

**LAND AT COFFIN CLOSE,
WESTROP,
HIGHWORTH.**

NGR: SO 20031 92725

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

July 2015
Report No. 1066



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c.* AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period after *c.* AD 1500.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – *c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – *c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – *c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – *c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 800 BC; *Iron Age* – *c.* 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 to *c.* AD 410.

Saxon

The period between *c.* AD 410 and AD 1066.

SUMMARY

In May 2015 Foundations Archaeology undertook a strip map and sample excavation in advance of the construction of a property on land at Coffin Close, Westrop, Highworth (National Grid Reference: SU 20031 92725). The project was commissioned by Sepehr Izadpanah.

An earlier evaluation had identified a number of Medieval features and this, combined with the known Medieval activity immediately to the north, led to the requirement for a strip, map and sample excavation of the house footprint.

An area broadly 9m east-west by 14m north-south was excavated. Features uncovered comprised an undated north-south aligned ditch [504]/[508], which was cut to the east by a large, amorphous and shallow hollow [506]/[510]/[518], which may be Medieval or early Post-medieval origin. These features were truncated to the north by a northeast-southwest aligned field boundary [516]/[520] which ran across the site and may represent a late Medieval field boundary that may have lasted into the Post-medieval or Modern period. Two other features [105] and [202], investigated during the evaluation phase, were identified but subject to no further investigation.

The archaeological works clarified the nature of the deposits found in the evaluation, indicating that the activity within development area is probably a continuation of the archaeological deposits found during the 2013 excavations further to the north. However, no additional features to those revealed during the evaluation were exposed in the current works.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2015 Foundations Archaeology undertook a strip, map and sample excavation in advance of the construction of a property on land at Coffin Close, Westrop, Highworth (National Grid Reference: SU 20031 92725). The project was commissioned by Sepehr Izadpanah.
- 1.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Foundations Archaeology 2015b) and with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2014), *Standards for Field Evaluation and Assessment in Wiltshire* (CAS 1995) and complies with the principles of NPPF (2012).
- 1.3 This report presents the results of the strip, map and sample excavation.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission had been granted for the construction of a single three bedroom house and associated works (Ref: S/14/1504) in a plot of derelict land on the south side of Coffin Close, Westrop, Highworth (Figures 1 and 2).
- 2.2 An archaeological excavation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in 2013 immediately to the north of the site had revealed features of archaeological significance (Foundations Archaeology forthcoming). In particular, it appears that the northern part of the development area was situated adjacent to and partially falls within Area 2 of the excavations, which revealed two earlier (probable Medieval) linear features and a number of regular features of Post-medieval date probably relating to small-scale extraction/quarrying works.
- 2.3 As a result of its identified archaeological potential, the County Archaeological Officer requested a programme of field evaluation prior to determination of the application. This was undertaken in April 2015 and identified the presence of six ditches on multiple alignments, which appeared to represent at least two phases of activity (Foundations Archaeology 2015a).
- 2.4 Archaeological features were identified within the development area during the evaluation and a further investigation, comprising a strip, map and sample of the house footprint, was required as a mitigation exercise.

3 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The development area is a plot of derelict land lying on the south side of Coffin Close, Westrop, Highworth where the road turns northwards. It is bounded to the west by Hillside House and to the east by the narrow backs of gardens belonging to properties fronting onto Westrop (Figure 2).
- 3.2 The total area of the development site measured approximately 11.6m east-west by 23.2m north-south.
- 3.3 The site lies at approximately 122.30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and slopes sharply down to Coffin Close at the northern edge of the house footprint. Bedrock comprises a bedded shelly ooidal limestone – a Highworth limestone member (British Geological Survey website).

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn this would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 4.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
 - i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
 - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
 - v) to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first, by use of a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket.
- 5.2 The proposed mitigation strip area was an irregular block measuring 9m east-west by 14.30m north-south. The width, however, was constrained to 7.5m in the northern half of the site due to the presence of a live water pipe on the western boundary of the development area. The total strip area therefore comprised approximately 100.20m².
- 5.2 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1, along with a list of finds in Appendix 2. Below is a summary of the deposits and features discovered, together with a concordance between the features found in this project and the earlier evaluation (*ibid*). Figure 3 shows all archaeological features exposed during the earlier works.
- 6.2 Overburden (**519**) was present across the whole of the excavation area, ranging from 0.4m thick in the south to 0.7m thick in the north. The northern area was heavily disturbed, with large patches of modern rubble and substantial tree roots occurring throughout. It was also apparent that the northern edge of site had been terraced away, probably relatively recently (perhaps during the development of this part of Westrop in 2013).
- 6.3 **The Northern Field Boundary [516] (Figures 3 & 5)**
 - 6.3.1 A substantial hedgerow/field boundary marking the northern edge of the site existed prior to this development, which was exposed and investigated during the project (ditch **[516]/[520]**) and is equivalent to ditch **[204]/[207-9]** identified during the evaluation phase. The investigations showed that it was at least 2.3m wide and 0.9m deep and was aligned northeast-southwest. As mentioned above, it seems that the northern side had been terraced away and the feature may originally have been wider (and deeper). The northern side was shallow, as it runs under the northern baulk, while the southern edge is significantly steeper.

6.3.2 The earliest cut [516] contained a single surviving fill (515) and had been substantially removed by recut [520]. The recut contained a thin redeposited natural basal fill (514), which was overlain by fill (513), which in turn was overlain by (512), a heavily root-disturbed deposit which may potentially have derived from the grubbing-out and backfilling of the field boundary.

6.3.3 Ditch [516]/[520] cut hollow [510]/[518] and ditch [508].

6.4 Hollow [506]/[510]/[518] (Figures 3 & 4)

6.4.1 The large amorphous feature revealed in the central part of Trench 1 of the evaluation ([102]) was clarified in the excavation phase showing it to be a shallow irregular cut running under the eastern baulk – possibly a quarry, analogous to the many quarry features found during the 2013 excavation to the northeast.

6.4.2 Two sections were excavated through it to maximise finds recovery and ascertain its relationship with the adjacent western ditch. In both cases the feature had shallow concave sides and an irregular flat base – and was in total 9m+ north-south by 3m+ east-west, it running under the baulk to the east and being truncated to the north by ditch [516].

6.4.3 Each section showed the feature had two fills; the lower deposit (502/509/517) being a redeposited natural with common charcoal flecks, possibly a combination of backfill and trample; the upper deposit (501/511) comprising an extremely charcoal-rich layer with patches of clay; again probably a deliberate backfill derived from domestic refuse. This upper layer is equivalent to deposit 101 found in the evaluation, and seems to have spilled beyond the edges of the quarry cut, perhaps creating a positive midden-type feature.

6.5 Ditch [504]/[508] (Figures 3 & 4)

6.5.1 The sections through the hollow also sampled the ditch cut found in the evaluation in the northern part of Trench 1 ([108]). This was a broadly north-south aligned ditch with steep concave sides and a rounded base and contained a primary fill (503) and secondary fill (505) in section [504] and a single fill (507) in section [508]. Fills (503) & (507) represented a redeposited natural layer with common charcoal flecks, which may be bank derived, but may also represent deliberate backfill. Fill (505), however, showed visual similarities with layer (501) and may represent the levelling of a remnant depression at the time that the hollow [506/510/518] was being backfilled.

6.5.2 In both sections it was clear that the quarry hollow cut the fills of the ditch.

- 6.6 The course of linear ([105]) in evaluation Trench 1 was delineated during the excavation works, which confirmed that the ditch cut hollow [506/510/518]. Similarly the location of evaluation ditch [202] in Trench 2 was located; however due to the contraction of the northern part of site, due to a live water pipe, only a small part of the feature was exposed. Due to the limited areas available, neither of these features were further excavated in this phase of the project, as it was considered that they had been adequately characterised during the evaluation work.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The earliest feature in the excavation area was the north-south aligned ditch [504]/[508]. It is possible that the ditch may have been backfilled prior to the later activity on site represented by the hollow or quarry, although this seems to respect the eastern side of the ditch and it may that some part of the boundary was still extant. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the ditch, but its relationship to the hollow may suggest a Medieval date.
- 7.2 Interpretation of the large amorphous ‘hollow’ feature [506]/[510]/[518] is difficult; possibilities include a shallow clay extraction quarry hollow, a working area or even an animal hollow formed by erosion. Its two fills show clear evidence for deliberate backfill, the lower deposit comprising redeposited natural, the upper deposit being heavily burnt which may have derived from occupation debris. Dating evidence from its fills was consistent with the results of the evaluation, with Medieval pottery recovered from the fills - although a 15th century or later fragment of brick/tile was recovered from fill (509), which may suggest that backfilling of the feature may not have taken place until the early Post-medieval period. However, this area was heavily root disturbed and it may be that the CBM is intrusive.
- 7.3 Both the ditch and hollow were cut away to the north by the northeast-southwest aligned field boundary [516] (equivalent to evaluation feature [204]) and it’s recut [520] (equivalent to evaluation ditch [207/9]). No pottery was recovered from ditch [516], although fill 513 of recut [520] contained two sherds of a handmade micaceous ware – similar to Old Sarum types – dating from the mid-12th century. This could be indicative of the period of the recut, but it is possible that they were residual in context.
- 7.5 Ditch/field boundary [520]/[516] may represent the latest feature on the site and may have lasted as a feature into the Post-medieval or Modern period. Linear [105] (excavated during the evaluation) also cut hollow [506]/[510]/[518] and may be of Post-medieval date. No further relationships

were identified between the east-west aligned Medieval gully terminus [202] and other features present within the site area.

- 7.6 A large part of the finds assemblage comprises animal bone, as would be expected from material originating as domestic refuse (see Appendix 2). The majority derives from sheep/goat, pig, cow and horse; many exhibiting butchery marks.
- 7.7 One animal bone object from fill **502** exhibits specific reuse as a tally stick. It is 72mm long, 14mm wide and 1mm thick, with a 3mm diameter perforation off-centre of one end (Figure 6). One edge has 12 regularly spaced notches at 3mm intervals, the other edge has groups of 1mm interval notches; |||| - | - || - || - ||||| - ||||| ||||| - |||. which represent numbers 4 – 1 – 2 – 2 – 6 – 10 – 3+ [here the remainder of the tally stick is broken off].
- 7.8 Tally sticks were used to record exchange and debts, the notches cut into the edge of a thin piece of wood or bone, which was then split lengthwise into two so both parties would have a record. The flat side of both halves would then have a supporting inscription. These sticks (mostly wood) were ubiquitous in Medieval commercial activity and replaced the need for coinage as a means of recording debt and conducting transactions. It is likely that the 1mm spaced notches on this object represent pence, and the 3mm notches shillings.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The strip, map and sample excavation clarified the nature of the deposits found in the evaluation; indicating that the activity in the development area is a continuation of the archaeological deposits found during the 2013 excavations further to the northeast. However, no additional features to those revealed during the evaluation were exposed in the current works.

9 PUBLICATION, PRESENTATION AND ARCHIVING

- 9.1 Copies of the report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the County Archaeological Service and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months.
- 9.2 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.
- 9.3 Copies of negatives will be supplied to the HER as required.

10 REFERENCES

Foundations Archaeology. 2015a. *Land at Coffin Close, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation 2015*. Unpublished.

Foundations Archaeology. 2015b. *Land at Coffin Close, Westrop, Highworth, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigation*. Unpublished.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 – STRATIGRAPHIC DATA (by feature)

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
501	1+	2.04+	0.42	Black mottled yellow and brown firm to friable clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Charcoal rich with patches of redeposited natural. Runs under the eastern baulk. Probably the same as layer 505. Fill of [506]. Same as 511. Backfilled material.	502	519
502	1+	1.6+	0.40	Mid-brown mottled yellow firm clay silt with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Common charcoal flecks. Runs under the eastern baulk. Fill of [506]. Same as 509 & 517. Redeposited natural probably derived from trample in the base of [506].	[506]	501
[506]	1+	2.09+	0.52	Irregular amorphous feature with shallow concave sides and an irregular flat base. Runs under the eastern baulk. The same as [510] & [518]. Cuts 503. Filled with 501 & 502. Probable quarry hollow.	503	502
505	2.7m	0.66	0.08	Black mottled yellow and brown firm clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Contains large patches of charcoal. Probably the same as layer 501 – but given its location regarded as fill of [504].	503	+
503	1+	0.94	0.28	Yellow mottled brown firm to compact clay silt with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Common charcoal flecks. Same as 507. Cut by [506]. Fill of [504]. Redeposited natural layer, possibly bank derived (from the west side).	[504]	[506], 505
[504]	1+	0.94	0.28	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. The west side is slightly steeper than the east. Truncated on its eastern side by feature [506]. Aligned northeast-southwest. Filled with 503 and possibly 505. Same as [508]. Boundary ditch.	Natural	503
507	1+	1.08	0.42	Yellow mottled brown firm to compact clay silt with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Slightly less clayey on the western side where the deposit has been affected by root action. Common charcoal flecks. Cut by [510]. Fill of [508]. Redeposited natural layer, possibly bank derived (from the west side).	[508]	[510]
[508]	1+	1.08	0.42	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. Truncated on its eastern side by feature [510]. Aligned northeast-southwest. Filled with 507. Same as [504]. Truncated to the north by ditch [516]. Boundary ditch.	Natural	507
511	1+	0.40+	0.12	Black mottled yellow and brown firm to friable clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Charcoal rich with patches of redeposited natural. Runs under the eastern baulk. Fill of [510]. Same as 501. Backfilled material.	509	519
509	1+	0.70+	0.20	Mid-brown mottled yellow firm clay silt with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Common charcoal flecks. Runs under the eastern baulk. Fill of [510]. Same as 502 & 517. Redeposited natural possibly derived from trample in the base of [510].	[510]	511
[510]	1+	0.70+	0.30	Irregular amorphous feature with shallow concave sides and an irregular flat base. Runs under the eastern baulk. The same as [506] & [518]. Cuts 507. Filled with 511 & 509. Probable quarry hollow.	507	509
517	1+	0.26+	0.24	Mid-brown mottled yellow firm clay silt with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Common charcoal flecks. Runs under the eastern baulk. Fill of [518]. Same as 509 & 502. Cut by [516]. Redeposited natural probably derived from trample in the base of [518].	[518]	[516]
[518]	1+	0.26+	0.24	Irregular amorphous feature with shallow concave sides and an irregular flat base. Runs under the eastern baulk. Equivalent to [506] & [510]. Truncated to the north by ditch [520]/[516]. Filled with 517. Probable quarry hollow.	Natural	517

APPENDIX 1 – STRATIGRAPHIC DATA (by feature) cont.

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
512	1+	1.9	0.44	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation. Fill of <i>[516]</i> . May have been partially terraced away to the north. Probable backfill deposit derived from topsoil/subsoil after the grubbing out of the field boundary.	513	519
513	1+	1.54+	0.52	Mid brown firm clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments and rare charcoal flecks. May have been partially terraced away to the north. Fill of <i>[516]</i> . <u>Low energy inwash</u> derived from topsoil/subsoil.	514, 515	512
514	1+	0.56	0.20	Mixed yellow and brown compact clay silt with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Common charcoal flecks. Fill of <i>[516]</i> . <u>Redeposited natural deposit</u> probably derived from the erosion of the south side of the feature.	[516]	513
<i>[520]</i>	1+	2.3+	0.9	Linear regular feature with a southern steep concave side and a shallow concave northern side, leading to a rounded to flat base. It is likely that the northern side has been modified by subsequent terracing after the feature had been backfilled and any hedgerow grubbed out. Aligned southwest north-east. Filled with <i>512, 513 & 514</i>		
515	1+	0.9	0.52	Dark brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. Fill of [516]. <u>Material washed in from the south side</u> – possibly bank derived. Most probably the fill of the original ditch cut prior to re-cutting.	[516]	513
<i>[516]</i>	1+	0.8	0.48	Linear feature partially surviving to the south of [520] and probably representing the fill of the earlier boundary ditch equivalent to evaluation ditch [204]. Cuts <i>[518]</i> . <u>Field boundary.</u>	517	514, 515
519	14+	9+	0.74	Very dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments. High bioturbation especially in the northern third of the site where large tree roots were prevalent. Also contains patches of rubble probably deriving from the construction work undertaken to the north during the development of Hillside House. <u>Topsoil/Overburden.</u>	501, 511, 512	-

APPENDIX 2 – THE FINDS

Context	Bone	Pottery	Tile
501	6	2	0
502	6	1	0
503	5	0	0
507	19	0	0
509	9	0	1
513	1	2	0
Total	43	5	1

Ceramics

Context	Count	Fabric	Date		Total Weight (gr.)
501	2	Minety Ware	13 th century	1 rim, 1 body sherd	53
502	1	Minety Ware	12-13 th century	1 body sherd	25
509	1	Brick/tile fragment	17 th century +	-	28
513	2	Handmade micaceous ware	Mid-12 th century +	2 body sherds	26

Animal Bone

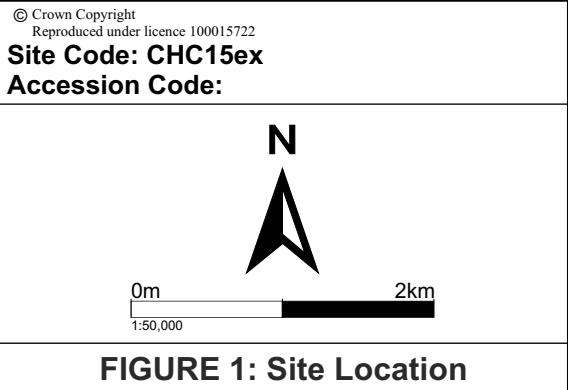
Cxt	Count	Element	Side	Species	Taphonomy	Butchery	Age: Dental	Age: Skeletal	Notes
501	1	Pelvis	R	Horse	Canine puncture mark, Mod. Trowel mark, Rootlet action, Cracking in Joint	Chop marks	N/A	Adult	Age based on fusion.
501	1	CentroTarsal	R	Cow	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
501	1	Scapula	R	Pig	Burnt low temp.	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
501	1	Scapula	L	Pig	Burnt low temp.	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
501	1	Long bone fragment	u	Unidentified	Root Action	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
501	1	Long bone fragment	u	Unidentified	Microporosity	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
502	1	Mandible	R	Sheep/Goat	None Observed	None Observed	Mature Adult	N/A	M3 in wear
502	1	M1/M2	L	Horse	None Observed	None Observed	Adult	N/A	In wear

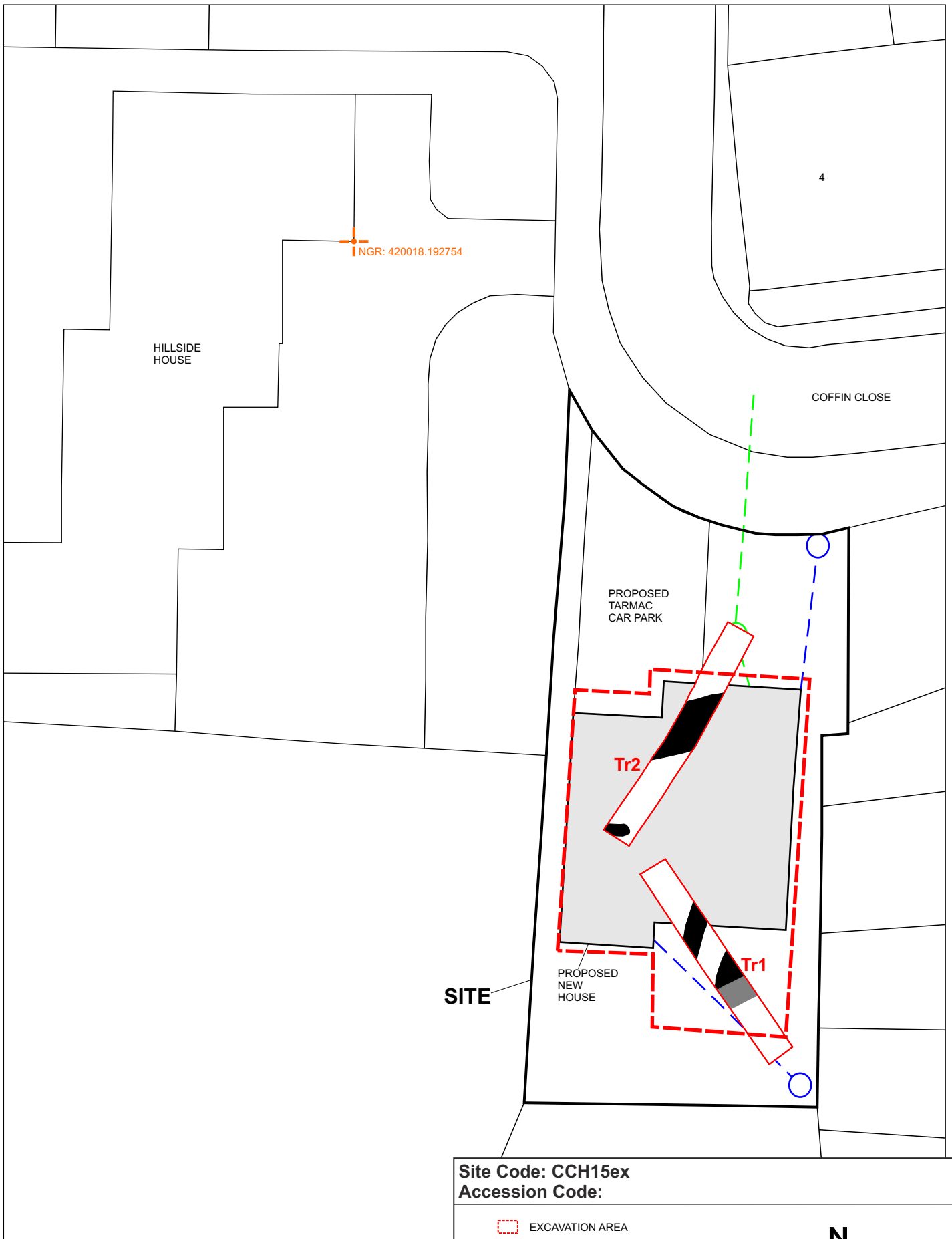
Animal Bone (cont.)

Cxt	Count	Element	Side	Species	Taphonomy	Butchery	Age: Dental	Age: Skeletal	Notes
502	1	Rib	U	Medium mammal	Polish	Worked - see notes	N/A	N/A	Cut marks at regular intervals notching either side (3mm intervals on one side, and random spaced intervals on other side) and small hole (3mm diameter)
502	1	Rib	L	Medium mammal	None Observed	One chop mark and one cut mark	N/A	N/A	
502	1	Skull frag	U	Unidentified	None Observed	One chop mark	N/A	N/A	
502	1	Sphenoid	U	Sheep/Goat	Cracking	None Observed	N/A	N/A	Idiopathic porosity
503	1	Tooth (M1/2)	L	Sheep/Goat	Macroporosity buccal surface	None Observed	Mature Adult	N/A	Tooth in wear
503	1	Cranial Fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	Chop mark	N/A	N/A	
503	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	Burnt at low temp	None Observed	N/A	N/A	Discoloured grey
503	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	Canine knawing	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
503	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	Flaky/Cracked	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Vertebra (cervical)	N/A	Cow	Rootlet action	Chop mark	N/A	Juvenile	Unfused epiphyseal caps
507	1	Tooth (P4)	R	Sheep/Goat	Broken 3rd cusp	None Observed	Juvenile	N/A	Tooth potentially lost during maturation process
507	1	Mandible frag	R	Sheep/Goat	Worn and rooting	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Tibia	L	Sheep/Goat	Rodent knawing	Chop mark	N/A	Young adult	Ageing based on size
507	1	Tibia	L	Sheep/Goat	Rootlet action, trowel mark (modern)		N/A	Young adult	Ageing based on size
507	1	Rib	R	Cat	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Rib	R	Cat	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Cranial element - temporal	R	Pig	Microporosity	Chop mark	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Cranial element - zygomatic	R	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	Suture between zygomatic and temporal
507	1	Tibia	L?	Wild bird	Crack	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Unidentified skull fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Unidentified skull fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Unidentified skull fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	

Animal Bone (cont.)

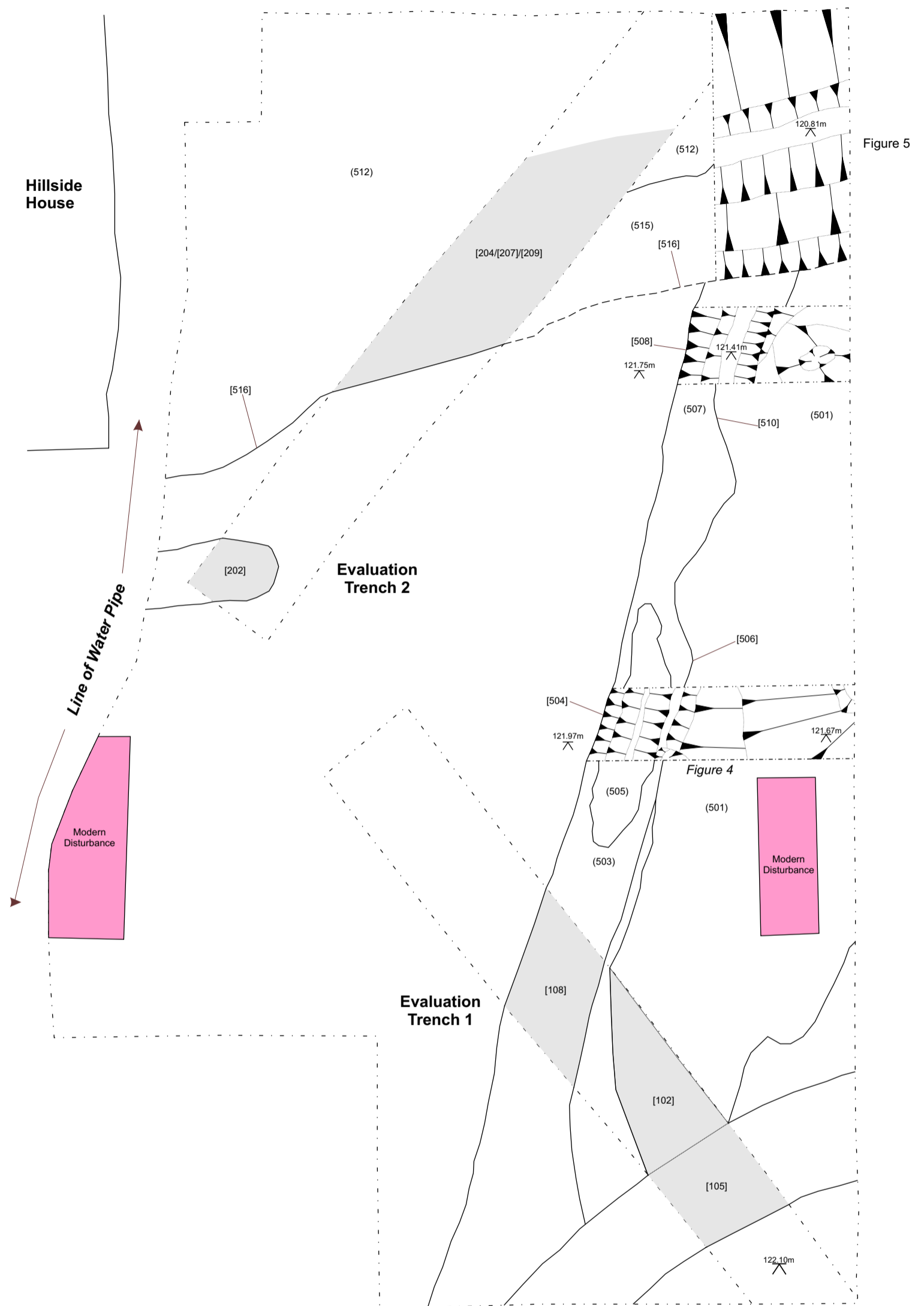
Cxt	Count	Element	Side	Species	Taphonomy	Butchery	Age: Dental	Age: Skeletal	Notes
507	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Long bone fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
507	1	Unidentified fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	possible vertebral body (approx 5mm diameter)
507	1	Unidentified fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Horn core	R	Cow	None Observed	Few chop marks	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Horn core	R	Cow	None Observed	Few chop marks	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Rib	R	Sheep/Goat	Rootlet action	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Cranial Fragment	U	Sheep/Goat	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Cranial Fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Cranial Fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Cranial Fragment	U	Unidentified	None Observed	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Unidentified fragment	U	Unidentified	Burnt at high temp, denatured.	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
509	1	Unidentified fragment	U	Unidentified	Burnt at high temp, denatured.	None Observed	N/A	N/A	
513	1	Pelvis	R	Unidentified	Modern Trowel marks	Cut Mark	N/A	N/A	



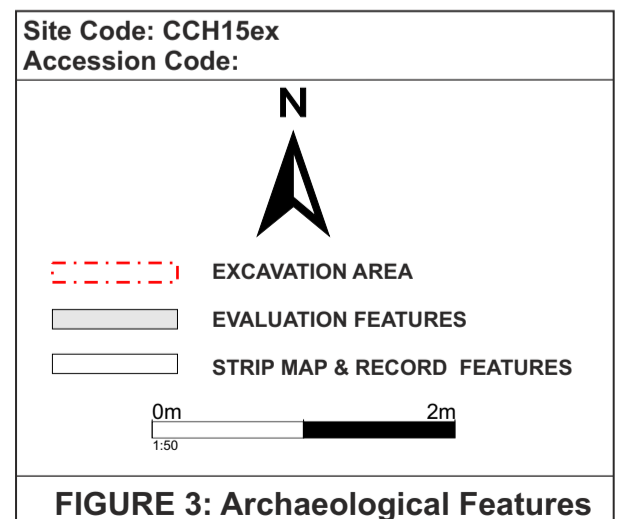


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FIGURE 2: Excavation Area



all heights metres above Ordnance Datum



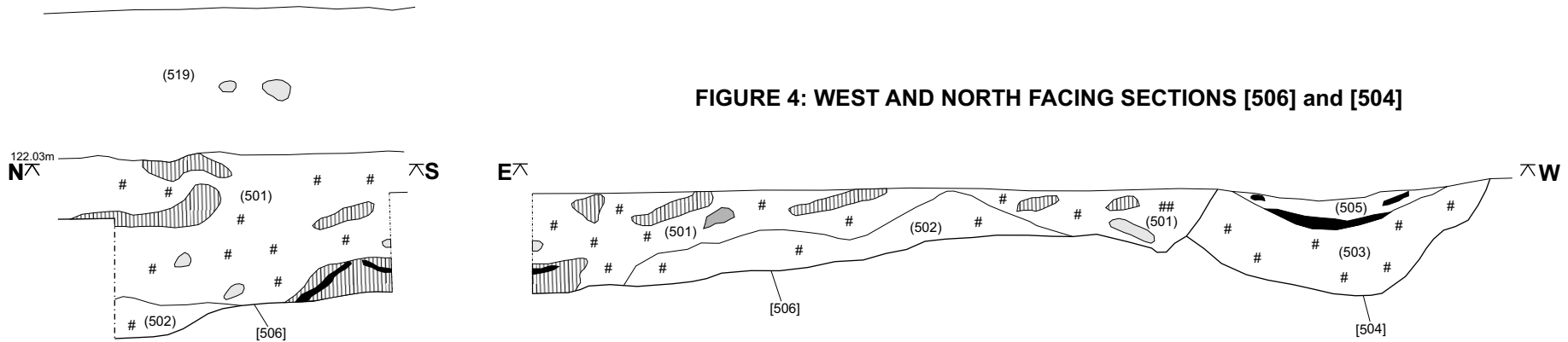
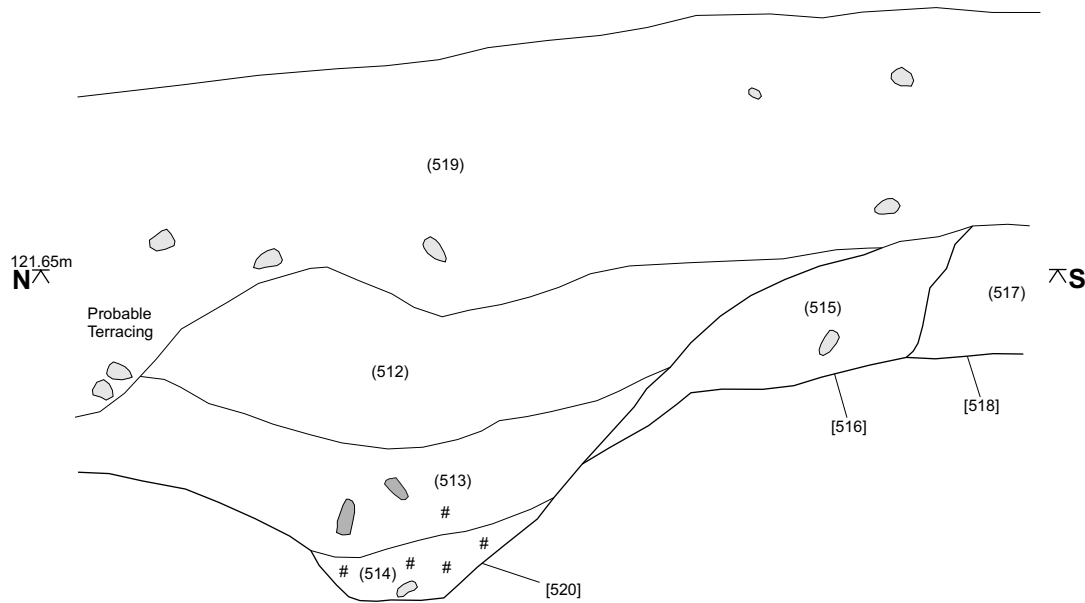


FIGURE 4: WEST AND NORTH FACING SECTIONS [506] and [504]

FIGURE 5: WEST FACING SECTION [516]



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	LIMESTONE FRAGMENTS
	ANIMAL BONE
	CLAY LENS
	CHARCOAL LENS
	CHARCOAL FRAGMENTS

0m 1m
 1:20

FIGURES 4 & 5: Sections



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FIGURE 6: Bone Tally Stick from (502)