

**THE  
HERITAGE NETWORK Ltd**

**Land to the rear of  
The Fox Public House  
Pirton, Herts**

*Archaeological Assessment Report*

**Safeguarding the *PAST*  
...in the *PRESENT*  
...for the *FUTURE***



# THE HERITAGE NETWORK Ltd

Land to the rear of  
THE FOX PUBLIC HOUSE  
Pirton, Herts

Archaeological  
Assessment Report

*Prepared on behalf of Alfred McAlpine Homes Ltd*  
*by*  
Chris Turner. Bsc

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HN026  
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### Excavation Personnel

*The staff for the 'open' area phases 'A' to 'C'. - (pir-2 '95)*

*Management:* David Hillelson (Project Director); Andrew Richmond; (Project Co-Ordinator); Penny Fenton (Site Supervisor)

*Field Technicians:* Faith Pewtress; Darryl Palmer; Chris Turner; Nick Armour; Guy Seddon; Paul Hutchings; Delvine Beckley; Catherine Holgate

*The staff for the final phase and the observation and recording: - (pir-2 '97/98)*

*Management:* David Hillelson (Project Director); Chris Turner (Project Co-Ordinator); Paul Hutchings (Site Supervisor)

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## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Land to the rear of The Fox, public house		
<b>County:</b>	Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b>	North Herts
<b>Village/town:</b>	Pirton	<b>Parish:</b>	Pirton
<b>Planning reference:</b>	96/0601/1	<b>NGR (to 8 figures):</b>	TL 1461 3153
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Alfred McAlpine Homes Ltd		
<b>Nature of application:</b>	New housing	<b>Present land use:</b>	scrub pasture
<b>Size of application area:</b>	c.10000m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b>	c.9450m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Site Code:</b>	HN 026; 64	<b>Other reference:</b>	Pir-2 '95; Pir-2 '97/ 98
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Type of work:</b>	Excavation/ monitoring and recording	<b>Finds location/Museum:</b>	N Herts Museums
<b>Start of work</b>	spring 1995	<b>Finish of work</b>	winter 1997/ 98
<b>Related SMR Nos.:</b>	n/a	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Saxo-Norman, Medieval. Post-Med
<b>Previous summaries /reports:</b>			

**Synopsis:** As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the development of land to the rear of The Fox public house, Pirton, Herts, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake a program of archaeological excavation and monitoring and recording on the site. This work followed an evaluation of the site, using trial trenches, by the North Hertfordshire District Council in 1993.

The excavation revealed extensive evidence of occupation, in the form of structures, fence lines, pits and ditches on the site, dating from the late Saxon, Saxo-Norman period through to the fourteenth century AD. The archaeological evidence suggests that the site fell into decline by the fourteenth century, with occupation of parts of the site resuming in the sixteenth century to the modern day.

A discrete concentration of forty inhumations were investigated and ten of the individuals displayed evidence of blade lesions. The presence of these burials so far from the present church suggest that structures adjacent to the burials may be an earlier religious focal area. In addition, a later coffin burial was also recovered from the north of the site, with evidence that the body was wrapped in a shroud.

The combination of several seasons of work, has revealed this site to be important in the context of a rich archaeological landscape including, a nearby motte and bailey, moated farmsteads, and other well preserved medieval features.





# 1 Introduction

1.1 This *assessment report* was prepared on behalf of *Alfred McAlpine Homes East Ltd*, for archaeological work carried out on land to the rear of The Fox public house, Pirton, Hertfordshire. The scope of the required works was defined in a Brief for Archaeological Excavation (Ref. RS58:B37) prepared by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), *North Hertfordshire District Council* (NHDC) as a condition for granting planning consent for the construction of new private dwellings on the site.

1.2 The site, centred on grid reference TL 14633193, falls within both a defined *Archaeological Area* and a defined *Conservation Area* on District Local Plan No.2. The land is situated to the rear of The Fox public house and bordered by the high Street to the south, Little Lane to the east and modern housing developments to the north and west.

1.3 The area of the new development covers approximately 10000m<sup>2</sup> and lies between the 70 and 75m contours, with a spot height south of the site in Crab Tree Lane of 72.2m. The land was comprised of grass scrub pasture, which was divided into two paddocks. The smaller of the two was located in the north western corner of the site and was the subject of the final phase ('D') of open area excavation. Area D was also extended eastwards into the neighbouring gardens.

1.4 Cartographic evidence implied that there have been no permanent buildings situated on the site within recent history. However, the land has been cultivated/ ploughed within the last 100 years. Evidence for plough attrition was observed during excavation.

1.5 An archaeological evaluation was carried out over the whole site in June 1993 (with the exception of an extension on the northern boundary of the site) (NHDC Field Archaeology Report Series: 21). This was followed by an extensive open area excavation (6300m<sup>2</sup>) in the late spring of 1995, this work was carried out on the behalf of *Whitbreads Plc.* (The Heritage Network: Interim Summary, August 1995).

1.6 In winter 1997/ 98 a final phase of open area excavation (1950m<sup>2</sup>) was undertaken at the north end of the site on behalf of *Alfred McAlpine Homes Ltd*, in addition to a comprehensive program of observation and recording (The Heritage Network: Interim Summary, January 1998).

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 Introduction

2.2 The Village of Pirton is situated on a gently sloping spur of slightly raised ground overlooking the lower Bedford plains to the north. Within the present village boundaries is a number of natural springs, which emanate from a shallow valley, less than 500m to the north west.

2.3 The village of Pirton has been described by *English Heritage* as "one of the most important historic sites in Hertfordshire with its well preserved village and castle earthworks."

2.4 Extensive archaeological remains have been identified, and artefacts discovered in, and around the surrounding area of Pirton, dating from the Neolithic to the present day. The main area of interest, however, is the development of the site during the transition periods from late Anglo-Saxon through, and into, the Medieval period and the apparent decline of the village in the fourteenth century.

### 2.5 Geo-Technical Summary

2.6 In 1996 a series of eight trial pits were excavated and investigated across the site by RSA Geotechnics Ltd. on behalf of Alfred McAlpine Homes Ltd. The pits were excavated using a JCB and measured 0.60m in width and 2.00 to 2.20m in length. This geological survey revealed lower chalk (Chalk Marl), which was overlain by a discontinuous layer of head deposits and patches of made ground.

2.7 The topsoil measured 0.20 to 0.60m in depth. While the made ground was encountered in the north margins of the site as well as the south eastern corner, near the suspected location for the natural spring.

2.8 The head deposits measured 0.15 to 0.40m in depth and were comprised of soft to firm greyish brown/ orange brown silty clay, with variable proportions of subangular and subrounded flint gravel.

2.9 At a depth of 1.6 to 1.8m a weathered lower chalk layer was encountered. Which consisted of firm to soft -firm, closely fissured and friable light grey silty calcareous clay. This layer represents periglacial weathering of the 'true' lower chalk layer. The lower chalk layer was estimated to be over 20m in depth and was comprised of stiff to weak clayey chalk with closely spaced subvertical and subhorizontal fractures.

2.10 Although groundwater levels are exposed to seasonal variation, water was only encountered in one of the test pits. The test pit was located north of the properties adjacent to the south east of the site and were also situated on the main high street. It was in this area that a natural spring was suspected, in addition to local rumours of the existence of a pond located in this area, within living memory. A perched water table was encountered at a depth of 0.90m

(The same water source that waterlogged the north portion of area 'A'). The real water table was discovered at a depth of 2.06m. These findings give credence to the existence of an exploitable water source being located on the site.

**2.11** This data was consistent with the archaeological record from the two seasons of excavation and the observation and recording program.

### ***Archaeological Background***

#### *Prehistoric:*

**2.12** Prehistory encompasses the 'Three Age' system ranging from the Stone Age to the arrival of the Roman Empire. Within this long chronology man has progressed from bands of hunter-gathers to organised chiefdoms, from seasonal nomads to settled farmers, from stone tools to the utilisation of iron.

**2.13** Hertfordshire has some of the most important evidence from the Mesolithic (1000 - 4500 BC), including a boat burial of a small child (Bryant, 1997). Unfortunately, these sites are under threat from quarrying activities, and much of the archaeological evidence has been lost.

**2.14** The archaeological record supports a lot of activity in the county particularly in the Iron age with extensive and important sites, from large hillforts to important settlements such as Baldock, only eight miles east of the site.

**2.15** There are numerous cropmarks, and aerial photographic evidence for prehistoric features, such as round burial mounds (often associated with the Bronze age, but the tradition carries on into the Anglo-Saxon period in different parts of the country), trackways and enclosures, in the surrounding landscape of Pirton. However, with the absence of artefactual evidence the precise dating of these features is uncertain.

**2.16** There have been many artefacts recovered from around the surrounding landscape of Pirton. However, the direct archaeological evidence to support a major settlement is patchy, but it is likely there has been occupation in this landscape from the Neolithic (4500-2500 BC), probably continuing through the Iron age up to the present day. The archaeological evidence for occupation is often implied by the discovery of funnery remains and associated structures, this is also true of the Neolithic evidence in the Pirton landscape.

**2.17** The Neolithic period signalled the emergence of the adoption of farming and a more active approach to animal husbandry, allowing people to remain in one area and establish more semi-permanent settlements. Situated on a hill to the south west of Pirton is a Neolithic bowl barrow (SMR:20419) and limited excavations in 1990 in 'Danes field' recovered a sherd of Peterborough-type pottery from this period (Went and Burleigh, 1990). Furthermore, a Neolithic stone celt was found near Pirton (SMR:1714).

**2.18** Other prehistoric finds include artefactual evidence for Bronze age settlement of the area (2500-700 BC). Bronze age metal work and a flint spearhead (SMR:554) and a socketed axe (SMR: 1716) were discovered to the west of the present site, another Bronze age axe head (SMR:6341) within the village of Pirton.

**2.19** However, the early direct archaeological evidence for occupation dated to the Iron age (700 BC- 43 AD), is to the east of the present village of Pirton, near Holwell (SMR:4516), and to the south of Pirton (SMR:6021).

*Roman/ Romano-British:*

**2.20** The Arrival of the Roman Empire and the Romanisation of Britain (43-410 AD) had a dramatic affect on the archaeological landscape of Hertfordshire. With the expansion of many of the existing Iron age settlements into important Roman towns, such as Baldock, 8 miles to the north east of Pirton. However, the established practices from the Iron age were not completely 'dropped', but there are numerous examples of Romanisation in many areas of every-day life, especially the new importation of goods from the empire. However, some places continued relatively unchanged, especially in the more rural areas.

**2.21** The evidence for this period has been recovered in around the village of Pirton. Limited excavations in 1990 in 'Danes field', following a program of fieldwalking and test pits, investigated settlement features from this period (Went and Burleigh, 1990 b). The excavations revealed possible trade routes east - west and north south, which appear to have been upgraded in the second century AD. It was extrapolated that these roadways provided a focus for a substantial settlement during the Romano-British period. In addition, sixth to seventh century Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered, indicating a continuing presence at the site, but could not be directly attributed to the exposed features.

**2.22** Some of the numerous undated cropmarks that are recorded by aerial photography of the surrounding landscape, may well belong to this period in time. Several artefacts from the Romano-British period have been recovered in and around Pirton. These include, Roman coinage (SMR:1473, 1474) dated to the second century. Roman pottery (SMR:1475) and a spindle whorl (SMR:1480) have also been discovered around the village. Further more, residual third to fourth century AD pottery was encountered (SMR:1477), while earlier limited excavations of the around the medieval motte and bailey ,to the south the present site, were undertaken. A possible building floor surface (SMR:1478) has also been identified in close vicinity to the castle. Fieldwalking of this obvious medieval site has revealed a lot of Romano-British pottery, as well as medieval sherds.

**2.23** It is clear from the archaeological evidence that there was a substantial settlement to the west and centre of the present day village of Pirton. One that appears to have been occupied into the Anglo-Saxon period and into the Medieval. However, the site under current investigation has revealed little archaeological evidence either artefactual or structural for the Romano-British phase of occupation.

*Anglo-Saxon:*

**2.24** The Anglo- Saxon period (410 - 1066 AD) is one of transition. The Roman army had left Britain, there was the influx of new peoples from the west of Europe (The Jutes, Angles and Saxons) and in the later half of the period the raids and arrival of the Scandinavian people (The Norse, Danes and Swedes), and the creation of Danelaw. The Anglo-Saxon period also sees the beginning of the adaptation of the Christian religion, and finally period ends with the invasion of the Normans from Brittany.

**2.25** Hertfordshire is one of the few areas of southern England which has not produced any significant evidence of early Anglo-Saxon occupation. This is in marked contrast to the amount and quality of archaeological evidence from the late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Bryant, 1997). This may be due to the ephemeral nature of the archaeological traces associated with this period of time, or, as it has been speculated that the Romano-British way of life continued, relatively unchanged until the later half of this period in Hertfordshire (Bryant, 1997). Alternatively, there may be many sites yet to be discovered that belong to this period.

**2.26** However, documentary evidence suggests that an Anglo-Saxon tribe called the 'Hicci', occupied land somewhere near the present day town of Hitchin, which is approximately 3 miles to the south east of the site at Pirton. Archaeological evidence also points to a settlement at the present day Garden City of Letchworth, which is located approximately 4 miles to the east of Pirton.

**2.27** A probable 6th century AD disc brooch was recovered from the western edge of Pirton. There are hints at a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which was extensively disturbed by quarrying in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries. However, the actual location is not certain. 'Danes Field' (SMR:195), 50m south west of the present site, was investigated in 1990 (Went and Burleigh, 1990 a&b), in the hope of rediscovering the cemetery site. Although, a decorated sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered, the inhumations and cremations investigated in the nineteenth century dated from the Romano-British period. A further pot base sherd was also recovered approximately 100m to the west of the present site (SMR:195), which is suspected of being either late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon (SMR:195). For Pirton to have been well established by the time of the Domesday Census, it could be argued that their must have been some occupation of the site in the Anglo-Saxon period.

**2.28** Therefore, Anglo-Saxon settlement of Pirton has been implied by tentative evidence, but has not been conclusively proved.

*Medieval:*

**2.29** The medieval period (1066-1500 AD) was a time of rapid population growth, but with the coming of a series of plagues, later called the 'Black death', in the mid fourteenth century, it was also a time of rapid population decrease. Conservative estimations put the death toll across Europe at a third to half of the original fourteenth century population figures. This had

an obvious dramatic effect on many villages, and small towns, as the rivers and trade routes that had fuelled economic growth and expansion, also brought the plague and the high number of mortalities. In many cases, the population figures did not recover until the post medieval period. These problems, in conjunction with and compounded by, a background of economic, religious and political instability, the dynamics of an agrarian system and a general trend of movement of people from villages to towns, left many villages either abandoned or they were forced to contract in size, or shift in focus.

**2.30** Pirton is recorded in the *Domesday Book* as *Peritone*, a substantial settlement with a parish priest, and two manors. By 1086 substantial settlement of 180-300 people, living in the core village and the surrounding landscape. This figure is impressive when compared to the 481 individuals in first national census of 1801.

**2.31** Evidence for the Medieval period is still clearly visible in Pirton. Approximately 200m to the south of the site are extensive medieval earthwork remains in a field called the 'Bury', in the north west corner of this field is a large castle earthwork known as 'toot hill'.

**2.32** The exact date of the motte and bailey castle, toot hill, (SMR:13612; 32) in the centre of the village, is unknown, but it is thought that it was erected at some point during the late eleventh or mid twelfth centuries. The actual perceived threat to the village of Pirton which prompted a need for defensive measures is unknown. However, other similar examples in the north of Hertfordshire were erected during early half of the twelfth century AD in the period known as the 'Anarchy' (Pounds. 1994). The oval motte has been quarried at a later date, causing a large depression at its summit. The motte measures 100m in diameter and 6.7m in height. Adjacent to the motte lies the extensive remains of the bailey ditch approximately 2.5m in depth.

**2.33** Substantial upstanding earthworks, in and adjacent to the motte and bailey are either contemporary with, or slightly later in date than the castle, and they appear to represent a settlement with house platforms, property boundaries, ponds and a hollow way, all dating from the 12th century onwards. These earthworks were surveyed in 1988 by the North Hertfordshire District Archaeological Unit.

**2.34** Approximately 100m south of the site is St Marys Church. The reference to a priest in the *Domesday Book*, may indicate the existence of a church here at least by the eleventh century AD. The church has undergone alterations and repairs, during the post medieval period, particularly the rebuilding of the tower in the nineteenth century. However, the nave walls were raised during the fifteenth century, and a porch added in the fourteenth century.

**2.35** A moated site and associated enclosure at Rectory farm (SMR 206448), is located north west of the site. The square shaped moat measured 80m by 75m and varies in width from 3 - 10m. The north west portion of the moat is still waterlogged and the rest fills with water seasonally. The south west corner of the moat has been infilled and a seventh century farmhouse established on that position. Adjacent to the moat is another similar enclosure which measures 70m by 160m and of a similar width. This complex was fed by a now dried stream to the north west.

**2.36** The true function of moated sites is unknown, but their construction is thought to reflect status rather than being defensive sites. It has been suggested that one of the enclosures was for occupation and the other for horticulture. Around the moated site, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow (SMR:4715), and occupation platforms and their associated enclosures were identified in a 1987 survey carried out the North Hertfordshire District Archaeology unit. Indicating that the medieval settlement of Pirton was substantial and had expanded away from the motte and bailey core of the village.

**2.37** In 1994 the Heritage Network carried work on the development of Walnut Tree farm, which is located to the south of the earthworks associated with the motte and bailey. These investigations uncovered the remains of both Medieval and Post-Medieval activity. The excavation of the road corridor uncovered the remains of part of a Medieval settlement, possibly a forerunner to Walnut Tree Farm, with ditches, pits and postholes dated to the 10-12th centuries. This work reinforced the view of an extensive early medieval settlement in Pirton.

**2.38** The proximity of the present site to these extensive medieval remains, indicated, from the onset of the investigation, that features from this period would probably be encountered. However, the important nature of the evidence on the site. in the context of the chronology and size of Medieval Pirton was unknown

*Post Medieval:*

**2.39** The impressive survival of much of the medieval features of Pirton, does not mean that the village has not undergone any changes through the post medieval period (1500 AD - to the present day). Although, there is no evidence of substantial change to the village with the emergence of the industrial revolution, the surrounding landscape, particularly to the east of the village has undergone extensive quarrying. A Process that is still ongoing. However, during the later half of this period the village has expanded and many of the buildings standing today have origins in this period. In modern times the 'gaps' are being infilled with private domestic residential homes, such as the subject of this investigation.

**2.40** The Fox Public House has an 18th century brick facade, but probably dates back to the 17th century, however there is no documentary evidence it was an alehouse until the nineteenth century.

**2.41** The type of sites dated to this broad period reflects the rural nature of the village. There are two dovecotes dating to the seventeenth century (SMR:6301; 6302). A hollow way running east-west across the 'bury' field was identified by the NHDC unit in 1988, and documentary evidence suggests that the roadway was in use up to the 1860's (Fenton and Burliegh, 1993). The farmhouse at Hammonds farm, (SMR: 4513), is an irregular early sixteenth century building. There is two manor houses around Pirton, (SMR:1928) is dated to the sixteenth century and is located to the south of the site on highdown hill. While (SMR:0154) is dated to the seventeenth century and is located on the north west edge of the village of Pirton. Both houses have been altered during the following centuries.

## **2.42 Site Specific**

### *Historical Summary*

**2.43** In the eighteenth century the site is described as consisting of a cottage and a close of pasture land named Colemans. The owner was John Kinslay. This was later purchased in 1841 by William Lucas, who was a brewer from Bridge Street in Hitchin. However, the building is still described as a cottage and not an ale house. The rateable value was £16 in 1863. The building stayed in the ownership of the Lucas family until 1914.

**2.44** Historical records of tenancy and land ownership extend to the seventeenth century, and apart from the addition of small outbuildings (probably barns), on the land abutting the high street, the appears to have remained open for the duration of the post medieval period. This is reflected by the level of preservation of features encountered. There is no historical evidence to support settlement on the site prior to the seventeenth century.

### *Summary of Previous Archaeological work*

**2.45** The thirteen trial trenches across the site carried out in 1993, showed evidence of occupation between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, with the suggestion of a contraction taking place at some point after that date. It demonstrated that archaeological remains were well distributed across the site and that their state of preservation was generally good.

**2.46** The open area excavation carried out in 1995 (areas A-C), demonstrated that the site may form the nucleus of a *Saxo-Norman* manorial settlement consisting of a series of timber post built buildings on east-west and north-south orientations, surrounding an inhumation cemetery. The chronological span of the evidence appeared to be from the late Anglo-Saxon to the late Medieval periods. The remains were considerable and well-preserved, indicative of a very dense settlement which clearly extended beyond the excavation area in every direction.

**2.47** The excavation of area D and the enhanced observation and recording program undertaken in 1997/8 revealed similar features to those encountered in the previous phases of work. Consisting mainly of ditches, pits and post hole alignments, indicative of occupation. This area extended the evidence of Saxo-Norman occupation northwards, and the two enhanced watching brief areas 'infilled' gaps in the previous seasons excavations. In addition, a late Medieval/ early Post Medieval coffin burial was investigated during the post excavation programme of observation and recording. The northern excavation area displayed a wider chronological span from the Anglo-Saxon to the post Medieval periods, but no boundary was observed to the archaeology, which still clearly extends from the site in all directions.



## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Excavation Areas

3.2 Four areas were subjected to open area excavation. Areas A-C were completed in spring/summer 1995 and area D was investigated in winter 97/ 98

3.2.1 *Area A* :675m<sup>2</sup> . - Located on the eastern half of the old car-park of the pub, butting up to the street frontage along the line of the access road for the new development. Orientated north - south .

3.2.2 *Area B* : 2100m<sup>2</sup> - Located at the north eastern boundary of the site. Orientated east-west, adjacent to area c on the western limits.

3.2.3 *Area C* : 3525m<sup>2</sup> - Located on the western half of the development. Orientated north - east and adjacent to area B on the eastern limits.

3.2.4 *Area D*: 1950m<sup>2</sup> - Located in the smaller north west paddock and extending eastwards into the rear gardens of property along Little Lane. Orientated east - west and adjacent to area B on the southern limits.

3.3 In addition to the four areas of open area excavation, two discrete areas were subjected to an enhanced program of observation and recording (watching brief areas B1 and B2). These were additional to the normal program of observation and recording undertaken during the actual groundwork construction of the development.

3.3.1 *Enhanced Watching Brief area* :B1 - This area covered 450m<sup>2</sup> and was located on the western side of the site, and was positioned on part of the front of *plot 6*, all of *plot 7*, and part of the rear of *plot 8* of the development.

3.3.2 *Enhanced Watching Brief area*:B2 - This area covered 400m<sup>2</sup> and was located in the north-east corner of the site, and was positioned on the rear of *plots 14, 15* and *16* of the development.

### 3.4 Observation and recording

3.5 After the excavation of areas A to D and the two enhanced watching brief areas, a programme of observation and recording was carried out during the construction of the new houses and the associated groundworks, including to carpark areas.

### 3.6 Open Area Excavation Methodology

3.7 The overburden and topsoil was excavated under strict archaeological supervision, by a 360<sup>0</sup> tracked machine, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Machine clearance of soils ceased at the first perceived archaeological horizon.

3.8 A site 10m grid was established.

**3.9** Exposed features were cleaned, recorded by photographic, scaled drawings and written records on appropriate pro-forma.

**3.10** All finds relating to the archaeological record of the site were recovered with reference to context and location. All *significant* finds, were recorded three-dimensionally *in situ*.

**3.11** Provision was made for a metal detector to be available for the examination of spoil heaps and unexcavated features and during the program of observation and recording.

**3.12** Significant deposits were environmentally sampled, carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis* (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994).

**3.13** A five year Home Office licence for the removal of human remains was obtained on the discovery of human remains.

**3.14** The work undertaken by the Heritage Network followed all relevant Health and Safety regulations, and the approved project design, and with the approval of, the planning authority's curatorial officer.

**3.15** *Watching Brief*

**3.16** Two areas (B1 and B2) were defined for enhanced observation and recording during the construction phase of the development. These represented, infilling areas not excavated during the earlier 1995 excavation phase on the basis of the results of the evaluation and the original development specification.

**3.17** The same methodology outlined above was employed on these areas. The areas were machined so there was a reasonable overlap with the previous (1995 excavation) excavation areas.

**3.18** The Salvage excavation of features considered to be of particular significance within these areas was undertaken in consultation with the LPA's curatorial officer. These features were recorded using the methodology for the open area excavations.

**3.19** In addition, all groundworks including footing trenches, services, access roads and carparks were archaeologically monitored. The only area that was not examined was the public play area. This area was used for storage during the construction phase and was built up and landscaped, preserving buried archaeological deposits *in situ*. The play area was situated to the east of area C and adjacent to Little Lane.

## 4 Summary of the Archaeology

### 4.1 Introduction

4.2 In total 1,511 contexts were investigated during the whole project. However, only 17% of contexts produced possible datable evidence and due to the poorly preserved nature of most of the assemblage, only artefactual evidence from 15% of the contexts provided any dating evidence.

4.3 The archaeology represents multiperiod occupational evidence dating from the Saxo-Norman period across the whole site, consisting of various buildings, fence lines with evidence of hearths and pits. A discrete cluster of inhumations was investigated in area B, with a later burial encountered at the northern limit of area D. The site is transversed by many field boundary ditches and areas A and D both display extensive post medieval disturbance.

*Table of Contexts Recorded by area.*

1Area A	2Area B	3Area C	4Area D	5O/R	6Total
7205	8592	9362	10294	1158	121511

*Table of number of excavated feature types by Season/ area.*

\* Natural. This category includes natural features that were investigated, such as root disturbance or animal activity

1Feature Type	2(Areas A-C) - 1995		3(Area D) - 1997/8		4 O/R - 1997/8		5Total	
6	7 Features	8 Fills	9 Features	10 Fills	11 Features	12 Fills	13 Features	14Fills
15Natural*	161	17-	186	19-	201	21-	227	23-
24Layer	2558	26-	273	28-	291	30-	3162	32-
33Field Drain	341	351	36-	37-	38-	39-	401	411
42Pit	4350	4481	4527	4676	479	4810	4986	50167

1Feature Type	2(Areas A-C) -		3(Area D) -		4 O/R - 1997/8		5Total	
	1995		1997/8					
51Ditch	5250	5381	5427	5532	562	573	5879	59116
60Building Platform	611	621	63-	64-	65-	66-	671	681
69Hearth	706	717	72-	73-	74-	75-	766	777
78Wall	791	80-	81-	82-	83-	84-	851	86-
87Inhumation	8840	89-	90-	91-	921	93-	9441	95-
96Coffin	971	98-	99-	100-	1011	102-	1032	104-
105Grave	10633	10736	108-	109-	1101	1111	11234	11337
114Well	1151	116-	117-	118-	119-	120-	1211	122-
123Beam Slot	12421	12523	1261	1271	128-	129-	13022	13124
132Scoop	1333	1343	1351	1361	137-	138-	1394	1404
141Gully	14220	14326	1441	1451	146-	147-	14821	14927
150Post Hole	151279	152 308	15349	15453	15516	156 16	157344	158377
159Stake Hole	1605	1615	1622	1632	1641	1651	1668	1678

**Dating of the Archaeology**

4.4 The provisional phasing of the site, for the purpose of this assessment, has been based largely on the pottery assemblage. This is due to the amount and wide distribution of the material across the site. Further dating evidence is anticipated, in order to improve accuracy of the chronological framework in the future, using the entire assemblage of artefacts and radio-carbon analysis of the human skeletal remains.

*Table showing the percentage contexts for each period in each area of excavation from all of the dated contexts.*

1Phase	2Date	3Area			
4	5	6A	7B	8C	9D
10-	11Unknown	121 %	1321 %	147 %	1514 %

4.5

16I	17Pre -AD10th	18-	19-	20-	217 %
22II	23AD 10-13th	2463 %	2569 %	2688 %	2737 %
28III	29AD 14-15th	304 %	312 %	321 %	33-
34IV	35Post Medieval	3626 %	377 %	383 %	3942 %

4.6 Although the location of the areas relate to the proposed development, rather than the archaeology, They do give an indication to the date of many of the features across the site. These broad figures do show several interesting trends.

- ◆ A very small percentage of the dateable features are older than the 10th century AD.
- ◆ With the exception of area D over half of the datable material from each area is dated to the 10-13th centuries.
- ◆ There is a significant drop in the number of features dated to the 14-15th centuries.
- ◆ There are no features prior to the 11th century in area A.
- ◆ Areas A and D contain the highest percentage of post Medieval material.
- ◆ There was an insignificant amount of Post Medieval features in areas B and C

4.7 Four broad Phases of activity have been used to demonstrate the evolution of the archaeology on the site. The categorisation of these phases reflects the date ranges from the pottery assemblage.

4.8

1Phase				
2Ia	3Ib	4II	5III	6IV
7Pre -AD 10th	9Pre -AD 10th	11AD 10-13	13AD.14-15	15AD 16 +
8Romano-British	10Anglo-Saxon	12Early Medieval	14Medieval	16Post Medieval

4.9 Phase I is essentially any feature containing material dated before the 10th century AD, this phase has been split into 'Ia' and 'Ib' to represent the full date range of the assemblage.

4.10 *Feature Groups - Structural Evidence.*

4.11 With such an erratic spatial spread of structural elements across the whole site, coupled with the intermittent dating evidence, the identification of individual buildings and their phases of development is problematic.

**4.12** The earliest buildings on site are constructed from posts set into trenches, buildings 6 and 13. However, the later technique of digging individual post holes is the predominant one across the site.

**4.13** Post holes represent the most frequent feature type across the site, counting for 48 % of all the features. The majority of these were from area B, with 81% of all of the post holes being located in areas 'A' to 'C'. However, dating evidence was recovered from only 10% of the post holes investigated.

**4.14** Although the lack of finds from such small deposits, such as those encountered in post holes, does pose limitations with accurately phasing this site. 74% of the post holes that did contain dating evidence, came from phase II. Furthermore, 11% was Post Medieval in date and 14% was undatable from the poorly preserved artefactual evidence.

**4.15** Similar to the location of the post holes, 95% of beamslots were situated in areas A to C. Eight (38%) of these features had dating evidence, of which seven (88%) were dated to phase II with the one post Medieval exception.

**4.16** Six hearths were identified, all in areas A to C, but unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from any of these contexts.

**4.17** With only 11 % of the dated post holes dating from the post-medieval period (phase IV), and no post holes dating from phase I, it can be presumed that the majority of the post holes belong to phase II. By isolating clusters of aligned post holes twenty two structures have been identified.

**4.18** From these twenty two, three are small irregular buildings, which are less than 10m<sup>2</sup> in area (building groups 19-21) and seven provisional buildings (building groups 11, 12, 15-18 and 22) . The remaining twelve (Building groups 1-10, 13 and 14) have the most comprehensive, and convincing evidence.

**4.18.1 Building Group 1** consisted of two structures, located in area A. The smaller building was orientated N-S and measured 3m in width and 5m in length. This structure consisted of a compacted clay floor with post holes down the centre of the building. Provisional dating evidence indicates this structure is dated between the 10th-12th centuries. The second larger building overlies the southern end of the first structure. This building was orientated E-W and measured 10m in width and over 13m in length, with the feature extending beyond the limits of the excavation. This building appears to be constructed from successive beam slots with some internal post holes. At the southern limit of the structure was three parallel beamslots ranging in date from the 10th-12th centuries to the early post-medieval period, representing several episodes of repair and expansion of the building. In the eastern side of the building was a series of laid surfaces consisting of a number of substantial chalk and cobble layers overlaying repeated sequences of clay and chalk layers. These layers indicate a different zone of use on this

side of the building. Sealed beneath was a number of small features, indicative of earlier activity. The alignment of this building appears to respect the line of the High Street, rather than the earlier boundaries observed across the site.

**4.18.2 Building Group 2** was a rectangular structure, located in area C, which was orientated E-W and measured 5m in width and over 8m in length. This building appears to be constructed by beamslots along its length and post holes aligned in the centre of the structure. There was no evidence of internal divisions within this structure. This feature runs under the eastern baulk of the excavation. No dating material was recovered from this building.

**4.18.3 Building Group 3** was a rectangular structure, located in area C, which was orientated E-W and measured 6m in width and over 12m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes, with additional post holes aligned down the centre of the building. There was no evidence of internal divisions within this structure. The north eastern corner of this building almost touches the south western corner of building group 4. This feature runs under the western baulk of the excavation. No dating material was recovered from this building, but it may possibly be contemporary with building group 4.

**4.18.4 Building Group 4** was a rectangular structure, located in area C, which was orientated E-W and measured 6m in width and over 14m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes, with evidence of internal divisions. The post holes for this structure are cut into the ditch groups 1,7 and 8, indicating that this building was constructed after the 11th to 12th centuries. Dating evidence suggests a general date of 10th -12th century for it's construction. A hearth was located at the western end of the building. A general spread of daub and charcoal was observed to the north of this building, which may indicate this building burnt down. The south western corner of this building almost touches the north western corner of building group 3. A second building orientated N-S, immediately to the south may be implied, but the evidence is very indistinct. Therefore this possible building was not given a Building group number.

**4.18.5 Building Group 5** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 6m in width and over 6m in length. This building appears to be constructed entirely from individual post holes, with further post holes running down the centre of the building. No dating evidence was recovered from the excavation of this structure however, it's size, orientation and the presence of aisled post holes are suggestive of a date prior to the fourteenth century. This feature runs under the southern baulk of the excavation.

**4.18.6 Building Group 6** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 7m in width and 18m in length. This building appears to be constructed in a similar manner to building group 13, using the early technique of posts set in trenches, as well as a series of individual post holes. Dating material from these features suggests they were constructed during the 10th -12th centuries. This building

may represent the first phase of building 7, showing parallels with the similar relationship between buildings 13 and 14.

**4.18.7 Building Group 7** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 7m in width and 14m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual beamslots and post holes, with internal posts in the centre of the structure. Dating from these features suggests they were constructed during the 11th -13th centuries. This building may represent the second phase of building 6, showing parallels with the similar relationship between buildings 13 and 14. A smaller structure, building group 19, is situated a few metres to the east.

**4.18.8 Building Group 8** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 6m in width and 15m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. There is evidence of internal post hole divisions, which are similar to the ones in building group 4. Ditch group 3, which was dated to the 12th -13th centuries cuts across the southern half of this structure. This indicates that the building was abandoned some time before the 12th century. In addition the northern grave [202], of the burials in area B is also situated within this structure, with two more across the southern margins of the building. However, there is no evidence that this structure is religious in nature or directly associated with the burials. It is likely that the burials pre-date this building.

**4.18.9 Building Group 9** was a rectangular structure, located in area D, which was orientated E-W and measured 6m in width and 20m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes, with some other possible post holes along the centre of the structure. There is no evidence of internal divisions within this structure. The southern ditch of ditch group 5, dated between the 11th and 13th centuries, cuts across this feature, indicating that this building probably dates to the 10th-11th centuries.

**4.18.10 Building Group 10** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 7m in width and 11m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. There was no evidence of internal divisions within the structure. The relationship of this structure and the burials it overlies, is unclear, unfortunately neither the burials or this structure have been firmly dated at this stage. However, it is likely that the burials pre-date this building.

**4.18.11 Building Group 11** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 6m in width and 7m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. There was no evidence of internal divisions within the structure. It may be possible that this structure relates to building group 12, unfortunately no dating evidence for this building was recovered

**4.18.12 Building Group 12** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 8m in width and 8m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes, with additional post holes aligned up the centre of the feature. However, the footprint of this feature is rather ambiguous. It is possible that this structure is related to building 11. Unfortunately no dating evidence for this building was recovered



**4.18.13 Building Group 13** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 7m in width and 14m in length. The construction of this building was similar to building group 6, with posts located within a shallow foundation trench, rather than individually dug post holes. Ditch group 3, dated to the 12th -13th centuries, cuts across the northern width of this structure. Ditch group 4, which truncates the south western corner of building 13 was dated to the 11th -13th centuries. Indicating that this building had gone out of use by the 12th century. This building may represent the first phase of building 14, showing parallels with the similar relationship between buildings 6 and 7.

**4.18.14 Building Group 14** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated N-S and measured 6.5m in width and 13.5m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes and beamslots, with internal post holes. Pottery recovered from one of the external post holes was dated to the 10th -12th century AD. This building may represent the second phase of building 13, showing parallels with the similar relationship between buildings 6 and 7.

**4.18.15 Building Group 15** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 3m in width and 8m in length. This building appears to be constructed from two long beamslots and internal post holes. The evidence for this feature was similar to building group 16. No datable material was recovered from this possible building.

**4.18.16 Building Group 16** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 5m in width and over 3m in length. This building appears to be constructed from two long beamslots and internal post holes. The evidence for this feature was similar to building group 15. No datable material was recovered from this possible building.

**4.18.17 Building Group 17** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 2m in width and 8m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. Material recovered from a post hole associated with this group was dated to 10th-12th century AD. The size of this building suggests it may represent an animal pen or small out-building.

**4.18.18 Building Group 18** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 5m in width and 7m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. The northern limit of this feature was defined by the fence group 7. With no evidence of internal post holes, it is likely this feature represents a animal pen or similar small enclosure. No datable material was recovered from this possible building, but it appears to be contemporary with fence group 7.

**4.18.19 Building Group 19** was an irregular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 3m in width and 2m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. This structure lies to the east of building group 7 and probably represents an out-house or animal pen. No datable material was recovered from this structure.

**4.18.20 Building Group 20** was an irregular structure, located in area D, which was orientated E-W and measured 2m in width and 4m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. This structure lies to the west of building group 9 and probably represents an out-house/ store. No datable material was recovered from this structure. A pit [407] lies at the northern end of this structure contained a large quantity of charred cereal grain, chaff and pulses indicative of crop processing in the vicinity. However, the stratigraphic relationship suggests that this pit pre-dates this building group, indicating the deposit in the pit may represent the charred remains from an earlier store on the same location.

**4.18.21 Building Group 21** was an oval structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured 2m in width and 3m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. This structure lies to the north of building group 13 and probably represents an out-house or store. Environmental data from one of the post holes [717] suggests the structure had burnt down. No datable material was recovered from this possible building.

**4.18.22 Building Group 22** was a rectangular structure, located in area B, which was orientated E-W and measured over 3m in width and over 10m in length. This building appears to be constructed from individual post holes. This structure runs beneath the southern baulk of the excavation. No datable material was recovered from this possible building.

#### *Feature Groups - fence lines*

**4.19** Closely associated with buildings are fence lines depicting property boundaries or possibly animal pens. In total seven fence groups were identified.

**4.19.1 Fence Group 1** was located in area C, running parallel with fence group 2 and south of building group 2. This intermittent row of post holes may have a 10m gap in the middle, however the main N-S ditch does run through this possible gap and may have removed evidence for post holes in this area. This fence line was orientated E-W. No datable material was recovered from this fence group.

**4.19.2 Fence Group 2** was located in area C, running in line with the northern limit of building group 4. This row of post holes spans the full width of the excavation area, approximately 37m and was orientated E-W. No datable material was recovered from this fence group.

**4.19.3 Fence Group 3** was located in area B and has a similar appearance to fence group 5. It consists of a line of post holes 15m in length and broadly orientated E-W. At the western end of the line the alignment turns 90<sup>0</sup> to the north for 2.5m, then turns to the east for 2m and back to the north again for 2m and finally turns back to the east for 1.5m and then fades out. These features may represent a structure, but the evidence is incomplete. One post hole within this group contained datable material from the 10th - 12th centuries AD.

**4.19.4 Fence Group 4** was located in area B and also appears to be parallel to fence groups 2 and 7. The line measures 18m in length and was orientated E-W south of the building groups 6 and 7. No datable material was recovered from this fence group.

**4.19.5 Fence Group 5** was located in area D and was similar in nature to that of fence group 3. This group of features consisted of a E-W line of post holes 11m long, with spur of post holes aligned NE-SW running 11m northwards from the eastern end. The western end turns 90° to the north for 5m and then turns westwards for 4m and finally turns northwards again for 4m, before disappearing. These features may represent a structure, but the evidence is incomplete. No datable material was recovered from this fence group.

**4.19.6 Fence Group 6** consist of two parallel lines of postholes located in area B. Both alignments were 5m in length and orientated broadly N-S. These features are located north of building groups 14 and 16. No datable material was recovered from this fence group.

**4.19.7 Fence Group 7** was located in area B and consisted of an alignment of post holes from building group 7 across the site to building group 21. These features run E-W parallel with fence groups 4 and 2. This fence measured 41m in length with building group 18 butting up to it immediately to the south. No datable material was recovered from this fence group.

#### **4.20 Feature Groups - Ditches**

**4.21** 79 sections were excavated across the numerous ditches that were observed over the duration of the entire project. Of these 62 %, produced dateable evidence.

**4.22** In total sixteen ditch groups have been identified, apart from one group all of these ditches have their origins in phase II, with over half of the groups dating to the 10th - 12th centuries..

**4.22.1 Ditch group 1** was orientated N-S across areas B and C. This group measured 80m in length, 1m in width and forms the axis for land division on the site. Material recovered from this ditch indicates a date between 10th-12th centuries, which reflects the occupational evidence. This feature is broadly parallel with the modern day eastern boundary to the site, 'Little Lane'. Towards the south of this group the ditch consists of two Re-cut ditches of a similar date range. Ditch group 2, dated to the 11th-13th centuries, cuts across this ditch almost at right angles. Ditch groups 7 and 8 reinforce the orientation of this group before turning eastwards. After a short gap of 3m at the northern end of this ditch it appears to curve to the west slightly as ditch group 16. This boundary ditch group was still recognised in the 19th century.

**4.22.2 Ditch group 2** was orientated E-W across area C. This group measured 36m in length and 2m in width. Material recovered from this feature was dated between the 11th-13th centuries. This ditch group cuts across ditch group 1

**4.22.3 Ditch group 3** was orientated E-W across area B. This group measured 61m in length and 0.60m in width. There is a possible gap in the ditch north of building group 14, measuring 12m in length. This break in the ditch may be associated with the fence group 6 immediately to the north. This ditch cuts across building group 13. Artefacts recovered from this feature dates the ditch between 12th-13th centuries.

**4.22.4 Ditch group 4** was orientated N-S across area B. This group measured 34m in length and 0.60m in width. This ditch cuts across building group 13. It is essentially an extension of ditch group 3, down to the southern baulk of area B. Artefactual evidence recovered from this feature was dated between the 11th-13th centuries.

**4.22.5 Ditch group 5** was a complex of four ditches in area D. One ditch was orientated N-S, in alignment with ditch group 1. This ditch measured 29m in length and 0.90m in width. Artefactual material recovered from this ditch dates the ditch to the 19th-20th centuries. However, some sherds of 10th-12th century pottery was recovered from a possible earlier ditch which has been extensively truncated by this Post-Medieval re-cut. This ditch forms the western extent of the property immediately to the east of area D.

**4.22.6** Three other ditches are included in this group, all of which are aligned E-W and butt up to the main N-S ditch. The northern ditch measured 20m in length and 1.50m in width. Artefactual material recovered from this feature was dated to the 19th-20th centuries. This ditch forms the northern property boundary to the building immediately to the east of area D. The middle ditch of the three measured 24m in length and between 1.50 and 2m in width. Artefactual material recovered from this feature was dated to the 16th century. The southern ditch of this small complex measured 22m in length and 0.50m in width. Artefactual material recovered from this feature was dated to 11th to 13th centuries. This ditch cuts through building group 9.

**4.22.7 Ditch group 6** was orientated E-W in the north east corner of area D. This ditch measured over 5m in length and over 1m in width. This ditch appears to be parallel with the three E-W ditches in ditch group 5. This feature has been provisionally dated to the post-medieval period.

**4.22.8 Ditch group 7** was located in area C and consisted of a ditch which emanated from ditch group 1, running broadly N-S for 22m, then turning 90<sup>0</sup> to the east for 13m. This ditch measured 1m in width. Artefactual evidence recovered from this feature was dated to the 10th-12th centuries. The later building group 4 and fence group 2 appear to cut across this ditch group.

**4.22.9 Ditch group 8** was located in area C and consisted of a ditch which emanated from ditch group 1, running broadly N-S for 15m, then turning 90<sup>0</sup> to the east for 11m. This ditch measures 0.60m in width, and mirrors ditch group 7. Artefactual evidence recovered from this feature was dated to the 10th -12th centuries.

**4.22.10 Ditch group 9** was orientated N-S, curving slightly to the east. This feature was located between ditch groups 7 and 8 in area C. This ditch measured 6m in length and 0.80m in width. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

**4.22.11 Ditch group 10** was a complex of three ditches in area C. The northern ditch was orientated NE-SW and measured 9m in length and 0.80m in width. At the eastern end of the ditch, it turns southwards for 12m before beginning to turn back to the west. This length of the ditch was parallel to ditch group 1. The artefactual material recovered from this feature was dated to the 10th-12th centuries with a later re-cut of the ditch dating to 11th-13th centuries. Environmental samples taken from this ditch and the re-cut produced large quantities of charred cereal crops and pulses. A less substantial ditch orientated N-S, measuring 14m in length and 0.40m in width was observed joining onto the northern ditch and running parallel to the eastern ditch. This ditch was undated. These ditches appear to reflect the nineteenth century boundaries immediately north of the fox public house on the 1882 O.S. map of Pirton.

**4.22.12 Ditch group 11** was a complex of three ditches in the south western corner of area C. These ditches cross within the area of ditch group 10 and over fence group 1. The northern ditch was orientated NNW-SES and measured 7m in length and 0.60m in width. Dating evidence recovered from this feature suggested a date between the 10th-12th centuries. The middle ditch was orientated NW-SE and measured 15m in length and 0.60m in width. Two of the ditches from ditch group 10 truncate this ditch, indicating it dates to a period prior to the 10th-12th century. However, no direct dating evidence was recovered from this feature. The southern ditch of this group was orientated N-S and measured 3.5m in length and 0.30m in width. Dating evidence from the 10th-12th centuries was recovered from this feature.

**4.22.13 Ditch group 12** was orientated E-W across area A. This ditch measured 14m in length and 0.80m in width. Artefactual evidence from this feature dates the group between the 12th and 13th centuries

**4.22.14 Ditch group 13** was two ditches, broadly orientated E-W in area A. The northern ditch measured 13m in length and 1.90m in width. Artefactual evidence recovered from this feature was dated from the 11th -12th centuries. A possible re-cut of this ditch occurred during the 12th-13th centuries. A second runs parallel to the south before turning northwards and joining the northern ditch. This ditch measured 8m in length and 0.50m in width. No direct dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, but it may be the source of the possible re-cut of the other ditch in the 12th-13th centuries.

**4.22.15 Ditch group 14** was orientated NW-SE and was located in the southern limits of area A. This ditch measured 10m in length and approximately 1.5m in width. Artefactual evidence recovered from this ditch was dated to the 16th century. It has been interpreted that this feature may be a drainage ditch for the hollow-way which runs beneath the present High Street.

**4.22.16 Ditch group 15** was orientated N-S and ran across area D. This ditch measured 0.50m in width, 28m in length before turning to the north east and running for a further 8m. This ditch was orientated to meet the northern end of ditch group 16 under the northern baulk of area D. Artefactual material recovered from this ditch was dated between the 10th-12th centuries, showing that ditch groups 1, 16 and 15 are probably contemporary.

**4.22.17 Ditch group 16** was orientated N-S, curving to the west as it ran across area D. This ditch measured 29m in length and 1m in width. Artefactual material recovered from this feature was dated to the 10th-12th centuries, however, it appears that this ditch has a later re-cut which was undated. The direction of this ditch suggests it will meet ditch group 15 a few metres to the north of the site. The southern end of this ditch was also aligned with the orientation of ditch group 1.

#### **4.23 Feature groups - pits**

**4.24** In total 86 pits were investigated, representing 12 % of all of the features encountered on the site. 58 % of the pits were located in areas A to C.

**4.25** Dateable material was only recovered from 39 pits (45 %). The dating of the pits reflected the date of the structural evidence, with 74 % of the pits being from phase II, 13 % dating to phase IV, 10 % remain undated and 3 % (one feature) dates to phase Ib.

**4.26** The function of these features was domestic in nature, ranging from the disposal of house-hold waste, waste products of crop processing and cess to storage pits. Many of the pits contained dumped fire contexts. Some of the larger pits were bell shaped in profile, the undercutting of the sides was suggestive of water storage.

**4.27** The industrial material, such as hammerscale recovered from pit features was indicative of low level local production in the vicinity of the site (not necessarily on it) and not large scale production centre.

**4.28** In addition to pits, one well was encountered in area C. The low number of wells compared to the number of buildings and pit features across the site is not surprising when considering there is a natural spring south of building group 5.

### *Chronology of the Site*

#### **4.29**

##### **Phase Ia** - Romano-British

**4.30** The evidence for this period is derived from only 22 sherds of pottery constituting only 1% of the entire ceramic assemblage, 5 (27%) of which were unstratified. All of these artefacts were recovered from contexts that contained material from later phases. It is considered that this abraded material is intrusive in nature. Residual Romano-British finds have also been recovered from excavations around the 'Bury' to the south of the site. In addition is thought that there was a substantial Romano-British occupation to the west of this present site. Therefore, the appearance of this material is not indicative of occupation, rather a product of agricultural activities on the site and in line with a general spread of material across this part of Pirton.

**Phase Ib** - Anglo-Saxon

**4.31** Only four features contained tentatively identified Anglo-Saxon material. However, due to the small and abraded nature of the material, only one pit feature [423] located in area D appears to date to this period. The pit measured 4.5m in length, 4m in width, and 0.62m in depth and was orientated N-S. The sides were relatively steep with a flat base. This feature is not thought to be a Grubenhau or SFB, as there was no structural evidence around or in this feature. Feature [423] had truncated a smaller sub-circular pit [416] to the north. Feature [416] was devoid of dating evidence, but stratigraphically must be earlier than or relatively contemporary with [423].

**4.32** There have been several significant Anglo-Saxon finds in the western part of Pirton, including suspected Anglo-Saxon pottery 100m to the west of the present site. It has been implied that the Romano-British settlement of the western side of Pirton continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. Although evidence of this period is often poorly preserved, the excavations revealed very little material evidence for a substantial Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site, suggesting instead the focus for this period lies to the west.

**Phase II** - Early to middle Medieval

**4.33** Until the 10th century activity on this site has been minimal. However, during this phase three important events take place.

*1) Ditches*

**4.34** The establishment of a field system of ditches across the site. All of these ditches do not appear to respect the positions of the identified buildings or the burial group. Elements of these land divisions survive into the post medieval period. These ditches are an expansion of the earlier fence lines, which are also dated to this period.

*2) Buildings*

**4.35** Of the twenty one buildings identified, only one appears not to date to this period. Between the 10th and 13th centuries this area of land in the core of the village was fairly densely populated. At the same time the motte and bailey was constructed to the south of the village, farms were becoming moated sites on the village outskirts.

**4.36** The presence of a natural spring south of building group 5, coupled with the villages general location on a spur overlooking the Bedford plains must have made this site a desirable location to settle.

*3) Burials*

**4.37** A discrete group of forty Inhumations were discovered in area B. All of these graves were broadly orientated E-W. A number of the single graves were recorded just beneath the present topsoil, the skeletal assemblage displayed plough damage. However, the multiple

graves appeared to cut down deeper and therefore were less affected by plough activity on the site.

**4.38** Of the forty burials sixteen were male, twelve were female and 12 were sub adult. There was evidence for only one coffin amongst all the burials. Blade trauma was observed on a quarter of these inhumations, representing a significant of the burial population with eight males and 2 children affected. The multiple graves contained mixed and single sex inhumations, possibly indicating that these are family plots.

**4.39** The dating of these features is problematic, the few shreds of pottery recovered from three of the grave fills may be residual with one grave containing Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery sherds. The two remaining graves suggest a Saxo-Norman. Neither ditch group 3 or building groups 10 and 8, respect the positioning of burials. Coupled with the east-west orientation may indicate that these inhumations pre-date these later settlement groups around the 9th-10th centuries. It is likely they are earlier than the 12th century when the present St Mary's church was established to the south of the site. Radiocarbon dating of the skeletal material in the future is anticipated.

### **Phase III** - Late Medieval

**4.40** During this period there appears to be a sharp decline in archaeological activity on the site. The dating evidence from the pottery assemblage clearly shows the occupation that was established in the 10th-12th centuries and sustained and expanded in the 11th-13th centuries, virtually ceases in the 14th-15th centuries.

**4.41** There are many factors, local and national why a portion of a village may go into decline, including the economic, political climate of the time. There no indication that the occupants left the village entirely or permanently.

**4.42** The 11th to 13th Century was a period of population expansion, estimations vary region to region, but for the whole of England it is thought be between two and a half to four times the figures recorded in *domesday* (Koenigsberger, 1987). Although population figures for this time are very problematic, in the case of Pirton this could be between 300 and 1000 people. Considering the population is only 481 by the early nineteenth century, it is probably unlikely that the population exceeded 500 during this period of growth. The lack of significant growth in the population over 800 years suggests that people either left the village in the fourteenth century or Pirton may have suffered from the high mortality rates associated with the plagues.

**4.43** However, the majority of the good arable land was already in use at the time of the Norman Conquest, so in order to cope with the population rise, existing land was subdivided or more marginal land was cultivated. This lead, in some instances, to several generations working land suitable for one. Pasture was also cultivated and combined with an increasing cost of livestock, made it difficult for the poorer families to have access to adequate manure.



The overworking of land and lack of proper manure, lead to soil exhaustion and poorer yields in many areas (Platt, 1978).

**4.44** In the early half of 14th Century there was a small 'Agrarian Crisis'. Between 1315 and 1322, there was severe harvest failures, and widespread murrain of livestock, associated with poor weather and heavy rain. However, the actual effect of these problems on individual villages is unknown and in the case of the present study, there is no evidence that the site was occupied into the 14th Century. However, such crop failures and animal disease would have compounded the problems of soil exhaustion and land scarcity for such a small community. Another factor to consider is the economic problems of the late 13th century (Platt, 1978), such as the lack of proper coinage and the fluctuations of crop prices.

**4.45** Abandoned medieval villages are often associated with the series of plagues that represents the '*Black death*'. Although some villages were descimated, many of the villages that became deserted were already in decline beforehand. The 'great plagues' did not affect England until the mid 14th Century (AD1348-9), and therefore it is likely to have been a factor in the decline, compounding the earlier agrarian based problems.

**4.46** A single inhumation was found during the observation and recording work on the house footing for plot 10. The grave contained iron nails and tacks, suggesting a coffin of late Medieval/ early Post medieval in date. In addition, simple copper alloy pins were found around the skeletal elements which were consistent with a shroud.

**4.47** This burial was different in nature to the burials encountered in area B, as it was orientated N-S. The sides of grave were vertical and the ends were square, showing more uniformity than those from area B.

#### **Phase IV** - Post Medieval

**4.48** There was a notable lack of post medieval features within areas B and C, suggesting the central band of land across the site, which had been the focus of the earlier settlement was not re-occupied after the decline in phase III.

**4.49** Area A and the two modern carpark areas to the north east and west, clearly show a significant amount of post medieval activity, with a quarter of all the features encountered in area A, dating to this period.

**4.50** Building group 1 may have continued into the early part of this phase. This building was located only 8m north of the possible hollow way which follows the line of the modern High Street, and relates to post medieval layout of the village, rather than the earlier occupation.

**4.51** Area D also contained a high degree of post medieval features with nearly half, (46 %) of the features encountered were dated to this period. The western half of this area contained ditch group 5 which represents the modern garden boundaries of the property to the east.

These ditches appear to be 19th-20th century re-cuts of earlier property layouts, which had been sub-divided during the sixteenth century. Immediately north of this was a series of modern pits containing corroded iron and house-hold waste.

4.52 Other features included field drains and plough marks, indicating the land had been used for arable land rather than occupation.

## 5 Artefacts and Ecofacts

### 5.1 General observations of the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage:

5.1.1 a) - The glass that was recovered, amounted to relatively modern contamination. Therefore, the very small amount of glassware gives a broad indication of the low level of modern contamination across the excavated features on the site. Similarly the post-medieval clay pipe was recovered from areas A and D, where there were more disturbances from post-medieval features.

5.1.2 b) - Daub was recovered from nearly all feature types in areas B and C, but was significantly absent, apart from one pit, in area D. The spread of the material would be indicative of the occupation areas, adding more weight to the stratigraphic evidence.

5.1.3 c) - Pits and ditches contained the majority of the entire assemblage, however, they are the largest and deepest of the feature types. In particular, pits contained the largest share of the pottery assemblage across all areas, indicating their purpose as domestic rubbish pits.

5.1.4 d) - Slag from iron working was recovered from pits, ditches and pot holes across the site, indicating a local level of production in the vicinity, which would be consistent with rural demand, as opposed to a large production centre.

5.1.5 e) - Animal bone was recovered in relatively large numbers from nearly all the feature types across the whole of the site, further reinforcing the level of rural occupation and the utilisation of livestock. This is in comparison to the relatively scarcity of worked flint across the site, indicating another material was being used to carry out the butchery techniques.

5.1.6 f) - The grave fills contained a broad variety of domestic artefactual evidence, directly reflecting the assemblage across the whole site.

5.1.7 g) - The limited assemblage of worked building stone recovered across the site suggests stone was not the preferred building material. Although stone was available from neighbouring Bedfordshire and quern stone was imported onto the site, only high status buildings would have utilised stone in the early medieval period.

### 5.2 Key to the following tables:

- The fragment count for each category is represented by the top number, and the figure below in brackets is the total weight in grammes.
- The Natural category includes root and animal disturbance..
- The Ceramic Building Material (CBM), includes brick and tile.
- The Stone category includes all types of stone not identified as quern.

### 5.3 Artefact distribution by feature type for Areas A-C

1 Feature Type	2 Bone	3 Fe	4 CBM	5 Shell	6 Flint	7 Daub	8 Stone	9 Slag	10 Glass
11 Natural	12-	13-	14-	15-	16-	17-	18-	19-	20-
21 Layer	22 491 23 (6211)	24 14 25 (70)	26 182 27 (8851) 28	29 7 30 (143)	31 1 32 (40)	33 210 34 (2523)	35 9 36 (2200)	37 9 38 (120)	39 1 40(45)
41 Field Drain	42 12 43(65)	44 3 45 (85)	46 8 47(365)	48-	49-	50-	51-	52-	53 4 54(30)
55 Pit	56 1254 57 (8857) 58	59 21 60 (175)	61 233 62 (8984)	63 33 64 (151)	65 4 66 (19)	67 244 68 (2034)	69 14 70 (1620)	71 75 72 (634)	73-
74 Ditch	75 616 76 (4901)	77 15 78 (107)	79 231 80 (11605)	81 13 82 (193)	83 3 84 (35)	85 828 86 (8270)	87 6 88 (220)	89 28 90 (725)	91 2 92(1)
93 Building Platform	94 21 95 (205)	96 2 97 (15)	98 14 99(720)	100 2 101 (11)	102-	103-	104-	105-	106-
107 Hearth	108 3 109 (10)	110-	111-	112-	113-	114 25 115 (285)	116 3 117 (515)	118-	119-
120 Wall	121 4 122 (65)	123-	124 1 125(65)	126-	127-	128-	129-	130-	131-
132 Inhumation	133 48 134 (115)	135-	136-	137-	138-	139 8 140 (10)	141-	142-	143-

5.4

1 Feature Type	2 Bone	3 Fe	4 CBM	5 Shell	6 Flint	7 Daub	8 Stone	9 Slag	10 Glass
144 Grave	145 280 146 (988)	147 148 (35)	149 150 (135)	151 152 (11)	153-	154 155 (53)	156 157 (95)	158 159 (25)	160-
161 Well	162-	163-	164-	165-	166-	167-	168-	169-	170-
171 Beam Slot	172 173 (1018)	174 175 (5)	176-	177-	178-	179 180(9)	181 182 (380)	183-	184-
185 Scoop	186-	187-	188-	189-	190-	191 192(7)	193-	194-	195-
196 Gully	197 198 (365)	199 200 (20)	201 202 (216)	203-	204-	205 206(8)	207 208 (175)	209 210 (5)	211 212 (65)
213 Post Hole	214 294 215 (2165)	216 217 (5)	218-	219 13 220 (55)	221 222 (3)	223 224 (1345)	225-	226 47 227 (626)	228-
229 Stake Hole	230-	231-	232-	233-	234-	235-	236-	237-	238-

1 Feature Type	2 Mortar	3 Clay Pipe	4 Plaster	5 Quern	6 Pottery
7 Natural	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-
13 Layer	14 15(4)	16 17 (16)	18-	19 20(69)	21 22(3984)
23 Field Drain	24-	25-	26-	27-	28 29(55)

5.5

1 Feature Type	2 Mortar	3 Clay Pipe	4 Plaster	5 Quern	6 Pottery
30 Pit	311 32(510)	333 34 (10)	35-	3624 37 (385)	38461 39(5229)
40 Ditch	41-	42-	43-	4411 45 (935)	46385 47(3327)
48 Building Platform	49-	50-	51-	52-	5310 54(494)
55 Hearth	56-	57-	58-	59-	60-
61 Wall	62-	63-	64-	65-	66-
67 Inhumation	68-	69-	70-	71-	72-
73 Grave	74-	75-	76-	77-	7813 79(38)
80 Well	81-	82-	83-	84-	85248 86(2704)
87 Beam Slot	88-	89-	90-	91-	9247 93(693)
94 Scoop	95-	96-	97-	98-	997 100(55)
101 Gully	102-	103-	104-	105-	10627 107 (134)
108 Post Hole	109-	1101 111 (5)	112-	11322 114 (145)	11589 116 (868)
117 Stake Hole	118-	119-	120-	121-	122-

5.6

5.7 Find distribution by feature type for Area D and watching brief areas:

1 Feature Type	2 Bone	3 Fe	4 CBM	5 Shell	6 Flint	7 Daub	8 Stone	9 Slag	10 Glass
11 Natural	12 20 13 (80)	14 1 15 (5)	16 -	17 -	18 -	19 -	20 -	21 -	22 -
23 Layer	24 -	25 -	26 3 27 (75)	28 -	29 -	30 -	31 -	32 -	33 -
34 Field Drain	35 -	36 -	37 -	38 -	39 -	40 -	41 -	42 -	43 -
44 Pit	45 13 12 46 (8300)	47 1 48 (10)	49 11 50 (535)	51 5 52 (55)	53 1 54 (5)	55 10 (140)	56 10 (645)	57 11 (235)	58 -
59 Ditch	60 359 61 (1880)	62 1 63 (5)	64 13 (1585)	65 -	66 3 67 (20)	68 -	69 14 (1085)	70 1 71 (10)	72 3 73 (10)
74 Building Platform	75 -	76 -	77 -	78 -	79 -	80 -	81 -	82 -	83 -
84 Hearth	85 -	86 -	87 -	88 -	89 -	90 -	91 -	92 -	93 -
94 Wall	95 -	96 -	97 -	98 -	99 -	100 -	101 -	102 -	103 -
104 Inhumation	105 -	106 -	107 -	108 -	109 -	110 -	111 -	112 -	113 -
114 Grave	115 -	116 -	117 -	118 -	119 -	120 -	121 -	122 -	123 -
124 Well	125 -	126 -	127 -	128 -	129 -	130 -	131 -	132 -	133 -
134 Beam Slot	135 -	136 -	137 -	138 -	139 -	140 -	141 -	142 -	143 -
144 Scoop	145 -	146 1 (100)	147 -	148 -	149 -	150 -	151 -	152 -	153 -
154 Gully	155 10 156 (185)	157 -	158 -	159 1 160 (5)	161 -	162 -	163 -	164 -	165 -

1 Feature Type	2 Bone	3 Fe	4 CBM	5 Shell	6 Flint	7 Daub	8 Stone	9 Slag	10 Glass
166 Post Hole	167 103 168 (400)	169 3 170 (20)	171 4 172 (55)	173 9 174 (30)	175 1 176 (3)	177-   	178 1 179 (305)	180 1 181 (35)	182-   
183 Stake Hole	184-	185-	186	187-	188-	189-	190-	191	192-

1 Feature Type	2 Mortar	3 Clay Pipe	4 Plaster	5 Quern	6 Pottery
7 Natural	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-
13 Layer	14-	15-	16-	17-	18-
19 Field Drain	20	21-	22-	23-	24-
25 Pit	26-	27 2 28 (10)	29 30 30 (75)	31 3 32 (3555)	33 110 34 (2177)
35 Ditch	36 1 37 (45)	38 1 39 (5)	40-   	41 11 42 (125)	43 96 44 (979)
45 Building Platform	46-	47-	48-	49-	50-
51 Hearth	52-	53-	54-	55-	56-
57 Wall	58-	59-	60-	61-	62-
63 Inhumation	64-	65-	66-	67-	68-
69 Grave	70-	71-	72-	73-	74-
75 Well	76-	77-	78-	79-	80-
81 Beam Slot	82-	83-	84-	85-	86-
87 Scoop	88-	89-	90-	91-	92 7 93 (145)



1 Feature Type	2 Mortar	3 Clay Pipe	4 Plaster	5 Quern	6 Pottery
94 Gully	95-	96-	97-	98-	99 100(12)
101 Post Hole	102 103(65)	104-	105-	106-	107 108(75)
109 Stake Hole	110-	111-	112-	113-	114-

5.8 ARTEFACTS

5.9

5.10 Pottery Assessment

5.11 A total of 1975 sherds, weighing 25360g, were recovered from 272 contexts. The majority of contexts contained few potsherds i.e. less than ten sherds, and therefore the possibility of residuality is relatively high.

Number of sherds recovered per context

1 Sherds per context	2 1-9	3 10-24	4 25-49	5 50+	6 total
7 Contexts excavated in 1995	8186	936	104	114	12 230
13 Contexts excavated in 1997	1436	153	163	170	1842
19 Total contexts with pottery	20222	2139	227	234	24 272

5.12 The material from each context was initially subdivided into broad fabric groups, which have chronological and sometimes geographical implications, with explanatory notes taken where necessary. Detailed analysis was restricted to complete vessels, rim sherds from vessels of recognisable form, and decorated body sherds, with the additional of a few special cases.

5.13 The initial fabric groups were formed as follows :

- ◆ Romano-British (R-B) Of all kinds Wares

- ◆ Early Medieval (emd) Wares Includes both shelly wares which are not St. Neots ware and obviously early sandy wares
  
- ◆ St. Neots-type (StN-T) Ware
  
- ◆ Local Unglazed (lur/c) Reduced Wares Most with calcitic temper. It is often difficult when dealing with featureless body sherds to distinguish greyware from the various earlier Medieval sandy wares and even Romano-British wares or the unglazed parts of some Medieval glazed wares. Calcitic temper here signifies chalk or limestone but not shell. At Pirton many early sandy wares are patchily-fired and therefore the range of colours may include some fabrics with patches of oxidation.
  
- ◆ Medieval (mg/) Glazed Wares Divided into mg/r (glazed redwares), mg/w (glazed whiteware), and mg/g (glazed greywares)
  
- ◆ Postmedieval (pgr1/P) Glazed Redwares Pirton Variant This is much the same as the postmedieval glazed redwares used in 16th century St. Albans variant and Hatfield (Turner-Regg forthcoming)
  
- ◆ Other 16th (16c/gen) These consist of Cistercian ware (cis) and Raeren century fabrics stoneware (sto/R)
  
- ◆ 17-19C fabrics These consist of :  
 17-19C red earthenware with glossy green/yellow/orange lead glaze (pgr6)  
 Blackwares (bla)  
 Metropolitan-type slipware (slp/M)  
 Staffordshire-type slipware  
 All kinds of late 17th-20th century stoneware (sto/L)  
 Any other 17th-19th century wares (pmd)
  
- ◆ 19-20C fabrics These consist of china (chi), Mocha ware (moc), and yellow glazed earthenware
  
- ◆ Unclassified (u/c) Anything which does not fall into the other categories.

*Proportion of different fabric groups within the total sherds from the whole site.*

1Fabric groups	2%
3Romano-British	41
5Early Medieval	66
7St. Neots type	837.4

9Local Unglazed Reduced	1034.1
11Medieval Glazed	122.5
13Postmed Glazed Redwares	145.3
15Other 16C	160.3
1717-19C	185.2
1919-20C	201.4
21Unclassified	226.7
23Total no. of sherds	241965 = 99.9%

5.14 The majority of the sherds from the site are Saxo-Norman and Medieval, with a small quantity of postmedieval pottery and a very small trace of Romano-British wares.

#### *Detailed Analysis -*

5.15 Fabrics identified using rims, partial vessels and decorated body sherds are as follows :

##### i. St. Neots-type Ware

5.16 Given the geographical proximity (approx. 20km), of Pirton to St. Neots itself, it is hardly surprising that the St. Neot's type ware is the largest single fabric group represented at that site. The ware is described by Addeyman (1973). It is soft, with abundant shell inclusions, very obvious to the naked eye, and often including the fossil Bryozoa (which requires x20mag to detect). Most of the Pirton sherds have pink, red or even bright orange surfaces over a broad blue-grey core, but patchy or reduced surface colouration is normal for the ware and is also found at Pirton. The fabric sometimes has a soapy feel but this is not universal. Forms found at Pirton include spouted pitchers, bowls with inturned rims, bows with everted rims, socketed bows, jars/cooking pots and storage jars. This ware is usually dated to the 10th-12th centuries.

##### ii. Calcatic-tempered Greyware

5.17 This is the second largest fabric group represented at Pirton. Both handmade and wheelthrown vessels occur; and forms include jars, which are by far the commonest vessel; a spouted pitcher, a jug, socketed bows and probably, dripping dishes. Vessels have grey or black surfaces but may have an oxidised core or margins, and are all unglazed. The fabric has abundant, well-sorted, subangular-subrounded, clear/white/grey/red-orange quartz; sparse-moderate, poorly-sorted chalk or limestone (probably the latter), and rare inclusions of soft red ironstone, mica and very occasionally, flint. The calcatic inclusions comprise both angular fragments, possibly reflecting deliberately-crushed and added material, and small well-rounded ovals. There are slight but noticeable variations in individual cases (N95/35; N97/15)

iii. Oxidised calcitic-tempered

5.18 There are five examples, divided into 2 subgroups: the first group has more quartz than calcite, the second has the opposite.

iv. Non-calcitic-tempered Greyware

5.19 There are two vessels in reduced unglazed quartz-tempered medieval fabrics which have no calcitic temper.

5.20 The nearest production sites for wares of this type (or indeed any other wares), are the kilns at Olney Hyde (N. Bucks), and Harrold (Beds) (McCarthy and Brooks, 1988), both of which produced unglazed, wheelthrown, mostly oxidised, limestone tempered fabrics, dated to the 13th and 11th centuries. The possible waster pit at Tilehouse Street, Hitchin (Herts.) (Turner-Rugg, 1993), produced normal quartz-tempered South Herts. Greyware, but as at Chandlers Cross further south, there were a small number of sherds with poorly-executed patches of green glaze. Greywares are usually dated to the mid/late 12th, 13th and early 14th centuries. Presumably this fabric type replaced St. Neots-type ware as the standard fabric.

v. Medieval Glazed Fabrics

5.21 There are 1 listed pieces in various medieval glazed fabrics. This is a very low proportion of glazed ware, which in itself would support an early date for the majority of contexts at the site, as well as reflecting a community with little spare money for display rather than utilitarian purposes. The identified fabrics include 1 sherd of Kingston ware, 1 sherd of London ware, 1 sherd of a 14-15C Surrey White ware, and 1 sherd of probable Late Medieval South Herts. Glazed ware. The absence of Stamford wares is interesting. The other 7 vessels are unidentified to source. Six of these are redwares, and 3 are probably 15-16th century in date i.e. late Medieval/Transitional. There is thus a fairly even date range throughout the Medieval period among this admittedly very small sample.

*Fabric group and probable date of glazed Medieval vessels*

1Code no.	2Fabric	3Probable date
4a	5Unidentified whiteware	6?11th/12th century
7b	8?Londonware	912-13th century
10c	11?Kingstonware	1213th-14th century
13d	14Late Medieval South Hertfordshire Glazed ware	1514/15th century
16e	17Surrey White ware	1814/15th century
19f	20unidentified redware	21??14th/15th century
22g	23unidentified redware	24?15th/16th century

25h	26unidentified redware	27?15th/16th century
28i	29unidentified redware	30?15th/16th century
31j	32unidentified redware	33medieval
34k	35unidentified redware	36medieval

vi. Other shell-tempered wares

5.22 There are three examples of shell-tempered wares which differ slightly from St. Neots-type ware. These are described individually below

vii. Sandy ware - not Greyware

5.23 There are three vessels in quartz-tempered fabrics with pink or patchy surface firing.

viii. Organic temper

5.24 This group consists of an almost complete profile from a handmade, patchily fired cooking-pot tempered with grass or chaff, also a rim sherd and a number of small body sherds. Grass-tempering appears in SE England in the 5th century with the Anglo-Saxons, and continues until the 9th century in the London/Essex region, possibly in the early 10th century in Essex (Ager 1989). C. Green (pers comm), suggests a late Saxon date for the rim sherd, which would suggest the same for the half-vessel.

5.25 *Medieval Vessels*

*This shows the minimum number of Medieval vessels, i.e. vessels identifiable as to form and represented by at least part of the rim, in these fabrics*

1Form	2St Neots- 3type	4 Greyware: 5Calcitic	6 Medieval Glazed	7Other Shelly	8 Oxidated Calcitic	9Greyware: 10 Non-calcitic	11 Other Sandy	12 Organic Temper	13 Total
14Pitchers	151	161	17-	18-	19-	20-	21-	22-	232
24Jugs	25-	261	274	28-	29-	30-	31-	32-	335
34Jars - 35cooking	3619	3715	382	393	403	411	42-	431	4444
45Jars - 46storage	472	48-	49-	50-	51-	52-	532	54-	554
56Bowls	5723	582	59-	601	611	62-	63-	64-	6527

66	67-	684	69-	70-	71-	72-	73-	74-	754
Dripping dishes?									
76Total	7745	7823	796	804	814	821	832	841	8586

*Minimum numbers of Medieval vessels by % - fabric groups*

1Fabric Groups	2St Neots-type	4 Greyware: 5Calcitic	6 Medieval Glazed	7Other Shelly	8 Oxidised Calcitic	9 Greyware: 10 non-calcitic	11 Other Sandy	12 Organic temper	13 total
14Minimum no. of vessles %	1552.3	1626.7	177	184.7	194.7	201.2	212.4	221.2	2386 24 100%

*Total identifiable vessel forms by %*

1Form	2Pitchers	3Jugs	4Jars -cooking	5Jars - storage	6bowls	7dripping dishes?	8total vessles
9 Identified Vessels	112.4	125.8	1351.2	144.7	1531.4	164.7	1786 18 100%

5.26 The tables above demonstrate that the commonest ware at this site is St Neots-type ware, followed by calcite-tempered greywares, and accompanied by small proportions of other wares, glazed and unglazed. Cooking pots are, predictably, overwhelmingly predominant, followed by a substantial proportion of bowls. Storage jars, dripping dishes, jugs and pitchers are also represented. Spouted pitchers and socketed bowls tend to be relatively early Medieval forms.

5.27 *Chronology*

5.28 There are a number of sites within an approximate 20 mile radius of Pirton which have produced important collections of pottery of relevant date. The pottery from the nearest site, the deserted Medieval village at Caldecote, is currently under study and being re-evaluated (L. Whittingham, forthcoming).

**5.29** Excavations at Therfield Castle in the 1960's (Biddle 1964), produced a stratified sequence containing pottery very similar to Pirton, according to published accounts.

**5.29.1** Late 11th century: the pre-castle occupation phase included St. Neots-type ware, Developed St. Neots-type ware, Stamford ware, Early Medieval (sandy) ware and Early Medieval (Sand+limestone-tempered) ware.

**5.29.2** Mid 12th century: the pottery from the earliest phase of occupation of the castle, contained no St. Neots type ware, but consisted of a pale-coloured (i.e. light grey/buff/reddish brown), unglazed, wheelthrown was tempered with fine angular sand particles and resembling the 'Developed Early Medieval Ware' of Northholt Manor (12th century).

**5.29.3** 13th century : the pottery from the third phase contained typical greyware: hard, unglazed, reduced, well-fired sandy wares, sometimes with large flint inclusions.

**5.30** At Ashwell, Westbury Moat (Hurst & Hurst 1967), the pre-moat occupation produced St. Neots type ware and Developed St. Neots type ware, Stamford ware, and 12th and 13th century sandy & gritty wares. There were some glazed jugs including Oxford and Brill types.

**5.31** Further south, at Hertford, the pre-Conquest and early post-Conquest Railway Street site produced St. Neots type wares, other shelly wares, and Early Medieval Sandy wares, the sandy wares continuing some calcitic inclusions (C. Partridge in McCarthy & Brooks op cit).

**5.32** To the north at Bedford (E Baker in McCarthy & Brooks op cit) :

**5.32.1** Pre-Conquest pottery groups include a large proportion of St. Neots ware, as well as other sandy wares.

**5.32.2** Eleventh-century wares include sandy wares, mostly wheelthrown cooking pots, as well as jugs, bowls and skillets, decorated with combed lines, thumb applied bands, and finger tipped rims.

**5.32.3** Later fabrics included local wheelthrown sandy wares, with some flint, grog and other minerals. Forms included the normal jars, jugs and bowls, and the jugs have thumb handles, thumb applied bands, and combing in criss-cross horizontal bands.

**5.33** The nearest production sites have already been mentioned above.

**5.34** The normal sequence in this area would therefore appear to be St. Neots type wares predominant in the 10th/early 11th (i.e. immediately pre-Conquest) years; various unglazed sandy wares, with and without calcitic inclusions, developing in the late 11th/early 12th century, and unglazed reduced i.e. 'greyware', and oxidised quartz and limestone-tempered wares in the mid-late 12th, 13th and 14th centuries.

### ***Conclusions***

5.35 The pottery assemblage shows the majority of the sherds (37 %) are St Neots wares, which indicates a large Saxo-Norman presence on the site.

5.36 There is a clear decline in pottery sherd dated after the 13th century, with a rise again in pottery from the post medieval period, particularly in area D and A.

5.37 The material is indicative of settlement, consisting mainly of domestic vessels. Cooking pots and bowls are unsurprisingly the most common element identified.

5.38 Although many of the ceramic forms are imported onto this site, they are not indicative of a high status settlement.

5.39 It is recommended that the more unusual and larger surviving fragments of the assemblage be illustrated with a more detailed account of individual sherds.

***Metalwork***

5.40 The metal artefacts recovered during the project reflect the rural nature of the stratigraphic evidence, with very little evidence of prestige items. In total 132 items were recovered:-

1Metal	2Total Recovered	3% Unidentified
4Iron	5111	620 %
7Copper alloy	816	919 %
10Lead	115	1280 %

5.41 The identification of lead fragments is hampered by the crushed nature of the artefacts, due to the softness of the material. One fragment was identified as a piece of crushed pipe.

5.42 Due to the level of corrosion products on the iron artefacts interpretation is difficult without X-ray analysis. However, six possible knife blades have been identified, and many more may be with further work. Two iron broach pins were recovered from pit contexts, but the majority of the assemblage appears to be domestic in nature. For example, a large cooking pot handle.

5.43 The program of observation and recording revealed a coffin burial in the north limit of area D. From this context two copper alloy shroud pins were recovered, there was evidence of further pins from the staining on the human bone assemblage from this context, but these pins had completely degraded. The pins that have survived are simple in construction, but they have shroud impressions on the corrosive products around them and possible samples of the shroud itself within the matrix.



**5.44** Two of the copper alloy artefacts appear to have guided indicating some degree of prestige, these are a slim handle from a 'cup-sized' object and a belt/ harness buckle. Furthermore, a copper alloy spoon fragment could be regarded as a prestigious item.

**5.45** In total 71 nails, all of which were made of iron, were recovered during the excavations. Of this total 94 % were from grave contexts. Although, this figure is skewed by the presence of 52 nails associated with the later coffin burial from the program of observation and recording on area D. However, disregarding this anomaly, 32 % of the rest of the assemblage of nails was recovered from grave contexts in area B, suggesting the presence of coffins.

**5.46** Horse adornment is probably responsible for the majority of the rings, buckles and fasteners fragments recovered from the site. Of a total of 9 buckles and fasteners, 6 were constructed from copper alloy. Two of these were defiantly intended for human use, but the rest could be parts of horse harnesses. In addition, a copper alloy 'cheek' ring, measuring 35 mm in diameter, and an iron harness ring measuring 65 mm were recovered. Other artefacts association with equestrienne activities were a copper alloy stud for harness decoration, measuring 35 mm in diameter, and a spur. The iron spur was an early type, possibly dating to the medieval period.

**5.47** Three coins were recovered during the entire project, all from area A. Two coins were unstratified, one was a Victorian penny and the other was a 1928 sixpence. The third coin was a silvered copper alloy coin, in a degraded state of preservation. The coin was extremely thin, and had corrosion and penetrated through the entire thickness in places. However, a female head, facing to the left was visible, as was the word Regina. It appears this is a coin, rather than a token possibly from the early post-medieval period or late medieval date. It is recommended that this coin is submitted to an expert for further study, no more work is anticipated with the other two coins.

**5.48** It is recommended that this metalwork assemblage is submitted to a specialist for further conservation measures and identification processes.

### *Glass*

**5.49** Eleven sherds of glass of glass were recovered in the duration of the entire project. The majority of the assemblage consists of eighteenth/ nineteenth century bottle glass, recovered from area A,. Three sherds were recovered from area D, representing mid twentieth century window glass and a decorated vessel from the fifties. This assemblage is associated with the post medieval ditches and field drains that cut across area A and D. No further work is anticipated.

### *Slag*

**5.50** This assemblage represents low key metal production with only 174 fragments weighing 2415 grams. At a macroscopic level the majority of the fragments appear to be the result of iron smelting. However, the difference between iron and tin working can only really be established with confidence under microscopic examination.

5.51 36 % of the assemblage was recovered from pit features, and 30 % came from ditch contexts. However, this material has also been used as packing in post holes, this represents 27 % of the assemblage. Slag was most prominently collected from area C, on the western side of the site.

5.52 It is recommended that this material is examined by a specialist to establish the origin of the slag and to identify any evidence for vitrified fuels used. In addition dating evidence may be represented in the different possible techniques employed.

**Stone**

5.53 A wide variety of stone was recovered during the entire project. All of which has been imported into the area. The assemblage was recovered from nearly all feature types, including the re-use of material as posthole packing. Apart from the quern, which is discussed later, the primary function of the assemblage appears to be for construction purposes. However, fragments of a wetstone were identified from a posthole in area D. A small fragment of shale was also recovered from a grave context in area B. The fragment appears to be decorated with grooves along its length.

5.54 Two fragments of stone remained unidentified, they appear to be conglomerates exclusively of tiny shells. The combined weight was 305 g. These have not been exposed to heat and show no indication of being worked, they appear to be sedimentary in origin.

*Table of the weight (g) of different stone types in each area.*

1Area	2Millstone Grit	3Granite	4Limestone	5Sandstone	6Quartz	7Clunch
8A	910 10-	11- 12-	131600 14-	15350 16(94%)	175 18-	19- 20-
21B	22- 23-	24-	25115 26-	2760 28(100%)	29- 30-	31- 32-
33C	34- 35-	36535 37(42%)	38380 39-	40150 41(100%)	42830 43-	44- 45-
46D	47- 48-	49- 50-	51- 52-	53245 54(100%)	55395 56(100%)	571090 58-

5.55

(The figure in brackets represents the percentage that has been exposed to heat.)

5.56 It is recommended that this assemblage is submitted to a specialist to further identify fragments of worked stone to establish their function and to investigate the nature of the shell conglomerates. Further work on the provenance of the various types of stone would also add

to our knowledge of the village trade networks, particularly as Pirton is located close to the Icknield Way.

**Clay Pipe**

5.57 This assemblage consisted of bowl and stem fragments dating from the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries AD. They were plain, apart from a single line of roulette decoration around the rim of the bowl. However, one fragment displayed a pinched decorated stem. All fragments were recovered from area A, by the street frontage, or area D. A lot of post medieval features were encountered in both areas. No further work is anticipated

**Quern**

5.58 The quern stone was recovered from a variety of features, but the majority came from ditch and pit contexts. All of the stone for the quern has been imported to the site, particularly the lava stone (from the Rhine land), which was recovered from all the areas of excavation. None of the quern displayed any distinct patternation, but areas of wear were clearly visible.

5.59 It is recommended that this assemblage is submitted to a specialist to further identify and categorise the fragments of quern stone to establish the provenance of the various types of stone would also add to our knowledge of the village trade networks, particularly as Pirton is located close to the Icknield Way.

*Table of the weight (g) of Quern types from each area*

1Area	2Lava	3Millstone Grit	4Granite
5A	6165	854	10-
	7(6 %)	9-	11-
12B	13740	15-	17-
	14-	16-	18-
19C	20315	22900	24351
	21-	23(30 %)	25-
26D	27125	29-	313555
	28-	30-	32(100 %)

5.60

(The figure in brackets is the percentage weight of burnt quern.)

**Ceramic Building Material**

**5.61** This assemblage includes brick and tile fragments as well as any unidentified fired ceramic material, not attributed to any vessel. In total 22 of brick fragments, weighing 3420 g and 676 of tile fragments, weighing 29961 g was recovered. The tile collected from areas A-C are responsible for 97 % of the entire assemblage. The majority of this assemblage was probably imported to the site, during the time it was under the plough. The material was all post-medieval in date, and no further work is anticipated.

#### *Daub*

**5.62** 1223 fragments of daub, weighing 12292 grams, was recovered during the entire duration of the project. 62 % of the assemblage was retrieved from ditch contexts. Often as dump deposits. However, the rest of the assemblage was recovered from a range of feature types, including grave contexts, post holes, pits and hearths. The amount of daub recovered from the site would indicate extensive occupation of the area, although it remains to be seen if all the material is from the same date.

**5.63** The daub was a pale brown colour and wattle impressions were clearly visible on many of the fragments. As the sample is relatively large, it is recommended that the material is analysed by a specialist, in order to establish the type and date of the assemblage.

#### *Mortar*

**5.64** In total 4 fragments, weighing 624 grams, of mortar was recovered during the project.

**5.65** Two of the fragments were clearly brick rendering, which had shell and grit inclusions. These appear to date from the late post medieval period. Similarly, a large irregular fragment from a pit context, which had a highly mixed sandy matrix was also of a post medieval date. However, a fragment of decayed mortar which was constructed using the natural chalk marl from the site, appears to be of an older date. This was recovered from a post hole context in area D.

**5.66** It is recommended that the decayed fragment is examined by a specialist, in order to establish a possible date. However, no further work will be required for the rest of the assemblage.

#### *Plaster*

**5.67** 30 fragments, weighing 75 grams, of decayed wall plaster was recovered from a single pit context in area D. The fragments contained small animal bone and organic inclusions with grass impressions.

**5.68** It is recommended that this assemblage is analysed by a specialist, to establish a possible date and to identify the organic element and composition. Further more, the organic element, such as grass or seeds, may give more information about the archaeological environmental ecosystem around the site.

**Flint**

5.69 Despite the presence of flint within the clay 'head' layer on this site, there were relatively few examples of worked flint recovered during the investigation of this site. Over the four areas a total of 9 items were recovered, none of which came from area A to the south of the site.

5.70 The majority of the flint assemblage consists of debitage, paternated flakes without evidence of retouch. However, 3 small scrapers were recovered. None of the assemblage displayed evidence of burning. The small size of this assemblage makes it difficult to accurately date to a given period. This assemblage represents background 'noise', and in the context of the sites proximity to the Icknield way, and therefore no further work is anticipated.

*Table of the number of each flint type for each area of excavation*

1Area	2Flake		3Core		4Blade	5Scraper
	6 Patination	7No Patination	8 Patination	9No Patination		
10A	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-	16-
17B	183	19-	20-	21-	22-	232
24C	252	261	271	28-	29-	30-
31D	322	331	34-	35-	36-	371

5.71

**5.72 ECOFACTS**

*Environmental Samples*

(Environmental data tables in appendix 2)

5.73 This report details the results of the assessment of environmental soil samples and animal bone collected from excavations at Pirton, Hertfordshire.

5.74 A total of twenty one samples were taken, fourteen from areas A-C in 1995 and seven from area D in 1997. A collection of 4304 fragments of animal bone was made by the excavators during these excavations from 293 archaeological contexts, weighing in total 40.86 kilogrammes.

*List of soil samples submitted for assessment from Pirton*

Area	Sample	Context	Feature	Sample vol. lt	wt in kg	Date	1 Phase
2B	31	4517	5fill of post-hole 518	610	7-	8undated	9-

Area	Sample	Context	Feature	Sample vol. lt	wt in kg	Date	1 Phase
10B	112	12742	13fill of post-hole 742	1420	15-	1610-12th C.	17II
18B	193	20716	21fill of post-hole 717	22<10	23-	24undated	25-
26B	274	28677	29fill of pit 678, mainly daub	3040	31-	32undated	33-
34C	355	36917	37fill of recut of ditch 948	3860	39-	4010-12th C.	41II
42C	436	44931	45fill of ditch 950	4640	47-	4811-13th C.	49II
50C	517	521019	53charcoal layer	5420	55-	5610-12th C.	57II
58C	598	60986	61layer, with daub	6220	63-	64early med?	65II
66C	679	68987	69layer, with daub	7020	71-	72early med?	73II
74C	7510	761019	77charcoal layer	7820	79-	8010-12th C.	81II
82C	8311	841116	85hearth 1117	8620	87-	8810-12th C.	89II
90C	9112	921123	93fill of post-hole 1124	9420	95-	9610-12th C.	97II
98C	9913	1001157	101fill of pit 1159	10230	103-	104 10-12th C.	105II
106C	10714	1081221	109fill of pit 1222	11030	111-	112 undated	113-
114D	11515*	116390	117fill of pit 377	11828	119 25	120 undated	121-
122D	12316*	124406	125fill of pit 407	12620	127 17	128 10-12th C.	129II
130D	13117*	132385	133fill of pit 377	13417	135 15	136 undated	137-

Area	Sample	Context	Feature	Sample vol. lt	wt in kg	Date	1 Phase
138D	13918*	140311	141 primary fill of ditch 348	14228	143 27	144 10-12th C.	145II
146D	14719*	148230	149 fill of pit 213	15022	151 21	152 10-12th C.	153II
154D	15520*	156224	157 fill of pit 223	15826	159 28	160 10-12th C.	161II
162D	16321*	164463	165 primary fill of pit 453	16628	167 21	168 10-12th C.	169II

\* samples washed by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

5.75 All the dated soil samples derive from contexts of late Saxon and early medieval date (Phase II). The contexts included layer, pit, post-hole, hearth and ditch deposits. The archaeological context for these features appears to be a series of tofts of a now shrunken medieval village. The site lies on well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk and the survival of animal bone, snails and charred plant remains is very good, while waterlogged material and other organic remains are absent.

## Methods

5.76 The soil samples from the 1995 excavations were washed by the Heritage Network with the flots and sample residues being submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for assessment. The soil samples from the 1997 excavations were submitted unprocessed and were dealt with in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue.

5.77 Both residue and float were dried, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots from all the samples was measured, and the volume and weight of their residues recorded. A total of 360 litres of soil had been washed by Heritage Network and a further 169 litres were washed in the 'Siraf' tank.

5.78 The residue from the samples was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. It is not known to what extent finds were removed by Heritage Network from the 1995 samples before submission of the residues but for the 1997 samples finds had not been removed before processing. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue was then discarded in all cases except one which was identified as a sample of cess.

**5.79** The dry float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. Uncharred seeds were present in a number of the samples but these are considered to be recent contaminants, while one sample produced mineralised plant and insect remains, as a result of high calcium phosphate levels in the feature. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

**5.80** The individual components of the samples were then preliminary identified and the results are detailed in tables below.

**5.81** The excavated bone has been scanned and recorded by context. Each context was weighed and the number of bone fragments counted. A list of the species identified during this scan of each context was recorded. The phasing for these contexts was not available at the time of writing so the assessment of the bone has taken no account of the dating or distribution of material across the site.

### **Results: Soil samples**

**5.82** Archaeological finds were relatively lacking from most of the samples. In part this may be due to removal of finds from the 1995 samples before submission for assessment, but even the 1997 samples produced limited assemblages of finds.

**5.83** The most abundantly found material was a 'plaster' mix with wood and other impressions. This has the appearance of plaster rather than daub, suggesting that crushed chalk, rather than clay or mud, comprised the bulk of the matrix. A number of pieces have evidence of a surface on one side and roundwood impressions on the other, but whether the material represented internal or external wall surfaces is not possible to suggest. Large quantities of this material, forming the bulk of the sample residue after washing, were recovered from context 917, the fill of ditch 948, and contexts 986 and 987, layers apparently associated with a structure. Small quantities of similar material or daub were recovered from a number of other samples.

**5.84** One or two small finds were found including a bead, fragment of bone comb, a 'marble' and two corroded iron objects and a possible lead pellet. Two samples, 385 and 390, produced very small quantities of coal but these were fragments of a size that might have moved down through the soil. Small quantities of flake hammer scale were present in seven samples, but in none was this in sufficient quantity to suggest smithing activity in the immediate neighbourhood of the sample's original location. The concentration of animal bone in the 1997 samples may be a further indication that finds were picked from the 1995 residues before submission.

**5.85** The environmental evidence from the samples includes charcoal, charred cereal grains and chaff, charred seeds, snails, bone, eggshell and some marine shell. The occurrence of uncharred seeds in most of the samples is attributed to recent and modern seeds being moved down through the soil as a result of soil processes. These seeds are generally the robust



species such as elder (*Sambucus* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and docks (*Polygonum* sp.) and do not indicate survival due to waterlogging.

**5.86** The samples in general carry an environmental assemblage that is typical of domestic rubbish. All samples include charcoal with most containing small quantities of charred cereal grain, a few fragments of domestic animal bone and bird eggshell, probably chicken. Fewer samples include charred weed seeds, burnt bone, fish bones and marine shell. A number of the samples differ from this general pattern.

- ◆ **Sample 2** (Context 742). This sample was taken from a post-hole of building group 14 in Area B of 10-12th century date. It contains large quantities of charred cereal grain, straw and weed seeds, as well as a few pulses. It is possible that this sample reflects crop processing waste but will require a detailed botanical study before this can be confirmed.
- ◆ **Sample 3** (Context 716). Charcoal comprises the largest quantity of material in this sample from a post-hole of building group 21 and may derive from the post being burnt *in situ*. Identification of the charcoal may permit confirmation of this and identify the species and type of timber used for the post.
- ◆ **Sample 6** (Context 931). This sample from ditch 950 in the southern part of Area C produced large quantities of charred cereal, cereal chaff, weed seeds and pulses. This appears to be consistent with partially cleaned crops although a mix of grain and pulses is unusual. The detailed botanical analysis should clarify the origin of this sample and the activities it indicates taking place nearby.
- ◆ **Samples 7 and 10** (Context 1019). Two samples were taken from a charcoal layer of 10-12th century date associated with building group 4 in the northern part of Area C. Charcoal was almost the only find from the samples and will require identification to establish whether this layer derives from domestic fuel wood or could reflect the debris from a burnt down structure.
- ◆ **Sample 11** (Context 1116). The sample from this hearth deposit associated with building group 4, contains a large volume of charcoal, some of it twiggy material, but little other environmental material. Identification will be required to establish whether this charcoal is likely to derive from domestic fuel wood, although the presence of twigs perhaps suggests that it does.
- ◆ **Sample 12** (Context 1123). This context is described on the context sheet as a hearth fill but has subsequently been re-identified as a post-hole fill of 10-12th century date. It appears to be associated with the same structure as hearth 1116. It has produced very little environmental material. Charcoal was almost absent, no charred cereals are present and other environmental and archaeological finds were in very low densities or absent. This contrasts with hearth deposit 1116 and suggests very little input of domestic or

other archaeological debris. The very low frequency of terrestrial snail shells also indicates that the fill probably did not form over an extended period of time. A small quantity of daub/plaster is the only significant find.

- ◆ **Sample 13** (Context 1157). A sample was collected from a 10-12th century fill of a pit in the north east corner of Area C. Charcoal is the most abundant find in this sample and probably reflects the deposition of domestic fire debris and other waste into the pit.
- ◆ **Sample 14** (Context 1221). A sample taken from an isolated pit in the centre of Area C is dominated by charred cereal grains, pulses, straw?, charred seeds and some chaff. This assemblage appears to be associated with crop processing activities but will require detailed botanical analysis for confirmation of this and a more specific interpretation.
- ◆ **Sample 16** (Context 406). This 10-12th century fill of pit 407 in Area D has produced a very large flot composed almost entirely of charred cereal grain, chaff, straw? and pulses. This is similar to, although much richer than, the samples from contexts 742, 931 and 1221 and will require similar botanical analysis for interpretation.
- ◆ **Sample 17** (Context 385). Charcoal is the most abundant material in this sample from the backfill of pit 377 and the broad range of other debris in the sample suggests that this probably derives from domestic fires.
- ◆ **Sample 19** (Context 230). Charcoal is the most abundant material in this pit backfill and similarly probably derives from domestic fire debris since other domestic type waste is present in the context.
- ◆ **Sample 21** (Context 463). This sample from the primary fill of pit 453 contains a range of environmental debris including mineralised plant and invertebrate remains and large quantities of calcium phosphate concretions in the residue. This is clearly cess and indicates that this pit's primary function was as a cess pit.

5.87 Plant food remains are relatively abundant in these samples and a preliminary examination has identified wheat, barley, oat, possible rye, pea, bean, hazelnut and apple/pear. Further work may extend this list, and the abundance of pulses in the samples that also produced large quantities of charred cereals is of interest. Detailed archaeobotanical analysis will be required to establish the cereal species present and the relative importance of each.

5.88 Animal foods are indicated by bones of cattle, sheep, pig, goose, chicken, eel and other small fish. Fish were only abundant in the cess pit, 463, but occasional finds of eel and vertebrae probably from small freshwater species, suggests some utilisation of locally available fish and the seasonal trapping of eels. Marine shellfish are poorly represented with only four samples producing a few fragments which include mussel and oyster.

5.89 These remains suggest the typical range of foods available to peasant communities of the medieval period and show no evidence for the more exotic food species such as game animals, grapes, figs, etc that occur on relatively high status settlements.

5.90 The samples also produced a range of evidence that can be used to make some assessment of the local environment of the settlement. This aspect is best reflected by the terrestrial molluscs that are present in most of the samples and the few bones of small wild vertebrates. House mouse bones were present in two of the samples, while field vole, bank vole, wood mouse, common shrew and frog/toad were also identified. These do not give a clear picture but the snails do show a general consistency. The terrestrial molluscs were preliminary identified and presence recorded in each sample. Shells of the blind snail *Cecilioides acicula* were the most common and have been broadly quantified to illustrate their abundance in the samples. These snails burrow and may be intrusive in the sampled deposits.

5.91 The snail assemblages show a dominance of grassland/open country species in most of the samples with only a few samples producing species typical of shaded/woodland habitats. One or two samples, particularly those from ditches, include a few shells from aquatic species. The taphonomy of these assemblages may be problematic and some of the shells may have been introduced with material discarded into the pits or deposited within the layers.

**Animal Bones**

5.92 The collection of hand excavated animal bones was obtained from the 1995 and 1997 excavations and the two phases of watching brief carried out at the site. A small number of unstratified bones were not included in this assessment. The condition of the animal bone was considered during its assessment. All contexts except one contained bone in good condition, with no flaking and very little surface erosion, although generally having lost most or all of the organic component of the bone. This has resulted in the bone being fairly brittle and there is some evidence for breakage *in situ* and during excavation and subsequent washing and drying of the bones.

5.93 Because phasing was not available for all the contexts that produced bone at the time of assessment the assemblage has been treated as a whole. Cattle bones occurred with the most frequency, with sheep present in almost as many contexts, although in less abundance. Apart from a single bone of badger wild animals are absent from the assemblage. Chicken and goose bones are present at lower frequencies than they occur in the samples and only two contexts produced fish bones. It is presumed that the contexts that produced human bones are located near the cemetery.

*Frequency of contexts with each species identified during the assessment*

Species	Number of Contexts	Number of contexts with teeth or mandibles
Human	7	-
Horse	40	-
Cattle	143	37

5.94

Species	Number of Contexts	Number of contexts with teeth or mandibles
Sheep or goat	132	63
Goat	1	-
Pig	111	29
Dog	13	-
Cat	3	-
Badger	1	-
Mole	2	-
Frog/toad	2	-
Chicken	20	-
Goose cf domestic	13	-
Fish	2	-
<b>Total</b>	293	1129

**5.95** Nearly half of the contexts producing sheep or goat bones included loose teeth or mandibles and it should be possible to reconstruct the kill structure of the early medieval flocks and therefore their economic role in the settlement. This dental data is more limited for cattle and pig and it may be more difficult to establish the pattern of slaughter for these species, although the epiphyseal data for the post-cranial bones will contribute to this analysis.

**5.96** Skeletons of a dog and two pigs are present in the assemblage, one of the latter deriving from Phase 2 of the Watching Brief.

**5.97** This assemblage confirms the picture obtained from the soil samples indicating that no game animals or remains indicating anything more than a typical low status medieval dietary assemblage were present on the site.

## Conclusions

**5.98** The environmental data suggests that much of the material derives from domestic rubbish discarded into pits and ditches on the site, however a number of samples have yielded evidence suggesting that crop processing activities may be taking place on site. The character of the site appears to be low status with no evidence for game animals or imported exotic foodstuffs. Fish are likely to have been locally obtained, and even shellfish, a common find on urban and coastal sites of the early medieval period, are rare. Cattle appear to dominate in dietary terms but the other species may be equally important in the local pastoral economy.

**5.99** The paleoenvironmental evidence suggests that the structures lie in an open grassland environment although a few samples include mollusc species suggestive of a more shaded or wooded habitat. Aquatic elements are limited but do occur in both ditches and pits.

## Recommendations

**5.100** The botanical remains from the samples can contribute to an understanding of the relative importance of the different cereals and other food stuffs, the specific species grown and consumed at the site, the evidence for and location of crop processing activities on the site, and possibly the type of soils upon which the crops are being grown. These assemblages are quite rich and afford an important regional medieval sample and may reflect the peasant crop economy of an area that was an important supplier of medieval London (Campbell *et al* 1993).

**5.101** A number of the samples include quantities of charcoal including fragments that can be identified to species and possibly type of wood/timber (ie twigs, small roundwood, timber, etc.). In at least two contexts the charcoal may derive from structural posts burnt *in situ* and in one possibly debris from a burnt structure. The study of the identifiable component of these charcoal samples may establish whether the charcoal derives from structural elements or domestic fire debris, which species were used for structural timbers and domestic fuel, and any evidence for woodland management and coppicing for fuel supplies.

**5.102** A detailed analysis of the phased animal bone samples from both excavation and the soil samples should be conducted to establish the general dietary pattern at the settlement in the early medieval period and the economic use for which the domestic species were husbanded. The sample of over 4000 bone fragments should be sufficient to study the importance of the different species, patterns of element occurrence at the site, and, certainly in the case of the sheep, the slaughter pattern and economic husbandry.

**5.103** Any reconstruction of the palaeoenvironment of the site must be limited to an analysis of the terrestrial snails from the samples. Unfortunately the samples in which snails are most abundant are also those which are presently undated and if these remain unphased little will be gained by their study. However a number of the early medieval samples produced sufficiently large mollusc assemblages to warrant study and quantification of these snail fauna should give a fairly clear picture of the environment within the settlement.

## Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Alison Foster who processed and sorted the 1997 samples and refloated and sorted the 1995 samples.

## Charcoal

**5.104** Charcoal fragments were recovered from 17 contexts during the whole project. The dating potential was assessed for the entire assemblage and only three had a significant volume of material to provide a reliable date:-

1Context	2Weight (g)	3Feature Type
4946	550	6Ditch
7505	815	9Post Hole

10693	115	12Hearth
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**5.105** All the material was recovered during the 1995 season of excavation, areas A-C. It is recommended that these three samples should be submitted for C14/ C12 dating. This would improve the accuracy of the phasing of the whole site.

### *Shell*

**5.106** The aquatic shell recovered during the excavation was almost exclusively oyster. However, there were a few fragments of mussel shell. The shell was predominately recovered from the pits and ditch context, and there was no evidence of secondary re-use such as piercing. No further work is anticipated.

### *Worked Bone*

**5.107** Six items of worked bone were recovered from the site. Of these five came from area D and the program of observation and recording associated with the 1997/8 season of work.

**5.108** Two similar bone combs were discovered, one from a pit in area D, the other was unstratified during the observation and recording. Both were identically constructed with a rectangular flat bone element sandwiched between two halves of a tubular bone, pinned along the middle of the rectangular piece. The teeth have then been cut down either side, making a double sided comb. One comb measured 0.30 cm in width, while the other measured 0.42 cm in width. Both combs are provisionally dated to the Saxo-Norman period, at least prior to the twelfth century AD.

**5.109** A polished bone handle measuring 0.75 cm in length and constructed from a small animals long bone was also recovered from the observation and recording program. This artefact is provisionally dated to the Saxo-Norman period.

**5.110** Two possible bone cosmetic tools were recovered in a fragmented state, one from a ditch fill in area D and the other was unstratified from the observation and recording program in the vicinity. Both objects had a scoop/ scrapper end that may have been used as an instrument for cleaning, such as a nail cleaner or as a small cosmetic spatula. Each one had a smoothed appearance and measured 0.63 cm and 0.93 cm in length. These objects are currently undated, but could be 10-12 th century.

**5.111** A fragment of polished bone from a small mammal, too small to ascertain a positive identification at this stage, was recovered from a ditch fill in area C.

**5.112** It is recommended that these artefacts are submitted to a specialist, in order to establish the bone element and species that has been exploited and to further identify the function of these fragments.

### *Human Skeletal Remains.*(appendix 1)

**5.113** The human skeletal assemblage, although in a poor and abraded state, elevate the status of the site further. The implications of multiple blade injuries, suggestive of battle, are far reaching for the history of Pirton itself, and compounds the interest of this site in a transition period of time. Further work may give an indication of the dietary and general health status of this population. The dating of this individuals is also crucial to the chronology of this site.

### ***REGISTERED FINDS***

**5.114** All identified metal work, whole ceramic vessels, and worked bone and stone objects were registered during their excavation. The registered finds have been recorded in situ. Their position was located three dimensionally, and wrapped in acid-free paper, where appropriate, then removed from site to secure storage.

**5.115** In total 102 artefacts were registered over the duration of the entire project, 70% of these were associated with well defined stratigraphic contexts. Over half (59%), of all the registered finds were iron objects, of which over a third remain unidentified due to their corroded state. The employment of X-ray analysis would, in many of these cases, help to identify these poorly preserved items. This would be particularly desirable considering that small iron knives are often associated with the Saxon-Norman period and earlier.

**5.116** Copper alloy artefacts represent 14% of this assemblage, of which 3 items have not been initially identified. In most cases this is due to their fragmented nature, rather than their state of preservation. The scientific analysis of the composition would provide information on the metalworking methods employed and an indication of the provenience of these objects.

**5.117** Five lead artefacts were recovered during the excavations. The interpretation of lead artefacts is often hampered because of the contorted and compressed nature of the item, due to the softness of the material. However, scientific analysis of the composition would provide information on the purity of the metal and manufacturing processes.

**5.118** Four worked bone artefacts were registered over the duration of the project. Two of these were fragmented simple bone combs. In addition, a bone knife handle and pin were identified. Further analysis could reveal the skeletal element which has been used and an indication of the animal that has been exploited.

**5.119** 17 % of the entire assemblage was recovered from grave contexts. Apart from a copper alloy artefact, a jet bead and a vitreous object, the finds consisted of iron objects. The identified iron artefacts were typically nails or buckles. However, nearly half of the artefacts remained in an unidentifiable state of preservation, requiring X-ray analysis to establish their original shape and form.

**5.120** The registered finds as an assemblage do not indicate a wealthy site in terms of prestige goods, consisting mainly of nails, buckles and fasteners and domestic objects.

Although three coins were recovered, two were unstratified and the third came from a later layer in area A.

5.121 However, these artefacts, after further examination, could be used to increase the accuracy of the phasing of the site, especially when the information is amalgamated with the analysis of the pottery assemblage.

*Registered Finds from Areas A-C:*

1 Find	2 Context	3 Feature	4 Type	5 Material	6 Find	7 Context	8 Feature	9 Type	10 Material
111	1268	13Layer	14Pot	15Ceramic	1640	17413	18Grave	19Object	20Cu alloy
212	2287	23 Posthole	24Ring	25Fe	2641	27397	28Grave	29Object	30Fe
313	3246	33Layer	34 Whetstone	35Stone	3642	37542	38Pit	39Whet	40Stone
414	4294	43Ditch	44Ring	45Fe	4643	47542	48Pit	49Knife	50Fe
515	52106	53Pit	54Object	55Fe	5644	57542	58Pit	59Knife	60Fe
616	62156	63Pit	64Blade	65Fe	6645	67u/s	68-	69Handle	70Fe
717	72116	73Layer	74Coin	75Cu alloy	7646	77600	78 Posthole	79 Fragment	80Cu alloy
818	82u/s	83-	84Object	85Fe	8647	87291	88Beam slot	89Slag	90Fe
919	92u/s	93-	94Nail	95Fe	9648	97914	98Ditch	99Object	100Fe
101 10	10251	103Layer	104Ring	105Cu alloy	106 49	107922	108Ditch	109Object	110Fe
111 11	112u/s	113-	114Buckle	115Cu alloy	116 50	117924	118Gully	119Object	120Fe
121 12	122u/s	123-	124Handle	125Cu alloy	126 51	127929	128Ditch	129Nail	130Fe
131 13	132u/s	133-	134Seal	135Pb	136 52	137929	138Ditch	139Knife	140Fe



1 Find	2 Context	3Feature	4Type	5Material	6 Find	7 Context	8Feature	9Type	10 Material
141 14	14291	143Ditch	144Spoon	145Cu alloy	146 53	147952	148Ditch	149Nail	150Fe
151 15	15218	153Layer	154Ball	155Pb	156 54	157963	158Layer	159Block	160Pb
161 16	16246	163Layer	164Disk	165Pb	166 55	167955	168Pit	169Wall	170 Plaster
171 17	172u/s	173-	174Horse Fastening	175Cu alloy	176 56	177912	178Ditch	179Object	180Fe
181 18	182u/s	183-	184Ring	185Fe	186 57	187966	188Ditch	189Slag	190Fe
191 19	192u/s	193-	194Coin	195Nickle	196 58	197 1006	198Pit	199Object	200Fe
201 20	202u/s	203-	204Tack	205Cu alloy	206 59	207 1006	208Pit	209Object	210Fe
211 21	212u/s	213-	214Buckle	215Cu alloy	216 60	217 1006	218Pit	219Object	220Fe
221 22	222191	223Layer	224Spur	225Fe	226 61	227 1010	228Pit	229Object	230Fe
231 23	232400	233 Posthole	234Buckle	235Ag/Cu	236 62	237 1012	238Pit	239Object	240Fe
241 24	242204	243 Grave	244Buckle	245Fe	246 63	247986	248Layer	249Object	250Fe
251 25	252242	253 Grave	254Nail	255Fe	256 64	257 1081	258Pit	259Blade	260Fe
261 26	262230	263 Grave	264Knife	265Fe	266 65	267 1069	268Ditch	269Object	270Fe
271 27	272249	273 Grave	274Nail	275Fe	276 66	277 1069	278Ditch	279Slag	280?

1 Find	2 Context	3 Feature	4 Type	5 Material	6 Find	7 Context	8 Feature	9 Type	10 Material
281 28	282268	283 Grave	284Nail	285Fe	286 67	287988	288Layer	289Blade	290Fe
291 29	292268	293 Grave	294Object	295Fe	296 68	297u/s	298-	299Latch	300Fe
301 30	302268	303 Grave	304Object	305Fe	306 69	307u/s	308-	309 Spindle Whorl	310 Ceramic
311 31	312274	313 Posthole	314Nail	315Fe	316 70	317 1222	318Pit	319Flake	320Flint
321 32	322293	323 Grave	324Nail	325Fe	326 71	327183	328Pit	329Object	330Fe
331 33	332293	333 Grave	334Object	335Fe	336 72	337 1103	338Well	339Object	340Fe
341 34	342293	343 Grave	344Nail	345Fe	346 73	34746	348Layer	349Knife	350Fe
351 35	352348	353 Grave	354Object	355 Vitreous	356 74	35745	358 Platform	359Object	360Fe
361 36	362348	363 Grave	364Bead	365Jet	366 75	36786	368Layer	369Strip	370Fe
371 37	372319	373 Grave	374Buckle	375Fe	376 76	377116	378Layer	379Strip	380Fe
381 38	382319	383 Grave	384Object	385Fe	386 77	387 1098	388Ditch	389 Worked	390Bone
391 39	392397	393 Grave	394Object	395Fe	396				

Registered Finds From Area D:

1 Find	2 Context	3 Feature	4 Type	5 Material	6 Find	7 Context	8 Feature	9 Type	10 Material
1110	12216	13Pit	14Loom Weight	15 Ceramic	1614	17345	18Ditch	19 Worked	20Bone
2111	22430	23Pit	24Comb	25Bone	2615	27427	28Pit	29Pin	30Cu alloy
3112	32430	33Pit	34Window	35Glass	3616	37432	38Pit	39 Pierced 40sheet	41Cu alloy
4213	43430	44Pit	45Nail	46Fe					

Registered Finds from the Observation and Recording Program

1 Find	2 Context/ Area	3 Feature	4 Type	5 Material	6 Find	7 Context/ Area	8 Feature	9 Type	10 Material
111	12B1	13Ditch	14Fastner	15Cu alloy	1617	17u/s B2	18-	19 Nails	20Fe
212	22B1	23Pit	24Broach Pin	25Fe	2618	27u/s B2	28-	29Tack	30Fe
313	32u/s B1	33-	34Nail	35Fe	3619	37u/s B2	38-	39Wire	40Cu alloy
414	42B1	43Pit	44Broach Pin	45Fe	4620	47u/s B2	48-	49Strip	50Fe
515	52u/s B2	53-	54Coin	55Silver alloy	5621	57u/s B2	58-	59Strip	60Pb
616	62	63	64Comb	65Bone	6622	67u/s B2	68-	69Object	70Fe
717	72	73	74Whet Stone	75Stone	7623	77u/s B2	78-	79 Handle	80Bone

1Find	2 Context/ Area	3Feature	4Type	5Material	6Find	7 Context/ Area	8 Feature	9Type	10 Material
818	82u/s	83-	84Worked	85Bone	8624	87495 D	88 Grave	8952 Tacks & Nails	90Fe
919	92u/s	93-	94Fastner	95Cu alloy	9625	97495	98	99	100Cu
10116	102435 D	103Pit	104Pierced Sheet	105Cu alloy		D	Grave	Shroud Pins	alloy

## 6 Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 Pirton has a long evolution stretching from the prehistoric, through the Romano-British period onwards. It's proximity to the Icknield way, the presence of several natural springs, and arable land coupled with it's location on a spur above the Bedford plains make it a natural place for settlement.

6.2 Archaeological evidence from previous work indicates that the Romano-British settlement and subsequent Saxon occupation of Pirton lies to the west of the current site. Although some Saxon evidence was observed on the site, consisting of one large pit and some residual pottery , it was only located in the north western corner.

6.3 By Domesday, Pirton is recorded as a well established village with an estimated population of around 180 to 300 people. In the 1801 national census this figure has only risen to 481.

6.4 Prior to the extensive occupation of the site in the 10th to 13th centuries forty individuals were buried in a discrete cluster in the middle of the site. The dating evidence for these burials is problematic, but it is likely they are Christian due to their east-west orientation and lack of grave goods. Two building groups 10 and 8 (10th-12th) appear to overlie the cemetery and ditch group 3 (12th-13th) cuts through the northern half of it. Although, residual Saxon material was recovered from one of the grave fills, these burials represent family groups probably dating to the early Saxo-Norman period.

6.5 Ten of the burials appeared to have received blade lesions, some of the individuals display multiple blows. These injuries are more consistent with melee rather than brawls.

6.6 The burial of these individuals indicates that the original religious focus for the village was to the north of the present church, in area B. This also implies that an early church may be present. However, the evidence is inconclusive but some structures do lie close, but not on the burials, all are orientated broadly N-S. Building groups 11 and 12 lie immediately to the east of the burials but neither of these structures are dated. further to the east lies buildings 13 (10-11th) and 14 (10-12th).

6.7 The majority of the buildings appear to be rectangular halls, some of which clearly show internal divisions. Environmental data suggests that some of these buildings were used for crop processing, while others for storage and living. Associated with these buildings were fenced boundaries and smaller fenced areas, possibly animal pens. The dating evidence indicates that most of the buildings were fell into disuse during the 10th to 12th centuries. However, building groups 6 and 13, both show signs of two phases of construction (building groups 7 and 14). The first phase consisting of upright post standing in a 'foundation' trench followed by a complete re-build, abandoning the first phase building for a similar sized structure constructed from individual post set in post holes. Both phases showed a shift to the

east in the location of the second phase building. The second phase of building group 6 was building group 7 which was dated between the 11th and 13th centuries.

**6.8** Land was divided into plots by a combination of fences and ditches. Many of the ditches have their origins in the 10th to 11th centuries with evidence of re-cuts up until the 13th century.

**6.9** During the 12th century work was started on St Mary's church, the motte and bailey to the south of the site was constructed. There is clear evidence of settlement within the bailey on land now referred to as the 'Bury'. The present site is contemporary with this activity and lies only 100m to the north.

**6.10** The presence of moated sites around the edge of Pirton, adds further weight that the village was fairly prosperous. As these sites have been seen by some to be status symbols rather than an attempt to defend the farms.

**6.11** The evidence suggests that despite the unrest during the period known as the 'anarchy', Pirton continued to prosper until the fourteenth century. This fits the national trend of rural decline due to overworked soils, environmental changes causes diseases in livestock and poor crop yields. Economic problems were compounded with the series of plagues, 'the Black Death', during the later half of the fourteenth century.

**6.12** After this period there is no substantial use of the land on the site until the sixteenth century. Even then this consisted of activity along the present high street at the south end of the site and a boundary ditch in the very northern limit of the site. The vast baulk of the site was never re-occupied until the present day.

**6.13** A single burial was discovered under the northern limits of the excavation. This individual was buried in a coffin, which was decorated with material held on by small tacks. The body had been pinned into a simple shroud. Although no direct dating evidence was recovered from this inhumation, the style is that of around the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries. However, such traditions can span long periods in rural settings. The presence of this burial on the site is unusual as the church yard at St Mary's to the south had been established for over three hundred years by this time.

**6.14** Ploughmarks and a general spread of post Medieval material within the topsoil indicate that this land was cultivated during the last four hundred years. The southern limits continued to be developed with the construction of the present public house in the seventeenth century, and later renovated in the eighteenth century. The northern limits of the site were enclosed as gardens during the last two hundred years.

### **6.15** *Conclusions*

**6.16** It is clear, from the phasing of the archaeological features and deposits investigated over the duration of the project, that the majority of the archaeological activity occurs within a narrow timescale between the 10th and 13th centuries. This is a period which is historically

regarded as a time of expansion for many rural communities (Koenigsberger, 1987). The expansion of buildings and the re-cutting of ditch boundaries suggests that the site was continuing to grow through the 13th century. The agrarian problems and successive waves of plague in the fourteenth century must have contributing factors to the abandonment of the land. Especially with the environmental evidence of crop processing in several location on the site, underlining the rural nature of the settlement.

**6.17** The burials discovered in the centre of the site, do not appear to relate to the early Medieval occupation. However, the nature of the burials suggests they are Christian. As the present church was established in the 12th century, these inhumations probably date either to the late Saxon period or they are early Saxo-Norman in date. This indicates that the early Christian focus of the village was to the north of the present church.

**6.18** The decline of the site as a part of the settlement of Pirton in the 14th-15th centuries, is significant given the density of occupation over the previous centuries and the lack of re-development of the site during the late medieval and post medieval periods, especially as the site is located in the core of the village. It appears that the land was used for agricultural purposes, after the 13th century until the present day, with the exception of the northern limits of the site and the land adjacent to the present day high street. The single early post medieval burial does not appear to relate to any features or boundaries observed on the site, and therefore must be associated with the land to the north of the present investigation.

**6.19** Over the duration of this project there has been archaeological evidence for:-

- ◆ Over twenty buildings and out-buildings on the site mainly dating to the Saxo-Norman period, with further evidence of expansion between the 11th-13th centuries.
- ◆ The establishment of field boundary ditches during the 10th-13th centuries, some of which survived into the nineteenth century.
- ◆ The storing and processing of cereal crops and pulses in the 10th-13th centuries. With addition environmental data suggesting that some of the stores may have burnt down in situ.
- ◆ A small cemetery which pre-dates the existing medieval churchyard, and probably the structures on site.
- ◆ An episode of violence to a quarter of the inhumations investigated.
- ◆ A decline in the fourteenth century and then re-settlement in the southern limits of the site in the early post-medieval period.
- ◆ A single coffin burial dating to the early post medieval period.

## 7 Research Objectives and Further Work

### 7.1 *Research Objectives*

7.2 As with many complex excavations, the archaeological evidence often produces more questions than answers, this site is no exception. The following stated research aims have been constructed to address this problem. They are intended as themes, to be researched and integrated into the final report during further work.

- ◆ The long chronology and density of occupation in and around Pirton from the Neolithic to the present day.
- ◆ The existence of Anglo-Saxon evidence of occupation in and around Pirton, and the transition period into the Medieval.
- ◆ The apparent decline of the site after the thirteenth century AD, until the post-medieval period. Investigating any parallels within the region or nationally.
- ◆ The chronological and stratigraphic relationship of the current site and the nearby, medieval church, motte and bailey castle and occupation medieval remains.
- ◆ The dating of the human remains.
- ◆ The possibility of a massacre/ battle in Pirton in either the late Anglo-Saxon or early Medieval periods.

### 7.3 *Further Work.*

7.4 In order to produce a final report that subscribes to the research themes of the following aims

- ◆ To produce a detailed description of all recorded contexts from all the phases of excavation and Observation and Recording.
- ◆ To produced appropriate scale drawings of artefacts, deposits and archaeological interpretations of the archaeological record.
- ◆ To increase the accuracy of the initial dating of the artefactual, stratigraphic and human remains, where possible..



- ◆ To compare the results of the investigations with other sites of similar date., However, this site is quite special in the context of Saxo-Norman Hertfordshire.
  
- ◆ Assess in detail this information and to integrate the site into the wider context of previous archaeological work in the surrounding landscape, and the chronology of the development of Pirton.

**7.5 *Publication:***

**7.6** It is recommended that the archaeological record for this area of Pirton should definitely go to the next phase, and a formal final report of Publication standard should be produced. It is suggested that a general summary of the final report, as well as the completed final report manuscript, will be published in a suitable county publication.

## 8 Archive

8.1 The preparation and deposition of the entire archive is in accordance to the procedures stated in *English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*(HBMC 1991), and the Heritage Networks Project Design.

8.2 The archaeological record has been quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The entire site archive consists of the following components:

- ◆ **Excavation Records** - The context pro-forma and their associated registrars.
- ◆ **Plans** - A4 and A3 pre-excavation and post-excavation plans. The overall site plans, period phased and unphased.
- ◆ **Site Journal s**- A general diary of the day-to-day of the excavations progress.
- ◆ **Ecofacts** - The products from the sieving (wet and dry) of the environmental sample, and the rest of the ecological assemblage (such as animal bone) which was recovered during the excavations, have undergone the post excavation process of cleaning, marking, examination and quantification.
- ◆ **Artefacts** - The artefactual assemblage from both seasons of excavation and observation and recording. All of them have been through the post excavation process of cleaning, marking, examination and quantification. Where the need arose, some of the artefacts have conservationally stabilised. Artefacts have been bagged by context and type and stored in purpose built boxes.
- ◆ **Human Skeletal Remains** - The skeletal remains of 41 individuals, which are stored individually within purpose built boxes with lids.
- ◆ **The Assessment Report** - A copy of this assessment report.
- ◆ **Previous Interim Reports** - A copy of the 1995 interim summary and the 1998 interim summary for this site.

Site Drawings:

1 Plans	2 Areas A-C	3 Area D	4 O/R	5 Total
	(1995)	(1997/8)	(1997/8)	

6A 4	7226	831	91	10258
11A 3	123	130	145	158
16A2	1739	187	190	2046

Site Sections:

<b>1Sections</b>	<b>2Areas A-C (1995)</b>	<b>3Area D (1997/8)</b>	<b>4 O/R (1997/8)</b>	<b>5Total</b>
6No. of Sections	7312	835	97	10354
11No. of Section Sheets	1224	1311	142	1535

Site Records:

<b>1Area A</b>	<b>2Area B</b>	<b>3Area C</b>	<b>4Area D</b>	<b>5O/R</b>	<b>6Total 7Contexts</b>
8205	9592	10362	11294	1258	131511

8.3 The archive is deposited, in appropriate storage facilities, with the North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service, currently based in Burymead Road, Hitchin, North Hertfordshire.

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# 10 Illustrations

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## 11

## Appendix 1

**Human Skeletal Remains**

11.1 The program of trial trenches in 1993 showed no evidence of inhumations or cremations on this site. However, during the course of the open area excavations in 1995, a small cemetery was discovered, a further individual was also recover during the 1997/8 investigation.

11.2 The whole skeletal assemblage represents the remains of 41 individuals, 40 were recovered during excavation of area 'B' and 1 (context:4496) was discovered during a watching brief at the north end of the site. The inhumations recovered from area B, were buried in a discrete grouping and relatively shallow, but the one individual from the program of observation and recording was completely different in nature, from the depth of the burial, the position of the grave from the others and the existence of a coffin and shroud pins. It is for this reason that this one individual will be discussed separately. All the following data relates to the 40 burials only. However, the skeletal remains of context 4496 was subjected to the same methodology of examination.

11.3 The sexing of the individuals was established, were possible, using the morphology of the skull, the morphology of the pelvis, and metrical data from the humerus, scapula and femur. As many of these methods were cross referenced with each other as possible in order in improve accuracy. In some cases the evidence is inconclusive, as an individual may have both male and female attributes, when this occurred the predominate sex was chosen and was marked by a question mark. The fragmentary nature of many of the remains contributed to the high percentage of unsexed individuals.

*The distribution of sex*

1Female	2Male	3Unsexed
412	516	612

11.4 Age at death was established were possible using the eruption of dentition, the fusing of epiphysis, the closing of cranial sutures, the morphology of the sternal end of the fourth rib and dental erosion patterns of the molars. As many of these methods were cross referenced with each other as possible, in order to improve accuracy. The general age categories is given first followed by an age range in brackets. Due to the fragmentary nature of the skeletal material the category 'Adult (17+)' has been used to denote a positive identification of individual being of adult age, but no further refinement of the age range was possible by macroscopic methods alone.

*The distribution of age at death*

1	2 Infant	3Child	4Adolescence	5Young adult	6 Middle adult	7 Mature adult	8Adult (17+)	9No age at death	10 Total
11Male	12-	13-	14-	153	1611	171	181	19-	2016
21Female	22-	23-	241	251	269	27-	281	29-	3012
31Unsexed	321	3310	341	35-	36-	37-	38-	39-	4012
41Total	421	4310	442	454	4620	471	482	49-	5040

AGE CATEGORIES - (Clavin Wells)

- Embryo 1-8 weeks
- Fetus 9-40 weeks
- Neonate 1st month after birth
- Perinatatal around birth
- Infant birth - 1st year
- Childhood 1 year - puberty
- Adolescence 1st three years of puberty
- Juvenile epiphyses unfused
- Subadult has not got full dentition or all epiphyses fused
- Young adult 17-25 years
- Middle adult 26- 45 years
- Mature adult 46 years and over

11.5 The stature was calculated from the maximum length of various long bones using the tables from Trotter and Gleser, 1970. Measurements were only taken from complete bones, no fragmentary skeletal elements were used to calculate stature. The calculated figure is given followed by the margin of error. The type of bones used are stated within the brackets.

*The distribution of the stature*

1	21.55- 1.59 m	3 1.60-1.64 m	4 1.65-1.69 m	5 1.70-174 m	6 1.75-1.79 m	7 1.80-1.84 m	8 1.85-189 m	9No stature	10 Total
11Male	12-	131	141	157	163	172	181	191	2016

21Female	221	233	243	251	261	27-	28-	293	3012
31 Unsexed	32-	33-	34-	35-	36-	37-	38-	3912	4012
41Total	421	434	444	458	464	472	481	4916	5040

11.6 The state of preservation of each skeleton is described using two factors, the condition of the bone and the approximate completeness of the skeletal assemblage. These are as follows:

11.7 Bone preservation:

*good* - The bones are intact and there is no widespread degradation/ abrasion

*fair* - The bones are generally intact, but slightly abraded, especially around proximal and distal ends of the long bones.

*poor* - The bones are very abraded and friable

11.8 Completeness:

*good* - Over 80% of the skeletal elements are present

*fair* - Between 50 and 80% of the skeletal elements are present

*fragmented* - Below 50% of the skeletal elements are present.

11.9 When assessing palaeopathology in skeletal material there are a number of considerations:

a) The pathological changes observed in skeletal elements are indicative acute cases, due to the absence of surviving soft tissue.

b) The pathological changes in bone can be masked by degradation in the burial environment, animal intervention or other pathological conditions.

c) Pseudopathological lesions can be caused by the burial environment, animal intervention, the method of excavation.

d) Many responses of bone to different diseases are the same making diagnoses difficult.

*The distribution of individuals with blade trauma to the cranium by sex and age at death*

11.10 All of these individuals clearly showed evidence of cranial trauma, which had been inflicted by a sharp edged weapon, such as a sword or axe. These wounds were distinguishable from the post mortum plough damage. However, the shattering of the cranial vault by plough action may, in a few of the highly fragmented and abraded individuals, mask blade trauma evidence. These figures represent the individuals where the blade has penetrated the bone, and is therefore a conservative figure. Many more individuals may have died from blade injuries exclusively to soft tissue, evidence of which would not be detectable using the skeletal assemblage alone.

11.11 The sexual distribution of cranial injuries, with the exception of the unsexed children, appears to be exclusively male.

*The age and sex of the individuals displaying blade trauma injuries*

1	2	3Child	4Adolescence	5Young	6	7	8Adult	9No age	10
	Infant			adult	Middle adult	Mature adult	(17+)	at death	Total
11Male	12-	13-	14-	151	166	171	18-	19-	208
21Female	22-	23	24-	25-	26-	27-	28	29-	300
31Unsexed	32-	332	34-	35-	36-	37-	38-	39-	402
41Total	42-	432	44-	451	466	471	48-	49-	5010

*The skeletal context of individuals with blade trauma and associated skeletons.*

11.12 This table is an index of the context numbers assigned to the individuals with blade trauma. The number of burials relates to the multiple burial features, some of which consist of several different grave cuts constituting a physical group.

11.13

1Skeleton	2Grave cut	3Number of Burials in Grave	4Associated Skeletons with Blade Trauma	5Associated Skeletons without Blade Trauma
6204	7205	81	9-	10-
11228	12229	131	14-	15-
16231	17233	185	192	203

1Skeleton	2Grave cut	3Number of Burials in Grave	4Associated Skeletons with Blade Trauma	5Associated Skeletons without Blade Trauma
21248	22262	232	241	251
26249	27269	285	292	303
31346	32349	333	342	351
36347	37349	383	392	401
41384	42385	431	441	45-
46394	47388	483	491	502
51413	52399	533	541	552

**The dimensions of the blade injuries**

11.14 This table depicts the relative size of the blade lesions. The dimensions fall into three categories:-

- a) Glancing blows, which remove a circular sliver of bone.
- b) Deep slice into the bone, where a bone sliver breaks off leaving an elipsoid lesion
- c) Deep slice into the bone, where no bone fragment detaches from the skeletal element.

11.15 Although these figures are not conclusive evidence, they do reflect those consistent with melee injuries, as opposed to execution.

1Skeleton	2Length (cm)	3Height (cm)	4Diameter (cm)
5204	6-	7-	8-
9228	108	114	12-
13231	148	17-	20-
	152.5	18-	21-
	165	19-	22-

11.16

1Skeleton	2Length (cm)	3Height (cm)	4Diameter (cm)
23248	2410	265	28-
	259	276	29-
30249	31-	34-	372.6
	324.5	35-	38-
	334	36-	39-
40346	414.1	42-	43-
44347	454	46-	47-
48384	49-	50-	514.7
52394	533	56-	59-
	545.7	572.6	60-
	556.6	58-	61-
62413	633.9	64-	65-

**The Skeletal Material:****Skeleton: 201***Sex:* female*Age at death:* middle adult (30-45)*Stature:* 1.72 +/- 0.036 m (Tibia)*Comments:*

11.17 This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, and fairly complete. There was disruption and increased porosity of the left mastoid process, possibly indicative of an infection of the mastoid sinus. The lower left molars were absent and the bone had successfully remodelled over the cavities. The upper right first molar had decayed to expose the pulp cavity. There was mild osteophyte lipping on the borders of vertebral bodies. The posterior aspect of the lateral condyle of the left humerus displayed new bone growth, probably the result of periostitis, a non-specific infection.

**Skeleton: 204***Sex:* -*Age at death:* childhood (10-12)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.18** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. A traumatic lesion was observed on a fragment of the occipital bone, derived from a blade impact. This lesion is unhealed. The medial aspect of the left ulna shaft has new bone growth, probably in response to a non-specific infection.

**Skeleton: 207**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (5-8)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.19** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, but fragmentary. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 210**

*Sex:* female

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-35)

*Stature:* 1.66 +/- 0.0366 m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.20** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. Mild calculus was present on the lingual aspect of the lower right first incisor, it was also present on the buccal and lingual aspects of the lower right second premolar and first molar. New bone growth was observed on the anterior aspect of the left ulna shaft and there was evidence of destructive remodelling of the styloid process, possibly indicating the interruption of blood flow to this area. Mild osteophytes were present on the superior border of the corpus of the fourth lumbar vertebrae.

**Skeleton: 213**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (30-46)

*Stature:* 1.71 +/- 0.0337 m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.21** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition and fairly complete. The distal end of the acromion on the left scapula, appears to be unfused. However, this could be due to a traumatic lesion which has not fully healed. The lingual aspect of the mandible around the upper left first molar appears to be remodelled, indicating possible infection like an abscess. There is a large cavity, exposing the central pulp in the lower right first premolar. In addition,

there was mild calculus on the dentition. Osteophytes were observed on the margins of the vertebral bodies of the lumbar and lower thoracic vertebrae.

**Skeleton: 216**

*Sex:* female

*Age at death:* middle adult (33-45)

*Stature:* 1.59 +/- 0.036 m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.22** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, and almost complete. There was heavy calculus present on the upper molars. All of the lower molars were absent and the cavities, except for the lower right second molar, had successfully remodelled. There was new bone growth in response to periostitis (non-specific infection), on the medial aspect of the shaft of the left ulna. There was osteophyte lipping on the anterior vertebral borders of the second to sixth cervical vertebra. In addition, the fifth cervical vertebra body showed signs of compression. This indicates general degradation of the suppleness of the neck.

**Skeleton: 219**

*Sex:* female ?

*Age at death:* middle adult (30-45)

*Stature:* 1.66 +/- 0.036 m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.23** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, but fragmentary. There was general heavy calculus on the dentition. The right hand borders of the vertebral bodies displayed extensive lipping between the twelfth thoracic and the first lumbar vertebrae. In addition there was increased osteophytes on the posterior articular surfaces of the lumbar and cervical vertebra.

**Skeleton: 222**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (6-9)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.24** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completion. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 225**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* adolescence (12-16)



*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.25 This assemblage was preserved in good condition, and almost complete. However, there was extensive plough damage to some of the skeletal elements, in particular the skull. The crowns of the third molars had formed but had not erupted. The right mastoid process had a possible abscess and increased porosity on the inferior aspect. Probably as a result of an infection of the mastoid sinus. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 228**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (30-45)

*Stature:* 1.62 +/- 0.043 m (Humerus)

*Comments:*

11.26 This assemblage was preserved in fair to poor condition, and fairly complete. The dentition had medium calculus, with a high degree of wear on the upper teeth. The upper left first and second premolars were compacted, with the first premolar being position labial of the second. Caries lesions were present on these premolars at the point of impaction. The upper right first premolar had deteriorated below the gum line. The upper molars were lost ante-mortem and the bone had successfully remodelled. The lower left first molar had decayed below the enamel line and there was evidence of an abscess around the root. The right tibia displayed lamellar bone growth on the lateral aspect of the shaft. Osteophyte lipping was observed on the vertebral borders of the lumbar vertebra. In addition, Schmorl's nodes were present on the lower thoracic and lumbar vertebra. Possible occupational trauma may have led to the remodelling of the lateral end of the right clavicle.

11.27 Even though the skull was fragmented, it was apparent that this individual had suffered blade trauma to the head consisting of at least one blow. The lesion measured 80 x 40 cm and was located on the posterior aspect of the right parietal bone immediately superior of the temporal bone. There were radial fractures present indicative of the strength of the impact. A further possible blade injury was observed on the frontal bone around the bregma (junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures). There was no evidence of healing of these injuries.

**Skeleton: 231**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* mature adult (40+)

*Stature:* 1.70 +/- 0.0299 m (Femur + Tibia)

*Comments:*

11.28 This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completeness. The hyoid was present. The upper right first molar was highly worn and all molars had mid calculus.

**11.29** Schmorl's nodes were observed on the lumbar and lower thoracic vertebrae, which are indicative of the degeneration of the intravertebral discs. In addition, there were mild osteophytes present on the margin of the vertebral bodies of the lumbar vertebrae, particularly the third lumbar body.

**11.30** There was cranial blade trauma to both parietal bones, causing the skull to fragment. The three blade lesions were unhealed. The lesion on the posterior aspect of the right parietal bone, near the lambda, measured approximately over 5 cm in length. Two lesions were observed on the left parietal. One measured over 8 cm in length and was located superior of the temporal bone, the other measured over 2.5 cm and was located posterior of the bregma. The fragmentation of the skull, coupled with post mortem attrition made the assessment of the wound sizes difficult. All these wounds could be fatal in their own right.

**Skeleton: 232**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (7-10)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.31** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, but fragmentary. The mandibular incisors had erupted, and the lower canines were in the process of erupting. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 235**

*Sex:* female

*Age at death:* middle adult (35-45)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.32** This assemblage was preserved in poor condition and fragmentary. There was extensive dental wear, with the absence of all of the lower molars. In addition, the upper right second molar and lower right second premolar having decayed to leave only the roots. Osteophytes were present around the borders of both femoral heads. The vertebra were very abraded.

**Skeleton: 238**

*Sex:* female

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-45)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.33 This assemblage was preserved in poor condition, and fragmentary. There was light calculus on the lingual and buccal aspects of the dentition. Overbite has contributed to wear on the anterior aspect of the lower incisors. Wear on the occlusal surfaces extended back to the second molars, indicating the third molar had erupted relatively recently.

**Skeleton: 240**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (4-5)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.34 This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completeness. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 241**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* infant (0-1)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.35 This assemblage was preserved in fair condition and good completeness. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 244**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (2-5)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.36 This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completeness. The right mastoid process had possible evidence of new bone growth, which may be in response to infection rather than trauma.

**Skeleton: 248**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-30)

*Stature:* 1.71 +/- 0.029 (Femur +Tibia)

*Comments:*

11.37 This assemblage was preserved in good condition, and almost complete. The dentition displayed calculus flecks. The upper left molars (1-3) had been lost ante-mortem and the bone successfully remodelled. The lower right first molar had a medium sized carries cavity on the medial aspect. The left hand articular process on the second, fifth and fourth lumbar vertebra displayed increased porosity and bone remodelling. In addition, the sacral arch was open, indicative of spina bifida occulta.

11.38 Two blade injuries were observed on the skull, at least one of them was fatal. The first measured 10 x 5 cm, and the centre was located on the posterior and inferior margins of the left hand parietal bone. This injury encroached onto the adjacent temporal and occipital bones. The attacker was positioned in front of this individual. The second blade lesion measured 9 x 6 cm, and was positioned on the sagittal suture crossing both parietal bones, located across the emissary foramen. This injury penetrated and probably ruptured the Venus sinus within the skull. The direction of the impact suggests that this individual was either hit from behind or he was lying face down when the injury was inflicted.

**Skeleton: 249**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (30-45)

*Stature:* 1.74 +/- 0.0299 m (Femur + Tibia)

*Comments:*

11.39 This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completeness. The upper right canine was decayed to below the gum line and there was evidence of a possible abscess of the canine pillar. Extensive enburation was observed on the right femoral head and the corresponding acetabulum. In addition to further enburation of both left and right capitia. In general there was widespread ossification of ligaments especially on the femur and tibia. The third cervical displayed extensive osteophytes on the left inferior articular process, as well as osteophytes around the margins of the body. The fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae were fused together by the joining of the corpus. There was also mild osteophytes on the lumbar vertebrae. All of which point to the general degeneration of the bodies joints due to old age. The hyoid bone was present. One non metric trait was observed, the presence of cranial lamdoidal ossicles.

11.40 This individual has received three traumatic lesions to the head, all of which have been caused by a blade. The first was a skimming impact, which has sliced off a 26 mm diameter of bone from the frontal bone. The lesion was located 18 mm posterior of the left supra orbital ridge. The second impact was on the left parietal bone slightly lower than the lambda and 12 mm anterior of the lamdoidal suture. The lesion was 45 mm long and a radial fracture extends posteriorly into the occipital bone. The third lesion was parallel with and 25 mm below the second on the left parietal. This lesion measured 40 mm long. None of these lesions showed evidence of healing.

**Skeleton: 265**

*Sex:* female?

*Age at death:* adult (17+)

*Stature:* 1.64 +/- 0.0366 m (Tibia)

*Comments:* -

**11.41** This assemblage was preserved in good condition, but fragmentary. Most of the skull and right arm was missing. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 288**

*Sex:* female

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-35)

*Stature:* 1.61 +/- 0.037 m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.42** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, and almost complete. This individual had the non metrical trait of a metopic suture. Light to medium calculus was present across the dentition. The upper left first molar had a small carries cavity on the mesial aspect. The adjacent upper left second premolar had a carries lesion on the distal surface. The upper right first molar had decayed to the level of the roots, only leaving enamel on the lingual aspect. The upper and lower third molars had erupted, but exhibited little wear. There was new bone growth (woven) present on the anterior aspect of the right femoral shaft, and on the inferior aspect of the right clavical shaft and lateral end. Woven bone was also present on the posterior surface of the right illium. This new bone growth appears to be in response to non-specific infection of the periosteum in these areas.

**11.43** However, all of these areas are on the right hand side of the body, which could indicate the strain of some repeated action as the possible cause for such lesions. The right hand superior articular surface of the first thoracic vertebra displayed increased porosity, new bone growth and enburation. This indicates there was direct contact between the seventh cervical and the first thoracic vertebrae, of the lower neck, could have been the result of trauma or repeated strain to this region. Schmorl's nodes were present on the proximal surface of the vertebral bodies of the twelfth thoracic and the first, third and fourth lumbar vertebrae. In addition there was mild lipping of the vertebral borders of the lumbar vertebrae. There was increased porosity of the right transverse sinus of the occipital bone and around the margins of the left hand supra orbital foramen. Possibly indicating an infection associated with the arteries that in these areas.

**Skeleton: 319**

*Sex:* male?

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-45)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.44** This assemblage was preserved in good condition, but fragmentary. This context was associated with skeleton 320 and it was impossible to separate some elements from the two contexts. This assemblage represents the feet and the right leg from skeleton 320. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 320**

*Sex:* male?

*Age at death:* young adult (25-45)

*Stature:* 1.74 +/- 0.0432 m (Ulna)

*Comments:*

**11.45** This assemblage was preserved in good condition, but fragmentary. This context was associated with skeleton 319 and it was impossible to separate some elements from the two contexts. This assemblage represents the original inhumation of this grave, which had been exhumed to allow the burial of 352, and has been reburied haphazardly in the grave back fill. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton: 346**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* young adult (17-25)

*Stature:* 1.75 +/- 0.0405 m (Humerus)

*Comments:*

**11.46** This assemblage was preserved in good condition, but fragmentary. This individual had the non metric trait of a sternal foramen. Destructive lesions associated with an abscess were observed around the lower right third molar. Slight calculus was observed on the labial aspect of the lower right canine.

**11.47** Three traumatic blade lesions were observed on the cranium, none of them displayed evidence of healing. One lesion was along the coronal suture of the left parietal, measuring 41 mm in length and located 14 mm away from the bregma. Another lesion on the right parietal bone measured 45 mm long. The final lesion was observed on an occipital fragment measuring 19 mm long.

**Skeleton: 347**

*Sex:* male?

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-35)

*Stature:* 1.86 +/- 0.0405 m (Humerus)

*Comments:*

**11.48** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. The upper right first molar was compacted against the second molar, which had caused wear at the interface

and the twisting of the roots as it had erupted. The lower right second incisor had a small carries lesion on the lingual aspect. The hyoid bone was present. The left parietal bone displayed evidence of cranial blade trauma. The lesion measured 40 mm long and was located 14 mm inferior of the sagittal suture.

**Skeleton:** 348

*Sex:* female?

*Age at death:* young adult (18-24)

*Stature:* 1.79 +/- 0.0432 (Humerus)

*Comments:*

11.49 This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, but fragmentary. The left arm and leg elements were missing from this assemblage. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton:** 352

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (30-45)

*Stature:* 1.77 +/- 0.0337 m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

11.50 This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. Enburation was observed on the lateral articular surface of the left patella and the corresponding lateral condyle of the left femur. In addition, there was osteophytes around the articular margins. This indicates the degeneration of the knee joint caused by a lack of synovial fluid. The third and fourth cervical vertebrae appeared to be compressed on the right side with osteophytes around the articular surfaces. There was also mild osteophytes on the lumbar vertebrae. Most of these conditions are associated with natural degeneration with age, but could be the result of repeated heavy work.

**Skeleton:** 354

*Sex:* female?

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-30)

*Stature:* 1.64 +/- 0.0366 (Tibia)

*Comments:*

11.51 This assemblage was preserved in good condition, but fragmentary. This individual had the non metric trait of a septal aperture in the left humerus. On the medial aspect of a fragment of the distal end of the right femur was new bone growth, probably in response to a non specific infection. This context also contains the remains of a male cranium and a male-sized left femur, indicating more than one individual in this context.

**Skeleton:** 355

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* young adult (20-25)

*Stature:* 1.69 +/- 0.029 m (Femur + Tibia)

*Comments:*

11.52 This assemblage was preserved in good condition, and almost complete. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton:** 362

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (8-10)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.53 This assemblage was preserved in fair condition, and fairly complete. The upper right second molar and the upper right second incisor were in the process of erupting. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton:** 371

*Sex:* female?

*Age at death:* adolescence (12-15)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.54 This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. Possible new bone growth was observed on the superior aspect of the right mastoid process, probably in response to an infection of the mastoid sinus.

**Skeleton:** 377

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (6-9)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

11.55 This assemblage was preserved in good condition, and fairly complete. The lower right first molar, and the lower left first and second incisors had erupted. Although the sacrum was fragmented, the medial sacral was not fused. No palaeopathology was observed.

**Skeleton:** 380

*Sex:* female



*Age at death:* middle adult (25-30)

*Stature:* 1.66 +/- 0.0355 m (Femur + Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.56** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. The upper left canine had a carries cavity on the lingual surface. In addition there was mild calculus on the upper right molars, upper left second incisor and canine and the lower right canine.

**Skeleton: 381**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-30)

*Stature:* 1.77 +/- 0.0299 m (Femur + Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.57** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completion. Both lower third molars have erupted compacted against the second molars. There was a large cavity on the lingual aspect of the upper first molar. Periostitis was present on the medial aspect of the shaft of the left ulna, which is a response to a non specific infection possibly caused by a knock to the arm. There was new bone growth, indicative of infection in the sigmoid sinus, possibly indicating infection of the blood. There is new bone growth on the right hand side (including the spinous process) of the seventh cervical and first thoracic vertebrae. Schmorl's nodes, due to the degeneration of the intravertebral discs, were observed on the lumbar vertebrae.

**Skeleton: 384**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (8-6)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.58** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition and good completion. Lambdoidal ossicles, which are a non metric trait, were observed. The superior aspect of the left orbit exhibited porosity, which has been associated with dietary deficiency.

**11.59** There was a large traumatic cranial blade lesion to the left parietal bone. The circular lesion, measuring 47 mm in diameter, was located 22 mm inferior of the sagittal suture, approximately in the middle of the parietal bone. This lesion only involved the outer table and had not penetrated the cranial vault. Never-the-less, there is no evidence of healing of this wound.

**Skeleton: 392**

*Sex:* -

*Age at death:* childhood (3-6)

*Stature:* -

*Comments:*

**11.60** This assemblage was preserved in a fair condition, but fragmentary. The superior margins of the left orbit displays increased porosity, associated with dietary deficiency.

**Skeleton: 394**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-35)

*Stature:* 1.72 +/- 0.0337m (Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.61** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and good completeness. The lower left first molar had decayed below the gum line. Schmorl's nodes were observed on the vertebral bodies of the first, second and third lumbar vertebrae, as well as the tenth, eleventh and twelfth thoracic vertebrae. These lesions are associated with the degeneration of the intravertebral discs. Mild osteophytes were present on the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae.

**11.62** The shaft of the left ulna had a traumatic blade lesion, which measured 30 mm long. This lesion is unhealed and probably represents an attempt by the individual to protect themselves by raising their arm against attack. There are two other blade lesions on the cranium. One 6 mm anterior of the bregma on the frontal bone, which was a deep incision through both tables of the cranium and measuring 57 mm in length and 26 mm in width. The other blade lesion was situated on the superior aspect of the left parietal bone. This lesion measured 66 mm in length and the inner table had detached around the lesion with the force of the blow. Neither of these traumatic lesions showed evidence of healing.

**Skeleton: 398**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-45)

*Stature:* 1.74 +/- 0.0327 m (Femur)

*Comments:*

**11.63** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition and fairly complete. However, some elements of this context was mixed up with skeleton 464. The non metric trait of a metopic suture was observed. The lower left second premolar had decayed below the gum line and the adjacent first molar was highly eroded. The anterior aspect of the shaft of the right humerus had a destructive linear lesion, which measured 60 mm in length. This lesion was indicative of infection of the bone, possibly following trauma.

**Skeleton: 413**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* middle adult (25-35)

*Stature:* 1.84 +/- 0.0299 m (Femur + Tibia)

*Comments:*

**11.64** This assemblage was preserved in good condition and fairly complete. The non metric trait, a metopic suture was observed. The upper right third molar had a large carries cavity and the upper left first molar was heavily decayed. The upper left third molar had erupted at angle that would have compacted it against the second molar. However, the second molar is absent and there was a carries lesion below the enamel and the medial aspect, probably due to the close contact with the missing second molar and it's associated infection. Osteophytes were observed on the margins of the vertebral bodies of the twelve, ninth, eighth, seventh and sixth thoracic vertebra and also the first lumbar vertebra.

**11.65** There was evidence of a possible glancing blade lesion on the right side of the frontal bone, located 31 mm posterior of the supra orbital ridge. The lesion was 39 mm long and had barely penetrated the outer table.

**Skeleton: 464**

*Sex:* male

*Age at death:* young adult (17+)

*Stature:* 1.84 +/- 0.0327 m (Femur)

*Comments:*

**11.66** This assemblage was preserved in fair condition and fairly complete. Some elements of this context were mixed with skeleton 398. There was two non metric traits observed, ossicles on the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures. Possible destructive lesions were observed around the lateral margin of the right orbit, however, these may have been due to post mortum processes. The left mastoid and petrous processes display possible destructive lesions associated with infection of the mastoid sinus and the inner ear.

***11.67 The Observation and Recording Inhumation***

**11.68** During the implementation of the observation and recording program after the excavation of area D, an inhumation was truncated by a new building footing.

**Skeleton: 4496**

*Sex:* male?

*Age at death:* late middle adult (30-45)

*Stature:* 1.73 +/- 0.041 m (Humerus)

*Comments:*

**11.69** This assemblage was almost complete, except for the machine damaged femoral shafts and tibia. The bone was preserved in a good condition. The dentition displayed medium calculus, with heavier deposits on the lingual aspect of the incisors. The lower left and right second and third molars were absent and the mandible had successfully remodelled.

**11.70** The lower left second premolar had decayed to below the gum level. The lower right first molar had a carries lesion on the medial aspect adjacent to another carries lesion on the distal side of the second premolar. The bone around the route of this molar had also resorbed. The lower right second premolar had an additional carries lesion on the mesial aspect. The upper left first incisor had decayed below the gum level, so had the upper right second incisor. The upper right first incisor had a carries lesion on the distal aspect. The upper left second incisor had carries lesions on both the distal and medial aspects. The upper left canine also had a carries lesion on the distal aspect. The upper right first molar had a large carries lesion on the medial aspect.

**11.71** There was mild osteophyte lipping on the vertebral borders of the lumber corpui, and schmorl's nodes, indicative of degeneration of the intravertebral discs, were observed in the lower thoracic vertebrae. Spondylolysis was evident by the separation of the dorsal arch from corpus in the forth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. Although this type of spondylolysis is not life threatening it would have produced uncomfortable back pains, especially as two of the lumbar vertebrae are involved. This condition can be the result of trauma, or indicative of repeated strain such as those associated with heavy labour, and therefore may be occupational related.

**11.72** This individual was interned in a coffin and appears to have been dressed in a shroud. During excavation, the faint outline of a square coffin was detected around the feet. The wood had survived, only as a faint shadow. However, 52 iron nails of varying length were recovered from around and in the body. At this assessment stage it has been suggested that some of this nails were for decorative purposes, such as marking out a cross on the coffin or to hold material (also decayed) onto the sides of the wooden box. Copper alloy staining was observed on various skeletal elements, which is indicative of shroud pins. Some of these pins were recovered. They consisted of very simple pins measuring approximately 2-3 cm in length. This evidence suggests a tentative date of around the fifteenth/ sixteenth century and the condition of the body is consistent with this early post medieval date, however, it could be from an earlier period.

## **Conclusions**

**11.73** The small number of individuals in this assemblage make any attempt to derive demographic data or estimation of prevalence of disease within this population, limited. However, these skeletal remains could form part of any wider palaeodemographic study of the Pirton area and the surrounding landscape. In general the assemblage is in a poor and fragmentary condition, making metrical and pathological analysis difficult.

**11.74** The presence of blade trauma on many of the individuals from area B, demands further study. A complete systematic re-examination on the micro and macro level of all the fragmentary remains, may reveal more evidence of these injuries on other parts of the body.

11.75 Adequate dating must be attained to assess the time span of these burials, in order to establish if the injuries were inflicted during one event. The likelihood is, that these injuries are associated with each other, and therefore represent a significant portion of the population of Pirton at that time and their deaths would have had a large impact on all aspects of life in the village, after this event.

11.76 The individual recovered from the program of observation and recording on area D, was different to all the other remains from this site. The preservation of the bone, the presence of a coffin and shroud, the squareness and depth of the grave cut, as well as the location of grave, indicate that this inhumation is later than the others and probably does not relate to the structures investigated on this site. It is more likely to relate to features to the north of the site, which is currently outside the limits of the present project.

11.77 For these reasons, a full report and further specialist work is recommended for this assemblage.

## 12 Appendix 2

*Archaeological finds from the samples*

1 Sample	2 Context	3 Feature	4 Vol lt	5 Res. wt	6 Pot #	7 Coal	8 Slag	9 Ham scale	10 Plaster/ Daub	11 Metal	12 Glass	13 Bone wt	14 Comment
151	16517	17 post-hole	1810	19 1230	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2746	28
292	30742	31 post-hole	3220	3330	342/1	35	36	37	383	39	40 bead	41 <1	42
433	44716	45 post-hole	46 <10	4740	48	49	50	51	524	53	54	551	56
574	58677	59 pit	6040	61500	62 2/10	63	64	65	66	67	68	692	70
715	72917	73 ditch	7460	75 1740	76	77	78	79+	80 1142	81	82	831	84
856	86931	87 ditch	8833	89470	902/2	91	92	93+	9445	95	96	97	98
997	100 1019	101 charcoal layer	102 20	10320	104	105	106	107	108 12	109	110	111	112
1138	114 986	115 layer, with daub	116 20	117 2650	118	119	120	121	122 1395	123	124	125 3	126
1279	128 987	129 layer, with daub	130 20	131 3350	132 1/<1	133	134	135	136 3218	137	138	139 1	140

1 Sample	2 Context	3 Feature	4 Vol lt	5 Res. wt	6 Pot #	7 Coal	8 Slag	9 Ham' scale	10 Plaster/ Daub	11 Metal	12 Glass	13 Bone wt	14 Comment
141	142	143 charcoal layer	144	145 <sup>30</sup>	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
10	1019		20										
155	156	157 hearth	158	159	160	161	162	163+	164	165 <sup>1</sup>	166	167	168 bone comb tooth
11	1116		18	500					62			<1	
169	170	171 post-hole	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
12	1123		18	445					50				
183	184	185 pit	186	187	188	189	190	191+	192	193	194	195	196
13	1157		30	230								6	
197	198	199 pit	200	201	202	203	204	205+	206	207	208	209	210
14	1221		30	230					22			3	
211	212	213 pit	214	215	216	217+	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
15*	390		28	700								75	
225	226	227 pit	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238
16*	406		20	1520	1/4							7	
239	240	241 pit	242	243	244	245+	246	247+	248	249	250	251	252
17*	385		17	1150			+					9	
253	254	255 ditch	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266
18*	311		28	5700	1/5							12	
267	268	269 pit	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
19*	230		22	1700			+					78	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sample	Context	Feature	Vol lt	Res. wt	Pot #	Coal	Slag	Ham' scale	Plaster/ Daub	Metal	Glass	Bone wt	Comment
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289+	290	291	292	293	294
20*	224		26	5400	7/13							20	
295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
21*	463	pit	28	3200								100	marble, lead?, iron obj.

# fragment or sherd no/weight in grammes  
+ present

\* samples washed by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

*Environmental finds from the samples*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sample	context	Vol lt	Flot Vol ml	Charc oal #	Cereal #	Chaff #	Seeds charr'd	Seeds water- logged *	Snails #	Bone #	Fish #	Burnt bone	Shell #	Egg shell	Comments	
181	19	517	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
									4/2						cattle, pig	
342	35	742	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
									3/2						barley, wheat, oat/rye, pea?, hazelnut, straw	
503	51	716	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
									1/1						wheat, barley?, frog/toad	
664	67	677	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	
									5/3						wheat, oyster, rodent, goose, small fish	



1	2	3Vol lt	4Flot Vol ml	5 Charcoal #	6 Cereal #	7 Chaff #	8Seeds charr'd	9Seeds water-logged *	11 Snails #	12 Bone #	13 Fish #	14 Burnt bone	15 Shell #	16 Egg shell	17Comments
825	83917	8446	857	862	873	88	892/2	902/1	91 3/3	921	931	94	951	961	97wheat, barley, mussel, mouse, small fish
985*	99917	10014	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
1146	115 931	11633	11735	1183	1195	120 2	1213/3	1221/1	123 3/3	124 2	125 1	126+	127	128 2	129wheat, barley, oat, rye?, pea, pea/bean, rodent, small bird and fish
130	131 931	1327	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
1467	147 1019	14820	14965	1505	151	152	153	1541/1	155 2/1	156	157	158	159	160	161
1628	163 986	16420	16513	1663	1672	168	1692/2	1702/2	171 4/3	172 2	173	174+	175	176 1	177wheat, sheep, field vole, frog/toad
1789	179 987	18020	18130	1823	1831	184	185	1862/2	187 3/2	188 1	189	190+	191	192	193wheat, barley
194	195 1019	19620	19781	1985	199	200	201	202	203 3/2	204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211 1116	21218	21370	2145	2151	216	217	2182/1	219 3/2	220 1	221	222	223	224 1	225barley?, rodent, small bird
226	227 1116	228 1.5	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sample	context	Vol lt	Flot Vol ml	Charc oal #	Cereal #	Chaff #	8Seeds charr'd	9Seeds water- 10 logged *	11 Snails #	12 Bone #	13 Fish #	14 Burnt bone	15 Shell #	16 Egg shell	17 Comments
242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257
12	1123	18	<1	1	1			1/1	1/2	1				1	
258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273
12*	1123	1.5													
274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286+	287	288	289
13	1157	30	50				2/2	2/2	3/2	2				2	rodent
290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302+	303	304	305
14	1221	30	60			5\$	3/3	3/2	4/2	2			1	1	wheat, barley, oat?, pea, bean?, frog/toad - \$ chaff mainly straw
306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321
15*	390	28	35				2/2	2/2	5/3	2	1			2	wheat, barley, oat, cow, sheep, pig, house mouse, wood mouse, field vole, frog/toad, eel
322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334+	335	336	337
16*	406	20	600		5+	4	4/2	2/1	3/2	2				2	wheat, barley, oat, pea, rodent, small bird, straw?
338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350+	351	352	353
17*	385	17	85				1/1	3/2	4/3	2	1			2	wheat, barley, oat, sheep, field vole, bank vole, mouse, frog/toad, eel
354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369
18*	311	28	10					2/1	4/2	2					wheat, oat/rye?, sheep, mouse
370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385
19*	230	22	180				1/1	2/2	3/2	2	1		1	2	wheat, oat/rye?, sheep, cattle, pig, goose, chicken, mouse, oyster, eel

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sample	context	Vol lt	Flot ml	Charc oal #	Cereal #	Chaff #	8Seeds charr'd	9Seeds water-logged *	Snails #	Bone #	Fish #	Burnt bone	Shell #	Egg shell	Comments
386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401
20*	224	26	15	4	3			2/2	4/3	2	1			1	401
402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417
21*	463	28	48	4	2		2/2	2/2	5/3	3	3			2	417

# frequency of items: 1=1-10; 2= 11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250

\* frequency/diversity - frequency as above and diversity as follows: 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25; 4=26-50 taxa.

+ present

*Mollusc taxa from the samples with mollusc shells*

1	Context	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		517	716	716	677	6917	7931	8986	9987	1019	1116	1123	1157	1221	390	406	385	311	230	224	463
22	Sample no.	231	242	253	264	275	286	298	309	3110	3211	3312	3413	35	36	3716	38	3918	40	41	42
														14	15		17		19	20	21
43	Abundance*	444	453	461	475	483	493	504	513	523	533	542	553	564	575	583	594	604	613	624	63
																					5
64	Date	65-	66	67-	68-	69	70	71e	72e	73	74	75	76	77-	78-	79	80-	81	82	83	84
			10-12		10-12	10-12	11-13	med	med	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12			10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-1
																					2

1	Context	2	3742	4	5	6917	7931	8986	9987	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	85Open country taxa	517	87	716	88	89	677	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
	106Cecitoides acicula	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126		
	127Vertigo sp.	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147		
	148Pupilla muscorum	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168		
	169Vallonia sp.	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189		
	190Vallonia pulchella	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210		
	211Vallonia costata	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231		
	232Vallonia excentrica	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252		
	253Helicella sp.	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273		
	274Catholic taxa	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294		

1	Context	2	3742	4	5	6917	7931	8986	9987	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
295	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	517	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315
316	<i>Helix</i> sp.		318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	<i>Hygromia hispidula</i>	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357
358	Woodland/shaded taxa	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399
400	<i>Carychium</i> sp.	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441
442	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462
463	<i>Retinella</i> sp.	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483
484	<i>Retinella pura</i>	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504

1	Context	2	3742	4	5	6917	7931	8986	9987	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	505	517	507	716	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525
	<i>Reinella radiatula</i>								+												
	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546
	<i>Reinella nitidula</i>														+						
	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567
	<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>					+									+						
	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588
	<i>Ena</i> sp.															+					
	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609
	<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>							+						+					+	+	+
	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
	<i>Clausiliidae</i>							+					+								
	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651
	Aquatic taxa																				
	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
	<i>Valvata cristata</i>				+																
	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693
	<i>Planorbis laevis</i>				+	+															
	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714
	<i>Planorbis leucostoma</i>								+						+						

**The Fox Public House, Pirton**

**Assessment Report**

1	Context	2	3742	4	716	5	677	6917	7931	8986	9987	10	1019	11	1116	12	1123	13	1157	14	1221	15	390	16	406	17	385	18	311	19	230	20	224	21	463	
715	<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	517	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750

++ = present; ++ = common; +++ = very common

Broad ecological groups are based upon Evans 1972, Macan 1976 and Cameron and Redfern 1976

\* abundance as in previous table

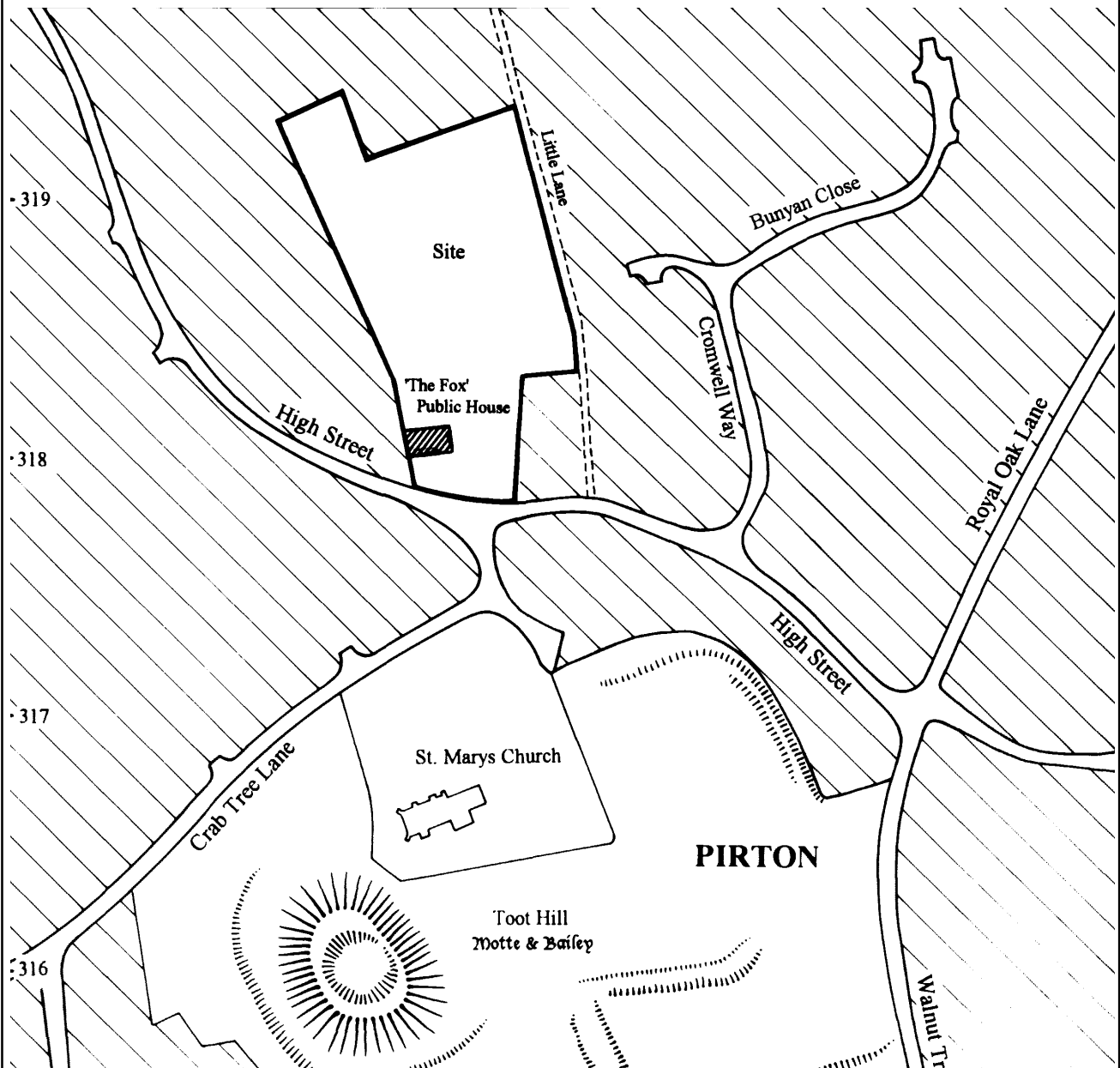
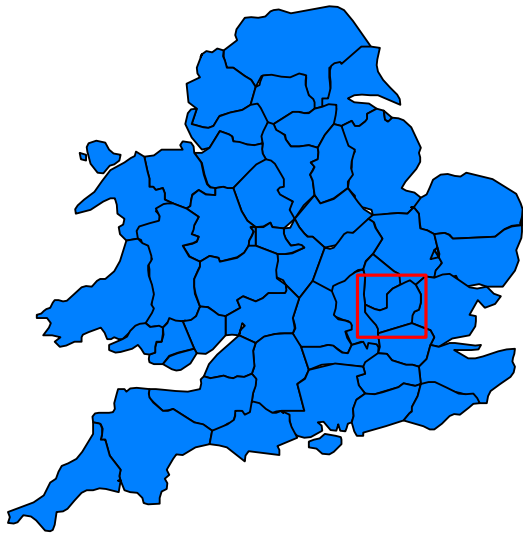




THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Land to the rear of The Fox PH, Pirton

HN026/  
HN064

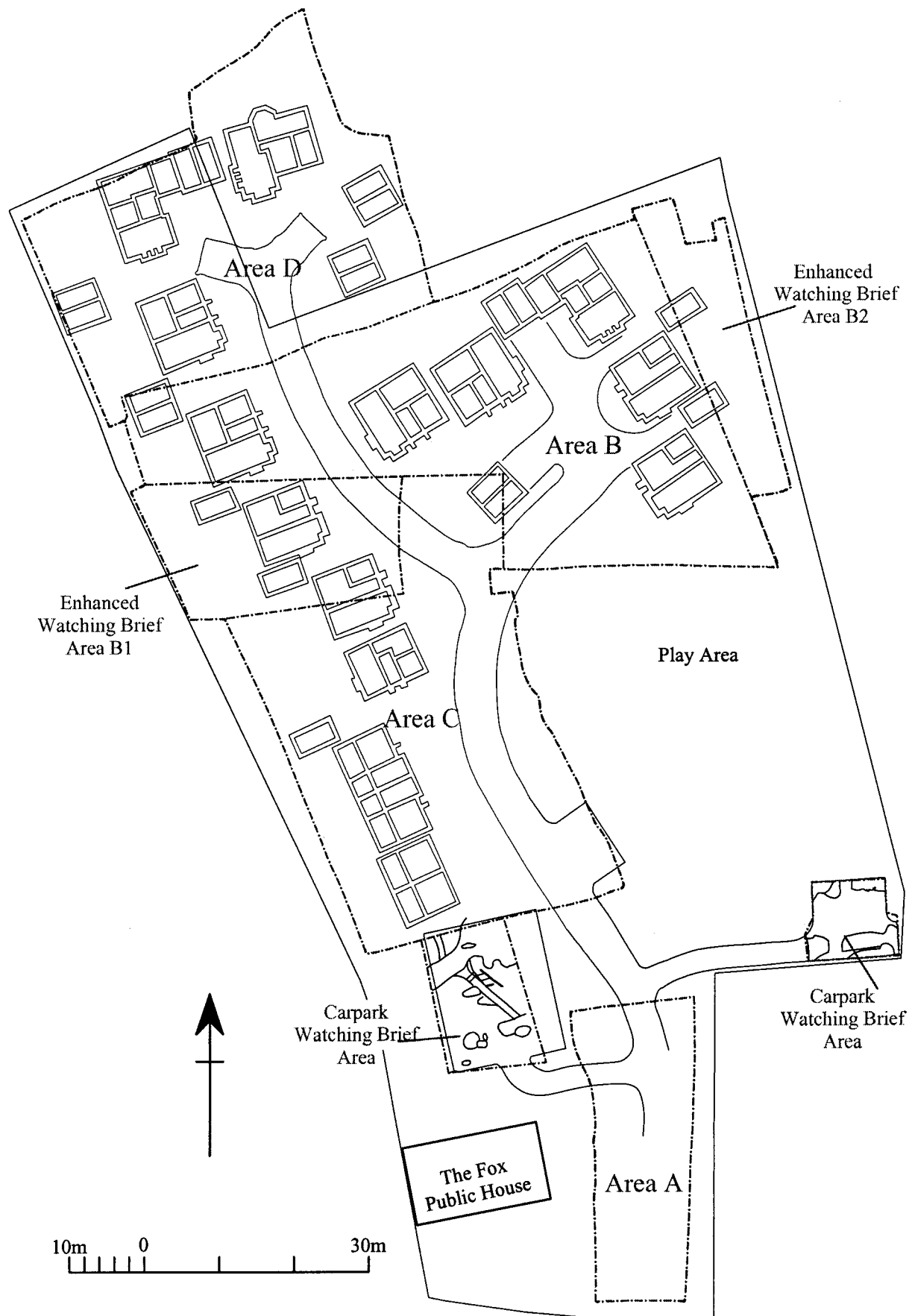


Site Location

Scale 1:2500

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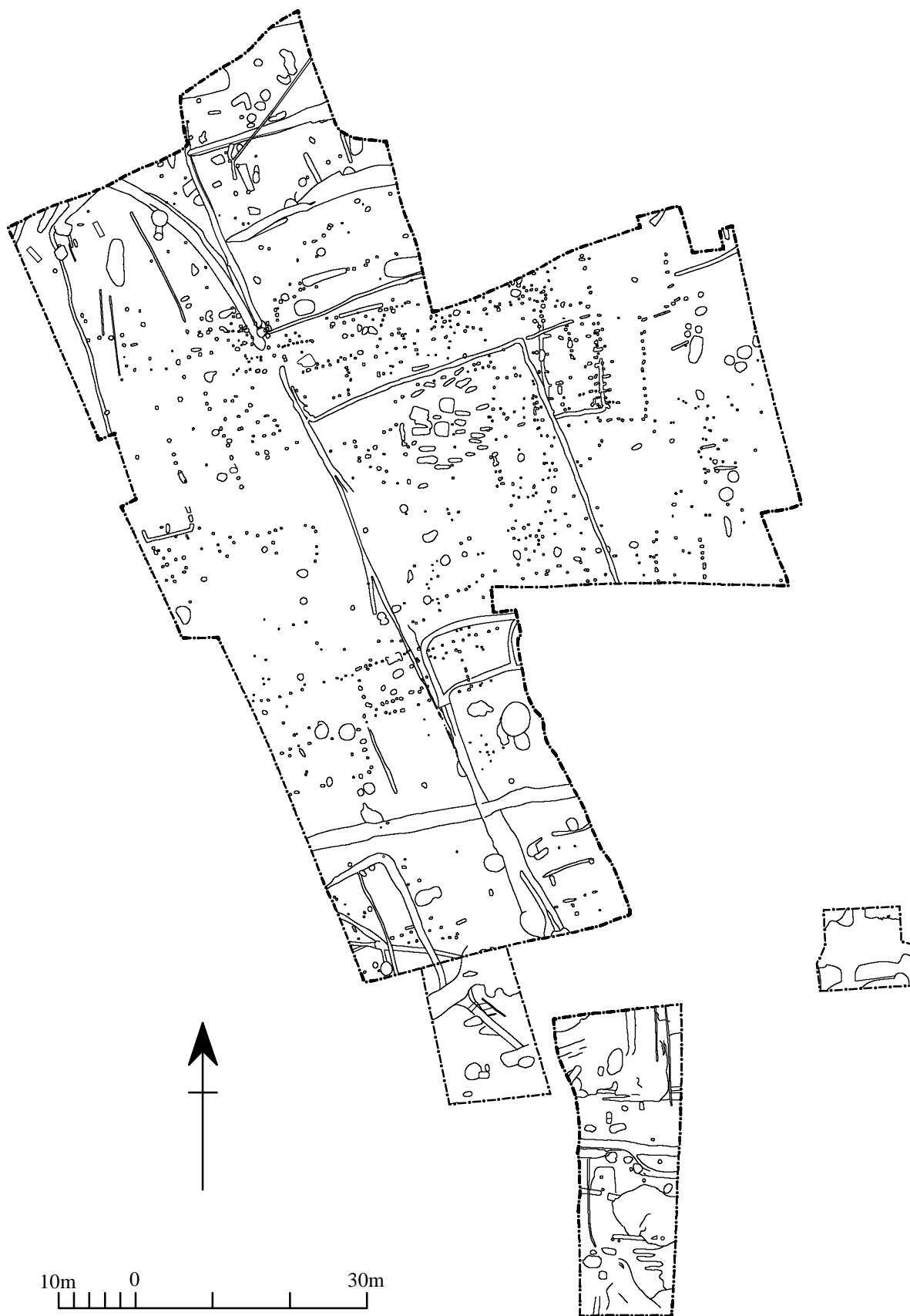
Figure 1



Site Areas Plan

Scale 1:750

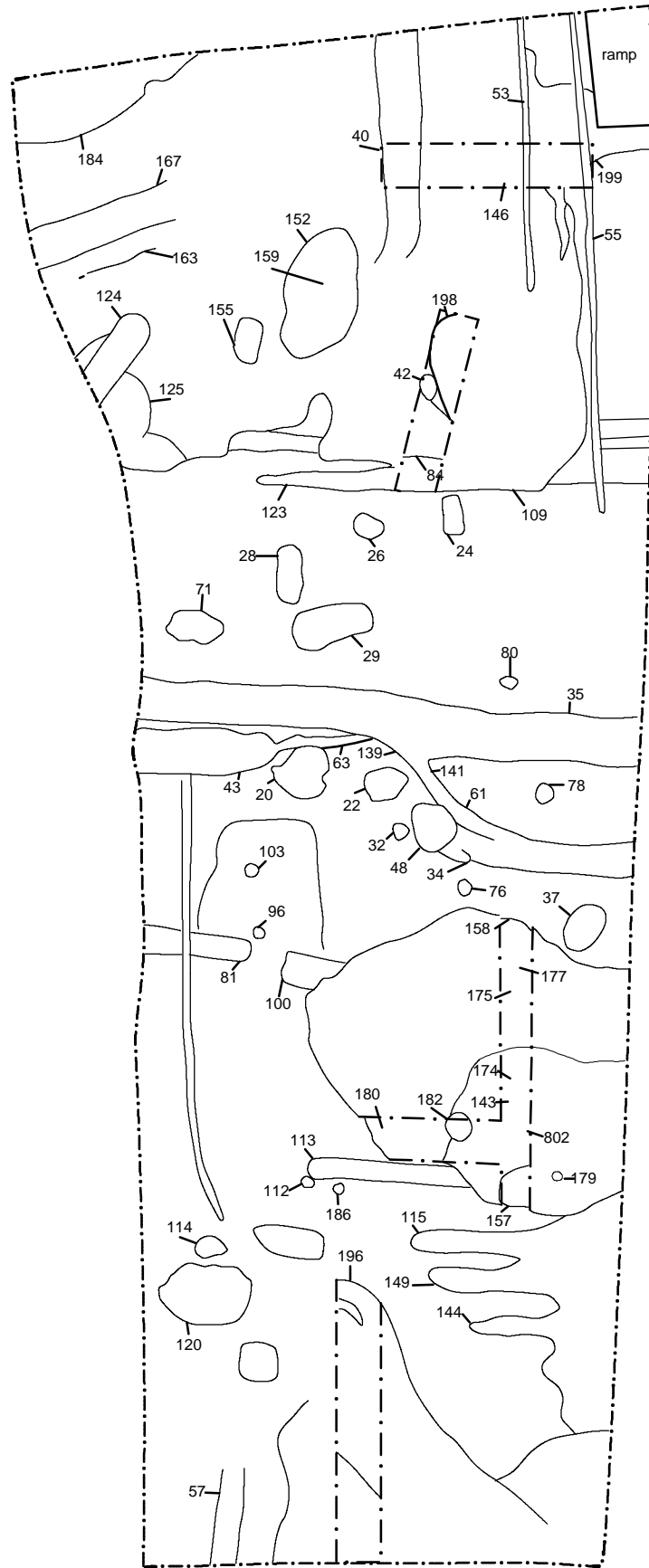
Figure 2



All Features Plan

Scale 1:750

Figure 3

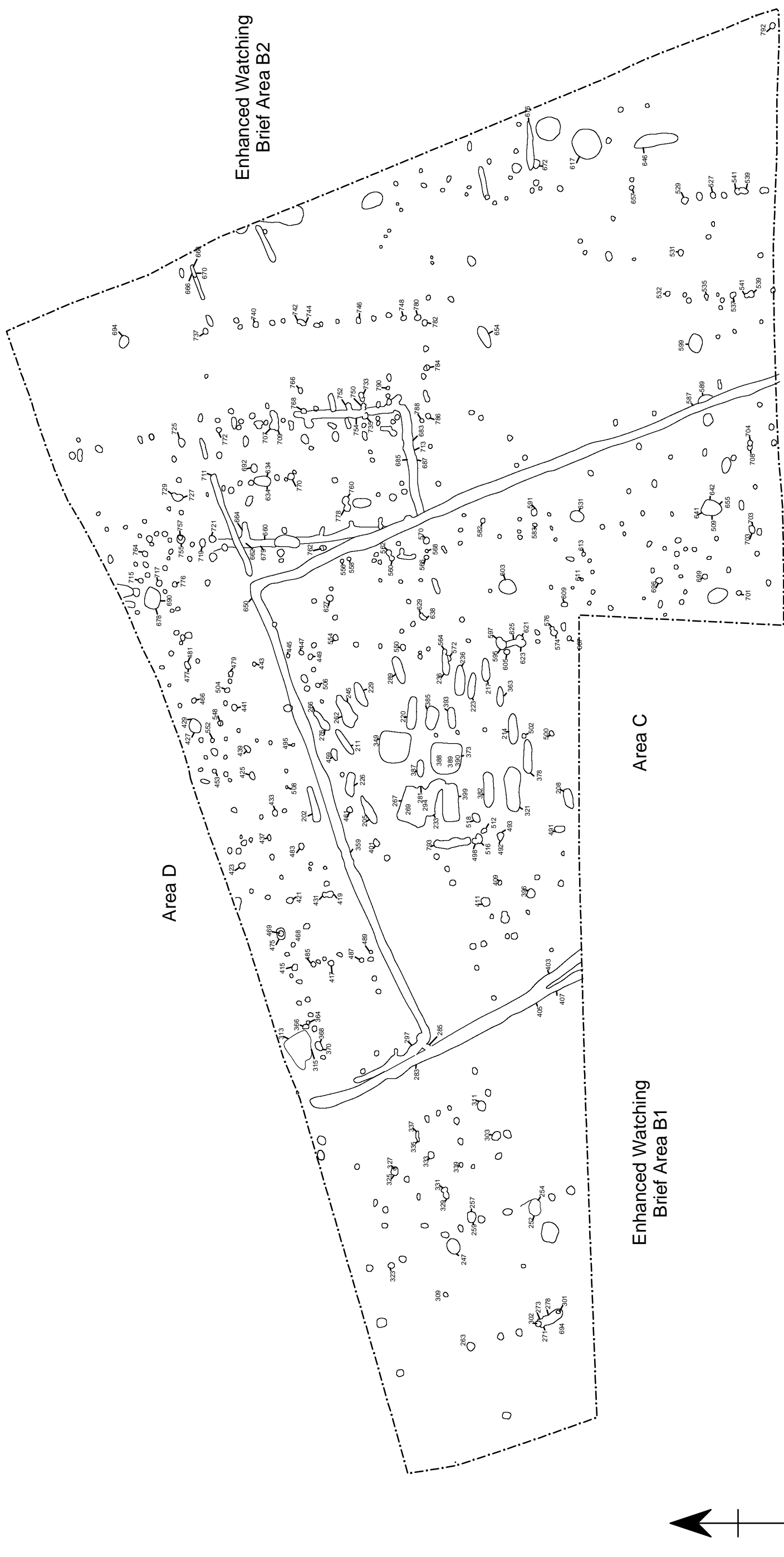


0 10m

Features in Area A

Scale 1:200

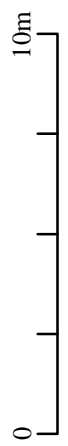
Figure 3b



Features in Area B

Scale 1:200  
Figure 3c



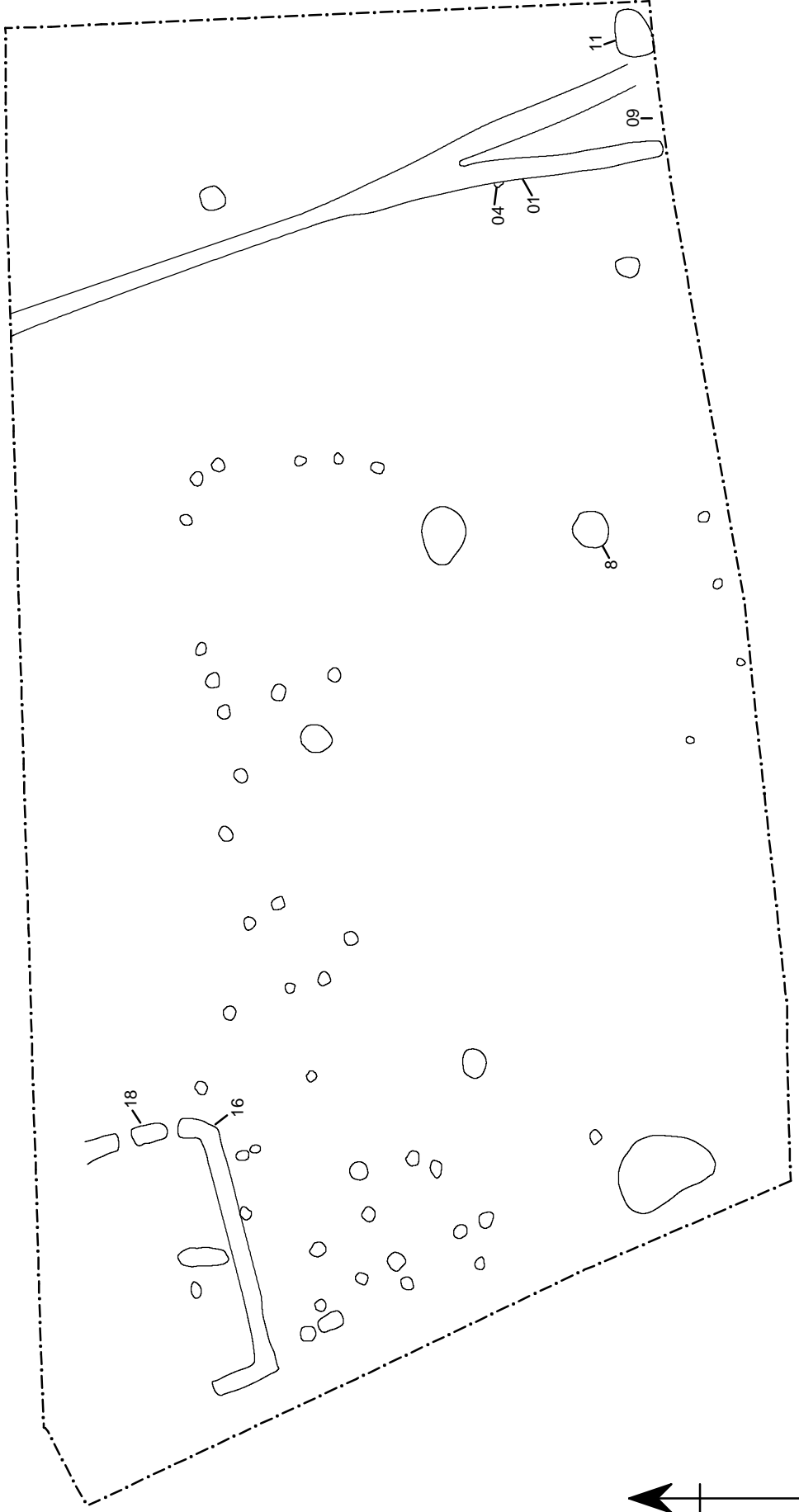


Features in Area B

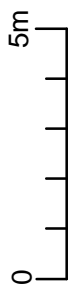


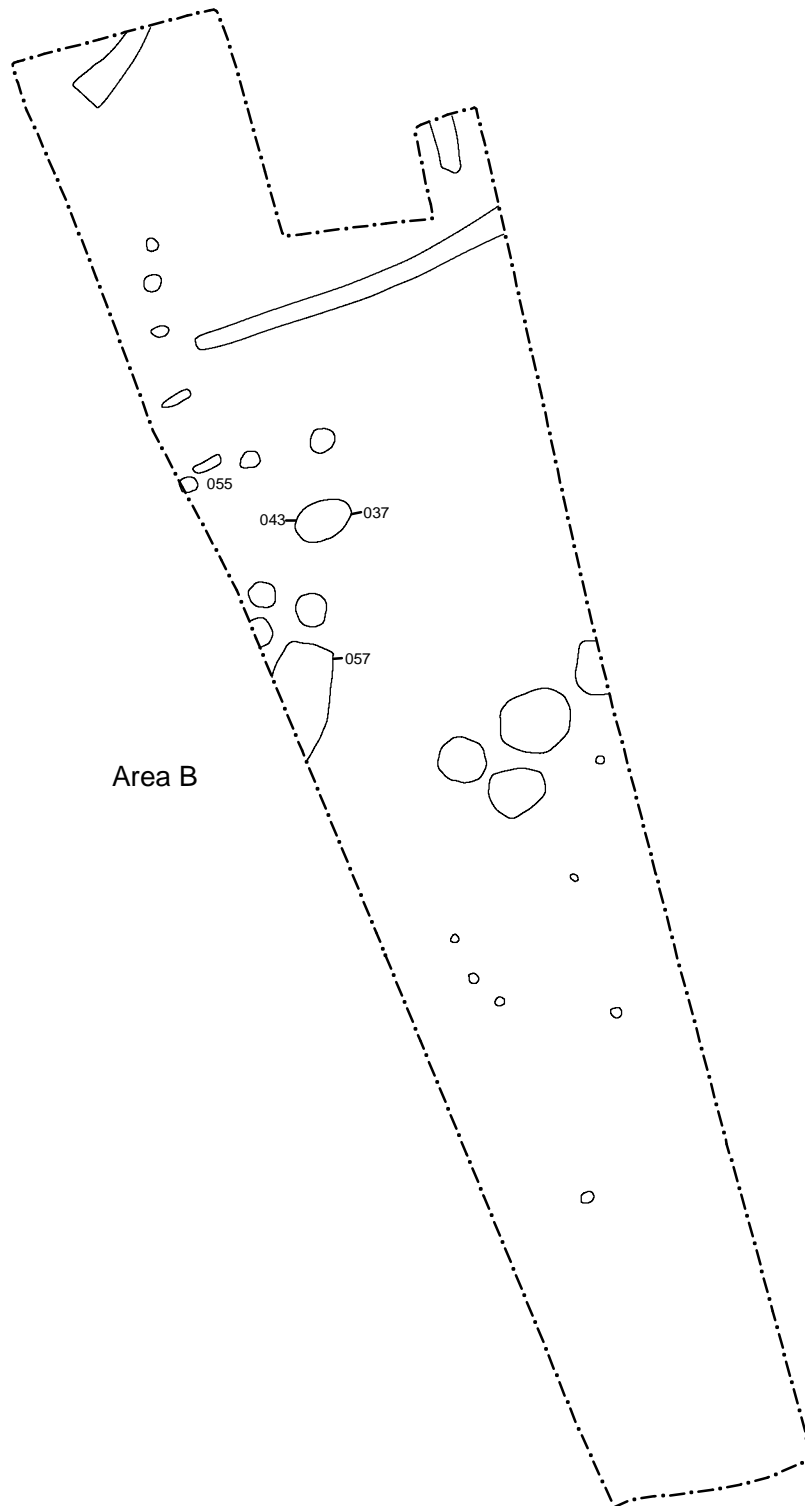


Area B



Area C

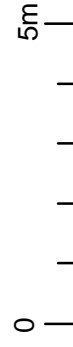
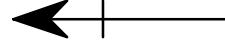
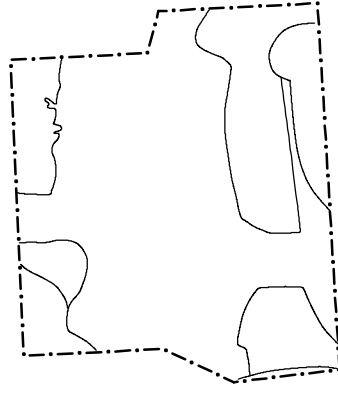
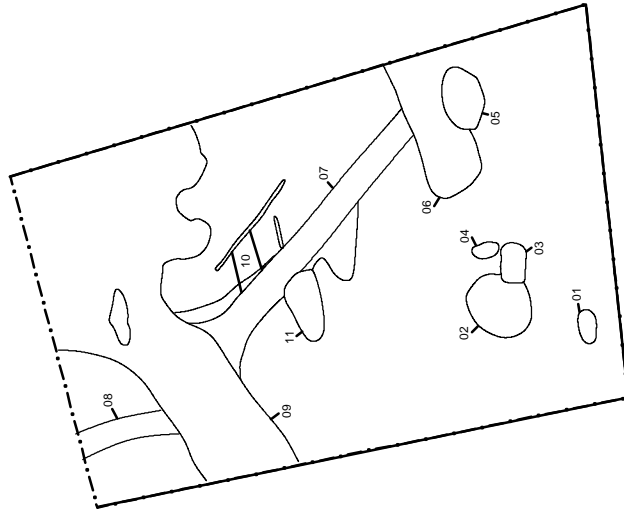




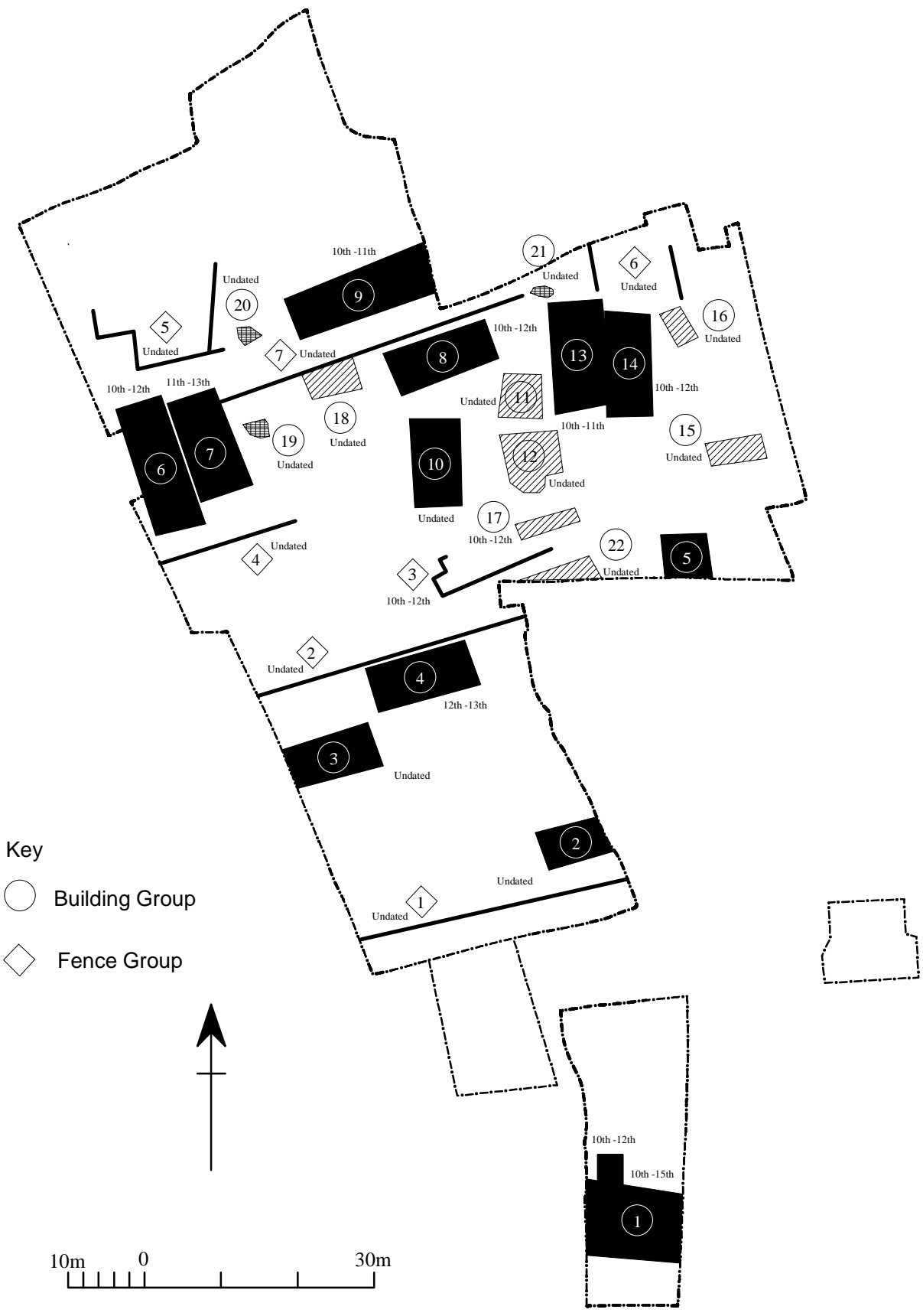
Features in Enhanced Watching Brief Area 2B

Scale 1:200

Figure 3g



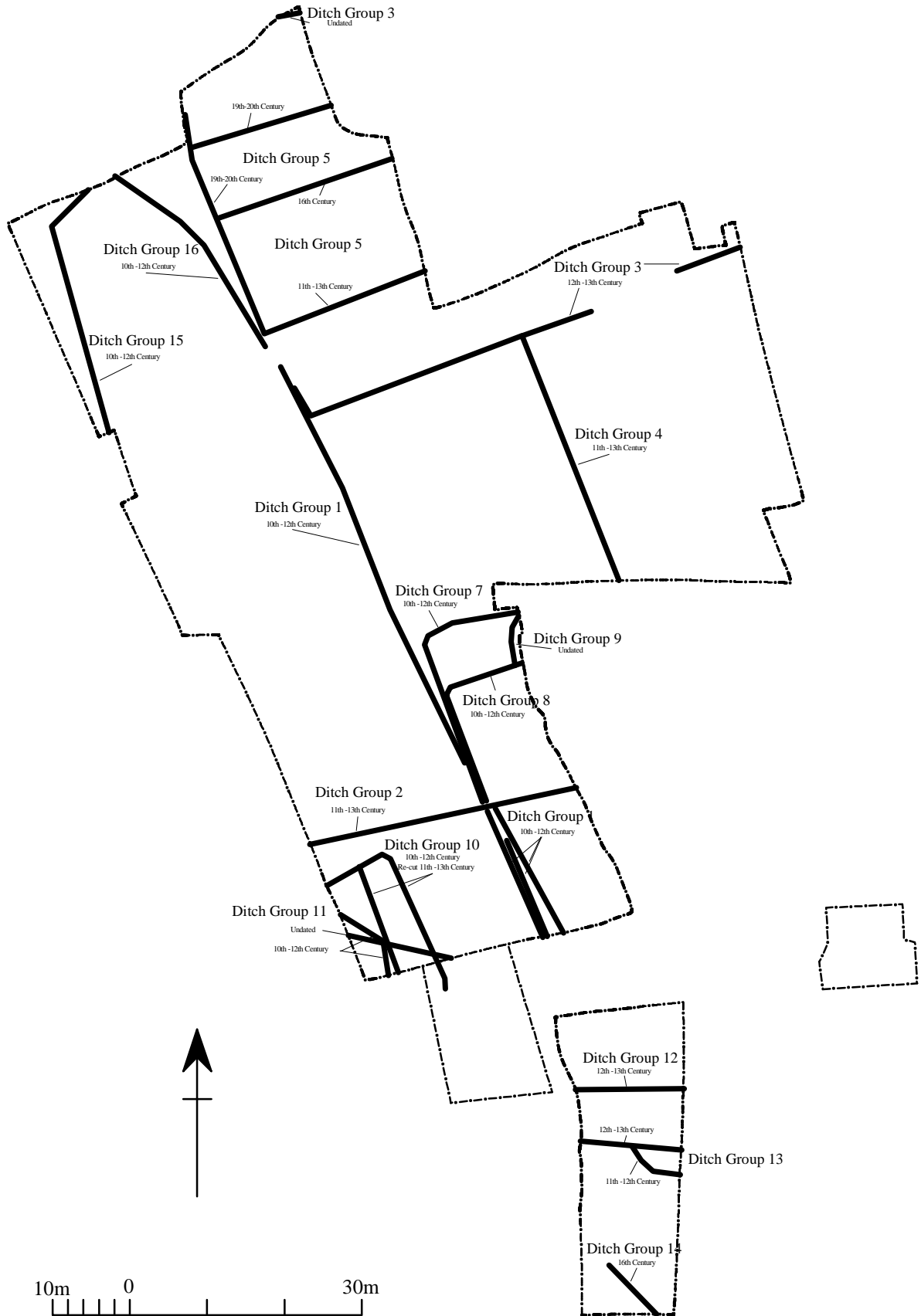
Features in Car Park Watching Brief Area



Interpretative plan: building and fence groups

Scale 1:750

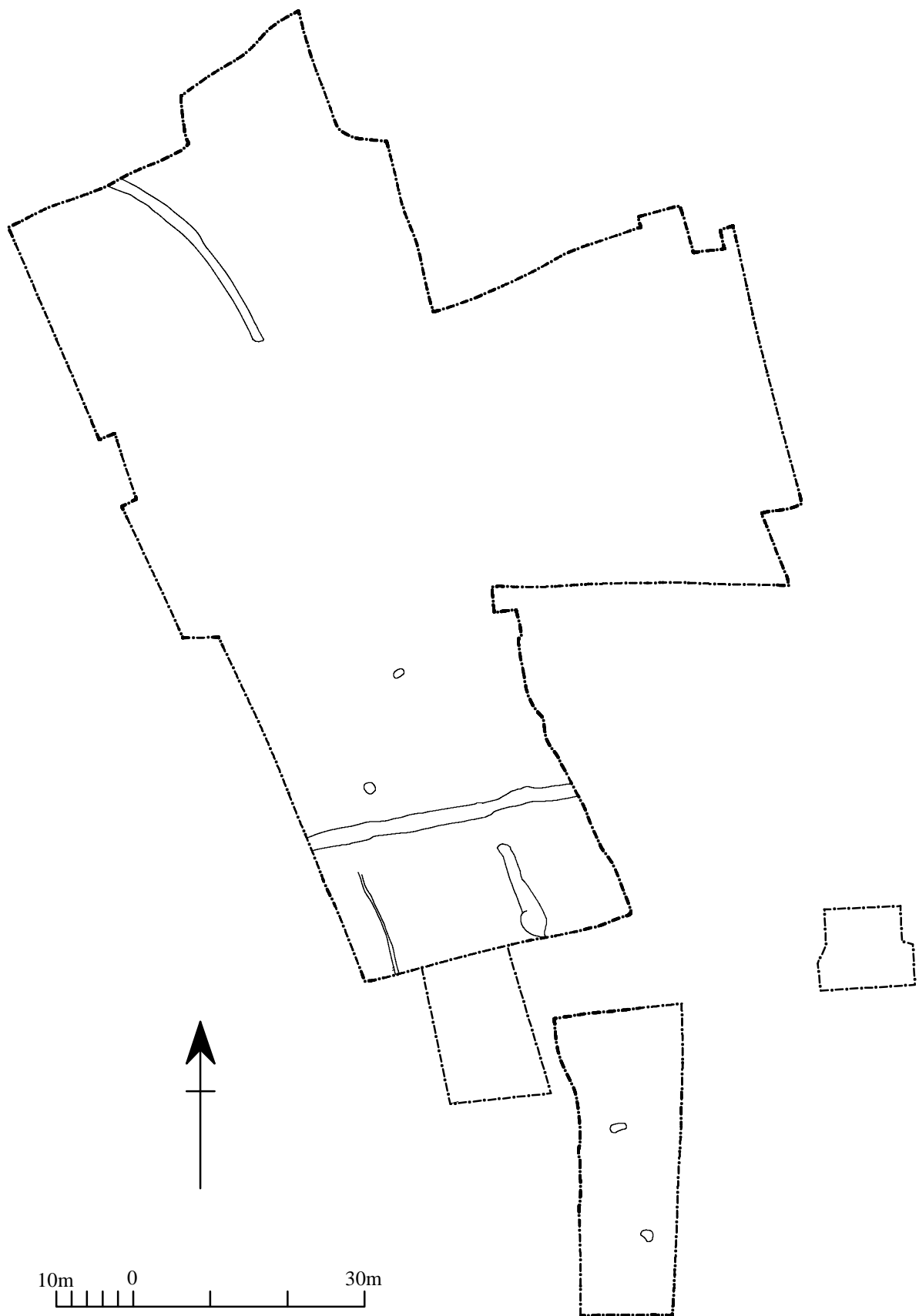
Figure 4



Interpretative plan: ditch groups

Scale 1:750

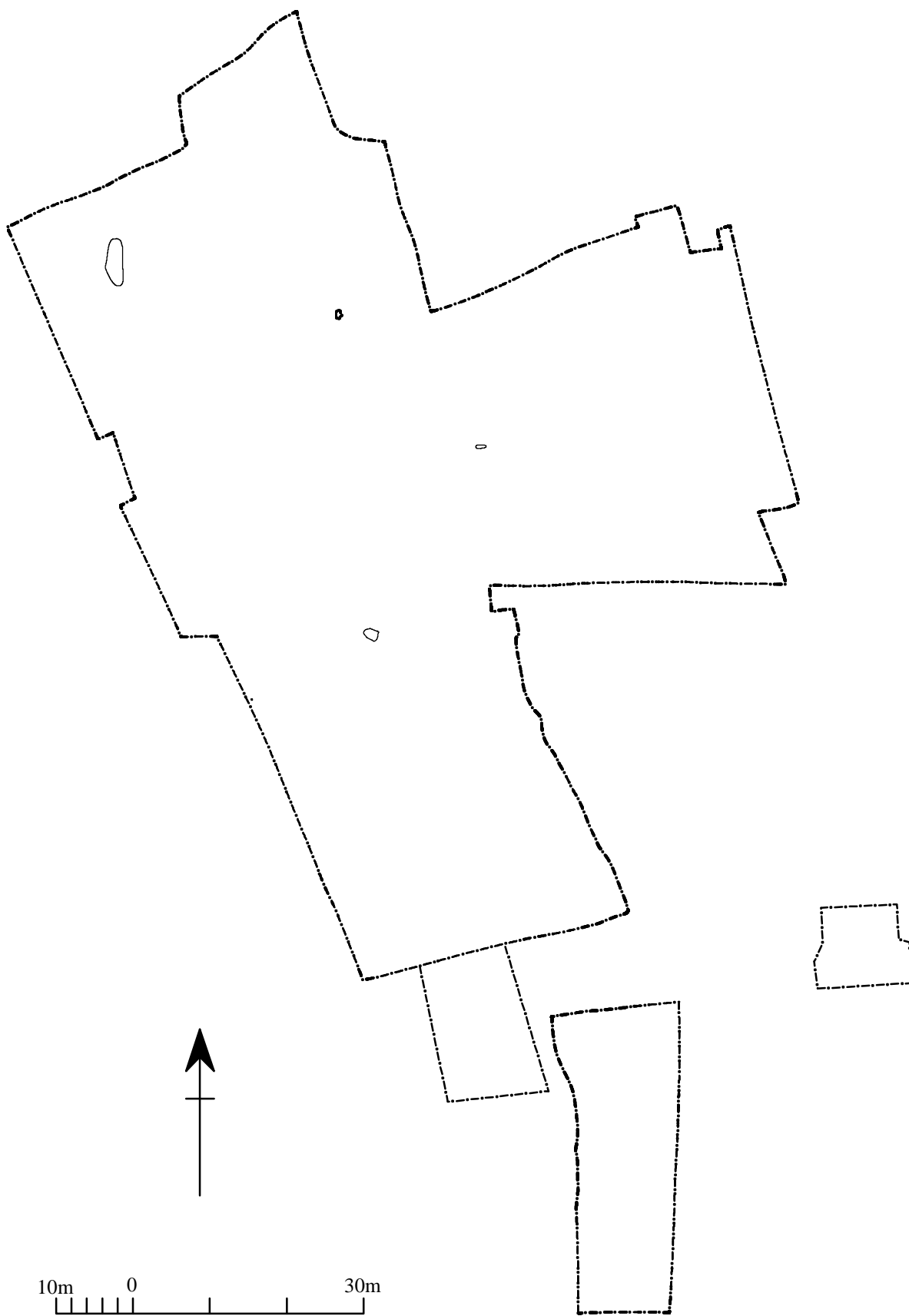
Figure 5



Phase Ia: features incorporating residual Romano-British artefacts

Scale 1:750

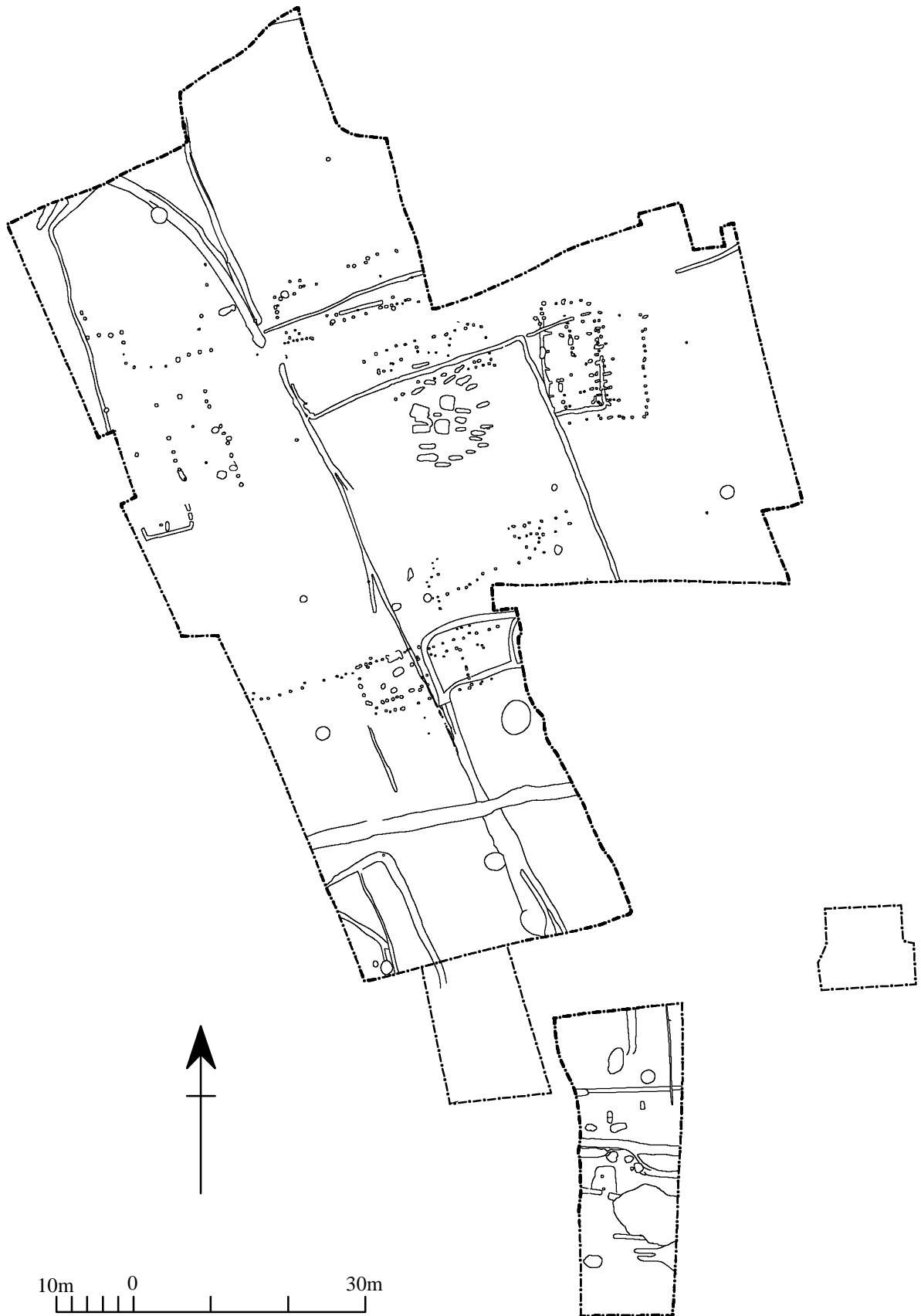
Figure 6



Phase Ib: features incorporating residual Anglo-Saxon artefacts

Scale 1:750

Figure 7

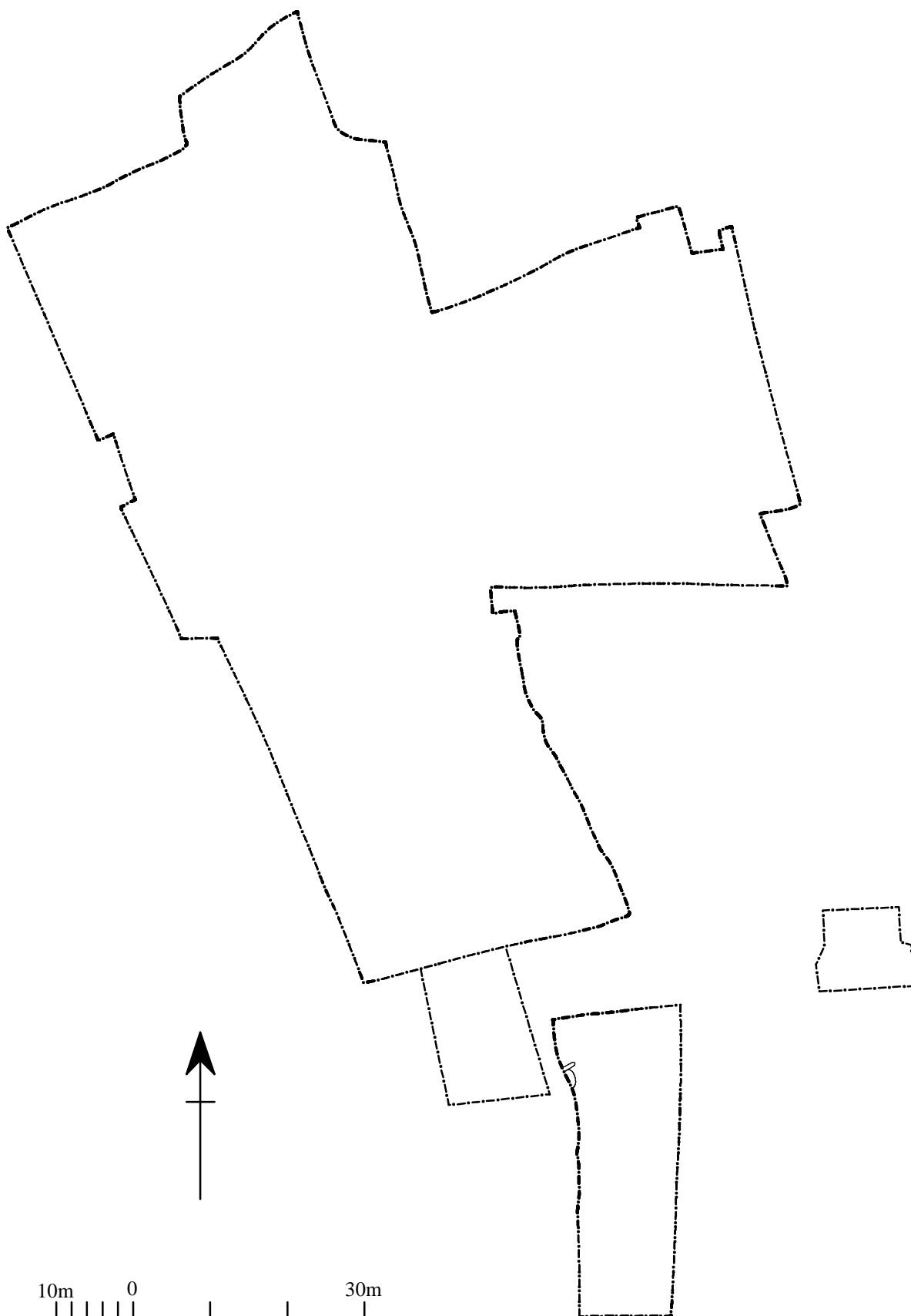


Phase II: 10th to 13th centuries

Scale 1:750

Figure 8

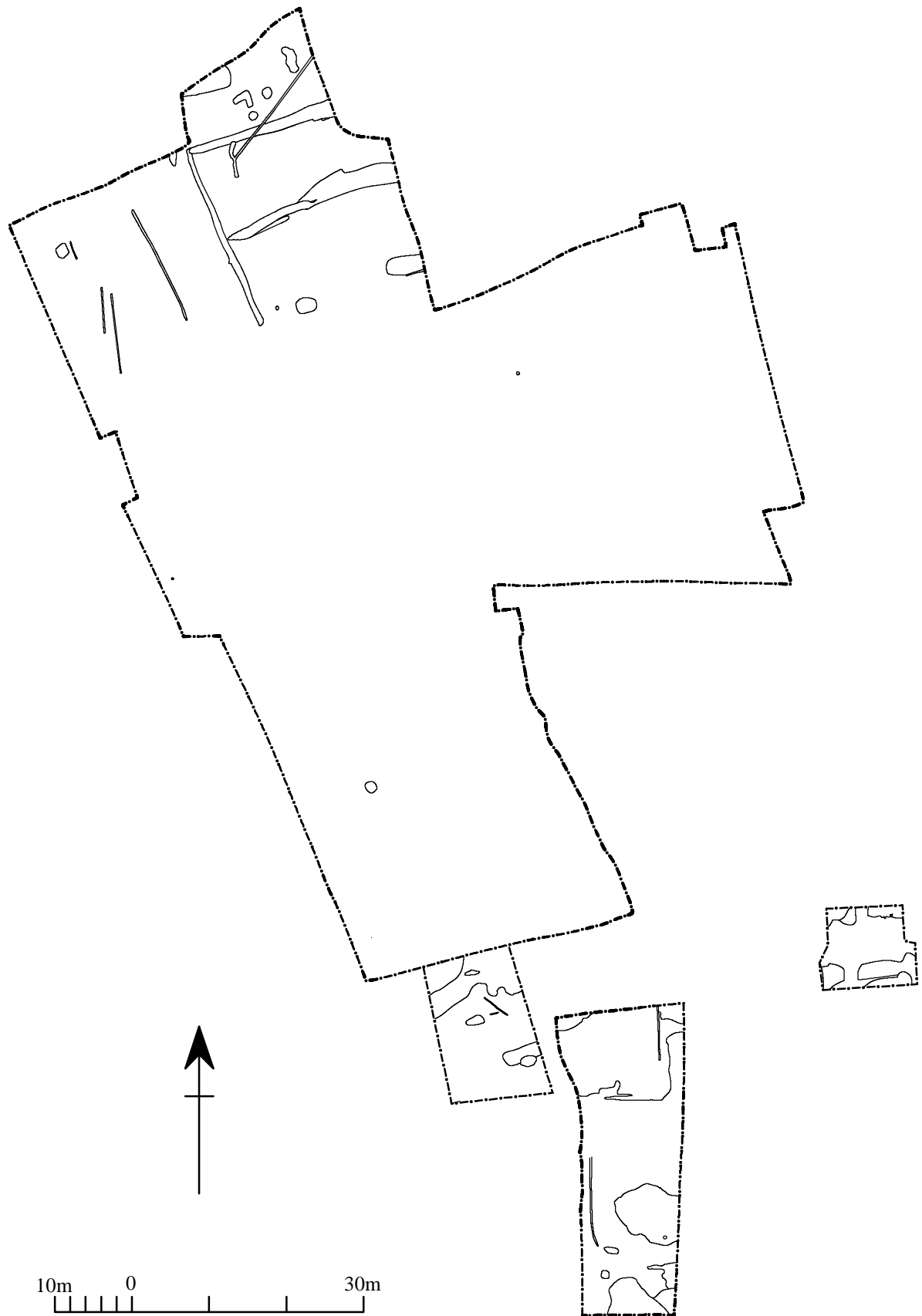




Phase III: 14th - 15th centuries

Scale 1:750

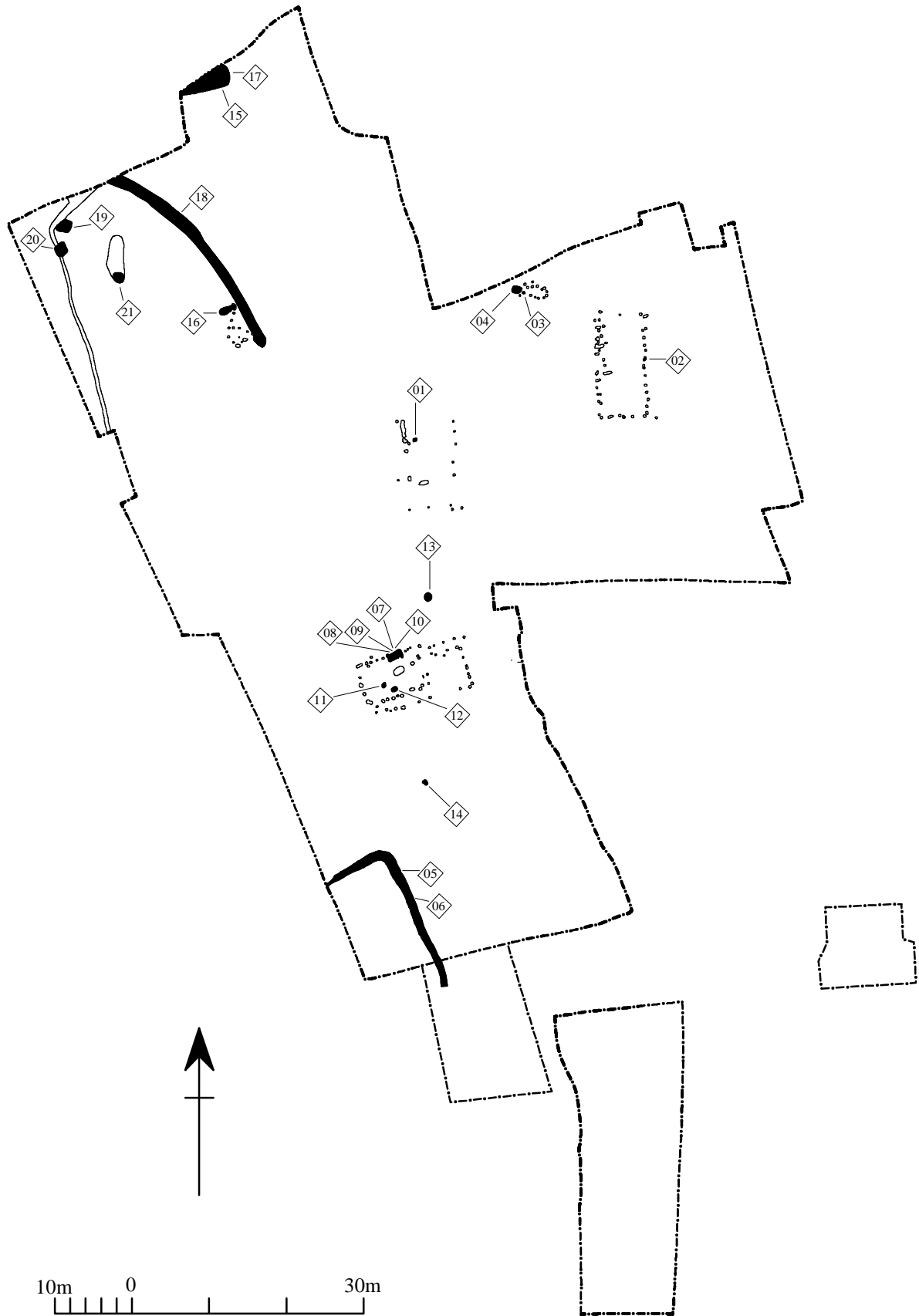
Figure 9



Phase IV: 16th - 20th centuries

Scale 1:750

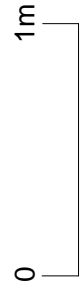
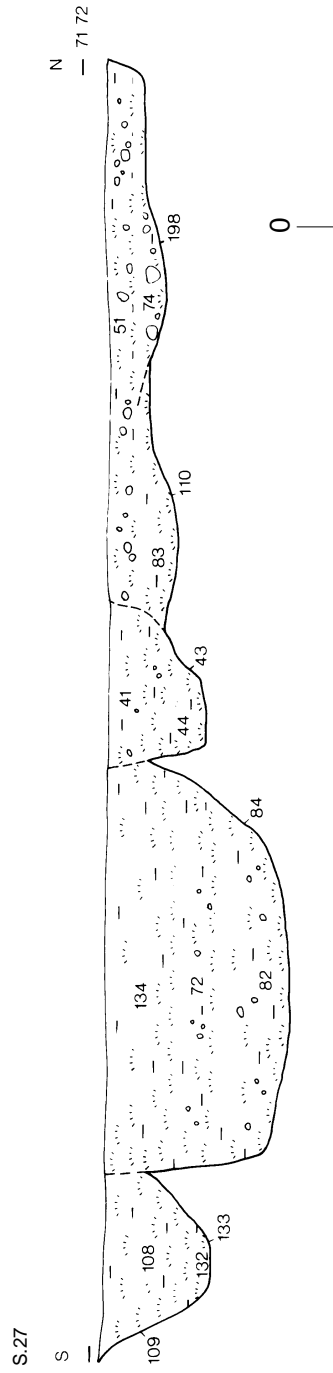
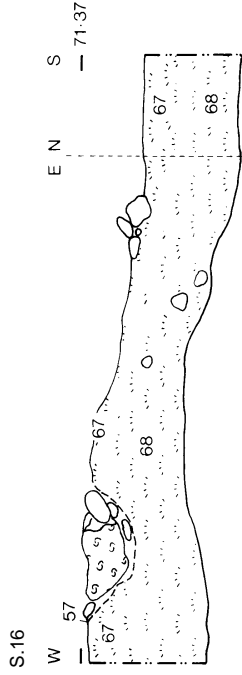
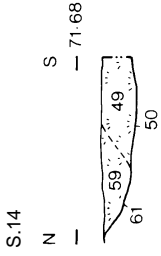
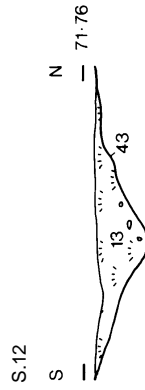
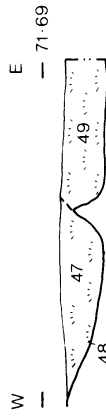
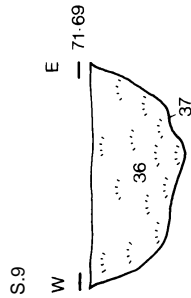
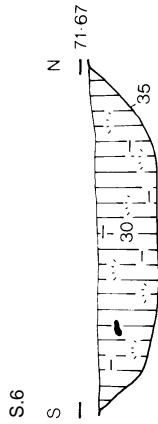
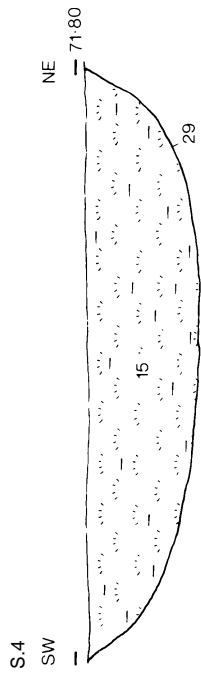
Figure 10

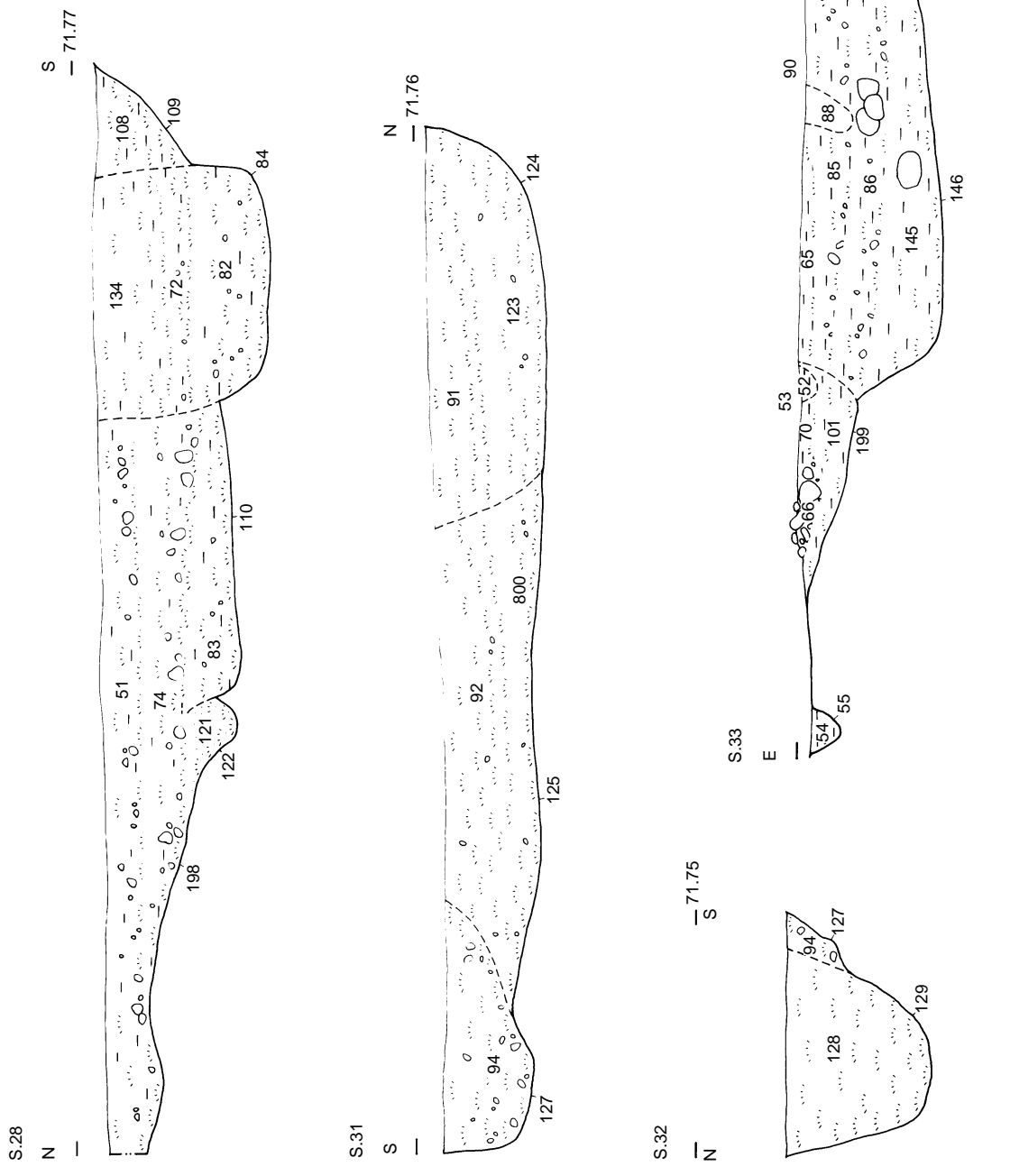


Location of environmental samples

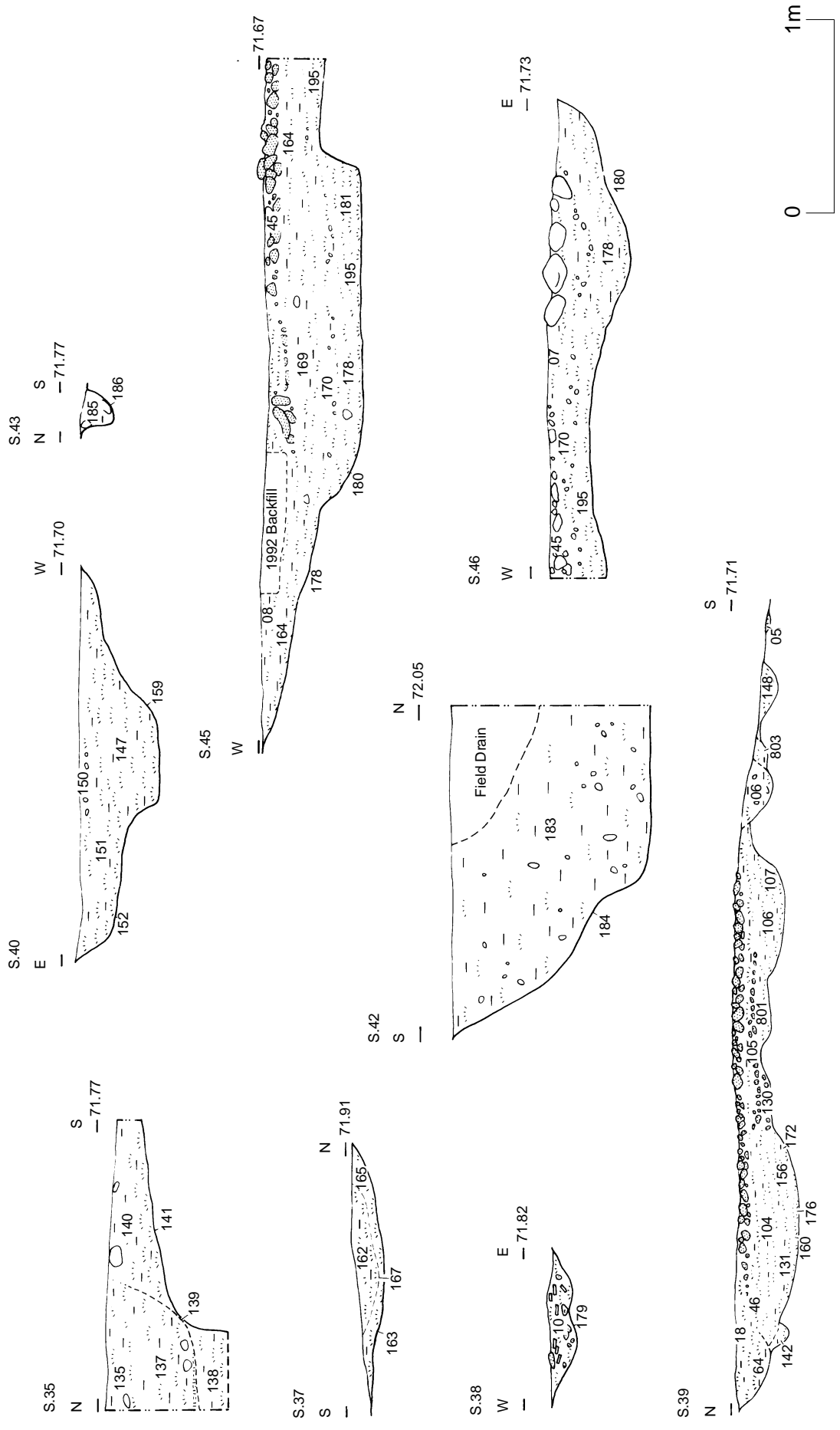
Scale 1:750

Figure 11





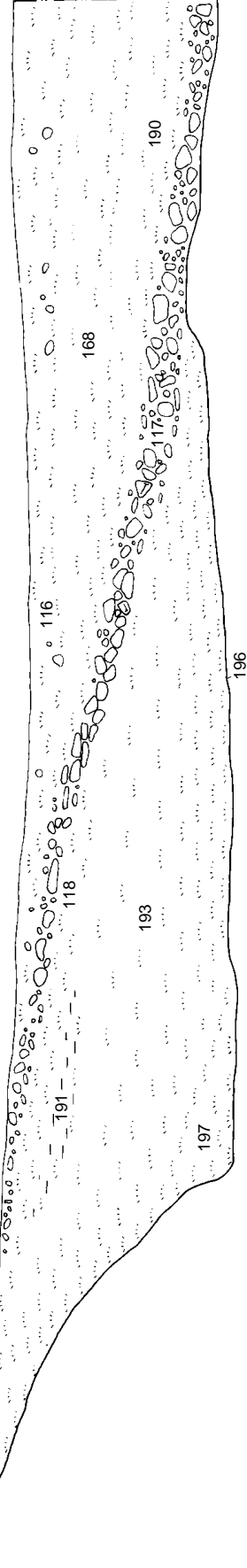
Excavated sections - Sheet 2



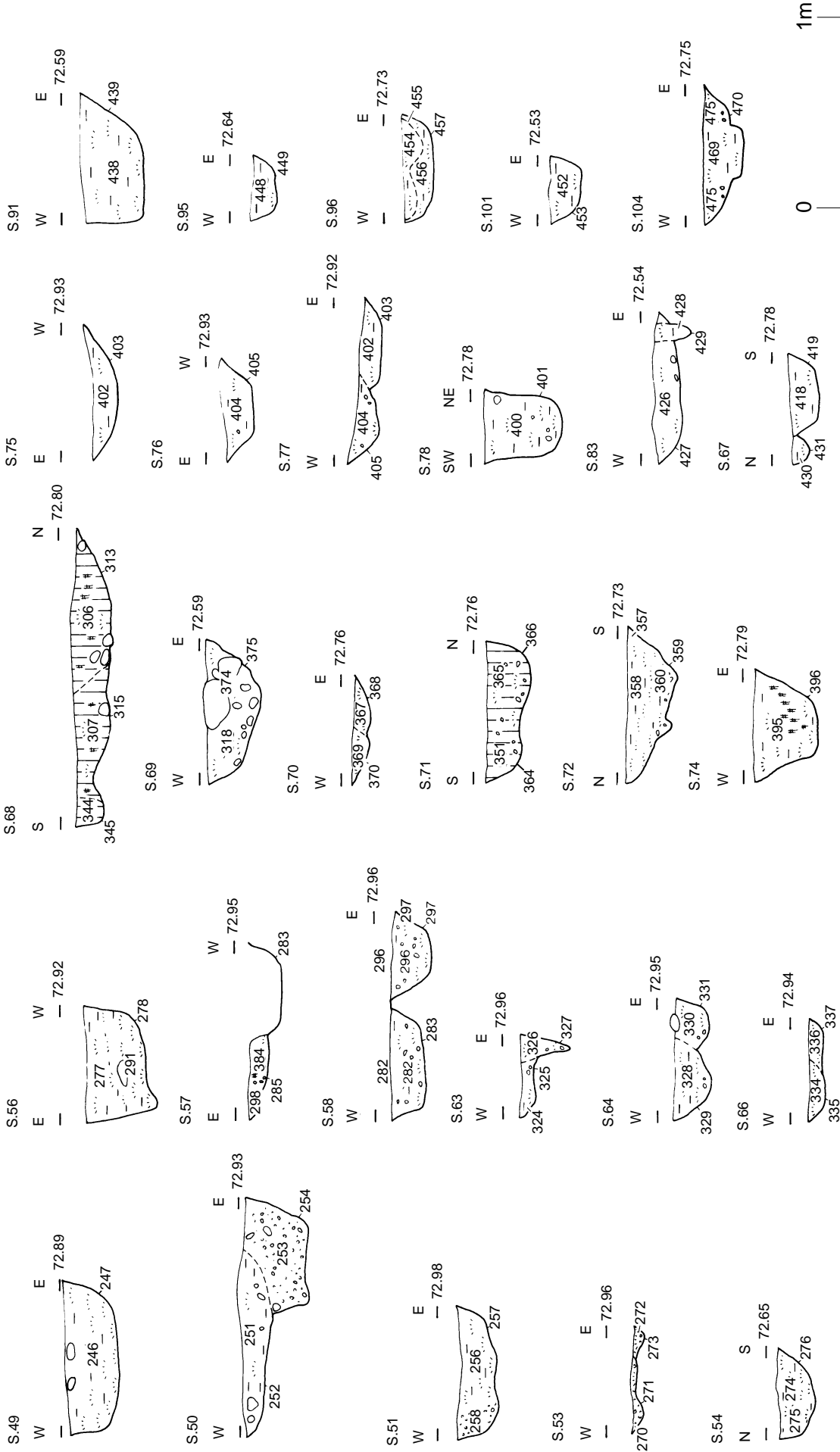
Excavated sections - Sheet 3

S.48  
N

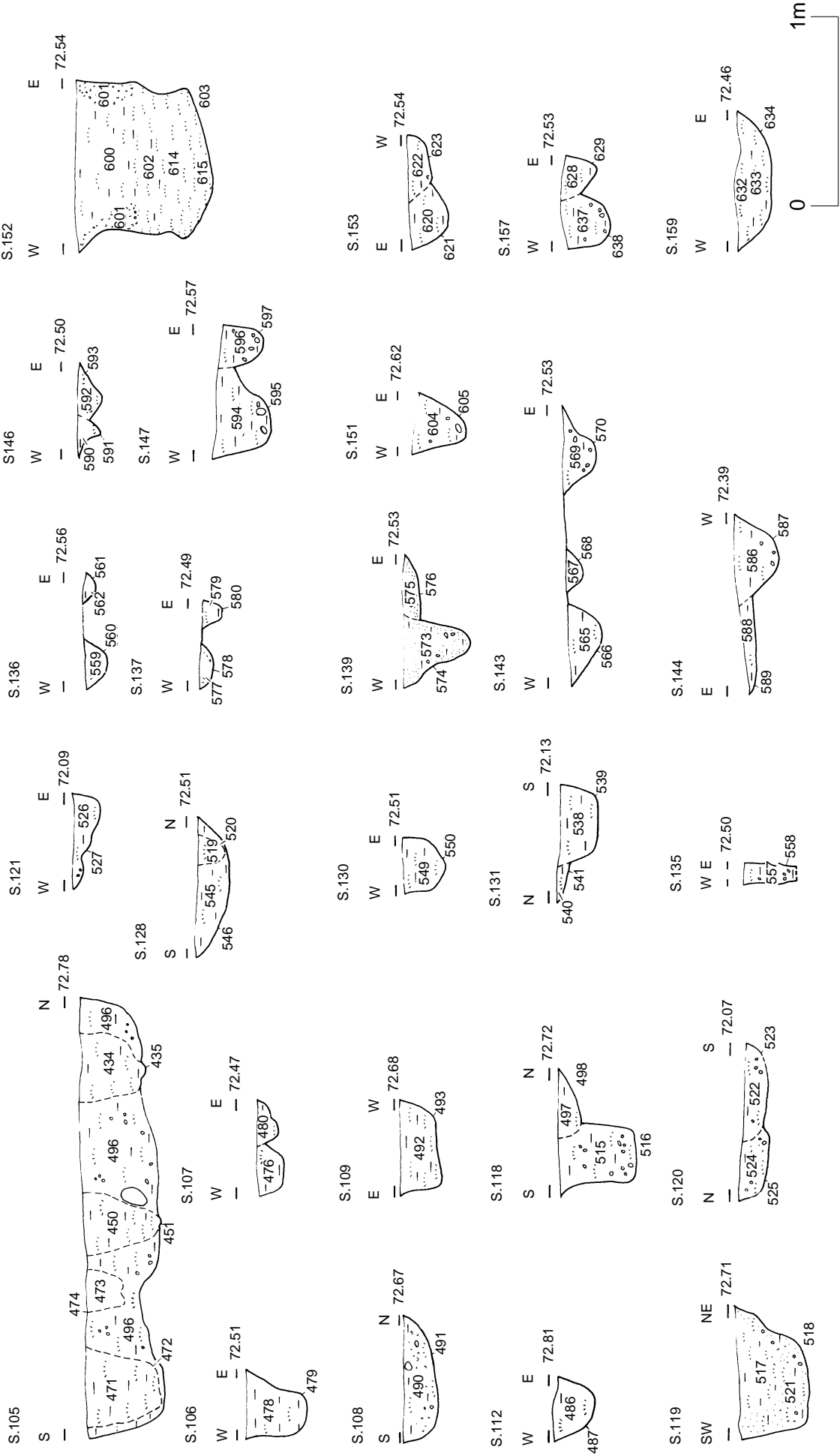
S  
— 71.35

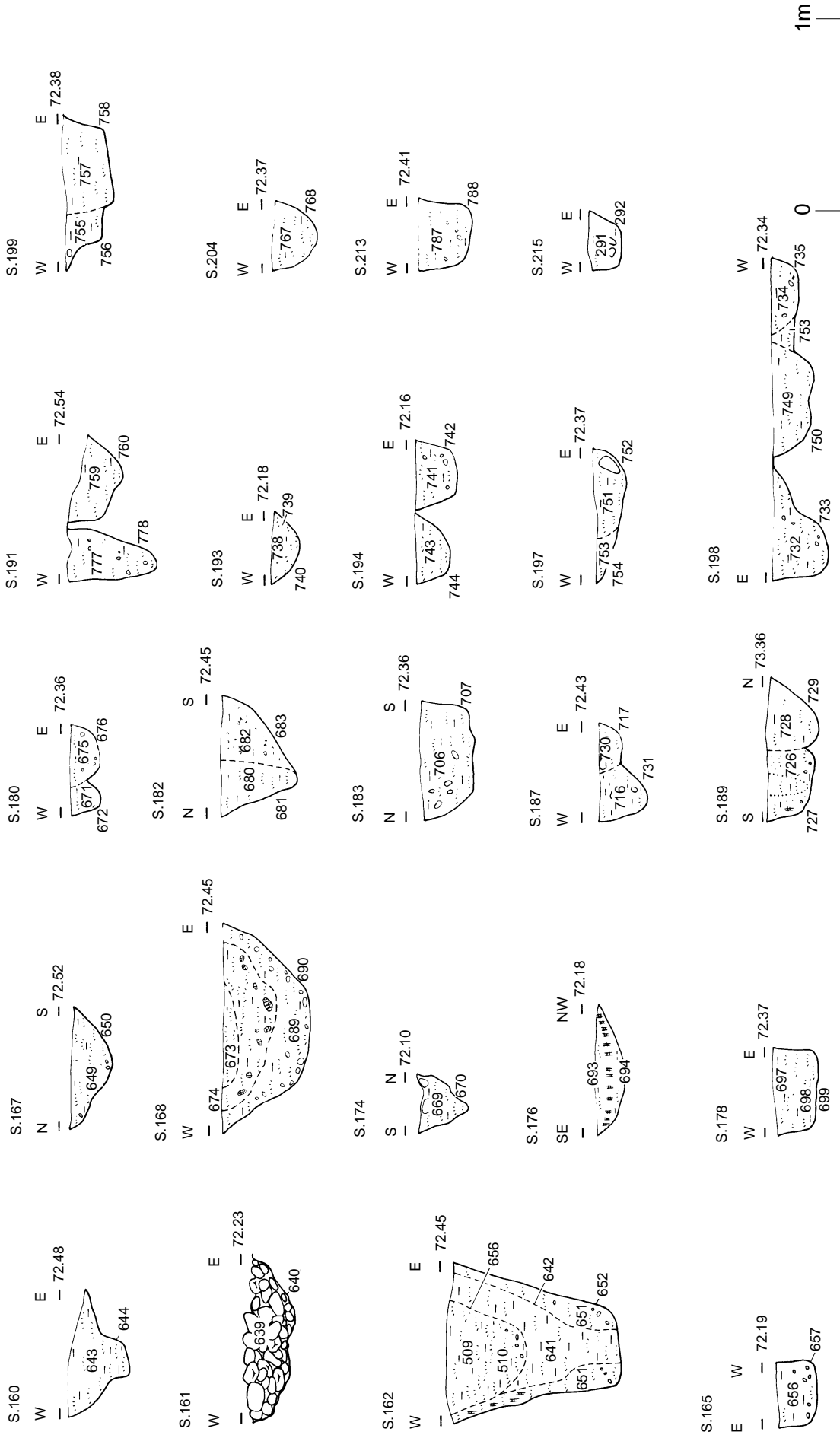


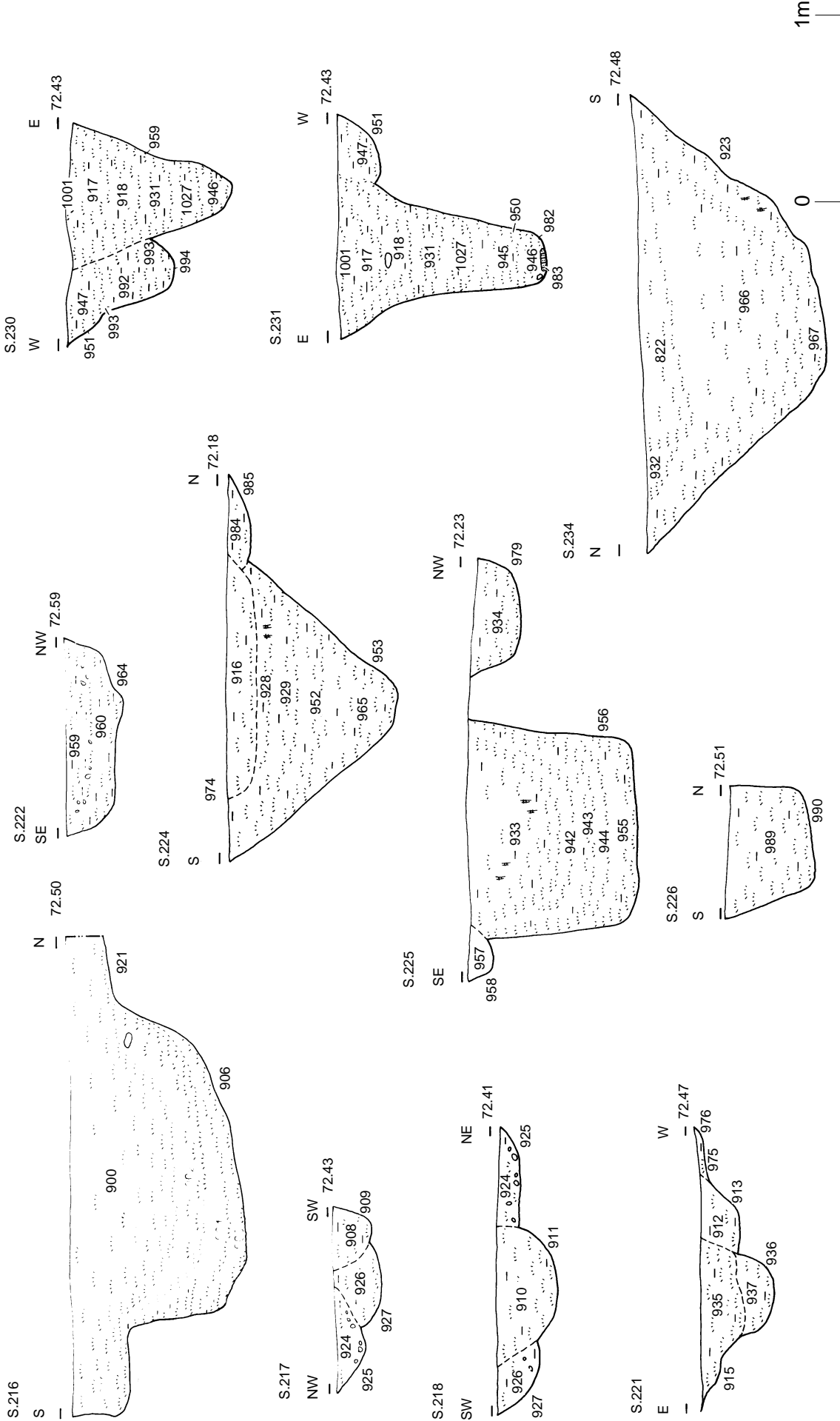
0 1m

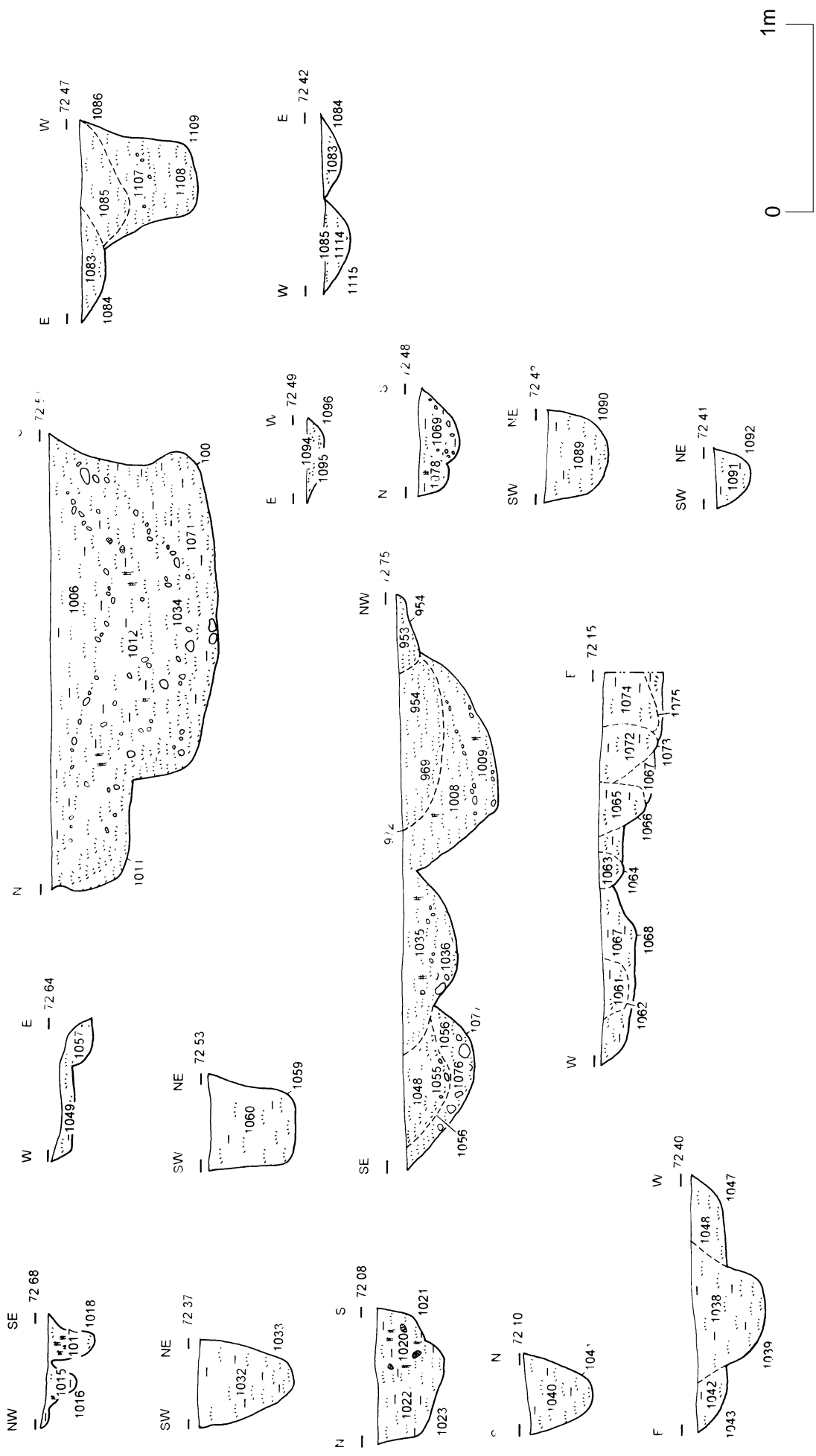




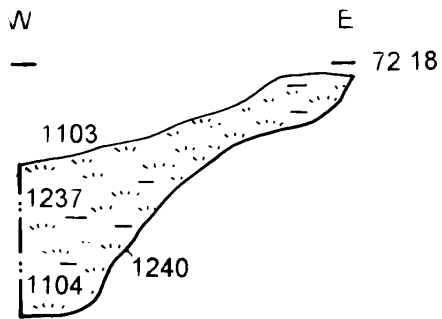
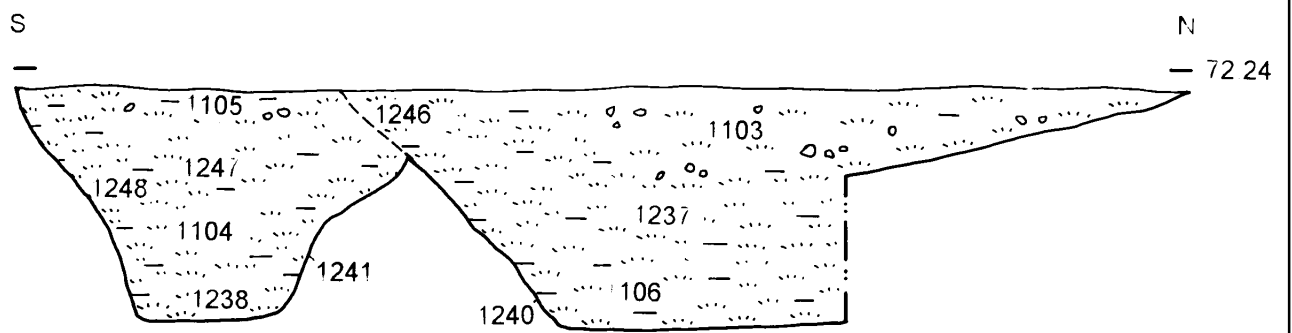


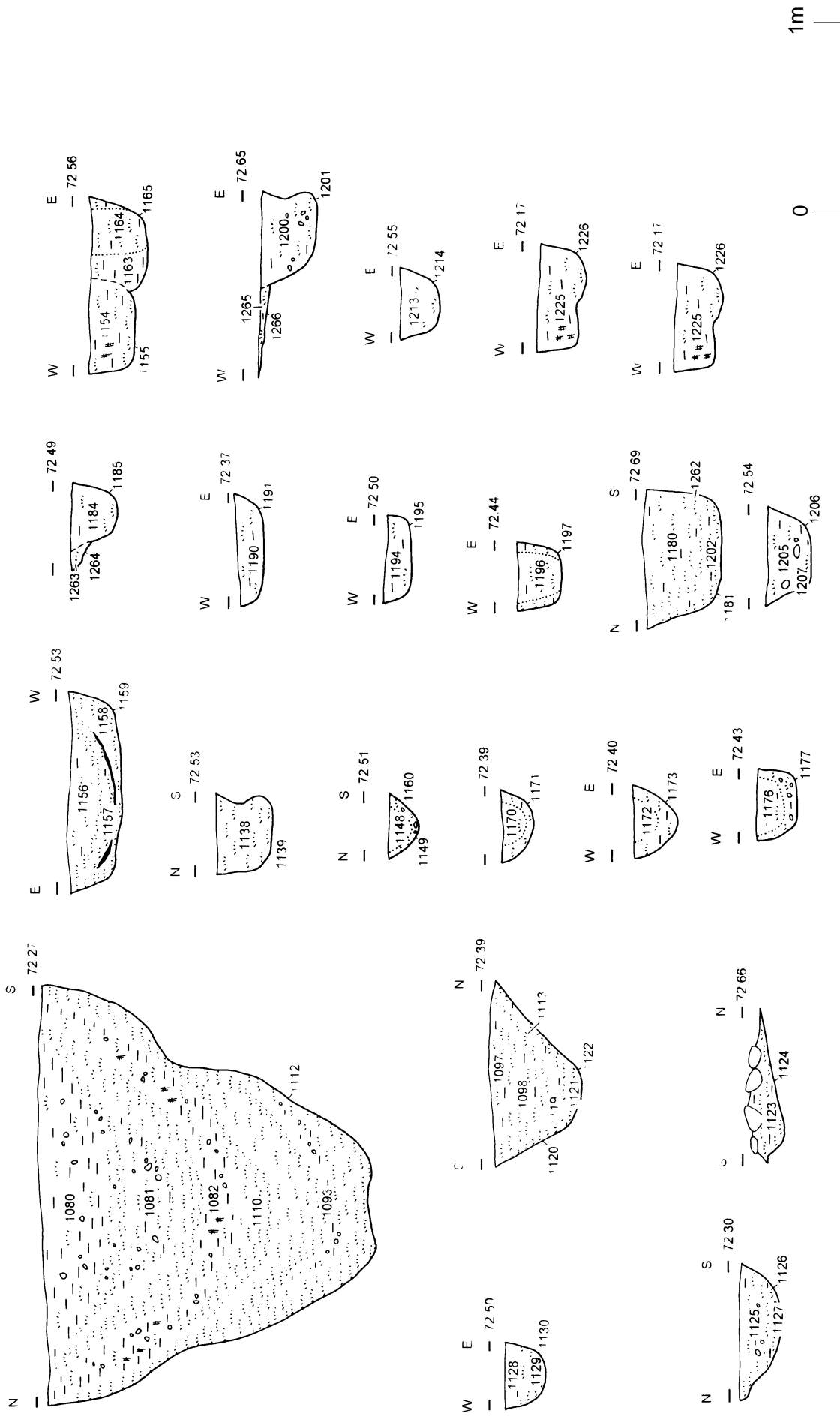




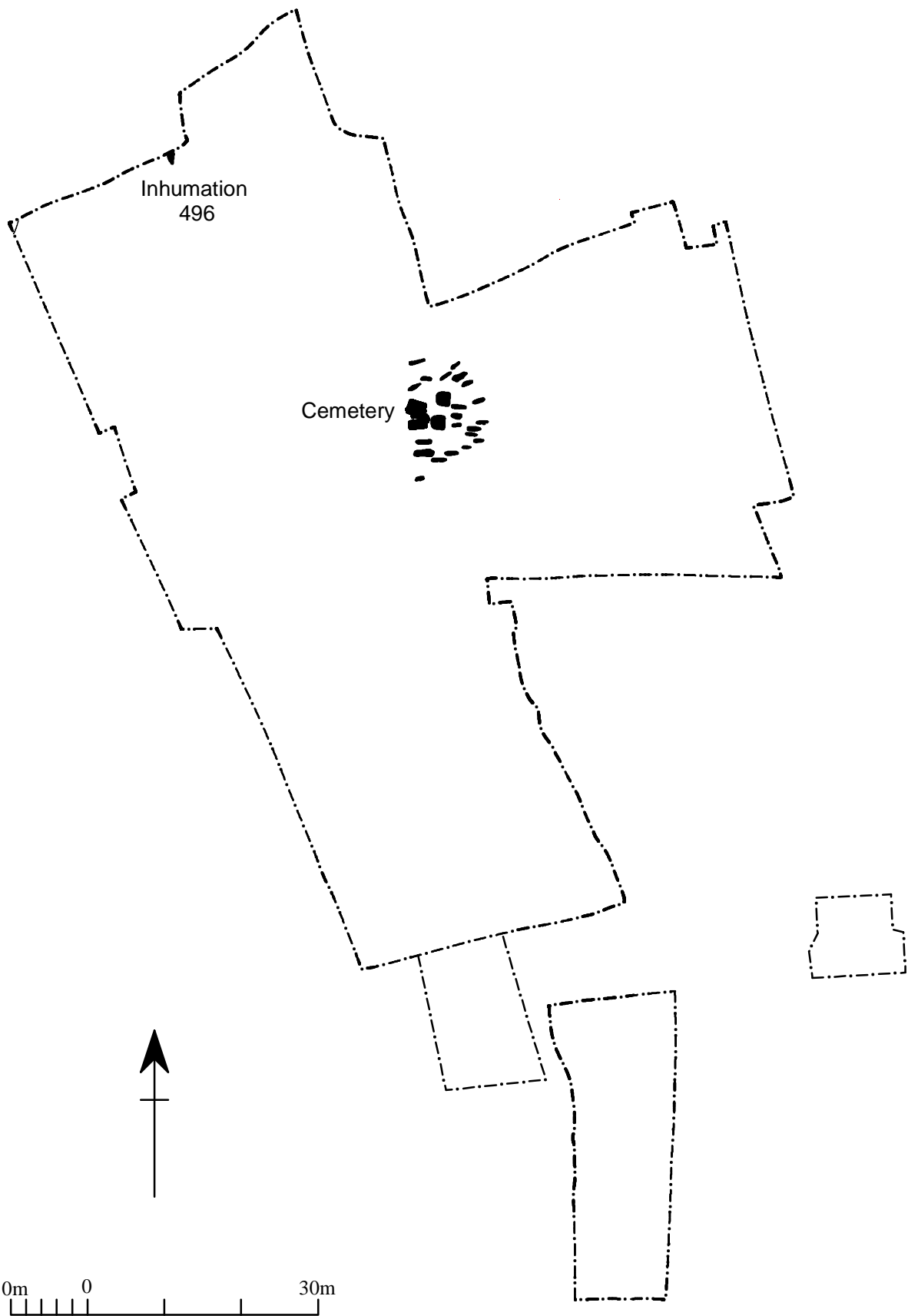


Excavated sections - Sheet 9





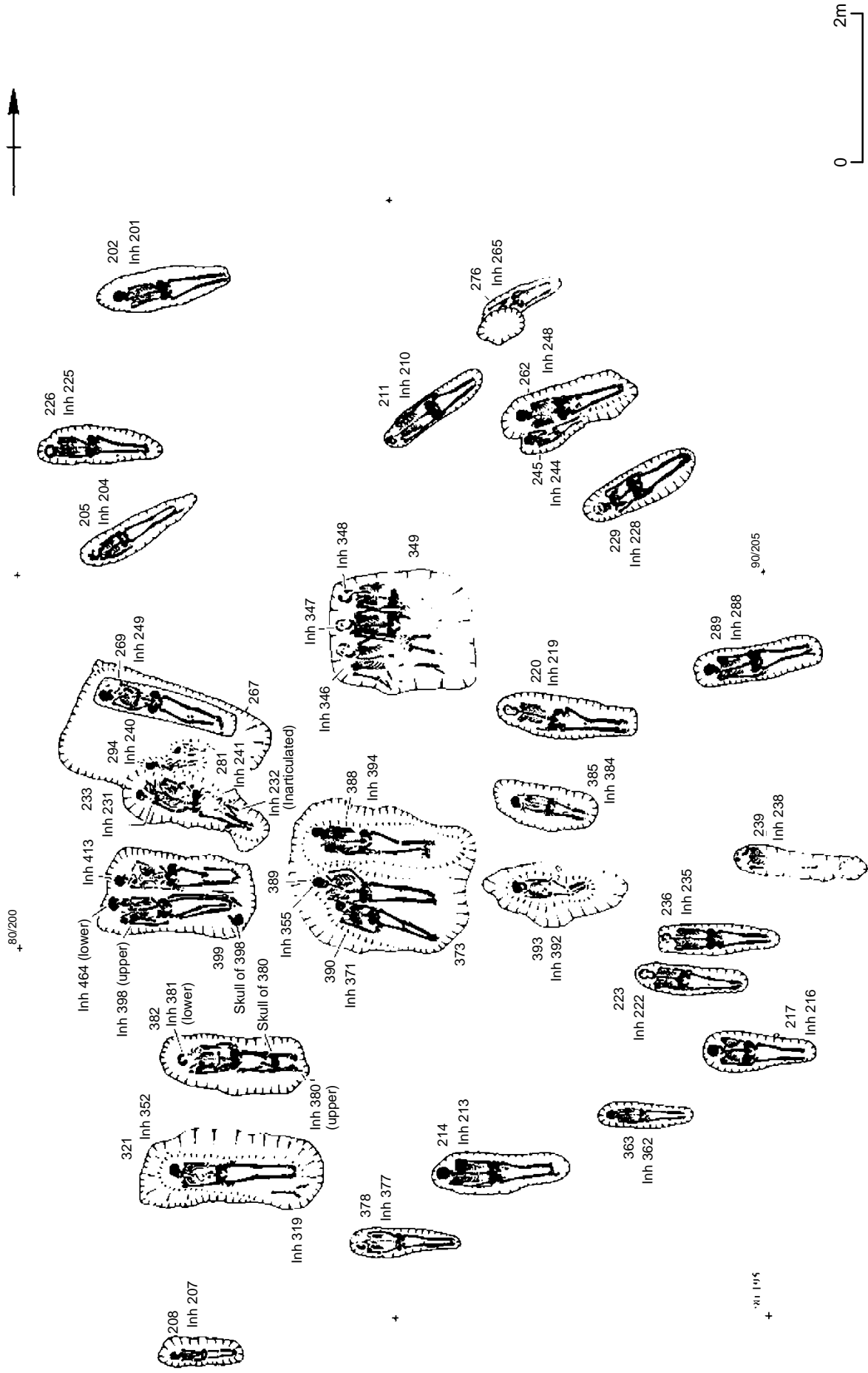
Excavated sections - Sheet 10



Location of Inhumations

Scale 1:750

Figure 23

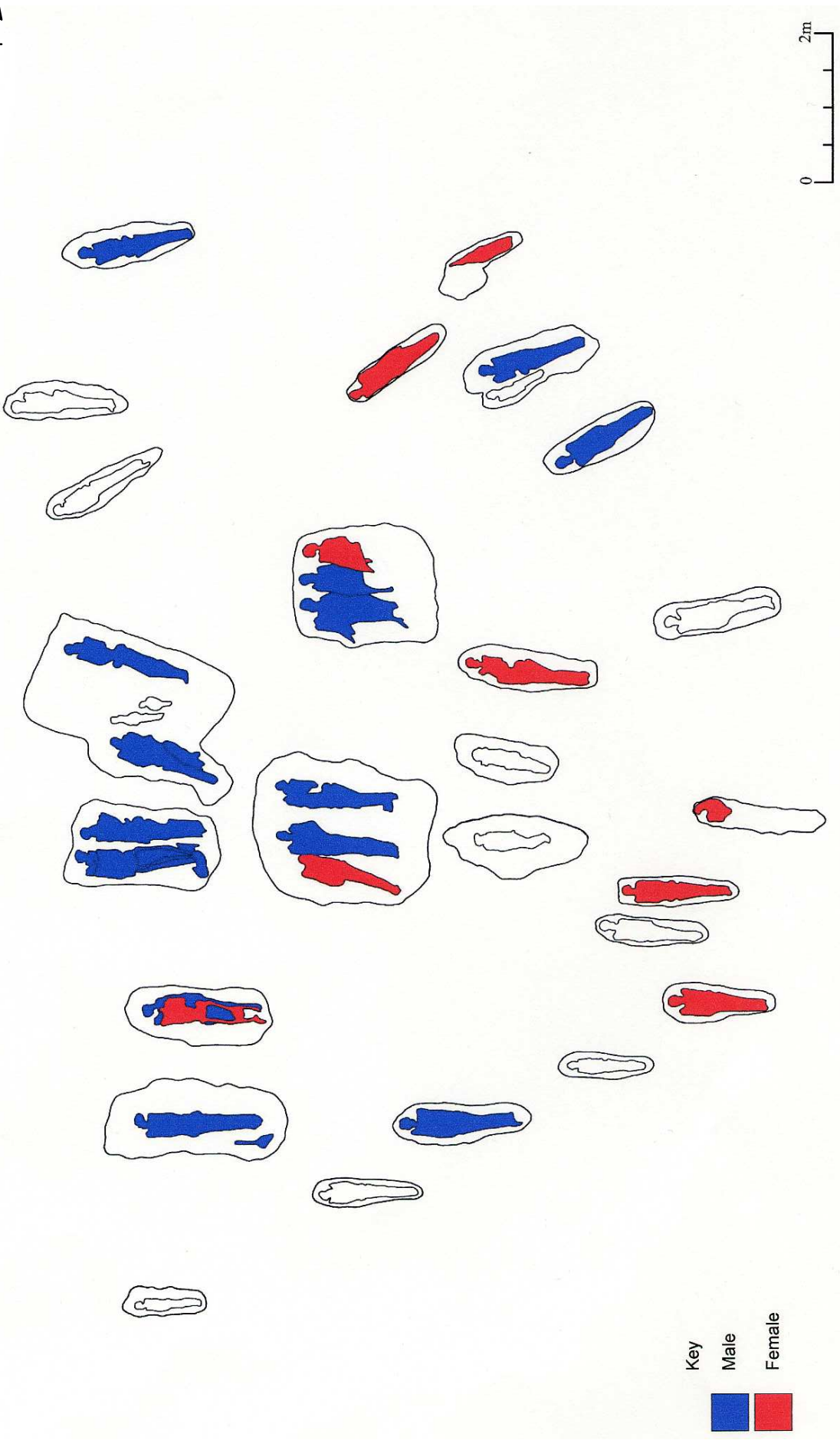




HN026/  
HN064

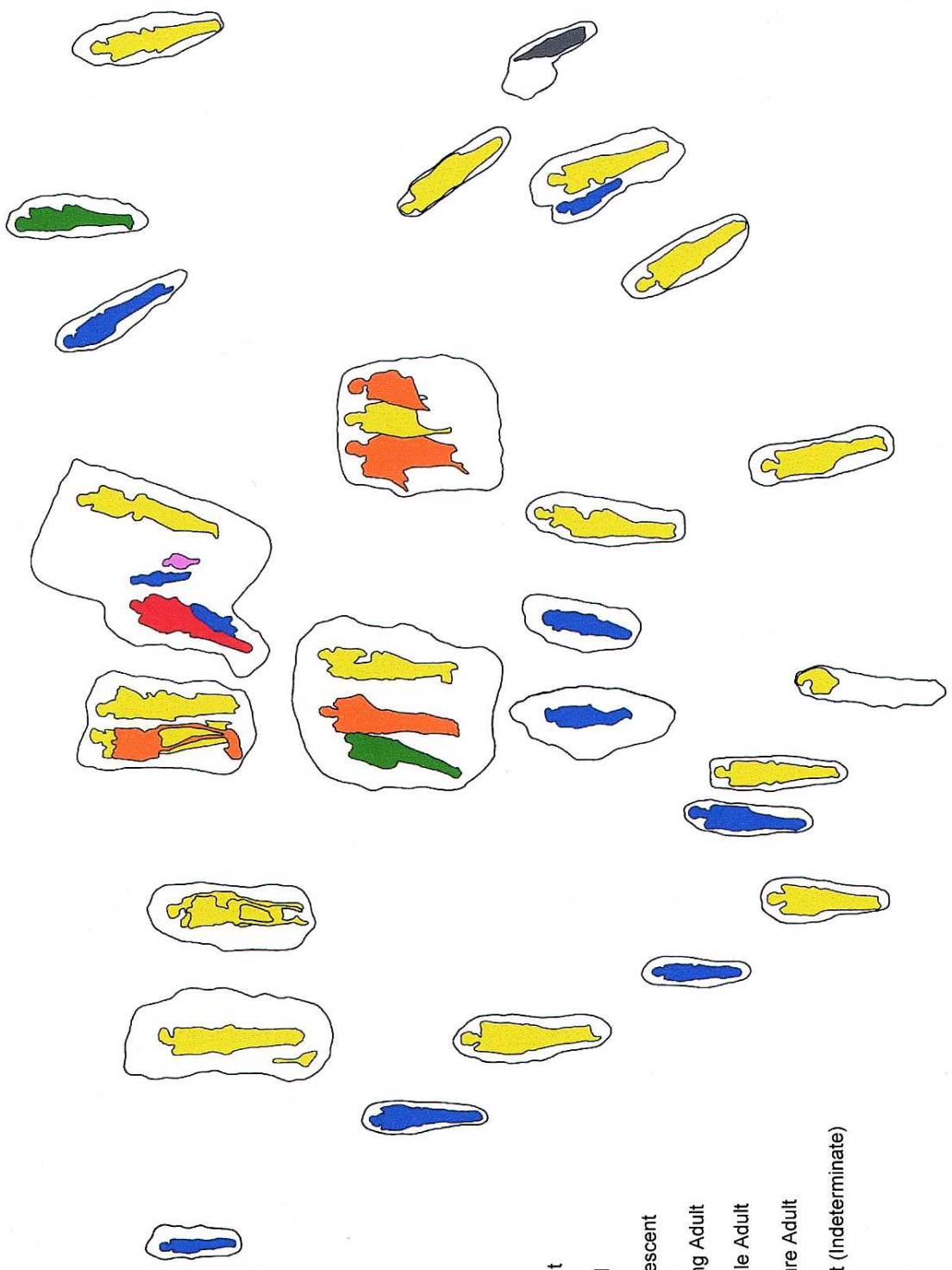
Land to the rear of The Fox PH, Pirton

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD



Scale 1:75  
Figure 25

Gender of inhumations



Key

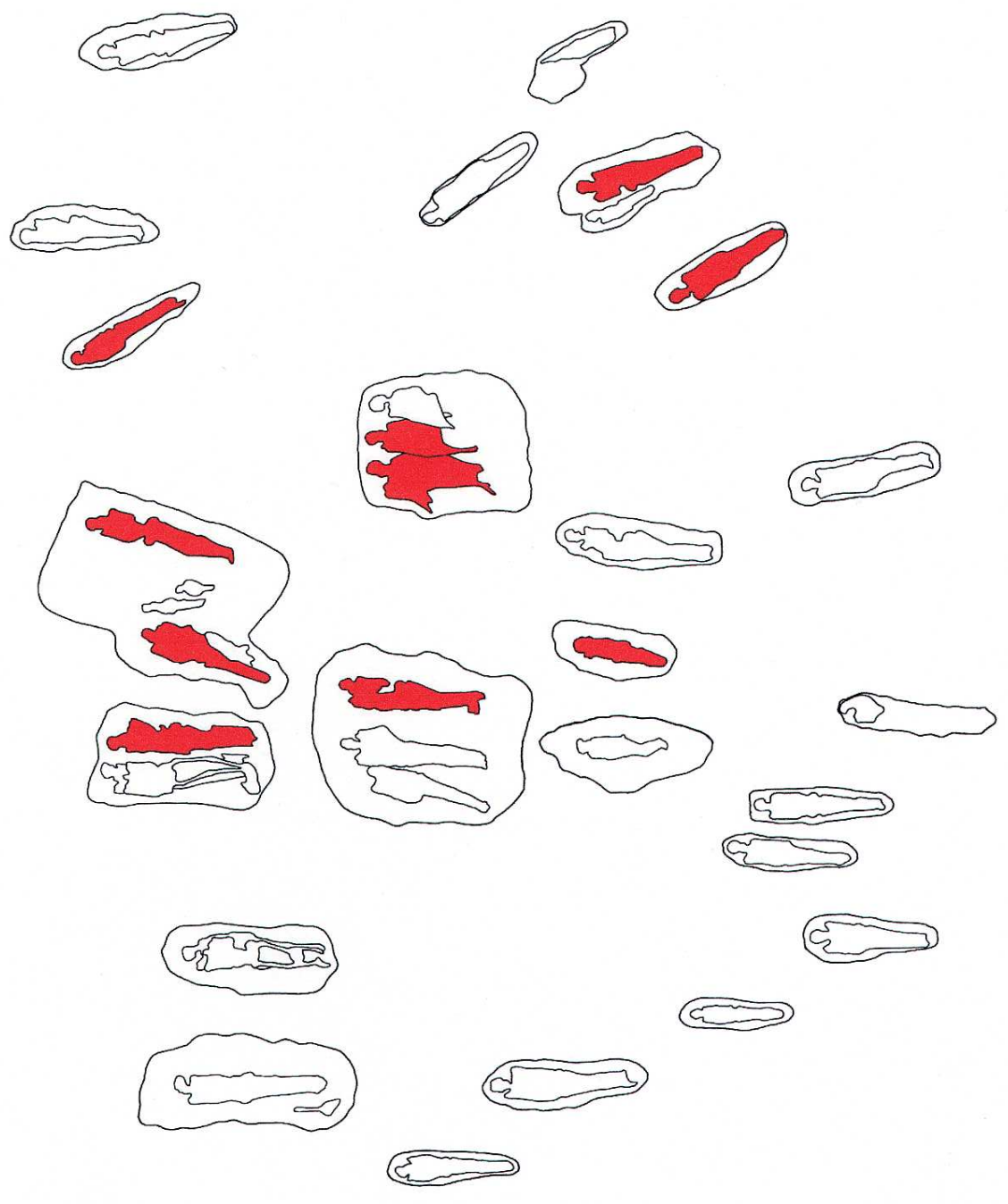
	Infant
	Child
	Adolescent
	Young Adult
	Middle Adult
	Mature Adult
	Adult (Indeterminate)

Age at death of inhumations

HN026/  
HN064

Land to the rear of The Fox PH, Pirton

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD



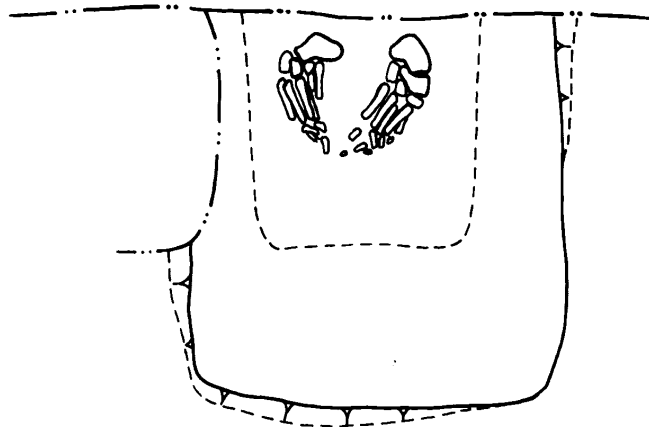
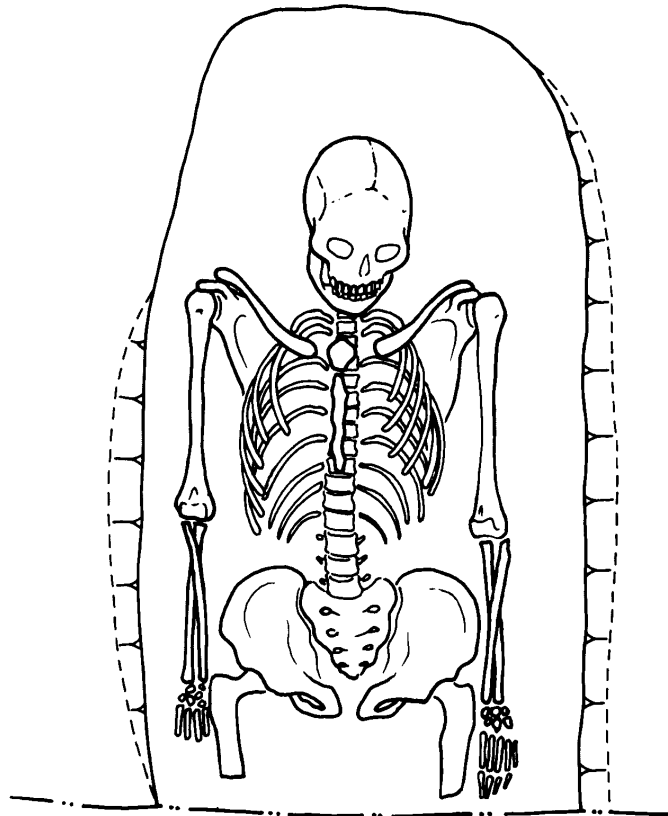
Key

	Head Injuries
	No Head Injuries



Prevalence of head injuries

Scale 1:75  
Figure 27



0 0.25m

Plan of inhumation 496

Scale 1:10

Figure 28



## 13

## Appendix 3

## Context List

## Area A

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
1	LAYER		MID-DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
2	FILL	120	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
3	FILL	unex	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
4	FILL	113	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
5	FILL	144	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
6	FILL	115	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
7	LAYER		MID-DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
8	LAYER		LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
9	FILL	81	DARK GREY CLAY
10	FILL	179	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
11	FILL	80	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
12	FILL	20	MID GREY CLAY
13	FILL	43	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
14	LAYER		MID-DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
15	FILL	29	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
16	FILL	71	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
17	FILL	127	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
18	LAYER		MID GREY SILTY CLAY
19	LAYER		MID-DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
20	PIT	20	SUB-CIRCULAR
21	FILL	22	MID GREY CLAY
22	PIT	21	SUB-CIRCULAR
23	FILL	24	VERY DARK GREY CLAY SILT
24	PIT	23	SUB-RECTANGULAR
25	FILL	26	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
26	PIT	25	OVAL
27	FILL	28	MID GREY CLAY
28	PIT	27	SUB-RECTANGULAR
29	PIT	15	SUB-RECTANGULAR
30	FILL	35	DARK GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
31	FILL	32	MID GREY CLAY
32	POSTHOLE	31	CIRCULAR
33	FILL	34	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
34	POSTHOLE	33	CIRCULAR
35	DITCH	14, 30	LINEAR
36	FILL	37	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
37	PIT	36	SUB-CIRCULAR
38	FILL	40	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
39	FILL	40	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
40	DITCH	38,39, 58	LINEAR
41	FILL	42	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
42	POSTHOLE	41	CIRCULAR
43	PIT	13	SUB-OVAL
44	FILL	42	DARK GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
45	PLATFORM		COMPACTED CHALK

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
46	LAYER		MID GREY SILTY CLAY
47	FILL	48	MID GREY CLAY
48	PIT	47	SUB-OVAL
49	FILL	50	LIGHT GREY CLAY
50	GULLY	49	LINEAR
51	LAYER		MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
52	FILL	53	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
53	GULLY	52	LINEAR
54	FILL	55	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
55	GULLY	54	LINEAR
56	WALL	57	CLUNCH AND PEBBLES
57	FOUNDATION CUT	56	LINEAR
58	FILL	40	GREY BLACK CLAY SILT
59	FILL	61	GREY CLAY
60	FILL	61	GREY SILTY CLAY
61	GULLY	59,60	LINEAR
62	FILL	63	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
63	DITCH	62	LINEAR
64	FILL	158	LIGHT YELLOWY GREY SILTY CLAY
65	LAYER		MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
66	FILL	199	WHITE
67	LAYER		LIGHT GREY BROWN CLAY
68	LAYER		DARK GREY BROWN CLAY
69	LAYER		LIGHT GREY GREEN CLAY
70	LAYER		CLAY SILT
71	PIT	16	SUB-OVAL
72	FILL	84	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
73	FILL	84	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
74	FILL	198	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
75	FILL	76	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
76	POSTHOLE	75	OVAL
77	FILL	78	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
78	POSTHOLE	77	SUB-CIRCULAR
79	FILL	80	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
80	POSTHOLE	79	SUB-CIRCULAR
81	BEAMSLLOT	9	LINEAR
82	FILL	84	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
83	FILL	110	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
84	DITCH	72, 73, 82	LINEAR
85	LAYER		MID LIGHT GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
86	LAYER		MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
87	FILL	89	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
88	FILL	90	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
89	POSTHOLE	87	SUB-CIRCULAR
90	POSTHOLE	88	CIRCULAR
91	FILL	124	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
92	FILL	125	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
93	FILL	126	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
94	FILL	127	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
95	FILL	96	LIGHT GREY CLAY
96	POSTHOLE	95	SUB-CIRCULAR
97	FILL	98	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
98	POSTHOLE	97	CIRCULAR
99	FILL	100	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
100	BEAMSLLOT	99	SUB-RECTANGULAR
101	LAYER		LIGHT GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
102	FILL	103	BLUE GREY CLAY
103	POSTHOLE	102	SUB-CIRCULAR
104	LAYER		YELLOWY GREY SILTY CLAY
105	LAYER		MID LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
106	FILL	157	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
107	FILL	157	YELLOWY GREY SILTY CLAY
108	FILL	109	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
109	DITCH	108	LINEAR
110	PIT	83	SQUARE
111	FILL	112	PALE GREY CLAY
112	POSTHOLE	111	CIRCULAR
113	DITCH	4	LINEAR
114	POSTHOLE	161	OVAL
115	BEAMSLLOT	6	LINEAR
116	LAYER		MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY
117	LAYER		MID BROWN CLAY
118	LAYER		GREEN CLAY
119	FILL	120	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
120	PIT	119	SUB-OVAL
121	FILL	122	LIGHT GREENISH GREY SANDY CLAY
122	PIT	121	CIRCULAR
123	FILL	124	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
124	DITCH	91	LINEAR
125	DITCH	92	LINEAR
126	DITCH	93	LINEAR
127	DITCH	94	LINEAR
128	FILL	129	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
129	PIT	128	SUB-CIRCULAR
130	FILL	143	MID LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
131	FILL	174	LIGHT YELLOWISH GREY SILTY CLAY
132	FILL	133	LIGHT GREENISH GREY SILTY CLAY
133	POSTHOLE	132	CIRCULAR
134	FILL	84	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
135	FILL	136	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
136	PIT	135	CIRCULAR
137	FILL	139	MID-DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
138	FILL	139	MID LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
139	PIT	137, 138	LINEAR
140	FILL	141	VERY LIGHT WHITE GREY SILTY CLAY
141	GULLY	140	LINEAR
142	FILL	177	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
143	DITCH	130	LINEAR
144	BEAMSLLOT	5	LINEAR
145	FILL	146	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
146	PIT	145	OVAL
147	FILL	159	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
148	FILL	149	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
149	BEAMSLLOT	148, 153	LINEAR
150	FILL	152	DARK BROWN CLAY
151	FILL	152	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
152	PIT	150, 151	SUB-OVAL
153	FILL	149	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
154	FILL	155	MID GREY CLAY



Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
155	PIT	154	SUB-OVAL
156	FILL	174	LIGHT-MID GREY SILTY CLAY
157	PIT	106, 107	CIRCULAR
158	DITCH	64	LINEAR
159	BEAMSLLOT	147	LINEAR
160	FILL	174	MID LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
161	FILL	114	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
162	FILL	163	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
163	DITCH	162	LINEAR
164	LAYER		LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
165	FILL	167	YELLOWISH GREY SILTY CLAY
166	FILL	806	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
167	DITCH	165	LINEAR
168	LAYER		LIGHT GREEN CLAY
169	LAYER		LIGHT GREY CLAY
170	LAYER		PALE GREENISH GREY CLAY
171	FILL	175	YELLOWISH GREY SILTY CLAY
172	FILL	174	MID GREY CLAY
173	FILL	174	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
174	PIT	131, 156, 160, 172, 173, 176	SUB-CIRCULAR
175	POSTHOLE	171	SUB-CIRCULAR
176	FILL	174	YELLOW GREY SILTY CLAY
177	POSTHOLE	142	SUB-CIRCULAR
178	FILL	180	GREY SILTY CLAY
179	SLUMPING	10	SUB-CIRCULAR
180	PIT	178	SUB-CIRCULAR
181	FILL	182	WHITE YELLOW CLAY
182	POSTHOLE	181	CIRCULAR
183	FILL	184	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
184	PIT	183	RECTANGULAR
185	FILL	186	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
186	POSTHOLE	185	SUB-CIRCULAR
187	FIELD DRAIN		LINEAR
190	LAYER		YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
191	LAYER		BROWN SILTY CLAY
192	FILL	196	GREY BROWN CLAY
193	FILL	196	SLATE GREY CLAY
194	LAYER		LIGHT GREY BROWNSILTY CLAY
195	LAYER		WHITE CLAY
196	DITCH	192, 193, 197	LINEAR
197	FILL	196	BLUE GREY CLAY
198	SCOOP	74	IRREGULAR
199	GULLY	66	LINEAR
800	FILL	125	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY
801	FILL	802	
802	PIT	801	SUB-CIRCULAR
803	FILL	804	-
804	BEAMSLLOT	803	LINEAR
805	LAYER		PALE GREYISH WHITE CLAY
806	DITCH	166	LINEAR

AREA B

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
200	FILL	202	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
201	INHUMATION	202	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
202	GRAVE	200, 201	SUB-RECTANGULAR
203	FILL	205	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
204	INHUMATION	205	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
205	GRAVE	203, 204	SUB-RECTANGULAR
206	FILL	208	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
207	INHUMATION	208	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
208	GRAVE	206, 207	SUB-OVAL
209	FILL	211	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
210	INHUMATION	211	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
211	GRAVE	209, 210	SUB-RECTANGULAR
212	FILL	214	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
213	INHUMATION	214	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
214	GRAVE	212, 213	SUB-RECTANGULAR
215	FILL	217	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
216	INHUMATION	217	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
217	GRAVE	215, 216	SUB-OVAL
218	FILL	220	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
219	INHUMATION	220	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
220	GRAVE	218, 219	SUB-RECTANGULAR
221	FILL	223	MID GREY BROWN SANDY CLAY
222	INHUMATION	223	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
223	GRAVE	221, 222	SUB-RECTANGULAR
224	FILL	226	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
225	INHUMATION	226	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
226	GRAVE	224, 225	SUB-RECTANGULAR
227	FILL	229	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
228	INHUMATION	229	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
229	GRAVE	227, 228	SUB-RECTANGULAR
230	FILL	233	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
231	INHUMATION	233	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
232	INHUMATION	233	MULTIPLE, DISARTICULATED
233	GRAVE	230, 231, 232	SUB-RECTANGULAR
234	FILL	236	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
235	INHUMATION	236	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
236	GRAVE	234, 235	SUB-RECTANGULAR
237	FILL	239	MID BROWN CLAY
238	INHUMATION	239	SINGLE, DISARTICULATED
239	GRAVE	237, 238	SUB-RECTANGULAR
240	INHUMATION	294	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
241	INHUMATION	269, 281	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
242	FILL	269	MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY
243	FILL	245	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
244	INHUMATION	245	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
245	GRAVE	243, 244	SUB-RECTANGULAR
246	FILL	247	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
247	POSTHOLE	246	SUB-CIRCULAR
248	INHUMATION	262	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
249	INHUMATION	267	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
250	FILL	267	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
251	FILL	252	DARK GREY BROWN
252	POSTHOLE	251	CIRCULAR
253	FILL	254	LIGHT GREY YELLOW SILTY CLAY
254	BEAMSLLOT	253	LINEAR
255	FILL	564	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
256	FILL	257	MID DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
257	POSTHOLE	256, 258	OVAL
258	FILL	257	MID DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
259	FILL	263	DARK GREY CLAY
260	FILL	572	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
261	FILL	262	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
262	GRAVE	248, 261	SUB-RECTANGULAR
263	POSTHOLE	259	SUB-CIRCULAR
264	FILL	266	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
265	INHUMATION	266	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
266	GRAVE	264, 265	SUB-RECTANGULAR
267	COFFIN	269	SUB-RECTANGULAR
268	FILL	269	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
269	GRAVE	241, 242, 249, 250, 267, 268	RECTANGULAR
270	FILL	271	MID-DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
271	POSTHOLE	270	SUB-CIRCULAR
272	FILL	273	MID-DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
273	POSTHOLE	272	CIRCULAR
274	FILL	276	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
275	FILL	276	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
276	POSTHOLE	274, 275	SUB-CIRCULAR
277	FILL	278	ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT
278	BEAMSLLOT	277, 291	LINEAR
279	FILL	280	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
280	POSTHOLE	279	SUB-OVAL
281	GRAVE	241, 295	SUB-RECTANGULAR
282	FILL	283	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
283	DITCH	282	LINEAR
284	FILL	285	DARK REDDISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
285	PIT	284, 298	OVAL
286	GRAVE	290	RECTANGULAR
287	FILL	289	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
288	INHUMATION	289	SINGLE
289	GRAVE	287, 288	SUB-OVAL
290	FILL	286	MID BROWN SANDY SILT
291	FILL	278	ORANGE SILTY CLAY
292	FILL		GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
293	FILL	294	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
294	GRAVE	240, 293	SUB-OVAL
295	FILL	281	MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY
296	FILL	297	MID GREYISH BROWNSILTY CLAY
297	DITCH	296	LINEAR
298	FILL	285	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY
300	FILL	301	MID-DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
301	POSTHOLE	300	SUB-OVAL
302	POSTHOLE	299	CIRCULAR
303	POSTHOLE	304	SUB-CIRCULAR
304	FILL	303	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
305	LAYER		DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
306	FILL	313	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY LOAM
307	FILL	315	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
308	FILL	309	MID DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
309	POSTHOLE	308	SUB-CIRCULAR
310	FILL	311	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
311	PIT	310	SUB-CIRCULAR
312	FILL	314	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
313	DITCH	306	LINEAR
314	POSTHOLE	312	SUB-CIRCULAR
315	PIT	307	SUB-CIRCULAR
316	POSTHOLE	269	SUB-CIRCULAR

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
317	POSTHOLE	269	SUB-OVAL
318	FILL	375	MID GREEN YELLOW CLAY
319	FILL	321	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
320	INHUMATION	321	MULTIPLE, DISARTICULATED
321	GRAVE	319, 320, 352	SUB-RECTANGULAR
322	FILL	323	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
323	POSTHOLE	322	SUB-CIRCULAR
324	FILL	325	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
325	POSTHOLE	324	SUB-CIRCULAR
326	FILL	327	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
327	STAKEHOLE	326	CIRCULAR
328	FILL	329	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
329	POSTHOLE	328	CIRCULAR
330	FILL	331	YELLOWISH GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
331	POSTHOLE	330	SUB-CIRCULAR
332	FILL	333	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
333	POSTHOLE	332	LINEAR
334	FILL	335	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
335	POSTHOLE	334	SUB-CIRCULAR
336	FILL	337	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
337	POSTHOLE	336	SUB-CIRCULAR
338	FILL	339	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
339	POSTHOLE	338	SUB-RECTANGULAR
340	FILL	341	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
341	POSTHOLE	340	SUB-CIRCULAR
342	FILL	343	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
343	POSTHOLE	342	SUB-CIRCULAR
344	FILL	345	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
345	POSTHOLE	344	SUB-CIRCULAR
346	INHUMATION	349	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
347	INHUMATION	349	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
348	INHUMATION	349	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
349	GRAVE	346, 347, 347, 348, 350	RECTANGULAR
350	FILL	349	GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
351	FILL	364	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
352	INHUMATION	321	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
353	FILL	373, 388	MID-DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
354	INHUMATION	373, 388	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
355	INHUMATION	373, 389	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
356	FILL	373, 389	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
357	DITCH	358	LINEAR
358	FILL	357	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
359	DITCH	360	LINEAR
360	FILL	359	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
361	FILL	363, 368	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
362	INHUMATION	363	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
363	GRAVE	361, 362	SUB-RECTANGULAR
364	POSTHOLE	351, 365	SUB-CIRCULAR
365	FILL	364, 366	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
366	POSTHOLE	365	SUB-CIRCULAR
367	FILL	368	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
368	POSTHOLE	361, 367	SUB-OVAL
369	FILL	370	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
370	POSTHOLE	369	SUB-OVAL
371	INHUMATION	373, 390	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
372	FILL	373, 390	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
373	GRAVE	353, 354, 355, 356, 371, 372, 388, 389, 390, 412	SUB-RECTANGULAR
374	FILL	375	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
375	PIT	318, 374	SUB-OVAL
376	FILL	378	MID DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
377	INHUMATION	378	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
378	GRAVE	376, 377	SUB-RECTANGULAR
379	FILL	382	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
380	INHUMATION	382	MULTIPLE, DISARTICULATED
381	INHUMATION	382	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
382	GRAVE	379, 380, 381	SUB-OVAL
383	FILL	385	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
384	INHUMATION	385	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
385	GRAVE	383, 384	SUB-RECTANGULAR
386	FILL	387	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
387	POSTHOLE	386	SUB-OVAL
388	GRAVE	353, 354, 394	SUB-RECTANGULAR
389	GRAVE	355, 356	SUB-OVAL
390	GRAVE	371	SUB-OVAL
391	FILL	393	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
392	INHUMATION	393	SINGLE, ARTICULATED
393	GRAVE	391, 392	SUB-RECTANGULAR
394	INHUMATION	388	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
395	FILL	396	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
396	POSTHOLE	395	SUB-CIRCULAR
397	FILL	399	DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
398	INHUMATION	399	MULTIPLE, DISARTICULATED
399	GRAVE	397, 398, 413, 464	RECTANGULAR
400	FILL	401	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
401	POSTHOLE	400	CIRCULAR
402	FILL	403	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
403	DITCH	402	LINEAR
404	FILL	405	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
405	DITCH	404	LINEAR
406	FILL	407	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
407	POSTHOLE	406	CIRCULAR
408	FILL	409	MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY
409	POSTHOLE	408	SUB-CIRCULAR
410	FILL	411	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
411	POSTHOLE	410	SUB-CIRCULAR
412	FILL	373	REDDISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
413	INHUMATION	399	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
414	FILL	415	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
415	POSTHOLE	414	CIRCULAR
416	FILL	417	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
417	POSTHOLE	416	CIRCULAR
418	FILL	419	MID GREYISH BROWN
419	POSTHOLE	418	CIRCULAR
420	FILL	421	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
421	POSTHOLE	420	SUB-CIRCULAR
422	FILL	423	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
423	POSTHOLE	422	CIRCULAR
424	FILL	425	MID DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
425	POSTHOLE	424	SUB-OVAL
426	FILL	427	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
427	PIT	426	CIRCULAR
428	FILL	429	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
429	POSTHOLE	428	SUB-CIRCULAR
430	FILL	431	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
431	POSTHOLE	430	SUB-CIRCULAR
432	FILL	433	MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT
433	POSTHOLE	432	SUB-OVAL

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
434	FILL	435	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
435	POSTHOLE	434	SUB-CIRCULAR
436	FILL	437	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
437	POSTHOLE	436	SUB-OVAL
438	FILL	439	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
439	POSTHOLE	438	CIRCULAR
440	FILL	441	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
441	POSTHOLE	440	CIRCULAR
442	FILL	443	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
443	POSTHOLE	442	SUB-CIRCULAR
444	FILL	445	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
445	POSTHOLE	444	CIRCULAR
446	FILL	447	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
447	POSTHOLE	446	CIRCULAR
448	FILL	449	MID DARK GREY CLAY SILT
449	POSTHOLE	448	SUB-OVAL
450	FILL	451	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
451	POSTHOLE	450	SUB-CIRCULAR
452	FILL	453	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
453	POSTHOLE	452	CIRCULAR
454	FILL	455	MID DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
455	POSTHOLE	454	IRREGULAR
456	FILL	457	MID YELLOWISH GREY SILTY CLAY
457	POSTHOLE	456	OVAL
458	FILL	459	MID YELLOW GREY SILTY CLAY
459	POSTHOLE	458	CIRCULAR
460	FILL	461	MID DARK GREY CLAY SILT
461	POSTHOLE	460	SUB-CIRCULAR
462	FILL	463	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
463	POSTHOLE	462	SUB-CIRCULAR
464	INHUMATION	399	MULTIPLE, ARTICULATED
465	FILL	466	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
466	POSTHOLE	465	CIRCULAR
467	FILL	468	REDDISH GREY SILTY CLAY
468	POSTHOLE	467	OVAL
469	FILL	470	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
470	POSTHOLE	469, 475	CIRCULAR
471	FILL	472	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
472	POSTHOLE	471	SUB-CIRCULAR
473	FILL	474	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
474	POSTHOLE	473	SUB-CIRCULAR
475	FILL	470	REDDISH GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
476	FILL	477	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
477	POSTHOLE	476	CIRCULAR
478	FILL	479	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
479	POSTHOLE	478	CIRCULAR
480	FILL	481	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
481	POSTHOLE	480	CIRCULAR
482	FILL	483	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
483	POSTHOLE	482	CIRCULAR
484	FILL	485	REDDISH BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
485	POSTHOLE	484	SUB-SQUARE
486	FILL	487	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
487	POSTHOLE	486	CIRCULAR
488	FILL	489	MID GREYISH BROWN
489	POSTHOLE	488	CIRCULAR
490	FILL	491	MID LIGHT BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
491	POSTHOLE	490	SUB-OVAL
492	FILL	493	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
493	POSTHOLE	492	SUB-OVAL
494	FILL	495	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
495	POSTHOLE	494	CIRCULAR
496	FILL	793	MID REDDISH YELLOW BROWN SILTY CLAY
497	FILL	498	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
498	POSTHOLE	497	SUB-CIRCULAR
499	FILL	500	MID BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
500	POSTHOLE	499	SUB-CIRCULAR
501	FILL	502	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
502	POSTHOLE	501	SUB-CIRCULAR
503	FILL	504	MID BROWN SILTY LOAM
504	POSTHOLE	503	CIRCULAR
505	FILL	506	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
507	FILL	508	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
506	POSTHOLE	505	CIRCULAR
508	POSTHOLE	507	OVAL
509	FILL	655	MID-DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
510	FILL	655	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
511	FILL	512	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
512	POSTHOLE	511	SUB-CIRCULAR
513	FILL	514	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
514	POSTHOLE	513	IRREGULAR
515	FILL	516	MID DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
516	POSTHOLE	515	SUB-OVAL
517	FILL	518	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
518	POSTHOLE	517, 521	OVAL
519	FILL	520	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
520	POSTHOLE	519	CIRCULAR
521	FILL	518	RED BROWN SANDY CLAY
522	FILL	523	GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
523	POSTHOLE	522	IRREGULAR
524	FILL	525	LIGHT GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
525	POSTHOLE	524	SUB-CIRCULAR
526	FILL	527	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
527	POSTHOLE	526	SUB-CIRCULAR
528	FILL	529	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
529	POSTHOLE	528	SUB-CIRCULAR
530	FILL	531	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
531	POSTHOLE	530	SUB-CIRCULAR
532	FILL	533	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
533	POSTHOLE	532	SUB-CIRCULAR
534	FILL	535	MID GREY BROWN CLAY
535	POSTHOLE	534	IRREGULAR
536	FILL	537	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
537	POSTHOLE	536	IRREGULAR
538	FILL	539	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
539	POSTHOLE	538	SQUARE
540	FILL	541	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
541	POSTHOLE	540	OVAL
542	FILL	617	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
543	FILL	617	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
544	FILL	546	MID YELLOWY BROWN CLAY SILT
545	FILL	546	GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
546	POSTHOLE	544, 545	OVAL
547	FILL	548	MID YELLOWY BROWN SANDY SILT
548	POSTHOLE	547	CIRCULAR
549	FILL	550	MID YELLOW BROWN SANDY SILT
550	POSTHOLE	549	CIRCULAR
551	FILL	552	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
552	POSTHOLE	551	CIRCULAR
553	FILL	554	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
554	POSTHOLE	553	SUB-OVAL
555	FILL	556	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
556	STAKEHOLE	555	OVAL
557	FILL	558	MID YELLOWY GREY CLAY SILT
558	STAKEHOLE	557	CIRCULAR
559	FILL	560	YELLOW GREY CLAY SILT
560	POSTHOLE	559	OVAL
561	FILL	562	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
562	POSTHOLE	561	SUB-CIRCULAR
563	FILL	564	YELLOWISH BROWN
564	POSTHOLE	255, 563	SUB-OVAL
565	FILL	566	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
566	POSTHOLE	565	SUB-CIRCULAR
567	FILL	568	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
568	POSTHOLE	567	SUB-CIRCULAR
569	FILL	570	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
570	POSTHOLE	569	SUB-CIRCULAR
571	FILL	572	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY
572	POSTHOLE	260, 571	CIRCULAR
573	FILL	574	MID BROWN SANDY CLAY
574	POSTHOLE	573	SUB-CIRCULAR
575	FILL	576	MID BROWN SANDY CLAY
576	POSTHOLE	575	OVAL
577	FILL	578	MID YELLOW BROWN CLAY SILT
578	POSTHOLE	577	CIRCULAR
579	FILL	580	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
580	POSTHOLE	579	SUB-CIRCULAR
581	FILL	582	MID GREY CLAY SILT
582	POSTHOLE	581	OVAL
583	FILL	584	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
584	POSTHOLE	583	OVAL
585	LAYER		MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
586	FILL	587	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
587	DITCH	586	LINEAR
588	FILL	589	DARK BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
589	POSTHOLE	588	OVAL
590	FILL	591	MID GREY CLAY SILT
591	STAKEHOLE	590	OVAL
592	FILL	592	MID GREY SANDY CLAY
593	POSTHOLE	592	SUB-RECTANGULAR
594	FILL	595	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
595	POSTHOLE	594	SUB-OVAL
596	FILL	597	MID REDDISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
597	POSTHOLE	596	SUB-CIRCULAR
598	FILL	599	DARK BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
599	PIT	598	SUB-RECTANGULAR
600	FILL	603	DARK GREY CLAY SILT
601	FILL	603	MID BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
602	FILL	603	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
603	POSTHOLE	600, 601, 602, 614, 615	SUB-OVAL
604	FILL	605	MID DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
605	POSTHOLE	604	SUB-CIRCULAR
606	FILL	607	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
607	POSTHOLE	606	CIRCULAR
608	FILL	609	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
609	POSTHOLE	608	CIRCULAR



Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
610	FILL	611	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
611	POSTHOLE	610	OVAL
612	FILL	613	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
613	POSTHOLE	612	CIRCULAR
614	FILL	603	GREYISH WHITE CLAY
615	FILL	603	MID-LIGHT GREY CLAY
616	FILL	617	REDDISH GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
617	PIT	542, 543, 616	CIRCULAR
618	FILL	619	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
619	POSTHOLE	618	SUB-SQUARE
620	FILL	621	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
621	POSTHOLE	620	OVAL
622	FILL	623	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
623	POSTHOLE	622	CIRCULAR
624	FILL	625	MID GREY BROWN CLAY
625	BEAMSLLOT	624	LINEAR
626	FILL	627	DARK GREY CLAY SILT
627	POSTHOLE	626	OVAL
628	FILL	629	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
629	POSTHOLE	628	OVAL
630	FILL	631	DARK MID BROWN CLAY SILT
631	PIT	630	CIRCULAR
632	FILL	634	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
633	FILL	634	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
634	HEARTH	632, 633	SUB-CIRCULAR
635	FILL	636	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
636	STAKEHOLE	635	CIRCULAR
637	FILL	638	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
638	POSTHOLE	637	OVAL
639	FILL	640	MID DARK BROWN
640	HEARTH	639	OVAL
641	FILL	642	REDDISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
642	POSTHOLE	641	OVAL
643	FILL	644	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
644	POSTHOLE	643	SUB-CIRCULAR
645	FILL	646	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
646	DITCH	645	LINEAR
647	FILL	648	MID DARK GREY CLAY SILT
648	DITCH	647	LINEAR
649	FILL	650	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
650	DITCH	649	LINEAR
651	FILL	652	LIGHT GREY CLAY
652	POSTHOLE	651	SUB-OVAL
653	FILL	654	DARK BLACKISH BROWN SANDY CLAY
654	HEARTH	653	OVAL
655	POSTHOLE	509, 510	SUB-CIRCULAR
656	FILL	657	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
657	POSTHOLE	656	CIRCULAR
658	FILL	679	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
659	FILL	660	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
660	POSTHOLE	659	SUB-CIRCULAR
661	FILL	622	MID LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
662	POSTHOLE	661	SUB-CIRCULAR
663	FILL	664	MID LIGHT BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
664	POSTHOLE	663	SUB-CIRCULAR
665	FILL	666	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
666	BEAMSLLOT	665	LINEAR
667	FILL	668	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
668	POSTHOLE	667	SUB-CIRCULAR

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
669	FILL	670	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
670	POSTHOLE	669	SUB-CIRCULAR
671	FILL	672	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
672	POSTHOLE	671	SUB-SQUARE
673	FILL	674	MID DARK GREY CLAY SILT
674	PIT	673, 688	SUB-OVAL
675	FILL	676	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
676	BEAMSLLOT	675	LINEAR
677	FILL	678	GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
678	PIT	677	CIRCULAR
679	BEAMSLLOT	658	LINEAR
680	FILL	681	LIGHT GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
681	POSTHOLE	680	SUB-OVAL
682	FILL	683	LIGHT YELLOWISH GREY CLAY SILT
683	POSTHOLE	682	CIRCULAR
684	FILL	685	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
685	POSTHOLE	684	CIRCULAR
686	FILL	687	LIGHT YELLOW GREY CLAY SILT
687	POSTHOLE	686	SUB-CIRCULAR
688	FILL	674	MID DARK GREY
689	FILL	690	MID-DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
690	PIT	689	SUB-CIRCULAR
691	FILL	692	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
692	POSTHOLE	691	SUB-OVAL
693	FILL	694	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
694	HEARTH	693	SUB-OVAL
695	FILL	696	GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
696	POSTHOLE	695	CIRCULAR
697	FILL	699	DARK BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
698	FILL	699	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
699	POSTHOLE	697, 698	SUB-CIRCULAR
700	FILL	701	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
701	POSTHOLE	700	SUB-CIRCULAR
702	FILL	703	MID GREY CLAY SILT
703	POSTHOLE	702	CIRCULAR
704	FILL	705	MID GREY CLAY SILT
705	POSTHOLE	704	CIRCULAR
706	FILL	707	MID BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
707	POSTHOLE	706	SUB-OVAL
708	FILL	709	MID BROWN GREY SILTY CLAY
709	BEAMSLLOT	708	LINEAR
710	FILL	711	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
711	BEAMSLLOT	710	LINEAR
712	FILL	713	LIGHT YELLOW GREY CLAY SILT
713	BEAMSLLOT	712	LINEAR
714	FILL	715	MID GREY CLAY SILT
715	POSTHOLE	714	CIRCULAR
716	FILL	717	MID GREY CLAY SILT
717	POSTHOLE	716, 730, 731	SUB-OVAL
718	FILL	719	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
719	POSTHOLE	718	CIRCULAR
720	FILL	721	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
721	POSTHOLE	720	SUB-CIRCULAR
722	FILL	unex	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
723	FILL	unex	MID DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
724	FILL	725	ORANGE GREY SANDY CLAY
725	POSTHOLE	724	SUB-CIRCULAR
726	FILL	727	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
727	POSTHOLE	726	CIRCULAR

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
728	FILL	729	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
729	POSTHOLE	728	SUB-CIRCULAR
730	FILL	717	MID GREY CLAY SILT
731	FILL	717	BROWNISH GREY SANDY CLAY
732	FILL	733	DARK BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
733	POSTHOLE	732	SUB-CIRCULAR
734	FILL	735	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
735	POSTHOLE	734	SUB-CIRCULAR
736	FILL	737	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
737	POSTHOLE	736	SUB-CIRCULAR
738	FILL	740	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
739	FILL	740	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
740	POSTHOLE	738, 739	CIRCULAR
741	FILL	742, 942	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
742	POSTHOLE	741	CIRCULAR
743	FILL	744	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
744	POSTHOLE	743	RECTANGULAR
745	FILL	746	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
746	POSTHOLE	745	CIRCULAR
747	FILL	748	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
748	POSTHOLE	747	CIRCULAR
749	FILL	750	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
750	POSTHOLE	749	SUB-OVAL
751	FILL	752	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
752	POSTHOLE	751	SUB-OVAL
753	FILL	754	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
754	BEAMSLLOT	753	LINEAR
755	FILL	756	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
756	POSTHOLE	755	CIRCULAR
757	FILL	758	MID-DARK GREY CLAY SILT
758	POSTHOLE	757	SUB-OVAL
759	FILL	760	VERY DARK BLACKISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
760	POSTHOLE	759	SUB-CIRCULAR
761	FILL	762	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
762	POSTHOLE	761	SUB-CIRCULAR
763	FILL	764	MID GREY CLAY SILT
764	POSTHOLE	763	CIRCULAR
765	FILL	766	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
766	POSTHOLE	765	SUB-CIRCULAR
767	FILL	768	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
768	POSTHOLE	767	SUB-CIRCULAR
769	FILL	770	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
770	POSTHOLE	769	SUB-CIRCULAR
771	FILL	772	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
772	POSTHOLE	771	SUB-CIRCULAR
773	FILL	774	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
774	POSTHOLE	773	SUB-CIRCULAR
775	FILL	776	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
776	POSTHOLE	775	CIRCULAR
777	FILL	778	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
778	POSTHOLE	777	SUB-CIRCULAR
779	FILL	780	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
780	POSTHOLE	779	CIRCULAR
781	FILL	782	GREY CLAY SILT
782	POSTHOLE	781	CIRCULAR
783	FILL	784	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
784	POSTHOLE	783	CIRCULAR
785	FILL	786	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
786	POSTHOLE	785	CIRCULAR

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
787	FILL	788	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
788	POSTHOLE	787	CIRCULAR
789	FILL	790	GREY CLAY SILT
790	POSTHOLE	789	SUB-CIRCULAR
791	FILL	792	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
792	POSTHOLE	791	CIRCULAR
793	POSTHOLE	496	IRREGULAR

Area C

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
900	FILL	906	MID-DARK GREY CLAY
901	FILL	921	MID-DARK GREY CLAY
902	FILL	906	MID-DARK GREY CLAY
903	FILL	906	YELLOW CLAY
904	FILL	906	DARK GREY CLAY
905	FILL	906	LIGHT GREY CLAY
906	PIT	900, 902, 903, 904, 905	OVAL
907	FILL	923	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
908	FILL	909	MID DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
909	GULLY	908	LINEAR
910	FILL	911	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
911	PIT	910	CIRCULAR
912	FILL	913	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
913	DITCH	912	LINEAR
914	FILL	915	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
915	DITCH	914, 935	LINEAR
916	FILL	974	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
917	FILL	948	LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT
918	FILL	949	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
919	FILL	920	MID-DARK GREY CLAY
920	POSTHOLE	919	CIRCULAR
921	GULLY	901	LINEAR
922	FILL	923	MID TO DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
923	DITCH	922, 930, 932, 966, 967	LINEAR
924	FILL	925	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
925	GULLY	924	LINEAR
926	FILL	927	PALE YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
927	GULLY	926	LINEAR
928	FILL	974	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
929	FILL	973	CREAMY WHITE CLAY
930	FILL	923	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
931	FILL	950	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
932	FILL	923	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
933	FILL	956	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
934	FILL	979	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
935	FILL	915	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
936	DITCH	937	LINEAR
937	FILL	936	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
938	FILL	939	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
939	POSTHOLE	938	OVAL
940	FILL	941	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
941	POSTHOLE	940	OVAL
942	FILL	741	CREAMY WHITE CLAY
943	FILL	956	MID-LIGHT GREYISH BROWN. SILTY CLAY
944	FILL	956	CREAMY WHITE CLAY
945	FILL	950	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
946	FILL	983	WHITEISH YELLOW CLAY
947	FILL	951	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
948	DITCH	917, 1001	LINEAR
949	DITCH	918	LINEAR
950	DITCH	931, 945, 1027	LINEAR
951	DITCH	947	LINEAR
952	FILL	973	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
953	FILL	954	GREYISH BROWN CLAY
954	GULLY	953	LINEAR
955	FILL	956	MID GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
956	PIT	933, 942, 943, 944, 955	SUB-CIRCULAR
957	FILL	958	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
958	GULLY	957	LINEAR
959	FILL	964	MID GREY CLAY SILT
960	FILL	964	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
961	FILL	972	LIGHT-MID GREY CLAY
963	LAYER		MID GREY CLAY SILT
964	PIT	959, 960	SUB-SQUARE
965	FILL	973	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
966	FILL	923	MID CREAMY WHITE SILTY CLAY
967	FILL	923	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
968	FILL	972	YELLOW CLAY
969	FILL	972	MID GREY CLAY
970	FILL	972	YELLOW BROWN CLAY
971	FILL	972	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY
972	DITCH	961, 968, 969, 970, 971	LINEAR
973	DITCH	929, 952, 965	LINEAR
974	DITCH	916, 928	LINEAR
975	FILL	976	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
976	GULLY	975	LINEAR
979	PIT	934	SUB-RECTANGULAR
980	FILL	981	LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT
981	POSTHOLE	980	SUB-CIRCULAR
982	FILL	983	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY
983	DITCH	946, 982	LINEAR
984	FILL	985	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
985	GULLY	984	LINEAR
986	LAYER		MID GREY CLAY SILT
987	LAYER		MID GREY CLAY SILT
988	LAYER		MID GREY CLAY SILT
989	FILL	990	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
990	POSTHOLE	989	CIRCULAR
991	LAYER	986, 987, 988	CLEANING LAYER
992	FILL	994	MID BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
993	FILL	994	YELLOWISH GREY SILTY CLAY
994	POSTHOLE	992, 993	OVAL
995	FILL	996	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
996	POSTHOLE	995	SUB-CIRCULAR
997	FILL	998	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
998	POSTHOLE	997	SUB-CIRCULAR
999	FILL	1000	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1000	POSTHOLE	999	SUB-CIRCULAR
1001	FILL	948	LIGHTISH GREY SILTY CLAY
1002	FILL	1003	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1003	POSTHOLE	1002	CIRCULAR
1004	FILL	1005	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1005	POSTHOLE	1004	CIRCULAR
1006	FILL	1007	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
1007	PIT	1006, 1010, 1012, 1034, 1071	CIRCULAR
1008	FILL	1026	MID GREY CLAY
1009	FILL	1026	LIGHT GREY CLAY
1010	FILL	1007	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1011	POSTHOLE	1010, 1034, 1071	CIRCULAR
1012	FILL	1007	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1013	FILL	1014	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM
1014	POSTHOLE	1013	SUB-CIRCULAR
1015	FILL	1016	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1016	POSTHOLE	1015	CIRCULAR
1017	FILL	1018	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1018	POSTHOLE	1017	CIRCULAR
1019	LAYER		MID-LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT
1020	FILL	1021	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1021	POSTHOLE	1020	CIRCULAR
1022	FILL	1023	MID-LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
1023	POSTHOLE	1022	SUB-OVAL
1024	FILL	1025	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY
1025	POSTHOLE	1024	CIRCULAR
1026	POSTHOLE	1008, 1009	LINEAR
1027	FILL	950	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1028	FILL	1029	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1029	GULLY	1028	LINEAR
1030	FILL	1031	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1031	POSTHOLE	1030	CIRCULAR
1032	FILL	1033	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1033	DITCH	1032	LINEAR
1034	FILL	1007	YELLOWISH BROWN
1035	FILL	1037	MID GREY CLAY
1036	FILL	1037	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY
1037	DITCH	1035, 1036	LINEAR
1038	FILL	1039	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1039	DITCH	1038	LINEAR
1040	FILL	1041	LIGHT GREY CLAY
1041	BEAMSLLOT	1040	LINEAR
1042	FILL	1043	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1043	DITCH	1042	LINEAR
1044	LAYER		MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
1045	LAYER		DECAYED NATURAL CLAY
1046	FILL	1047	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1047	PIT	1046	OVAL
1048	FILL	1056	ORANGEY BROWN CLAY
1049	FILL	1050	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1050	PIT	1049	SUB-CIRCULAR
1051	FILL	1052	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1052	POSTHOLE	1051	SUB-CIRCULAR
1053	FILL	1054	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1054	POSTHOLE	1053	CIRCULAR
1055	FILL	1056	BROWNISH GREY CLAY
1056	DITCH	1048	LINEAR
1057	FILL	1058	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1058	POSTHOLE	1057	SUB-CIRCULAR
1059	POSTHOLE	1060	CIRCULAR
1060	FILL	1059	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
1061	FILL	1062	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1062	POSTHOLE	1061	CIRCULAR
1063	FILL	1064	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
1064	POSTHOLE	1063	CIRCULAR
1065	FILL	1066	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
1066	POSTHOLE	1065	CIRCULAR
1067	FILL	1068	LIGHT WHITEISH GREY SILTY CLAY
1068	BEAMSLLOT	1067	LINEAR
1069	FILL	1070	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1070	DITCH	1069	LINEAR
1071	FILL	1007, 1011	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
1072	FILL	1073	DARK-MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1073	POSTHOLE	1072	CIRCULAR
1074	FILL	1075	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1075	POSTHOLE	1074	CIRCULAR
1076	FILL	1077	YELLOWY GREY CLAY
1077	DITCH	1076	LINEAR
1078	FILL	1079	MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1079	DITCH	1078	LINEAR
1080	FILL	1112	GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1081	FILL	1112	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1082	FILL	1112	DARK GREENISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1083	FILL	1084	MID GREY CLAY
1084	GULLY	1083	LINEAR
1085	FILL	1086	DARK GREY CLAY
1086	GULLY	1086	LINEAR
1087	FILL	1088	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1088	POSTHOLE	1087	SUB-CIRCULAR
1089	FILL	1090	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
1090	POSTHOLE	1089	CIRCULAR
1091	FILL	1092	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1092	POSTHOLE	1091	CIRCULAR
1093	FILL	1112	GREENISH GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
1094	FILL	1095	DARK GREY CLAY SILT
1095	GULLY	1094, 1096	LINEAR
1096	FILL	1095	MID GREYISH YELLOW CLAY
1097	FILL	1113	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
1098	FILL	1113	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
1099	FILL	1100	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1100	SCOOP	1099	SUB-CIRCULAR
1101	FILL	1102	MID-LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1102	PIT	1101	SUB-CIRCULAR
1103	FILL	1240	BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
1104	FILL	1240	LIGHT GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1105	FILL	1241	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1106	FILL	1241	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1107	FILL	1109	BROWNISH GREY CLAY
1108	FILL	1109	CREAMY YELLOW CLAY
1109	GULLY	1107, 1108	LINEAR
1110	FILL	1112	GREENISH GREY CLAY
1111	FILL	1112	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1112	PIT	1080, 1081, 1082, 1093, 1110, 1111	CIRCULAR
1113	DITCH	1097, 1098	LINEAR
1114	FILL	1115	BROWNISH GREY CLAY
1115	GULLY	1114	LINEAR
1116	FILL	1117	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
1117	HEARTH	1116	SUB-CIRCULAR
1118	FILL	1132	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
1119	FILL	1120	LIGHT GREY SILTY LOAM
1120	DITCH	1119	LINEAR
1121	FILL	1122	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
1122	POSTHOLE	1121	OVAL
1123	FILL	1124	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
1124	HEARTH	1142	SUB-CIRCULAR
1125	FILL	1126	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
1126	DITCH	1125, 1127	LINEAR
1127	FILL	1126	LIGHT GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
1128	FILL	1130	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
1129	FILL	1130	MID-DARK GREY CLAY
1130	GULLY	1128, 1129	LINEAR
1131	FILL	1132	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
1132	POSTHOLE	1118, 1131	CIRCULAR
1133	BEAMSLLOT	1118	LINEAR
1134	FILL	1135	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1135	POSTHOLE	1134	CIRCULAR
1136	FILL	1137	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1137	POSTHOLE	1136	CIRCULAR
1138	FILL	1139	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1139	POSTHOLE	1138	CIRCULAR
1140	FILL	1141	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1141	POSTHOLE	1140	OVAL
1142	FILL	1143	LIGHT GREY CLAY
1143	POSTHOLE	1142	OVAL
1144	FILL	1145	LIGHT GREY CLAY
1145	POSTHOLE	1144	CIRCULAR
1146	FILL	1147	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1147	POSTHOLE	1146	OVAL
1148	FILL	1149	LIGHT GREY CLAY
1149	POSTHOLE	1148, 1160	SUB-OVAL
1150	FILL	1151	YELLOW GREY CLAY
1151	POSTHOLE	1150	OVAL
1152	FILL	1153	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1153	POSTHOLE	1152	CIRCULAR
1154	FILL	1155	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
1155	POSTHOLE	1154	CIRCULAR
1156	FILL	1159	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
1157	FILL	1159	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
1158	FILL	1159	GREEN BROWN CLAY
1159	PIT	1156, 1157, 1158	CIRCULAR
1160	FILL	1149	GREYISH YELLOW CLAY
1161	FILL	1162	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1162	POSTHOLE	1161	SUB-CIRCULAR
1163	FILL	1165	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
1164	FILL	1165	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
1165	POSTHOLE	1163, 1164	CIRCULAR
1166	FILL	1167	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
1167	POSTHOLE	1166	CIRCULAR
1168	FILL	1169	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1169	BEAMSLLOT	1168	LINEAR
1170	FILL	1171	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1171	POSTHOLE	1170	SUB-CIRCULAR
1172	FILL	1173	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1173	POSTHOLE	1172	SUB-CIRCULAR
1174	FILL	1175	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1175	POSTHOLE	1174	SUB-CIRCULAR
1176	FILL	1177	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1177	POSTHOLE	1176	SUB-CIRCULAR
1178	FILL	1179	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1179	POSTHOLE	1178	OVAL
1180	FILL	1262	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT



Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
1181	POSTHOLE	1202	SUB-CIRCULAR
1182	FILL	1183	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1183	POSTHOLE	1182	SUB-CIRCULAR
1184	FILL	1185	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1185	POSTHOLE	1184	SUB-CIRCULAR
1186	FILL	1187	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY
1187	POSTHOLE	1186	SUB-CIRCULAR
1188	FILL	1189	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1189	POSTHOLE	1188	SUB-CIRCULAR
1190	FILL	1191	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1191	POSTHOLE	1190	SUB-OVAL
1192	FILL	1193	LIGHT GREY SILTY CLAY
1193	POSTHOLE	1192	SUB-OVAL
1194	FILL	1195	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
1195	POSTHOLE	1194	SUB-CIRCULAR
1196	FILL	1197	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1197	POSTHOLE	1196	SUB-CIRCULAR
1198	FILL	1199	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1199	POSTHOLE	1198	SUB-CIRCULAR
1200	FILL	1201	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
1201	POSTHOLE	1200	CIRCULAR
1202	FILL	1181	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1203	LAYER		GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
1204	FILL	1245	YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY
1205	FILL	1206	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
1206	POSTHOLE	1205, 1207	CIRCULAR
1207	FILL	1206	LIGHT BROWN SILTY CLAY
1208	FILL	1209	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1209	POSTHOLE	1208	SUB-OVAL
1210	FILL	1211	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1211	POSTHOLE	1210	SUB-CIRCULAR
1212	LAYER		DARK GREY CLAY SILT
1213	FILL	1214	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1214	POSTHOLE	1213	SUB-CIRCULAR
1215	FILL	1216	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1216	POSTHOLE	1215	SUB-CIRCULAR
1217	FILL	1218	DARK GREY CLAY
1218	PIT	1217	OVAL
1219	FILL	1220	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1220	DITCH	1219	LINEAR
1221	FILL	1222	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1222	PIT	1221	SUB-CIRCULAR
1223	FILL	1224	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1224	POSTHOLE	1223	SUB-CIRCULAR
1225	FILL	1226	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1226	POSTHOLE	1225	SUB-CIRCULAR
1227	LAYER	1228	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
1228	HEARTH	1227	CIRCULAR
1229	FILL	1230	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY
1230	POSTHOLE	1229	CIRCULAR
1231	LAYER		DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1232	FILL	1233	MID YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1233	POSTHOLE	1232	CIRCULAR
1234	FILL	1233	YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY
1235	FILL		DARK BROWN CLAY
1236	FILL		DARK BROWN CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
1237	FILL	1240	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1238	FILL	1241	LIGHT GREENISH GREY SILTY CLAY
1239	FILL	1241	LIGHT GREENISH GREY SILTY CLAY
1240	WELL	1103, 1104, 1237, 1246	CIRCULAR
1241	PIT	1105, 1106, 1238, 1247,	CIRCULAR
1242	PIT	1239	CIRCULAR
1243	SCOOP	1231	IRREGULAR
1244	FILL	1245	MID YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY
1245	POSTHOLE	1206, 124	OVAL
1246	LAYER		LIGHT WHITEISH GREY SILTY CLAY
1247	LAYER		LIGHT GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
1248	LAYER		MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1249	POSTHOLE	1232	SUB-CIRCULAR
1250	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1251	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1252	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1253	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1254	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1256	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1257	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1258	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1259	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1260	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1261	LAYER		ALLOCATED POST-EX
1262	BEAMSLLOT	1180	LINEAR
1263	FILL	1264	MID LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
1264	POSTHOLE	1263	CIRCULAR
1265	FILL	1266	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
1266	POSTHOLE	1265	CIRCULAR

## Area D

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
199	LAYER		
200	PIT	201, 202, 203, 204	SUB-CIRCULAR
201	FILL	200	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
202	FILL	200	MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY
203	FILL	200	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
204	FILL	200	LIGHT BROWNISH YELLOW CLAY SILT
205	POST-HOLE	206	SUB-CIRCULAR
206	FILL	205	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
207	DITCH	208, 492	LINEAR
208	FILL	207	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
209	SCOOP	210	SUB-OVAL
210	FILL	209	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
211	DITCH	212	LINEAR
212	FILL	211	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
213	PIT	214, 215, 216, 229, 230, 231	SUB-OVAL
214	FILL	213	MID LIGHT BROWN SILTY CLAY
215	FILL	213	ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
216	FILL	213	MID-LIGHT BROWN SILTY CLAY
217	FILL	218	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
218	TREE HOLE	217	SUB-OVAL
219	DITCH SEGMENT	220	LINEAR
220	FILL	219	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
221	POST-HOLE	222	CIRCULAR
222	FILL	221	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
223	PIT	224	SUB-SQUARE
224	FILL	223	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
225	FILL	226	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
226	PIT	225	SUB-OVAL
227	POST-HOLE	228	CIRCULAR
228	FILL	227	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
229	FILL	213	CREAMY WHITE CLAY
230	FILL	213	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
231	FILL	213	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
232	FILL	199	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
233	POST-HOLE	234	SUB-CIRCULAR
234	FILL	233	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
235	POST-HOLE	236	SUB-CIRCULAR
236	FILL	235	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
237	POST-HOLE	238	SUB-CIRCULAR
238	FILL	237	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
239	ROOT HOLE	240	SUB-CIRCULAR
240	FILL	239	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
241	POST-HOLE	242	SQUARE
242	FILL	241	GREY CLAY SILT
243	DITCH	245	LINEAR
244	FILL	263	GREY CLAY SILT
245	FILL	243	YELLOWISH GREY CLAY SILT
246	PIT	247	SUB-CIRCULAR
247	FILL	246	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
248	DITCH SEGMENT	249	LINEAR
249	FILL	248	MID-DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
250	DITCH SEGMENT	251	LINEAR
251	FILL	250	MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
252	FILL	253	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
253	ROOT HOLE	252	CIRCULAR
254	POST-HOLE	255	SUB-CIRCULAR
255	FILL	254	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
256	FILL	257	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
257	POST-HOLE	256	SUB-CIRCULAR
258	SLOT	259	LINEAR
259	FILL	258	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
260	DITCH SEGMENT	261, 262, 264	LINEAR
261	FILL	260	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
262	DITCH	260	LINEAR
263	DITCH SEGMENT	244	LINEAR
264	FILL	260	BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
265	DITCH SEGMENT	266, 267, 268	LINEAR
266	FILL	265	PALE GREY CLAY SILT
267	FILL	265	GREY CLAY SILT
268	FILL	265	PALE GREY CLAY SILT
269	LAYER		MID GREY CLAY SILT
270	FILL	271	MID BROWN SANDY SILT
271	POST-HOLE	270	SUB-CIRCULAR
272	FILL	273	LIGHTISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
273	POST-HOLE	272	IRREGULAR

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
274	DITCH SEGMENT	275	LINEAR
275	FILL	274	MID BROWNISH YELLOW SILTY CLAY
276	PIT	277	IRREGULAR
277	FILL	276	BROWNISH GREY SANDY SILT
278	DITCH	279, 280	LINEAR
279	FILL	278	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
280	FILL	278	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
281	POST-HOLE	282	SUB-CIRCULAR
282	FILL	281	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
283	FILL	284	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
284	DITCH SEGMENT	283	LINEAR
285	FILL	286	MID-PALE YELLOW
286	DITCH	285	LINEAR
287	POST-HOLE	288	SUB-CIRCULAR
288	FILL	287	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
289	POST-HOLE	290	SUB-CIRCULAR
290	FILL	289	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
291	POST-HOLE	292	SUB-CIRCULAR
292	FILL	291	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
293	POST-HOLE	294	CIRCULAR
294	FILL	293	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
295	POST-HOLE	296	CIRCULAR
296	FILL	295	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
297	POST-HOLE	298	CIRCULAR
298	FILL	297	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
299	POST-HOLE	300	SUB-CIRCULAR
300	FILL	299	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
301	STAKE-HOLE		CIRCULAR
302	STAKE-HOLE		CIRCULAR
303	LAYER		MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
304	DITCH	305	LINEAR
305	FILL	304	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
306	PIT	307	SUB-OVAL
307	FILL	306	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
308	FILL	364	DARK BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
309	FILL	348	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
310	FILL	348	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
311	FILL	348	MID ORANGE BROWN CLAY
312	FILL	313	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
313	POST-HOLE	312	SUB-CIRCULAR
314	FILL	315	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
315	POST-HOLE	314	CIRCULAR
316	DITCH	250, 251, 304, 305	LINEAR
317	PIT	318, 319	CIRCULAR
318	FILL	317	LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT
319	FILL	317	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
320	POST-HOLE	321	CIRCULAR
321	FILL	320	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
322	FILL	320	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
323	FILL	324	PALE YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
324	GULLY	323	LINEAR
325	FILL	326	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
326	PIT	325	SUB-CIRCULAR
327	ROOTHOLE	328, 329	IRREGULAR
328	FILL	327	LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT
329	FILL	327	LIGHT YELLOWISH GREY CLAY SILT
330	POST-HOLE	331	OVAL

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
331	FILL	330	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
332	POST-HOLE	333	CIRCULAR
333	FILL	332	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
334	POST-HOLE	335	CIRCULAR
335	FILL	334	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
336	POST-HOLE	337	SUB-CIRCULAR
337	FILL	336	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
338	POST-HOLE	339	SUB-CIRCULAR
339	FILL	338	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
340	POST-HOLE	341	OVAL
341	FILL	340	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
342	PIT	343, 344	SUB-CIRCULAR
343	FILL	342	LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT
344	FILL	342	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
345	FILL	458	DARK BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
346	FILL	353	ORANGEY BROWN SANDY CLAY
347	FILL	449	GREYISH MID BROWN CLAY SILT
348	DITCH	309, 310, 311	LINEAR
349	POST-HOLE	350	SUB-CIRCULAR
350	FILL	349	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
351	POST-HOLE	352	SUB-CIRCULAR
352	FILL	351	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
353	POST-HOLE	346	SUB-CIRCULAR
354	FILL	355	MID-DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
355	PIT	354	SUB-CIRCULAR
356	FILL	357	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
357	POST-HOLE	356	OVAL
358	FILL	359	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
359	POST-HOLE	358	SUB-OVAL
360	FILL	361	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
361	POST-HOLE	360	OVAL
362	FILL	363	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
363	POST-HOLE	362	IRREGULAR
364	DITCH	308	LINEAR
365	FILL	366	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
366	PIT	365	SUB-CIRCULAR
367	FILL	368	GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
368	PIT	367	OVAL
369	FILL	370	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
370	PIT	369	SUB-RECTANGULAR
371	FILL	372	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
372	DITCH SEGMENT	371	LINEAR
373	FILL	374	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
374	DITCH SEGMENT	373	LINEAR
375	FILL	376	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
376	POST-HOLE	375	OVAL
377	PIT	380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390	SUB-OVAL
378	PIT	379	OVAL
379	FILL	378	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
380	FILL	377	CREAMY YELLOW SILTY CLAY
381	FILL	377	ORANGY BROWN SANDY CLAY
382	FILL	377	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
383	FILL	377	CREAMY WHITE SILTY CLAY
384	FILL	377	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
385	FILL	377	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
386	FILL	377	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
387	FILL	377	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
388	FILL	377	LIGHT WHITEISH BROWN SILTY CLAY

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
389	FILL	377	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
390	FILL	377	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
400	FILL	401	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
401	PIT	400	SUB-RECTANGULAR
402	FILL	403	ORANGE BROWN SANDY CLAY
403	POST-HOLE	402, 415	SUB-CIRCULAR
404	FILL	407	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
405	FILL	407	CREAMY BROWN CLAY
406	FILL	407	GREY BLACK CLAY SILT
407	PIT	404, 405, 406	SUB-OVAL
408	FILL	409	YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
409	POST-HOLE	408, 414	SUB-CIRCULAR
410	FILL	411	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
411	PIT	410	OVAL
412	FILL	413	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
413	PIT	412	SUB-CIRCULAR
414	FILL	409	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
415	FILL	403	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
416	PIT	417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422	SUB-CIRCULAR
417	FILL	416	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
418	FILL	416	YELLOWISH WHITE CLAY SILT
419	FILL	416	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
420	FILL	416	MID GREENISH BROWN CLAY SILT
421	FILL	416	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
422	FILL	416	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
423	PIT	424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 438	OVAL
424	FILL	423	LIGHT GREENISH WHITE CLAY SILT
425	FILL	423	LIGHT GREENISH BROWN CLAY SILT
426	FILL	423	MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT
427	FILL	423	MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT
428	FILL	423	YELLOWISH WHITE CLAY SILT
429	FILL	423	MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT
430	FILL	423	MID GREY CLAY SILT
431	FILL	423	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
432	FILL	423	MID GREY CLAY SILT
433	FILL	423	YELLOWISH WHITE CLAY SILT
434	FILL	423	MID BROW CLAY SILTN
435	FILL	436	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
436	POST-HOLE	437	SUB-CIRCULAR
437	FILL	436	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
438	FILL	423	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
439	FILL	440	DARK BLACKISH BROWN CLAY SILT
440	POST-HOLE	439	SUB-CIRCULAR
441	FILL	442	BLACKISH BROWN CLAY SILT
442	PIT	441	CIRCULAR
443	FILL	444	BLACKISH BROWN CLAY SILT
444	PIT	443	OVAL
445	FILL	446	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
446	POST-HOLE	445	OVAL
447	FILL	448	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
448	POST-HOLE	447	CIRCULAR
449	DITCH SEGMENT	347, 456, 457	LINEAR
450	DITCH SEGMENT	461, 462	LINEAR
452	FILL	451	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
453	PIT	463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473	SUB-CIRCULAR
454	FILL	455	DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
455	POST-HOLE	454	OVAL
456	FILL	449	MID BROWN CLAY SILT

Context no	Context type	Related context	Description
457	POST-HOLE	449	SUB-CIRCULAR
458	DITCH SEGMENT	345	LINEAR
459	FILL	460	DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT
460	DITCH	459	LINEAR
461	FILL	450	ORANGEY BROWN SANDY CLAY
462	FILL	450	ORANGE SANDY CLAY
463	FILL	453	LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY SILT
464	FILL	453	DARK BLACKISH BROWN SILTY CLAY
465	FILL	453	CREAMY WHITE CLAY
466	FILL	453	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
467	FILL	453	GREENY YELLOW WHITE CLAY
468	FILL	453	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
469	FILL	453	CREAMY WHITE CLAY
470	FILL	453	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
471	FILL	453	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
472	FILL	453	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
473	FILL	453	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
474	FILL	475	ORANGEY MID BROWN SANDY SILT
475	POST-HOLE	474	SUB-OVAL
476	FILL	477	GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
477	UNKNOWN	476, 478	SUB-OVAL
478	FILL	477	ORANGEY MID BROWN SANDY SILT
479	POST-HOLE	478	SUB-CIRCULAR
480	FILL	481	ORANGEY MID BROWN SANDY SILT
481	POST-HOLE	480	SUB-OVAL
482	FILL	483	DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM
483	POST-HOLE	482	SUB-RECTANGULAR
484	FILL	485	DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT
485	PIT	484,	SUB-CIRCULAR
486	FILL	487	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
487	POST-HOLE	486	IRREGULAR
488	FILL	489	DARK GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY
489	PIT	488	SUB-CIRCULAR
490	FILL	491	MID BROWN SANDY CLAY
491	DITCH	490	LINEAR
492	NATURAL		
493	DITCH	348, 449	LINEAR
494	DITCH	286	LINEAR

Areas B1 and B2

Context no	Area	Context type	Related context	Description
1	B1	DITCH SEGMENT	2, 3	LINEAR
2	B1	FILL	1	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
3	B1	FILL	1	MID DARK BROWN CLAY SILT
4	B1	POST-HOLE	5	CIRCULAR
5	B1	FILL	4	MID-LIGHT BROWN CLAY
6	B1	FILL	8	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
7	B1	FILL	8	LIGHT CREAMY BROWN SILTY CLAY
8	B1	PIT	6, 7	CIRCULAR
9	B1	PIT	10	SUB-OVAL
10	B1	FILL	9	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
11	B1	PIT	12	SUB-OVAL
12	B1	FILL	11	DARK BROWNISH GREY SILTY CLAY
13	B1	FILL	14	MID-DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY
14	B1	PIT	13	SUB-CIRCULAR
15	B1	FILL	16	DARK-MID BROWN CLAY SILT
16	B1	DITCH SEGMENT	15	LINEAR
17	B1	FILL	18	MID BROWN CLAY SILT

Context no	Area	Context type	Related context	Description
18	B1	POST-HOLE	17	OVAL
19	B1	PIT	20	IRREGULAR
20	B1	FILL	19	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
21	B1	POST-HOLE	22	SUB-CIRCULAR
22	B1	FILL	21	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
23	B1	POST-HOLE	24	SUB-CIRCULAR
24	B1	FILL	23	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
25	B1	POST-HOLE	26	SUB-CIRCULAR
26	B1	FILL	25	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
27	B1	POST-HOLE	28	IRREGULAR
28	B1	FILL	27	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
29	B1	POST-HOLE	30	SUB-CIRCULAR
30	B1	FILL	29	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
31	B1	POST-HOLE	32	SUB-CIRCULAR
32	B1	FILL	31	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
33	B1	POST-HOLE	34	SUB-CIRCULAR
34	B1	FILL	33	MID GREY SILTY CLAY
35	B1	PIT	36	SUB-CIRCULAR
36	B1	FILL	35	ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY
37	B2	PIT	38	OVAL
38	B2	FILL	37	DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM
39	B2	PIT	40	OVAL
40	B2	FILL	39	ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT
41	B2	POST-HOLE	42	CIRCULAR
42	B2	FILL	41	MID BROWN CLAY SILT
43	B2	POST-HOLE	44	CIRCULAR
44	B2	FILL	43	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
45	B1	POST-HOLE	46	SUB-CIRCULAR
46	B1	FILL	45	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
47	B1	POST-HOLE	48	SUB-CIRCULAR
48	B1	FILL	47	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
49	B1	POST-HOLE	50	SUB-CIRCULAR
50	B1	FILL	49	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
51	B2	STAKE-HOLE	52	SUB-CIRCULAR
52	B2	FILL	51	MID-LIGHT BROWN SILTY CLAY
53	B2	POST-HOLE	54	SUB-CIRCULAR
54	B2	FILL	53	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
55	B2	POST-HOLE	56	SUB-CIRCULAR
56	B2	FILL	55	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
57	B2	PIT	58	SUB-RECTANGULAR
58	B2	FILL	57	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY
199	-	LAYER		
492	-	NATURAL		