

silty/sandy soil with numerous fragments of chalk rubble and natural flint and could only be confidently differentiated once they had started to dry out over a number of days.

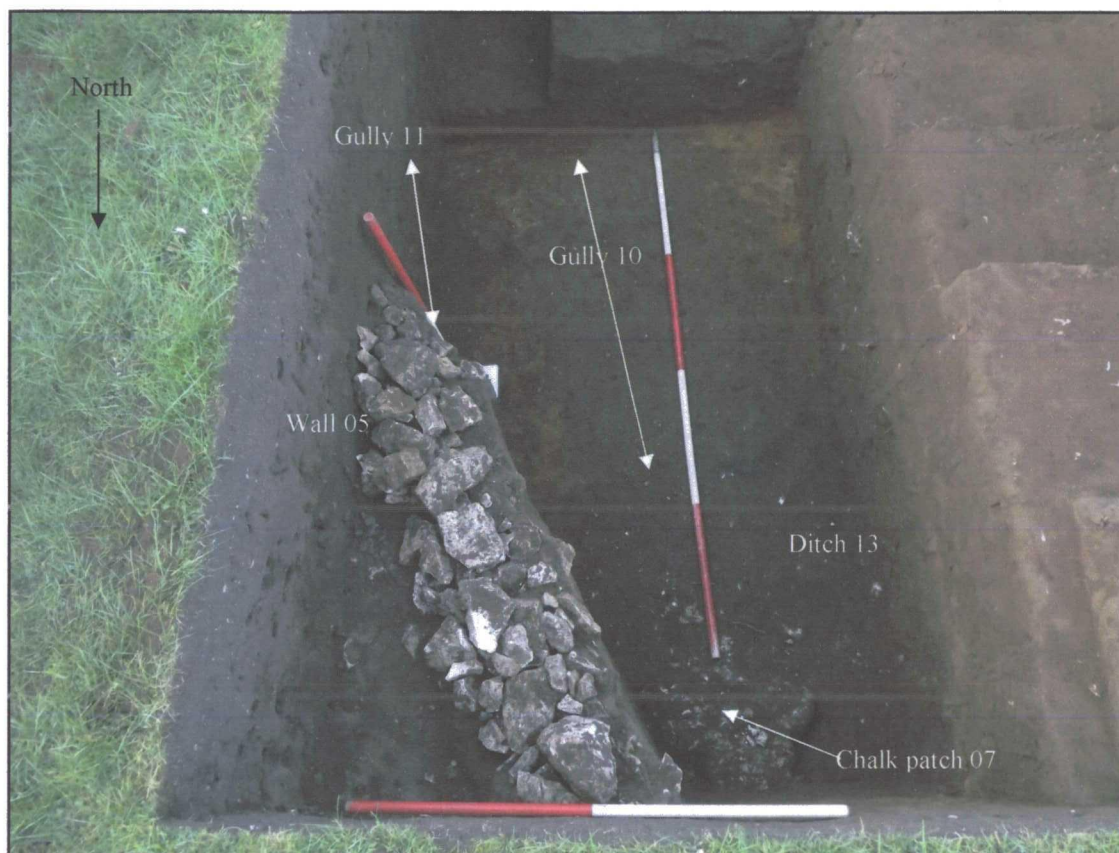


Plate 3. Wall [05] and chalk patch [07], scales 1 and 2m, looking down

- 4.7 Over a kilogram of pottery was recovered from this context, with the majority of it being late Iron Age chalk calcite tempered ware with two vessels being represented by rims. A large number of the body sherds join to the three main rims. Vessels were freshly fractured prior to deposition and, prior to breakage, were much more substantial suggesting that they are close to the settlement from which they came. The jar is typical of the late Iron Age and could be 1st BC/AD or later earlier. In addition the body sherd decorated with grooves may date to the Romano-British or Saxon period, though this requires further investigation. A small amount (5% by sherd count) of 13-14th century medieval pottery was also recovered from this layer and probably represents a degree of bioturbation at the boundary between [04] and [03] above. In addition to the pottery, a range of well preserved animal bone was also recovered which included cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog.
- 4.8 Lying directly over [04] was a 0.35m deep layer of agricultural soil, the base of which was at 35.91mOD and the top at 36.23mOD). As already described above, it was very similar in composition to [04]. Towards the top of [03] a very poorly constructed chalk rubble wall had been built [05] in a narrow linear construction cut [06] and was aligned northwest to southeast. This wall was 0.65m below ground level (36.22mOD). The role and function of this wall is unknown. It is certainly not substantial enough to have been for a building and would appear to have been for some sort of simple boundary.

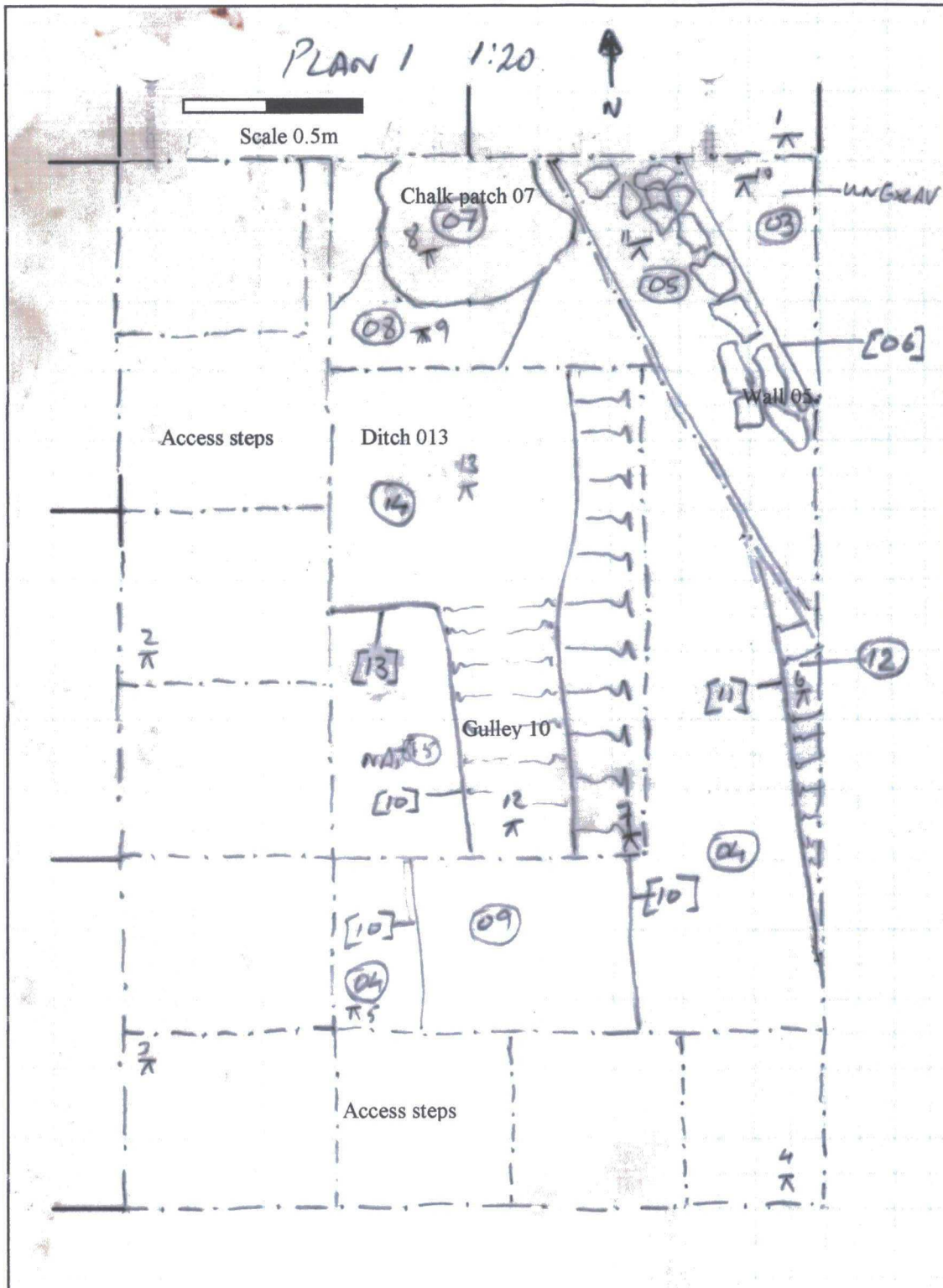


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1

Levels

No	Height mOD	No	Height mOD	No	Height mOD	No	Height mOD
1	36.87	5	35.34	9	35.41	13	34.61
2	36.34	6	35.33	10	36.17		
3	35.98	7	35.29	11	36.25		
4	35.51	8	35.48	12	34.91		

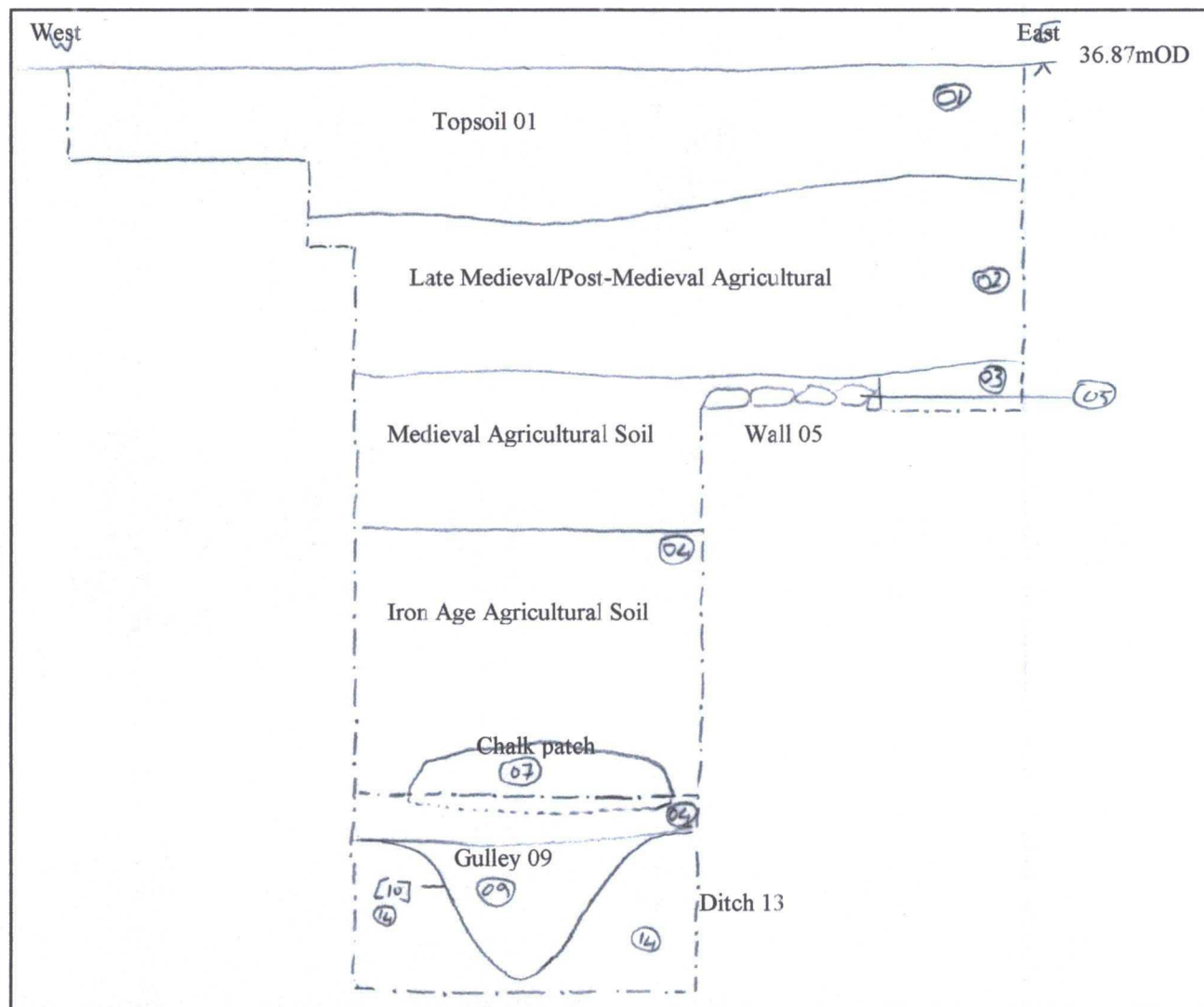


Figure 4. South facing section of Trench 1

- 4.9 As with [04] just over a kilogram of pottery was recovered during the excavation. All but 1% (by sherd count) dated to the 13-14th centuries with a single sherd of 15th century. The remaining 1% was two sherds of Iron Age pottery. The species of animal bone recovered was more limited with only cow, pig and bird bones being recovered.
- 4.10 Sealing the whole of the evaluation trench to a depth of c.0.3m (36.57mOD) was a very mixed, moderate to loosely compacted topsoil. Initially it was thought that this deep layer represented a modern plough soil and subsoil but closer examination appeared to show that it was a combination of a modern plough soil with additional, identical material spread over it and then mixed. This additional material was probably derived either from earlier works on the school or from the construction of the bungalows to the north of the evaluation trench. This would explain the range of pottery dating from the Iron Age through to a range of high Medieval material (13th – 15th/16th centuries) to post-medieval and modern. It would also explain the presence of the possible wild boar metacarpal in the upper most layer of the stratigraphic sequence.

Trench 2 (Figures 2, 5 & 6; Plate 4)

- 4.11 The second trench was located in the area of the proposed classroom extension and the earliest deposits encountered were a disturbed natural material [105] at a depth of 1.11m below ground level (35.55mOD). The nature of the disturbance appears to be natural with a combination of tree roots and animal activity.
- 4.12 Lying directly over this was a 0.76m thick deposit [102], the base of which was at 35.55mOD and the top at 36.28mOD). This deposit covered the whole of the area excavated. It was a loose to firm light brown silty, sandy soil with very numerous lumps of chalk rubble up to large cobble size along with a significant amount of natural flint pieces.
- 4.13 Within a linear construction cut [104] was the remains of a dress chalk block wall [103] aligned northeast to southwest. This wall was much better built and appears to be from a small building of some sort. From the amount of chalk rubble in layer [102] it would appear that a chalk built building or similar had been demolished and the remains incorporated within the soil. The wall [103] was then cut into this layer and it is possible that the wall was built using the remains of this earlier structure. The presence of 13th/14th century, 17th century post-medieval and modern pottery evenly distributed throughout deposit [102] indicated that the wall [103] is probably a 20th century feature. Overlying [102] was the make up layers and tarmac of the current playground.



Plate 4. Trench 2 showing all contexts, scales 1m, looking north-west

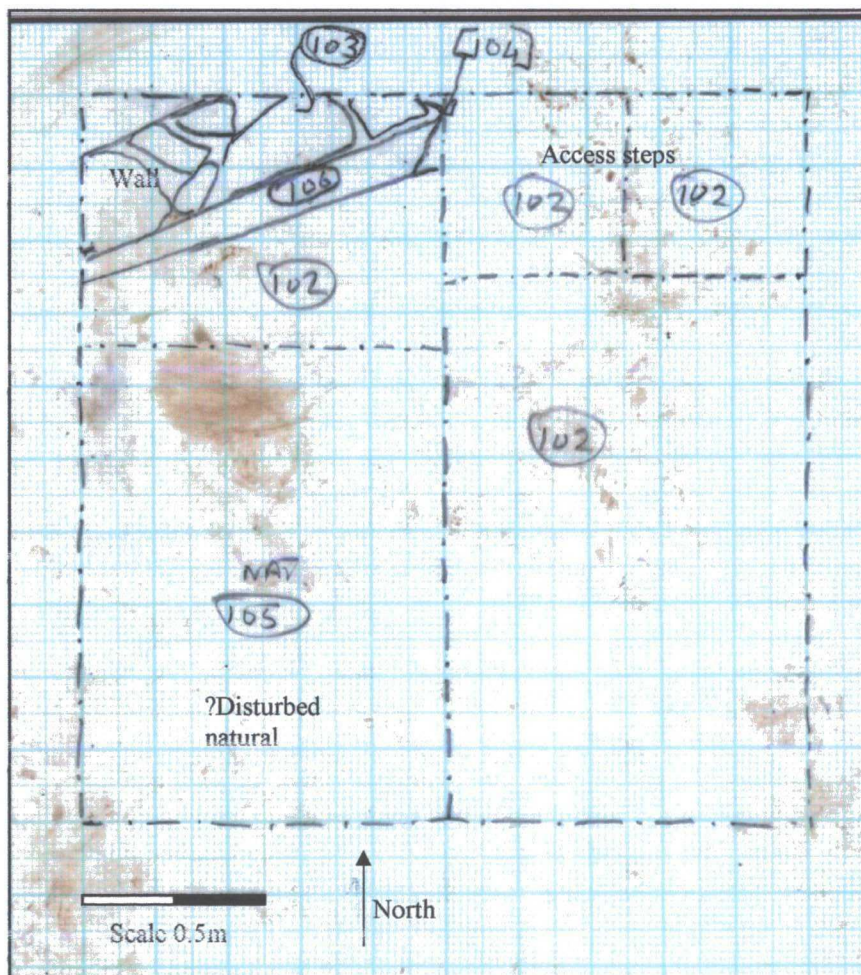


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 2

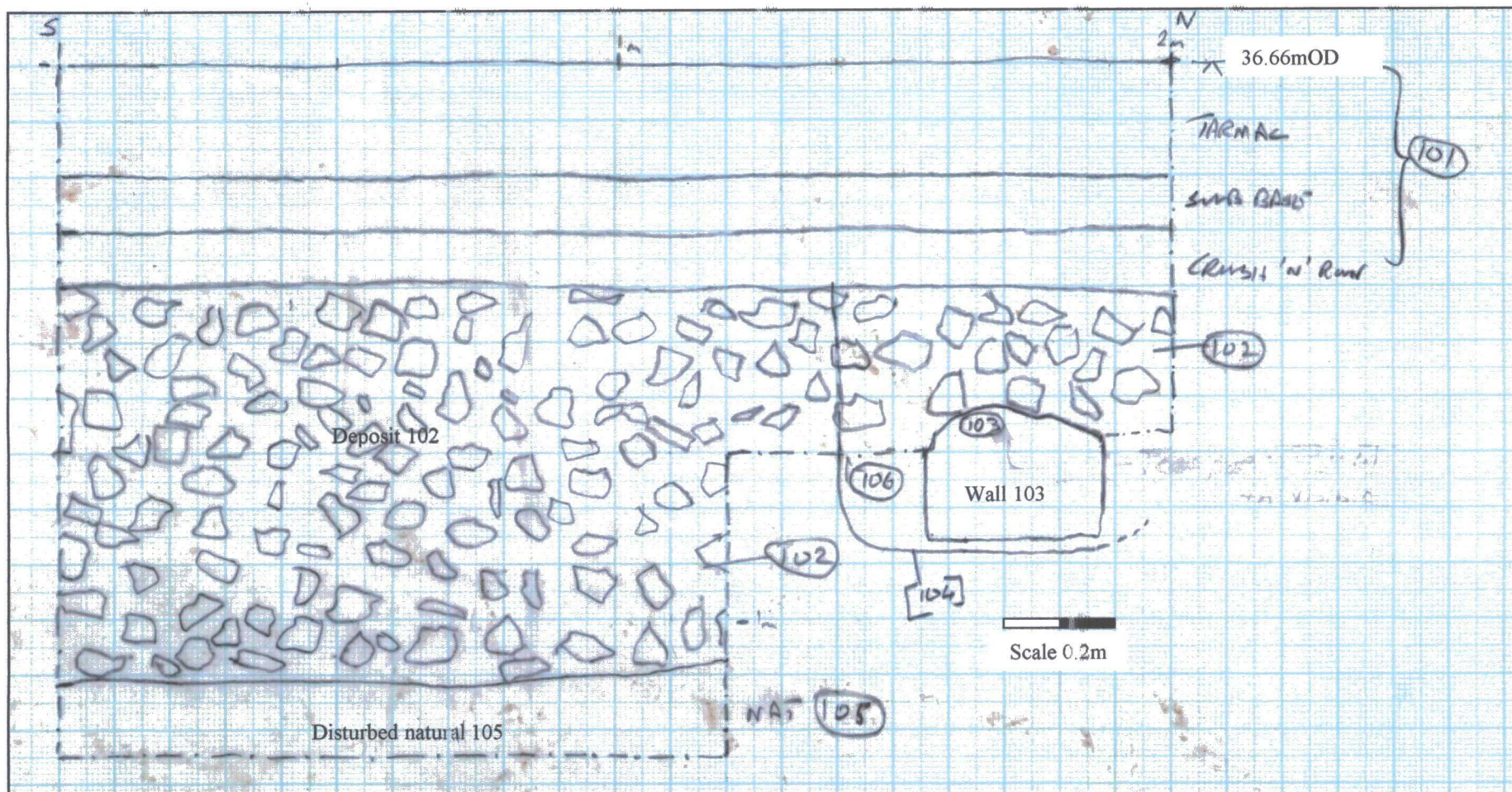


Figure 6. East facing section of Trench 2

5.0 DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 It can be seen from the results described above that there is the good survival of significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area. This confirms the results of the watching brief carried out in 2010 at the southern edge of the proposed development area (Fern, 2010).
- 5.2 The recorded archaeological features were primarily in Trench 1 in the area of the proposed new playground. Here the earliest feature was a substantial Iron Age ditch [13] running east-west the top of which was at an OD height of 34.61m. The relative height of this feature is almost identical to the Iron Age features (34.68-34.56mOD) recorded in the earlier watching brief in the north-south strip foundation (Fern, 2010, 27). This seems to strongly suggest that the Iron Age landscape continues at an OD of around 34.60m across a large part of the area.
- 5.3 Cutting across ditch [13] at right angles were two small gullies, [10] and [11], which were part of a later phase of activity, provisionally dated from the pottery to the late Iron Age (1st century BC). The nature of this activity could not be determined from the small area exposed but from the lack of other features such as wall or pits it would seem most likely to have been agricultural.
- 5.4 Overlying all of the features described above was a deep agricultural soil [04] which appears to have started to develop and accrete from the later Iron Age/Romano-British period onwards. The base of this soil was at 35.91mOD and extended up to 36.23mOD. The top of the IA/RB soil [04] gradually gave way to a medieval soil [03] with typical finds of 13-14th century pottery. The possible sherd of Saxon pottery from [04] could be seen to indicate a possible continuity of use through a largely aceramic period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman invasion of 1066. This deep medieval agricultural soil then gives way to a post-medieval/modern soil [01/02].
- 5.5 The stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2 was very simple with a very mixed deposit [102] situated directly below the tarmac of the playground which appears to be the result of demolition of a chalk rubble building and levelling of the resulting debris. Below this lay what appeared to be a disturbed natural layer (top at 35.55mOD). The lack of any archaeological features in this trench is slightly puzzling as features were recorded both to the east and west. Currently there are two possible interpretations for this. The first is that Trench 2 may lie on the boundary between a settlement area to the east and its associate agricultural activity to the west. The second is that the disturbed natural is actually re-deposited material, possibly associated with whatever process created the very mixed deposit [102].
- 5.6 The initial examination of the artefactual remains shows that a significant amount of well preserved Iron Age pottery survives on the site (over a kilogram in weight and c.30% of material by sherd count), the majority of which was recovered from Trench 1. The number of large, joining fragments of Iron Age pottery is normally taken to indicate that the material has been discarded close to the location it was used and subsequently broken – in this case probably in the

east of the proposed area. The presence of some form of settlement is further supported by the recovery of fragments of possible whet stone (RF1) from [03] and a possible whetstone/rubbing stone (RF3) from [04]. A further fragment of possible quern/millstone (RF2) was also recovered from [04].

6.0 POTENTIAL and RECCOMENDATIONS

- 6.1 From the results of this evaluation and the initial identification of the artefactual assemblage coupled with the earlier watching brief on the site, it can be seen that there is a high potential for significant archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development area. These remains would seem to represent part of an Iron Age settlement which continues with some sort of presence from around the 1st century BC through to the modern day. The nature of the build-up of the ground level in this area is such that significant medieval archaeology can be expected to be found from around 0.6m below ground level (c. 36.20mOD) downwards, whilst from c.1m below ground level (c.35.60mOD) there are significant Iron Age remains.
- 6.2 As a result of the high potential for significant archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area, it is recommended that any ground disturbance works are undertaken to a specification previously agreed with the Development Management Archaeologist.

References

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- 2001 Geological Survey 1:625,000 Map South Sheet Solid Geology. British Geological Survey

APPENDIX I

Pottery Spot Dating P Didsbury MPhil FSA

N.B. Context interpretation taken off the sample index. Weights approximate as whole bag weighed prior to spot dating.

[01/02] topsoil/subsoil. Approx 59 sherds, weight approx 869g

Overall comments: background Iron Age material, range of high Medieval dating from the 13th – 15th/16th, Post Medieval to Modern. Potential for about 5 drawings.

MOD:

x2 Clay tobacco pipe (CTP) - x1 bowl frag and x1 stem. The bowl is very late 18th/early 19th century, with a trowel & compass motif - Free Masons.

x14 sherds including Pearlware (PEARL), Creamware (CREAM), Late factory products (LFP), Factory-produced brown earthenwares (FPBW) and marmalade jar. 19th possibly into the 20th century.

PMED:

x1 sherd Ryedale-type ware (RYED-T). Circa 17th century.

x1 sherd Glazed red earthenware, brown glaze (GREB). Post medieval.

x1 sherd Glazed red earthenware, green glaze (GREG). Internal glaze. Post Medieval.

MED:

x19 sherds Staxton/Potter Brompton ware (SPB). Essentially 13th or 14th century (very late 12th to very early 15th).

x1 sherd Staxton/Potter Brompton ware? (SPB?). Jug handle. Date as above.

x2 sherds lightly gritted-ware (LGW). Medieval.

x6 sherds Humberware 1 (HUM 1) including a decorated jug and a drinking jug/urinal. Late 14th/15th century

x3 unclassified, including x1 triangular rim, possibly Romano British and x2 medieval bodies

RB:

x1 sherd Roman calcite gritted (RCG). 4th century or earlier

IRON AGE/RB:

Approx. x9 sherds Fabric H1 calcite gritted including a jar rim – x2 joining sherds. Plus x4 body sherds of fabric H1. Iron Age (some could be of the RB period).

x1 sherd Fabric H4 with leached out temper. Iron Age.

[03] Ploughsoil - 53 sherds, weight approx 1029g

Overall comments: most of 13th-14th century date with a little bit of 15th. Yes Medieval ploughsoil, agricultural horizon.

MED:

x3 sherds Scarborough 1 ware (SCB1). 13th to early 14th century.

~~x41 sherds Staxton/Potter Brompton ware (SPB). Including several jar rims, including x1 with thumb decoration. (Potentially 6 drawings). 13th or 14th century.~~

x1 sherd Hambleton ware (HAMB). 15th century

~~x1 body sherd Humberware (HUM).~~

x5 Unattributed Medieval fabrics (UMED). Including x1 sherd with combed decoration. Some are light firing, local to North Yorkshire. 13th to 14th century, probably of contemporary date with (SPB)

IRON AGE:

x1 sherd Fabric H1. Probably Iron Age rather than Roman

x1 sherd Fabric H4. Iron Age

[04] Ploughsoil - 52 sherds, weight approx 1329g

Overall comments: Iron age, very little else until the 13th/14th century, a little bit of late Medieval and a little bit of Post Medieval.

MED:

x1 sherd Unattributed Medieval fabric (UMED)

~~x9 sherds Staxton/Potter Brompton ware (SPB). 13th or 14th century.~~

IRON AGE:

x39 sherds Fabric H1, chalk calcite tempered. Late Iron Age. Two vessels represented by rims. A lot of the body sherds are going to join to the 3 main rims. Vessels are freshly fractured and were much more substantial prior to breakage. (2 DRAWINGS). The jar is typical of the late Iron Age, could be 1st BC/AD but could be a bit earlier.

UNDATED:

x2 sherds (UNAT) unattributed -foil wrapped. No date as yet.

x1 body sherd (UNAT) unattributed with decoration, grooves. RB?/Sax??. To be confirmed.

[07] Chalk rubble patch, post pad? – 2 sherds, approx weight 43g

IRON AGE/RB:

x2 body sherds Fabric H1. Iron Age/RB

[08] Deposit around [07] – 2 sherds, approx weight 59g

IRON AGE/RB:

x2 body sherds Fabric H1. IronAge/RB

[09] Fill of ditch [10] – 6 sherds, approx weight 68g

IRON AGE:

x6 sherds Fabric H1. Late Iron Age

[102] Deposit with large amounts of chalk rubble – 34 sherds, approx weight 455g

Overall comments: high Medieval 13th/14th century, 17th century Post Medieval and Modern

MOD:

x1 clay tobacco pipe stem (CPT). Probably circa. 19th century

x8 sherds including Late Blackware (LBW), Transfer-printed white earthenware (TPWW) dated from the 2nd half of 19th century and x2 sherds of unglazed red earthenware (UGRE) flowerpot. x1 sherd Factory-produced brown earthenware (FPBW) engine-turned -wavy line decoration/texturing.

PMED:

x1 sherd Ryedale ware. Bowl with a split rim. 17th century

x2 sherds Scarborough? Ware (SCB). Internal glaze. Possibly Post Medieval

x1 sherd, base Humberware (HUM 1) 14th -16th century

MED:

x15 sherds Staxton/Potter Brompton ware (SPB). Including 2 rims. 13th or 14th century

x3 sherds unattributed medieval finewares (UMED). Assorted glazed and unglazed bodies.

IRON AGE:

x2 body sherds Fabric H1 calcite tempered. Iron Age

UNDATED:

x2 sherds Unclassified. RB or medieval courseware.

APPENDIX II

Small Finds Interim S Tibbles Dip Arch

Summary

The finds assemblage recovered had a diverse range of material categories dating from the Iron Age through to the 20th century. Potential evidence for domestic craft-working activities is implicated.

Introduction

The two trenches produced a finds assemblage which comprised 11 material categories. For the purpose of this interim report, a brief overall discussion is presented with recommendations.

Condition of the Assemblage

The overall condition of the finds assemblage ranged from fair to good.

The Assemblage

Pottery and Clay Pipe

Approximately two hundred and eight sherds of pottery and three clay pipes were recovered from seven contexts. Trench 1 produced the majority, 84%. For further details, see spot dating notes in Appendix I above.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Pottery	Pottery Wt (g)	Pottery Date Range	Clay Pipe	Clay Pipe Wt (g)	Clay Pipe date Range
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	59 sherds	869	Iron Age to Modern	2	2.3	Post /Modern
03	1	Ploughsoil	53 sherds	1029	Iron Age to Medieval			
04	1	Ploughsoil	52 sherds	1329	Iron Age to Medieval/Post Medieval			
07	1	Chalk Rubble Patch - Post Pad?	2 sherds	43	Iron Age/Romano-British			
08	1	Deposit Around [07]	2 sherds	59	Iron Age/Romano-British			
09	1	Fill of Ditch [10]	6 sherds	68	Iron Age			
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	34 sherds	455	High Medieval to Modern	1	4.6	Modern

Faunal Remains

The assemblage of faunal remains comprised approximately five hundred and forty-four fragments. Initial assessment identified species such as sheep/goat (caprovid), pig (*Sus*)

and large mammal including cow? (*Bos*) and horse (*Equus*). For further details, see section ##.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Bone	Bone Wt (g)	Bone Notes
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	c. 18	104	Including caprovid (sheep/goat)
03	1	Ploughsoil	c. 23	132	Including large mammal (cow? (<i>Bos</i>) /horse? (<i>Equus</i>) and bird?
04	1	Ploughsoil	c. 145	1124	Including large mammal, caprovid (sheep/goat), pig? (<i>Sus</i>)
07	1	Chalk Rubble Patch – Post Pad?	c. 6	49	Including caprovid (sheep/goat)
08	1	Deposit Around [07]	c. 32	295	Including caprovid (sheep/goat) & cow/ (<i>Bos</i> ?)
09	1	Fill of Ditch [10]	c. 73	876	Including juveniles, caprovid (sheep/goat), pig? (<i>Sus</i>) & bird?
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	c. 247	2266	Including juveniles, large mammal (horse (<i>Equus</i>) pig (<i>Sus</i>) caprovid (sheep/goat) & small mammal

Ceramic Building Material

Twenty-six fragments of ceramic building material were recovered and included brick, ceramic roof tile and service pipe. The assemblage had a date range between the late medieval through to the 20th century.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Brick	Brick Wt (g)	Ceramic Roof Tile	Ceramic Roof Tile Wt (g)	Other	Other Quantity	Other Wt (g)
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	11	192	6	43	Service pipe	2	97
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	1	144	6	129			

Stone Building Material

The four fragments of slate roof tile were of modern date.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Stone Roof Tile	Stone Roof Tile Wt (g)
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	3	44.2
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	1	6.6

Recorded Finds

Four artefacts of intrinsic interest (Recorded Finds) were noted. Three were of stone and one was of iron. The iron object requires conservation assessment, including x-ray, to aid identification. Initial identification of the stone recorded finds would suggest whetstones/rubbing stones and a fragment of millstone.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Recorded Finds
03	1	Ploughsoil	RF 1: stone (?whetstone)
04	1	Ploughsoil	RF 2: stone, (?millstone frag) RF 3: stone (?whet/rubbing stone) & RF 4: Fe object

Flint

The small flint assemblage comprised fifteen pieces from four contexts. No tools were immediately apparent. Initial assessment suggests debitage flakes although some may have been natural (unmodified).

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Flint	Flint Wt (g)
04	1	Ploughsoil	10 (?1 utilised flake)	119
07	1	Chalk Rubble Patch - Post Pad?	1 (?utilised flake)	0.1
09	1	Fill of Ditch [10]	1	4.7
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	3	37.6

Burnt Stone

Seven stones with evidence of burning were recovered from three contexts. None appeared to have been worked.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Burnt Stone	Burnt Stone Wt (g)
03	1	Ploughsoil	1	41
04	1	Ploughsoil	5	2338
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	1	64

Glass

The assemblage of glass included both vessel and window shards. A date range between the late medieval and modern periods is suggested.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Vessel Glass	Vessel Glass Wt (g)	Window Glass	Window Glass Wt (g)
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	2	4.8	8	69
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	1	3.2		

Coal

Two fragments of coal were recovered.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Coal	Coal Wt (g)
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	2	10.
102	2	Deposit With Large Amounts of Chalk Rubble	1	4.4

Stone

Topsoil/subsoil produced a single stone stopper, of relatively recent date.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Other	Other Quantity	Other Wt (g)
01/02	1	Topsoil/Subsoil	Stone stopper	1	1.6.

Residue?

A fragment of possible residue/ was recovered from plough soil [04]. The fragment did not appear to be ferrous-based and may have been part of a hearth.

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Other	Other Quantity	Other Wt (g)
04	1	Plough soil	Residue?	1	74

Discussion

The diversity of the material groups within the finds assemblage is of interest. Potentially, activities undertaken within the area could be identified with particular reference to the recorded finds and possible residue. Generally, the assemblage suggests dumping of domestic waste from the Iron Age through to the 20th century.

Recommendations

An assessment report will be completed to ascertain the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage in relation to the archaeology recorded during the evaluation. This will include reports by the appropriate specialists and recommendations for any further work.

APPENDIX III

Environmental Notes

J Carrott/A Foster

Sediment samples

Visual inspection of the seven sediment samples collected (five from Trench 1 and two from Trench 2) suggested that all offered little potential for the recovery of interpretatively valuable assemblages of ancient biological remains.

Black flecks of ?rotted charcoal or ash were noted in one of the samples, from Context 04 (?early medieval ploughsoil). The likelihood of significant quantities of interpretable charred remains being recovered from this deposit is considered to be small, however.

It is recommended that subsamples from at least three of the sampled deposits, including Context 04, should be processed for the next stage of the evaluation/assessment to investigate their possible content of organic remains; if only to confirm the lack of 'useful' remains present.

Hand-collected bone

One large box of hand-collected vertebrate remains (volume approximately 25 litres) was recovered. Material was derived from seven deposits, with Contexts 04, 09 and 102 producing the most bone. Preservation was consistently good, with the exception of Context 08, which contained mostly well-preserved fragments together with a few poorly preserved and eroded bones. Cattle and caprovid remains were present in almost all of the contexts, with pig (including one large and robust metacarpal that *may* be from wild boar), horse, dog and a goose-sized bird also represented. Fifteen of the bones were measurable and there were eight mandibles which may be useful for determining age-at-death. Butchery evidence was noted on some of the fragments (including some horse elements) but, on the whole, chop and cut marks were not common. Although some skeletally mature animals were represented, an initial inspection of epiphyseal fusion and mandibular tooth-rows revealed a significant proportion of very young/neonate animals.

All of the remains should be examined and reported in more detail for the next stage of the evaluation/assessment.

Table 1. Sherburn Primary School (SPS12): Initial notes on sediment samples and per sample costs for evaluation/assessment.

Trench	Context	Context type	Potential	JC Notes	No. of tubs	Tub for eval/ assess	Discard?
1	03	?medieval ploughsoil	Very Low	Just moist, mid brown to dark brown to dark grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), unconsolidated (with occasional crumbly lumps), sand, with stones (6 to 60 mm – chalk and flint) present	2	1	No
1	04	?early medieval ploughsoil	Low	Just moist, dark brown (occasional very dark brown/grey-brown patches with ?ash/fine charcoal content), unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm – chalk and flint) and ?ash/charcoal present	2	1	No
1	08	sediment around patch of chalk rubble Context 07 (possible post pad)	Very Low	Just moist, mid grey-brown to dark brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (6 to 60 mm – including flint), modern rootlet and invertebrates, and occasional lumps of dry, off-white, ?clay/clay silt (to 15 mm) present	2	1	No
1	09	deposit in NW/SE aligned ditch 10	Very Low	Just moist, mid brown (flecked with light to mid brown), unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to over 60 mm – mostly chalk) and modern rootlets present	2	1	No
1	12	deposit in NW/SE aligned linear 11	Very Low	Just moist, mid to dark brown (to mid brown – in ?drier patches), unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm – chalk and flint) present	1	1	No
2	102	deposit with large quantity of chalk rubble	Very Low	Just moist, dark brown to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated (with occasional crumbly lumps), sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm – mostly chalk) present	2	1	No
2	105	natural	Very Low	Just moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid brown, unconsolidated, sand, with stones (2 to 20 mm – mostly chalk) present	1	1	No

NB: Re: Discard? ... samples should be kept until after the evaluation/assessment but if the ones investigated which are described below as of 'Low' and 'Very Low' potential are as unproductive as expected all of the samples in these categories can then be discarded.

Table 2. Sherburn Primary School (SPS12): Initial notes on the hand-collected bone. Key: 'Mand' = mandible; 'Meas' = measurable bones; 'Pres' = preservation.

Context	Cattle	Sheep / goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Bird	Other	Mand	Meas	Butchery	Pres	Notes
01/02	y	y	y	y	-	-	y	1	1	-	good	Pig metacarpal, fused and very large. Medium-sized mammal 2 (e.g. cat, dog-size) radius.
03	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	good	-
04	y	y	y	y	y	-	-	2	5	y	good	Very young/neonate calf, lamb/kid
07	-	y	-	-	-	-	?	1	-	-	good	Possible deer pelvis?
08	y	y	-	-	?	-	-	1	1	y	variable	Preservation mostly good, some poor (inc ?dog radius). Juvenile animals including young calf and caprovid
09	y	y	y	?	-	-	-	1	4	y	good	Very young calf and caprovid. Possible horse deciduous premolar
102	y	y	-	y	-	-	-	2	4	y	good	Juvenile horse. Butchery to horse pelvis. Juvenile cattle. Mostly horse/cattle