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**Land to the North of Field Lane (Area C)
South Elmsall
West Yorkshire**

Assessment Report

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Report No. 665

C L I E N T

Commercial Development Projects Ltd.

Land to the North of Field Lane (Area C)

South Elmsall, West Yorkshire

Assessment Report

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Summary

Excavations at this site have confirmed the presence of significant archaeological remains forming part of a varied and complex Iron Age/Romano-British landscape. A number of substantial ditches defining two phases of a field system were discovered, in addition to cobbled surfaces with associated evidence for industrial activity. A single inhumation was also found.

An assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records from FLC concludes that there is considerable potential for post-excavation analysis. In order to maximise the potential of this information, it is recommended that the post-excavation analysis of FLC is integrated with similar analysis for sites at FLA, FLB and FLD. The individual sites can then be interpreted within their wider landscape context.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological excavation on land to the north of Field Lane, South Elmsall, on behalf of Roy Gregory of Commercial Development Projects Limited (CDP Ltd.). The site is centred at NGR SE 483 118, and is referred to as Field Lane C (FLC) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Three other sites were excavated by Archaeological Services WYAS to the north of Field Lane, and are referred to as Field Lane A, B and D (FLA, FLB and FLD) (respectively O'Neill 1997a; O'Neill 1998; Howell 1998) (Fig. 2).
- 1.3 As part of a staged scheme of archaeological investigation in the development area, excavation at FLC was carried out prior to the expansion of the Dale Lane industrial estate. Archaeological excavation at FLC was carried out between the 4th November and 17th December 1997.
- 1.4 This report briefly summarises the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records resulting from this excavation. The results of preliminary artefactual and environmental assessments, undertaken by appropriate specialists, are also presented. The potential of further post-excavation analyses of this primary archive is assessed with reference to local and regional research priorities, and recommendations for further work are made.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development area lies on Lower Magnesian Limestone within an area of known archaeological significance. Evidence from aerial photographs, held by the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), suggested that this area formed part of a larger agricultural landscape that may have dated to the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods. Features identified by air photographs include a double ditched trackway, linear field boundaries and associated ditched enclosures. In addition, metal detectorists have reported significant finds of Roman coins, brooches and other metalwork in the area, which date from the 1st to 4th centuries AD.
- 2.2 Previous excavations have been carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS to the north-east of the site, in advance of development by Commercial Development Projects Ltd. An irregular ditched enclosure was identified, and has been dated by radiometric analysis to the late Iron Age (Burgess 1997).
- 2.3 A geophysical survey of part of the proposed development area was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS between March 6th and 18th 1997 (Fig. 3). This confirmed much of the detail revealed by air photographs, and also identified further linear anomalies, which were interpreted as ditched enclosures (McNaught 1997). Elements of ditched field systems and enclosures have been investigated at other sites in the vicinity of FLC, at FLA, FLB and FLD, and preliminary artefactual

assessment suggests these may date from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods (respectively O'Neill 1997a; O'Neill 1998; Howell 1998).

3. Method

- 3.1 To mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological remains a Project Design detailing a programme of works was prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS, in consultation with the West Yorkshire SMR (Wheelhouse 1997). This document recommended open area excavation (Area 1) to target a concentration of linear and isolated anomalies, which had been identified during the geophysical survey. In addition five, two metre wide trial trenches (Trenches 2-6) were positioned to examine the nature and extent of several outlying anomalies (Fig. 4).
- 3.2 The specific aims of the excavation were:
 - to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
 - to provide information that would enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made and the impact that the development would have on this;
 - to provide information that would enable an informed decision to be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and any mitigation measures appropriate in advance of and/or during development.
- 3.3 The trenches were surveyed in using a Geodimeter 610 total station theodolite and Landscape survey software. Topsoil and subsoil removal to the first archaeological horizon was undertaken using a 360° machine with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. A sample of the features were then excavated by hand down to the naturally occurring deposits in order to fully understand their stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.4 A large number of natural solution hollows, formed by the action of water on the Magnesian limestone, were encountered across the excavated areas. These features were identified using a set of criteria established by a consultant pedologist, Dr. Stephen Carter, during the excavation of the Iron Age enclosure at Dale Lane (Burgess 1997). Features identified as being clearly natural in origin were not recorded.
- 3.5 During the excavation, a full written, drawn and photographic record was made of features and material recovered in accordance with the standard Archaeological Services WYAS method (Boucher 1995). All sections and plans included spot heights related to the Ordnance Datum. All features were excavated by hand. Hand drawn plans were made of features generally at a scale of 1:20. Sections through linear and discrete features were drawn at 1:10. Digital plans were also made of all features using the Geodimeter system. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix I.
- 3.6 All non-modern artefacts were collected, cleaned and labelled, and are held by Archaeological Services WYAS, in controlled environments where

necessary. Soil samples of up to 30 litres in volume were taken when appropriate, for the recovery of carbonised and vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Additional samples were taken of mollusc assemblages, and of material suitable for radiometric or thermoluminescence (TL) dating. Human remains were excavated under the provisions of a Home Office licence (No. 0739), and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857.

4. Stratigraphic Record

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of 226 contexts were recorded on FLC (3000-3225) and are summarised in Appendix II. Except for natural features and features recorded in the trial trenches, all contexts have been assigned to one of 11 contexts groups (30001-30011). This stratigraphic record presents a preliminary assessment of these contexts.
- 4.1.2 The nature of the archaeology means that the site cannot be accurately phased at this stage. Very few stratigraphic relationships existed between features and dating by artefactual evidence has proved to be problematic.

4.2 Area 1 (Fig. 5)

- 4.2.1 Area 1 was an open area excavation covering 0.38ha. It was positioned to examine what appeared from both geophysical survey and aerial photographs as the northern end of a 'ladder' enclosure (McNaught 1997).
- 4.2.2 At least two main phases of boundary delineation and a complex sequence of recutting were observed in sections excavated through features in groups 30001-30008. The earliest phase of a field system appeared to be represented by the ditch groups 30002-30007. The second main phase of the field system was represented by the L-shaped ditch 30001 and the recutting of segment 30004 and ditch 30006. Also tentatively associated with this phase was a group 30008 comprising three discrete features. Unphased groups included a large spread of cobbling and associated features 30009 to the east of the field ditch 30007, an inhumation 30010, and a group of pits 30011 to the north of features 30005 and 30010.
- 4.2.3 The feature identified by the geophysical survey as the probable southern boundary of an enclosure (with 30003-30007) (McNaught 1997), was not discovered during the excavation. A natural linear feature was noted in a similar position and following a similar alignment, although it differed somewhat from the forms of the ditches picked up elsewhere, being broad and very shallow in nature.

Field ditch 30002

- 4.2.4 Ditch 30002 was aligned east-west and formed a right angle with the north-south ditch 30003 at its eastern extent. The ditch measured 28m in length and 1.5m in width, and was cut by the L-shaped ditch 30001, a pit 3202 (30008) at its western extent, and a post-hole 3164 (30008) at its eastern extent.

Field ditch and segments 30003-30005

- 4.2.5 Ditch 30003 was aligned north-south and ended at its northern extent in two segments 30004 and 30005. The ditch and segments 30003-30005 measured a total length of 37m. A gap of 1m separated the ditch 30003 and segment 30004, and a gap of 1.4m separated the segments 30004 and 30005. The similar size and alignment of these features suggested they were contemporary, although segment 30005 may equally relate to activity contemporary with the L-shaped ditch 30001. The ditch and segments 30003-30005, appeared to be the continuation of a linear feature (075/132) excavated at FLB (O'Neill 1998), some 150m to the south.

Field ditch 30006

- 4.2.6 Ditch 30006 was aligned east-west and ran for a distance of 29m between the segment 30004 and the ditch 30007. The ditch measured a maximum of 1.7m in width and was separated from the north-south segment 30004 by a gap of 1m, and from the north-south ditch 30007 by a gap of 4m. The ditch was filled by alternating layers of gritty limestone material and darker silty soil (Pl. 2), thought to have been derived from what may have been seasonally differing activity in the vicinity. A shallow recut was observed along the length of this feature, and probably related to activity contemporary with the L-shaped ditch 30001.

Field ditch 30007

- 4.2.7 Ditch 30007 was aligned north-south and ran four metres east, and extended 12m north, of ditch 30006. The ditch measured 34m in length and had a maximum width of 1.7m. The filling of the ditch (Pl. 2), revealed only a little of the variation noted in ditch 30006 above. At its southern extent the ditch was cut by a pit 3195 which contained what has been identified as a relatively modern sheep skeleton (J. Richardson pers. comm.). The ditch 30007 is on a parallel alignment to ditch and segments 30003-30005, and appeared to be the continuation of a linear segmented feature excavated at FLB (O'Neill 1998), some 140m to the south.

- 4.2.8 Taken together, the results from the geophysical survey (McNaught 1997), and excavation suggest that context groups 30002-30007 form part of the extensive ditched field system at Field Lane. The lack of internal features within the areas defined by the ditches, and the size of the ditches themselves, would suggest these were field boundaries used for the containment of livestock.

L-shaped field ditch 30001

- 4.2.9 The second main phase of activity was represented by the cutting of an L-shaped ditch 30001 through the filling of earlier phase ditches 30002 and 30003, the recutting of segment 30004 (3041 and 3027), the recutting of ditch 30006, and the group of three discrete features 30008. This activity appeared to represent the redefining of field boundaries to the north-west of the area defined by groups 30002-30007.
- 4.2.10 The L-shaped ditch 30001 ran 31m north-south along the western side of Area 1, before turning through 90° and continuing east for a further 25m.

The ditch terminated in a rounded terminal at its eastern extent and cut both of the earlier phase ditches 30002 and 30003. The ditch had a shallow gully on its eastern and northern side which separated from the ditch for 5m as it turned through 90°.

- 4.2.11 As with the area bounded by ditches 30002-30007 to the east, the area defined by ditches 30001, and the recuts 30004 and 30006, was characterised by an absence of post-built features within it, suggesting that it may also have been used for containing livestock.

Post-hole and pit group 30008

- 4.2.12 Post-hole and pit group 30008 was represented by three discrete features; a large shallow pit 3202 cutting the western terminal of ditch 30002, a further pit 3045 on the western side of 3203, and a single post hole 3164 cutting the eastern terminal of 30002. These features probably relate to activity contemporary with the L-shaped ditch 30001, and the recutting observed in segment 30004 and ditch 30006.

Cobbled areas and associated features 30009

- 4.2.13 Areas of cobbling 30009 to the east of the site represented the most intensive zone of activity in Area 1. Five sub-phases of activity were recorded in this group, the earliest of which was represented by layers of trampled earth (3169, 3223, 3188 & 3221). These layers covered a large area from the eastern side of ditch 30007 to the south-east corner of Area 1. A very small quantity of metalworking slag was recovered from one of these layers (3188), indicating that industrial activity on the site may have pre-dated the construction of the cobbled working area.
- 4.2.14 Eight separate cobbled areas (3144, 3163, 3181-5 and 3193) (Pl. 3), located to the east of ditch 30007, formed a fragmentary surface of approximately 400m² above the layers of trampled earth. Most of the cobbled areas were then covered with a layer of dark grey silt (3162, 3044 and 3126). Large quantities of metalworking debris and animal bone were recovered from contexts associated with the cobbled areas and sealing layer, suggesting that both herd management and industrial activities were occurring in the vicinity (J. Richardson pers. comm.). The majority of the animal bone was recovered from the cobbles themselves, whilst metalworking slag and hammerscale were mainly recovered from the sealing layer. This would suggest that the cobbles were originally laid as a working area intended for the butchering and preparation of animals, in particular cattle and that this emphasis was later shifted towards metalworking (J. Richardson pers. comm.).
- 4.2.15 A fourth phase was represented by a number of pits and post-holes (3037, 3074, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3160 and 3218), some of which cut deposits associated with the second and third sub-phases. None of the features could be resolved into discrete structures although the pits 3160, 3145 and 3147 were only 2m apart from each other. It was not clear if all the features in this sub-phase were contemporary with each other and it is possible that some of them may be associated with layer covering the

cobbles, and therefore the metalworking activity. The fifth and final phase was made up of modern intrusions in the form of a pipe trench and geological trial pit 3198 and 3199, which cut through all the earlier phases.

- 4.2.16 The location of these activities outside of the areas defined by features 30001-30007, would suggest the deliberate separation of activities. The presence of large amounts of possibly butchered animal remains would also suggest that there was a nearby source of animals. This in turn may back up the suggestion that the field ditches 30001-30007 were utilised as holding areas for livestock. It is not clear how the sub-phases in group 30009 related to the two phases of field ditches 30001-30007, or even if they were contemporary with them. Although no stratigraphic relationship was established between deposits and features of group 30009 and the ditch 30007, metalworking debris was recovered from ditches 30007 and 30002.

Inhumation 30010

- 4.2.17 Group 30010 was a single, crouched inhumation lying on its right side within a shallow grave cut 3065 (Pl. 4). The skeleton was incomplete with only one leg and foot present, and showed signs of having been disturbed during machining and possibly in antiquity by ploughing and other activity. There were no grave goods with the skeleton and no further human remains were recovered from the site.
- 4.2.18 The grave was located 2m north of the western extent of ditch 30006, close to the three isolated features forming group 30011, but beyond the areas defined by ditches 30001-30007. It was situated approximately 35m to the north-west of the intensive zone of activities represented by group 30009. Such a location was not unusual, as one might expect a burial of this period to be outside the immediate area of occupation, but relatively close to it (H. Start pers. comm.).

Pit group 30011

- 4.2.19 Group 30011 comprised three isolated pits (3046, 3062 and 3066), which were located to north of segment 30005 and inhumation 30010. It was not clear whether the features were contemporary with each other or with the two phases of field ditches 30001-30007. The only find recovered from the fills of these features was a single sherd of pottery from pit 3046.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was positioned to investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as archaeological ditches or pits (McNaught 1997). Only two features were found that corresponded to geophysical anomalies. The first, 3011, was a broad, shallow feature in the south-western arm of the trench. It was aligned from east to west and was natural in origin.
- 4.3.2 A linear ditch with a 'U' shaped profile was aligned north-south through the central section of Trench 2. The ditch became noticeably narrower and shallower at the south-eastern side of the trench suggesting that it may end in a terminal nearby.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned to investigate two isolated features from the geophysical survey which were thought to represent large pits or areas exposed to high temperatures. No archaeological features were identified.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned to examine an isolated geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features were discovered.

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 Trench 5 was positioned to identify an isolated feature noted during the geophysical survey. No sign of this feature was found although a 'U' shaped ditch 3019, running from north to south, was identified. No finds were recovered from the single fill of this feature.

4.7 Trench 6

4.7.1 Trench 6 was located to investigate a series of linear features identified during the geophysical survey (McNaught 1997). Two parallel linear ditches were discovered on a north-south alignment in the centre of the trench. The ditches were 0.8m apart.

4.7.2 The western ditch 3002 had a broad U-shaped profile, in contrast to the V-shaped profile of the eastern ditch 3007. The eastern ditch also had a shallow re-cut 3010 on its western side. No finds were recovered from the fills of these features.

5. Artefactual Record

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 761 artefacts were recovered during the excavation of FLC. The majority of these were animal bone and metalworking debris, but moderate assemblages of flint and pottery were also found as well as a single fragment of quern stone and a single fragmentary inhumation. An inventory of artefacts is presented in Appendix III.

5.2 Animal Bone

5.2.1 A total of 696 fragments of animal bone were recovered from FLC, primarily from contexts associated with group 30009. The assemblage was generally in a poor state of preservation due to the erosive nature of the local soil.

5.3 Fe. Objects

5.3.1 A total of 42 ferrous objects, all fragments of metalworking slag, were recovered primarily from contexts in group 30009. The artefacts appear to represent different types of slag.

5.4 Fired Clay

- 5.4.1 Three fragments of fired clay attached to metalworking slag were recovered from the cobbled areas 3182 and 3183, which formed part of group 30009. They may represent part of a furnace structure.

5.5 Flint

- 5.5.1 Eleven flakes of flint were recovered from FLC, ten of which were from stratified contexts. No recognisable tools were identified within the assemblage, and it is possible that these waste flakes are merely residual in nature.

5.6 Human Bone

- 5.6.1 A single crouched inhumation (SK 3059) was recovered from a shallow circular grave cut 3065 (30010) to the north of the site. No artefacts associated with the burial were recovered either during the excavation or in environmental samples taken from the surrounding fill. This form of burial was common during the later Iron Age (Philpott 1991), a date relatively consistent with the provisional dating of the site. The burial was located beyond the areas defined by ditches 30001-30007, thought to represent part of the extensive field system at Field Lane. The results of the osteological analysis are summarised in Table 1 below.

Skeleton	SK 3059
Age	YA/PA (24-30)
Sex	probably male
Burial position	crouched
Orientation	N-S
Head	N

Key- YA: younger adult PA: prime adult

Table 1- Summary of osteological analysis (from Start 1998)

5.7 Pottery

- 5.7.1 A total of seven sherds of pottery were found during the excavations at FLC. One sherd was recovered from a large pit 3046 (30011) to the north-east of inhumation SK 3059 (30010). Two sherds came from the primary filling of ditch segment 3039 (30004). The remaining sherds were all from contexts making up primary and secondary fills of ditch group 30002. The majority of the pottery sherds have been provisionally assessed as Iron Age or Romano-British in date (G. Robbins, pers. comm.).

5.8 Stone

- 5.8.1 A single fragment of grit-stone, believed to be a fragment of quernstone, was recovered from the upper fill of the ditch terminal 3089 (30007).

6. Environmental Record

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 78 samples were taken from 60 different contexts. These were specifically for General Biological Analysis (GBA), Mollusc Analysis (MO) or TL Dating. The primary fills of features were particularly targeted for sampling, along with deposits of apparently high concentrations of organic material. An inventory of these samples is provided in Appendix IV.

6.2 General Biological Analysis

6.2.1 In total, 54 GBA samples of up to 30 litres were collected on site. All samples were wholly or partially processed by Archaeological Services WYAS staff. The samples were subjected to a system of floatation in a Siraf type floatation tank. The resulting flot was collected in a 500µm sieve and examined using a binocular microscope. The retent was scanned by eye, and then with a magnet in order to identify ferrous remains. Table 2 below summarises the environmental remains and small artefacts identified in this assessment for each context group.

6.2.2 The remains of molluscs, fragments of charcoal and seeds were identified in samples from almost all the groups that were assessed. Fragments of bone were recovered from three of the groups, as were insect cases. Metalworking slag and hammerscale from metalworking were recovered from only one group, as was flint.

6.2.3 There was a fairly even spread of recovered material types in all of the samples that were processed with no single context producing a particularly outstanding selection of materials. It is interesting that deposits associated with group 30009 contexts were particularly rich in environmental remains. Perhaps not surprisingly, fragments of hammerscale and metalworking slag were also recovered from this group.

No.	Molluscs	Charcoal	Seeds	Bone	Slag	Hammerscale	Insect cases	Flint
30001	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
30002	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
30003	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
30004	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
30005	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
30006	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
30007	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
30008	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
30009	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30010	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
30011	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
3002	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
3007	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
3013	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
3019	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-

Key- ✓: present -: absent

Table 2- Summary of materials identified by GBA assessment

6.3 Mollusc Analysis

6.3.1 Following the productive analysis of a mollusc assemblage from the nearby Iron Age enclosure at Dale Lane (Burgess 1997), five mollusc samples were taken from features at FLD. Molluscs were also present in a number of the GBA samples submitted for environmental processing.

6.4 Thermoluminescence Dating

6.4.1 A total of seventeen samples were taken in order to allow the dating of five sherds of pottery by TL analysis. This will not only provide absolute dates for specific features, but also assist in dating by association of other features containing similar pottery.

7. Statement of Potential & Proposals

7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

7.1.1 The stratigraphic record from FLC has considerable potential for analysis when considered alongside similar records from investigations at FLA, FLB and FLD. If pottery and TL dating place the ditches at FLC firmly in the Iron Age, then their chronology must be examined alongside those of FLA, FLB, FLD (respectively O'Neill 1997a; O'Neill 1998; Howell 1998), and the enclosure discovered to the north-east at Dale Lane (Burgess 1997). There is a distinct lack of evidence of Iron Age settlement within West Yorkshire and in particular, for the primary settlement on the Magnesian limestone (Keighley 1981).

7.1.2 The large ditched features represented by groups 30001-30007 are of particular interest. A number of the ditches and segments revealed evidence of recutting and enlargement, and the extent of these features suggests a considerable degree of continuity in both their construction and use. Given the size of the ditches and the lack of features in the areas defined by them, it seems likely that they were utilised in livestock management. The complex arrangement of features probably controlled the movement of animals between the areas defined by field boundaries. The function of the segmented ditches should be analysed in conjunction with those identified on FLB and FLD to the south and south-west (respectively O'Neill 1998; Howell 1998).

7.1.3 The industrial zone identified in group 30009 has the potential to reveal detail of metalworking and animal husbandry practices in area during the Iron Age/Romano-British periods. The identification of sites where iron production (smelting) and iron working (smithing) are taking place is also regarded as an important research objective, as it is unusual for the two activities to be carried out together (Morris 1996).

7.1.4 The inhumation 30010 is of interest due to apparent location outside the areas defined by ditches 30001-30007. This may be significant in terms of local, Iron Age burial practice. The date of the burial may also be significant when compared with the TL dates for pottery from the ditches,

as there was no stratigraphic evidence to enable the relative dates of the features to be determined.

- 7.1.5 The isolated features offer little potential for further analysis. The function of these features was unclear and interpretations were precluded by the lack of dating evidence, although the features were generally clustered in the vicinity of the industrial activity represented by group 30009.
- 7.1.6 It is recommended that the stratigraphic record of FLC is integrated with those from sites FLA, FLB, FLD (respectively O'Neill 1997a; O'Neill 1998; Howell 1998). This will enable the full potential of the site to be realised in relation to its wider landscape context. It is also recommended that the combined record is interpreted with the benefit of artefactual and environmental analyses, and a final report produced, with appropriate specialist reports and illustrations, for submission to a suitable academic journal for publication. This report will make particular reference to the excavations at Dale Lane, South Elmsall (Burgess 1997), geophysical surveys at Field Lane (McNaught 1997; Webb 1998), and analysis of aerial photographs for the area.

7.2 Artefactual Analysis

7.2.1 Animal Bone

- 7.2.1.1 Of the total of 696 animal bone fragments that were recovered from FLC, only 72 were identifiable to a species or species group. This falls well below the minimum reliable sample size of around 500 that is recommended with reference to a number of statistical parameters (van der Veen & Fieller 1982). However, it is recommended that the animal bone from FLC is analysed together with that from FLA, FLB and FLD. This would result in a much more statistically significant assemblage. It is recommended that the combined assemblage is analysed by Jane Richardson of Archaeological Services WYAS, who will produce a full inventory and synthesis of the material for inclusion in a publication report.

7.2.2 Fe. Objects

- 7.2.2.1 All of the ferrous objects recovered from FLC were fragments of metalworking slag or hammerscale, primarily from contexts in group 30009. Analysis of this material will shed light on the activities being carried out on the site and the nature of the technology being used. This may also help to establish a date for the occupation of the site. It is recommended that all of the metalworking debris be classified and reported on by Jane Cowgill, an archaeometallurgist, along with similar material from FLB and FLD.

7.2.3 Fired Clay

- 7.2.3.1 The majority of this material was found in conjunction with metalworking debris recovered from group 30009. In some cases, large pieces of metalworking slag were found attached to fired clay. Further analysis of the fired clay will provide additional information regarding the nature and date of the activities being carried out at the site. It is recommended that

the fragments of fired clay from FLB FLC and FLD are analysed by Jane Cowgill, and included in a report detailing the evidence for metalworking at Field Lane. The resulting report will be incorporated into a publication report.

7.2.4 *Flint*

7.2.4.1 The small assemblage of flint has the potential for providing additional dating evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. The artefacts from FLC should be analysed along with those from FLB and FLD, in order to maximise the potential of these artefacts. It is recommended that the combined assemblage be analysed by Heidi Taylor, a lithics specialist, and the resulting report included in a publication report.

7.2.5 *Human Bone*

7.2.5.1 There is considerable potential for post-excavation analysis of the human skeletal material from FLC. A full osteological analysis of the human remains has been prepared by Helen Start (Start 1998). The completeness, preservation, estimation of age-at-death, sex determination, stature estimates and palaeopathological observations are presented. These findings are then analysed and discussed with reference to the human remains from FLD, and to likely diet/lifestyle etc. The report will be included in a publication report.

7.2.5.2 It is recommended that a radiometric determination for this individual is obtained. Long bone from SK 3059 should be submitted to the Scottish Universities Research & Reactor Centre (SURRC) for such analysis. This will ensure the correct phasing of the remains, and permit their full interpretation within the context of the site.

7.2.6 *Pottery*

7.2.6.1 The Iron Age and Romano-British pottery will provide important evidence for determining the date and possibly the function of several features across the site. A full catalogue and analysis of the material will be compiled by Graham Robbins of the Research School at the University of Sheffield, for inclusion in a publication report.

7.2.6.2 Prehistoric pottery chronologies are poorly understood in this region due to a paucity of material. It will be of great value, therefore, to acquire absolute dates for a number of diagnostic sherds. It is recommended that TL dates are determined for a selection of sherds from all of the Field Lane sites. Not only will the resulting dates be applicable to other features at Field Lane containing the same types of pottery, but it will also be possible to start to assemble a reliable prehistoric pottery chronology for the region.

7.2.7 *Stone*

7.2.7.1 The single fragment of gritstone recovered from the terminal of ditch 30007 may indicate that cereal processing was taking place in the vicinity during the use of this feature. It is recommended that the find is assessed by David Heslop, a quern specialist, along with the quern stones from FLB and FLD. The resulting report will be incorporated into a publication report.

7.3 Environmental Analysis

7.3.1 *General Biological Analysis*

7.3.1.1 The rapid scanning of flots and retents has demonstrated the diversity of the palaeoenvironmental and micro-artefactual evidence present in deposits at FLC. There is considerable potential to increase our knowledge of the prevailing palaeoenvironmental conditions, and the activities being carried out, at FLC. It is recommended that the flots and retents be passed for analysis to Headland Archaeology Ltd, and that any micro-artefacts be passed for analysis to the relevant specialists. A report will be prepared providing a full quantification of the material and a discussion of its significance. This will be included in a publication report.

7.3.2 *Mollusc Analysis*

7.3.2.1 The potential for post-excavation analysis of the molluscan assemblage is good. In addition to the five samples taken specifically for mollusc analysis, snail shells were identified in many of the assessed GBA samples. Patterns in the distribution of different species of snail across the site may assist in the interpretation of groups of features, and provide information relating to prevailing environmental conditions at the site.

7.3.2.2 A successful analysis was undertaken on a mollusc assemblage from the nearby excavations at Dale Lane (Burgess 1997). This site revealed similar geological conditions and archaeological features to those observed and investigated at FLC, and consequently it is hoped that an analysis of this assemblage will also prove as informative. It is recommended that the mollusc assemblage be passed for analysis to Dr Stephen Carter of Headland Archaeology Ltd, and that the resulting report be included in a publication report.

7.3.3 *Radiometric Dating*

7.3.3.1 Although no specific samples for radiometric dating were made, carbonised material from a number of deposits has been identified during the processing of GBA samples (see Table 2). This material can be dated by radiometric methods or by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) analysis. It is recommended that all the potentially datable material is tabulated with references to provenance and risk of post-depositional contamination. Analysis of the GBA flots by Headland Archaeology Ltd will identify those samples containing a sufficient quantity of carbonised material for AMS dating. A priority list of samples for dating will be drawn up, and the samples passed to Dr Gordon Cook of the Scottish University Research and Reactor Centre (SURRC) for processing. The resulting absolute dates will be incorporated into a publication report.

7.3.4 *Thermoluminescence Dating*

7.3.4.1 It will be possible to date up to four sherds of pottery from FLC by TL analysis. This will assist both in the dating of features and phases at Field Lane, and in the reliable identification and dating of pottery in the region as a whole. It is recommended that the pottery and samples are passed to Dr

Sarah Barnett, of the Thermoluminescence Dating Laboratory at the University of Durham, for processing and analysis. The results can then be incorporated into a publication report.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 The excavation at Field Lane (Area C) confirmed the existence of significant archaeological remains on the site including the presence of ditches forming part of the extensive field system previously identified on aerial photographs and by geophysical survey. The limited datable artefacts recovered from these features provisionally confirms their suggested Iron Age/Romano-British date. A post-excavation programme for the site will address both local and regional research priorities for the Iron Age/Romano-British periods in West Yorkshire.
- 8.2 It is anticipated that radiocarbon and luminescence samples will provide absolute dates for several features, enhancing the interpretation of the site, and providing a rare opportunity to correlate dates with pottery sequences.
- 8.3 Osteological analysis of the human remains may provide an insight into the lifestyles of the people who occupied the landscape during the Iron Age/Romano-British periods. The large amount of industrial debris was of particular interest and could, in conjunction with similar remains from FLB and FLD (respectively O'Neill 1998; Howell 1998), provide significant information on early metalworking techniques.
- 8.4 Most significant, however, is the location of this site within its immediate context of surrounding archaeological features. To properly interpret the archaeological record from FLC, it must be integrated and analysed with those from FLA, FLB and FLD, and with results from the excavation of a late Iron Age ditched enclosure at Dale Lane (Burgess 1997), geophysical surveys at Field Lane (McNaught 1997; Webb 1998), and analysis of aerial photographs for the Field Lane area. This combined information can then be interpreted with reference to nearby sites of the same periods. These include: the Iron Age/Romano-British defended enclosure at South Kirkby Camp, 5km to the west, and still visible as a series of upstanding earthworks (Whittingham 1998); the D-shaped enclosure excavated at Upton, 2.5km to the north (Roberts 1995); and the extensive complex of Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and enclosures at Barnsdale Bar, 5km to the north-east (Boucher 1996, O'Neill 1997b).
- 8.5 By viewing the archaeological evidence from the Field Lane sites in the context of these surrounding sites, regional research priorities can be addressed. With the acquisition of absolute dates, and an improved regional pottery chronology, it may be possible to further understand the nature and evolution of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement patterns in the area.

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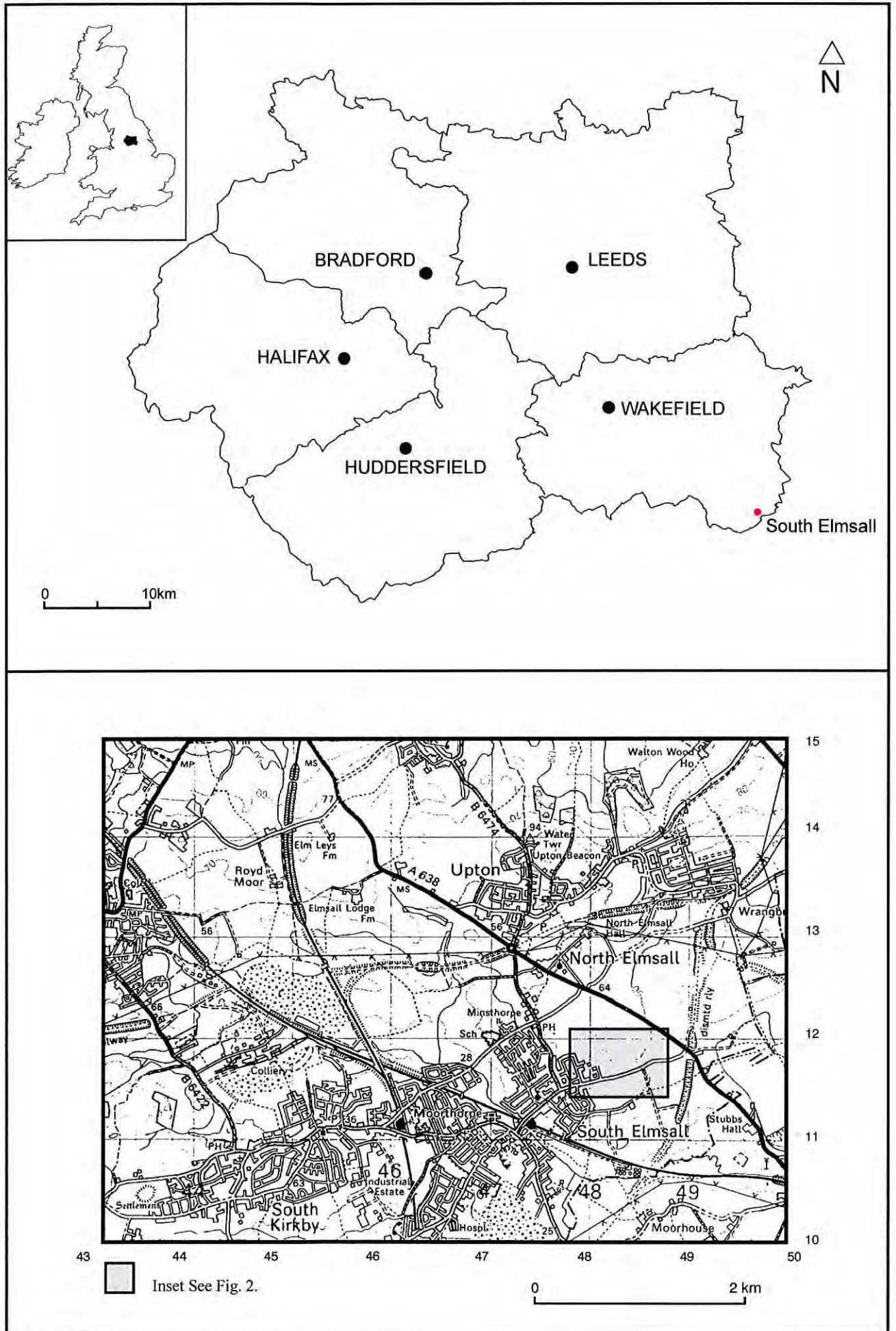


Fig. 1. Site Location

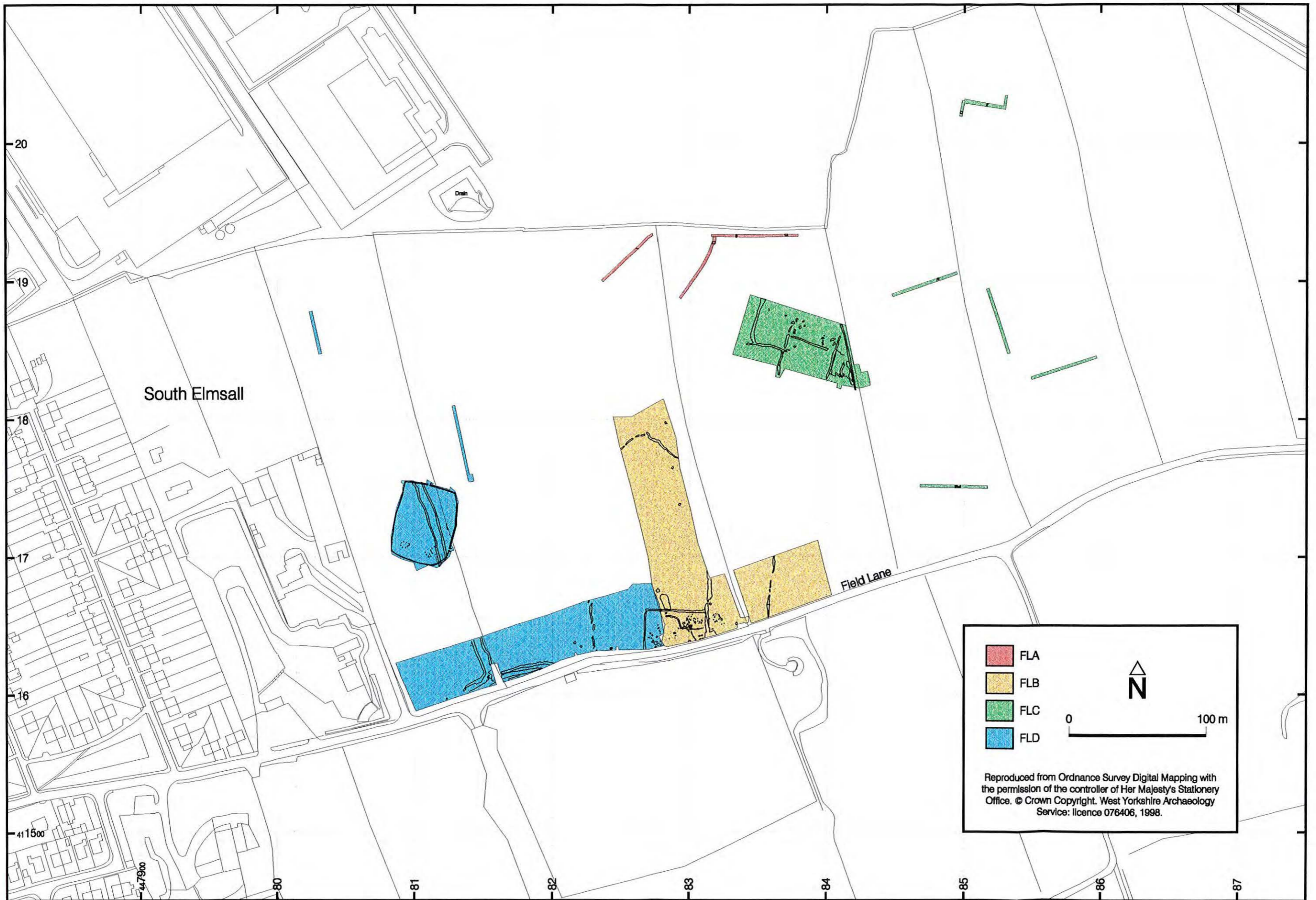


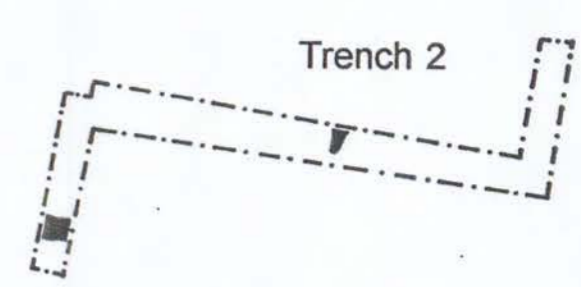
Fig. 2. Location of sites excavated by WYAS north of Field Lane.



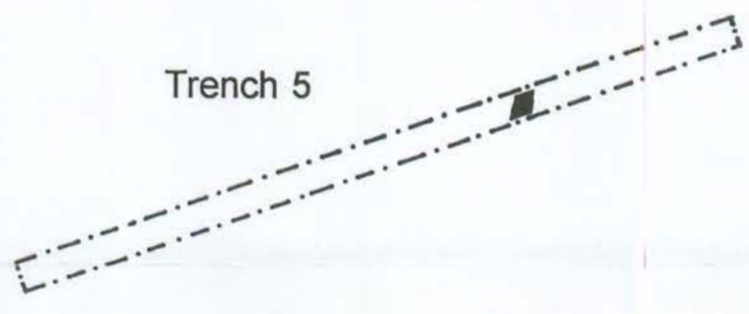
Fig. 3. Geophysical survey to the north of Field Lane (McNaught 1997)



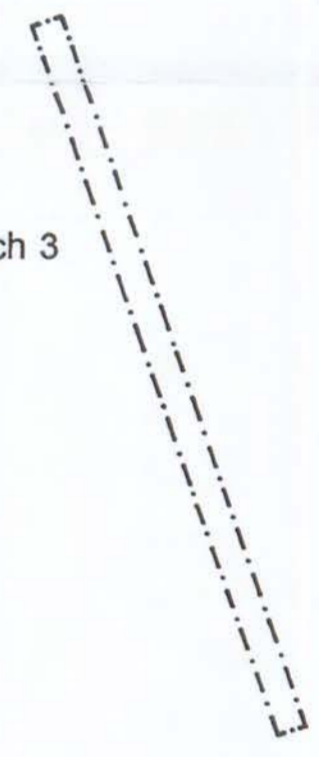
E448550
N412000



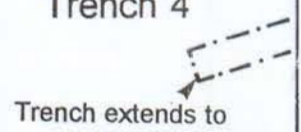
Trench 5



Trench 3



Trench 4
Trench extends to east for 50m.



Area 1

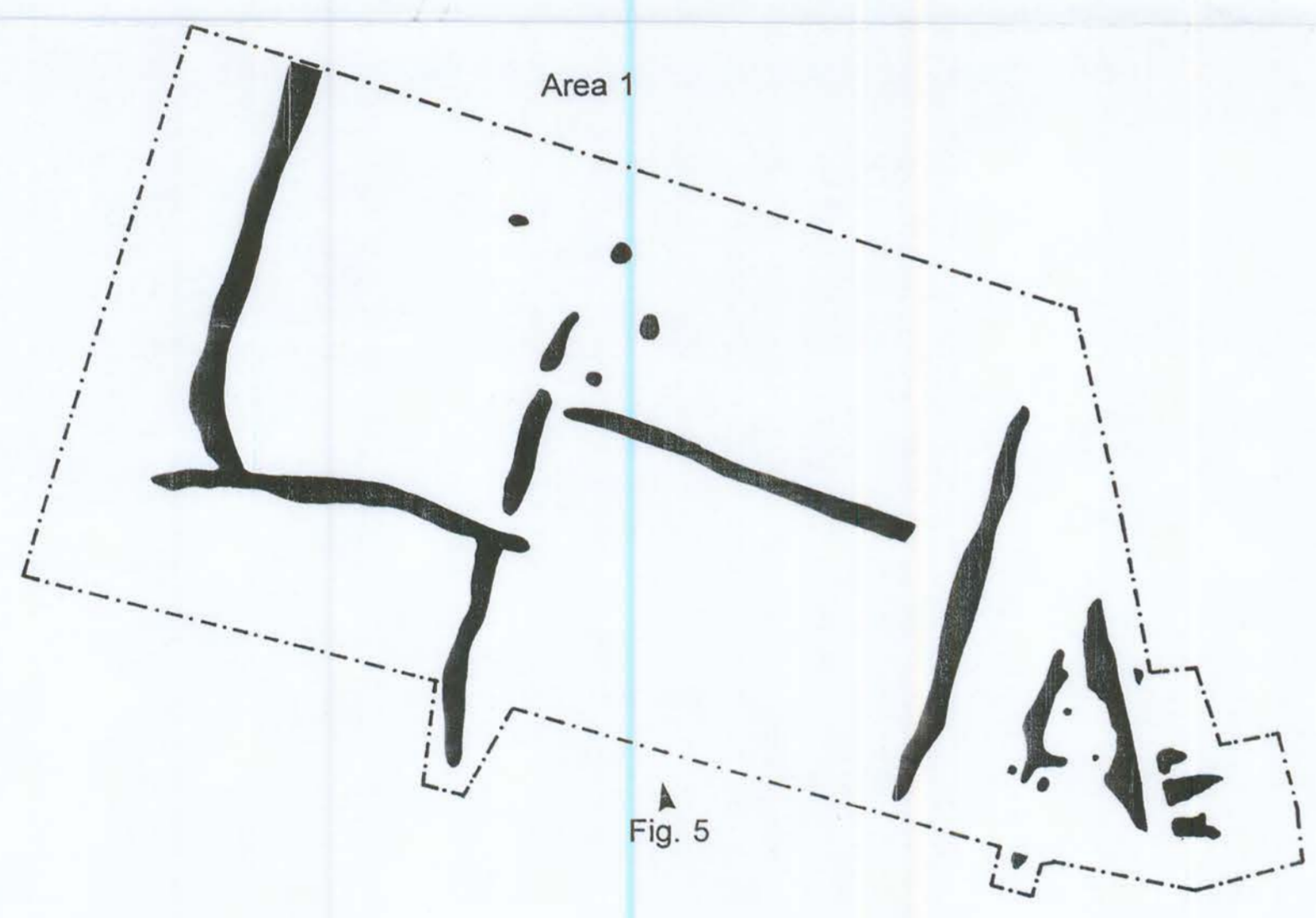


Fig. 5

E448350
N411800

Trench 6

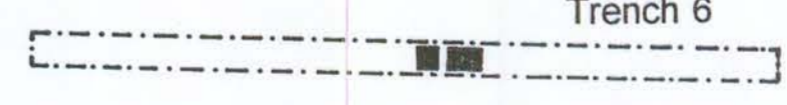


Fig. 4 Trench location plan

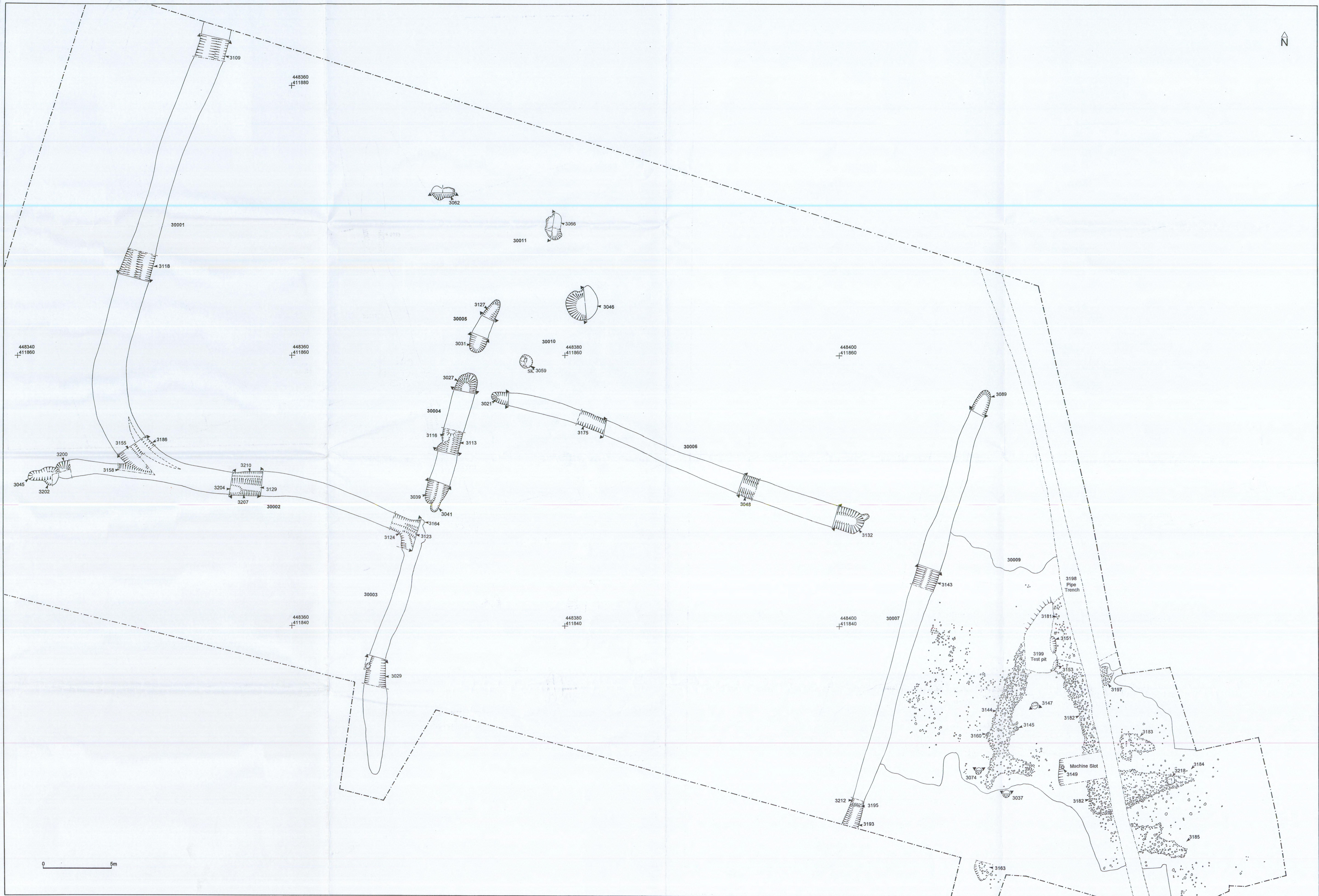


Fig. 5 Plan of Area 1



Pl. 1. East-west field ditch 30006



Pl. 2. North-south field ditch 30007



Pl. 3. Cobbled surfaces 30009



Pl. 4. Crouched inhumation SK3059 in grave cut 3065

Appendix I

Inventory of Primary Archive

3 x lever arch files:

File 1: 6 x context registers

101 x context sheets* (3000-3100)

File 2: 7 x context registers

124 x context sheets* (3101-3225)

File 3: 2 x context group registers

11 x context group sheets

18 x finds booking in forms

4 x small finds registers

5 x environmental samples registers

79 x environmental samples forms

31 x laboratory record sheets

1 x large ring binder:

File 4: 54 x Permatrace sheets of plans and sections

1 x inventory of film numbers

7 x monochrome contact sheets

8 x colour transparencies

15 x associated photograph registers

1 x levels book

6 x large Permatrace sheets†

1 x diary/notebook

*- denotes double-sided

†- denotes stored in map chest

Appendix II

Inventory of Contexts

Context	Description	Group
3000	Cut of Trench 6	Trench 6
3001	Topsoil	Trench 6
3002	Cut of ditch	Trench 6
3003	Fill of 3002	Trench 6
3004	Fill of 3002	Trench 6
3005	Natural layer	Trench 6
3006	Natural layer	Trench 6
3007	Cut of ditch	Trench 6
3008	Fill of 3007	Trench 6
3009	Fill of 3007	Trench 6
3010	Re-cut of 3007	Trench 6
3011	Cut of palaeochannel	Trench 2
3012	Fill of 3011	Trench 2
3013	Cut of ditch	Trench 2
3014	Fill of 3013	Trench 3
3015	Fill of 3007	Trench 6
3016	Layer sealing 3009	Trench 6
3017	Fill of 3010	Trench 6
3018	Subsoil	Trench 6
3019	Cut of ditch	Trench 5
3020	Fill of 3019	Trench 5
3021	Cut of ditch terminal	30006
3022	Fill of 3021	30006
3023	Fill of 3021	30006
3024	Fill of 3021	30006
3025	Fill of 3021	30006
3026	Fill of 3021	30006
3027	Cut of segment terminal	30004
3028	Fill of 3027	30004
3029	Cut of ditch	30003
3030	Fill of 3029	30003
3031	Cut of segment terminal	30005
3032	Fill of 3031	30005

Context	Description	Group
3033	Layer	Topsoil
3034	Layer	Subsoil
3035	Cut	Natural
3036	Fill	Natural
3037	Cut of post-hole	30009
3038	Fill of 3037	30009
3039	Cut of segment terminal	30004
3040	Fill of 3039	30004
3041	Re-cut of 3039	30004
3042	Fill of 3041	30004
3043	Fill of 3041	30004
3044	Layer sealing cobbles	30009
3045	Cut of pit	30008
3046	Cut of pit	30011
3047	Fill of 3046	30011
3048	Cut of ditch	30006
3049	Fill of 3048	30006
3050	Fill of 3048	30006
3051	Fill of 3048	30006
3052	Fill of 3048	30006
3053	Fill of 3048	30006
3054	Fill of 3048	30006
3055	Fill of 3048	30006
3056	Fill of 3048	30006
3057	Fill of 3039	30004
3058	Fill of 3039	30004
3059	Skeleton	30010
3060	Fill of 3065	30010
3061	Fill of 3045 and 3202	30008
3062	Cut of pit	30011
3063	Fill of 3062	30011
3064	Feature	Natural
3065	Cut	30010
3066	Cut of pit	30011
3067	Fill of 3066	30011
3068	Fill of 3066	30011
3069	Fill of 3066	30011

Context	Description	Group
3070	Feature	Natural
3071	Feature	Natural
3072	Feature	Natural
3073	Fill of 3074	30009
3074	Cut	30009
3075	Cut	Natural
3076	Fill of 3075	Natural
3077	Cut	Natural
3078	Fill of 3077 & 3079	Natural
3079	Cut	Natural
3080	Cut	Natural
3081	Fill of 3080	Natural
3082	Cut	Natural
3083	Fill of 3082	Natural
3084	Cut	Natural
3085	Cut of ditch terminal	30006
3086	Fill of 3074	30009
3087	Fill of 3089	30007
3088	Fill of 3089	30007
3089	Cut of ditch terminal	30007
3090	Fill of 3085	30006
3091	Fill of 3085	30006
3092	Fill of 3085	30006
3093	Fill of 3085	30006
3094	Fill of 3085	30006
3095	Fill of 3085	30006
3096	Fill of 3085	30006
3097	Fill of 3084	Natural
3098	Cut	Natural
3099	Fill of 3098	Natural
3100	Feature	Natural
3101	Feature	Natural
3102	Fill of 3089	30007
3103	Fill of 3089	30007
3104	Feature	Natural
3105	Feature	Natural
3106	Cobble layer = 3182	30009

Context	Description	Group
3107	Cut	Natural
3108	Fill of 3107	Natural
3109	Cut of ditch	30001
3110	Fill of 3109	30001
3111	Fill of 3109	30001
3112	Feature	Natural
3113	Cut of ditch	30004
3114	Fill of 3113	30004
3115	Fill of 3113	30004
3116	Cut of segment terminal	30004
3117	Fill of 3116	30004
3118	Cut of ditch	30001
3119	Fill of 3118	30001
3120	Fill of 3118	30001
3121	Fill of 3118	30001
3122	Cut of ditch	30002
3123	Re-cut of ditch 3122	30002
3124	Cut of ditch	30003
3125	Fill of 3124	30003
3126	Layer sealing cobbles	30009
3127	Cut of segment terminal	30005
3128	Fill of 3127	30005
3129	Cut of ditch	30002
3130	Fill of 3129	30002
3131	Fill of 3129	30002
3132	Cut of ditch terminal	30006
3133	Fill of 3132	30006
3134	Fill of 3132	30006
3135	Fill of 3132	30006
3136	Fill of 3132	30006
3137	Fill of 3132	30006
3138	Fill of 3132	30006
3139	Fill of 3132	30006
3140	Fill of 3132	30006
3141	Fill of 3143	30007
3142	Fill of 3143	30007
3143	Cut of ditch	30007

Context	Description	Group
3144	Cobble layer	30009
3145	Cut of post-hole	30009
3146	Fill of 3145	30009
3147	Cut of post-hole	30009
3148	Fill of 3147	30009
3149	Cut of post-hole	30009
3150	Fill of 3149	30009
3151	Cut of pit	30009
3152	Fill of 3151	30009
3153	Cut of pit	30009
3154	Fill of 3153	30009
3155	Cut of ditch	30001
3156	Fill of 3155	30001
3157	Fill of 3155	30001
3158	Cut of ditch	30002
3159	Fill of 3158	30002
3160	Cut of post-hole	30009
3161	Fill of 3160	30009
3162	Layer sealing cobbles	30009
3163	Cobble layer	30009
3164	Cut of post-hole	30008
3165	Fill of 3164	30008
3166	Fill of 3122	30002
3167	Fill of 3123	30002
3168	Fill of 3123	30002
3169	Layer below 3144	30009
3170	Fill of 3171	Natural
3171	Cut	Natural
3172	Fill of 3143	30007
3173	Fill of 3143	30007
3174	Fill of 3158	30002
3175	Cut of ditch	30006
3176	Fill of 3175	30006
3177	Fill of 3175	30006
3178	Fill of 3175	30006
3179	Fill of 3175	30006
3180	Fill of 3175	30006

Context	Description	Group
3181	Cobble layer	30009
3182	Cobble layer	30009
3183	Cobble layer	30009
3184	Cobble layer	30009
3185	Cobble layer	30009
3186	Cut of ditch	30001
3187	Fill of 3186	30001
3188	Layer below cobbles	30009
3189	Feature	Natural
3190	Feature	Natural
3191	Feature	Natural
3192	VOID	VOID
3193	Cut of ditch	30007
3194	Fill of 3193	30007
3195	Cut of pit	30007
3196	Fill of 3195	30007
3197	Cobble layer	30009
3198	Cut of pipe trench	30009
3199	Cut of test pit	30009
3200	Cut of ditch terminal	30002
3201	Fill of 3200	30002
3202	Cut of pit	30008
3203	Fill of 3200	30002
3204	Cut of 3200	30002
3205	Fill of 3225	30002
3206	Fill of 3225	30002
3207	Cut of ditch	30002
3208	Fill of 3207	30002
3209	Fill of 3207	30002
3210	Cut of gully	30002
3211	Fill of 3210	30002
3212	Cut of ditch	30007
3213	Fill of 3212	30007
3214	Layer	Natural
3215	Layer	Natural
3216	Layer	Natural
3217	Layer	Natural

Context	Description	Group
3218	Cut of pit	30009
3219	Fill of 3218	30009
3220	Fill of 3218	30009
3221	Layer below 3184	30009
3222	VOID	VOID
3223	Layer below 3182	30009
3224	Layer	Natural
3225	Cut of ditch	30002
30001	Group no: L-shaped ditch	
30002	Group no: E-W ditch	
30003	Group no: N-S ditch	
30004	Group no: N-S ditch segment	
30005	Group no: N-S ditch segment	
30006	Group no: E-W ditch	
30007	Group no: N-S ditch	
30008	Group no: Pit group	
30009	Group no: Areas of cobbling	
30010	Group no: Inhumation SK 3059/Grave cut 3065	
30011	Group no: Pit group	

Appendix III

Inventory of Artefacts

SF no.	Context	Material	Description
-	3038	Bone	
-	3042	Bone	
-	3059	Bone	Human Skeleton
-	3194	Bone	Animal
-	3044	Bone	Animal
-	3163	Bone	Animal
-	3176	Bone	Animal
-	3163	Bone	Animal long bone
-	3185	Tooth	Animal
-	3157	Shell	Snails
-	3209	Fe	Slag
-	3194	Shell	Snails
-	3194	Fe	Slag
-	3174	Shell	Snails
-	3044	Bone	Animal
-	3185	Fe	Slag
-	3184	Bone	Animal
-	3184	Flint	
-	3121	Shell	Snails
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3183	Bone	Animal
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3181	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3144	Bone	Animal

SF no.	Context	Material	Description
-	3144	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3181	Bone	Animal
-	3182	Bone	Animal
-	3124	Shell	Snail
-	3044	Bone	Animal
-	3106	Bone	Animal
-	3128	Bone	Animal
-	3141	Bone	Animal
-	3152	Bone	Animal
-	3044	Bone	Animal
-	3076	Bone	Animal
-	3124	Shell	Snails
301	3038	Ceramic	Possible glaze flake
302	3038	Fe	Slag
303	3040	Ceramic	Sherd
304	3041	Ceramic	Sherd
305	3047	Ceramic	Sherd
306	3106	Ceramic	Material
307	3106	Fe	Slag
308	3106	Fe	Slag fragments
309	3106	Fe	Slag
310	3106	Ceramic	Material
311	3106	Fe	Slag fragments
312	3106	Fe	Slag
313	3106	Fe	Slag fragments
314	3106	Ceramic	Material
315	3106	Fe	Slag
316	3106	Fe	Slag
317	3106	Ceramic	Material
318	3106	Fe	Slag
319	3044	Fe	Slag
320	3126	Fe	Slag
321	3126	Fe	Slag
322	3126	Fe	Slag
323	3044	Bone	

SF no.	Context	Material	Description
324	3126	Fe	Slag
325	3126	Fe	Slag
326	3126	Fe	Slag
327	3126	Fe	Slag
328	3126	Fe	Slag
329	3126	Fe	Slag
330	3126	Fe	Slag
331	3126	Fe	Slag
332	3126	Fe	Slag
333	3126	Fe	Slag
334	3126	Fe	Slag
335	3126	Fe	Slag
336	3130	Ceramic	Pot sherd
337	3110	Flint	
338	3087	Gritstone	Quern fragment
338a	3174	Fe	Slag
339	3159	Ceramic	Pot sherd
340	3159	Ceramic	Pot sherd
341	3157	Ceramic	Pot sherd
342	3170	Flint	Flake
343	U/S	Flint	Flake
344	3144	Flint	Flake
345	3181	Flint	Flake
346	3182	Fe	Slag
347	3182	Fe	Slag with fired earth
348	3182	Fe	Slag
349	3182	Flint	Flake
350	3182	Fe	Slag
351	3183	Fe	Slag with fired earth
352	3183	Fe	Slag
353	3188	Fe	Slag
354	3188	Fe	Slag
355	3188	Fe	Slag
356	3185	Flint	Flake
357	3184	Fe	Slag
358	3184	Flint	Flake
359	3184	Fe	Slag

SF no.	Context	Material	Description
360		Flint	Flake
361	VOID	VOID	VOID
362	3197	Ceramic	Material
363	3197	Flint	Flake
364	VOID	VOID	VOID
365	VOID	VOID	VOID
366	VOID	VOID	VOID
367	VOID	VOID	VOID
368	VOID	VOID	VOID
369	3184	Fe	Slag

Appendix IV

Inventory of Environmental Samples

Sample	Context	Type	Provenance
1	3020	GBA	Single fill of ditch 3019
2	3012	GBA	Fill of natural feature 3011
3	3014	GBA	Single fill of ditch 3013
4	3014	MO	Single fill of ditch 3013
5	3003	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3002
6	3004	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch 3002
7	3022	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3021
8	3023	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch 3021
9	3024	GBA	Tertiary fill of ditch 3021
10	3025	GBA	Quaternary fill of ditch 3021
11	3026	GBA	Fifth fill of Ditch 3021
12	3026	MO	Fifth fill of ditch 3021
13	3028	GBA	Single fill of segment terminal 3027
14	3008	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3007
15	3015	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch 3007
16	3017	GBA	Fill of re-cut to ditch 3007
17	3032	MO	Fill of segment terminal 3031
18	3036	GBA	Fill of natural feature 3035
19	3030	GBA	Fill of ditch 3029
20	3038	GBA	Fill of post-hole 3037
21	3032	GBA	Fill of segment terminal 3031
22	3040	GBA	Primary fill of segment terminal 3039
23	3042	GBA	Primary fill of re-cut 3041
24	3060	GBA	Fill of grave cut 3065
25	3063	GBA	Fill of pit 3062
26	3052	GBA	Fill of ditch 3048
27	3051	GBA	Fill of ditch 3048
28	3050	GBA	Fill of ditch 3048
29	3049	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3048
30	3073	SPOT	Fill of feature 3074
31	3069	GBA	Fill of pit 3066
32	3044	GBA	Deposit (part of cobbled area)
33	3108	SPOT	Fill of natural feature 3107

Sample	Context	Type	Provenance
34	3111	MO	Secondary fill of ditch 3109
35	3111	GBA	secondary fill of ditch 3109
36	3110	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3109
37	VOID	VOID	VOID
38	3121	GBA	Tertiary fill of ditch 3118
39	3120	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch 3118
40	3119	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3118
41	3128	GBA	Fill of ditch 3127
42	3128	MO	Fill of ditch 3127
43	NAT	TL	Natural from below 3129
44	3130	TL	Primary fill of ditch 3129
45	3131	TL	Secondary fill of ditch 3129
46	3130	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3129
47	NAT	TL	Natural from below 3040
48	3040	TL	Primary fill of 3039
49	3057	TL	Secondary fill of 3039
50	NAT	TL	Natural from below 3041
51	3042	TL	Primary fill of 3041
52	3043	TL	Secondary fill of 3041
53	3087	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch terminal 3089
54	3088	GBA	Primary fill of ditch terminal 3089
55	3102	GBA	Fill of ditch terminal 3089
56	3103	GBA	Fill of ditch terminal 3089
57	3150	GBA	Fill of post-hole 3149
58	3159	TL	Primary fill of ditch 3158
59	3174	TL	Secondary fill of ditch 3158
60	NAT	TL	Natural below 3174
61	3159	TL	Primary fill of ditch 3155
62	3174	TL	Secondary fill of ditch 3158
63	NAT	TL	Natural below 3174
64	3157	TL	Secondary fill of ditch 3155
65	3156	TL	Primary fill of ditch 3155
66	3156	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3155
67	3159	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3155
68	3196	GBA	Fill of pit 3195
69	3194	GBA	Fill of ditch 3193
70	3201	GBA	Primary fill of ditch terminal 3200

Sample	Context	Type	Provenance
71	3203	GBA	Secondary fill of ditch terminal 3200
72	3204	GBA	Tertiary fill of ditch terminal 3200
73	3205	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3225
74	3187	GBA	Fill of ditch 3186
75	3156	GBA	Primary fill of ditch 3155
76	3144	GBA	Part of cobbled area
77	3184	GBA	Part of cobbled area
78	3221	GBA	Natural subsoil above cobbles
79	3220	GBA	Primary fill of pit 3218