-267
2188	2	6			FIL	2186	Primary pit fill	33, GBA 1xTUBS	Pot, Animal Bone
2189	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2190	2	5			FIL	2189	Secondary ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone/Tooth
2191	2	5			STR	2175	Flue	STONE REF: JC	?
2192	2	5			CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2193	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2194	2	6	=2163, 2170		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2195	2	5	=2204, 2237		FILL	2192	Gully / ditch fill		Animal Bone, RF-261
2196	2	6			FIL	2193	Pit fill		?
2197	2	6	=2164, 2203, 2169, 2340, 2492		FIL	2194	Gully / ditch fill		Animal Bone
2198	2	5			FIL	2199	Fill of post-hole		Animal Bone
2199	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2200	2	5			FIL	2201	Fill of post-hole		
2201	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2202	2	5			FIL	2189	Primary ditch fill		?
2203	2	6	=2164, 2169, 2197, 2340, 2492		FIL	2194	Ditch fill		?
2204	2	5	=2195, 2237		FIL	2192	Gully / ditch fill		?
2205	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2206	2	5			FIL	2205	Pit fill		RF-245
2207	2	5			FIL	2205	Pit fill		?
2208	2	5			FIL	2156	Secondary ditch fill		Pot , Bone
2209	2	5			FIL	2156	Primary ditch fill	28, GBA 2xTUBS	?
2210	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2211	2	5			FIL	2210	Ditch fill		Pot
2212	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2213	2	5			FIL	2212	Secondary ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2214	2	5	=2353		CUT		Ditch		-
2215	2	5	=2354		FIL	2214	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2216	VOID				-		-	-	-
2217	2	5			FIL	2212	Primary ditch fill	40, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot
2218	2	5			FIL	2219	Fill of post-hole		Pot, Animal Bone
2219	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2220	2	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2221	2	6	=2610, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616		FIL	2220	Ditch fill	37, GBA 4xTUBS	Pot
2222	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2223	2	5			FIL	2222	Fill of gully		
2224	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2225	2	5			FIL	2224	Pit fill		?
2226	2	5			FIL	2227	Fill of post-hole		
2227	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2228	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2229	2	6			FIL	2228	Pit fill		Bone, Pot

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2230	2	5			FIL	2231	Fill of pit / post-hole		
2231	2	5			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2232	2	5			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2233	2	5			FIL	2232	Fill of pit / post-hole		
2234	2	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2235	2	6			FIL	2234	Ditch fill		Pot
2236	2	5			DEP/STR		Hardstanding		Pot, Bone , RF-292
2237	2	5	=2195, 2204		FIL	2192	Gully / ditch fill		
2238	2	5			FIL	2239	Fill of pit / post-hole		
2239	2	5			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2240	2	5			FIL	2242	Pit fill	5 1XBAG	
2241	2	5			SKN	2242	Animal skeleton		
2242	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2243	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2244	2	5			FIL	2243	Fill of gully		Pot
2245	2	6			FIL	2246	Fill of enclosure ditch		Animal Bone, Horn core
2246	2	6			CUT		Enclosure ditch		-
2247	2	5			FIL	2248	Ditch fill		RF-249
2248	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2249	2	5	=2352, 2368		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2250	2	5	=2351, 2369		FIL	2249	Gully / ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone
2251	2	5			FIL	2252	Fill of post-hole		
2252	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2253	2	5			FIL	2254	Fill of post / stake-hole		Animal Bone
2254	2	5			CUT		Post / stake-hole		-
2255	2	5			FIL	2256	Fill of post-hole		
2256	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2257	2	5			FIL	2258	Fill of post-hole		Animal Bone
2258	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2259	2	5	2236		DEP		Fill of natural depression		
2260	VOID				-		-	-	-
2261	2	6	=2118		CUT		Ditch		-
2262	2	6	=2119		FIL	2261	Ditch fill		Pot
2263	2	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2264	2	6			FIL	2263	Ditch fill		Pot, Animal Bone, Flint DEBITAGE
2265	2	6			FIL	2266	Fill of post-hole		
2266	2	6			CUT		Post-hole		-
2267	2	6	=2269		FIL	2268	Ditch fill		
2268	2	6			CUT		Gully/slot		-
2269	2	6	=2267		FIL	2270	Fill of post-hole		
2270	2	6			CUT		Post-hole		-
2271	2	6			FIL	2272	Fill of stake-hole		
2272	2	6			CUT		Stake-hole		-
2273	2	6			FIL	2274	Fill of slot		?
2274	2	6			CUT		Slot		-
2275	2	6			FIL	2276	Fill of post-hole		
2276	2	6			CUT		Post-hole		-
2277	2	6			FIL	2278	Fill of slot		
2278	2	6			CUT		Slot		-
2279	2	5			FIL	2280	Fill of post-hole		
2280	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2281	2	5			FIL	2282	Fill of stake-hole		
2282	2	5			CUT		Stake-hole		-
2283	2	5			FIL	2284	Fill of post / stake-hole		
2284	2	5			CUT		Post / stake-hole		-
2285	2	5			FIL	2286	Fill of stake-hole		
2286	2	5			CUT		Stake-hole		-
2287	VOID				-		-	-	-
2288	2	5			CUT		Pit		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2289	2	5	=2145, 2185, 3238		FIL	2182	Pit fill		?
2290	2	5	=2179, 2181		FIL	2182	Pit fill		?
2291	2	5	=2178		FIL	2182	Pit fill	25, GBA 2xTUBS	?
2292	2	5			FIL	2293	Pit / post-hole fill		Pot, Slag
2293	2	5			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2294	2	5	=2408		CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2295	2	5	=2568		FIL	2294	Ditch / gully fill		?
2296	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2297	2	5			FIL	2296	Fill of post-hole		
2298	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2299	2	5			FIL	2298	Fill of post-hole		
2300	2	5	=2158		CUT		Gully		-
2301	2	5	=2159		FIL	2160	Fill of curvi-linear gully		Animal Bone, Pot , RF-290
2302	2	5			FIL	2303	Fill of rectangular feature	35, GBA 2xTUBS	Pot, Bone
2303	2	5			CUT		Rectangular feature		-
2304	2	5			FIL	2305	Fill of post-hole		?
2305	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2306	2	5			FIL	2307	Fill of post-hole		
2307	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2308	2	5			FIL	2309	Fill of post-hole		
2309	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2310	2	5			FIL	2311	Fill of post-hole		?
2311	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2312	VOID				-		-	-	-
2313	VOID				-		-	-	-
2314	2	5			FIL	2315	Fill of post-hole		
2315	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2316	2	5			FIL	2317	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2317	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2318	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2319	2	6			FIL	2318	Primary pit fill		Animal Bone, Pot
2320	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2321	2	5			FIL	2320	Pit fill		Pot, Bone
2322	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2323	2	5			FIL	2322	Secondary pit fill		Bone, Pot
2324	2	5			FIL	2322	Primary pit fill		?
2325	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2326	2	5			FIL	2325	Secondary pit fill		Pot, Bone
2327	2	5			FIL	2325	Primary pit fill	30, GBA 2xTUBS	?
2328	2	5			FIL	2329	Pit fill		
2329	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2330	2	5			FIL	2331	Pit fill		
2331	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2332	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2333	2	5	=2407		FIL	2332	Fill of gully		Bone RF-293
2334	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2335	2	5			FIL	2334	Pit fill		?
2336	2	6			FIL	2337	Pit fill		Burnt , Bone, Pot
2337	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2338	2	6			FIL	2339	Pit fill		Pot, Bone
2339	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2340	2	6	=2164, 2169, 2197, 2203, 2492		FIL	2194	Ditch fill		?
2341	2	5			FIL	2342	Fill of post-hole		
2342	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2343	2	5			FIL	2344	Fill of post-hole		
2344	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2345	2	5			FIL	2346	Pit fill		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2346	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2347	2	5			FIL	2348	Fill of post-hole		
2348	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2349	2	5			FIL	2350	Fill of post-hole		?
2350	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2351	2	5	=2250, 2369		FIL	2352	Fill of gully		
2352	2	5	=2249, 2368		CUT		Gully		-
2353	2	5	=2214		CUT		Ditch		-
2354	2	5	=2215		FIL	2353	Ditch fill		?
2355	2	6			FIL	2318	Secondary pit fill		
2356	2	5			FIL	2357	Pit fill		Pot, Bone
2357	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2358	2	5			FIL	2359	Fill of post-hole		?
2359	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2360	2	5			FIL	2361	Fill of post-hole		?
2361	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2362	2	5			FIL	2363	Fill of stake-hole		?
2363	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2364	2	5			FIL	2365	Fill of stake-hole		?
2365	2	5			CUT		Stake-hole		-
2366	2	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2367	2	6			FIL	2366	Ditch fill		?
2368	2	5	=2249, 2352		CUT		Ditch		-
2369	2	5	=2250, 2351		FIL	2368	Ditch fill		?
2370	2	5			FIL	2371	Pit fill		?
2371	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2372	2	4			CUT		Grave		-
2373	2	4			FIL	2372	Grave fill	9 GBA 1xTUB	RF-296
2374	2	4			SKN	2372	Skeleton 6,7,8		
2375	2	5	=2148		FIL	2376	Fill of gully		?
2376	2	5	=2147		CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2377	2	6			CUT		Pit		-
2378	2	6			FIL	2377	Pit fill		Pot, Bone
2379	2	5	=2432		FIL	2380	Pit fill		
2380	2	5	=2433		CUT		Pit		-
2381	2	5	=2470		FIL	2382	Pit fill		
2382	2	5	=2471		CUT		Pit		-
2383	2	5			FIL	2384	Pit fill		
2384	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2385	2	5	=2386		FIL	2387	Fill of gully		
2386	2	5	=2386		FIL	2387	Fill of gully		?
2387	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2388	2	5			FIL	2389	Pit fill		?
2389	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2390	2				FIL				
2391	2				CUT				
2392	2				FIL				
2393	2				CUT				
2394	2				FIL				
2395	2				CUT				
2396	2								
2397	2	5	=2438, 2579		FIL	2400	5th pit fill		
2398	2	5			FIL	2400	4th pit fill		
2399	2	5			FIL	2400	Primary pit fill		
2400	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2401	2	5			FIL	2406	Quaternary pit fill		Pot
2402	2	5			FIL	2406	Tertiary pit fill		?
2403	2	5	=2404		FIL	2406	Secondary pit fill		?
2404	2	5	=2403		FIL	2406	Secondary pit fill		?
2405	2	5			FIL	2406	Primary pit fill		?
2406	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2407	2	5	=2407		FIL	2332	Fill of gully		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2408	2	5	=2294		CUT		Ditch		-
2409	2	5			FIL	2408	Primary ditch fill		Lava quern, Bone , RF-307
2410	2	5			FIL	2411	Fill of post-hole		?
2411	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2412	2	5			FIL	2413	Fill of post-hole		?
2413	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2414	2	5			FIL	2415	Fill of post-hole		?
2415	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2416	2	5			FIL	2417	Fill of stake-hole		?
2417	2	5			CUT		Cut of stake-hole		-
2418	2	5			FIL	2419	Fill of Post-hole		Pot frag
2419	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2420	2	5			FIL	2421	Fill of stake-hole		?
2421	2	5			CUT		Cut of stake-hole		-
2422	2	5			FIL	2423	Fill of stake-hole		-
2423	2	5			CUT		Cut of stake-hole		-
2424	2	5			FIL	2425	Fill of curvi-linear		?
2425	2	5			CUT		Cut of curvi-linear		-
2426	2	6			CUT		Cut of pit / post-hole		-
2427	2	6			FIL	2426	Fill of pit / post-hole		?
2428	2	5	=2165		CUT		Ditch		-
2429	2	5	=2166		FIL	2428	Ditch fill		
2430	2	5			CUT		Cut of shallow pit		-
2431	2	5			FIL	2430	Fill of shallow pit		
2432	2	5	=2379		FIL	2433	Fill of gully		
2433	2	5	=2380		CUT		Gully		-
2434	2	5			FIL	2437	Tertiary fill of linear / pit	S.27, GBA (4xTUBS)	RF-294
2435	2	5			FIL	2437	Secondary fill of linear / pit		
2436	2	5			FIL	2437	Primary fill of linear / pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2437	2	5			CUT		Cut of linear / pit		-
2438	2	5	=2397, 2579		FIL	2440	Secondary fill of ditch/pit		Bone
2439	2	5			FIL	2440	Primary fill of ditch/pit	S.17, GBA (4xTUBS)	?
2440	2	5			CUT		Cut of ditch/pit		-
2441	2	5			FIL	2442	Secondary fill of pit		
2442	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2443	2	5			FIL	2446	Secondary fill of pit		
2444	2	5			FIL	2446	Primary fill of pit	S.18, GBA (4xTUBS)	Pot/Bone/shell
2445	2	5			FIL	2442	Primary fill of pit		?
2446	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2447	2	5			FIL	2448	Primary fill of pit		?
2448	2	5			CUT		Cut of pit		-
2449	2	5			FIL	2450	Fill of pos Post-hole		
2450	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2451	2	5			FIL	2452	Fill of post-hole		
2452	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2453	2	5			FIL	2456	Tertiary pit fill		?
2454	2	5			FIL	2456	Secondary pit fill		?
2455	2	5			FIL	2456	Primary fill of pit	S.163, GBA (3xTUBS)	
2456	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2457	2	6			FIL	2458	Fill of gully		RB Pot
2458	2	6			CUT		Gully		-
2459	2	5	=2129, 2152, 2533		FIL	2460	Fill of gully		
2460	2	5	=2128		CUT		Gully		-
2461	2	5	=2151, 2468, 2127, 2537		FIL	2462	Fill of gully		
2462	2	5	=2126, 2469		CUT		Cut of gully		-
2463	2	5			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
2464	2	5			FIL	2463	Fill of pit / post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2465	2	5			FIL	2448	Secondary fill of pit		Baked
2466	2	5			FIL	2467	Pit fill		
2467	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2468	2	5	=2127, 2151, 2461, 2534		FIL	2469	Ditch fill		
2469	2	5	=2126, 2462		CUT		Ditch		-
2470	2	5	=2381		FIL	2471	Fill of gully		
2471	2	5	=2382		CUT		Gully		-
2472	2	5			FIL	2191	Primary fill of possible flue	S.34, GBA (1xTUBS)	RF311
2473	2	5			FIL	2474	Fill of shallow pit		
2474	2	5			CUT		Cut of shallow pit		-
2475	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2476	2	5			FIL	2475	Fill of post-hole		Pot , Stone?tile?
2477	3A	8	=2684		STR		Foundation		Nail, Small lump o FE
2478	3A	8	=2685		CUT		Cut of foundations		-
2479	3A	8			FIL	2478	Fill of construction cut		Nail, RF-300, 301
2480	3A	8			CUT		Cut of ditch		-
2481	3A	8			FIL	2480	Ditch fill		
2482	3A	8			CUT		Post-hole		-
2483	3A	8			FIL	2482	Fill of post-hole		
2484	2	5			FIL	2485	Fill of post-hole		
2485	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2486	2	5			CUT		Fill of stake-hole		-
2487	2	5			FIL	2486	Fill of stake-hole		
2488	2	5			CUT		Cut of stake-hole		-
2489	2	5			FIL	2488	Fill of stake-hole		?
2490	2	5			CUT		Cut of stake-hole		-
2491	2	5			FIL	2490	Fill of stake-hole		?
2492	2	6	=2169, 2164, 2197, 2203, 2340		FIL	2170	Ditch fill		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2493	3A	6	=2559		CUT		Ditch		-
2494	3A	6	=2543, 2558		FIL	2493	Tertiary ditch fill		Animal Bone
2495	2	5			FIL	2496	Pit fill		
2496	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2497	3A	8			LAY		Consolidation layer		
2498	3A	8			LAY		Consolidation layer		
2499	2	5			CUT		Pit		Flint flake, limpets, oyster
2500	2	6	=		FIL	2502	Grave fill	S.10, GBA (2xTUBS)	Knife(FE)
2501	2	6			SKN	2502	Anglian burial		RF297, ON SKULL
2502	2	6	=2133		CUT		Anglian grave cut		-
2503	2	6			CUT		Ditch cut		-
2504	2	6			FIL	2503	Ditch fill	S.39, GBA (4xTUBS)	Pot, Bone
2505	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2506	2	5			FIL	2505	Primary ditch fill		
2507	2	5	=2566		FIL	2505	Secondary ditch fill		Bone
2508	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2509	2	5			FIL	2508	Ditch fill		Charcoal
2510	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2511	2	5			FIL	2510	Ditch fill		?
2512	2	5			CUT		Of ditch		-
2513	2	5			FIL	2512	Ditch fill		
2514	2	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2515	2	5			FIL	2514	Ditch fill		
2516	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2517	2	5			FIL	2517	Fill of post-hole		?
2518	2				DEP		Natural s		?
2519	2				DEP		Natural s		
2520	2				DEP		Natural s		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2521	2				DEP		Natural s		?
2522	2				DEP		Natural s		
2523	2				DEP		Natural s		?
2524	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2525	2	5			FIL	2524	Fill of post-hole		?
2526	2	5			LAY		surface		
2527	2	5			LAY		Bedding layer		Pottery
2528	2	5			LAY		Stone surface		
2529	2	5			LAY		Bedding surface		
2530	2	5			LAY		Bedding layer for 2117		RF`s 303, 298
2531	2				CUT		Natural feature		-
2532	2				FIL		Fill of natural feature		?
2533	2	5	=2129, 2152, 2459		FIL	2128	Ditch fill		ware
2534	2	5	=2127, 2151, 2461, 2468		FIL	2126	Ditch fill		?
2535	2	5			FIL	2499	Pit fill	S.38, GBA (2xTUBS)	Bone , Flint flakes, shell,
2536	2	6			CUT		Gully		-
2537	2	6			FIL	2536	Fill of gully		
2538	2	6			CUT		Gully		-
2539	2	6			FIL	2538	Gully fill		Pot frag, Slag (SILICA?)
2540	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2541	2	5			FIL	2540	Pit fill		RF291, Shell, an Bone
2542	2				DEP		Lens within natural		?
2543	3A	6	=2494, 2558		FIL	2493	Tertiary gully fill		An Bone, Burnt , RF302
2544	3A	6			FIL	2493	Secondary fill of gully		An Bone
2545	3A	6			FIL	2493	Primary fill of gully		
2546	3A	6			FIL	2548	Upper fill of gully		
2547	3A	6			FIL	2548	Primary fill of gully		?
2548	3A	6			CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2549	3A	6			CUT		Gully		-
2550	3A	6			FIL	2549	Fill of gully		An Bone
2551	3A	6			CUT		Cut of shallow pit?		-
2552	3A	6			FIL	2551	Fill of shallow pit?		An Bone
2553	2				DEP		Natural - river terrace		?
2554	3A	6			FIL	2555	Fill of natural feature		Bone
2555	3A	6			CUT		Cut of natural feature		-
2556	3A	6			FIL	2557	Fill of natural feature		Small of Bone
2557	3A	6			CUT		Natural feature		-
2558	3A	6	=2494, 2543		FIL	2559	Fill of curvi-linear	S.150 ,GBA (4xTUBS)	Bone, slag, baked , RF299
2559	3A	6	=2493		CUT		Cut of Curvi-linear		-
2560	3A	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2561	3A	6			FIL	2560	Ditch fill		
2562	3A	6			FIL	2563	Fill of natural feature		
2563	3A	6			CUT		Natural feature		-
2564	3A	6			FIL	2565	Fill of natural feature		
2565	3A	6			CUT		Natural feature		-
2566	2	5	=2507		FIL	2505	Ditch fill		?
2567	2	5			FIL	2569	Fill of ditch		
2568	2	5	=2295		FIL	2408	Secondary ditch fill		
2569	2	5			CUT		Ditch		
2570	2	5			FIL	2571	Pit fill		?
2571	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2572	2	5			FIL	2588	8th fill of pit		Bone
2573	2	5			FIL	2588	7th pit fill		?
2574	2	5	=2588		CUT		Pit		-
2575	2	5	=2398		FIL	2576	Fill of gully		Shale, shell, Bone
2576	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2577	2	5			FIL	2578	Fill of natural feature		?
2578	2				CUT		Natural feature		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2579	2	5	=2397, 2438		FIL	2440	Fill of gully		?
2580	2	5			FIL	2581	Fill of gully		?
2581	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
2582	2	5			FIL	2588	7th Pit fill		?
2583	2	5			FIL	2588	6th Pit fill		?
2584	2	5			FIL	2588	6th Pit fill		?
2585	2	5			FIL	2588	4th Pit fill		Bone
2586	2	5			FIL	2588	3rd Pit fill		?
2587	2	5			FIL	2588	2nd Pit fill	S.16 ,GBA (4xTUBS)	Bone
2588	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2589	2	5			FIL	2598	7th Pit fill		Bone
2590	2	5			FIL	2598	6th Pit fill		Bone
2591	2	5			FIL	2598	5th Pit fill		Bone
2592	2	5			FIL	2598	4th Pit fill		?
2593	2	5			FIL	2598	3rd Pit fill		?
2594	2	5			FIL	2598	2nd Pit fill	S.21, GBA (1xTUBS)	?
2595	2	5			FIL	2598	1st Pit fill		?
2596	VOID				-		-	-	
2597	VOID				-		-	-	
2598	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2599	VOID				-		-		-
2600	2	5			FIL	2601	Fill of linear		
2601	2	5			CUT		Cut of linear		-
2602	2	5			FIL	2603	Fill of small pit?		?
2603	2	5			CUT		Cut of small pit?		-
2604	2	5			FIL	2400	3rd pit fill		?
2605	2	5			FIL	2400	2nd pit fill		?
2606	VOID				-		-		-
2607	2	5			FIL	2588	1st fill of pit		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2608	3A	6			FIL	2609	Fill of natural feature		
2609	3A	6			CUT		Natural feature		-
2610	2	6	=2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2221		FIL	2220	Ditch fill		?
2611	3A	6			FIL	2612	Fill of tree bole		Pot , An. Bones
2612	3A	6			CUT		Cut of tree bole		
2613	2	6	=2610, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2221		FIL	2220	Ditch fill		?
2614	2	6	=2610, 2613, 2615, 2616, 2221		FIL	2220	Ditch fill		?
2615	2	6	=2610, 2613, 2614, 2616, 2221		FIL	2220	Ditch fill		?
2616	2	6	=2610, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2221		FIL	2220	Ditch fill		?
2617	2	5			FIL	2650	2nd pit fill	S.19, GBA (4xTUBS)	Bone
2618	3A	7	=2007, 3327		LAY		Alluvial silt	Col Sample-?	Wood
2619	3A	7	=2009, 2753, 3331		LAY		Turf line ?		?
2620	3A	7	=2008, 2628, 2673, 2674, 3332		LAY		Alluvial silt		Animal Bone
2621	3A	7	=2011, 2033, 3333, 2754		LAY		Alluvial silt	Col Sample-?	Animal Bone
2622	3A	7	=2756		LAY		Alluvial silt		?
2623	2	6			CUT		Cut of curved gully		-
2624	2	6			FIL	2623	Fill of curved gully		
2625	2	5	=2157		FIL	2300	Fill of gully		Pot frag, Flint frag
2626	2	5	=2184, 2136		FIL	2137	Curved linear		An Bone, Pot frag, Burnt
2627	VOID				-		-	-	-
2628	3A	7	=2008, 2620, 2673, 2674, 3332		DEP		Spread	Col Sample-?	?
2629	3A				FIL	2630	Fill of natural feature		
2630	3A				CUT		Natural feature		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2631	3A	6			CUT		Cut of linear		-
2632	3A	6			FIL	2631	Fill of linear		
2633	3A	6			DEP		Natural, Tree bole		
2634	3A	6			CUT		natural, Tree bole		-
2635	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2636	2	5			FIL	2635	Fill of post-hole		?
2637	3A	6			FIL	2638	Pit / Tree bole		
2638	3A	6			CUT		Pit / Tree bole		-
2639	3A	6			FIL	2640	Hedgerow		
2640	3A	6			CUT		Hedgerow		-
2641	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2642	2	5			FIL	2641	Pit fill	SAMPLE BY J.CARROT	?
2643	3A	6			FIL		Fill cut of tree bole		Bone
2644	3A	6			CUT		Tree bole		-
2645	3A	6			FIL	2644	Fill of Tree bole		
2646	3A	6			FIL	2647	Fill of Tree Bole		
2647	3A	6			CUT		Cut of Tree bole		-
2648	3A	6			FIL	2649	Fill of tree bole		
2649	3A	6			CUT		Cut of pit tree bole		-
2650	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
2651	3A	6			CUT		Ditch		-
2652	3A	6			FIL	2651	Secondary fill of ditch		Animal Bone
2653	3A	6			CUT		Gully		-
2654	3A	6			FIL	2653	Fill of gully		?
2655	2	5			DEP		Deposit		?
2656	2	5			FIL	2588	5th Pit fill		?
2657	VOID				-		-	-	-
2658	3A	6			FIL	2659	Tree bole		?
2659	3A	6			CUT		Tree bole		-
2660	3A				FIL	2661	Fill of natural feature		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2661	3A				CUT		Natural feature		-
2662	3A	6			CUT		Gully		-
2663	3A	6			FIL	2662	Fill of gully		Bone
2664	2	5			FIL	2650	3rd Pit fill		Bone , Shell
2665	2	5			FIL	2650	1st Pit fill	S.20, GBA (4xTUBS)	Bone
2666	3A	6			FIL	2651	Primary ditch fill		
2667	3A				FIL	2668	Fill of natural feature		
2668	3A				CUT		Natural feature		-
2669	2	5			FIL	2670	Fill of post-hole		?
2670	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2671	2	5			FIL	2672	Fill of post-hole		?
2672	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
2673	3A	7	=2008, 2620, 2628, 2674, 3332		FIL	2683	Fill of shallow		RF309=Paddle
2674	3A	7	=2008, 2620, 2628, 2673, 3332		DEP	2683	Fill of shallow		
2675	3A				FIL	2676	Fill of tree bole		
2676	3A	6			CUT		Cut of tree bole		-
2677	2				CUT		Tree bole		-
2678	2				FIL	2677	Tree bole		?
2679	2	6			DEP		Bank material		?
2680	3A	6			FIL	2681	Secondary pit fill		
2681	3A	6			CUT		Pit		-
2682	3A	6			FIL	2681	Primary fill of pit		
2683	3A	7			CUT		Shallow with uneven base caused by root action ?		Cut assoc. with RF307
2684	3A	8	=2477		FIL	2685	Fill of construction cut		
2685	3A	8	=2478		CUT		Construction cut		-
2686	2	5			FIL	2687	Fill of shallow gully		?
2687	2	5			CUT		Shallow gully		-
2688	3A	6			STR	2709	Stake		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2689	3A	6			CUT		Gully		-
2690	3A	6			FIL	2689	Secondary fill of gully		
2691	3A	6			CUT		Pit		-
2692	3A	6			FIL	2691	Fill of pit		?
2693	3A	6			CUT		Post-hole		-
2694	3A	6			STR	2693	Post		
2695	3A	6			FIL	2693	Fill of post-hole		?
2696	3A	6			DEP		Flooding deposit		Oyster shell
2697	3A	6	=2719		FIL	2699	Tertiary fill of channel		Bone
2698	3A	6	=2715		FIL	2699	Secondary fill of channel		
2699	3A	6	=2714		CUT		Channel		-
2700	3A	6			FIL	2701	Fill of shallow channel		Bone
2701	3A	6			CUT		Cut of shallow channel		-
2702	3A	6	2702=2748		FIL	2704	Tertiary fill of gully		Bone
2703	3A	6	2703=2750		FIL	2704	Primary fill of gully		
2704	3A	6			CUT		Cut of linear/ gully		-
2705	3A	6			FIL	2706	Fill of channel	S.153, GBA (4xTUBS)	
2706	3A	6			CUT		Channel		-
2707	3A	6			FIL	2708	Fill of possible pit		
2708	3A	6			CUT		Cut of possible pit		-
2709	3A	6			CUT		Cut of shallow channel		-
2710	3A	6			FIL	2709	Fill of shallow channel		?
2711	3A	6			CUT		Channel		-
2712	3A	6			FIL	2711	Fill of channel		?
2713	3A	6			STR	2712	Vertical stake		
2714	3A	6	=2699		CUT		Channel		-
2715	3A	6	=2698		FIL	2714	Channel fill		?
2716	VOID				-		-	-	-
2717	VOID				-		-	-	-
2718	3A	6			CUT		Channel		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2719	3A	6	=2697		FIL	2718	Primary fill of channel		?
2720	3A	6			FIL	2718	Secondary fill of channel		?
2721	3A	6			STR	2719	Stake		
2722	3A	6			STR	2719	Stake		
2723	3A	6			STR	2749	Stake		
2724	3A	6			FIL	2699	Primary fill of channel		
2725	3A	6			DEP	2699	4th fill of channel		
2726	3A	6			FIL	2727	Fill of linear		
2727	3A	6			CUT		Cut of linear		-
2728	3A	6			STR	2628	Wood stake		
2729	3A	6			FIL	2730	Fill of linear gully	S.157, GBA (4xTUBS)	?
2730	3A	6			CUT		Cut of linear gully		-
2731	3A	6			FIL	2932	Fill of tree bole		
2732	3A	6			CUT		Cut of tree bole		-
2733	3A	7			STR	2628	Wicker?		
2734	3A	6			FIL	2735	Fill of linear gully		
2735	3A	6			CUT		Cut of linear gully		-
2736	3A	6			STR	2749	Small log/stake		
2737	3A	6			FIL	2689	Primary fill		?
2738	3A	6			DEP		Tree bole		?
2739	3A	6			DEP		Possible upcast from 2741 excavation		?
2740	3A	6			FIL	2741	Fill of linear		?
2741	3A	6			CUT		Cut of linear		-
2742	3A	6			FIL	2743	Fill of post-hole		?
2743	3A	6			CUT		Cut Post-hole		-
2744	3A	6			FIL		Fill of pit 2692		?
2745	3A	6			FIL	2746	Fill of pit		?
2746	3A	6			CUT		Cut of pit		-
2747	3A	6			FIL	2704	Post-pipe		?
2748	3A	6	=2702		FIL	2704	Tertiary fill of linear		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2749	3A	6			FIL	2704	Secondary Organic fill of linear		?
2750	3A	6	=2703		FIL	2704	Primary fill of linear		?
2751	3A	7			STR	2628	Stake		
2752	3A	6			STR	2749	Stake		
2753	3A	7	=2009, 2619, 3331		LAY		Layer	Col Sample-?	?
2754	3A	7	=2621		DEP		gritty layer		?
2755	3A	7	=2762		DEP		Organic horizon		?
2756	3A	7	=2622		LAY		Coarse s		?
2757	3A	7			FIL	2759	Tertiary fill of tree bole		?
2758	3A	6			FIL	2759	Primary fill of tree bole		?
2759	3A	6			CUT		Tree bole	-	-
2760	3A	7			STR	2628	Plank		
2761	3A	7			STR		Paddle		RF-309
2762	3A	7	=2755?		DEP		Organic layer		?
2763	3A	7			FIL	2759	Secondary fill of tree bole		?
2764	3A	7			CUT		Ditch		-
2765	3A	7			FIL	2764	Ditch fill		
2766	VOID				-		-	-	-
2767	VOID				-		-	-	-
2768	VOID				-		-	-	-
2769	VOID				-		-	-	-
2770	3B	3			FIL	2792	Fill of burial	S.350 GBA (4xTUBS)	RFs323,321,325,324,322,326,327,328,329
2771	3B	3			SKN	2792	Skeleton	S.353,S.354	
2772	3B	3			FIL	2791	Fill of burial	S.351 GBA (4xTUBS)	
2773	3B	3			SKN	2791	Skeleton	S.355, S.359	
2774	3B	3			FIL	2790	Fill of burial	S.352 GBA (4xTUBS)	
2775	3B	3			SKN	2790	Skeleton	S.357, 358	
2776	3B	5	=2933, 2969		FIL	2778	Secondary fill of linear ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2777	3B	5	=2934		FIL	2778	Primary fill of linear ditch		
2778	3B	5	=2935, 2970		CUT		Ditch		-
2779	3B	5	=2945		FIL	2780	Fill of small gully		
2780	3B	5	=2946		CUT		Gully		-
2781	3B	5			FIL	2782	Fill of small gully		
2782	3B	5			CUT		Cut of small gully		-
2783	3B	5	=2943		FIL	2784	Fill of small ditch		
2784	3B	5	=2944		CUT		Cut of small ditch		-
2785	3B	8			DEP		Topsoil		
2786	3B	7	=2960, 3231, 3234		DEP		Subsoil / ploughsoil		?
2787	3B	7			DEP		Flooding deposit	S.391, col sample	?
2788	3B	3			FIL	2789	Gully / ditch fill		
2789	3B	3			CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2790	3B	3			CUT		Cut of sk 2775		-
2791	3B	3			CUT		Cut of sk 2773		-
2792	3B	3			CUT		Cut of sk 2771		-
2793	3B	5			CUT		Cut of possible pit		-
2794	3B	5			FIL	2793	Fill of possible pit		
2795	3B	5			CUT		Cut of possible pit		-
2796	3B	5			FIL	2795	Fill of possible pit		
2797	3B	5			CUT		Cut of possible pit/Post-hole		-
2798	3B	5			FIL	2797	Secondary fill of possible pit/ Post-hole		
2799	3B	5	=2807, 2811		FIL	2800	Fill of small gully		
2800	3B	5	=2810		CUT		Cut of small gully		-
2801	3B	5	=2804, 2808		FIL		Fill of small ditch		
2802	3B	5	=2803		CUT		Cut of small ditch		-
2803	3B	5	=2802		CUT		Cut of small ditch		-
2804	3B	5	=2801, 2808		FIL	2803	Fill of small ditch		?
2805	3B	5			CUT		Gully		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2806	3B	5			FIL	2805	Fill of gully		an Bone
2807	3B	5	=2799, 2811		FIL	2800	Fill of small gully		
2808	3B	5	=2801, 2804		FIL	2802	Fill of small ditch		
2809	3B	5			FIL	2797	Primary fill of pit		
2810	3B	5	=2800		CUT		Ditch		-
2811	3B	5	=2799, 2807		FIL	2810	Fill of ditch		?
2812	3B	5			FIL	2813	Fill gully		
2813	3B	5			CUT		Gully		-
2814	3B	5			CUT		Gully		-
2815	3B	5			FIL	2814	Fill of gully		
2816	3B	3			FIL	2817	Fill of shallow gully		
2817	3B	3			CUT		Cut of shallow gully		-
2818	3B	5			FIL	2819	Gully / ditch fill		?
2819	3B	5			CUT		Gully / ditch		-
2820	3B	3			FIL	2821	Fill of ditch		?
2821	3B	3			CUT		Ditch		-
2822	3B	7			FIL	2823	Fill of Post-hole?		
2823	3B	7			CUT		Post-hole		-
2824	3B	5			FIL	2825	Fill of pit		
2825	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2826	3B	5			FIL	2828	Upper fill of shallow pit		Pot, Bone
2827	3B	5			FIL	2828	Primary fill of pit		
2828	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2829	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2830	3B	5			FIL	2829	Pit fill		?
2831	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2832	3B	5			FIL	2831	Pit fill		?
2833	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2834	3B	5			FIL	2833	Pit fill		?
2835	3B	3			FIL	2837	Fill of burial	S.360 GBA (4xTUBS)	Pot frag, iron Stone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2836	3B	3			SKN	2837	Skeleton	S.361, 362 (throat, ab)	-
2837	3B	3			CUT		Cut of burial		-
2838	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2839	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2840	3B	3			FIL	2841	Fill of ditched enclosure		
2841	3B	3			CUT		Ditched enclosure		-
2842	3B	3			FIL	2843	Fill of linear gully		
2843	3B	3			CUT		Cut of linear gully		-
2844	3B	3			FIL	2845	Fill of square barrow ditch	S.364 GBA 4xTUBS)	
2845	3B	3			CUT		Cut of square barrow ditch		-
2846	3B	3			FIL	2848	Fill of grave	S.363 GBA (4xTUBS)	Pot, Bone
2847	3B	3			SKN	2848	Skeleton, partial		
2848	3B	3			CUT		Grave cut		-
2849	3B	5			FIL	2838	Fill of possible pit		?
2850	3B	5			FIL	2839	Pit fill		Frag of Pot
2851	3B	5			FIL	2852	Pit fill		?
2852	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2853	3B	5			FIL	2855	Secondary fill of pit		?
2854	3B	5			FIL	2855	Lower, primary fill of pit		?
2855	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2856	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2857	3B	5			FIL	2856	Primary fill of pit	S.366 GBA (4xTUBS)	?
2858	3B	5			FIL	2856	Secondary fill of pit		An Bone
2859	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2860	3B	5			FIL	2859	Pit fill		?
2861	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2862	3B	5			FIL	2861	Pit fill		?
2863	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2864	3B	5			FIL	2663	Pit fill		?
2865	VOID				-		-	-	-
2866	VOID				-		-	-	-
2867	VOID				-		-	-	-
2868	VOID				-		-	-	-
2869	VOID				-		-	-	-
2870	3B	5			FIL	2871	Fill of possible pit		
2871	3B	5			CUT		Cut of possible pit		-
2872	3B	5			FIL	2873	Pit fill		
2873	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2874	3B	7			FIL	2875	Fill of gully		
2875	3B	7			CUT		Gully		-
2876	3B	7			FIL	2877	Fill of gully		
2877	3B	7			CUT		Gully		-
2878	3B	7			FIL	2879	Fill of gully		
2879	3B	7			CUT		Gully		-
2880	3B	7	=2931		FIL	2881	Fill of gully		
2881	3B	7	=2932		CUT		Gully		-
2882	3B	7			FIL	2883	Fill of gully		
2883	3B	7			CUT		Gully		
2884	3B	7	=2886		FIL	2885	Fill of gully		
2885	3B	7	=2887		CUT		Gully		-
2886	3B	7	=2884		FIL	2887	Fill of a small gully		
2887	3B	7	=2885		CUT		Gully		-
2888	3B	8			LAY		Modern track/consolidation?		
2889	3B	3			CUT		Gully		-
2890	3B	3			FIL	2889	Fill of gully		?
2891	3B	3			FIL	2892	Fill of gully		
2892	3B	3			CUT		Gully		-
2893	3B	3			FIL	2894	Fill of post-hole		
2894	3B	3			CUT		Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2895	3B	3			CUT		Ditch		-
2896	3B	3			FIL	2895	Ditch fill		?
2897	3B	3		Associated with Structure 17	FIL	2898	Fill of small pit		
2898	3B	3		Associated with Structure 17	CUT		Pit		-
2899	3B	7	=2929, 2947, 2951, 2961, 2964		DEP		Flooding/ silting		?
2900	3B	7	=2981		DEP		Interface?		
2901	3B	3	=2923	Structure 17	FIL	2904	Fill of ring gully	S.370 GBA (2xTUBS)	An Bone/teeth, Pot
2902	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2903	Fill of post-hole		-
2903	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2904	3B	3	=2988	Structure 17	CUT		Cut of ring gully		-
2905	3B	3		Associated with Structure 17	FIL	2906	Fill of pit	S.368 GBA (2xTUBS)	
2906	3B	3		Associated with Structure 17	CUT		Pit		-
2907	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Cut of pit		-
2908	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2907	Fill of pit		?
2909	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Cut of Post-hole?		
2910	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2909	Fill of Post-hole?		?
2911	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2912	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2911	Fill of post-hole	S.369 GBA (?x TUBS)	Pot
2913	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2914	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2913	Fill of post-hole		?
2915	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2916	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2915	Fill of post-hole		An Bone
2917	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2918	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2917	Fill of post-hole		?
2919	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2920	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2919	Fill of post-hole		?
2921	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2922	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2921	Fill of post-hole		?
2923	3B	3	=2901	Structure 17	FIL	2988	Fill of ring gully	370 GBA (2xTUBS)	
2924	3B	3			FIL	2925	Fill of linear gully		
2925	3B	3			CUT		Cut of linear gully		-
2926	3B	3		Structure 17	CUT		Post-hole		-
2927	3B	3		Structure 17	FIL	2926	Fill of post-hole		?
2928	3B	7	=2942		DEP		Organic	391, Col Sample	
2929	3B	7	=2899, 2947, 2951, 2961, 2964		DEP		Alluvial near gypsy race	391, Col Sample	?
2930	3B	7			DEP		Alluvial near gypsy race	391, Col Sample	?
2931	3B	7	=2880		FIL	2932	Fill of shallow gully		
2932	3B	7	=2881		CUT		Cut of shallow gully		-
2933	3B	5	=2776, 2969		FIL	2935	Secondary ditch fill		
2934	3B	5	=2777		FIL	2935	Primary ditch fill		
2935	3B	5	=2970, 2778		CUT		Ditch		-
2936	3B	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2937	3B	5			FIL	2936	Ditch fill		
2938	3B	5			FIL	2939	Ditch fill		
2939	3B	5			CUT		Ditch		
2940	3B	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2941	3B	5			FIL	2940	Ditch fill		?
2942	3B	7	=2928		DEP		Organic layer below topsoil		
2943	3B	5	=2783		FIL	2944	Primary fill of gully		Animal Bone
2944	3B	5	=2784		CUT		Gully		-
2945	3B	5	=2779		FIL	2946	Primary fill of gully		?
2946	3B	5	=2780		CUT		Gully		-
2947	3B	7	=2899, 2929, 2951, 2961, 2964		DEP		Alluvial? Overlying features		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2948	VOID				-		-	-	-
2949	3B	5	=2955		FIL	2944	Secondary fill of gully		?
2950	VOID				-		-	-	-
2951	3B	7	=2899, 2929, 2947, 2961, 2964		DEP		Silty deposit, alluvial? Overlying features?		?
2952	3B	7			CUT			-	-
2953	3B	5			FIL	2954	Ditch fill		
2954	3B	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2955	3B	5	=2949		FIL	2944	Secondary ditch fill	S.367 GBA (4xTUBS)	
2956	3B				FIL				
2957	3B				CUT				
2958	3B	5			FIL	2959	Fill of shallow gully		
2959	3B	5			CUT		Cut of shallow gully		-
2960	3B	7	=2786, 3231, 3234		DEP		Subsoil		
2961	3B	7	=2899, 2929, 2947, 2951, 2964		DEP		Alluvial		?
2962	3B	7			FIL	2963	Fill of shallow gully/drain		CBM
2963	3B	7			CUT		Cut of shallow gully		-
2964	3B	7	=2899, 2929, 2947, 2951, 2961		DEP		Deposit		
2965	3B	7			FIL	2952	Secondary fill of		
2966	3B	7			FIL	2952	Primary fill of		
2967	3B	7			FIL	2968	Fill of gully		
2968	3B	7			CUT		Gully		-
2969	3B,	5	=2776, 2933		FIL	2970	Ditch fill		
2970	3B,	5	=2778, 2935		CUT		Ditch		-
2971	3B,	5			FIL	2974	Ditch fill		
2972	3B,	5			FIL	2973	Ditch fill		RF-330, Loom weight?
2973	3B,	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2974	3B,	5			CUT		Ditch		-
2975	3B	5			FIL	2976	Fill of small		Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
2976	3B	5			CUT		Pit		-
2977	3B								
2978	3B								
2979	3B								
2980	3B								
2981	3B	7	=2900		DEP		Hillwash, Colluvium		
2982	3B	5	=2818		FIL	2983	Ditch fill		
2983	3B,	5	=2819		CUT		Ditch		-
2984	3B,				FIL		Backfill in NNA feature		?
2985	3B				-		-	-	-
2986	3B				DEP		Natural		-
2987	3B	8			DEP		Bank material	Col Sample 391	
2988	3B	5	=2904		CUT		Cut of ring gully		-
2989	3B	1	=2998, 3075, 3229		FIL	2990	Ditch fill	S.402 GBA (4xTUBS)	Pot
2990	3B	1	=2999, 3074, 3076		CUT		Cut of ditch. Assoc with henge		-
2991	3B	1			LAY		Hillwash, colluvium	S.403 GBA (4xTUBS)	
2992	3B	1			LAY		Hillwash, colluvium		
2993	3B	1			LAY		Hillwash, colluvium		
2994	3B	Nat			LAY		Silty , natural?		
2995	3B	1			FIL	2996	Fill of shallow ditch		An Bone
2996	3B	1			CUT		Ditch		-
2997	3B	1	=3000, 3073, 3200		FIL	2999	Secondary fill of ditch		
2998	3B	1	=2989, 3075, 3229		FIL	2999	Primary fill of ditch		
2999	3B	1	=2990, 3074, 3076		CUT		Ditch		-
3000	3B	1	=2997, 3073, 3200		FIL	2990	Ditch fill		An Bone,
3001	3B	1			FIL	3002	Fill of small pit		
3002	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Cut of small pit		-
3003	3B	1			FIL	3004	Fill of small pit / post-hole secondary	S.400 GBA (2?xTUBS)	Flint, Bone, ceramics

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3004	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Pit		-
3005	3B	Nat			DEP		Hillwash/colluvium		
3006	3B	1			FIL	3004	Fill of small pit / post-hole primary		
3007	3B	1			FIL	3008	Fill of small pit / post-hole		
3008	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Pit / post-hole		
3009	3B	1			CUT		Cut of ditch to south of hengi-form		-
3010	3B	1	=3038		FIL	3009	Fill of curved ditch	S.388 GBA (4xTUBS)	???
3011	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		-
3012	3B	1			FIL	3011	Fill of post-hole		
3013	3B	3			CUT		Gully		-
3014	3B	3			FIL	3013	Fill of gully		RF-331
3015	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3018	Fill of Post pit	S.371 GBA (2xTUBS)	
3016					VOID				
3017	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3018	Fill of post pit	S.376 GBA (4xTUBS)	
3018	3B	1		Structure 15	CUT		Cut of post pit		-
3019	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3020	Fill of possible post-hole		
3020	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Cut of possible Post-hole		-
3021	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3022	Fill of possible post-hole	S.401 GBA (1xTUB)	
3022	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Cut of possible Post-hole		-
3023	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3024	Fill of possible post-hole		
3024	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Cut of possible Post-hole		-
3025	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3026	Fill of post-hole	-	-
3026	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
3027	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3022	Primary fill of possible Post-hole		
3028	3B	1			FIL	3029	Fill of ditch	S.385 GBA (4xTUBS)	BA???

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3029	3B	1			CUT		Ditch		-
3030	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3031	Fill of post-hole		
3031	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3032	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3033	Fill of post-hole		
3033	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3034	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3035	Fill of post-hole		
3035	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3036	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3037	Fill of post-hole	372 GBA	
3037	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3038	3B	1	=(3010)		FIL	3009	Fill of ring ditch	384 GBA	RF 332,333
3039	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3040	Fill of post-hole	398 GBA	
3040	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3041	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3042	Fill of stake-hole		
3042	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3043	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3044	Fill of stake-hole		
3044	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3045	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3046	Fill of stake-hole		
3046	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3047	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3048	Fill of stake-hole		
3048	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3049	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3050	Fill of stake-hole		
3050	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3051	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3052	Fill of stake-hole		
3052	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3053	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3054	Fill of stake-hole	373 GBA	
3054	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3055	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3056	Fill of stake-hole		
3056	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3057	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3058	Fill of stake-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3058	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3059	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3060	Fill of stake-hole		
3060	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3061	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3062	Fill of post-hole		Bone
3062	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3063	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3064	Fill of pit / post-pit	389 GBA	
3064	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Pit / post-pit		
3065	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3066	Fill of post-hole	390 GBA	
3066	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3067	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3068	Fill of post-hole	392 GBA	
3068	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3069	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3070	Fill of stake-hole		
3070	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3071	3B	1	=3227		FIL	3072	Fill of post-hole		
3072	3B	1	=3228		CUT		Post-hole		
3073	3B	1	=2997, 3000, 3200		FIL	3074	Secondary ditch fill		Pot
3074	3B	1	=2990, 2999, 3076		CUT		Ditch		
3075	3B	1	=2989, 2998, 3229		FIL	3076	Primary ditch fill		
3076	3B	1	=2990, 2999, 3074		CUT		Ditch		
3077	3B	1	=3176	Structure 16	FIL	3078	Fill of post-hole		
3078	3B	1	=3177	Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3079	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3080	Fill of post-hole / stake-hole		
3080	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole / stake-hole		
3081	3B	1		Structure 15	CUT		Pit / post-pit		
3082	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3081	Secondary pit fill		
3083	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3081	Primary pit fill	379 GBA	
3084	VOID								
3085	VOID								
3086	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3087	Fill of pit / post-pit		
3087	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Pit / post-pit		
3088	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3089	Fill of pit / post-pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3089	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Pit / Post-pit		
3090	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3091	Fill of post-hole		
3091	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3092	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3093	Fill of stake-hole		
3093	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3094	3B	1		Structure 15	CUT		Post-pit		
3095	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3094	Post-packing	397 GBA	
3096	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3097	Fill of post-hole		
3097	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3098	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3099	Fill of post-hole	383 GBA	
3099	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3100	3B	1			DEP		Deposit within natural undulation		
3101	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3102	Fill of stake-hole		
3102	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3103	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3104	Fill of post-hole		
3104	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3105	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3106	Fill of post-hole		
3106	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3107	3A	7			CUT		Gully		
3108	3A	7			FIL	3107	Gully fill		
3109	3A	7			CUT		Ditch		
3110	3A	7			FIL	3109	Ditch fill		
3111	3A	7			CUT		Ditch		
3112	3A	7			FIL	3111	Ditch fill		
3113	3A	8			DEP		Disturbed ground		
3114	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3115	Fill of stake-hole	375 GBA	
3115	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3116	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3117	Fill of stake-hole	380 GBA	

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3117	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3118	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3119	Fill of post-hole		
3119	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3120	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3121	Fill of post-hole		
3121	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3122	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3123	Fill of post-hole		
3123	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3124	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3125	Fill of post-hole		
3125	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3126	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3127	Fill of stake-hole	381 GBA	
3127	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3128	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3129	Fill of post-hole		
3129	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3130	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3131	Fill of stake-hole		
3131	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3132	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3133	Fill of stake-hole		
3133	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3134	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3135	Fill of post-hole	395 GBA	
3135	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3136	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3137	Fill of post-hole		
3137	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3138	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3139	Fill of post-hole		
3139	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3140	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3141	Fill of post-hole		
3141	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3142	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3143	Fill of post-hole		
3143	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3144	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3145	Post-packing	386 GBA	
3145	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3146	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3147	Fill of post-pit	394 GBA	
3147	3B	1		Structure 15	CUT		Post-pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3148	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3149	Fill of post-hole		
3149	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3150	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3151	Fill of stake-hole		
3151	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3152	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3153	Fill of post-hole		
3153	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3154	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3155	Fill of post-hole		
3155	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3156	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3157	Fill of post-hole		
3157	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3158	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3159	Fill of post-hole		
3159	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3160	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3161	Fill of post-hole	396 GBA	
3161	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3162	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3163	Fill of post-hole		
3163	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3164	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3165	Fill of stake-hole		
3165	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3166	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3167	Fill of stake-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3167	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3168	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3106	Fill of post-pipe		
3169	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3094	Fill of post-pipe		
3170	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3171	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3170	Fill of post-hole		
3172	VOID								
3173	VOID								
3174	VOID								
3175	VOID								
3176	3B	1	=3077	Structure 16					
3177	3B	1	=3078	Structure 16					
3178	4	2			FIL	3179	Pit fill		Bone, Flint
3179	4	2			CUT		Pit		
3180	4	2			FIL	3181	Pit fill		
3181	4	2			CUT		Pit		
3182	4	2			FIL	3183	Fill of post-hole		
3183	4	2			CUT		Post-hole		
3184	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3185	Fill of post-hole		
3185	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3186	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3187	Fill of post-hole	378 GBA	
3187	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3188	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3189	Fill of pit / post-pit	377 GBA	Pot
3189	3B	1		Structure 15	CUT		Pit / post-pit		
3190	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3191	Fill of post-hole	374 GBA	
3191	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3192	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3193	Fill of post-hole		
3193	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3194	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3195	Fill of pit / post-pit	382 GBA	
3195	3B	1		Structure 15	CUT		Pit / post-pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3196	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3197	Fill of post-hole		
3197	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3198	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3199	Fill of post-hole	399 GBA	
3199	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3200	3B	1	=2997, 3000, 3073		FIL	2990	Ditch fill		
3201	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3202	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3201	Fill of stake-hole		
3203	3B	1		Structure 15	FIL	3147	Fill of post-pipe	393 GBA	
3204	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3145	Fill of post-pipe	387 GBA	
3205	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3206	Fill of stake-hole		
3206	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3207	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3208	Fill of pit / post-pit		
3208	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Pit / post-pit		
3209	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3210	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3209	Fill of stake-hole		
3211	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3212	Fill of post-hole		
3212	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3213	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3214	Fill of post-hole		
3214	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3215	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3216	Fill of post-hole		
3216	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3217	3B	1		Associated with	FIL	3218	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
				Structure 15 or 16					
3218	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3219	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3220	Fill of post-hole		
3220	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3221	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3222	Fill of stake-hole		
3222	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3223	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3224	Fill of stake-hole		
3224	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3225	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3226	Fill of stake-hole		
3226	3B	1		Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Stake-hole		
3227	3B	1	=3071	Associated with Structure 15 or 16	FIL	3228	Fill of post-hole		
3228	3B	1	=3072	Associated with Structure 15 or 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3229	3B	1	=2989, 2998, 3075		FIL	2990	Primary ditch fill		
3230	VOID								
3231	3B	7	=3234, 2960, 2786		DEP		Colluvium	404 GBA	
3232	3B	1		Structure 16	FIL	3233	Fill of post-hole		
3233	3B	1		Structure 16	CUT		Post-hole		
3234	3B	7	=3231, 2960, 2786		DEP		Colluvium	405 GBA	
3235	3B						Group number for henge		
3236	3B	3			FIL	3237	Fill of gully		
3237	3B	3			CUT		Gully		
3238	2	5	=2145, 2185, 2289		CUT		Ditch terminus		Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3239	4				U/S		U/S		
3240	4				LAY		Topsoil		
3241	2	4			FIL	3242	Fill of possible pit		
3242	2	4			CUT		Possible pit		-
3243	2	4			FIL	3244	Secondary fill of shallow linear		Animal bone
3244	2	4			CUT		Shallow linear		-
3245	2	4			FIL	3246	Secondary fill of linear ditch (boundary, drainage)		Bone frag.
3246	2	4			CUT		Ditch (boundary, drainage)		-
3247	2	4			FIL	3248	Fill of pit or tree bole		RF 800(flint blade)
3248	2	4			CUT		Pit or tree bole		-
3249	2								
3250	2	8			DEP		Hardcore		-
3251	2	8			CUT		Cut for services		
3252	2	8			FIL		Services pipe etc		?
3253	2	8			FIL		Back fill of services		?
3254	2	8	=2001, 3326		DEP		Topsoil		?
3255	2	7	=2002, 2112, 2113		DEP		Subsoil		Animal bone, flint, pott.RF801(flint)
3256	2		=2003		DEP		Natural in Area 2		
3257	2	5			FIL	3259	Secondary fill of pit	585 GBA, 1 tub	Animal Bone, pot.
3258	2	5			FIL	3259	Primary fill of pit	582 GBA 1 tub	
3259	2	5			CUT		Pit (refuse, dump)		-
3260	2	5	=3273, 2035		FIL	3262	Secondary fill of ditch		Bone frag., pot
3261	2	4			FIL	3262	Primary fill of ditch		
3262	2	4	=2034		CUT		Ditch (boundary, drainage)		-
3263	2	4			FIL	3265	Secondary fill of ditch/gully	586 GBA 1 tub	Bone
3264	2	4			FIL	3265	Primary fill of ditch/gully		
3265	2	4			CUT		Boundary ditch/gully		-
3266	2	4			FIL	3267	Fill of pit?		Animal bone
3267	2	4			CUT		Pit?		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3268	2	4			FIL	3269	Secondary fill of pit?	587 GBA, 1 tub	
3269	2	4			CUT		Pit?		-
3270	2				FIL	3271	Fill of unconvincing linear feature / natural feature		
3271	2				CUT		Unconvincing linear feature / natural feature		
3272	2	4			FIL	3269	Primary fill of pit?		
3273	2	5	=2035, 3260		FIL	3262	Secondary fill of ditch		
3274	2	5			FIL	3275	Secondary fill of pit (refuse, post pit?)		Animal bone
3275	2	5			CUT		Pit (refuse, post pit?)		-
3276	2	4			FIL	3246	Primary fill of linear ditch (boundary, drainage)		
3277	2	5			FIL	3275	Primary fill of pit (refuse, post pit?)	583 GBA 1 tub	
3278	2	6	=2047, 2104		FIL	3279	Fill of ditch cut		Animal bone, pot.
3279	2	6	=2048		CUT		Ditch cut		-
3280	2	5			FIL	3281	Primary fill of ditch		Animal bone, pot, shell
3281	2	5	=2082		CUT		Ditch cut		-
3282	2	5			FIL	3283	Secondary fill of pit	588 GBA 1 tub	Animal bone, pot.
3283	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
3284	2	4			FIL	3285	Secondary fill of pit/tree bole?		
3285	2	4			CUT		Pit/tree bole?		-
3286	2	4			FIL	3285	Primary fill of pit/tree bole?	584 GBA, 1 tub	
3287	2	5			FIL	3288	Fill of post hole		
3288	2	5			CUT		Post-hole		-
3289	2	4			FIL	3291	Secondary fill of ditch (boundary)		Animal bone
3290	2	4			FIL	3291	Primary fill of ditch (boundary)		
3291	2	4			CUT		Boundary ditch		-
3292	2	5			FIL	3283	Primary fill of pit		
3293	2	5			FIL	3294	Secondary fill of gully		
3294	2	5			CUT		Gully		-
3295	2	4			FIL	3296	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3296	2	4			CUT		Gully		-
3297	2	4			FIL	3298	Fill of pit	589 GBA, 1 tub	Pot
3298	2	4			CUT		pit		-
3299	2	5			FIL	3294	Primary fill of gully		
3300	2	4			FIL	3244	Primary fill of gully		
3301	2	5			FIL	3302	Fill of slot	591 GBA 1 tub	Animal bone
3302	2	5			CUT		Linear slot		-
3303	2	5	=2059, 2061		FIL	3304	Secondary fill of ditch		
3304	2	5	=2060, 2062		CUT		Ditch		-
3305	2	5			FIL	3304	Primary fill of ditch		
3306	2	5			LAY		Layer adjacent to ditch 3304, upcast?		Pot, animal bone
3307	2	5	=2081		FIL	3281	Secondary fill of ditch		
3308	2	5	=3317, 2049, 2107		FIL	3310	Secondary fill of ditch		
3309	2	5	=3318, 2064, 2108		FIL	3310	Primary fill of ditch		
3310	2	5	=3319, 2050		CUT		Ditch		-
3311	2	5			FIL	3312	Fill of 3312	590 GBA, 1 tub	
3312	2	5			CUT		Pit		-
3313	2	4	=2042		FIL	3314	Fill of ditch		Snail shell, an bone frag, Baked ?
3314	2	4	=2044		CUT		Cut of ditch, boundary/drainage		-
3315	2	6	=2056, 2045		FIL	3316	Fill of gully		Animal bone, flint
3316	2	6	=2055, 2046		CUT		Cut of gully		-
3317	2	5	=2049, 2107, 3308		FIL	3319	Secondary fill of boundary ditch		Animal bone, pot.
3318	2	5	=2064, 2108, 3309		FIL	3319	Primary fill of boundary ditch		Animal bone, pot.
3319	2	5	=2050, 3310		CUT		Boundary ditch		-
3320	2	5			FIL	3322	Secondary fill of boundary ditch		
3321	2	5			FIL	3322	Primary fill of boundary ditch		
3322	2	5			CUT		Boundary ditch		-
3323	2	6			FIL	3279	Primary fill of ditch		
3324	2	4			FIL	3325	Fill of pit? Animal disturbance		
3325	2	4			CUT		Pit? Animal disturbance?		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3326	3A	8	=2001, 3254		DEP		Topsoil in 3A		
3327	3A	7	=2007, 2618		LAY		Sealing alluvial deposit		
3328	3A	7			DEP		Depression infill		
3329	3A	7			DEP		Depression infill		
3330	3A				DEP		Natural in 3A		
3331	3A	7	=2009, 2619, 2753		LAY		Silty layer		
3332	3A	7	=2620		LAY		Silty layer		
3333	3A	7	=2011, 2033, 2621,		LAY		Layer		
3334	3A	7			DEP		Depression infill		
3335	3A	7			LAY		Humic Lens		
3336	3A	7			FIL	3337	Fill of possible drainage gully/ditch		
3337	3A	7			CUT		Possible drainage gully/ditch		-
3338	3A	7			FIL	3339	Fill of possible drainage gully/ditch		
3339	3A	7			CUT		Possible drainage gully/ditch		-
3340	3A	7			FIL	3342	Secondary fill of drainage ditch		
3341	3A	7			FIL	3342	Primary fill of drainage ditch		
3342	3A	7			CUT		Drainage ditch		-
3343	3A	7			LAY		Humic lens		
3344	3A	7			LAY		Silty layer		
3345	4	2			FIL	3346	fill of ditch		pot frags
3346	4	2			CUT		Cut of ditch		-
3347	3A	7			FIL	3348	Fill of gully		
3348	3A	7			CUT		Gully		
3349	3B	7			DEP		Alluvial deposit		
3350	3A	7			FIL	3351	Fill of gully		
3351	3A	7			CUT		Gully		
3352	3A	7			FIL	3353	Fill of gully		
3353	3A	7			CUT		Gully		
3354	3A	7			FIL	3355	Fill of gully		
3355	3A	7			CUT		Gully		
3356	3A	8			DEP		Deposit forming bank		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
3357	3B	8			DEP		Re-working/levelling of bank by BB during bridge construction		
3358	3B	1			FIL	3359	Fill of ditch		
3359	3B	1			CUT		Ditch		
4000	6				DEP		Unstratified finds Area 6		RF 622
4001	6	8			LAY		Topsoil in Area 6		Pot
4002	6	7			LAY		Subsoil/colluvium in Area 6		RFs 602-605, 630
4003	6				NAT		Natural in Area 6		
4004	6	8			DEP	4116	Backfill of quarry		Pot, RF 609
4005	6	7			DEP		Medieval furrow		Pot
4006	6	7			DEP		Medieval furrow		
4007	6	7			DEP		Medieval furrow		
4008	6	7			DEP		Medieval furrow		
4009	6	7			DEP		Medieval furrow		
4010	6	2			FIL	4011	Fill of pit 4011	106 (1 tub)	Pot, RFs 600-601
4011	6	2			CUT		Pit containing burnt material		
4012	6	2			CUT		Pit with animal bone (burrow?)		
4013	6	2			FIL	4012	Fill of pit 4012	101 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4014	6	2			FIL	4015	Fill of pit 4015	140 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4015	6	2			CUT		Pit or burrow containing animal bone		
4016	6	2			FIL	4017	Fill of pit 4017	139 (1 tub)	
4017	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4018	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4019	6	2			FIL	4018	Fill of pit 4018	107 (1 tub)	Pot
4020	6	2			FIL	4021	Fill of post-hole 4021		
4021	6	2			CUT		Post-hole		
4022	6	2			FIL	4023	Fill of post-hole or pit 4023		
4023	6	2			CUT		Post-hole or pit		
4024	6	2			FIL	4025	Fill of pit 4025	108 (1 tub)	Pot
4025	6	2			CUT		Pit containing burnt material		
4026	6	2			CUT		Pit containing burnt material		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4027	6	2			FIL	4026	Fill of pit with fire cracked stones	109 (1 tub)	Burnt Stone
4028	6	2			CUT		Pit with burnt stone		
4029	6	2			FIL	4028	Primary fill of pit 4028	110 (1tub)	Burnt Stone
4030	6	2			FIL	4028	Upper fill of pit 4028		Burnt Stone
4031	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4032	6	2			FIL	4031	Burnt fill of pit 4031	111 (1 tub)	Pot, Burnt Stone, RF 606
4033	6	2			CUT		Pit with fire cracked stone		
4034	6	2			FIL	4033	Fill of pit 4033	112 (1 tub)	Burnt Stone
4035	6	2			FIL	4037	Upper fill of pit 4037		
4036	6	2			FIL	4037	Primary fill of pit 4037		
4037	6	2			CUT		Small sub-rectangular pit		
4038	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4039	6	2			FIL	4048	Fill of pit 4038		
4040	6	2			FIL	4041	Fill of pit 4041	113 (1 tub)	RF 607
4041	6	2			CUT		Circular pit		
4042	6	2			FIL	4043	Fill of post-pit 4043		
4043	6	2			CUT		Post-hole		
4044	6	2			FIL	4045	Fill of post-pit 4045		
4045	6	2			CUT		Post-hole or pit		
4046	6	2			FIL	4047	Burnt fill of pit 4047	114 (1 tub)	Burnt Stone, RF 608
4047	6	2			CUT		Pit containing fire cracked stone		
4048	6	2			FIL	4038	Burnt upper fill of pit	115 (1 tub)	Burnt Stone
4049	6	2			DEP		Sealing deposit		
4050	6	4	=4105, 4127		FIL	4051	Fill of 4051, same as 4127	116 (1 tub)	Pot
4051	6	4	=4106, 4117		CUT		Linear gully, same as 4106 4117		
4052	6	4			CUT		Pit		
4053	6	4			FIL	4052	Fill of pit 4052	117 (1 tub)	Pot
4054	6	4			CUT		Pit		
4055	6	4			FIL	4054	Fill of pit 4054	100 (1 tub)	Pot
4056	6	2			FIL	4057	Fill of post-hole 4057		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4057	6	2			CUT		Post-hole or small pit		
4058	6	4			FIL	4059	Fill of post-pit 4059	118 (1 tub)	
4059	6	4			CUT		Post-pit		Pot
4060	6	4			CUT		Post-pit		
4061	6	4			FIL	4060	Fill of pit 4060	119 (1 tub)	Pot, Burnt Stone
4062	6	4			CUT		Sub-rectangular pit		
4063	6	4			FIL	4062	Burnt fill of pit 4062	120 (1 tub)	Pot, Burnt Stone, RFs 610-614, 617-621
4064	6	2			CUT		pit		
4065	6	2			FIL	4064	Fill of pit 4064		
4066	6	2			FIL	4067	Fill of post-hole/pit 4067	121 (1 tub)	
4067	6	2			CUT		Post-hole or small pit		
4068	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4069	6	2			FIL	4068	Fill of pit 4068		
4070	6	2			CUT		Rectangular pit		
4071	6	2			FIL	4070	Fill of pit 4070		Burnt Stone
4072	6	2			FIL	4073	Fill of pit 4073	122 (1 tub)	Flint debitage
4073	6	2			CUT		pit		
4074	6	2			FIL	4075	Fill of pit 4075	123 (1 tub)	
4075	6	2			CUT		pit		
4076	6	2			LAY		Sealing deposit above pits		RF 622
4077	6	2			CUT		Grave cut for SK 4078		
4078	6	2			SKN	4077	Human burial	102-104 1 bag each	
4079	6	2			FIL	4077	Fill of grave 4077	105 (1 tub)	
4080	6	2			FIL	4081	Fill of post/stake-hole 4081		
4081	6	2			CUT		Post or stake-hole		
4082	6	4			FIL	4083	Fill of linear ditch 4083	124 (1 tub)	RF 615
4083	6	4			CUT		SSW-NNE aligned ditch		
4084	6	2			CUT		pit		
4085	6	2			FIL	4084	Fill of pit 4084		RF 616

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4086	6	2			FIL	4087	Fill of small pit 4087		
4087	6	2			CUT		Small pit		
4088	6	2			CUT		Pit adjacent to burial 4078		
4089	6	2			FIL	4088	Fill of pit 4088 with SK 4092		Human Bone fragment
4090	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4091	6	2			FIL	4090	Fill of pit 4090		Animal Bone
4092	6	2			SKN	4088	Fragment of Human tibia		
4093	6	2			FIL	4094	Fill of pit 4094		
4094	6	2			CUT		Pit previously excavated by NAA		
4095	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch, same as 4114		
4096	6	4	=4174		FIL	4095	Upper fill of ditch 4095	131 (1 tub)	
4097	6	2			CUT		Pit cutting earlier pit 4100		
4098	6	2			FIL	4097	Fill of pit 4097	135 (1 tub)	
4099	6	2			FIL	4100	Fill of pit 4100	136 (1 tub)	
4100	6	2			CUT		Pit		
4101	6	4	=4128, 4183		CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		
4102	6	4			FIL	4110	Upper fill of pit 4110	129 (1 tub)	Bone
4103	6	4	=4125, 4134, 4156, 4184		FIL	4101	Fill of ditch 4101, same as 4125 4156	130 (1 tub)	Pot, RF 623
4104	6	4			FIL	4095	Primary fill of ditch 4095		
4105	6	4	=4050, 4127		FIL	4106	Upper fill of ditch 4106	137 (1 tub)	
4106	6	4	=4051, 4117		CUT		NNE-SSW aligned linear ditch, same as 4051 4117		
4107	6	8			FIL	4108	Upper fill of extraction pit 4108	125 (1 tub)	Pot
4108	6	8			CUT		Large extraction pit		
4109	6	4			FIL	4106	Primary fill of linear ditch 4106	138 (1 tub)	
4110	6	4			CUT		Circular pit		
4111	6	4			FIL	4110	Primary fill of pit 4110	128 (1 tub)	
4112	6	4			FIL	4113	Fill of linear ditch 4113	132 (1 tub)	Bone
4113	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4114	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch, same as 4095		
4115	6	4			FIL	4114	Fill of ditch 4114		
4116	6	8			CUT		quarry cut		
4117	6	4	=4051, 4106		CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch, same as 4051, 4106		
4118	6	4			FIL	4117	Fill of ditch 4117		
4119	6	8			FIL	4108	Fill within large pit 4108		
4120	6	8			FIL	4108	Fill within large pit 4108		
4121	6	8			FIL	4108	Fill within large pit 4108		
4122	6	8			FIL	4108	Fill within large pit 4108	126 (1 tub)	
4123	6	8			FIL	4108	Earliest fill within large pit 4108	127 (1 tub)	
4124	6				NAT		Natural b of seen within 4003		
4125	6	4	=4103, 4134, 4156, 4184		FIL	4101	Secondary fill of linear ditch 4101, same as 4103		
4126	6	4	=4129		FIL	4101	Primary fill of ditch 4101		
4127	6	4	=4050, 4105		FIL	4051	Fill of linear ditch 4051, same as 4050		
4128	6	4	=4101, 4183		CUT		linear ditch		
4129	6	4	=4126		FIL	4128	Primary fill of ditch 4128		Pot
4130	6	4			FIL	4131	Fill of linear ditch 4131	134 (1 tub)	
4131	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		
4132	6	4			FIL	4133	Fill of linear ditch 4133	133 (1 tub)	
4133	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		
4134	6	4	=4103, 4125, 4156, 4184		FIL	4128	Upper fill of ditch 4128		
4135	6	2			CUT		pit		
4136	6	2			FIL	4135	Fill of pit 4135		
4137	6	4			FIL	4138	Fill of ditch 4138		Animal Bone
4138	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		
4139	6	2			CUT		pit		
4140	6	2			FIL	4139	Fill of pit 4139		Animal Bone
4141	6	2			CUT		pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4142	6	2			FIL	4141	Fill of pit 4141	238 (1 tub)	
4143	6	2			CUT		Circular pit		
4144	6	2			FIL	4143	Fill of pit 4143	239 (1 tub)	
4145	6	4			CUT		pit		
4146	6	4			FIL	4145	Upper fill of pit 4145	143 (1 tub)	
4147	6	4			CUT		pit		
4148	6	4			FIL	4147	Fill of pit 4147		
4149	6	4			FIL	4145	Primary fill of pit 4145	147 (1 tub)	RF 670
4150	6	8			FIL	4152	Upper fill of quarry pit 4152	236 (1 tub)	
4151	6	8			FIL	4152	Primary fill of quarry pit 4152	237 (1 tub)	
4152	6	8			CUT		Quarry pit		
4153	6	4			CUT		pit		
4154	6	4			FIL	4153	Lower fill of pit 4153	144 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4155	6	4			FIL	4153	Upper fill of pit 4153	145 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4156	6	4	=4103, 4125, 4134, 4184		FIL	4101	Fill of linear ditch 4101, same as 4103		Pot
4157	6	4			FIL	4158	Fill on linear slot 4158	149 (1 tub)	
4158	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear slot		
4159	6	4			FIL	4161	Upper fill of linear slot 4161	148 (1 tub)	
4160	6	4			FIL	4161	Lower fill of linear slot	232 (1 tub)	
4161	6	4			CUT		linear slot	243 (1 tub)	
4162	6	4			FIL	4163	Fill of pit 4163	146 (1 tub)	Pot
4163	6	4			CUT		Circular pit		
4164	6	2			CUT		pit		
4165	6	2			FIL	4164	Primary fill of pit 4164	161 (1 tub)	
4166	6	2			FIL	4164	Secondary fill on pit 4164		
4167	6	2			FIL	4164	A fill within pit 4164	241 (1 tub)	
4168	6	2			FIL	4164	Primary fill on W edge of pit 4164	242 (1 tub)	
4169	6	2			FIL	4164	Secondary fill on W edge pit 4164		
4170	6	2			CUT		Re-cut of pit 4164		
4171	6	2			FIL	4170	Primary fill of pit re-cut 4170	240 (1 tub)	

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4172	6	2			FIL	4170	Secondary fill within pit 4170		
4173	6	2			FIL	4170	Upper fill of pit re-cut 4170		
4174	6	4	=4096		FIL	4095	Remnant of ditch fill, same as 4096		
4175	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned gully, possibly same as 4101		
4176	6	4			FIL	4175	Fill of gully 4175, possibly same as 4102	142 (1 tub)	
4177	6	4			FIL	4177	Fill of pit 4177	141 (1 tub)	
4178	6	4			CUT		pit		
4179	6	4			CUT		pit		
4180	6	4			FIL	4179	Fill of pit 4179	233 (1 tub)	
4181	6	4			CUT		E-W aligned ditch/gully, may be same as 4101		
4182	6	4			FIL	4181	Fill of linear 4181	235 (1 tub)	
4183	6	4	=4101, 4128		CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch/gully		
4184	6	4	=4103, 4125, 4134, 4156		FIL	4183	Fill of linear 4183	234 (1 tub)	
4185	6	4			FIL	4186	Fill of pit	244 (1 tub)	
4186	6	4			CUT		Pit pre-dating ditch 4181		
4187	6	4			FIL	4189	Upper fill of pit 4189		
4188	6	4			FIL	4189	Primary fill of pit 4189		
4189	6	4			CUT		Pit seen in section only		
4190	5A	8			LAY		Topsoil in Areas 5A,B		RF 625
4191	5A	7			FIL	4192	Fill of ditch 4192		
4192	5A	7			CUT		ditch along S edge of bank 4194		
4193	5A	4			DEP		Deposit of colluvium at base of hill		
4194	5A	7			DEP		earthwork bank		RF 626
4195	5A	7			DEP		Construction horizon for bank 4194		
4196	5A	7			LAY		Buried ground surface below bank 4194		
4197	5A				NAT		Variation in the natural or hillwash		
4198	5A				NAT		Natural s above		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4199	5A				NAT		Natural s		
4200	6	5			FIL	4201	Fill of E-W aligned gully 4201	164 (1 tub)	
4201	6	5			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
4202	6	5			FIL	4203	Fill of shallow depression 4203	245 (2 tubs)	
4203	6	5			CUT		Shallow cut or depression		
4204	5A				NAT		Natural bedrock on slope of Area 5A		
4205	5A				NAT		Silt lying in glacial scrapes on slope		
4206	6	5	=4213		FIL	4207	Fill of E-W gully 4207, same as 4213		Pot
4207	6	5			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
4208	6				DEP		Naturally formed deposit/colluvium		RF 633
4209	6	5			FIL	4210	Fill of cut 4210	166 (2 tubs)	Pot
4210	6	5			CUT		pit or		
4211	6	5			FIL	4212	Fill within tree-bowl/		
4212	6	5			CUT		Tree-bowl/		
4213	6	5	=4206		FIL	4207	Fill of E-W gully 4207, same as 4206	165 (2 tubs)	
4214	6	5			FIL	4215	Fill of E-W aligned gully 4215	167 (2 tubs)	
4215	6	5			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
4216	6	5			FIL	4217	Fill of E-W aligned linear gully 4217	168 (2 tubs)	
4217	6	5			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
4218	5A	1			FIL	4222	Fill within pit 4222	169 (1 tub)	
4219	5A	1			FIL	4222	Fill within pit 4222		
4220	5A	1			FIL	4222	Fill within pit 4222, same as 4221?	170 (1 tub)	
4221	5A	1			FIL	4222	Fill within pit 4222, same as 4220?	171 (1 tub)	
4222	5A	1			CUT		Pit		
4223	5A	1			CUT		Tree-bowl or pit		
4224	5A	1			FIL	4223	Fill of tree-bowl or pit 4223		
4225	5A	1			FIL	4226	Fill within pit 4226		
4226	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4227	5A	7	=4266		FIL	4228	Fill of ditch 4228	180 (1 tub)	RFs 628, 629, 631, 632
4228	5A	7	=4265		CUT		N-S aligned re-cut ditch		
4229	5A	7	=4264		FIL	4230	Fill of ditch 4230	181 (1 tub)	Pot

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4230	5A	7	=4263		CUT		N-S aligned ditch, field boundary?		
4231	5A	7			FIL	4232	Fill of pit/ditch terminal 4232		
4232	5A	7			CUT		pit or ditch terminal		
4233	5A	7			FIL	4234	Fill of pit/ditch terminal 4234		
4234	5A	7			CUT		pit or ditch terminal		
4235	5A	1			FIL	4236	Fill of small pit 4236 with burnt stone	172 (1 tub)	Pot, RF 624, 634
4236	5A	1			CUT		pit with burnt stones		
4237	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4238	Fill of ring ditch 4238		
4238	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch		
4239	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4240	Fill of ring-ditch 4240		
4240	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch		
4241	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4242	Fill of post-hole 4242		
4242	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Post-hole		
4243	5A	8			SWD	4245	Modern wooden post	173 (?1 bag)	
4244	5A	8			FIL	4245	Backfill of modern post-hole 4245		
4245	5A	8			CUT		Cut for modern wooden post		
4246	5A	7	=4726		FIL	4247	Fill of N-S aligned ditch 4247, same as 4726	186 (1 tub)	
4247	5A	7	=4727		CUT		N-S aligned ditch, same as 4727		
4248	5A	1			FIL	4249	Fill within pit 4249	214 (1 tub)	
4249	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4250	5A	7			FIL	4251	Fill of ditch 4251, same as 4366	192 (1 tub)	
4251	5A	7			CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4252	5A	7			FIL	4253	Fill of pit 4253		
4253	5A	7			CUT		Small pit or		
4254	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4256	Fill within curvi 4256	178 (1 tub)	
4255	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4256	Fill within curvi 4256, same as 4259		
4256	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4257	5A	1	=4260	Structure 19	FIL	4258	Fill of curvi 4258, same as 4260	179 (1 tub)	
4258	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4259	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4256	Fill within ring-ditch 4256, same as		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
							4255		
4260	5A	1	=4257	Structure 19	FIL	4258	Fill within ring-ditch 4258, same as 4257		
4261	5A	7			FIL	4251	Primary fill in ring ditch 4251, slumped s, same as 4367		
4262	5A	7			DEP		Possible levelling deposit, same as 4268?		
4263	5A	7	=4230		CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4264	5A	7	=4229		FIL	4263	Fill of ditch 4263		
4265	5A	7	=4228		CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4266	5A	7	=4227		FIL	4265	Fill of ditch 4265		
4267	5A	8			DEP		Burnt spread sitting in		
4268	5A	8			DEP		Infilling of natural depression		
4269	5A	8			CUT		SW-NE aligned linear ditch		
4270	5A	8			FIL	4269	Fill of ditch 4269		
4271	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4272	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4273	Fill of ring-ditch 4273		
4273	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4274	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4275	Fill of ring-ditch 4275		
4275	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4276	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4277	Fill of ring-ditch 4277		
4277	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Ring-ditch segment		
4278	5A	1			CUT		Pit containing burnt cobbles/hearths		
4279	5A	1			FIL	4278	Burnt deposit with pot bone	193 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone, RFs 655-657
4280	5A	1			STR/FIL	4278	Cobble hearth or fire pit		Pot, Animal Bone
4281	5A	1			DEP/FIL		Burnt spread with bone shell		Pot, Animal Bone
4282	5A	1			DEP/FIL		Burnt spread with bone shell		Pot, Animal Bone
4283	5A	1			CUT		Pit for fire or hearth		
4284	5A	1			FIL	4283	Ashy fill within pit 4283	194 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone
4285	5A	1			FIL/STR	4283	Cobble hearth or fire p0sition in pit		Pot, Animal Bone
4286	5A	1			CUT		Possible pit?		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4287	5A	1			FIL	4286	Fill of possible pit 4286	203 (1 tub)	
4288	5A	1			FIL	4289	Fill of pit 4289	209 (1 tub)	
4289	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4290	5A	1			FIL	4291	Fill 0f pit 4291		
4291	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4292	5A	1			FIL	4293	Fill of pit 4293		
4293	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4294	5A	1			FIL	4296	Upper fill of pit 4296		
4295	5A	1			FIL	4296	Primary fill of pit 4296	211 (1 tub)	
4296	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4297	5A	1			FIL	4299	Burnt upper fill of pit/post-hole 4299	212 (1 tub)	
4298	5A	1			FIL	4299	Primary fill of pit/post-hole 4299		
4299	5A	1			CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
4300	5A	1			FIL	4301	Fill of pit 4301	213 (1 tub)	
4301	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4302	5A	1			FIL	4303	Fill of pit 4303		
4303	5A	1			CUT		Partially truncated pit		
4304	5A	1			FIL	4305	Fill of pit 4305	215 (1 tub)	
4305	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4306	5A	7			FIL	4311	A fill within ditch 4311		
4307	5A	7			FIL	4311	A fill within ditch 4311		
4308	5A	7			FIL	4311	A burnt fill within ditch 4311	175 (1 tub)	Burnt Stone
4309	5A	7			FIL	4311	Fill within ditch 4311	206 (1 tub)	Pot, Burnt Stone, RF 627
4310	5A	7			FIL	4311	Primary fill of ditch 4311		
4311	5A	7			CUT		linear ditch		
4312	5A	7			FIL	4318	Fill within ditch 4318, same as 4739?		
4313	5A	7			FIL	4318	Fill within ditch 4318		
4314	5A	7			FIL	4318	Fill within ditch 4318	207 (1 tub)	
4315	5A	7			FIL	4318	Slumped fill within ditch 4318		
4316	5A	7			FIL	4318	Fill within ditch 4318		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4317	5A	7			FIL	4318	Fill within ditch 4318		
4318	5A	7	=4740		CUT		ditch		
4319	5A	1			CUT		Pit containing 'hearth'		
4320	5A	1			FIL	4319	Burnt fill within pit 4319	195 (1 tub)	
4321	5A	1			STR/FIL	4319	Burnt cobbles in pit, 'hearth'		
4322	5A	1			CUT		Pit containing 'hearth'		
4323	5A	1			FIL	4322	Burnt fill within pit 4322		Pot, Burnt Stones
4324	5A	1			FIL	4325	Fill within pit 4325		
4325	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4326	5A	1			FIL	4329	Fill within pit 4329		
4327	5A	1			FIL	4329	Fill within pit 4329		
4328	5A	1			FIL	4329	A fill within pit 4329		Animal Bone
4329	5A	1			CUT		pit		
4330	5A	1			FIL	4331	Fill within pit 4331		
4331	5A	1			CUT		Circular or pit		
4332	5A	1			FIL	4334	Fill sitting above pit 4334		
4333	5A	1			FIL	4334	Fill within pit 4334	185 (1 tub)	
4334	5A	1			CUT		pit		
4335	5A	1			FIL	4336	Fill within pit 4336		
4336	5A	1			CUT		Shallow pit		
4337	5A	1			DEP		Ashy spread with charcoal	204 (1 tub)	
4338	5A	1			DEP		Deposit infilling	205 (1 tub)	
4339	5A	1			DEP		Sealing layer		
4340	5A	1			FIL	4341	Fill within pit 4341		
4341	5A	1			CUT		pit		
4342	5A	1			FIL	4345	Fill within pit 4345		
4343	5A	1			FIL	4341	Primary fill within pit 4341		
4344	5A	1			FIL	4345	Primary fill within pit 4345		
4345	5A	1			FIL		pit		
4346	5A	1			FIL	4347	Primary fill within pit 4347		
4347	5A	1			CUT		or circular pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4348	5A	1			FIL	4350	Fill within pit 4350		
4349	5A	1			FIL	4350	Primary fill within pit 4350		
4350	5A	1			CUT		or circular pit		
4351	5A	1			FIL	4377	Fill within pit		
4352	5A	1			FIL	4353	Fill within circular pit 4353		
4353	5A	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
4354	5A	1			FIL	4355	Fill of pit 4355		
4355	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
4356	5A	1			FIL	4356	Fill of pit4356		
4357	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
4358	5A	1			FIL	4359	Fill within circular pit 4359		
4359	5A	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
4360	5A	1			FIL	4361	Fill within circular pit 4361		
4361	5A	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
4362	5A	1			FIL	4363	Fill of pit 4363		
4363	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
4364	5A	1			FIL	4365	Fill of pit 4365		
4365	5A	1			FIL		Small pit		
4366	5A	7			FIL	4251	Fill of ditch 4251, same as 4250		Animal Bone
4367	5A	7			FIL	4251	Fill of ditch 4251, same as 4261		
4368	5A	7			FIL	4311	Fill of ditch 4311, possibly equivalent to 4309		
4369	5A	7			LAY		Levelling deposit sealing ditches 4228, 4230		
4370	5A	1			FIL	4370	Fill of pit 4371	210 (1 tub)	
4371	5A	1			CUT		Circular or pit		
4372	5A	1			FIL	4373	Fill of pit 4373		
4373	5A	1			CUT		Circular or pit		
4374	5A	1			FIL	4375	Fill of pit 4375		
4375	5A	1			CUT		Circular or pit		
4376	5A	1			FIL	4230	Fill of ditch 4230		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4377	5A	1			CUT		pit		
4378	5A	4			FIL	4380	Fill of pit or tree bowl 4380, same as 4379		Pot, Animal Bone
4379	5A	4			FIL	4380	Fill of pit or tree bowl 4380, same as 4378		Animal Bone
4380	5A	4			CUT		pit or tree bowl		
4381	5A	8			FIL	4382	Fill of post-hole 4382		RF 635
4382	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4383	5A	8			FIL	4384	Fill of pit 4384	216 (1 tub)	
4384	5A	8			CUT		Circular pit		
4385	5A	8			FIL	4386	Fill of pit 4386	217 (1 tub)	
4386	5A	8			CUT		Circular pit		
4387	5A	8	=4553, 4731		FIL	4388	Fill of linear ditch 4388, same as 4553		Animal Bone, RF 637
4388	5A	8	=4732		CUT		linear ditch		
4389	5A	1			FIL	4390	Fill of feature created by animal disturbance		
4390	5A	8			CUT		Animal disturbance		
4391	5A	1			FIL	4392	Fill of post-hole 4392	208 (1 tub)	
4392	5A	1			CUT		post-hole		
4393	5A	8			FIL	4394	Pit fill		
4394	5A	8			CUT		Small circular post-hole		
4395	5A	2			FIL	4396	Fill of small pit 4396		
4396	5A	2			CUT		Small pit		
4397	5A	2	=4478, 4709	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Fill of linear ditch cut 4398		Flat roof tile from surface
4398	5A	2	=4479, 4565	Structure 18	CUT		linear ditch		
4399	5A	8			FIL	4400	Fill of post-hole 4400		
4400	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4401	5A	8			FIL	4402	Fill of post-hole 4402		
4402	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4403	5A	8			FIL	4404	Fill of post-hole 4404		
4404	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4405	5A	8			FIL	4406	Fill of post-hole 4406		
4406	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4407	5A	8			FIL	4408	Fill of feature created by animal disturbance		
4408	5A	8			CUT		Animal disturbance		
4409	5A	8			CUT		linear ditch or gully		
4410	5A	8			FIL	4409	Fill of 4409		RFs 652, 653
4411	5A	8	=4738		CUT		linear ditch		
4412	5A	8	=4554, 4737		FIL	4411	Fill of linear ditch 4411, same as 4554		
4413	5A	8	=4734		CUT		linear ditch		
4414	5A	8	=4733, 4791		FIL	4413	Fill of linear ditch, poss same as 4556		Fire cracked Stones
4415	5A	8			CUT		linear ditch		
4416	5A	8	=4557		FIL	4415	Fill of linear ditch 4415, same as 4557		
4417	5A	8			CUT		linear ditch		
4418	5A	8			FIL	4417	Fill of linear ditch 4417		
4419	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4420	5A	8			FIL	4419	Fill of post-hole 4419		
4421	5A	2			FIL	4422	Fill of small pit or post-hole 4422		Animal Bone
4422	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
4423	5A	8			FIL	4424	Fill within terminal of gully 4424		
4424	5A	8			CUT		Terminal of linear gully		
4425	5A	8			FIL	4426	Fill of post-hole 4426		
4426	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4427	5A	2			FIL	4429	Fill of grave 4429	176 (2 tubs)	Oyster shell
4428	5A	2			SKN	4429	Human burial		
4429	5A	2			CUT		Grave cut for Sk 4428		
4430	5A	8			FIL	4431	Fill of feature created by animal disturbance		Burnt Stone, Flint
4431	5A	8			CUT		Animal disturbance		
4432	5A	8			CUT		linear ditch		
4433	5A	8			FIL	4432	Fill of linear ditch 4432	196 (1 tub)	RF 636

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4434	5A	1	=4436, 4453	Structure 18	CUT		Segment of ring-ditch	197 (1 tub)	
4435	5A	1	=4437, 4449	Structure 18	FIL	4434	Fill within ring-ditch 4434	519 (1 tub)	
4436	5A	1	=4434, 4453	Structure 18	CUT		Possible ditch same as 4434?		
4437	5A	1	=4435, 4449	Structure 18	FIL		Fill of possible ditch 4436, same as 4435?		
4438	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4439	5A	1			FIL	4438	Fill of pit 4439		
4440	5A	1			CUT		Medium to large sized pit		
4441	5A	1			FIL	4440	Fill of pit 4440		
4442	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4443	5A	1			FIL	4442	Fill of pit 4442		
4444	5A	7			FIL	4445	Fill of linear ditch 4445	223 (1 tub)	Burnt Stone, Animal Bone
4445	5A	7			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4446	5A	4			DEP		Ashy spread with fire cracked cobbles		
4447	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4453	A fill of curvilinear ditch 4453		
4448	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4453	A fill of curvilinear ditch 4453		
4449	5A	1	=4435, 4437	Structure 18	FIL	4453	A fill of curvilinear ditch 4453		
4450	5A	1	=4810	Structure 18	FIL	4453	A fill of curvilinear ditch 4453		
4451	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4453	A slumped fill within ditch 4453		
4452	5A	1	=4811	Structure 18	FIL	4453	Primary silting within ditch 4453		
4453	5A	1	=4434, 4436	Structure 18	CUT		Ring-ditch		
4454	5A	1			FIL	4455	Fill of pit 4455		
4455	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4456	5A	8			FIL	4457	Fill of ditch terminus		
4457	5A	8			CUT		SW terminus of NE-SW linear ditch		
4458	5A	8			FIL	4459	Fill of post-hole 4459		
4459	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4460	5A	8			FIL		Fill of post-hole 4461		
4461	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4462	5A	8			FIL		Fill of post-hole 4463		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4463	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4464	5A	7	=4714		FIL	4465	Fill of linear ditch 4465	229 (1 tub)	Animal Bone, Burnt Stone
4465	5A	7			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4466	5A	8			FIL	4467	Fill of post-hole 4467		
4467	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4468	5A	8			FIL	4469	Fill of post-hole 4469		
4469	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4470	5A	8			LAY		Levelling deposit		RF 654
4471	5A	8			LAY		Levelling deposit		
4472	5A	8	=4816		LAY		Metalling for -way track		
4473	5A	8			FIL	4474	Fill of linear ditch 4474	187 (1 tub)	Pot, shell, RF 708
4474	5A	8			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4475	5A	8			FIL	4476	Fill of post-hole 4476		
4476	5A	8					Circular post-hole		
4477	5A	8			FIL	4498	Fill of post-hole 4476		RF 658
4478	5A	8			FIL	4479	Fill of 4479		RF 659
4479	5A	8			CUT		linear ditch/gully		
4480	5A	8			FIL	4481	Fill of linear ditch 4481		RF 660
4481	5A	8			CUT		Linear ditch		
4482	5A	2	=4586, 4787	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Fill of ditch 4398	188 (1 tub)	Bone, shell
4483	5A	2	=4594	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Fill of ditch 4398	189 (1 tub)	Bone, shell
4484	5A	8			FIL	4485	Fill of post-hole 4485		
4485	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4486	5A	8			FIL	4487	Fill of post-hole 4487		RF 638
4487	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4488	5A	2			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		
4489	5A	2			FIL	4488	Fill of E-W aligned linear ditch 4488	230 (1 tub)	
4490	5A	2	=4710	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Fill of ditch 4398	190 (1 tub)	Bone, shell
4491	5A	2			CUT		Possible post-hole		
4492	5A	2			FIL	4491	Fill of possible post-hole 4491		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4493	5A	2			FIL	4491	Fill of possible post-hole 4491		
4494	5A	2			FIL	4495	Fill of linear gully 4495	218 (1 tub)	
4495	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned shallow linear gully, possible furrow		
4496	5A	2	=4576, 4772		FIL	4497	Fill of linear gully 4497	219 (1 tub)	
4497	5A	2	=4577		CUT		N-S aligned shallow linear gully, possible furrow		
4498	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4499	5A	2	=4564, 4711	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Fill of ditch 4398		
4500	5A	8			FIL		Fill of N-S linear ditch 4501	191 (1 tub)	
4501	5A	8			CUT		N-S aligned		
4502	5A	8			DEP	4503	Topsoil/subsoil sitting in 4503		
4503	5A	8			CUT		Circular shallow cut or		
4504	5A	1			DEP	4505	Deposit infilling cut/ 4505		
4505	5A	1			CUT		Shallow pit or		
4506	5A	4			FIL	4507	Fill of linear gully 4507	220 (1 tub)	
4507	5A	4			CUT		N-S aligned /furrow		
4508	5A	4			FIL	4509	Fill of linear gully 4509	221 (1 tub)	
4509	5A	4			CUT		N-S aligned /furrow		
4510	5A	4			FIL	4511	Fill of linear gully 4511	222 (1 tub)	
4511	5A	4			CUT		N-S aligned /furrow		
4512	5A	2			FIL	4519	Fill of linear gully 4519	246 (1 tub)	
4513	5A	8			FIL	4514	Fill of post-hole 4514		
4514	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4515	5A	8			FIL	4516	Fill of post-hole 4516		
4516	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4517	5A	8			FIL	4518	Fill of post-hole 4518		Pot
4518	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4519	5A	2			CUT		E-W aligned /furrow		
4520	5A	2			FIL	4523	Slumped fill within ditch 4523		
4521	5A	2			FIL	4523	Slumped fill within ditch 4523		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4522	5A	2			FIL	4523	Main fill within ditch 4523		
4523	5A	2			CUT		E-W aligned steep sided ditch		
4524	5A	8			FIL	4525	Fill of post-hole 4525		
4525	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4526	5A	8			FIL	4527	Fill of 4527		
4527	5A	8			CUT		Root action		
4528	5A	1			FIL	4566	Upper fill of pit 4566	228 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone
4529	5A	1			FIL	4566	Lower fill of pit 4566	227 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone, RF 641
4530	5A	8			FIL	4531	Fill of post-hole 4531		
4531	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4532	5A	1			FIL	4533	Fill of massive post-pit 4533	231 (1 tub)	
4533	5A	1			CUT		Massive post-pit		
4534	5A	2			FIL	4535	Fill of linear gully 4535		Animal Bone, shell
4535	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned /furrow		
4536	5A	2			FIL	4537	Fill of linear ditch 4537	225 (1 tub)	Animal Bone, Pot
4537	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4538	5A	8			FIL	4539	Fill of post-hole 4539		
4539	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4540	5A	8			FIL	4551	Fill of post-hole 4539		
4541	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4542	5A	8			FIL	4553	Fill of post-hole 4539		
4543	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4544	5A	1			CUT		Large sub-rectangular pit		
4545	5A	1			FIL	4544	Primary fill of large pit 4544	184 (1 tub)	Pot
4546	5A	1			FIL	4544	Fill containing fire cracked cobble in pit 4544	183 (1 tub)	Burnt cobble
4547	5A	1			FIL	4544	Upper fill within pit 4544	182 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4548	5A	1			CUT		Rectangular pit		
4549	5A	1			FIL	4548	Burnt ashy fill within pit 4548	177 (1 tub)	Pot, RFs 639, 640, 642-651

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4550	5A	8			FIL	4474	Primary fill within linear ditch		
4551	5A	8			FIL	4552	Fill of post-hole 4552		Pot
4552	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole (unexcavated)		
4553	5A	8	=4387, 4731		FIL	4388	Fill of boundary ditch 4388, same as 4387?	198 (1 tub)	
4554	5A	8	=4412, 4737		FIL	4411	Upper fill of boundary ditch 4411, same as 4412?	199 (1 tub)	
4555	5A	8			FIL	4411	Primary fill of boundary ditch 4411		
4556	5A	4	=4786		LAY	4559	Secondary ditch fill	200 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone, RFs 661-663
4557	5A	8			FIL	4415	Fill within ditch 4415, same as 4416	201 (1 tub)	
4558	5A	4			FIL	4559	Primary fill of ditch 4459	202 (1 tub)	
4559	5A	4	=4783		CUT		Linear ditch (section only)		
4560	5A	8			FIL	4561	Fill of post-hole 4561		
4561	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4562	5A	8			FIL	4563	Fill of post-hole 4563		
4563	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4564	5A	1	=4499, 4711	Structure 18	FIL	4565	Primary fill of ditch 4565		
4565	5A	1	=4398, 4479	Structure 18	CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch		
4566	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized		
4567	5A	2			FIL	4568	Fill of ditch 4568	226 (1 tub)	
4568	5A	2			CUT		Linear ditch		
4569	5A	2			FIL	4570	Fill of pit 4570	224 (1 tub)	
4570	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized circular pit		
4571	5A	2			FIL	4537	Fill within ditch 4537		
4572	5A	1	=4573		FIL	4575	Fill within pit 4575, same as 4573?		Animal Bone
4573	5A	1	=4572		FIL	4575	Fill within pit 4575, same as 4572?		
4574	5A	2			FIL	4537	Fill of ditch 4537		
4575	5A	1			CUT		Sub-rectangular pit		
4576	5A	2	=4496, 4772		FIL	4577	Fill of 4577		
4577	5A	2	=4497		CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch/gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4578	5A	2			FIL	4579	Fill of ditch/gully 4579	525 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4579	5A	2			CUT		E-W aligned linear ditch/gully		
4580	5A	2			FIL	4581	Fill of post-hole 4581		
4581	5A	2			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4582	5A	2			FIL	4583	Fill of post-hole 4583		
4583	5A	2			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4584	5A	2			FIL	4585	Fill of linear gully 4585		
4585	5A	2	=4785		CUT		N-S aligned linear gully		
4586	5A	1	=4482, 4787		FIL	4398	A fill within 4398		
4587	5A	2	=4603		FIL	4589	A fill within 4589	526 (1 tub)	
4588	5A	2			FIL	4589	A fill within 4589		
4589	5A	2			CUT		E-W aligned		
4590	5A	2			FIL	4591	Fill of pit 4591		Animal Bone
4591	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized circular pit		
4592	5A	2			FIL	4593	Fill of pit 4593		
4593	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized circular pit		
4594	5A	1	=4483		FIL	4398	A fill within 4398		
4595	5A	2			DEP		Silting deposit		
4596	5A	2			FIL	4597	Fill of post-hole 4597		
4597	5A	2			CUT		Circular post-hole?		
4598	5A	2			FIL	4599	Fill of post-hole 4599		
4599	5A	2			CUT		Circular post-hole		
4600	5A	8	=4602		FIL	4601	Fill of linear gully 4601		Shell
4601	5A	8			CUT		N-S aligned linear gully		
4602	5A	2	=4600		FIL	4601	A fill of linear gully		
4603	5A	1	=4587		FIL	4589	Fill of E-W aligned linear gully 4589		Shell
4604	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4605	Fill of pit 4605	530 (1 tub)	
4605	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular pit		
4606	5A	1			FIL	4607	Fill of pit 4607		
4607	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4608	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4609	Fill of pit 4609	531 (1 tub)	

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4609	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular pit		
4610	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4611	Fill of pit 4611	532 (1 tub)	
4611	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular or pit		
4612	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		pit		
4613	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4162	Fill of pit 4162	524 (1 tub)	
4614	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		pit		
4615	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4164	Fill of pit 4164	523 (1 tub)	
4616	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4617	Fill of post-hole 4617		
4617	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular post-hole		
4618	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4621	Fill of pit 4621		
4619	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4621	Fill within pit 4621 with burnt material		
4620	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4621	Fill within pit 4621		
4621	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		pit		
4622	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4624	Upper fill of pit 4624		
4623	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4624	Primary fill of pit 4624		
4624	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Pit or possible post-pit		
4625	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4626	Fill of post-hole 4626		
4626	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular post-hole		
4627	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4628	Fill of post-hole 4628		
4628	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular post-hole		
4629	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4630	Fill of small pit 4630		
4630	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Small square pit		
4631	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4632	Fill of post-hole 4632		
4632	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Circular post-hole		
4633	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4634	Fill of medium sized pit	534 (1 tub)	
4634	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Medium sized pit		
4635	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4636	Fill of post-pit 4636		
4636	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Post-pit		
4637	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4638	Fill of stake-hole or burrow 4638		
4638	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Stake-hole or possible root action or burrow		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4639	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4640	Fill of medium sized pit 4640		
4640	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Medium sized pit		
4641	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4642	Fill of stake-hole or burrow 4642		
4642	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Stake-hole or possible root action or burrow		
4643	5A	2			FIL	4644	Fill of medium sized pit 4644		Animal Bone
4644	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4645	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4679	A fill within pit 4679		
4646	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4679	A fill within pit 4679		
4647	5A	1			CUT		Pit re-cut		
4648	5A	1			FIL	4649	Fill of pit 4649		
4649	5A	1			CUT		Pit re-cut		
4650	5A	1			FIL	4667	Fill of pit 4667		
4651	5A	1			FIL	4680	Fill of pit 4680		
4652	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4657	Fill of pit 4657		
4653	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4657	Fill of pit 4657		
4654	5A	1			FIL	4671	Fill of pit 4671	247 (1 tub)	
4655	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4656	Fill of post-pit 4656		
4656	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Post-pit		
4657	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Pit re-cut		
4658	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4659	Fill of post-pit 4659		
4659	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Post-pit		
4660	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4661	Fill of shallow pit 4661		
4661	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Shallow pit		
4662	5A	1			FIL	4647	Fill of pit 4647		
4663	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4679	Fill in pit 4679		
4664	5A	1			CUT		Pit re-cut		
4665	5A	1			FIL	4666	Fill of pit 4666		
4666	5A	1			CUT		Pit		
4667	5A	1			CUT		Pit		
4668	5A	1			FIL	4680	Fill within pit 4680		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4669	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4657	Crushed /mortar/plaster	248 (1 tub)	
4670	5A	1			FIL	4671	Fill within pit 4671		
4671	5A	1			CUT		Pit		
4672	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Rectangular pit		
4673	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4672	Fill within pit 4672	533 (1 tub)	
4674	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4657	Fill within pit 4657		
4675	5A	2			FIL	4676	Fill of post-pit 4676		Oyster shell
4676	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4677	5A	2	=4718		FIL	4678	Fill of post-pit 4678		
4678	5A	2	=4719		CUT				
4679	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Pit		
4680	5A	1			CUT		Pit		
4681	5A	1			FIL	4664	Fill within pit 4664		
4682	5A	2			CUT		Grave cut for Sk 4684		
4683	5A	2			FIL	4682	Grave fill	249 (5 tubs)	RF 667, 668
4684	5A	2			SKN	4682	Human burial	508, 509, 510 1 bag each	Crushed beaker, RFs 667, 668
4685	5A	2			FIL	4686	Fill of pit 4686		
4686	5A	2			CUT		Pit		
4687	5A	2			FIL	4688	Fill of pit/ post-hole 4686		
4688	5A	2			CUT		Shallow pit/ post-hole		
4689	5A	2			FIL	4690	Fill of post-hole 4690		
4690	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4691	5A	2			FIL	4692	Fill of post-hole 4692		
4692	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4693	5A	2			FIL	4694	Fill of pit 4694		
4694	5A	2			CUT		Small pit		
4695	5A	8			FIL	4696	Fill of post-hole 4696		
4696	5A	8			CUT		Post-pit		
4697	5A	2			FIL	4698	Fill of post-pit 4698		
4698	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4699	5A	2			FIL	4703	Fill of post-pit 4703		
4700	5A	2			FIL	4703	Fill of post-pit 4703		
4701	5A	2			FIL	4703	Fill within post-pit 4703		
4702	5A	2			FIL	4703	Fill within post-pit 4703		
4703	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4704	5A	2			FIL	4705	Fill within post-pit 4705		
4705	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4706	5A	2			FIL	4707	Fill within post-pit 4707		
4707	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4708	5A	2			FIL	4537	Primary fill within ditch 4537		
4709	5A	2	=4397, 4478	Structure 18	FIL	4398	4th fill within ditch 4398		Animal Bone, antler
4710	5A	2	=4490	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Secondary fill of ditch 4398		
4711	5A	2	=4499, 4564	Structure 18	FIL	4398	Burnt material primary fill of ditch 4398	511 (1 tub)	Pot, Bone, shell
4712	5A	8			FIL	4696	Post-pipe within post-pit 4696		
4713	5A	7			FIL	4465	Primary fill of ditch 4465		
4714	5A	7	=4464		FIL	4465	Secondary fill of 4465		
4715	5A	7			DEP		Construction horizon for bank		
4716	5A	7			DEP		Linear -way bank		
4717							VOID CONTEXT		
4718	5A	2	=4677		FIL	4719	Fill of pit 4719		
4719	5A	2	=4678		CUT		Post-pit		
4720	5A	1			FIL	4721	Fill in small pit 4721		
4721	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
4722	5A	1			CUT		Possible pit		
4723	5A	1			FIL	4723	Fill within possible pit 4723		
4724	5A	2			FIL	4725	Fill in small pit 4725		
4725	5A	2			CUT		Small pit		
4726	5A	7	=4246		FIL	4727	Upper fill of ditch 4727, same as 4246		Animal Bone
4727	5A	7	=4247		CUT		E-W aligned ditch, same as 4247		
4728	5A	7			DEP		Linear -way bank		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4729	5A	8			DEP		Subsoil deposit in		Pot
4730	5A	8			DEP		Upcast forming part of bank		
4731	5A	8	=4387, 4553		FIL	4732	Fill of ditch 4732		
4732	5A	8	=4388		CUT		linear ditch		
4733	5A	8	=4414, 4791		FIL	4734	Fill of ditch 4734		
4734	5A	8	=4413		CUT		Linear ditch		
4735	5A	1			FIL	4736	Fill of pit 4736		
4736	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4737	5A	8	=4412, 4554		FIL	4738	Fill of ditch 4738		
4738	5A	8	=4411		CUT		linear ditch		
4739	5A	7			FIL	4740	Primary fill of boundary ditch 4740, same as 4312?		
4740	5A	7	=4318		CUT		NNE-SSW aligned linear ditch, same as 4318		
4741	5A	7			FIL	4727	Primary fill of ditch 4727		
4742	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Pit		
4743	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4742	Fill of pit 4742		
4744	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Small pit		
4745	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4744	Fill of pit 4744		
4746	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4747	5A	1			FIL	4746	Primary fill of pit 4746		RF 669
4748	5A	2			FIL	4749	Upper fill of pit 4749		
4749	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4750	5A	1			FIL	4751	Fill of pit 4751		
4751	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4752	5A	1			FIL	4746	Upper fill of pit 4746		
4753	5A	7			LAY		Layer within earthwork bank		
4754	5A	2			FIL	4537	4th fill of ditch 4537		
4755	5A	2			FIL	4537	Tertiary fill of ditch 4537		
4756	5A	2			FIL	4537	Secondary fill of ditch 4537		
4757	5A	2	=4758	Structure 18	CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4758	5A	2	=4757	Structure 18	CUT		N-S aligned ditch		
4759	5A	2		Structure 18	FIL	4758	Fill within re-cut ditch 4758		
4760	5A	2		Structure 18	FIL	4757	Fill within ditch 4757		RF 666
4761	5A	2		Structure 18	FIL	4757	Fill within ditch 4757		RF 664, 665
4762	5A	2		Structure 18	FIL	4757	Upper fill of ditch 4757		
4763	5A	2		Structure 18	FIL	4757	lens within ditch 4757		
4764	5A				CUT		Tree throw		
4765	5A				FIL	4764	Fill of 4764		
4766	5A	1			CUT		Post-pit or animal burrow?		
4767	5A	1			FIL	4766	Fill of post-pit or animal burrow? 4766		
4768	5A	1			CUT		Pit or tree throw?		
4769	5A	1			FIL	4768	Fill of 4768		
4770	5A	1			CUT		? Post-pit		
4771	5A	1			FIL	4770	Fill of 4770		
4772	5A	2	=4496, 4576		FIL	4577	Fill within ditch 4577		
4773	5A	2			FIL	4749	Upper fill within pit 4749		
4774	5A	2			FIL	4749	Lower fill of pit 4749		
4775							VOID CONTEXT		
4776							VOID CONTEXT		
4777	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4788	Fill within ring-ditch 4788		
4778	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4788	Fill within ring-ditch 4788	512 (1 tub)	
4779	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4788	Primary fill of ring-ditch 4788	513 (1 tub)	
4780	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4781	Fill of pit 4781		
4781	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Pit		
4782	5A	7			FIL	4740	Primary fill of ditch 4740, same as 4314		
4783	5A	2	=4559		CUT		Re-cut ditch		
4784	5A	2	=4556		FIL	4783	Fill of re-cut ditch 4783		
4785	5A	2	=4585		CUT		Re-cut ditch, may be same as 4585		
4786	5A	2			FIL	4785	Fill of re-cut ditch 4785		
4787	5A	1	=4482, 4586		FIL	4398	Tertiary fill of linear ditch 4398		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4788	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT		Curvilinear gully/ditch		
4789	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4790	Fill of large pit 4790		
4790	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL		Large pit		
4791	5A	8	=4414, 4733		FIL	4734	Fill within ditch 4734		
4792	5A	8			DEP		Deposit of subsoil		
4793	5A	8			FIL	4794	Fill of post-pit 4794		
4794	5A	8			CUT		Post-pit		
4795	5A	8			DEP		Deposit of subsoil		
4796	5A	8			DEP		Deposit of subsoil/turf line		
4797	5A	8			DEP		Deposit of subsoil		
4798	5A	8			FIL	4799	Fill of small pit/post-hole 4799		
4799	5A	8			CUT		Small pit/post-hole		
4800	5A	8			FIL	4801	Fill of small pit 4801		
4801	5A	8			CUT		Small pit		
4802	5A	8			FIL	4803	Fill of small pit/post-hole 4803		
4803	5A	8			CUT		Small pit/post-hole		
4804	5A	8			FIL	4805	Fill of small pit/post-hole 4805		
4805	5A	8			CUT		Small pit/post-hole		
4806	5A	8			FIL	4807	Fill of French drain 4807		
4807	5A	8			LDR		French drain		
4808	5A	8			FIL	4809	Fill of pit ditch or ditch terminal		
4809	5A	8			CUT		Pit or ditch terminal		
4810	5A	1	=4450	Structure 18	FIL	4434	A fill within ring-ditch 4434		
4811	5A	1	=4452	Structure 18	FIL	4434	A fill within ring-ditch 4434		
4812	5A	4			CUT		N-S aligned ditch		
4813	5A	4			FIL	4812	Fill of ditch 4812		
4814	5A	4			CUT		Small pit		
4815	5A	4			FIL	4814	Fill of small pit 4814		Pot
4816	5A	8			DEP		Trackway between earth banks		
4817	5A	4			FIL	4814	Primary fill of pit 4814		Burnt Stone
4818							VOID CONTEXT		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4819	5A	1		Structure 19	FIL	4819	Fill of small pit 4820		
4820	5A	1		Structure 19	CUT	4820	Small pit		
4821	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned ditch		
4822	5A	2			FIL	4821	Fill of ditch 4821	528 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
4823	5A	2			CUT		ditch		
4824	5A	2			FIL	4823	N-S aligned linear ditch	529 (1 tub)	
4825	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4826	5A	2			FIL	4825	Fill of ditch 4825		
4827	5A	2			FIL	4831	Fill 0f pit 4831		
4828	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned ditch		
4829	5A	2			FIL	4828	Upper fill of ditch 4828	527 (1 tub)	
4830	5A	2			FIL	4828	Lower fill of ditch 4828		
4831	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4832	5A	1			LAY		spread sealing pit sequence		Animal Bone, Burnt Stone
4833	5A	2			FIL	4834	Fill of pit 4834		
4834	5A	2			CUT		Pit fill		
4835	5A	2			FIL	4836	Fill of post-hole 4836		
4836	5A	2			CUT		Post-hole		
4837	5A	1			FIL	4905	Fill within pit 4905		RFs 672, 673
4838	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889		
4839	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	514 (11 tubs)	Animal Bone
4840	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	541 (13 tubs) 549 (4 tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone, RFs 676-678
4841	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	515 (19 tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone, RFs 679, 680
4842	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	518 (12 tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone
4843	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	522 (19 tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone
4844	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	516 (3 tubs)	Animal Bone
4845	5A	1			DEP		Burnt deposit above pit sequence	517 (7 tubs) 547 (1tub)	Pot, Animal Bone, shell, RF 674
4846	5A	2			FIL	4847	Fill within large pit 4847		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4847	5A	2			CUT		Large pit		
4848	5A	1			FIL	4849	Fill of post-hole 4849		
4849	5A	1			CUT		Post-hole		
4850	5A	1			FIL	4851	Fill of small pit 4851		
4851	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
4852	5A	1			DEP		Spread of		Pot
4853	5A	1			FIL	4854	Fill of pit 4854		
4854	5A	1			CUT		?Shallow pit		
4855	5A	1			FIL	4856	Fill of pit 4856		
4856	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4857	5A	2			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch/gully, ?hedgeline		
4858	5A	2			FIL	4857	Fill of 4857		
4859	5A	2			CUT		Pit or tree bowl		
4860	5A	2			FIL	4859	Fill of cut 4859		
4861	5A	2			CUT		pit		
4862	5A	2			FIL	4861	Fill of pit 4861		
4863							VOID CONTEXT		
4864	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4865	5A	2			FIL	4864	Fill of post-pit 4864		
4866	5A	2			CUT		Post-pit		
4867	5A	2			FIL	4866	Fill of post-pit 4866		
4868	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4869	5A	2			FIL	4868	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4868	520 (1tub)	
4870	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4871	5A	2			FIL	4870	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4870	521(1tub)	
4872	5A	2			FIL	4873	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4873		
4873	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4874	5A	2			FIL	4875	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4875		
4875	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4876	5A	2			FIL	4877	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4875		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4877	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4878	5A	2			FIL	4879	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4879		
4879	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4880	5A	2			FIL	4881	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4881		
4881	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4882	5A	2			FIL	4883	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4883		
4883	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4884	5A	2			FIL	4885	Fill of small pit or post-pit 4885		
4885	5A	2			CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
4886	5B	4			FIL	5253	Upper fill within grave cut 5253	556 (1 tub)	RF 694
4887	5B	4			FIL	4888	Fill within enclosure ditch 4888	561 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone, shell
4888	5B	4			CUT		E-W aligned arm of enclosure ditch		
4889	5A	1			CUT		Irregular shallow pit		
4890	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889, same as 4838, 4892	544 (1 tub)	
4891	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889		
4892	5A	1			FIL	4889	Primary fill within pit 4889, same as 4838, 4890		
4893	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889		
4894	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889		
4895	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4896	5A	1			FIL	4895	Primary fill of pit 4895	545 (1 tub)	
4897	5A	1			CUT		?Circular pit		
4898	5A	1			FIL	4897	Fill within pit 4897		
4899	5A	1			FIL	4905	Fill within pit 4905		
4900	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889		
4901	5A	1			CUT		shaped pit		
4902	5A	1			FIL	4901	Fill against south edge of pit 4901		
4903	5A	1			FIL	4901	A fill within pit 4901		
4904	5A	1			FIL	4905	A fill within pit 4905		
4905	5A	1			CUT		shallow pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4906	5A	1			FIL	4905	A fill within pit 4905		
4907	5A	1			DEP		Upcast from digging of 4895		
4908	5A	1			FIL	4895	Slumping within pit 4895		
4909	5A	1			FIL	4918	A fill within pit 4918		
4910	5A	1			FIL	4913	A fill within pit 4913		
4911	5A	1			FIL	4913	A fill within pit 4913		
4912	5A	1			FIL	4913	A fill within pit 4913		
4913	5A	1			CUT		Pit		
4914	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill in pit 4889, same as 4892		
4915	5A	1			FIL	4889	Fill within pit 4889		
4916	5A	1			FIL	4913	A fill within pit 4913		
4917	5A	1			FIL	4851	A fill within pit 4851		
4918	5A	1			CUT		Circular pit		
4919	5A	2			FIL	4920	Fill of pit 4920		
4920	5A	2			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4921	5A	1			FIL	4922	Fill of pit 4922		
4922	5A	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		
4923	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4924	Upper fill of pit 4924		
4924	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Medium sized pit		
4925	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4926	Fill of pit 4926		
4926	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Small pit		
4927	5A	2			FIL	4931	Fill of grave cut 4931	535 (1 tub) 540 (1 bag?)	Pot, RF 675
4928	5A	2			DEP	4931	organic deposit associated with Sk 4930	539 (?1 bag)	
4929	5A	2			COF	4931	Remains of wooden lining associated with Sk 4930	542 (1 bag)	
4930	5A	2			SKN	4931	Human burial	536, 537, 538 1 bag each	
4931	5A	2			CUT		Grave cut containing Sk 4930		
4932	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4924	Fill of small pit/post-hole		
4933	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	Post-pipe within pit 4943	551 (2 tubs)	

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4934	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	Packing deposit within large post-pit 4943		
4935	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	Slumped deposit within pit 4943		
4936	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	Slumped deposit within pit 4943		
4937	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	Slumped deposit within pit 4943		
4938	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	packing in post-pit 4943		
4939	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	A fill within post-pit 4943		
4940	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	A fill within post-pit 4943		
4941	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	A fill within post-pit 4943		
4942	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4943	A fill within post-pit 4943	557=555=559 (1 tub)	
4943	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Large post-pit with packing post-pipe		
4944	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4945	Fill of small pit or post-hole 4945		
4945	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL		Small pit or post-hole		
4946	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4947	Fill of medium sized pit 4947		Animal Bone
4947	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Medium sized pit		
4948	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4949	Fill of small pit or post-hole 4949		
4949	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
4950	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4951	Fill of small pit or post-hole 4951		
4951	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
4952	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
4953	5B	4	=5228		FIL	4952	Fill of linear ditch 4952		Animal Bone, Burnt Stone
4954	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4955	Fill of small pit or post-hole 4955		
4955	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
4956	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Large post-pit		
4957	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4958	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4959	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4960	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4961	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4962	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4963	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	Basal fill within post-pit 4956		
4964	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4965	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4966	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		Animal Bone
4967	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4968	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4969	5A	1		Structure 18	CUT		Post-pipe within centre of post-pit 4956		
4970	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4969	Fill of post-pipe 4969	550 (1 tub)	
4971	5B	4			CUT		linear ditch		
4972	5B	4	=5030, 5225		FIL	4971	Fill of linear ditch		
4973	5A	1		Structure 18	FIL	4956	A fill within post-pit 4956		
4974	5A	8			FIL	4975	Fill of pit 4975		
4975	5A	8			CUT		Sub-rectangular pit		
4976	5A	2			CUT		ditch		
4977	5A	2			FIL	4976	Fill of ditch 4976		
4978	5A	1			FIL	4979	Fill of gully 4979		
4979	5A	1			CUT		Linear gully or natural		
4980	5B	4			FIL	4981	Fill of linear enclosure ditch 4981	562 (1 tub)	
4981	5B	4			CUT		E-W aligned enclosure ditch		
4982	5B	4	=5074, 5085		FIL	4983	Fill of enclosure ditch 4983	563 (1 tub)	
4983	5B	4	=5084		CUT		E-W aligned enclosure ditch		Pot
4984	5B	4			FIL	4985	Fill of small gully 4985		
4985	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned small linear gully		
4986	5B	2			FIL	4987	Fill with stone packing in post-pit 4987		RF 707
4987	5B	2			CUT		post-hole		
4988	5B	2			FIL	4989	Fill with stone packing in post-pit 4989		RF 681
4989	5A	2			CUT		post-hole		
4990	5B	2			FIL	4991	Fill with stone packing in post-pit 4991		Pot, RFs 682-684
4991	5B	2			CUT		post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
4992	5B	2			FIL	4993	Fill of pit 4993		
4993	5B	2			CUT		pit		
4994	5B	2			FIL	4995	Fill of pit 4995		RF 685
4995	5B	2			FIL		pit		
4996	5B	2			FIL	4997	Fill of post-pit 4997		
4997	5B	2			CUT		post-hole		
4998	5B	6			FIL	4999	Fill of pit 4997		Pot, Animal Bone
4999	5B	6			CUT		pit		
5000	7						Unstratified finds in Area 7 (AGI)		
5001	7	8			LAY		Topsoil in Area 7 (AGI)		
5002	7				NAT		Natural in Area 7 (AGI)		
5003	7	1			FIL	5005	Upper fill of pit 5005	501 (1 tub)	Shell
5004	7	1			FIL	5005	Primary fill of pit 5005		
5005	7	1			CUT		shaped pit		
5006	7	1			FIL	5007	Fill of post-pit 5007, with fire cracked stone	502 (1 tub)	Pot, RF 338, Burnt Stone
5007	7	1			CUT		Post-pit		
5008	7	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
5009	7	1			FIL	5008	Fill of pit 5008	506 (1 tub)	Pot, Animal Bone
5010	7	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
5011	7	1			FIL	5010	Fill of pit 5010	500 (1 tub)	Pot
5012	7	1			CUT		Ring-ditch, roundhouse drip gully		
5013	7	1			FIL	5012	Fill of ring-ditch, roundhouse drip gully	503 (1 tub)	Pot, Burnt Stone
5014	7				FIL	5015	Fill of glacial scar 5015		
5015	7				CUT/NAT		glacial scar		
5016	7	1			CUT		Circular pit		?Slag
5017	7	1			FIL	5016	Fill of pit 5016	504 (1 tub)	
5018	7	1			FIL	5019	Fill of small pit or post-hole 5019	505 (1 tub)	
5019	7	1			CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
5020	7	1			CUT		Medium sized pit		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5021	7	1			FIL	5020	Fill of pit 5020	507 (1 tub)	
5022	7	8			FIL	5023	Fill of linear gully containing burnt		
5023	7	8			CUT		E-W aligned shallow linear gully		
5024							VOID CONTEXT		
5025							VOID CONTEXT		
5026							VOID CONTEXT		
5027							VOID CONTEXT		
5028							VOID CONTEXT		
5029							VOID CONTEXT		
5030	5B	4	=4972, 5225		FIL	4971	Fill of linear 4971, same as 4972		
5031	5B	4			FIL	5032	Fill of linear ditch 5031		
5032	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
5033	5B	4	=5078		FIL	5035	Upper fill of linear ditch 5035		
5034	5B	4	=5079		FIL	5035	Primary fill of linear ditch 5035		
5035	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
5036	5A	2			FIL	5037	Fill of possible gully 5037		
5037	5A	2			CUT		linear gully		
5038	5A	2			FIL	5039	Fill of linear gully 5039		
5039	5A	2			CUT		linear gully		
5040	5A	8			FIL	5041	Fill of pit 5041		Animal Bone
5041	5A	8			CUT		Circular pit re-cut		
5042	5A	8			FIL	5043	Fill of pit 5043		
5043	5A	8			CUT		Circular pit re-cut		
5044	5A	8			FIL	5045	Ashy, burnt fill of pit 5045	543 (1 tub)	
5045	5A	8			CUT		Circular post-pit		
5046							VOID CONTEXT		
5047							VOID CONTEXT		
5048							VOID CONTEXT		
5049							VOID CONTEXT		
5050							VOID CONTEXT		
5051							VOID CONTEXT		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5052							VOID CONTEXT		
5053							VOID CONTEXT		
5054							VOID CONTEXT		
5055							VOID CONTEXT		
5056	5A	2			FIL	5057	Fill of gully 5057		
5057	5A	2			CUT		linear gully		
5058	5B	2			FIL	5059	Organic fill of pit 5059		Animal Bone
5059	5B	2			CUT		Small		
5060	5B	2			FIL	5061	Organic fill of pit		
5061	5B	2			CUT		Small		
5062	5B	4	=5081		FIL	5063	Fill of linear slot 5063		
5063	5B	4			CUT		Linear slot, possible fenceline		
5064	5B	4			FIL	5065	Fill of post-hole 5065		
5065	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5066	5B	4			FIL	5067	Fill of linear slot 5067		
5067	5B	4			CUT		Linear slot, possible fenceline		
5068	5B	4			FIL	5069	Fill of linear slot 5069	573 (1 tub)	
5069	5B	4			CUT		Linear slot, possible fenceline		
5070	5B	4			FIL	5071	Fill of post-hole 5071		Pot
5071	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5072	5A	8			FIL	5073	Fill of pit 5073		
5073	5A	8			CUT		pit		
5074	5B	4	=4982, 5085		FIL	4983	Fill within ditch 5075		
5075	5B	4			FIL	4983	Fill within ditch 4983		Pot, Animal Bone
5076	5B	4			FIL	5077	Fill of ditch 5077		Pot, Animal Bone
5077	5B	4			CUT		Linear ditch within enclosure		
5078	5B	4	=5033		FIL	5035	Upper fill of ditch 5035	574 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
5079	5B	4	=5034		FIL	5035	Secondary fill of ditch 5035		
5080	5B	4			CUT	5035	Primary fill of ditch 5035		
5081	5B	4	=5062		FIL	5063	Upper fill of gully 5063		
5082	5B	4			FIL	5063	Secondary fill of gully 5063		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5083	5B	4			FIL	5063	Primary fill of gully 5063		
5084	5B	4	=4983		CUT		Enclosure ditch		
5085	5B	4	=4982, 5074		FIL	5084	Fill of enclosure ditch 5063		Animal Bone, Pot
5086	5B	4			CUT		Enclosure ditch		
5087	5B	4			FIL	5086	Fill of enclosure ditch 5086		Animal Bone, Pot
5088	5B	4			CUT		Rectangular pit		
5089	5B	4			FIL	5088	Fill of pit 5088		
5090	5A	8			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
5091	5A	8			FIL	5090	Fill of ditch 5090		Vessel glass
5092	5B	2			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
5093	5B	4			FIL	5094	Fill of gully 5094		
5094	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned small linear gully		
5095	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5096	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within ditch 5092		
5097	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within ditch 5092		
5098	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within ditch 5092		
5099	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within ditch 5092		
5100	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5101	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5102	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5103	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5104	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5105	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5106	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5107	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5108	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5109	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5110	5B	4			CUT		linear ditch		
5111	5B	4			FIL	5110	Fill of linear ditch 5110	569 (1 tub)	Pot, RFs 687-691
5112	5A	1			FIL	5113	Fill of small pit 5113, possibly same as 5122		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5113	5A	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
5114	5A	1			FIL	5115	Fill of small pit 5115		
5115	5A	1			CUT		Small circular pit		
5116	5A	1			DEP		Deposit associated with pit sequence	548 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
5117	5A	1			DEP	5121	A fill within pit 5121		
5118	5A	1			DEP	5121	A fill within pit 5121	546 (1 tub)	Animal Bone
5119	5A	1			FIL	5121	A fill within pit 5121		
5120	5A	1			FIL	5121	A fill within pit 5121		
5121	5A	1			CUT		Presumed circular pit		
5122	5A	1			FIL	5123	A fill within pit 5123		
5123	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5124	5A	1			FIL	5126	A fill within pit 5126		
5125	5A	1			FIL	5126	A fill within pit 5126		
5126	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5127	5A	1			FIL	4918	A fill within pit 4918		
5128	5B	4			FIL	5129	Fill of 5129		
5129	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned shallow linear ditch		
5130	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within ditch 5092		
5131	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within ditch 5092		
5132	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092	580 (2 tubs)	
5133	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5134	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5135	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5136	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5137	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5138	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5139	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5140	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5141	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5142	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		
5143	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill of ditch 5092		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5144	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
5145	5B	4			FIL	5144	Fill of ditch 5144	570 (1 tub)	RF 686
5146	5B	4			CUT		N-S E-W aligned enclosure ditch		
5147	5B	4			FIL	5146	Fill of ditch 5146	571 (1 tub)	
5148	5B	2			FIL	5149	Fill of pit 5149		RFs 692, 695, 704
5149	5B	2			CUT		Shallow pit		
5150	5B	2			FIL	5151	Fill of pit 5151	578 (1 tub)	Pot, RFs 696-703, 709-712
5151	5B	2			CUT		Medium sized pit		
5152	5B	2			FIL	5092	Post-pipe within pit 5092		
5153	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5154	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5155	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5156	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5157	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5158	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5159	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5160	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5161	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5162	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5163	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		
5164	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within post-pit 5092		?Pot or tile
5165	5B	2			CUT		pit		
5166	5B	2			FIL	5165	Fill of pit 5165	560 (4 tubs)	Pot, Animal Bone
5167	5B	4			FIL	5168	Fill of E-W aligned linear gully 5168		Pot, Animal Bone, RF 693
5168	5B	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
5169	5B	2			FIL	5092	Backfill within ditch 5092		
5170	5B	4			FIL	5171	Upper fill of boundary ditch 5171	572 (1 tub)	
5171	5B	4			CUT		linear boundary ditch		
5172	5B	4			FIL	5173	Fill of linear gully 5173		Pot, Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5173	5B	4			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
5174	5B	1			FIL	5175	Fill of possible pit 5175		
5175	5B	1			CUT		Possible pit seen in section only		
5176	5B	4			SKN	5253	Human burial	552-555 1 bag each	
5177	5B	4			FIL	5171	Primary fill of boundary ditch		
5178	5B	4			FIL	5179	Fill of linear gully 5179	576 (1 tub)	
5179	5B	4			CUT		linear gully		
5180	5B	8			FIL	5181	Fill of small pit or post-hole 5181		Animal Bone
5181	5B	8			CUT		Small pit or post-hole		
5182	5A	4			FIL	5183	Fill of linear gully 5183		
5183	5A	4			CUT		N-S aligned linear gully		
5184	5B	2			FIL	5185	Fill of post-hole 5185		
5185	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5186	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5187	Fill of post-hole 5187	579 (1 tub)	
5187	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5188	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5189	Fill of post-hole 5189		
5189	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5190	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5191	Fill of post-hole 5191		
5191	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5192	5B	2			FIL	5193	Fill of post-hole/pit 5193		
5193	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole/pit		
5194	5B	2			FIL	5195	Fill of post-hole/pit 5195		?Slag
5195	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole/pit		
5196	5B	4			FIL	5197	Fill of pit / linear ditch terminus 5197		
5197	5B	4			CUT		pit/linear ditch terminus		
5198	5B	4			FIL	5199	Fill of ditch terminal or pit 5199		
5199	5B	4			CUT		Ditch terminal or pit 5199		
5200	5B	2			FIL	5201	Upper fill of pit 5201		
5201	5B	2			CUT		Circular pit		
5202	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5203	Fill of post-hole 5203		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5203	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5204	5B	2			FIL	5205	Fill of pit 5205		
5205	5B	2			CUT		pit		
5206	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5207	Fill of post-hole 5207		
5207	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5208	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5209	Fill of post-hole 5209		
5209	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5210	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5211	Fill of post-hole 5210		
5211	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5212	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5213	Fill of post-hole 5213		
5213	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5214	5B	4			DEP	5253	packed around above Sk 5176		Pot, Animal Bone
5215	5B	4			FIL	5216	Fill of narrow gully 5216		Pottery, Animal Bone, RF 705
5216	5B	4			CUT		E-W aligned		
5217	5A	8			FIL	5218	Fill of tree bowl 5218		Rf 706
5218	5A	8			CUT		Tree bowl		
5219	5A	8			FIL	5220	Fill of linear gully 5220		
5220	5A	8			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		
5221	5B	4		Associated with Structure 20	FIL	5222	Fill of pit 5222		Pot
5222	5B	4		Associated with Structure 20	CUT		Small pit or post-pit		
5223	5B	4			FIL	5224	Fill of linear gully 5224		
5224	5B	4			CUT		N-S aligned linear gully		
5225	5B	4	=4972, 5030		FIL	4971	Fill of linear gully 4971		
5226	5A	8			FIL	5227	Fill of post-hole 5227		
5227	5A	8			CUT		Post-hole		
5228	5B	4	=4953		FIL	4952	Upper fill of linear ditch 4952	575 (1 tub)	
5229	5B	4			FIL	4952	Lower fill of ditch4952		
5230	5B	4			FIL	5231	Fill of tree throw 5231		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5231	5B	4			CUT		, tree throw		
5232	5A	1			FIL	5233	Fill of large pit 5233		
5233	5A	1			CUT		Large pit		
5234	5B	8			CUT		Post-hole		
5235	5B	8			FIL	5234	Fill of post-hole 5234		
5236	5B	8			CUT		Post-hole		
5237	5B	8			FIL	5236	Fill of post-hole 5236		
5238	5B	8			CUT		Post-hole		
5239	5B	8			FIL	5238	Fill of post-hole 5238		
5240	5B	8			CUT		Post-hole		
5241	5B	8			FIL	5240	Fill of post-hole 5240		
5242	5B	8			FIL		Post-hole		
5243	5B	8			CUT	5242	Fill of post-hole 5242		
5244	5B	8			FIL		Post-hole		
5245	5B	8			CUT	5244	Fill of post-hole 5244		
5246	5B	4			FIL	5253	A fill within grave cut 5253		
5247	5B	4			FIL	5253	A fill within grave cut 5253		
5248	5B	4			FIL	5250	Secondary fill of pit		
5249	5B	4			FIL	5250	Primary fill of pit		
5250	5B	4			CUT		Pit		
5251	5B	4			FIL	5252	Fill of stake-hole 5252		
5252	5B	4			CUT		Stake-hole		
5253	5B	4			CUT		Grave cut for Sk 5176		
5254	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5255	Fill of post-hole 5255		
5255	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5256	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5257	Fill of post-hole 5255		Pot, Animal Bone
5257	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5258	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5259	Fill of post-hole 5255		
5259	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5260	5B	4		Structure 20	DEP		Finds from cleaning Structure 20		
5261	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5262	Fill of post-hole 5262		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5262	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5263	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5264	Fill of post-hole 5264		
5264	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5265	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5266	Fill of post-hole 5266		
5266	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5267	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5268	Fill of post-hole 5268		
5268	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5269	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5270	Fill of post-hole 5270		
5270	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5271	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5272	Fill of post-hole 5272		
5272	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5273	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5274	Fill of post-hole 5274		
5274	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5275	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5276	5B	2			FIL	5275	Fill of post-hole 5275		
5277	5B	2			CUT		Small pit		
5278	5B	2			FIL	5277	Fill of small pit		
5279	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5280	5B	2			FIL	5279	Fill of post-hole 5279		
5281	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5282	5B	2			FIL	5281	Fill of post-hole 5281		
5283	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5284	5B	2			FIL	5283	Fill of post-hole 5283		
5285	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5286	5B	2			FIL	5285	Fill of post-hole 5285		
5287	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5288	5B	2			FIL	5287	Fill of post-hole 5287		
5289	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5290	5B	2			FIL	5289	Fill of post-hole 5289		
5291	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5292	5B	2			FIL	5291	Fill of post-hole 5291		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5293	5B	2			CUT		Stake-hole		
5294	5B	2			FIL	5293	Fill of stake-hole 5291		
5295	5B	2			CUT		N-S aligned linear ditch		
5296	5B	2			FIL	5295	Fill of linear ditch 5295	577 (1 tub)	
5297	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5298	5B	2			FIL	5297	Fill of post-hole 5297		
5299	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5300	5B	2			FIL	5299	Fill of post-hole 5299	568 (1 tub)	
5301	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5302	5B	2			FIL	5301	Fill of post-hole 5301	566 (1 tub)	
5303	5B	4			FIL	5304	Fill of post-hole 5304		
5304	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5305	5B	4			FIL	5306	Fill of post-hole		
5306	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5307	5B	4			FIL	5308	Fill of post-hole		
5308	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5309	5B	4			FIL	5310	Fill of post-hole		
5310	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5311	5B	4			FIL	5311	Fill of post-hole		
5312	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5313	5B	4			FIL	5314	Fill of post-hole		
5314	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5315	5B	4			FIL	5316	Fill of post-hole		
5316	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5317	5B	4			FIL	5318	Fill of post-hole		
5318	5B	4			CUT		Post-hole		
5319	5B	2			FIL	5320	Fill of post-hole		
5320	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5321	5B	2			FIL	5322	Fill of post-hole		
5322	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5323	5B	2			FIL	5324	Fill of possible post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5324	5B	2			CUT		Possible post-hole		
5325	5B	2			FIL	5326	Fill of possible post-hole		
5326	5B	2			CUT		Possible post-hole		
5327	5B	2			FIL	5328	Fill of possible post-hole		
5328	5B	2			CUT		Possible post-hole		
5329	5B	2			FIL	5330	Fill of pit		
5330	5B	2			CUT		Small pit		
5331	5A	1			FIL	5332	Fill of pit	564 (1 tub)	
5332	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5333	5A	1			FIL	5334	Fill of pit		
5334	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5335	5A	1			FIL	5336	Fill of pit	565 (1 tub)	
5336	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5337	5A	1			FIL	5338	Fill of pit		
5338	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5339	5A	1			FIL	5340	Fill of pit		
5340	5A	1			CUT		Small pit		
5341							VOID CONTEXT		
5342			VOID				VOID CONTEXT		
5343	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5344	5B	2			FIL	5343	Fill of post-hole	567 (1 tub)	
5345	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5346	5B	2			FIL	5345	Fill of post-hole		
5347	5B	2			FIL	5348	Fill within pit		
5348	5B	2			CUT		Small pit		
5349	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5350	Fill of post-hole		
5350	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5351	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5352	Fill of post-hole		
5352	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5353	5B	2			CUT		Post-hole		
5354	5B	2			FIL	5353	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5355	5A	1			FIL	5334	A fill within pit		
5356	5A	8			DEP		Levelling layer/subsoil		
5357	5A	8			FIL		Backfill of quarry		
5358	5B	7			DEP		Subsoil in Area 5B		Pot
5359	5B	8	=5405		LAY		Topsoil		
5360	5B				DEP		Natural		
5361	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5362	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5363	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5364	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5365	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5366	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5367	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5368	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5369	5B	2			CUT		Post-pipe within ditch 5092 / 5295		
5370	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5371	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5372	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5373	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5374	Fill of post-hole		
5374	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5375	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5376	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5377	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5378	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5379	Fill of post-hole		
5379	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5380	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5381	Fill of post-hole		
5381	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5382	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5383	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5384	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5385	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5386	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
5386	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5387	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5388	Fill of post-hole		
5388	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5389	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5390	Fill of post-hole		
5390	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5391	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5392	Fill of post-hole		
5392	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5393	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5394	Fill of post-hole		
5394	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5395	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5396	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Unexcavated post-hole		
5397	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5398	Fill of post-hole		
5398	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5399	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	5400	Fill of post-hole		
5400	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5401	5B	4		Structure 20	FIL	540	Fill of post-hole		
5402	5B	4		Structure 20	CUT		Post-hole		
5403	5B	8			FIL	5404	Fill of grubbed out hedge-line		
5404	5B	8			CUT		Grubbed out hedge-line		
5405	5B	8	=5359		LAY		Topsoil		
5406	5B	1			DEP		sealing pit 4746		
7000	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	999	Fill of Post-hole 999		
7001	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7002	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7001	Fill of Post-hole		
7003	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7028	Fill of post-pipe	269 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint, Animal Bone
7004	1	1			FIL	7005	Fill of Post-hole		Pottery
7005	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7006	1	1			FIL	7007	Fill of Post-hole		
7007	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7008	1	1			FIL	7009	Fill of Post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7009	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7010	1	1			FIL	7011	Fill of Post-hole		
7011	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7012	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7013	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7012	Fill of Post-hole		Flint
7014	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7015	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7014	Fill of Post-hole		
7016	1	1			FIL	7017	Fill of possible Post-hole		Pottery
7017	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
7018	1				FIL	7019	Fill of post-hole		
7019	1				CUT		Post-hole		
7020	1	1			FIL	7021	Fill of Post-hole / stake-hole		
7021	1	1			CUT		Post-hole / stake-hole	-	-
7022	1	1			FIL	7023	Fill of Post-hole		Pottery. Flint RF 162
7023	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7024	1	3a			FIL	7025	Fill of unknown feature		
7025	1	3a			CUT		Unknown feature / extraction pit?	-	-
7026	1	3a			FIL	7027	Fill of pit		
7027	1	3a			CUT		Pit	-	-
7028	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-pipe	-	Pottery, Flint, Animal Bone
7029	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	7030	Fill of post-hole		
7030	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7031	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	7032	Fill of Post-hole 7032		
7032	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7033	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	7034	Fill of Post-hole 7034		
7034	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7035	1	3a	=571, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of large ring gully 7037		Pottery, Flint, RF 153
7036	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7066,	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of terminus of ring ditch	289 (4 tubs)	?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081				7037,7073,7082		
7037	1	3a	=572, 7073, 7082	Structure 5	CUT		Large ring gully	-	Pottery, Flint
7038	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7039	Fill of Post-hole 7039		Pottery, Saddle quern RF156
7039	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7040	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7041	Fill of Post-hole 7041		
7041	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7042	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7043	Fill of Post-hole 7043		Pottery
7043	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7044	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7045	Fill of Post-hole 7045		
7045	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7046	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7047	Fill of Post-hole 7047		
7047	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7048	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7049	Fill of Post-hole 7049		
7049	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7050	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7051	Fill of Post-hole 7051		
7051	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7052	1	5b			CUT		Pit	-	-
7053	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Ring gully	-	-
7054	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Terminus of circular gully 7053		?
7055	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053		?
7056	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056,	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136						
7057	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053		?
7058	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053		?
7059	1								
7060	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053	294 (4 tubs)	?
7061	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053		Animal Bone
7062	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular ditch 7053		?
7063	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060,	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular ditch 7053		Animal Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136						
7064	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular gully 7053		Pottery, Flint, RF 160
7065	1	3b			FIL	7078	Fill of pit 7078	272 (1 tub), 275	Flint
7066	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of ring ditch 7037		?
7067	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7066, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of ring ditch 7037=7073=7082		?
7068	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of ring ditch 7037=7073=7082		?
7069	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of ring ditch 7037=7073=7082		?
7070	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7071, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of ring ditch 7037=7073		?
7071	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7072, 7080, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7037	Fill of east side of ring ditch 7037		?
7072	1	3a	=571, 7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071,	Structure 5	FIL	7073	Fill of ring ditch 7037=7073=7082		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			7080, 7081						
7073	1	3a	=572, 7037, 7082	Structure 5	CUT		Ring ditch of roundhouse	-	-
7074	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7075	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7074	Fill of Post-hole 7074		
7076	1	3b		Structure 10	CUT		Curved slot / gully	-	-
7077	1	3b		Structure 10	FIL	7076	Fill of curved slot / gully		
7078	1	3b			CUT		Pit containing fire cracked stones		?
7079	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	7128	Fill of east west linear ditch		
7080	1	3a	=7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7081	Structure 5	FIL	7082	Fill of ring ditch for roundhouse / coral 7037,7073,7082		?
7081	1	3a	=7035, 7036, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7080	Structure 5	FIL	7082	Fill of western extent of ring ditch 7037=7073=7082		?
7082	1	3a	=572, 7037, 7073	Structure 5	CUT		Ring ditch for roundhouse / coral	-	-
7083	1	3b		Structure 11	CUT		Gully	-	-
7084	1	3b		Structure 11	FIL	7083	Fill of gully 7083		
7085	1	3a			CUT		Curvilinear gully	-	-
7086	1	3a			FIL	7085	Fill of curvilinear gully 7085		Pottery
7087	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7088	Fill of Post-hole 7088		
7088	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7089	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7090	Fill of Post-hole 7090		
7090	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7091	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7092	Fill of Post-hole 7092		
7092	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7093	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7094	Fill of Post-hole 7094		
7094	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7095	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7096	Fill of Post-hole 7096		
7096	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7097	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7098	Fill of Post-hole 7098		
7098	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Small (stubby) linear / Post-hole?	-	-
7099	1	3b	=801		FIL	7100	Fill of Post-hole 7100		
7100	1	3b	=802		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7101	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7102	Fill of Post-hole 7102		
7102	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7103	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7104	Fill of Post-hole 7104		
7104	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7105	1	3b	=825		FIL	7106	Fill of Post-hole 7106		
7106	1	3b	=826		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7107	1	3b	=821		FIL	7108	Fill of Post-hole 7108		
7108	1	3b	=822		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7109	1	3b		Structure 7	FIL	7110	Fill of Post-hole 7110		
7110	1	3b		Structure 7	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7111	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7112	Fill of Post-hole 7112		
7112	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7113	1	3a	=7114, 7115, 7116, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7061, 7062, 7136, 7060, 7063, 7064, 7137	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular ditch 7053		Pottery, Flint Rf 161
7114	1	3a	=7113, 7115, 7116, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7136, 7063, 7064, 7137	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular ditch 7053		?
7115	1	3a	=7113, 7114, 7116, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7136, 7063, 7064, 7137	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular ditch 7053		
7116	1	3a	=7113, 7114, 7115, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060,	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular ditch 7053		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			7061, 7062, 7136, 7063, 7064, 7137						
7117	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7118	Fill of Post-hole 7118		
7118	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole		
7119	1	3a		Structure 5	FIL	7120	Fill of Post-hole 7120		
7120	1	3a		Structure 5	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7121	1		=7125		FIL	7122	Fill of Post-hole 7122	-	-
7122	1		=7126		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7123	1	3b	=807		FIL	7124	Fill of Post-hole 7124		
7124	1	3b	=808		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7125	1		=7121		FIL	7126	Fill of Post-hole 7126		?
7126	1		=7122		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7127	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	7128	Fill of east west linear ditch 7128		
7128	1	3a	=199, 1148, 7129, 7727, 7751, 7763		CUT		East west linear ditch	-	-
7129	1	3a	=199, 1148, 7128, 7727, 7751, 7763		CUT		East west linear ditch	-	-
7130	1	2			CUT		Cremation pit	274	-
7131	1	2			FIL	7130	Fill of cremation pit	274 (2 tubs)	Burnt Bone
7132	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7133	1	1			FIL	7132	Fill of Post-hole 7132	276 (1 tub) C14	Charcoal (sampled)
7134	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7135	1	1			FIL	7134	Fill of Post-hole 7134	277 (1 tub) C14	Charcoal (sampled)
7136	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular feature 7053		Pottery
7137	1	3a	=7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063,	Structure 3	FIL	7053	Fill of circular feature 7053		Pottery

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
			7064, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7137, 7136						
7138	1	1			CUT		Elongated pit	-	-
7139	1	1			FIL	7138	Fill of elongated pit 7138	278 (1 tub)	Pottery
7140	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
7141	1	1			FIL	7140	Fill of possible Post-hole 7140		?
7142	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7143	1	1			FIL	7142	Fill of Post-hole 7142		
7144	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Post-hole?	-	-
7145	1	3a		Structure 3	FIL	7144	Fill of Post-hole 7144		Pottery
7146	1	5a			CUT		Gully	-	-
7147	1	5a			FIL	7146	Fill of gully 7146		
7148	1	4			FIL	7150	Fill of grave 7150 Sk 7149	279 (4 tubs),	?
7149	1	4			SKN	7150	SK 7149	280, 281, 282, 283	
7150	1	4			CUT		Grave cut SK 7149	-	-
7151	1	1			FIL	7152	Fill of shallow pit		Pottery
7152	1	1			CUT		Shallow pit	-	-
7153	1	1			FIL	7154	Fill of pit 7154		
7154	1	1			CUT		Pit	-	-
7155	1	1			FIL	7156	Fill of Post-hole 7156		
7156	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7157	1	1			FIL	7158	Fill of Post-hole 7158		
7158	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7159	1	1			FIL	7160	Fill of Pit 7160		
7160	1	1			CUT		Pit	-	-
7161	1	1			FIL	7162	Fill of possible Post-hole 7162		
7162	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
7163	1	1			FIL	7164	Fill of possible Post-hole 7164		
7164	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7165	1	1			FIL	7166	Fill of post-hole		
7166	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7167	1	1			FIL	7168	Fill of Post-hole / pit 7168		
7168	1	1			CUT		Post-hole / pit	-	-
7169	1	1			FIL	7170	Fill of Post-hole 7170		
7170	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7171	1	1			FIL	7172	Fill of Post-hole 7172		
7172	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7173	1	1			FIL	7174	Fill of Post-hole / pit		
7174	1	1			CUT		Post-hole / pit	-	-
7175	1	1			FIL	7176	Fill of grave SK7189	284 (4 tubs)	Flint RF163
7176	1	1			CUT		Grave cut SK 7189	-	-
7177	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7178	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7177	Fill of Post-hole 7177		Pottery, Flint RF164
7179	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7180	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7179	Fill of Post-hole 7179		?
7181	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7182	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7181	Fill of Post-hole 7181		?
7183	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7184	Fill of pit / Post-hole 7184		
7184	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Pit / Post-hole	-	-
7185	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7186	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7185	Fill of post-hole		?
7187	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Possible Post-hole / shallow feature	-	-
7188	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7187	Fill of possible Post-hole 7187		
7189	1	1			SKN	7176	SK 7189 from grave 7176	285, 286,287	Flint
7190	1	1			FIL	7191	Fill of gully 7191		Flint
7191	1	1			CUT		Gully		-
7192	1	1			FIL	7193	Fill of pit / Post-hole 7193		
7193	1	1			CUT		Pit / Post-hole	-	-
7194	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7195	Fill of Post-hole 7195		
7195	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7196	1	1	=706		DEP		Fill of natural	290 (4 tubs)	Pottery
7197	1	1			CUT		Pit	288	-
7198	1	1			FIL	7197	Fill of pit 7197	288 (4 tubs)	Pottery, Flint RF 165,166
7199	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7200	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7199	Fill of Post-hole 7199		
7201	1	1			FIL	7202	Fill of possible Post-hole 7202		
7202	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
7203	1	1			FIL	7204	Fill of possible Post-hole 7204		
7204	1	1			CUT		Possible post-hole	-	-
7205	1	1			FIL	7206	Fill of Post-hole 7206		
7206	1	1			CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7207	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole / pit	-	-
7208	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7207	Fill of Post-hole / pit		Snail shell
7209	1	1		Structure 1	FIL	7210	Fill of Post-hole		
7210	1	1		Structure 1	CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7211	1	1	=134		FIL	7212	Fill of Post-hole	295?	
7212	1	1	=135		CUT		Post-hole	-	-
7213	1	1			FIL	7214	Fill of pit 7214	295 (1 tub)?	?
7214	1	1			CUT		Pit	-	-
7215	1	3a			DEP		Cleaning within ring gully [7053]		Pot, bone
7216	1	3a		Structure 3	FIL	7217	Fill of possible post-hole within [7053]		
7217	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Possible post-hole within [7053]		
7218	1	3a		Structure 3	FIL	7219	Fill of possible post-hole		
7219	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Possible post-hole		
7220	1	3a		Structure 3	FIL	7221	Fill of possible post-hole		
7221	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Possible post-hole		
7222	1	5b			FIL	7223	Fill of gully/ditch		
7223	1	5b			CUT		Gully/ditch		
7224	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7225	1	5b			FIL	7224	Pit fill		Pot, Bone

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7226	1	3a		Structure 3	FIL	7227	Fill of post-hole		
7227	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Post-hole		
7228	1	5b	=858		CUT		Ditch		
7229	1	5b	=857		FIL	7228	Ditch fill		Bone, flint shell
7230	1	5b			FIL	7231	Ditch fill		
7231	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
7232	1	1			FIL	7244	Primary fill of pit	302(4),304(4)	Pot, flint
7233	1	5b			FIL	7236	5th pit fill		
7234	1	5b			FIL	7236	4th pit fill		
7235	1	5b			FIL	7236	3rd pit fill		
7236	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7237	1	5a			FIL	7239	4th pit/ditch fill		
7238	1	5a			FIL	7239	3rd pit/ditch fill		
7239	1	5a			CUT		Pit/ditch		
7240	1	5b			FIL	7241	Ditch fill		
7241	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7242	1	5a			FIL	7243	Pit fill		
7243	1	5a			CUT		Pit		
7244	1	1			CUT		Pit		
7245	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
7246	1	5b			FIL	7245	Ditch fill		Bone
7247	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7248	1	5b			FIL	7247	Pit fill		Bone
7249	1	5b			CUT		Ditch/gully		
7250	1	5b			FIL	7249	Fill of ditch/gully		
7251	1	5a	=374, 448, 507, 1911		CUT		Ditch/gully		
7252	1	5a	=375, 449, 508, 1910		FIL	7251	Fill of ditch/gully		
7253	1	5b			FIL	7254	Fill of gully		
7254	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7255	1	5b	=545, 553, 559		FIL	7256	Fill of gully		
7256	1	5b	=544		CUT		Gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7257	1	5b	=543, 552, 7265, 7283		FIL	7258	Fill of gully		
7258	1	5b	=542, 7266, 7284		CUT		Gully		
7259	1	5b	=621, 637, 7263, 7285		FIL	7260	Fill of gully		
7260	1	5b	=620, 7264, 7286		CUT		Gully		
7261	1	5b			FIL	7262	Fill of gully		
7262	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7263	1	5b	=621, 637, 7259, 7285		FIL	7264	Fill of ditch		
7264	1	5b	=7260, 7286		CUT		Ditch		
7265	1	5b	=543, 552, 7257, 7283		FIL	7266	Fill of ditch		
7266	1	5b	=542, 7258, 7284		CUT		Ditch		
7267	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7268	1	5b			FIL	7267	Fill of pit		
7269	1	5b			FIL	7270	Fill of gully		Bone
7270	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7271	1	5b			FIL	7272	Fill of gully		
7272	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7273	1	5b			FIL	7274	Tertiary pit fill		
7274	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7275	1	5b			FIL	7276	fill of pit		
7276	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7277	1	5b			FIL	7274	Primary fill of pit		
7278	1	5b			FIL	7274	Secondary fill of pit		
7279	1	5a	=688		FIL	537	Fill of ditch/gully (primary)		
7280	1	5b			DEP		Spread		
7281	1	5a	=377, 506, 617, 1908		FIL	7282	Fill of gully		
7282	1	5a	=376, 505, 610, 1909		CUT		Gully		
7283	1	5b	=543, 552, 7257, 7265		FIL	7284	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7284	1	5b	=542, 7258, 7266		CUT		Gully		
7285	1	5b	=7259, 7263, 621, 637		FIL	7286	Fill of gully		
7286	1	5b	=7260, 7264, 620		CUT		Gully		
7287	1	5b			FIL	7288	Fill of pit		
7288	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7289	1	5b			FIL	7290	fill of ditch		
7290	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
7291	1	5b			FIL	7292	Fill of pit		
7292	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7293	1	5a			FIL	7294	Fill of pit		
7294	1	5a			CUT		Pit		
7295	1								
7296	1								
7297	1	5a			FIL	7298	Fill of pit	319	Bone, shell
7298	1	5a			CUT		Pit		
7299	1		=688		CUT		Elongated pit		
7300	1	5b			FIL	7301	Fill of pit		
7301	1	5b			CUT		Pit?		
7302	1	5b	=7308		FIL	7309	Fill of gully		RF370
7303	1								
7304	1	5b			FIL	7305	Fill of pit		
7305	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7306	1	5b			FIL	7307	Fill of pit		
7307	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7308	1	5b	=7302		FIL	7309	Fill of gully		
7309	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7310	1	5a			FIL	7311	Fill of gully		
7311	1	5a			CUT		Gully		
7312	1	5a			FIL	7313	Fill of gully		
7313	1	5a			CUT		Gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7314	1	5a			FIL	7315	Fill of gully		
7315	1	5a			CUT		Gully		
7316	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7317	1	5b			FIL	7316	Fill of gully		
7318	1	5b			CUT		Gully		
7319	1	5b			FIL	7318	Fill of gully		
7320	1	5b			FIL	7321	Fill of pit	320	
7321	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7322	1	5b			DEP		Consolidation deposit over earlier pits		Bone, shell, pot
7323	1	5b			DEP		Consolidation deposit over earlier pits		
7324	1	5b			CUT		Pit / post-hole		
7325	1	5b			FIL	7324	Fill of pit / post-hole		
7326	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Pit / post-hole		
7327	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7326	Fill of pit / post-hole	315 C14	
7328	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Pit / post-hole		
7329	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7328	Fill of pit / post-hole	316 C14	Pot
7330	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	CUT		Pit / post-hole		
7331	1	3b		Associated with Structure 10 or 11	FIL	7330	Fill of pit / post-hole	317 C14	
7332	1	5b	=7352		CUT		Pit		
7333	1	5b	=7353		FIL	7332	Fill of pit	321	Pot
7334	1	5b			FIL	7335	Fill of pit	324	
7335	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7336	1				U/S		U/S		
7337	1	3a		Structure 3	FIL	7338	Fill of post-hole		Bone, pot
7338	1	3a		Structure 3	CUT		Post-hole		
7339	1	5a			FIL	7340	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7340	1	5a			CUT		Gully		
7341	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	709	Upper fill of post-pit / post-pipe	313	
7342	1	5b			FIL	7343	Fill of pit	328	
7343	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7344	1	5b			FIL	7345	Fill of pit		
7345	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7346	1	3b		Structure 10 or 11	FIL	709	Fill of post-pipe	318	
7347	1	5b			FIL	7348	Secondary pit fill		
7348	1	5b			CUT		Pit		
7349	1	5b			FIL	7348	Primary pit fill		
7350	1	5b			CUT		Pit?		
7351	1	5b			FIL	7350	fill of pit		
7352	1	5b	=7332		CUT		Pit		
7353	1	5b	=7333		FIL	7352	Fill of pit		
7354	1	5a			FIL	7239	Secondary fill of pit / ditch		
7355	1	5a			FIL	7239	Primary fill of pit / ditch		
7356	1	5b			DEP		Accumulation over pits prior to consolidation ?		
7357	1	5b			FIL	7236	Secondary fill of pit		
7358	1	5b			FIL	7236	Primary fill of pit	326	Bone, shell
7359	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		-
7360	1	5a			FIL	7359	Fill of ditch		Animal bone, flint, RF 802(Lava Quern frags)
7361	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		-
7362	1	5a			FIL	7361	Fill of ditch		Animal bone
7363	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		-
7364	1	5a			FIL	7363	Fill of ditch		
7365	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		-
7366	1	5a			FIL	7365	Fill of ditch		Animal bone, pot.
7367	1	5a			CUT		Linear ditch		-
7368	1	5a			FIL	7367	Fill of ditch		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7369	1	5a			FIL	7370	Fill of gully		Animal Bone
7370	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
7371	1	5a			FIL	7372	Fill of gully		
7372	1	5a			CUT		Gully		-
7373	1	5a			FIL	7374	Ditch fill		RF 803(Fe obj), flint, bone, shell
7374	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
7375	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		IA colluvium		RF 804 (flint)
7376	1	8	=1001		LAY		Topsoil		RF 856 Fe knife
7377	1	7	=1002, 1077, 1737, 7414, 7466, 7686		LAY		Med ploughsoil		
7378	1	5a	=1011, 1217, 1220, 7464, 7645, 7722		LAY		Romano-British colluvial layer		Pot, flint
7379	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		LAY		Iron Age colluvial layer		
7380	1				NAT		Natural build up of above natural s		-
7381	1				FIL	7382	Backfill of NAA water pipeline trench		Pot
7382	1				CUT		Cut of NAA water pipeline trench		-
7383	1	5a			FIL	7384	Fill of ditch	S.594 4 tubs GBA	Pot, bone
7384	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
7385	1	4			FIL	7388	Tertiary pit fill		?
7386	1	4			FIL	7388	Secondary pit fill		Animal bone, flint
7387	1	4			FIL	7388	Primary pit fill	S.598 4 tubs	Animal bone, flint, RF 806(flint)
7388	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
7389	1		=1003		NAT		Natural		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7390	1	4	=1138, 1758		FIL	7391	Fill of curvi-linear gully		Pot, bone
7391	1	4	=1137		CUT		Curvi-linear gully (enclosure?)		-
7392	1	4	=1022, 1108, 1180, 1193, 1248, 7638		FIL	7393	Ditch fill	S.596 4 tubs GBA	Pot, bone, flint
7393	1	4	=1023, 1107, 1181, 1194, 1247, 7639		CUT		Ditch		-
7394	1	4			FIL	7395	Fill of shallow gully		
7395	1	4			CUT		Shallow gully		-
7396	1				FIL	7397	Fill of NAA trial trench		RF 805 (Flint)
7397	1				CUT		NAA trial trench		-
7398	1	4	=1160, 1164		FIL	7400	Secondary ditch fill	S.597 4 tubs GBA	
7399	1	4	=		FIL	7400	Primary ditch fill		Pot
7400	1	4	=1161, 1165		CUT		Ditch		-
7401	1	4	=1085, 1121, 1159, 1162, 1347		FIL	7402	Ditch fill		
7402	1	4	=1163, 1086		CUT		Ditch		-
7403	1	5a			FIL	7404	Ditch fill		Pot, bone
7404	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
7405	1	5a			FIL	7406	Ditch fill		?
7406	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
7407	1	5a			FIL	7408	Ditch fill	S.593 4 tubs GBA	Bone, Shell, flint
7408	1	5a			CUT		Ditch		-
7409	1	7			DEP		Mixed deposit over intercutting ditches & pits		?
7410	1	1			FIL	7411	Gully fill	S.592 4 tubs GBA	Pot, flint, RF808 (flint)
7411	1	1			CUT		Gully		-
7412	1	4			FIL	7412	Pit fill		
7413	1	4			CUT		Pit		-
7414	1	7	=1002		LAY		Med ploughsoil		?

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7415	1	5b			FIL	7418	Tertiary ditch fill		?
7416	1	5b			FIL	7418	Secondary ditch fill	S.599 4 tubs GBA	Animal bone
7417	1	5b			FIL	7418	Primary ditch fill		
7418	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		
7419	1	4	=7483, 7542, 7587		FIL	7420	Upper fill of ditch 7420		Animal bone
7420	1	4	=7588		CUT		Ditch		-
7421	1	4	=7458		FIL	7420	Primary fill of 7420		
7422	1	4			FIL	7423	Fill of post hole 7423		Animal bone
7423	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7424	1	4			FIL	7426	Secondary fill of post hole 7426		
7425	1	4			FIL	7426	Primary fill of post hole 7426	S.595 4 tubs GBA	Animal tooth
7426	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7427	1	4			FIL	7429	Upper fill of 7429		Pot
7428	1	4			FIL	7429	Primary fill of 7429		
7429	1	4			CUT		Linear slot		-
7430	1	4	=7453		FIL	7431	Secondary fill of gully		Animal bone
7431	1	4			CUT		Gully (boundary?)		-
7432	1	4			FIL	7431	Primary fill of gully		
7433	1	4	=7454		FIL	7435	Secondary fill of gully		
7434	1	4			FIL	7435	Primary fill of gully		
7435	1	4			CUT		Gully (boundary?)		-
7436	1	5b	=7595		FIL	7438	Secondary fill of gully/ ditch	S.602 4 tubs GBA	Pot.
7437	1	5b			FIL	7438	Primary fill of gully/ ditch		
7438	1	5b	=7594		CUT		Gully/ ditch (boundary?)		-
7439	1	5a	=854, 7598		FIL	7441	Secondary fill of ditch	S.603 4 tubs GBA	Burnt stone, bone
7440	1	5a			FIL	7441	Primary fill of ditch		
7441	1	5a	=853, 7599		CUT		Ditch (boundary?)		-
7442	1	5b	=7455		FIL	7443	Fill of gully 7443	S.601 4 tubs	Pot

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
								GBA	
7443	1	5b			CUT		Gully		-
7444	1	5b	=682, 7596		FIL	7445	Secondary fill of ditch 7445		Bone, Flint, RF 807 (Scraper?)
7445	1	5b	=681, 7597		CUT		Ditch		-
7446	1	5b	=7592		FIL	7447	Fill of ditch 7447		Bone
7447	1	5b	=7593		CUT		Ditch		-
7448	1	5b	=606, 871, 7610		FIL	7449	Fill of ditch 7449		
7449	1	5b	=605, 870		CUT		Ditch/gully		-
7450	1	5b			DEP		Cobbled layer of hearth		Pot, bone, burnt stone, flint
7451	1	5b			FIL	7445	Primary fill of ditch 7445		
7452	1	5b			DEP		Burnt stain under cobble layer of hearth		
7453	1	4	=7430		FIL	7431	Fill of ditch 7431		Bone, flint
7454	1	4	=7433		FIL	7435	Fill of ditch 7435		Pot, bone
7455	1	5b	=7442		FIL	7443	Fill of gully		Animal bone
7456	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	7457	A fill within ditch 7457		Pot, flint, animal bone, RF 809 (flint)
7457	1	5b	=1210, 1216, 1349, 1580, 1859, 7457		CUT		Ditch		-
7458	1	4	=7421		FIL	7420	Primary fill of ditch	S.600 4 tubs GBA	
7459	1	5b	=1209, 1215, 1348, 1400, 1462, 1509, 1581, 1615, 1619, 1860, 7456, 7459		FIL	7457	Secondary fill of ditch 7457		Animal bone
7460	1	5b			FIL	7457	Primary fill of ditch		
7461	1	5b			FIL	7463	Upper fill of pit 7463		Pot
7462	1	5b			FIL	7463	Primary fill of pit 7463		
7463	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7464	1	5a	=1011, 1217, 1220, 1381, 7378, 7645, 7722		DEP		Subsoil deposit in Area F	S.627 Col S.635 4tubs GBA	Pot, bone, flint, RF 820, 821(flint)
7465	1	3b			FIL	7800	Deposit assoc. with pond ?	S.618 4 tubs GBA	Animal bone, stone, flint
7466	1	7	=1002, 1077, 1737, 7414, 7686		DEP		Medieval ploughsoil in Area F		
7467	1	4			FIL	7468	Fill of post-hole 7468		
7468	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7469	1	4			FIL	7470	Fill of post-hole 7470		
7470	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7471	1	4			FIL	7472	Fill of post-hole		
7472	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7473	1	4			FIL	7474	Fill of post-hole		
7474	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7475	1	4			FIL	7476	Fill of post-hole		
7476	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7477	1	4			FIL	7478	Fill of post-hole		
7478	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7479	1	4			FIL	7480	Fill of post-hole		
7480	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7481	1	4			FIL	7482	Fill of post-hole		
7482	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7483	1	4	=7419, 7542, 7587		FIL	7420	Fill of ditch 7420		Bone, flint
7484	1	3b	=1468, 7517, 7519		DEP		Subsoil west end of area		
7485	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	7486	Fill of ditch 7486		Bone, pot, flint, RF 810 (flint)
7486	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1298, 1307, 1379, 1722, 7544		CUT		Ditch		-
7487	1	4			FIL	7488	Fill of post-hole		
7488	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7489	1	5b			FIL	7490	Secondary fill of pit	S.609 3 tubs GBA	Animal bone, shell
7490	1	5b			CUT		Pit		-
7491	1	4	=7514		FIL	7492	Fill of gully		Animal bone
7492	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
7493	1	4			FIL	7494	Fill of linear slot 7494		
7494	1	4			CUT		Linear slot		-
7495	1	4			FIL	7496	Fill of shallow gully 7496		Pot, flint RF 812 (flint)
7496	1	4			CUT		Shallow gully 7496		-
7497	1	5b			FIL	7499	7th (upper) fill of pit		Pot, animal bone, flint
7498	1	5b			FIL	7499	6th fill of pit	S610 4 tubs GBA	Pot, animal bone, oyster shell, RF 813, 814
7499	1	5b			CUT		Pit (refuse) / Well?		-
7500	1	5b			FIL	7490	Primary fill of pit		
7501	1	4			FIL	7502	Fill of linear slot 7502		
7502	1	4			CUT		Linear slot		-
7503	1	4			CUT		Grave cut SK: 7505		-
7504	1	4			FIL	7503	Fill of grave SK: 7505	S.604 4 tubs GBA	Pot, flint, animal bone
7505	1	4			SKN	7503	SK: 7505	S.605, S.606, S.607, S.608	
7506	1	5b			FIL	7499	5th fill of pit	S.611 4 tubs GBA	Animal bone, pot
7507	1	4			CUT		Short curvilinear gully		-
7508	1	4			FIL	7507	Fill of curvilinear gully		Animal bone
7509	1	4			CUT		Short gully		-
7510	1	4			FIL	7509	Fill of short gully 7509		
7511	1	4			CUT		Short gully		-
7512	1	4			FIL	7511	Fill of short gully 7511		
7513	1	5b			FIL	7499	4th fill of pit		Animal bone, flint
7514	1	4	=7491		FIL	7492	Fill of gully 7492		Bone, pot

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7515	1	3a			FIL	7516	Primary fill of post-hole		
7516	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole ?		-
7517	1	3b	=1468, 7484, 7519		FIL	7516	Spread over post-hole		RF 815 (flint)
7518	1	3a			FIL	7516	Second fill of post-hole		
7519	1	3b	=1468, 7484, 7517		DEP		Subsoil =7484		Flint, pot, bone, RF 811, 816, 819, 836(Flint)
7520	1	4			FIL	7521	Fill of curvilinear gully		bone, burnt bone, flint
7521	1	4			CUT		Cut of curvilinear gully		-
7522	1	8			FIL	7523	Fill of modern intrusion relating to previous gas works		
7523	1	8			CUT		Modern intrusion relating to previous gas works		-
7524	1	8			LAY		Hardcore		
7525	1	8			LAY		Overburden of old bund material digger mess		
7526	1	5b			CUT		Ditch/gully		-
7527	1	5b			FIL	7526	Fill of ditch 7526		Bone, flint
7528	1	4			FIL	7531	Fill of grave,		RF 817, Flint
7529	1	4			FIL	7531	Fill of grave	612, 613, 614, 616 1xbag	Pot frag, Bone frag, RF 818
7530	1	4			SKN	7531	SK:7530		
7531	1	4			CUT		Grave		-
7532	1	5b			FIL	7533	Fill of post-hole		Pot, flint, bone
7533	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7534	1	5b			FIL	7535	Fill of post-hole		Bone
7535	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7536	1	5b			FIL	7537	Fill of post-hole		
7537	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7538	1	5b			FIL	7539	Fill of post-hole		Bone
7539	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7540	1	5b			FIL	7541	Fill of post-hole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7541	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7542	1	4	=7419, 7483, 7587		FIL	7420	Fill of gully 7420		Pot, bone, burnt stone, flint
7543	1	5b	=1213, 1289, 1306, 1378, 1404, 1423, 1723, 7485, 7543		FIL	7544	Fill of ditch 7544		Pot, burnt stone, flint, shell, bone
7544	1	5b	=1214, 1288, 1298, 1307, 1379, 1722, 7486		CUT		Ditch		-
7545	1	4			FIL	7548	stain	615	
7546	1	4			FIL	7548	Fill of grave SK:7547	617 4xtubs GBA, S.619 (1 bag) S.620 (1 bag)	Pot frags, Flint frags, RF's 823, 824
7547	1	4			SKN	7548	SK:7547		
7548	1	4			CUT		Grave		-
7549	1	5b			FIL	7550	Post-hole		
7550	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7551	1	5b			FIL	7552	Fill of post-hole 7552		
7552	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7553	1	5b			FIL	7554	Fill of 7554		
7554	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7555	1	4			FIL	7556	Fill of post-hole 7556		Bone
7556	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7557	1				FIL	7558	Fill of natural feature		
7558	1				CUT		Natural feature		-
7559	1	5b			FIL	7560	Fill of post-hole 7560		
7560	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7561	1	4			FIL	7562	Fill of gully 7562		
7562	1	4			CUT		Linear gully		-
7563	1	5b			FIL	7563	Fill of post-hole 7563		Bone
7564	1	5b			CUT		Post-hole		-
7565	1	3b			FIL	7800	Tertiary fill of	S.628 1 tub,	Pot, flint, bone, rubbing

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
								GBA/Col, S.636 4 tubs GBA	stone?
7566	1	4			CUT		Gully/ slot		-
7567	1	4			FIL	7566	Fill of gully/slot 7566		
7568	1	4			FIL	7569	Fill of post-hole		
7569	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7570	1	4			FIL	7571	Fill of post-hole		
7571	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7572	1	4			FIL	7573	Fill of post-hole		
7573	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7574	1	4			FIL	7575	Fill of post-hole		
7575	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7576	1	4			FIL	7577	Fill of post-hole		
7577	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7578	1	4			FIL	7579	Fill of post-hole		
7579	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7580	1	4			FIL	7581	Fill of post-hole 7581		
7581	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7582	1	4			FIL	7583	Fill of post-hole 7583		
7583	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		-
7584	1	4	=202, 1868		FIL	7585	Secondary fill of ditch		Pot, shell, flint, bone
7585	1	4	=1869		CUT		Ditch		-
7586	1	3a			FIL	7800	Secondary fill of	S.629 1 tub GBA/Col, S.637 4 tubs GBA	Pot, animal bone, flint, RF 830 - 835 (flint)
7587	1	4	=7419, 7483, 7542		FIL	7588	Fill of linear gully 7588		Animal bone
7588	1	4	=7420		CUT		Linear gully		-
7589	1	3b			FIL	7591	Secondary fill of pit	S.621 x 4 tubs GBA	Animal bone, rounded frag with holes
7590	1	3b			FIL	7591	Primary fill of pit		Animal bone
7591	1	3b			CUT		Pit (water extraction?)		-
7592	1	5b	=7446		FIL	7593	Fill of slot 7593		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7593	1	5b	=7447		CUT		Linear slot		-
7594	1	5b	=7438		CUT		Hedgerow		-
7595	1	5b	=7436		FIL	7594	Fill of hedgerow? / shallow gully		
7596	1	5b	=7444, 682		FIL	7597	Fill of gully 7597		Tooth
7597	1	5b	=7445, 681		CUT		Gully		-
7598	1	5a	=854, 7439		FIL	7599	Fill of gully 7599		Pot, bone
7599	1	5a	=853, 7441		CUT		Gully		-
7600	1	3a			FIL	7602	Secondary fill of post-hole/pit?		Animal bone, heated stone?, pot., RF 825
7601	1	3a			FIL	7602	Primary fill of post-hole/pit?		
7602	1	3a			CUT		Post-hole/ pit?		-
7603	1	5b			FIL	7499	Tertiary fill of pit	S.623	Bone, shell, flint
7604	1	5b			FIL	7499	Secondary fill of pit	S.624	Bone, shell, flint, RF 826
7605	1	5b			FIL	7499	Primary fill of pit	S.625	
7606	1	2			FIL	7644	Primary fill of pit		Bone, Flint
7607	1	4			FIL	7585	Tertiary fill of ditch		
7608	1	3a			FIL	7800	Primary fill of	S.630, S.632	Animal bone, flint, RF 837 - 847 , 859(flint)
7609	1	4			FIL	7585	Primary fill of ditch		Bone, flint, shell, RF 849 (Flint)
7610	1	5b	=606, 871, 7448		FIL	7449	Fill of gully 7449		Bone, flint
7611	1	5a	=7440		FIL	7599	Primary Fill of gully		
7612	1	3a			FIL	7613	Fill of pit	S.633 4 tubs GBA	Animal bone, flint
7613	1	3a			CUT		Pit		-
7614	1	3a			FIL	7615	Fill of pit	S.634 4 tubs GBA	Animal bone, flint
7615	1	3a			CUT		Pit		-
7616	1	2			FIL	7617	Fill of well/ pit	S.638 6 tubs BS	Animal bone, pot., flint, wood, RF855
7617	1	2			CUT		Well/ pit		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7618	1	4			STR		Foundation or hard sting		Pot, flint, shell
7619	1	4	=1468		DEP		Deposit below 7618		Pot, flint, slag? RF858 (flint)
7620	1	4			DEP		Iron age subsoil		
7621	1	5b	=7730, 7793		FIL	7622	Fill of ditch 7622	S.639 4 tubs GBA	Pot, flint, bone, RF 867 (Flint), RF 871 (Flint)
7622	1	5b	=7731		CUT		Ditch		-
7623	1	4			DEP		frags		
7624	1	3a			FIL	7625	Fill of 7625		An bone frags
7625	1	3a			CUT		Small pit?		-
7626	1	3a			FIL	7628	Secondary pit fill		
7627	1	3a			FIL	7628	Primary pit fill		An bone frags
7628	1	3a			CUT		Pit?		-
7629	1	4			FIL	7630	Fill of posthole		
7630	1	4			CUT		Posthole		-
7631	1	5b			FIL	7632	Fill of 7632		
7632	1	5b			CUT		Post hole / natural feature		-
7633	1	5b			FIL	7634	Fill of 7634		
7634	1	5b			CUT		Post hole		-
7635	1	2			FIL	7644	Secondary fill of pit 7644	S.626 4 tubs GBA, S.631 4 tubs BULK	Pot, bone, flint, RFs 848, 850 (saddle quern), 860
7636	1	4	=1020, 1191, 1238, 1633		FIL	7637	Fill of gully (Boundary/drainage)		Animal bone
7637	1	4	=1021, 1192, 1237, 1634		CUT		Gully (Boundary/drainage)		-
7638	1	4	=1022, 1108, 1180, 1193, 1248, 7392		FIL	7639	Fill of gully/ditch (Boundary/drainage)		
7639	1	4	=1023, 1107, 1181, 1194, 1247, 7393		CUT		Gully/ditch (Boundary/drainage)		-
7640	1	4			FIL	7641	Fill of small pit or post pit 7641		
7641	1	4			CUT		Small pit or post pit		-
7642	1	4			FIL	7643	Fill of small pit or post pit 7642		Flint

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7643	1	4			CUT		Small pit or post pit		-
7644	1	2			CUT		Pit		-
7645	1	5a	=1011, 1217, 1220, 1381, 7378, 7464, 7722		DEP		Subsoil lying above surface 7647		Pot, bone, burnt bone, flint, RF868 (flint)
7646	1	4			STR		Area of hardstanding running N-S		Pot, bone, flint RF882 , shell
7647	1	4			STR		Main compacted surface		Pot, flint, stone
7648	1	4			STR		NW surface		Pot, flint, bone
7649	1	4			STR		NE surface		Pot
7650	1	4	=7619?		DEP		Subsoil lying below surface 7647		Pot, flint, stone RF862-865
7651	1				DEP		Natural in area E		
7652	1	8			CUT		?Gully/ Modern feature		-
7653	1	8			FIL	7652	Fill of ?Gully/ modern feature 7652		Pot
7654	1	4			FIL	7655	Fill of pit 7655	S.641 4tubs GBA	bone, amber, flint, b stone, pot, charcoal, shells
7655	1	4			CUT		Pit	-	-
7656	1	4	=1125, 7754		FIL	7657	Fill of ditch 7657		Flint, animal bone, pot, shell
7657	1	4	=1124, 7755,		CUT		Iron age N-S aligned ditch		-
7658	1	4			FIL		Fill of possible pit 7659		Slag?
7659	1	4			CUT		Possible shallow pit		-
7660	1	4			FIL	7661	Fill of post hole		An bone, pot frag, snail shell
7661	1	4			CUT		Post hole		-
7662	1	1			FIL	7663	Fill of posthole 7663		
7663	1	1			CUT		Posthole		-
7664	1	4			STR		Area of hardstanding running to east of 7646(N-S)		Pot, bone, flint
7665	1	4			STR		Area of hardstanding running to west of 7646 (N-S)		Pot, bone, flint, RF 874-876

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7666	1	4			STR		Area of hardstanding running NW from 7646 (N-S)		Pot, bone, flint, burnt stone, slag? RF 878,879
7667	1	1			FIL	7668	Fill of posthole7668		Bone
7668	1	1			CUT		Posthole		-
7669	1	1			FIL	7670	Fill of posthole 7670		Pot, flint, RF 866 (flint)
7670	1	1			CUT		Posthole		-
7671	1	1			FIL	7672	Fill of posthole		
7672	1	1			CUT		Posthole		-
7673	1	1			FIL	7674	Fill of posthole		Pot
7674	1	1			CUT		Posthole		-
7675	1	1			FIL	7676	Fill of posthole		Pot, bone
7676	1	1			CUT		Post hole		-
7677	1	1			FIL	7678	Fill of post hole		
7678	1	1			CUT		Cut of post hole		-
7679	1				FIL	7680	Fill of 7680		
7680	1				CUT		Natural feature		-
7681	1	4			FIL	7682	Fill of 7682	S.640 4 tubs GBA	Pot
7682	1	4			CUT		Pit	-	-
7683	1	8			DEP		Topsoil in roadside area		
7684	1	8			DEP		Deposit banking for road		
7685	1	8			DEP		Bank material		
7686	1	7	=7377, 1002, 1077, 1737, 7414, 7466		DEP		Hillwash/colluvium		
7687	1	5b	=1004, 1045, 1284, 1357, 1403, 1422, 1476, 1502, 1514, 1586, 1725, 7687		FIL	7688	Fill of ditch		
7688	1	5b	=1006, 1046, 1285, 1358, 1724, 7688		CUT		Ditch		-
7689	1	4	=1061, 1114, 1179		FIL	7690	Fill of ditch		
7690	1	4	=1062, 1115		CUT		Ditch		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7691	1				DEP		Natural in roadside area		
7692	1	4			FIL	7693	Fill of post hole 7693		Pot
7693	1	4			CUT		Post hole		-
7694	1	4			FIL	7695	Fill of gully 7695	S.642 4 tubs GBA	Pot
7695	1	4			CUT		Linear gully		-
7696	1	4			FIL	7697	Fill of ditch 7697		Pot
7697	1	4			CUT		Ditch		-
7698	1	5a	=1450, 1525, 1554, 1609, 1644, 1682, 1728, 1890		FIL	7699	Fill of gully		
7699	1	5a	=1451, 1506, 1553, 1610, 1645, 7699		CUT		Linear gully		-
7700	1	5a	=1390, 1463, 1501, 1519, 1547, 1583, 1591, 1603, 1620, 7700		FIL	7701	Fill of gully		
7701	1	5a	=1391, 1500, 1520		CUT		Linear gully		-
7702	1	5a	=1430, 1445, 1457, 1511, 1515, 1521, 1531, 1535, 7702		FIL	7703	Fill of gully		Flint
7703	1	5a	=1431, 1446, 1522		CUT		Linear gully		-
7704	1	5a	=1449, 1458, 1477, 1487, 1523, 1542, 1546, 1650, 1655, 7704		FIL	7705	Fill of gully		
7705	1	5a	=1429, 1486, 1524		CUT		Linear gully		-
7706	1	4			FIL	7707	Fill of gully		
7707	1	4			CUT		Gully		-
7708	1	7			FIL	7709	Fill of post hole 7709		
7709	1	7			CUT		Post medieval post hole		
7710	1	8			LAY		Bank associated with road		
7711	1	4			FIL	7712	Poss fill of post-hole		
7712	1	4			CUT		Poss post hole		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7713	1	4			FIL	7714	Poss pit / post hole		Flint
7714	1	4			CUT		Poss post hole		-
7715	1	4	=235, 437		FIL	426	Fill of ditch		Flint, pot, shell
7716	1	4	=209, 313		FIL	7717	Primary? fill of ditch		
7717	1	4	=210, 300		CUT		Ditch		-
7718	1	4			FIL	7719	Poss pit / Prob natural		Slag
7719	1	4			CUT		Poss pit / Prob natural		-
7720	1	4			FIL	7721	Poss pit / prob natural		Pot, snail shells
7721	1	4			CUT		Poss pit / prob natural		-
7722	1	5a	=1011, 1217, 1220, 1381, 7378, 7464, 7645		DEP		RB subsoil		Pot, flint, bone shell RF872,873
7723	1	3b	=1109, 1231, 1281, 1382, 1383, 1417, 1510, 1605, 1614, 1856, 7375, 7379, 7723		DEP		IA subsoil below RB subsoil	S.643 4 tubs GBA	Flint, pot, bone, slag?
7724	1	5b			FIL	7725	Fill of linear gully 7725		Pot, animal bone, flint
7725	1	5b			CUT		E-W aligned linear gully		-
7726	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7756, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	7727	fill of ditch [7727]		Flint, pot frag
7727	1	3a	=199, 1148, 7128, 7129, 7751, 7763		CUT		Cut of E-W aligned Ditch		-
7728	1	5b			FIL	7729	Fill of gully	S.646 4 tubs GBA	Flint, pot, bone, RF 881 (flint)
7729	1	5b			CUT		E-W gully		-
7730	1	5b	=7621, 7793		FIL	7731	Fill of ditch		Pott., flint, bone
7731	1	5b	=7622		CUT		E-W ditch		-
7732	1	4			STR				Pott., flint, animal bone, slag?
7733	1	5b			FIL	7734	Fill of ditch 7734		Flint, bone
7734	1	5b			CUT		Ditch		-

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7735	1	3b			SKN		Dog skeleton		Pot
7736	1	4			STR		Patch of hardstanding to N-E of 7646 (N-S)		Bone, flint, shale?
7737	1	3a			FIL	7740	Deposit within area H	S.644 4 tubs GBA	Pot, flint
7738	1	3a			FIL	7740	Lowest deposit within , area H	S.645 4 tubs GBA	Pot
7739	1				DEP		Natural deposit of glacial		
7740	1	3a			CUT				-
7741	1	3a			FIL	7742	Secondary fill of Ditch		Pot, bone
7742	1	3a			CUT		Cut of Ditch		-
7743	1	4			FIL	7744	Fill of posthole		
7744	1	4			CUT		Cut of posthole		-
7745	1	4			FIL	7747	Secondary fill of pit / post-hole		
7746	1	4			FIL	7747	Primary fill of pit / post-hole		
7747	1	4			CUT		Pit / post-hole		-
7748	1	3a			FIL	7749	Secondary fill of Ditch		
7749	1	3a			CUT		Cut of Ditch		-
7750	1	3b	=7761, 7767		FIL	7751	Secondary fill of Ditch		Pot, stone (RF?) flint flake
7751	1	3a	=199, 1148, 7128, 7129, 7727, 7763		CUT		Cut of Ditch		-
7752	1	4	=1132		FIL	7753	Fill of Ditch		An bone, pot frag, Flint flake
7753	1	4	=1131		CUT		Cut of Ditch		-
7754	1	4	=1125, 7656		FIL	7755	Fill of Ditch		Pot, bone, shell, flint
7755	1	4	=1124, 7657		CUT		Cut of Ditch		-
7756	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7762, 7777, 7794		FIL	7751	Primary fill of Ditch [7751]		
7757	1	3a			FIL	7749	Primary fill of Ditch [7749]		
7758	1	3a	=7799		FIL	7742	Primary fill of Ditch [7742]		
7759	1	5b			FIL	7760	Fill of gully		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7760	1	5b			CUT		Cut of gully		-
7761	1	3b	=7767, 7750		FIL	7763	Secondary fill of ditch 7763		Bone, pot, flint, RF880 (flint)
7762	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7777, 7794		FIL	7763	Primary fill of ditch 7763		
7763	1	3a	=199, 1148, 7128, 7129, 7727, 7751		CUT		Ditch		-
7764	1	5b	=7776, 7785		FIL	7763	Tertiary fill of ditch		Pot, bone, heat affected stones
7765	1	4	=7791		FIL	7766	Fill of gully		Pot, flint, bone
7766	1	4	=7792		CUT		Gully		-
7767	1	3b	=7761, 7750		FIL	7763	Fill of ditch		Pot, animal bone,
7768	1	4			STR		Surface?		Pot, flint
7769	1	4			STR		Patch of		Pot
7770	1	4			FIL	7771	Fill of posthole?		
7771	1	4			CUT		Cut of posthole?		-
7772	1	4			FIL	7773	Fill of posthole?		
7773	1	4			CUT		Cut of posthole?		-
7774	1	4			FIL	7775	Fill of P. pad/pit?		
7775	1	4			CUT		Cut of P. pad/pit?		-
7776	1	5b	=7764, 7785		FIL	7763	Tertiary ditch fill		Pot, animal bone, flint
7777	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7794		FIL	7763	Primary ditch fill		Animal bone, flint
7778	1	3a	=7786		LAY		prehistoric subsoil / colluvium underlying 7723	S.649 4 tubs GBA	Pot, Flint, RF 883 (flint)
7779	1	4			CUT		Posthole		-
7780	1	4			FIL	7779	Secondary fill of posthole		Flint
7781	1	4			FIL	7779	Post-pipe of posthole 7779		
7782	1	4			FIL	7783	Fill of Small pit/depression		
7783	1	4			CUT		Cut for a Small pit or depression		-
7784	1	4			FIL	7779	Primary fill of posthole		

Context	Area	Phase	Context Concordance	Structure	Context Type	Fill Of	Interpretation	Samples	Finds
7785	1	5b	=7776, 7764		FIL	7763	Deposit of accumulated silts (Tertiary fill of ditch)		
7786	1	3a	=7778		DEP		Subsoil		Pot, flint
7787	1	4			FIL	7788	Fill of posthole		Bone
7788	1	4			CUT		Posthole		-
7789	1	4			FIL	7790	Fill of a gully		Pot, animal bone
7790	1	4			CUT		Cut for a gully		-
7791	1	4	=7765		FIL	7792	Fill of gully	S.648 4 tubs GBA	
7792	1	4	=7766		CUT		Cut of gully		-
7793	1	5b	=7730		FIL	7731	Fill of ditch		Pot, bone
7794	1	3a	=198, 419, 1270, 7079, 7127, 7726, 7756, 7762, 7777		FIL	7767	Primary fill of ditch		Pot, bone
7795	1	4			FIL	7796	Fill of post-hole		
7796	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		
7797	1	4			FIL	7798	Fill of post-hole	S.650	
7798	1	4			CUT		Post-hole		
7799	1	3a	=7758		FIL	7742	Primary fill of ditch		
7800	1	3a			CUT				
7801	1	2			SKN	7130	Skeleton recovered from cremation		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT THE

CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE PROJECT

LOW CAYTHORPE

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

2009-2010:

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Appendices: volume 2

Humber Archaeology Report No. 393

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CAYTHORPE GAS STORAGE PROJECT 2009-10:

APPENDICES

Volume 2

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APPENDIX 2 – Pottery quantification

Fabric and period codes employed in the database

The following period codes will be readily understandable: PH; NEO, ENEO; BA, EBA, MBA, LBA; IA, LIA; RB, ERB; SAX, ESAX; MED; PMED; MOD.

Codes for Iron Age handmade fabrics, and for Saxon fabrics, are fully explained in the relevant period discussions, above. Roman fabrics are mainly coded according to generic ware types. Medieval and later fabric names are based on those used in the published Hull and Beverley type series (Watkins 1987, Didsbury and Watkins 1992).

Code	*Common name*
1. Early prehistoric	
BEAK	Beaker
GRVW	Grooved Ware
GRIMW	Grimston ware
PETW	Peterborough Ware
2. Iron Age handmade	
H, H1-H4	See Didsbury, this report
3. Roman	
BBT	Black Burnished type
CRAG	Crambeck greyware (also RG1)
CRAP	Crambeck Parchment Ware
DW	Dalesware
HC	Huntcliff Ware
PHC	Proto-Huntcliff Ware
RA	Amphorae
RCC	Colour-coated wares
RCG	Roman calcareously tempered
RG	Greyware
RG1	Crambeck greyware (also CRAG)
RM	Mortaria
RO	Roman oxidized wares
RS	Samian
RW	Roman whitewares
4. Anglo-Saxon	

For the following fabrics, see Young, this report: CAFECV, CHARN, CHFL, ECHAF. FE, FLQCA, GROG, SPARC, SST 1-17

5. Medieval to modern

BEV1, BEV2	Beverley Ware types 1 and 2
ES0/ES6	Post-medieval English stonewares, see Didsbury 2010
GREB	Post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenwares
HAMB	Hambleton Ware
HUM1, HUM1-T	West Cowick-type Humberware
NYORW	North Yorkshire whitewares
PIMP	Pimply Ware
RYED	Ryedale ware
SCARB1	Scarborough Phase 1 Ware
SPB	Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware
UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware
UMED	Unattributed medieval fineware
UNATCO	Unattributed medieval coarseware
UNATOW	Unattributed Orangeware
YORG	York 'g' ware

6. Other

UNAT	Unattributed

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0116	H1	24	113				Includes large vessel with upright flat-topped rim component.
0116	H2	5	144				Includes small jar with thinned upright rim on globular body.
0116#				IA			Wide range of sherd sizes.
0118	RG	1	4	RB			Smooth thin-walled vessel, dark greyware. Env.Samp. 86/T
0138	RG	1	10				Body.
0138#				RB			
0141	RG	1	43				Jar/bowl base. Hard very dense fabric.
0141#				RB	3-4?	3-4?	
0152	H2/RG	2	12	LIA/RB?			Bodies, fine sandy, two vessels.
0152#							
0168	H?	1	11				Hard dark handmade body. Possibly AS?
0168	RG	1	25				Turned base of small jar or beaker. Late?
0168#				NK, RB			NK and base of small jar/beaker in polished greyware.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0187	RG	2	15				Joining jar/bowl body sherds, greyware, girth groove.
0187#				RB			
0189	RG	1	4				Greyware simple rim fragment..
0189#				RB			
0190	H1	16	250				More than one vessel, but much from a jar with slightly everted to upright rim component, beaded on outside, flat-topped, and with vertical rim face on interior, giving marked rim/body junction. Perforation below rim. Presumably Late (?) IA.
0190	H2	5	55				Bodies, scrap.
0190#				IA			
0194	H4	25	109				Bodies, scrap.
0194#				IA/RB			
0202	RG?	1	4				Hard dark fine body. Two light girth grooves? Illusion of small stamps, but simply damaged surface.
0202#				RB?			
0205	H2	1	5				Body.
0205	H	1	6				Body. Good internal residue - foil-wrapped.
0205#				IA or RB			
0208	H1	1	3				Thin-walled H1 fragment.
0208#				iA or RB			
0213	H4	1	2	IA?			Reduced body, smoothed brown exterior.
0213#				IA?	IA?	IA?	Sample 306/T
0223	H1	7	379				Includes rim sherds from two different vessels. One large with long everted to upright rim and broad internal vessel. One a barrel as in 407, 223 etc. (q.v.).
0223	H2	63	1051				Includes 7 rim sherds from 3 vessels. Two flat-topped, one with broad groove on exterior.. One slender with everted rim.
0223	H2	1	2	IA?			Quartz-tempered crumb. Env. Samp. 70/T
0223#			1430	IA			
0224	H2	11	90				Bodies etc. Lightly gritted including light grits (quartz, flint?).
0224	H1	14	270				Includes barrel as CH 47/7, 9 (Catcote). Cf. vessel in 0407 etc. And useful chronological data for occurrences at Creyke Beck.
0224#				IA			
0235	H2	53	2634				Large sherds. Bases and bodies. Mainly one vessel.
0235	H1	3	195				Large sherds. Includes straight-sided 'bowl' with simple rim (internal bevel). Needs research. Also tiny bead-rimmed fragment in sandy reduced fabric.
0235#				IA			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0236	H2	19	423				Mainly fine. Includes large parts of a pinched rim 'cemetery' pot, cf. CH 31/1 etc. (Danes Graves).
0236	H1	1	14				
0236#				LIA			
0238	H2	3	78	IA			Body, plus barrel with internal bevel; an upright flat-topped rim with external groove below top edge.
0238	H1	117	2612				At least 2 vessels represented by rim sherds. One or more with rims like CH 40/11 from Littlethorpe - a common long-lived shape in different sizes (but cf. also the much earlier CH 43/8, from Castle Hill, Scarborough;).
0238#				IA			General fabric remarks as the IA in 2040. Some rebuilding potential.
0239	H1	2	30				Bodies.
0239	H2	1	20				Bodies.
0239#				IA			Similar fabrics to 0240.
0240	H2	16	501				Includes jar rim, upright with internal bevel and the leading outside edge slightly thickened. The basic shape is not unlike CH 41/6, from Saltshouse Road, Hull - but with a longer neck.
0240	PW	17	100	MNEO			See Manby report for description.
0240	H1	103	2361				Includes slightly curved upright and flat-topped rim. Late IA appearance. Many large sherds and scrap. Some rebuilding potential.
0240#				NEO, IA		IA	
0299	H2	5	33				Bodies and scrap, lightly tempered.
0299#				IA			
0317	H2	1	1				Crumb. Quartz temper. Env. Samp. 72/T
0317#				IA		IA	
0319	H1	52	3333	IA			SECOND BAG. Annotated as being single vessel (Tray 1 of 2). All H1. One near rim sherd, large vessel with vertical internal rim face and well defined internal rim/body junction. Sooted. Rebuilding/illustration potential?
0319	H1	94	2223	IA			THIRD BAG. Annotated as being single vessel (Tray 2 of 2). All H1. Bodies and three rim fragments same vessel, essentially flat-topped. Not much indication of body shape. Reasonably thick-walled vessel(s?).
0319	H1	33	3101	IA			Held to be same vessel. Rebuilding potential (possibly complete profile present). Shelly. Large vessel. Upright flat-topped rim with well define internal neck/body junction. Simple long-lived shape. CARE IN WASHING.
0319	H1	41	1293	IA			ONE BAG. All H1. Includes one jar represented by three joining rim sherds, sooted. Common LIA shape, fairly slack with short flat-topped slightly everted to upright rim component. (Cf. broadly Wharram North Manor no. 28; Creyke Beck no. 141, reasonably similar; nothing close at Langton). Probably some rebuilding potential. Will need checking

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
							against two more bags from this context.
0319#				IA			LIA?
0324	H2	10	96				Handmade bodies and one incomplete rim sherd - latter possibly similar to the (larger) later IA rim in 0407.
0324	H1	2	7				Body and scrap. Body burned post fracture. Env. Samp. 97/T.
0324#				IA		IA	
0327	H	10	4	IA			Crumbs, may include H1. Env. Samp. 72/T
0327	H2	4	24	IA			Bodies. Env. Samp. 71/T.
0327	H2	19	840	IA			Large portions of rim and upper profile of a simple fairly straight-sided pot in a stone-tempered (H2) fabric. Several joining sherds, and has rebuilding potential. One sherd has long tubular lug which is unusual (vertical or horizontal?). And parts of two other lugged sherds. Fabric and hardness could easily be IA but lugs completely atypical. TGM: "Possibly mid 1st millennium cauldron." See final TGM report.
0327#				IA		IA	
0329	H2?	1	16				Handmade body. Check fabric further after washing.
0329#				IA?			
0342	HC	2	38				Huntcliff jar, body from second vessel also probably late Roman. NB third item is stone - may be discarded.
0342#				RB		M4-E5	
0351	H	1	5				Handmade body. Check fabric further after washing.
0351#				IA?			
0362	RCG?	1	3				Sherd of thin-walled calcareously tempered pottery. Roman appearance.
0362#				RB?			
0363	H	1	28				Handmade body. Check fabric further after washing. Possibility not IA?
0363#				IA?			
0379	H	2	11				Fragments, one a flake, could be IA or RB.
0379	RG	1	60				Base/lower body of jar or bowl. Turned base. Hard burnished fabric.
0379#				IA?, RB		3-4?	
0381	H2	9	580				Large sherds in IA tradition. Slender upright rim seems to belong to a smaller vessel. LIA?
0381#				IA			
0407	H1	19	300				Bodies, bases, and rims of two vessels. IA potting traditions, apparent. Small slightly curved and flat-topped rim; one large internally dished and bevelled rim from barrel. Cf similar LIA forms at Catcote, and common at Creyke Beck (check dated phases). But a long-lived simple type. Interesting sooting pattern.
0407#				IA			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0410	H	3	1				Crumbs. Env. Samps 73/B and 73/T.
0410#				NK	NK	NK	
0411	H2	3	69				Bodies. BAG 4 OF 5.
0411	H1	6	415				Large joining rim sherds. Large slack vessel with short everted rim component., and a slack vessel. BAG 1 OF 5.
0411	H2	7	235				Mainly large rim sherds, mainly from pinched rim slack vessel. BAG 1 OF 5.
0411	H1	97	1825				Large bodies. Includes upright slack vessel rim. BOX 5 OF 5.
0411	H2	11	205				Coarse rock tempered, large flint etc. Apparently all one vessel, a basic rounded barrel. BOX 5 OF 5.
0411	H1	18	422				Bodies. Jar with upright rim, slightly bevelled on interior.BOX 2 OF 5.
0411	H1	2	200				BAG 3 OF 5. Rim and body. Large vessel with upright, flat-topped (slightly dished) rim with marked internal rim/body junction. Previously catalogued, in error, sub 412.
0411	H1	42	731				Bodies. Thinned upright rim. Includes some mixed calcareous and stone (H3).BAG 4 OF 5.
0411	H2	7	126				Bodies. BOX 2 OF 5.
0411#				IA			Large group, large sherds, good rebuilding potential. 5 vessels by rim. Slack butt shapes with short upright externally beaded rim components, pinched rim globulars, flat-topped etc. Needs placing within IA. (Not likely to be early or mid.)
0412		15	705				Two vessels by rim. One curved, one upright slack with internal bevel.
0412#				IA			
0413	H2	1	4				Small thin-walled jar, slightly beaded barrel.
0413		2	12				Scrap.
0413#				IA			
0414	H2	4	63				Bodies.
0414	H1	4	11				Bodies, crumbs, dust.
0414#		8	74	IA			
0415	H1	1	4				Presumably. Body in H1. NB fine slightly refractive temper.
0415#				IA			
0417	H4/RCG	4	5	IA or RB			Bodies and scrap. Env. Samp. 76/B.
0417#				IA or RB	IA or RB	IA or RB	
0425	H4	20	982				[Numbr VERY approximate, plus crumbs/scrap/dust.] Near complete. Conserved. Rather squat bucket type with token rinm, flat-topped, fingernail impressions below. Cf. Catfoss cemetery?
0425#				BA?			Shew to TGM.
0433	H2	10	24				Basic igneous. Check again when AS fabrics have been isolated.
0433#				IA?			Basic igneous. Check when AS fabrics have been isolated.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0437	RG	1	1				Fragment.
0437	H1	2	11				Bodies.
0437#				RB and IA			
0440	H	5	15				Beaded rim fragments and other scrap.
0440#				IA?			
0441	PW + LBA/IA	6	34	MNEO + LBA/IA			Upright rim, rim with whipped cord maggots on interior etc. Oxidized fragment also with decoration? TGM: "Mixed, possible Peterborough or Ebbsfleet, but with later material." See TGM final report.
0441#				MNEO + LBA/IA		LBA/IA	
0466	H1	6	27				
0466	H2	3	39				
0466#				IA?			
0467	H1	2	9				Bodies, same vessel.
0467#				IA?			
0482	H2	1	45				Body.
0482#				IA?			
0488	H	1	1				Reduced with brown exterior. Quatz and flint. NEW (DEC 2011) TO BE SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 90/T.
0488#				PH		PH	
0494	BA?	3	10	BA+?		BA+?	Bodies, scrap. Flint-tempered. Env. Samp. 93/B. NEW (20/12/2011) TO BE SEEN BY TGM.
0494	H	1	1				Amorphous lump. Env. Samp. 93/B.
0494#				BA+?		BA+?	
0510	RG	1	10				Hard, blue-burnished.
0510#				RB			
0512	H	48	18	PH	NEO-BA?		Fragments and crumbs. Env. Samps 94/B, 94/T. NEW DEC 2011 TO BE SEEN BY TGM. SHOULD REFINE ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT.
0512	H	1	1				Ceramic flake
0512#				NK			
0515	H	1	1				Ceramic crumb.
0515#				NK			
0518	H1	99	279				Cremation pot. Scrappy and badly worn. No apparent chronologically diagnostic features. Possibly non-calcareous temper in small amounts as well.
0518		20	2258				[Number VERY approximate. Restored vessel.] Near complete large bucket. Cf. Catfoss

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
							cemetery?
0518	H	286	55				Crumbs. Env. Samps 298/T, 298/B.
0518#				BA?		BA?	Shew to TGM.
0518#				BA?		BA?	Shew to TGM with other 518 vessse'.
0530	H	1	2				Hand-made ceramic flake.
0530#				NK			
0582	RG	1	15				Body.
0582#				RB			
0590	H1	1	9				Body.
0590#				IA?			
0602	H2	4	43				Includes internally bevelled rim, perhaps from barrel, but with broad groove on exterior.
0602	H1	2	23				Body and crumb.
0602#				IA?			
0603	H	1	3				Small jar, short upright rim, reduced, no obvious extant temper.
0603#				IA?			
0606	SST (SF7)	1	12				Base, small vessel, thin-walled (JY)
0606#				E-MSAX			
0615	H2	1	12				
0615#				IA?			
0643	H1	1	14				Body.
0643	H2	1	28				Body.
0643#				IA			
0666	H2/RG	5	20				Sandy, almost greyware, cf. 0668.
0666#				IA or RB?			
0668	H2/RG?	1	19				Sandy, almost greyware, cf. 0666.
0668#				IA or RB			
0706	H1/RCG	1	11				Body.
0706#				IA or RB?			
0708	H2	7	361				Base, bodies, handle, flat-topped rim, mostly quartz. Two vessels?
0708#				IA/ERB			
0722	H	3	313				Bottom half of jar. Scar of possible handle stump. Temper needs identifying. Internal residue. Leathery smoothed exterior. Not impossibly SAX???
0722#				IA or RB?			
0731	H2	1	10				
0731#				IA?			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0735		2	44	ENEO			See TGM final report.
0735#				ENEO		ENEO	
0745	H2	1	1				Ceramic crumb.
0745#				NK			
0767	H2	1	20				Bodies.
0767#				IA			
0773	H1/RCG	1	13				Calcareous temper, bodies.
0773#				IA or RB			
0799	H2	2	39				Bodies. Quartz.
0799	H1	1	16				Body
0799#		3	55	IA			
0803	H1	1	6				Body.
0803	H2	1	17				Body.
0803#				IA			
0805	H1/RCG	1	10				Bodies.
0805#				IA or RB			Most likely Roman.
0831	H1	1	15				Body.
0831#				IA			
0837	H2	2	4				Scrap.
0837#				IA?			
0839	H	1	2				Crumb.
0839#				IA?			
0901	H1?	1	7				Calcareous temper.
0901#				IA?			
0904	NEO+	131	181				Mainly scrap and crumbs, includes 2 or more small rim sherds. Generally similar to original material already seen by TGM. NEW (DEC 2011) TO BE SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp 301/T.
0904	GRIMW +	1219	7970	ENEO			Processed after TGM's visit. Much clearly contemporary with 7232. 30-40 vessels, in flint, sand, and vesicular fabrics. Includes Grimston style bowls. See TGM full assessment for detailed descriptions.
0904#				NEO+			All submitted to TGM
0904#				ENEO		ENEO	
0915	H1	12	36				Bodies, one vessel.
0915#				IA			
0917	H2	4	14				Possibly some flint as well.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
0917#				IA?			
0937	ENEO	4	8	ENEO			Scrap including rim. Flint?
0937#				ENEO		ENEO	
0974		1	2	H			Fine handmade reduced ware.
0974#				IA?			
0978	H	1	6				Body.
0978#				IA?			Or earlier?
0980	H2?	1	5				Body.
0980#				IA?			
1000	H4/RCG	2	7	IA or RB			Fragments.
1000	RG	1	23				Body
1000	H	2	24				Need further work.
1000	RG	1	18				Needs further work.
1000	HC	1	36	RB	350+		Jar rim
1000#				IA? And RB			Greyware plus Huntcliff plus hand-made sherds.
1001	SPB-T	7	113				Includes jar rim.
1001	H	1	1				Reduced flake.
1001	RCG	1	56				Probably a rim from a domed lid, cf. those used in L3 or 4 with Huntcliff types etc.
1001	BEV2-T	1	10				Applied pellet.
1001	HUM1-T	1	27				Wavy line decoration.
1001	UMED	7	15				Oxidized scrap.
1001	GREB	1	12				Body, glazed both sides, bichrome.
1001#				MED, PMED	L12-16+		Includes Beverley 2-type, Hum1-T, Staxton, GREB. And other.
1001#				NK, RB		L3 or 4?	
1002	H2	4	31				Includes rounded almost upright rim.
1002	NYORW	3	30				Bodies, two jugs.
1002	HC	1	25				Classic jar rim.
1002	RG	2	50				WMB rim and body.
1002	UMED	15	120				Scrap and cookpot rim. Need further work.
1002	H4	1	1				Body
1002	MED	10	64				Mixed. Finewares and coarsewares mainly in the Hallgate tradition, but one simple jug rim resembles Scarbrough. Suspension glazes.
1002	SPB-T	7	75				Bodies, base.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1002	YORG	2	8				Bodies.
1002		2	8	MED?		12?	Light-firing gritty bodies.
1002	RCG	1	36				Body.
1002	PIMP	1	10				Rim.
1002	RYED?	1	28				Pitted body.
1002#				IA, RB, MED, PMED	12-17?		
1002#				IA/RB, MED	IA to 13 or 14	13-14	
1009	SPB	1	6				Body.
1009	H1	1	1				Flake.
1009	UMED	2	16				Oxidized bodies, two different fabrics, probably c. 13-14.
1009#				IA and MED		13-14	Three are med', most obvious and probable latest is Staxton (L12-E15).
1011	RG	1	18				Body.
1011	RS	1	5				Body.
1011	H2	4	48				Bodies.
1011	H1	13	138				Two flat-topped rim fragments.
1011	H2	3	18				Bodies.
1011#				IA? RB		RB	
1011#				IA/RB and RB			
1015	H2	30	1760				Large sherds, good rebuilding potential. Jar with upright, doubly expanded, flat-topped, dished rim, cf. CH 47/12, from Catcote, or 33/1, from Garton Slack. Generally thick-walled sherds with dark grits.
1015	H1	60	3942				Large sherds, good rebuilding potential. 7 rims from estimated 3 vessels. Sharply everted rim on large jar, collared rim, slender modified barrel.
1015#				IA			
1019	H2?	4	56				Bodies, same vessel. Temper?
1019#				IA?			
1020	RG	1	4				Body.
1020#				RB			
1053	RG	1	4				Body.
1053#				RB			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1059	RG	1	4				Body.
1059#				RB	2-E3?		
1080	H	1	2				Body.
1080#				IA?			
1085	H2/RG	1	28				Globular bead rim form, wheel-finished? Burnished or well finished exterior. Check Dragonby for parallels?
1085#				LIA/ERB?			
1100	H1	1	6				Body.
1100#				IA			
1106	H2	4	32				Various bodies. Most likely IA?
1106#				IA?			
1111	H	1	2	IA?			Hand-made body. Slightly vesicular.
1111#				IA?			
1119	H	3	3				Ceramic scrap, possibly both H1 and H2.
1119#							
1123	RG	1	7				Body.
1123#				RB			
1126	H2?	2	27				Bodies, same pot.
1126#				IA			
1130	H	2	2				Scrap.
1130	H1	1	4				Body.
1130#				IA?			
1132	H2	9	68				Includes rim sherd of jar with almost upright internally bevelled rim. Presumably IA
1132	H1	5	32				Bodies.
1132	H	1	10				Undetermined temper.
1132#				IA			Also 1 x coal/shale.
1138	H1	1	12				Difficult to interpret. Possibly a square-sectioned rim component from an IA jar. Further work required. Largely vesicular, only little temper extant.
1138#				IA?			
1141	RCG?	1	21			L3-4?	Body, calcareous temper, looks LRB (Huntcliff?) rather than IA, but latter can't be discounted.
1141#				RB?			
1144	H	1	2				Hand-made body.
1144#				IA?			
1160	H1	2	21				Thick-walled flat-topped jar rim, salmon pink exterior. Plus body.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1160	H2	1	16				Body.
1160#				IA			
1166	RG	1	4				Thin-walled body.
1166	H1	4	4				Crumbs/scrap. Latter includes an apparent flat-topped rim fragment.
1166#				IA?, RB			
1180	H2	2	12				Bodies, two vessels, one quite fine.
1180#				IA, RB	IA-RB	RB	
1211	H1	1	12				Thin-walled sherd.
1211#				IA or RB?			
1219	H1/RCG	3	37				Curved everted rim, flattened on interior lip. Need to check both IA and RB types.
1219	H	3	2				Oxidized crumbs.
1219	H1	3	17				Uptight rim with sloping interior face. Cf. Challis and Harding 40/11, Faxfleet. And bodies.
1219#				IA (and RB?)			
1220	RCG?	12	48	RB?	3-4?	3-4?	Rim and scrap, same vessel. Cf Rudston 166 (hand-made) regarded as 3rd or 4th. Or is it much earlier?
1220	RG?	1	1				Tiny fragment of grey/oxidised Roman wheelthrown ware. Possibly 'early'.
1220#				RB?			
1231	H	1	4				Body.
1231#				IA?			
1238	RG	1	8				Body.
1238#				RB			
1240	H1	1	2				Body.
1240#				IA?			
1258	H	2	18				Bodies.
1258#				IA or RB			
1259		3	18	IA?			Hand-made bodies
1259#				IA? RB?			
1270	H1	1	9				
1270	H	1	1	IA?			Crumb. Env. Samp. 292/T
1270	H2	6	40				
1270	H4	3	22				Flat-topped rim. Sherd with thumb depressions either side of a carination - may need to shew to TGM.
1270#				IA			
1274	H2?	3	10				Sandy fabrics. Jar with thinned almost upright rim. Check if could be ERB also.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1274#				IA			
1278	H4	4	24				Bodies, same vessel.
1278#				IA?			
1281	H	1	6				Handmade body, fairly fine temper (?).
1281#				IA?			
1284	RS	1	2				Body, worn.
1284#				RB	L1-M3		
1294	RG	1	14			2-4	Curved side dish/bowl, lightly oxidized greyware, groove on exterior below rim to form 'bead'. Long-lived form. Check Cataractonium, Dragonby, Brough etc. for closer dating?
1294#				RB			
1317	RG1?	1	4				Crambeck simple rim open form with external groove. Rather worn.
1317	H2	2	27				Rim and body. The rim, everted and dished, is possibly Challis and Harding's second type of late rim. But early examples, v. C & H fig 45. Probably goes into RB as well.
1317#				IA and RB		4?	
1319	H	1	1				Fragment, hand-made, reduced, slightly vesicular.
1319#				IA or RB?			
1342	H1	1	9				Neck of small jar.
1342#				IA?			
1346	H2	3	16				Including small jar neck.
1346#				IA or ERB			
1347	H1	3	43				Rim and body, and body from second vessel. Rim thick, upright and flat-topped. Salmon pink, as at Langton. Could be LIA/ERB.
1347	H	1	2				Sandy (?) crumb.
1347#				IA?			LIA/ERB?
1348	H1	4	42				Bodies.
1348	H2	3	14				Includes small bead rim jar, possibly late.
1348	RG	1	3				Undated RG scrap.
1348#				IA, RB		RB	
1357	H	5	19				All slightly vesicular. Some might be H2 with dislodged grains. Includes thin, slender slightly beaded and everted rim fragment.
1357	H2	5	53				Flint etc. Includes outbent rim fragment, and fragment with lid-seating groove.
1357#				IA and RB?			All rims need close scrutiny.
1361	H4	1	39				Thick-walled body, slightly vesicular. Date?
1361#				IA or RB			
1367	H	2	2				Crumbs, hand-made.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1367#				IA or RB			
1377		1	3	ENEO?			See TGM report.
1377#				ENEO?		ENEO?	
1378	H2?	1	2				Fragment. Flint?
1378#				IA?			
1386	BA?	2	2				Scrap and crumb. With incised chevrons (?) and cord (?) respectively. Sample 44/B. NEW (DEC 2011) FOR TGM.
1386#				BA?	BA?	BA?	
1388	H	2	2				Amorphous lumps. Env. Samp. 46/T.
1388	PH	46	86				Light brown open bodied/vesicular fabric. Possible large rim sherd with internal bevel from bucket or other slack-profiled vessel. Plus scrap, crumbs and dust. NEW (20/12/2011) TO BE SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 46/T.
1388#				PH		PH	
1390	H4	3	9				Scrap
1390	H2	2	32				Includes rim of lid-seated barrel or similar jar. Cf. 0407 et al.
1390#				IA			NB small fragment of bone included.
1393	H	7	13				Mixed scrap. One possible flint.
1393#				IA or RB?			
1405	H2	3	29				Incomplete upright rim fragment.
1405	H1/RCG	7	38				Bodies.
1405	RG	4	23				Bodies and thickly beaded rim fragment..
1405#		14	90	iA? and RB			
1417	BA?	3	8				Bevelled rim sherd with possible cord decoration, and bodies.
1417	H2	1	2				Body.
1417	H2	15	457				Mainly buff-surfaced thick sherds from one vessel, H2. Plus small scrap from two others (one with flint temper?). Dark stone temper. One base sherd has curvilinear line scribed on the underside. A LBA component?
1417#				LBA?, IA?			JULY 2010: NOT SHEWN TO TGM. CHECK AT LATER STAGE.
1417#				BA? IA			Bodies.
1425	RG	1	2				Fragment.
1425#				RB			
1427	RG	1	82				Wheelthrown calcareously tempered greyware jar. Very battered. Suggestion of lid-seating groove??? Parallel needed. In the late (PHC/HC) spectrum?
1427	H2	1	34				Handmade slab, presumably IA.
1427#				RB		3-4?	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1428	H2	14	56				
1428	FE	1	4	E-MSAX?			Body of ?jar. Sooted; occasional Millstone Grit in fabric (JY).
1428	SST(SF13)	1	8	E-MSAX			Body, jar, sooted.
1428	SST(SF8)	1	1	E-MSAX			Body, form uncertai.
1428#				IA and E-MSAX		E-MSAX	
1440	H2	1	2				Thin-walled sherd, stone-tempered (quartz).
1440#				IA?			
1444	H2	2	3				Scrap of uncertain date.
1444	RG	1	2				Thin-walled greyware body
1444#				IA? and RB			
1454	RG	1	1				Thin-walled fine fragment, possibly 'early',
1454	H2	2	23				Bodies, same vessel.
1454#				IA, RB			
1456	H1/RCG	1	6				H1. Or Roman calcareous.
1456#				IA OR rb			
1462	H2?	4	19				Bodies.
1462	RS	1	1				Flake.
1462#				IA and RB			
1463	H2	1	1				H2. Quartz.
1463	H1/RCG	1	1				Crumb. REDUPLICATION?
1463#				IA			
1463#				IA or RB			
1475	H4/RCG	1	19				Vesicular body. Thin-walled pot. Orange.
1475#				IA or RB?			
1482	H2	1	12				Sandy handmade.
1482#				IA or RB			
1485	UNAT	1	4				Sandy reduced body. Presumably IA/RB
1485	RG	1	28				Body.
1485#				RB +?		RB?	
1495		78	450	ENEO			See TGM final report.
1495#				ENEO		ENEO	
1504	RG	4	6				Bodies, one vessel.
1504	H1	2	25				Bodies. Could well be RB.
1504#				RB		RB	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1512	H2	2	14				Quartz. Bodies.
1512#				IA			
1532	H2?	10	37				Sandy. One pot?
1532				IA?			
1538	H1	1	3				Body.
1538#				IA			
1543	H1	1	5				
1543#				IA or RB.			
1545	RG	2	4				Greyware scrap.
1545#				RB			
1546	H	1	1				Crumb.
1546#				NK			
1547	H	2	1				Scrap.
1547#				NK			
1548	H	3	4				Handmade. Scrap.
1548#				NK			
1552	RG	1	5				Everted rim fragment.
1552	H2	1	4				Body.
1552#				IA, RB		RB	
1554	H2?	1	3				Scrap.
1554	RG	1	4				Body.
1554#				IA?, RB		RB	
1556	H	3	9				Fairly soft fabrics.
1556#				NK			
1558	H2	1	3				Mixed fine stone, including one or two flint. Rim fragment. Slightly beaded.
1558#				IA			
1566	H1/RCG	1	9				Base.
1566#				IA or RB			
1567	H1/RCG	1	5				Calcareously tempered body.
1567#				IA or RB			
1570	RO	1	3				Fine flake, possibly even samian.
1570	H2	1	18				Large rim sherd cf. CH 47/9 or 12 (Catcote).
1570#				RB?			
1571	H1	1	5				
1571#				IA or RB.			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1577	H4	9	14				Bodies.
1577	H2	5	42				Bodies.
1577	H1	1	11				Bodies.
1577#		15	67	IA			
1584	H2	8	120				Bodies (late?).
1584#				IA			
1591	H1?	3	12				Bodies.
1591#				IA or RB			
1592	H2	3	3				Crumbs.
1592#				IA?			
1593	H2	1	10				Slack shape, internally bevelled rim, angular crushed quartz.
1593#				IA			
1597	H	1	10				Poss. Saxon?
1597	H1	1	10				Body. False rim?
1597#				NK			
1599	H	1	4				Sandy.
1599#				IA or RB?			
1600		3	10	NK			No date given in TGM final report, q.v. And pellet of fired clay/daub.
1600#				NK		NK	
1605	H2?	2	2				
1605#				IA?			
1608	RG	2	22				Rim? And IA or RB calcareous greyware?
1608	H	1	1				Sandy.
1608#				IA?, RB			
1609	RO	1	1				Oxidized fineware rim, small vessel. Worn colour-coated ware? Further research needed.
1609#				RB			
1611	H2	3	19				Internally bevelled rim.
1611	H1	1	14				Thickened rounded rim.
1611#		4	33	IA?			
1612	RG	1	1				Fragment.
1612	RS	1	1				Fragment.
1612#				RB			
1614				IA?			Body.
1614	H	26	159				H1, H2, quartz and some with flint. BA AND IA? Includes simple rounded upright rim, and small jar with thin upright rim. NOT SORTED IN JULY 2010 REVISION. NEEDS

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
							CHECKING AGAINST BA FABRICS WHEN RETURNED BY TGM.
1614	PH	3	33				Coarse flint temper. Bodies same pot. Separated for TGM.
1614	H2/H3	1	13				Body, has some extant quartz but voids may be from original calcareous matter.
1614#				PH, BA?, IA?		IA?	
1615	H?	1	1				Sandy. Construction method?
1615#				IA or RB			
1635	RG	1	3				Body.
1635	H1/RCG	1	20				Body.
1635#				IA/RB, RB			
1641	H2	1	4				Quartz.
1641#				IA?			
1646		7	60	ENEO			See full TGM report.
1646#				ENEO		ENEO	
1648		8	85	ENEO			See full TGM report.
1648#				ENEO		ENEO	
1651	H2	1	16				
1651	H1	1	7				
1651#				IA or RB			
1659	H2	1	2				Body
1659#				IA?			
1668	H2	1	2				Scrap.
1668#				IA			
1676	H	1	4				
1676#				NK			
1678	H2	1	16				Body, angular crushed quartz.
1678#				IA			
1693		4	2				Crumbs.
1693#				NK			But presumably IA or RB
1695	H2	2	3				Scrap.
1695#				IA?			
1697	H1	3	34				Bodies, one vessel, calcite.
1697#				IA or ERB			
1715	H2	1	4				Fragment, lightly tempered.
1715#				IA/RB?			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1719							NON-CERAMIC. Shale fragment.
1720	H2	2	19				Bodies.
1720#				IA?			
1730		1	2				Central Gaulish flake.
1730#				RB	E2-M3	M3	
1736		1	10	PH			Body. See full TGM report.
1736#				PH		PH	
1739	H	1	5				Thinned upright rim with internal bevel.
1739#				IA			
1741		1	10	PH			Body. See full TGM report.
1741#				PH		PH	
1743	H	4	24				Bodies. Shew to JY? Or compare with Saxon controls. Not yet shewn to JY in July 2010.
1743#				NK			
1746		1	46				Base plate, calcareous temper, very hard and dense fabric. Late?
1746#				RB?			
1751	RG	2	6				Greyware bodies, two vessels.
1751#				RB			
1754	H	1	5				Scarcely tempered body.
1754#				IA/RB?			
1758	H2	43	516				Jar with Upright to slightly everted flat-topped rim, externally expanded. Good rebuilding and illustration potential. Similar to CH 41/6, Saltshouse Rd, Hull.
1758#				LIA			
1759	RG	1	15				Sandy greyware, acute-angled lattice, 2nd?
1759#				RB		2?	
1760		1	46				Jar base.
1760#				RB			
1769	H	1	14				Thin-walled and hand-made, barely tempered
1769#				IA/RB?			
1776	H	2	2				Crumbs.
1776#				iA/RB?			
1777	H3	1	3	I			Calcareous and quartz temper.
1777#				IA			
1784	H4/RCG	1	11				Curved slightly everted jar rim, 'beaded' externally. Vesicular reddish brown fabric.
1784#				RB?			
1799	H	1	1				Flake. Env. Samp. 54/T.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1799	NK	1	57				Thick tabular piece of calcareously tempered material with one flat face extant. Not present when database revise in July 2010. A small stone fragment was disposed of at this time.
1799	H2?	1	16				Reduced sand-tempered sherd.
1799	RA	1	61				Body.
1799#				IA?, RB			Specialist opinion may date amphora.
1799#				NK	NK	NK	
1817	H4	2	13				Bodies, slightly vesicular.
1817#				IA/RB?			
1823	BEAK	19	95	EBA			See final TGM report.
1823#				EBA		EBA	
1826	H1	1	1	IA?			Crumb.
1826#							
1830	H2?	6	75	NK			Thick-walled, coarse sandy, handmade. Shew JY??? NOT SHEWN TO JY IN JULY 2010 REVISION. CHECK AGAINST CONTROL FABRICS.
1830#				NK			
1840	H	4	12				Scrap.
1840#				IA and/or RB			
1868	RCG	2	48				Joining base sherds. Possibly wheel-thrown. Highly finished underside.
1868	RG	1	26				Base with silvery surfaces, resembles Crambeck but reduced core.
1868	H2/SAX	1	15				Fine H2 body - could this be Saxon? NOT SHEWN TO JY. CHECK AGAINST FABRIC CONTROLS.
1868#				RB, IA or SAX		NK	
1898	H2	7	28				Bodies.
1898	H1/RG?	1	5				IA or RB sandy ware.
1898#				IA (and RB?)			
1908	H4	1	5				Body.
1908	H2	2	14				Bodies.
1908	RS	1	2				Flake.
1908	RG	1	5				Body.
1908#				IA? And RB		M3?	
1913	BEAK?	5	15	EBA?			See full TGM report.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
1913#				EBA?		EBA?	
1967	H	3	2				Crumbs, scrap.
1967#				IA or RB			
2000	RCG	11	73				Scrap
2000	RG	1	74				HOSM pedestal-based form.
2000	RS	1	8				Basal sherd, form 79?. If so, L2 or E3.
2000#		14	150	RB	2-4?	4?	Originally quantified as 2002, NOW CORRECTED.
2001	SST(SF3)	1	8				Body, ?jar, external sooting.
2001	HAMB	1	22				Basal angle. c. 15.
2001	RG	3	72				Late fabrics, 3 or 4. Rim of WMB and rim fragment of second vessel.
2001	HUM1	1	16				Thumbed base. 14-16.
2001	SST(SF6)	1	1				Body, form uncertain, thin-walled.
2001#				RB, E-MSAX, LMED		15-16	
2002	RG	34	845				SSFB, perforated pedestal base, probably much HOSM, jar with cordon in neck.
2002	RCG	42	576				Includes Signal Stations SSFB, and small rim fragment. Any Saxon included?
2002	SST(SF2)	1	10				Body. Jar, sooted. Horizontal grooves with incised chevron below.
2002	MED	6	84				Mixed. Earliest possibly a c. 12th-century whiteware, latest possibly post-med.
2002	HC	3	111				Jar rim and grooved body. Also HC shoulder.
2002	RS	2	40				Base sherds, 18 to 31 range, one burnt post fracture.
2002	RO	8	46				Hemispherical flanged bowl (38 imitation).
2002	RCC	1	1				Scrap
2002	RG1	3	252				SSFB rims.
2002	RM	1	56				Reeded flange. Crambeck? Burnt post fracture.
2002	SST(SF1)	1	7				Body, jar? (JY)
2002#				RB, E-MSAX, MED	2-15+?	15+	
2035	H	2	2				Unattributed crumbs.
2035	RG	3	32				Bodies.
2035#				RB			
2042	RG	1	43				Small base; body with acute-angled lattice (sooted).
2042	RS	1	6				Bead rim.
2042#				RB		2?	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2043	H1/RCG	3	23				Bodies. Dates?
2043	RG	1	14				Burnished with acute-angled lattice.
2043#				RB (+?)			
2049	RG	1	3				Highly burnished fineware rim fragment, similar fabric to 2051.
2049	H	2	13				Date?
2049#				RB (+?)			
2051	RG	1	4				Thin-walled burnished fineware fragment. Small beaker shoulder? See also 2049.
2051	RCG?	1	5				H/m body.
2051#		2	9	RB (+?)			
2053	RCG?	1	8				Presumably LRB. Can be checked against Saxon control fabrics if necessary.
2053	RG	3	70				Hard silvery dense greywares.
2053#				RB		3 or 4?	
2058	RG	1	11				Body, hard burnished silvery greyware.
2058	GROG	1	9				Jar rim. "Horizontal/diagonal grooves at thickened rim; fabric also includes carbonoised veg and occ aggregated ...." GROG rare in AS contexts but see full JY report. DR4. (JY).
2058#				RB, SAX?		SAX?	
2059	RCG	1	12				Body, calcareous temper.
2059#				RB		4?	
2063	CHARN	6	12				Jar rim, laminating.
2063	FLQCA	1	5	E-MSAX?			Body, form uncertain, spalled interior surface
2063	FLQCA	2	8	E-MSAX?			?Jar, body sherds.
2063	RO	1	5				Scribed complex lattice.
2063	RCC	1	3				Folded beaker fragment.
2063	CHARN	1	21	SAX			Large jar? Body, burnished exterior surface, fine background quartz, thick-walled. (JY). 5-7.
2063	CAFECV	21	484	SAX			Jar, near profile. Internally and externally sooted. Leached interior lower body. Slightly flattened roundedrim. Slightly flared rim. Rounded base. Fabric includes fine aggregated sandstone. DR8. (JY). 5-M9.
2063	CAFECV	1	20	SAX			Thick-walled body, large vessel. (JY). 5-M9.
2063	ESAX(various)	8	8				Bodies, various tiny scrap and flakes. Forms unknown. (JY).
2063	H	1	1				Scrap flake. Env. Samp. 11/T.
2063	FLQCA	1	25	E-MSAX?			Large bowl, slightly flattened rim.
2063	FE	1	21	E-MSAX			Body, large jar/bowl. Tick-walled; smoothed int and ext surfaces; fine background quartz.
2063	SPARC	2	21	NK			?jar, bodies. Semi-burnished light oxidized exterior surface, carbonised deposit on interior. Date uncertain, see JY text.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2063	RG	4	16				Burnished almost upright rim.
2063	SSTMG	1	10	E-MSAX			Body, thick-walled, ?large jar. Thick-walled, fabric includes muscovite.
2063	SST(SF6)	1	1	E-MSAX			Form uncertain, body (flake). JY.
2063	SST(SF6)	1	3	E-MSAX			Form uncertain, body. JY.
2063	SST(SF6)	1	13	E-MSAX			Form uncertain, body (flake). JY.
2063	SST(SF6)	3	91	E-MSAX			Large jar, body, wipe marks on interior, partially sooted exterior. JY.
2063	SST(SF7)	1	6	E-MSAX			Body, jar/bowl, spalled interior surface.
2063	SPARC	4	72	NK			Bodies, one vessel, leached internal surface. Date uncertain, see JY text.
2063	SST	1	9	E-MSAX			Jar neck.
2063	SSTMG	1	4	E-MSAX			Body, ?jar, semi-burnished exterior surface. JY.
2063	SST(SF3)	1	13	E-MSAX			Body, large jar/bowl, semi-burnished exterior surface. (JY).
2063	SST(SF2)	1	37	E-MSAX			Jar, burnished external surface, body from shoulder.
2063	SSTMG	1	9	E-MSAX			Body, ?jar. JY.
2063	SST(SF6)	1	2	E-MSAX			Form uncertain, body.
2063	SST(SF2)	1	6	E-MSAX			Large jar/bowl. Burnished exterior. (JY).
2063	SST(SF7)	1	9	E-MSAX			Large jar/bowl, thick-walled body, partially sooted exterior. JY.
2063	SPARC	1	15	NK			Body, thick-walled, leached internal surface. Date uncertain, see JY text.
2063	SST(SF12)	3	48	E-MSAX			Bodies, fabric includes veg, semi-burnished ext surface
2063	SST(SF15)	1	12	E-MSAX			Body, large jar/bowl, carbonized deposit internally (JY).
2063	SST(SF17)	1	10	E-MSAX			Body.
2063	SST(SF16)	1	6	E-MSAX			Body, large jar/bowl, semi-burnished exterior surface(JY).
2063#					3/4 - SAX	SAX	
2064	RG	2	16				One with thin incised lattice, the other hard silvery burnished.
2064	H	2	9				Fragments. Date unknown.
2064	NK	1	13				Rim. Smoothed buff fabric. RB? Unusual form/fabric. Env. Samp. 13/T.
2064#				RB (+?)			
2067	SPARC	2	80	NK			Date uncertain, see JY text. Jar rim, simple rounded. Wall thinner at rim. Fairly rough external surface? Odd SAX. DR7. JY.
2067	SST(SF7)	1	6	E-MSAX			?Jar. Body. Thick-walled. Sooted. JY.
2067	SST(SF6)	1	4	E-MSAX			?Jar, body, semi-burnished exterior surface. JY.
2067	SST(SF5)	2	5	E-MSAX			Small vessel, body, includes erratics. JY.
2069	SPARC	1	11	NK			Small jar, body, semi-burnished exterior , fabric includes carbonized veg.
2069	SST(SF1)	5	81	E-MSAX			Jar rim and body. Three small dimples forming triangle set within chevrons with further row of dimples below. DR1. JY.
2069	RS	1	1				Residual flake.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2069	H	1	2				Scrap flake. SAX? Env. Samp. 22/T.
2069#				RB, ESAX	1/2 - 5?	5?	ESAX separated for JY.
2076		2	9	SAX		SAX	Rim with scribed grooves and body. Cf. 2058.
2076	ECHAF	1	4	E-MSAX	6-M9		Jar rim with horizontal neck grooves. ?ID as leached. JY.
2076	SST(SF1)	1	4	E-MSAX			Jar body.
2087	RG	4	56				Includes dish/bowl? With thickened lip. 3 or 4?
2087	RO?	2	6				Joining freshly fractured plain bodies.
2087	H	3	46				Bodies, base. Probably RCG.
2087#				RB (+?)	3-4?		
2092	SSTMG	1	1	E-MSAX			?jar, body. Fabric includes moderate muscovite. Partially burnt including sherd edge. JY.
2092	SST(SF2)	1	36	E-MSAX			Upright rounded im, small bowl. DR5. JY.
2092	SST(SF6)	1	16	E-MSAX			Body, ?jar. Thick-walled, sooted. JY.
2092	SST(SF6)	1	35	E-MSAX			Body, spalling internal surface, thin horizontal grooves with heavy burnishing. JY.
2092	SST(SF3)	1	9	E-MSAX			Jar body. Burnished exterior surface and wiped interior surface; possibly cracked during firing or post-firing fire as re-oxidized over break. JY.
2092	SST(SF7)	1	1	E-MSAX			Body, form uncertain. May be part of other SST(SF7) vessel in this context but inner surface not spalled. JY.
2092	SST(SF7)	1	15	E-MSAX			Body, ?jar. Smoothed ext surface, spalled int surface. JY.
2092	CHFL	1	10	NK			?jar, body. Date? JY.
2092	SST(SF1)	2	34	E-MSAX			Body, ?large jar.
2096	RCG	1	25			4?	Huntcliff or similar.
2096#				RB	4?	4?	
2104	SST(SF6)	1	18	E-MSAX			Jar body. JY.
2109	RCG?	2	9				Fragments.
2109	RB	1	17				Burnished greyware basal sherd. 2nd or earlier 3rd?
2109#				RB(+?)			Handmade sherds of uncertain date. Further work?
2111	H1/RCG	3	251				Hand-made calcareous, inc. 2 rims. Both could be late IA/ERB, cf. CH 52/6, 7, from Costa Beck. But simple shapes, so further research essential. Even Knapton?
2111	RG	7	238				Hard, highly burnished greywares, poss. 3rd??? Outbent rim jar, straight-sided bowl with squarish thickened rim.
2111#				IA/RB, RB		3?	
2112	DW	1	8				Dalesware rim. Sooted.
2112	RG	2	21				One with complex linear design of three-line lattice,
2112#				RB	3-L4	3-L4	
2113	RG	14	245				Late RB fabrics. Hard burnished. Running scroll, grouped-line lattice. Jar rim cf. HOSM J1a

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
							(Throlam no. 79).
2113	RCG	17	178				One at least, grooved, is probably Huntcliff. Nothing apparently Saxon, but can be checked against Saxon controls if necessary.
2113	RW	1	10				Late whiteware with red paint (lattice). If Crambeck, probably post 360/370.
2113	RS	1	14				Samian footring.
2113#				RB	2-4?	M-L4	
2114	RG	1	7				Body.
2114#				RB			
2121	RS	1	13				Rim of a samian 30, very fresh and crisp.
2121	H2	1	57				H/m sherd, thick-walled, lightly stone tempered, odd grass wiped exterior. Further work.
2121#				RB (+?)			
2123	RG1	1	23				Painted rim/body. Burned post fracture. Check form.
2123	RG	1	11				Body.
2123	HC	7	246				3 x different Huntcliff jars.
2123#				RB		360/370+	
2125	HC	25	1249				Rims and diagnostic pieces. MNOV to be calculated. Large sherds, some joining.
2125	CRAP	1	40				Bifurcated rim.
2125	RCG	35	520				Bodies. Mostly probably HC.
2125	RCG	5	152				Rims of c. 4 vessels, 1 probably PHC.
2125	RG	11	334				Bodies and base, contemporary with Huntcliff.
2125	CRAG	3	138				Bodies including Type 3 jar.
2125	RO	1	9				Body.
2125	SPARC	1	26	NK			Large jar, slightly everted rim, thick soot/carbonized deposit on interior of rim. JY. DR6.
2125#				RB, SAX?			
2127	H	1	5				H/m fragment from near base of pot.
2127#				NK			
2129	RG	1	13				Greyware body.
2129#				RB			
2130	H	1	1				H/m crumb.
2130#				NK			
2132	H?	5	18				Needs closer inspection after washing. Some RG?
2132#				IA or RB			
2136	RG	1	4				Body.
2136	H1/RCG	3	30				Bodies.
2136#				IA or RB,		RB	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
				RB			
2142	H2	1	11				
2142	BBT?	1	4				Body.
2142	RG	8	89				Includes lattice lipped dish (L2-M3?).
2142	H1/RCG	15	147				Three upright curved rim fragments included.
2142#				IA?, RB			
2143	H	2	7				H/m bodies.
2143#				NK			
2144		2	19				H/m bodies, one calcareous with thick internal residue.
2144#				IA or RB?			
2149	SST(SF4)	1	18	E-MS			Body, large jar, quartered circle stamps between horizontal ... (JY).
2149	SST(SF3)	1	2	E-MS			Jar body, low-fired.
2149	RG	1	3				
2149#				RB, SAX			
2151	H	1	9				H/m, needs further work.
2151#				NK			
2154	H1/RCG	1	9				Hand-made calcareous, curved slightly beaded jar rim. Late RB?
2154#				RB?			
2155	H	4	86				Jars cf. CH 52/5 (Costa Beck) and a lid-seated jar. Uncertain temper.
2155	RO?	1	6				Body. Or could be MED?
2155#				IA or RB (+MED?)			Jars cf. CH 52/5 (Costa Beck) and a lid-seated jar. Also wheel-made oxidized body.
2157	RS	1	1				Samian bead fragment.
2157#				RB			
2159	H	5					Body.
2159	RG	1	5				Body.
2159	HC	5					Grooved body.
2159#				RB		350+	Greyware and Huntcliff. One stone.
2162	H1/RCG	1					Body, calcareous temper.
2162#				IA or RB			
2164	RG	3	195			3-4?	Greyware base and scrap. Late RB.
2164#				RB			
2166	H1/RCG	6	33			RB	
2166	RG	2	18				Bodies, linear decoration.
2166#				IA or RB,			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
				RB			
2169	RA	1	263				Body. Burned post fracture. Dressel 20?
2169	H2	7	114				Bodies and base. Presumably IA/RB, but need checking against fabric controls.
2169	RG	7	131				Hard burnished greywares. Rim needs checking. Possible greyware folded beaker.
2169	H1/RCG	5	118				Bodies and base. Presumably IA/RB, but need checking against fabric controls.
2169#			627	RB (+?)			
2171	RG	1	33				Hard, silvery, burnished. Carination of thick-walled vessel, finger-nailed or stick impressions. This notching probably late. Cf. 2336.
2171#				RB			
2176	RG	1	9				Greyware body.
2176#				RB			
2187	RG	1	4				Body.
2187	H	2	3				Scrap.
2187#		3	6	IA or RB, RB			Greyware body, h/m fragment and flake.
2188	RS	1	3				Plain body.
2188	H	3	43				Includes an upright thickened rim with oblique groove, IA or SAX? Not shewn to JY as of Aug. 2010.
2188#				RB (+?)			
2190	H1	1	26				Thick-walled body.
2190	H	1	5				Simple everted rim.
2190	RG	1	13				Lower body, basal chamfer.
2190#				IA? + RB			Date of handmade?
2208	H4/RCG	1		15			Body. Probably Roman.
2208	RG	2	12				BB? Highly burnished. Needs washing.
2208#				RB			
2211	H	4	36				Fine H1? Upright rim. IA?
2211	RO?	1	2				Fragment, red surfaced greyware.
2211#				RB +?			
2213	H1	2	17				H/m bodies. Calcareous.
2213#				NK			
2215	H1/RCG	1	42				Bodies.
2215	RG	1	16				Body.
2215#				(IA and?) RB			Greyware, plus two calcareous temper.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2217	H1/RCG	2	36				Calcareous temper, bodies.
2217#				IA or RB			
2218	RG	1	13				Burnished body.
2218#				RB			
2221	CRAP	1	5				Painted Crambeck Parchment Ware.
2221#				RB		360/370+	
2229	SSTMG	1	34	E-MS			Rim, small jar. Post-firing hole in neck; soot patches; coarse fabric and mod FE. JY.
2235	RG?	1	5				Chalky greyware?
2235#				RB?			
2236	RS						Base sherds same vessel, burned post fracture.
2236	H1	2	29				Curved everted rim.
2236	RG	1	47				Small WMB
2236#				IA or RB, RB		2 or 3?	
2259	RG	10	118				Greyware includes possible carinated jar rim. Check light-coloured fabric in case it's Crambeck.
2259	H1/RCG	4	76				Includes short everted jar rim with external bevel. Knapton?
2259#				IA or RB, RB		2 or 3?	One stone removed. Further work
2262		1	7	RB			Greyware body.
2262#				RB			
2264	RG	1	6				Body.
2264#				RB			
2292	H1	1	10				Upright beaded rim, h/m.
2292	RG?	2	6				
2292#				IA?, RB?			Upright beaded rim, h/m.
2301	RG	3	33	RB			Bodies, one with scroll.
2301#				RB		RB	
2302	RCG	4	97				Sooted bodies, one pot.
2302	RG1	1	170				SSFB rim and large part of profile. Post 270.
2302	RG	5	33				Includes triangular lipped dish, and rouletted semi-oxidized body.
2302#				RB	L3-4	270+	
2319	RG	1	5				Scrap.
2319	SST(SF4)	1	14	E-MS			Body of jar, semi-burnished int and ext surfaces. JY.
2319	SST(SF14)	1	15	E-MS			Body of ?jar, thick-walled. JY.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2319	SST(SF1)	1	11	E-MS			Body of ?jar. Sooted int and ext. JY.
2319	SST(SF1)	1	13	E-MS			Jar/bowl, sooted body. JY.
2319	SPARC	1	14	NK			Body sherd, jar. Semi-burnished int and ext surfaces, fabric incl some sandstone. JY.
2319	SPARC	1	13	NK			Base of large jar/bowl,fabric incl other calcareous grains. JY.
2319	SST(SF7)	1	1	E-MS			Body, tiny scrap. ?ID. JY.
2319	SST(SF4)	1	6	E-MS			Body, form uncertain.
2319#				RB, SAX?			
2321	RG	1	56				SSFB. Probably HOSM.
2321	HC	6	186				Huntcliff rim, calcareous body sherds.
2321#			41	RB	M3-4+	350+	
2323	RG	11	435				Includes SSFB with external scroll. Cf. HOSM bowls B8 and B9, Hasholme and Throlam.
2323	RS	1	17				Footring base.
2323	RCG	8	177				Includes handle with knobbed lid.
2323#				RB		L3 or 4	Greyware includes SSFB,
2326	RG	10	187				HOSM-type greywares. WMB B1e? (Throlam, 22, 39, 40). Or B2.
2326	RCG	16	251				Includes large jar rim. Further research needed.
2326	RO	1	12				Late redware, M3-4?
2326#				RB		L3-4?	Late, HOSM-type, greywares including cf. B02 bowl; late redware sherd; large jar rim in calcareously tempered fabric.
2327	RCG	2	46				Calcareous bodies. Sooted. Possibly Huntcliff or similar.
2327#		2	46	RB		L3 or 4?	
2336		2	68				Bodies. Notch-decorated sherd cf. 2171, and body with burnished very acute lattice.
2336		3	225				Large Huntcliff jar rim/shoulder, sooted, and two other calcareous sherds, one almost certainly HC.
2336#		5	292	RB	3/4-E5?	350-400+	
2338	RG	18	468				HOSM-type WMB and jar rims (B1, J1), and carinated form with scroll. Sherd with grouped line lattice or oblique lines.
2338	RS	1	3				Decorated. Head and circular wreath.
2338#				RB		L3-4	
2356	RCC	1	2				Simple upright rim fragment, dark reddish brown.
2356	RG	2	42				Highly burnished , including thickened rim.
2356#				RB	3?	3?	
2378	H	5	41				Calcareous h/m, including small flat-topped jar rim fragment. IA?
2378#				IA or RB			
2388	RG1	3	84				SSFB. Post 270.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2388	RG	2	36				Bodies.
2388	PHC/HC	5	120				Rim, and curved rim fragment.
2388#				RB		270+	
2394	RCG?	1	11				Calcareous body. Can be checked against controls.
2394#				RB?			
2402	H	1	16				Body. Period? Most likely RB but possibly Saxon.
2402	RG	1	119				Hard dark HOSM-type body sherd.
2402#				RB +?			
2434	RG	3	10				Bodies. Scroll and lattice.
2434	RCG	3	45				Bodies, scrap.
2434#				RB		L3-4?	
2444	ESAX?	1	14				Basal angle. Internal sooting. Foil-wrapped. NEW DEC 2011 - SHEW TO JY? Env. Samp. 18/T.
2444	RG?	5	22				Coarse RB 'greywares'?
2444#				RB?			
2457	RO/RG	2	28				Fineware globular jar with upright rim. Joining sherds. Grey with polished orange exterior. Early? 2?
2457#				RB			
2476	UNAT	1	2				Oxidized scrap, hand-made?
2476	RG	2	10				Fine, burnished, thin-walled.
2476#				RB			
2504	SST(SF5)	1	40	E-MSAX			Body, large jar, long pressed boss with quartered circle. DR2. JY.
2504	H	2	23				Period unknown. Gritty. Saxon also?
2504	RG1	1	12				Body. Perhaps SSFB flange?
2504	SPARC	2	90	NK			Small jar, rim. Thick ext carbonized deposit on ext neck and upper shoulder; simple slightly flared rounded rim; fabric includes some Fe. DR3. JY.
2504	RG	3	15				Bodies.
2504#				RB, SAX			NB bone fragment also included.
2509	H	1	8				Highly burnished black h/m ware. Occurs several times and needs identifying as a control.
2509	RG	1	54				Hard burnished HOSM-type. WMB cf. Hasholme 15 (B1, also at Throlam).
2509#				RB (+?)		L3 or 4?	
2511		1	81	H1/RCG			Everted square-sectioned rim of large vessel, h/m, calcareous temper. From IA forms, but possibly more likely RB - see versions on figs 42, 43 of Rudston report.
2511#				IA/ERB			
2527	RG	1	4				Fragment.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2527	RCG	3	66				Scrap body and two joining bases.
2527#				RB		L3-4?	
2530	H1/RCG	6	78				Bodies, flat-topped rim, barrel with slight squarish bead?
2530	RG	1	3				Burnished scrap.
2530#		7	81	IA or RB, RB		RB	
2534	RG	1	24				Similar to Crambeck but probably too coarse.
2534#				RB			
2535	H2	1	1				Scrap, not necessarily IA. Env. Samp. 38/T.
2535#				NK			
2539	RCG?	1	8				Calcareous body. Late?
2539#				RB		4?	
2566	RG	2	16				Greyware jar rim and body, burnished fabrics.
2566#				RB		3?	
2610	HC	3	66				Or RCG, though a shoulder and a grooved sherd are undoubtedly HC.
2610	RG	1	10				Small handle stump.
2610#				RB		350+	
2611	RG	1	28				Greyware folded beaker, c. 3rd.
2611#				RB		3	
2625	H	1	1				H/m ceramic crumb.
2625#				IA or RB			
2626		1	2				Fragment.
2626	RG	1	14				Silvery blue-grey jar rim. Not Crambeck. Needs research.
2626#				RB		2-4	
2749	RS	1	14				Samian body, roughly triangular. Perforated for suspension. Graffiti on both sides, one possibly depicting a ship. RF 320. Specialist opinion required.
2749#				RB			
2826	RO	1	24				Hemispherical flanged bowl in oxidized fabric.
2826#				RB		M3-L4?	
2846	H	1	20				
2846#				NK			Hand-made body. Consider in light of stratigraphic information and fabric controls.
2901		1	1				Amorphous yellowish ceramic lump. Env. Samp. 370/T.
2901	H1	12	287				Large jar base/body and bodies.
2901#				IA			
2911	PH?	11					H/m bodies and base, one pot.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
2911		7	83	NK			Jar base and bodies. H/m. Consider in light of stratigraphic information and fabric controls.
2912	GRVW?	16	400	NEO?			See full TGM report.
2912#				NEO?		NEO?	
2922*	H	4	25				H/m bodies. Lightweight.
2922#				NK			
2927*		6	222	IA?			Flat-topped straight-sided jar with ridge below rim edge on interior.
2927#				IA?			
2937	H1	3	13				Scrap
2937	RO?	1	2				Body.
2937#				IA/RB, RB?		RB?	
2947	H	6	28				Hand-made bodies. Consider in light of stratigraphic information and fabric controls.
2947#				NK			
2961	HAMB	2	113				Hambleton bodies. Cf. 2966.
2961#				MED	15	15	
2966	RG	1	7				Body
2966	HAMB	3	90				One pot, 15th. Cf. 2961.
2966#				RB, MED	RB-15	15	
2989	GRVW	1	30	NEO			See full TGM report.
2989#				NEO		NEO	
2992							
2992							BAG EMPTY WHEN SUBMITTED.
3003	PH?	11	12				Bodies. Presumably same as material already seen by TGM. NEW DEC 2011. Env. Samp. 400T.
3003	GRVW or BEAK	4	20	NEO or EBA			See full TGM report.
3003#				ENEO or EBA		ENEO or EBA	
3038	H	5	54				Coarse sandy and other fabrics. Small barrel rim.
3038#				IA?			
3073	H	4	19				H/m fragments. Consider in light of stratigraphic information and fabric controls.
3073#				NK			
3188	H	5	5				H/m scrap. Consider in light of stratigraphic information and fabric controls.
3188#				NK			
3245	RG	1	3				Dark thin-walled burnished.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
3245#				RB		RB	
3255	H1	1	5				Body.
3255#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
3257	H1?	1	2				Scrap. Small grits.
3257#				IA?		IA?	
3260	RG	1	2				Fineware body. Thin-walled blackware, light margins.
3260#				RB		RB	
3278	H2	1	6				Body.
3278	H1	3	8				Body.
3278#				IA and/or RB		IA or RB	
3280	H1	1	12				Small grits, reduced, sooted interior.
3280#				IA or RB?		IA or RB?	
3282	H1/RCG	1	11				Body.
3282#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
3286	SHEL	1	1				Fragment, shell-tempered. Period uncertain. LIA, RB or SAX are most likely. Env. Samp. 584/T.
3286#				NK		NK	
3297	H1/RCG	1	5				Body. Sooted interior.
3297#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
3306	H1/RCG	1	16				Everted jar rim, slight outer bead, internal bevel. Possibly wheel-finished. Very like proto-Dalesware forms of the 2nd century in North Lincs.
3306#				IA or RB		RB?	
3317	RG	1	3				Black fineware?
3317	H	1	2				Scrap.
3317#				IA?, RB		RB	
3318	RG	1	5				Body, thin-walled, burnished.
3318	RG	1	4				First half of RB period rather than second???
3318#				RB		RB	
3318#				RB		RB	
3345		12	112				Two consolidated. All one vessel? Cordoned urn? (Four sherds bear apparent cordon, and one of these possibly has carbonized deposits.
3345#				BA?		BA?	Shew to TGM.
4000	H1	1	11				Calcareous temper. Battered thickened rim, poss LIA.
4000	H2/RG?	1	36				Roman/Romanizing jug body with applied loop handle and encircling groove.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
4000#				LIA?, RB		L1 or 2?	
4001	UMED	1	23				Body. Orangeware tradition?
4001	SCARB1	1	7				Body.
4001	BEV1/2?	1	2				Body.
4001#				MED	13-14?	13-14?	Fabrics need further work.
4002	BEV2?	1	8				
4002	HC	3	107				Jar rim, shoulder sherds, one with incised small scroll.
4002	HUM1-T	2	23				Bodies.
4002	RS	1	8				Footring fragment.
4002	UMED	2	9				
4002	RG	13	134				Two undiagnostic rim fragments.
4002	HC?	7	50				Bodies, probably from the Huntcliff jars.
4002	SPB-T	12	113				Includes rim fragments.
4002	UNAT	8	29				Mixed RB and Med. Scrap?
4002#				RB, MED	2-16+ (?)	16+?	Diagnostic RB mainly late, inc. Huntcliff, post c. 355, but also has samian; MED particularly Staxton and Humberware, so poss. Total range from L12-16. Could be composed of two basic components, M4-E5 with E14-E16.
4004	UNATCO	1	10				Sand-tempered coarseware body.
4004	BEV1-T	1	37				Jug strap handle with faceted sides (L12-E13?).
4004	ES0/ES6	1	61				'Capacity tankard' body. Fabric code follows Wharram Percy post-medieval codes. Didsbury 2010.
4004#				MED, PMED		18?	
4005	UNATOW	1	4				Suspension glazed jug body, Orangeware tradition, handle thumbing or large scale.
4005#				MED	13-14	13-14	
4010	BEAK and ?SPB	2	5	BA, MED			See full TGM report.
4010#				EBA, MED		MED (13 or 14)	
4019	MOD	2	20	MOD		19?	See full TGM report. Originally classed as Beaker by TGM.
4019#				MOD		MOD	
4024	BEAK	1	6	EBA			Beaker, decorated. See full TGM report.
4024#				EBA		EBA	
4028				BA			NOT YET QUANTIFIED. TGM: "Beaker."
4032	BEAK	3	10	EBA			See full TGM report.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
4032#				EBA		EBA	
4040*	H4	4	43				Bodies. Consolidated in HMG/acetone.
4040#				IA or RB?			
4044*&		9		PH?			Hand-made bodies. Simple upright rim with bands of short impressed vertical decoration.
4050		68	582	LIA	1BC-1AD?		One vessel. Large rim and body sherds, through to crumbs and scrap. C and H's first late rim form.
4050#				LIA or ERB?			
4053	RS	1	19				Rim
4053	H1/RCG	1	26				Body.
4053#				LIA?, RB		M3?	
4055*	H	66	492				Includes three beaded rim fragments. Approximate no.
4055	H	141	80				
4055				PH?			Crumbs. Env. Samp. 100/T.
4055#				PH?			TO BE SHEWN AS EXTRA TO TGM? (08/2010).
4058	H2	13	119				Wide-mouthed vessel, large rim and body sherds. Possibly a second (quartz-tempered) vessel???? See also 4063?
4058#				LIA/ERB?			
4058#	H4	1	2				Fragment. Env. Samp. 118/T.
4061	LBA?	9	60	LBA?			See full TGM report.
4061#				LBA?		LBA?	
4063	H2	14	81				Bodies, several vessels. Similar fabrics to 4058?
4063#				LIA?			
4072	BEAK	5	25	EBA			See TGM full report.
4072	BEAK	1	2				Decorated body. Presumably same as vessel already reported on. NEW (DEC 11) TO BE SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 122/T.
4072#				EBA		EBA	
4074	EBA?	6	10	EBA?			See TGM full report.
4074#				EBA?		EBA?	
4076	BEAK	1	4	EBA			See TGM full report.
4076#				EBA		EBA	
4082	H2	5	77				Quartz-tempered fabrics, bodies and bases.
4082#				IA			
4102	H1/RCG	1	6				Body, calcareous.
4102#				IA or RB			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
4103	H1	5	56				Calcareously tempered body sherds.
4103#				IA or RB			
4107	UNAT	1	12				Thick flake, RB or MED? Or CBM?
4107#				NK			
4109	H	1	1				Scrap ceramic.
4109#				IA or RB?			Probably IA/RB rather than anything else.
4129	RG	3	17				Finely scribed lattice greywares (1 vessel)
4129	RO	2	15				Joining rim sherds of lipped dish.
4129#				RB	2-E3?	2-E3?	
4134	RG	2	19				Grooved bodies, joining, not 'late' fabrics.
4134#				RB	2-M3?	2-M3?	
4162	H1	4	50				One large body sherd, from just above base, plus scrap/crumbs. Looks early rather than late.
4162#				IA or RB			
4190	HUM1	2	28				Bodies.
4190	SPB	1	33				Rim
4190#				MED	L12-16	14-16	Material could be contemporary in 14-15.
4193	H2	1	9			1?	Simple rim barrel. Long-lived form, going into 1st AD.
4193#				LIA?			
4205	UMED	6	45				One vessel. Includes part strap handle. Trace of suspension glaze, fabric not recognised. Sandy redware.
4205	RG	1	4				Body.
4205#				RB, MED	2-4, 12-13?	12-13	
4206	RG	2	9				Bodies, two vessels, not diagnostic but probably not 'late'.
4206#				RB	2+	2+	
4208	H	1	2				Crumb.
4208#				IA or RB.			
4209	HC?	2	23				Joining rim sherds. Possibly the Huntcliff variety with a broad flattened area instead of lid-seating groove. In which case post c. AD 355. or much earlier??
4209#				RB?	L3-4?	L3-4?	
4227	MED	1	2			13-15	Suspension-glazed body.
4227#				MED			
4235	GRVW?	3	15	NEO?			See TGM full report.
4235#				NEO?		NEO?	
4258	GRVW	1	15	NEO			See TGM full report. Check context - not apparently recorded on earlier database?
4258#				NEO		NEO	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
4259	NK	4	25	NK			See TGM full report. No fabric ID given. Not apparently recorded in earlier database?
4259#				NK		NK	
4279	H			PH?			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 193/T.
4279	GRVW	12	95	NEO			See TGM full report. At publication stage check whether this quantification and ID truly relate to this context. Discrepancy between earlier version of this database and full TGM report.
4279#				NEO		NEO	
4281	GRVW	15	130	NEO			See TGM full report. Check TGM quantification (and ID?) at publication stage.
4281#				NEO		NEO	
4284	GRVW or MBA?	1	85	NEO or MBA			See TGM full report.
4284#				NEO or MBA		NEO or MBA	
4309	H	2	3				Crumbs.
4309	HUM1?	1	14				Thumbed base.
4309#				IA or RB, MED		14-16	
4323	GRVW	3	30	NEO			See TGM full report.
4323#				NEO		NEO	
4378	H	1	8				Hand-made, flint, quartz etc. Consider in light of stratigraphy and fabric controls.
4378#				NK			
4379	H1/RCG	1	1				Calcareously tempered crumb.
4379#				IA or RB			
4470	RYED?	1	4			17?	Internally glazed light-firing ware. Ryedale type?
4470#				PMED			
4513	PMED	1	6				Worn GRE or Blackware?
4513#				PMED?			
4517	PMED	1	5				Green internal glaze, thin-walled, pinky buff fabric.
4517	GREB	1	9				Internally glazed base.
4517#				PMED			One fabric needs deciding.
4528	GRVW	1	20	NEO			See TGM full report.
4528	H	1	3	PH?			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 228/T. Also Grooved Ware?
4528#				NEO		NEO	
4529		4	25	NK			See TGM full report.
4529	H	1	1	NK			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 227/T.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
4529#	NK			NK		NK	
4536	GRVW?	5	16	NEO			See TGM full report.
4536#				NEO?		NEO?	
4545	GRVW?	2	10	NEO			See TGM full report.
4545#				NEO		NEO	
4549	GRVW	53	215	NEO			See TGM full report. Originally thoght IA by TGM.
4549#				NEO		NEO	
4551	GREB	1	7			16-19?	Internally glazed GREB.
4551#				PMED			
4556	RG	1	5				Body. Could even be MED.
4556	H1/RCG	1	3				Scrap.
4556#				IA or RB, RB			
4572	GRVW?	1	20	NEO		NEO	See TGM full report.
4572#				NEO		NEO	
4648	NK	1	10	NK			See TGM full report. No fabric given by TGM.
4648#				NK		NK	
4683	BEAK	167	380	EBA			See TGM full report.
4683#				EBA		EBA	
4711	GRVW?	50	50	NEO?			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 511/T.
4711	GRVW	8	65	NEO			Rim with complex raised decoration. Grooved or Deverel-Rimbury?
4711#				NEO		NEO	
4729	UGRE	1	46				Base. PMED or early modern.
4729#				PMED			
4739	SPB?	1	9				Check against Staxton. Consider in light of stratigraphy and fabric controls.
4739#				MED?			
4761		1	50	MBA or LBA			See TGM full report.
4761#				MBA or LBA		MBA or LBA	
4815	H	2	8				Scrap.
4815	RG	1	3				Scrap. Light-firing but not Crambeck, so possibly 2nd?
4815#				RB		2?	
4832	GRVW?	6	30	NEO?			See TGM full report.
4832#				NEO?		NEO?	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
4837	GRVW?	11	70	NEO?			See TGM full report.
4837#				NEO?		NEO?	
4839	GRVW	26	215	NEO			See TGM full report.
4839	GRVW?	9	25	NEO?			S.514
4839	H	4	1	NEO?			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 514/T.
4839#				NEO		NEO	
4840	GRVW?	24	8	NEO?			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 451/T.
4840	GRVW	16	240	NEO			See TGM full report.
4840	GRVW	21	125	NEO			S541, S549
4840#				NEO		NEO	
4841	GRVW	28	110	NEO		NEO	S515
4841	GRVW	32	300	NEO			See TGM full report.
4841	GRVW?	15	46	NEO?			NEW DEC 2011 NOT SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 515.
4841#				NEO		NEO	
4842	GRVW	1	43	NEO			See TGM full report.
4842	GRVW	19	190	NEO			See TGM full report.
4842	LBA?	5	35	LBA?			S518
4842#				NEO, ?LBA		LBA?	
4843	GRVW?	11	40	NEO?			S522
4843	GRVW	2	50	NEO			See TGM full report.
4843#				NEO		NEO	
4844	GRVW	14	210	NEO			See TGM full report.
4844#				NEO		NEO	
4845		3	25	NEO			See TGM full report.
4845#				NEO		NEO	
4886	H1	1	4				Body. IA or RB? Env. Samp. 576/T.
4886	RG	68	362		65	349	Numerous sherds, one pot. Greyware (black-faced redware). Antonine carinated jar. Perhaps late, given fabric. Includes small amount from different vessels in small bag.
4886	RO	1	3				Body. Small bag.
4886	UNAT	1	4				Small bead rim in sandy fabric. Small bag.
4886	H	4	14				Handmade scrap, associated with skeleton.
4886	H1	81	457				Numerous sherds, one thin-walled jar. Rather finely made. Good rebuilding and research potential. Includes small amount from different vessels in small bag. LIA/ERB?
4886#				IA?, RB,		2-E3	

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
				NK			
4887	H1/RCG	22	268				Two flat-topped rims, both within IA/ERB spectrum, but one with groove on exterior below rim. Can be checked against Saxon fabrics if necessary.
4887	RG	2	70				Bodies, different vessels.
4887#				IA/ERB			
4896	GRVW?	1	10	NEO?			See TGM full report.
4896				NEO?		NEO?	
4927	BEAK		610	EBA			NOT COUNTED. See TGM full report.
4927#				EBA		EBA	
4980	H1/RCG	1	23				H/m calcareous. Jar neck. Consider in light of context information and fabric controls.
4980#				IA or RB			
4982	NK	2	5	NK			See TGM full report. No fabric accorded by TGM.
4982#				NK		NK	
4990	BEAK	1	10	EBA			See TGM full report.
4990#				EBA		EBA	
4992	GRVW?	1	5	NEO?			See TGM full report.
4992#				NEO?		NEO?	
4998	SST(SF11)	2	22	E-MSAX			Body, ?jar.
5000				NEO?			NOT YET QUANTIFIED. TGM: Grooved Ware?
5003	GRVW	17	65	NEO			See TGM full report.
5003#				NEO		NEO	
5006		3	35	FC			See TGM full report.
5006#				PH		PH	
5009	PETW	66	335	MNEO			See TGM full report.
5009#				MNEO		MNEO	
5011	H	4	5				NEW DEC 2011. AS ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT? Env. Samp. 500/T
5011	GRVW	33	150	NEO			See TGM full report.
5011#				NEO		NEO	
5013	PH	2	6	PH			See TGM full report.
5013#				PH		PH	
5070	H?	1	7				Thick upright sandy rim.
5070#				IA or RB?			
5075	H/RCG	3	28				H/m calcareous. Consider in light of context information and fabric controls.
5075#				IA or RB			
5085	H2	1	5				Quartz-tempered body. Thin-walled, rather burnished exterior, possibly micaceous. Just

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
							possibly AS rather than IA?
5085	H1	1	27				Flat-topped globular jar rim. Presumably IA.
5085#				IA (+?)			
5087	H1	6	65				Includes one long upright flat-topped rim, burnished. (Check against Saxon).
5087	RG	4	53				Bodies plus odd necked jar rim. Further research.
5087#				RB, +?			
5147	RG	1	11				Greyware body.
5147#				RB			
5148	BEAK?	5	35	EBA?			See TGM full report.
5148#				EBA?		EBA?	
5150	BEAK	1	1				Decorated fragment. NEW DEC 2012. TO BE SEEN BY TGM. Env. Samp. 578/T.
5150	MED	1	6				Reduced grey body, olive green suspension glaze on exterior. 14th-16th?
5150	BEAK	37	355	EBA			See TGM full report.
5150#				EBA, IMED	BA-MED	14-16?	
5166	BEAK	1	10	EBA			See TGM full report.
5166#				EBA		EBA	
5167	RG	1	13				Greyware body.
5167#				RB		2 or E3?	
5172	RG	9	50			2 or E3?	Greywares including a thin-walled lid and a shoulder with scroll decoration.
5172#				RB		2 or E3?	
5215	H	2	26				Base and body, h/m. Not calcareous. Quartz? Consider in light of context information and fabric controls.
5215#				IA or RB?			
5221	H	1	11				H/m stone-tempered. Consider in light of context information and fabric controls.
5221#				NK			
5230	H	1	13				H/m stone-tempered. Consider in light of context information and fabric controls. Possibly Saxon. Not sent to JY.
5230#				NK			
5256	RG?	1	3				Greyware?
5256#				RB?			
5350	H	3	18				Sandy rim and vesicular bodies.
5350#				IA or RB?			
5358	H4	2	13				Base and scrap.
5358	RG	1	6				Jar rim, probably 2 or E3.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
5358#				IA?, RB		2 or E3?	
6150				BA, IA			NOT YET QUANTIFIED: TGM: "Good quality (Middle Period?) beaker; plus IA; plus 1 stone."
7004	ENEO	2	20	ENEO			See TGM full report.
7004#				ENEO		ENEO	
7016	ENEO	6	45	ENEO			See TGM full report.
7016#				ENEO		ENEO	
7022	ENEO	3	10	ENEO			See TGM full report.
7022#				ENEO		ENEO	
7035	H1/RCG	1	4				
7035#				IA or RB			
7036	PH?	4	2				Scrap. Includes flint-tempered fragments. Env. Samp. 289/T. NEW DEC 2011 TO BE SEEN BY TGM. May improve original dating assessment.
7036	H1?	5	9				Scrap, calcareous temper.
7036#				IA?			
7054	H1	2	21				Bodies.
7054#				IA or RB			
7055	H2	12	483				Large joining base and body sherds of jar. Reconstruction potential.
7055#				IA			
7056	SST(SF9)	1	17	E-MSAX			Jar, body. Internal soot/carbonized deposit? SAX.
7056		2	28	IA or SAX?			Bodies. Shew to JY as control.
7056	SST(SF10)	1	12	E-MSAX			Body, ?jar. Internal soot/carbonized deposit? SAX.
7063	H	1	3				Fragment. Consider in light of context information and fabric controls.
7063#				NK			
7064		4	15	PH			See TGM full report.
7064#				PH		PH	
7067	ENEO	3	30	ENEO			
7067#				ENEO		ENEO	
7086	H	4	3				Crumbs, scrap.
7086#				IA?			
7113	ENEO	28	135				See TGM full report.
7113#				ENEO		ENEO	
7119	H2	1	44				Body.
7119#				IA			
7136	H	5	10				Compare with flint-tempered and other controls.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7136#				NK			
7137	ENEO	4	30	ENEO			
7137#				ENEO			
7139		43	225	ENEO			See TGM full report.
7139#				ENEO		ENEO	
7145	ENEO?	1	15	ENEO?			
7145#				ENEO?		ENEO?	
7178		2	15	ENEO?			See TGM full report.
7178#				ENEO?		ENEO?	
7196	ENEO	69	290	ENEO			Flint-tempered. Four slender thin-walled curved rims. Cf. 7198.
7196	ENEO?	4	5				Flint-tempered. Probably as original assemblage.
7196#				ENEO		ENEO	
7198	ENEO	83	375	ENEO			See TGM full report.
7198#				ENEO		ENEO	
7222	H2	2	18				Bodies, both stone-tempered
7222#				IA-ERB			
7225	RG	1	3				Greyware body. 'Early' fabric?
7225#				RB		L1-E3?	
7232		482	3270	ENEO			See TGM full report. Large discrepancy between original and present weights.
7232	H	9	14				Neo/BA crumbs? One decorated fragment. Should be considered by TGM at final report stage, alongside original assemblage. Env. Samp. 302/T.
7232#				ENEO		ENEO	
7234	RG	1	11				Body. Hard, dark. Burnished?
7234#				RB			
7242	RG	1	12				Body.
7242#				RB			
7265	RG	1	15				Blue-burnished body, hard. Possible lime-scale.
7265#				RB			
7269	HC	1	71				c. 355 - 400+. Huntcliff rim.
7269#				RB	M4-E5	M4-E5	
7273	RG	1	19				SSFB rim.
7273	H?	2	40				Handmade thick-walled slightly sandy coarsewares. Sooted. Roman, or just possibly Saxon? Check against controls if necessary.
7273#				RB	E/M 3-4	E/M 3-4	
7322	H2	1	10				Reduced sandy fabric. Incomplete section of expanded square-cut rim? Further work

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
							required.
7322	H1	1	5				Calcareous fragment.
7322#				IA			
7329	H2	3	17				Bodies and a thick rounded slightly thickened jar rim. Presumably IA.
7329#				IA			
7334	SPB	1	9				Neck sherd. Can be re-examined if dating proves problematical.
7334#				MED		L12-E15	
7358	H2?	2	16				Both stone-tempered. One may be an RB or MED gritty fabric. The other possibly IA.
7358#				IA? RB? MED?			
7366	H2	1	7				Upright flat-topped rim, externlly expanded.
7366#				IA		LIA?	
7375	H2	1	25				Large angular flint.
7375#				IA?			
7378	RCG	1	12				Body.
7378	HC	1	16				Grooved body.
7378	H2?	1	2				Scrap.
7378#				IA? And late RB		Post 355	
7381	RG	1	23				Roughly circular jar body, rouletted, perforated post fracture, Too much curvature for a spindle whorl?
7381#				RB			
7383	H	1	1				Crumb.
7383	H2	2	23				Bodies.
7383#				IA and/or RB			
7390	H4/RCG	1	1				Scrap.
7390#				IA or RB			
7392	H	1	1				Scrap
7392	RG	1	4				Small handle, mugor small flask?
7392	H2	1	4				Angular quartz, reduced with red surfaces. PH or IA?
7392#				PH?, IA?, RB		1-4	
7399	H2	1	5				Externally thickened flat-topped rim fragment, small quartz.
7399#				LIA			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7403	H3?	1	7				Body, mixed quartz and voids?
7403	RG?	1	17				Or possibly IPS??
7403#				IA or RB, RB?, MSAX?			
7410		76	348				Flint-tempered. Carinated bowl and 2 or 3 other rim fragments.
7410#				BA		LBA?	Shew to TGM.
7411	H1?	1	32				Body, fully reduced, apparently calcite and chalk.
7411#				IA or RB			If RB could be any time up till late 4th. RB perhaps more likely than IA?
7427	RG	1	4				Body.
7427#				RB			
7436	H1	1	41				Flat-topped upright rim, good parallels, LIA.
7436	RG	1	8				Body.
7436#				IA and RB			
7439	H	1	5				Body, fine sparse temper.
7439#				IA or RB?			Unlikely to be pre IA.
7442	H1	1	3				Scrap.
7442#				IA or RB			
7450	H2	1	18				Thick-walled sherd. Hard with sparse to moderate quartz, buff exterior.
7450	H	1	2				Reduced scrap, date uncertain.
7450	HC	1	36				Jar or bowl shoulder.
7450#				IA? And RB	IA to L4/E5	L4-E5	
7454	H	1	9				Well finished ereduced ware with small grits and ?mica. Check against ESAX fabric series when available.
7454#				LIA or ESAX			Perhaps ESAX rather than a Late Iron Age fineware.
7456	H2	2	9				Bodies, at least one with flint.
7456	RG?	1	1				Scrap.
7456#				LBA? IA? RB		RB	
7461	RS	1	1				
7461#				RB			
7464	H2?	4	40				Bodies. Or possibly coarse RB.
7464	H4/RCG?	3	33				Bodies.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7464	RG	3	71				Bodies, including from handled jar.
7464	RS	3	41				Includes large decorated bowl sherd with signature on label.
7464	RM	1	37				Greyware fabric, important that it's seen by Kay Hartley.
7464	RG1	1	22				Body.
7464#				IA? And RB		post 270-350	
7465	H2?	2	11				Joining bodies.
7465	H	2	3				Scrap
7465#				IA and/or RB?			
7485	RCG	1	6				Could be as late as late 4th.
7485#				RB			
7495	RCG	1	6				Outer surface flake.
7495#				RB			Not datable within period.
7497	H2	1	6				IA?
7497	H	1	11				Lid?
7497	RG	1	5				Flake.
7497#				IA? RB.			
7498	H4	1	16				Body.
7498#				IA?			
7504	H4/RCG	1	3				Body.
7504	H2	1	3				Body.
7504#				IA? IA/RB?		RB?	
7506	RG	1	4				Thin-walled vessel.
7506	H2	2	8				Flakes.
7506#				IA, RB		RB	
7513	H1	2	1				Fragment and crumb. Env. Samp. 622.
7513#				IA or RB?			
7514	H1?	2	2				Crumbs.
7514#				IA or RB?			
7519	H1	14	209				Large vessel with everted rim, IA/RB? And upright rounded IA jar rim. Extant calcite etc. Needs further refinement.
7519#				IA, RB?		IA or RB	
7527	H/H2	2	7				Sandy.
7527#				NK			IA fineware? ESAX?

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7529	H1/RCG	3	17				Bodies.
7529#				I			
7532	H2	1	5				Body.
7532	RG?	1	3				Body.
7532#				IA, RB?		RB?	
7542	ESAX?	1	4				Check against fabric series. Micaceous.
7542#				ESAX?			
7543	HC	1	35				Upper jar body.
7543	H2?	1	6				Body. Flint?
7543	H4	1	4				Body.
7543#				IA? -LRB		post 350	
7546	H	2	1				Minute crumbs. Env. Samp. 617/T.
7546	H	1	5				Body.
7546	H1	2	15				Bodies, same vessel.
7546	H1	2	1				Minute crumbs. One fragment with groove or vegetable impression. Env. Samp. 617/T.
7546	H2	1	8				Body.
7546#				IA and/or RB		IA or RB	
7546#				NK			
7565	H4	1	10				Body.
7565	H2	3	119				Bodies, same thick-walled vessel.
7565#				IA and/or RB			
7584	H1	21	162				Same vessel, curved upright flat-topped rim, one or more grooves in neck. Reduced with reddish brown exterior, extant calcite. Pulished parallel needed.
7584#				IA		LIA?	
7586	H2	2	96				Body and base, two vessels? Sandstones and slag?
7586#				IA			
7587	H1	1	4				Body.
7587#				IA?			
7598	RG	1	15				Heavily beaded rim.
7598	RCG	1	14				Body, possibly HC.
7598#				RB	L3-L4?		
7600	H1	1	15				Body
7600#				IA?			

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7608	H2	3	26				Bodies, large quartz.
7608	H4	1	8				Body.
7608#				IA, IA or RB			H4 could be either period, the H2 looks very IA.
7616	H2	1	4				Body. Env. Samp. 638/T.
7616#				IA?			
7618	RG1	1	2				Flange fragment?
7618	RCG	2	13				Bodies.
7618#				RB		Post 270-350	
7619	RCG	9	97				Bodies. Rather than IA, though that possible.
7619#				RB		RB	NB slight possibility that IA.
7621	H	2	12				Fabric unattributed to date.
7621	RCG	3	26				Includes jar rim, possibly 4th.
7621#				RB, other?		RB	
7635	H4/RCG	1	33				Body. RB APPEARANCE.
7635	ESAX?	3	40				Rim and two bodies, one of latter wrapped in foil to preserve carbonized residue on interior. Small grits. Rim rather small barrel shape. Shew to JY again and/or check against fabric type series when submitted.
7635	H1/RCG	1	137				Base plate, RB appearance.
7635#				?RB, ?ESAX		?ESAX	
7645	H2	4	28				Bodies.
7645	H1/RCG	3	45				Bodies.
7645#				IA, ?RB		IA or RB	
7646	H1	18	75				Bodies, same vessel, extany calcite. IA rather than RB appearance.
7646	H2	1	15				Upright flat-topped jar rim.
7646#				LIA		LIA	
7648	H4	1	1				Crumb.
7648	H1	2	22				Rim and body, two vessesl, rim possibly from a barrel jar.
7648#				IA			Form not closely datable within IA.
7649	RCG	3	10				Bodies, same vessel. Rather than IA?
7649#				RB		RB	More likely late RB than IA, but note latter possibility.
7650	H1	2	9				Bodies.
7650	H	3	8				Bodies.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7650#				IA? Other?			Scrap.
7653	H1?	2	3				Scrap flakes.
7653#				BA? or IA/RB?			One has apparent striae, which might be decorative, on outer surface . Just possibly BA??
7654	H1	2	13				Slightly everted almost upight rim., and fragment.
7654#				IA or RB			
7656	H	2	4				Scrap.
7656	H1	2	36				Bodies.
7656#				IA?		IA?	
7660	H1/RCG	1	10				Body. Calcite?
7660#				IA or RB			
7664	H	4	16				Bodies and a base.
7664	H1/RCG	4	50				Bodies
7664	H3	1	45				Base, mainly slag-tempered.
7664#				IA and/or RB			
7665	H1	22	155				Bodies. Nothing looks particularly RB, though possible.
7665	H2	9	60				Various hard grity bodies and a well-smoothed rather fine short upright rim fragment. Range of tempers, some sherds with slag (?)
7665	RG	2	20				Bodies.
7665#				IA, RB		RB	
7666	RG	3	33				Bodies, three vessels.
7666	H2	7	83				Bodies, include slag tempering.
7666	H4	2	10				Rim (simple) and rim flake.
7666	H1	22	112				Bodies and scrap.
7666#				IA, RB		RB	
7669	H	4	11				Scrap.
7669#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7673	H1	1	1				Scrap.
7673#				IA			
7675	H2	1	7				Reduced, moderate small quartz.
7675#				IA?		IA?	
7681	H2	1	6				Gritty. LIA appearance.
7681#				IA		LIA?	
7692		1	17				Body.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7692#				IA		IA	
7694	H1	3	27				Bodies.
7694#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7696	H	2	2				Scrap.
7696#				IA or RB?		IA or RB	
7719	H4	1	2				Scrap.
7719#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7720	H1	3	8				Scrap.
7720#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7722	RG?	1	4				Thin rim flake.
7722	H1/RCG	11	90				Scrap.
7722	H	16	51				Assorted fabrics, scrap.
7722	RG	4	31				Small jar/beaker base, and other frags.
7722#				RB		RB	
7723	H	2	15				Unattributed.
7723	H1	4	34				Bodies/scrap.
7723	H2	2	14				Bodies. Sparse quartz.
7723#				IA and/or RB		IA or RB	
7724	H1/RCG	2	50				Scrap.
7724#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7726	H	1	3				Body.
7726#				NK			Small grits. Likely to be pre-Roman.
7728	RG	1	4				Thin-walled blue-grey burnished body.
7728	H4	2	11				Bodies.
7728#				IA/RB, RB		RB	
7730	RG	2	5				Scrap body and basal angle.
7730	H2	4	56				Bodies, some possibly Roman.
7730#				IA, RB		RB	
7732	H	2	2				Crumbs.
7732	H1	4	11				Scrap.
7732	H4	1	3				Bead rim.
7732#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7737	H2	7	17				Fragments same pot, quartz temper, consolidated before inspection.
7737	H2	9	18				Similar fragments, unconsolidated. Perhaps all one pot.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7737	H	3	1	NK			Minute crumbs. Env. Samp. 644/T.
7737#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7738	H2	2	4				Consolidated before inspection. Flint?
7738	H2	5	6				Unconsolidated, very crumbly. Includes tiny rounded rim edge fragment.
7738#				PH?, IA?		pre-RB	
7750	H1/RCG	2	53				Body and crumb. IA or RB
7750#				IA/RB			
7754	H2?	3	14				Bodies, same vessel.
7754#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7764	H1	3	99				Consolidated before inspection. Joining upright to everted rim sherds of large vessel, dished on interior. Possibly fits earlier in IA than some material? See Manor Fm Kilham etc.
7764	H1	8	97				Principally large calcite but includes quartz (and flint?) as well in small amounts. Not recorded as H3. Mainly one jar? See remarks on consolidated material.
7764	H2	12	269				Joining sherds making c. half jar base; base of a second jar; assorted sherds, variety of tempering. Includes thick round-ended rim fragment.
7764#				IA		IA	
7765	H	1	2				Scrap.
7765	RG	3	35				Bodies and a dish/bowl with small neat triangular bed.
7765	RCG?	1	5				Scrap.
7765#				RB		3?	
7767	H2	2	74				Bodies, two vessels. Sandstone in one. Probable slag in the other.
7767	H1	2	29				Extant calcite. Two vessels. Basal angle and body. Look IA rather thn RB.
7767#				IA		IA	
7768	H1	1	3				IA or RB body.
7768#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7769	H	1	9				Body.
7769#				IA or RB?		IA or RB?	
7776	H1/RCG	16	141				Bodies, residues, one wrapped in foil.
7776#				IA and/or RB		IA or RB	
7786	H1/RCG	1	3				Body, possibly RB rather than IA.
7786#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7789	H2	1	7				Body.
7789#				IA?		IA?	
7793	H1/RCG	1	10				Sparse small calcareous inclusions.

Context	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Periods	Range	Latest	Remarks
7793#				IA or RB			RB more likely?
7794	H1/RCG	2	34				Bodies same vessel. External sooting. Foil-wrapped.
7794#				IA or RB		IA or RB	
7797	H2	1	17				Body, small grits. IA or RB.
7797#				LIA or RB		LIA or RB	
5A/5B US		14		NEO			Several cordoned sherds. TGM: Grooved Ware.

APPENDIX 3 – Recorded Finds listing

RF No	Context	Area	Phase	Material	Material Second	No. of fragments	Interpretation	Function
1	1002	1	8	Pb			Melt	Lead-Working
2	1001	1	8	Cu Al			Coin	Numismatics
3	1002	1	8	Pb			Off-Cut	Lead-Working
4	1009	1	7	Fe			Awl?/Wool Comb Tooth?	Leather/Wood-Working/Textile Related
5	1009	1	7	Fe			Object/Horseshoe?	Miscellaneous/Horse Equipment
6	1009	1	7	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
7	1001	1	8	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
8	1009	1	7	Fe			Nail/Stud	Structural
9	1009	1	7	Fe			Nail	Structural
10	1009	1	7	Fe			Fiddle Key-type Nail	Horse Equipment
11	1009	1	7	Fe			Fiddle Key Nail	Horse Equipment
12	1000	1	N/A	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
13	1276	1	5	Cu Al			Object/Slag?	Miscellaneous/Metal-working
14	1013	1	4	Flint			Broken Flake	Grave Good?/Debitage
15	1000	1	N/A	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
16	1211	1	5	Flint			Flake From Arrowhead Manufacture	Weaponry/Debitage
17	1159	1	4	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
18	1180	1	4	Flint			Piercer	Tool
19	1281	1	3b	Flint			Notched Scraper	Tool
20	1274	1	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
21	1227	1	5	Stone		39 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
22	1160	1	4	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
23	1274	1	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool

24	168	1	6	Stone			Bead	Dress Accessories
25	1382	1	3b	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
26	1256	1	5	Fe			Nail?	Structural
27	1427	1	5	Stone		22 associated inc joining	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
28	1348	1	5	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
29	1351	1	5	Flint			Serrated Edge Blade	Tool
30	1444	1	5	Stone			Rubbing Stone	Multifunctional Tool/Textile-Related
31	1512	1	5	Flint			Flake Scraper	Tool
32	1450	1	5	Flint			Side Scraper	Tool
33	1475	1	5	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
34	1463	1	5	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
35	205	1	5	Fe			Perforated Object	Miscellaneous
36	1564	1	4	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
37	1270	1	3a	Flint			Blade	Tool
38	1613	1	5	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
39	1617	1	5	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
40	1679	1	5	Stone		Multiple	MISSING Flat? Quern - Fragments	MISSING
41	1641	1	4	Jet			Bead	Grave Good/Dress Accessories
42	1668	1	5	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
43	1676	1	5	Fe			Wool Comb Tooth/Spike	Textile-Related
44	1728	1	5	Bone			Object	Miscellaneous
45	1000	1	N/A	Bone			Pin	Dress Accessories
46	1736	1	5	Stone		22 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
47	1744	1	5	Stone		9 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
48	1729	1	5	Flint			Blade	Tool
49	1799	1	5	Stone		15 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
50	1472	1	4	Fe			Nail	Structural

51	1000	1	N/A	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
52	1764	1	5	Flint			Fabricator?	Tool
53	1746	1	5	Stone		22 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
54	1769	1	5	Fe			Nail/Tack?	Structural
55	1743	1	5	Stone		30 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
56	1000	1	N/A	Flint			Piercer	Tool
57	1744	1	5	Stone		15 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
58	7234	1	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
59	1811	1	5	Stone			Whetstone	Multifunctional Tool
60	1525	1	5	Flint			Miscellaneous Re-Touch	Tool
61	1817	1	5	Fe			Strip	Miscellaneous
62	1887	1	5	Fe			U-Shaped Staple	Structural
63	1577	1	3b	Cu Al		3:inc 2 joining	Sheet/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
64	1736	1	5	Fe			Object/Strip	Miscellaneous
65	138	1	5	Stone		Multiple	MISSING Quern fragments	MISSING
66	1799	1	5	Fe			Object/Fitting	Miscellaneous/Structural
67	1799	1	5	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
68	1763	1	5	Fe			Fitting	Structural
69	1908	1	5	Cu Al			Sheet/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
70	1908	1	5	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
71	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
72	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
73	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
74	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
75	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
76	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
77	1830	1	6	Bone			Pin Beater/Pin?	Textile-Related/Dress Accessories

78	1830	1	6	Bone			Needle/Pin	Textile-Related/Dress Accessories
79	1741	1	5	Cu Al			Pin?	Dress Accessories
80	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
81	1908	1	5	Cu Al			Fitting?/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
82	148	1	5	Bone		2 joining	Comb - Plate	Personal Grooming/Possession
83	148	1	5	Stone			Whetstone?	Multifunctional Tool
84	148	1	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
85	1011	1	5	Flint			Flake From Arrowhead Manufacture	Weaponry/Debitage
86	148	1	5	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
87	152	1	5	Antler			Comb - Plate	Personal Grooming/Possession
88	161	1	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
89	1000	1	N/A	Ceramic - Fired Clay			Loomweight	Textile-Related
90	520	1	5	Fe			Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike	Textile-Related
91	1908	1	5	Cu Al			Object/Mount?	Miscellaneous/Miscellaneous Fitting
92	168	1	6	Bone			Pin Beater	Textile-Related
93	1830	1	6	Flint			Broken Flake	Tool/Debitage
94	168	1	6	Bone			Needle/Pin	Textile-Related
95	1417	1	3b	Flint			Edge Utilised Bladelet	Tool
96	1417	1	3b	Flint			Scraper	Tool
97	1746	1	5	Fe			Buckle	Dress Accessories
98	1417	1	3b	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
99	414	1	3b	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
100	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
101	494	1	3b	Flint			Double Side & End Scraper	Grave Good/Tool
102	1417	1	3b	Flint			Scraper	Tool
103	1417	1	3b	Flint			Kield Core	Debitage

104	1830	1	6	Fe			Wool Comb Tooth/Spike	Textile-Related
105	1830	1	6	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
106	1830	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
107	1359	1	3b	Flint			Scraper	Tool
108	205	1	5	Stone			Loomweight	Textile-Related
109	1741	1	5	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
110	1741	1	5	Cu Al		2 non-joining	Sheet/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
111	223	1	3b	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
112	224	1	3b	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
113	235	1	4	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
114	1577	1	3b	Cu Al			Paper Clip Rivet	Household Equipment/Recycling
115	1830	1	6	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
116	1614	1	3b	Flint			Tip of Axe	Weaponry/Tool
117	324	1	3b	Flint			Blade	Tool
118	324	1	3b	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
119	240	1	3b	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
120	1830	1	6	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
121	168	1	6	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
122	205	1	5	Fe			Large Spike	Miscellaneous
123	1000	1	N/A	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
124	437	1	4	Flint			Blade	Grave Good/Tool
125	335	1	5	Cu Al			Sheet	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
126	904	1	1	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
127	1614	1	3b	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
128	7280	1	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
129	1614	1	3b	Flint			Serrated Edge Blade	Tool
130	520	1	5	Cu Al			Object/Waste	Miscellaneous/Metal-

								Working/Recycling
131	520	1	5	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
132	187	1	5	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
133	187	1	5	Fe			Nail	Structural
134	406	1	5	Fe			Knife?	Tool
135	477	1	5	Fe			Nail	Structural
136	1614	1	3b	Flint			Barbed & Tanged Arrowhead	Weaponry
137	463	1	5	Fe			Nail	Structural
138	579	1	5	Fe			Knife	Tool
139	555	1	3b	Flint			Scraper/Knife Fragment	Tool
140	606	1	5	Cu Al			Paper Clip Rivet	Household Equipment/Recycling
141	664	1	6	Antler		circa 30 frags inc loose tines	Comb	Personal Grooming/Possession
142	354	1	5	Cu Al			Sheet/Object	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
143	351	1	5	Cu Al			Sheet/Object	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
144	606	1	5	Cu Al			Sheet/Object	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
145	611	1	5	Stone			Object	Miscellaneous
146	611	1	5	Cu Al		2 joining	Sheet	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
147	738	1	5	Flint			Double Side & End Scraper	Tool
148	1614	1	3b	Flint			Scraper	Tool
149	872	1	3b	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
150	606	1	5	Cu Al			Paper Clip Rivet	Household Equipment/Recycling
151	7358	1	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
152	1614	1	3b	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
153	7035	1	3a	Stone			Saddle? Quern - Fragment	Milling

154	871	1	5	Cu Al			Sheet/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
155	1614	1	3b	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
156	7038	1	3b	Stone			Flat Quern - Lower Stone	Milling
157	7070	1	3a	Flint			Scraper?	Tool?
158	1614	1	3b	Flint			Blade	Tool
159	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake/Blade	Debitage/Tool
160	7064	1	3a	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
161	7113	1	3a	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
162	904	1	1	Flint			Blade with poss Microwear	Tool
163	7175	1	1	Flint			Blade	Grave Good/Tool
164	1679	1	5	Stone		31 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
165	7198	1	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
166	7198	1	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
167	152	1	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
168	168	1	6	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
169	1000	1	N/A	Cu Al			Sheet/Waste?	Metal-Working/Recycling
170	1577	1	3b	Cu Al			Sheet/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
171	1001	1	8	Cu Al			Annular Brooch	Dress Accessories
172	1001	1	8	Fe			Nail	Structural
173	1001	1	8	Fe			Large Spike	Miscellaneous
174	1614	1	3b	Flint			Chisel/Pick	Tool
175	205	1	5	Flint			Piercer	Tool
176	239	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
177	240	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
178	319	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
179	406	1	5	Flint			Core?	Debitage
180	411	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage

181	414	1	3b	Flint			Kield Core	Debitage
182	415	1	3b	Flint			Piercer	Tool
183	466	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
184	491	1	3b	Flint			Heat Treated Flint	Debitage?
185	494	1	3b	Flint			Blade	Grave Good/Tool
186	615	1	3a	Flint			Piercer/Spur	Tool
187	837	1	3b	Flint			Knife/Laurel Leaf Fragment	Tool
188	904	1	1	Flint			Scraper	Tool
189	1001	1	8	Flint			Scraper	Tool
190	1002	1	8	Flint			Scraper	Tool
191	1009	1	7	Flint			Scraper	Tool
192	1011	1	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
193	1160	1	4	Flint			Scraper	Tool
194	1240	1	4	Flint			Scraper	Tool
195	1248	1	4	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
196	1342	1	5	Flint			Blade	Tool
197	1347	1	4	Flint			Scraper	Tool
198	1403	1	5	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
199	1462	1	5	Flint			Core?	Debitage
200	2001	2	8	Flint			NON-RF	NON-RF
201	2002	2	7-8	Flint			NON-RF	NON-RF
202	2002	2	7-8	Flint			NON-RF	NON-RF
203	2002	2	7-8	Stone			Loomweight?/Net Weight?	Textile/Fishing-Related
204	2002	2	7-8	Flint			NON-RF	NON-RF
205	2002	2	7-8	Flint			NON-RF	NON-RF
206	2002	2	7-8	Flint			NON-RF	NON-RF
207	2002	2	7-8	Stone			Whetstone/Rubbing Stone?	Multifunctional Tool/Textile-Related
208	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural

209	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
210	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Knife	Tool
211	2002	2	7-8	Pb			Spindle-Whorl	Textile-Related
212	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
213	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Fiddle Key-type Nail	Horse Equipment
214	2002	2	7-8	Pb			Object/Caulkin?	Miscellaneous
215	2002	2	7-8	Pb			Shot	Arms/Weapons/Hunting
216	2002	2	7-8	Cu Al			Trumpet Brooch	Dress Accessories
217	2001	2	8	Cu Al			Coin	Numismatics
218	2001	2	8	Fe			Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike?	Textile-Related
219	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Mount?/Fitting?	Miscellaneous Fitting
220	2002	2	7-8	Pb			Object	Miscellaneous
221	2002	2	7-8	Cu Al			Slag	Metal-Working
222	2002	2	7-8	Cu Al	Sn		Stud	Miscellaneous
223	2002	2	7-8	Bone			Instrument?/Object	Pastimes & Amusement/Miscellaneous
224	2005	3A	7	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
225	2002	2	7-8	Pb			Melt	Lead-Working
226	2002	2	7-8	Ag			Coin	Numismatics
227	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Pierced Sheet	Miscellaneous
228	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
229	2002	2	7-8	Flint			Tanged Arrowhead	Weaponry
230	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
231	2002	2	7-8	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
232	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Looped Fitting?/Object	Household Equipment/Miscellaneous
233	2001	2	8	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
234	2001	2	8	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
235	2002	2	7-8	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
236	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural

237	2002	2	7-8	Cu Al			Brooch?	Dress Accessories
238	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
239	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
240	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
241	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
242	2002	2	7-8	Cu Al			Object/Sheet	Miscellaneous
243	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Stud	Structural
244	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Ferrule?	Miscellaneous Fitting
245	2206	2	5	Cu Al			Coin	Numismatics
246	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail	Structural
247	2065	2	5	Fe			Object?/Sheet	Miscellaneous
248	2069	2	6	Fe			Handle?/Hooked Fitting	Household Equipment/Miscellaneous
249	2247	2	5	Fe			Collar?	Miscellaneous Fitting
250	2063	2	6	Fe			Nail - Shank	Structural
251	2063	2	6	Cu Al			Strip	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling?
252	2069	2	6	Fe			Nail	Structural
253	2085	2	6	Cu Al			Strap-End?	Dress Accessories
254	2049	2	5	Fe			Nail	Structural
255	2085	2	6	Stone			Spindle-Whorl	Textile-Related
256	2063	2	6	Bone			Pin	Dress Accessories
257	2087	2	5	Stone			Whetstone	Multifunctional Tool
258	2087	2	5	Stone			Rubbing Stone?/Gaming Piece?	Textile-Related/Pastimes & Amusement
259	2089	2	5	Stone			Counter?/Gaming Piece?	Pastimes & Amusement
260	2059	2	5	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
261	2195	2	5	Stone?			Bead?	Dress Accessories
262	2155	2	5	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
263	2109	2	6	Bone			Pin	Dress Accessories

264	2109	2	6	Stone			Loomweight?/Net Weight?	Textile/Fishing-Related
265	2109	2	6	Bone		2 joining	Pin	Dress Accessories
266	2109	2	6	Cu Al			Decorative Fitting	Dress Accessories/Miscellaneous Fitting
267	2187	2	6	Fe			Nail	Structural
268	2111	2	5	Stone		5 joining	Millstone	Milling
269	2111	2	5	Stone			Whetstone	Multifunctional Tool
270	2002	2	7-8	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
271	2166	2	5	Pb			Melt	Lead-Working
272	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
273	2125	2	6	Fe			Tanged Punch?/Knife?	Leather/Wood-Working/Tool
274	2002	2	7-8	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
275	2146	2	5	Fe			Collar?	Miscellaneous Fitting
276	2125	2	6	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
277	2144	2	5	Flint			Double Edged Utilised Flake	Tool
278	2142	2	5	Stone			Beehive Quern - Fragment	Milling
279	2125	2	6	Stone			Whetstone	Multifunctional Tool
280	2166	2	5	Stone		2 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
281	2155	2	5	Fe			Object/Strip	Miscellaneous
282	2125	2	6	Fe			Nail	Structural
283	2067	2	6	Antler			Object	Miscellaneous
284	2125	2	6	Fe			Object/Strip	Miscellaneous
285	2700	3A	6	Fe			Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike	Textile-Related
286	2151	2	6	Cu Al			Object/Sheet?	Miscellaneous
287	2183	2	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
288	2144	2	5	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
289	2143	2	5	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
290	2235	2	6	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous

291	2301	2	6	Stone			Whetstone	Multifunctional Tool
292	2236	2	5	Stone			Ashlar	Structural
293	2333	2	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
294	2434	2	5	Flint			Irregular Scraper	Tool
295	2169	2	6	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
296	2373	2	4	Fe			Wire Brooch	Grave Good/Dress Accessories
297	2500	2	6	Fe			Knife?	Grave Good/Tool
298	2530	2	5	Stone		2 joining	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
299	2558	3A	6	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
300	2479	3A	8	Fe			Nail	Structural
301	2479	3A	8	Fe			Slag?	Iron-working
302	2543	3A	6	Fe			Corrosion?	Miscellaneous
303	2530	2	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
304	2064	2	5	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
305	2049	2	5	Stone		2 joining	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
306	2628	3A	7	Leather			Off-Cuts - Shoe/Boot	Leather-Working/Cobbling/Recycling
307	2409	2	5	Stone		10 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
308	2628	3A	7	Stone			Whetstone	Multifunctional Tool
309	2673	3A	7	Wood			Shovel	Tool
310	2063	2	6	Cu Al			Repair Patch/Waste?	Miscellaneous/Metal-Working/Recycling
311	2472	2	5	Fe			Nail	Structural
312	2125	2	6	Fe			Large Nail	Structural
313	2125	2	6	Cu Al			Coin	Numismatics
314	2712	3A	6	Fe			Object/Hinge?	Miscellaneous/Structural
315	2628	3A	7	Bone			Object?	Miscellaneous
316	2712	3A	6	Cu Al?	Ag?		Pin	Dress Accessories
317	2712	3A	6	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous

318	2712	3A	6	Fe			Nail?	Structural
319	2712	3A	6	Wood		2	Withy Tie?	Miscellaneous
320	2749	3A	6	Ceramic - Pottery			Amulet?	Talisman/Personal Possession?
321	2770	3B	3	Fe			Spearhead	Grave Good/Weaponry
322	2770	3B	3	Fe			Object/Fitting?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
323	2770	3B	3	Fe		2	Sword	Grave Good/Weaponry
324	2770	3B	3	Fe			Object/Fitting?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
325	2770	3B	3	Fe			Object/Fitting?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
326	2770	3B	3	Fe			Object/Fitting?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
327	2770	3B	3	Fe		2 joining	Object/Fitting?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
328	2770	3B	3	Fe			Object/Fitting?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
329	2770	3B	3	Fe			Rivet?/Stud	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
330	2972	3B	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
331	3014	3B	3	Pb			Melt	Lead-Working
332	3038	3B	1	Flint			Long End Scraper	Tool
333	3038	3B	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
334	2000	2	N/A	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
335	3240	4	8	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
336	3240	4	8	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
337	3239	4	N/A	Cu Al			Disc	Miscellaneous
338	5006	7 AGI	2	Flint			Base of Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
339	2132	2	6	Jet			Waste/Blank?	Grave Good/Jet-Working
340	2125	2	6	Stone			Quern - Fragment	Milling
341	2113	2	7-8	Stone			Quern - Muller?	Milling
342	2125	2	6	Stone			Quern/Whetstone?	Milling/Multifunctional Tool
343	2111	2	5	Stone		62 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
344	2123	2	5	Stone			Quern - Muller?	Milling

345	2770	3B	3	Shale			Object?/Waste?	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
346	2043	2	4	Flint			Scraper	Tool
347	2142	2	5	Flint			Piercer	Tool
348	2166	2	5	Flint			Chisel Made on a Polished Axe	Tool
349	2338	2	5	Flint			Core	Debitage
350	2552	3A	6	Flint			Notched Blade	Tool
351	3003	3B	1	Flint			Scraper	Tool
352	3178	4	2	Flint			Blade with Microwear	Tool
353	1475	1	5	Flint			Plunging Blade	Tool
354	1476	1	5	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
355	1556	1	4	Flint			Core	Debitage
356	1577	1	3b	Flint			Hammerstone	Tool
357	1611	1	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
358	1612	1	5	Flint			Serrated Edged Flake	Tool
359	1614	1	3	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
360	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
361	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
362	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
363	1614	1	3b	Flint			Chisel-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
364	7016	1	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
365	7196	1	1	Flint			Serrated Edged Blade	Tool
366	7196	1	1	Flint			Edge Utilised Blade	Tool
367	904	1	1	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
368	904	1	1	Flint			Scraper	Tool
369	904	1	1	Flint			Scraper	Tool
370	7302	1	5	Cu Al			Pin	Dress Accessories
371	7229	1	5	Stone		41 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
372	510	1	5	Stone		76 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling

373	1910	1	5	Pb			Off-Cut	Lead-Working
374	7234	1	5	Stone		23 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
375	7358	1	5	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
376	7357	1	5	Fe			Nail - Shank	Structural
377	7357	1	5	Stone		48 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
378	615	1	3a	Flint			Utilised Blade-Like Flake	Tool
379	1868	1	4	Flint			Scraper?	Tool
380	7178	1	1	Flint			Utilised Flake?/Blade	Tool
381	7344	1	5	Flint			Re-Touched? Flake	Tool
382	7334	1	5	Flint			Scraper?	Tool
383	414	1	3b	Flint			Blade with poss. Microwear	Tool
384	414	1	3b	Flint			Blade with poss. Microwear	Tool
385	1614	1	3b	Flint			Edge Utilised Blade	Tool
386	904	1	1	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
387	1614	1	3b	Flint			Blade with poss. Microwear	Tool
388	904	1	1	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
389	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
390	414	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
391	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
392	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
393	1614	1	3b	Flint			Flake with Microwear?/Piercer?	Tool?
394	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
395	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
396	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
397	412	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
398	1605	1	3b	Flint			Micro Bladelet	Tool
399	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
400	1614	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage

401	412	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
402	412	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
403	904	1	1	Flint			Blade poss with Microwear?	Tool?
404	904	1	1	Flint			Blade poss with Microwear	Tool
405	904	1	1	Flint			Blade poss with Microwear	Tool
406	904	1	1	Flint			Blade poss with Microwear	Tool
407	414	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
408	414	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
409	414	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
410	414	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
411	414	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
412	414	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
413	415	1	3b	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
414	415	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
415	415	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
416	415	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
417	415	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
418	415	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
419	1000	1	N/A	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
420	1000	1	N/A	Flint			Core	Debitage
421	904	1	1	Flint			Edge Utilised Flake	Tool
422	7357	1	5	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
423	904	1	1	Flint			Blade with Poss Microwear	Tool
424	904	1	1	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
425	7293	1	5	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake?	Debitage?
426	7232	1	1	Flint			Serrated Edge Flake	Tool
427	7232	1	1	Flint			Core	Debitage
428	7232	1	1	Flint			Serrated? Edge Blade	Tool

429	7232	1	1	Flint			Serrated? Edge Blade	Tool
430	7273	1	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
431	7344	1	5	Flint			Core	Debitage
432	904	1	1	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
433	7237	1	5	Flint			Blade with poss. Microwear	Tool
434	7232	1	1	Flint			Hammerstone	Tool
435	904	1	1	Flint			Core	Debitage
436	7232	1	1	Flint			Core	Debitage
437	7232	1	1	Flint			Core	Debitage
438	7232	1	1	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
439	7232	1	1	Flint			Awl?	Tool
440	2568	2	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling
441	1009	1	7	Stone		2 Joining	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
442	1758	1	4	Stone			Quern - Muller?	Milling
443	223	1	3b	Stone			Quern - Fragment	Milling
444	2117	2	5	Stone			Ashlar?	Structural
445	2191	2	5	Stone			Quern?	Milling
446	1799	1	5	Coral?			Object	Miscellaneous
447	7065	1	3b	Cu Al			Object	Miscellaneous
448	2063	2	6	Cu Al			Strip	Miscellaneous
449	2558	3A	6	Fe			Nail	Structural
450	2770	3B	3	Fe			Nail	Grave Good/Miscellaneous
451	2770	3B	3	Fe			Nail/Stud	Grave Good?/Miscellaneous
452	2770	3B	3	Fe			Nail/Stud	Grave Good?/Miscellaneous
600	4010	6	2	Flint			Double Edged Blade Knife	Tool
601	4010	6	2	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
602	4002	6	7	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
603	4002	6	7	Flint			Side Scraper	Tool

604	4002	6	7	Fe			Nail	Structural
605	4002	6	7	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
606	4032	6	2	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
607	4040	6	2	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
608	4046	6	2	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
609	4004	6	8	Fe		2	Gin Trap	Land Management
610	4063	6	4	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Blade	Tool
611	4063	6	4	Flint			Edge Utilised Blade	Tool
612	4063	6	4	Flint			Edge Utilised Blade	Tool
613	4063	6	4	Flint			Blade - Broken	Tool
614	4063	6	4	Flint			Flake- Pos Microwear	Debitage/Tool
615	4082	6	4	Flint			MISSING Blade	MISSING
616	4085	6	2	Flint			Nosed Scraper	Tool
617	4063	6	4	Flint			Blade	Tool
618	4063	6	4	Flint			Blade	Tool
619	4063	6	4	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
620	4063	6	4	Flint			Blade	Tool
621	4063	6	4	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
622	4000	6	N/A	Flint			Serrated Edge Blade	Tool
623	4103	6	4	Flint			Blade	Tool
624	4235	5A	1	Flint			Flake	Debitage/Tool
625	4190	5A	8	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
626	4194	5A	7	Cu Al			Object	Miscellaneous
627	4309	5A	7	Fe			Nail/Horseshoe Nail	Structural/Horse Equipment
628	4227	5A	7	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural
629	4227	5A	7	Fe			Nail	Structural
630	4002	6	7	Fe			Hinge Strap?	Structural
631	4227	5A	7	Fe			Nail	Structural

632	4227	5A	7	Fe			Nail	Structural
633	4208	6	5	Flint			Miscellaneous Re-Touch	Tool/Debitage
634	4235	5A	1	Flint			Hammerstone - Unused	Tool
635	4381	5A	8	Cu al/Sn al	Fe		Buckle	Dress Accessories
636	4433	5A	8	Fe			Nail/Horseshoe Nail	Structural/Horse Equipment
637	4387	5A	8	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
638	4486	5A	8	Flint			Notched Blade	Tool
639	4549	5A	1	Flint			Blade - Pos Microwear	Tool
640	4549	5A	1	Flint/Chalk			Nodule - Carved/Decorated?	Miscellaneous
641	4529	5A	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
642	4549	5A	1	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
643	4549	5A	1	Flint			Double Side Scraper	Tool
644	4549	5A	1	Flint			Denticulate Scraper	Tool
645	4549	5A	1	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
646	4549	5A	1	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
647	4549	5A	1	Flint			Edge Utilised Blade	Tool
648	4549	5A	1	Flint			Blade - Broken	Tool
649	4549	5A	1	Flint			Double Edged Re-Touched Blade?	Tool
650	4549	5A	1	Flint			Flake - With Edge Use	Tool
651	4549	5A	1	Flint			Flake Knife Fragment	Tool
652	4410	5A	8	Fe			Nail	Structural
653	4410	5A	8	Fe			Nail	Structural
654	4470	5A	8	Fe			Ring	Structural?/Miscellaneous
655	4279	5A	1	Bone			Awl?/Pin?	Multifunctional Tool/Dress Accessories
656	4279	5A	1	Flint			Double Side & End Scraper	Tool
657	4279	5A	1	Flint			Flake From Arrowhead Manufacture	Debitage

658	4477	5A	8	Fe			U-Shaped Staple	Structural
659	4478	5A	8	Fe		x3 joining	Wire	Miscellaneous
660	4480	5A	8	Fe			Nail	Structural
661	4556	5A	2	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
662	4556	5A	2	Flint			Flake Scraper	Tool
663	4556	5A	2	Flint			Blade	Tool
664	4761	5A	2	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
665	4761	5A	2	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
666	4760	5A	2	Flint			Arrowhead - Faulty	Weaponry
667	4683	5A	2	Flint			Blade/Single Edged Knife	Grave Good/Tool
668	4683	5A	2	Flint			Single Edged Flake Knife	Grave Good/Tool
669	4747	5A	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
670	4191	5A	7	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
671	4837	5A	1	Flint			Scraper	Tool
672	4837	5A	1	Flint			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
673	4837	5A	1	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
674	4845	5A	1	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake/Blade	Debitage/Tool
675	4927	5A	2	Flint			Blade	Grave Good/Tool
676	4840	5A	1	Flint			Double Side & End Scraper	Tool
677	4840	5A	1	Flint			Scraper	Tool
678	4840	5A	1	Flint			Side Scraper	Tool
679	4841	5A	1	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
680	4841	5A	1	Flint			Flake	Debitage/Tool
681	4988	5B	2	Stone			Hammerstone?	Tool
682	4990	5B	2	Stone			Hammerstone?	Tool
683	4990	5B	2	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
684	4990	5B	2	Stone			Beehive Quern - Fragment	Milling
685	4994	5B	2	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED

686	5145	5B	4	Fe			Nail	Structural
687	5111	5B	4	Fe			Nail? - Shank	Structural?
688	5111	5B	4	Fe			Nail	Structural
689	5111	5B	4	Fe			Nail	Structural
690	5111	5B	4	Fe			Nail	Structural
691	5111	5B	4	Fe			Object	Miscellaneous
692	5148	5B	2	Flint			MISSING Scraper?	MISSING
693	5150	5B	2	Stone?			Bead?	Dress Accessories
694	4886	5B	4	Stone			Spindle-Whorl	Grave Good/Textile-Related
695	5148	5B	2	Flint			Flake Knife	Tool
696	5150	5B	2	Flint			Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
697	5150	5B	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
698	5150	5B	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
699	5150	5B	2	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
700	5150	5B	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
701	5150	5B	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
702	5150	5B	2	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
703	5150	5B	2	Flint			Side & End Scraper	Tool
704	5148	5B	2	Flint			Bifacial Scraper	Tool
705	5215	5B	4	Fe			Nail	Structural
706	5217	5A	8	Flint			Spall	Debitage
707	4986	5B	2	Flint			Knife/Single Edged Flake	Tool
708	4473	5A	8	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
709	5150	5B	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
710	5150	5B	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
711	5150	5B	2	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
712	5150	5B	2	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
713	4129	6	4	Stone			Quern - Fragment	Milling

714	4832	5A	1	Stone			Quern - Fragment	Milling
715	4832	5A	1	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
716	4841	5A	1	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
717	4076	6	2	Flint			Flake	Debitage
718	4886	5B	4	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Grave Good/Debitage
719	5150	5B	2	Flint			Core	Debitage
720	5150	5B	2	Flint			Miscellaneous Re-Touched Flake	Tool
721	4002	6	7	Flint			Poss Laurel Leaf Fragment	Tool
722	4032	6	2	Flint			Core	Debitage
723	4063	6	4	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
724	4066	6	2	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
725	4072	6	2	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
726	4072	6	2	Flint			Edge Utilised Blade	Tool
727	4076	6	2	Flint			Double Crested Blade	Tool
728	4082	6	4	Flint			Base? of Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Weaponry
729	4235	5A	1	Flint			Hammerstone	Tool
730	4496	5A	2	Flint			Piece of Failed Leaf Arrowhead	Weaponry/Debitage
731	4529	5A	1	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
732	4578	5A	2	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
733	4615	5A	1	Flint			Core	Debitage
734	4761	5A	2	Flint			Scraper	Tool
735	4839	5A	1	Flint			Core Scraper	Tool/Debitage
736	4840	5A	1	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
737	4841	5A	1	Flint			Miscellaneous Re-Touch	Tool
738	4841	5A	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
739	4841	5A	1	Flint			Flake Knife	Tool
740	4842	5A	1	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage

741	4842	5A	1	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
742	4842	5A	1	Flint			Base of Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead?	Weaponry
743	4843	5A	1	Flint			Miscellaneous Re-Touched Flake	Tool
744	4845	5A	1	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
745	4845	5A	1	Flint			Core	Debitage
800	3247	2	4	Flint			Blade	Tool
801	3255	2	7-8	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
802	7360	1B	5	Stone		21 associated	Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
803	7373	1B	5	Fe			Small Blade - Shears?	Personal Grooming?
804	7375	1B	3b	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
805	7396	1B	N/A	Flint			Blade	Tool
806	7387	1B	4	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
807	7444	1F	5	Flint			Re-Touched Flake (Flake Knife)	Tool
808	7410	1B	1	Flint			Blade	Tool
809	7456	1F	5	Flint			Broken Blade	Tool
810	7485	1F	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
811	7519	1F	3b	Flint			Blade	Tool
812	7495	1F	4	Flint			Scraper	Tool
813	7498	1F	5	Fe		2 joining	Needle?/Wool Comb Tooth?/Spike	Textile-Related
814	7498	1F	5	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
815	7517	1F	3b	Flint			Flake (Blade)	Tool?/Debitage
816	7519	1F	3b	Flint			Scraper	Tool
817	7528	1F	4	Flint			Scraper	Grave Good/Tool
818	7529	1F	4	Stone			Spindle-Whorl	Grave Good/Textile-Related
819	7519	1F	3b	Flint			Flake	Debitage
820	7464	1F	5	Flint			Flake	Debitage?
821	7464	1F	5	Flint			Blade	Tool

822	7547	1F	4	Fe		2 joining	Sword?	Grave Good/Weaponry
823	7546	1F	4	Flint			Arrowhead	Grave Good/Weaponry
824	7546	1F	4	Flint			Chunk (used as Hammerstone)	Grave Good/Tool
825	7600	1F	3a	Ceramic - Pottery			Spindle-Whorl	Textile-Related
826	7604	1F	5	Flint			Extended End Scraper	Tool
827	7536	1F	5	Stone			Flat Quern - Upper? Stone	Milling
828	7534	1F	5	Stone			Beehive Quern - Upper Stone	Milling
829	7532	1F	5	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
830	7586	1F	3a	Flint			Discoidal Core	Debitage
831	7586	1F	3a	Flint			Blade	Tool
832	7586	1F	3a	Flint			Arrowhead	Weaponry
833	7586	1F	3a	Flint			Flake	Debitage
834	7586	1F	3a	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
835	7586	1F	3a	Flint			Flake (with mircowear)	Tool
836	7519	1F	3b	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
837	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Broad Flake	Debitage
838	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Bladelet - Flake	Tool
839	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Core/Hammerstone	Debitage/Tool
840	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Core	Debitage
841	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Core	Debitage
842	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Flake	Debitage
843	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Primary Flake	Debitage
844	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Core (used as Hammerstone & Anvil)	Debitage/Tool
845	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Scraper	Tool
846	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Blade	Tool
847	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
848	7635	1F	2	Flint			Core	Debitage

849	7609	1F	4	Flint			Re-Touched Flake	Tool
850	7635	1F	2	Stone			Saddle Quern	Milling
851	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Blade Flake	Debitage
852	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Flake	Debitage
853	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Core	Debitage
854	7603	1F	5	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
855	7616	1F	2	Flint			Blade	Tool
856	1001	1	8	Fe			Knife	Tool
857	1011	1	5	Fe			Horseshoe	Horse Equipment
858	7619	1F	4	Flint			Long Edge Scraper	Tool
859	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
860	7635	1F	2	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
861	1002	1	8	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
862	7650	1E	4	Stone			NON-RF	UNMODIFIED
863	7439	1F	5	Stone			Quern/Millstone - Fragment	Milling
864	7650	1E	4	Fe			Bar	Miscellaneous
865	7650	1E	4	Flint			Re-Touched Flake	Tool
866	7669	1E	1	Flint			Utilised Flake	Tool
867	7621	1F	5	Flint			Bladelet	Tool
868	7645	1E	5	Flint			Utilised Flake	Tool
869	1417	1	3b	Flint			Micro Bladelet	Tool
870	1417	1	3b	Flint			Bladelet (with wear)	Tool
871	7621	1F	5	Flint			Blade	Tool
872	7722	1H	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragments	Milling
873	7722	1H	5	Flint			Flake (utilised?)	Tool?
874	7665	1H	4	Flint			Arrowhead	Weaponry
875	7665	1H	4	Flint			Scraper	Tool
876	7665	1H	4	Flint			Flake	Debitage

877	1002	1	8	Flint			Core	Debitage
878	7666	1H	4	Flint			Blade	Tool
879	7666	1H	4	Flint			Flake	Debitage
880	7761	1H	3b	Flint			Scraper/Knife	Tool
881	7728	1H	5	Flint			Knife	Tool
882	7646	1H	4	Flint			Edge Re-Touched Flake	Tool
883	7778	1H	3a	Flint			Core Rejuvenation Flake	Debitage
884	7603	1F	5	Leather			Object?/Trimming?	Miscellaneous/Leather-Working?
885	1002	1	8	Flint			End Scraper	Tool
886	1002	1	8	Flint			Core	Debitage
887	1417	1	3b	Flint			Core	Debitage
888	7419	1F	4	Flint			Arrowhead	Weaponry
889	7464	1F	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
890	7485	1F	5	Flint			Core?	Debitage?
891	7485	1F	5	Flint			Micro Blade	Tool
892	7519	1F	3b	Flint			Edge Re-Touched flake	Tool
893	7606	1F	2	Flint			L-Shaped Piece	Tool?
894	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Spurred Implement	Tool
895	7608	1F	3a	Flint			Scraper	Tool
896	7616	1F	2	Flint			Misc Re-Touched Flake	Tool
897	7665	1H	4	Flint			Piercer?	Tool?
898	7722	1H	5	Flint			Notched Flake	Tool?
899	7723	1H	3b	Flint			Arrowhead	Weaponry
900	7730	1H	5	Flint			Scraper	Tool
901	7776	1H	5	Flint			Core	Debitage
902	7616	1F	2	Stone			Quern - Muller?	Milling
903	7608	1F	3a	Stone			Whetstone?	Multifunctional Tool
904	7506	1F	5	Stone			Lava Quern - Fragment	Milling

905	7589	1F	3b	Stone			Loomweight?	Textile-Related
906	7724	1H	5	Antler			Handle	Miscellaneous Fitting

APPENDIX 4 – Conservation tables

Note: the tables for the 2010 work have been appended to those of the 2009/2010 work.

Table 1 Conservation assessment – iron objects

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7506	4	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Overlying crust of soil and orange corrosion products with some patches of active corrosion which now appear to be stabilising. Some cracking present. Object in fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows the core to have metal surviving in the wider part but to be more mineralised towards the ends **Recommendation: investigate ends and central cross section if required 1-2hrs**
7502	5	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Dense object with sand, silt & orange corrosion products over a black surface. Some surface cracking & spalling along one edge. Active corrosion present especially on one side. Overall condition fair. X-ray shows one end is broken (in antiquity), the other is folded over. Good metal core surviving with some light pitting. **Recommendations: no further action unless to investigate the folded end. 2–3 hrs**
7502	6	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Crust of soil and powdery orange corrosion products. Slight hint of recently active corrosion in places but this appears to have stabilised. There is a small hole through the object visible. In good overall condition. X-ray shows there are in fact 2 large holes through obj, one containing a nail, and suggest object to be a horseshoe fragment. The surviving metal core is patchy and degraded. **Recommendation: no further work**
7504	7	1001	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. In good condition with soil and powdery orange corrosion products obscuring surface but not actively corroding at present. X–ray shows metal core to be degraded & pitted. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	8	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe nail/stud'. In fair to good condition with soil and orange corrosion products over surface. Some spots of active corrosion present and some slight cracking and spalling along one edge of the head. X-ray shows the metal surviving in the core to be in good condition but with some pitting along the edges. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	9	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe nail'. Soil and orange corrosion products over surface with some cracking and spots of active corrosion present. In fair overall condition. X-ray confirms nail and shows some metal surviving in head but shaft heavily mineralised. **Recommendation: no further work.**
7504	10	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe fiddle key type nail. Some patches of soil and orange/brown corrosion products but much of covering layer has spalled due to active corrosion. Overall condition fair to poor. X-ray shows fair amount of metal surviving in mostly even core but with some mineralisation along the edges and towards the end of the shaft. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	11	1009	1	Labelled 'Fe fiddle key type nail'. Soil (with white chalky inclusions) and brown corrosion products over a darker brown/black surface visible in patches on head where surface has spalded. No signs of active corrosion at present.

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				Object in good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in core although mineralised along one edge. Tip is broken (in antiquity) **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	12	1000	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Dense object with soil and orange corrosion products present in some areas, elsewhere this has spalled due to active corrosion revealing uneven brown/black surface and ongoing corrosion. Object in fair to poor overall condition. X-ray shows the metal core to be thick but with some degradation around the edges. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	15	1000	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Soil with white chalk inclusions and orange/brown corrosion products which have spalled in areas due to ongoing active corrosion. Object in fair to poor overall condition. One end appears to be broken, the other may be complete and shaped (thinned and rounded?). X-ray shows core to be heavily mineralised and patchy. **Recommendations: no further action unless to investigate ends. 1-2hrs**
7504	22	1160	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Soil and orange and brown corrosion products over most of object except for some small patches where active corrosion has caused the crust to spald. Overall condition is fair to good. Some flecks of mineral preserved organic in crust, probably incidental to the object. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but cracked and mineralised toward one end; other end appears to be complete. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	26	1256	1	Labelled 'Fe nail'. Thin layer of soil and orange/brown corrosion products over some of surface but this has spalled from large areas due to ongoing, active corrosion. Tip is damaged and corroding and surface of shaft is cracked in places. Object in fair to poor condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core, still dense towards the head, thinner towards the point with pitting along the edges. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7504	35	205	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Overlying crust of soil with charcoal & white chalky inclusions & some brown corrosion products. Some damage to one edge revealing small area of active corrosion but object in good overall condition. X-ray shows core to be patchy and quite thin to one side. Also shows a circular rivet hole at one end with a split from it to the end. **Recommendations: investigate rivet hole and split. 2-3hrs**
7504	43	1676	1	Labelled 'Fe object'; possible carding spike? Overlying crust of soil and orange corrosion products has spalled from large areas of the object because of ongoing active corrosion, revealing cracked brown and black corrosion surfaces. There are patches of iridescent colours in the corrosion products. Flecks of mineral preserved organics are present in the corrosion but probably incidental to the object. The overall condition is fair. X-ray shows some metal surviving in the core although patchy and pitted along the edges. **Recommendations: no further action**
7504	50	1475	1	Labelled 'Fe nail'. Cracked crust of soil and orange corrosion products with patches of active corrosion present. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in centre of core but patchy and surrounded by mineralised layers. R**ecommendation: no further action**
7504	54	1769	1	Labelled 'Fe nail/tack' Crust of soil and orange corrosion products disrupted by active corrosion. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in head but shaft to be more mineralised. **Recommendation: no further action**

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7504	61	1817	1	Labelled 'Fe strip'. Overlying crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products with occasional small spots of active corrosion. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows core to be thin, heavily mineralised and pitted. **Recommendation: no further action**
7504	62	1887	1	Labelled 'Fe U-shaped staple?' Crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products with some cracking and spalling and patches of active corrosion. Fragments of mineral preserved organics in the crust on the outer surface of one arm –probably incidental to the object. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows good metal core surviving although mineralised towards the ends. **Recommendation: no further action**
7506	64	1736	1	Labelled 'Fe object/strip' Thin soil crust with some spots of active corrosion, especially at one end. In fair condition. X-ray shows core to be thin and pitted with one side being slightly more mineralised than the other. **Recommendation: no further action**
7506	66	1799	1	Labelled 'Fe object/fitting'. Soil crust with patches of recently active corrosion which may now be stabilising. In fair to good condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in centre of core and shows the ends to be incomplete, broken around a rivet hole. There is soil between the two halves but it is not clear if this surrounds a metal core. **Recommendation: no further action unless to investigate central area 1-2hrs**
7506	67	1799	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Soil crust with patches of recently active corrosion present and some cracking. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in core of object but patchy and more mineralised towards the ends. One end appears to be broken, the other may be complete. **Recommendation: no further action unless to investigate ends 1-2hrs**
7506	68	1763	1	Labelled 'Fe fitting'. Thin soil crust with patches of recently active corrosion present which now seem to be stabilising. One end is bent over and there is active corrosion on the bend, but again this appears to be stabilising. It is not clear if the bent end, which is thicker at its tip, is complete or broken. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows there to be circular rivet hole at one end. The core is mineralised and patchy. There is a circular rivet hole at one end. **Recommendation**: **no further work unless to investigate rivet and bent end; 1-2hrs**
7506	70	1908	1	Labelled 'Fe object'. Small fragment covered by soil crust, recently active corrosion visible where crust has spalled, now stabilising. End suggests rectangular cross section. In fair condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in core but patchy. **Recommendation: no further work**
7506	90	520	1	Labelled 'Fe needle'; possibly a carding spike. Irregular soil crust with white, chalky inclusions and powdery orange corrosion wart but no signs of active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core at the thicker end, becoming more mineralised and cracked towards the point **Recommendation: no further action**
7506	97	1746	1	Labelled 'Fe buckle' Soil crust over irregular black/brown corrosion with iridescent colours present. Hint of active corrosion and some cracking. Patch of powdery orange on inside face may be mineral preserved organic although poorly defined. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core with some slight pitting. **Recommendation: no further work unless required for publication 2-3hrs**

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7506	104	1830	1	Labelled 'Fe pin?'; ?carding spike. Soil crust disrupted in places by recently active corrosion which now appears to be stabilising. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows fairly even metal core with pitting along the edges. One end appears broken. **Recommendation: no further action**
7506	112	224	1	Labelled 'Fe nail? – shank' Surface obscured by crust of soil and bright orange corrosion products. Crust is cracked and flaking off in places revealing recently active corrosion which may now be stabilising. In fair to poor overall condition. X-ray shows small amount of metal surviving in uneven core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7506	115	1830	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Surface crust of crumbly soil and spots of orange corrosion products. Slight hint of active corrosion in places along the edge but appears to be stabilising in dry storage. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows core to be heavily mineralised. **Recommendation: no further action**
7507	120	1830	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Thick crust of crumbly soil over what appears to be a thin sheet. In fair to good overall condition with no signs of active corrosion. There is some mineral preserved organic present on one side. X-ray shows object to be either one sheet folded or two sheets riveted together. There are 3 rivets visible on the x-ray. There is very little metal surviving in the mineralised core. **Recommendation: investigate rivets if required 2-3hrs**
7511	122	205	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Irregular crust of soil and orange corrosion products which is cracked and has flaked off in places There are some spots of active corrosion present. In fair overall condition. Cross section of object varies from round at the ends to flatter in the middle. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but patchy and degraded and cracked in places. **Recommendation: no further work**
7506	123	1000	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Crust of soil and orange corrosion products over a brown corrosion surface. Hints of active corrosion which appears to be stabilising in dry storage. In fair condition. X-ray shows core to be mineralised but with some patchy metal present. Ends appear to be folded over. **Recommendation: investigate ends if required 1hr**
7506	131	520	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Thin soil crust disrupted in places by cracked, brown corrosion warts. Any active corrosion appears to be have stabilised. In fair condition. X-ray shows core to be pitted (corresponding to the surface corrosion warts). Denser metal at both ends. **Recommendation: investigate ends if required 1-2hrs**
7506	132	187	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Surface obscured by soil. No signs of active corrosion. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving at one end with a possible circular rivet present. Very little metal in the thinner section. **Recommendation: investigate if required 2-3hrs**
7506	133	187	1	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and orange corrosion products which is cracked in places and has flaked off in two areas, in one area revealing a crystalline white deposit, the other an iridescent corrosion product. In fair overall condition. X-ray confirms object to be a nail with metal surviving in the core surrounded by corrosion layers

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				Recommendation: no further work
7506	134	406	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Soil crust with patches of iridescent corrosion products present but any active corrosion seems to have stabilised. There is a raised feature on one side which looks something like a rivet but it does not show on the x-ray and is most likely a corrosion wart. One end is broken but has soil over the break. In fair overall condition. X-ray suggests object to be a knife blade with heavily pitted core. **Recommendation: investigate further if required 1-2hrs**
7506	135	477	1	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil crust with white, chalky inclusions and some orange corrosion products but no sign of active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray confirms object to be a nail with metal surviving in head but more mineralised along the shaft **Recommendation: no further work**
7506	137	463	1	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil crust with some orange corrosion products present and a slight crack to one edge but no obviously active corrosion visible. In good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in core but pitted and cracked. **Recommendation: no further work**
7506	138	579	1	Labelled 'Fe knife' Soil crust with orange and brown corrosion products present, some of which have been recently active but now appear to be stabilising. In fair to good condition. X-ray shows some metal in core but mineralised and pitted **Recommendation: investigate cross sections if required 1-2hrs**
7505	155	1614	1	Labelled 'Fe object' Encrusted with soil and orange/brown corrosion products but no active corrosion present. X-ray shows irregular core with no particular form. May be a flake of corrosion. **Recommendation: no further work**
7506	172	1001	1	Labelled 'Fe nail' Thin layer of dark coloured soil with orange corrosion products over a dark surface. Spots of active corrosion present. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in core although uneven and degraded. **Recommendation: no further work**
7511	173	1001	1	Labelled 'Fe spike' Orange and brown corrosion products and thin layer of soil over brown/black surface. Some cracking and small spots of active corrosion present. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows substantial metal core surviving, some mineralisation towards tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7510	208	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Slightly sandy crust of soil and dark brown corrosion products. Patch of granular brown corrosion towards one end which has been recently active although now appears to be stabilising. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but slightly patchy. **Recommendation: no further work**
7510	209	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Dense object covered by soil and brown corrosion products. Patches with signs of recently active corrosion which is now stabilising on the rolled end. In good to fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core, slightly pitted in the thinner part. May be the remains of a rivet hole where the object has broken (in antiquity). **Recommendation: investigate folded end and possible broken rivet hole if required 2-3hs**

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7510	210	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe knife' Layer of soil and dark brown corrosion products with some patches of recently active, although now stabilising, corrosion along both edges. In fair to good overall condition. Mineral preserved organic present in the crust on both sides of the blade, probably incidental to the object. X-ray shows mineralised and pitted core. **Recommendation: no further work**
7510	212	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and brown corrosion products with patches of recently active, but now stabilising corrosion present. In fair condition. X-ray shows patchy core with some metal surviving. **Recommendation: no further action**
7510	213	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe fiddle key-type nail' Surface covered by layer of mostly soil but with some brown corrosion products present. In good condition as small hints of corrosion seem to have stabilised. X-ray shows patchy metal survival in core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7510	218	2001	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Possible carding spike? Dark crust of soil over surface. One spot where surface has flaked off due to active corrosion although this seems to be stabilising now. In good overall condition. X-ray show metal surviving in the core **Recommendation: no further action**
7510	219	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe mount?/fitting? Surface covered by soil (with some fibrous roots present) and brown corrosion products with one or two patches where corrosion has been active but has now stabilised. In good overall condition. Circular rivet hole at one end. X-ray shows thin and pitted core. Appears thicker along one edge as a result of the object being slightly convex along its curved part. **Recommendation: no further action**
7506	224	2005	3A	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe' Complete horseshoe with soil with fibrous roots present and powdery orange/brown corrosion products over surface. Cracked across one arm. In good overall condition with no active corrosion at present. X-ray shows patchy, mineralised core but with some metal surviving. 6 rounded rectangular holes can be seen with a nail still present in one. The crack runs across one of the holes. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	227	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Thin but quite dense sheet covered with soil and brown and red corrosion products. Occasional hint of corrosion potential but currently stable. In good overall condition. There is mineral preserved organic on both sides. There is a hole, partially filled with soil, through the object. X-ray shows a very patchy and uneven core. The hole visible on examination is also visible on the x-ray as are 2 others with apparently nails in them and a number of others which may be intentional or the result of corrosion. **Recommendation: investigate further if required 2-3hrs**
7510	228	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Surface obscured by crust of dark soil and brown corrosion products with some patches where corrosion has been active but is now stabilising. In good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but patchy along the shaft. **Recommendation: no further action**
7510	230	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of dark soil which has cracked and flaked off in places due to active corrosion which now seems to be stabilising. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but uneven.

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				Recommendation: no further action
7511	232	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Surface obscured by crust of soil with some orange and brown corrosion products visible. Some areas of cracking and damage due to active corrosion although this seems to have stabilised. In fair/good overall condition. X-ray shows core to be degraded with some pitting and cracking. Large pit near head end corresponds to wart visible on object, with a smaller one at the other end. The detail of the head is not clear but it appears to be a loop. **Recommendation: investigate head if required 2-3hrs**
7510	233	2001	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Dark crust of soil and brown corrosion products but no active corrosion. In good condition. X-ray shows slightly pitted metal surviving in core. Suggests a tang at one end. **Recommendation: no further action**
7511	234	2001	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Crust of soil which is missing from 2 areas where it has spalled due to active corrosion; corrosion now seems to have stabilised. In good overall condition. X-ray shows patchy metal core. **Recommendation: investigate cross sections if required 2-3hrs.**
7510	236	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil crust with some brown corrosion products present but no currently active corrosion. End damaged showing orange corrosion products and black surface. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but pitted. **Recommendation: no further action**
7511	238	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil and brown corrosion products but no active corrosion. In good condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but slightly patchy and more mineralised towards the tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7511	239	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail?' Dense object with soil and orange corrosion products present over surface. Cracked along one edge with hint of active corrosion which has stabilised in dry storage. In good condition. X-ray shows metal core surviving with some mineralisation of the outer surfaces. **Recommendation: no further action**
7511	240	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Surface obscured by dark soil and slight brown corrosion products but no sign of active corrosion. In good condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core with some pitting along shank and at tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	241	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and some brown corrosion products. Some cracking and signs of recently active corrosion which has stabilised. In good condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but mineralised towards end. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	243	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe stud?' Thin surface covering of dark soil with some orange/brown corrosion products present. In good condition with no active corrosion visible. X-ray shows good metal survival in core **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	244	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe ferrule' Soil and brown corrosion products present with areas which have cracked and flaked due to active corrosion. Corrosion appears to have stabilised. In good/fair condition. X-ray shows metal core to be thin, especially towards narrow end. **Recommendation: no further action**

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7512	246	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil over surface with one raised and split wart area which has signs of recently active corrosion within the split. Otherwise in good, stable condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core, beginning to mineralise at tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	247	2065	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Thin sheet with surface covering of soil. Patches of recently active corrosion, mostly close to the edges on one side. X-ray shows core to be thin and heavily pitted. **Recommendation: no further action**
7511	248	2069	2	Labelled 'Fe handle?/hooked fitting?' Crust of soil and orange and brown corrosion products over surface. Some mineral preserved organic present in the crust along length of object. Areas of recently active corrosion seem to be stabilising in dry storage. The tip is damaged with bright metal visible. X-ray shows core to be patchy and pitted. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	249	2247	2	Labelled 'Fe collar?' Crust of soil which has spalled around curve of the object due to active corrosion revealing iridescent corrosion products. In fair condition. X-ray shows metallic core surrounded by a more mineralised layer. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	250	2063	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil obscuring surface. In good condition with no obvious signs of active corrosion. X-ray shows metallic core but cracked in places and mineralised along the edge and towards the tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	252	2069	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' soil crust over surface which is cracked in places but shows no signs of active corrosion. In good condition. X-ray shows metal core with cracks to the edges. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	254	2049	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil crust with some brown corrosion products present. One or two areas of recently active corrosion but now stabilising so overall in good condition. X-ray shows dense metal surviving in core **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	260	2059	2	Labelled 'Fe nail?' Soil crust which is cracked in places and has patches of recently active corrosion present which now appear to be stabilising. X-ray shows some metal surviving in core but slightly mineralised especially towards tip and where bent. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	262	2155	2	Labelled 'Fe nail?' Crumbly crust of soil which has cracked in places because of active corrosion which now seems to be stabilising. In fair condition. X-ray shows patchy metal surviving in core with one end possibly tapering to a point, in filled with corrosion. **Recommendation: investigate end if required 2-3hrs**
7512	267	2187	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Irregular surface of soil, with chalky white inclusions, orange, brown and black corrosion products. Active corrosion appears to have stabilised in dry storage. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but pitted along the edges and thinner towards the tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	272	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Appears to be a point form an object but not broken recently. Thin layer of soil over most of surface but missing from an area on one side which has been actively corroding. Now appears to have stabilised. X-ray shows dense metal core slightly degraded towards the edges and with a crack

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				Recommendation: no further work
7511	273	2125	2	Labelled 'Fe punch?/chisel?' Soil crust with patches of brown corrosion products but no signs of active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows dense metal core **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	274	2002	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Irregular crust of soil, stones and orange, brown and black corrosion products. In good condition with any active corrosion having stabilised in dry storage. X-ray shows suggests nail shaft with some metal surviving in core but cracked and degraded. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	275	2146	2	Labelled 'Fe collar?' Cracked soil crust with signs of recent corrosion which is now stabilising. In good/fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but cracked and pitted in places. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	281	2155	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Crust of soil and brown corrosion products. Some hints of recently active corrosion but this seems to have stabilised. X-ray shows core to have some metal surviving but uneven and pitted. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	282	2125	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil crust which has cracked and flaked off in places due to corrosion but does not appear to be active at present. In good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but pitted along edges. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	284	2125	2	Labelled 'Fe object/strip?' Soil crust with patch of orange/brown corrosion products present (not active) and some cracking at both ends. In good overall condition. X-ray shows thin, mineralised core with large pits. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	285	2700	3A	Labelled 'Fe nail?' Possible carding spike? Crust of soil and orange and brown corrosion products. In fair overall condition with signs of active corrosion, some of which has stabilised but one or two spots still appear active. Pointed end is damaged. X-ray shows dense metal surviving in the thicker part of the core but more mineralised towards the point. **Recommendation: no further action unless required**
7512	290	2235	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Surface obscured by soil crust which is cracked and damaged in places with recently active corrosion present in these areas. End is a recent break. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows mineralised and cracked core of shaft with more metal surviving in the head area. The detail of the head is not clear. **Recommendation: investigate head end if required 2-3hrs**
7512	295	2169	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Soil crust has flaked off from much of surface due to active corrosion which now seems to be stabilising. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but pitted **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	296	2373	2	Labelled 'Fe brooch' Soil crust over orange corrosion products. The corrosion products feel quite light. Object in stable condition. X-ray suggest object to be brooch with a heavily mineralised core. **Recommendation: investigate further if required 4-6hrs.**
7511	297	2500	2	Labelled 'Fe knife' Irregular soil crust with orange and brown corrosion products present. The crust is cracked and has flaked off in places due to active corrosion which appears to be stabilising. There is some mineral preserved

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				organic present on both sides (?fibres on one side, ?wood on the other) X-ray shows metal surviving in core but slightly patchy. End is shaped **Recommendation: investigate end and fibres if required. 2-3hrs**
7512	300	2479	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and orange corrosion products over surface. Hint of poorly defined mineral preserved organic in one area towards top of shaft. In good overall condition as small spots of recently active corrosion appear to have stabilised. X-ray shows degraded metal core with concretion around the head. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	301	2479	2	Labelled 'Fe object' Irregular surface of soil, stones and orange corrosion products with some small spots of recently active corrosion which appear now to be stable. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but patchy and uneven with no real structure and suggests object to be slag. **Recommendation: refer to an archaeometallurgist.**
7502	302	2543	3A	Labelled 'Fe object' Small flake with powdery orange corrosion products over a black surface. Slight hint of poorly defined mineral preserved organic on in crust. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows no metal surviving. May be a flake of corrosion from another object. **Recommendation: no further action**
7512	311	2472	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Irregular soil crust which has cracked and flaked off in places due to active corrosion. Now in good overall condition as the corrosion appears to have stabilised. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but the shaft is pitted especially in the middle section. **Recommendation: no further action**
7511	312	2125	2	Labelled 'Fe nail' Long, dome headed object covered by crust of soil with areas of brown corrosion products. Some of these patches have been recently active although now appear to have stabilised. In good overall condition. There are some flecks of mineral preserved organic in crust about half way along the shaft. X-ray shows dense metal core, slightly degraded towards the tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	314	2712	3A	Labelled 'Fe object' Soil and powdery black corrosion products with grey/blue vivionite present. Damaged at end showing granular brown corrosion surface. In fair to good condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in curved shaft but wider end mineralised. Also suggests a circular rivet hole through wider end. **Recommendation: investigate end with rivet hole if required 2-3hrs**
7502	317	2712	3A	Labelled 'Fe object' Irregular surface of soil, small stones and orange, brown and black corrosion products but no apparently active corrosion present. In good overall condition. X-ray shows uneven, mineralised, slightly laminated core. **Recommendation: investigate cross sections if required 2-3hrs**
7502	318	2712	3A	Labelled 'Fe Nail?' Stony crust with powdery orange/brown corrosion products present. There is a crack all round the object so that the two halves move but are at present still attached. In fair/good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving at one end but little in the other. **Recommendation: no further action**
7453	321	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe spear' Arrived recently excavated and still damp. Crust of soil, stones and orange/brown corrosion

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				products over most of object. In a fair to good overall condition with some cracking and a potential to actively corrode if not stored in a dry environment. There is mineral preserved organic around the tang. The X-ray shows the iron to be heavily mineralised and pitted especially along the blade edge and tip. It also shows a crack across the handle. **Recommendation: investigative (4-6hrs) or total corrosion removal (8-10hrs) as required**
7510	322	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe object' Crumbly crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products but no signs of active corrosion. In good overall condition. Nail present at one end. X-ray shows mineralised core with no real metal content surviving. **Recommendation: no further action unless to investigate nail head 1-2hrs**
RA13/10 RA14/10	323	2771	3B	Labelled 'Fe sword' Sword arrived wet and in 2 pieces, the pummel having broken off. A crust of crumbly soil with numerous small white stones and a piece of bone covers about half of one side of the blade. Elsewhere a thin layer of soil covers a brown surface with patches of brighter orange corrosion products. The sword was allowed to air dry and then sealed in into a dry environment and any active corrosion has now stabilised. There is mineral preserved organic (wood) on the handle area and on the pommel piece. No visible evidence of a scabbard, but further investigation may reveal traces though. The X-rays show the core to be heavily mineralised with some metal surviving in the centre but heavily degraded and pitted along the edges. There is no sign of pattern welding but slag lines can be seen indicating that the blade has been fabricated from several bars forged together. There are a series of 4 very faint lines visible across the hilt which may be related to the construction of the pommel. **Recommendation: investigative (6-7hrs), or total (15hrs), corrosion removal as required**
7510	324	2771	3B	Labelled 'Fe object' 2 joining fragments of a curved object filled with soil and stones. In good condition with no active corrosion visible. X-ray shows mineralised, patchy core with a nail or rivet present in the smaller piece with a second possible nail in the longer one. **Recommendation: investigate nails if required 2-3hrs**
7510	325	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe object' Crumbly crust of soil and brown corrosion products but no active corrosion. Mineral preserved organic material on inner curve of object, associated with it. X-ray shows heavily mineralised core with little to no metal surviving. Also shows rivet or nail present through one end **Recommendation: investigate nail if required and the mineral preserved organic material 2-3hrs**
7510	326	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe object' Crumbly soil crust with brown corrosion products present but no active corrosion visible. In good overall condition. There is a nail present through one end. X-ray shows core to be heavily mineralised. **Recommendation: investigate nail head if required 1-2hrs.**
7510	327	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe object'. Thick crumbly crust of soil with some orange corrosion products. Object in 2 joining pieces and with some damage to the edges but in a good condition, overall. There is a nail through one end which is also visible on the X-ray. X-ray shows very thin, patchy core. **Recommendation: no further action unless to investigate nail 2-3hrs**
7510	328	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe object' Thin, curved strip with thick overlying crust of soil and stones. In good condition with no active corrosion visible. X-ray shows patchy, mineralised core with little surviving metal. **Recommendation: no further action unless required**

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7502	329	2770	3B	Labelled 'Fe rivet?/stud?' Soil crust with brown corrosion products present but no active corrosion. End broken showing black layers around voiding core. Poorly defined mineral preserved organic around broken end. X-ray shows core to be heavily mineralised. **Recommendation: no further action**
7508	335	3240	4	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe' Complete, large horseshoe with 8 square holes, 3 with nails present. Patches of orange and brown corrosion products but no signs of currently active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows dense metal core **Recommendation: no further action.**
7508	336	3240	4	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe' Complete but slightly bent and some damage to front edge. Crumbly soil and dull orange corrosion products present but no currently active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but degraded in damaged area. 7 square nail holes visible with a groove running between them. Nails present in 2 of the holes. There may have been an eighth hole in the damaged area. **Recommendation: no further work**
7502	375	7358	1	Labelled 'Fe nail?' Crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products over darker brown and black corrosion layers. Both ends are broken revealing black surface around inner core with some orange corrosion present. Object in good overall condition as corrosion doed not appear active at present. X-ray shows thin, pitted core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	376	7357	1	Labelled 'Fe nail'. Crust of soil and orange corrosion products but no active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows bent object with slightly uneven, mineralised core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	604	4002	6	Labelled 'Fe nail'. Soil and orange corrosion products over surface but no active corrosion present. In good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but uneven. Tip damaged. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	605	4002	6	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe'. Crumbly soil and bright orange corrosion products over surface but no active corrosion visible. Incomplete. X-ray shows core to be patchy and pitted. Also shows 4 quite large, square nail holes. **Recommendation: no further action**
7505 7506	609	4004	6	Labelled 'Fe gin trap' 2 pieces, the trap with attached chain and the plate. In good overall condition with soil and 'rusty' orange corrosion products present but no active corrosion. Chain and jaws of trap still mobile. X-ray shows good metal core surviving although slightly pitted. The thinner plate is more degraded than the rest. **Recommendation: no further action**
7503	625	4190	5A	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe'. Large, complete horseshoe with 8 square nail holes, 5 of which contain nails. Slight amount of soil and some fibrous roots in the soil filled holes, over a 'rusty' orange/brown surface. The shoe is in good condition although there are some very small spots of recently active corrosion which now seems to be stabilising in dry storage. X-ray shows very dense metal core present. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	627	4309	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Overlying crust of soil and orange corrosion products has cracked and spalled in areas because of active corrosion. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but degraded and cracked,

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				especially towards the tip. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	628	4227	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail?' Encrusted with soil and brown corrosion products but with no sign of active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal in core but cracked and degraded at one end. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	629	4227	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Brown corrosion products with a hint of recently active, but now stabilising corrosion present. In good to fair overall condition. X-ray shows slightly uneven metal core surviving. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	630	4002	6	Labelled 'Fe hinge strap'. Brown surface corrosion with a hint of recently active corrosion which appears to have stabilised. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows thinning metal core with a central square rivet hole. **Recommendation: no further work**
7502	631	4227	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Dark soil crust with some orange/brown corrosion products but no active corrosion. In good condition. X-ray shows patchy metal core with slight hint of a screw thread. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	632	4227	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Dark soil crust with hint of poorly defined mineral preserved organic present. X-ray shows metal surviving in core, slightly more degraded towards the end **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	635	4381	5A	Labelled 'Pb;Fe buckle' In 2 pieces. The pin is iron and is covered with a crust of soil and brown corrosion products. The buckle is not lead but likely to be a copper or tin alloy. The white deposit is probably a chalky deposit from the soil **Recommendation: the alloy could be identified by XRF analysis.**
7502	636	4433	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail'. Soil and orange corrosion products present with some cracking and hint of active corrosion. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows core to be patchy with more metal surviving in the head. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	652	4410	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and granular brown corrosion products. In fair to good overall condition; recently active corrosion appears to be stabilising in dry storage. X-ray shows patchy core with damage towards the point. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	653	4410	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Soil and corrosion crust cracked in bent area and signs of recently active corrosion which is now stable. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in square head but more mineralised in shaft **Recommendation: no further action**
7504	654	4470	5A	Labelled 'Fe ring' soil and powdery orange/brown 'rusty' corrosion products over uneven brown surface. In good to fair overall condition with some hints of active corrosion, more on one side than the other. Occasional flecks of mineral preserved organic in soil crust. X-ray shows metal surviving in core but becoming patchy. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	658	4477	5A	Labelled 'Fe U-shaped staple' Granular crust of soil and orange and brown corrosion products. In good overall condition. Small fragment of mineral preserved organic on inside of the 'U'. X-ray shows metal surviving in the core but with uneven edge and mineralised towards tips.

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				Recommendation: no further action
7502	659	4478	5A	Labelled 'Fe wire (x3 joining frags)' Granular crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products over black core (visible in the fresh break surfaces). In fair overall condition with occasional spots of active corrosion visible, mostly on the longer piece. X-ray shows thin, mineralised core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	660	4480	5A	Labelled 'Fe nail' Thin layer of soil over most of nail with a patch of poorly preserved mineral preserved organic material on shaft. End of shaft is obscured by concretion which includes the outline of a square, hollow iron objects, possibly the end of the nail but not clear. X-ray shows metal surviving in the head and the shaft but heavily mineralised at end. **Recommendation; no further action**
7507	670	4191	5A	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe'. Complete, large horseshoe. Light covering of soil and orange/brown 'rusty' corrosion products over an uneven brown surface. In good to fair condition with some cracks and pits with spots of active corrosion in them. X-ray shows dense metal core with slight degrading around toe. Also shows 8 square nail holes, 5 with nails present. **Recommendation: no further work**
7502	686	5145	5B	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products which have flaked off from area on the head due to recently active corrosion. Now seems to be stabilising. In fair to good condition. X-ray shows uneven core with some metal surviving on one side **Recommendation; no further action**
7502	687	5111	5B	Labelled 'Fe? nail – shank' small piece in good condition with soil over a brown/black surface. No active corrosion. X-ray shows small amount of metal surviving in core **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	688	5111	5B	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and orange and brown corrosion products. In fair to good condition as recently active corrosion seems to have stabilised. X-ray shows metal surviving in the head but more mineralised in the shaft. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	689	5111	5B	Labelled ' Fe nail' Irregular crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products which has cracked and spalled in areas due to active corrosion. This now appears to have stabilised. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows uneven core with metal surviving in centre covered by mineralised layers. Pits and cracks present **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	690	5111	5B	Labelled 'Fe fiddle key nail' Crust of soil and bright orange corrosion products which have flaked off in places due to active corrosion. Corrosion no longer appears active but object is split and cracked in numerous places. In fair overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core, especially in the head, less in the shaft. **Recommendation: no further action**
7502	691	5111	5B	Labelled 'Fe object' Small fragment with crust of soil and orange corrosion products which have been active but now appear more stable. X-ray shows mineralised core with a bright circular spot suggesting a possible rivet. The square sectioned, broken end of this can be seen.

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				Recommendation: no further action unless to investigate rivet 1-2hrs.
7502	705	5215	5B	Labelled 'Fe nail' Crust of soil and orange/brown corrosion products which have flaked off in places due to active corrosion. Corrosion appears to have stabilised but object is split and cracked. In fair to good overall condition. X-ray shows metal surviving in core **Recommendation: no further action**
7503	708	4473	5A	Labelled 'Fe horseshoe'. Large horseshoe with 3 square nail holes, still with nails present, visible on examination but a total of 10 holes (4 with nails) visible on the X-ray, with a groove joining the holes. Uneven brown surface is covered by powdery orange/brown corrosion products with a hint of recently active corrosion which now seems to be stabilising. The overall condition is good. X-ray shows dense metal core present but with some damage to the leading edge. **Recommendation: no further action**
7711A	803	7373	1	Labelled 'small Fe blade'. The object is in a fair overall condition. Its surface is obscured by grey soil crust with active orange and brown corrosion present. This should stabilise in desiccated storage. The crust is cracked in places and 'exploded' at one end. The X-ray shows the core to be mineralised with very little metal present. Recommendations: investigate further if required (estimated time to clean 3hrs).
7711A	813	7498	1	Labelled 'Fe Fe nail?' In fair to good overall condition. In 2 joining pieces with an overlying soil crust which is bulbous at one end. The crust is cracked and there are signs of recently active corrosion present. This appears to be stabilizing in desiccated storage. The X-ray shows that although the core is partially mineralised there is still a good to fair metal content. The bulbous soil crust at one end gives the object the appearance of being a nail but this does not seem to be so. There seems to be a corrosion wart over either a deep pit or possibly a hole. If it is an intentional hole this could be a large needle type object, if not it may be a carding spike. Recommendations: investigate further (estimated time to selectively clean cross sections 2-3hrs).
7712	822	7505	1	Labelled 'Fe object' In good overall condition. The object is in 2 joining pieces and has a bulky crust of crumbly soil and orange corrosion products. The X-ray shows a long thin object which tapers to a point at one end and appears to have a tang at the other. There is metal surviving in the core surrounded by a bulbous, mineralised mass. ?possible sword beater Recommendation: investigate further (estimated time 4-5hrs)
7711A	856	1001	1	Labelled 'Fe knife'. In fair to good overall condition. There is a crust of soil with some orange/brown corrosion products present over most of the object. It is missing from the end of one side of the blade. This area is pitted with signs of active corrosion in the pits. This should stabilize in desiccated storage. The end is broken. There is a shaft of a rivet protruding from one side, it is obscured by soil on the other side There is no mineralised organic material (from a handle) present. The X-ray shows the core of the blade to be mineralised and heavily pitted, that of the handle is more even and less pitted but almost totally mineralised towards the end. The bright spot of the rivet is very clear as is the denser metal shoulder plate. Recommendation: no further action
7711A	857	1011	1	Labelled 'Fe object?' In fair to good overall condition. The surface is obscured by a crust of soil and orange corrosion products with a hint of recently active corrosion at one end. The X-ray shows the object to be a

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
				horseshoe fragment with one complete and one broken nail hole present. There is a crack running from the complete hole to the edge. The core is partially mineralised with more metal surviving in the narrower part. Recommendation: no further action.
7711A	864	7650	1	Labelled 'Fe object?'In fair to good overall condition. Overlying crust of soil and orange corrosion products with patches of recently active corrosion present. These should stabilize in desiccated storage. Both ends appear to be incomplete but not recently broken. The X-ray shows metal surviving in a slightly uneven core. Recommendations: no further action.

Table 2 Conservation assessment – copper alloy objects

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7509	2	1001	1	Labelled 'Cu Al coin'. Thin layer of soil over a slightly waxy green corrosion product over a darker surface. In good overall condition with no active corrosion present. Head pointing to the left can be seen under raking light and on the X-ray. Little detail is visible on the reverse although there is a hint of lettering. **Recommendation: clean to aid identification if required. 2-3hrs**
7509	13	1276	1	Labelled 'Cu Al object'. Soil crust over a mottled surface. Some blue/green corrosion products visible around the edges but no active corrosion. In good overall condition. Organic material present in the soil crust on one side. X-ray shows a dense (heavily leaded?) core with an unusual speckled appearance similar to slag **Recommendations: refer to archaeometallurgist**
7509	63	1577	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/waste?'. In 3 pieces. Thin covering of soil over a green and black surface. Object is bent and cracked and in a generally fragile condition with some recently active corrosion present which has stabilised in dry storage. The larger piece has 4 square rivets present and a rectangular slot with bent edges where another rivet might have been. One of the 2 small pieces is folded over; the other is a square rivet through a sheet. Very similar to RF 69 The X-ray shows the cores to be totally mineralised .**Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	69	1908	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/repair patch' Thin covering of soil which includes organic matter (?roots) over a blue/green to grey surface. Object is thin, bent and fragile and cracked in places but in a fair, stable condition. Three square rivets are visible on examination, another 2 showing on the X-ray under the folded end. The X-ray shows there is very little metal in the core of the patch. The brighter edges visible on the x-ray are where they are folded and therefore thicker. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	79	1741	1	Labelled 'Cu Al pin?' Thin layer of soil over a smooth but uneven green and black surface, disrupted in places by lighter green/blue corrosion. In fair to good overall condition with no active corrosion at present. X-ray shows core to be mineralised but with a brighter edge which may suggest a surface plating although this is not visible on examination. X-ray also shows shaped end. **Recommendation: investigate for surface plating and shape of end if required 2hrs**
7509	81	1908	1	Labelled 'Cu Al fitting?/waste? Thin layer of soil over a dark green, smooth patina. One edge is mostly intact except for

				some slight damage; the other edge has suffered more damage but does have an original edge for some of its length. Where there is damage there is blue/green corrosion present but does not appear to be currently active. The thin end appears to have been broken in antiquity. In fair to good overall condition. There is a circular hole punched through the object with a shaped edge to X-ray shows the metal core to be thin but relatively even. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	91	1908	1	Labelled 'Cu Al object/mount?'.Thin, patchy covering of soil over a smooth black surface. One edge is complete, the rest appear to be broken but in antiquity as covered by soil. Possible broken rivet hole in one edge but again obscured by soil. In good overall condition. X-ray shows some metal surviving in a mostly even core. **Recommendations: no further action unless to investigate edges and possible rivet hole 1-2hrs**
7509	110	1741	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/object?' 2 pieces, one a small fragment, the other larger with a crust of crumbly soil and blue/green corrosion over very irregular surface. Very similar to Rf's 63 and 69but in a more fragile condition. X-ray shows 2 square rivets but no metal surviving in the sheet **Recommendations: no further action**.
7509	114	1577	1	Labelled 'Cu Al paper clip rivet'. Some soil over a green/black surface. The surface is heavily pitted and the edges are damaged with bright blue/green corrosion present in and around the pits and damaged areas. However it seems to have stabilised and appears not to be currently active. There is a hint of mineral preserved organic under the fold of the clip. In fair to poor overall condition. X-ray shows very little metal surviving in the core. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	125	335	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet'. Small, very fragile fragment, badly cracked and distorted. No complete edges. Some soil over a blue/grey surface. In fair to poor condition although not actively corroding. Standard exposure did not produce an x-ray image as no metal survives in the core. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	130	520	1	Labelled 'Cu Al object' Light soil covering over a blue/green patina. Some surface pitting with brighter blue/green corrosion in pits but does not appear active at present. Overall condition is good. There is a soil-filled groove down the centre which the X-ray shows to go right through the object. One end of the object appears to be complete although distorted; the other is broken but is not a recent break (covered in soil). X-ray shows the core to be quite even but slightly more degraded towards the ends. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	140	606	1	Labelled 'Cu Al paper clip rivet'. Soil covering over a smooth blue/green patina. Edges are slightly damaged showing brighter blue/green corrosion products but not currently active. In good overall condition. X-ray shows there to be little metal surviving in the core. **Recommendations: no further work.**
7509	142	354	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/object'. Soil over a pitted dark patina. There is some brighter blue/green corrosion visible but not currently active. The overall condition is good. The edges appear to be complete other than some slight damage. X-ray shows a thin metal core surviving.. **Recommendations: no further action**
7509	143	351	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/object?' Small, thin fragment with soil over a dark patina. Some damage to the edges revealing brighter blue/green corrosion products but do not appear to be active. In good overall condition. Standard exposure did not produce an X-ray image showing no metal survives in the core. **Recommendations: no further action.**
7509	144	606	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/object'. Soil and, on the inner surface, a slightly powdery grey/white product over a blue/green

				surface. In good condition with no active corrosion. X-ray shows core to be mineralised with very little metal remaining. **Recommendations: no further action**
7509	146	611	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet'. 2 thin, bent and cracked fragments in fragile but stable condition. Soil over a slightly pitted blue/green surface. Standard exposure did not produce an X-ray image as no metal survives in the core. **Recommendations: no further action**
7509	150	606	1	Labelled 'Cu Al paper clip rivet' Soil covering dark surface. Some areas of damage revealing bright blue corrosion products but does not appear to be active at present. X-ray shows little metal surviving in core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	154	871	1	Labelled 'Cu Al object.' Thick layer of soil obscuring the surface with some bright blue/green corrosion products visible but not apparently active. X-ray shows thin sheet with little metal surviving but with two brighter patches similar to the repair patches of eg RF's 63, 69 and 110. **Recommendation: investigative cleaning if required 2-3hrs**
7509	169	1000	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/object.' Thin layer of soil over dark green/grey surface. Some slight damage to the edges revealing brighter corrosion products but object in a good, stable condition. X-ray shows thin metal core surviving. **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	170	1577	1	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet.' Small, distorted fragment with soil over an uneven green surface. No obvious active corrosion. Standard exposure did not produce an X-ray image indicating there is no metal surviving in the core **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	171	1001	1	Labelled 'Cu Al brooch' Thin layer of soil over a dark grey patina. Object is in good, stable condition. X-ray shows fairly even core with some 'mottling' It is not clear if this is corrosion pitting or some form of decoration. **Recommendation: investigate for decoration 2-3hrs**
7509	216	2002	2	Labelled 'Cu Al brooch' Layer of soil over green to black patina. Some areas of slight damage revealing brighter blue/green powdery corrosion products but not apparently active. In good overall condition. X-ray shows dense metal core surviving although there is a crack in the thinner area. **Recommendation: clean to reveal detail 2-4hrs**
7509	217	2001	2	Labelled 'Cu Al coin' Thin layer of soil over green surface with good detail on both sides. In good condition **Recommendation: clean if required by numismatist 2-4hrs**
7509	221	2002	2	Labelled 'Cu Al slag' Layer of soil over irregular green to dark green surface. X-ray shows dense metal core but with no clear outline. **Recommendation: refer to archaeometallurgist.**
7509	222	2002	2	Labelled 'Cu Al; Sn? Stud' Thin layer of soil on underside with green cu al corrosion products present. Hint of mineral preserved organic material. Edges are damaged showing granular metallic oxide and green corrosion products. Top surface has a black surface coating present. X-ray shows thin metal core surviving. **Recommendation: XRF analysis would identify surface plating.**
7509	237	2002	2	Labelled 'Cu Al; Au? brooch?/mount?' thin layer of soil over a black and gold surface. Green Cu Al corrosion products present around the edge and on the underside. There is the broken end of a square sectioned stud on the underside which appears to be heavily mineralised iron. X-ray shows the decoration and the circular head of the stud within a fan of slightly brighter metal (Fe corrosion possibly).The core is thin but fairly even.

				Recommendation: Investigative cleaning to reveal stud (2hrs) or clean completely for publication 4-6hrs.
7509	242	2002	?2	Labelled 'Cu Al object/sheet' Small folded sheet with thin soil layer over a smooth green patina. The ends are slightly damaged showing brighter blue/green corrosion products over granular oxide core but no active corrosion. In good overall condition. X-ray shows little metal surviving in core **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	245	2206	2	Labelled 'Cu Al coin?' Crust of soil obscuring the surface. Some small spots of blue/green corrosion products visible around edge but in good condition. X-ray shows head, pointing to the right **Recommendation: clean if required by numismatist if required 2-4hrs**
7509	251	2063	2	Labelled 'Cu Al strip' Soil over blue/green patina with bright metal visible in rubbed areas. In good condition. X-ray shows very little metal present in core. **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	253	2085	2	Labelled 'Cu Al strap end' Thin layer of soil over smooth blue/green patina. In good condition. Decorative grooves at one end near rivet hole. X-ray has not produced an image at standard exposure **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	266	2109	2	Labelled 'Cu Al decorative fitting' Light soil covering over a black surface on one side and a green surface on the other. The edges are damaged and folded over in one area. X-ray has not produced an image at standard exposure. **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	286	2151	2	Labelled 'Cu Al object' Thin layer of soil over smooth green patina Both ends are damaged but edges may be complete except for areas of damage and twisting. X-ray has not produced image at standard exposure **Recommendation: no further action**
7509	310	2063	2	Labelled 'Cu Al sheet/object?' One larger folded sheet and 2 small detached fragments. Crust of soil over a black surface but with green corrosion products present. Object in fragile condition but no active corrosion visible. There is fibrous mineral preserved organic material present but appears quite random. X-ray shows little metal surviving in the sheet but does shows 8 brighter spots, possibly rivets? **Recommendation: investigate further if required 2-4hrs**
7509	313	2125	2	Labelled 'Cu Al coin' Thin soil layer over green surface with good surviving detail on both sides. In good condition. **Recommendation: clean if required by numismatist 2-4hrs**
7502	316	2712	3A	Labelled 'Cu Al? Pin' Crust of soil over pointed end with thinner patches in places along shaft and on head. Elsewhere black surface with a slightly iridescent sheen in places. No sign of common copper alloy corrosion products. Possibly silvered? In good overall condition. X-ray shows dense metal core with some pitting along shaft, and a shaped head . **Recommendation: investigate further and possible XRF alloy if required 2-3hrs**
7509	337	3239	4	Labelled 'Cu Al disc' Thin layer of soil over a blue/green, pitted surface. In good condition with no active corrosion present. Circular hole punched through close to one edge. Some slightly raised areas but no clear surface detail visible. X-ray shows even metal core but no detail. **Recommendation: investigate if required 2-3hrs**
7502	370	7302	1	Labelled 'Cu Al pin' Light soil covering over a blue/green and black patina. Some speckles of bright metal visible in places. Some slight scratching along the shaft and some slight damage around the head revealing brighter corrosion products but pin in good overall condition with no active corrosion. X-ray shows good, even core.

				Recommendation: clean for publication if required 2hrs
7502	626	4194	5A	Labelled 'Cu Al object' Bright blue powdery corrosion products over surface. Numerous curls of corrosion giving the appearance of minenerally preserved textile. X-ray shows dense metal core but is undiagnostic. **Recommendation: no further action**

Table 3 Conservation assessment – lead/lead alloy objects

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
N/A	1	1002	1	Labelled 'Pb melt' Small rectangular piece with irregular surface. Light soil covering over slightly powdery surface of grey/brown corrosion products. One edge cracked. Overall condition is fair. ***R*ecommendations: no further action.**
N/A	3	1002	1	Labelled 'Pb off-cut' Light covering of soil over thin layer of grey/white and buff coloured corrosion products with grey surface beneath. In good overall condition. **Recommendations: no further action.**
N/A	211	2002	2	Labelled 'Pb spindle whorl' Thin layer of soil over buff coloured corrosion product over blue/ grey surface. In good condition. There are two sub-circular holes, filled with soil, near to the edge of the object in addition to the central hole. **Recommendation: no further action**
N/A	214	2002	2	Labelled 'Pb object?' Layer of soil over buff coloured corrosion products over a dull grey surface. In good condition. The edges are folded over and the object is slightly buckled. **Recommendation; no further action**
N/A	215	2002	2	Labelled 'Pb shot' Patches of soil over a sound, buff coloured surface. In good condition **Recommendation: no further action**
N/A	220	2002	2	Labelled 'Pb object' Soil and buff coloured corrosion products over a grey surface. In good condition. The edges are slightly crumpled and the surface is uneven with numerous striations. **Recommendation: no further action**
N/A	225	2002	2	Labelled 'Pb melt' Soil over uneven buff coloured surface. In good condition **Recommendation: no further action**
N/A	271	2166	2	Labelled 'Pb melt' Irregularly shaped piece with soil over a buff coloured surface. The object is cracked across the narrow area and a patch of surface is missing revealing a grey metallic surface. In fair to good overall condition **Recommendation: no further action**
N/A	331	3014	3B	Labelled 'Pb melt?/object?' Irregular creased and crumpled piece with a buff coloured corrosion product over a grey surface. In good overall condition **Recommendation: no further action**
N/A	373	1910	1	Labelled 'Pb offcut'. Light soil covering and some buff coloured corrosion products over a dark grey surface. Twisted and bent but in good overall condition **Recommendation: no further action**

Table 4 Conservation assessment – silver

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
7509	226	2002	2	Labelled 'Ag coin' Small silver coin in good condition. Light soil covering over grey, shiny surface. Detail visible. X-ray shows dense metal core **Recommendations: clean if required for publication. Show to numismatist**

Table 5 Conservation assessment – osseous and keratinous objects

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
N/A	87	152	1	Labelled 'Bone?/Antler?'. Fragment of antler comb side plate in fair to good condition. The ends are broken but this is not fresh. There is soil in the interstices. The front surface, which is curved, has incised linear decoration in the form of zigzags. **Recommendation: No further action.**
N/A	92	168	1	Labelled 'Bone?/Antler? Pin beater'. Bone pin beater in good condition, with a smooth surface. One end is broken but this is not fresh. The tip is slightly flattened which is a natural indentation in the bone. **Recommendation: No further action.**
N/A	82	148	1	Labelled as 'bone?/Antler? Comb'. The object is an almost complete comb side plate made of bone in two joining fragments, though the break is not fresh. There is a rivet hole with iron staining around at one end and there is soil in the interstices. There is incised linear decoration on the outer surface forming a diamond pattern. The object is in good condition. **Recommendation: No further action.**
N/A	77	1830	1	Labelled as 'Bone?/Antler? Pin beater'. Possible pin beater or large pin shank made from bone. The object is in good condition, with a very smooth almost polished surface. One end is broken but this is not fresh. **Recommendation: No further action.**
N/A	45	1000	1	Labelled as 'Bone?/Ivory? Pin'. Complete bone pin in good condition with a smooth surface. There are some natural indentations in the surface. The head is round and flat, very similar to RF263 from Area 2.
N/A	256	2063	2	Labelled 'ivory? Pin?' Fragment of a bone pin, in good condition with a very smooth surface. Both ends are broken but this is not fresh. Probably the shank of a pin. **Recommendation: No further action.**
N/A	263	2109	2	Labelled 'Bone?/Ivory? Pin'. Complete bone pin in good condition. The surface is smooth but with some natural markings. The pin has a round, flat head and is very similar to RF45 from Area 1. **Recommendation: No further action.**
N/A	141	644	1	Labelled as 'Bone?/Antler? Comb'. Relatively complete composite comb made from antler, in poor to fair condition. The object is broken up into about 10 large pieces with smaller fragments and loose teeth also surviving. There is iron staining from the 6 surviving rivets but the iron appears relatively stable if physically broken up. There is soil over the

				entire surface and in the interstices. As part of the assessment the comb was cleaned of soil and reconstructed using Paraloid B72 (methyl methacrylate co-polymer) adhesive. The comb was packed in a crystal box with plastazote supports. The comb is now stable but should be handled with care due to the fragile nature of the joins. **Recommendation: No further action.**

Table 6 Conservation assessment – jet and shale objects

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
	41	1641	1	Labelled 'Jet? Bead' Arrived wet packed with some soil on surface and in central hole. Some slight surface pitting but in good condition. Identity confirmed as jet. Treatment: cleaned under microscope with water and brushes and allowed to slowly air dry in open finds bag. Repackaged with jiffy foam support in finds bag. **Recommendation: no further action**
7514	339	2132	2	Labelled 'Jet? Waste?' Piece has an uneven brown surface with shinier black edges. There is some slight cracking visible under the microscope but object is in good overall condition. The X-ray image suggest piece to be jet.. **Recommendation: No further action.**
7514	345	2770	3B	Labelled 'Shale? Object/waste?' Piece has laminated in to 2 joining pieces along bedding planes. Numerous other layers visible in the edge with the potential to laminate further. Surface appears dull and unworked with flecks of brown (Fe corrosion products?) in the surface indentations. Object in fair overall condition. X-ray image and the way object has laminated indicates shale **Recommendation: Object could be consolidated and rejoined if required.**

Table 7 Conservation assessment – stone objects

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
N/A	261	2195	2	Labelled 'Stone? Bead' Small object with a buff and grey, slightly irregular surface with spots of brown concretion in the indentations. Irregular hole filled with soil through centre but not clear that it was intentionally drilled or natural. **Recommendation: no further action**

Table 8 Conservation assessment – ceramic vessels

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
n/a	C425		1	Arrived in lab slightly damp with bubble wrap support. The cremation fill had already been removed. The fabric exhibits evidence of substantial cracking, and is low fired. To ensure long-term stability, the vessel has been cleaned and consolidated using 15% Primal v/v

				in water, air dried and shards re-adhered using Paraloid B72 adhesive. To provide support, small gaps have been infilled with Paraloid B72 in acetone and bulked with inert microspheres. These areas have then been painted to match the colour of the fabric. Please refer to conservation report for further information. **Recommendation: no further work required. Handle with care.**
n/a	C518		1	Slightly damp when received in lab, mould growth visible in places. The fill had already been removed. The fabric is low fired and fragile, and the exposed walls show numerous cracks with soil in the interstices. To ensure long-term stability, the vessel has been cleaned and consolidated using 15% Primal v/v in water, air dried and shards re-adhered using Paraloid B72 adhesive. To provide support, small gaps have been infilled with Paraloid B72 in acetone and bulked with inert microspheres. These areas have then been painted to match the colour of the fabric. Please refer to conservation report for further information. **Recommendation: no further work required. Handle with care.**

Table 9 Conservation assessment – leather

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
N/A	306	2628	3A	Labelled 'leather off-cuts? 2 pieces. Arrived wet packed with surface soil present. On cleaning both pieces found to have stitch holes present so probably part of a shoe rather than off cuts. In fair to good overall condition although the flesh surface is slightly fibrous and there is some lamination. **Treatment:** washed in water with brushes under microscope. Pre-treated with 25% v/v aqueous solution of glycerol before freeze drying. **Recommendation: no further action**
	884	7603	1	Labelled 'leather object' Small sub-circular leather fragment, in good overall condition. It arrived wet packed and clean. It is thin and flexible with a somewhat crumpled appearance, especially on the grain face. It is slightly fragile around its edges. Treatment: rinsed with running water and soft brush, then immersed in 25% glycerol v/v in water for one week, then freeze-dried.

Table10 Conservation assessment – wood

X-ray	RF	Context	Area	Assessment
n/a	309	2673	3A	Labelled as "? paddle/spade". Positively identified as a shovel as blade has a shallow scoop form, an external bevel at the end of the blade and no fittings for a metal "shoe" and no shoulder step to rest foot on when digging. Handle is 'T' shaped. Species identified as *Quercus* spp. Probably cut from a large fast grown (2-3 rings/cm) tree, no sapwood survives. Insufficient rings for dendrochronology and lack of sapwood rules out C14 dating. Typology and technology suggests a medieval date. **Recommendation**: **received waterlogged. To ensure long-term stability the wood will be consolidated with two grades of PEG wax and freeze-dried. Once conserved the wood will be stable but should be stored/displayed at a stable temperature and relative humidity of between 50-55%.**

n/a	319	2712	3A	Labelled 'wood? Objects' Finds bag labelled as 'x2 frags' but on assessment bag contained numerous short fragments in fragile condition. From the curved shape of some of the pieces this was most likely a withy tie. Species identified by S. Allen as *Alnus* spp. **Recommendation: no further action, discard.**

APPENDIX 5 – Assessment of biological remains: Tables

Table 1. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Context information, sediment descriptions, initial visual assessment of potential for recovery of valuable assemblages of biological remains. Key: Phase 1 – Neolithic; Phase 2 – Bronze Age; Phase 3a and b – Iron Age; Phase 4 – late Iron Age/early Roman; Phase 5 – Romano-British; Phase 6 – Anglo-Saxon; Phase 7 – medieval; Phase 8 – post-medieval/modern.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	1	134	296	Fill of posthole 135	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	1	735	264	Fill of posthole	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with very rotted charcoal/ ash present (darkens matrix to mid to dark grey in places) (NB: small sample ~2 litres)
1	1	737	259	Fill of posthole	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with very rotted charcoal/ash present (darkens matrix to mid to dark grey in places) (NB: small sample ~2 litres)
1	1	873	260	Abdomen sample SK873	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	1	873	261	Pelvis sample SK873	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	1	873	262	Fill of grave SK873	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	1	904	301	Secondary fill of pit 7244	LOW-MED	Moist, very dark brown to very dark grey-brown to very dark grey (occasionally mid brown), crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly silty clay sand (possibly ashy), with stones (2 to 50 mm) present and a trace of modern rootlet
1	1	904	303	Secondary fill of pit 7244	-	As Sample 301 (same context) – above
1	1	1913	59	Fill of pit 1912	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm, including flint) with a trace of ?fine charred material present
1	1	7133	276	Fill of posthole 7132	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, sticky (working soft and slightly plastic), slightly clay silt (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	1	7135	277	Fill of posthole 7134	LOW -MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and slightly plastic), slightly clay silt (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) and small fragments of rotted charcoal (to 10 mm) present
1	1	7139	278	Fill of elongated pit 7138	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and slightly plastic), slightly clay silt (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	1	7175	284	Fill of grave 7176	-	Moist, light to mid yellow/orange-brown, unconsolidated, sand (with some areas of slightly clay sand), with abundant stones (2 to 60 mm)
1	1	7189	285	Throat sample SK7189	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	1	7189	286	Pelvic sample SK7189	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	1	7189	287	Abdomen sample SK7189	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	1	7196	290	Stained spread	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	1	7198	288	Fill of pit 7179	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with occasional patches of mid grey to mid to dark grey (fine charred content), chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	1	7212	295	Fill of pit 7213	LOW-MED	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with patches of mid grey to mid to dark grey (fine charred content) and chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	1	7232	302	Primary fill of pit 7244	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and slightly plastic), silty, clay sand/sandy clay, with small stones (2 to 6 mm) present
1	1	7232	304	Primary fill of pit 7244	-	-
1	1	7410	592	Fill of curvilinear gully	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid brown/grey-brown (occasionally mid grey), brittle to crumbly, slightly clay silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	2	417	76	Fill of pit 416 which held cremation urn SK549	LOW - ?MED	Moist, mid grey-brown to dark grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working more or less plastic), silty clay, with abundant chalk (2 to 30 mm) in tub 4/4 and charcoal fragments in tubs 1-3/4
1	2	425	299	Fill of cremation urn 425, SK549 in pit 416	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
1	2	512	94	Fill of pit 511 which held cremation urn SK519	-	Just moist, mid slightly orange yellow-brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly (working soft), silty sand, with abundant stones (2 to 20 mm) and a little charcoal present
1	2	518	298	Fill of cremation urn 518, SK519 in pit 511	-	Moist, mostly mid slightly orange yellow-brown with some mid grey-brown, crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft), sandy silt, with stones (2 to 6 mm) common and charcoal and occasional fine modern root fragments present
1	3a	571	251	Fill of gully 572	LOW-?MED	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft or plastic where more clay), silt with clay patches), with occasional black flecks of charcoal and modern rootlet present
1	3a	1127	250	Fill of ditch 1128 primary	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft or plastic where more clay), silt (with clay patches), with stones (2 to 6 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3a	1270	292	Fill of ditch 1148	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	2	1823	56	Fill of pit 1824	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with a little fine charcoal and stones (2 to 20 mm)present
1	3a	7036	289	Fill of ring ditch 7037	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	3a	7060	294	Fill of ring gully 7053	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	3a	7586	637	Alluvial deposits	LOW	Moist light to mid brown/grey-brown (with occasional flecks of mid orange), crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft and slightly sticky), silty clay sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and a trace of modern rootlet present
1	3a	7608	632	Grey silt in pond	?MED - Bone	Moist, light to mid grey/grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						?bone fragments present
1	3a	7612	633	Pit fill	LOW	Moist, light to mid grey, crumbly (working slightly sticky), slightly clay silty sand, with flint and chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present and occasional flecks of very rotted charcoal
1	3a	7614	634	Fill of pit 7615	LOW	Moist, light to mid grey/grey-brown (mottled), crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present (including chalk, flint and rounded pebbles)
1	2	7616	638	Fill of earliest pit	LOW-?MED	Moist, mostly mid to dark grey-brown (but with some mid to dark grey, dark grey, light to mid brown and light yellow-brown areas), crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly sandy slightly clay silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and black flecks of ?charcoal present. Note: all tubs (6 in total) retained more because of early date than inherent potential for biological remains
1	2	7635	626	Dark deposit - ?base of pond	MED-HIGH	Moist, mid to dark grey, brittle to crumbly (working soft), silt, with waterlogged wood present
1	2	7635	631	Fill of pit 7499	MED-HIGH	Moist, mid grey (somewhat blue-grey in places), with patches of light to mid brown/grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working soft), silt, with waterlogged twigs present
1	3a	7737	644	Deposit in hollow area H	LOW-?MED	More of less dry, mostly dark grey (with areas of light to mid grey-brown, mid grey-brown, mid to dark grey-brown and mid brown flecks), brittle (?indurated, working crumbly), with stones (2 to 30 mm), modern rootlet and some ?fine charred content present
1	3a	7738	645	Deposit in hollow area H	LOW	Just moist, light to mid brown to grey-brown (mottled slightly lighter and slightly darker), crumbly, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3a	7778	649	Early subsoil	LOW	Moist, light to mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 6 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3b	190	266	Fill of ring gully 191	VERY LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly (working soft, slightly sticky and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) present
1	3b	194	293	Fill of pit 195	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand
1	3b	212	253	Fill of ring gully 191	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to40 mm) present
1	3b	223	70	Fill of pit 320	?MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slighltly sticky), slightly clay silt, with charcoal (to 12 mm) present
1	3b	224	255	Fill of pit 408	LOW	Just moist, light mid grey-brown, crumbly to slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with stones (2 to 60+ mm) common
1	3b	317	72	Fill of gully 317	?MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky), slightly clay silt, with charcoal (to 12 mm) present
1	3b	319	69	Fill of pit 318	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky), slightly clay silt, with a trace of ?charcoal present
1	3b	324	97	Fill of drip ditch for Iron Age circular hut?323	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm), occasional larger stones (to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	3b	327	71	Fill of pit 320	?MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky) slightly clay silt, with charcoal (to 12 mm) present
1	3b	381	256	Fill of pit 241 primary	LOW	Moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft), clay silt (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	3b	410	73	Fill of pit 409	MED	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and slightly sticky), slightly clay silt, with charcoal and burnt bone present
1	3b	411	81	Fill of gully 191 at terminus	VERY LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated and slightly sticky (working soft and sticky) slightly clay silt, with stones (2 to 6 mm), modern rootlet and pottery present
1	3b	412	74	Black spread - west	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with stones (2 to 6 mm) and some ?fine charred content present (NB: tub 1 of 3 at PRS)
1	3b	412	75	Black spread - east	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown (lighter yellow-brown and mid grey in places), crumbly (working soft), very slightly sandy slightly clay silt (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) and flecks of charcoal present
1	3b	413	267	Control sample of colluvium cut by Bronze Age and Iron Age features	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt/silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm)common
1	3b	414	258	Floor surface within ring gully?	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	3b	428	300	Soil from excavated block SK428	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
1	3b	433	263	Fill of ring gully 444	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt with stones (2 to 6 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3b	440	92	Fill of pit 439	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), occasional larger stones (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3b	441	265	Fill of gully? 570	LOW	Moist, light to mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly and slightly sticky (working more or less plastic), silty clay, with abundant stones (2 to 60+ mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3b	445	88	Area of burning	MED	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), clay silt, with rotted charcoal common
1	3b	484	254	Fill of posthole 485	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly t slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat palstic), clay silt, with stones (2 to 60+ mm) common
1	3b	488	90	Possible cremation deposit?	-	Just moist, mid yellow-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working slightly soft), silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and charcoal present
1	3b	488	91	Fill of cremation pit	-	Moist, light to mid yellow-brown to light to mid grey-brown, crumbly (working soft), silty sand, with stones (2 to 6 mm) and tiny fragments of calcined bone present
1	3b	494	93	Fill of cremation pit	-	Moist, mid to dark yellow/orange-brown (with some darker patches retlated to charcoal/ash

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						content), unconsolidated or slightly crumbly (working soft), silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and charcoal present
1	3b	516	96	Fill of pit/ posthole 517	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), occasional larger stones (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present (NB: small sample ~3 litres)
1	3b	598	95	Fill of pit 593	LOW-MED	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown/grey, unconsolidated (working soft), silt, with charcoal common. (NB: small sample ~3 litres)
1	3b	603	257	Fill of pit 604 secondary	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with stones (2 to 6 mm) and fine charcoal/ash present
1	3b	609	297	Fill of pit 604	LOW-MED	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with patches of mid grey to mid to dark grey (fine charred content) and chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	3b	666	270	Fill of roundhouse gully 667	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic),clay silt with stones (2 to 20 mm) present. (NB: tub 3 of 4 different = moist to wet, light to mid brown, slightly sticky(working soft), slightly sandy clay silt, with occasional stones (2 to6 mm) present)
1	3b	708	313	Fill of post-pit 709 tertiary	LOW	Just moist, mid slightly purplish brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt/silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 60+ mm) present
1	3b	913	271	Fill of beaded roundhouse gully 914	MED - Bone	Moist, light to mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft), slightly silty clay sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and bone present and perhaps a trace of fine charred content
1	3b	917	268	Post pipe within posthole 919	?LOW- Charcoal (spot)	Small sample (1-2 litres) treat as SPOT for charcoal which is present
1	3b	1386	44	Pit 1385 fill which included human cremation SK1418	-	Just moist, mid slightly orange brown to mid to dark grey-brown (darker areas related to charcoal/ash content), crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and charcoal common
1	3b	1388	46	Pit fill ?1388 which included human cremation SK1421	-	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown to light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and charcoal present
1	3b	1393	47	Burnt spread?	?MED - Bone	Dry, mid yellow-brown (with patches of mid to dark red-brown and occasional smaller patches of light buff-pinkish-brown and more frequent mid to dark grey-brown), crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 6 mm) and charcoal present
1	3b	1411	45	Pit fill ? which included human cremation ?	-	Dry, mid yellow-brown (occasionally mid to dark grey-brown, with patches of burnt grey-black sediment and stones), crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with small stones (2 to 6 mm) abundant and larger stones (6 to 20 mm and 20 to 60 mm) common and present, respectively
1	3b	1417	85	Colluvium	VERY LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), silt, with stones (2 to 6 mm) present

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	3b	1495	48	Pit fill	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	3b	1577	273	Horizon above hearth 7065	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), clay silt/silty clay, with stones (2 to 6 mm), modern rootlet and flecks of black ash/charcoal present (NB: tub 2 of 4 probably best)
1	3b	1748	53	Burnt spread?	LOW-MED	More or less dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly, silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm), modern rootlet and abundant charcoal/fine charredc content
1	3b	7003	269	Fill of pit 7028	VERY LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, sticky (working soft then more or less plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm)
1	3b	7065	272	Fill of hearth	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky), slightly sandy clay silt, with modern rootlet, a trace of charcoal and occasional chalk (2 to 6 mm)
1	3b	7065	275	Fill of hearth = s. 272?	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey, sticky (working soft), clay silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present (NB:tub 4 of 4 prob best then 2 of 4)
1	3b	7131	274	Possible cremation pit?	-	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown (with occasional very small patches of mid grey), crumbly (working soft), silty sand, with stones (2 to 6 mm) present
1	3b	7327	315	Fill of pit 7326	LOW-MED	Moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with some ?rotted charcoal/black ash or other fine charred content present. NB: approx. 8 litres
1	3b	7329	316	Fill of pit 7328	MED	Moist, dark grey (with patches and streaks of mid brown), unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 30 mm) present - dark coloration from fine charred content (?rotted charcoal/black ash). NB: approx. 10 litres
1	3b	7331	317	Fill of pit 7330	MED	Moist, dark brown (occasionally light to mid brown), unconsolidated sand, with black flecks or ?rotted charcoal/balck ash present and occasional pieces of rotted charcoal (to 8 mm). NB: small sample approx. 3 litres
1	3b	7346	318	Fill of post-pit 709	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey to mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat plastic), sandy silty clay, with abundant chalk (2 to 100+ mm). NB: approx. 6 litres
1	3b	7465	618	Subsoil	LOW	Just moist, mid brown (streaked with mid to dark grey), crumbly (working soft and slightly sticky), clay sand (occasional patches of sandy clay), with stones (2 to 20 mm), modern rootlets and pottery present
1	3b	7565	636	Colluvial/ waterlain	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown (with a slight purple cast), crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky), slightly clay sandy silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	3b	7589	621	Secondary fill of pit 7591	LOW	Just moist, mid brown (with a slight purple cast), crumbly (working soft and sticky then plastic), sandy clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlets present
1	3b	7723	643	Deposit area H	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid brown to mid grey-brown, brittle to crumbly, slightly silty sand, with modern rootlet and stones (2 to 6 mm) present
1	4	437	87	Fill of ditch 426 SK438	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
				area		
1	4	446	89	Clay deposit over SK438 remains	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
1	4	1013	41	Abdomen area of human SK1014	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	1013	42	Thorax area of human SK1014	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	1013	43	Fill of grave SK1014	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
1	4	1132	291	Fill of boundary ditch 1131	LOW	Moist, light to mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	4	1180	86	Fill of ditch1181	MED - Bone	Just moist, mid grey brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly clay silt, with abundant chalk (2 to 60 mm) and occasional flint (to 40 mm), and bone fragments present
1	4	1240	99	Fill of ditch 1239	LOW	Just moist, light grey and light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), occasional larger stones (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	4	1566	49	"Working" surface - burning?	LOW-MED	Dry, light to mid brown to mid brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly, slightly clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm), modern rootlet and some fine charcoal/ash content.
1	4	1641	50	Pelvic sample of human SK1642	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	1641	51	Stomach sample of human SK1642	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	1641	52	Fill of grave SK1642	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
1	4	1868	307	Fill of ditch 1869	MED - Bone	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) present, together with a little modern rootlet and ?burnt bone
1	4	1874	57	Fill of gully 1875	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidate (working soft), silt/silty sand with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	4	1918	60	Fill of pit 1919	MED	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft), silt, with abundant fine and rotted charcoal (NB: small sample ~2 litres)
1	4	3263	586	Fill of ditch 3265	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	4	3268	587	Fill of pit 3269	LOW	Dry, dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy silty clay/clay silt, with chalk and other stones (2 to 20 mm) abundant, larger stones (20 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	4	3286	584	Pit fill	MED - Bone	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) abundant, larger chalk gravel (20 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet and bone present

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	4	3297	589	Fill of pit 3298	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), other stones (20 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	4	7148	279	Fill of grave SK7149	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
1	4	7149	280	Neck sample SK7149	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	7149	281	Chest sample SK7149	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	7149	282	Stomach sample SK7149	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	7149	283	Pelvic sample SK7149	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
1	4	7387	598	Primary fill of pit 7388	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and other stones including rounded pebbles (20 to 60 mm) present
1	4	7392	596	Fill of ditch 7393	LOW	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), clay sand to sandy clay (more clayey areas work more plastic), with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common
1	4	7398	597	Secondary fill of ditch 7400	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown (with a slight purple cast), unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft, slightly sticky and somewhat plastic), clay sand (more clay in places), with abundant stones (2 to 20 mm) and larger stones (20 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	4	7422	651	Fill of posthole 7423	-	Sample not found
1	4	7425	595	Primary fill of posthole/pit 7426	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated and slightly sticky (working more or less plastic and more sticky), clay silt/silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and some other stones present
1	4	7458	600	Primary fill of ditch 7420	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated (occasionally slightly sticky), slightly clay (in places) sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	4	7504	604	Grave fill, SK7505	-	Moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated (working somewhat soft), silty sand, with abundant small stones (2 to 6 mm) and larger stones (6 to 20 mm and 20 to 60 mm) common and present, respectively. Some modern contaminant leaves were also noted
1	4	7529	614	Grave fill, SK7530	-	Moist, mid yellow-brown to mid grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working somewhat soft), slightly silty sand, with stones 92 to 20 mm) common
1	4	7546	617	Grave fill, SK7547	-	Moist, light to mid yellow-brown to light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated (working slightly soft), slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60+ mm) present
1	4	7654	641	Fill of pit 7655	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated (working plastic and slightly sticky), silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm, common and 20 to 60 mm, present) and modern rootlet present
1	4	7681	640	Fill of pit 7682	LOW	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working more or less plastic), silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to20 mm) present to common
1	4	7694	642	Fill of gully 7695	LOW	More or less dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown (with occasional patches of mid grey), brittle (somewhat indurated) to crumbly (or unconsolidated), clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and larger chalk gravel (20 to 60 mm and over 60 mm) and modern rootlet present – white mould on some surfaces

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	4	7789	647	Ditch fill	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft), clay sand (more clay in places and these areas work plastic), with stones (2 to 6 mm) present
1	4	7791	648	Fill of gully 7792	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), clay sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	4	7797	650	Fill of posthole	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand, with modern rootlet and stones (2 to over 60 mm) present
1	5	138	309	Fill of ditch 1773	LOW	Moist, dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) common
1	5	161	308	Fill of pit 162	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working somewhat soft), sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common, occasional rounded stones present and a trace of modern rootlet
1	5	165	323	Fill of ditch 166	LOW	Almost dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, very slightly clay, silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	186	329	Fill of ditch 185 primary	LOW	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay sand/sandy clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm)
1	5	205	252	Fill of pit 447	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft), silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm)common and modern rootlet present
1	5	213	306	Fill of gully214?	LOW	Just moist, dark slightly purplish brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common, occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and a little modern rootlet
1	5	219	331	Fill of ditch 218	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, very slightly clay, silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	342	330	Fill of ditch 343	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, very slightly clay, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and oocasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
1	5	351	310	Fill of gully 353 secondary	LOW	Moist, dark brown, crumbly (working soft and slightly plastic), slightly clay silt, with stones (2 to 30 mm, including chalk gravel and rounded pebbles) common and a trace of modern rootlet
1	5	379	305	Fill of pit 378 4th fill	MED - Bone	Moist, dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 60+ mm) abundant and animal bone present
1	5	510	314	Fill of ditch 509	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated and slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm)
1	5	538	312	Fill of ditch 537 secondary	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown, crumbly (working plastic), clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) common and occasional rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) present
1	5	1011	84	Colluvial layer	VERY LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), silt, with stones (2 to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	1201	98	Fill of gully 1202	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), occasional larger stones (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	1348	63	fill of ditch 1349	VERY LOW	More or less dry, mid brown, brittle to crumbly, clay silt, with stones (2 to 30 mm) and voids indicative of earthworm burrowing present
1	5	1405	62	Fill of ditch/gully 1370	VERY LOW	Dry, mid brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly, clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	1422	66	Fill of ditch 1358	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated 9working soft), silt, with stones (2 to 30 mm) common
1	5	1423	67	Fill of ditch 1379	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common
1	5	1428	64	Fill of gully 1429	VERY LOW	More or less dry, mid brown (with some patches of mid grey), brittle to crumbly, clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and voids indicative of earthworm burrowing present
1	5	1530	61	Fiil of ditch 1529	VERY LOW	Dry, mid brown, brittle (slightly indurated) to crumbly, clay silt, with stones (2 t0 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	1635	68	Fill of ditch 1587	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common
1	5	1799	54	Fill of ditch 1723	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey/grey- brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant stones (chalk- 2 to 20 mm)
1	5	1801	55	Fill of ditch 1774	LOW	Just moist, mid grey/grey- brown, unconsolidated (working slightly soft), silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm)present
1	5	1819	311	Fill of pit 1818	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown, unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present, occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and a little modern rootlet
1	5	1906	58	Fill of pit 1907	?MED	More or less dry, dark grey/grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand/sandy silt, with abundant fine ash/charcoal, stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	3257	585	Upper fill of pit	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	5	3258	582	Pit fill	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) abundant, larger chalk gravel (20 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	5	3277	583	Pit fill	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) abundant, larger chalk gravel (20 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	5	3282	588	Fill of pit 3283	LOW	Moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	5	3301	591	Fill of slot 3302	LOW	Moist, dark grey, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with stones including chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	3311	590	Fill of pit/terminal 3312	LOW	Moist, dark grey, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly clay sand, with stones including chalk

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						gravel (20 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	7246	333	Fill of ditch 7245	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated (working slightly soft), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common
1	5	7257	322	Fill of ditch 7258	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft and slightly plastic), slightly silty clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) common, occasional rounded pebbles (to 70 mm) and a little modern rootlet present
1	5	7297	319	Fill of pit 7298	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) common
1	5	7320	320	Fill of pit 7321	LOW	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft), slightly clay sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 50 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	7333	321	Fill of pit 7332	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated and slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm)
1	5	7334	324	Fill of pit 7335	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly (working soft, somewhat plastic and slightly sticky), sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 25 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	7342	328	Fill of pit 7343	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	5	7351	327	Fill of pit 7350 primary	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present
1	5	7358	326	Primary fill of pit 7236	LOW	Moist, mid brown/grey-brown, soft and sticky (working soft and slightly plastic), sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present (perhaps common)
1	5	7383	594	Fill of ditch 7384	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated (working slightly sticky), clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common
1	5	7407	593	Fill of ditch 7408	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated (occasionally crumbly), slightly sandy slightly clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm)
1	5	7416	599	Secondary fill of ditch 7418	LOW	More of less dry, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand stones (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlets and seedlings present
1	5	7436	602	Secondary fill of ditch 7438	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) present
1	5	7439	603	Secondary fill of ditch 7441	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
1	5	7442	601	Ditch fill	LOW	More or less dry, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly clay sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common
1	5	7464	635	Romano-British layer	?MED	Just moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky then plastic), slightly sandy clay, with modern rootlets, stones (2 to 20 mm) and occasional black flecks of ?charcoal present

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
1	5	7489	609	Secondary main fill of pit 7490	MED – Bone and ?charred	Just moist, mid to dark purplish grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft and more or less plastic), slightly sandy clay, with stones (2 to 20 mm), modern rootlet, bone and flecks of ?charcoal present
1	5	7498	610	Secondary fill of pit 7499	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown/grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and sticky), clay sand (more clay in places and these areas working somewhat plastic), with stones (2 to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	7506	611	Fill of pit 7499	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft and more or less plastic), silty clay/clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
1	5	7513	622	Grey below concretion in pit 7499	MED-HIGH	Moist, mid grey, crumbly (working soft and sticky), slightly clay silt, with charcoal, bone and stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	5	7603	623	Black organic fill of pit 7499	VERY HIGH	Moist, dark grey to black, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant charcoal and uncharred organic content and stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	5	7604	624	Grey silt within pit?	LOW-?MED	Moist, mid grey (occasionally mid brown, mid grey-brown and dark grey), brittle to crumbly (working soft), clay sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present and traces of ?humic patches (may just be sulphide staining from decayed former organic inclusions)
1	5	7621	639	Fill of E-W ditch	LOW	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common to abundant
1	5	7728	646	Fill of ditch 7729	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working soft and slightly sticky then somewhat plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) present
1	6	167	65	Floor of Grubenhaus?	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey, unconsolidated, silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
1	6	168	78	Lower deposit of Grubenhaus	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey, unconsolidated, silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) present (NB: 2 tubs found not 1)
1	6	1830	77	Upper fill of Grubenhaus	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey, unconsolidated, silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) present
1	7	316	83	Hillwash	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey, crumbly, silt, with abundant chalk (2 to 60 mm)
1	7	1002	82	Subsoil	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey (occasionally mid grey-brown), crumbly, silt, with abundant chalk (2 to 20 mm)
1	7	1009	80	Possible Med Ridge and furrow	VERY LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly, slightly clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm, occasionally to 30 mm), and modern rootlet present
1	8	1001	79	Topsoil	VERY LOW	Just moist, dark grey, brittle to crumbly, clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	4	2042	23	Fill of ditch 2044	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present, also one sherd of pot seen
2	4	2373	9	Grave fill SK2374	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
2	4	2374	6	Throat sample SK2374	-	Microfossil subsample – not described

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
2	4	2374	7	Chest sample SK2374	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
2	4	2374	8	Stomach sample SK2374	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
2	5	2059	24	Fill of gully 2060	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) some rounded pebbles (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	5	2087	32	Fill of ditch 2088	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 40 mm)
2	5	2144	26	Fill of pit 2288	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 40 mm)
2	5	2209	28	Fill of ditch 2156 primary	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 40 mm)
2	5	2217	40	Fill of ditch 2212 primary	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey, stiff or crumbly to unconsolidated (working more or less plastic), silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
2	5	2241	5	Animal SK2241	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
2	5	2291	25	Fill of pit 2182 primary	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm)
2	5	2302	35	Fill of pit 2303	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm), flint (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	5	2327	30	Fill of ditch 2325 primary	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm), some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	5	2434	27	Fill of ditch 2437	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 25 mm)
2	5	2439	17	Fill of ditch 2440 primary	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working somewhat soft), clay silt (more clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
2	5	2444	18	Fill of linear 2446 primary	MED-Bone	More or less dry, mid to dark grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and bone present
2	5	2455	163	Fill of pit 2456 primary	LOW	Just moist, mid grey/grey brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 50 mm)
2	5	2472	34	Fill of chalk lined pit	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 25 mm), some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 15 mm) present
2	5	2535	38	Fill of pit 2499	?MED	Moist, mid to dark grey to dark grey, sticky (working soft, sticky and somewhat plastic), clay silt/silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) and rounded pebbles (to 50 mm)-possible trace of organics
2	5	2569	162	Fill of ditch 2567 primary	MED-Bone	Just moist, mid grey, unconsolidated (working slightly plastic), sandy clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and a little bone present
2	5	2587	16	Fill of pit 2588	MED	Moist to wet, light grey to light to mid grey-brown, slightly sticky (working soft and slightly

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						plastic), clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - ? Slightly humic in places
2	5	2594	21	Fill of pit 2598	? MED	Waterlogged, light to mid grey/grey-brown, sticky (working somewhat soft and sticky), sandy silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel, (2 to 20 mm) – possibly some organic content but only a little (definitely not peat)
2	5	2617	19	Fill of pit 2650	MED-Bone	Moist, mid to mid to dark grey, unconsolidated and slightly sticky (working soft), clay silt, with fine charred content and occasional pieces of rotted charcoal and animal bone present
2	5	2665	20	Fill of pit 2650 primary	LOW-MED - Bone	More or less dry, mid to dark grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working more or less plastic), slightly silty clay, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and occasioanl larger stones (to 30 mm) and ?bone present
2	6	2063	11	Fill of pit 2091	LOW-MED	More or less dry, very dark grey, unconsolidated to crumbly, ashy silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present - high fine charcoal content
2	6	2069	22	Fill of pit 2070	LOW	More or less dry, mid to mid to dark grey, grumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy silt with stones (chalk 2 to 20 mm), rounded pebbles (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	6	2085	15	Fill of ditch 2086	LOW	Just moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (chalk 2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to 60 mm) present
2	6	2085	31	Fill of ditch 2057	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm), occasional flint (to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	6	2092	12	Fill of pit 2093	LOW-MED	More or less dry, very dark grey, unconsolidated to crumbly, ashy silt, with stones (2 to 6 0 mm) common and modern rootlet present - high fine charcoal content
2	6	2109	14	Fill of pit 2110	LOW	Just moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand, with stones (chalk 2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to 40 mm) present
2	6	2125	36	Fill of pit 2124	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 25 mm), some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm), flint (to 15 mm) and modern rootlet present
2	6	2169	29	Fill of ditch 2170	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 40 mm)
2	6	2188	33	Fill of pit 2186 primary	LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and flint (to 15 mm)
2	6	2221	37	Fill of ditch 2220	LOW-MED	More or less dry, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 50 mm), modern rootlet and charcoal (to 10 mm) present
2	6	2500	10	Grave fill SK2501	-	Just moist, mid to dark grey to mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) abundant and larger stones (20 to 60 mm) common
2	6	2501	2	Neck sample SK2501	-	Microfossil subsample – not described

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
2	6	2501	3	Chest area SK2501	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
2	6	2501	4	Pelvic area SK2501	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
2	6	2504	39	Fill of ditch 2503 boundary?	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and some rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
2	7	2964	13	Fill of ditch 2050 primary	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) common and larger stones (60+ mm) present
3A	6	2558	150	Fill of ditch 2559	MED-HIGH	Just moist, mid grey to very dark grey to black, unconsolidated, very ashy clay. Abundant charred content, predominantly ash but including charcoal (to 7 mm). Stones (2 to 40 mm) and lumps of ferrous slag present
3A	6	2652	155	Fill of ditch 2653	HIGH	Moist, light to mid grey, crumbly, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and freshwater bivalve shell present
3A	6	2705	153	Fill of linear 2706	LOW	Moist, mid grey, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly silty clay sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common
3A	6	2712	152	Fill of linear 2711	MED	Moist, dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly silty clay sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present and a little fine charred content
3A	6	2729	157	Fill of linear 2730	MED-HIGH	Moist, very dark grey, brittle to crumbly (working soft), ?humic (possible waterlogged organics) silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
3A	6	2749	151	Fill of gully 2704	MED-HIGH	Moist, dark brown, crumbly (working soft), somewhat ?humic, slighlty sandy silty clay, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
3A	7	2618	158	Layer	LOW	More or less dry, light grey to light to mid grey-brown, brittle to crumbly, silt, with modern rootlet present
3A	7	2619	159	Layer	?MED	Just moist, mid brown/grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working more or less soft), slightly sandy silt, with some mid to dark brown ?humic patches and modern rootlet present
3A	7	2620	160	Alluvial deposit	HIGH	Moist, mid grey/grey-brown, crumbly, sandy silt, with stones (2 to 6 mm) and freshwater molluscs present
3A	7	2621	161	Alluvial deposit	?MED-Bone	Moist light grey to mid grey, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and ?fishbone present
3A	7	2628	156	Spread	MED-HIGH	Moist, very dark grey, brittle to crumbly (working soft), ?humic (possible waterlogged organics) silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
3A	7	2673	154	Fill of shallow trough 2683	?MED	Moist, mid to dark to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present. Possible slight humic content. NB: tub 1 of 4 not found
3A	8	2004	1	Column sample filter bed pit	-	Not examined – A separate sedimentological investigation was undertaken by Drs Lillie and Farrell of the Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull, the results of which are reported elsewhere
3B	-	9999	391	Column sample through	-	Not examined – A separate sedimentological investigation was undertaken by Drs Lillie and

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
				Contexts 2928, 2987, 2787, 2929, 2930		Farrell of the Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull, the results of which are reported elsewhere
3B	1	2989	402	Fill of ditch 2990	VERY LOW	Just moist, light to mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	2991	403	Layer of hillwash	LOW	Moist to wet, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to sticky (working slightly soft), silty fine sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	1	3003	400	Fill of small pit 3004 upper	MED - charred	Just moist, mid to dark grey, unconsolidated (working soft and somewhat plastic), clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and rotted charcoal (to 12 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	1	3010	388	Fill of ring ditch 3009	VERY LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated (working soft), silty clay sand, with some patches of more or less 'pure' clay (to 20 mm) and chalk gravel (2 to 60+ mm) common
3B	1	3015	371	Fill of posthole 3016	VERY LOW	Moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3017	376	Fill of pit 3018	VERY LOW	Moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3021	401	Fill of possible posthole 3022	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3028	385	Fill of linear 3029	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand/sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3036	372	fill of posthole 3037	VERY LOW	Moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3038	384	Fill of ring ditch 3009	VERY LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60+ mm) common
3B	1	3039	398	Fill of posthole 3040	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3053	373	Fill of stakehole 3054	-	in one tub with Samples 374 and 375 - NB: not examined as very small, treat as SPOT sample
3B	1	3063	389	Fill of post pit 3064	MED - Bone	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand/sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) and rotted bone present
3B	1	3065	390	Fill of posthole 3066	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3067	392	Fill of posthole 3068	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60+ mm) and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3083	379	Fill of pit 3081 primary	VERY LOW	Moist, mid yellow-gery-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3095	397	Fill of post pit 3094	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3098	383	Fill of posthole 3099	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand/sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
3B	1	3114	375	Fill of stakehole 3115	-	in one tub with Samples 373 and 374 - NB: not examined as very small, treat as SPOT sample
3B	1	3116	380	Fill of stakehole 3117	-	in one tub with Samples 378 and 381 - NB: not examined as very small, treat as SPOT sample
3B	1	3126	381	Fill of stakehole 3127	-	in one tub with Samples 378 and 381 - NB: not examined as very small, treat as SPOT sample
3B	1	3134	395	Fill of posthole 3135	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3144	386	Fill of posthole 3145	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay silty sand/sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm)
3B	1	3146	394	Fill of post pit 3147	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3160	396	Fill of posthole 3161	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3186	378	Fill of posthole 3187	-	in one tub with Samples 380 and 381 - NB: not examined as very small, treat as SPOT sample
3B	1	3188	377	Fill of pit 3189	VERY LOW	Moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm)
3B	1	3190	374	Fill of posthole 3191	-	in one tub with Samples 373 and 375 - NB: not examined as very small, treat as SPOT sample
3B	1	3194	382	Fill of pit 3195	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60+ mm)
3B	1	3198	399	Fill of posthole 3199	LOW	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) present
3B	1	3203	393	Fill of postpipe 3146	MED	Moist, mid yellowish-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy clay silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and land snail shell present
3B	1	3204	387	Fill of postpipe 3144	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
3B	3	2770	350	Fill of grave 2792 SK2771	-	Moist, mid yellow-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working slightly soft), slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) abundant and larger stones (20 to 60 mm) common
3B	3	2771	353	Throat sample SK2771	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2771	354	Pelvic sample SK2771	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2772	351	Fill of grave SK2773	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
3B	3	2772	359	"Chainmail" staining?	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
3B	3	2773	355	Throat sample SK2773	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2774	352	Fill of grave SK2775	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
3B	3	2774	356	Pelvis sample SK2773	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2775	357	Throat sample SK2775	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2775	358	Pelvic sample SK2775	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2820	365	Fill of ditch 2821 primary	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm),

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	3	2835	360	Fill of grave SK2836	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
3B	3	2836	361	Throat sample SK2836	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2836	362	Pelvic sample SK2836	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
3B	3	2844	364	Fill of square barrow ditch 2845	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm), occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	3	2846	363	Fill of grave SK2847	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
3B	3	2901	370	Fill of ring gully 2902	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm), occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	3	2905	368	Fill of pit 2906	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm), occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	3	2912	369	Fill of posthole 2911	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm), occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	5	2857	366	Fill of pit 2858 primary	LOW	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 6 mm), occasional rounded pebbles (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present
3B	5	2955	367	Fill of terminal end of ditch 2944 secondary	?MED	Moist, light to mid grey to dark grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working soft), ?humic silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm)
3B	7	3231	404	Subsoil within 3b west	LOW	Moist, dark brown, unconsolidated (working soft and slightly sticky), silty fine sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common, and occasional flints and modern rootlet present
3B	7	3234	405	Susbsoil to west side of south of 3B	LOW-MED	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated (working slightly soft), silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and ?burnt shale/charcoal present
5	1	4248	214	Fill of pit 4249 primary	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4279	193	Fill of possible hearth 4278	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey/grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4284	194	Fill of possible hearth 4283	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) present - 1 tub
5	1	4287	203	Fill of pit 4286	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4288	209	Fill of pit 4289 primary	LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) abundant - 1 tub
5	1	4295	211	Fill of pit 4296 primary	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4297	212	Fill of pit 4299 upper	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid to dark grey, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm), some fine charred content and modern rootlet present - 1 tub

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
5	1	4300	213	Fill of pit 4301 primary	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4304	215	Fill of pit 4305 primary	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4320	195	Fill of possible hearth 4319	LOW	Just moist, mid to dark grey/grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4337	204	Deposit? Burnt fill?	LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4338	205	Deposit ? Burnt fill?	-	Sample not found
5	1	4370	210	Fill of pit 4371	LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5	1	4392	208	Fill of posthole 4393	LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4435	197	Fill of ditch 4434	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4435	519	Fill of ring ditch 4434	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4528	228	Fill of pit 4566	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant stones (2 to 60+ mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4529	227	Fill of pit 4566 lower	MED - Bone	More or less dry, dark grey to black, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with abundant black ash, chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and bone present - 1 tub
5	1	4532	231	Fill of posthole 4533	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4549	177	Fill of pit 4548	LOW-MED	Just moist, dark grey, unconsolidated, ashy (some fine charred content), sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) present - 1 tub
5	1	4604	530	Fill of pit 4605	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4608	531	Fill of pit 4609	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4610	532	Fill of pit 4611	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid slightly yellow grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4613	524	Fill of pit 4612	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4615	523	Fill of pit 4614	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) common andoccasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) - 1 tub

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
5	1	4633	534	Fill of pit 4634	LOW	Moist, mid slightly yellow grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4654	247	Fill of pit 4671	VERY LOW	Moist, mid yellow-grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common - 1 tub
5	1	4669	248	Layer within pit 4657	VERY LOW	Just moist, very light grey-brown (off-white), crumbly to unconsolidated, 'limey' clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5	1	4673	533	Fill of pit 4672	LOW	Moist, mid slightly yellow grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4778	512	Fill of ring ditch 4788	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	1	4779	513	Fill of ring ditch 4788 lower	-	Sample not found
5	1	4839	514	Spread of burnt material	MED	Moist,mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown,unconsolidated,silty sand,with stones(2 to 60 mm)common & variable content of of rotted charcoal(to 60 mm)& probably other finer charred content. NB:11 tubs in total best 4 forGBA are 2,4,5and 8 with 4 being best
5	1	4840	541	Black burnt layer	MED	Moist,mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown(sometimes black from abundant charred content,e.g.tub 11)unconsolidated,slightly silty sand,with stones(2 to 60 mm,chalk & rounded pebbles)common to abundant &modern rootlet present.Fine charred content always pres
5	1	4840	549	Layer of burnt material	MED	Moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant and fine charred content and rotted charcoal (to 10 mm) present - only 2 tubs seen 2/4 and 4/4
5	1	4841	515	Layer of burnt material	MED	Just moist,mid to dark brown to dark grey-brown,unconsolidated,slightly silty sand,with stones(2 to 60 mm including chalk gravel & rounded pebbles)common & lumps of black ash.Modern rootlet was present in some tubs & there was some root cast in tub 7. NB:1
5	1	4842	518	Layer of burnt material	-	Sample not found
5	1	4843	522	Layer of burnt material	MED	Just moist,mid brown to mid to dark grey/grey brown(locally black from abundant charred content),unconsolidated,slightly silty sand,with abundant stones(2 to 60 mm,including chalk,flint & rounded pebbles)fine charred content present(locally abundant,e.g.in
5	1	4844	516	Layer of burnt material	LOW-?MED	Just moist,mid brown to mid grey-brown,unconsolidated,silty sand,with abundant stones(2 to over 60 mm,mostly chalk gravel with some rounded pebble)a trace of fine charred content inc occ pieces of very rotted ?charcoal(to 6 mm)NB:3 tubs total,tub 1best
5	1	4845	517	Layer of burnt material	MED	Moist,mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown,unconsolidated,slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel and rounded pebbles(2 to 60 mm)common&rotted charcoal/black ash present(particularly tubs 2,4 & 5), modern rootlet visible in some tubs & rotted oyster shell in
5	1	4845	547	Layer of burnt material	-	Sample not found

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
5	1	4890	544	Fill of pit 4889	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant - 1 tub
5	1	4896	545	Fill of pit 4895	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant - 1 tub
5	1	5116	548	Layer	MED	Moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant and fine charred content and rotted charcoal (to 10 mm) present - 1 tub
5	1	5118	546	Fill of pit ?	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant - 1 tub
5	2	4427	176	Fill of grave SK4428	LOW	Just moist, mid grey, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - NB: only 1 tub seen
5	2	4489	230	Fill of ditch 4488	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4494	218	Fill of gully 4493	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5	2	4496	219	Fill of gully 4497	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5	2	4512	246	Fill of ditch 4512	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm), occasional flint (to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present
5	2	4536	225	Fill of ditch 4537	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and occasional other stones and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4567	226	Fill of pit 4568	VERY LOW	Just moist, light to mid slightly orange brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) - 1 tub
5	2	4578	525	Fill of linear 4579 primary	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4587	526	Fill of linear 4589	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4596	224	Fill of pit 4570	LOW	More or less dry, mid grey to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and occasional other stones and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4683	249	Fill of grave SK4684	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
5	2	4684	508	Pelvic sample SK4684	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5	2	4684	509	Abdominal sample SK4684	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5	2	4684	510	Throat sample SK4684	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5	2	4711	511	Deposit	MED	More or less dry, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown (mottled), unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm), modern rootlet and occasional charcoal (to 15 mm) present - 1 tub, small sample (approx. 3 litres only)

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
5	2	4822	528	Fill of ditch 4821	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) abundant and occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4824	529	Fill of ditch4823	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4829	527	Fill of ditch 4828	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and occasional rounded pebbles (to 25 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	2	4869	520	Fill of pit	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5	2	4871	521	Fill of pit	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5	2	4927	535	Fill of grave SK4930?	-	Moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, very stony (stones 2 to 60 mm abundant), very slightly silty sand
5	2	4927	540	Sub sample- dark ? Matter?	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
5	2	4928	539	Dark organic material from above SK4930	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
5	2	4929	542	Decayed wood of "coffin " associated with human SK4930	-	Not described – sample retained for later processing
5	2	4930	536	Pelvis sample SK4930?	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5	2	4930	537	Abdomen sample SK4930?	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5	2	4930	538	Skull area SK4930?	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5	4	4506	220	Fill of gully 4507	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	4	4508	221	Fill of gully 4509	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	4	4510	222	Fill of gully 4511	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	4	4556	200	Settling deposit? Overlying post pit 4563	LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5	4	4558	202	Fill of ditch 4559 boundary, primary	LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	7	4308	175	Burnt spread	VERY LOW	Dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	7	4309	206	Fill of ditch 4311 boundary	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid to mid to dark grey-brown, ?slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) abundant - 1 tub

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
5	7	4314	207	Fill of ditch 4318 boundary	VERY LOW	Just moist, light to mid yellow-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles - 1 tub
5	7	4444	223	Fill of ditch 4445	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	7	4464	229	Fill of ditch 4465	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	8	4243	173	Timber	-	-
5	8	4383	216	Fill of pit 4384	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5	8	4385	217	Fill of pit 4386	LOW	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sandy silt, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5	8	4433	196	Fill of ditch 4432	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	8	4553	198	Fil of ditch 4388 primary	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) present - 1 tub
5	8	4554	199	fill of ditch 4411 secondary	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common - 1 tub
5	8	4557	201	Fill of ditch 4415 boundary	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to 50 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5	8	5404	543	Fill of posthole 5405	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant - includes numerous large angular stones - 1 tub
5?	1	4254	178	Fill of ring ditch 4271	LOW	Just moist, mid slightly yellowish grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	1	4257	179	Fill of ring ditch 4258	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) abundant and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	1	4333	185	Fill of ditch 4234	LOW	Just moist, mid yellowish grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5?	1	4545	184	Fill of pit 4544	LOW	Just moist, light to mid slightly orange brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	1	4546	183	Fill of pit 4544	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with abundant stones (2 to 60+ mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	1	4547	182	Fill of pit 4544	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	2	4482	188	Fill of ? 4398	LOW-MED	Just moist, dark grey to very dark grey-brown to black, unconsolidated, ashy silt, with stones (2 to 60 mm) common to abundant - 1 tub
5?	2	4483	189	Fill of ? 4398	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						abundant chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) and occasional rounded pebbles (to 40 mm), and a trace of rotted charcoal (to 8 mm)
5?	2	4490	190	Fill of ?4398	LOW-MED	Moist, mid grey to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, ashy, slightly silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 40 mm) common and ?other fine charred content present - 1 tub
5?	7	4227	180	Fill of MED? ditch 4228	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	7	4229	181	Fill of MED? Ditch 4230	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	7	4246	186	Fill of ditch 42470	LOW	Just moist, mid yellowish grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 1 tub
5?	7	4250	192	Fill of ? 4251	VERY LOW	Moist, mid slightly yellowish brown, unconsolidated, sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) common and occasional larger stones (to 50 mm) present
5?	8	4473	187	Fill of ? 4474	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5?	8	4500	191	Fill of ? 4501	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60+ mm) common - 1 tub
5A	1	4218	169	Fill of pit 4222 upper	LOW	Just moist, mid slightly orange brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) present - 1 tub
5A	1	4220	170	Fillof pit 4222 primary	LOW	Just moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid orange-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm, including flint) present
5A	1	4221	171	Fill of pit 4220 primary	LOW	Just moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid orange-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm, including flint) present
5A	1	4235	172	Fill of pit 4236	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common - 2 tubs
5A	1	4933	551	Fill of post pipe	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant
5A	1	4942	557	Fill of stone clad posthole 4943	-	Sample not found
5A	1	4942	558	Fill of stone clad posthole	-	Sample not found
5A	1	4942	559	Fill of stone clad posthole	-	Sample not found
5A	1	4970	550	Post pipe within pit 4956	LOW-MED	Moist, dark brown to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm), modern rootlet and some fine charred content present - 2 tubs - NOTE: this sample added to database by JC on 15.02.2010 after recording on-site on 12.02.2010
5A	1	5331	564	Fill of pit 5332	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant - 1 tub
5A	1	5335	565	Fill of pit 5336	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) abundant - 1 tub

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
5B	2	5132	580	Fill of ditch ?	LOW	Moist, mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) - 2 tubs
5B	2	5150	578	Fill of ditch 5151	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and occasional larger stones (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5B	2	5166	560	Fill of pit 5165	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
5B	2	5296	577	Fill of ditch ?	LOW	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, fine sand, with chalk gravels (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5B	2	5300	568	Fill of posthole 5299	LOW	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5B	2	5302	566	Fill of posthole 5301	LOW	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5B	2	5344	567	Fill of posthole 5343	LOW	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5B	4	4886	552	Neck sample SK5176	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5B	4	4886	553	Chest sample SK5176	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5B	4	4886	554	Abdomen sample SK5176	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5B	4	4886	555	Pelvic sample SK5176	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
5B	4	4886	556	Fill of grave SK5176	-	Just moist, mid yellow-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working somewhat soft), silty sand, with abundant stones (2 to 20 mm)
5B	4	4887	561	Fill of ditch 4888	LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common - 1 tub
5B	4	4980	562	Fill of ditch 4981	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5B	4	4982	563	Fill of ditch 4983	VERY LOW	Moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) common - 1 tub
5B	4	5068	573	Fill of ditch 5069	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5B	4	5078	574	Fill of ditch 5035	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5B	4	5111	569	Fill of ditch 5110	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, ?slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 1 tub
5B	4	5145	570	Fill of ditch 5144	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and occasional larger stones (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5B	4	5147	571	Fill of ditch 5146	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5B	4	5170	572	Fill of ditch 5171	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
5B	4	5178	576	Fill of ditch 5179	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and occasional larger stones (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5B	4	5186	579	Fill of posthole 5187	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and occasional larger stones (to 40 mm) - 1 tub
5B	4	5228	575	Fill of ditch 4952?	LOW	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) present - 1 tub
6	2	4010	106	Fill of pit 4011	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid to dark brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm), modern rootlet some black lumps of ?fused ash present
6	2	4013	101	Fill of pit 4012	VERY LOW	Dry, light yellow-brown to yellow-grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	2	4014	140	Fill of pit 4015	LOW	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with some mid grey patches with ?fine ash content, stones (chalk gravel, 2 to 60 mm) abundant and modern rootlet common
6	2	4016	139	Fill of pit 4017	LOW	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with some mid grey patches with ?fine ash content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	2	4019	107	Fill of pit 4018	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present, and perhaps some fine charred content
6	2	4024	108	Fill of pit 4025	MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm), modern rootlet present and fine charred material present
6	2	4027	109	Fill of pit 4026	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 50 mm) common, modern rootlet present and perhaps some fine charred content
6	2	4029	110	Fill of pit 4028	VERY LOW	Dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 25 mm) common and modern rootlet present - NB: small sample (approx. 3 litres)
6	2	4032	111	Fill of pit 4031	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present, and perhaps some fine charred content
6	2	4034	112	Fill of pit 4033	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present, and perhaps some fine charred content
6	2	4040	113	Deposit	MED-HIGH	Just moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant fine charred content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	2	4046	114	Fill of pit 4047	MED-HIGH	Just moist, dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant fine charred content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
6	2	4048	115	Fill of pit 4038	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present - perhaps a little fine charred content
6	2	4061	119	Fill of pit 4060	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm, but mostly <20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	2	4063	120	Fill of pit 4062	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm, but mostly <20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	2	4066	121	Fill of pit 4067	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	2	4072	122	Fill of pit 4073	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	2	4074	123	Fill of pit 4075	LOW	Moist, mid tbrown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	2	4079	102	Throat sample SK4078	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
6	2	4079	103	Chest area SK4078	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
6	2	4079	104	Pelvic area SK4078	-	Microfossil subsample – not described
6	2	4079	105	Fill of grave SK4078	-	Moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, very slightly silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common
6	2	4098	135	Fill of pit 4097	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	2	4099	136	Fill of pit 4100	-	Sample not found
6	2	4142	238	Fill of pit 4141	VERY LOW	Dry, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	2	4144	239	Fill of pit 4143	VERY LOW	Dry, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	2	4165	243	Fill of pit 4164	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid yellow-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	2	4167	241	Fill of pit 4164	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid yellow-grey-brown to mid brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	2	4168	242	Fill of pit 4164	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid yellow-grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	2	4171	240	Fill of pit 4170	LOW	Just moist, light to mid brown/grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly sandy clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4050	116	Fill of linear 4051	LOW	Moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) present
6	4	4053	117	Fill of pit 4052	LOW	Moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						mm) present
6	4	4055	100	Fill of pit 4054	MED - Charred	Just moist, dark brown to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with abundant fine charred content and stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4058	118	Fill of pit 4059	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm, but mostly <20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4082	124	Fill of linear 4083	LOW	Moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4096	131	Fill of linear 4095	LOW	Dry, light to mid yellow-brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	4	4102	129	Fill of pit 4102	LOW	Just moist, mid yellow-brown to mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4103	130	Fill of linear 4101	LOW	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4105	137	Fill of linear 4106	LOW	Just moist, mid slightly orange-brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4109	138	Fill of linear 4106 lower	LOW	Just moist, mid yellow-brown to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly, slightly silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present (perhaps common)
6	4	4111	128	Fill of pit 4110	LOW	Moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4112	132	Fill of linear 4113	LOW	Dry, light to mid yellow-brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present - NB: samll sample (approx. 6 litres)
6	4	4130	134	Fill of linear 4131	LOW	Moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), silty fine sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4132	133	Fill of linear 4133	LOW	Dry, light to mid yellow-brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	4	4146	143	Fill of pit 4145	LOW	Dry, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with some mid grey patches with ?fine ash content, stones (2 to 20 mm, chalk gravel) abundant and modern rootlet present
6	4	4149	147	Fill of pit 4145 lower	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with mid grey patches with ?fine ash/charred content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	4	4150	236	Fill of linear 4152	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	4	4151	237	Fill of linear 4152 lower	LOW	Just moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4154	144	Fill of ditch 4153	LOW	Just moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly silty fine sand, with some mid grey patches with ?fine ash content, stones (chalk gravel, 2 to 60 mm) common, and rounded pebbles

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
						(to 10 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4155	145	Fill of ditch 4155	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with very occasional mid grey patches with ?fine ash content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	4	4157	149	Fill of slot 4158	LOW	Moist, light to mid yellow-brown to light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4159	148	Fill of slot 4161	LOW	Moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working somewhat plastic), slightly silty slightly sandy clay, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4160	232	Fill of ? 4161	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid yellow-brown (with light to mid grey-brown patches), unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present - NB: very small sample (approx. 2 litres)
6	4	4162	146	Fill of ? 4163	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with mid grey patches with ?fine ash/charred content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	4	4176	142	Fill of gully 4175	MED - Bone	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with mid grey patches with ?fine ash/charred content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present and very rotted bone present
6	4	4177	141	Fill of pit 4178	LOW	Just moist, light to mid brown to mid grey-brown (and shades between), unconsolidated to crumbly, silty sand (slightly clay in places), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4180	233	Fill of pit 4179	LOW	More or less dry, light to mid yellow-brown (with light to mid grey-brown patches), unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	4	4182	235	Fill of linear 4181	LOW	Just moist, light to mid grey-brown, stiff to crumbly (working more or less plastic), ?slightly silty clay, with modern rootlet present
6	4	4184	234	Fill of linear 4183	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) common and larger stones (20 to 40 mm) present
6	4	4185	244	Fill of pit 4186	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated, sandy silt/silty sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) present
6	4	4200	164	Fill of gully 4201	-	Sample not found
6	4	4202	245	Fill of pit 4203	LOW	Just moist, mottled mid brown and mid to dark grey (with some lighter brown and grey-brown patches), unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present - 2 tubs
6	4	4209	166	Fill of pit 4210	VERY LOW	Just moist, light to mid yellow-brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present
6	4	4213	165	Fill of gully 4207 primary	VERY LOW	Just moist, mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 40 mm) and modern rootlet present - NB: only tub 1 of 2 found
6	4	4214	167	Fill of gully 4215	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with mid grey patches with ?fine ash/charred content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present - NB: only tub 2 of 2 found

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context Interpretation	Potential	Sediment description and notes
6	4	4216	168	Fill of gully 4217	LOW	Just moist, mid orange-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, fine sand, with some mid grey patches with ?fine ash content, stones (2 to 60 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	8	4107	125	Fill of pit 4108 upper	LOW	Dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, brittle (indurated) to crumbly to unconsolidated, silty sand, with stones (2 to20 mm) common and modern rootlet present
6	8	4122	126	Fill of pit 4108 secondary	LOW-MED	Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown (with patches of dark brown/grey-brown to 10 mm), brittle to crumbly or unconsolidated (working soft), sandy silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and possible slight charred or humic content- NB: small sample (approx. 5 litres)
6	8	4123	127	Fill of pit 4108 primary	LOW-MED	Moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid orange-brown to mid grey, unconsolidated, silty sand/sandy silt, with stones (2 to 30 mm) and patches of ?black ash/very rotted charcoal present
7	1	5003	501	Fill of pit 5005	VERY LOW	More or less dry, mid to dark brown/grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working slightly soft), sandy clay silt/silty clay, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
7	1	5009	506	Fill of pit 5008	VERY LOW	Dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present
7	1	5011	500	Fill of pit 5010	LOW	More or less dry, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, brittle to crumbly, sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
7	1	5017	504	Fill of pit 5016	LOW-MED	More or less dry, mid brown, brittle to crumbly (working somewhat plastic), silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) common and charcoal (to 12 mm) and modern rootlet present
7	1	5018	505	Fill of pit 5019	LOW	Dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, brittle to crumbly, ?slightly sandy slightly silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and some modern plant debris present - NB: small sample (approx. 4 litres)
7	1	5021	507	Fill of pit 5020	VERY LOW	More or less dry, light to mid brown, brittle to crumbly (working somewhat plastic), ?slightly sandy slightly silty clay, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present
7	2	5006	502	Fill of pit 5007	LOW-MED	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, brittle to crumbly or unconsolidated (working slightly plastic), sandy silty clay, with chalk gravel (2 to 30 mm) and modern rootlet present; some mid to dark grey areas with charred (inc. charcoal to 6 mm)
7	2	5013	503	Fill of roundhouse drip gully 5012	VERY LOW	More or less dry, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working somewhat plastic), ?slightly sandy silty clay, with abundant chalk gravel (2 to 60 mm) and modern rootlet present

Table 2. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 1: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'hns' = hazelnut shell; 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Context				904	7196	7232	7232
Sample				301/T	290/T	302/T – tub 1 of 4	302/T – tub 2 of 4
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				10.5/9	5.75/~6	11/9	12.5/10
residue size (g)	dry			2031	2379	3125	3240
washover volume (ml)	dry			35	10	10	15
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				hns	hns	{c-g}	hns
PLANT REMAINS							
Cultivated and associated plants							
Cereals							
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large)	ch	+			
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+		+	+
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch			+	+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	++		++	+
Wild plants							
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa							
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell/fragment	ch	++	+		+
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa							
cf. Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var. *bulbosum (Willd.) St-Amans*	onion couch	tuber	ch			+	
Other botanical remains							
heather stems			ch			+	
root material			u	+	++	++	+
Charcoal							
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++	++	+++	+++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				+++		+++	++
number of fragments >4 mm				+++		++	+
preliminary species identifications:							
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	stemwood		y			

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Context				904	7196	7232	7232
Sample				301/T	290/T	302/T – tub 1 of 4	302/T – tub 2 of 4
Quercus	oak	stemwood				y	y
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood		y		y	y
undifferentiated				y			
OTHER REMAINS							
Animal remains							
bone	indeterminate fragments			+	+	+	
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments			+			
earthworm	egg capsules					+	
earthworm	egg capsules (<1 mm)			+	+	+	+
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+	++	+	++
Artefactual and inorganic material							
coal				+			
coal shale					++		++
clay/daub (burnt)		with organic inclusions		+			+
flint				+		+	
mortar/plaster/lime					+		

Table 3. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 2 and 3a: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'wl-twig' = waterlogged twig fragments; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3a**	**3a**	**3a**	**3a**	**3a**	**2**	**2**	**3a**	**3a**
Context				1270	7036	7060	7586	7608	7616	7635	7737	7738
Sample				292/T	289/T	294/T	637/T	632/T	638/T	626/T	644/T	645/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				8/~6	9/~7	7/~5	8.5/6	8.92/5	15.24/9	6.34/5	7.92/5	7.06/5
residue size (g)	dry			4021	2171	1618	1689	1064	2396	373	2185	1698
washover volume (ml)	dry			15	20	7	5	1	-	-	25	-
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	200	400	-	3
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				{c-g}	-	{c-g}	-	-	wl-twig	wl-twig	-	-
PLANT REMAINS												
Cultivated and associated plants												
Cereals												
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	+	+							
Arable weeds												
Agrostemma githago L.	corncockle	seed	w/l						+++			
Wild plants												
Wetland taxa												
Carex	sedge	biconvex nutlet	w/l						++++	+++		
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa												
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	w/l						++	+++		
Eurytopic taxa												
Asteraceae	daisy family	achene	u	+								
Rumex	dock	nutlet	w/l						+++			
Indeterminate		seed	w/l						++++	+++		
Indeterminate		seed	u					+				
Other botanical remains												
bark	undiff		w/l							+++		
leaves	undifferentiated	fragments	u	+		+						
root material			u	++	+	++	+++			++	+++	++++
thorns (*Prunus spinosa*/*Crataegus monogyna*)	blackthorn/hawthorn		w/l							++		
twigs	indeterminate		w/l						+	++		

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3a**	**3a**	**3a**	**3a**	**3a**	**2**	**2**	**3a**	**3a**
Context				1270	7036	7060	7586	7608	7616	7635	7737	7738
Sample				292/T	289/T	294/T	637/T	632/T	638/T	626/T	644/T	645/T
vegetative material	indeterminate		w/l						+++++	++++		
vegetative material	indeterminate		u					++++			++	+
wood fragments	undifferentiated		w/l							+++++		
Charcoal												
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)					++++	+++	+++		+++		+++++	+++
number of fragments 2-4 mm					++++		+		++		+++	+
number of fragments >4 mm					++				+		+	
preliminary species identifications												
Quercus	oak	stemwood			y							
undifferentiated					y							
appeared to be mostly oak					y							
OTHER REMAINS												
Animal remains												
Acari (mites)	undifferentiated									++		
ants									+	++		
bone	indeterminate fragments			+	+	+						
bone	small animal	undifferentiated				+						
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments					+						
Cladocera (water fleas)	ephippia									+++++		
earthworm				+								
earthworm	egg capsules			+					++	++		
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+		+						
insect remains	undifferentiated			+					+++	++++		
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+++	++	++			+			
Artefactual and inorganic material												
coal						+			++			+
coal shale				+++		+						
flint					++	+						
mortar/plaster/lime					+	+						
sand								++	+++++		+	+++
sediment 'crumb'							+++++					

Table 4. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 3b: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'hns' = hazelnut shell; 'dp sw' = diffuse-porous stemwood fragments; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				190	223	317	324	327	414	433	445	666	913	1577	7065	7565
Sample				266/T	70/T	72/T	97/T	71/T	258/T	263/T	88/T	270/T	271/T	273/T	275/T	636/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				10.75/8	8/7	10/~8	7.5/5	3.75/ 2.5	8/6	8.5/~7	5/4	9.5/7	11.25/8	7.75/ 6.5	7/4.5	9.38/ 6
residue size (g)	dry			2877	1625	2432	988	772	1145	1884	518	2090	3258	1656	2663	1550
washover volume (ml)	dry			5	100	20	10	20	<5	5	180	20	20	15	40	20
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g/ hns	c-g	-	{c-g}	{c-g}	dp sw	-
PLANT REMAINS																
Cultivated and associated plants																
Cereals																
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large)	ch		+			+			+					
Avena	oat	caryopsis (small)	ch			+										
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch		++	+		+		+						
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis (asymmetrical)	ch		+											
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	hulled barley	caryopsis	ch			+										
Triticum cf. *aestivum* L./*T. durum* Desf./*T. turgidum* L.	naked wheat	caryopsis	ch			+										
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*T. spelta* L.	emmer/spelt wheat	glume base	ch			+			+							
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*T. spelta* L.	emmer/spelt wheat	spikelet fork	ch			+										

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				190	223	317	324	327	414	433	445	666	913	1577	7065	7565
Sample				266/T	70/T	72/T	97/T	71/T	258/T	263/T	88/T	270/T	271/T	273/T	275/T	636/T
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch			+					+			+		
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		++	++	+	+	+				+			
Arable weeds																
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	ch		+	+		+					+			
Wild plants																
Wetland taxa																
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	ch		+	+										
Cyperaceae	sedge family	nutlet	ch					+								
Lycopus europaeus L.	gypsywort	nutlet	u													
Montia fontana L.	blinks	seed	ch			+		+								
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa																
Betula	birch	fruit	u											+	+	
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell / fragment	ch							++						
Heath (including moorland and mountain) taxa																
Danthonia decumbens (L.) DC.	heath-grass	caryopsis	ch				+									
Rumex acetosella L.	sheep's sorrel	achene	ch				+									
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa																
cf. Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var. *bulbosum (Willd.) St-Amans*	onion couch	tuber	ch							+						
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	seed	ch				+					+				
Lapsana communis L.	nipplewort	achene	u						+							
Eurytopic taxa																
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	ch		+		+	+	+							
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	u		+	++	+									
Brassica	cabbage	seed	ch								+					
Caryophyllaceae	pink family	seed	ch			+		+								
Fabaceae	pea family	seed	ch		+	+		+								
Lamiaceae	dead-nettle	nutlet	ch			+										

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				190	223	317	324	327	414	433	445	666	913	1577	7065	7565
Sample				266/T	70/T	72/T	97/T	71/T	258/T	263/T	88/T	270/T	271/T	273/T	275/T	636/T
	family															
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	ch					+								
Rumex	dock	nutlet	ch			+										
Indeterminate		seed	ch			+							+			
Other botanical remains																
heather stems			ch		+	+	++				+	+				
leaves	undifferentiated	fragments	u							+					++	
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch				+									
root material			u	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	+++	+++++
Charcoal																
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++	+++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++	+++++	++	+++	++	++	+
number of fragments 2-4 mm					++	++		++			++++	+	++		+	+
number of fragments >4 mm					++	++		++		+	++++	+	++	+	+	
preliminary species identifications																
Quercus	oak	stemwood			y	y		y		y	y			y		
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood								y		y	y		y	
undifferentiated					y	y		y		y	y	y	y	y	y	
undifferentiated with evidence of wood-boring beetles					y	y	y	y			y					
appeared to be mostly oak					y	y		y			y					
OTHER REMAINS																
Animal remains																
bone	indeterminate fragments						++	+	+			+	+	+		
bone	bird	claw						1								
bone	frog/toad					+	+	+				+	+			
bone	small animal	undifferentiated			++	+								+		
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments				+		++				+					
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments					+										
bone (mineralised)	indeterminate			+			+									

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				190	223	317	324	327	414	433	445	666	913	1577	7065	7565
Sample				266/T	70/T	72/T	97/T	71/T	258/T	263/T	88/T	270/T	271/T	273/T	275/T	636/T
	fragments															
earthworm	egg capsules															+
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+	+	+	+	+	+			++	+	+	+	
fly puparia						+										
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+++	++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	++	++		
Artefactual and inorganic material																
ceramic material							+					+	+			
coal														+		
clay/daub (burnt)		with organic inclusions					+									
firewaste - conglomerate										+						
flint										+	+	+	+			
mortar/plaster/lime					++	++	++	++	+				+	+		
nodules (fungal?)					++	+		++								

Table 5. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 4: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); 'm' = mineralised. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				1180	1868	1918	7387	7797
Sample				86/T	307/T	60/T	598/T	650/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				6.5/4.5	12.94/9.56	1.8/2	7.34/5	5.9/4
residue size (g)	dry			1418	8337	429	3600	1707
washover volume (ml)	dry			5	10	100	1	30
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	c-g	-	-	-
PLANT REMAINS								
Cultivated and associated plants								
Cereals								
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch		++			
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch		++			
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		++			
Arable weeds								
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	u		+			
Other botanical remains								
heather stems			ch	+	+			
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch	+	+			
root material			u	+	+	+		+++++
Charcoal								
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	++	+++++	+	+
number of fragments 2-4 mm						+++		+
number of fragments >4 mm						+++[++]		
preliminary species identifications								
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	roundwood				y		
Quercus	oak	stemwood				y		
Quercus	oak	roundwood				y		
undifferentiated						y		
undifferentiated with evidence of wood-boring beetles						y		
OTHER REMAINS								
Animal remains								

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				1180	1868	1918	7387	7797
Sample				86/T	307/T	60/T	598/T	650/T
bone	indeterminate fragments			+	+	+		
bone	frog/toad				+			
bone	small animal	undifferentiated			+	++		
earthworm	egg capsules		m			+		
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+	++			
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++	++++		+	+++
Artefactual and inorganic material								
coal shale					+			++
cinder					+			
flint				+	+			
mortar/plaster/lime				+				
sand							++	+++

Table 6. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 5: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'wl-twig' = waterlogged twig; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); 'w/l' = waterlogged (probable ancient remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Context				213	379	538	1530	1799	7320	7464	7489	7513	7603
Sample				306/T	305/T	312/T	61/T	54/T	320/T	635/T	609/T	622/T	623/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				10.5/8.25	11.5/9	9.75/7.5	8.25/7.5	6.75/~6	5.75/~5	8/5	5.74/5	6.18/4	6.8/6
residue size (g)	dry			5310	5425	4373	1981	4563	3490	1482	952	874	770
washover volume (ml)	dry			30	50	20	7	15	10	4	40	90	-
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	{c-g}	-	{c-g}	wl-twig
PLANT REMAINS													
Cultivated and associated plants													
Cereals													
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large)	ch		++								
Avena	oat	caryopsis (small)	ch	+									
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+				+	+			+	
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch		++								
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	rachis segment	ch	+									
Triticum cf. *aestivum* L./*T. durum* Desf./*T. turgidum* L.	naked wheat	caryopsis	ch	+		+							
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch	+	++		+	+		+			
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	+	+++	++	+	++				+	
Arable weeds													
Aethusa cynapium L.	fool's parsley	mericarp	u									+	
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	seed	u			+							
Wild plants													
Wetland taxa													
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	ch	+									
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa													
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	prickly sow-thistle	achene	u	+				+					
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	w/l										++
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	u									++++	

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Context				213	379	538	1530	1799	7320	7464	7489	7513	7603
Sample				306/T	305/T	312/T	61/T	54/T	320/T	635/T	609/T	622/T	623/T
Eurytopic taxa													
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	w/l										+++
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	u									+++	
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	ch		+								
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	u	+									
Indeterminate		seed	ch		+								
Indeterminate		seed	w/l										++++
Other botanical remains													
bark	undiff		w/l										++
heather stems			ch	+	+			+					
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch	+		+		+			++	++	
root material			u	+++	+	++	++	++			++++		
twigs	indeterminate		w/l										++
vegetative material	indeterminate		u									+++++	++++
wood fragments	undifferentiated		w/l										+++++
Charcoal													
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	+++	++	++	+++	++	+++	+++	++++	
number of fragments 2-4 mm					++	+		++	+	+	++	+++	
number of fragments >4 mm				+	++		+	++	+		++	++	
preliminary species identifications													
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y	y				y				
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood						y	y				
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	roundwood		y	y								
undifferentiated				y	y	y	y	y	y				
OTHER REMAINS													
Animal remains													
bone	indeterminate fragments			++	+	+		+				+	
bone	frog/toad						+		+				
bone	small animal	vertebra					+						
bone	small animal	undifferentiated		+	+		+	+		+			
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments			+									
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments										+		
bone (mineralised)	indeterminate fragments								+				
earthworm	egg capsules			+	++								
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			++	++	+++	+	+	+				
fly puparia													++

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Context				213	379	538	1530	1799	7320	7464	7489	7513	7603
Sample				306/T	305/T	312/T	61/T	54/T	320/T	635/T	609/T	622/T	623/T
insect remains	undifferentiated			+				+				++	++++
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++++	++++	++++	++	++++	++	+	++	++	
Artefactual and inorganic material													
coal									+				
coal shale						++	+		++				
cinder							+						
flint					+								
mortar/plaster/lime				++		+	+						
nodules (fungal?)				+									
sediment 'crumb'										++++			

Table 7. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 6: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin). Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**
PHASE				**6**	**6**
Context				167	168
Sample				65/T	78/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				5.5/4.5	9.5/~9
residue size (g)	dry			1609	5181
washover volume (ml)	dry			50	35
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				c-g	c-g
PLANT REMAINS					
Cultivated and associated plants					
Cereals					
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large)	ch	++	++
Avena fatua L.	wild oat	floret base	ch	+	
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	++	++
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	hulled barley	caryopsis	ch	++	
Triticum cf. *aestivum* L./*T. durum* Desf./*T. turgidum* L.	naked wheat	caryopsis	ch	+	+
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch	++	++
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	++	++
Wild plants					
Wetland taxa					
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	ch	+	+
Cyperaceae	sedge family	nutlet	ch	+	
Montia fontana L.	blinks	seed	ch	+	
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa					
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	prickly sow-thistle	achene	u	+	
Eurytopic taxa					
Lathyrus/Vicia	pea/vetch	seed	ch	+	+
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	ch	+	
Indeterminate		seed	ch	+	+
Other botanical remains					
heather stems			ch	++	++
root material			u	++	++

AREA				**1**	**1**
PHASE				**6**	**6**
Context				167	168
Sample				65/T	78/T
Charcoal					
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++++	+++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++	++
number of fragments >4 mm				++	++
preliminary species identifications					
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	roundwood			y
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y	
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	roundwood		y	
undifferentiated				y	y
OTHER REMAINS					
Animal remains					
bone	indeterminate fragments				+
bone	frog/toad				+
earthworm	egg capsules			+	
earthworm	egg capsules (<1 mm)			+	+
insect remains	undifferentiated			+	+
cf. mollusc shell (marine)	mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.)	fibres			+
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++	+++
Artefactual and inorganic material					
coal					+
mortar/plaster/lime				+	
nodules (fungal?)				+	+

Table 8. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 2: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'w/l' = waterlogged (probable ancient remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging); 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); 'm' = mineralised; enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Context				2042	3286	2064	2144	2444	2535	2587	2063	2069	2109	2169	2504
Sample				23/T	584/T	13/T	25/T	18/T	38/T	16/T	11/T	22/T	14/T	29/T	39/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				9.5/6	9.38/5	9.5/6	10.25/6.5	7.18/7	9.16/6	8.5/5	8.5/6	7/5.5	7/5	8.5/6	7.5/5
residue size (g)	dry			5276	3810	6152	7436	2248	4992	4042	3128	2920	3394	4837	2124
washover volume (ml)	dry			15	40	10	5	100	15	-	15	25	10	10	25
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				c-g	-	c-g	c-g	c-g	{c-g}	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g	c-g
PLANT REMAINS															
Cultivated and associated plants															
Cereals															
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large)	ch					+++							+
Avena sativa L.	cultivated oat	floret base with caryopsis	ch					+							
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+		+		+++			+	+		+	++
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	rachis segment	ch					+							
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	hulled barley	caryopsis	ch					+++							
Triticum spelta L.	spelt wheat	glume base	ch			+			+						+
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch	+		+	+	+++		+	+	+	+		+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	++		++	++	+++	+		++	++	+	++	++
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	culm node	ch					+							
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	coleoptile (detached)	ch					+							
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	rachis	ch					+							
Legumes															
Pisum/Vicia	pea/bean	seed	ch					+						+	
Arable weeds															
Aethusa cynapium L.	fool's parsley	mericarp	w/l							+					
cf. Bromus	brome	caryopsis	ch				+								+
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	seed	w/l							+					

AREA				**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Context				2042	3286	2064	2144	2444	2535	2587	2063	2069	2109	2169	2504
Sample				23/T	584/T	13/T	25/T	18/T	38/T	16/T	11/T	22/T	14/T	29/T	39/T
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	ch												+
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	w/l							+					
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	u											+	
Fumaria	fumitory	seed	w/l							+					
*Urtica urens*L.	small nettle	achene	u						+						
Wild plants															
Wetland taxa															
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	ch					+							
Conium maculatum L.	hemlock	mericarp	w/l							+					
Juncus	rush	seed	w/l							++++					
Aquatic taxa															
Apium graveolens L./*A. nodiflorum* (L.) Lag.	celery/fool's-water-cess	mericarp	w/l							++					
Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium*	crowfoot	achene	w/l							++					
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa															
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	fruit	w/l							+					
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	seed	u		+										
Heath (including moorland and mountain) taxa															
Danthonia decumbens (L.) DC.	heath-grass	caryopsis	ch					++							
Rumex acetosella L.	sheep's sorrel	achene	ch					+							
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa															
cf. Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var. bulbosum (Willd.) St-Amans	onion couch	tuber	ch	+											
Hyoscyamus niger L.	henbane	seed	w/l							+					
Papaver	poppies	seed	w/l							++					
Plantago lanceolata L.	ribwort plantain	seed	ch					+							
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	nutlet	ch								+				
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	prickly sow-thistle	achene	u	+										+	
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	w/l							++					
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	u								+		+		
Eurytopic taxa															
Apiaceae	carrot family	mericarp	w/l							+					

AREA				**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Context				2042	3286	2064	2144	2444	2535	2587	2063	2069	2109	2169	2504
Sample				23/T	584/T	13/T	25/T	18/T	38/T	16/T	11/T	22/T	14/T	29/T	39/T
Brassica	cabbage	seed	w/l							++					
Carduus/Cirsium	thistle	achene	ch					+							
Carduus/Cirsium	thistle	achene	u						+						
Potentilla anserina L.	silverweed	achene	w/l							++					
Primulaceae	primroses	seed	w/l							+					
Rumex	dock	nutlet	w/l							++					
Other botanical remains															
heather stems			ch					++	+	+		+	++	++	+
rhizomes	sedge		ch					++							
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch				+	++	+	+	+	+		[+]	+
root material			w/l							+++					
root material			u	++		+	++				++	+++		++	+
vegetative material	indeterminate		w/l							+++					
vegetative material	indeterminate		u		+++++										
Charcoal															
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	+	++	+++	++++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
number of fragments 2-4 mm					+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+		
number of fragments >4 mm								++	+		+	+			
preliminary species identifications															
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	roundwood							y						
Quercus	oak	stemwood										y			
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood							y		y		y		
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	roundwood					y								
undifferentiated						y	y		y	y	y	y	y		
OTHER REMAINS															
Animal remains															
bone	indeterminate fragments			+		+	+					+			++
bone	frog/toad					++					+				+
bone	small animal	undifferentiated							+					+	+
bone	small mammal	undifferentiated				+									
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments						+		+						
Cladocera (water fleas)	ephippia									+					
crustacean (freshwater)	Ostracoda									+++					
Diplopoda (millipedes)							+								
earthworm	egg capsules			+	+		+			++	+			+	
earthworm	egg capsules		m										+		

AREA				**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Context				2042	3286	2064	2144	2444	2535	2587	2063	2069	2109	2169	2504
Sample				23/T	584/T	13/T	25/T	18/T	38/T	16/T	11/T	22/T	14/T	29/T	39/T
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)				++++		+				+	+	+	+	
fly puparia											+				
insect remains	undifferentiated			++		+	+		+	++	+				
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+	++++	+++	+++	++		++	++	+	+	++++	+++++
Artefactual and inorganic material															
ceramic material				+											
coal					+	+							+	+	+
coal shale							+		+						
cinder							+								
flint							+		+						
mortar/plaster/lime							+								
sand					+										
semi-vitrified fuel waste						+									+

Table 9. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 3A: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'w/l' = waterlogged (probable ancient remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging); 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**3A**	**3A**	**3A**
PHASE				**6**	**6**	**7**
Context				2558	2652	2673
Sample				150/T	155/T	154/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				9.66/9	13/7	12/10
residue size (g)	dry			3655	4444	3935
washover volume (ml)	dry			150	-	-
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	150	125
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				c-g	-	-
PLANT REMAINS						
Cultivated and associated plants						
Cereals						
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large)	ch	++		
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+++		
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	hulled barley	caryopsis	ch	++		
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch	++		
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	+++		
Legumes						
Pisum/Vicia	pea/bean	seed	ch	+		
Other						
Linum usitatissimum L.	flax	seed	w/l		+	
Arable weeds						
Aethusa cynapium L.	fool's parsley	mericarp	u	+		
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	seed	w/l		+	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet fragment	w/l		+	
*Urtica urens*L.	small nettle	achene	w/l		+	
Wild plants						
Wetland taxa						
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	w/l		+	
Cyperaceae	sedge family	nutlet	w/l		+	
Isolepis setacea (L.) R. Br.	bristle club-rush	nutlet	w/l		+	

AREA				**3A**	**3A**	**3A**
PHASE				**6**	**6**	**7**
Context				2558	2652	2673
Sample				150/T	155/T	154/T
Juncus	rush	seed	w/l		+	+
Juncus	rush	seed	u	++++		
Montia fontana L.	blinks	seed	w/l		+	
Aquatic taxa						
Apium graveolens L./*A. nodiflorum* (L.) Lag.	celery/fool's-water-cess	mericarp	w/l		+	
Callitriche	water star-worts	schizocarp (4pt)	w/l		+	
Potamogeton	pondweed	fruit	w/l		+	+
Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium*	crowfoot	achene	w/l		+	+
Zannichellia palustris L.	horned pondweed	fruit	w/l		+	
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa						
Geranium	crane's-bills	seed	w/l		+	+
cf. Origanum vulgare L.	wild margoram	nutlet	w/l		+	
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	nutlet	w/l		+	
Potentilla anserina L.	silverweed	fruit	w/l		+	+
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	common chickweed	seed	w/l		+	
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	w/l		+	
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	u	+		
Eurytopic taxa						
Brassicaceae	cabbage family	seed	w/l		+	+
Carduus/Cirsium	thistle	achene	w/l		+	
Cerastium	mouse-ear	seed	w/l		+	
Lamiaceae	dead-nettle family	nutlet	w/l		+	
Linum catharticum L.	fairy flax	seed	w/l		+	
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	w/l		+	+
Potentilla	cinquefoils	achene	w/l		+	+
Ranunculus subg. *Ranunculus*	buttercup	achene	w/l		+	
Rumex	dock	nutlet	w/l		+	
Rumex	dock	tepal	w/l		+	
Veronica	speedwell	seed	w/l		+	
Viola	violet	seed	u	+		
Indeterminate		seed	w/l		+	
Other botanical remains			**-**			
bud scales	undifferentiated		w/l			+
Charophyte	undifferentiated	oogonia	w/l		+	+
heather stems			ch	++		
mosses	undifferentiated		u		+	

AREA				**3A**	**3A**	**3A**
PHASE				**6**	**6**	**7**
Context				2558	2652	2673
Sample				150/T	155/T	154/T
rhizomes	sedge		ch	+		
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch	++		
root material			w/l			+
root material			u	++		
thorns (*Rosa*/*Rubus*)	rose/bramble		w/l		+	
vegetative material	indeterminate		w/l		+	
wood fragments	undifferentiated		w/l		+	
Charcoal						
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++++	+	+
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++		
number of fragments >4 mm				++[++]		
preliminary species identifications						
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	roundwood		y		
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y		
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	roundwood		y		
undifferentiated				y		
OTHER REMAINS						
Animal remains						
bone	indeterminate fragments			+		
bone	cf. dog (*Canis* f. domestic)	vertebrae; rib fragment; other				+
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments			+		
Cladocera (water fleas)	ephippia				+	+
crustacean (freshwater)	Ostracoda			+	+	
earthworm	egg capsules			+		+
fish bone	eel	vertebra		+		
insect remains	undifferentiated				+	+
cf. mollusc shell (marine)	mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.)	fibres		+		
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+	++	++++
Trichoptera (caddis flies)	larvae cases				+	+
Artefactual and inorganic material						
ceramic material				+		
clay/daub				+		
cf. felt					+	
flint				++		
hammerscale (spheriodal)				++		
mortar/plaster/lime				++		+

AREA				**3A**	**3A**	**3A**
PHASE				**6**	**6**	**7**
Context				2558	2652	2673
Sample				150/T	155/T	154/T
semi-vitrified fuel waste				+++		

Table 10. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 3B: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'w/l' = waterlogged (probable ancient remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging); 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**
Context				2989	3003	3028	3038	3063	3134	3203	2820	2844	2901	2857	2955
Sample				402/T	400/T	385/T	384/T	389/T	395/T	393/T	365/T	364/T	370/T	366/T	367/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				8/6.5	7.2/5	14.5/10	9.5/6	8/6	3.75/2	8/4.5	12/9	11.5/9.5	8/6	14/10	8.76/8
residue size (g)	dry			5272	4874	11374	6898	5363	2746	5716	6973	8460	3120	10820	2558
washover volume (ml)	dry			5	5	5	5	7	<5	10 (plus snails)	5	15	7	<5	-
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	{ch}	-	-	-	-	-	{c-g}	{c-g}	-	-	-
PLANT REMAINS															
Cultivated and associated plants															
Cereals															
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch								+	+			
Arable weeds															
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	seed	u									++			
Wild plants															
Wetland taxa															
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	w/l												++
Cyperaceae	sedge family	nutlet	w/l												+
Hydrocotyle vulgaris L.	marsh pennywort	mericarp	w/l												++
Juncus	rush	seed	w/l												++++
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa															
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	seed	u									+			
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa															
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	common	seed	u									+			

AREA				**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**
Context				2989	3003	3028	3038	3063	3134	3203	2820	2844	2901	2857	2955
Sample				402/T	400/T	385/T	384/T	389/T	395/T	393/T	365/T	364/T	370/T	366/T	367/T
	chickweed														
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	u									++			
Eurytopic taxa															
Ajuga reptans L.	bugle	seed	w/l												+++
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	w/l												++
Cerastium	mouse-ear	seed	u									+			
Fabaceae	pea family	seed	ch									+			
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	w/l												+
Potentilla anserina L.	silverweed	achene	w/l												++
Potentilla	cinquefoils	achene	w/l												++
Ranunculus subg. *Ranunculus*	buttercup	achene	w/l												++
Other botanical remains															
leaves	undifferentiated	fragments	w/l								+				
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch							+					
root material			w/l												+++
root material			u	+			+		+	+	++	++++	++	+	
sedge stems			ch								+				
twigs	indeterminate		w/l												+
vegetative material	indeterminate		w/l												+++
Charcoal															
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	+++	+	+	+++	++	++			+	+	++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				+	+		+	+	+	+			+		+
number of fragments >4 mm				+	+[++]								+		
preliminary species identifications															
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	stemwood			y										
Quercus	oak	stemwood											y		
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood		y	y				y	y					
undifferentiated				y	y		y	y	y	y			y		y
OTHER REMAINS															
Animal remains															
bone (bleached/leached)	indeterminate fragments				++				+	+			+		
earthworm	egg capsules														++
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+		+	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	
insect remains	undifferentiated														++

AREA				**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**
Context				2989	3003	3028	3038	3063	3134	3203	2820	2844	2901	2857	2955
Sample				402/T	400/T	385/T	384/T	389/T	395/T	393/T	365/T	364/T	370/T	366/T	367/T
Isopoda	woodlouse	cast exoskeleton fragments										+			
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++	++	+	++	+	++	+++	+++	++++	++++	++	+
Artefactual and inorganic material															
coal shale						+++	++	+	++	++	++		+	+	
cinder													+		
flint						+					+			+	
mortar/plaster/lime												+			+

Table 11. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 5A: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'hns' = hazelnut shell; 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); 'w/l' = waterlogged (probable ancient remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging); 'm' = mineralised; enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**
Context				4279	4435	4528	4529	4839	4840	4843	4711	4510
Sample				193/T	197/T	228/T	227/T	514/T	451/T	522/T	511/T	222/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				11.5/9.25	14/10.5	12/9	10.42/7	11.38/9	11.46/9	10.5/8.75	3.98/3	11/8.25
residue size (g)	dry			4792	9000	5273	7683	6774	6418	4845	2444	4509
washover volume (ml)	dry			60	10	40	50	50	180	60	10	10
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				hns	{c-g}	c-g	-	h-n-s	{c-g}	-	{c-g}	{c-g}
PLANT REMAINS												
Cultivated and associated plants												
Cereals												
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch	+		+						
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		+	+			+		+	+
Wild plants												
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa												
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell/fragment	ch	+				+				
Prunus spinosa L.	blackthorn, sloe	fruitstone/ fragment	ch				+					
Rubus idaeus L.	raspberry	fruitstone	u		+							
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	seed	u		+							
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa												
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	prickly sow-thistle	achene	u									+
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	common chickweed	seed	u							+		+
Urtica dioica L.	common nettle	achene	u	+	+	+						
Eurytopic taxa												
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	u		+							
leaves	undifferentiated	fragments	u	+				+				
root material			u	++	+++	+++	++	+	++	++	++	+++
Charcoal												
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++	+	++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++	++

AREA				**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**
Context				4279	4435	4528	4529	4839	4840	4843	4711	4510
Sample				193/T	197/T	228/T	227/T	514/T	451/T	522/T	511/T	222/T
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++		++	+++	+++	++++	+++	+	+
number of fragments >4 mm				++[+++]		++	++	++	+++	+++[++]	[++]	
preliminary species identifications												
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	roundwood				y						
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y		y	y	y		y	y	y
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood				y				y		
undifferentiated				y		y	y	y		y	y	y
appeared to be mostly oak				y			y	y	y		y	
OTHER REMAINS												
Animal remains												
bone	indeterminate fragments			+		++++	++	+++	+	++++	+	
bone (bleached/leached)	indeterminate fragments					++++	++		+	++++		
bone	bird	claw			1							
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments								+	++		
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments						+	+	+	++	+	
Diplopoda (millipedes)												+
earthworm	egg capsules				+		+		+		++	
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+	++	+++			+	++		++
insect remains	undifferentiated			+	++	+				+		+
mollusc shell (marine)	limpet (*Patella*)	fragments				+						
cf. mollusc shell (marine)	mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.)	fibres		++								
mollusc shell (marine)	indeterminate fragments					+						
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++	+++++	++	++++
tooth	field vole (*Microtus agrestis* L.)	molar		+								
Artefactual and inorganic material												
ceramic material									+			
coal						+						
coal shale					+	+				++		
cinder						+						
flint						+	+					
mortar/plaster/lime				+	+	+						
semi-vitrified fuel waste						+						
shale							+					

Table 12. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 5B: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**5B**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**
PHASE				**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				5150	4887	4980	4982
Sample				578/T	561/T	562/T	563/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				12.5/10	11.5/8.25	11.5/9	10.5/8
residue size (g)	dry			10058	6080	6126	5877
washover volume (ml)	dry			10	20	10	10
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				{c-g}	c-g	c-g	c-g
PLANT REMAINS							
Cultivated and associated plants							
Cereals							
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch		+		+
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*T. spelta* L.	emmer/spelt wheat	glume base	ch		++		
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch	+	++	+	+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		++	+	+
Arable weeds							
cf. Bromus	brome	caryopsis	ch			+	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	ch		+	+	
Wild plants							
Eurytopic taxa							
Fabaceae	pea family	seed	u	+			
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis	ch			+	
Indeterminate		seed	ch		+		
Other botanical remains							
Cenococcum geophilum Fr.	soil fungus	sclerotia	u				+
root material			u	+++	++	++	++
vegetative material	indeterminate		u				+
Charcoal							
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	++	+++	+
number of fragments 2-4 mm						+	
number of fragments >4 mm							

AREA				**5B**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**
PHASE				**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				5150	4887	4980	4982
Sample				578/T	561/T	562/T	563/T
preliminary species identifications							
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y			
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	roundwood				y	
undifferentiated						y	
OTHER REMAINS							
Animal remains							
bone	indeterminate fragments				++		
bone	bird	claw				1	
bone	frog/toad				+		+
bone	small animal	undifferentiated			++		
bone	small mammal	vertebra				+	+
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments				+		
bone (part mineralised)	indeterminate fragments				+		
earthworm	egg capsules				+		+
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+++		++	++
fish bone	eel	vertebra			+		
insect remains	undifferentiated			+	+	+	+
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++++	+++	+++	++++
Artefactual and inorganic material							
coal							+
coal shale				+	+		+
flint					+		

Table 13. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 6: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'hns' = hazelnut shell; 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'w/l' = waterlogged (probable ancient remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging); 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
PHASE				**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				4024	4046	4072	4055	4058	4082	4209
Sample				108/T	114/T	122/T	100/T	118/T	124/T	166/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				9.5/6.25	8.60/8	11/8.5	13.78/10	8.75/6	9.5/6.75	10.5/9
residue size (g)	dry			4350	4017	6430	8633	5049	4334	2574
washover volume (ml)	dry			20	10	15	20	40	10	10
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				hns	{c-g}	{c-g}	c-g	hns	-	-
PLANT REMAINS										
Cultivated and associated plants										
Cereals										
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch					+		
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	u						+	
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	+	+	+	++	++		
Arable weeds										
Chrysanthemum segetum L.	corn marigold	achene	ch					+		
Wild plants										
Wetland taxa										
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	u	+		+				
Juncus	rush	seed	u				+			
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa										
Betula pendula Roth	silver birch	fruit	u			+				
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell/fragment	ch	+			++	++		
Pinus sylvestris L.	scots pine	seed	u						+	
Other botanical remains										
Cenococcum geophilum Fr.	soil fungus	sclerotia	u					+	+	
heather stems			ch							+
leaves	undifferentiated	fragments	u	++	+	+				
monocot stems	undifferentiated		u			+				
root material			u	++	++	+++	++	+++	+++	+

AREA				**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
PHASE				**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				4024	4046	4072	4055	4058	4082	4209
Sample				108/T	114/T	122/T	100/T	118/T	124/T	166/T
wood fragments	undifferentiated		u						+	
Charcoal										
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++	+++	++	+++	++		+
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++	+	+	+	+		
number of fragments >4 mm				++	+	+		+		
preliminary species identifications										
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	stemwood						y		
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y	y	y				
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood					y	y		
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	roundwood			y					
undifferentiated				y	y	y	y	y		
OTHER REMAINS										
Animal remains										
bone	indeterminate fragments									+
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments			+						
earthworm	egg capsules								+	
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)			+				+		
insect remains	undifferentiated			+		+		+	+	+
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+++	++		+++	+++	+++	+++
Artefactual and inorganic material										
ceramic material							+			
coal							+		+	+
coal shale						+				++
cinder				++						
flint						+	+	+		
mortar/plaster/lime				++		+	+			
semi-vitrified fuel waste				+						

Table 14. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 7: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers (excluding those recovered from deposits associated with burials and cremations – see Tables 15 to 22). Key: 'hns' = hazelnut shell; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin). Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**7**	**7**	**7**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**2**
Context				5011	5017	5013
Sample				500/T	504/T	503/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				9/8	7/6	8.5/7
residue size (g)	dry			1389	1383	1389
washover volume (ml)	dry			20	40	15
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				hns	-	-
PLANT REMAINS						
Arable weeds						
Fumaria	fumitory	seed	u		+	
Wild plants						
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa						
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell/fragment	ch	++		
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa						
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	common chickweed	seed	u		+	
Eurytopic taxa						
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	u	+		
Veronica	speedwell	seed	ch		+	
Other botanical remains						
monocot stems	undifferentiated		u		++	+
root material			u	+++	++	+++
Charcoal						
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++	++++	+++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++	+++	++
number of fragments >4 mm				++	++	
preliminary species identifications						
Quercus	oak	stemwood		y		y
diffuse porous	undifferentiated	stemwood		y	y	

AREA				**7**	**7**	**7**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**2**
Context				5011	5017	5013
Sample				500/T	504/T	503/T
OTHER REMAINS						
Animal remains						
Diplopoda (millipedes)					+	
earthworm	egg capsules			+		
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)					+
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++++	++++	++++
Artefactual and inorganic material						
coal				+	+	+
coal shale				+		
cinder				+		
clay/daub (burnt)		with organic inclusions		+		
mortar/plaster/lime				+		

Table 15. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phases 1 and 2: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Context				7175	7175	417	417	512	512	518	518
Sample				284/T	284/B	76/T	76/B	94/T	94/B	298/T	298/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				10.3/7	29/20	8/6	31.5/27	3.3/2	23/18	5.3/4.5	7/5.5
residue size (g)	dry			4124	5667	2876	4338	1036	1288	1016	284
washover volume (ml)	dry			10	30	10	100	7	70	30	60
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	-	{c-g}	{c-g}	-	-	{c-g}	-
PLANT REMAINS											
Cultivated and associated plants											
Cereals											
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch				+				
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch			+	+			+	
Arable weeds											
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	seed	u			+					
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black bindweed	nutlet	ch			+	+				
Wild plants											
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa											
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var. *bulbosum* (Willd.) St-Amans	onion couch	tuber frag.	ch				+				
Eurytopic taxa											
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	ch				+				
Other botanical remains											
ericaceous stems	heather/ling stems		ch						+		
root material			u	++		++			++		
vegetative material			u					++			
Charcoal											
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++	+++	+++	+++++	+++++	++++	++++	++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++	+++	+	+++++	++	+++	++	++
number of fragments >4 mm				+	++	+	++++	+	+	++	++
preliminary species identifications											

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Context				7175	7175	417	417	512	512	518	518
Sample				284/T	284/B	76/T	76/B	94/T	94/B	298/T	298/B
undifferentiated						y					
OTHER REMAINS											
Animal remains											
bone	indeterminate fragments				+++++	++					
bone	frog/toad						+				
bone	small animal	undifferentiated				+					
bone (calcined)	small mammal	undifferentiated				+					
bone (burnt)	indeterminate fragments								+	++	
bone (calcined)	indeterminate fragments							+	+	+	+
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++	++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Artefactual and inorganic material											
ceramic material									+		
coal					+++++	+			+		
coal shale						+		+	++		
cinder									+		
clay/daub									+	+	+
flint									+		++
sand								+			
sediment ‘crumb’								+++			
woven fibres										++	

Table 16. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 3b, Contexts 410 to 1386: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				410	410	488	488	488	494	494	1386	1386
Sample				73/T	73/B	90/T	91/T	91/B	93/T	93/B	44/T	44/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				10.5/9	13/10.5	10.6/9	12/9	12/9	12.6/10	54/40	12/10	10.8/9
residue size (g)	dry			1042	280	1612	1586	356	4372	6755	3311	497
washover volume (ml)	dry			70	135	35	15	10	100	250	35	50
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	-	-	{c-g}	{c-g}	-	{c-g}	-	-
PLANT REMAINS												
Cultivated and associated plants												
Cereals												
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch				+	+				
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	hulled barley	caryopsis (hulled)	ch							+		
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch				+					
Wild plants												
Wetland taxa												
Montia fontana L.	blinks	seed	ch		+					+		
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa												
Plantago cf. *lanceolata* L.	ribwort plantain	seed	ch		+							
Polygonaceae	knotweed family	nutlet	ch							+		
Eurytopic taxa												
Brassicaceae	cabbage family	seed	ch									
Vicia/Lathyrus 2-4mm	vetch/vetchling	seed	ch							+		
Fabaceae (small)	small leguminous seeds	seed	ch							+		
Viola	violet	seed	ch		+							
Indeterminate		seed	ch		+		+	+				
Indeterminate		seed	m		+							
Other botanical remains												
rhizomes/tubers	undifferentiated		ch	++					+			
root material			u	+++		+++	++++	+++	++		+	++

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				410	410	488	488	488	494	494	1386	1386
Sample				73/T	73/B	90/T	91/T	91/B	93/T	93/B	44/T	44/B
vegetative material	indeterminate		u	++								
Porous, silty lumps with sand inclusions	?humified peat remains	<2mm	u									++++
Charcoal												
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				+++++	+++++	+++++	+++	+++	+++	+++++	+++++	++++
number of fragments >4 mm				++	++++	+++	++	++	+++	+++++	++	+++
preliminary species identifications												
undifferentiated									y			
appeared to be mostly oak									y			
OTHER REMAINS												
Animal remains												
bone	indeterminate fragments							+	+			+
bone	frog/toad							+				
bone	small animal	undifferentiated								++		
bone	small mammal	humerus							+			
bone (calcined)	small mammal	undifferentiated							+++			
bone	small mammal	undifferentiated										
earthworm	egg capsules								++			
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++	+++	++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++
Artefactual and inorganic material												
coal										+++++		
coal shale									++			
cinder									+			
flint									++			
sand				+								
sediment ‘crumb’				+								

Table 17. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 3b, Contexts 1388 to 7131: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'hns' = hazelnut shell; 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				1388	1388	1393	1393	1411	1411	7131	7131
Sample				46/T	46/B	47/T	47/B	45/T	45/B	274/T	274/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				5.34/5	32/26	10.3/9	53/46	10.5/9	10.3/9	5/4	8/6
residue size (g)	dry			2461	1986	2406	3625	4513	1939	298	148
washover volume (ml)	dry			7	70	100	390	35	55	5	42
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				hns	{c-g}	c-g	c-g	-	-	-	-
PLANT REMAINS											
Cultivated and associated plants											
Cereals											
Avena	oat	caryopsis (large: >2mm)	ch			+	+				
Avena	oat	caryopsis (small: <2mm)	ch			+	+				
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch		+	+	+				
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis-fragment (with embryo)	ch			+	+				
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis (symmetrical)	ch			+	+				
Hordeum vulgare L.	six-row barley	caryopsis (asymmetrical)	ch			+	+				
Hordeum vulgare L.	hulled six-row barley	caryopsis (asymmetrical & hulled)	ch			+	+				
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	hulled barley	caryopsis (hulled)	ch			+	+				
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	rachis segment	ch			+	+				
Hordeum vulgare L.	six-row barley	rachis segment	ch			+					
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch				+				
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		+						
Other											
Linum usitatissimum L.	flax	seed	ch			+					

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				1388	1388	1393	1393	1411	1411	7131	7131
Sample				46/T	46/B	47/T	47/B	45/T	45/B	274/T	274/B
Wild plants											
Wetland taxa											
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	ch			+	+				
Eleocharis	spike-rush	nutlet	ch			+	+				
Eleocharis	spike-rush	nutlet	m			+					
Potentilla sp.	cinquefoil	achene	ch				+				
Woodland (including scrub and hedgerow) taxa											
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell / fragment	ch	+	+						
Heath (including moorland and mountain) taxa											
Danthonia decumbens (L.) DC.	heath-grass	caryopsis	ch				+				
Ruderal (wasteland and disturbed ground) taxa											
cf. *Galium* sp.	bedstraw (<2mm)	seed	ch					+			
Plantago cf. *lanceolata* L.	ribwort plantain	seed	ch				+				
cf. *Plantago* sp.	plantain	seed	ch						+		
Polygonaceae	knotweed family	nutlet	ch		+				+		
Sonchus arvensis L.	perennial sow-thistle	achene	u						+		
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	prickly sow-thistle	achene	u	+							
Eurytopic taxa											
Brassicaceae	cabbage family	seed	ch			+	+				
Vicia/Lathyrus 2-4mm	vetch/vetchling	seed	ch				+				
Poaceae (small)	small grasses (<2mm)	caryopsis	ch			+					
Rumex	dock	nutlet	ch			+					
Fabaceae (small)	small leguminous seeds	seed	ch			+					
Indeterminate		seed	ch		+			+			
Other botanical remains											
ericaceous stems	heather/ling stems		ch			+	+				
root material			u	+					+++		
vegetative material	indeterminate		u	+							
Charcoal											
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	+++++	+++++	+++++	++++	+++++	++	+++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm					+++++	+++++	+++++	++	+++++	+	+++++
number of fragments >4 mm					++	++	+++		+++		++
OTHER REMAINS											
Animal remains											
bone	frog/toad				+						
bone (calcined)	small mammal	undifferentiated		+							

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context				1388	1388	1393	1393	1411	1411	7131	7131
Sample				46/T	46/B	47/T	47/B	45/T	45/B	274/T	274/B
bone	small mammal	undifferentiated				+					
earthworm	egg capsules			+							
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments			+	+	+	+	+	++	
Artefactual and inorganic material											
coal				+	+++++			++++	++++	+++	+++

Table 18. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 4: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
PHASE				**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context				7504	7504	7529	7529	7546	7546
Sample				604/T	604/B	614/T	614/B	617/T	617/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				5.7/4	16.5/12	8.5/6.5	16.7/11	7.6/~6	17.8/12
residue size (g)	dry			2229	5667	1778	1190	1457	1330
washover volume (ml)	dry			40	25	5	5	15	15
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-	-	-	-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				{c-g}	-	{c-g}	-	{c-g}	{c-g}
PLANT REMAINS									
Cultivated and associated plants									
Cereals									
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+		+			
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	rachis segment	ch			+			
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*T. spelta* L.	emmer/spelt wheat	glume base	ch						+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch						+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	twisted awns	ch						+
Wild plants									
Wetland taxa									
Carex	sedge	trigonous nutlet	ch						+
Eurytopic taxa									
Apiaceae	carrot family	mericarp	u	+					
Atriplex/*Chenopodium*	orache/goosefoot	seed	u		+				
Rumex	dock	nutlet	u				+		
Indeterminate		seed	ch			+			
Other botanical remains									
leaves	undifferentiated	fragments	u	++++					
root material			u	++	++				
vegetative material	indeterminate		u	++			++		
Charcoal									
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)						++	++	+++	+++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm							+	++	++

AREA			**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	
PHASE			**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	
Context			7504	7504	7529	7529	7546	7546	
Sample			604/T	604/B	614/T	614/B	617/T	617/B	
number of fragments >4 mm						+		++	
OTHER REMAINS									
Animal remains									
bone	indeterminate fragments		++++	+	++		+		
bone	small animal	undifferentiated				+		+	
earthworm	egg capsules (<1mm)					+			
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments	++++	++++		+	++	++	
Artefactual and inorganic material									
coal					+++	+			
coal shale			++	+++					
sand						+++++	+++++	++++	
sediment 'crumb'			+++++	+++++	++	++		+	

Table 19. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 2: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin); enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**2**	**2**
PHASE				**6**	**6**
Context				2500	2500
Sample				10/T	10/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				6/4.5	8/6
residue size (g)	dry			2796	2621
washover volume (ml)	dry			8	10
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				c-g	c-g
PLANT REMAINS					
Cultivated and associated plants					
Cereals					
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+	+
Hordeum vulgare L.	hulled six-row barley	caryopsis (asymmetrical & hulled)	ch	+	
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*T. spelta* L.	emmer/spelt wheat	glume base	ch	+	+
Triticum	wheat	caryopsis	ch		+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		+
Wild plants					
Heath (including moorland and mountain) taxa					
Danthonia decumbens (L.) DC.	heath-grass	caryopsis	ch	+	
Eurytopic taxa					
Indeterminate		seed	ch	+	+
Other botanical remains					
ericaceous stems	heather/ling stems		ch	+	+
root material			u		++
Charcoal					
condition					
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	+++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++	+++
number of fragments >4 mm					++
OTHER REMAINS					
Animal remains					

AREA				**2**	**2**
PHASE				**6**	**6**
Context				2500	2500
Sample				10/T	10/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				6/4.5	8/6
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		++++	++++

Table 20. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 3B: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**3B**	**3B**
PHASE				**3**	**3**
Context				2770	2770
Sample				350/T	350/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				7.5/4.5	24/15
residue size (g)	dry			5315	12730
washover volume (ml)	dry			1	8
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	-
PLANT REMAINS					
Charcoal					
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				+	++
number of fragments >4 mm					+
OTHER REMAINS					
Animal remains					
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+++	+++

Table 21. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 5A and 5B: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; 'u' = uncharred (probably of modern origin). Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**5A**	**5B**
PHASE				**2**	**4**
Context				4927	4886
Sample				535/T	556/T
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				13/9	12.5/9
residue size (g)	dry			10672	7974
washover volume (ml)	dry			10	100
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				-	c-g
PLANT REMAINS					
Cultivated and associated plants					
Cereals					
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*T. spelta* L.	emmer/spelt wheat	glume base	ch		++
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch		++
Wild plants					
Eurytopic taxa					
Indeterminate		seed	ch		++
Other botanical remains					
wood fragments	undifferentiated		u	+++++	
Charcoal					
condition					
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	+++++
number of fragments 2-4 mm				++	++
number of fragments >4 mm					+
OTHER REMAINS					
Animal remains					
bone	small animal	undifferentiated			+++++
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments			+++++

Table 22. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 6: Biological remains from the sediment sample washovers associated with burials and cremations. Key: 'c-g' = charred grain; 'ch' = charred; enclosure in { } denotes material perhaps suitable for radiocarbon dating but present in small quantities and/or poorly preserved. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

AREA				**6**	**6**
PHASE				**2**	**2**
Context				4079	4079
Sample				105/T	105/B
processed subsample size (kg/litres)				8.8/6	9.7/7
residue size (g)	dry			3544	1976
washover volume (ml)	dry			25	23
washover volume (ml)	wet			-	-
material suitable for radiocarbon dating				{c-g}	{c-g}
PLANT REMAINS					
Cultivated and associated plants					
Cereals					
Hordeum distichon L./*H. vulgare* L.	barley	caryopsis	ch	+	+
Cerealia indeterminate	cereal	caryopsis	ch	+	+
Charcoal					
condition					
charcoal (macroscopic <2mm)				++	++
number of fragments 2-4 mm					
number of fragments >4 mm					
OTHER REMAINS					
Animal remains					
bone	indeterminate fragments			+++++	+++++
mollusc shell (terrestrial/freshwater)	undifferentiated	entire/fragments		+++	++++
Artefactual and inorganic material					
coal				+++++	+++++

Table 23. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phases 1, 2 and 3a: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Phase	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3a**	**3a**	**3a**
Context number	**7175**	**7196**	**417**	**417**	**512**	**518**	**1270**	**7036**	**7060**
Sample number	284/T	290/T	76/T	76/B	94/T	298/B	292/T	289/T	294/T
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Carychium sp. (apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
planorbid apex - *Anisus* sp.	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
planorbid apex	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
small succineid	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Vertigo ?*pygmaea* (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
Pupillidae sp. (apex fragment)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	-	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	-
Vallonia sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitrea crystallina (Müller)/*V. contracta* (Westerlund)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	+	-	++	+++	++	++	+++	+	+
?*Helicella itala* (L.)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
snail eggs	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified land snails	-	+	+	++	++	-	+	+	+

Table 24. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 3b: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Phase	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**	**3b**
Context number	**190**	**223**	**317**	**324**	**327**	**410**	**410**	**414**	**433**	**445**	**488**	**488**	**488**	**494**	**494**	**666**	**913**	**1577**
Sample number	266/T	70/T	72/T	97/T	71/T	73/B	73/T	258/T	263/T	88/T	90/T	91/T	91/B	93/T	93/B	270/T	271/T	273/T
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Cochlicopa sp. (apices or non-apex fragments)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo ?*pygmaea* (Draparnaud)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo sp. (apices)	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pupillidae sp. (apex fragment)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?Puplillidae sp. (non-apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	-	+	-	-	+
Vitrea crystallina (Müller)/ *V. contracta* (Westerlund)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	++	-	+	+++	-	-	-	+	+	-	++	++	++	++	+++	+	++	++
?*Helicella itala* (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
?*Trichia hispida* (L.)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cepaea/*Arianta* sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
snail eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified land snails	++	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	++

Table 25. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phases 4 and 5: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Phase	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Context number	**1180**	**1868**	**7387**	**7504**	**7529**	**7546**	**7546**	**7797**	**213**	**379**	**538**	**1530**	**1799**	**7320**	**7464**	**7489**	**7513**
Sample number	86/T	307/T	598/T	604/B	614/B	617/T	617/B	650/T	306/T	305/T	312/T	61/T	54/T	320/T	635/T	609/T	622/T
Carychium sp. (apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymnaea ?*truncatula* (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Lymnaea* sp. apex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
planorbid apex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
small succineid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cochlicopa ?*lubrica* (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cochlicopa sp. (apices or non-apex fragments)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo ?*pygmaea* (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?Puplillidae sp. (non-apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	+	-	++	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	+	++	-	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	-	+	+	-	+	-
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	++	++++	--	++++	-	-	++	+++	++++	++++	++++	+	++++	-	-	++	-
clausilid apex - indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Helicella itala* (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	-	++	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Cepaea/*Arianta* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cepaea ?*nemoralis* (L.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
snail eggs	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-
Unidentified land snails	++	++	-	+	-	-	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	-	+	+

Table 26. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1, Phase 6: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**1**	**1**
Phase	**6**	**6**
Context number	**167**	**168**
Sample number	65/T	78/T
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	+	+
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	+	+
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	++	+++
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	+	++
Unidentified land snails	+	+

Table 27. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 2: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Phase	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Context number	**3286**	**2064**	**2144**	**2444**	**2587**	**2063**	**2169**	**2500**	**2500**	**2504**
Sample number	584/T	13/T	26/T	18/T	16/T	11/T	29/T	10/T	10/B	39/T
Valvata cristata Müller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++
Carychium ?*minimum* Müller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Lymnaea truncatula (Müller)	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	++
Lymnaea ?*truncatula* (Müller)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planorbis planorbis (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++++
Anisus leucostoma (Millet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++
small succineid	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	++
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++
Cochlicopa sp. (apices or non-apex fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Vertigo ?*pygmaea* (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	++++	+++	+++	-	-	++	++++	++++	++++	-
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	++
?*Trichia hispida* (L.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Cepaea/*Arianta* sp.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
snail eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-
Unidentified land snails	+	-	-	+	-	-	++	-	-	-

Table 28. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 3A and 3B: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**3A**	**3A**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**
Phase	**6**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**
Context number	**2652**	**2673**	**2989**	**3003**	**3028**	**3038**	**3063**	**3134**	**3203**	**2770**	**2770**	**2820**	**2844**	**2901**	**2857**	**2955**
Sample number	155/T	154/T	402/T	400/T	385/T	384/T	389/T	395/T	393/T	350/T	350/B	365/T	364/T	370/T	366/T	367/T
Carychium sp. (apex fragment)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymnaea truncatula (Müller)	-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Lymnaea* sp. apex	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anisus leucostoma (Millet)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
planorbid apex - *Anisus* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
small succineid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
Cochlicopa ?*lubrica* (Müller)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Cochlicopa sp. (apices or non-apex fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Vertigo sp. (apices)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pupillidae sp. (apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
?Puplillidae sp. (non-apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	++	+	+	+	-
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Oxychilus* sp. (apex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	-	-	++	+	-	+	-	+	+	+++	+++	+	+++	++++	-	-
Clausilia bidentata (Ström)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
clausilid apex - indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	-	+	++	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	++	++	++	+	++	-
?*Trichia hispida* (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cepaea/*Arianta* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cepaea ?*nemoralis* (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Area	**3A**	**3A**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**	**3B**
Phase	**6**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**
Context number	**2652**	**2673**	**2989**	**3003**	**3028**	**3038**	**3063**	**3134**	**3203**	**2770**	**2770**	**2820**	**2844**	**2901**	**2857**	**2955**
Sample number	155/T	154/T	402/T	400/T	385/T	384/T	389/T	395/T	393/T	350/T	350/B	365/T	364/T	370/T	366/T	367/T
Pisidium sp?p. valves	+++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
snail eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-
Unidentified land snails	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	++	++	-	++	+	-	-

Table 29. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 5A and 5B: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**
Phase	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context number	**4279**	**4435**	**4528**	**4529**	**4839**	**4840**	**4843**	**4711**	**4510**	**5150**	**4886**	**4887**	**4980**	**4982**
Sample number	193/T	197/T	228/T	227/T	514/T	451/T	522/T	511/T	222/T	578/T	556/T	561/T	562/T	563/T
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
planorbid apex - *Anisus* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
small succineid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	-	+	+	-	+	+	++	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Cochlicopa sp. (apices or non-apex fragments)	-	-	+	-	++	++	++	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Vertigo ?*pygmaea* (Draparnaud)	-	-	+	-	++	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	-	-	+	-	-	++	-	-	++	-	-	+	+	+
Pupillidae sp. (apex fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	+
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	+	-	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	++	+	+	+
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	+	+	++	-	++	++	+	+	++	-	++	+	++	++
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	+	-	-	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	-	-	-	-	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitrea crystallina (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Vitrea crystallina (Müller)/ *V. contracta* (Westerlund)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Oxychilus* sp. (apex)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-
Euconulus fulvus (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	++	++++	++++	+++	-	++++	-	++	+++	++++	++++	++	++	++
Clausilia bidentata (Ström)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
clausilid apex - indeterminate	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Helicella itala* (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	-	+	+	++	++	++	++	-	++	-	++	++	++	++
Cepaea/*Arianta* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	+	-	-
Cepaea ?*nemoralis* (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-
snail eggs	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-

Area	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5A**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**	**5B**
Phase	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context number	**4279**	**4435**	**4528**	**4529**	**4839**	**4840**	**4843**	**4711**	**4510**	**5150**	**4886**	**4887**	**4980**	**4982**
Sample number	193/T	197/T	228/T	227/T	514/T	451/T	522/T	511/T	222/T	578/T	556/T	561/T	562/T	563/T
Unidentified land snails	+	-	++	-	-	++	+++	-	-	++	++++	-	+	+

Table 30. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 6 and 7: Further details of mollusc assemblages from sediment sample washovers. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

Area	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**7**
Phase	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Context number	**4024**	**4046**	**4079**	**4079**	**4055**	**4058**	**4082**	**4209**	**5011**	**5017**	**5013**
Sample number	108/T	114/T	105/T	105/B	100/T	118/T	124/T	166/T	500/T	504/T	503/T
Carychium ?*minimum* Müller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
planorbid apex	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa ?*lubrica* (Müller)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa ?*lubricella* (Porro)	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo ?*pygmaea* (Draparnaud)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	++
Vertigo sp. (apices)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	+	+	+++	+++	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Pupillidae sp. (apex fragment)	+	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	+	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia ?*excentrica* Sterki	++	+	++	++	-	++	++	+	+	+	+
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Euconulus fulvus (Müller)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	++	++	+	+	+++	+++	++	++	++++	++++	++++
clausilid apex - indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Helicella itala (L.)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?*Helicella itala* (L.)	-	++	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	++	-
Trichia ?*hispida* (L.)	++	++	-	+	-	-	-	++	+	-	-
?*Trichia hispida* (L.)	-	-	-	-	++	+	+	-	-	+	-
snail eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	++
Unidentified land snails	+	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	-	+

Table 31. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: General descriptions of sample residues by Area and Phase. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample number	wt/vol (kg/l)	Total Dry wt (g)	Residue description (after sorting)	Residue fraction %s >10 mm/1-10 mm/<1mm
1	1	904	301	10.5/9	2198	One large sandstone pebble (to 76 mm) and an angular piece of sandstone (to 45 mm). The rest is sand with a mixture of angular flint (to 39 mm) and sandstone pebbles (to 30 mm) plus very occasional quartz (to 15 mm) and burnt stone (to 36 mm)	15/26/60
1	1	7196	290	5.75/6	2348	Stones (to 40 mm); a mixture of rounded pebbles, chalk, angular flint and occasional quartz with sand. Two pieces of burnt stone	13/40/47
1	1	7232	302	12.5/10	3240	Tub 1 of 4. Sand with a mixture of pebbles (to 36 mm) and angular flint (to 33 mm). Very occasional tiny pottery 'crumb' (to 4 mm)	6/21/73
1	1	7232	302	11/9	3125	Tub 2 of 4. Sand with pebbles (to 39 mm) and frequent angular flint (to 38 mm). One piece of burnt stone (to 45 mm)	8/20/71
1	3a	1270	292	8/6	4021	Chalk (to 52 mm) with pebbles, angular flint and sand	22/42/35
1	3a	7036	289	9/7	2171	Sand with a mixture of stones including rounded pebbles, angular flint (to 35 mm) and very occasional quartz crystal conglomerate. Very occasional charcoal fragments (to 4 mm)	6/19/76
1	3a	7060	294	7/5	1618	Sand with pebbles and angular flint (to 49 mm). Very occasional tiny undiagnostic bone fragments	16/26/58
1	3a	7586	637	8.5/6	1689	Mostly sand with flint gravel (to 56 mm) and some mineralised sediment concretions	16/20/64
1	3a	7608	632	8.92/5	1064	Mixed stones (to 52 mm, including pebble gravel and angular flint) with abundant mineralised sediment concretions and sand	18/34/49
1	2	7616	638	15.24/9	2396	Miixed, slightly waterworn stones (to 47 mm) including angular flint (some heavily corticated) and pebbles with abundant sand	27/28/44
1	2	7635	626	6.34/5	373	Rounded pebbles (to 54 mm) and smaller angular flint with abundant sand	41/13/46
1	3a	7737	644	7.92/5	2185	Sand, with mixed stones including abundant burnt sandstone (595 g; to 82 mm) angular flint (to 35 mm) and rounded sandstone and quartz	34/19/47
1	3a	7738	645	7.06/5	1698	Sand with angular flint (to 34 mm) and rounded gravel including sandstone and occasional quartz	11/28/60
1	3b	190	266	10.75/8	2877	Angular chalk (to 58 mm) with sand and occasional angular flint. Very occasional broken snail shell	36/47/18
1	3b	223	70	8/7	1625	Angular chalk (to 60 mm) with sand, occasional angular flint (to 35 mm) and pebbles (to 35 mm). One piece of ?burnt flint	29/23/48
1	3b	317	72	10/8	2432	Chalk (to 85 mm) with sand, conglomerated quartz crystals (to 15 mm) and occasional flint (to 10 mm)	25/33/42

Area	Phase	Context	Sample number	wt/vol (kg/l)	Total Dry wt (g)	Residue description (after sorting)	Residue fraction %s >10 mm/1-10 mm/<1mm
1	3b	324	97	7.5/5	988	Angular chalk (to 63 mm) with sand, a moderate amount of angular flint, rounded chalk and occasional rounded pebbles	21/32/47
1	3b	327	71	3.75/2.5	772	Angular chalk (to 53 mm) with sand and sediment 'crumb', frequent pebbles and occasional flint. Frequent small pottery 'crumb' (to 4 mm)	21/24/55
1	3b	379	305	11.5/9	5425	Chalk gravel with occasional larger, angular piece (to 70 mm). Frequent pebbles (to 47 mm) and angular flint (to 40 mm) with sand and sediment 'crumb'. Very occasional broken snail shell, one piece of burnt stone (to 23 mm)	20/47/33
1	3b	414	258	8/6	1145	Angular chalk (to 56 mm) with sand and occasional flint and pebbles. Very occasional tiny undiagnostic bone fragments	25/32/43
1	3b	433	263	8.5/7	1884	One sandstone rock (to 97 mm) and two large pebbles (to 65 mm). The remainder is angular chalk (to 42 mm) and sand with very occasional small lumps of undisaggregated sediment	52/14/35
1	3b	445	88	5/4	518	Sand and mixed stones, including sandstone (to 44 mm), pebbles and flint; most reddened and burnt. Occasioanl small pieces of charcoal and charred bone (to 4 mm)	14/24/62
1	3b	538	312	9.75/7.5	4373	Rounded sandstone pebbles (to 45 mm) with sand, rounded chalk and angular flint	13/39/48
1	3b	666	270	9.5/7	2090	Sand, with angular chalk (to 70 mm), frequent sandstone and angular flint and occasional quartz	12/15/73
1	3b	913	271	11.25/8	3258	Mostly sand, with one large pebble (to 72 mm) and a smaller quartz pebble (to 40 mm). The rest is a mixture of angular chalk (to 48 mm) and angular flint (to 53 mm) with some smaller sandstone pebbles. Very occasional charcoal and undiagnostic bone fragments (to 4 mm)	19/17/64
1	3b	1577	273	7.75/6.5	1656	Sand, with angular flint and rounded pebbles (to 45 mm). Very occasional tiny pieces of undiagnostic bone	10/24/65
1	3b	7065	275	7/4.5	2663	Sand with sandstone (to 60 mm), much of it reddened and burnt. Occasional angular flint, chalk and quartz	32/15/53
1	3b	7565	636	9.38/6	1550	Majority is sand with mixed stones (to 39 mm, including angular flint and rounded pebbles) and mineralised sediment concretions	8/24/69
1	4	1180	86	6.5/4.5	1418	Angular chalk (to 50 mm) with sand and angular flint. Occasional tiny undiagnostic bone fragments	33/44/23
1	4	1868	307	12.9/9.5	8337	Chalk gravel (to 60 mm) with frequent pebble gravel (to 40 mm), angular flint (to 44 mm) and sand	25/44/32
1	4	1918	60	1.8/2	429	Chalk gravel (to 36 mm) with sand and occasional angular flint (to 20 mm). Frequent charcoal (to 4 mm), one piece of burnt stone (to 42 mm)	44/34/22
1	4	7387	598	7.34/5	3600	Mixed stones (to 67 mm) including chalk, flint and rounded gravel with sand	36/44/20
1	4	7797	650	5.9/4	1707	The majority of the residue is large, flattish pieces of chalk (to 141 mm) with much of the remainder consisting of smaller pieces of chalk with sand. Very occasional tiny pieces of	56/23/21

Area	Phase	Context	Sample number	wt/vol (kg/l)	Total Dry wt (g)	Residue description (after sorting)	Residue fraction %s >10 mm/1-10 mm/<1mm
						flint and other stones also present	
1	5	213	306	10.5/8.25	5310	Rounded chalk (to 55 mm), angular flint and sand with moderate amount of sandstone pebbles	25/54/21
1	5	1530	61	8.25/7.5	1831	Chalk (to 45 mm) with sand, flint (to 15 mm) and sandstone (to 55 mm) – occasional burnt stone	33/37/39
1	5	1799	54	6.75/6	4563	Sub-rounded chalk, with pebbles (to 43 mm) and occasional angular flint, sand and occasional sediment 'crumb'	21/54/24
1	5	7320	320	5.75/5	3490	Chalk with angular flint (to 40 mm), pebbles and sand. Very occasional tiny undiagnostic bone fragments	18/36/46
1	5	7464	635	8/5	1482	Sand with mixed stones (to 29 mm, including angular flint and rounded gravel) and abundant mineralised sediment concretions. Occasional root pseudomorphs	7/27/66
1	5	7489	609	5.74/5	952	Sand with mixed, rounded stones (to 43 mm). Occasional bone fragments (some burnt) remaining after sorting	14/29/57
1	5	7513	622	6.18/4	874	Sand with abundant stones (to 45 mm) which are a mixture of angular flint, pebbles and rounded chalk.	16/23/61
1	5	7603	623	6.8/6	770	Sand with abundant stones (to 46 mm) including angular flint, chalk and sandstone. Occasional indeterminate bone fragments, tiny eggshell and dried organic material; vivianite crystals also present	12/25/63
1	6	167	65	5.5/4.5	1609	Rounded chalk (to 35 mm) and angular flint with sand and sediment 'crumb'. Frequent tiny undiagnostic bone fragments (many burnt)	9/35/56
1	6	168	78	9.5/9	5181	Chalk (to 46 mm), pebbles and angular flint with sand and sediment 'crumb'. Occasional tiny undaignostic bone fragments and very occasional mussel shell	21/45/34
2	4	2042	23	9.5/6	5276	Large piece of angular chalk (to 82 mm). The rest is rounded chalk (to 60 mm) and sand with a moderate amount of angular flint (to 62 mm) and pebbles 9to 46 mm).	28/50/22
2	4	3286	584	9.38/5	3810	Mixed stones (to 55 mm, mainly chalk with pebbles and angular flint) with sand	29/42/30
2	5	2064	13	9.5/6	6152	A mixture of rounded chalk (to 58 mm), pebbles (to 50 mm) and angular flint (to 45 mm) with sand and occasional angular chalk (to 97 mm). Five pieces of burnt stone (to 36 mm), with very light reddening	34/45/21
2	5	2144	25	10.25/6.5	7436	Angular chalk (to 65 mm) and pebbles with frequent angular flint, sand and sediment 'crumb'. Very occasional undiagnostic bone fragments. Three burnt pebbles (to 58 mm)	32/46/22
2	5	2444	18	7.2/7	2248	Chalk (to 49 mm) and angular flint (to 48 mm) with moderate pebbles (to 30 mm). Sand with frequent undisaggregated sediment 'crumb'. Occasional eggshell, marine shell and undiagnostic bone fragments	14/41/45
2	5	2535	38	9.15/6	4992	Chalk gravel (to 62 mm) mixed with abundant sandstone and pebbles (to 75 mm) and frequent angular flint (to 55 mm).Lumps of slightly green-brown concreted sediment and	41/38/20

Area	Phase	Context	Sample number	wt/vol (kg/l)	Total Dry wt (g)	Residue description (after sorting)	Residue fraction %s >10 mm/1-10 mm/<1mm
						root psuedomorphs (to 20 mm – many of which are adhering to the stones) with some sand	
2	5	2587	16	8.5/5	4042	A mixture of chalk gravel (to 70 mm), angular flint (to 55 mm) and pebbles (to 67 mm) with sand	29/38/32
2	6	2063	11	8.5/6	3128	Sub-rounded chalk (to 66 mm) with large pebbles (to 90 mm) and moderate angular flint (to 38 mm). Sand, with frequent undisaggregated sediment 'crumb'. Occasional undiagnostic bone and charcoal (to 4 mm). Very occasional burnt stone (to 40 mm) and one tiny piece of light, vesicular cinder/slag (to 16 mm)	23/37/40
2	6	2069	22	7/5.5	2920	Mixture of pebbles (to 57 mm), rounded chalk (to 45 mm), angular flint (to 32 mm) and occasional angular chalk (to 23 mm) with sand and sediment 'crumb'. Very occasional undiagnostic bone fragments. One piece of burnt flint (to 21 mm)	20/46/34
2	6	2109	14	7/5	3394	A mixture of pebbles (to 57 mm) and rounded chalk (to 52 mm) with moderate angular flint (to 33 mm) and sand	30/48/22
2	6	2169	29	8.5/6	4837	Rounded chalk (to 70 mm) with moderate angular flint (to 50 mm), moderate pebbles (to 45 mm), occasional angular chalk (to 70 mm) and some sand	30/54/16
2	6	2504	39	7.5/5	2124	Rounded (occasional sub-angular) chalk (to 55 mm) with occasional rounded pebbles (to 26 mm) and some sand. Two burnt stones (to 54 mm)	20/52/29
3A	6	2558	150	9.66/9	3655	Mixture of stones including pebbles (to 58 mm), chalk gravel (to 48 mm) and angular flint (to 43 mm) with some sand. Occasional stones have olive-grey concretions adhering. Frequent slag with occasional fired earth (to 10 mm) and charcoal (to 4 mm). Five slightly burnt stones (to 36 mm)	27/43/30
3A	6	2652	155	13/7	4444	Mostly angular flint (to 38 mm) with colour ranging from pale grey to very dark grey-black. Also moderate pebbles (to 35 mm) and rounded chalk (to 26 mm). Abundant sand with very occasional *Pisidium* valves and ?snail shell fragments	18/33/49
3A	7	2673	154	12/10	3935	Pale grey, 'washed' looking angular flint (to 37 mm) with frequent rounded chalk (to 26 mm) and moderate pebbles (to 35 mm). Abundant sand with very occasional *Pisidium* valves and ?snail fragments	13/32/55
3B	1	2989	402	8/6.5	5272	Rounded chalk (to 52 mm) with frequent pebbles (to 60 mm), moderate angular flint (to 34 mm), occasional angular chalk (to 60 mm) and some sand.	32/52/17
3B	1	3003	400	7.2/5	4874	Large pieces of angular chalk (to 82 mm) with chalk gravel (to 70 mm), moderate pebbles (to 41 mm) and angular flint (to 40 mm) and some sand. Very occasional small fragments of charcoal, pottery and very poorly preserved bone (to 4 mm). Nine pieces of burnt and cracked stone (to 37 mm)	41/41/18
3B	1	3028	385	14.5/10	11374	Mostly angular and rounded chalk (to 110 mm) with moderate angular flint (to 67 mm) and rounded pebbles (to 39 mm) and some sand	39/41/20
3B	1	3038	384	9.5/6	6898	Mostly angular (to 66 mm) and rounded (to 50 mm) chalk with moderate pebbles (to 45 mm) and angular flint (to 29 mm) and some sand. One piece of burnt flint (to 40 mm)	30/43/27

Area	Phase	Context	Sample number	wt/vol (kg/l)	Total Dry wt (g)	Residue description (after sorting)	Residue fraction %s >10 mm/1-10 mm/<1mm
3B	1	3063	389	8/6	5363	Angular and rounded chalk (to 87 mm) with moderate amount of pebbles (including one large; to 75 mm), occasional angular flint (to 40 mm) and some sand. One piece of burnt flint (to 29 mm)	49/37/14
3B	1	3134	395	3.75/2	2746	Mostly angular (to 86 mm) and rounded (to 45 mm) chalk with sand, occasional pebbles (to 35 mm) and occasional angular flint (to 60 mm). One piece of burnt stone (to 30 mm)	34/41/25
3B	1	3203	393	8/4.5	5716	A mixture of angular (to 48 mm) and rounded (to 45 mm) chalk, with moderate pebbles (to 48 mm) and angular/sharp angular flint (to 57 mm). Abundant sand. Very occasional tiny undiagnostic bone fragments (very poorly preserved). Four pieces of burnt stone (to 52 mm)	27/43/30
3B	3	2820	365	12/9	6973	Rounded chalk (to 47 mm) with angular flint (to 42 mm), pebbles (to 45 mm) and some sand	30/49/21
3B	3	2844	364	11.5/9.5	8460	Mixture of rounded chalk (to 75 mm) and pebbles (to 68 mm) with moderate angular flint (to 46 mm) and some sand	35/54/11
3B	3	2901	370	8/6	3120	Rounded chalk (to 68 mm) with frequent pebbles (to 68 mm), angular flint (to 48 mm) and sand	27/47/26
3B	5	2857	366	14/10	10820	Rounded chalk (to 53 mm) with moderate angular flint (to 56 mm) and pebbles (to 62 mm) and frequent sand	37/41/22
3B	5	2955	367	8.76/8	2558	Sand, abundant chalk gravel (to 48 mm) and angular flint (to 38 mm), with occasional pebbles (to 28 mm). Eight pieces of burnt stone (to 29 mm)	18/26/55
5A	1	4279	193	11.5/9.25	4792	Large pebbles, very many of which are burnt and cracked (to 75 mm). Frequent rounded and sub-angular chalk (to 43 mm) with angular flint (to 50 mm) and some smaller pebbles. Sand with occasional sediment 'crumb'. Occasional charcoal and undiagnostic bone fragents (to 4 mm)	17/36/48
5A	1	4435	197	14/10.5	9000	Rounded chalk (to 60 mm) with frequent angular flint (to 44 mm), rounded pebbles (to 47 mm) and sand	29/47/24
5A	1	4528	228	12/9	5273	Burnt and cracked stone (including 2 large pieces, to 104 mm) with abundant rounded chalk (to 65 mm), a little less angular flint (to 48 mm) and some sand. Very occasional broken snail shell and undiagnostic bone fragments (to 4 mm)	31/47/22
5A	1	4529	227	10.42/7	7683	Much of the residue is very large, smooth boulders which have been burnt and cracked (to 92 mm). The remainder is chalk gravel (to 60 mm), moderate angular flint (to 35 mm), frequent pebbles (to 52 mm), sand and some undisaggregated sediment. Occasional charcoal and undiagnostic bone fragments (to 4 mm)	46/37/17
5A	1	4839	514	11.38/9	6774	Chalk gravel (to 59 mm) with frequent angular flint (to 39 mm), moderate pebbles (to 33 mm) and sand. A little burnt and cracked stone (to 42 mm), occasional undiagnostic bone fragments (to 4 mm)	25/38/37
5A	1	4840	451	11.46/9	6418	Chalk gravel (to 47 mm) with abundant pebbles (to 40 mm), frequent angular flint (to 53 mm) and sand. A little burnt stone (to 40 mm). Frequent charcoal and burnt and unburnt	29/36/35

Area	Phase	Context	Sample number	wt/vol (kg/l)	Total Dry wt (g)	Residue description (after sorting)	Residue fraction %s >10 mm/1-10 mm/<1mm
						bone fragments (to 4 mm)	
5A	1	4843	522	10.5/8.75	4845	A mixture of rounded and angular chalk (to 60 mm), moderate angular flint, sand and occasional pebbles. Frequent undiagnostic bone and charcoal fragments (to 4 mm)	26/43/31
5A	2	4711	511	3.98/3	2444	Mixture of chalk gravel (to 47 mm) and pebbles (to 50 mm) with abundant angular flint (to 41 mm) and some sand. Occasional burnt and cracked stone (to 34 mm). Moderate amounts of ?fired earth (to 10 mm), coarse pottery (to 4 mm) and charcoal (to 4 mm), with occasional undiagnostic bone fragments (to 4 mm)	45/39/16
5A	4	4510	222	11/8.25	4509	Sand, with a mixture of pebbles (to 60 mm), rounded to sub-angular chalk (to 50 mm) and angular flint (to 47 mm)	16/36/48
5B	2	5150	578	12.5/10	10058	Mostly rounded chalk (to 60 mm) with moderate angular flint (to 55 mm) and pebbles (to 35 mm) and some sand. Very occasional coal shale (to 5 mm)	27/56/16
5B	4	4887	561	11.5/8.25	6080	Rounded chalk (to 58 mm) with frequent angular flint (to 46 mm), pebbles (to 59 mm) and sand	32/46/22
5B	4	4980	562	11.5/9	6126	Rounded chalk (to 47 mm) with frequent angular flint (to 40 mm), pebbles (to 48 mm) and abundant sand	18/43/39
5B	4	4982	563	10.5/8	5877	Sub-angular chalk (to 55 mm) with angular flint (to 32 mm), pebbles (to 45 mm) and sand	24/45/30
6	2	4024	108	9.5/6.25	4350	Mixture of pebbles (to 57 mm) and angular flint (to 46 mm) with frequent rounded chalk (to 51 mm) and sand	34/35/32
6	2	4046	114	8.6/8	4017	Sand, with a mixture of chalk gravel (to 38 mm), angular flint (to 56 mm) and pebbles (to 38 mm) with occasional ironstone (to 22 mm). Frequent burnt and cracked stone (to 52 mm)	15/26/59
6	2	4072	122	11/8.5	6430	Sand, with pebbles (some large, to 67 mm), frequent angular flint (to 50 mm) and moderate amount of chalk gravel (to 35 mm)	30/27/44
6	4	4055	100	13.78/10	8633	A mixture of chalk gravel (to 50 mm) and pebbles (to 42 mm) with angular flint (to 50 mm) and sand. Occasional burnt stone (to 52 mm) and pottery 'crumb' (to 4 mm)	23/39/37
6	4	4058	118	8.75/6	5049	Sand, with large sandstone pebbles (to 95 mm), angular flint (to 66 mm) and chalk gravel (to 40 mm)	24/31/44
6	4	4082	124	9.5/6.75	4334	Sand, with rounded and sub-angular chalk (to 50 mm), angular flint (to 53 mm) and moderate pebbles (to 39 mm)	21/32/48
6	4	4209	166	10.5/9	2574	Mostly sand with angular chalk (to 42 mm) and occasional other stones	2/11/87
7	1	5011	500	9/8	1389	Mixture of chalk (to 28 mm) and sandstone with a little sand, occasional ironstone and very occasional tiny pottery 'crumb' (to 4 mm)	47/38/14
7	1	5017	504	7/6	1383	Angular and sub-angular chalk (to 65 mm), some pieces cracked and ?leached, with occasional ironstone (to 26 mm) and a very little sand	64/30/5
7	2	5013	503	8.5/7	1389	Angular chalk (to 45 mm), some pieces cracked and ?leached. Very occasional ironstone (to 32 mm) and a little sediment 'crumb'	50/39/11

Table 32. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1: Remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'H'scale' = hammerscale. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Hammerscale abundance score refers only to flakes/spheroids within the magnetised fraction and does not indicate the size of the magnetic fraction itself. Figures are counts. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
1	1	904	301	++	-	++	-	-	123	14	-	Nutshell
1	1	7196	290	+	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
1	1	7232	302	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	Note: Tub 1 of 4
1	1	7232	302	+	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Note: Tub 2 of 4
1	3a	1270	292	-	-	+	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	3a	7036	289	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
1	3a	7060	294	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3a	7586	637	-	-	+	-	-	-	2	+	-
1	3a	7608	632	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1	2	7616	638	-	-	-	-	+	1	4	-	-
1	2	7635	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	3a	7737	644	++++	-	-	-	-	3	1	+	-
1	3a	7738	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
1	3b	190	266	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	Snails
1	3b	223	70	+	1	++	-	-	1	-	++++	-
1	3b	317	72	-	-	++	-	-	1	1	++	-
1	3b	324	97	-	-	+	-	-	2	4	-	Snails
1	3b	327	71	-	-	+	-	-	14	-	++++	-
1	3b	379	305	+	1	++	-	+	-	-	++	Snails
1	3b	414	258	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	433	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	445	88	+++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	538	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
1	3b	666	270	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
1	3b	913	271	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	Snails
1	3b	1577	273	-	-	++	-	-	-	1	+	-
1	3b	7065	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	3b	7565	636	-	-	++	-	++	1	9	+	
1	4	1180	86	-	-	++	-	-	1	-	+	-
1	4	1868	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	1918	60	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
1	4	7387	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
1	4	7797	650	-	-	-	-	+	-	5	+	-
1	5	213	306	-	-	++	-	-	1	-	+++	-
1	5	1530	61	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
1	5	1799	54	-	-	+++	-	+	-	-	?	Snails
1	5	7320	320	-	-	+	-	-	-	1	+	-
1	5	7464	635	-	-	+	-	-	-	9	+	-
1	5	7489	609	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	5	7513	622	-	-	++	-	++	1	5	+	Snails
1	5	7603	623	-	-	++	+	+	-	-	++	Snails, eggshell
1	6	167	65	-	-	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-
1	6	168	78	-	-	++	+	+	-	-	+	Bead, comb tooth, mussel, eggshell, charred plant material, snails

Table 33. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 2: Remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'H'scale' = hammerscale. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Hammerscale abundance score refers only to flakes/spheroids within the magnetised fraction and does not indicate the size of the magnetic fraction itself. Figures are counts. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
2	4	2042	23	-	-	++	-	+	-	1	+	Quartz pebble
2	4	3286	584	-	-	++	-	-	1	1	++	Brick/tile, snails +, charcoal +
2	5	2064	13	+	-	++	-	+	1	4	+	-
2	5	2144	25	+	-	-	+	+	-	1	+	-
2	5	2444	18	-	-	++	-	-	1	-	+++	Eggshell, marine shell
2	5	2535	38	-	-	++	-	-	1	-	++	-
2	5	2587	16	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	Snails +++
2	6	2063	11	+	1	++	-	++	-	-	-	-
2	6	2069	22	+	-	++	-	-	1	-	++++	-
2	6	2109	14	-	-	++	-	-	-	2	++	-
2	6	2169	29	-	-	+	-	+	1	2	++	Fish bone
2	6	2504	39	+	-	++	-	+++	-	6	+	Snails, fish bone

Table 34. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 3A and 3B: Remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'H'scale' = hammerscale. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Hammerscale abundance score refers only to flakes/spheroids within the magnetised fraction and does not indicate the size of the magnetic fraction itself. Figures are counts. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
3A	6	2558	150	++	7	++	-	-	-	-	+++++	Slag and ?hearth structure with charcoal inclusions
3A	6	2652	155	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
3A	7	2673	154	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	Freshwater molluscs ++++
3B	1	2989	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3003	400	++	-	+	-	-	11	36	-	Fired clay - broken artefact? Tiny perforated stone disc
3B	1	3028	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3038	384	+	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
3B	1	3063	389	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
3B	1	3134	395	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3203	393	++	-	++	-	-	-	6	-	Snails
3B	3	2820	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	Snails
3B	3	2844	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Snails
3B	3	2901	370	-	-	+	-	-	1	-	++	-
3B	5	2857	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	5	2955	367	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Snails

Table 35. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 5A and 5B: Remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'H'scale' = hammerscale. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Hammerscale abundance score refers only to flakes/spheroids within the magnetised fraction and does not indicate the size of the magnetic fraction itself. Figures are counts. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
5A	1	4279	193	++++	-	+++	-	-	1	-	-	-
5A	1	4435	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5A	1	4528	228	++++	-	+++	-	-	1	-	-	Marine shell
5A	1	4529	227	++++	-	+++	-	-	1	4	-	Marine shell
5A	1	4839	514	++	-	+++	-	+	2	34	-	Marine shell
5A	1	4840	451	++	-	++	-	-	24	25	-	Marine shell
5A	1	4843	522	-	-	++++	-	-	-	33	-	Snails
5A	2	4711	511	++	-	++	-	-	47	35	-	Pottery = ?fired earth
5A	4	4510	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Snails
5B	2	5150	578	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	+	Snails
5B	4	4887	561	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	Fish bone
5B	4	4980	562	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
5B	4	4982	563	-	-	+	-	+	-	1	-	-

Table 36. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 6: Remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'H'scale' = hammerscale. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Hammerscale abundance score refers only to flakes/spheroids within the magnetised fraction and does not indicate the size of the magnetic fraction itself. Figures are counts. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
6	2	4024	108	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2	4046	114	+++	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	Snails
6	2	4072	122	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	4	4055	100	++	-	-	-	-	139	16	+	-
6	4	4058	118	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
6	4	4082	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	4209	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 37. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 7: Remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'H'scale' = hammerscale. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Hammerscale abundance score refers only to flakes/spheroids within the magnetised fraction and does not indicate the size of the magnetic fraction itself. Figures are counts. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Burnt stone	Metal	Bone	Bird bone	S V bone	Pottery	Flint	H'scale	Other
7	1	5011	500	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	+++	Snails, eggshell
7	1	5017	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	-
7	2	5013	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 38. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 1: Additional data recorded for biological remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'sq' = semi-quantitative. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains sq/mm/g	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
1	1	904	301	13/2.5	-	-	-	-	+	-	+/8/<0.1	-	Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.): nutshell
1	1	7196	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	7232	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note: Tub 1 of 4
1	1	7232	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note: Tub 2 of 4
1	3a	1270	292	14/0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3a	7036	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3a	7060	294	55/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal: vertebra fragment
1	3a	7586	637	42/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle: molar fragments
1	3a	7608	632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	7616	638	-	-	10/0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frog/toad: vertebra, long bone, cranial bones Insect: 4x fragments glossy black beetle (?ground beetle – cf. Carabidae) sclerites, possibly same individual
1	2	7635	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3a	7737	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3a	7738	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	190	266	31/4	-	15/<0.1	-	-	+	-	-	-	Large mammal: long bone fragment Vole sp.: mandible fragment House mouse (*Mus musculus* L.): maxilla Molluscs: Limacidae sp. 'slug plate' x1, *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* Sterki x1,

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains sq/mm/g	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
													unidentified land snail x1
1	3b	223	70	23/1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig: lower deciduous premolar
1	3b	317	72	18/2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig: lower deciduous premolar
1	3b	324	97	20/1	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Sheep/goat: incisor Molluscs: unidentified land snail apex x1
1	3b	327	71	26/2	-	12/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle: incisor (root); vole/mouse: femur
1	3b	379	305	56/9	-	12/<0.1	-	-	++	-	-	-	Medium-sized mammal 1: long bone fragment ?Dog: premolar Vole/mouse: upper incisor Frog/toad: tibia/fibula
1	3b	414	258	27/0.3	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Medium-sized mammal 2: rib fragment Molluscs: *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* x1 – look modern
1	3b	433	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	445	88	18/1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	538	312	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Molluscs: unidentified land snail fragment x1
1	3b	666	270	11/0.2	-	4/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field vole (*Microtus agrestis* L.): molar
1	3b	913	271	60/14	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Sheep/goat: skull fragment Molluscs: unidentified land snail fragments x2
1	3b	1577	273	24/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	7065	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3b	7565	636	25/5.6	-	14/1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Water vole (*Arvicola terrestris* L.): maxilla fragment and loose teeth
1	4	1180	86	19/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	1868	307	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp.
1	4	1918	60	27/3	-	11/<0.1	-	-	-	9/0.1	-	-	Frog/toad: femur

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains sq/mm/g	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
1	4	7387	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	7797	650	-	-	6/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	5	213	306	39/9	-	-	-	10/0.2	-	-	-	-	Sheep/goat: diastema; mussel
1	5	1530	61	12/0.5	-	4/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frog/toad: radius/ulna
1	5	1799	54	85/122	-	6/0.1	-	-	++	-	-	-	Sheep/goat: incisor Large mammal: mandible and vertebrae fragments, proximal tibia fragment Medium-sized mammal 1: long bone fragment Frog/toad: long bone fragments Field vole: molar Molluscs: *Trichia* ?*hispida* (L.) apex x1, *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller) fragment x1, unidentified land snail fragments x2
1	5	7320	320	19/1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	5	7464	635	7/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	5	7489	609	50/49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig: several bones probably from same neonate individual Sheep/goat: incisor
1	5	7513	622	20/0.9	-	5/0.2	-	-	++	7/0.3	-	-	Molluscs: *Pisidium* sp?p. valves ++; ?Limacidae sp. 'slug plate' +; small succineid (non-apex) +; indeterminate land snail apex +; unidentified freshwater snail apex +
1	5	7603	623	4/10.3	12/<0.1	13/0.1	-	-	+	12/0.3	12/0.1	7/<0.1	Medium-sized mammal: distal humerus Bird: tracheal rings Frog/toad: femur Mollusc: small succineid apex x1 Hazel (*Calluna*) : nutshell fragment
1	6	167	65	35/12	18/0.8	-	-	-	-	-	+/4/<0.1	-	Sheep/goat: tarsal Goose-sized bird: vertebra

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains sq/mm/g	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
													Heather stems Indeterminate cereal grains
1	6	168	78	75/16	24/0.5	7/0.1	-	+	-	-	+/4/<0.1	3/0.1	Medium-sized mammal 1: vertebrae, rib and long bone fragments Chicken-sized bird: tibiotarsus fragment Frog/toad: long bone fragment, scapula (?modern) ?Vole: scapula fragment Grains: wheat grain and indeterminate cereal grains Molluscs: *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* x1, unidentified land snail fragments x2

Table 39. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 2: Additional data recorded for biological remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'sq' = semi-quantitative. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
2	4	2042	23	80/26	-	5/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal: vertebra (unfused) Frog/toad: ilium (juv)
2	4	3286	584	20/6.8	-	7/0.2	-	-	+	5/0.1	-	-	Sheep/goat: upper molars Frog/toad: pelvis fragment Molluscs: indeterminate land snail apex x1
2	5	2064	13	30/1.5	-	11/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frog/toad: long bone fragments Bank vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus* (Schreber)): mandible
2	5	2144	25	-	5/<0.1	10/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small bird: tarsometatarsus fragment Frog/toad: urostyle, ilium
2	5	2444	18	30/4	-	-	-	19/2.5	-	-	-	3/<0.1	Mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.) ?Periwinkle (cf. *Littorina littorea* (L.))
2	5	2535	38	40/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal: rib fragment
2	5	2587	16	18/0.5	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	Molluscs: small succineid apices ++, *Lymnaea* ?*truncatula* (Müller)
2	6	2063	11	96/132	-	10/0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow: metatarsal (proximal fragment), upper molar, mandible fragments Field vole (*Microtus agrestis* L.): molar
2	6	2069	22	26/3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep/goat: molar
2	6	2109	14	85/31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow: mandible fragment
2	6	2169	29	24/2	-	5/<0.1	4/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	Eel (*Anguilla anguilla* (L.)): vertebra

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
2	6	2504	39	20/3.5	-	16/0.6	3/<0.1	-	+	-	-	-	Medium-sized mammal 1: scapula fragment Medium-sized mammal 2: metapodial ?Sheep/goat: carpal Frog/toad: long bone fragments ?Snake: vertebra Eel: vertebra Stickleback (Gasterosteidae sp.. indet.): dorsal spines Molluscs: *Planorbis planorbis* (L.) x2, other planorbid (not keeled) apex x1, *Bithynia* sp. opercula x2, *Trichia* ?*hispida* (L.) x1; unidentified shell fragments x2

Table 40. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 3A and 3B: Additional data recorded for biological remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'sq' = semi-quantitative. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
3A	6	2558	150	62/19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep/goat: metatarsal, sacral vertebra, upper molar
3A	6	2652	155	-	-	13/<0.1	5/<0.1	-	+++	-	-	-	Frog/toad: long bone fragment Mouse/vole: ulna Stickleback (Gasterosteidae sp. indet.): dorsal spines Molluscs: *Pisidium* spp. valves +++, *Lymnaea* ?*truncatula* (Müller) ++, *Bithynia* sp. opercula +, *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* Sterki +, *Trichia* ?*hispida* (L.) +
3A	7	2673	154	36/6.5	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	Medium-sized mammal 2: rib shaft fragment Molluscs: *Pisidium* spp. valves +++, *Lymnaea* ?*truncatula* +, *Bithynia* sp. opercula, small succineid +
3B	1	2989	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3003	400	15/0.3	-	-	-	-	-	7/<0.1	-	-	-
3B	1	3028	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3038	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3063	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	1	3134	395	26/3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig: lower molar and mandible fragments
3B	1	3203	393	28/3.5	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	Molluscs: +++ fragments of mni = 4 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* (L.)

3B	3	2820	365	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Molluscs: *Trichia* ?*hispida* x1, unidentified land snail shell fragments x4
3B	3	2844	364	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	Molluscs: *Trichia* ?*hispida* x2, *Cochlicopa* sp. x1, *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* x1, unidentified land snail shell fragments x5
3B	3	2901	370	25/2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow: deciduous 4th premolar
3B	5	2857	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3B	5	2955	367	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	Molluscs: *Trichia* ?*hispida* x1, *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* x1, small succineid x2, *Pisidium* sp. valve x1, unidentified land snail apices x2

Table 41. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Areas 5A and 5B: Additional data recorded for biological remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'sq' = semi-quantitative. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
5A	1	4279	193	39/18	-	-	-	-	-	10/0.5	-	-	Pig: molar fragment Medium-sized mammal 1: long bone fragments
5A	1	4435	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5A	1	4528	228	42/28	-	-	-	22/3	-	-	-	-	Pig: astragalus, lower deciduous premolar Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea* (L.)) Limpet (indeterminate)
5A	1	4529	227	55/50	-	-	-	20/3.5	-	-	-	-	Cow: ulna, humerus (proximal epiphysis, unfused) Large mammal: rib shaft fragment Medium-sized mammal 1: vertebra fragment Periwinkle
5A	1	4839	514	22/11	-	6/<0.1	-	18/2	-	-	-	-	Field vole: molar Mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.) ?Oyster (cf. *Ostrea edulis* L.)
5A	1	4840	451	32/29	-	-	-	9/<0.1	-	-	-	-	Mussel
5A	1	4843	522	28/28	-	-	-	-	+	9/0.2	-	-	Pig: deciduous premolars Molluscs: ++ fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* (L.), *Discus rotundatus* (Müller) x1, unidentified land snail shell fragments ++
5A	2	4711	511	28/4	-	-	-	-	-	15/0.3	-	-	-
5A	4	4510	222	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	Molluscs: *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* Sterki ++, *Trichia* ?*hispida* (L.) +,

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
													Cecilioides acicula (Müller) +, unidentified land snail apices +
5B	2	5150	578	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Molluscs: *Trichia* ?*hispida* x1
5B	4	4887	561	-	-	9/<0.1	-	-	+	-	-	-	Field vole (*Microtus agrestis* L.): molar Mouse/vole: post-cranial bones Frog/toad: radius/ulna Eel (*Anguilla anguilla* (L.)): vertebra
5B	4	4980	562	44/15	-	8/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse: lower 2nd premolar Vole/mouse: femur, pelvis
5B	4	4982	563	-	-	12/<0.1	-	-	-	-	+	-	Frog/toad: humerus Mouse/vole: post-cranial bones

Table 42. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 6: Additional data recorded for biological remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'sq' = semi-quantitative. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
6	2	4024	108	19/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2	4046	114	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	Molluscs: *Trichia* ?*hispida* (L.) apices x7, *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* Sterki x1, Limacidae sp. 'slug plate' x1 – all look modern
6	2	4072	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	4055	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	Hazel: nutshell
6	4	4058	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	4082	124	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
6	4	4209	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 43. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire – Area 7: Additional data recorded for biological remains sorted from the sample residues. Key: 'S V' bone' = small vertebrate bone; 'sq' = semi-quantitative. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: '+' – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; '++' – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; '+++' – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; '++++' – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and '+++++' – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.Note: this exercise was not undertaken for samples associated with burials and cremations owing to the larger samples processed and the requirement to return recovered remains to the excavator as soon as possible – human remains to be considered together with the hand-collected material and any artefactual material to be assessed and/or conserved.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Mammal bone mm/g	Bird bone mm/g	S V bone mm/g	Fish bone mm/g	Marine shell mm/g	Molluscs	Charcoal mm/g	Seeds/ grains	Eggshell mm/g	Identifications
7	1	5011	500	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	3/<0.1	Molluscs: *Vallonia* ?*excentrica* Sterki x1, Limacidae sp. 'slug plate' x4
7	1	5017	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	2	5013	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 44. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Results from the microfossil 'squash' subsamples. Key: '?' = tentative identification.

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context description	Description of 'squash'
2	6	2501	2	Neck area sample SK2501	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
2	6	2501	3	Chest area sample SK2501	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
2	6	2501	4	Pelvic area sample SK2501	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
2	6	2500	10	Grave fill SK2501	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
6	2	4079	102	Throat area sample SK4078	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
6	2	4079	103	Chest area sample SK4078	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
6	2	4079	104	Pelvic area sample SK4078	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
6	2	4079	105	Grave fill SK4078	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	1	7175	284	Fill of grave 7176	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	1	7189	285	Throat area sample SK7189	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	1	7189	286	Pelvis area sample SK7189	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	1	7189	287	Abdomen area sample SK7189	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
3B	3	2770	350	Fill of grave 2792, SK2771	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
3B	3	2771	353	Throat area sample SK2771	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
3B	3	2771	354	Pelvic area sample SK2771	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
5A	2	4927	535	Grave fill SK4930	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
5A	2	4930	536	Pelvis area sample SK4930	Mostly inorganic, with a trace of organic detritus, no identifiable microfossils seen
5A	2	4930	537	Abdomen area sample SK4930	Mostly inorganic, with a little organic detritus, no identifiable microfossils seen
5A	2	4930	538	Skull area sample SK4930	Mostly inorganic, with a trace of organic detritus, no identifiable microfossils seen
5B	4	4886	552	Neck area sample SK5176	Mostly inorganic, with a trace of organic detritus and some fragments of ?fungal hyphae. No identifiable microfossils seen
5B	4	4886	553	Chest area sample SK5176	Mostly inorganic, with a trace of organic detritus and a few plant tissue fragments. No identifiable microfossils seen
5B	4	4886	554	Abdomen area sample SK5176	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
5B	4	4886	555	Pelvic area sample SK5176	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
5B	4	4886	556	Grave fill SK5176	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen

Area	Phase	Context	Sample	Context description	Description of 'squash'
5A	2	4428	581	Grave fill SK4428	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	4	7504	604	Grave fill SK7505	Inorganic, trace of ?fungal hyphae, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	4	7529	614	Grave fill SK7530	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen
1	4	7546	617	Grave fill SK7547	Inorganic, no identifiable microfossils seen

Table 45. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire. Identifications of spot samples submitted as 'charcoal' for identification, with notes regarding suitability for radiocarbon dating.

Area	Phase	Context		Material	Condition	single entity	Suitability for C14 dating	Notes
1	5	205	a	non-oak roundwood (no detail)	poor	s/e	poor	-
			b	non-oak roundwood (no detail)	good	s/e	moderate	
			c	non-oak stemwood	moderate	s/e	poor	
	3b	223		oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	3b	324		oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	5	359		very degraded charcoal/cinder	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	5	364	a	non-oak stemwood	moderate	s/e	poor	probably same origin
			b	non-oak stemwood	moderate	s/e	poor	
	5	562		coal shale	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	5	606	a	non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	probably same origin
			b	non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	
	1	684		coal shale	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	3b	915		oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	4	1160	a	non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	probably same origin
			b	non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	
	3b	1393		(ch) hulled barley grain	good	s/e	good	-
	5	1739		non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	-
	5	1764		indeterminate root material	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	6	1830		non-oak roundwood (no detail)	good	s/e	moderate	-
	3b	7065	a	non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	probably same origin
			b	non-oak stemwood	good	s/e	poor	
2	6	2610		alder/hazel roundwood (no detail)	good	s/e	moderate	-
5A	1	4279		oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	1	4839	general	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			1/11	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			2/11	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-

Area	Phase	Context		Material	Condition	single entity	Suitability for C14 dating	Notes
			5/11	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			10/11	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	1	4840	1/4	oak stemwood/root	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			3/4	oak stemwood/root	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			4/13	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			7/13	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			10/13	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			11/13	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	1	4841	6/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			7/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			9/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			11/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			14/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			17/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			18/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			19/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	1	4842	1/12	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			4/12	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			8/12	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			12/12	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
	1	4843	5/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			6/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			8/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			11/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			15/19	oak stemwood	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
			17/19	burnt bone	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-
5B	4	4886		cinder	n/a	n/a	not suitable	-

Area	Phase	Context		Material	Condition	single entity	Suitability for C14 dating	Notes
7	1	5011	a	non-oak roundwood (no detail)	good	s/e	poor	probably same origin
			b	non-oak roundwood/stemwood? (no detail)	good	s/e	poor	
	1	5017	a	non-oak roundwood/stemwood? (no detail)	good	s/e	poor	probably same origin
			b	non-oak roundwood/stemwood? (no detail)	good	s/e	poor	

Table 46. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Results of species identification attempts for selected roughly worked wood recovered.

Area	Phase	Context	Description	Species identification
3A	6	2688	Roughly cylindrical in shape, squared (roughly) to a point at one end (last 180 mm), 'stake', approximately 500 mm by 50 mm in diameter (with a small separate cylinder -?broken from non-pointed end – approximately 60 mm long by 50 mm diameter). Roundwood, with bark on curved surfaces.	Birch (*Betula*)
3A	6	2694	Large roughly a tapering cylinder in shape. Approximately 360 mm by 130 mm diameter tapering to 90 mm diameter. Wood very soft and saturated but a small area of clean section was obtained by cutting with a single-edged razor blade.	Ring porous – probably oak (cf. *Quercus*)
3A	6	2712	Several mostly roundwood fragments with bark. Largest approximately 125 mm by 18 mm in diameter. Roundwood – 5 years of wood growth	Alder/Hazel (*Alnus*/*Corylus*)
3A	6	2713	Roughly pointed 'stake', approximately 540 x 75 x 40 mm. Not roundwood. Wood very soft and saturated but a small area of clean section was obtained by snapping.	Ring porous – probably oak (cf. *Quercus*)
3A	6	2728	Roughly rectangular 'box' in shape, approximately 130 x 60 x 20 mm. Not roundwood. Wood very soft and saturated and a clean section for identification could not be obtained.	Indeterminate
3A	6	2752	Roughly cylindrical in cross-section and slightly 'S'-shaped overall, squared (roughly) to a point at one end (last 140 mm), 'stake', approximately 330 mm by 37 mm in diameter. Roundwood, with bark on curved surfaces.	Birch (*Betula*)
3A	7	2628	Roughly pointed (single cut) 'stake', approximately 220 mm by 24 mm in diameter (pointed in last 50 mm) at one end, retaining some bark. Roundwood, ~5 years of wood growth.	Ring porous - ?rose (cf. *Rosa* sp.)
3A	7	2733	Several fragments. Largest to approximately 370 mm by 20 mm in diameter. 'rod'. Roundwood. Wood very soft and saturated but a small area of clean section was obtained by snapping.	Alder/Hazel (*Alnus*/*Corylus*)
5A	8	4243	Roughly rectangular 'box' in shape, approximately 150 x 55 x 15 mm. Not roundwood. Wood very soft and saturated and a clean section for identification could not be obtained.	Indeterminate

Table 47. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Hand-collected shell by context (grouped by Area and Phase). Key: 'CN' = context number; 'l' = number of left (or lower) valves; 'r' = number of right (or upper) valves; 'i' = number of valves of indeterminate side; 'e' = average erosion score for valves; 'f' = average fragmentation score for valves; 'meas' = estimated number of valves intact enough to be measured; 'kn' = number of valves showing damage characteristic of the oyster having been opened using a knife or similar implement; 'fr' = number of valves showing fresh breakage; 'biota' = number of valves with evidence of damage or encrustation from/by other marine biota; 'wt' = total weight of shell (in grammes); 'mni' = minimum number of individuals; 'mnv' = minimum number of valves. Note: weights marked with an '' include adhering sediment.*

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
1	3a	207	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Numerous fragment of mni = 2 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* (L.) to 18 mm (1.4* g)	1.4*
1	3a	299	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mni = 2 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (1.3 g)	1.3
1	2	512	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x ?*Trichia* sp. apex to 6 mm (<0.1 g). NOTE: recovered from excavation of Pot 518 (SK519)	<0.1
1	3a	7055	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Numerous fragments of mni = 1 crushed *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 24 mm (0.8 g)	0.8
1	3b	190	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 21 mm (1.0 g); 1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 21 mm (1.0 g)	2.0
1	3b	223	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate limpet to 35 mm (3.1 g); 5x fragments of mni = 4 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (5.2 g)	8.3
1	3b	324	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4x fragments of mni = 3 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (7.4 g)	7.4
1	3b	327	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. fragment to 23 mm (0.9* g)	0.9*
1	3b	414	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x ?*Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. fragment to 19 mm (0.5 g)	0.5
1	3b	440	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (1.0 g)	1.0
1	3b	643	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate limpet to 42 mm (4.1 g)	4.1
1	3b	708	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x fragment of indeterminate limpet to 34 mm (1.0 g)	1.0
1	3b	901	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x indeterminate limpets to 48 mm (10.4 g)	10.4
1	3b	974	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x basal rim fragment of ?common limpet (cf. *Patella vulgata* L.) to 28 mm (0.4 g)	0.4
1	4	437	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 23 mm (2.3 g); 4x ?*Oxychilus* sp. apices to 8 mm (0.1* g). NOTE: recovered during processing of SK438	2.4*
1	4	1130	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (7.2* g)	7.2*
1	4	1132	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	28x fragments of mni = 14 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (21.1* g)	21.1*
1	4	1141	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	26x fragments of mni = 15 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (17.4* g)	17.4*
1	4	1144	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate land snail shell fragment to 15 mm (0.1 g)	0.1
1	4	1319	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 16 mm (0.7* g)	0.7*
1	4	7584	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Numerous fragments of mni = 22 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 22 mm (58.3* g) – adhering sediment and some fragments embedded in sediment matrix	58.3*

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
1	4	7609	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Numerous fragments (14x larger ones) of mni = 5 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (20.0* g) – large quantity of adhering and loose sediment	20.0*
1	4	7654	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet (*Patella vulgata* L.) basal rim fragment to 49 mm (6.8 g); 1x large fragment of ?Venus shell (cf. Veneridae sp. indet.) to 80 mm (34.3 g); ~10x fragments of mni = 4 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 22 mm (10.5* g)	51.6*
1	4	7656	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	98x fragments of mni = 69 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (222.2* g); some mm-flakes of shell and sediment 'dust'	222.2*
1	4	7715	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4x fragments of mni = 2 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (6.9* g)	6.9*
1	4	7754	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 21 mm (8.9* g)	8.9*
1	5	138	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x periwinkle (*Littorina littorea* (L.)) to 25 mm (2.9 g)	2.9
1	5	152	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 45 mm (6.3 g); 1x periwinkle to 23 mm (2.2* g)	8.5*
1	5	187	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	Oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) valve to 68 mm (32.7 g) – soft and flaking	32.7
1	5	196	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mni = 1 indeterminate limpet to 27 mm (1.8 g)	11.8
1	5	205	1	0	0	3	3	0	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 54 mm (13.8 g); 7x fragments of mni = 5 ?common limpet to 52 mm (29.7 g); 4x fragments of mni = 3 periwinkles to 29 mm (12.1 g); some mm-flakes of shell	55.6
1	5	219	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 38 mm (4.8 g)	4.8
1	5	342	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x large indeterminate limpet basal rim fragment to 56 mm (10.7 g)	10.7
1	5	354	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.) valve fragment to 20 mm (0.5 g)	0.5
1	5	362	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 27 mm (1.2 g)	1.2
1	5	379	1	0	0	3	2	0	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 72 mm (46.0 g) – remains of another valve fused to outer surface; 1x periwinkle fragments to 24 mm (3.1 g); a few mm-flakes of shell	49.1
1	5	510	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 43 mm (8.0 g); 1x periwinkle to 27 mm (5.7 g)	13.7
1	5	611	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 38 mm (4.7 g)	4.7
1	5	687	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 40 mm (4.7 g)	4.7
1	5	1011	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (2.9* g)	2.9*
1	5	1078	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	Oyster valve to 66 mm (30.5 g)	30.5
1	5	1348	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 23 mm (4.0* g)	4.0*
1	5	1456	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 22 mm (0.8 g)	0.8
1	5	1597	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 13 mm (0.6 g)	0.6
1	5	1615	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	?1	0	Oyster valve to 57 mm (23.2 g)	23.2
1	5	1661	1	0	0	2	2	?1	1	0	0	Oyster valve to 68 mm (19.8 g); 1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. apex to 17 mm (0.3 g)	20.1
1	5	1743	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 45 mm (7.4 g)	7.4
1	5	1770	1	0	0	2	3	0	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 60 mm (32.3 g); 1x common limpet to 49 mm (12.0 g)	44.3

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
1	5	1799	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x common limpet to 51 mm (18.0 g); 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 22 mm (1.1 g)	19.1
1	5	1813	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 40 mm (4.4 g)	4.4
1	5	1817	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x mussel valve fragment to 25 mm (1.1 g)	1.1
1	5	1840	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Helicella itala* (L.) apex and 1x other shell fragment (possibly part of the same individual) to 12 mm (<0.1 g)	<0.1
1	5	1847	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x common limpet to 46 mm (17.9 g)	17.9
1	5	1868	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4x fragments of mni = 3 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 23 mm (6.1* g)	6.1*
1	5	1908	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x fragment of mussel valve to 32 mm (1.3 g); 1x basal rim fragment of indeterminate limpet to 37 mm (0.7 g); 2x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (4.1* g)	6.1*
1	5	1924	1	0	0	3	1	?1	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 78 mm (57.5 g)	57.5
1	5	7225	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x basal rim fragment of indeterminate limpet to 40 mm (1.0 g)	1.0
1	5	7229	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 18 mm (0.6 g); 2x unidentified land snail apices to 3 mm (<0.1 g)	0.6
1	5	7234	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5x fragments of mni = 4 common limpet to 41 mm (25.0 g); 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 19 mm (0.7 g)	25.7
1	5	7246	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate limpet fragment to 30 mm (1.5 g)	1.5
1	5	7273	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 30 mm (3.0 g); 20x fragments of mni = 16 common limpet to 42 mm (72.0 g); 1x ?China limpet (cf. *Patella ulyssiponensis* Gmelin) to 53 mm (11.7 g); 3x periwinkle to 27 mm (12.3 g)	99.0
1	5	7322	1	0	0	2	1	?1	1	0	0	Oyster valve to 63 mm (31.8 g); 5x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 15 mm (0.5 g); 45x fragments of mni = 28 common limpet to 46 mm (159.6 g); 1x ?China limpet to 51 mm (18.1 g); 2x periwinkle to 23 mm (5.7 g)	215.7
1	5	7334	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (1.6 g)	1.6
1	5	7357	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 2 ?common limpet to 55 mm (32.3 g)	32.3
1	5	7358	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9x fragments of mni = 3 mussel valves to 41 mm (10.7 g); 6x fragments of mni = 5 ?common limpet to 49 mm (43.9 g); 5x fragments of mni = 4 periwinkle to 25 mm (13.3 g); 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 21 mm (0.8 g)	68.7
1	5	7373	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mni = 1 mussel valve to 43 mm (3.9 g); 1x common limpet apex to 30 mm (2.3 g)	6.2
1	5	7407	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 1 common limpet to 30 mm (1.8 g)	1.8
1	5	7489	1	0	0	3	3	0	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 66 mm (20.9 g) – very soft and flaking; many mm-flakes of shell	20.9
1	5	7543	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* apex to 17 mm (1.5* g)	1.5*
1	5	7603	0	2	0	1	1	2	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 71 mm (48.0 g) – larger of the two valve burnt	48.0

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
1	5	7604	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	Oyster valve to 81 mm (43.5 g)	43.5
1	5	7722	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4x fragments of mni = 1 (probably all from one individual) indeterminate limpet to 38 mm (2.8 g)	2.8
1	6	1830	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 2 common limpet (one small fragment burnt) to 47 mm (11.9 g)	11.9
2	4	2373	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x eroded ?*Oxychilus* sp. apex to 6 mm (<0.1 g). NOTE: fill of SK2374	<0.1
2	4	3313	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x fragment of ?*Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 17 mm (2.0* g)	2.0*
2	5	2081	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni =1 ?*Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 21 mm (2.4* g)	2.4*
2	5	2111	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x oyster valve fragment (?right valve) to 47 mm (4.2 g)	4.2
2	5	2148	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x common limpet to 48 mm (22.0 g)	22.0
2	5	2327	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 32 mm (1.8 g); ~8x indeterminate shell fragments to 6 mm (0.1 g)	1.9
2	5	2409	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x mussel valve fragment to 12 mm (<0.1 g)	<0.1
2	5	2434	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate limpet to 39 mm (3.8 g)	3.8
2	5	2438	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6x fragments of mnv = 2 mussel valves to 32 mm (8.0 g); a few mm-flakes of shell	8.0
2	5	2444	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~60x fragments of mnv = 10 mussel valves to 42 mm (35.5 g); many mm-flakes of shell	35.5
2	5	2535	1	0	0	3	1	?1	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 73 mm (46.5 g); 2x common limpet to 46 mm (13.1 g)	59.6
2	5	2541	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~80 fragments of mnv = 5 mussel valves to 38 mm (31.8* g); many mm-flakes of shell	31.8*
2	5	2568	0	1	0	3	1	?1	1	0	0	Oyster valve to 78 mm (39.7 g) – shell soft and flaking; 5x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 30 mm (4.7 g); 1x indeterminate limpet basal rim fragment to 40 mm (1.8 g); some mm-flakes of shell	46.2
2	5	2575	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 38 mm (2.8 g)	2.8
2	5	2664	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x common limpet to 50 mm (22.2 g)	22.2
2	5	3280	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6x fragments of mni = 4 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 23 mm (10.0* g)	10.0*
2	6	2109	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 29 mm (2.2 g)	2.2
2	6	2125	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5x fragments of mni = 1 common limpet (probably all one individual) to 43 mm (3.6 g)	3.6
2	6	2149	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet basal rim fragment to 32 mm (2.1 g)	2.1
2	6	2500	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~75 *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller) (<0.1 g). NOTE: from fill of skull of SK2501	<0.1
2	7	2002	1	1	0	3	2	?1	2	0	0	Oyster valves to 80 mm (59.8 g)	59.8
2	7	2112	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 22 mm (0.7 g)	0.7

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
3B	1	3003	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x periwinkle fragment to 23 mm (3.1 g)	3.1
3B	1	3082	0	1	0	1	2	?1	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 93 mm (61.6 g); some mm-flakes of shell	61.6
3A	6	2696	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	Oyster valve to 60 mm (39.6 g) – very soft and flaking; 4x oyster valve fragments to 40 mm (10.5 g); many mm-flakes of shell	50.1
3A	6	2708	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Helicella itala* apex fragment to 10 mm (<0.1 g)	<0.1
3A	6	2715	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate limpet to 46 mm (10.9 g)	10.9
3A	7	2628	0	1	0	1	2	?1	1	0	0	Oyster valve to 71 mm (36.7 g) – remains of two other oyster valves fused to outer surface	36.7
3A	7	2733	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x mussel valve to 42 mm (3.6 g); 2x common limpet to 37 mm (5.7 g); 1x large periwinkle to 35 mm (10.3 g)	19.6
5A	1	4934	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate shell fragment to 14 mm (0.1 g); a few mm-flakes of shell	0.1
5A	?	5675	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 83 mm (34.6 g) – very pitted and crumbly; 3x oyster valve fragments to 32 mm (1.8 g); some mm-flakes of shell	36.4
5A	1	4281	2	2	1	3	3	0	?1/?3	3	0	Oyster valves to 95 mm (171.0 g); ~8x oyster valve fragments to 63 mm (9.5 g); some mm-flakes of shell	180.5
5A	1	4282	2	0	0	3	3	0	1/?2	1	0	Oyster valves to 86 mm (79.8 g); 2x oyster valve fragments to 58 mm (12.4 g); some mm-flakes of shell	92.2
5A	1	4284	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~8x fragments of mnv = 1 ?right oyster valve to 75 mm (48.2 g); some mm-flakes of shell	48.2
5A	1	4528	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x oyster valve fragment to 56 mm (3.4 g)	3.4
5A	1	4529	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x razor shell (Solenidae sp. indet.) valve fragment to 59 mm (2.6 g)	2.6
5A	1	4549	1	3	0	3	2	?1/?2	2	0	0	Oyster valves to 96 mm (157.1 g); 4x oyster valve fragments to 80 mm (46.8 g); 2x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 13 mm (0.1 g); 17x fragments of mni = 14 common limpet to 34 mm (23.9 g); 2x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 21 mm (1.3 g); some mm-flakes of shell	229.2
5A	1	4586	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x oyster valve fragment (?right) to 56 mm (15.1 g); 2x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 18 mm (0.6 g)	15.7
5A	1	4616	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	Oyster valves to 108 mm (166.2 g) – valves very thick and robust, possibly a pair; 1x unidentified marine bivalve valve to 36 mm (2.4 g) – probably identifiable to further study; some mm-flakes of shell	168.6
5A	1	4747	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 17 mm (1.4* g)	1.4*
5A	1	4832	2	3	1	3	2	0	2/?3	2	0	Oyster valves to 84 mm (194.4 g); ~10x oyster valve fragments to 49 mm (5.3 g); 1x ?*Trichia hispida* (L.) apex (to 5 mm; <0.1 g); some mm-flakes of shell	199.7
5A	1	4839	7	2	0	3	2	1/?2	2/?5	5/?6	0	Oyster valves to 110 mm (498.8 g) – oyster shell very crumbly; ~20x oyster valve fragments to 45 mm (11.5 g); 1x indeterminate limpet to 41 mm (4.5	514.9

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
												g); 2x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 15 mm (0.1 g); many mm-flakes of shell. NOTE: Also some shell from sample tubs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 of 11, mostly a few additional oyster fragments; 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* from each of tubs 3, 5 and 10; 1x fragment of *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. from tub 6	
5A	1	4840	1	3	0	3	1	2	?1	1	0	Oyster valves to 95 mm (146.1 g); 1x oyster valve fragment to 45 mm (0.5 g); 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 21 mm (0.8 g); a few mm-flakes of shell. NOTE: Also some shell from two samples – Sample 549 gave 2x fragments of mni = 1 indeterminate land snail from tub 1 of 4, and 3x indeterminate shell fragments from tub 3 of 4; Sample 541 gave a little shell from tubs 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 of 13, including fragments of mni = 5 indeterminate limpets, 1x periwinkle fragment, fragments of mni = 4 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis*	147.4
5A	1	4841	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~6x flakes of oyster shell to 25 mm (<0.1 g). NOTE: Also some shell from sample tubs 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 14 of 19, including a few additional oyster flakes; 1x indeterminate limpet fragment; 1x periwinkle; 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis*; 1x *Trichia* ?*hispida*	<0.1
5A	1	4842	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	No hand-collected shell. NOTE: 1x periwinkle from sample tub 12 of 12; 1x razor shell fragment from sample tub 4 of 12	0.0
5A	1	4843	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	No hand-collected shell. NOTE: fragments of a combined mni = 4 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. from sample tubs 1, 2, 6, 8 and 15 of 19	0.0
5A	1	4844	1	0	0	3	2	0	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 81 mm (43.1 g); 3x oyster valve fragments to 36 mm (0.8 g)	43.9
5A	1	4845	4	4	1	2	2	4/?5	4	3	0	Oyster valves to 95 mm (361.6 g); ~15x oyster valve fragments to 75 mm (31.3 g); many mm-flakes of shell (3.5 g). NOTE: Also some shell from sample tubs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of 7, mostly additional flakes of oyster shell; 1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. from each of tubs 6 and 7	396.4
5A	1	4977	1	0	0	3	2	0	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 95 mm (48.0 g)	48.0
5A	2	4427	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x oyster valve fragment to 60 mm (13.3 g); a few mm-flakes of shell	13.3
5A	2	4482	1	3	1	3	2	?1	3/?4	1	0	Oyster valves to 81 mm (146.5 g); ~6x oyster valve fragments to 42 mm (3.5 g); many mm-flakes of shell	150.0
5A	2	4483	0	4	0	3	3	0	1/?2	2	0	Oyster valves to 90 mm (126.3 g) – largest valve flaking; very many mm-flakes of shell (0.6 g)	126.9
5A	2	4490	1	1	0	3	1	0	?1	1	0	Oyster valves to 103 mm (99.6 g) – left valve large, severely pitted and flaking, valves not a pair; many mm-flakes of shell (2.8 g)	102.4
5A	2	4499	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x oyster valve fragment to 81 mm (26.5 g); many mm-flakes of shell	26.5
5A	2	4534	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* fragment to 17 mm (0.6 g)	0.6
5A	2	4536	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x oyster valve fragments to 66 mm (32.4 g); 1x indeterminate limpet to 29 mm (1.9 g); 1x *Trichia* ?*hispida* to 7 mm (<0.1 g); some mm-flakes of shell	34.3

			Oyster										
Area	**Phase**	**CN**	**l**	**r**	**i**	**e**	**f**	**meas**	**kn**	**fr**	**biota**	**Notes**	**wt**
5A	2	4683	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 21 mm (0.6 g)	0.6
5A	2	4702	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 22 mm (1.1 g)	1.1
5A	2	4711	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 92 mm (36.1 g); 2x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 20 mm (1.5 g); many mm-flakes of shell (0.5 g)	38.1
5A	2	4761	0	0	1	3	3	0	?1	?1	0	Oyster valve to 83 mm (23.5 g) – very soft and flaking; some mm-flakes of shell (0.1 g)	23.6
5A	2	4927	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mni = 2 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 21 mm (2.2* g)	2.2*
5B	2	5148	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 67 mm (23.7 g); 1x oyster valve fragment to 27 mm (0.5 g); a few mm-flakes of shell	24.2
5B	2	5150	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mnv = 1 mussel valve to 36 mm (1.8 g)	1.8
5A	4	4379	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~20x fragments of oyster valve to 49 mm (8.9 g)	8.9
5B	4	4886	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x indeterminate limpet fragment to 16 mm (<0.1 g); 23x fragments of mni = 21 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (31.8* g) – including one bagged separately labelled as from SK5176; 6x other land snail fragments including mni = 3 *Helicella itala* to 7 mm (<0.1 g)	31.8*
5B	4	4887	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mnv = 2 mussel valves to 35 mm (5.0 g)	5.0
5B	4	4980	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3x fragments of mni = 2 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 24 mm (6.1* g)	6.1*
5A	7	4266	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 18 mm (0.6 g)	0.6
5A	7	4444	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~4x fragments of mni = 1 *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 12 mm (<0.1 g)	<0.1
5A	8	4387	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8x fragments of mni = 3 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 22 mm (5.9* g)	5.9*
5A	8	4473	0	1	0	3	3	0	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 64 mm (22.2 g); 1x *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* to 23 mm (1.7 g)	23.9
5A	8	5072	1	0	0	2	1	1	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 99 mm (120.5 g); 1x oyster valve fragment to 55 mm (7.9 g); a few mm-flakes of shell	128.4
6	2	4014	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 20 mm (2.3* g)	2.3*
6	4	4102	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	~25x fragments of mni = 7 *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. to 22 mm (5.6* g)	5.6*
7	1	5003	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x common limpet to 36 mm (5.2 g)	5.2

Table 48. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Recorded hand-collected vertebrate remains by Area and by Phase. NB: 'other' = cervid, red deer, roe deer, cat, small mammal, amphibian and human – most of these are detailed in the text.

Area	Phase	horse	cattle	caprovid	pig	dog	other	bird	unidentified	Total
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	**3**
1	2/3a	2	47	5	-	-	1	-	140	**195**
1	3b	2	26	8	1	101	-	-	162	**300**
1	4	10	35	37	8	77	9	2	458	**636**
1	5	16	195	197	96	21	6	133	1349	**2013**
1	6	1	83	136	21	-	-	34	695	**970**
2	4	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	25	**32**
2	5	10	24	19	10	1	1	1	113	**179**
2	6	2	80	71	9	1	2	7	554	**726**
2	7	8	25	7	1	-	-	1	61	**103**
2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	**4**
3A	6	4	27	15	3	1	1	-	55	**106**
3A	7	8	8	4	1	39	-	-	47	**107**
3B	1	-	7	-	4	-	7	-	37	**55**
3B	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	**11**
3B	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	**17**
3B	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	**7**
4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	**5**
5A	1	-	144	6	347	1	19	-	1253	**1770**
5A	2	1	34	-	30	-	12	-	117	**194**
5A	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	33	**38**
5A	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	**3**
5A	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	**10**
5A	8	-	-	-	1	-	22	-	2	**25**
5B	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	**5**
5B	4	5	13	1	2	-	45	-	34	**100**
5B	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
6	2	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	10	**17**
6	4	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	22	**29**
7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	**25**

Table 49. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Notes on bone and antler small finds submitted in February 2012.

Area	Phase	Context	Small find number	Context type	Total fragments /wt (g)	Notes
1	5	1728	44	Fill of gully 1553	6/270	*Horse*: Tibia. Distal articulation (fused) and most of shaft, in 6 pieces (fresh breaks). Semi-circular break (not recent damage) to proximal end; may be anthropogenic.
1	5	7724	906	Fill of linear gully 7725	1/76	*Cervid*: Antler beam (probably red deer – cf. *Cervus elaphus* L.); distal end rounded, proximal end ?sawn. Trabecular core removed. Not possible to determine if derived from shed antler.
2	6	2068	283	Gully/ditch cut 2068	1/50	*Cervid*: Antler tine, probably red deer (*Cervus elaphus* L.) with two points. Working to point tips; distal end also carved/worn smooth. Possible working to shaft.
3A	7	2628	315	Spread deposit	1/92	*Large mammal*: Right tibia shaft with foramen, probably cattle. Three distinct chop marks to lateral aspect, chopping/carving to anterior aspect (very battered). Distal end *very* irregularly broken, proximal end split longitudinally.

Table 50. Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, nr Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire: Details of radiocarbon dating results (via AMS).

Area	Phase	Context	Submitted remains	Laboratory number	2-Sigma calibrated radiocarbon date	Measured radiocarbon age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional radiocarbon age
1	1	904	Sample 301: Charred hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) nutshell	SUERC – 31341 (GU – 22442)	Cal BC 3780 to 3650	-	-22.7 o/oo	4945 ± 30 BP
1	1	7232	Sample 302: Charred hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) nutshell	SUERC – 31347 (GU – 22446)	Cal BC 3910 to 3870 AND Cal BC 3800 to 3660	-	-24.6 o/oo	4975 ± 30 BP
1	2	7616	Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) worked roundwood – 15 years growth or less	BETA – 306911	Cal BC 980 to 830	2770 +/- 30 BP	-25.9 o/oo	2760 +/- 30 BP
1	2	7635	Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) worked roundwood – 15 years growth or less	BETA – 306912	Cal BC 810 to 760	2630 +/- 30 BP	-27.4 o/oo	2590 +/- 30 BP
1	3b	1393	Charred barley (*Hordeum*) grain	GU – 22443	Failed (insufficient carbon)	-	-	-
3A	6	2688	Birch (*Betula*) wood stake slice – ~10 yrs growth	SUERC – 31342 (GU – 22444)	Cal AD 680 to 750 AND Cal Cal AD 760 to 890	-	-30.4 o/oo	1225 ± 30 BP
5A	1	4839	Sample 514: Charred hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) nutshell	SUERC – 31346 (GU – 22445)	Cal BC 2570 to 2530 AND Cal BC 2500 to 2300	-	-25.0 o/oo	3935 ± 30 BP

APPENDIX 6 – Sedimentological and Palaeoecological Investigations

Sedimentological and Palaeoecological Investigations at Caythorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire

(NGR TA125678)

March 2011

By

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Non-Technical Summary

This report presents the results of a combination of sediment sampling for sedimentological purposes and palaeoenvironmental sampling, undertaken in 2009, in order to establish the nature of the depositional process, depth of colluvial, and potential for any significant palaeoenvironmental deposits at the Caythorpe Gas Storage Works, East Riding of Yorkshire (TA125678). The report has been researched and prepared by the Wetland Archaeology & Environments Research Centre, University of Hull, for Humber Field Archaeology.

The sedimentological analysis has characterised the colluvial sequences in Area 1 at this location and shown that these sequences exhibit a high silt and fine sand component indicative of their derivation from the regions loess and wind-blown sand deposits. The time depth afforded by the intercalated archaeological features indicates that this is a very important site in terms of the regional context, and provides an interesting and rare opportunity to provide some temporal resolution to the colluvial sequences in the Wolds region.

The palaeoenvironmental study has shown that preservation is variable in the sequences located in the valley bottom, but that there are some indications of a mosaic landscape, with pastoral and arable indicators and evidence for woodland in the immediate study area during the Medieval period.

This work highlights the Gypsey Race as a location that offers some potential for future studies into both the nature and timing of soil erosion processes in the Wolds region, and also for producing environmental sequences that would enhance our understanding of Medieval and probably earlier human-landscape interaction during the Holocene.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the staff of Humber Field Archaeology for help and assistance in the field and with the allocation of context data in the description of the study areas. Mark Anderson (Department of Geography, University of Hull) undertook the laboratory analysis of the sediments.

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1. Introduction

1.1 This report outlines the results of sedimentological and palaeoenvironmental investigations undertaken at Caythorpe gas storage works in the East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR TA125678). This study is directly linked to the archaeological excavations undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, at this location. The site lies on the left bank of the Gypsey Race, which has sedimentary units that comprise both alluvial and flanking colluvial sedimentary sequences, as mapped by the BGS.

1.2 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) has mapped the area in the immediate vicinity of Caythorpe as comprising Holocene alluvium up to the base of the slope to the north of the site (immediately to the south of the B1253), with an area of gravel, of dry chalk valley derivation, immediately to the southern side of the alluvium as mapped. The alluvium running east-west adjacent to the Gypsey Race extends westwards to Rudston village and the junction of the north-south part of the Great Wold Valley, where the Gypsey Race turns to follow its west-east course past Caythope.

Catt (1990:23) notes that the, now predominantly dry, valleys of the Wolds were formed during the Quaternary when the uppermost part (*ca*. 0.5-1m) of the permafrost in periglacial areas was subjected to summer warming and thawed, causing gelifluction of frost-shattered rock and other loose material *en masse.* Meltwater from snow and ground ice frequently caused torrential stream flows along these valleys, eroding earlier gelifluction deposits and deepening the valleys (*ibid*. 1990:23). The Great Wold Valley, through which flows the Gypsey Race, is the main exception to the predominantly dry nature of the valleys on the Wolds, although sections of this valley remain dry when the water table is low (Ellis 1996a:2).

Catt (2001:221; and Catt *et al*. 1974) suggests that most of the British loess was deposited during the Late Devensian (*ca*. 18,000-13,000 BP), and whilst there is a considerable amount of aeolian material (of up to 1m thickness) deposited over the Wolds in the Late Devensian, during the Holocene period natural erosional forces are considerably reduced in the region (Catt 1990:23). The cold nature of the climate in the Late Devensian resulted in the mixing of the loess with small angular fragments of frost-shattered chalk and flint (*ibid*. 1990). In addition, Catt (1978:12) notes that "aeolian deposits are typically either well sorted sands, mainly locally derived, or silty sediments from further afield", and whilst loess is often dominated by a coarse silt component, the formation of colluvial deposits can change the particle size properties of the soil matrix with the addition of clay, sand or gravel (*ibid*. 1978:14).

In general much of the evidence for soil erosion in the Holocene is attributed to an anthropogenic origin resulting from deforestation and agricultural activities (Ellis 1990:34-5, 1996b:10; Flenley 1990; Gilbertson 1990). Buckland (2001:97) has noted that over much of the Wolds agricultural activity has "reduced the soils to a thin raw rendzina based upon loess, and the smashed-up top of the chalk". Whilst Catt 1978:17) noted that structural deterioration of the thicker loess soils would have made these areas perhaps less attractive than might be assumed for early agricultural communities in Britain, the evidence does suggest that some cultivation was attempted.

1.3 At a distance of *ca*. 0.5km to the east of the site the BGS have mapped a thin 'tongue' of alluvium which extends from Binsdale Farm (TA127686) for a distance of *ca*. 1km into the valley bottom. A second extinct stream bed can clearly be seen on Google Earth, at a distance of *ca*. 0.5km to the west of the study site. These features

are frequent throughout the Yorkshire Wolds, and are clearly mapped by the BGS flowing off the chalk Wolds into the boulder clay regions to the east (Sheet 64: Great Driffield; Catt 1990:16).

1.4 The soils to the north and south of the Gypsey Race at this location are mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Sheet 1: Soils of Northern England) as Andover 1 series (343h) comprising shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk on slopes and crests, with deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine silty soils in valley bottoms. The soils overlying the alluvial sequences in the valley bottom at this location are classified as Coombe 1 series soils (511f) which are well drained calcareous fine silty soils, deep in valley bottoms, shallow to chalk on valley sides in places, and exhibiting a slight risk of water erosion. The slope to the north of the site falls from *ca*. 85m OD to 24m OD over *ca*. 1km indicating a current slope angle of *ca*. 3.5° at this location.

1.5 During fieldwork at the site undertaken in August/October of 2009, a total of seven stratigraphic sections in Area 3A were recorded and various samples were recovered for analysis, including several organic-rich deposits which have been assessed for their palaeoecological potential. On the northern side of the site, in Area 1, two deeply stratified sections were also sampled for sedimentological analysis of their particle size distribution, with the aim of assessing the nature of the depositional processes in evidence at this location.

1.6 The aims of the investigation were to:

- Assess the nature of the sedimentological/depositional processes occurring on the northern side of the site
- Assess the nature of sedimentation and preservation of pollen within any organic-rich deposits present in the valley bottom, and hence determine their suitability for more detailed analysis, and
- Provide some preliminary interpretations of those pollen assemblages deemed suitable for further analysis

2. Methodology

2.1 A total of nine stratigraphic sections were recorded during fieldwork in August-October 2009. The seven sections investigated in the valley bottom were cleaned and each sedimentary unit was described and recorded according to Troels-Smith (1955). These sections were sampled for palynological analysis. The two sections that were sampled on the northern side of the site, in a base of slope location, were cleaned and described in the field according to standard WAERC sediment recording methods (Appendix 1), as the inorganic brown earth soils in this area (*cf*. Ellis 1996:10) were being sampled specifically for laboratory analysis.

2.2 At the base of slope location the two sections being investigated were sampled for particle size, LOI and moisture content analysis. Section 1 (East Facing) was sampled using monolith tins (Plate 1), but it was immediately apparent that the high chalk gravel content in these soils was damaging to the sample tins. As a consequence, Section 2 (Plate 2), which was west facing, was sampled using bulk samples which were double bagged and labelled according to their stratigraphic position within the sedimentary sequence. Descriptions of the soil horizons in these sections are provided in Appendix 1.

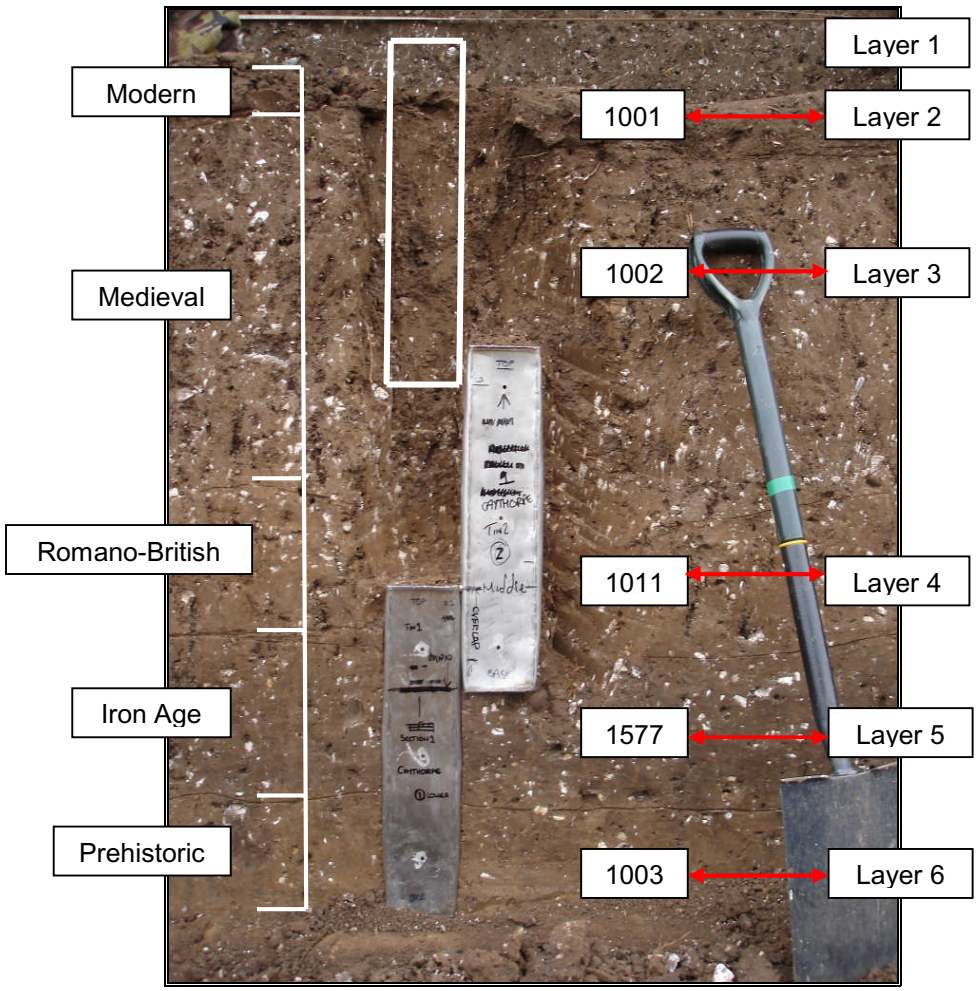


Plate 1: Lower portion of Section 1 (East Facing) after removal of uppermost monolith tin (white rectangle). Scale: Tins are 0.5m in length and 0.1m wide.

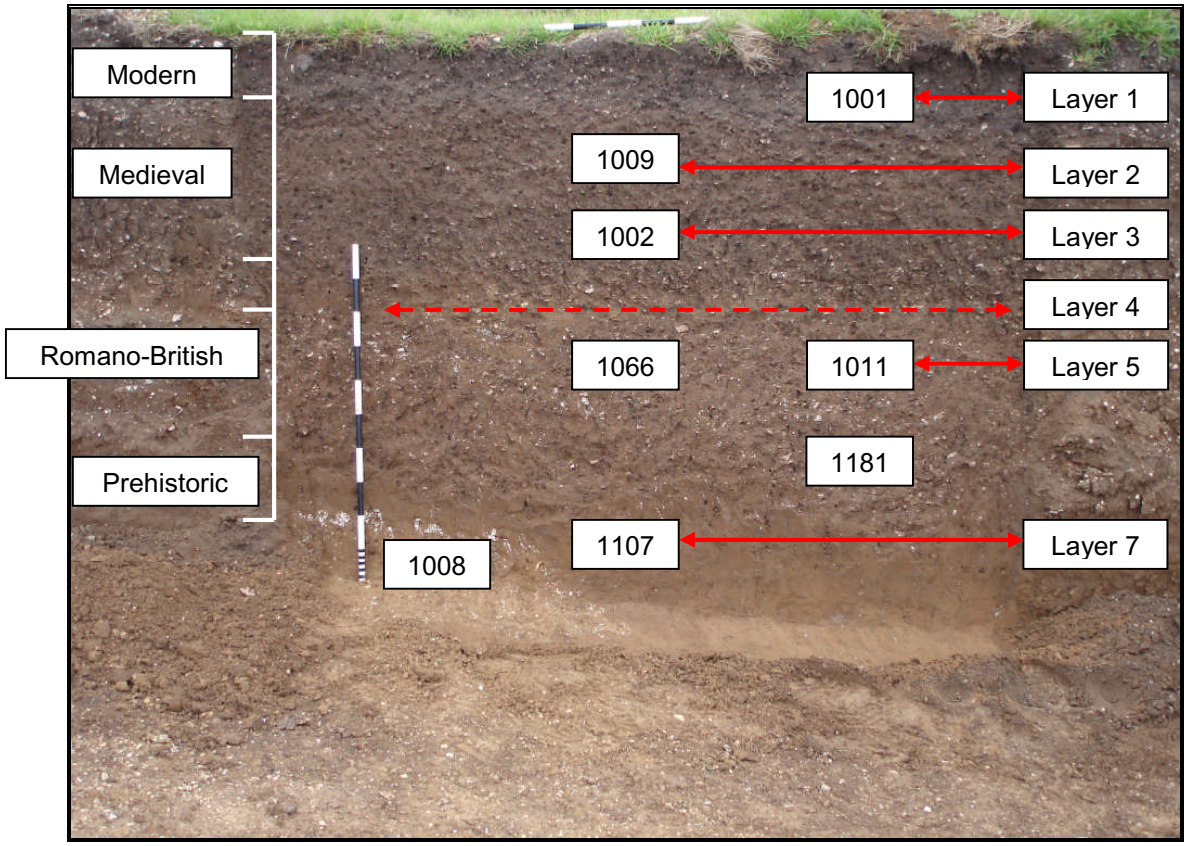


Plate 2: Section 2, west facing after cleaning and before soil sampling (Scale: 1m vertical, 0.5m horizontal).

2.3 In the valley bottom, the Troels-Smith (1955) scheme was used for characterising the soils at all pollen sampling locations. Troels-Smith is a semi-objective classification of unconsolidated sediments which was designed primarily for describing stratigraphic sections or core sequences in the field as opposed to the laboratory (Troels-Smith 1955). The method is descriptive and independent of any knowledge of depositional processes, and its structured approach allows direct comparison of results collected by different investigators (Long *et al*. 1999).

2.4 According to the Troels-Smith scheme each deposit unit (sediment layer) is characterised by its components (the five main groups being *Turfa, Detritus, Limus, Argilla*, and *Grana*). Components are recorded on a four point scale, where 1 = 25%, 2 = 50%, 3 = 75% and 4 = 100% of the layer. A list of Troels-Smith symbols for common sediment types is given in Appendix 2. The physical properties of each unit (degrees of darkness, stratification, elasticity, dryness, and the sharpness of boundary contacts between units) are recorded on a scale of 0-4 (Appendix 3). For organic deposits, the degree of humification is also recorded on the same five point scale. Depths of unit boundaries were measured from the top of the section, and the nature of the contacts was recorded on a five point scale, with 0 representing a gradual boundary (>1 cm) and 4 being an acute boundary (<0.5 mm).

2.5 During the stratigraphic recording (Appendix 4), a number of organic-rich deposits that may be suitable for palynological analysis were identified. These were sampled using monolith tins in most cases, and where this was not possible subsamples of the units were taken and sealed in plastic bags. On return to the laboratory all samples were stored in the dark at 5°C to prevent desiccation or oxidation (Moore *et al*. 1991).

2.6 *Sedimentology*

Particle size analysis followed the protocols used in the sedimentology laboratories at the Department of Geography, University of Hull. The process commences with the removal of organic matter (peroxidation), where *ca*. 30g of oven-dry soil is placed into a glass beaker and has *ca*. 100ml of 6% hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) added. The mixture is stirred while gently heating on a hotplate until effervescence occurs. Once this ceases a further 25ml of H_2O_2 is added to ensure that all organic material has been removed. The mixture is allowed to dry overnight in an oven at 105°C. Once cooled the weight of the beaker is re-measured and the weight of the organic-free soil is calculated.

Following peroxidation the organic-free soil is dispersed by adding 100ml of Calgon (sodium hexametaphosphate) solution, and it is warmed on a hotplate for 10 mins. This is then allowed to cool and 50ml of distilled water is added. The material is transferred to a 200ml beaker and placed in an ultrasonic bath and agitated for 10 mins.

Gravel and sand is separated from the soil mass using a 0.06mm “wet” sieve, with *ca*. 200ml of distilled water used to wash the smaller sediment size fraction through the sieve. The material that passes through the sieve is subsequently transferred to a sedimentation tube.

The material retained on the sieve is transferred to a beaker and oven dried at 105°C. This material is then broken up and passed through a nest of sieves on a sieve shaker for 10 mins. This results in the retention of material of each size on the relevant sieve through the range:

Sieve Size	Texture
2.00mm or 2000µm	Gravel
0.6mm or 600µm	Coarse Sand
0.2mm or 200µm	Medium Sand
0.06mm or 63µm	Fine sand
Base Pan	Silt and clay

The residue on each sieve is weighted and the weight of the gravel (Ws) is subtracted from the total weight of the organic-free soil (Wp) to give the weight of gravel-free soil (Wg). Wg (weight of gravel-free soil) is then used to convert the sand weights to a percentage of gravel free soil (i.e. taking Wg to = 100%). The weight of the gravel (Ws) is also calculated as a percentage of the organic-free soil (Wp). The silt and clay fraction in the base pan is transferred to the sedimentation tube.

Sedimentation is used to calculate the percentages of silts and clays in the sample (i.e., the <0.06mm fraction). After the sedimentation tube has been allowed to stand overnight in a water bath, to attain a constant temperature, the sedimentation tube is shaken vigorously (once a stopper has been placed in the top), and then placed back onto the tube stand and the time is noted. As the sediment settles through the water column samples of the material in suspension are taken from 10cm in the water column at 4 min 48 secs, 1 hr and 8hrs. This material is transferred to a pre-weighed 50ml beaker and dried overnight in an oven at 105°C. The same procedure is done with the samples taken at 1 hr and 8 hrs. The dried samples are weighed and recorded.

According to Stokes' Law, at a temperature of 20°C, material of specific gravity 2.5 should settle out through a 10cm column of water as follows:

Settling time	Equivalent diameter (mm)
4 min 48 sec	0.02
1 hr	0.006
8hrs	0.002

Therefore, the quantity of material within these size limits can be calculated as:

$$\% \text{ material less than equivalent diameter d} = \left(\frac{Wd \times V}{v} - Wcal\right)\frac{100}{Wg}$$

where: Wd = weight of material in pipette at time equivalent to effective diameter d
V = volume of sedimentation tube
v = volume of pipette
Wcal = weight of Calgon added to sedimentation tube (= 4g)
Wg = total weight of gravel-free soil

Finally, as the weight of material in the 0.06-0.02mm size range has not been determined, either by sieving or sedimentation, the percentage of this material is determined by totalling all of the other size range percentages (except gravel) and subtracting the total from 100%.

2.7 Loss-on-Ignition

For the calculation of loss-on-ignition *ca*. 5g of <2mm oven-dry soil is added to a previously weighed porcelain crucible and placed into a furnace at 850°C for 30 mins. After ignition the crucible is placed on a heat-resistant plate for 5 mins and then transferred to a dessicator and allowed to cool. The final weight after ignition is taken from the oven dry soil weight to calculate loss-on-ignition.

2.8 Moisture content

Moisture content is simply measured as the weight of water lost when a sample is dried out, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the original moist sample. A pre-weighed beaker has soil put into it and is re-weighed. The sample is then left to dry out at 105°C, and re-weighed once dry. The weight loss is expressed as a percentage of the original sample.

2.9 *Palynology*

Subsamples of 1 cm^3 were prepared for pollen analysis following standard methods (e.g. Moore *et al*. 1991), including treatment with hot 40% hydrofluoric acid, 5% sodium pyrophosphate and fine sieving as appropriate in order to remove any mineral component. Tablets containing a known concentration of *Lycopodium clavatum* spores were added to the samples before chemical treatment to allow pollen concentrations to be calculated (Stockmarr 1971). Residues were stained using aqueous safranin and mounted on microscope slides in silicon oil.

2.10 Slides were counted at a magnification of ×400, with ×1000 magnification and oil immersion used for critical identifications. Pollen and spores were identified using the keys of Moore *et al*. (1991) and Beug (2004) and the reference collections of the Department of Geography, University of Hull, and pollen taxonomy follows Bennett *et al*. (1994). Since this was an assessment of palaeoecological potential rather than a full analysis, low counts of 100 pollen grains and spores were made where possible. For samples where pollen concentration was very poor, a minimum of 100 Lycopodium spores was counted to ensure that a comparable volume of the sediment sample was scanned.

2.11 In order to assess pollen preservation, each identifiable pollen grain was assigned to one of five categories: well-preserved, corroded, degraded, crumpled or broken, depending on the dominant state of preservation (Tipping 1987). Indeterminable grains were classified into six groups – corroded, degraded, crumpled, broken, concealed or unknown.

2.12 Bunting and Tipping (2000) devised nine possible tests aimed at determining the interpretative potential of pollen assemblages, since extensive or differential destruction of a pollen assemblage can render it meaningless (Bunting *et al*. 2001; Tipping *et al*. 2009). In order to assess the state of pollen preservation and hence the interpretability and suitability of the Caythorpe samples for more detailed analysis, six of these 'quality tests' were applied to the data from this site. Results are presented in Table 1.

2.13 During pollen counting, the presence or absence of charcoal and non-pollen palynomorphs, including fungal spores (van Geel 1986; 2001), was also recorded. Summary pollen data and the presence/absence of charcoal, fungal spores and other non-pollen palynomorphs are presented in Table 1.

2.14 The pollen data is also presented as a pollen diagram (Figure 5), with the values of different taxa expressed as percentages of a pollen sum. The sum consists of all terrestrial pollen and spores, excluding bryophytes. Aquatic species and bryophytes are left out of the pollen sum as they reflect local rather than regional conditions (Birks and Birks 1980). The pollen diagram was plotted using psimpoll 4.25 (Bennett 2005).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Detailed logs for all the sections recorded during the stratigraphic survey of the site are given in Appendices 1 and 4.

3.2 The sedimentary composition of Section 1 (Area 1, East Facing – Plate 1) comprises a *ca*. 1.7m thick profile, with all horizons exhibiting conformable (non-erosive) contacts. In the field the sedimentary sequence was identified as comprising six discrete horizons. The particle size distribution for each unit is outlined in Figure 1 below.

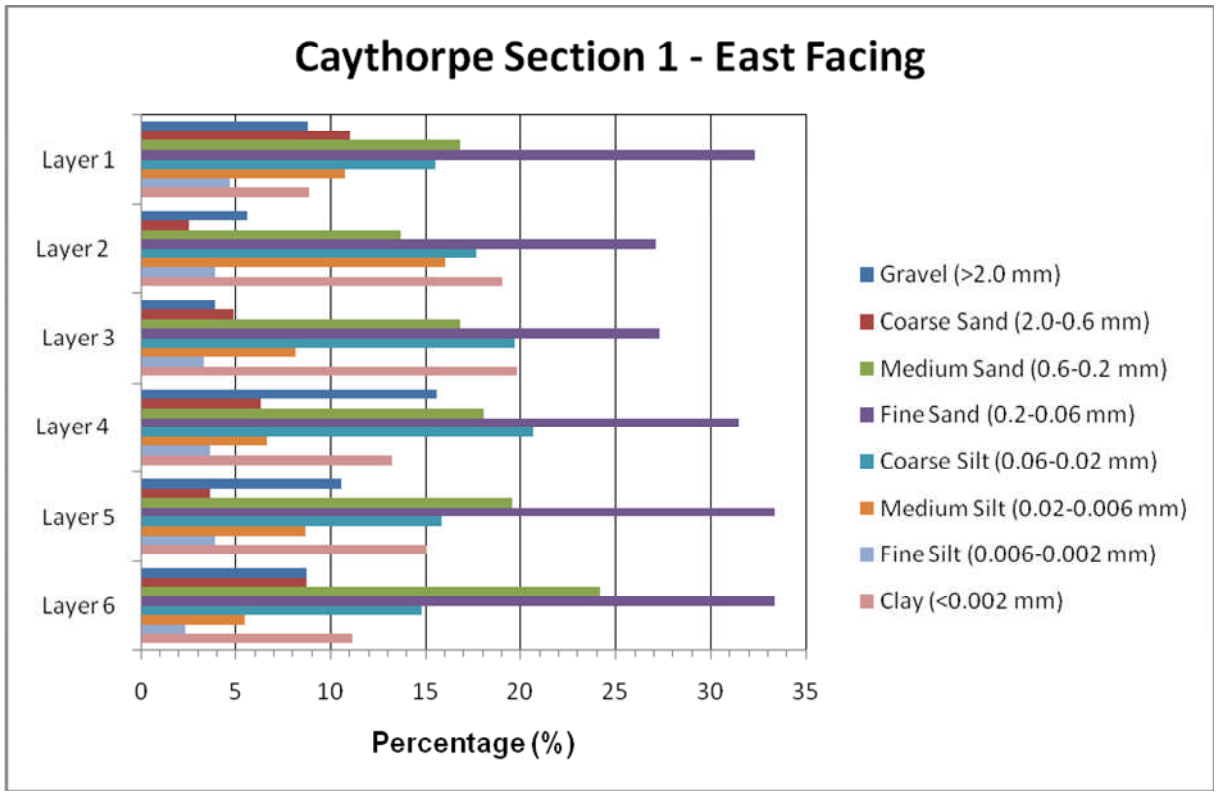
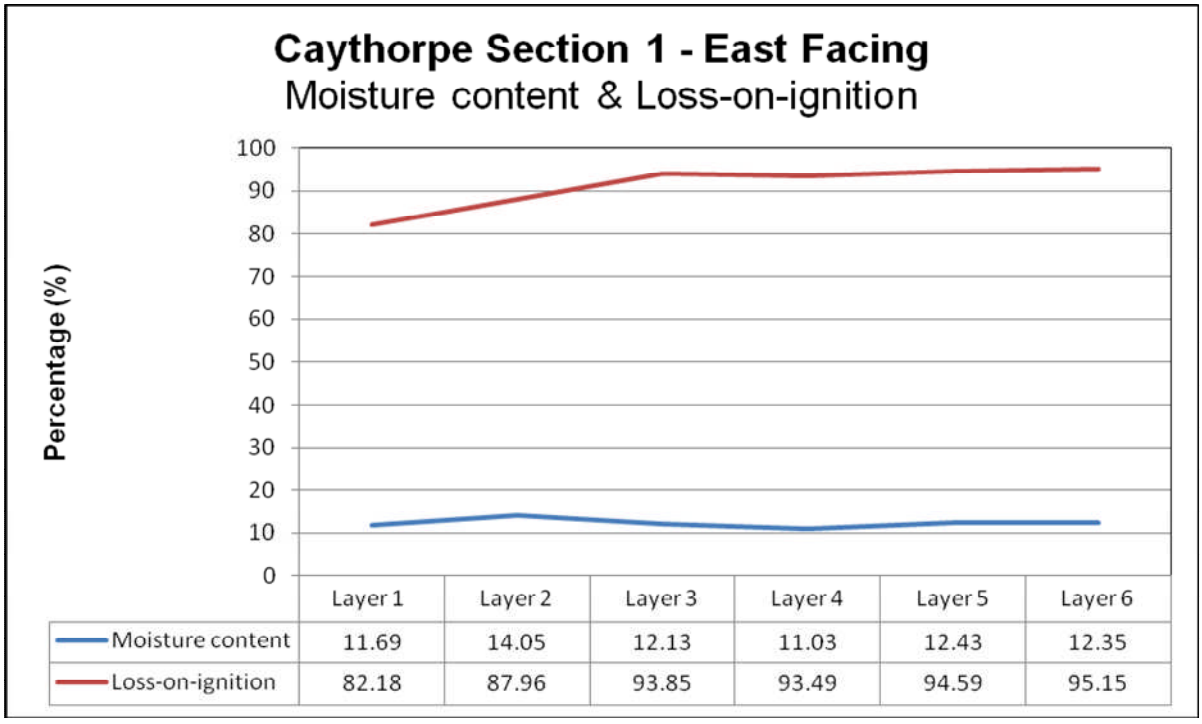


Figure 1: Percentage particle size distribution for Section 1 (East Facing).

3.3 As can be seen from Figure 1, the main component in each horizon in Section 1 is fine sands (27.12-33.33%), with medium sands and silts as secondary components and a *ca*. 9-20% clay content. Layer 1 in this soil profile is classified as a sandy loam soil (due to the >60% sand component). Layers 2 [1001] and 3 [1003] have a lower sand component (43-49%) and higher clay component (>19%), resulting in their classification as a clay loam soil. Layers 4-6 [1011/1577/1003 respectively] again have an elevated sand component (*ca*. 55-66%) making these sandy loam soil units. The silt and clay component within these soil horizons is a reflection of the pre-Holocene loess derivation of this component (*cf*. Catt 1990). The predominantly fine sand/coarse silt nature of the colluvial soils in this area would benefit from further characterisation in order to determine how similar they are to the loess deposits of the wider region (*cf*. Bell 1983). When contrasted with the silt component recorded by Catt *et al*. 1974: Table 1) the samples are not dissimilar, however, the high fine sands component does differ when compared to loess. This sand component is unlikely to derive from a great distance from source as wind transport above the silt category is unlikely. In this profile the elevated clay content of Layers 2 and 3 reflects translocation of the clay component through the profile.

3.4 In general, a low organic matter content (as determined through loss-on-ignition) occurs through the soil profile, along with a moderate moisture content, probably due to the generally free draining nature of the sediments (Figure 2, below). Overall, the organic content of the soil horizons investigated in Section 1 is <7%. The exception to this observation occurs in Layer 1 (*ca*. 18%) and Layer 2 (*ca*. 12%) where the uppermost soils are of modern derivation. It should be noted that the percentage figures for loss-on-ignition presented in Figure 2 represent the amount of non-organic material remaining in the crucibles after firing, and as such, the organic component is represented by the balance up to 100%. In terms of moisture content, the figures presented in Figure 2 are the actual percentages of moisture present in each of the soil horizons, which ranges from 11-14%.



	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 5	Layer 6
Moisture content	11.69	14.05	12.13	11.03	12.43	12.35
Loss-on-ignition	82.18	87.96	93.85	93.49	94.59	95.15

Figure 2: Loss-on-ignition and moisture contents for soil horizons in Section 1 (East Facing).

3.5 The main components of the soil horizons investigated at Section 2 (Area 1) are presented in Figure 3, below.

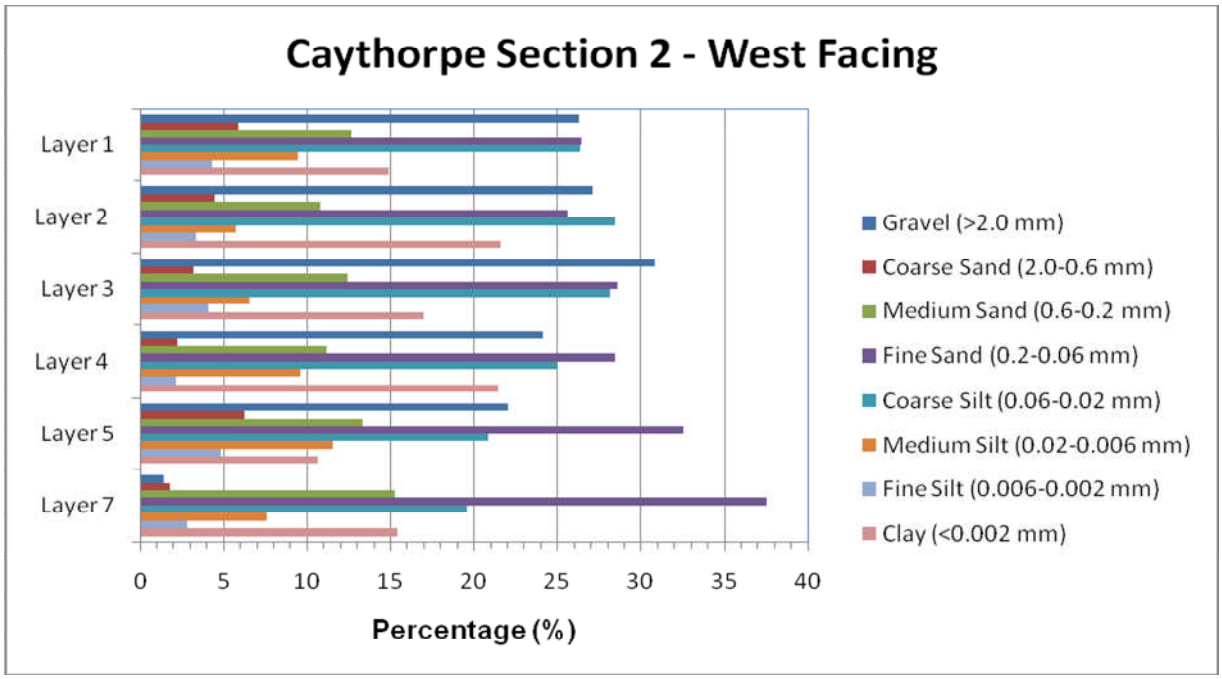
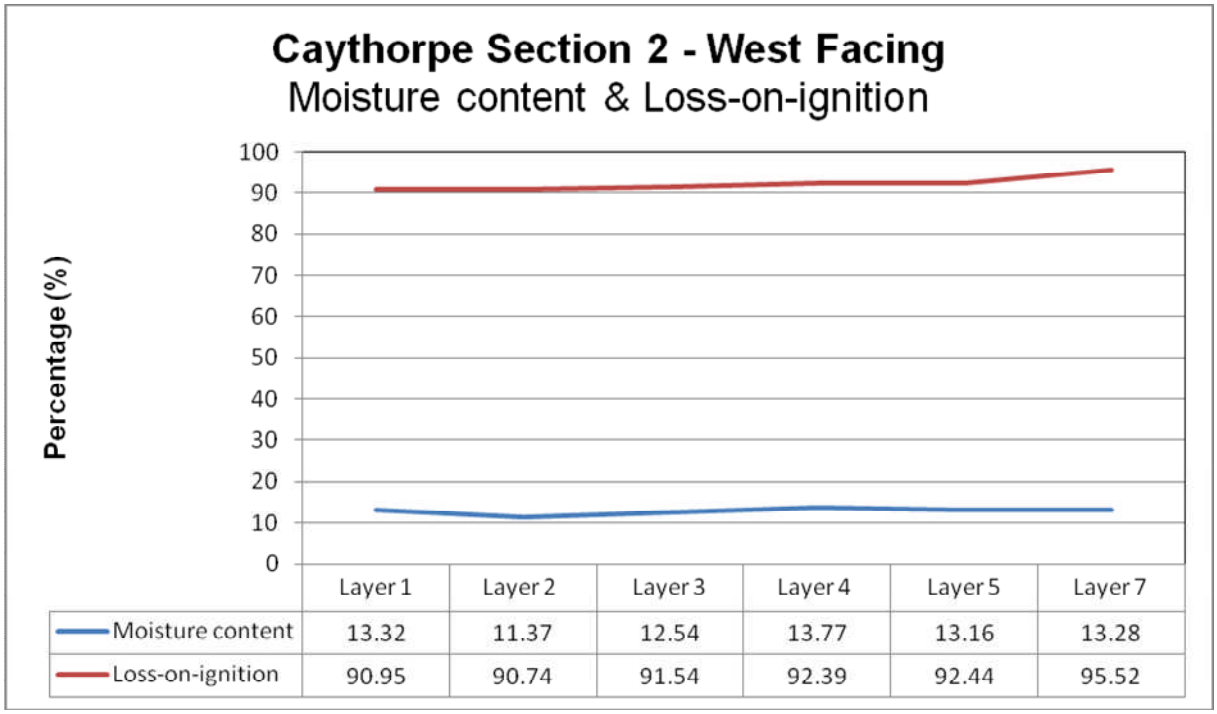


Figure 3: Percentage particle size distribution for Section 2 (West Facing).

3.6 As can be seen in Figure 3, fine sands and coarse silts dominate the gravel-free soils throughout the upper part of the depositional sequence in Section 2, which is *ca*. 1.6m deep. The fine sands and silts comprise between 25.65-37.55% (fine sands) and 19.57-28.46% (coarse silts) through the profile. It is apparent that in the lower soils horizons (Layer 5 [1011] and 7 [1107]) fine sands dominate the particle size distributions.

Layers 1-4 in this soil profile are classified as loam soils, being *ca*. 40-44% sands, 36-40% silts and 15-21.6% clays. Layers 1 [1001] and 3 [1002] to 4 (no context number) are sandy silt loams, whilst Layer 2 [1009] is a clay loam. The increasing sand component in layers 5 [1011] and 7 [1107] (at 52.1 and 54.6% respectively) results in a transition from sandy silt loam, to sandy loam in Layers 5 and 7. The elevated clay content in Layer 2 is indicative of clay translocation through the profile.

3.7 As with Section 1, the soils in this profile exhibit low organic matter contents (*ca*. 4.5-9%) (Figure 4), although at this location the low organic content in the upper part of the profile probably reflects the fact that Section 2 is not located adjacent to a hedge line as is the case for Section 1. The moisture content of *ca*. 11-13.8% is not dissimilar to Section 1, again reflecting the free-draining nature of the loess derived soils in this region.



	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 5	Layer 7
Moisture content	13.32	11.37	12.54	13.77	13.16	13.28
Loss-on-ignition	90.95	90.74	91.54	92.39	92.44	95.52

Figure 4: Loss-on-ignition and moisture contents for soil horizons in Section 2 (West Facing).

3.8 Catt *et al*. (1974) and Catt (1985), amongst others, have undertaken early studies on the loess of the Yorkshire Wolds, and wider regions. Catt *et al*. (1974) noted that the silt component of the loess had a common origin throughout the region, suggesting derivation from the Devensian till sequences.

Early studies of colluviation processes in the South Downs (Bell 1983) highlighted the difficulties inherent in understanding the timing of colluviation evens in regions where continual ploughing regimes are in place. In general the best sequences identified by Bell were those where artefact deposition had been followed by a stable soil forming episode where earth worms buried the artefacts (1983:146). Some consideration of the mechanisms of artefact transport also require consideration as the time between initial deposition and subsequent deposition can vary considerably; subsequent erosion down-valley long profiles can occur, and furthermore, there is no guarantee that colluvial processes will be operating in all valley locations to the same degree (*ibid*. 1983:146-7).

Boardman (1992:14) has noted that where slope lengths of >300m, with slope angles of *ca*. 4°, occur in the South Downs, in association with degraded field boundaries, winter run-off/erosion rates are higher (via rills and gullies) than in smaller field systems with intact boundaries. As such, it can be anticipated that the nature of Medieval and earlier agricultural practices in the Wolds region will influence rates of downslope sediment transport between harvesting and the new growth of crops. However, variability in cropping regimes, such as spring and autumn sowing in the past, particularly in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, may produce different rates of erosion (*ibid*. 1992). Furthermore, Bell (1992:25) has shown that in the dry valleys of the South Downs, several metres of Holocene sediments have accumulated as a result of relatively small-scale erosion in an open, predominantly arable landscape. The papers in Bell and Boardman (1992) demonstrate the diversity of erosion occurring throughout Europe during the Holocene period, and highlight the broad range of causes for erosion events in differing landscape settings and under different land use regimes.

Buckland (2001:97-8) has analysed a section across the dry valley at Fimber (SE914614), recording >2m of interbedded and poorly sorted sub-angular Chalk gravels and loess, which he attributed to Devensian processes, with a later Roman (or later) episode of soil erosion into the valley being attested. This Holocene colluviation is attributed to either extensive ploughing or changes in cropping regimes and winter soil erosion.

More recently Neal (2007) has investigated the nature of natural processes and human activity at Cowlam Well Dale, located to the east of Sledmere (no grid reference provided). At this location a range of geomorphological features and landscape processes were identified, including a Late Devensian primary loess deposit. Neal (2007:11) also notes that the valley at Cowlam would have had thick fertile soils, a spring, a well and a long history of continued settlement, despite the fact that this location is not within one of the traditional 'settlement corridors' that follow spring lines or seasonal river valleys in the region. Neal's work concludes that both human and natural processes have combined to produce the sediment sequences in evidence at Cowlam Well Dale, with episodes of soil erosion and the presence of buried land surfaces adding to the interest at this site; but there was a distinct lack of dating evidence at this location (Neal 2007:12).

3.9 In all of the samples analysed for the palaeoenvironmental assessment, the pollen concentrations and state of preservation is generally good, and all of the samples can be considered worthy of more detailed future analysis, with no sample failing more than 50% of the 'quality tests' applied to the data (Tipping *et al*. 2009). The majority of samples failed only one test, which was the proportion of 'resistant' taxa present in the assemblages. Thick-walled or 'robust' grains such as *Tilia*, Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae, *Artemisia*-type and Brassicaceae are considered to be relatively resistant to decay (Havinga 1964; 1967; 1984), and therefore high proportions of these taxa may indicate a biased assemblage. However these taxa, with the exception of *Tilia*, are all common components of agricultural environments (Behre 1981), and Bunting and Tipping (2000) recommend that if only this test is failed the assemblage should always be included in any interpretation of the data.

Two samples (Section 1, context 2619 and the top sample from the linear feature to the east of Section 7) contained more than 35% severely deteriorated pollen grains, suggesting that these two assemblages may have been distorted by either differential pollen preservation or by mixing with older material (Bunting and Tipping 2000; Bunting *et al*. 2001). In addition, the sample from Section 1, Context 2619 contained only 9 taxa in the main pollen sum, thereby failing another of the tests proposed by Bunting and Tipping (2000). Pollen assemblages dominated by a few taxa, especially those that are relatively resistant to decay, are likely to result from post-depositional losses (Bryant and Hall 1993). However, caution is needed in the interpretation of this sample, since low count sizes can lead to lower numbers of taxa being recorded, and some types of human activity (e.g. deposition of floral offerings, crop processing) can lead to pollen assemblages being dominated by only a few taxa regardless of post-depositional biasing (Bunting and Tipping 2000).

Each sample analysed is discussed individually in greater detail below. Microscopic charcoal was present in every sample, and other non-pollen palynomorphs such as fungal spores, including some types indicative of the presence of grazing mammals, occurred in all samples except those from Context 2673 (see Table 1). These proxies have the potential to enhance the palaeoenvironmental data from this site with further analysis.

Section number	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**Linear feature E of 7**	**Linear feature E of 7**
Context number / depth (cm)	**2619**	**Layer 2673/36**	**Layer 2673/25**	**Layer 2673/14**	**2628/ 64**	**2628/ 56.5**	**2628/ 49**	**2758**	**2697/ 20**	**2697/ 19**	**2705/ basal**	**2705/top**
SUMMARY POLLEN DATA												
Total identifiable Land Pollen and Spores sum	59	114	104	111	116	101	104	68	102	103	101	35
Percentage trees and shrubs	3.39	60.35	25.00	42.08	6.03	1.98	4.35	29.41	9.36	4.85	8.91	2.86
Percentage heath taxa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.90	6.93	6.76	4.41	3.94	4.85	0.99	2.86
Percentage herbs and graminoids	93.22	29.96	51.92	42.53	86.21	89.11	86.96	66.18	85.71	89.32	87.13	91.43
Percentage ferns	3.39	9.69	23.08	15.38	0.86	1.98	1.93	0.00	0.99	0.97	2.97	2.86
Number of main sum taxa	9	16	15	21	19	17	18	15	23	16	21	12
Identifiable pollen and spore concentration (grains cm^{-3})	10,928	46,870	19,993	23,159	53,007	25,363	24,871	11,418	19,379	22,877	22,433	5,825
Percentage severely deteriorated grains	54.17	24.19	21.82	19.17	17.46	17.59	30.70	32.47	15.60	31.36	19.27	50.00
Percentage indeterminable grains	18.06	8.06	5.45	7.50	7.94	6.48	8.77	11.69	6.42	12.71	6.42	23.91
Percentage 'resistant' taxa	25.42	6.17	25.96	18.10	33.62	42.57	39.61	14.71	18.72	18.45	14.85	51.43
NON-POLLEN PALYNOMORPHS												
Fungal remains	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Microscopic charcoal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
'QUALITY TESTS' (Bunting and Tipping 2000; Bunting *et al*. 2001)												
Number of main sum taxa (<10)	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pollen and spore concentration (<3000 grains cm^{-3})	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percentage severely deteriorated grains (>35%)	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Percentage indeterminable grains (>30%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percentage 'resistant' taxa (>6%)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Percentage fern spores (>40%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1: Summary pollen data and results of preservation tests for 12 samples from Caythorpe

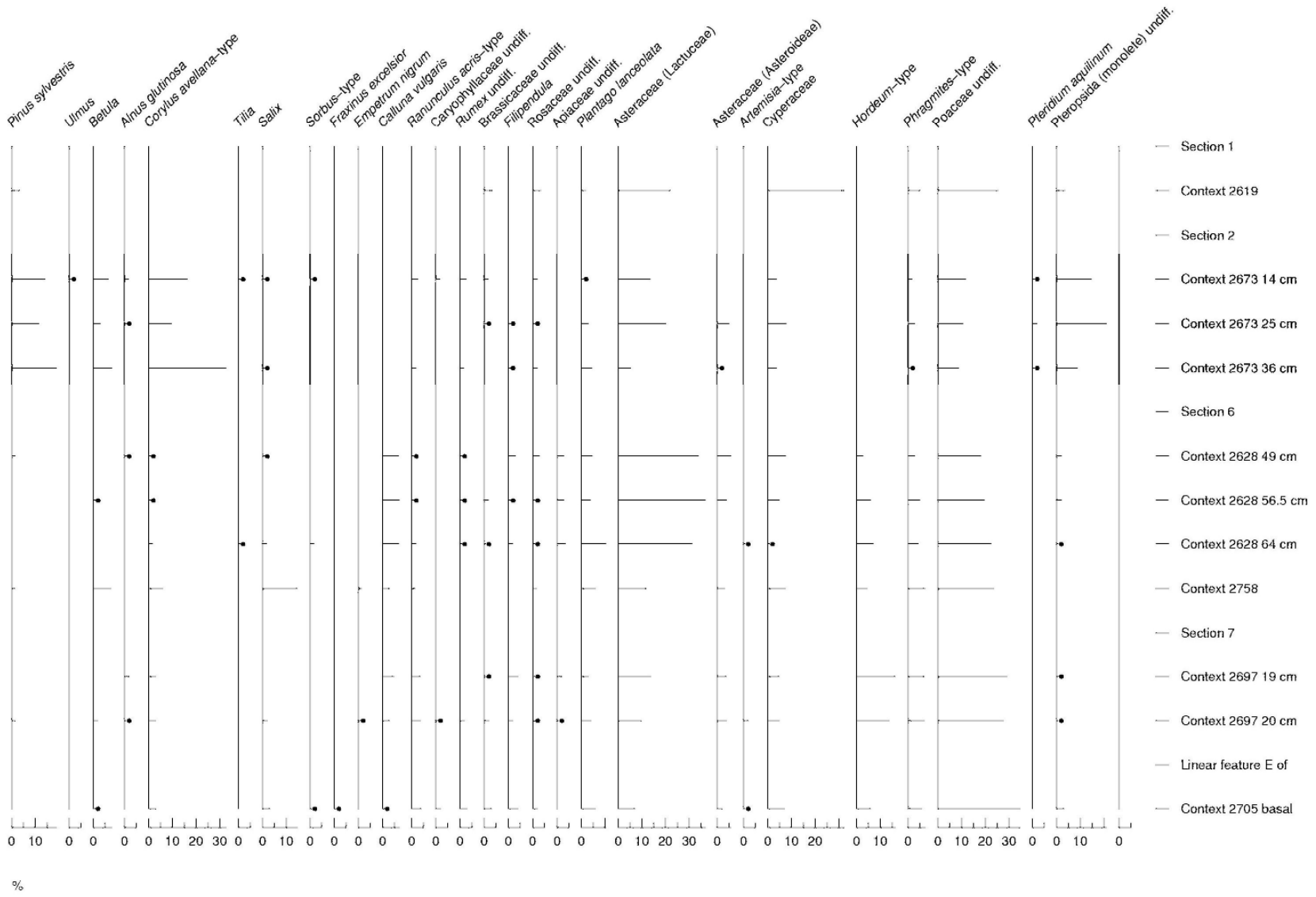


Figure 5: Percentage pollen diagram from Caythorpe

3.3 **Section 1**

This section is located near to grid pin 100/140, approximately 20 m from the north bank of the Gypsey Race. The stratigraphic sequence comprises grey-brown silty clay alluvium with occasional graminoid macrofossils (Context 2618) to a depth of 28 cm, underlain by dark brown, highly humified organic material with occasional fine sand and graminoid macrofossils (Context 2619) to 30 cm depth. Below this depth mid-brown organic sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions, small mollusc shells and graminoid macrofossils (Context 2620) is present to 48 cm. A unit of light grey coarse sand with chalk and flint inclusions (Context 2621) occurs to a depth of 54 cm, after which medium grey coarse sand with smaller, less frequent chalk and flint inclusions (Context 2622) is present to the base of the sequence at 58 cm.

A sample from Context 2619 was analysed for pollen. Preservation is reasonable, with a pollen and spore concentration of 10,928 grains cm^{-3} and less than 20% indeterminable grains, although 54% of the identifiable grains are severely deteriorated and 25% of the assemblage is made up of 'resistant' taxa (see Table 1). Although 50% of the 'quality tests' (Bunting and Tipping 2000) were failed by this sample, given that the 'resistant' taxa are all commonly present in agricultural environments and that some forms of human activity can lead to pollen assemblages becoming dominated by just a few taxa, this sample could be considered worthy of future analysis to provide a more detailed interpretation of the palaeoenvironmental record from Caythorpe. In addition, the relatively low pollen concentration in this sample meant that only 59 pollen grains could be analysed in the time available for this investigation, which could be a contributing factor to the low number of taxa recorded.

The pollen assemblage is dominated by Poaceae (25%), Cyperaceae (32%) and Lactuceae (22%), and it appears that the environment at the time that Context 2619 was deposited was largely open, with pollen of *Plantago lanceolata* (2%) perhaps suggesting some human modification of the landscape by pastoral farming. The high proportion of Cyperaceae pollen perhaps suggests a relatively wet environment close to the site, and also indicates that the assemblage is not heavily biased towards more 'robust' pollen types, since Cyperaceae pollen is quite fragile and susceptible to decay. When considering this interpretation, it must be borne in mind that a pollen sum of 59 grains has little statistical reliability (Maher 1972), and a higher pollen count should be undertaken before any real meaning can be gained from this assemblage

Section 2

This section is located near to grid pin 100/110, about 5 m from the northern bank of the Gypsey Race, and is the site of the wooden shovel find. The stratigraphic sequence consists of grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with very occasional plant macrofossils (Context 2618) to a depth of 14 cm. This is underlain by dark brown, highly humified organic material with occasional graminoid macrofossils, fine sand and large chalk and flint inclusions (Context 2673) to 36 cm depth, below which coarse sand with smaller chalk inclusions (Layer 3) is present to the base of the sequence at 41 cm.

Three samples from Context 2673 were analysed for pollen, and these are described individually below in stratigraphic order, from oldest to youngest. Preservation in all three samples is good, with only 20-25% of the assemblages being classified as severely deteriorated, and less than 10% of the pollen grains contained within each assemblage being indeterminable. All three samples failed one of the 'quality tests' as they contained more than 6% 'resistant' taxa, although Bunting and Tipping (2000) recommend that if only this test is failed the assemblage should always be included in any interpretation of the data since most of the taxa classified as 'resistant' are

common in agricultural landscapes (Behre 1981). The pollen assemblages contained within Context 2673 can therefore be considered to be interpretable with more detailed analysis.

Context 2673-36 cm
Preservation in this sample is excellent, and pollen and spore concentration is relatively high at 46,870 grains cm^{-3}. This assemblage is dominated by arboreal pollen, which comprises about 60% of the total pollen sum. The arboreal taxa represented are *Pinus sylvestris* (19%), *Betula*, (8%), *Corylus avellana*-type (33%) and *Salix* (1%). With the exception of *Pinus sylvestris*, which may reflect long-distance transport of pollen to the site, all these taxa may indicate that a fairly substantial amount of scrub woodland was present near the site at the time this layer began to accumulate. *Pteridium aquilinum* (1%) and other undifferentiated Pteropsida spores (9%) perhaps indicate that ferns were an important part of the understorey of this scrub woodland. Poaceae pollen comprises around 9% of the total sum, and *Plantago lanceolata* (4%) and *Rumex* (2%) pollen are also present, suggesting some pastoral activity may have been taking place around the site. No cereal-type pollen was recorded in this sample.

Context 2673-25 cm
Pollen and spore concentration is 19,993 grains cm^{-3}, which is lower than in the previous sample but still adequate. Preservation is good and the pollen assemblage is dominated by herbaceous taxa, which comprise 52% of the total pollen sum. The main components of this group are Poaceae (11%), Lactuceae (20%) and Cyperaceae (8%). Arboreal pollen percentages are lower than previously, comprising *Pinus sylvestris* (12%), *Betula* (3%), *Alnus glutinosa* (1%), and *Corylus avellana*-type (10%). This suggests a reduction in the amount of scrub woodland present near the site, although the cause of this decline is unclear. There are few indicators of anthropogenic activity at this time, with *Plantago lanceolata* pollen comprising 2% of the total pollen sum and few other anthropogenic indicator taxa recorded. Again, no cereal-type pollen is present, making it unlikely that the scrub was cleared to provide agricultural land. Fern spores increase to around 23% of the total sum at this time, suggesting that the proportion of ferns in the landscape may have increased in response to the decline in scrub woodland. In general the pollen assemblage depicts an open landscape dominated by herbaceous vegetation which was little modified by human activity.

Context 2673-14 cm
Preservation in this sample is good, and pollen and spore concentration is slightly higher than previously at 23,159 grains cm^{-3}. Arboreal pollen increases again in this sample to 42% of the total pollen sum, with the taxa represented being *Pinus sylvestris* (14%), *Ulmus* (1%), *Betula* (6%), *Alnus glutinosa* (2%), *Corylus avellana*-type (16%), *Tilia* (1%) and *Salix* (1%). The presence of *Pinus sylvestris, Ulmus* and *Tilia* pollen at this site can be interpreted as reflecting long-distance transport, but the other taxa can be considered to have grown locally. The increase in pollen of *Betula* and *Corylus avellana*-type following their decline in the previous sample could reflect natural regeneration of the scrub woodland following a reduction in disturbance, or it may indicate that the scrub was being managed, for example by coppicing. Given that other indicators of human activity at this time are low, with cereal-type pollen being absent from the assemblage and other anthropogenic indicator taxa being present only at low frequencies, it is more likely to represent natural regeneration.

Pteridophyte spores decrease in frequency to about 15%, perhaps suggesting that some ferns were shaded out by the increased scrub cover that seems to have been present at this time. Despite the increase in arboreal pollen percentages, the local

pollen signal is still dominated by herbaceous taxa which comprise 42% of the total pollen sum. The main herbaceous taxa represented are again Poaceae (12%) and Lactuceae (14%). A similar landscape to that depicted by the previous sample is envisaged, largely open with little anthropogenic modification of the vegetation. However it is likely that the proportion of scrub woodland present was slightly higher than previously.

Section 6

This section is located *c*. 2 m north of grid pin 100/175, about 50 m from the north bank of the Gypsey Race. The stratigraphic sequence consists of mid-brown topsoil with flint and chalk inclusions (Context 2619) to a depth of 23 cm, underneath which a deposit of grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with occasional sandy inclusions and small gravel-sized particles (also part of Context 2619) is present to 41 cm depth. This alluvium is underlain by light grey fine sand with occasional gravel inclusions and some large, rounded pebbles *c*. 50 mm in diameter (Context 2753) to a depth of 49 cm. Below this depth dark brown organic material containing some silt and sand with occasional graminoid macrofossils and chalky inclusions (context 2628) is present to 70 cm. There follows a unit of grey-brown coarse sand with occasional iron mottling and some chalk and flint inclusions (Context 2754) to a depth of 79 cm, where a highly humified organic sediment (Context 2755) occurs to 79.5 cm. Below this depth the same grey-brown coarse sand as above is present (Context 2756), although it is slightly darker than previously, to 85 cm. This sand is underlain by a layer of chalk and flint gravel containing some coarse sand and clay (Context 2757) to a depth of 98 cm, below which mid-grey sand with some clay, graminoid macrofossils and large, angular fragments of chalk and flint (Context 2758) is present to the base of the sequence at 108 cm.

Three samples from Context 2628 were analysed for pollen, and these are described individually below in stratigraphic order, from oldest to youngest. Preservation in all three samples is good, with only 20-30% of the assemblages being classified as severely deteriorated, and less than 10% of the pollen grains contained within each assemblage being indeterminable. All three samples failed one of the 'quality tests' as they contained between 30 and 45% 'resistant' taxa, although (as noted above) Bunting and Tipping (2000) recommend that if only this test is failed the assemblage should always be included in any interpretation of the data since most of the taxa classified as 'resistant' are common in agricultural landscapes (Behre 1981). The pollen assemblages contained within context 2628 could therefore be considered to be interpretable and suitable for more detailed analysis.

Context 2628-64 cm

Preservation in this sample is good, with a relatively high pollen and spore concentration of 53,007 grains cm^{-3}. The assemblage is dominated by Poaceae (22%) and Lactuceae (31%) pollen, although there are high proportions of *Plantago lanceolata* (10%) as well as smaller amounts of other anthropogenic indicator taxa including *Rumex* and *Artemisia*-type (about 1% each). Arboreal pollen makes up only 6% of the total sum, and C*alluna vulgaris* pollen is present at a frequency of 7%. As such the pollen assemblage is indicative of a largely open, pastoral environment, although it is possible that some heath was present in the wider landscape. Cereal-type pollen, tentatively identified as *Hordeum*-type on the basis of the annulus diameter (Andersen 1979), comprises about 7% of the pollen assemblage. Since cereal pollen is produced in low quantities and is not well-dispersed, this suggests either arable cultivation or some form of crop processing close to the site.

Context 2628-56.5 cm
Pollen and spore concentration in this sample is lower than previously, being only 25,363 grains cm^{-3}, although this can still be considered as reasonable. The pollen assemblage is again dominated by Lactuceae (37%) and Poaceae (20%) with lower proportions of *Plantago lanceolata* (4%) and other indicators of human activity than in the previous sample. *Calluna vulgaris* pollen still forms around 7% of the total pollen sum. *Hordeum*-type pollen makes up about 6% of the total pollen sum, implying that cereal cultivation was still an important part of the economy at this time. Overall, the pollen assemblage contained within this sample depicts open, herbaceous vegetation, perhaps with some heathland, which was modified by anthropogenic activity in the form of both pastoral and arable farming.

Context 2628-49 cm
Pollen and spore concentration is similar to that of the sample from 56.5 cm depth, being 24,871 grains cm^{-3}. Again, Poaceae (18%) and Lactuceae (34%) pollen dominate the assemblage, and arboreal pollen percentages are very low (about 4% in total). *Plantago lanceolata* comprises around 5% of the total pollen sum, with *Rumex* pollen making up about 1%. Proportions of *Hordeum*-type pollen are lower than previously at about 3% of the total pollen sum. About 8% of the assemblage consists of Cyperaceae pollen, perhaps indicating slightly wetter conditions around the site at this time. Around 7% of the pollen assemblage continues to be formed of C*alluna vulgaris.* The pollen data again suggest open, herbaceous vegetation, although perhaps affected by human activity to a lesser extent than in the previous two samples, with the possible presence of heathland in the wider landscape. It seems that pastoralism may have dominated the economy at this time.

Context 2758
In addition to the three samples from Context 2628 in Section 6, a sample from Context 2758 was also analysed palynologically on the basis of the large number of visible plant macrofossils that this deposit contained. Pollen preservation in this sample was reasonably poor, with 32% of the grains being recorded as severely deteriorated, 12% being unidentifiable, and 15% of the assemblage being made up of 'resistant' taxa. However, only one of the six 'quality tests' applied to the data was failed, and since this was the 'percentage resistant taxa' test it is suggested that this sample contains an interpretable pollen assemblage (Bunting and Tipping 2000). In spite of this, the relatively low pollen and spore concentration of 11,418 grains cm^{-3} meant that only 68 pollen grains and spores could be analysed in the time available for this investigation. A pollen sum of this size has little statistical reliability (Maher 1972) and care must therefore be taken when considering the interpretation presented below.

The pollen assemblage is dominated by herbaceous taxa, which comprise 66% of the total pollen sum. The dominant components of this group are Poaceae (24%) and Lactuceae (12%), with relatively high proportions of taxa that are indicative of wet environments such as Cyperaceae (7%) and *Phragmites*-type (7%) also being present. *Plantago lanceolata* is present at a frequency of 6% suggesting some human impact, probably in the form of pastoralism, and *Hordeum*-type pollen comprises 4% of the total pollen sum. Since cereal pollen is produced in low quantities and is not well-dispersed, this can be interpreted as reflecting crop cultivation or processing in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Arboreal pollen frequencies are relatively high, being around 29% of the total pollen sum. The main arboreal taxa represented are *Betula* (7%), *Corylus avellana*-type (6%) and *Salix* (15%). The high proportion of *Salix* pollen present in this assemblage supports the idea of wet conditions close to the site, with *Betula* and *Corylus*

avellana-type pollen perhaps reflecting the growth of scrub woodland on drier land further from the site.

Section 7
This section is located about 3 m to the north-east of grid pin 100/165 and describes a possible channel feature. The stratigraphic sequence consists of light grey sand containing angular chalk and flint fragments (Context 2696) to a depth of 10 cm, which is underlain by gravel, mostly rounded with some sub-angular pebbles, with some sand (Context 2725) to 19 cm depth. Below this is a dark brown, highly humified sandy organic layer containing occasional graminoid macrofossils and small flint and chalk fragments (Context 2697). This unit is present to a depth of 21 cm, below which is layer of silt with some organic content, small plant macrofossils and sub-rounded chalk and flint inclusions (still part of Context 2697) which continues to 28 cm. This unit is underlain by mid-grey sand with some clay and large angular pebbles of chalk and flint, also containing graminoid macrofossils (Context 2698) to a depth of 37 cm. Below this depth, very compact chalky gravel with some flint (Context 2724) is present to the base of the sequence at 42 cm.

Two pollen samples from Context 2697 were analysed, and these are described individually below in stratigraphic order, from oldest to youngest. Preservation was better in the older sample than in the youngest, although both samples can be considered to contain interpretable pollen assemblages. Both samples consisted of around 18% 'resistant' taxa (Bunting and Tipping 2000, Behre 1981).

Context 2697-20 cm
Pollen and spore concentration in this sample is adequate, being 19,379 grains cm^{-3}. Only 16% of grains were classified as severely deteriorated, with 6% being indeterminable. Preservation in this sample is therefore considered to be good. Arboreal pollen is low, making up around 9% of the total pollen sum. The main tree species represented are *Betula*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Corylus avellana*-type and *Salix*.

The pollen assemblage is dominated by herbaceous taxa, which form 86% of the total pollen sum. The main components of this group of taxa are Poaceae (28%) and Lactuceae (10%). Taxa indicative of damp conditions are also present, with Cyperaceae and *Phragmites*-type comprising 5 and 7% of the total pollen sum respectively. Pastoral indicator taxa are present in relatively high frequencies, including *Plantago lanceolata* (4%), *Rumex* (2%), Brassicaceae (2%), *Rancunculus acris*-type (4%) and *Artemisia*-type (2%). In addition, high frequencies of *Hordeum*-type pollen are recorded, with this taxon forming 14% of the total pollen sum. There is strong evidence for a mixed pastoral and arable economy within a very open landscape at the time this context was deposited.

Context 2697-19 cm
Pollen and spore concentration is 22,877 grains cm^{-3}, slightly higher than in the previous sample. The pollen assemblage is broadly similar to that described above, dominated by herbaceous taxa including Poaceae (29%) and Lactuceae (14%), with some evidence for wet conditions near the site in the form of Cyperaceae (5%) and *Phragmites*-type (7%) pollen. In general a very open environment is depicted. Again, there is some evidence for pastoralism, although this may have been less intensive than before, with the presence of *Plantago lanceolata* (3%), *Ranunculus acris*-type (4%), and Brassicaceae (1%) pollen. This assemblage contains the highest proportion of *Hordeum*-type pollen recorded in this investigation, with this taxon comprising 17% of the total pollen sum. This may imply that there was increased cereal production at this time, although the cereals may simply have been processed at the site and were not necessarily grown in the vicinity.

Linear feature east of Section 7

In addition to the samples taken from the seven sections recorded during fieldwork in the valley bottom at Caythorpe, an organic fill (Context 2705) was noted in a linear feature just to the east of section 7. This unit had a depth of about 10 cm, and the basal and top centimetres were sampled for palynological analysis.

There is a distinct difference in the level of preservation between the two samples, with the basal sample containing the better preserved pollen. In the basal sample only 19% of the pollen grains were classified as severely deteriorated, and only 6% were indeterminable, compared with 50% severely deteriorated and 24% indeterminable grains in the top sample. There is also a distinct difference in the percentages of 'resistant' taxa present in the basal and top samples, being 15 and 51% respectively. Although only two of the six 'quality tests' were failed by the top sample from this context and it could therefore be considered to contain a meaningful pollen assemblage (Tipping *et al*. 2009), the low pollen and spore concentration (5,825 grains cm^{-3}) meant that only 35 pollen grains and spores could be counted in the time available. A pollen sum of this size has very little statistical reliability (Maher 1972) and the assemblage from this sample is therefore not considered in the interpretation below, nor is it included in Figure 1.

Context 2705-basal sample

As discussed above, preservation in this sample is very good. Pollen and spore concentration is also reasonably high, being 22,433 grains cm^{-3}. Herbaceous taxa dominate the assemblage and comprise 87% of the total pollen sum. The main components of this group are Poaceae (35%), *Phragmites*-type (6%), Cyperaceae (7%), Lactuceae (7%) and *Plantago lanceolata* (6%). Cyperaceae and *Phragmites*-type pollen are indicative of wet environments, and *Plantago lanceolata* pollen, along with *Ranunculus acris*-type (4%), Caryophyllaceae (2%), *Rumex* (2%), Brassicaceae (2%) and *Artemisia*-type pollen (1%) all suggest human activity in the form of pastoral farming was taking place near to the site. The assemblage also contains 6% *Hordeum*-type pollen, and since cereal pollen is produced in low quantities and is not well-dispersed this suggests that some form of arable activity, whether it be cultivation or crop processing, was taking place near to the site when Context 2705 began to accumulate.

4. Conclusions

4.1 Catt (1978:18) noted that there was a long history of Late Devensian and Holocene erosion of loess, and that the relative effects of this erosion could not be determined without more research into the age, composition, and origin of many colluvial, floodloam and alluvial deposits. Subsequently, Bell (1983:147) concluded that colluviation was "one of the most important post-depositional factors affecting the archaeology of the (South Downs) chalk....masking land-use episodes". Given the deeply stratified colluvial sequences identified at Caythorpe, it is suggested here that the current investigation has added an important study site to the know areas of the Wolds that exhibit deep colluvial profiles. In addition, the archaeological evidence for the relative dating of the sedimentary sequence in Area 1 has provided an important 'time-depth' to the process of colluviation, indicating that anthropogenic activity extending back into the prehistoric period has been influential in the development of the soil profile at this location.

We are fortunate that the depositional processes in evidence at this location would appear to conform to Bell's observation that the best sequences were those where artefact deposition had been followed by a stable soil forming episode where earth worms buried the artefacts (1983:146). This would appear to have been the case at Caythorpe, as the soil profile suggests either low levels of erosion and/or phases of relative stability between erosional episodes.

4.2 The predominantly fine sand and coarse silt composition of the colluvial sequences in Area 1 would suggest that the colluvial deposits comprise both finer loess (silts) and wind-blown (sands) components, with the latter being derived mainly from the slopes in the immediate region of the site, in the Holocene period. Catt (1985:212) also notes that the soils that contain loess are often mixed in varying proportions with the subjacent deposits. The long slope profile and slope angle of the adjacent ridge is easily workable from an agricultural perspective, and the fact that the Gypsy Race is one of the few valley locations in the Wolds region with a watercourse would make this location attractive for the purposes of human settlement and agro-pastoral based subsistence practices. As noted by Neal (2007:11, and references therein) these locations form what have been termed 'settlement corridors' where the presence of a water source is influential in relation to settlement, although these are by no means the only areas where settlement occurs on the chalk.

4.3 The *longue durée* of human activity at Caythorpe has resulted in the deposition of deeply stratified colluvial sequences at the base of the slope at this location. Prehistoric (particularly Iron Age), Romano-British and Medieval farming practices will have produced cropping regimes that resulted in the seasonal exposure of un-vegetated surfaces on the adjacent slopes to erosion processes. Whilst the amount of downslope soil movement may have been variable, the extended time depth in evidence easily explains the >1.8m of sediment accumulation at this site.

4.4 Preliminary palynological analysis of organic-rich contexts from the valley bottom at Caythorpe has shown that pollen preservation is generally good and that all of the contexts investigated would be suitable for more detailed analysis. When considering the interpretations of the pollen assemblages presented in this report, it must be stressed that pollen counts of less than 300 grains have little statistical validity (Maher 1972), and more detailed analysis would need to be undertaken before these findings can be reported with any degree of certainty.

4.5 The predominant vegetation depicted by the majority of the pollen assemblages is an open landscape dominated by herbaceous vegetation, modified to varying extents by

anthropogenic activity at different times in the past. In terms of agriculture, it seems that both pastoralism and arable cultivation were practised in the vicinity of the site, with very strong evidence for both forms of agriculture in Context 2628 in particular.

The pollen assemblages from this context also indicate that some heathland may have been present in the wider landscape, and that anthropogenic activity seems to have declined or perhaps moved further away from the site over time. There are also indications that the local environment became slightly wetter during the time that Context 2628 was deposited, and this may explain the reason for the apparent shift to less intensive agriculture in the immediate vicinity of the site. However it must be stressed that as this investigation is only an assessment of palaeoecological potential, the low pollen counts undertaken mean that little statistical confidence can be placed in the results (Maher 1972).

4.6 Context 2697 provides very strong evidence for human activity in the form of pastoralism and crop cultivation, although it generally depicts a very similar environment to that indicated by the pollen assemblages contained within Context 2628. Context 2697 is also only 2 cm in thickness, and it is suggested that focusing any future investigation on Context 2628 would facilitate the development of an enhanced temporal dimension to the study.

4.7 Contexts 2619, 2758 and 2705 all contain pollen assemblages which are indicative of open landscapes dominated by herbaceous vegetation, modified to varying extents by human activity in the form of grazing and arable cultivation. Low pollen and spore concentrations in these contexts mean that any future analysis would be relatively time-consuming, and it is considered that such analysis would add little to our understanding of the palaeoenvironmental conditions at Caythorpe. More detailed analysis of these contexts is not warranted in light of this observation.

4.8 Interestingly, Context 2673 was found to contain pollen assemblages indicative of fairly substantial amounts of scrub woodland made up of birch, hazel, alder and willow. This would suggest either that this context is earlier than 2628 or, if the two deposits are contemporaneous, that there was great spatial heterogeneity in the vegetation mosaic around the site. There is evidence for a reduction in scrub woodland cover followed by an apparent recovery, although whether this is due to natural regeneration or management practices such as coppicing, a woodland management practice that is known to have taken place throughout the Medieval period (Rackham 2010), is unclear. The low frequencies of pollen from anthropogenic indicator taxa from this context would tend to suggest that the woodland decline and subsequent recovery are the result of natural processes, although all of the contexts analysed in the palaeoenvironmental element of this investigation are representative of the Medieval period, and others do contain substantial evidence for agricultural activity. However, due to the low count sizes undertaken for this stage of the investigation, neither interpretation can be made with confidence.

It is possible that with higher resolution analysis more anthropogenic indicator taxa would be recorded, and since pollen preservation was good throughout this context, it is anticipated that a more detailed analysis at closer sampling intervals would enable a more robust assessment of the nature of woodland cover and vegetation dynamics around the site.

5. Recommendations

5.1 The analysis of the colluvial sequences at Caythorpe has suggested that, whilst it is likely that the silt component within the soil units is derived from the loess soils of the region, the high fine sand component is perhaps atypical for loess, and is probably indicative of a local wind-blown (or weathered) derivation for this component of the colluvium. However, mineralogical analysis of the silt and sand component of these units would assist in securely determining this observation. In general, the sequences at Caythorpe are of considerable interest in terms of the depth of soil that has accumulated at this base of slope location, and also in terms of the intercalated cultural evidence, which provides a relative dating framework for the accumulation of soil material at this site. This is an interesting location in terms of the available cultural evidence as, in general, the dating of the timing of colluvial deposition is problematic, and often asynchronous even at the local level of study (Bell 1992, Bell and Boardman 1992).

Whilst mineralogical analysis would enhance the current investigation, the nature, depth and timing of colluviation at this location has been determined. Further study would improve the significance of the study in terms of the wider academic research agenda into colluvial sequences in the region, but this is unwarranted at this stage of the investigation.

5.2 In general, the palaeoenvironmental assessment of the organic-rich samples recovered from Caythorpe has provided some evidence for landscape development, woodland dynamics and farming practices during the Medieval period at the site, although the size of the pollen counts undertaken are insufficient to allow detailed, robust conclusions to be drawn from the data.

It is recommended that should any further investigation be undertaken, this would benefit from a focus on contexts 2628 and 2673, due to the combination of good pollen preservation and the temporal range indicated by these deposits. In addition, microscopic charcoal was present in every sample analysed from these two contexts, and other non-pollen palynomorphs such as fungal spores, including some types indicative of the presence of grazing mammals, occurred in all samples from context 2628. These proxies have the potential to enhance the palaeoenvironmental data from this site with further analysis.

In light of these observations it is recommended that:

- High resolution palaeoecological analysis of context 2628 is warranted (pollen counts of at least 300 grains at 2 cm intervals)
- High resolution palaeoecological analysis of context 2673 is warranted (pollen counts of at least 300 grains at 2 cm intervals)
- The analysis of other proxies including microscopic charcoal and fungal spores should be undertaken as part of these more detailed investigations.

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Appendix 1

Section 1 (Area 1 - East Facing)
(thicknesses of horizons were measured in the field as a guide)

Layer 1 (HFA – poss 1001)

Depth: 0-0.50m (21.81-21.29mOD)
Description: Thin turf line (0.08m [21.81-21.72mOD]) onto a 0.44m thick medium red-brown unit comprising very five and medium sands and silts with frequent chalk inclusions (increasing in frequency to base).
(Munsell: 7.5y 3/2 V. Dark Brown)

Ag1Gmin3Gmaj++
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 2 (HFA-1001)

Depth: 0.50-0.55m (21.16-21.11mOD)
Description: This red-brown soil horizon (*ca*. 0.1m thickness) very fine sands and silts (Aeolian?).
(Munsell: 7.5yr 3/3 dark brown)

As2Ag2
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA-1002)

Depth: 0.55-1.10m (21.11-20.54mOD)
Description: Similar to Layer 1, this is a darker red-brown colour with frequent chalk inclusions throughout the horizon. These increase in frequency to the base of the layer.
(Munsell: 5yr 3/2 dark reddish brown)

Ag2As1Gmin1Gmaj+
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 4 (HFA-1011)

Depth: 1.10-1.30m (20.54-20.34mOD)
Description: An orange-brown unit with a slightly higher sand content than layer 3 and lower chalk frequency.
(Munsell 5yr 4/3 reddish brown)

Ag1As1Gmin2Gmaj++
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 5 (HFA-1577)

Depth: 1.30-1.53m (20.34-20.11mOD)
Description: Medium brown unit, sand dominated with silts and clays, the sands in this layer appear to be slightly coarser than in overlying units.
(Munsell 5yr 3/4 dark reddish brown)

Ag2As1Gmin1Gmaj+
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 6 (HFA-1003)

Depth 1.53-1.71m (20.11-19.94mOD)
Description: (Natural) red-brown fine sands and clay-silts with occasional coarse sands and gravel, over chalk. (Munsell 5yr 3/4 dark reddish brown)

Ag1As1Gmin2
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Section 2 (Area 1 - West Facing)

Layer 1 (HFA-1001)

Depth: 0.0-0.20m (22.52-22.32mOD)
Description: Medium brown ploughsoil with fine-medium sands and silts, and frequent chalk gravels (Munsell: 7.5y 2.5/2 V. Dark Brown)

Ag2Gmin2As++Gmaj++
lim sup N/A, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 2 (HFA-1009)

Depth: 0.20-0.48m (22.32-22.04mOD)
Description: Red-brown subsoil, with fine-medium sands and clayey silts and frequent chalk gravels (Munsell 5yr 3/2 dark reddish brown)

Ag2Gmin2As+++Gmaj++
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA-1002)

Depth: 0.48-0.74m (22.04-21.78mOD)
Description: Medium brown unit with fine-medium sands and clayey silts with chalk gravels, increasing in frequency to base of horizon. (Munsell 5yr 3/3 dark reddish brown)

Ag2Gmin2As+++Gmaj++
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 4 (no context)

Depth: 0.74-0.80m (21.78-21.72mOD)
Description: Orange-brown fine-medium sands and clayey-silts with a slightly lower gravel content that overlying units. Thins downslope, suggesting a phase of slope wash/colluviation. (Munsell 5yr 3/4 dark reddish brown)

Ag2Gmin2As+++Gmaj+++
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 5 (HFA-1011)

Depth: 0.80-1.08m (21.72-21.44mOD).
Description: Larger colluvial unit with frequent chalk inclusions. Fine sands dominate with silts and occasional clays and chalk gravels.

(Munsell 5yr 3/4 dark reddish brown)

Ag1Gmin3As++Gmaj++
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 6 (HFA-1180)

Depth: 1.08-1.44m (21.44-21.08mOD)
Description: Linear feature

Layer 7 (HFA-1107)

Depth: 1.08-1.68m (21.44-20.84mOD)
Description: Orange-brown, fine sand dominated wind-blown loess? some silts and clays.
(Munsell 5yr 3/4 dark reddish brown)

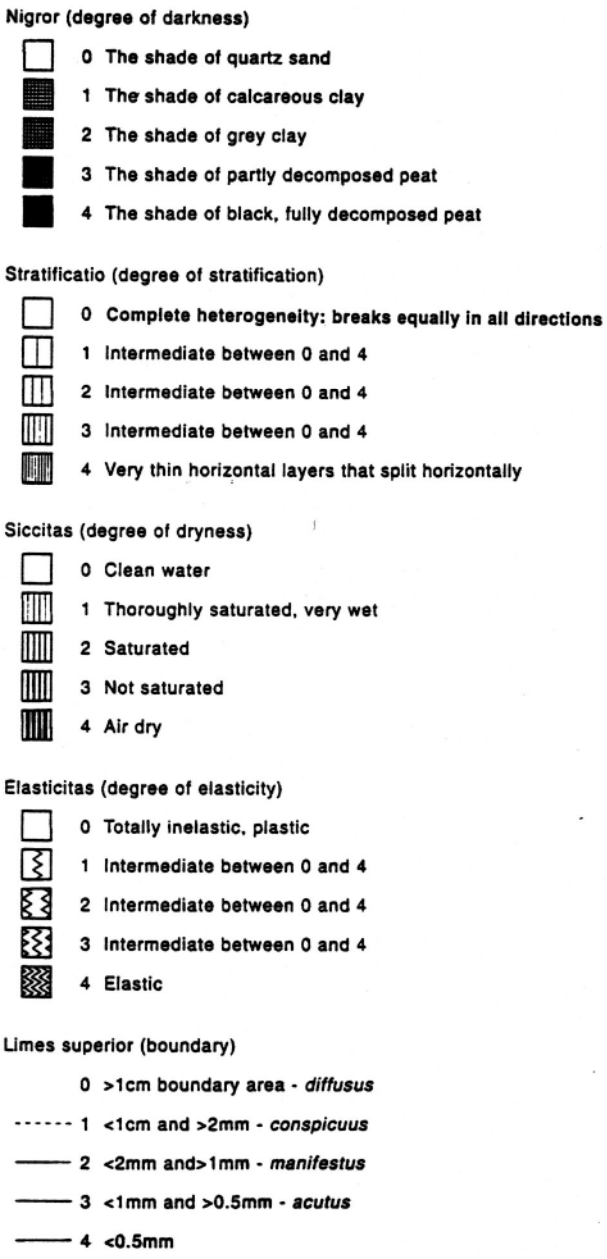
Gmin2Ag1As1
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Appendix 2

Name	Code	Sediment type	Field characteristics
Argilla steatodes	As	Clay <0.002mm	May be rolled into a thread < or = 2mm diameter without breaking. Plastic when wet, hard when dry.
Argilla granosa	Ag	Silt 0.06-0.002mm	Will not roll into thread without splitting. Will rub into dust on drying (such as on hands). Gritty on back of teeth.
*Grana minora**	Gmin	Fine, medium and coarse sand (0.06-2.0mm)	Crunchy between teeth. Lacks cohesion when dry. Grains visible to naked eye.
*Grana majora**	Gmaj	Fine, medium and coarse gravel (2-60mm)	
Testae (molluscorum)	test.(moll)	Whole mollusc shells	
Particulae testarum (molluscorum)	part. test. (moll)	Shell fragments	
Substantia humosa	Sh	Humified organics beyond identification	Fully distintegrated deposit lacking macroscopic structure, usually dark brown or black.
Turfa herbacea	Th^{0-4}	Roots, stems and rhizomes of herbaceous plants	Can be seen vertically aligned or matted within sediment in growth position.
Turfa bryophytica	Tb^{0-4}	The protonema, rhizods, stems, leaves etc. of mosses	Can be seen vertically aligned or matted within sediment in growth position.
Turfa lignosa	Tl^{0-4}	The roots and stumps of woody plants and their trunks, branches and twigs.	Can be seen vertically aligned or layered within sediment in growth position.
Detritus lignosus	Dl	Detrital fragments of wood and bark >2mm	Non-vertical or random alignment. may be laminated, not in growth position.
Detritus herbosus	Dh	Fragments of stems and leaves of herbaceous plants >2mm	Non-vertical or random alignment. may be laminated, not in growth position.
Detritus granosus	Dg	Woody and herbaceous humified plant remains <2mm >0.1mm that cannot be separated.	Non-vertical or random alignment. may be laminated, not in growth position.
Limus detrituosus	Ld^{0-4}	Fine detritus organic mud (particles <0.1mm).	Homogeneous, non-plastic, often becomes darker on oxidation and will shrink on drying. Most shades of colour.
Limus ferrugineus	Lf	Mineral and/or organic iron oxide	Forms mottled staining. Can be crushed between fingers. Often in root channels or surrounding Th.
Anthrax	Anth	Charcoal	Crunchy black fragments
Stirpes	Stirp	Tree stump	
Stratum confusum	Sc	Disturbed stratum	

List of Troels-Smith symbols for commonly encountered sediment types (*after* Long *et al.* 1999: 270).

Appendix 3



Physical properties and boundary characteristics for deposit units according to the Troels-Smith scheme of sediment description (*after* Long *et al.* 1999: 273).

Appendix 4

Section 1 (*c*. 20 m from north bank of Gypsey Race; grid pin 100/140)

Layer 1 (HFA 2618)

Depth: 0-28 cm
Description: Grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with occasional graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm)
Ag2As2Dg+Dh+Gmin+
lim sup n/a, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 1

Layer 2 (HFA 2619)

Depth: 28-30 cm
Description: Dark brown, very humified organic material with occasional fine sand and graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm)
Sh4Dh+Dg+Gmin+
lim sup 0, nig 4, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2620)

Depth: 30-48 cm
Description: Mid-brown organic sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 10 mm diameter), small mollusc shells (*c*. 1-2 mm) and graminoid plant macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm); stones increase in frequency towards base of unit
Ag3Sh1Gmin+Dh+test.moll.+
lim sup 1, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas, 0

Layer 4 (HFA 2621)

Depth: 48-54 cm
Description: Light grey coarse sand (*c*. 1mm diameter) with chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 5-20 mm)
Gmin2Gmaj2
lim sup 2, nig 0, strf 0, sicc, 3, elas 0

Layer 5 (HFA 2622)

Depth: 54-58 cm
Description: Medium grey coarse sand, with smaller, less frequent chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 5mm)
Gmin3Gmaj1
lim sup 1, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Section 2 (Site of paddle find; *c*. 5 m from N bank of Gypsey Race; grid pin 100/110)

Layer 1 (HFA 2618)

Depth: 0-14 cm
Description: Grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with very occasional plant macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm)
Ag2As2Gmin+Dh+Dg+
lim sup n/a, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 1

Layer 2 (HFA 2673)

Depth: 14-36 cm
Description: Dark brown, very humified organic material with occasional graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1 mm), fine sand and large (*c*. 10-20 mm diameter) chalk and flint inclusions
Sh2Ag1As1Gmin+Gmaj+Dh+Dg+
lim sup 1, nig 4, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2621)

Depth: 36-41 cm
Description: Coarse sand with smaller inclusions of mainly chalk (*c*. 5-10 mm diameter)
Gmin3Gmaj1
lim sup 0, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Section 3 (c. 15 m N of Gypsey Race; 2 m N of grid pin 100/125)
This section is similar to section 1, but the thin organic layer was not recorded.

Layer 1 (HFA 2618)

Depth: 0-19 cm
Description: Grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with occasional plant macrofossils
Ag2As2Gmin+Dh+Dg+
lim sup n/a, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 1

Layer 2 (HFA 2620)

Depth: 19-49 cm
Description: Mid-brown organic sandy silt with visible plant macrofossils
Ag3As1Gmin+Dh+Dg+
lim sup 1, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas, 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2621)

Depth: 49-57 cm
Description: Coarse grey sand with frequent chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 20-30 mm diameter)
Gmin1Gmaj3
lim sup 0, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 4 (HFA 2622)

Depth: 57-65 cm
Description: Mid-grey sand with smaller chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 5-10 mm); ore chalk than in previous layer, although still mainly flint
Gmin2Gmaj2
lim sup 0, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Section 4 (near grid pin 100/130)
The thin organic layer recorded in section 1 begins at this location.

Layer 1 (HFA 2618)

Depth: 0-36 cm
Description: Grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with occasional graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm)
Ag2As2Dg+Dh+Gmin+
lim sup n/a, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 1

Layer 2 (HFA 2619)

Depth: 36-38 cm
Description: Dark brown, very humified organic material with occasional fine sand and graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm)
Sh4Dh+Dg+Gmin+
lim sup 0, nig 4, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2620)

Depth: 38-52 cm
Description: Mid-brown organic sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 10 mm diameter), small mollusc shells (*c*. 1-2 mm) and graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1-2 mm); stones increase in frequency towards base of unit
Ag3Sh1Gmin+Dh+test.moll.+
lim sup 1, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas, 0

Layer 4 (HFA 2621)

Depth: 52-65 cm
Description: Light grey coarse sand (*c*. 1mm diameter) with chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 5-20 mm)
Gmin2Gmaj2
lim sup 2, nig 0, strf 0, sicc, 3, elas 0

Layer 5 (HFA 2622)

Depth: 65-70 cm
Description: Medium grey coarse sand, smaller and slightly less frequent chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 5mm)
Gmin3Gmaj1
lim sup 1, nig, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Section 5 (*c*. 3m S of grid pin 100/155)
The thin organic layer recorded in sections 1 and 4 can be traced to this location, where the same sequence of deposits recorded in section 2 occurs.

Layer 1 (HFA 2618)

Depth: 0-15 cm
Description: Grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with occasional plant macrofossils
Ag2As2Gmin+Dh+Dg+
lim sup n/a, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 1

Layer 2 (HFA 2620)

Depth: 15-44 cm
Description: Mid-brown organic sandy silt with visible plant macrofossils
Ag3As1Gmin+Dh+Dg+
lim sup 1, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas, 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2621)

Depth: 44-50 cm
Description: Coarse grey sand with frequent chalk and flint inclusions (*c*. 20-30 mm diameter)
Gmin1Gmaj3
lim sup 0, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Section 6 (*c*. 50 m N of Gypsey Race; *c.* 2 m N of grid pin 100/175)

Layer 1 (HFA 2619)

Depth: 0-23 cm
Description: Mid-brown topsoil with flint and chalk inclusions (*c*. 10 mm diameter)
Ag3As1Gmaj+
lim sup n/a, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 2 (HFA 2619)

Depth: 23-41 cm
Description: Grey-brown silty-clay alluvium with occasional sandy inclusions and small gravel-sized particles
Ag2As2Gmin+Gmaj+
lim sup 0, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2753)

Depth: 41-49 cm
Description: Light grey fine sand (*c*. 1 mm) with occasional gravel inclusions (*c*. 5 mm diameter, very occasionally *c*. 10 mm diameter); some large rounded pebbles *c*. 50 mm diameter
Gmin3Gmaj1
lim sup 1, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 4 (HFA 2628)

Depth: 49-70 cm
Description: Dark brown organic layer with some silt and sand; occasional graminoid macrofossils and chalky inclusions *c*. 10 mm diameter
Sh2Ag2Gmin+Dh+Dg+
lim sup 0, nig 4, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 5 (HFA 2754)

Depth: 70-79 cm
Description: Grey-brown coarse sand with occasional Fe mottling; chalk and flint inclusions *c*. 5 mm diameter
Gmin4Gmaj+
lim sup 0, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 6 (HFA 2755)

Depth: 79-79.5 cm
Description: Very thin, highly humified organic layer
Sh4
lim sup 0, nig 4, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 7 (HFA 2756)

Depth: 79.5-85 cm
Description: Slightly darker grey-brown coarse sand with occasional Fe mottling; chalk and flint inclusions *c*. 5 mm diameter
Gmin4Gmaj+
lim sup 0, nig 2, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 8 (HFA 2757)

Depth: 85-98 cm
Description: Chalk and flint gravel layer with some coarse sand and clay
Gmaj4Gmin+As+
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 9 (HFA 2758)

Depth: 98-108 cm
Description: Mid-grey sand with some clay and large angular fragments of chalk and flint; many visible graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 2-5 mm)
Gmin2Ag1As1Gmaj+Dh+Dg+
lim sup 0, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 2, elas 0

Section 7 (SE facing, *c*. 3 m NE of grid pin 100/165)

Layer 1 (HFA 2696)

Depth: 0-10 cm
Description: Light grey sand with angular chalk and flint fragments (*c*. 5-20 mm diameter)
Gmin3Gmaj1
lim sup n/a, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 2 (HFA 2725)

Depth: 10-19 cm
Description: Gravel layer with some sand; mostly rounded pebbles, some sub-angular, varying sizes
Gmaj4Gmin+
lim sup 1, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 3 (HFA 2697)

Depth: 19-21 cm
Description: Dark, very humified sandy organic layer; occasional graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 1 mm) and flint and chalk fragments (<5 mm diameter)
Sh2Gmin2Dh+Gmaj+
lim sup 2, nig 4, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 4 (HFA 2697)

Depth: 21-28 cm
Description: Silt with some organic content; visible small plant macrofossils (<1 mm) and sub-rounded chalk and flint inclusions (<5 mm diameter)
Ag3Sh1Gmin+Gmaj+Dh+
lim sup 0, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 5 (HFA 2698)

Depth: 28-37 cm
Description: Mid-grey sand with some clay and large angular pebbles of chalk and flint; visible graminoid macrofossils (*c*. 20-50 mm)
Gmin2As1Ag1Dh+Dg+
lim sup 1, nig 3, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

Layer 6 (HFA 2724)

Depth: 37-42 cm
Description: Very compact chalky gravel with some flint
Gmaj4
lim sup 0, nig 1, strf 0, sicc 3, elas 0

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