

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION REPORT:
FORMER GASWORKS, BURY ROAD, THETFORD, NORFOLK**

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Dove Jeffery Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation during the groundworks for remedial work and subsequent residential development on Bury Road, Thetford in Norfolk, in order to comply with a planning condition recommended by Norfolk Historic Environment Service and imposed by Breckland Council.
- There is scattered evidence of prehistoric activity around Thetford with earlier prehistoric periods largely represented by isolated find spots. The most dominant evidence is dated to the Iron Age and comprises a hill fort at Castle Hill and excavated pits, postholes and inhumations 470m east of the site.
- There is abundant evidence from the Saxon period and later medieval periods with the site positioned between two areas, which have shown evidence for the development of the Saxon town. Previous investigations within the development site have shown likely evidence for the site of St. Edmunds Church with associated burials and pits containing locally produced pottery and metalworking slag.
- Thetford has also a high presence of standing, post-medieval Listed Buildings as well as structural remains from World War Two defences and potential practice trenches.
- The excavation confirmed the presence of late Saxon activity on site, with pitting activities carried out in the 10th–11th century, contemporary with the expansion of Thetford. The pits contained backfills material from nearby industries suggestive of butchery, textile preparation, metal working and craft industry. The excavated site suggests it forms the back corners of an active industrial area. Modern features represented by service trenches and features associated with the former gasworks, did not seem to have had a significant impact upon the earlier archaeology.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd (AAL) was commissioned by Dove Jeffery Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land off Bury Road, Thetford in Norfolk, as a condition of planning consent for remedial work and subsequent residential development.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation*' (CIfA 2014a), the English Heritage document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2016), and were undertaken with reference to regionally identified research aims (Medlycott 2011), '*Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk 2018*' (Robertson et al. 2018), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by this company (AAL 2017).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museum within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under accession number NWHCM: 2018.33.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site is located on the site of a former Gasworks on the eastern side of Bury Road in Thetford in the administrative district of Breckland centred on NGR TL 86928 82483 and comprises an area of 0.634ha (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The underlying bedrock geology within the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation overlain by superficial geology of river terraces and alluvial deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 2.3 Previous archaeological monitoring confirmed that the site retained almost no subsoil, appearing to have been largely reduced to natural sands and gravels prior to the building of the Gasworks in the 20th century.

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Pre-application discussion took place with Breckland Council in 2014 based on a conceptual layout. Advice following this discussion included the need for an appropriate risk assessment and intrusive investigation regarding remediation for a residential development (Gary Johns Architects 2015). This was undertaken by Atkins in 2014 and supplemented by a comprehensive strategy undertaken by Delta-Simons in 2016 (Delta-Simons 2016).
- 3.2 A planning application (3PL/2015/1501/F) was submitted in 2016 and was approved in October 2016 with several conditions requiring archaeological investigation and recording.
- 3.3 Subsequent discussion between Dove Jeffery Homes Ltd and Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) focused on adopting a strategy to undertake the necessary remedial work with minimal impact on the remaining archaeological resource; where possible leaving remains in situ and monitoring ground reduction where necessary to preserve by record any remains that

were at risk. Following remedial work it was intended that any residential development utilised piling foundations to minimise further impact.

- 3.4 At the time of the archaeological works, this approach was consistent with the current guidelines set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 3.5 Additional information was presented to AAL in October 2017, after the discovery of a live gas main and easement still in situ within the northeast corner of the site, turning south and then exiting the site to the east. This easement had to remain undisturbed during the works and the level of additional disturbance was factored into a revised plan, which recommended no archaeological monitoring of the northeast section of the site.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site has been the subject of several previous investigations which are summarised below. Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) data was also requested for a 500m search radius centred on the site. It returned approximately 120 results, ranging from prehistoric and Roman to modern, with three undated sites.
- 4.2 There is limited and scattered prehistoric evidence in Thetford and the NHER revealed c.15 sites with prehistoric evidence largely consisting of residual and/or isolated find spots, scattered across the entire search radius. A Palaeolithic handaxe was found in the garden of St. Michael's Close, approximately 80m south of the site (NHER reference 5759). Bronze Age evidence was limited to only suggestive documentary evidence, with a Bronze Age barrow demolished in the mid to late 19th century at Thetford Cemetery on London Road, 450m west of site (NHER reference 5828).
- 4.3 Thetford lies at the confluence of the Rivers Thet and Little Ouse with a hillfort located at Castle Hill, c.500m northeast of site (NHER reference 5747). Further prehistoric evidence apart from residual Neolithic worked flint, comprised Iron Age pits, postholes and inhumations encountered during archaeological works at Ford Place, c.470m east of the site (NHER reference 5940). Residual finds dating to the Roman period were found during the previous work on site (NHER reference 5868).
- 4.4 Thetford has abundant evidence of Saxon and later medieval activities, with approximately 45 sites recognised within the NHER data. The place name Thetford probably originates from the Old English meaning 'People's ford' and was a large settlement at the time of the Domesday survey owned by King William, comprising mills, fisheries and two churches (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 4.5 Site of St. Etheldreda's Church and evidence of the Saxon town has been found directly north and west of the current site (NHER references 1022 and 5758). Investigation directly north of the site has revealed occupation from the 10th century onwards including sunken floored buildings, rubbish pits, structures, burials and evidence for metal working and textile working before becoming open fields after the 14th century (NHER reference 1022). During the 1950s, excavation within the development site exposed the remains of what was thought to be the church of St. Edmund, and associated burials (NHER reference 5868). Further human remains were also identified on site in the 1960s and 1970s.
- 4.6 The site was previously subject to geophysical survey and evaluation trenching (Arrow Geophysics 2007; NAU 2008). The evaluation reported a single period of activity dating to the

10th century, with the site apparently abandoned by the 11th century AD (NAU 2008). Archaeological remains were generally recorded at 13.64–14.05mOD and included further evidence for the church of St. Edmund in Trenches 3 and 10 (outside the current site boundary), comprising a chalk-walled structure, floor surfaces and burials. Late Saxon pits were located in Trenches 2, 8, 9, 11, 14a, 15, 16 and 17 and contained moderate to high quantities of late Saxon pottery, metalworking slag and faunal remains.

- 4.7 Saxon defensive ditches have been encountered at St. Barnabas' Hospital on Bury Road (NHER 1092), 220m south and southeast of the site, a further ditch and post medieval bank (NHER 5886), 370m to the west extending further northwest and a third defensive ditch, 477m northeast of the site (NHER reference 32339). A northwest to southeast aligned Saxon road has been identified 70m west of site (NHER reference 5929).
- 4.8 Approximately 28 of the NHER sites comprised burials and or occupation, with or without evidence for industrial activities. The remaining 17 sites comprised isolated find spots. Examples of burials and occupation apart from those mentioned above, have been encountered in the cellar of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (NHER reference 14175), 450m north-northwest of the site; near Williamson Crescent, c.460m northwest of site (NHER references 20982, 41990 and 49110) and at 64 Bury Road which also showed evidence of metal working (NHER reference 34450). A number of extraction pits were excavated 445m north-northwest of the site which had been backfilled with late Saxon rubbish, including remains from butchered animals (NHER reference 35808).
- 4.9 The majority of post-medieval activities within the search area are represented by c.42 Listed Buildings, others include the site of former Thetford Paper Mill and Thetford Patent Pulp Manufacturing Co (NHER 51706), 228m north-northeast of site and the site of Thetford Union Workhouse and St Barnabas' Hospital on Bury Road, 233m south of site (NHER 51822). The current development site was occupied by a mid-19th century gasworks. Also of note, later and modern evidence comprising scattered remains of World War Two structures such as pillboxes and possible practice trenches (NHER references 32698, 54540, 54541, 54542 and 54543) are recorded within 300m of the site.
- 4.10 The site itself was subject to archaeological monitoring in 2012–2013 during excavation of trenches to determine the level of contamination, and remedial work comprising removal of up to 4m of material from the northwest of the site and removal of two metal tanks from the southern edge. Monitoring also took place on the opening and draining of a tank, with the tank itself remaining in situ (Wolframm-Murphy 2013). This work revealed two inhumations towards the northern edge of the site, approximately 2m below ground level.
- 4.11 The previous archaeological work confirmed that the site was largely reduced to the level of natural sands and gravels prior to the construction of the Gasworks. The Gasworks became disused in the 1960s, although gas was still stored on site after this and further site offices and service runs were created between 1972 and the 1990s. All offices and above ground structures were demolished by National Grid Property holdings in 2006 (Wolframm-Murphy 2013).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 Extensive previous work at the development site identified areas of known archaeological remains as well as the depth of overburden. Areas of known modern intrusions were also identified both during previous archaeological monitoring and by recent trial pits undertaken in geotechnical works (Delta-Simons 2016).

- 5.2 The development site was divided into areas which did not warrant any further work and areas that did. The excavated area was located towards the south and southeast corner of the proposed development site. The area furthest to the west was not excavated as it was too truncated by later development; the decision was reached in agreement with James Albone, Planning Archaeologist at Norfolk County Council (Figure 2).
- 5.3 The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists led by Rupert Birtwistle of AAL. The archaeological works were conducted in stages, between 8th January and 15th of February 2018, and then 24th to 26th April 2018. All areas were stripped of topsoil and any modern underlying layers after which the areas were cleaned and any exposed features were excavated by hand.
- 5.4 Any archaeological remains present within stripped areas were mapped with a survey grade Leica GPS system to produce a pre-excavation plan. Following this a sufficient sample of the remains present were excavated manually to characterise their date and function.
- 5.5 A full written record of the archaeological deposits were made on standard AAL context recording sheets. A comprehensive record of all drawings were maintained, and the location of every section drawing plotted onto the site master plan and correctly referenced. All excavated sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50). All features were mapped using a Leica Survey Grade GPS unit and hand plans made at an appropriate scale (typically 1:20) and accurately surveyed in.
- 5.6 All archaeological deposits and features were photographed with an identification number board, appropriate metric scales and a north arrow used in all archive shots. General site shots were also taken to show the location of the groundworks and the stratigraphic sequence.
- 5.7 Based on the findings of Phase II Environmental Site Assessment which highlighted the contaminated nature of this site (Delta-Simons 2016), no environmental samples were taken.
- 5.8 All spoil generated by the groundworks and all stripped areas were scanned with a metal detector to ensure any metal artefacts were recovered. All metal objects were recovered, save obviously modern material.
- 5.9 All finds of all classes were collected, other than obviously modern finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The spoil from the excavated areas were examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, while registered finds were 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL. These were then submitted for specialist reporting (Appendix 1 – Appendix 7).

6.0 Results (Figure 2 - Figure 10)

- 6.1 The majority of features exposed dated to the 10th and 11th century. The archaeology mainly comprised isolated pits with some intercutting groups of pits, with a smaller number of linear ditches or gullies. The archaeology cut the natural geology, 101, consisting of river terrace deposits (sand and gravel), which was encountered approximately 1.4m below modern made ground 100.
- 6.2 A total of 77 pits were recorded, they varied in size and shape ranging between 0.24m and 4.1m long. Depths all varied considerably, with features ranging from no more than 0.1m deep to

features in excess of 1m deep and extending beyond safe levels of excavation. The majority of features contained homogenous dark brown/grey sand or silty sand fills with angular flint fragments, a more detailed description of each feature can be found in Appendix 8.

- 6.3 The pits contained very similar finds assemblages which was predominately composed of locally produced pottery in Thetford-type ware, and animal bone. The majority of bone had derived from cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Some of the bone displayed evidence of butchery (Appendix 7).
- 6.4 The northwest corner of the site was largely represented by a scatter of small to medium sized pits, however it also contained two undated, north-south orientated and terminating ditches. These measured between 5.1 and 5.6m long, both extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south, but they were not apparent in the excavated area to the south nor in the area to the east. Ditch [302]/[270] was re-cut by later ditch [272]/[226], probably representing the need to maintain a boundary between either properties or activities (Plate 1). Although undated, these ditches are likely to be of 10th-11th century date and contemporary with surrounding features.



Plate 1: North-facing section of ditches [296] (left) and [302] (right). Looking south, 2m, 0.30m and 0.20m scales

- 6.5 Evidence of potential textile preparation was encountered in a small pit northeast of the ditches, pit [262] (Plate 2). It contained a single needle of Late Saxon type that was found in two pieces and was made from a pig fibula (Plate 3). No other dating material was retrieved from this pit and it cut through an undated smaller pit, [260], likely to be of broadly contemporary date.



Plate 2: East-facing section of pits [262] (left) and [260] (right). Looking west, 1m and 0.10m scales



Plate 3: Late Saxon bone needle from pit [262]

- 6.6 Group 1, in the northeast area of the site consisted of a cluster of intercutting pits (Plate 4 – Plate 8). The pits were of various sizes and apart from the southeast cluster, comprising pits [221], [223], [225] and [227] (Plate 4), these features were generally a lot deeper, with steeper sides than those within Group 2 to the south, and may represent sand and gravel extraction pits. Most fills were homogenous with similar material encountered as in Group 1.



Plate 4: West-facing section of, from left to right, pits [227], [225], [223] and [221]. Looking east, 2m and 0.30m scale

- 6.7 The pottery consisted largely of local Thetford-type ware jars with only a small number of sherds from St. Neots-type ware pottery and a single sherd of Stamford ware, all dating to the 10th–11th century. Further evidence of textile preparation in form of a pin beater or point (Plate 9), was encountered within pit [179], along with an undated piece of metal wire of unknown function. Pit [191] contained a potential comb tooth which may also be related to textile preparation as described above. Pits [179] and [198] (Plate 5 and Plate 6) contained large animal bone assemblages, which showed evidence of butchery associated with disarticulation of the carcass as well as horn core removal. The largest group of fired clay was encountered within pit [210], some of the pieces were joining and one displayed an impression from a roundwood rod, suggesting these originated from a structure.



Plate 5: Southwest-facing section of, from left to right, pits [191], [179] and [182]. Looking northeast, 2m scale



Plate 6: South-facing section of, from left to right, pits [198] and [196]. Looking north, 2m and 1m scales



Plate 7: East-facing section of, from left to right, pits [202] and [204]. Looking west, 2m and 1m scales



Plate 8: Southwest-facing section of, from front to rear of photo, pits [249], [242], [245] and [252]. Looking southeast, 2m and 1m scales



Plate 9: Pin beater or point from pit [179]

- 6.8 Potentially slightly later Saxon pottery was retrieved from pit [158], north of Group 1 (Plate 10). It contained three sherds of Stamford ware Fabric B pottery, which is likely to date to the mid-11th century, these were found in the same context as six sherds of St. Neots-type ware and Thetford-type ware pottery. Undated pits within Group 1 may be broadly contemporary with pit [158].



Plate 10: North-facing section of pit [158]. Looking south, 1m scales

- 6.9 Pit [234] extended beyond the northern limit of excavation and contained a complete set of iron shears which resembled a similar set found on the Brandon Road site in Thetford (Appendix 5), this too may be related to textile preparation (Plate 11). Along with the shears were seven sherds of pottery in Thetford-type ware dating to the late 10th–11th century.



Plate 11: South-facing section of large pit [234] (base extended beyond safe limits of excavation). Looking north, 1m scales



Plate 12: Iron shears from pit [234]

- 6.10 The northeast corner of the site had small clusters of intercutting pits as well as isolated pits ranging from c.0.60m to 2m in diameter. Most of the datable material from these pits was again fragments of Thetford-type ware jars. Pit [126] contained poorly preserved human skull bone, potentially from an adult male (Plate 13). The nature of the bone suggests secondary or tertiary redeposition, potentially related to burials at St. Edmunds church. Along with the bone were 22 sherds of late 10th–11th century Thetford-type ware, Grimston Thetford-type ware and St. Neots-type ware pottery.



Plate 13: Northwest-facing section of pit [126]. Looking Southeast (arrow is incorrect), 1m scales

- 6.11 Three fragments of fired clay and five sherds of Thetford-type ware jars and large storage vessel were encountered in pit [230], south of Group 1 (Plate 14). The same feature also contained three undiagnostic fragments of lava stone. The fragments, although lacking undiagnostic features, may be part of a quern stone. Contemporary lava quern stones were retrieved from excavations on Brandon Road and Redcastle Furze (Appendix 3) as well as in the previous works on site (NAU 2008). Within the finds assemblage from this feature were also two adjoining fired clay fragments of a possible metal mould with a corrugated interior surface which may have originated from a metal workshop.



Plate 14: West-facing section of pit [230]. Looking east, 2m and 1m scale



Plate 15: Possible metal mould from pit [230]

- 6.12 The latest features on site were located in the northeast corner. The earliest, pit [152], was cut by a rough north-south orientated feature [154] which terminated in an associated, unexcavated and modern pit-like feature, [310] c.3.0m to the south (Plate 16). This group of features appears to be related to modern services with only modern material (none retained) encountered within the backfills.



Plate 16: South-facing section of pit [152] and trench [154]. Looking northwest, 1m scales

- 6.13 The southeast corner of the site contained ten intercutting pits of various sizes, Group 2 (Plate 17 and Plate 18). All pits had somewhat amorphous shapes and varied depths. They appeared to be on a northwest to southeast alignment which may be continued by a large pit-like feature, [110], that extended beyond the limit of excavation to the southeast (Plate 19). These intercutting features are potential sand and gravel extraction pits.
- 6.14 Fifty pottery sherds largely dating to the 10th–11th century were recovered from pits [102], [104], [129], [141] and [192]. Only jars could be identified amongst the material, most of them made from local Thetford-type ware, with two sherds from St. Neots-type ware. All the above mentioned pits also contained what is likely to be intrusive post-medieval ceramic building material, mainly from the 19th century or later. The features and fills are too similar to other pits dated to the 10th–11th centuries for them to be seriously considered to have been constructed at any later date.



Plate 17: Northeast-facing section of, from left to right, pits [129], [132] and [141]. Looking southwest, 1m scales



Plate 18: Northeast-facing section of, from left to right, pits [164], [166], [168] and [170]. Looking southwest, 2m and 0.30m scales

- 6.15 Within the finds assemblage were also undated fired clay fragments and a pumice stone from pit [129]. Pit [192] contained hearth lining fragments and a potential comb tooth related to a carding comb or a flax-heckle, both associated with fibre preparation in textile production.
- 6.16 Pit [110] (Plate 19), contained 20 sherds of Thetford-type ware, also from jars, with a single sherd from a large storage vessel, as well as two small pieces of tap slag and hearth lining. This pit also contained one of the biggest butchery assemblage of animal bone, with most of the cut marks having derived from disarticulation/jointing of the carcass, but there were also bones showing evidence of horn core removal, presumably used for craft work although no worked bones were encountered.



Plate 19: Northwest-facing section of pit [110]. Excavated to 1.2m depth from section to the left. Looking southeast, 1m and 0.50m scales

- 6.17 Although slag and the above mentioned mould was encountered, there was no firm evidence for metalworking on site. Two large pits, [134], between Group 1 and 2 and pit [415] in the southeast part of the site, contained the largest pieces of slag encountered on site (Plate 20 and Plate 21). Due to their size they are likely to have travelled only a short distance from their primary source.



Plate 20: Northeast-facing section of pits [148] (left) and [134] (right). The slag was retrieved from the upper backfill of pit [134]. Looking southwest, 1m and 2m scales



Plate 21: North-facing section of pit [415]. Looking south, 1m scales

- 6.18 The majority of pits within the south and southwest areas of the site were large and several partially extended beyond the limit of excavation. None were intercutting clusters such as Group 1 and 2. The largest pit [441], extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south and

beyond safe depth of excavation (Plate 22). It contained 19 sherds of Thetford-type jars and a spouted/socketed bowl and a single sherd of St. Neot's-type ware.



Plate 22: West-facing section of pit [441]. Looking east, 1m and 0.5m scales

- 6.19 An approximately 6m long, terminating and slightly curving, linear gully or ditch [405]/[409] with a roughly east to west orientation was also encountered. It contained two sherds of a Thetford-type ware jar. The feature was cut by undated pit [407] (Plate 23).



Plate 23: East-facing section of pit [407] (left) and gully [405] (right). Looking west, 1m and 0.30m scales

- 6.20 There were 30 features that were undated, including the ditches to the north (Appendix 8). Features cut or truncated by 10th-11th century pits have the possibility of having an earlier origin, as previous work on site confirmed. Despite the lack of dating material recovered, the shapes

and fills of most features were consistent with features described above and are therefore likely to represent 10th–11th century activities.

- 6.21 Some of the undated features included postholes which were scattered across the southern half of the site; posthole [109], [115], [119], [122] to the southeast and postholes [437] and [439] to the southwest. The two latter postholes as well as [115] and [119], were closely grouped together and may have formed part of the same activity, or held a replacement post. None of the others displayed any pattern which could be interpreted as part of a wider structure or a particular activity.

7.0 Discussion (Figure 11)

- 7.1 The excavation showed abundant evidence of activity dating to the 10th–11th centuries, a time when Thetford expanded to become one of the largest towns in England (NAU 2008). There were limited modern intrusions within the excavated area, as the undated features are considered likely to be of 10th-11th century date or thereabouts, based on similar form and feature fills.
- 7.2 The site was found to have relatively few finds considering the number of features present and their size, however, enough material was encountered to date the majority of features. The retained pottery, c.7kg in total, was mainly locally made Thetford-type ware jars and storage jars, suggesting that the pits are unlikely to be domestic rubbish pits, as more varied assemblage would have been expected: only one pedestal from a cup was encountered within the entire assemblage.
- 7.3 Approximately 16.5kg of animal bone was collected and assessed and as well as a poorly preserved and redeposited human skull, potentially related to the burials of St. Edmunds Church.
- 7.4 The majority of identifiable animal bone was from cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Other animals were also present less frequently such as horse and various fowls, with occasional dog, cat and a very small number of oyster shells. Some of the cattle and sheep/goat showed evidence of butchery and butchery discard, likely derived from domestic food preparation as well as industry or trade related activities. The pigs appeared to have been butchered at a young age, suggesting they were being bred for their meat. Some cattle and sheep/goat displayed a much older age. For the cattle this could suggest being kept for milk production, the sheep are more likely to have been kept alive longer to maximise fleece production (Appendix 7). Certainly some textile preparation, whether domestic or industrial, has occurred in the area with the majority of small finds being related to such activities. The presence of horn cores and evidence of horn core removal would suggest some form of craft industry.
- 7.5 No buildings were identified, none of the large pits displayed the right characteristics for a *grubenhause*/sunken-featured building and in total, only six features were recorded as postholes or stake holes, none of which formed a pattern to allow for any wider interpretation. Furthermore, there were no hearths discovered, only indicative evidence from sparsely scattered hearth lining fragments. However, since the site has been heavily truncated it is possible that the apparent linear/perpendicular nature of some of the groups of features along with the voids in between them could define the location of buildings and that of roads between them.

- 7.6 The presence of various isolated and intercutting pits in all sizes may instead suggest an extraction site located away from the domestic settlement. Once the pits had come to the end of their usage, they were backfilled with dumps from the surrounding area, in which pottery, fired clay, animal bone and metal etc. were incorporated, material which would suggest various industrial origins.
- 7.7 A potential metal mould was retrieved from pit [230] and pieces of slag were encountered within four contexts on site, there was little other evidence of metalworking encountered, which would suggest metalworking was not carried out within the excavated area. Previous work on site had encountered metalworking debris which suggest metal smelting and/or smithing in the near vicinity and put forward the notion that the site was positioned in an area characterised by individual properties or workshops (NAU 2008). The recent scope of works would suggest that extraction pits were located in close proximity to these workshops, in which various practices were performed, from butchery, fleece production and textile preparation to metal working and craft industry. The two ditches and recorded may have formed boundaries between properties. The site is embedded between areas previously proven to contained occupation and industry related to the former Saxon town.
- 7.8 Only two features of post-medieval/modern origin were encountered, presumably related to services associated to the former gasworks. The entire site was sealed by 1.4m thick made ground associated with construction of and removal of the gasworks.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 The excavation confirmed a significant presence of late Anglo-Saxon activity on site, with pitting activities carried out in the 10th-11th century. The pits contained generally low densities of backfilled material from nearby industries suggestive of butchery, fleece production, textile preparation, metal working and craft industry. The current work ties in with the research aims for Anglo-Saxon industry and towns in the East of England by highlighting the back corners of an active industrial area within the town defences (Medlycott 2011), during a period in which Thetford town was expanding.
- 8.2 Earlier phase of activities could not positively be identified, although some undated features showed the potential of being earlier and perhaps contemporary with activities encountered during previous work. The differentiation may suggest local expansion occurring in the later part of the Anglo Saxon period, by migrating pitting activities to the south.
- 8.3 The later features on site represented by service trenches associated with the former gasworks, did not seem to have had a great impact upon the earlier archaeology.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The method was appropriate for the scope of works apart from the unfortunate contamination of later gasworks which prohibited sampling taking place which may otherwise have shed more light on the presence/absence of various industrial activities.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Dove Jeffery Homes Ltd for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Post-Roman Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 368 sherds of pottery weighing 7123g was collected from 62 contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included in Table 3.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	336	6713	9.46	282
Grimston Thetford-type ware	THETG	10th-11th c.	1	5		1
Stamford ware Fabric A	STAMA	M.10th-L.11th c.	3	38		3
St. Neots-type ware	STNE	M.9th-M.12th c.	22	300	0.76	14
Saxo-Norman wares	SXNO	L.9th-11th c.	1	13		1
Low Countries greyware	LCGW	Late Saxon	1	5		1
Stamford ware Fabric B	STAMB	M.11th-M.13th c.	3	40		3
English stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	1	9		1
Totals			368	7123	10.22	306

Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue (Table 3).

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

With the exception of one sherd of post-medieval pottery (see below) all of this assemblage consisted of Late Saxon wares, the majority of which were probably produced in or near Thetford. Other contemporary wares were also present, St. Neots-type ware occurring more frequently than Stamford ware. One sherd of an oxidised vessel may be an import of this period or could simply be an example of 'smooth' Thetford-type ware; it has been recorded as SXNO. Also present was a body sherd of a possible Low Countries greyware.

Fifty-two vessel forms were identifiable amongst the Thetford-type ware. Table 2 shows the distribution of forms and rim types. Typically, basic jar forms AA–AC were the most common type, with those in the 'medium' size range (AB) occurring most frequently. 'Large' jars were slightly more common than 'small' ones in this group. Fragments of AE jars could only be identified by the presence of a handle, but these could belong to either handled jars (AE) or spouted pitchers (AD). All handles were wide-strap types. Further large non-handled jars (AF) or large handled jars (AG) were represented by several body sherds with applied thumbled strips.

		early		intermediate			late						
Form	Code	3	5	4	5/6	6	7	2	cav	flar	ftev	int	Total
Small jar	AA			1		1			1				3
Medium jar	AB	12	4	7	2	4	4	1					34

		early		intermediate				late					
Large jar	AC			4	1		2						7
Handled jar	AE	1		1							1		3
Large multi-handled jar	AG			1									1
Bowl	BB9											1	1
Spouted bowl	BD3										2		2
Stemmed cup	DC									1			1
Total		13	4	14	3	5	6	1	1	1	3	1	52

Table 2: Thetford-type ware rim types and vessel forms (MNV). Rims 2-7 are presented in approximate chronological order

Base sherds from 46 vessels were identified, and of these 45 were sagging, and one was a pedestal base of a stemmed cup. The latter was complete and was recovered from pit 218.

Twenty-three vessels were decorated with a band of rouletting, generally diamond-shaped, but four rectangular and three, square examples were also present. One vessel had a horizontal band of rouletting overlain by a vertical applied strip. Applied strips were noted on nine vessels in total, in two cases at the base angle. One AG jar had a strip of clay covering the type 4 rim, giving it the appearance of a large rounded bead.

Most of the jars showed signs of sooting and many contained traces of limescale internally. Other deposits were sometimes noted, including ferrous and mortar deposits which may be of later date.

The other Late Saxon Wares included four jars in St. Neots-type ware, with rims comparable with Thetford types 5/6 and 6. The Stamford ware vessels were all represented by body sherds, one of which had an applied thumbed strip. Four sherds were glazed yellow, light yellow or light green and were in Mahany's fabrics A and B (Mahany *et al.* 1982). A sherd recorded as SXNO appeared to have three small applied pellets (3mm in diameter) in a group, although these could be accidental additions to the surface of the pot.

Post-medieval

A single sherd of a ?stoneware vessel with brown glaze externally and clear glaze internally was heavily burnt with a thick black deposit all over. It was recovered from pit fill 132 in association with post-medieval brick fragments.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature with spotdates is provided in Table 4. The majority of fragments were recovered from pits, some of which can be firmly dated to either the early or the later part of the Late Saxon period. Where a '10th-11th c.' date is given, this is simply because the sherds were not closely dateable. However the overall impression is that many of these groups belong to the later 10th to 11th centuries. No site plan was available at the time of writing, so no comment can be made on the distribution of material across the site or within individual features.

Discussion

The fabrics and forms present in this assemblage span the later 9th/10th centuries into the 11th or possibly early 12th century. Although there is a larger quantity of early rim forms in this group than later ones, most of these occur in association with intermediate or late forms, resulting in the majority of closely dateable contexts being dated to the later 10th-11th centuries. This is at variance with previous work on the site (Anderson 2008), in which the bulk of the features appeared to be of early date. The bulk of the assemblage comprised locally-produced wares, including one sherd of Grimston

type. Some non-local and imported wares were present, but this is not unusual in Late Saxon and early medieval assemblages from the town.

No early or high medieval pottery was present in the current assemblage, although a few finds of these periods were found on the site previously, and only one fragment of a post-medieval vessel was recovered.

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Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date
103	THET	Medium AB jar	3	1	29	1	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
103	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	17	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
105	THET			4	56	3		10th-11th c.
105	THET	Medium AB jar	5	1	32	1	L.9th-E.11th c.	10th-11th c.
111	THET			16	173	12		10th-11th c.
111	THET	Handled jar AE	4	1	50	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
111	THET	Large AC jar	4	1	36	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
111	THET	Large storage vessel		1	57	1		10th-11th c.
111	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	12	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
125	STNE			2	8	1		850-1150
125	THET			2	11	2		10th-11th c.
127	STNE	Jar	6	6	61	1	L.10th-11th c.	850-1150
127	THET			2	16	2		10th-11th c.
127	THETG			1	5	1		10th-11th c.
128	STNE			3	60	1		850-1150
128	THET			9	192	9		10th-11th c.
128	THET	Large multi-handled jar AG?		1	280	1		10th-11th c.
131	STNE	Jar	6	1	20	1	L.10th-11th c.	850-1150
131	THET			7	93	6		10th-11th c.
132	ESW			1	9	1		17th-19th c.
135	THET			2	13	2		10th-11th c.
135	THET	Large storage vessel		1	17	1		10th-11th c.
136	SXNO			1	13	1		850-1150
136	THET			3	37	3		10th-11th c.
137	THET			7	42	7		10th-11th c.
139	THET			1	21	1		10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date
140	THET			1	6	1		10th-11th c.
142	THET			2	22	2		10th-11th c.
151	STNE	Jar	5/6	1	21	1	L.10th-11th c.	850-1150
151	THET			2	67	2		10th-11th c.
151	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	15	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
159	STAMB			3	40	3		M.11th-M.13th c.
159	STNE			3	41	3		850-1150
159	THET			4	43	4		10th-11th c.
159	THET	Large AC jar	7	1	15	1	11th c.?	10th-11th c.
161	THET			1	9	1		10th-11th c.
169	THET			1	27	1		10th-11th c.
172	THET			3	63	3		10th-11th c.
173	THET			5	135	5		10th-11th c.
176	THET			2	17	2		10th-11th c.
177	THET			5	116	5		10th-11th c.
181	THET			1	13	1		10th-11th c.
184	THET			2	23	2		10th-11th c.
184	THET	Bowl BB9	INT	1	69	1		10th-11th c.
184	THET	Large AC jar	4	1	19	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
186	THET			8	119	7		10th-11th c.
186	THET	Large AC jar	4	1	20	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
186	THET	Large AC jar	5/6	2	15	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
186	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	28	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
189	THET			1	15	1		10th-11th c.
189	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	27	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
193	STNE			1	6	1		850-1150
193	THET			12	247	10		10th-11th c.
193	THET	Handled jar AE	FTEV	1	82	1		10th-11th c.
193	THET	Medium AB jar	2	1	11	1	11th c.	10th-11th c.
193	THET	Medium AB jar	3	1	24	1	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
193	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	19	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
193	THET	Medium AB jar	7	2	54	2	11th c.?	10th-11th c.
194	THET			7	132	6		10th-11th c.
195	THET			6	63	5		10th-11th c.
199	THET			4	29	3		10th-11th c.
406	THET	Medium AB jar	4	2	24	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
207	STAMA			1	13	1		M.10th-L.11th c.
207	THET			1	19	1		10th-11th c.
209	THET			1	11	1		10th-11th c.
210	STNE			1	5	1		850-1150
210	THET			6	35	6		10th-11th c.
211	THET			8	112	8		10th-11th c.
211	THET	Medium AB jar	3	1	24	1	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
412	THET			11	474	2		10th-11th c.
213	STNE			1	29	1		850-1150
213	THET			1	13	1		10th-11th c.
414	THET			3	17	2		10th-11th c.
215	STNE			1	13	1		850-1150
215	THET	Medium AB jar	7	1	25	1	11th c.?	10th-11th c.
416	STAMA			1	21	1		M.10th-L.11th c.
217	THET			5	71	5		10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date
217	THET	Spouted/socketed bowl BD	FTEV	1	53	1		10th-11th c.
218	THET	Stemmed cup	FLAR	1	148	1		10th-11th c.
219	THET			4	38	4		10th-11th c.
421	THET			1	6	1		10th-11th c.
222	THET			26	359	15		10th-11th c.
222	THET	Medium AB jar	3	3	109	3	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
222	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	28	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
423	THET			8	135	1		10th-11th c.
423	THET	Handled jar AE	3	1	58	1	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
423	THET	Medium AB jar	3	1	29	1	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
423	THET	Medium AB jar	6	2	78	2	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
423	THET	Small AA jar	CAV	4	61	1		10th-11th c.
224	THET			3	44	3		10th-11th c.
427	THET			2	20	2		10th-11th c.
427	THET	Large AC jar	4	1	15	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
233	THET	Large AC jar	7	1	21	1	11th c.?	10th-11th c.
233	THET	Large storage vessel		1	32	1		10th-11th c.
233	THET	Medium AB jar	3	1	33	1	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
233	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	26	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
233	THET	Medium AB jar	5/6	1	43	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
235	THET			6	126	6		10th-11th c.
235	THET	Medium AB jar	5/6	1	23	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
237	THET			3	42	3		10th-11th c.
241	STAMA			1	4	1		M.10th-L.11th c.
241	THET			2	15	2		10th-11th c.
442	STNE	Jar	6	1	23	1	L.10th-11th c.	850-1150
442	THET			14	398	12		10th-11th c.
442	THET	Large multi-handled jar AG	4	1	156	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
442	THET	Medium AB jar	3	2	38	2	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
442	THET	Medium AB jar	7	1	44	1	11th c.?	10th-11th c.
442	THET	Spouted/socketed bowl BD	FTEV	1	84	1		10th-11th c.
250	STNE			1	13	1		850-1150
250	THET			20	383	19		10th-11th c.
250	THET	Medium AB jar	3	2	61	2	L.9th-10th c.	10th-11th c.
250	THET	Medium AB jar	5	1	32	1	L.9th-E.11th c.	10th-11th c.
250	THET	Small AA jar	4	1	53	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
267	THET			1	34	1		10th-11th c.
276	THET			17	152	17		10th-11th c.
276	THET	Small AA jar	6	7	52	1	L.10th-11th c.	10th-11th c.
281	LCGW			1	5	1		LSax
281	THET			2	24	2		10th-11th c.
283	THET			1	14	1		10th-11th c.
288	THET	Medium AB jar	5	1	51	1	L.9th-E.11th c.	10th-11th c.
289	THET	Medium AB jar	5	1	24	1	L.9th-E.11th c.	10th-11th c.
293	THET			2	6	2		10th-11th c.
309	THET			1	12	1		10th-11th c.

Table 3: Pottery archive

Feature	Context	Type	THET	THETG	STNE	STAMA	STAMB	SXNO	LCGW	ESW	Spotdate
102	103	linear	2								L.10th-E.11th c.

Feature	Context	Type	THET	THETG	STNE	STAMA	STAMB	SXNO	LCGW	ESW	Spotdate
104	105	pit	5								L.9th-E.11th c.
110	111	pit	20								L.10th-11th c.
124	125	pit	2		2						10th-11th c.
126	127	pit	2	1	6						L.10th-11th c.
126	128	pit	10		3						10th-11th c.
129	131	pit	7		1						L.10th-11th c.
132	133	pit								1	19th c.
134	135	pit	3								10th-11th c.
134	136	pit	3					1			10th-11th c.
134	137	pit	7								10th-11th c.
138	139	pit	1								10th-11th c.
138	140	pit	1								10th-11th c.
141	142	pit	2								10th-11th c.
150	151	pit	3		1						L.10th-11th c.
158	159	pit	5		3		3				11th c.?
160	161	pit	1								10th-11th c.
168	169	pit	1								10th-11th c.
174	172	pit	3								10th-11th c.
174	173	pit	5								10th-11th c.
179	176	pit	2								10th-11th c.
179	177	pit	5								10th-11th c.
182	181	pit	1								10th-11th c.
183	184	pit	4								L.10th-11th c.
183	186	pit	12								L.10th-11th c.
183	189	pit	2								L.10th-11th c.
192	193	pit	18		1						11th c.
192	194	pit	7								10th-11th c.
192	195	pit	6								10th-11th c.
198	199	pit	4								10th-11th c.
405	406	pit	2								L.10th-11th c.
204	207	pit	1			1					M.10th-11th c.
208	209	pit	1								10th-11th c.
208	210	pit	6		1						10th-11th c.
208	211	pit	9								L.9th-10th c.
411	412	pit	11								10th-11th c.
212	213	pit	1		1						10th-11th c.
413	414	pit	3								10th-11th c.
214	215	pit	1		1						11th c.
415	416	pit				1					M.10th-11th c.
216	217	pit	6								10th-11th c.
218	219	pit	1								10th-11th c.
218	219	feature	4								10th-11th c.
420	421	pit	1								10th-11th c.
223	222	pit	30								L.10th-11th c.
422	423	pit	16								L.10th c.?
225	224	pit	3								10th-11th c.
426	427	pit	3								L.10th-11th c.
230	233	pit	5								11th c.?
234	235	pit	7								L.10th-11th c.
236	237	pit	3								10th-11th c.
240	241	pit	2			1					M.10th-11th c.

Feature	Context	Type	THET	THETG	STNE	STAMA	STAMB	SXNO	LCGW	ESW	Spotdate
441	442	pit	19		1						11th c.?
249	250	pit	24		1						L.10th-11th c.
266	267	pit	1								10th-11th c.
275	276	pit	24								L.10th-11th c.
277	281	pit	2						1		10th-11th c.
282	283	pit	1								10th-11th c.
288	288	pit	1								L.9th-E.11th c.
288	289	pit	1								L.9th-E.11th c.
292	293	pit	2								10th-11th c.
252	309	pit	1								10th-11th c.

Table 4: Spotdates

Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Nine fragments of CBM weighing 2391g were collected from five contexts (Table 5).

Gully fill 103 contained two fragments of pinkish-white brick in a dense fine sandy fabric containing grog and ferrous inclusions (fsgfe). The larger of the two fragments was at least 65mm thick and had frogs on both surfaces. Another similar brick fragment, in which the end of the frog was chamfered, was found in pit fill 130 and measured 103+mm wide and 66mm thick. These bricks are likely to be of 19th-century or later date.

A white-firing brick in a grog and ferrous-tempered fabric (wgfe) was recovered from pit fill 105. It measured 103mm wide and 65mm thick, and was coated with white lime mortar forming pointing up to 10mm thick on both surfaces. The stretcher face had a parallel skintling mark. Another, finer sandy (wfs), white brick fragment was found in pit fill 130, and measured 107mm wide and 67mm thick. These bricks are probably of 19th-century date.

Heavily abraded fragments of post-medieval red bricks in a medium sandy fabric with flint (msf) and a fine sandy grog and ferrous fabric (fsgfe) were recovered from pit 132 and pit fill 195 respectively. These are of broadly post-medieval date.

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	mortar	comments	date
103	fsgfe	LB	1	238				65+		frogs on both surfaces, v dense, pink, white surfaces in places	19+
103	fsgfe	LB	1	5						poss part of same brick as larger frag?	19+
105	wgfe	LB	1	1370			103	65	up to 10mm thick	parallel skintling mark	19
130	fsgfe	LB	1	297			103+	66		pink, v dense, frog with chamfered ends	19+
130	wfs	LB	1	417	+		107	67	red clay deposits?		19
133	msf	LB	3	38	++						pmed
195	fsgfe	LB	1	26	++						pmed

Table 5: Ceramic building material archive list

Fired clay

Thirty-six fragments of fired clay weighing 716g was recovered from eight contexts (Table 6).

The majority of fragments were abraded, irregular lumps of uncertain function. These were typically in soft to hard fine sandy fabrics with variable quantities of voids which are presumed to represent burnt-out organic matter, most likely grass (fso, fso2), although in one case the filler was chalk (fsc). Fragments were generally oxidised to buff or orange and most pieces had flattish or slightly convex surfaces. The largest group was from context 210 and comprised several large pieces, some of which were joining, and in one case there was an impression of a roundwood rod. These may have been structural fragments, perhaps forming a fender-edge to a hearth. Two fragments of hearth lining were in a similar fabric, although these had heavily vitrified irregular surfaces, with a slag-like deposit on one; these were found in pit fill 193.

Two joining fragments of a possible metal mould were recovered from pit fill 231. This had a smooth, convex outer surface and concave interior which appeared to be slightly corrugated. The outer surface, margin and core were oxidised and the inner margin and surface were reduced. It was in a fine sandy (fs) fabric.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
103	fso		1	5	buff	flattish		+	
111	fso		1	26	buff	flattish		+	
193	fso		1	13	buff	flattish		++	
193	fso?	vitriified hearth lining	2	99	purple-red	undulating, thick vit			slag-like deposit on larger frag
210	fso		15	317	orange	roughly convex- flattish	2 joining frags with ?rod impression	+	soft, friable, some joining frags, not enough to determine shape, poss fender?
423	fsc		1	19	buff	flattish		+	
423	fso		10	104	orange			+	soft, friable, rounded lumps
423	fso2		1	13	buff				harder than other fso, fewer voids
427	fso		1	56	buff-red	flat		+	up to 18mm thick
231	fs	mould?	1	35	red-black				joining frags, int surface corrugated
233	fso2		2	29	buff-orange	flattish			23+mm thick

Table 6: Fired clay archive list

Appendix 3: Lava Stone

By Rebecca Sillwood

Three fragments of lava and one pumice stone were recovered from two separate contexts on the site.

The lava came from pit fill 233 and comprises three formless fragments of grey vesicular lava originating from the Rhineland region of Germany (Margeson, 1993, 202). Lava was imported for use as a quernstone from the later Iron Age through to the post-medieval period, though there was a lull in use during the early Anglo-Saxon period, it was again used from the Middle Saxon period onwards (Buckley 2014).

The fragments found here have no remaining surfaces or other diagnostic details, and their dating very much depends on other material found with them or stratigraphic detail. A later Saxon date seems most likely, given their location, and certainly many lava querns of this period were recovered during excavations both on Brandon Road (Dallas, 1993, 121) and at Redcastle Furze (Andrews, 1995, 98).

The fragment of pumice is different to the lava in the lightness of both the colour and the weight of the piece. It is much more porous. It was recovered in modern backfill 130 in pit [129]. Pumice was often used as ballast or as aggregate, and this seems to be the case with this example.

References

Andrews, P, 1995, *Excavations at Redcastle Furze, Thetford, 1988-9*, East Anglian Archaeology 72: Norfolk Museums Service

Buckley, D, 'Quernstones and millstones' in Ashwin, T. & Tester, A. 2014, *A Romano-British Settlement in the Waveney Valley: Excavations at Scole 1993-4*, East Anglian Archaeology 152

Dallas, C, 1993, *Excavations in Thetford by B.K. Davison between 1964 and 1970*, East Anglian Archaeology 62; Norfolk Museums Service

Margeson, S, 1993, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology 58

Appendix 4: Slag

By Rebecca Sillwood

Twelve pieces of metal working waste, consisting of ironworking slags was recovered from four separate contexts on the site.

None of the pieces had been cleaned at the time of analysis, which may slightly inhibit recognition of some features. It is apparent, however, that almost all of the material is undiagnostic slag, which is sadly the most common metalworking product (Bayley *et al.* 2006, 11).

Pit fill 137 and context 416 produced the largest pieces of slag, with two from 416 and one from 137. These pieces are similar to each other, in that they are large, porous and have rusty patches on their surface. The presence of some large pieces of slag could imply that the material has moved a shorter distance, though it is still unlikely, given the amount of slags found here, that there was any major metalworking activity going on. These pieces may represent slag prills, given their contorted shape and density (Crew 1995, 2).

Pit fill 111 is the only context that produced slightly more diagnostic material and that is in the form of two small pieces of tap slag, and a single piece of slag with hearth lining attached. Tap slag is extremely recognisable with its 'lava-like' flows on the upper surface and rougher underside. Tap slag is formed when the furnace is 'tapped' to release the waste product, and this is when the 'flowing' appearance is created.

The above-mentioned pieces are representative of the smelting process, however, many of the pieces are fragmentary, and subject to breakage and alteration, so recognition of the different types of metalworking product is hampered.

The metalworking from the Bury Road excavations is on a small scale, and as such is not likely to represent extensive ironworking activity on the site, however, previous archaeological interventions here also produced iron smelting evidence, on what scale is not known to the author.

References

Bayley, J, Dungworth, D, & Paynter, S, 2006, *Archaeometallurgy*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines; English Heritage

Crew, P, 1995, *Bloomery iron smelting slags and other residues*, Historical Metallurgy Society, Archaeology Datasheet No. 5

Appendix 5: Small Finds and Metalwork

By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Twelve objects were submitted for reporting – five of iron, four of copper alloy and three of worked bone. The finds each came from a different context, all were pits. A definite lean towards textile preparation is obvious in the assemblage, and this activity appears to date to the late Anglo-Saxon period, 10th–11th century, exclusively.

Methodology

The finds were counted and weighed (in grams) using digital scales accurate to 0.1g. The dimensions of each object were measured in millimetres using digital callipers. The finds were then analysed using a range of source material and parallels sought and found for almost all pieces.

The results are presented below grouped by material, however, the assemblage as a whole can be seen as a homogenous group representing textile working activity on the site (Table 7).

Discussion

Iron

The five pieces of iron from this site comprised four objects.

Two fragments of a complete set of shears was recovered from pit fill 235 (Plate 12). One arm of the shears was loose; however, the object could be seen to be complete apart from the tip of one blade. The profile of the blades was slender and tapering, with a slightly constricted flat loop at the top. This form of shears is similar to those recovered from Brandon Road, Thetford (Dallas, 1993, 103, fig. 120).

Two further iron objects, identified as nails by the excavators, are likely to be comb teeth, once again used in textile processing. The first object (SF2) was recovered from pit fill 184, and the second, a longer example, was recovered from pit fill 194. The identification of these objects as nails is problematic, as there is no trace of the head of the nail, the tops of both pieces is very flat and does not appear to be broken. This would be consistent with them being comb teeth, for setting into a carding comb, which would usually be made of wood (Dallas, 1993, 99). The comb teeth from Brandon Road were many and varied in size and could have been used in either a wool comb or a flax-heckle. It is noted by Dallas (*ibid.*) that the longer comb teeth could be later in date, in fact the example recovered from Bury Road is just over the upper limit Dallas has on the post-Conquest (up to 12th century) comb teeth from Brandon Road. This could feasibly mean that the shorter example is earlier, as it places in Brandon Road's Period III which dates from the 10th century.

The final iron object is more likely to be a nail (SF1) as it does appear to have a head, albeit much encrusted. This object was recovered from pit fill 106 and cannot be closely dated as nails are a ubiquitous find from multiple periods and are still in use today.

Copper alloy

Four fragments of wire were recovered from pit fill 176. These small, friable, fragments of wire are both curving and straight. They cannot be identified nor dated.

Bone

The bone items from the site are both linked to textile production and processing; one object is a needle (Plate 3), the second is a pin beater or point (Plate 9). MacGregor (1985, 186, fig. 101) depicts

both types of object in a single figure in his inventory of objects of skeletal material, the figure is entitled 'Textile equipment' and includes spindle whorls, a wool comb, weaving swords and tablets, plus needles and pin beaters. Similar needles and pin beaters were recovered from Redcastle Furze in Thetford; however, they were of Early Saxon date, and were found within sunken featured buildings (Andrews, 1995, 118, fig. 87).

The needle from Bury Road is now in two pieces, but is complete, fashioned from a pig fibula bone utilising the expanded flat end of the bone to contain a drilled circular hole. This needle was recovered from pit fill 263. The pin beater or point is much more highly polished than the needle, and is a larger limb bone probably from horse or more likely cattle. This object was recovered from pit fill 178 (SF3). The pin beater curves with the shape of the bone and is unfinished at one end, tapering to a point at the other.

MacGregor lists three basic forms of pin beaters, the first are 'cigar-shaped' which taper to a point at both ends, the second is that of the Bury Road example, that is 'with a point at one end only, the other being roughly trimmed and frequently displaying a curved section' (1985, 189). The final group is more unusual and consists of a point at one end and a chisel-like butt at the other. Whilst the 'cigar-shaped' examples are Roman in date; the Bury Road form is apparently more associated with the later Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods.

MacGregor's discussion of bone needles is somewhat confusing, as he seems to imply that most apparent needles were in fact pins, for use in clothing (1985, 193), which would not seem to be the case here. This disagreement in terminology is based upon the lack of wear to the holes found in the articular end of the bone on objects claimed to be needles. It is true that this needle does not show the high polishing of the pin beater from the same site, and it could be that this needle was perhaps not ever used.

Conclusions

The worked bone and metalwork from this site at Bury Road, Thetford is a remarkably homogenous group of finds apparently related to textile preparation.

The iron finds of shears and probable comb teeth, plus a bone pin beater and needle all point to this activity being on or near the site. Other categories of find from the site, including environmental material, could aid further definition of this activity, where it was being undertaken and on what scale. It would not appear to be a vast manufacture of textile, given that the assemblage is still very small, and is certainly not on the scale of the Brandon Road finds assemblage.

The dating of the finds is also fairly homogenous and seems solidly between the 10th and 11th century, possibly just creeping into the 12th.

References

Andrews, P, 1995, *Excavations at Redcastle Furze, Thetford, 1988-9*, East Anglian Archaeology 72: Norfolk Museums Service

Dallas, C, 1993, *Excavations in Thetford by B.K. Davison between 1964 and 1970*, East Anglian Archaeology 62; Norfolk Museums Service

MacGregor, A, 1985, *Bone, Antler, Ivory & Horn: The Technology of Skeletal Materials Since the Roman Period*, London & Sydney: Croom Helm

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Phase
1	106	Iron	1	14.8	Nail	Unknown	?complete; circular sectioned shank, encrusted head	L104		Pit [107]	
2	184	Iron	1	9.8	?Comb tooth	?Late Saxon	tapering shank, blunt end	L91		Pit [183]	
3	178	Bone	1	13.5	Pin beater	Late Saxon	smooth tapering shaft; circular section, highly polished; broken at top	L122 W13	10th-11th c.	Pit [179]	
	176	Copper alloy	4	1	Wire fragments	Unknown	several small friable fragments; some straight some curved	-		Pit [179]	
	194	Iron	1	51	?Comb tooth	?Late Saxon	long tapering shank; ?missing head	L165		Pit [192]	
	235	Iron	2	69.5	Shears	Late Saxon	in 2 pieces;	L175	10th-11th c.	Pit [234]	
	263	Bone	2	3	Needle	Late Saxon	in 2 pieces; tapering smooth shaft; flat head perforated with circular hole; pig fibula	L108 W12.6	10th-11th c.	Pit [262]	

Table 7: Small finds archive

Appendix 6: Human Bone

By Natasha Powers

Introduction

During excavations in advance of a residential development on Bury Road, Thetford in Norfolk, one context of human bone was recovered from the fill (128) of a circular pit, [126]. The fill also contained fragments of 10th and 11th century pottery.

Methodology

An assessment was made of the state of preservation the bone on a three point scale from 'good' to 'poor'. Estimation of sex was carried out using morphological characteristics of the skull and following Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Cranial non-metric or epigenetic traits were examined (Berry and Berry 1967; Brothwell 1981). The incomplete nature of the remains prevented any metric data from being obtained.

Results

The human bone consists of a poorly preserved, disarticulated posterior cranium.

The occipital is largely complete and the parietals are missing their anterior portions. The ectocranial surface of the bone is poorly preserved, with complete erosion of the cortex on the occipital and lateral and anterior portions of the parietals. The left parietal is particularly poorly preserved with the outer cortex and upper part of the diploe missing from an area approximately 44mm (anterior-posterior) by 56mm (medial-lateral). This area and a border of a further 30mm around it are stained black or dark brown. The edges of the bone indicate that it was broken in antiquity

The characteristics of the occipital are tentatively those of an adult male, with a clear nuchal crest visible.

No non-metric variations are present.

Discussion and conclusions

The human bone represents a minimum of one adult, possibly male. The staining on the left parietal appears most likely to be the result of hydrocarbon contamination of the groundwater, associated with the former gasworks.

The condition of the edges of the bone suggests that the disarticulated bone has moved possibly several times, from its original location. Although no clear date can be established for the remains, deposition within the pit post-dates the 10th century and it is most likely to have been from a burial associated with St. Edmunds church which was previously identified during excavations which took place in the 1950s. Further finds of human remains were made in the 1960s and 1970s.

References

Berry, A C, and Berry, R J, 1967, 'Epigenetic variation in the human cranium.' *Journal of Anatomy*, 101 (2): 81–87

Buikstra, J, and Ubelaker, D, (eds) 1994, *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains*, Arkansas: Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series, No 44

Brothwell, D, 1981, *Digging Up Bones*, London: British Museum

Appendix 7: Animal Bone

By J Wood

Introduction

A total of 525 (16526g) refitted fragments of animal bone, and four fragments (163g) of Oyster shell were recovered during a scheme of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates at the former Gas Works, Bury Road, Thetford, Norfolk. The majority of the remains were recovered from a series of pits cohesively dated from the 10th–11th century. In addition, a single pit dated from the 19th century was also identified to have yielded animal bone.

Methodology

For the purposes of this report the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive (Table 10). Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages (Table 11) were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface (Table 12).

Results

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good to moderate, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Forty-two fragments of animal bone displayed evidence of butchery. The remains were recovered from drainage ditch [102], pit [110], pit [126], pit [129], pit [134], pit [143], pit [147], pit [158], pit [160], pit [174], pit [179], pit [182], pit [192], pit [198], pit [208], pit [214], pit [216], pit [218], pit [242], pit [249], pit [275], pit [277] and pit [288]. The biggest butchered assemblages were approximately of about 5 fragments, recovered from pit [110], pit [179] and pit [198]. The majority of the cut mark evidence is consistent with disarticulation/jointing of the carcass. However, 8 fragments of mostly sheep/goat frontal skull fragments and horncores recovered from pit [110], pit [126], pit [134], pit [192], pit [198] and pit [288] displayed evidence of butchery associated with horncore removal, which may suggest that horncores were separated for the purpose of removing the horn sheath for working.

Twelve fragments of bone recovered from pit [110], pit [158], pit [192], pit [230], pit [234], pit [239] and pit [288], displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. The lack of gnawing within the assemblage may suggest that the remains were rapidly buried after disposal, limiting access of scavengers.

No evidence of bone working or of burning was noted within the remains.

Pathology

A pig tibia recovered from pit [158] displayed a fragment of long bone fused to the broken shaft possibly representing evidence of a possible healed fracture on the lateral shaft. An equid metatarsal recovered from pit [208] displayed evidence of fusion of the tarsal bones on the proximal articulation. Fusion of the tarsal bones can be a result of trauma or as a result of long term wear and tear of the joint, such as osteoarthritis. An equid phalanx I was recovered from the same pit, possible originating from the same animal, displayed evidence of a proliferation of bone enthesophytes on the sides of the shaft possibly as a result of long term strain on the ligaments, possibly from old age or a result of heavy traction.

Species Representation

Table 8 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each phase.

Taxon	L9th- E11th Century	10th- 11th Century	11th Century?	19th Century	Undated	Total
Equid (Horse Family)		16				16
Cattle	1	80	7		20	108
Sheep/Goat	2	61	9	2	4	78
Sheep (Ovis Sp.)		12	2			14
Goat (Capra Sp.)		2				2
Pig		30	3		2	35
Dog (Canis Sp.)		1				1
Cat (Felis Sp.)		1				1
Roe Deer (Capreolus capreolus)		1				1
Goose (Anser Sp.)		2				2
Goose Size			1			1
Domestic Fowl (Gallus Sp.)	1	9	3			13
Fowl Size		1				1
Bird		1	1			2
Oyster (Ostrea edulis)		2			2	4
Large Mammal	2	119	22		12	155
Medium Mammal	1	61	21	1	1	85
Unidentified		8	2			10
N=	7	407	71	3	41	529

Table 8: Summary of identified Taxa by Phase

Cattle were the most predominant species identified, followed by sheep/goat, with both sheep and goat remains both positively identified within the assemblage. A smaller number of pig, equid (Horse family) and domestic fowl (gallus Sp.) were also identified within the assemblage, a smaller number of dog (canis Sp.), cat (felis sp.), roe deer (capreolus capreolus) and common oyster (ostea edulis) remains were also identified.

To remove potential bias of the inclusion of comingled complete skeletons within the assemblage, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) have been calculated (Table 9). As can be seen from Table 9, cattle and sheep/goat are consistently represented in all periods of activity. Within the main phase of activity (10th-11th Century) all of the domestic species were well represented. However, contrary to

the numbers suggested in Table 10 where cattle were most predominant, the MNI calculations suggest that Sheep/goat may have been present on site in slightly higher numbers than initially suggested although not in significant numbers.

Taxon	L9th- E11th Century	10th-11th Century	11th Century?	19th Century
Equid (Horse Family)	0	2	0	0
Cattle	1	6	1	0
Sheep/Goat	1	7	1	1
Pig	0	3	1	0

Table 9: Summary of MNI of the Main Domestic Species, by Phase

The aging data within the remains was not sufficient enough to provide a formal age at death profile, however, there was enough to suggest generalised patterns of underlying subsistence and husbandry practices. The tooth wear aging for sheep/goat, cattle and pig displayed in Chart 1–Chart 3.

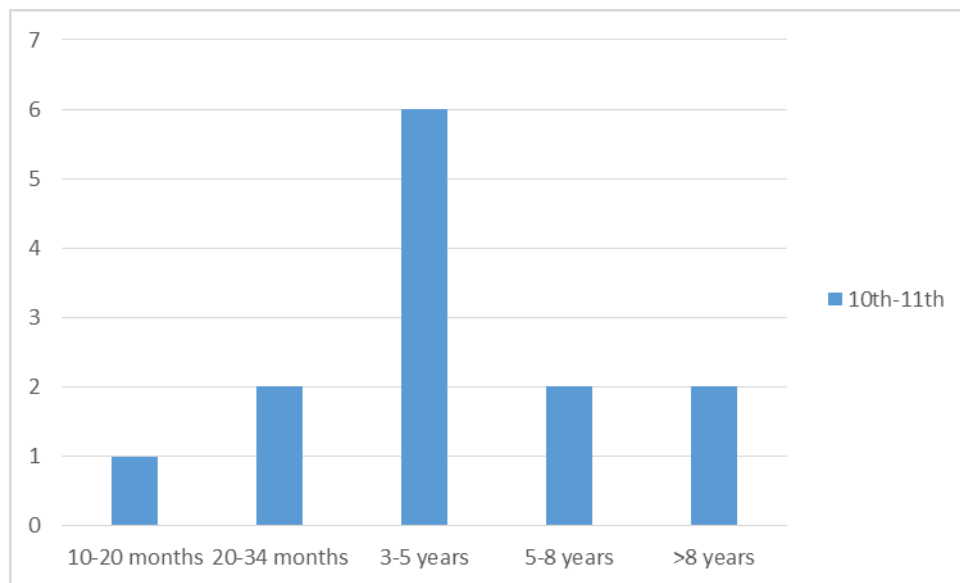


Chart 1: Summary of tooth wear aging for Sheep/Goat, by Phase

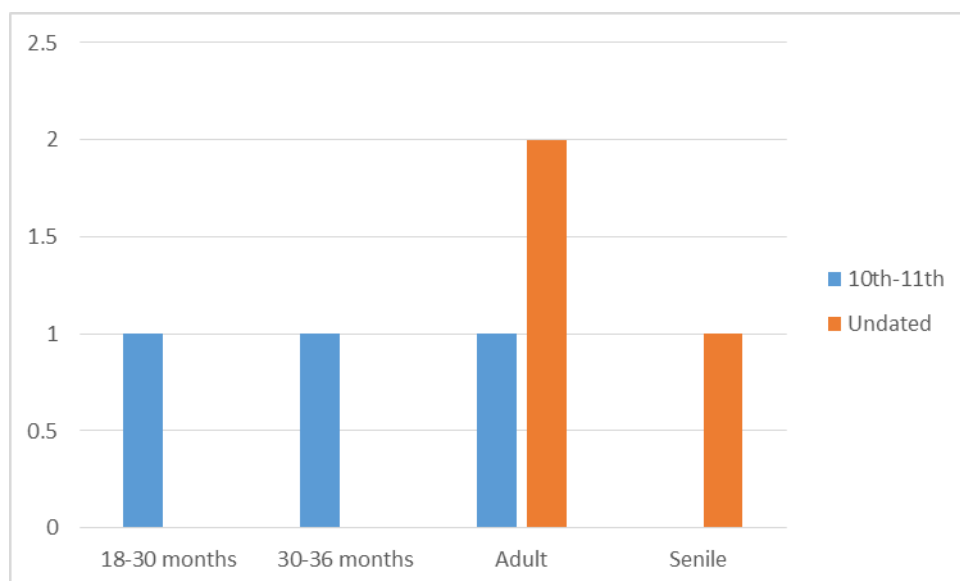


Chart 2: Summary of tooth wear aging for Cattle, by Phase

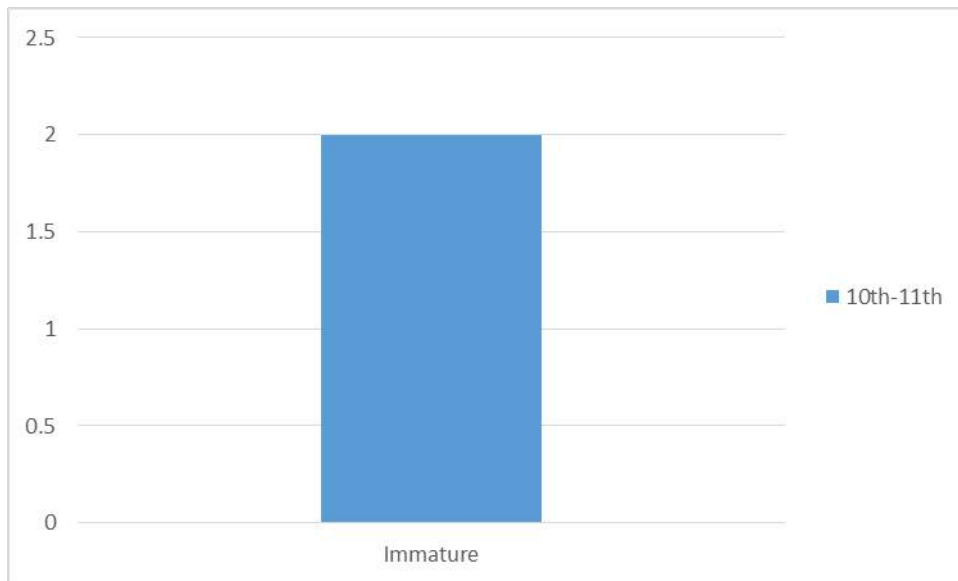


Chart 3: Summary of tooth wear aging for Pig, by Phase

The sheep/goat aging data provides the clearest pattern, suggesting that the majority of the animals were being kept to an older age, possibly to maximise fleece production. A small number of animals were slaughtered at a younger age, possibly for meat production, although there is now evidence of very young animals to suggest breeding was undertaken on site. The post-cranial fusion aging evidence (Table 11), suggests a similar pattern to the tooth wear aging. The cattle tooth wear evidence does not provide as clear a pattern as that seen in the sheep/goat remains. A range of ages can be seen in the tooth-wear data, again no very young animals which would suggest breeding took place off site. However, it is less apparent to assess if animals were being slaughtered at prime meat weight age or being retaining for dairying as there is not enough evidence to support such observations. Again the post-cranial fusion data for cattle reflects the tooth wear aging evidence. Pig remains are again very limited, with both tooth wear and fusion aging originating from immature animals. This is generally expected as pigs produce very little in the form of secondary products and are therefore slaughtered for meat at a relatively young age.

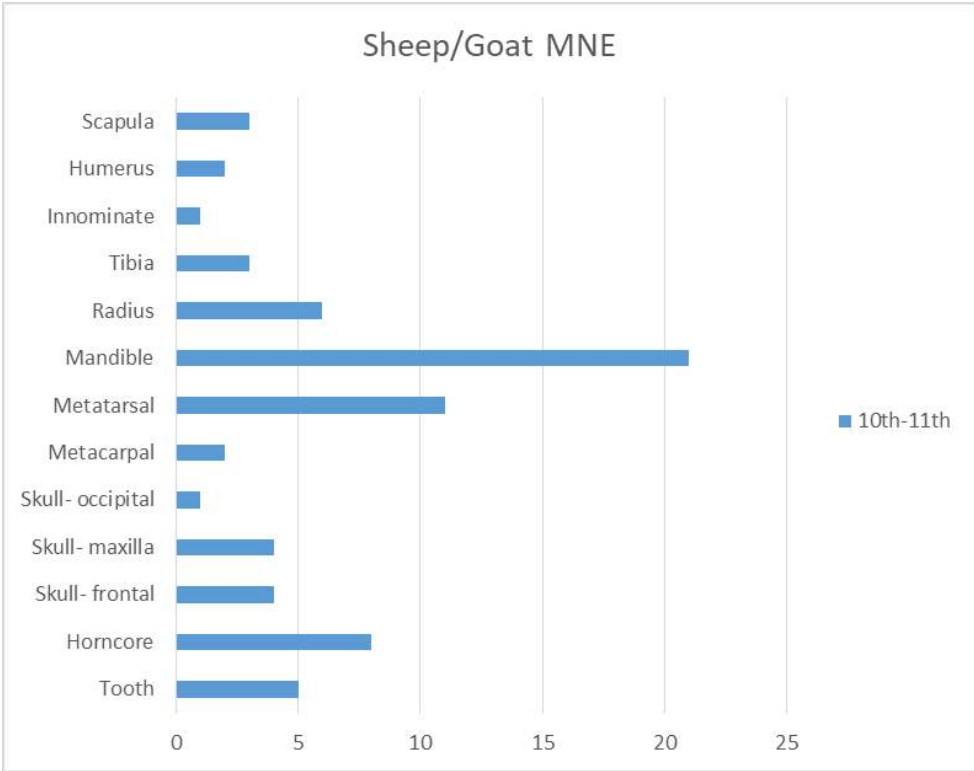


Chart 4: MNE for Sheep/Goat

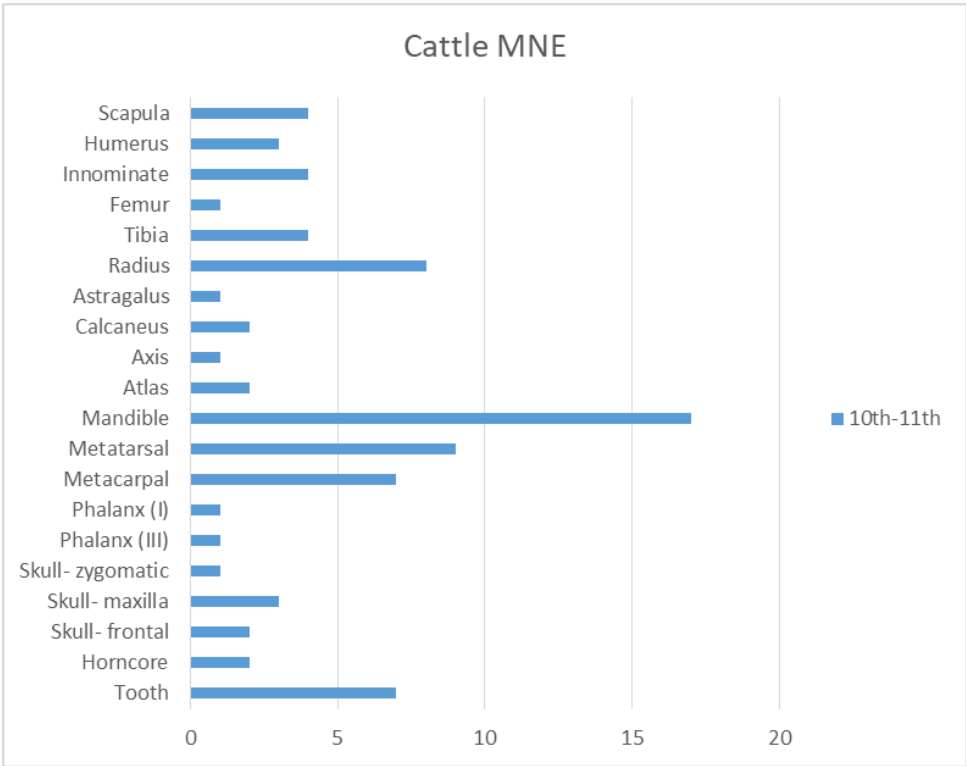


Chart 5: MNE for Cattle

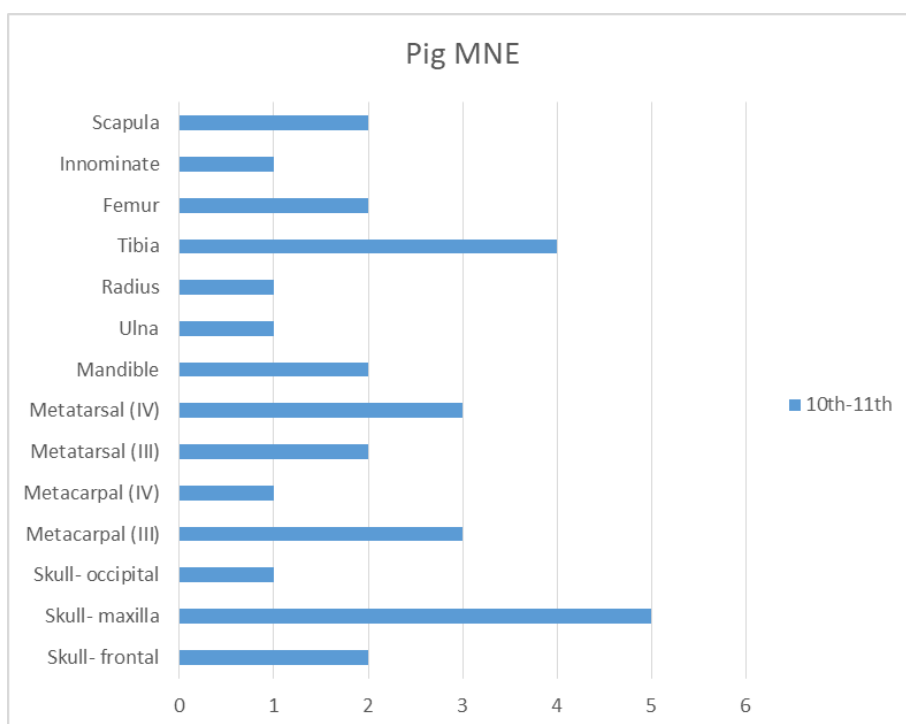


Chart 6: MNE for Pig

Analysis of the represented skeletal elements (minimum Number of Elements, MNE) for the three main domestic species (charts 4 - 6) suggest that the assemblage was made up from a large proportion of skeletal elements that are associated with butchery discard.

Discussion of Potential

The assemblage recovered from the former Gas Works, Bury Road, Thetford, Norfolk, is relatively small but is mostly cohesively dated from the 10th-11th century, therefore providing a reasonable corpus of bone for analysis. The contemporary assemblages of animal bone for Thetford are fairly well documented providing excellent comparable data for the site and surrounding area. The assemblage from the Former Gas Works closely reflects those recovered from Bury Road, Thetford (Grimm, 2015) and Mill Lane, Thetford (Albarella, 1999) including the represented species and elements. Both sites show similarities in the proportions of the main domesticates, and display similar make up in the presence of additional species such as domestic fowl, equid, goat and the minimal presence of wild species such as roe deer.

In her synthesis on animal exploitation within the Saxon period M. Holmes (2014) established that by the late Saxon period, most raising of domesticated animals was focused on meat production. Therefore most animals would be expected to be slaughtered at 1-2 years (Sheep/Goat) or 2-3 years (Cattle) at an age where there would be maximum output of meat in relation to the economy of the cost of feed and up-keep. However, as has been previously identified, the assemblage from the Former Gas Works indicates at least in the sheep/goat assemblages that the animals were predominantly slaughtered at an older age, indicative more of a wool production husbandry strategy. The site on Bury Road, excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2006, recovered a number of intercutting pits of a contemporary date to the former Gas Works Site. The animal remains recovered from the Bury Road site produced a much larger animal bone assemblage (NISP= 16, 109) (Grimm, 2015), with much more clear cut patterns of underlying influence of husbandry practices and animal utilisation. The generalised patterns established at the former Gas Works site are well reflected in the larger Bury Road assemblage. The overall predominance of cattle remains is notable at both sites, leading to the

assumption that beef was the most consumed meat due to the overall size of the animals with the associated meat yield and the sheer abundance of the remains (Albarella, 1999:8, Grimm, 2015:275).

The aging data for cattle is not particularly clear at the Former Gas Works site, however, the Bury Road Assemblage and the large contemporary assemblage at Mill Lane, Thetford (Albarella, 1999) report a variation of ages at which cattle were being slaughtered. The assemblages split between the ages 24-36 months, 36-48 months and 48-60 months and post 60 months with each age group attributing to approximately 20% of the aged assemblage (Grimm, 2015:276). With the Sheep/goat assemblages the parallels are much more comparable, over 75% of scorable mandibles from Bury Road were over the age of 2 years (Grimm, 2015:275) with a similar pattern also established at Mill Lane (Albarella, 1999:13), which leads to the conclusion that products such as wool and milk were prized higher than meat production in regards to the underlying subsistence strategies for these sites.

Pig remains from all three sites follow the expected pattern of slaughter at a young age, for utilisation for meat.

The remains recovered from the Bury Road site, were reported to be well represented with skeletal elements associated with butchery discard, with little in regards to vertebra and rib fragments (Grimm, 2015:277). This was thought to suggest that animals were being butchered on site and the meat bearing carcasses were being traded or utilised off site. This pattern is suggested within the Former Gas Works site assemblage which may suggest that the same processes were being undertaken on site, the number of large mammal and medium mammal sized vertebral remains are relatively scarce. Sheep/goat phalanges were missing from the former Gas Works assemblage, it is uncertain if this is a result of collection bias or that the digits had been removed from site still attached to any skins that may have been removed.

Both Mill Lane and Bury Road also report the presence of horncores with varying levels of cut mark evidence associated with horn removal (Albarella, 1999:12; Grimm, 2015:276).

In conclusion, the remains recovered from The former Gas Works site appears to be relatively typical for the time period and the area, with suggested butchery practices/trade and possible small scale craft industry also taking place. The assemblage is most likely to contain domestic food refuse as well as whatever potential trade/utilisation waste was also present. The lack of small remains such as fish bone limits the full establishment of dietary practices for the site.

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Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
103	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	29	chopped through, below ramus
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	fragments
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	3	Lower M2=e
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	25	
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	52	
111	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	5	27	shaft fragments
111	0	Pig	Metacarpal (III)	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
111	0	Pig	Metatarsal (IV)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	13	
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	20	
111	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	15	
111	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	24	knife cuts along the maxilla above the tooth row
111	0	Cattle	Skull-frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	63	Chopped through the base of the horncore
111	0	Sheep	Horncore	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	23	Chopped and snapped through the base

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
11 1	0	Large Mammal	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	37	possible chop mark on the midshaft
11 1	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	3	Lower M1=g
11 1	0	Medium Mammal	Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	19	Possible chop and snapped through the midshaft, possible carnivore gnawing on the distal shaft
11 1	0	Large Mammal	Lumbar	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	62	
11 1	0	Pig	Metatarsal (IV)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	11	
12 1	0	Oyster	Shell	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		1	34	
12 1	0	Oyster	Shell	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		1	22	
12 1	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	91	Mineral encrusted
12 5	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	L	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	
12 5	0	Large Mammal	Rib	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	13	
12 5	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	29	
12 8	0	Sheep	Horncore	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
12 8	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	
12 8	0	Dog	Metacarpal (IV)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	5	
12 8	0	Goose	Tibio-tarsus	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
128	0	Fowl	Femur	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	3	
128	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
128	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	5	56	
128	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	Broken upper molar
128	0	Medium Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
128	0	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	Spinous process
128	0	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	5	Spinous process
128	0	Sheep	Horncore	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	52	Saw through the base
128	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	7	
128	0	Cattle	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	35	
128	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6	
128	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	26	
128	0	Large Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	Spinous process
128	0	Cattle	Radius	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	103	
128	0	Large Mammal	Lumbar	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	55	Chopped through the spinous process, within the coronal plane
128	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6	
128	0	Medium Mammal	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	23	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
128	0	Large Mammal	Femur	L	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	189	
128	0	Sheep	Horncore	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	31	Chopped and snapped through the base
128	0	Large Mammal	Tibia	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	31	
130	0	Large Mammal	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	56	
131	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	28	
131	0	Cattle	Scapula	L	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	20	
131	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	24	
131	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	14	
131	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	
131	0	Pig	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	23	
131	0	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	Possible carnivore gnawing on the distal condyle
131	0	Large Mammal	Hyoid	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
131	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	112	chopped through the distal condyles
132	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	
132	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	13	
132	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
135	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	20	
136	0	Pig	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	38	
136	0	Pig	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	2	1	29	
136	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	12	
136	0	Cattle	Astragalus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	
136	0	Sheep/Goat	Horncore	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	Fragment
136	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	39	
136	0	Pig	Metatarsal (III)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	
136	0	Pig	Scapula	R	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	Carnivore gnawing on the glenoid
136	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
136	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	2	
136	0	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	F	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	69	carnivore gnawing on the distal condyles
136	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	80	
137	0	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
137	0	Bird	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
137	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	5	
137	0	Sheep/Goat	Horncore	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	5	12	fragment

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
137	0	Sheep	Skull-frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	14	+horcore fragment, chopped at the base of the horcore
137	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	Chopped and snapped through the blade
137	0	Large Mammal	Ulna	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	5	
137	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	33	
137	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	27	
137	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	19	
137	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	48	
137	0	Sheep	Skull-frontal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	24	+horcore fragment
137	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	56	
139	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	49	
139	0	Pig	Metacarpal (IV)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
139	0	Medium Mammal	Skull- nasal	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	
139	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	41	
139	0	Oyster	Shell	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	107	
143	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	17	
143	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	52	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
143	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	5	Lower M2=f
143	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	4	1	268	
143	0	Cattle	Metapodial	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	29	
143	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
143	0	Large Mammal	Skull	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	25	
143	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	57	
143	0	Cattle	Skull-occipital	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	179	Chopped longitudinally
146	0	Cattle	Skull-occipital	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	66	
146	0	Cattle	Skull-maxilla	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	254	
146	0	Large Mammal	Hyoid	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
146	0	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	6	Lower incisors
146	0	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	15	chopped and snapped through the ilium
146	0	Large Mammal	Skull-paletine	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	26	
146	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	25	
146	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	66	
146	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	76	
146	0	Large Mammal	Lumbar	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	13	neural arch
146	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	298	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
146	0	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	25	
146	0	Large Mammal	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	25	
146	0	Large Mammal	Hyoid	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
146	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	12	
146	0	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	23	Upper M1
146	0	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	11	
146	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	29 1	
159	0	Pig	Mandible	R	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	23	
159	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	2	2	
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	carnivore gnawing on the proximal end. Juv/lamb
159	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	20	
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
159	0	Medium Mammal	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
159	0	Large Mammal	Lumbar	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	13	
159	0	Cattle	Skull-premaxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	15	
159	0	Medium Mammal	Sacrum	R	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	U	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	Chopped through the saggital plane
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
159	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
159	0	Pig	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	18	Possible healed trauma, Fusion of long bone shaft on the lateral side of the shaft fragment
159	0	Cattle	Skull-frontal	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	24	+ horncore base
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	Upper M1 in occlusion
159	0	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	41	
159	0	Medium Mammal	Skull-occipital	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	Neonatal
159	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	7	19	
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Axis	B	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
159	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	
159	0	Fowl	Humerus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	2	
159	0	Goose Size	Sternum	B	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
159	0	Bird	Synsacrum-pelvis	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
159	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	11	130	
159	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	6	Broken lower M3

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
159	0	Fowl	Sternum	B	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
159	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	10	26	
161	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	chopped and snapped through the midblade
161	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	70	
161	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	132	
161	0	Pig	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	52	
165	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
165	0	Pig	Scapula	L	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	14	
165	0	Pig	Ulna	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	24	
165	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	37	
167	0	Cattle	Ulna	R	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	13	
172	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	32	
172	0	Cattle	Scapula	R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	64	
172	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	25	
172	0	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	4	1	25	
172	0	Pig	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
172	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	22	chopped through the blade

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
17 2	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	
17 6	0	Pig	Metatarsal (III)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
17 6	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	21	cut and snapped through the blade
17 6	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	75	
17 6	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	10	cut and snapped through the blade
17 7	0	Pig	Scapula	L	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	3	1	10	trimmed spinous process
17 7	0	Large Mammal	Skull	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	20	
18 1	0	Fowl	Humerus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	4	
18 1	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	11 7	
18 1	0	Cattle	Atlas	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	72	Chopped diagonally through the right allele
18 6	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
18 6	0	Cattle	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	40	
18 6	0	Equid	Sacrum	L	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	32	
18 6	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	24	
18 6	0	Cattle	Skull-zygomatic	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	25	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
186	0	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	34	Lower M3=g
186	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	22	Blade neck and head
186	0	Large Mammal	Calcaneus	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	15	
186	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	10	
186	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	35	Blade fragment
186	0	Sheep	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	23	
186	0	Pig	Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	38	
186	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	23	Shaft
186	0	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	13	Lower M1=h
186	0	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	Lower PM3, unworn
186	0	Cattle	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	29	
186	0	Medium Mammal	Vertebra	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	9	
186	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	28	
186	0	Goose	Ulna	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
186	0	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	17	lower M2=a
193	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	21	+ base of horncore, chopped at base of horncore
193	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	25	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
19 3	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	17	
19 3	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	Blade
19 3	0	Pig	Metatarsal (IV)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	9	
19 3	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	8	
19 3	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	12	
19 3	0	Sheep	Skull-occipital	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	34	
19 4	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	7	Lower M3=f
19 4	0	Pig	Metacarpal (III)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
19 4	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	11	
19 4	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
19 4	0	Cattle	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	4	1	10 1	
19 4	0	Pig	Ulna	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	15	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
19 4	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	76	
19 4	0	Cattle	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	71	
19 4	0	Cattle	Phalanx (III)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	17	
19 4	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	
19 4	0	Large Mammal	Innominate	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	36	carnivore gnawing on the illum

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
195	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	92	
195	0	Medium Mammal	Femur	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	20	
195	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	19	
195	0	Cattle	Radius	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	38	
195	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	94	
195	0	Pig	Skull-maxilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	
195	0	Cattle	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	44	Chopped and snapped through the proximal shaft
195	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
195	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	74	
195	0	Cattle	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	70	Possible carnivore gnawing on the distal end
195	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	22	
195	0	Pig	Metacarpal (III)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
195	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	10	
195	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	4	1	19	
195	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	3	5	
195	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
195	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	14	PM2 only in occlusion

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
195	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
195	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
199	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	126	PM4 only in occlusion=g
199	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	25	
199	0	Goat	Horncore	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	202	
199	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	167	
199	0	Cattle	Tibia	L	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	244	
199	0	Pig	Mandible	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	56	
199	0	Cattle	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	74	
199	0	Cattle	Horncore	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	75	
200	0	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	54	
200	0	Large Mammal	Skull-frontal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	2	1	66	
200	0	Equid	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	209	
200	0	Large Mammal	Innominate	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	63	
200	0	Large Mammal	Lumbar	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	U	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	53	Chopped through the cranial centra epiphysis
200	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	9	3 knife notches on the neck of the blade
200	0	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	78	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
200	0	Cattle	Radius	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	79	
200	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	51	
200	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	7	112	
200	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	18	Cut and snapped through the blade
200	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	15	
200	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	4	
200	0	Cattle	Scapula	L	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	39	
200	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	4	1	32	
200	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	26	
200	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	19	
201	0	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	Chopped through the right side of the spinous process
201	0	Equid	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	157	
201	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	30	chopped through the saggital plane
201	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	25	chopped on the posterior medial proximal shaft
201	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	21	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
20	1	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	28	
20	1	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	40	
20	1	0	Large Mammal	Tibia	L	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	68		
20	1	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	3	39	
20	1	0	Roe Deer	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	4	1	15	
20	1	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	56	
20	1	0	Cattle	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	24 3	
20	1	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	70	
20	1	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	10 1	
20	1	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	4	1	87	
20	1	0	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	47	
20	6	0	Cattle	Femur	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	81	
40	8	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	93	
21	0	0	Equid	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	3	1	32 8	fusion of nav- cuboid and tarsals to the proximal articulation.
21	0	0	Cattle	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	10 1	
21	0	0	Large Mammal	Femur	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	84	
21	0	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6	
21	0	0	Equid	Phalanx (II)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	32	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
210	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	101	no teeth in occlusion
210	0	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	3	1	78	Poliferation of new bone growth on the lateral side of the shaft.
210	0	Equid	Phalanx (II)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	40	
210	0	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	3	1	56	
210	0	Equid	Humerus	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	3	1	424	
210	0	Equid	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	219	
210	0	Equid	Phalanx (III)	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	40	
210	0	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	3	1	60	
210	0	Equid	Metapodial	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	Residual metapodial
210	0	Equid	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	441	
210	0	Equid	Tibia	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	1	422	
210	0	Equid	Femur	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	3	1	440	
211	0	Medium Mammal	Humerus	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	13	
211	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	31	
211	0	Goat	Horncore	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
211	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
211	0	Large Mammal	Innominate	L	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	56	Chopped through the ilium

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
414	0	Pig	Skull-frontal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
414	0	Medium Mammal	Skull	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	11	64	
414	0	Cattle	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	4	1	74	
414	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	40	chopped and snapped through the midblade
414	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	15	
414	0	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	12	Lower M1=k
414	0	Pig	Skull-occipital	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	36	
414	0	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	Spinous process
215	0	Medium Mammal	Skull	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	
215	0	Fowl Size	Sternum	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	
215	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	35	
215	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	5	
215	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	42	
215	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	28	
416	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	14	
416	0	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	5	
416	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	19	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
41	6	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1		
41	6	0	Pig	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	17		
41	6	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	2	1	18	
41	6	0	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	6	18	
41	6	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	10 4	
41	6	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	
41	6	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	13 7	
21	7	0	Fowl	Tibio-tarsus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	6	Knife cuts on the distal condyles
21	7	0	Cattle	Skull-frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	10 0	
21	7	0	Fowl	Tarso-metatarsus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	5	With spur. Cock/old hen
21	9	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
21	9	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	19	
21	9	0	Pig	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	30	
21	9	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	11	
21	9	0	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	21	
21	9	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	61	
21	9	0	Cattle	Scapula	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	42	Chop mark at the spinous process
22	2	0	Pig	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	44		

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
22 2	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	35	
22 2	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	0	
22 2	0	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	5	1	36	
22 2	0	Cattle	Axis	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	
22 2	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	6	
22 2	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	47	
22 2	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	38	
22 2	0	Pig	Femur	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	20	
22 2	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
22 2	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	
22 2	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	37	
22 2	0	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	
22 2	0	Large Mammal	Vertebra	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	Transverse process
22 2	0	Large Mammal	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	59	
22 2	0	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	4	1	66	
42 3	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	4	1	15	
42 3	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	4	1	93	PM2 and PM3 only in occlusion
42 3	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	4	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
423	0	Fowl	Tarso-metatarsus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	1	
423	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	
224	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	19	shaft
224	0	Cattle	Atlas	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	59	
231	0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	21	Carnivore gnawing on the distal end
231	0	Cattle	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	77	
233	0	Fowl	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	0	
233	0	Cattle	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	49	
233	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	14	
233	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	20	
235	0	Cat	Femur	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
235	0	Pig	Radius	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	17	
235	0	Sheep	Mandible	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	41	
235	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
235	0	Fowl	Tarso-metatarsus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	4	
235	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	0	
235	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
235	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	126	possible carnivore gnawing on

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes	
																												the proximal end	
23	7	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	18		
23	7	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	R	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	19		
24	1	0	Cattle	Horncore	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	66		
24	1	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	Upper M1	
44	2	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	56		
44	2	0	Pig	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12		
44	2	0	Large Mammal	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	17		
44	2	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	49		
44	2	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	51	Chopped on the shaft	
44	2	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	24		
44	2	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	71	Blade fragments	
44	2	0	Large Mammal	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	22		
44	2	0	Large Mammal	Cervical	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	neural arch	
25	0	0	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	2	1	21	
25	0	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	15		
25	0	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	Cut and snapped through the midblade	
25	0	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7		

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
250	0	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	42	Possible carnivore gnawing on the body fragment
250	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	82	
250	0	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	19	Lower M2=c
250	0	Fowl	Radius	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	2	
250	0	Fowl	Tibio-tarsus	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	5	
250	0	Pig	Skull-frontal	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	19	
250	0	Cattle	Skull-maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	67	
250	0	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	94	
250	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	28	
276	0	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	Broken lower molar
276	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	9	
276	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	cut ans snapped through the blade
276	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	15	
276	0	Fowl	Clavicula	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
278	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	135	
278	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	26	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
278	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	7	blade fragment, cut through
278	0	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	chopped and snapped through the ilium
283	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	26	
283	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	32	
289	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
289	0	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
289	0	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	12	Chopped through the distal condyles
289	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
289	0	Fowl	Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	3	
289	0	Sheep/Goat	Skull-frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	37	Chopped through the base of the horncore
289	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	103	Possible carnivore gnawing on the distal end	
293	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
293	0	Pig	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	13	
293	0	Large Mammal	Innominate	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	33	
293	0	Large Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	

Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
293	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	55	
293	0	Pig	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	20	

Table 10: Animal Bone Archive

Context	Cut	Feature	Date/Phase	Taxon	Side	dpm4	PM4	M1	M2	M3	Notes
199	198	Pit	10th-11th	Pig	R		V	g	a		Immature
199	198	Pit	10th-11th	Cattle	L			j	g	b	30-36 months
161	160	Pit	10th-11th	Pig	L	k		f	a		Immature
111	110	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	L		j	m	g	g	5-8 years
111	110	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	L					f	3-5 years
195	192	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R					d	3-5 years
195	192	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R		m	m	l	h	>8 years
143	143	Pit	Undated	Cattle	R			m	l	k	Senile
136	134	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R			j			3-5 years
146	147	Pit	Undated	Cattle	R		f	j	g	g	Adult
146	147	Pit	Undated	Cattle	L		f	j	g	g	Adult
125	124	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R		h	j	g	e	3-5 years
201	198	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R			k	h	e	3-5 years
201	198	Pit	10th-11th	Cattle	R					E	18-30 months
201	198	Pit	10th-11th	Cattle	R		h	l			Adult
215	214	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	L		E	h	f	b	20-34 months
416	415	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R			d	g	V	10-20 months
416	415	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	L			n	l	g	5-8 years
200	198	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	R		g	j	h	B	3-5 years
200	198	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep/Goat	L		l	m	l	j	>8 years
235	234	Pit	10th-11th	Sheep	R	l		g	f		20-34 months

Table 11: Toothwear

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
111	Pig	Metatarsal (IV)	R	89	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	Cattle	Radius	R	0	0	0	0	69	66	0	0	0	0
128	Fowl	Femur	L	69	9	6	12	14	0	0	0	0	0
128	Dog	Metacarpal (IV)	R	81	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	0	0	0	0	30	27	0	0	0	0
143	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	0	28	27	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	Sheep	Metatarsal	L	122	20	12	11	23	0	0	0	0	0
159	Pig	Tibia	L	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	Fowl	Humerus	L	64	17	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	0	0	17	32	31	0	0	0	0	0
172	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	0	31	29	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	196	38	21	23	43	0	0	0	0	0
181	Fowl	Humerus	L	66	18	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	Sheep	Metacarpal	R	117	22	13	11	24	0	0	0	0	0
186	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	124	20	12	12	23	0	0	0	0	0
193	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	0	0	0	11	24	0	0	0	0	0
193	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	175	48	28	21	52	0	0	0	0	0
194	Cattle	Phalanx (III)	L	72	54	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	0	0	26	50	0	0	0	0	0

Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
195	Cattle	Radius	L	0	62	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	Cattle	Tibia	L	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	Equid	Tibia	L	0	0	0	0	0	71	50	0	0	0
200	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	119	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	Cattle	Radius	R	0	0	0	0	59	57	0	0	0	0
200	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	0	0	0	19	50	0	0	0	0	0
200	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	0	0	14	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	0	20	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	Equid	Metacarpal	L	214	212	205	46	32	31	0	21	46	0
208	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	41	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	Equid	Metacarpal	R	221	214	213	48	32	37	0	23	50	0
210	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	72	57	53	37	36	47	44	0	0	0
210	Equid	Metatarsal	R	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	25	51	36
210	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	79	57	52	30	39	49	45	0	0	0
210	Equid	Femur	R	0	0	112	56	45	0	0	0	0	0
210	Equid	Tibia	L	338	311	94	43	0	68	44	0	0	0
210	Equid	Radius	L	320	306	301	81	41	74	62	0	0	0
210	Equid	Humerus	R	0	0	0	0	38	75	71	0	0	0
210	Equid	Phalanx (I)	R	73	56	52	36	46	44	0	0	0	0
214	Cattle	Tibia	R	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	41	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	189	55	31	25	57	0	0	0	0	0
416	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	0	0	17	31	25	17	0	0	0	0
217	Fowl	Tibio-tarsus	R	118	22	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	Fowl	Tarso-metatarsus	R	80	14	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	0	21	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	0	0	18	28	23	18	0	0	0	0
219	Cattle	Scapula	R	0	0	0	59	49	38	0	0	0	0
223	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	120	17	10	10	21	0	0	0	0	0
223	Fowl	Tarso-metatarsus	L	66	11	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	0	23	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	Cattle	Radius	L	0	64	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	Fowl	Radius	L	52	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	Sheep	Metatarsal	R	127	19	11	11	23	0	0	0	0	0
235	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	194	0	29	21	52	0	0	0	0	0
235	Fowl	Tarso-metatarsus	R	88	14	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	0	0	13	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	0	0	19	32	25	20	0	0	0	0
250	Fowl	Ulna	L	62	8	11	4	9	0	0	0	0	0
250	Fowl	Tibio-tarsus	L	0	0	6	12	13	0	0	0	0	0
278	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	179	49	26	20	51	0	0	0	0	0
289	Fowl	Humerus	L	0	0	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	50	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12: Measurements

Appendix 8: Context Summary List

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer		Loose, dark grey sand with modern structural foundations, bricks, cables and pipe Inclusions	n/a	n/a	1.4	Made ground
101	Layer		Loose, light yellow orange sand with occasional large flint gravel patches and orange brown mineral Inclusions	n/a	n/a	n/a	Natural
102	Cut	2	East - west orientated linear with moderately shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	n/a	0.5	0.15	Cut of possible pit
103	Fill	2	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub rounded stone			0.15	Gradual accumulation within possible drainage ditch/gully [102]
104	Cut	2	Sub circular shape in plan with moderately shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	1.4	1	0.12	Cut of pit
105	Fill	2	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional small sub rounded stones			0.12	Gradual accumulation within pit [104]
106	Fill		Loose, very dark brown sand with occasional small flint fragments			0.06	Natural silting within pit [107]
107	Cut		Oval shape in plan with very shallow straight sides, gradual break of slope to a flat base	0.32	0.64	0.06	Cut of small undated pit
108	Fill		Loose, dark orange brown sand with moderately frequent small gravel and occasional small angular flint fragments			0.14	Deliberate fill within undated posthole [109]
109	Cut		Semi-circular shape in plan with very straight sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.2	0.14	0.14	Cut of posthole
110	Cut		Apparent circular shape in plan (extends beyond L.O.E) with	2.7	1.55	0.72	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			steep straight sides, sharp break of slope to a unexcavated base				
111	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with moderate small flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks			0.72	Gradual accumulation within pit [110]
112	Cut		Sub circular shape in plan with moderately shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.24	0.2	0.16	Cut of undated pit
113	Fill		Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.16	Natural silting within pit [112]
114	Fill		Soft, mid greyish brown sand with very occasional small flint			0.24	Natural silting within posthole [115]
115	Cut		Circular shape in plan with steep straight sides, gradual break of slope to concave base	0.3	0.27	0.24	Cut of undated posthole
116	Fill		Loose, dark grey sand with very occasional small flint and very occasional sand patches			0.12	Natural silting within small pit [117]
117	Cut		Irregular shape in plan with shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	1.05	0.9	0.16	Cut of small undated pit
118	Fill		Soft, very dark greyish brown sand with very occasional small gravel			0.16	Natural silting within posthole [119]
119	Cut		Semi-circular shape in plan with steep concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.27	0.29	0.16	Cut of posthole
120	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with shallow straight sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	1	0.9	0.14	Cut of undated pit
121	Fill		Loose, mid grey sand with occasional small sub-angular poorly sorted flint			0.14	Backfill deposit within pit [120]
122	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with steep straight sides, sharp	0.24	0.18	0.25	Cut of undated stake hole

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			break of slope to a pointed base				
123	Fill		Loose, mid grey sand			0.25	Fill within stake hole [122]
124	Cut		Circular shape in plan with very steep concave sides, gradual break of slope to flat base	1.7	1.7	0.5	Cut of pit
125	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with moderate flint and very occasional charcoal flecks			0.5	Dump deposit within pit [124]
126	Cut		Circular shape in plan with steep straight sides, sharp break of slope to a unexcavated base	1.5	1.31	1.13	Cut of pit
127	Fill		Loose, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional flint and gravel			0.32	Rapid accumulation within pit [126]
128	Fill		Loose, dark grey silty sand with occasional flint and gravel			0.81	Rapid accumulation with pit [126]
129	Cut	2	Circular shape in plan with moderately steep steeped sides, sharp break of slope to a unexcavated base	2.6	2	1.2	Cut of pit
130	Fill	2	Loose, dark grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones			0.7	Modern backfill within pit [129]
131	Fill	2	Compact, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.5	Deliberate dump deposit within pit [129]
132	Cut	2	Circular shape in plan with shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.69	0.65	0.15	Cut of pit
133	Fill	2	Compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.14	Natural silting within pit [132]
134	Cut		Oval shape in plan with vertical east side, very steep straight west side, sharp break of slope to an unexcavated base	2.35	2.15	1.2	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
135	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with moderate flint and occasional charcoal flecks			0.68	Accumulation deposit within pit [134]
136	Fill		Loose, mid grey sand with light yellow sand tip lines and moderate flint			0.4	Accumulation deposit within pit [134]
137	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate flint			0.42	Accumulation deposit within pit [134]
138	Cut		Sub- circular shape in plan with very steep concave sides, moderately sharp break of slope to concave base	1.45	1.72	1.23	Cut of pit
139	Fill		Loose, mid grey sand with occasional small sub-angular poorly sorted flint			0.64	Deliberate dump within pit [138]
140	Fill		Loose, mid grey silty sand			0.59	Backfill within pit [138]
141	Cut	2	Sub-circular shape in plan with moderate concave sides, moderate break of slope to flat base	1.4	1.2	0.14	Cut of pit
142	Fill	2	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.14	Natural silting within pit [141]
143	Void						
144	Void						Animal bone retained are unstratified
145	Fill		Loose, dark grey sand with moderate small to medium angular flint			0.36	Backfill within pit [147]
146	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with frequent charcoal patches and very occasional small flint			0.2	Backfill within pit [147]
147	Cut		Circular shape in plan with moderately steep concave sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	1.2	1.1	0.56	Cut of undated pit
148	Cut		Circular shape in plan with moderately shallow concave sides,	0.34	0.28	0.18	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			gradual break of slope to a concave base				
149	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with frequent flint			0.18	Fill of pit [148]
150	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with steep straight sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base	1.78	0.59	0.86	Cut of pit
151	Fill		Loose, mid grey sand			0.86	Backfill within pit [150]
152	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with very steep straight sides, sharp break of slope to flat base	0.36	0.38	0.78	Cut of possible pit/pipe
153	Fill		Loose, mid brown sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint			0.78	Deliberate packing deposit within possible pit/pipe [152]
154	Cut		North-south orientated linear with steep straight sides, moderate break of slope to flat base	0.58	0.64	0.89	Cut of modern ditch
155	Fill		Loose, mid brown grey sand			0.29	Backfill within modern ditch [154]
156	Fill		Loose, mid grey brown sand with occasional small to medium poorly sorted sandstone			0.26	Backfill within modern ditch [154]
157	Fill		Loose, mid brown grey sand			0.32	Backfill within modern ditch [154]
158	Cut		Circular shape in plan with vertical undercutting stepped sides, sharp break of slope to an unexcavated base	1.25	1.2	1.15	Cut of pit
159	Fill		Loose, very dark grey sand with very occasional charcoal flecks and moderate flint			1.15	Natural silting within pit [158]
160	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with moderate concave sides, moderate break of slope to concave base	0.7	0.65	0.66	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
161	Fill		Loose, mid grey sand			0.66	Backfill within pit [160]
162	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with moderate concave sides, moderate break of slope to concave base	0.35	0.21	0.25	Cut of undated pit
163	Fill		Loose, mid brown grey sand			0.25	Backfill within pit [162]
164	Cut	2	Circular shape in plan with moderately shallow sides gradual break of slope to concave base	1.29	0.7	0.45	Cut of pit
165	Fill	2	Firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.45	Deliberate dump deposit within pit [164]
166	Cut	2	Circular shape in plan with moderately shallow concave sides, gradual break of slope to an uneven base	1.39	1	0.56	Cut of pit
167	Fill	2	Firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.56	Backfill within pit [166]
168	Cut	2	Circular shape in plan with moderately shallow stepped sides, gradual break of slope to concave base	1.24	1	0.3	Cut of pit
169	Fill	2	Firm, light greyish brown silty sand with frequent small angular stones			0.3	Backfill of pit [168]
170	Cut	2	Circular shape in plan with moderately shallow stepped sides, gradual break of slope to concave base	1.24	0.8	0.2	Cut of pit
171	Fill	2	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sharp stones			0.2	Fill of pit [170]
172	Fill		Soft, dark grey sand with moderately small flint and very occasionally flecks of charcoal			0.32	Fill of pit [174]
173	Fill		Soft, very dark grey sand with very frequent small to medium charcoal			0.18	Fill of pit [174]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			fragments, occasional small flint and occasional gravel at base				
174	Cut		Circular in plan, with concave sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	0.79	0.82	0.5	Cut of pit
175	Fill	1	Soft, dark orangey brown sand with occasional small flint			0.08	Fill of pit [191]
176	Fill	1	Loose, dark grey sand with moderately small angular flint with very occasional small patches of yellow sand			0.47	Fill of pit [179]
177	Fill	1	Loose, dark orangey grey sand with moderately small angular flint			0.36	Fill of pit [179]
178	Fill	1	Soft, dark grey sand with moderately small angular flint and occasional charcoal specs			0.26	Fill of pit [179]
179	Cut	1	Oval in plan with steep, straight sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	n/a	1.02	0.86	Cut of pit
180	Fill	1	Loose, dark orangey grey sand with occasional small angular flint			0.2	Fill of pit [182]
181	Fill	1	Soft, mid grey sand with moderately small angular flint			0.68	Fill of pit [182]
182	Cut	1	Oval in plan, with steep concave sides leading to a straight base with a gradual BOS	n/a	0.61	0.64	Cut of pit
183	Cut		Circular shape in plan with steep sides and an unexcavated base with a very good clarity of edges	1.57	1.09	1.39	Cut of pit
184	Fill		Loose, dark grey silty sand			0.64	Fill of pit [183]
185	Fill		Loose			0.32	Fill of pit [183]
186	Fill		Loose			0.43	Fill of pit [183]
187	Cut		Circular shape in plan with steep sides and a good clarity of edges	2.09	0.92	0.95	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
188	Fill		Loose silty sand			0.18	Fill of pit [183]
189	Fill		Loose			0.77	Fill of pit [183]
190	Fill	1	Soft, mid grey sand with moderately small angular gravel and flint			0.38	Fill of pit [191]
191	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	n/a	1.06	0.38	Cut of undated pit
192	Cut	2	Sub circular in plan, orientated E-W with very steep slightly stepped sides, leading to an unknown base	1.2	2.74	>1.2	Cut of pit
193	Fill	2	Very compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequently small angular stones			0.5	Fill of pit [192]
194	Fill	2	Very compact, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sharp stones			0.75	Fill of pit [192]
195	Fill	2	Very compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.6	Fill of pit [192]
196	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with very steep sides leading to a concave base	1.74	1.56	1.12	Cut of pit
197	Fill	1	Loose mid grey sand with occasional small angular poorly sorted flint			1.12	Fill of pit [196]
198	Cut	1	Sub-circular in plan with very steep sloping sides, leading to an unknown base	2.83	1.17	1.34	Cut of pit
199	Fill	1	Loose, mid grey sand with occasional small and medium sub angular poorly sorted flint			0.78	Fill of pit [198]
200	Fill	1	Loose, light brown grey sand with moderately small sub-angular poorly sorted flint			0.3	Fill of pit [198]
201	Fill	1	Loose, dark grey sand with moderately flecks of charcoal and flint			0.4	Fill of pit [198]
202	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with mod steep sides	1.95	2.07	0.38	Cut of undated pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			leading to a flat base with a gentle BOS				
203	Fill	1	Loose, mid grey sand with moderate flint fragments			0.38	Fill of pit [203]
204	Cut	1	Circular in plan, undercut from surface to near vertical sand, E side stepped on N side	1.22	1.07	1.2	Cut of pit
205	Fill	1	Loose, very dark grey sand with moderate flint fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks			1.2	Fill of Pit [204]
206	Fill	1	Loose, light yellow sand with occasional flint fragments			0.16	Fill of [204]
207	Fill	1	Loose, mid brown sand with moderate flint fragments			0.14	Fill of [204]
208	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with undercut from surface to near vertical sides, unexcavated base	1.55	1.66	0.66	Cut of Pit
209	Fill	1	Loose, very dark grey sand with moderate flint fragments			0.12	Fill of Pit [208]
210	Fill	1	Loose, dark grey sand with moderate flint fragments			0.16	Fill of Pit [208]
211	Fill	1	Loose, dark grey sand with moderate flint fragments with patches of flint gravel, very frequent			0.38	Fill of Pit [208]
212	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with moderately shallow concave sides leading to a concave base	n/a	0.66	0.21	Cut of Pit
213	Fill	1	Loose, very dark grey sand with frequent flint gravel			0.21	Fill of Pit [212]
214	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base	1.16	1.06	0.16	Cut of undated Pit
215	Fill	1	Loose, very dark grey sand with moderate flint gravel fragments			0.16	Fill of Pit [214]
216	Cut		Circular in plan, with moderately shallow slightly stepped sides, leading to a concave base	1.20	1	0.33	Rubbish Pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
217	Fill		Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sharp stones			0.33	Fill of Rubbish Pit [216]
218	Cut		Circular in plan, with moderately shallow, slightly stepped sides	1	1.23	0.41	Cut of Rubbish Pit
219	Fill		Very compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones			0.41	Deliberate Backfill of cut [218]
220	Fill	1	Loose, dark grey sand with moderately small angular flint			0.42	Fill of Pit [221]
221	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	1	1	0.42	Cut of undated Pit
222	Fill		Loose, dark grey sand with moderately small angular flint			0.4	Fill of Pit [223]
223	Cut		Circular in plan, with moderately steep, concave sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	1.1	0.72	0.4	Cut of Pit
224	Cut	1	Circular in plan, with moderately steep, straight sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	1.41	2.12	0.34	Cut of Pit
225	Fill	1	Soft, dark grey sand with moderately small angular flint with very occasional small patches of yellow sand			1.34	Fill of Pit [225]
226	Fill	1	Soft, dark pinkish orange sand with moderately small angular flint			0.18	Fill of Pit [227]
227	Cut	1	Not fully excavated - moderately steep concave sides, leading to a concave base	2.25	<0.4	0.18	Cut of undated Pit
228	Void						
229	Void						
230	Cut		Circular shape in plan with steep sides and an unexcavated base and a very good clarity of edges	2.78	1.38	2.05	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
231	Fill		Loose, dark grey silty sand with frequent gravel, moderate oyster shell and occasional animal bone and CBM inclusions			0.86	Lower fill of pit [230]
232	Fill		Loose, yellow sand			0.31	Redeposited natural in pit [230]
233	Fill		Loose, mid grey silty sand with frequent gravel, moderate shell, occasional pot, animal bone and daub inclusions			0.88	Upper fill of pit [230]
234	Cut		Circular shape in plan, N-S orientation and very steep, concaved sides and an unexcavated base and a clear clarity of edges	<0.9	1.9	1.6	Cut of pit
235	Fill		Very compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stones, flint, animal bone and pot inclusions			1.6	Natural accumulation of pit [234]
236	Cut		Sub-rectangular shape in plan, NE-SW orientation with steep sides to a flat base and a very good clarity of edges	1.99	1.37	0.57	Cut of pit
237	Fill		Loose, mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions			0.15	Lower fill of pit [236]
238	Fill		Loose, light brownish grey sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.22	Natural accumulation of pit [236]
239	Fill		Loose, mid grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.2	Upper fill of pit [236]
240	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S orientation with very steep sides, a gradual break of slope to a flat base and a clear clarity of edges	0.8	0.9	0.5	Cut of pit
241	Fill		Very compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent			0.5	Fill of [240]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			small sub-rounded stone inclusions				
242	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, NE-SW orientation with gradual sides and a concaved base and a clear clarity of edges	1.26	1.3	0.32	Cut of pit
243	Fill	1	Moderate, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.18	Fill of pit [242]
244	Fill	1	Moderate, mid brown yellow silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.32	Fill of [242]
245	Cut	1	Sub-circular shape in plan, E-W orientation with steep sides and a concave base with a clear clarity of edges	1.3	1.16	0.62	Cut of undated pit
246	Fill	1	Moderate, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.16	Natural fill of pit [245]
247	Fill	1	Moderate mid orange brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.45	Fill of pit [245]
248	Fill	1	Moderate, dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.22	Fill of pit [245]
249	Cut	1	Sub-circular shape in plan, NE-SW orientation with very steep sides and an unexcavated base and a clear clarity of edges	1.7	1.5	1.15	Cut of pit
250	Fill	1	Moderate, dark brown silty sand with very occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.9	Fill of pit [249]
251	Fill	1	Moderate, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.6	Fill of pit [249]
252	Cut	1	Sub-circular shape in plan, E-W orientation with very steep sides and a concave base with a clear clarity of edges	2	1.7	1.32	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
253	Fill	1	Moderate, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.38	Fill of pit [252]
254	Fill	1	Moderate, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.3	Fill of pit [252]
255	Fill		Moderate, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.24	Fill of pit [252]
256	Fill	1	Moderate, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.3	Fill of pit [252]
257	Fill	1	Moderate, mid brown silty sand with occasional angular stone inclusions			0.36	Fill of pit [252]
258	Fill	1	Moderate, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.3	Fill of pit [252]
259	Fill	1	Moderate, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional angular stone inclusions			0.46	Fill of pit [252]
260	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S orientation with shallow, concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a flat base and a clear clarity of edges	0.9	0.78	0.12	Cut of pit
261	Fill		Moderate, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.12	Fill of pit [260]
262	Cut		Circular shape in plan, N-S orientation and moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope and a clear clarity of edges	0.5	0.7	0.2	Cut of pit
263	Fill		Very compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone, flint and oyster shell inclusions			0.2	Fill of pit [262]
264	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, NW-SE	1.3	0.18	0.1	Cut of undated pit

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			orientation and very shallow sides with a gradual break of slope to a very shallow, flat base and a clear clarity of edges				
265	Fill		Moderate, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.1	Fill of pit [264]
266	Cut		Sub-rectangular shape in plan, NE-SW orientation with vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base and a clear clarity of edges	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cut of pit, collapsed during excavation
267	Fill		Moderate, mixed mid orange brown, mid brown and mid orange silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			n/a	Fill of pit [266]
268	Cut		Circular shape in plan with shallow sides to a rounded base and a moderate clarity of edges	1.04	0.84	0.18	Cut of undated pit
269	Fill		Loose, mid grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions			0.18	Fill of pit [268]
270	Cut		Linear shape in plan, NW-SE orientation with gradual sides and a clear clarity of edges	>10.00	0.8	0.14	Cut of undated linear ditch
271	Fill		Moderate, dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.14	Fill of ditch [270]
272	Cut		Linear shape in plan, NW-SE orientation with moderate sides and a slightly concaved base and a clear clarity of edges	>10.00	1.28	0.24	Cut of undated linear ditch
273	Fill		Moderate, dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.2	Fill of ditch [272]
274	Fill		Moderate, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.24	Fill of ditch [272]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
275	Cut		Sub-rectangular shape in plan, NW-SE orientation with steep sides and a rounded base and a very good clarity of edges	1.88	0.4	0.32	Cut of elongated pit
276	Fill		Loose, dark grey silty sand with occasional pot, animal bone, charcoal and daub and moderate large flint inclusions			0.32	Fill of pit [275]
277	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S orientation with very steep sides and an unexcavated base and a clear clarity of edges	1.25	1	1.2	Cut of pit
278	Fill		Moderate, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions			0.4	Fill of pit [277]
279	Fill		Very compact, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional medium stones and flint inclusions			0.11	Fill of pit [277]
280	Fill		Very compact, mottled dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and small sub-rounded flint inclusions			0.14	Natural silting of pit [277]
281	Fill		Very compact, light greyish brown with mottled orange patched silty sand iron pan with occasional small stones			0.24	Fill of pit [277]
282	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, NE-SW orientation with moderate sides and a slightly concave base and a clear clarity of edges	1.75	1.4	0.28	Cut of pit
283	Fill		Moderate, dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.26	Fill of pit [282]
284	Fill		Moderate, dark orange brown silty sand with sub-angular stone inclusions			0.24	Fill of pit [282]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
285	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan with moderate sides and a flat base with a clear clarity of edges	1.55	1	0.24	Cut of undated pit
286	Fill		Moderate mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.24	Fill of pit [285]
287	Fill		Very compact, light brownish grey ash with very frequent charcoal inclusions			0.4	Fill of pit [277]
288	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S orientation with moderately steep concaved sides, a sharp break of slope and a clear clarity of edges	1.25	1.1	0.3	Cut of pit
289	Fill		Moderate, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.3	Natural silting of pit [288]
290	Cut		Sub-circular shape in plan, N-S orientation with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a clear clarity of edges	1.25	0.6	0.2	Cut of undated pit
291	Fill		Moderately loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions			0.18	Natural silting of pit [290]
292	Cut		Circular shape in plan with step sides and an unexcavated base (base determined by auger) with a very good clarity of edges	1.15	1.05	<0.72	Cut of pit
293	Fill		Loose, dark grey silty sand			1.62	Fill of pit [292]
294	VOID		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
295	VOID		VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
296	Cut		Linear shape in plan, NW-SE orientation with gradual sides and a concave base and a clear clarity of edges	>10.00	1.6	0.44	Cut of undated linear ditch
297	Fill		Moderate, mid brown orange silty sand with			0.12	Fill of ditch [296]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			occasional sub-angular stone inclusions				
298	Fill		Moderately firm, mid orangey brown, silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones			0.34	Fill of ditch [296]
299	Fill		Moderately firm, md orangey silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones			0.25	Fill of ditch [296]
300	Fill		Moderately firm, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.20	Fill of ditch [296]
301	Fill		Moderately firm, mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.20	Fill of ditch [296]
302	Cut		NW-SE linear feature with moderate sloping sides and concave base	+10	1.10	0.44	Cut of undated Ditch
303	Fill		Moderately firm, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.22	Fill of ditch [302]
304	Fill		Moderately firm, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.15	Fill of ditch [302]
305	Fill		Moderately firm mid brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.40	Fill of ditch [302]
306	Cut		NW-SW sub circular feature with gradual sloping sides and concave base			0.90	Cut of undated Pit
307	Fill		Moderately firm mid brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.14	Fill of pit [306]
308	Fill		Moderately firm mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones			0.22	Fill of pit [306]
309	Fill	1	Moderately firm mid brown silty sand with very occasional sub angular stones			0.60	Fill of pit [252]
310	Cut		E-W orientated and terminating feature, sub-oval in plan	>3.7	2.0	n/a	Unexcavated modern feature

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
405	Cut		Linear, orientated E-W with gradual concave sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	0.86	0.6	0.16	Cut of linear gully
406	Fill		Loose, dark brown grey silty sand with very occasional small, sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.16	Fill of [205]
407	Cut		Sub-circular with moderate concave slopes leading to a concave base with a moderate BOS	0.7	1.05	0.26	Cut of undated pit
408	Fill		Loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with very occasional small, sub rounded stone inclusions			0.26	Fill of [207]
409	Cut		Linear, orientated E-W with moderately vertical sides leading to a concave/flat base with a sharp BOS	0.45	0.6	0.22	Cut of linear
410	Fill		Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with very occasional, small, sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.22	Fill of [209]
411	Cut		Circular with steep sides leading to a flat base with a sharp BOS	0.75	0.75	0.4	Cut of pit
412	Fill		Friable, mid dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks			0.4	Fill of [211]
413	Cut		Sub-circular with steep, concave sides leading to a flat base with a sharp BOS	0.4	1.15	0.4	Cut of pit
414	Fill		Loose, mid grey silty sand with occasional small, sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.4	Fill of [213]
415	Cut		Sub-circular/rectangular with steep, vertical sides. Base unknown. Sharp BOS	2.1	0.8	<1.15	Cut of pit
416	Fill		Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with very occasional, small			<1.15	Fill of [215]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			rounded stone inclusions				
417	Cut		Sub-circular with steep, near vertical sides. Base unknown as extended under LOE	<1.85	<0.85	<0.78	Cut of pit
418	Fill		Friable, dark brown sandy silt with very occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks			<0.78	Fill of [217]
419	Fill		Friable, mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional angular stones			0.76	Fill of [217]
420	Cut		Oval, orientated E-W with moderate sides leading to a concave base with a gradual BOS	1.2	0.75	0.16	Cut of pit
421	Fill		Friable, dark brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks.			0.16	Fill of [220]
422	Cut		Sub-rectangular, orientated E-W with gradual sides leading to a flat base with a gradual BOS	1.25	0.85	0.2	Cut of pit
423	Fill		Friable, dark brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks			0.2	Fill of [222]
424	Cut		Linear, orientated E-W with moderately concave sides leading to a concave base with a sharp BOS	<0.8	0.5	0.66	Cut of undated linear
425	Fill		Loose, dark grey silty sand with occasional, small sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.66	Fill of [224]
426	Cut		Oval, orientated N-S with gradual sides leading to a flat base with a gradual BOS	1.8	1.35	0.18	Cut of pit
427	Fill		Friable, dark brown sandy silt with occasional angular/sub-angular stones with occasional charcoal flecks			0.18	Fill of [226]

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
428	Cut		Sub-circular with moderately steep, concave sides leading to a concave base with a moderate BOS	0.4	0.55	0.15	Cut of undated pit
429	Fill		Loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with moderately small, angular stone inclusions			0.15	Fill of [228]
430	Cut		Oval, orientated E-W with steep, near vertical sides leading to a concaved base with a sharp BOS	1.4	0.95	0.72	Cut of undated pit
431	Fill		Friable, dark brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks			0.72	Fill of [230]
432	Layer		Compact, mid brown/orange grey sandy clay with moderately small and medium rounded stones	5	3.2	1.06	Hardcore surface
433	Layer		Firm, dark grey sandy silt with moderate construction waste			0.3	Levelled surface
434	Layer		Firm, dark grey sandy silt with occasional small construction waste			0.56	Levelled surface
435	Cut		Sub-circular with moderate concave sides, leading to an unknown base with a gradual BOS			<0.28	Cut of undated pit
436	Fill		Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand			<0.28	Fill of [235]
437	Cut		Circular, with steep vertical sides leading to a pointed base with a sharp BOS	0.5	0.6	0.32	Cut of undated post hole
438	Fill		Loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional, small sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.32	Fill of [237]
439	Cut		Sub-circular, orientated E-W with steep, almost near vertical sides leading	1.6	0.6	0.24	Cut of undated post hole

Context	Type	Group No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
			to a flat base with a sharp BOS				
440	Fill		Friable. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks			0.24	Fill of [239]
441	Cut		Sub-square, orientated E-W with steep, near vertical sides leading to an unknown base.	4.1	2.4	<0.95	Cut of pit
442	Fill		Friable, mid brown sandy silt with occasional moderately, sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks			<0.95	Fill of [241]
443	Fill		Friable, mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional angular/sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks			0.25	Fill of [241]

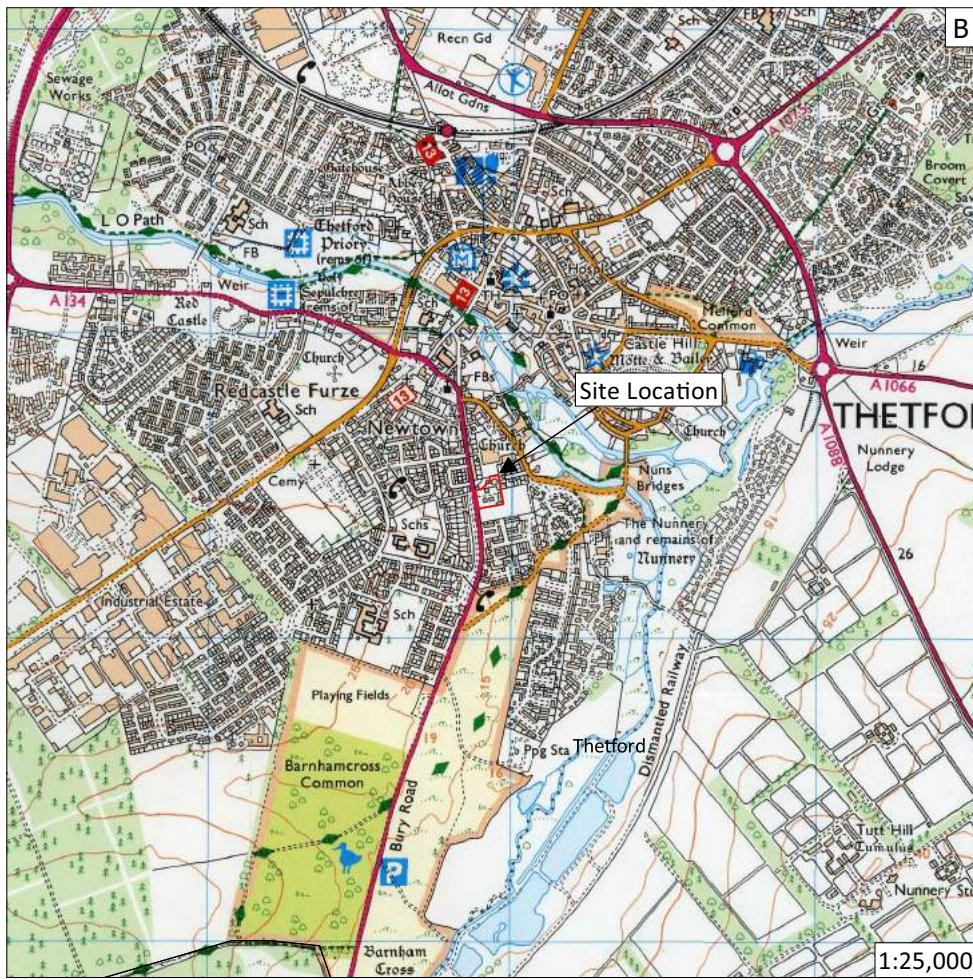
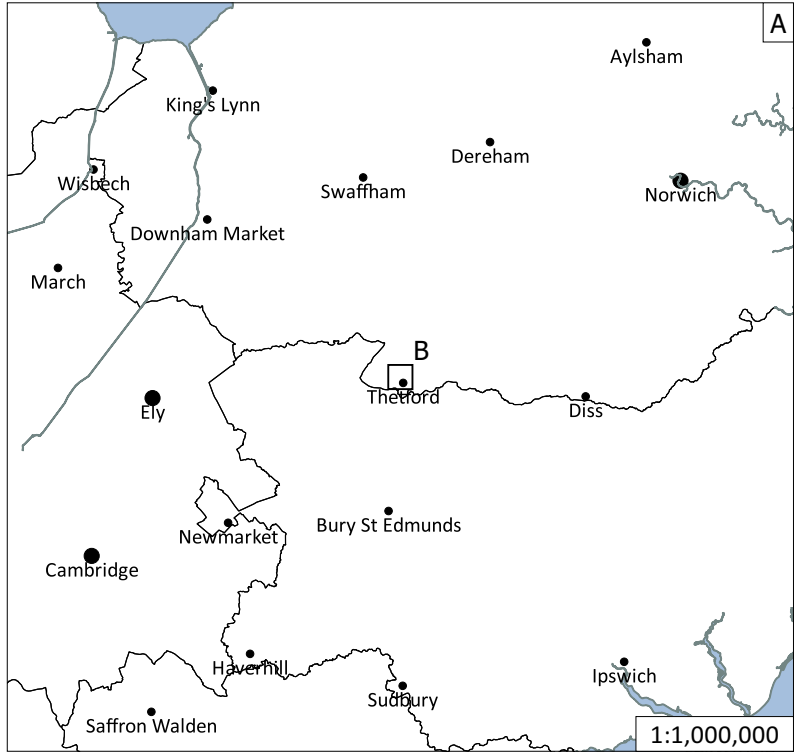
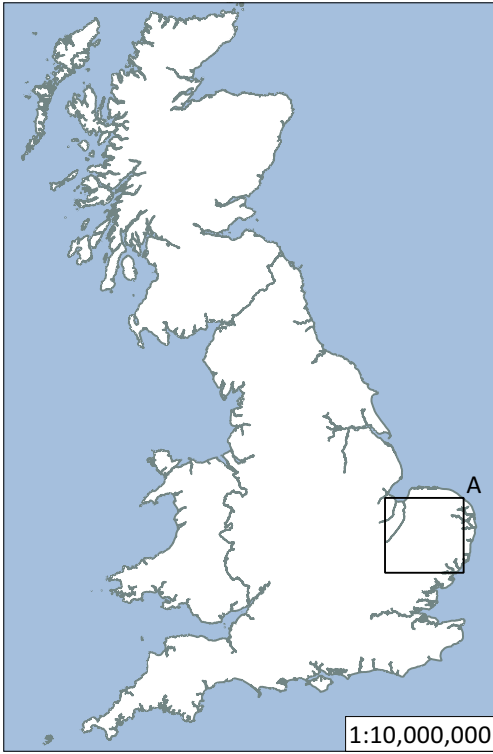


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

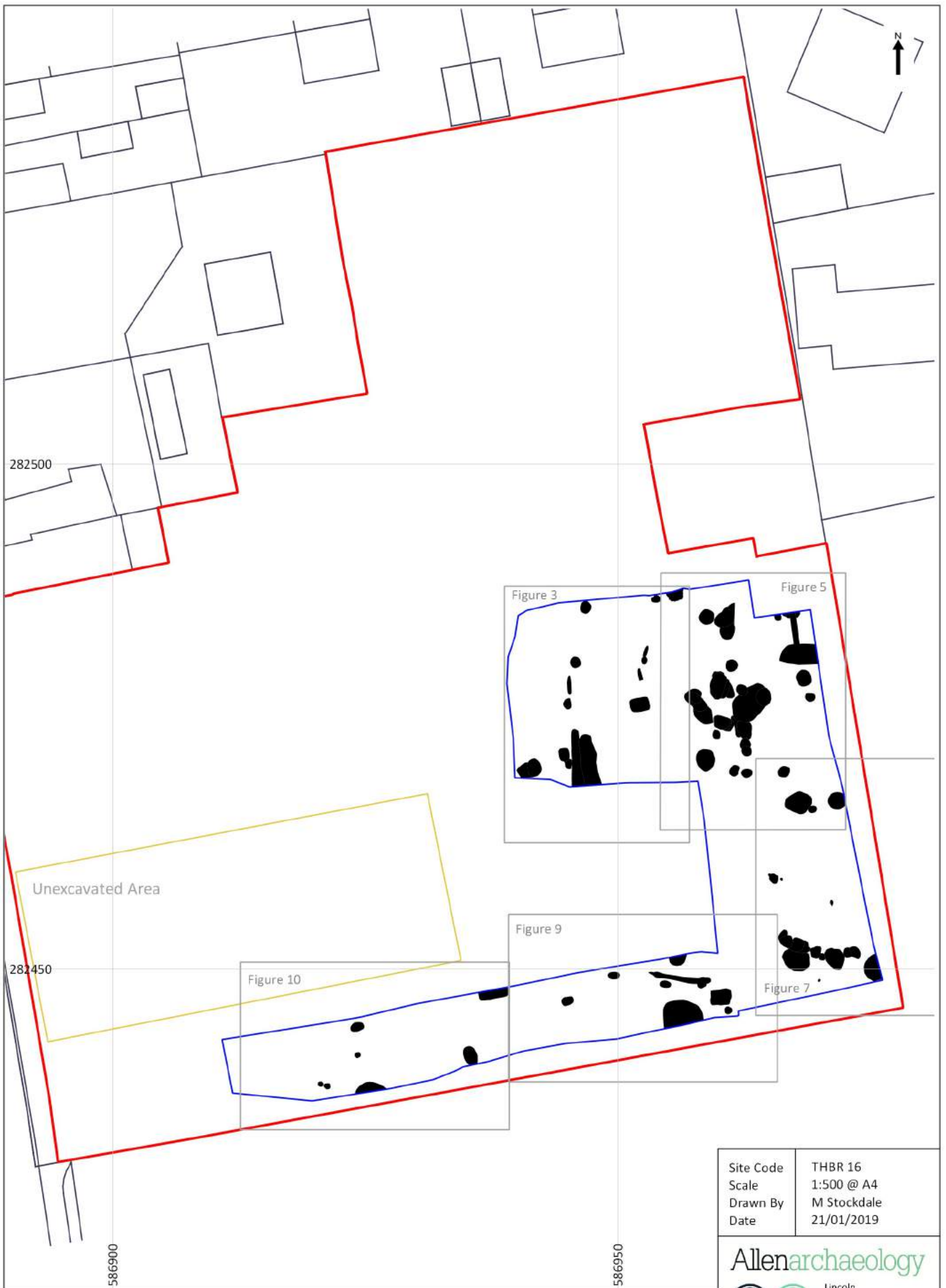
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Date	07/02/2018

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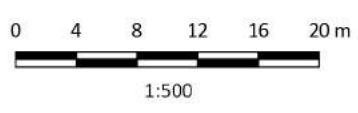
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Figure 2: Proposed development area in red, excavated area in blue and archaeology in black. (Background map provided by the client)



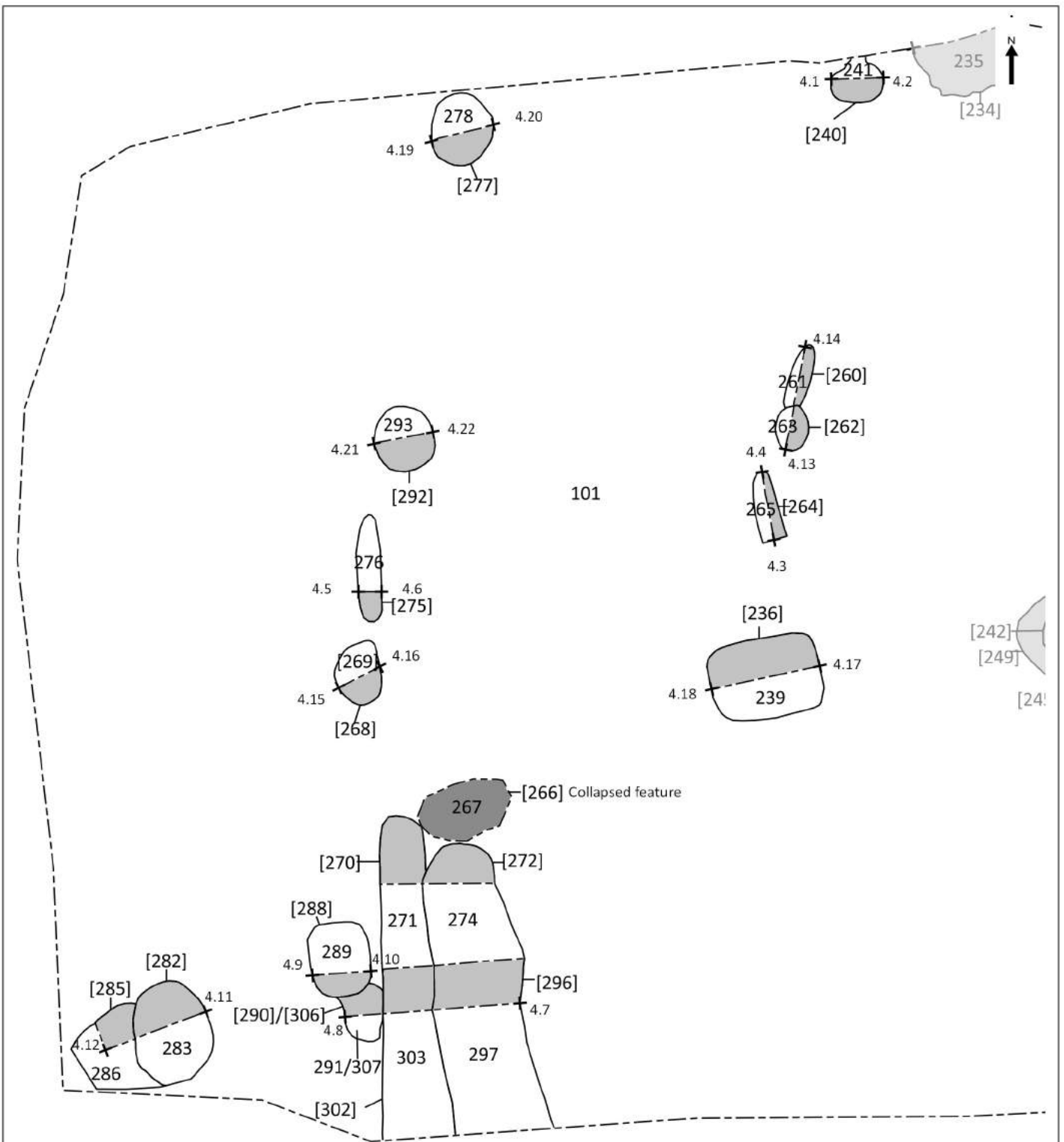
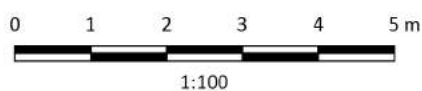


Figure 3: Plan of northwest area of the site, showing location of sections



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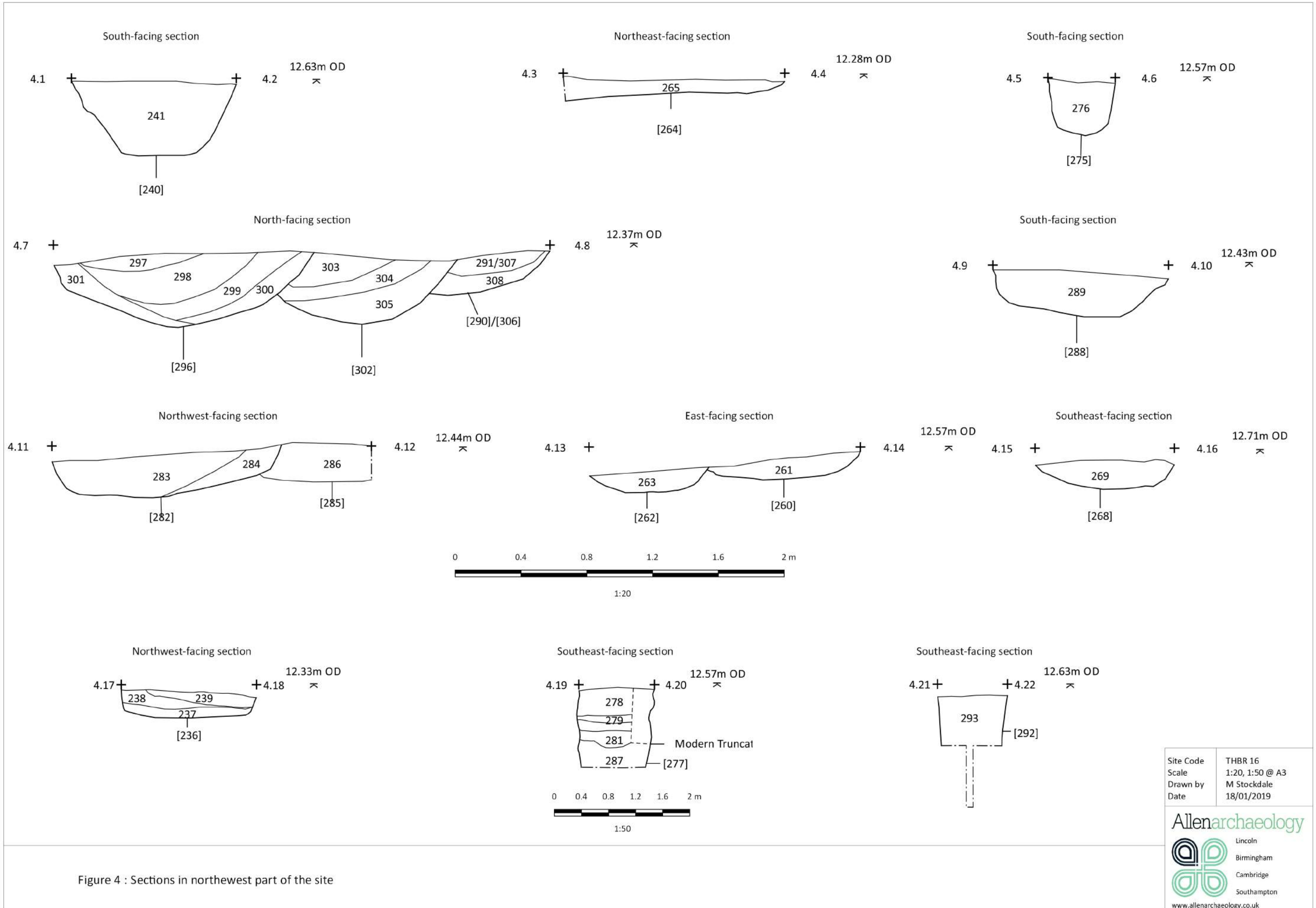


Figure 4 : Sections in northwest part of the site

Site Code	THBR 16
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Date	18/01/2019

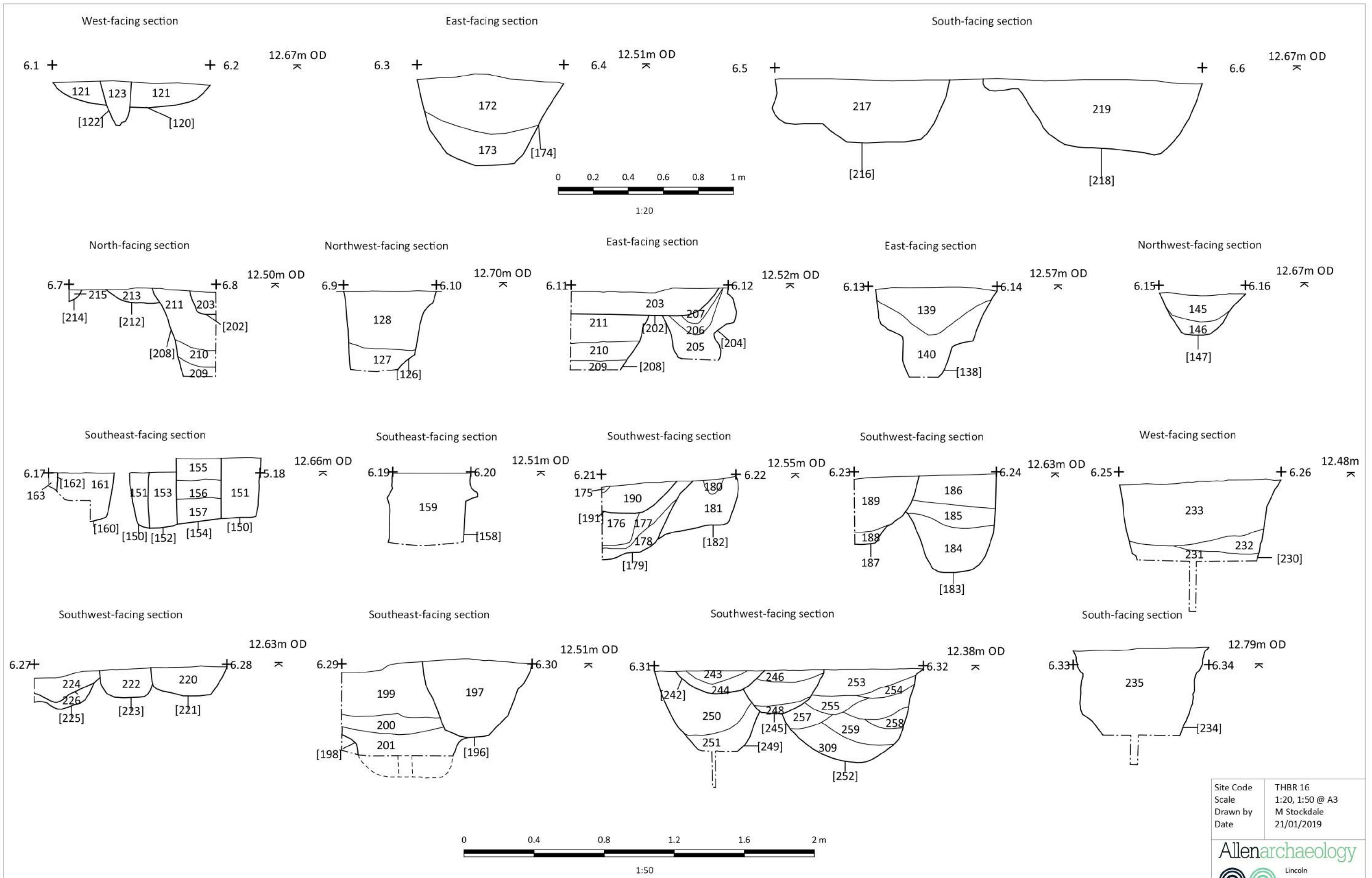


Figure 6: Sections in the northeast part of the site

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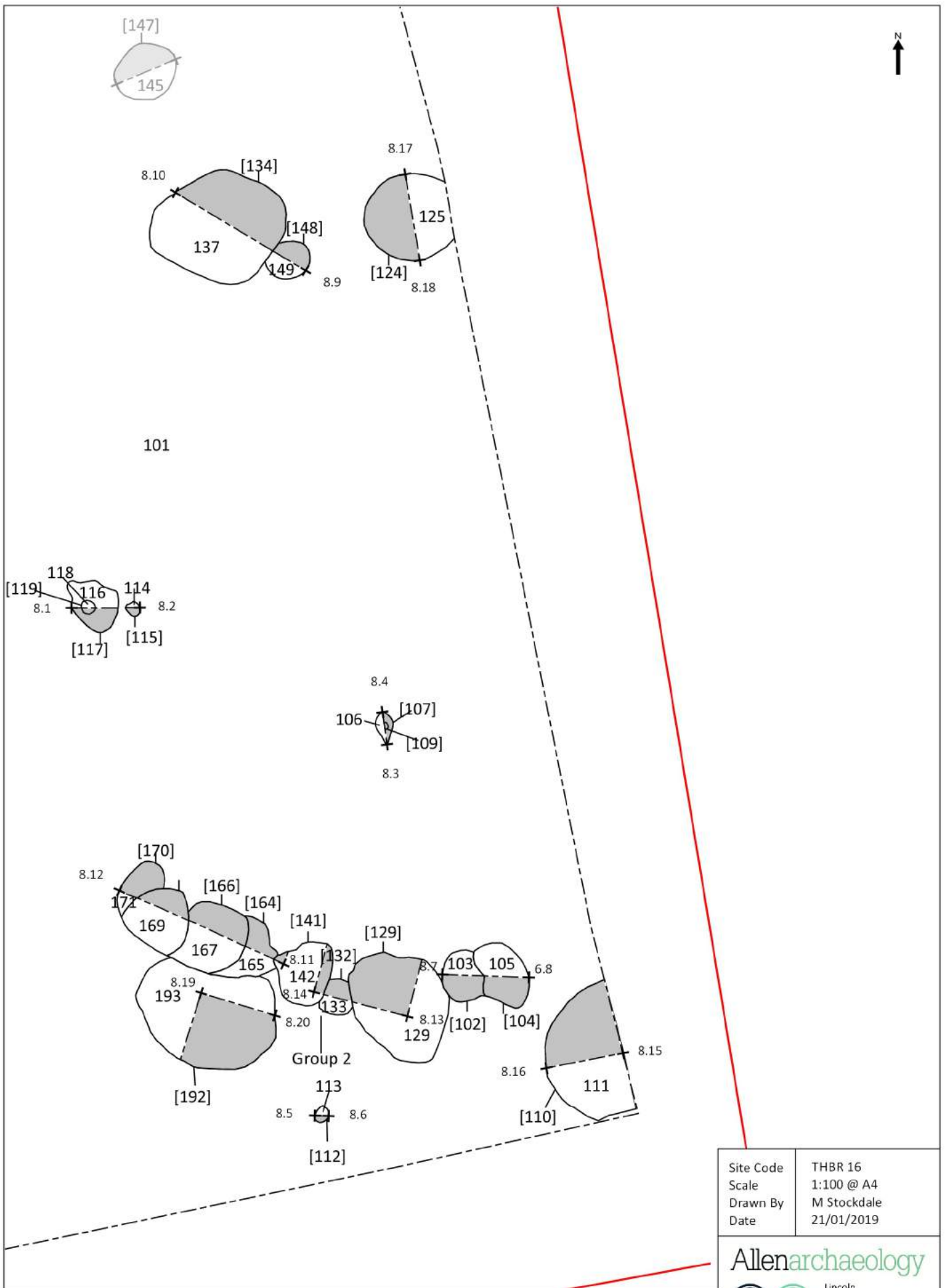
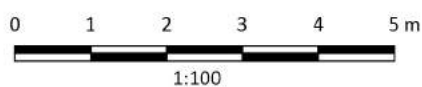


Figure 7: Plan of southeast area of the site, showing location of sections



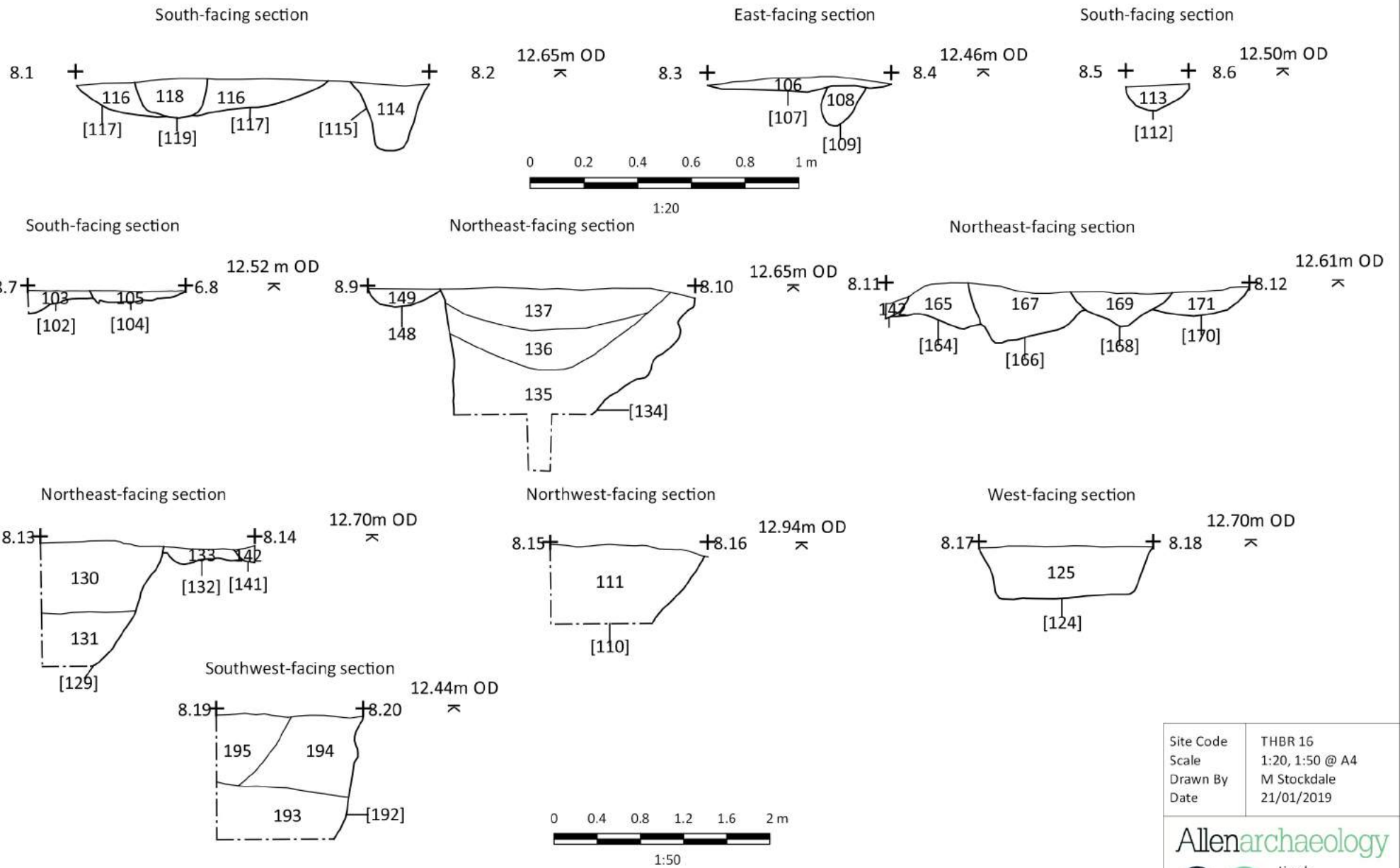
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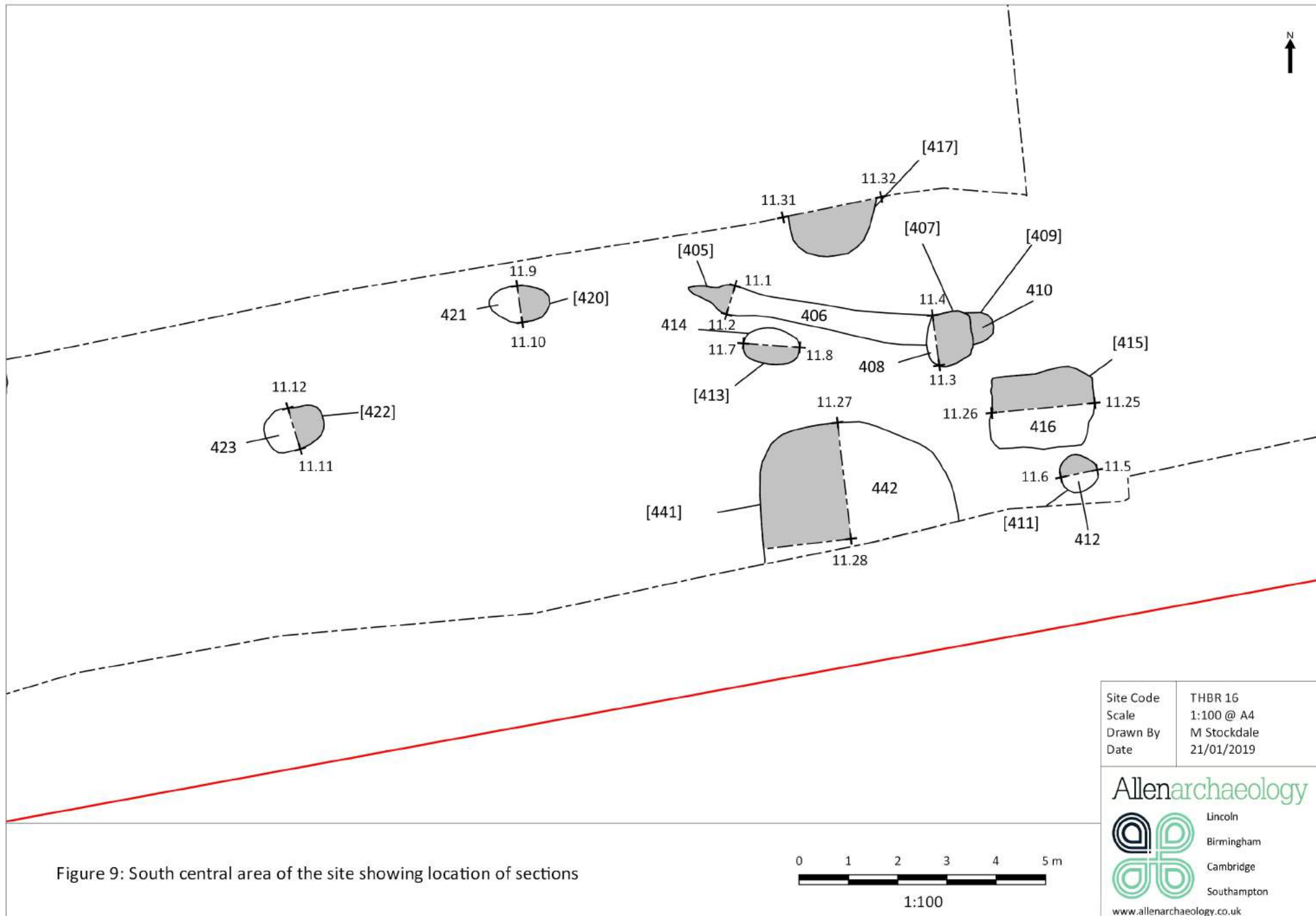
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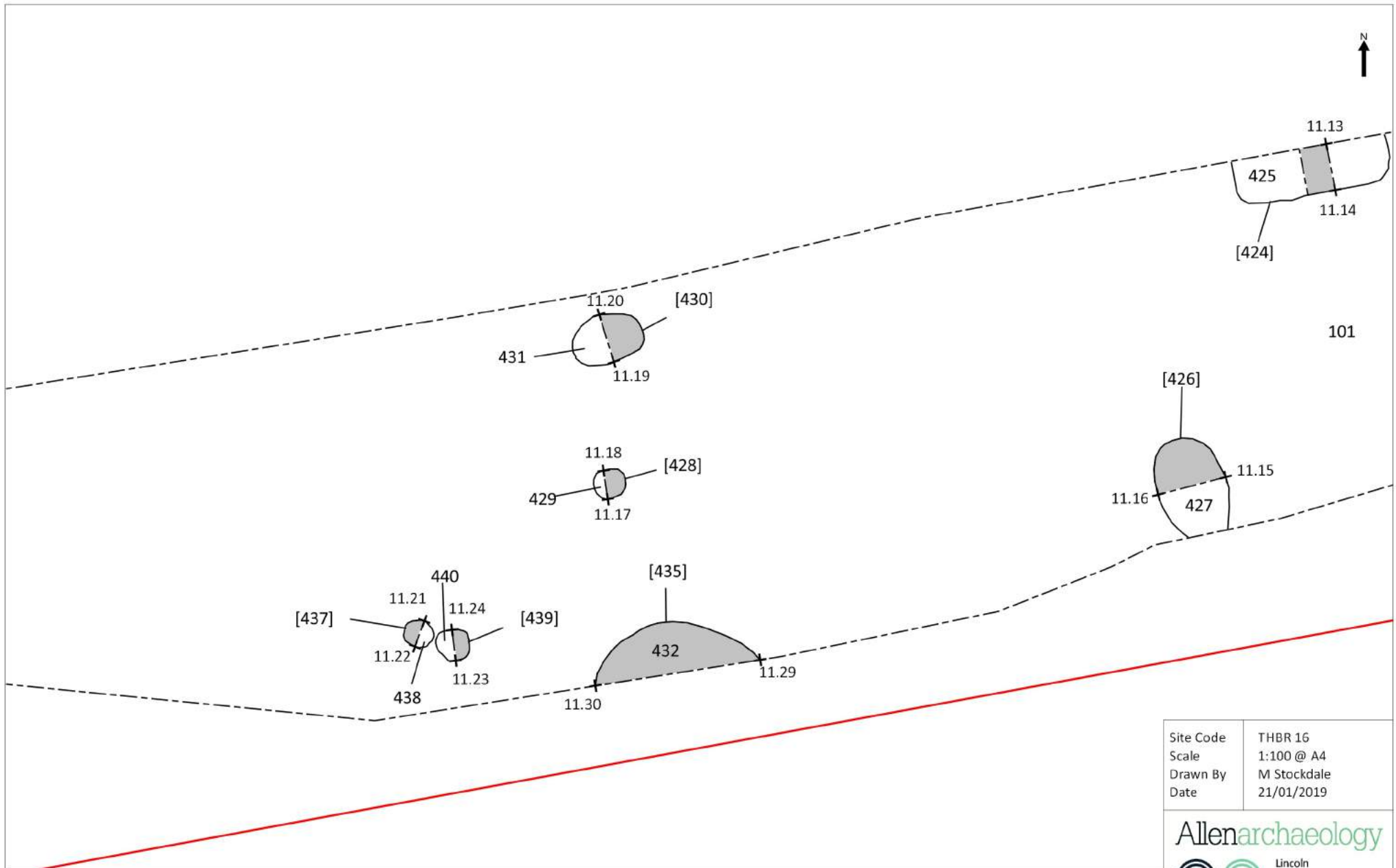
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Figure 8: Sections in the southeast part of the site





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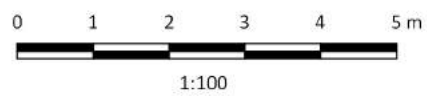
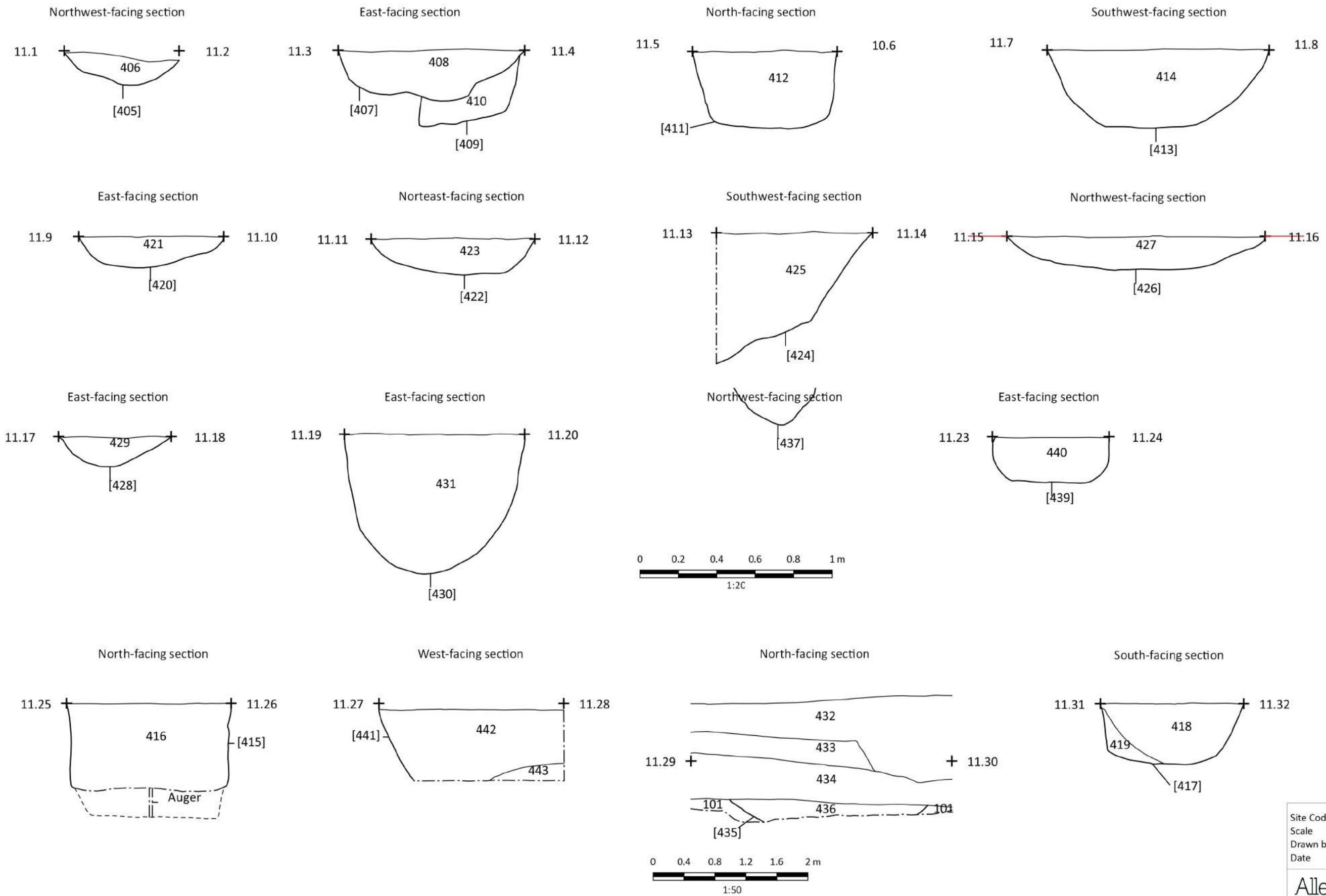


Figure 10: Southwest part of the site showing location of sections



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Figure 11: Sections in south central and southwest part of the site



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