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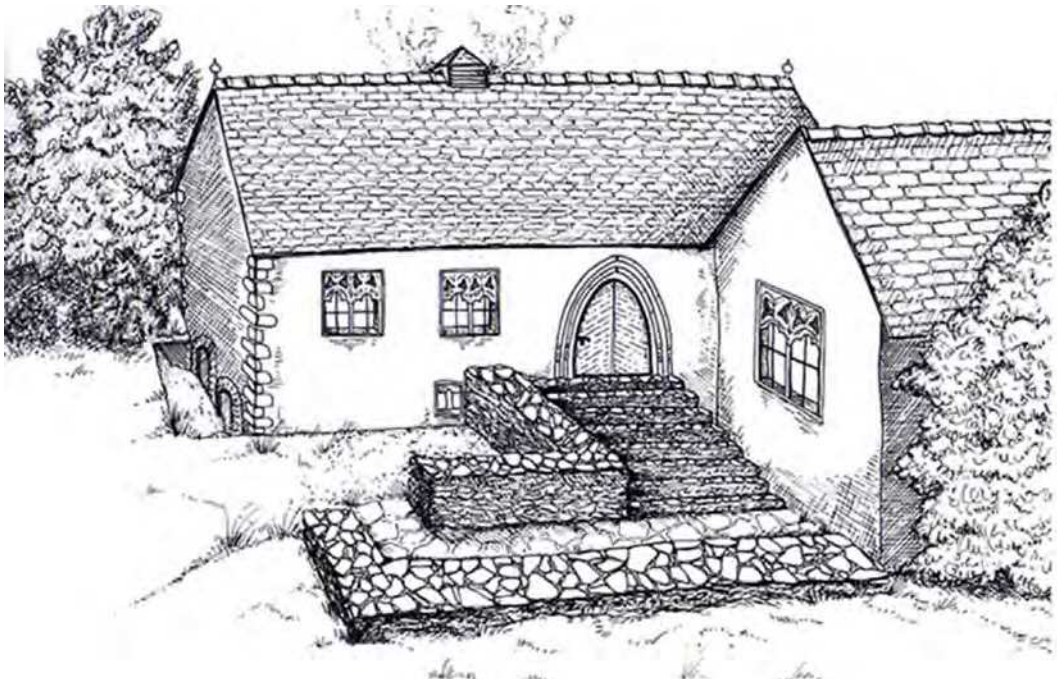
FIELDWORK IN WEST HALTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, FROM 2003-2009



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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Fieldwork at West Halton, Lincolnshire (SE906207), was undertaken between 2003 and 2009 as a student training excavation for the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield. The site was chosen within the context of on-going research within the department investigating the organisation and development of Anglo-Saxon and late medieval settlement and cemeteries (e.g. Hadley 2000; 2007; Buckberry and Hadley 2001; 2007), and following excavations in the previous two years at the village of Whitton (Hadley and Chamberlain 2001; 2002), immediately to the north of West Halton. Previous investigations at West Halton (Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a; 1983b) had suggested that the village green had a long history of occupation, stretching from the Iron Age to the early post-medieval period. Of particular interest to the more recent University of Sheffield excavations was the apparent evidence for early, middle and late Anglo-Saxon occupation – which is a rare feature of medieval settlements in this part of Lincolnshire – and the possibility that West Halton was the location of an Anglo-Saxon monastery (Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a). The fieldwork also aimed to throw light on the development of the village in the area of the present village green and to ascertain when and why this part of the village was subsequently abandoned.

1.1 THE SITE

The village of West Halton is within North Lincolnshire (Figure 1-1). It is located at the northern end of the Lincoln Edge, and lies *c.* 3.5 km from the south bank of the Humber estuary and around the same distance from the River Trent to the west. Much of the parish lies below 5 m OD, but the village is located between the 5- and 10-metre contour lines. Today the village has a substantial green on its western side, which was evidently the location of the medieval manorial complex, abandoned at some point in the later medieval or early post-medieval period. This site was subsequently utilized as a paddock and in modern times as a playing field. The lack of either ploughing or any form of occupation on most of the green presented an opportunity to undertake archaeological investigations in the heart of a currently occupied village (Figure 1-2).

The parish of *Haltone* is first mentioned in Domesday Book in 1086 (Cameron 2001, 64).

FIGURE 1-1 *Location of West Halton, North Lincolnshire.*

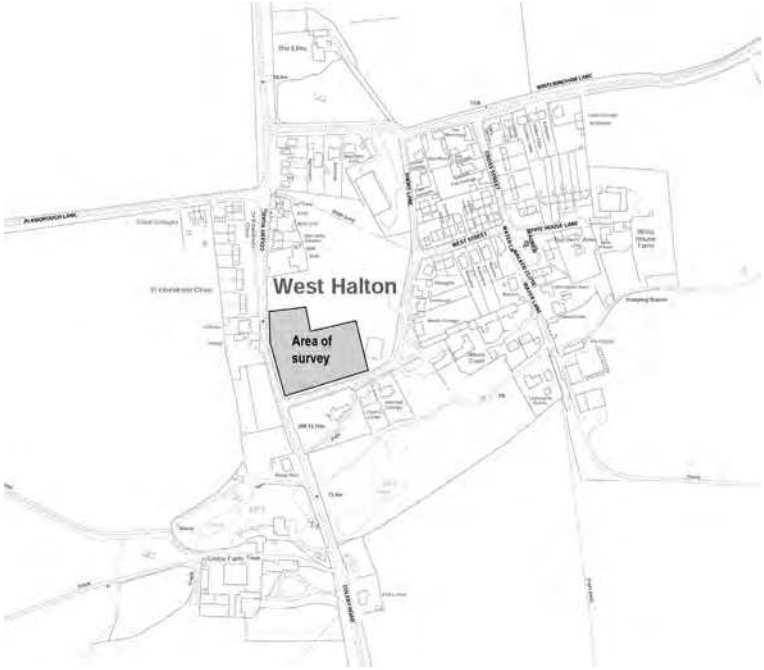


FIGURE 1-2 *Village of West Halton and the area of investigations between 2003 and 2009.*

The meaning of this place-name is thought to be 'the nook, farmstead, village, estate' (OE ' *halh*, *tūn*') (Cameron 2001, 64). The topographical meaning of '*halh*' ('a nook') has led to the suggestion that the name derives from the fact that the village lies in 'a tiny indentation of the 100' contour' (Gelling 1993, cited in Cameron 2001, 64). This district is likely to have been strategically important, overlooking the confluence of the rivers Trent and Ouse with the Humber estuary. Nearby are major crossing points over the Humber, including the ferries recorded in Domesday Book at Winteringham and South Ferriby, and there was probably once another immediately north of West Halton at Whitton, where a long-distance prehistoric trackway meets the Humber.

1.2 Previous research on West Halton

1.2.1 The village green

In 1982, an area of what was then a fallow field in the western part of West Halton village (now the village green) was bulldozed and levelled to make way for a football field. Subsequent field-walking led by a Ms. Newstead and Kevin Leahy (of what was then known as Scunthorpe Museum) recovered pottery of Iron Age, early and mid-Anglo-Saxon, and late medieval date, and a bone comb thought to be of Anglo-Saxon date. In February 1983 Jane Grenville and Mike Parker Pearson (then of English Heritage) undertook an excavation of four weeks' duration on the southern edge of the football field. An area of 20x50m was stripped of topsoil, but due to adverse weather conditions and time constraints excavation was eventually restricted to an area of 10x10m in the north-west corner of the area cleared of topsoil (Figure 1-3). The latest phase of activity encountered was the east wall of a late medieval stone building (dubbed House A) and an associated destruction level. This building had a stone staircase and was dated to later than the fourteenth century because a compacted layer of mortar, building debris, green-glazed roof tiles and thirteenth- and fourteenth-century pottery was encountered beneath it (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a, 3). The walls of an earlier building (House B), from which this debris derived, were encountered in the northeast corner of the trench, and they were just under 1m wide and in places stood to ten courses. Another building (House C) was encountered that appeared to be contemporary with House B. Beneath these two buildings a further building was encountered but not excavated (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a, 4).

Before this latter building was constructed the ground had been levelled with a dump layer containing Anglo-Saxon and late medieval pottery, and this had levelled the top of a bank thrown up on the south side of a ditch running west-east, which was thought to date to the mid-late Anglo-Saxon period, in part due to the absence of later Anglo-Saxon pottery. Although not completely excavated, it was considered substantial enough to have served a defensive purpose (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a, 4). An earlier phase of this earthwork was identified but not excavated (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983b, 186), but in the following year Kevin Leahy returned to the site and excavated a section of the ditch, which was at least 1.5m wide and 1.10m deep (Figure 1-4) (Leahy *pers. comm.*).

It was suggested by Grenville and Parker Pearson (1983a, 1-3) that West Halton may have been the site of an Anglo-Saxon religious community. Up until the nineteenth century, West Halton parish incorporated dispersed lands at Gunness and Crosby, and Grenville and Parker Pearson argued that this implies that these were the remnants of a once much larger parish. It was noted that churches with such large parishes are typically the mother churches, or 'minsters', of the seventh to ninth centuries (for definitions, see Blair 1988, 1-2). They also argued that another indication of the early importance of West Halton was its status as the central manor of a comparatively large soke, including lands in Walcot, Coleby, Haythby (all in West Halton parish), Thealby (in Burton-upon-Stather parish), Crosby, Conesby (in Crosby parish) and Winterton (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a, 1-2; see also Foster and Longley 1924, 74-5). Grenville and Parker Pearson suggested that the key to understanding the early status of West Halton lay in the dedication of its parish church, to St Etheldreda. Etheldreda (OE Æthelthryth) was the daughter of King Anna of the East Angles, who married Ecgfrith, son of King Oswiu of the Northumbrians, *c.*660. However, after several years of marriage, during which time she had preserved her virginity, she renounced marriage and entered a religious house at Coldingham (Northumberland). A year later in *c.*872 she left Northumbria and returned to East Anglia. Our main source for this is Bede, writing *c.*731, but other aspects of her life are recorded in later sources preserved at Ely (Cambridgeshire) where she subsequently founded a religious community. The twelfth-century *Liber Eliensis* offers another possible insight into the ecclesiastical status of West Halton, as it suggests a connection with St Æthelthryth. It alleges that after she crossed the Humber (probably near Winteringham), she stayed at 'a hamlet situated on an island almost surrounded by fen called Alftham' around ten furlongs away (Blake 1962, 27). She is said to have founded a monastery there before continuing on her journey. The

FIGURE 1-3 *Late medieval building excavated in 1983.*

FIGURE 1-4 *Section of the Anglo-Saxon ditch excavated in 1984.*

excavators acknowledged that late written traditions can be unreliable, and church dedications can be changed (perhaps as a result of 'jumping on the bandwagon of the popular cult of the saint'), but thought that, combined, this evidence may contain the kernel of a reliable tradition.

One further mystery was presented by the late seventeenth-century diary of local curate Abraham de la Pryme, who recorded that he had visited West Halton church in 1696 and that although it was then in ruins it had formerly been one the largest churches in the area. A brief survey of the church was undertaken in 1982 but it was believed to be entirely post-medieval, moreover it did not correspond to de la Pryme's description. Nonetheless, it was concluded that his account may be one more indication of the former status of West Halton church (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a, 1, 3).

Grenville and Parker Pearson concluded that the village was moved to the east sometime after the fourteenth century, and that during the early-mid Anglo-Saxon period there had been a site of some importance, of either ecclesiastical or political significance, in the area of the current village green. It was suggested that only future excavation on the green would elucidate matters (Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a, 4).

Some of the Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from West Halton during excavation and field walking in 1982 and 1983 was subsequently analysed by Alan Vince as part of the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project. Among the fabrics identified were the following: Charnwood ware (date range 450-800), Early Saxon Local wares (450-650), Non-local Anglo-Saxon fabrics (400-700), Early to mid-Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz (550-800), Ironstone tempered (550-800), Oolithic limestone- tempered fabrics (700-1070), Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered (550-800), Early Stamford ware (870-1010), Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware (850-1000), Late Saxon (870-1120), Late Saxon Non-local fabric (850-1050), Lincoln shelly ware (850-100), Late Saxon Local fabrics (850-1050), Late Saxon Lincoln Sandy ware (LSLS), Torksey ware (850-1100), Torksey-type ware (850-1100), Thetford-type fabrics (1000-1150), Lincolnshire fine-shelled ware (970-1200), Black burnished ware (700-900), Northern Maxey-type ware (680-870) and Mid-Saxon imported (650-870). This analysis revealed that the earlier assumption that no late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered during the excavation was erroneous. Among the later medieval fabrics noted by Vince were Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly (1130-1230), twelfth-century Lincoln Glazed ware (1100-1200), and Nottingham

glazed ware (1250-1500).

Following the excavations undertaken by Grenville and Parker Pearson, and before the University of Sheffield project began, there were two excavations on or near the village green, although these added little to the picture that had emerged in the 1980s. In 1998, a watching brief conducted by Lindsey Archaeological Services, while the West Halton-Alkborough rising main was inserted (SE89702090-SE90792096), found three robbed walls of post-medieval date below centre of the village green at the northern end, along with late Saxon and late medieval pottery (reported in LHA 34, 1999, 33). The medieval pottery consisted of fabrics from the Humberside region (including Beverley Orange ware (1150-1350), Humberware (1250-1550), Humber Basin fabrics (1250-1550)) and a single sherd of pottery from slightly further afield (Potterhanworth-type ware (1250-1500), EMAPP database). In 2003, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken on a proposed development site in the northeast corner of the green near to Short Lane (SE90562110). Two trenches were excavated, each measuring 18 x 1.6m, but no archaeological features were encountered (Peachey 2004).

There was also one much earlier investigation of the village green that is worthy of note. There is a mound on the village green that, prior to the University of Sheffield fieldwork, had not previously been regarded as being of any great antiquity. The mound attracted antiquarian interest in the 1830s when an excavation was undertaken from the eastern side to ascertain whether it was a tumulus. In his *History of Winterton*, published in 1836, W. Andrew referred to a large circular mound, known as 'Bunker's Hill', in a small field near the church that had aroused local curiosity (Figures 1-5 and 1-6). Apparently, 'several gentlemen of the village have talked of ploughing directly through this place of many wonders in order to satisfy the eye of public curiosity' (Andrew 1836, 70). In his volume entitled *The History and Antiquities of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham District*, Harold Dudley (1931, 28), who was then curator of Scunthorpe Council Museum, revealed that this curiosity had been acted upon. A memorandum was apparently found locally in 1929 'in some long-lost parish record' that recorded the following:

> Oct. 16th, 1837. The mound of earth by the Road Side (on the North West side of the church) was opened in order to ascertain whether or not the same had been erected as a Tumulus. An excavation about five feet in width was made from the East, so as to pass

FIGURE 1-5 *Bunker's Hill, West Halton, taken in 1983.*

FIGURE 1-6 *Antiquarian drawing of the church of St Etheldreda, West Halton, with the Bronze Age barrow visibile in the background (Andrew 1836).*

> through the centre of the Mound, and the Earth was thrown out to a depth of 16 feet from its apex, at which depth a fine hard gravely soil appeared. Hence it was evident to those who superintended the operation that the said mound is merely an artificial Hill raised from the surrounding Soil, and not a barrow or Tumulus, as immemorial tradition had represented it to be.
>
> W. F. Drake, Rector, Isaac Green, Churchwarden

Dudley was unsure about this account, stating that 'whether these "gentlemen of the village" really got to the root of the matter, or whether the mound was erected to serve some other purpose, is a matter for speculation'. More recently, the Ordnance Survey reported a local tradition that it was a Civil War burial mound, but suggested that the mound may have been a belvedere associated with the manor house (OS 25" resurvey of 1964; cited in Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218).

1.2.2 The church of St Etheldreda and its vicinity

As has been mentioned, in 1696 local curate Abraham de la Pryme visited West Halton, and he commented on its former grandeur in his diary, making specific reference to the parish church: 'The church is all fal'n to ruins, but appears to have been very stately, magnificent, and larger than any one for a great many miles round about it' (The Surtees Society 1870, 140-1). De la Pryme copied out a memorandum that he saw concerning the rebuilding of the church:

> the parish church of West Halton, together with the steeple and bells, did immediately after a violent tempest fall down, so that there has not been any public worship or preaching therein for many years, save only in a little chancel, which is now also become so very ruinous that the minister's dwelling-house is the only place to which they can resort (The Surtees Society 1870, 141)

The diarist then noted that 'Ye chancel is all pretty good and firm. It will want onely a little strengthening and cementing together' (The Surtees Society 1870, 141). Dudley

FIGURE 1-7 *The church of St Etheldreda, West Halton, from the south west.*

(1931, 189) later recorded that there was evidence that the present church was smaller than the former building, noting that foundations had been seen 'some distance outside the present wall'. He also stated that 'in the Rectory garden are some large fragments of windows, etc., probably from the earlier church, the largest piece being the upper portion of a Perpendicular window'. In his volume on Lincolnshire, Nikolaus Pevsner (1964, 419) noted that little of the medieval church remained. The main exceptions to this were parts of the tower, and windows in the nave and chancel (Figure 1-7).

To the south of the church and of the Manor House earthworks are visible (SE906208), but they have not been surveyed, and no excavations have taken place there. It has been suggested (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218) that they represent artificial banks and ponds. In 1995, a watching brief was undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services in advance of building work at Plot 2, Churchside, to the west of the Manor House (SE 90562185) (Tann 1995). During the excavation of a pipe trench a stone wall was observed, constructed of mixed-size limestone pieces, and which was at least 0.3m wide (Tann 1995, 5). Fragments of Collyweston-type stone roof slates were found, along with 21 sherds of pottery, of which one was Roman and the remainder were late

medieval in date (including Beverley Orange ware, Humberware, Humber Basin ware and North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered) or later (Brown glazed earthenware (1550-1800), Black-glazed wares (1550-1750), Late earthenwares (1750-1900)). Three further medieval sherds were found in the topsoil from the drain trench (which had been removed prior to the commencement of the watching brief) (Tann 1995, 6). Towards the rear of the property there was an abrupt stratigraphic change, and it was suggested that this represented either the edge of a broad valley that is now partly occupied by a steam, or an artificial water-retaining feature (Tann 1995, 4). An area of stripped land close to Churchside revealed a carefully laid surface of part-bricks, measuring 2m west-east and at least 1.4m north-south. A small number of entire bricks were present, with dimensions 230mm x 115mm x 45mm, and it was suggested that they were no earlier in date than the late seventeenth century. It was also suggested that the floor may have been that of an outbuilding, although no structural remains were encountered (Tann 1995, 5-6). A shallow (0.15 m) north-south aligned backfilled ditch 3.0m wide was also identified. Both the ditch and the aforementioned wall were located approximately perpendicular to the road, and were interpreted as late medieval boundaries. There was, however, insufficient evidence of domestic occupation to be certain that these boundaries defined tofts and crofts (Tann 1995, 7).

During our field season we were shown pottery collected from the garden of Heritage Cottage (formerly known as Plot 2, Churchside), which consisted of late medieval Humberwares and early post-medieval wares. A Roman brooch was also recovered from this property. It was identified by Kevin Leahy as a copper-alloy disc brooch, of which only the back plate was found, and dated to the second century AD. During another watching brief to the east of the church (SE90532086) in 1996 no archaeological features or artefacts were recovered, although one sherd of post-medieval pottery had previously been recovered (North Lincolnshire SMR sheet 2119). In sum, modern archaeological investigations have failed to throw any light on the claims made by Abraham de la Pryme about the earlier form of the parish church of West Halton.

1.2.3 Other parts of the village

During the building of houses on the western side of Coleby Road (SE90412095) in 1965 Roman, Late Saxon Shelly-ware and medieval pottery were found (reported in LHA

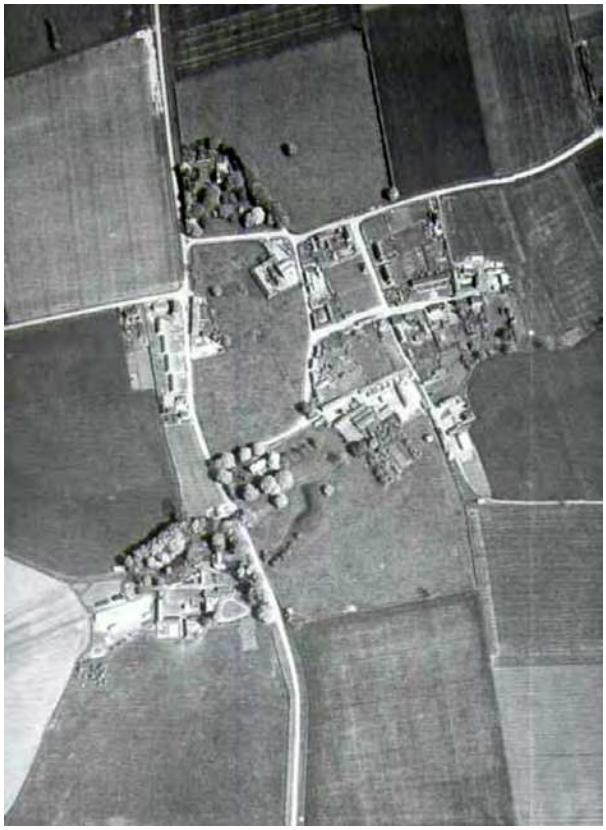


FIGURE 1-8 *Aerial photograph of West Halton taken in the 1940s.*

1966, 50). During the watching brief conducted by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 1991, while the West Halton-Alkborough rising main was inserted (see above), large amounts of animal bone were noted in the vicinity of The Butcher's Arms public house. This is likely to be relatively modern discard from the butcher's premises that used to occupy the site of the pub (reported in LHA 1999, 33).

1.2.4 ELSEWHERE IN THE PARISH

A variety of prehistoric finds and features have been identified around the parish. Ring ditches have been identified from cropmarks at several locations, but none has been excavated: these include one ring ditch *c.*30-40m in diameter (SE90201987); another *c.*25m in diameter (SE911217); a smaller example (SE90271971); and a double ring-ditch with another to the north of it (SE90451986). Cropmarks also reveal a rectilinear enclosure *c.*80m north-south and *c.*60m east-west, with a smaller enclosure within. Three faint features running NW-SE may be field boundaries (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218). Abraham de la Pryme reported that 'as you come to this town from Whitten there

FIGURE 1-9 *Bronze Age hoard of axes found in 1852 (Fowler 1983, 70).*

is two great burys, hollow on the top' (The Surtees Society 1870, 140). About 600m to the east of the village, a mound, *c.*30m in diameter and probably another Bronze Age barrow, has also been reported at SE91312109, which was apparently approached by a causeway or field-bank, but this was ploughed out during the 1950s (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218). Meanwhile, George Weir's 1828 *Historical and Descriptive Account of Lincolnshire* also noted a mound "by the side of the road near to Coleby" (Weir 1828), which may well correspond to some of the ring-ditches evident from aerial photographs to the south-west of West Halton (Figure 1-8). A Bronze Age hoard consisting of seventeen axes and three bronze fragments was found whilst ploughing in 1852 (SE90552075), and two additional handaxes and a bronze fragment were subsequently found (Figure 1-9) (Dudley 1931, 17-18; Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218). Following this discovery, Fowler (1853, 70) commented that there was evidence for a 'chain of barrows extending from the Humber into the interior of the country'. A flint core and scrapers, Roman pottery and a worn quernstone were found at Coleby Mine (SE905188), and human remains were encountered at West Halton mine (SE9019) (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218).

1.3 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

Having considered the historical background of West Halton and the previous archaeological investigations that had taken place in the village prior to the commencement of the University of Sheffield excavations, this report now presents the key findings of the investigations undertaken between 2003 and 2009 (Figure 1-10). Each trench excavated on site is addressed individually. In total, three broad phases of activity have been detected. These are broadly analogous with the Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon, and late medieval/early post-medieval periods. The key findings are discussed chronologically for each trench. Following these will be a brief comparative discussion on sites similar to West Halton. This report is supported by numerous specialist reports on the various finds recovered from the site. Reports on the geophysical and topographical surveys, test pitting, survey of the structure of the Old Rectory and augur testing, can be found in the previous interim reports (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011).

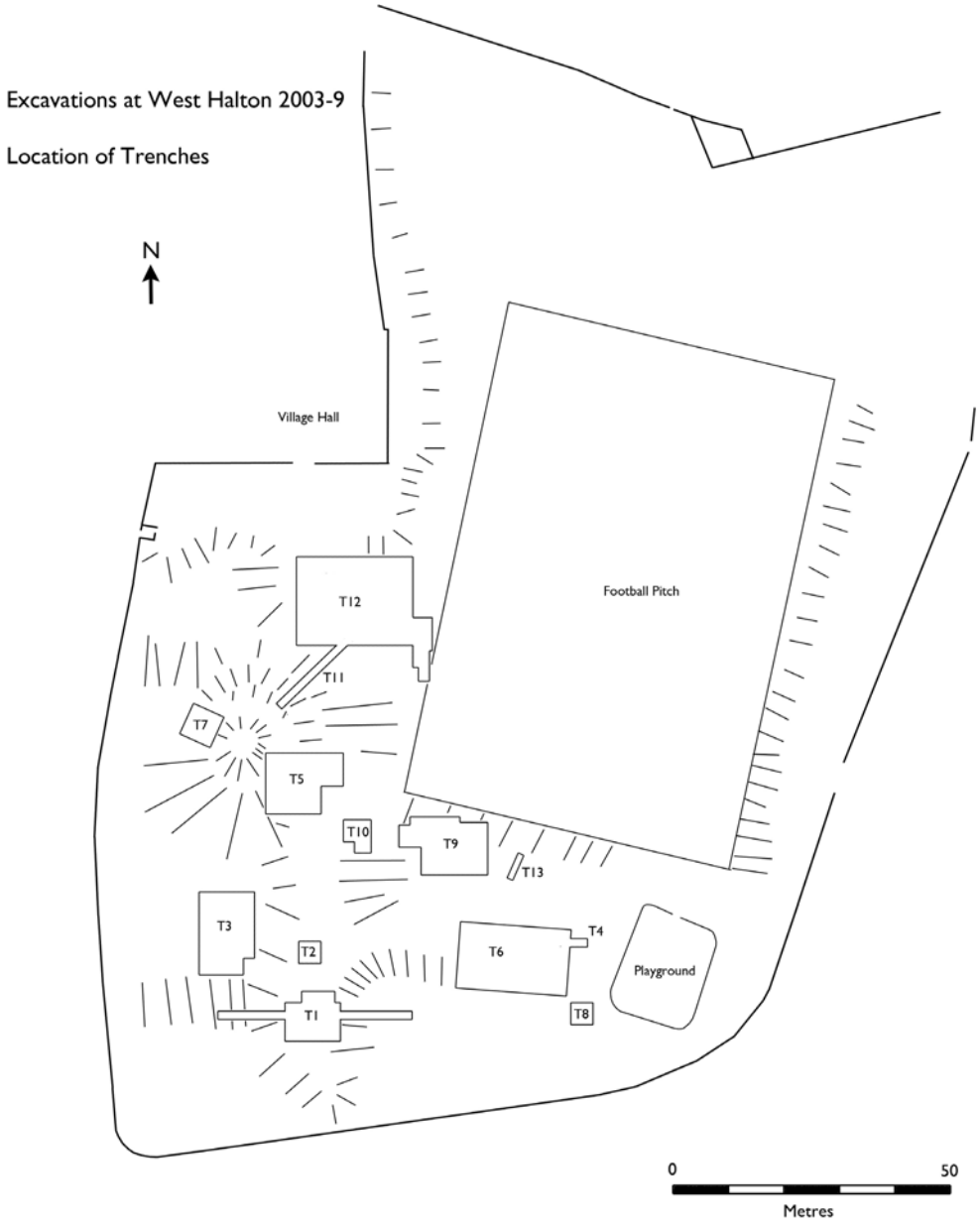


FIGURE 1-10 *Trench locations at West Halton, 2003-2009.*

PART I: THE EXCAVATIONS

2 TRENCH 1

The site of West Halton was chosen as a case study through which to understand the organisation and development of Anglo-Saxon and late medieval settlement and cemeteries in this area of North Lincolnshire. Previous investigations in the early 1980s (Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a; 1983b) had suggested that the village green had a long history of occupation, stretching from the Iron Age to the early post-medieval period, and the University of Sheffield excavations sought to illuminate further the nature of this occupation. During the first season of excavation in 2003, Trench 1 was opened towards the south-western corner of the village green. It originally measured 10 x 3 m and was positioned running west-east down the slope. The location of the trench was chosen to explore high resistance features shown on the geophysical survey to the west in the plateaux area and lower resistively features down the hill to the east (Figure 2-1). On the removal of the turf, the trench was extended by a further 3 m to the west to encompass more of the area of high resistance that appeared to be a stone structure (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003). The majority of Trench 1 was excavated to what was initially thought to be the natural, although due to limited time, a strip along the northern section was unexcavated. In 2003, the trench had revealed evidence for near continuous occupation from the early Anglo-Saxon to late medieval periods, albeit with apparently less occupational evidence from the later Anglo-Saxon period, in the form of limited ceramic evidence from this period. At least one major late medieval building was found during this first season.

Trench 1 was reopened during the 2007 season (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). The area investigated measured 7 x 10 m, with a northern extension measuring 2 x 6.5 m; it re-opened the area investigated in 2003 and enlarged it to the north, south and west. The aim of the 2007 season was to ascertain the form of the late medieval building first excavated in 2003 and whether it was part of a larger complex of buildings. The extended trench did reveal further evidence for late medieval structures, as well as some further evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity, including a section of a ditch. In addition, beneath the medieval layers, a flattened Bronze Age barrow was discovered. It appeared that it had been used as a building platform during the late medieval period. The discovery of this prehistoric monument was unexpected, as was the detection of the Bronze Age cremation burial of a mature to elderly woman.

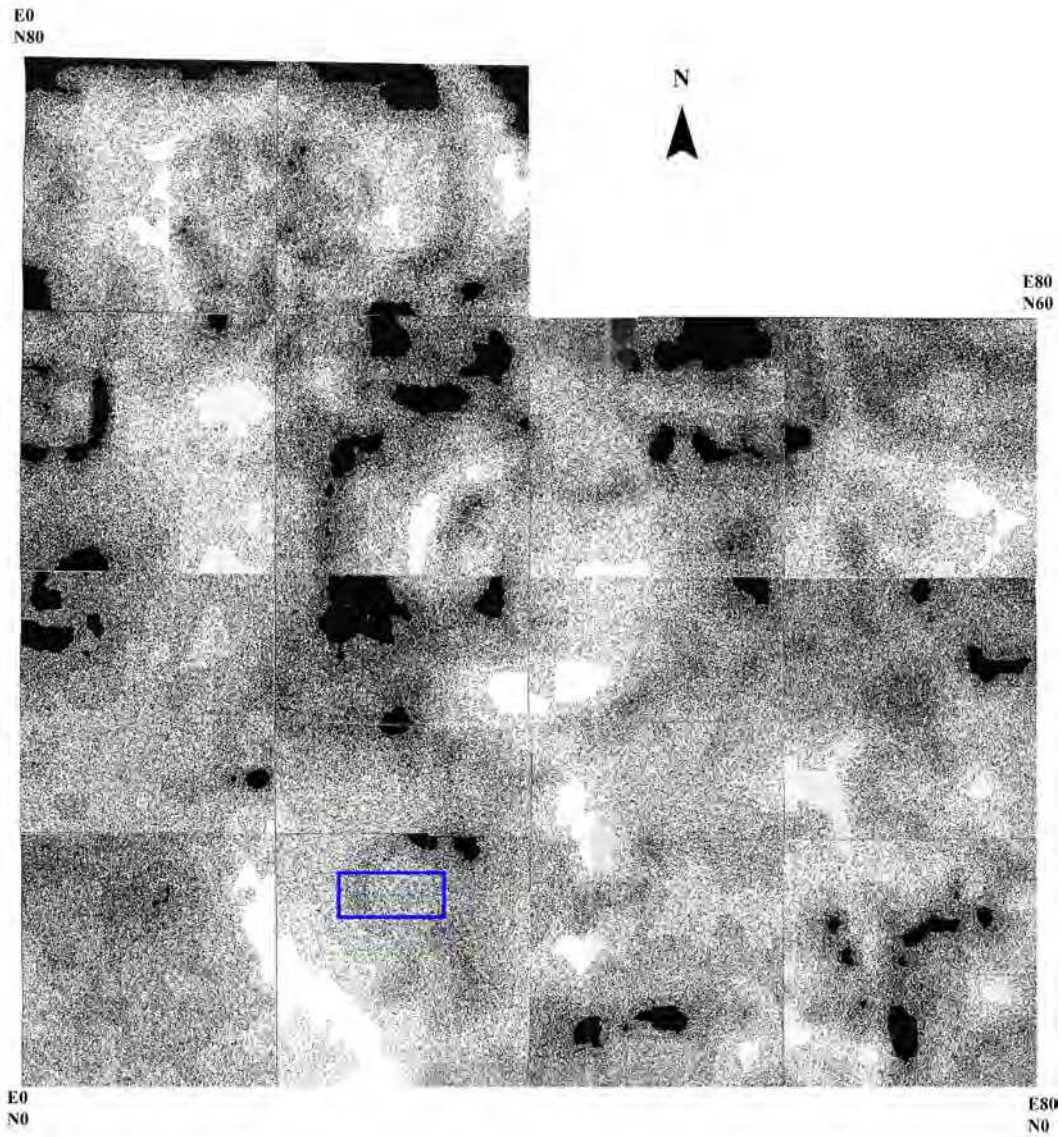


FIGURE 2-1 *Resistivity survey of West Halton completed in 2003, showing the location of the 2003 Trench 1 in blue (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).*

This trench was again re-opened and extended in 2008 in order to investigate the Bronze Age barrow and the Anglo-Saxon ditch discovered during the 2007 season of excavation. In 2008, the trench measured 7.5 x 10 m, with the area under investigation shifting northwards from the previous season's trench (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). As expected, some late medieval features were encountered in the re-opened Trench 1; these included walls and floor layers traced in this trench during previous years. In contrast to previous seasons, when many of the excavated walls in Trench 1 were left *in situ* during excavation, a number of structural features were removed in 2008 in order to reveal more of the levelled Bronze Age barrow in this area. Crucially, this led to the discovery and excavation of the barrow's primary inhumation, the crouched burial of a child aged around 5 years old. Excavation also exposed more of the Anglo-Saxon ditch encountered in 2007.

2.1 Prehistoric/Bronze Age phase

The earliest datable feature excavated in Trench 1 was a flattened Bronze Age barrow, which had been used as a building platform during the late medieval period. Layer (1056) was the mound soil of a prehistoric barrow, on top of which a late medieval building had been constructed (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 3). The remains of the barrow were fully excavated in the 2007 season, although the compact orange-brown soil (1056) of the mound had first been noted in the 2003 season as a possible buried cultivation layer (1024) and (1025) (Figure 2-7) (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). This orange-brown soil (1056) was found to cover much of the trench, including the area inside the late medieval structure (1033), and the central area of the trench defined to the east by wall (1004) and the north by wall (1039). This resembled the mound soil from the surviving Bronze Age barrow further north on the village green (see discussion below of Trench 7).

Investigation of the remains of the barrow in Trench 1 uncovered two sherds of Bronze Age pottery, a finished flint scraper and another unfinished scraper, as well as unworked flint. Residual prehistoric finds were also retrieved from late medieval contexts. For example, a sherd of Bronze Age pottery came from layer (1041) and a flint arrowhead from (1045). Context (1056) was also found to contain the head of a copper-alloy pin, worked animal bone and sherds of decorated early and early/mid Anglo-Saxon pottery,

SF 315

SF 322

FIGURE 2-2 *Bronze Age pottery excavated from Trench 1: SF 315 from the upper fill (1054) of the Bronze Age barrow and SF 322 from the fill (1061) of the cremation burial. Scale 1:1.*

hinting at the possibility of Anglo-Saxon activity around, and perhaps in, the barrow (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 3).

Western and eastern extensions to the trench in 2007 revealed more of the barrow (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 3). The ring ditch surrounding the mound was traced in both extensions, which were dug with a machine; in the western extension the cut of this ditch was labelled [1057] and was filled by (1054), while in the eastern extension the cut was numbered [1058] and its fill (1055). The western section of the ditch yielded a single Bronze Age pottery sherd (SF 315) (Figure 2-2). In both extensions, eroded mound material was identified within the ring ditch; this was numbered (1052) in the western extension and (1053) in the eastern extension, but both soils were identical to (1056), the orange-brown mound soil in the main part of the trench. Context (1052) was found to contain Bronze Age pottery. The mound soil in all three areas of the trench overlay the bedrock.

Cut into layer (1056), roughly central to the main part of the trench, was a circular feature [1060], filled by (1061), measuring *c.* 0.6 m in diameter and 0.27 m in depth (Figure

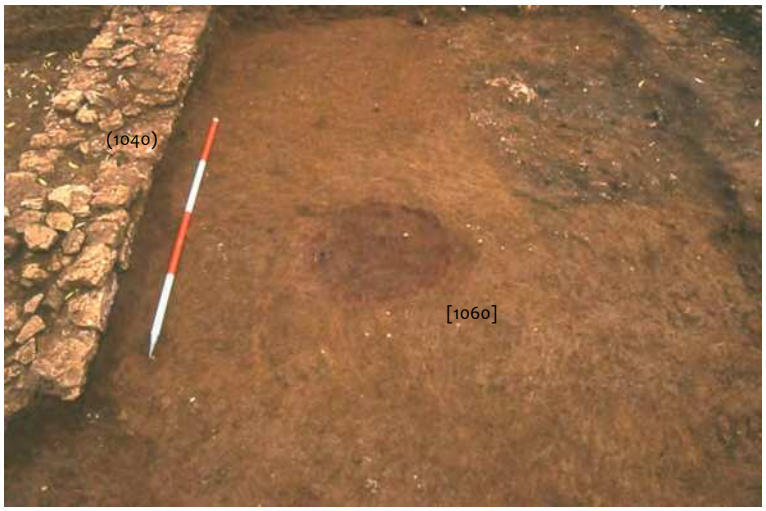


FIGURE 2-3 *Unexcavated prehistoric cremation [1060], looking north, with wall (1040) to the west.*

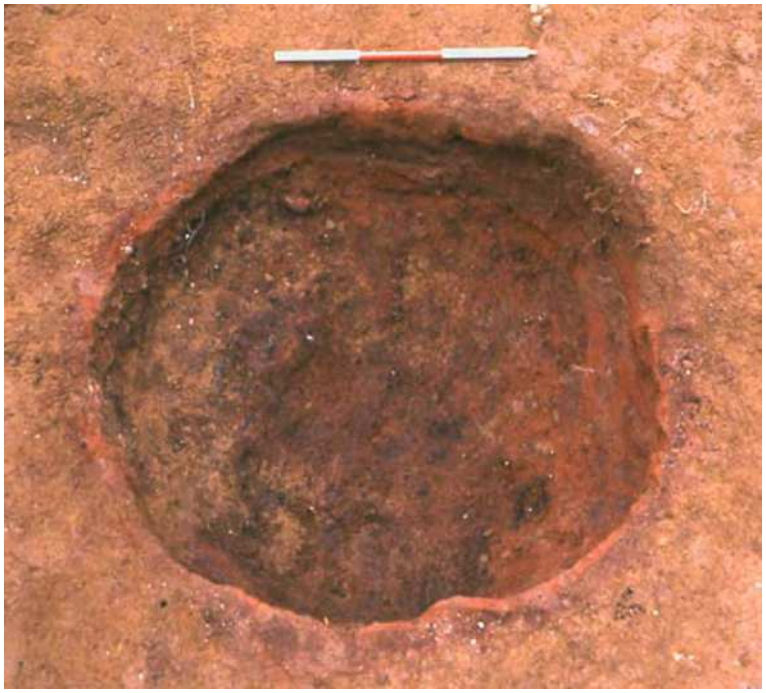


FIGURE 2-4 *Fully excavated prehistoric cremation burial [1060].*

2-3). Upon investigation, this was found to be a prehistoric cremation burial inserted into the mound (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 3). The feature was excavated in spits and analysis of the cremated human bone retrieved from it revealed that the pit contained the remains of a mature or elderly female (Figure 2-4) (see section 29.1.3). It was thought that this burial had originally been accompanied by a small accessory vessel, but only one sherd of this was retrieved (SF 322) (Figure 2-2). This vessel would have been directly beneath one of two concrete plinths of modern date (contexts (1030) and (1059)); their functions are uncertain but they may have formed the base for a children's slide or WWII gun emplacements (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 3). The construction of plinth (1059) appeared to have destroyed the vessel, leaving just one fragment. The sides of the burial pit [1060] were red and clearly scorched, suggesting that this may have been a pre-existing hearth or temporary fireplace into which the cremation was placed (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 201, 3-4).

In addition to the discrete, *in situ* cremation burial [1060], the surrounding barrow soil (1056) also contained a number of other fragments of human bone (see section 29.1) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 4). Several of these derived from disturbance to the cremation burial, but at least one other unburnt fragment appeared to have belonged to a disturbed burial of a prime adult aged 25-35 years. This individual is undated; it may

FIGURE 2-5 *Grave [1081] with crouched inhumation burial of child.*

be a prehistoric burial, or it could derive from a disturbed Anglo-Saxon burial similar to that recovered from the upstanding barrow to the north (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005; see discussion of Trench 5 below).

When this trench was re-opened and extended in 2008 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011), the orange-brown soil of the Bronze Age barrow (1086) was once again identified covering much of the trench. Pit [1060], which contained the cremation discovered in 2007, was re-excavated and re-defined; it was situated *c.* 1 m north of the southern limit of excavation. Slightly north-east of the centre of the trench, and *c.* 3.5 m north of the cremation pit, was (1069), a yellow-brown mixture of re-deposited bedrock and original mound soil. This deposit contained animal bone and flint, along with several fragments of human bone. It varied between 0.55 m and 0.25 m in depth. The deposit partially encircled another feature [1081], which upon investigation was found to be a grave cut, the upper part of which was filled by deposit (1082) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 14). Grave [1081] was approximately 1 m deep and it contained the crouched inhumation burial of a child aged between 4-6 years old, laid on its left-hand side (Figure 2-5) (see section 29.1.2). No grave goods were found accompanying the burial; although, an empty space about 0.4 m in diameter at the foot of the grave could have contained an organic vessel that left no trace (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 14).

SF 34

FIGURE 2-6 *Copper-alloy annular brooch (SF 34) recovered from layer (1024). Scale 2:1.*

2.2 ANGLO-SAXON PHASE

When Trench 1 was first opened in 2003, evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was limited, mainly due to the relatively small area of the trench (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003). During this initial investigation, the earliest evidence for human activity occurred across the whole trench in the form of a dark humic layer, (1024) and (1025), which varied in thickness between 20-80 cm (Figure 2-7). This was initially interpreted as a buried cultivation layer or soil, and included pottery of various dates from the Roman period to the early thirteenth century (see section 17.2) and other artefacts, such as a copper-alloy brooch (Figure 2-6) (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 7). In later seasons of excavation, it became clear that this buried layer was in fact soil from the flattened Bronze Age barrow.

The clearest evidence for Anglo-Saxon features was located at the west end of the 2003 trench (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 7). Cutting into buried soil (1024) was an irregular sub-rectangular steep-sided cut [1028], about 20 cm deep, with a flat bottom (Figure 2-8). Only the eastern half of the feature was revealed, because a later wall (1004) obscured the rest; the feature continued underneath the southern section edge. The fill (1029) was reddish-brown and contained small flecks of charcoal, suggestive of occupational debris. Two pieces of early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the fill, although the function of this feature was uncertain (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 7).

Further possible Anglo-Saxon activity was also recovered during the 2003 season at the eastern end of Trench 1 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003). Although not visible in plan, due to the narrow area excavated, the south section of the trench clearly showed two shallow ditches cut into the buried soil (1024), running roughly north-south, parallel to the slope (Figure 2-7). The outer, or eastern, of these [1031] was quite broad and irregular and disappeared underneath the east section, whilst the inner [1030] was very narrow and v-shaped. Although both ditches were small they had the effect of creating a small bank between them, and it was postulated that they were some form of property or land division, although this was only a tentative suggestion (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 7). The ditches both contained dark humic fills (1032) and (1033), and it appeared that there was little attempt made to keep them clear from sedimentary build-up. Whilst no artefacts were found in either fill, the absence of later medieval pottery, abundant in later levels, suggested that these

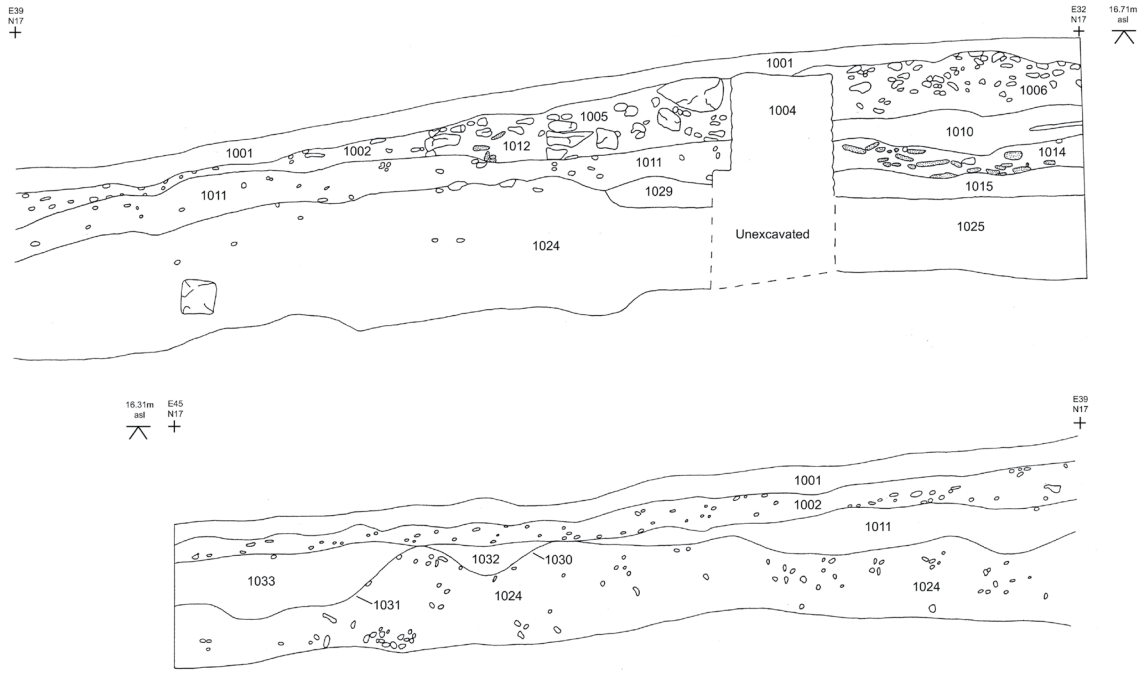


FIGURE 2-7 *Plan of the south section of Trench 1 in 2003 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).*

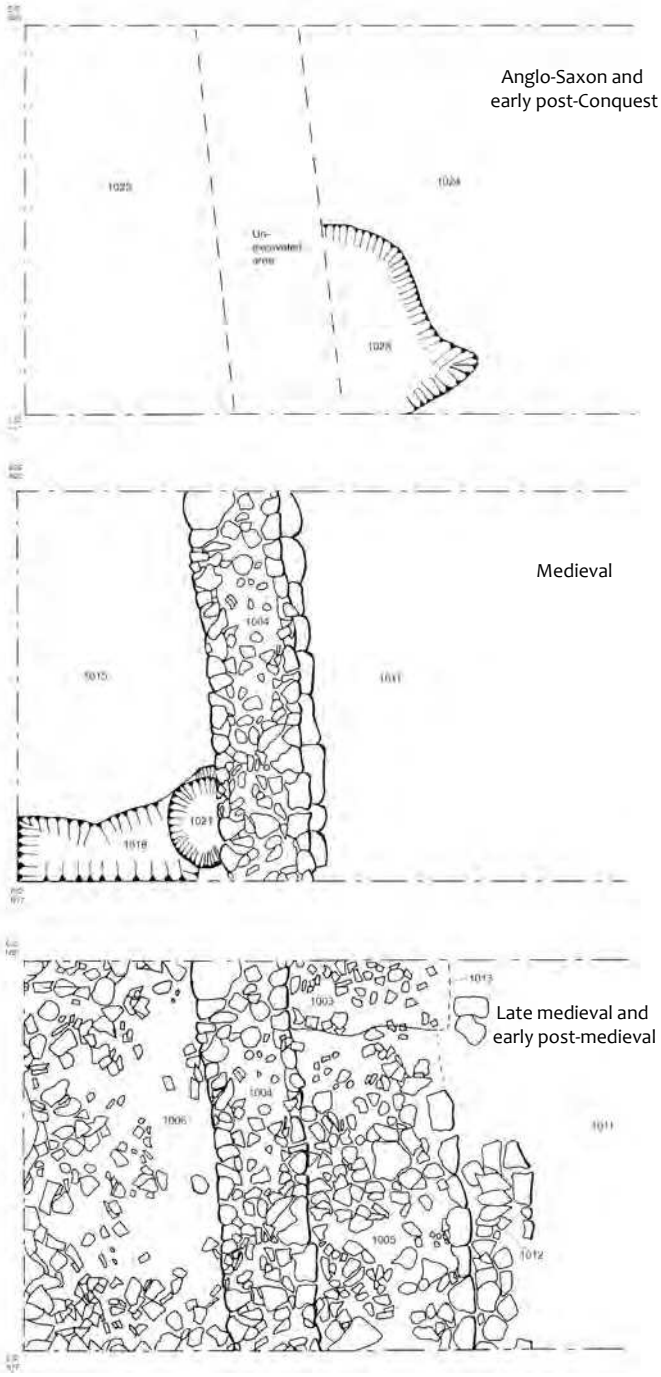


FIGURE 2-8 *Plan of phased features excavated in Trench 1 (west) in 2003 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).*

ditches are Anglo-Saxon or even earlier in date (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 7).

In 2007, the discovery of a section of Anglo-Saxon ditch [1062] on the western side of the extended trench testified to the existence of activity of that date in this area of the village green (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 4). The fill of the ditch, deposit (1063), contained Anglo-Saxon pottery but few other finds. The ditch was aligned north-south and cut into the bedrock. It was unclear from the relatively small section excavated across the ditch whether it was associated with other sections of Anglo-Saxon ditch that had been excavated in 2005 and 2006 to the east (see discussions of Trenches 4, 6 and 9 below). The course that the ditch took, beyond the limit of the excavation, was also uncertain; it was thought that it might even have enclosed the Bronze Age barrow, although this was not proven (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 4).

During the 2008 season, Anglo-Saxon ditch [1062] was fully exposed across the breadth of the trench and the majority of its fill (1063) was emptied (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 15). The ditch was found to be approximately 0.7 m deep, tapering from *c.* 1 m wide at the top to 0.4 m wide at the base. Subsequent analysis of the pottery from this ditch by Gareth Perry (2009 and see section 17.8 below) suggested that it dated to the later Anglo-Saxon period.

2.3 Late medieval phase

During the 2003 season, the earliest excavated feature dating to the later medieval period in Trench 1 was the substantial north-south running wall (1004) (Figure 2-8) (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 7). This was placed directly on top of the buried cultivation layers (1024) and (1025), which were later identified as the soil (1056) of a flattened Bronze Age barrow, as well as the filled Anglo-Saxon pit [1028], rather than being laid in a foundation trench, although it had a more substantial and protruding foundation layer on its external east face. The wall (1004) was of a very well built dry stone construction, surviving up to a height of eleven courses or 80 cm, with an average stone size of 24 x 9 cm. On the inner, or west, side of the wall there was a light patchy brown layer (1015) around 20 cm thick, containing charcoal flecks and with a crusty surface in patches. It became clear that this build-up of fine material

represented an internal floor surface or series of floors within the building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8).

The thickness and substantial nature of the wall suggest that it was a large and presumably relatively high-status building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8). Interestingly, however, it appeared to have undergone a change of use shortly before its demolition in the early sixteenth century (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8). Cutting through the accumulated floor level (1015) was a shallow gully [1018] that terminated against the wall in a circular drain [1021] (Figure 2-8). This late feature could suggest that the building subsequently came to be used as an agricultural building or to house animals (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8).

To the east of wall (1004), and building up against it, was a rubbly layer (1011) that had clearly accumulated over some time. This contained a substantial quantity of later medieval pottery (particularly Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2), animal bone, as well as other late medieval finds (Figure 2-9). It was considered unlikely that this layer was formed as the result of the dumping of domestic refuse from the building represented by wall (1004), since the abraded nature of the pottery and the high residual content of Anglo-Saxon and Roman pottery suggest that the material had been re-deposited several times (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8). In the absence of any dating evidence directly relating to the wall or the internal floor surface (1015), this pottery provided the best indication of a *terminus post quem* for the use of the building, that is to say the building dates to after the early thirteenth century (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8).

SF 4

FIGURE 2-9 *Copper-alloy mount (SF 4) excavated from layer (1011). Scale 2:1.*

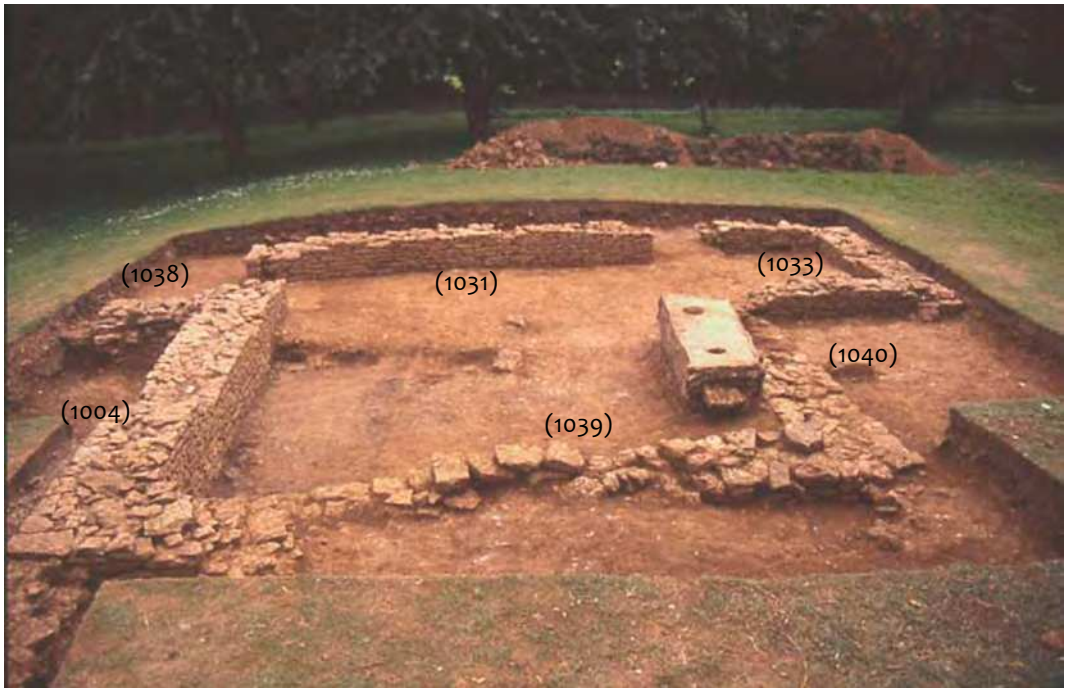


FIGURE 2-10 *Overview of late medieval structures, looking south, excavated in Trench 1 in 2007.*

FIGURE 2-11 *Late medieval annex building (1033), looking south, excavated in Trench 1 in 2007.*

A further modification appeared to have been made to the building late in its occupation. Externally, a drystone-faced revetment (1005) 1.2 m wide was built against wall (1004). The function of this feature was uncertain, it might have been the base of an external staircase, or merely have acted as a metalled walkway (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8). However, it overlay the accumulated late medieval deposit (1011) containing the Beverley wares, and is therefore likely to date to around the fourteenth century at the earliest (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8).

In 2007, the extended trench revealed further evidence for late medieval structures (Figurea 2-10 and 2-11). On the eastern side of the excavation area, structure (1004), a major north-south aligned wall previously traced in 2003, was found to continue beyond the limits of the 2003 trench to the north and south. In the northern portion of the 2007 trench, wall (1004) was seen to overlay the eastern end of another wall (1039) that ran east-west along the northern edge of the trench and was irregular, narrow and poorly constructed. Just to the north of where (1004) and (1039) intersected, run a short continuation of wall (1004) towards the west, parallel with (1039). It stopped after just 1 m, although an irregular line of small stones continued across the trench to the west marking the line of the robbed wall. Wall (1004) was found to continue northwards, beyond the northern limit of the excavation. To the north of wall (1039) was a late medieval layer (1043), which covered much of the northern edge of the trench.

Wall (1004) was also seen to continue beyond the southern limit of excavation in 2007 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 2). Where it emerged from the southern edge of the area investigated during 2003 there was another short length of wall (1005) projecting from underneath it. At a point along (1004), about 1.2 m north of the southern edge of the trench, was another wall (1031), which projected westwards from the line of (1004) for a distance of 4.5 m. Wall (1031) was found to be situated in wall trench [1050], which was filled by (1051). The area between wall (1031) and the southern baulk of the trench was covered by a late medieval layer (1048), while to the east of wall (1004) in the south-east corner of the trench was a similar layer (1049).

In 2007 in the western half of Trench 1, further walls belonging to late medieval structures were excavated (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 2). These included wall (1040), which extended southwards from the eastern end of (1039) (the irregular robbed wall running across the northern edge of the trench). At its southern end, wall

(1040) intersected with wall (1033). The latter formed three sides of a small building (Figure 2-11); the wall ran westwards for a distance of 1.6 m, turned south for a distance of 2.2 m and then eastwards for 1.6 m. Within the area defined by the three sides of (1033) was what was interpreted as a rubble floor layer (1045) of late medieval date.

Various late medieval layers were found across the trench. Across an area surrounded by walls (1004), (1031), (1033), (1039) and (1040), was layer (1041). A late medieval floor surface (1046) was found beneath (1041) in an area defined by walls (1004) and (1031). As already discussed, beneath these late medieval layers was the orange-brown soil (1056) of a prehistoric barrow. It appeared that the barrow had been levelled, prior to the construction of these buildings, in order to provide a building platform (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 3).

Evidence of late medieval activity was discovered, again, in this area of the village green in 2008 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Wall (1004), originally investigated during the 2003 and 2007 seasons, was re-exposed running along the eastern side of the trench. Wall (1039), which ran west-east across the trench from (1004), was similarly re-exposed. While wall (1004) was left *in situ*, wall (1039) was removed in order to reveal the archaeology underneath it. Associated with these walls were a number of late medieval floor surfaces, including layer (1065), which lay to the west of wall (1004) in the southern half of the trench. This was a sandy light brown soil with charcoal flecks and two distinct patches of surface burning. It was the same deposit as (1046), a late medieval floor surface found to the south during the previous season, which was bounded by walls (1004) and (1031).

2.4 Early post-medieval phase

From the 2003 investigations, it became clear that, at some point before the early sixteenth century, the late medieval building discovered in Trench 1 was abandoned (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8). The first evidence for this came from an internal dump (1014), 20-25 cm thick, that rested directly on top of the earlier floor surface (1015). This primarily consisted of early fifteenth-century bricks and roof tile, and as no brick was visible in the construction of wall (1004), it was assumed that this came from the demolition of another structure, albeit nearby, or possibly a brick-built

FIGURE 2-12 *Sickle (SF 204) recovered from rubble layer (1006) within the extension building in Trench 1, formed by wall (1033).*

FIGURE 2-13 *Pig burial within the extension building in Trench 1, formed by wall (1033).*

extension or chimney (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8).

Above this dump, there was another layer (1010), 20-30 cm thick, which was very loose and contained a significant amount of mortar. This was interpreted as representing a period of decay, where the building may still have been standing, but had started to collapse and the walls lost their internal plaster (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8-9). This phase was unlikely to have lasted very long, as above (1010) was a thick rubble layer (1006) that covered much of the trench (Figure 2-7) and seemed to have been associated with the abandonment of the structures in this area of the green. Within the area defined by wall (1033) this rubble layer was found to contain an iron hook or sickle (SF 204) (Figure 2-12) and the burial of a small mammal (a pig, *Sus*) (Figure 2-13), suggesting that the structure may have had some form of agricultural or animal husbandry function around the time of its demise (see section 26.4) (Broderick 2008, 50). Rubble layer (1006) also contained large amounts of tile and a little brick, and was clearly formed rapidly as the result of the intentional demolition of the building. Although, there was no absolute dating evidence for this, the absence of clay pipes was considered to indicate that it happened before the early sixteenth century (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 8).

Externally and to the east of (1004), there was further evidence for the decay and demolition of the building. Over the late medieval revetment (1005), was a layer of rubble collapse (1002). This also contained stone roof tiles that had clearly slipped or been intentionally thrown from the roof, and embedded themselves into the soil below (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 9). To the east of revetment (1005) was a further poorly built and largely demolished structure (1012), which incorporated broken tile and brick, and was possibly associated with the dismantling of the building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 9). Of similar date was a rectangular cut [1013] in the northern part of revetment (1005). This appeared to have been made so that larger stones could be robbed from the revetment, and contained a fill (1003) of loose rubble, crushed brick and tile. Running eastwards from the revetment (1005) and later structure (1012) was a thin layer (1002) containing rubble, broken tile and other demolition debris, presumably washed down-slope after the destruction of the building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 9).

The whole trench was covered with a fine humic topsoil (1001). It was interesting that none of the contexts relating to the collapse and demolition of the building contained

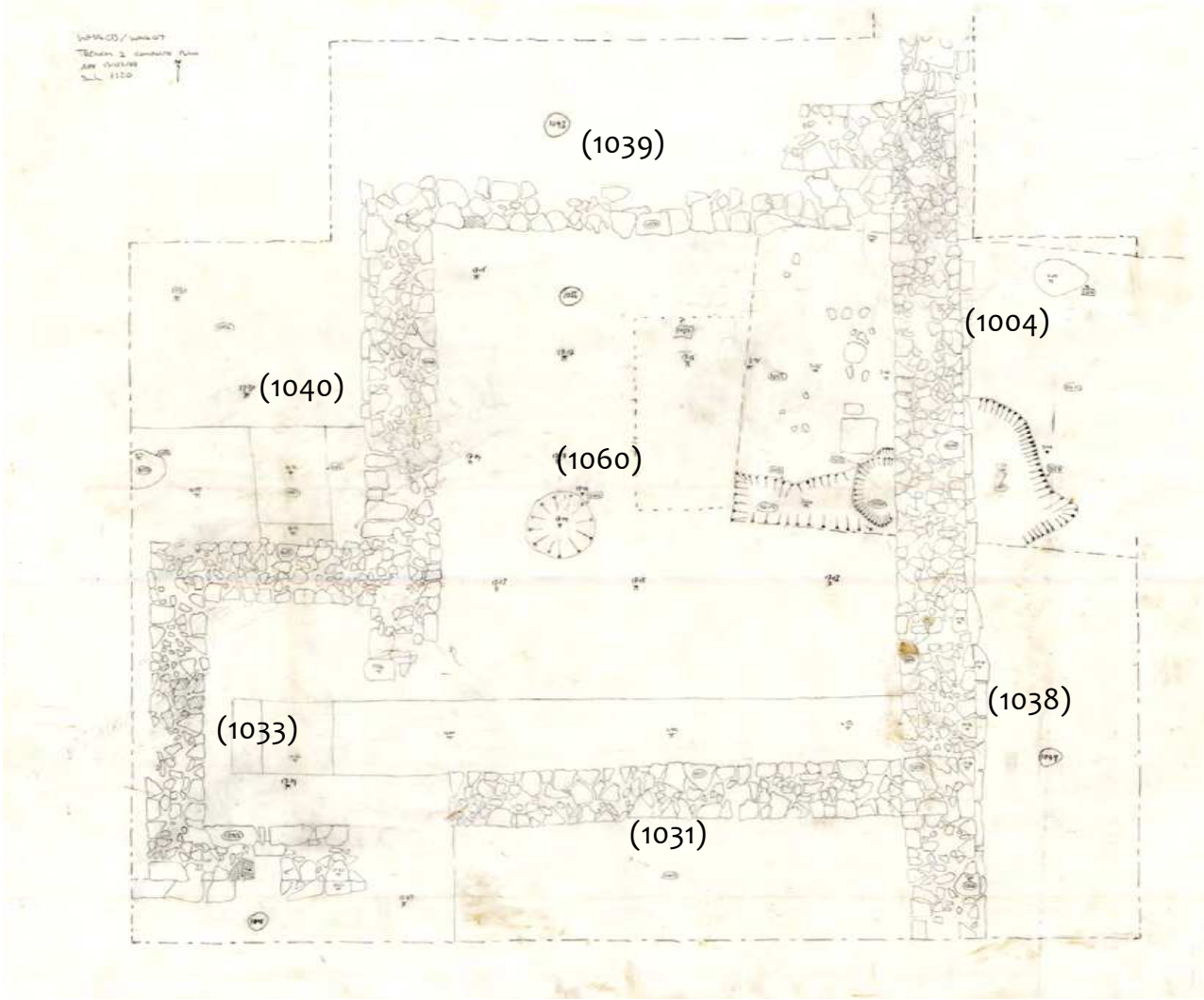


FIGURE 2-14 *Composite plan of Trench 1, 2003-2008, showing walls (1004), (1038),(1031), (1033), (1040) and (1039). Scale 1:66.6.*

any clay pipes or similar dating artefacts, providing a terminus ante quem of around 1550 for the building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 9). One of the few finds to be found in (1001) and directly above wall (1004) was an onion wine bottle neck, suggesting that, by the end of the seventeenth century, the whole area had been pasture or open common land for some time (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 9).

2.5 Summary

The excavation of Trench 1 over three seasons of investigation yielded substantial evidence for late medieval structures in the form of a number of walls and floor surfaces (Figure 2-14). The most clearly defined structure in this area was wall (1033), forming three sides of a building with a possible agricultural/animal husbandry function in a later phase of occupation, as suggested by the discovery of an animal burial and sickle inside it (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 12).

Beneath the late medieval layers, lay the compact orange-brown soil (1056) of a flattened Bronze Age barrow, which had been used as a building platform during the late medieval period (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13). The discovery of this prehistoric monument was unexpected, as was the detection of the cremation burial of a mature to elderly woman. Further human bone in this mound material around the cremation suggested that further funerary activity had taken place here; this could have been prehistoric, but alternatively it may have been a secondary Anglo-Saxon burial similar to that identified in Trench 5 in the upstanding barrow to the north (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13).

A number of structural features were removed in 2008 in order to reveal more of the levelled Bronze Age barrow in this area. Further investigation in Trench 1 revealed more of the levelled prehistoric barrow that had been used as a late medieval building platform (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20). Crucially, this led to the discovery and excavation of the barrow's primary inhumation, the crouched burial of a child aged around 5 years old (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 21).

3 TRENCH 2

As was the case with Trench 1, the purpose of Trench 2 was to investigate the Anglo-Saxon and late medieval occupation of the site. In 2003, this trench measuring 5 x 5 m was opened on the top of the plateaux area to the northwest of Trench 1 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003). It was located in this position due to both a high resistance reading in the geophysical survey and an observable topographic bank and ditch feature on the surface (Figure 3-1). Trench 2 was only partially excavated as it rapidly became evident that there was not sufficient time to excavate the complex stratigraphy that was being revealed. The trench excavated in 2003 revealed evidence for late medieval structures; however, no features dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were excavated. Trench 2 was carefully lined and backfilled for future investigation. Until further excavation is undertaken, the following conclusions must, thus, be tentative.

3.1 Late medieval/early post-medieval phase

In 2003, the earliest features excavated in Trench 2 were two walls: (2005) running west-east and (2008) running north-south (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). Both were quite slight and poorly built drystone walls with no internal mortaring; in this respect, they contrasted significantly with the walls of the later medieval building excavated in Trench 1 (i.e. walls 1004, 1031, 1033, 1039 and 1040). Wall (2005) had the remains of a plaster coating on its south face, indicating that it was originally an internal wall. Although the two walls did not join or abut, and were separated by a gap of over 1 m, their alignment suggested that they were related (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 9). To the north of wall (2005) and west of layer (2010) was an uneven, mid-brown, stone-free layer (2007/2010). This was possibly an internal floor surface, and embedded within it were some fragments of later medieval window glass (Figure 3-4; see section 22) and dressed sandstone blocks.

Built on top of surface (2007/2010) was another north-south running wall (2009), which abutted (2005). This too was slight and drystone built, and only survived in places to one course high. Overlying all these features was a broad thick demolition layer (2006),

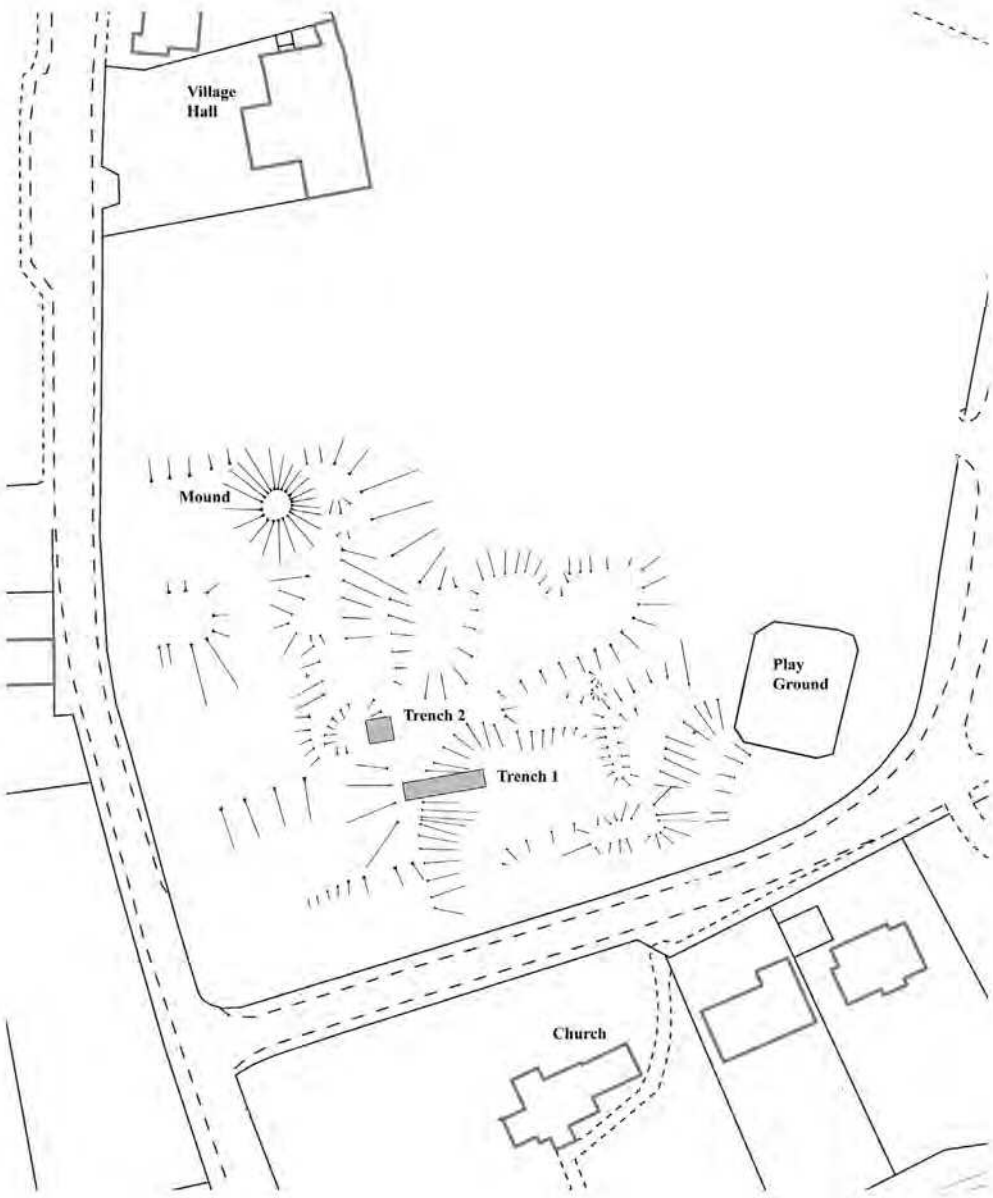


FIGURE 3-1 *Topographic survey showing locations of Trenches 1 and 2.*

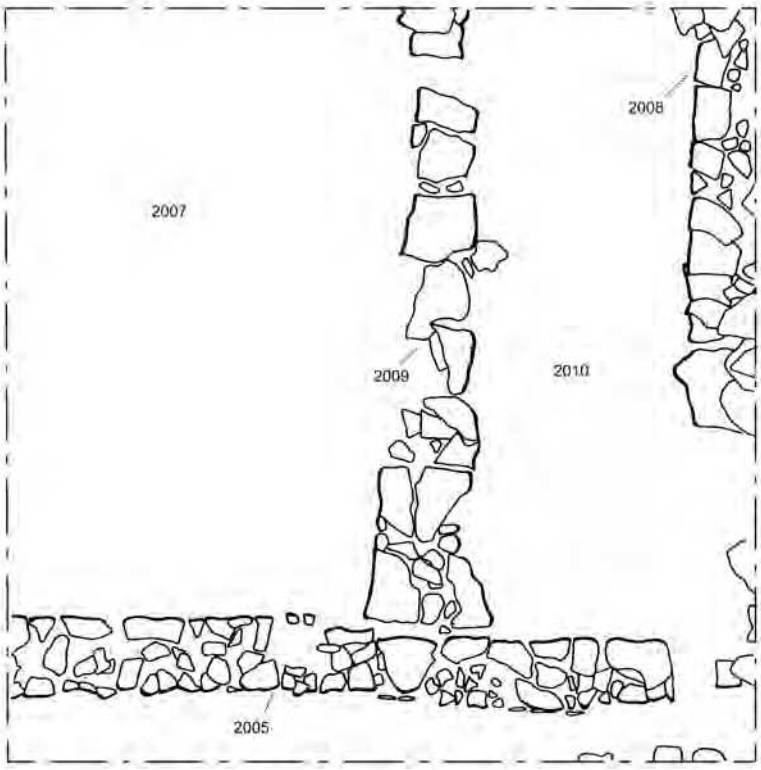


FIGURE 3-2 *Plan of late medieval/early post-medieval phase of Trench 2 (5 x 5 m). Scale 1:50.*

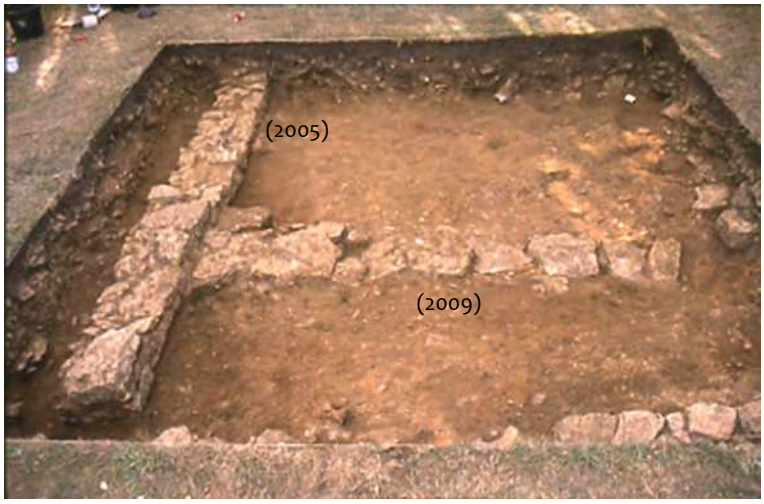


FIGURE 3-3 *Remains of late medieval walls, (2005) and (2009), in Trench 2, looking west.*

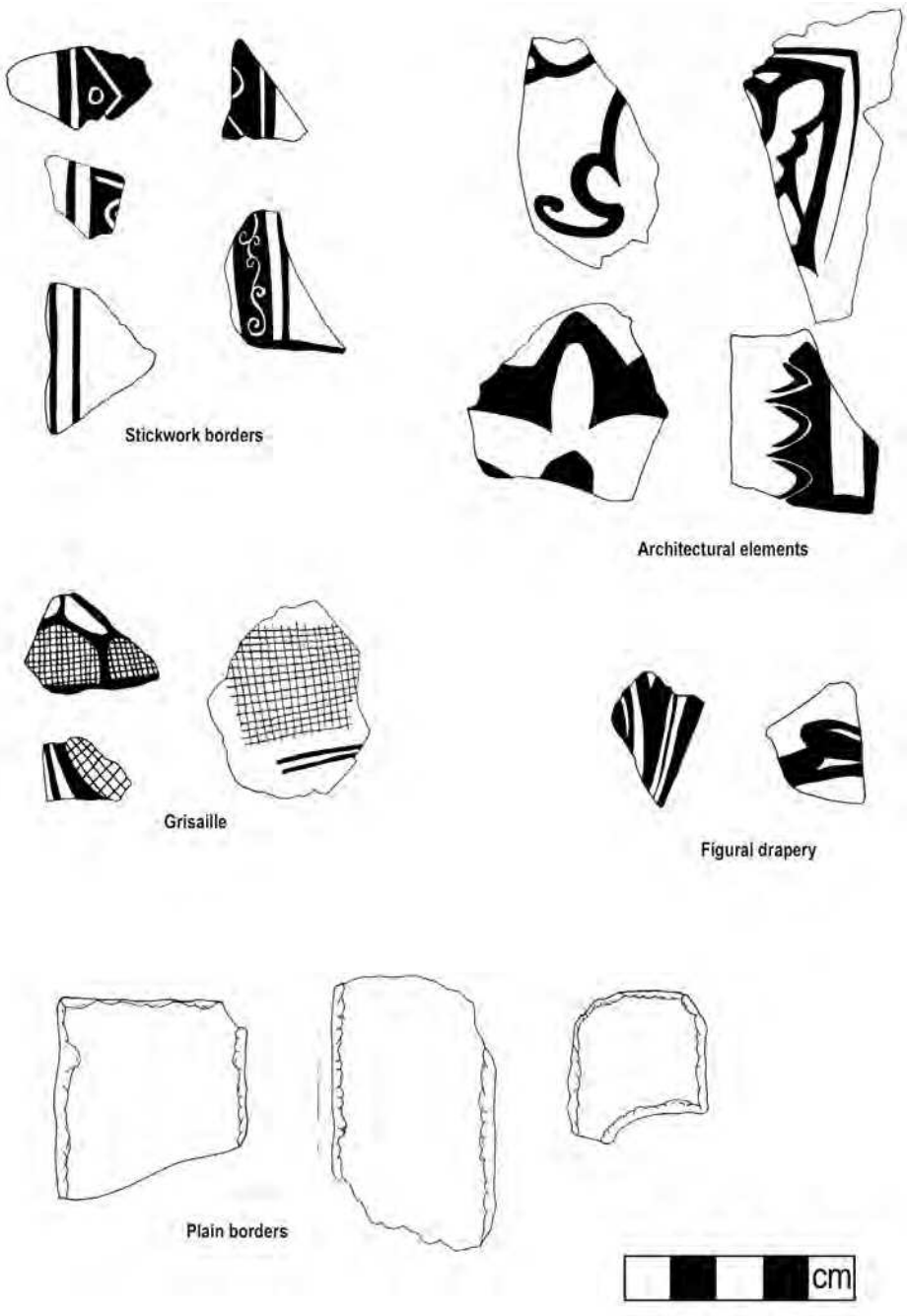


FIGURE 3-4 *Late medieval glass recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 during the 2003 season of excavation at West Halton.*

SF 27

FIGURE 3-5 *Iron key (SF 27) excavated from layer (2006). Scale 1:1.*

primarily made up of large angular stone blocks 20 cm+ in size, but it also contained numerous fragments of late medieval window glass (Figure 3-4; see section 22), some small fragments of dressed sandstone and an iron key (SF 27) (Figure 3-5). This in turn was covered by an even metalled surface (2002) (likely to be later in date), which was cut through by a single recent post hole [2003].

3.2 SUMMARY

As Trench 2 was subject to partial excavation, only preliminary conclusions have been drawn. All the walls revealed were poorly built and most likely from a relatively small and ephemeral building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 10). This, however, contrasts with some of the structural artefacts that came from the area. Painted window glass is only found on ecclesiastical or high-status secular sites in the late medieval period. The high quality of the dressed stone has suggested that it did not originate in the building formed by walls (2005), (2008) and (2009). Two possible explanations can be offered. The first is that a more substantial late medieval building exists at a deeper, unexcavated level, and the glass and dressed stone were residual finds in later features (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 10). The other possibility is that the excavated walls represented a workshop or similar low-status building, where the remains of other buildings were being reused or even recycled (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 10). This second possibility is the most likely, as redundant late medieval windows were often dismantled and stripped of their valuable lead cames. Furthermore, many of the dressed sandstone pieces found were just fragments of the outer moulded feature. This might suggest that the sandstone blocks were being squared for reuse and the extraneous decorative elements were simply broken off (Hadley, Willmott and

Chamberlain 2003, 10). Although Trench 2 was only partially excavated, and therefore only revealed late medieval features, the evidence for the dismantling of a wealthy structure, together with the evidence from Trench 1, reinforces the impression that the site was a high-status complex, in all probability a prosperous manor (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 10).

4 TRENCH 3

In 2004, a trench measuring 10 x 15m was opened to the west of Trenches 1 and 2 excavated the previous year, over the location of some geophysical anomalies from the magnetometry survey carried out prior to excavation. In the south-western part of the magnetometry survey, a strong east-west orientated, positive magnetic anomaly was seen in an area where no anomaly had been found during the resistivity survey carried out on the green at West Halton in 2003. One of the key purposes of opening Trench 3 was to investigate this magnetic anomaly. Due to the extremely poor weather conditions experienced during the 2004 season, however, the decision was made to focus on the excavation of the northern half of the trench, where the later medieval layers were completely removed to investigate the earlier Anglo-Saxon features, while in the southern half of the trench these were left unexcavated (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 3).

4.1 ANGLO-SAXON PHASE

One of the earliest features excavated in this trench was a relatively homogeneous layer (3019). Due to the absence of later medieval ceramics, it was dated to the pre-Conquest period (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 3). This layer was clearly domestic in origin, being charcoal rich and full of cultural material, including ceramics and worked animal bone (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 3). Two major features were cut into this layer. The most prominent was a west-east running ditch [3015] with rounded terminus (Figure 4-1). This contained two fills (3016) and (3017) rich in botanical remains (see discussion below by Vicky Knowles in section 28.3), extensive burning and Anglo-Saxon pottery. The other feature [3012] was only just within the eastern bounds of the trench and continued under the section. It took the form of a rectilinear shallow scoop about 30-40 cm deep and was filled with an orange burnt fill (3013) that contained Anglo-Saxon pottery (Figure 4-2). Given the limited extent of this feature lying within the trench, its function was hard to interpret, but it might have been a sunken-featured building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 4). Despite the presence of greywares in most contexts, there was no evidence for Roman period features on the site.

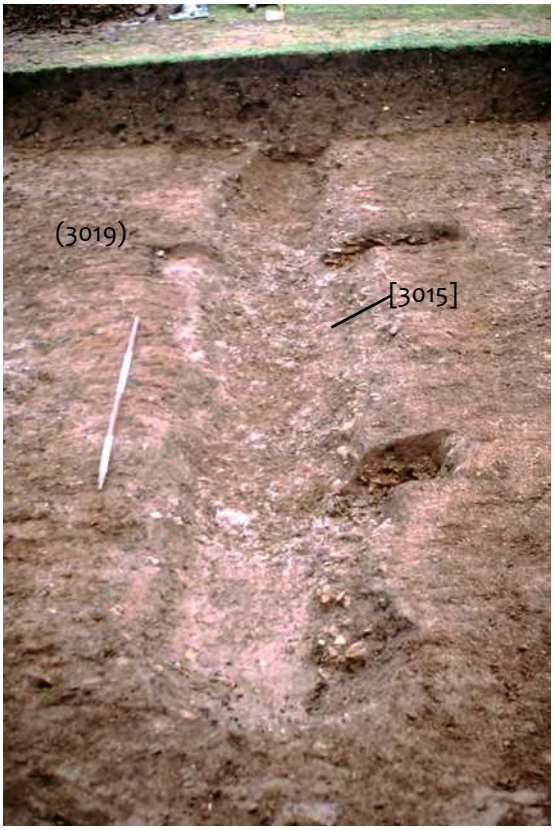


FIGURE 4-1 *Anglo-Saxon ditch [3015], looking west.*

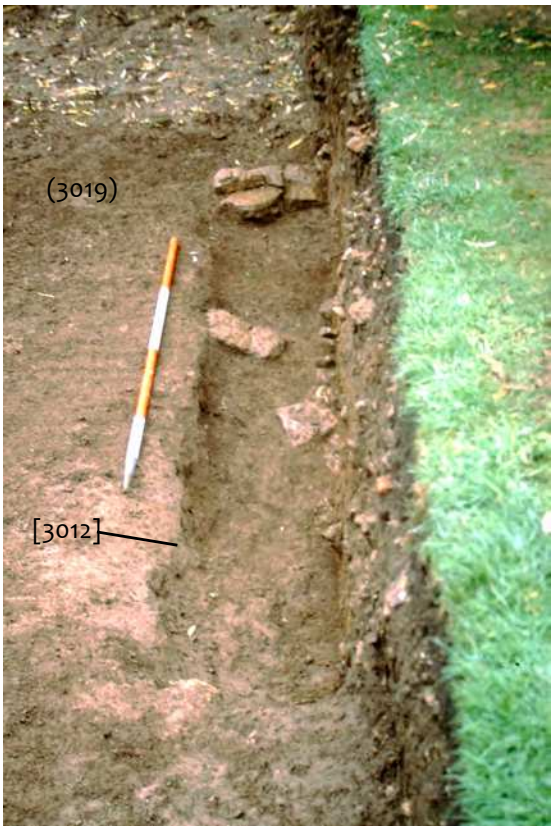
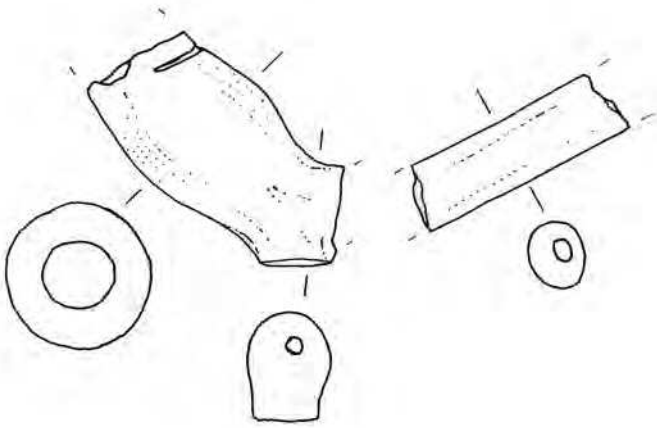
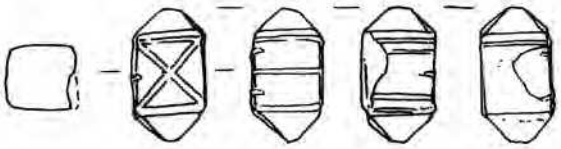


FIGURE 4-2 *Possible sunken-featured building [3012], looking south.*



SF 101



SF 103

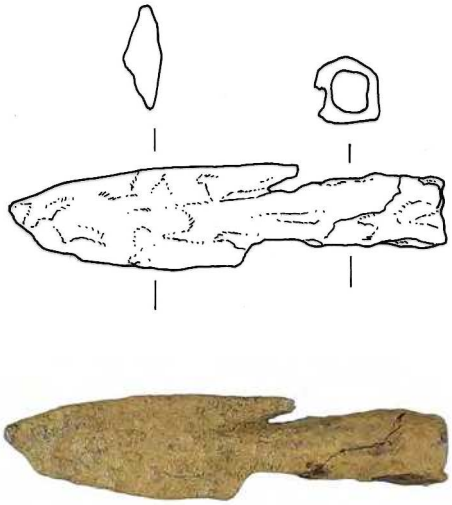
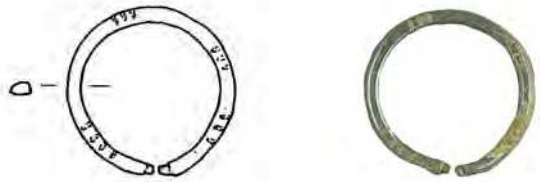
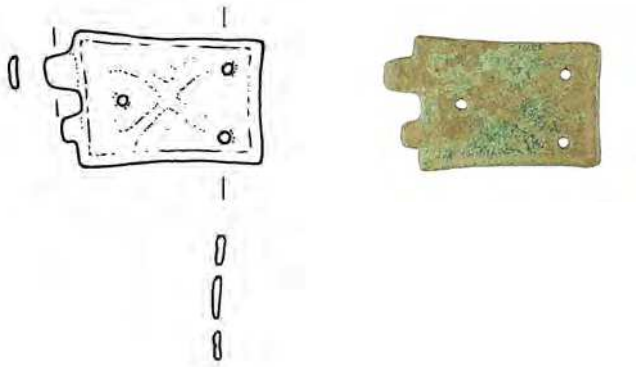


FIGURE 4-3 *A clay pipe, jet gaming piece (SF 101) and iron arrowhead (SF 103) excavated from Trench 3. Scale 1:1.*

SF 102



SF 105



SF 106

FIGURE 4-4 *Copper-alloy small finds from Trench 3. Scale 1:1.*

4.2 LATE MEDIEVAL PHASE

On removal of the topsoil in 2004, it appeared that there was virtually no post-medieval activity (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 3). Despite the lack of obvious features in layer (3001) directly under the topsoil, a number of finds were recovered. These included a clay pipe, an armour-piercing iron arrowhead and a small annular copper-alloy brooch. Interestingly, an artefact, which is thought to be made from jet, was also found and has been identified as a type of gaming piece (Figures 4-3 and 21-1, SF 101) potentially dating to either the early Anglo-Saxon or later medieval period; for a more detailed analysis, see section 21.

The first archaeological layers encountered, directly dated to the later medieval period, and covering the majority of the area of the trench, appeared to have been an unmetalled yard surface (3002), which had clearly built up over some time. This incorporated significant quantities of ceramic and animal bone, including worked bone, as well as some late medieval small finds, such as a copper-alloy buckle plate (Figure 4-4, SF 105) and a copper-alloy hinge, possibly from a box (Figure 4-4, SF 106). The only

FIGURE 4-5 *Overview of Trench 3, looking north-east, showing the robbed out late medieval path (3005).*

significant later medieval feature encountered was a mortar and rubble path (3005) running north-south across the yard surface (Figure 4-5). This had clearly been built up several times, presumably in response to the rising yard level, and in its last phases at least was capped with flag stones (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 3).

4.3 Summary

This trench provided further evidence for the continued Anglo-Saxon and late medieval occupation of West Halton. The discovery of a ditch and a feature that may potentially have been a sunken-featured building, as well as the recovery of Anglo-Saxon pottery, demonstrated pre-Conquest occupation at the western extent of the village green. Although it was difficult to interpret these features due to the limited extent of excavation in this trench, this trench was interpreted as revealing evidence of domestic occupation. Additionally, the excavation of several later medieval layers that had built up over several phases, including an unmetalled yard surface, and a mortar and rubble path, demonstrated later medieval activities over a long period of time, from which significant quantities of finds were excavated from these layers.

5 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was excavated during the 2005 season on the eastern side of the green, close to the children's playground, and measured 7 x 1.5 m (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005). It was placed in this location to investigate a feature tentatively identified on the resistivity and auger surveys as a ditch running northwest to souteast, which was initially considered to have been a possible section of the ditch that was first excavated in 1983 (Figure 5-1) (Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a). Excavation confirmed this feature to be another section of the Anglo-Saxon ditch first excavated in the 1980s. Also discovered during the 2005 excavation of this trench were features dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, including evidence for the demolition or collapse of a late medieval building.

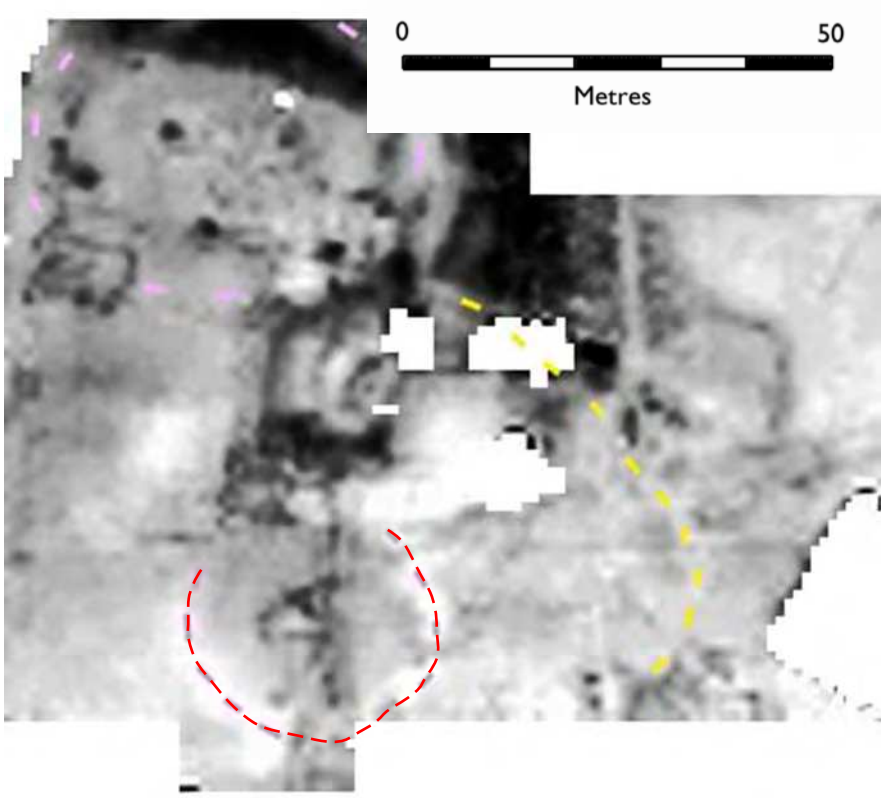


FIGURE 5-1 *Resistivity survey with the ditch runnng northwest to southeast marked in yellow. Marked in red is the ditch of the Bronze Age barrow excavated in Trench 1.*

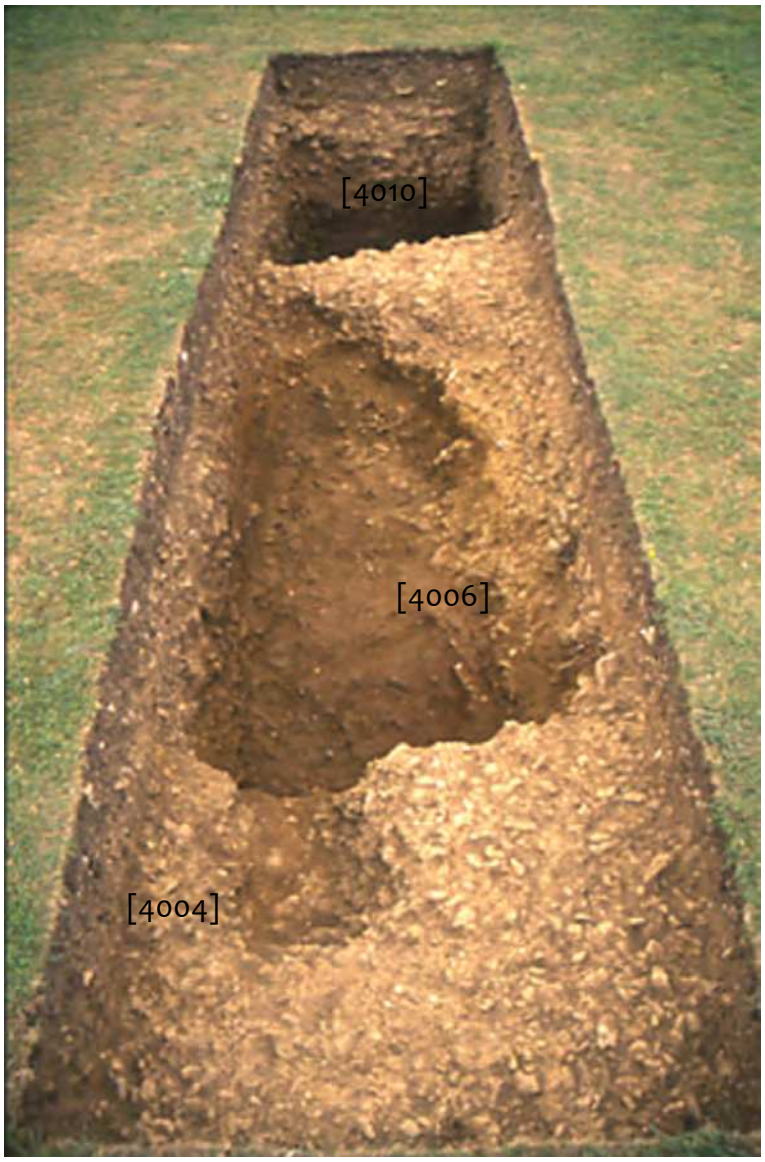


FIGURE 5-2 *Overview of Trench 4 (7 x 1.5 m), looking west, showing the Anglo-Saxon ditch [4010], at the top, and the irregular feature [4006] cut into the bedrock. Scale 1:50.*

5.1 Anglo-Saxon phase

During the 2005 season, at the western end of the trench, a ditch running roughly north-south and corresponding to the geophysical anomaly was revealed. On excavation, this was found to be a fairly regular steep-sided cut, [4010], approximately 120 cm wide and up to a 100 cm deep (Figures 5-2 and 5-3). The ditch contained a number of successive fills rich with cultural material, including burnt seeds, animal bone, including a bone needle/awl (Figure 5-4), and Anglo-Saxon pottery. The size of the ditch made it too large to be constructional; it was thought more likely to have functioned as a boundary (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 1-2). Although no evidence was found for a corresponding bank, it was thought possible that, if a bank had originally existed, it would have been truncated by later medieval activity (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2) (see section 17.7 and Figure 17-6).

5.2 Late medieval/early post-medieval phase

On removal of the topsoil in 2005, a general spread of late medieval and early post-medieval material was encountered, and as this was excavated, it was clear that this derived from the demolition or collapse of a building somewhere to the south of the trench (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 1). Once this was removed, the natural bedrock was encountered in the centre of the trench and at the western end. Cutting into this bedrock were a number of features, and these were roughly divided between those located in the western and those in the eastern parts of the trench. To the east, the most recent feature [4004] was a narrow v-shaped cut running east-west. This contained some pieces of post-medieval pottery and was probably a fairly recent fence or other boundary (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 1). Cut by this narrow ditch was a broader irregular scoop [4006] that had been cut out of the bedrock (Figure 5-2). The fill of this scoop was very homogeneous and contained virtually no cultural material, suggesting that it had been back-filled rather rapidly. Although there was no obvious interpretation of this feature, one possibility is that it represents late medieval quarrying of the bedrock for building stone (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 1).

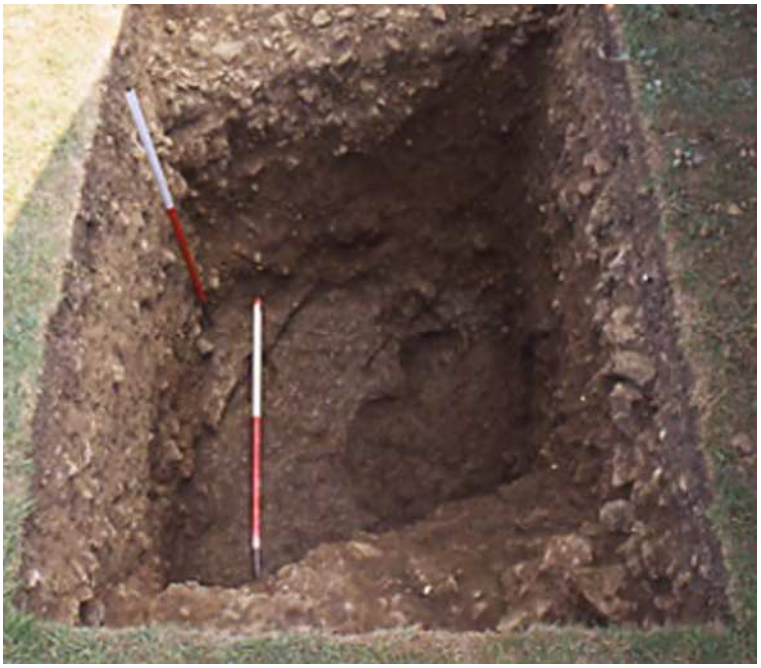


FIGURE 5-3 *View of the Anglo-Saxon ditch [4010], looking east.*

SF 127

FIGURE 5-4 *Bone needle/awl recovered from fill (4012) of ditch [4010]. Scale 1:1.*

5.3 SUMMARY

The 2005 excavation of a further section of the ditch that was first excavated in 1983 (Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a; Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 2) revealed it to be a steep-sided flat-bottomed rock-cut ditch, and it produced large amounts of early-/mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery in its lowest levels (see discussion by Anne Boyle and Jane Young in section 17.6 below). It was suggested, therefore, that this ditch dates to the early- to mid-Anglo-Saxon period, although the nature of the ditch was, after the 2005 season, uncertain, as was the nature of occupation that such a boundary ditch may have enclosed (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 25). The analysis of the animal bones provided further, indirect evidence for bone-working on the site in the Anglo-Saxon period, to add to the impression conveyed by the recovery of worked bone in 2003 and 2004 (see section 26.2) (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003; 2004). Excavation also revealed the continued occupation of this part of the site into the late medieval period and the subsequent collapse or demolition of the late medieval buildings in the early post-medieval period.

6 TRENCH 5

First opened in 2005, Trench 5 measured 5 x 5 m. The trench was placed on the eastern edge of the standing mound on the green with a view to investigating its nature and date. The antiquarian investigation in the 1830s had suggested that the mound was an artificial hill rather than an ancient barrow or tumulus (Dudley 1931, 28; see section 1.2). The intention in 2005 was to expose and re-excavate a portion of the antiquarian cut into the mound, which was clearly visible. This was to allow a section through the mound to be exposed with a minimum of further damage to the monument (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005). In addition to establishing the relatively homogenous structure of the mound, removal of the antiquarian backfill recovered several fragments of human bone, which were thought to have been disturbed by the antiquarians in the 1830s. A sample of the fragments was radiocarbon dated to the seventh century (see section 30.1), suggesting that there some form of burial activity at this time. Furthermore, excavation unexpectedly revealed a late medieval building, as well as a number of finds dating to the late medieval period. Given this unforeseen discovery, it was decided that further excavation of the building was to be postponed as insufficient time remained during the 2005 season. This part of the trench was covered with protective plastic to aid future investigation.

The trench was reopened in 2006 to continue investigations of the late medieval building to the east of the mound first discovered in 2005. The trench was initially extended 10 m to the east, with a second extension of 10 x 5 m to the south-west being opened shortly afterwards (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006). Excavation in 2006 revealed a large late medieval building complex, including the unexpected discovery of a garderobe block and associated staircase (Figure 6-1).

A large area to the south and east of the standing Bronze Age barrow on the green had been investigated in Trench 5 during 2005 and 2006. In 2007, a small extension to the north of Trench 5 was opened in order to further investigate the late medieval garderobes discovered, but only partially excavated, during the previous season (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). This season of excavation indicated that there had been several phases of garderobes associated with the late medieval manorial complex, which likely dated to between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries.

6.1 Prehistoric/Bronze Age phase

During the 2005 season, excavation was concentrated on removing the backfill from the antiquarian cut [5009] and establishing a clean section through the mound, which in this section proved to be just over 2 m in depth. The structure of the mound proved to be very homogeneous, and it was not possible to identify any distinct stratigraphic layers within the majority of its make-up. At the base, just above the original buried land surface there were some flecks of charcoal, perhaps suggesting the land was cleared by burning just before construction of the mound took place (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2). A single fragment of pottery was recovered from this interface, which although difficult to date accurately, is prehistoric and provides an approximate *terminus post quem* for the mound (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2). Although it could not be conclusively demonstrated at this time, the suspicion arose that, in contrast to the antiquarian conclusion, this was a Bronze Age barrow. This deduction was to be confirmed by the excavations in future years of Trenches 7 and 11.

6.2 Late medieval phase

During the season of 2005, two heavily robbed walls (5008) and (5005) of a building, with a sandy internal floor surface (5011), were found in the southwestern corner. This was cleaned and finds, such as fragments of glazed roof tiles , indicated that it was late medieval in date (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2). Given this unexpected discovery, it was decided that further excavation of the building was to be postponed as insufficient time remained. This part of the trench was covered with protective plastic ready for future investigation. However, the presence of a late medieval building built on top of, and cutting into, the eastern edge of the mound provided a positive *terminus ante quem* for the monument. It certainly ruled out any possibility that it was of post-medieval date (see section 1.2.1).

This trench was re-opened and extended in 2006 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006). On removal of the topsoil and further backfill from the antiquarian cut [5009], the excavation encountered a thick spread of demolition debris (5018) containing late medieval plain and glazed roof tiles, as well as large quantities of ceramics. This clearly

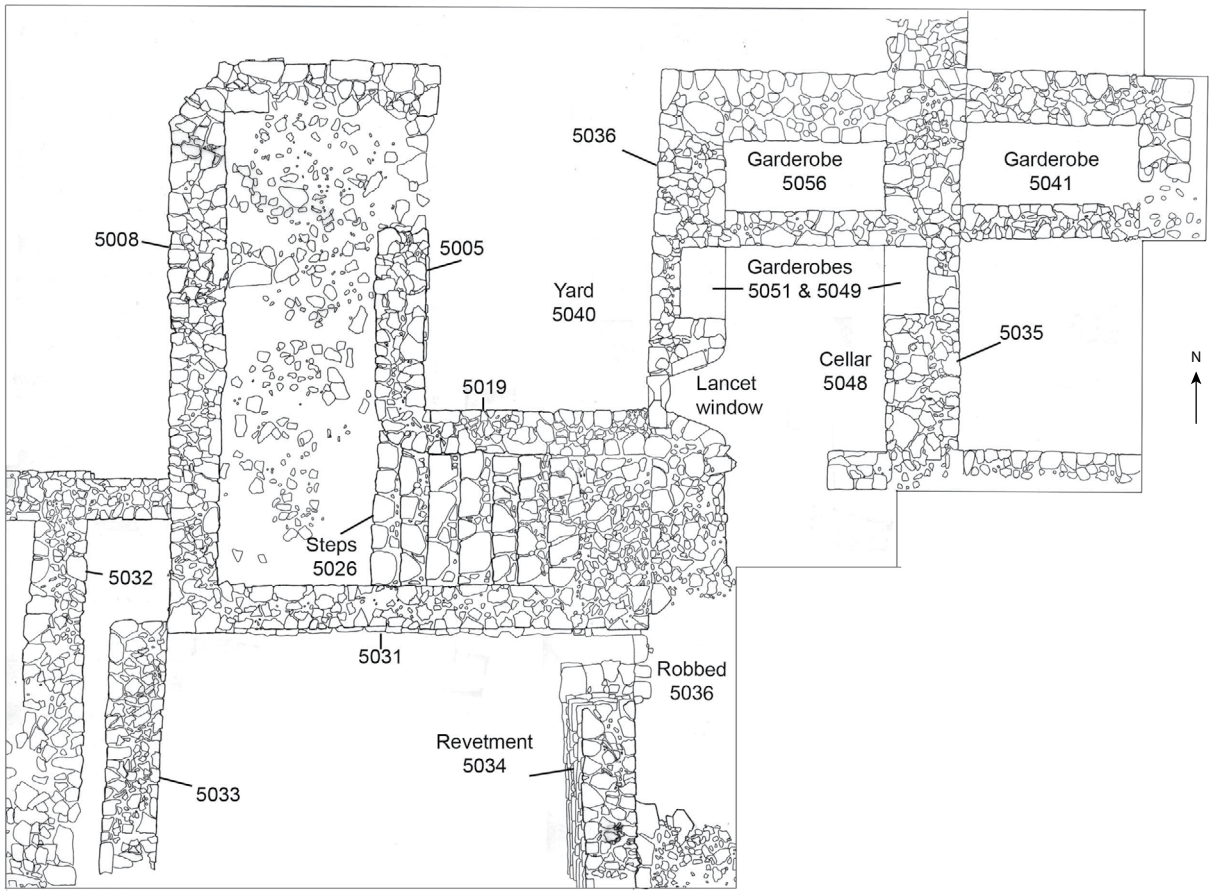


FIGURE 6-1 *Plan of the main features in Trench 5. Scale 1:100.*

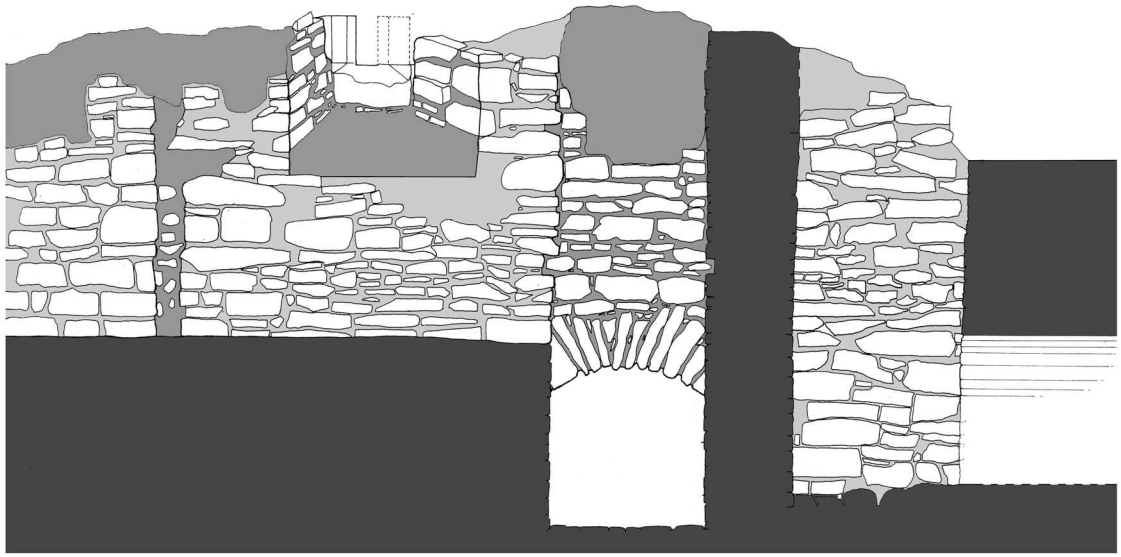


FIGURE 6-2 *West section building elevation of wall (5036), showing the lancet window and garderobe (5051).*

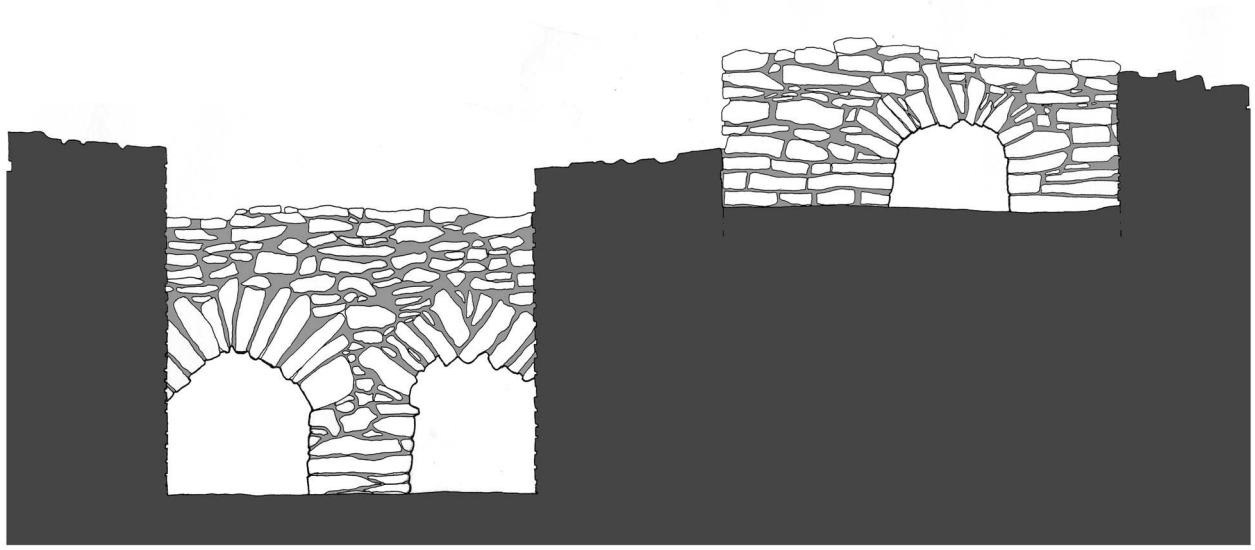


FIGURE 6-3 *North section building elevation showing the double-arched opening (5054) of garderobe (5056) (left) and opening (5052) of garderobe (5041) (right).*

FIGURE 6-4 *The double-arched opening (5054) of garderobe (5056), excavated in Trench 5, looking south.*

FIGURE 6-5 *Opening (5052) of garderobe (5041), looking south.*

came from the collapse, or dismantlement, of a large building, and the lack of later finds suggested that this took place in the fifteenth century (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 1).

After removing the demolition spread (5018), a large number of late medieval dry stone, or clay-bonded, walls were revealed. The main building present, and the first phase of construction, was a narrow range, running north-south, formed by wall (5035) to the east and wall (5036) to the west. In the southern portion of this, and continuing under the section, was a rubble-filled cellar (5048) with a floor cut into the bedrock, although the original access into this was not found and was thought to lay outside of the trench. A small lancet window in wall (5036), of which the ashlar lintel of one upright edge remained *in situ*, would have provided illumination into the cellar (Figure 6-2) (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 1). Built into the internal faces of (5035) and (5036) were two garderobes (5049) and (5051) (Figures 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5). These both retained horizontal slots to take wooden seats and had 'drops' cut into the bedrock less than 1 m deep, which led to arched drains or soakaways. Unfortunately, the drains could not be excavated due to safety considerations. The drop of both garderobes contained humic deposits (5050) and (5052) with a high concentration of charcoal, presumably added for sanitary reasons, as well as some fragments of late medieval ceramic. To the north of the cellar and still an integral part of the range defined by (5035) and (5036) was the base a closed-shaft garderobe that would originally have served an upper storey. This exited to the north of the range through a double arched opening (5054). The fill of this garderobe (5056) was also humic at its base and fragments from at least two different thirteenth- to fifteenth-century glass urinals were found within it.

A second closed-shaft garderobe was constructed later to the east of the range at its northern end and must have served an upper floor of the range (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 2). This exited to the north via a single arched opening (5022). The fill (5041) of the garderobe was less humic than the others, and a complete unglazed fourteenth-/fifteenth-century Humberware jug (Figure 6-6) was found within it, as well as nearly a dozen copper-alloy hair pins (Figure 6-7).

To the west of the range was a soil yard surface (5040) accessed from the north, and further west of this area were the parallel walls (5005) and (5008), running north-south, parts of which had been observed in the previous year (see above). Further excavation in 2006 revealed that these formed a narrow corridor accessed at this north-eastern

Figure 6-6 *Complete unglazed fourteenth-/fifteenth-century Humberware jug recovered from the fill (5041) of a garderobe.*

Figure 6-7 *Hair pins (SF176-180) recovered from the fill (5041) of a garderobe. Scale 1:1.*

SF 136

FIGURE 6-8 *Anglo-Saxon glass bead (SF 136) excavated from (5029). Scale 2:1.*

SF 221

FIGURE 6-9 *Fragments of urinals excavated from collapse layer (5057) between the garderobes. Scale 1:1.*

SF 227

SF 295

FIGURE 6-10 *Copper-alloy fitting or hasp (SF 295) recovered from deposit (5058). Scale 1:1.*

end and cutting into the mound (5003), with a rough metalled floor (5043). Whether this corridor was open or roofed was uncertain, but at its southern end a series of dry stone steps (5026) rose eastward, flanked by a wall to the north (5019) and a wall to the south (5031) providing access to the first floor level of the range. Interestingly these abutted wall (5036) and had clearly been added later, although whether they replaced an earlier set of stairs was uncertain as they were left in place and not removed during excavation (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 2).

In the 2006 southern extension of Trench 5, the west wall of the range (5036) continued for the length of the extension, although the inside of the range and wall (5035) lay outside the excavated area. Just south of the point where the stairs (5026) and the southern flanking wall (5031) abutted the range (5036), this west wall was heavily disturbed, leading to the suggestion that a second, now completely robbed lancet window had originally been positioned here (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 2). Just to the south of this area, and built against the west face of wall (5036), was a stepped revetment (5034), most probably to provide support, although this ended neatly in the area where wall (5036) was disturbed, presumably so it did not obscure the now missing window (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 2). To the west of this area was a sequence of fine soils, (5029) and (5039), that appeared to be an external yard or open area, but these were not fully excavated. An Anglo-Saxon glass bead (SF 136) was recovered from layer (5029) (Figure 6-8). At the southwestern corner of the trench were two parallel north-south running walls, (5032) and (5033), although these were oriented with a slightly more easterly slant than the range (5036), and appeared to be later in date. Wall (5032) was built first, and the yard surface (5029) built up against it. Wall (5033), built just to the east of (5032), was less substantial and was built on top of the surface (5029). The function of either wall was uncertain, and they related to a slightly later phase of activity than the main range (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 2).

The extension to Trench 5 in 2007 revealed a dividing wall (5055) between the double garderobes uncovered previously and another, smaller garderobe to the east of them. The wall was traced for a distance of 2.5 m; it was poorly made, with no evidence of mortaring and no foundation course. It was not bonded to the structures on either side of it; to the east this was a small arch and to the west the double garderobe. It is possible that this wall was built when the double garderobes went out of use and were replaced by the small single garderobe, but this is uncertain (Hadley, Willmott

and Chamberlain 2006, 2).

Abutting the dividing wall between the garderobes was a collapse layer (5057), which was very compact in places but loose in others. This deposit was 2 m deep and almost entirely composed of tile and rubble, although it did also contain finds of animal bone, pottery, shell and charcoal, as well as two fragments of glass urinals (Figure 6-9). This feature was interpreted as a silted up garderobe, with collapsed rubble on top (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 4). Underneath (5057) was another deposit (5058), 0.2 m deep, heavily charcoal flecked and containing oyster shells, the base of a glass flask, animal bone and a copper-alloy fitting or hasp (Figure 6-10). This deposit was the same as contexts (5005) and (5052), both of which were humic deposits at the base of the garderobes discovered in 2006. The presence of charcoal, presumably added for sanitary reasons, and the finds deriving from this feature suggest that this was a deposit in the garderobe, associated with its use (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 4-5).

6.3 Modern phase

On removal of the topsoil during the initial phase of investigation of this trench in 2005, a profusion of nineteenth- and twentieth-century finds was encountered, confirming that the mound had for some time been a focus of activity on the green (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2). However, earlier finds were also encountered at this level, including a near-complete barbed and tanged arrowhead. Below this topsoil was a mixed rubble layer containing post-medieval pottery and some of this was clearly the up-cast from the antiquarian cut into the mound. Interestingly, within this layer, two human molars, a portion of the left side of a mandible and a portion of a tibia were recovered. The mandible was submitted to the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at the University of Waikato, New Zealand (see section 30.1). The analysis of the sample (reference WK18117) revealed that the mandible dates to AD600-670 at the 95% confidence level. All the human bone was in a highly advanced stage of decay, and given the context in which they were found, it was clear that these finds must have originally been disturbed (and gone unnoticed) by the antiquarian intervention in the 1830s (see Dudley 1931, 28; Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2).

6.4 Summary

Trench 5 succeeded in demonstrating that the mound on the village green was not, as had been previously suggested (see Loughlin and Miller 1979, 218), a post-medieval feature (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 25). The recovery of human remains from the mound was intriguing. Given the disarticulated and fragmentary nature of these remains, it was not possible to be certain that it was a burial mound, although that seemed plausible. In any case, given the results of the radiocarbon dating of the remains, the evidence suggests that there was certainly seventh-century burial activity somewhere in this part of the village green (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 25-6).

Although the late medieval building that cuts into the lower slopes of the mound could not be dated closely, it was concluded that it is likely to date to between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, to judge from the roof tiles associated with the demolition debris of the building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 25). The discovery of the late medieval garderobe block and associated staircase in 2006 was entirely unexpected, as was the great depth to which standing walls survived. This was apparently the northernmost extent of a large range of late medieval buildings extending to the south (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 10) (see discussion of the building excavated in Trench 1, section 2.3). Understanding of the garderobes excavated in Trench 5 during 2006 was enhanced by the small extension to the trench opened in 2007; this indicated that there had been several phases of garderobes associated with the late medieval manorial complex (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 12). Moreover, the distinctive humic and charcoal-rich fills of the garderobes confirmed their function, as well as revealing the types of objects that were dropped into these deposits never to be retrieved by their owners (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 12).

7 TRENCH 6

First opened in 2005, Trench 6 originally measured 3 x 3 m and was located to the south of Trench 4, just inside the line of the Anglo-Saxon rock-cut ditch identified in the latter trench the previous year. Trench 6 was situated on the corner of what was thought to be a later medieval house platform, and its purpose was to investigate the structure of that platform, the nature of any building on it, and what, if any, earlier Anglo-Saxon features might survive inside the ditch (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005). There appeared to be extensive surviving Anglo-Saxon remains in this area, and given shortness of time during the 2005 season, excavation was halted and the trench covered with protective plastic for future excavation.

In 2006, the trench was reopened and extended by 3 m to both the east and south in order to investigate the unexcavated Anglo-Saxon features first discovered in 2005 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006). This extension of Trench 6 revealed a number of associated features interpreted as part of an Anglo-Saxon building of post-in-trench type, possibly a hall. The excavation of this trench also exposed a number of pits of later Anglo-Saxon date.

This trench was re-opened and extended again in 2007 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011) to establish the relationship, both spatial and chronological, between the Anglo-Saxon building of post-in-trench type excavated in 2006 and the Anglo-Saxon ditch first excavated in 1983 and again in Trench 4 in 2005 (see Grenville and Parker Pearson 1983a; 1983b; Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003). The extension formed an L-shape, with the long arm of the 'L' measuring 12 x 6 m and the foot of the 'L' measuring 6 x 6 m. The arms were positioned around the northern and eastern side of the previous year's trench, so that together the 2006 and 2007 phases of Trench 6 formed a large square measuring approximately 108 m^2. Excavation was able to establish that there were a number of post-built Anglo-Saxon structures on site and that one of these had been truncated by the Anglo-Saxon ditch suggesting that there was occupation here prior to the construction of the ditch. Other later features excavated included late medieval structural features.

Having been opened in 2005, 2006 and 2007, this trench was once again extended during the summer of 2008 to further understand the complex Anglo-Saxon and late

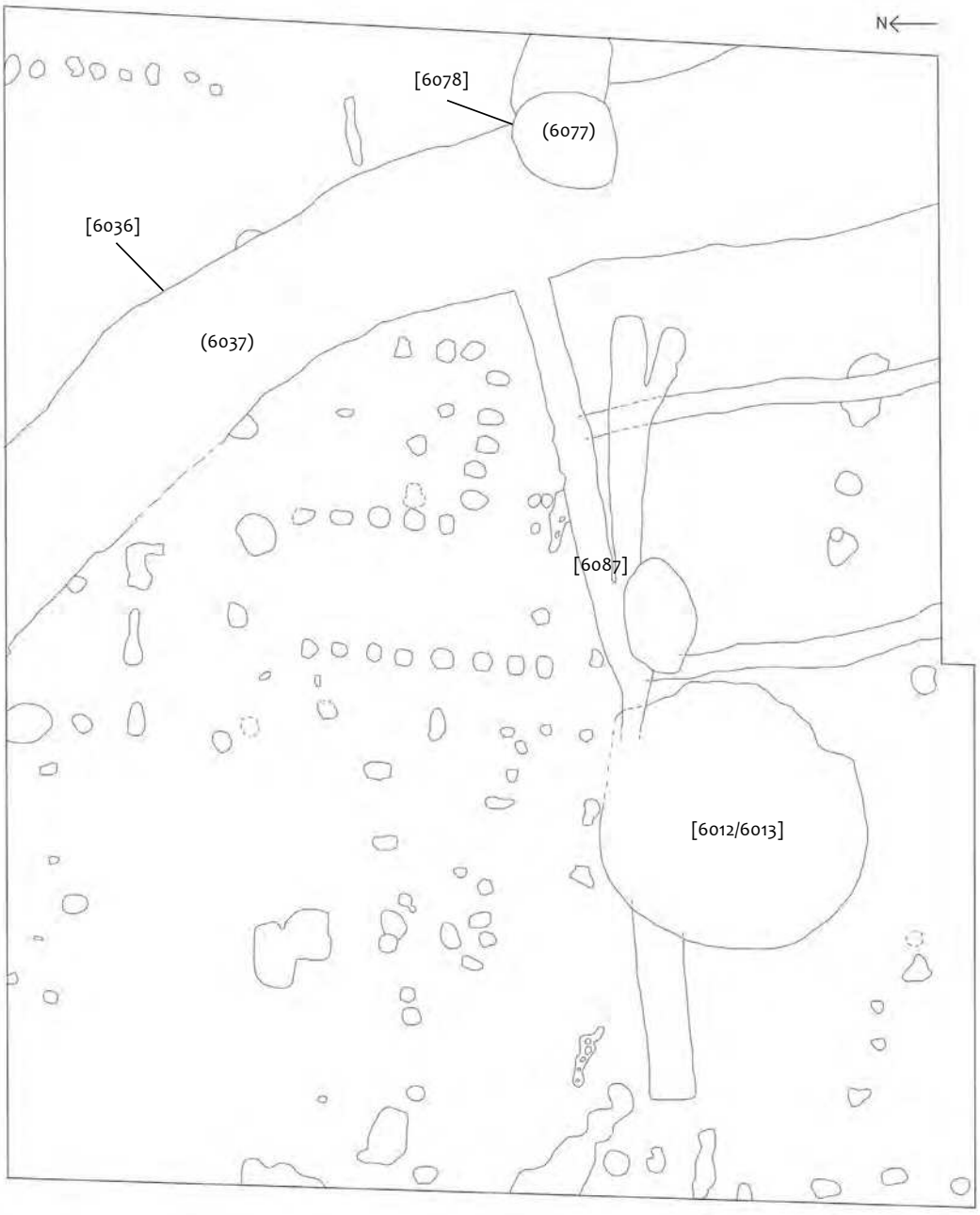


FIGURE 7-1 *Plan of Trench 6 showing features of all phases. Scale 1:125.*

medieval occupation of the site (Figure 7-1) (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005; 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). In common with the previous season's investigation area, the extension was L-shaped, but this time it covered a much larger area than before. As in 2007, the arms of the 'L' surrounded the existing trench on two sides; in 2008 they lay to the north and west of the earlier trench. The northern long arm of the 'L' measured 5 x 20 m, while the shorter western arm measured 8x12 m; in total the area excavated covered 196 m^2. Excavation in 2008 revealed substantial evidence for multi-period activity on the village green at West Halton. One of the key results of the 2008 season was the unexpected identification of the unknown late medieval feature first discovered in 2006 as a limekiln, which may have been associated with the construction or dismantling of the late medieval manor complex on the green. Additionally, the trench contained a significant number of features belonging to the Anglo-Saxon phase of settlement in this area of the village green.

7.1 Anglo-Saxon phase

The trench contained numerous features belonging to the Anglo-Saxon phase of settlement in this area of the village green. During excavation in 2006, the soil layer (6003), which varied in thickness from 10-20 cm, was found to contain mid- and later Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bone, and in the south-west area more slag. This lay on top of truncated and fragmented bedrock (6018) that also appeared to have patches of redeposited bedrock deliberately placed in certain patches to make an even surface; however, given the nature of the underlying geology, these were hard to differentiate (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 3). Cut into layer (6018) on the western side of the trench and running in a NNW/SSE direction was a narrow vertical-sided cut [6021] around 20 cm wide and of a slightly greater depth. In the northeast corner of the trench was a very similar cut [6023], which formed a 90° corner, so that between them these two features defined the majority of three sides of a rectangular space. In the middle of this were two parallel shallow circular postholes, [6019] and [6027]. The most likely explanation for these features is that the linear cuts were made to take the vertical planks of the walls of a hall, with the post-holes to support the roof (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 3). Analysis of the associated ceramics has suggested that this is of early Anglo-Saxon date.

One of the earlier features excavated in this trench during the 2007 season was a large section of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch [6036] (Figure 7-2), previously traced in Trench 4 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005; part of this earlier trench was encompassed in 2007 by Trench 6 and re-excavated). The ditch was approximately 1 m wide and it ran through the eastern half of the trench on a NNW/SSE alignment. Its fill (6037) yielded animal bone and Anglo-Saxon pottery, as well as two copper-alloy pins. To the east of the ditch, in the northeast corner of the trench, was a short fence line [6033], 1.2 m long and 0.2 m wide, which had been cut into the bedrock. This feature also seemed to have been associated with the Anglo-Saxon occupation in this area of the village green (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 6). Overlying the ditch fill was layer (6044), a brown soil with burnt patches, and from this layer animal bone, pottery and tile, charcoal, flint and a copper-alloy buckle (Figure 7-3, SF 292) were excavated.

The Anglo-Saxon ditch section excavated in Trench 6 did not appear to have been part of the same feature as the Anglo-Saxon ditch excavated in Trench 1 to the west, due to their differing sizes, profiles, alignments and fills (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13). Analysis of the pottery from the ditch in Trench 1 also suggested that it was open in the late Anglo-Saxon period, while the other ditch to the east appeared to have been open in the early to middle Anglo-Saxon period. The Anglo-Saxon ditch in Trench 1 was fully emptied and exposed running through the trench from north to south; this confirmed that it was different from the ditch to the east in Trench 6 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20). Thus, whilst these ditches may both be Anglo-Saxon in date, it was thought that they did not belong to the same enclosure (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 15).

In the western half of Trench 6, part of an Anglo-Saxon trench-built structure was excavated during 2007, much of which had previously been uncovered in 2006 (Figure 7-6). Along the southern side of the western arm of the trench, immediately north of the area investigated in 2006, a gully feature [6087] was uncovered (Figure 7-6). This was the continuation of the gully excavated in 2006, which formed the northern wall of the Anglo-Saxon post- or plank-in-trench structure. The gully was 0.6-0.7 m wide and traced for a distance of 7.1 m. Immediately east of the area excavated in 2006, another narrow gully feature [6023] was uncovered; this was 0.4 m wide, on a NNW/SSE alignment and traced for a distance of 4.4 m. The northern end of this feature had been partially exposed in the northeast corner of Trench 6 during 2006, when it was found to intersect with gully [6087]. Gully [6023] appeared to have formed the eastern wall of the Anglo-Saxon building. It contained a flat copper-alloy plate of unknown

FIGURE 7-2 *Trench 6, looking west, showing a post-built structure cut by the Anglo-Saxon ditch [6036].*

SF 292

FIGURE 7-3 *Copper-alloy brooch (SF 292) excavated in 2007 from (6044). Scale 1:1.*

SF 319

FIGURE 7-4 *Copper-alloy plate (SF 319) excavated in 2007 from fill (6024) of gully [6023]. Scale 1:1.*

function (Figure 7-4, SF 319), along with animal bone, Anglo-Saxon ceramics, fragments of burnt clay and charcoal.

Revealed in 2007, to the north of the trench-built structure, were postholes belonging to two possible post-built structures (Figures 7-2 and 7-6) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 6). Towards the western edge of the trench was a north-south aligned row of eight postholes *c.* 4 m long; this row was thought to have possibly extended beyond the northern limit of the excavation. There did not appear to be any rows of postholes related to this north-south row within the excavated area, and it was thought possible that the rest of the building lay outside the trench to the west. Alternatively, but less plausibly, the feature could have been a fence-line. The post- or plank-in-trench building to the south (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 6) may have destroyed the southern end of the posthole row.

To the east of the first row of postholes, between it and the Anglo-Saxon ditch, were three walls of another post-built structure (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 6). There was a western wall *c.* 1.8 m long consisting of five postholes, a southern wall *c.* 2.2 m long formed by five postholes, and an eastern wall *c.* 1.4 m long formed by three postholes. The western and eastern walls disappeared beyond the northern limit of excavation, and were undoubtedly longer originally. Interestingly, the eastern wall had been truncated at its northern end by the Anglo-Saxon ditch [6036], which ran across the line of the wall, suggesting that there was occupation here prior to the construction of the ditch (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 6). The fills of the postholes

Figure 7-5 *Fragments of bone comb (SF 695 and SF 696) excavated from the Anglo-Saxon ditch fill (6194). Scale 1:1.*

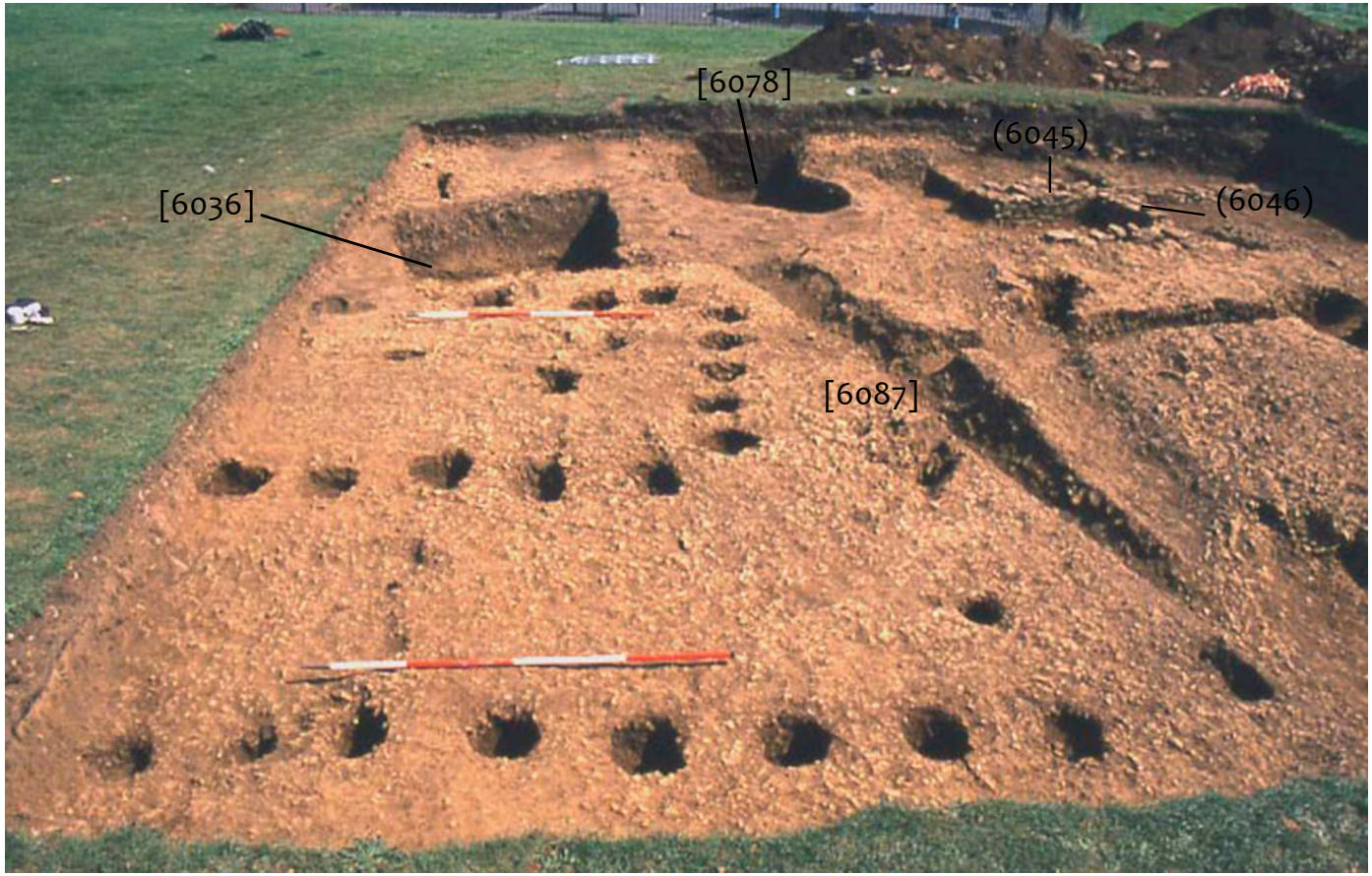


FIGURE 7-6 *Overview of Trench 6, looking east.*

yielded no finds; however, their form and the early to middle Anglo-Saxon material found in features nearby strongly suggest that they belong to the Anglo-Saxon phase of occupation (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 6).

In 2008, part of the Anglo-Saxon ditch [6036] was exposed towards the eastern side of the northern arm of the trench. The ditch ran through the trench at an angle of about 45° on a NNW/SSE alignment. At 0.8 m deep and 2.5 m wide the dimensions of this portion of ditch were similar to those detected in previous seasons. Two sections were excavated across the ditch; the more southerly section was filled by (6266) and a 'step' (6315), while the more northerly section was filled by deposit (6194) and 'step' (6195). Both (6195) and (6315) were compact layers containing large amounts of decaying bedrock and little soil, and both were on the western side of the ditch, suggesting that they represented the eroded remains of an internal bank (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 15). The main ditch fills (6266) and (6194) contained slag, animal bone, fragments of iron, Anglo-Saxon pottery, including decorated sherds of earlier Anglo-Saxon date, and two fragments of bone comb (Figure 7-5, SF 695 and SF 696).

In 2008, the eastern end of the trench's northern arm extended several metres beyond the ditch in order to determine whether there were further settlement features outside the ditched enclosure. Immediately next to the eastern baulk was a 4 m-long row of eight postholes, which may have continued beyond the trench edge to the north. They resembled postholes found elsewhere in the trench and it was likely that they belonged to the Anglo-Saxon settlement (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 15). They may have belonged to a phase pre-dating the ditch, contemporary with the earlier post-built structure, discussed above, that had been cut by the ditch [6036] excavated in 2007, although in the absence of stratigraphic relationships between these features and the ditch they could equally have been associated with the ditched enclosure phase (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 15-6).

Clear evidence for activity pre-dating the ditch was found in 2008 in the form of posthole [6190], which had been bisected by the ditch. This may have belonged to the structure found in 2007 that had been cut by the ditch as it was north of the truncated row excavated in 2007. Excavation of this posthole revealed that its fill (6191) contained, albeit on a different alignment, a small *in situ* mammal skeleton without its head (this would have lain in the part of the posthole destroyed by the construction of the ditch) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 16). Analysis of this skeleton revealed that it was

a foetal pig (see section 26.3). Further north, posthole [6309] had also been clipped by the ditch and may, therefore, date to the same pre-ditch phase of activity (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 16).

Also in the area west of the ditch, within the northern arm of the trench, were further postholes, although they could not easily be interpreted (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 16). Four small, widely spaced postholes, [6256], [6267], [6208] and [6210], may have formed a west-east aligned row, while three other postholes, [6262], [6260] and [6218], may have formed an associated north-south aligned return wall, although no other walls belonging to this possible building were identified. An oval pit [6206], measuring 1 m by 0.7 m and of unknown function, was also uncovered close to the northern limit of excavation.

On the whole, the postholes yielded few finds, although context (6182), the fill of posthole [6181] to the west of the ditch, yielded two fragments of a copper-alloy object of unknown function and slag, and the fill (6199) of posthole [6198], also west of the ditch, contained a broken bone pin. A large sub-rectangular pit feature [6169] in this area contained a number of interesting artefacts, including an iron knife and rivet, decorated Anglo-Saxon pottery and a possible iron stylus. Meanwhile, a spread of orange soil (6196) extending from the southern edge of the northern arm yielded decorated Anglo-Saxon pottery, a bone pin and a possible piece of sawn horn core.

Further postholes were discovered in the western arm of the trench, although no structures have been reconstructed from these features (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 16). It is possible that they belonged to at least one building, however, since nine postholes formed an east-west aligned row at least 7 m long, which may have continued beyond the trench edge to the west (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 16). This row included seven single postholes and a double posthole feature formed by [6307] and

SF 129

FIGURE 7-7 *Copper-alloy fitting (SF 129) from context (6002), recovered in 2005. Scale 1:1.*

[6226]. To the south of these was a relatively short fence-line [6234] formed by small stakeholes within an irregular gully 1.2 m long. Along the western edge of the trench was a north-south row of four postholes, [6281], [6285], [6287] and [6289], which may have continued south beyond the limit of excavation.

7.2 Late medieval/early post-medieval phase

In 2005, excavation revealed that the late medieval house platform (6001) was only constructed with soil and small stones, no features were encountered on it and it contained a few fragments of later medieval pottery (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2-3). On removal of this platform, a rubble layer (6002) was encountered below, from which a wide range of finds were recovered, including pottery, animal bone, glass, and metal finds, including a copper-alloy fitting (Figure 7-7, SF 129). Below this layer, a darker soil was exposed below (6003) and in the north-west corner was a patch of heavy burning (6004), possibly the base of a hearth (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2-3).

In 2006, the late medieval platform was removed in new areas of the extended trench and an even soil (6003) was revealed below. At this stage of the investigation, it appeared that two features were cut into layer (6003). Along the western section at its middle and northern end was a cut [6013], of which only a small portion fell within the trench. This contained two deposits: an upper yellow stony fill (6014) that had apparently been deliberated packed to fill the cut, and below this a dark layer (6007) with evidence for extensive and extreme burning. At this stage, the function of this feature was not ascertained as so little fell within the trench, but it was associated with some fragments of later medieval pottery (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 3). As will be discussed below, during excavations completed in 2008, this feature was recognised as a late medieval limekiln and was subsequently fully excavated (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 17). The other possible feature visible in 2006 was a fairly shallow sub-circular cut [6012] about 1.5 metres in diameter and lay just on the inside of the north section. This contained a primary orangey fill (6015) and a secondary dark burnt fill (6004), which had originally been seen in 2005 (see above). This dark fill also contained what appeared to be some small pieces of iron-working slag and some burnt clay, possibly broken-up hearth lining, as well as a few pieces of later Anglo-

Figure 7-8 *Copper-alloy buckle and strap-end recovered through metal-detection in 2008. Scale 1:1.*

Saxon pottery. In 2008, as will be discussed below, these layers were found to be part of the late medieval limekiln (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 17). The final feature identified in 2006 was the very lowest course of an ephemeral wall (6011) just visible in the south-east corner of the trench. It clearly cut into the soil (6003), but its date and function is unknown (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 3).

During the 2007 season, some of the latest features excavated in this area of the site were found in the south-east corner of Trench 6. These included a late medieval structural feature comprising a number of dry stone walls (Figure 7-9). Wall (6041) was aligned ENE-WSW and had traces of burning on its south side. It had been built on top of (6094), a patch of compacted yellow rubble containing re-deposited bedrock. To the south of (6041) was feature (6042), a deposit of burnt clay and rock containing animal bone. The burning in this area may have derived from the collapse of wall (6041), which seemed to have been destroyed by fire and which appeared to have carried on burning after its collapse (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 5). Layer (6043) was south of (6042) and it seemed to have been a demolition layer inside the building defined by wall (6041); it was also heavily burnt and rich in charcoal, with flecks of burnt clay, and it contained animal bone, ceramics and metal finds (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 5). Feature (6045) in the same area was the base of another dry-stone wall, aligned roughly NNW-SSE and abutting wall (6041). Further into the south-east corner of the trench, wall (6091) was found to represent the continuation of (6045), which extended beyond the limit of excavation. Abutting walls (6041) and (6045), structure (6046) was another dry-stone wall faced with large stones and filled in the middle with rubble. Late medieval layer (6047) was located to the north of (6046) and west of (6045), and contained animal bones and late medieval pottery.

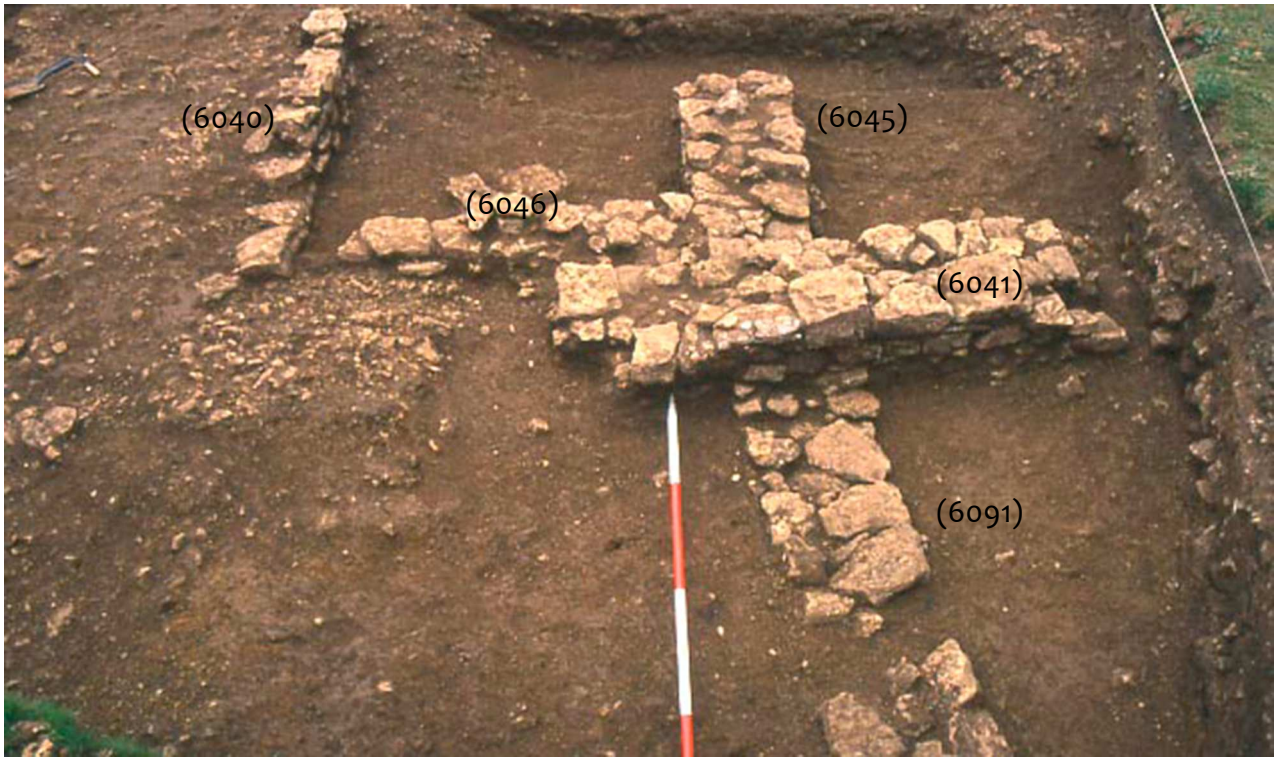


FIGURE 7-9 *Late medieval walls in Trench 6, looking north.*

During the 2008 season, the extension of Trench 6 allowed for the identification and subsequent excavation of cut [6013], which was partially revealed in 2006. This late medieval disturbance towards the south of the western arm of the trench, in the form of a limekiln [6013], hampered interpretation of this area, as it had undoubtedly destroyed features belonging to the Anglo-Saxon phase of settlement (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 17). For example, gully [6188], a rectangular feature 0.8 m wide and 2.7 m long, had been truncated at its eastern end by the limekiln [6013]. The kiln was sub-circular in plan and substantial in size (Figure 7-10). It was quarter sectioned and found to be 4.3 m in diameter at the top and 2.7 m wide at the base, with a depth of 1.5 m and fairly steep sides. Within the fill were numerous distinct layers, including brown, yellow, red and charcoal-rich black deposits, many of which contained large amounts of animal bone and late medieval pottery. Stuck to the base of the feature and extending partially up the sides was a hard, lime-rich deposit representing the remains of the processed lime from the kiln. It seems that this feature may well have been associated with the construction or demolition of the late medieval manor complex on the green (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 17).

Limited evidence for other late medieval activity in Trench 6 was observed in the form of a north-south wall trench [6156] and its return in the north-east corner of the trench. It was *c.* 1 m wide and in its fill (6157) were fragments of late medieval pottery and roof tile. This context also yielded a decorated sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, suggesting that there had been some disturbance of earlier features during the wall's construction. In the area surrounded by the wall was an orange-brown compact layer (6158), which may have been an associated floor surface. In 2008, late medieval evidence was also recovered through metal-detection. Such finds included a copper-alloy buckle with buckle-plate and a copper-alloy strap-end (Figure 7-8).

7.3 Summary

The initial investigation of Trench 6 in 2005 provided promising insight into Anglo-Saxon activity in this area of the village green. The 2006 extension of the trench revealed an Anglo-Saxon building of post-in-trench type. This area of the green was also cut through by a number of pits of later Anglo-Saxon date.

FIGURE 7-10 *Partially-excavated limekiln [6012/6013], looking east.*

Excavations in 2007 reinforced that, prior to the late medieval period, the village green was the site of what appeared to have been a fairly substantial early to middle Anglo-Saxon settlement. Trench 6 yielded evidence for at least one post-built structure, as well as another row of postholes possibly representing a further building. In addition, this excavation area allowed the remainder of the trench-built structure first identified in 2006 to be excavated. It is possible that this post- or plank-in-trench structure post-dated the posthole buildings, since it has been noted that trench-built structures were a development of the middle Anglo-Saxon period (Reynolds 2003; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13). There may, therefore, have been a number of phases of occupation in this part of the green. Indeed, this is supported by the discovery that the early to middle Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch bisected one of the post-built structures (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13).

Trench 6, which was a particularly large trench by the end of the 2008 season, contained numerous features belonging to the early to middle Anglo-Saxon period

(Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20). These included several rows of postholes, perhaps belonging to buildings, as well as pits, gullies and fence-lines. The large early to middle Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch, previously excavated in this area and in Trench 9 to the west, was exposed again. Clear evidence for the collapse of an internal rubble bank was seen in the fill of the ditch. Interestingly, the ditch was found to bisect a posthole containing a foetal pig demonstrating, firstly, that there had been occupation pre-dating the construction of the ditch (perhaps belonging to the very early Anglo-Saxon period) and, secondly, that the potentially ritual deposition of animals, in the form of 'special' or 'placed' deposits, was taking place in the settlement (Hamerow 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20).

During the 2007 and 2008 seasons, there was also some structural evidence for late medieval activity in Trench 6, although this was fairly limited. It comprised a complex of relatively insubstantial dry-stone walls and floor layers; as in Trench 9, these buildings appeared to have been burnt at the time of their destruction. Also, in the north-west corner of Trench 6, a wall trench and associated floor surface were excavated, although these features were not substantial. The most substantial, and unexpected, feature belonging to the late medieval phase was the limekiln. This feature yielded large assemblages of animal bone and late medieval pottery probably deriving from the occupation of the manor complex and dumped in the pit after it went out of use. It seems likely that this limekiln was directly related to the construction or maintenance of the late medieval buildings on the green (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20).

8 TRENCH 7

This trench was excavated in 2006 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006). It measured 6 x 6 m and was situated to the west of the mound, in an area where it would not significantly impact upon the mound's original structure and where it was already disturbed by a modern concrete slide base. This was undertaken with the intention of exploring the make-up of the mound and identifying any satellite features that might be present around the mound (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 3). Excavation provided corroborating evidence that the mound was of a single constructional phase, which was first proposed following excavation of Trench 5 on the east of the mound in 2005. Traces of activity pre-dating the construction of the mound was also found, although due to a lack of finds this could not be accurately dated.

8.1 Prehistoric/Bronze Age phase

On the removal of the topsoil, in 2006, a homogeneous orange soil (7002) was encountered, which was interpreted as general wash coming from the mound as it eroded (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 3). This was removed across the whole trench to a depth of 20-30 cm and it contained no features at all, although some animal bone and later medieval ceramics and metal objects (Figure 8-1) were found, as well as some fragments of Bronze Age ceramics and flints. Below was a very similar layer of slightly darker, but still featureless soil (7003). Given the lack of structure to these contexts, only a 2 m wide slot along the northern section of the trench continued to be excavated (Figures 8-2 and 8-3), and (7003) proved to be up to 80 cm deep at the

Figure 8-1 *Copper-alloy buckle recovered in 2006 from the upper level (spit 1) of (7003). Scale 2:1.*

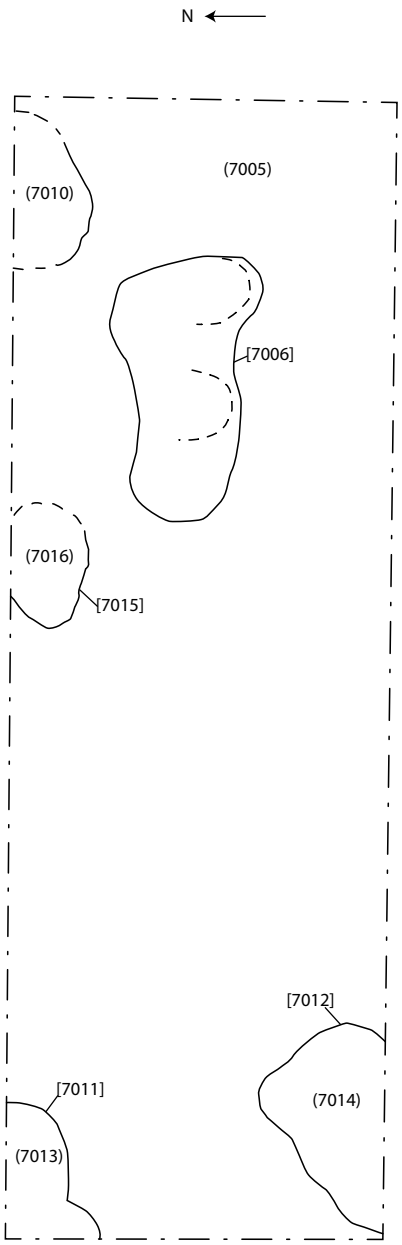


FIGURE 8-2 *Slot (2 m wide) along the northern section of Trench 7. Scale 1:40.*

eastern end of the slot. This soil only seemed to contain animal bone and some Bronze Age ceramics and flint (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 4). Below this was a yellow layer (7005), apparently formed from compacted redeposited bedrock and soil, or possibly naturally-laid boulder clay, 30-45 cm thick. This subsoil had a number of natural undulations and hollows in its surface, and trapped within these were very fine lens of burnt silts, charcoal and other cultural debris, indicative of occupation preceding the construction of the mound in this area, although unfortunately no datable material was recovered from this context (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 4).

FIGURE 8-3 *Overview of Trench 7, looking east, showing 2 m slot along northern section.*

8.2 SUMMARY

Trench 7 was excavated in 2006 in an attempt to throw further light on the nature of the mound, which was first investigated in 2005 (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005, 2). The impression gleaned from 2005 that the mound was of a single constructional phase was reinforced during the 2006 season (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 10). Excavation at the base of the mound indicated that there was some pre-mound activity on the site, but this could not be dated due to the lack of finds (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 10). Excavation in 2005 had demonstrated that the mound predated the later medieval building cut into the lower slope on its eastern side. In 2005 and 2006, the excavations had revealed a lack of any Anglo-Saxon or medieval finds in the make-up of the mound, and in the light of the extensive finds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery on the village green, it was concluded that it was inconceivable that the mound dated to the historical period. That it was a Bronze Age barrow seemed certain.

9 TRENCH 8

As part of the West Halton field project test pits (typically 1 x 1 m) were excavated during a number of the seasons of investigation (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004; 2005; 2006). In the 2006 season, Trench 8 began as Test Pit 41 (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 6).This test pit was located in the south-eastern corner of the village green to the south-east of Trench 4 and to the east of Trench 6. It was excavated to a depth of 980 mm. A stone feature was encountered in this test pit and the decision was taken to extend the test pit to identify this feature , and this extension formed Trench 8 (4 x 4 m) (Figure 9-1). Although this trench was not fully excavated, the wall encountered was considered to have been related to late medieval, rather than Anglo-Saxon, activity.

Spit 1 consisted of a dark-brown topsoil. Spit 2 (60 mm) was a rubbly layer (8001), indicating that the test pit was located close to a former wall or building (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 6). Spit 3 (120 mm) consisted of a dark brown soil, and many sherds of late medieval pottery. Spits 4 and 5 both consisted of a dark-brown clayey soil, and it was during the excavation of the lower part of Spits 4 and 5 that a stone wall (8005) was encountered in the south-west corner of the trench, running from south-west to north-east across most of the trench. Spit 6 consisted of a dark-brown soil to the north and west of the wall, although to the south and east it was a more clayey soil with much rubble. In Spit 7 a hard, compact rocky layer (8011) was encountered that appeared to be the top of the bedrock, but in the south-west corner wall (8005) continued to be exposed. Spits 8 and 9 focused in the south-west corner of the trench, where a dark-brown soil continued to be encountered around the wall. The removal of Spit 10 uncovered a large stone in the south-west corner of the trench. The excavation of Trench 8 was suspended, although natural had not been reached. Given the amount of late medieval pottery in the lower spits, it was thought that the wall encountered related to late medieval occupation (Table 9-1) (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006, 6).

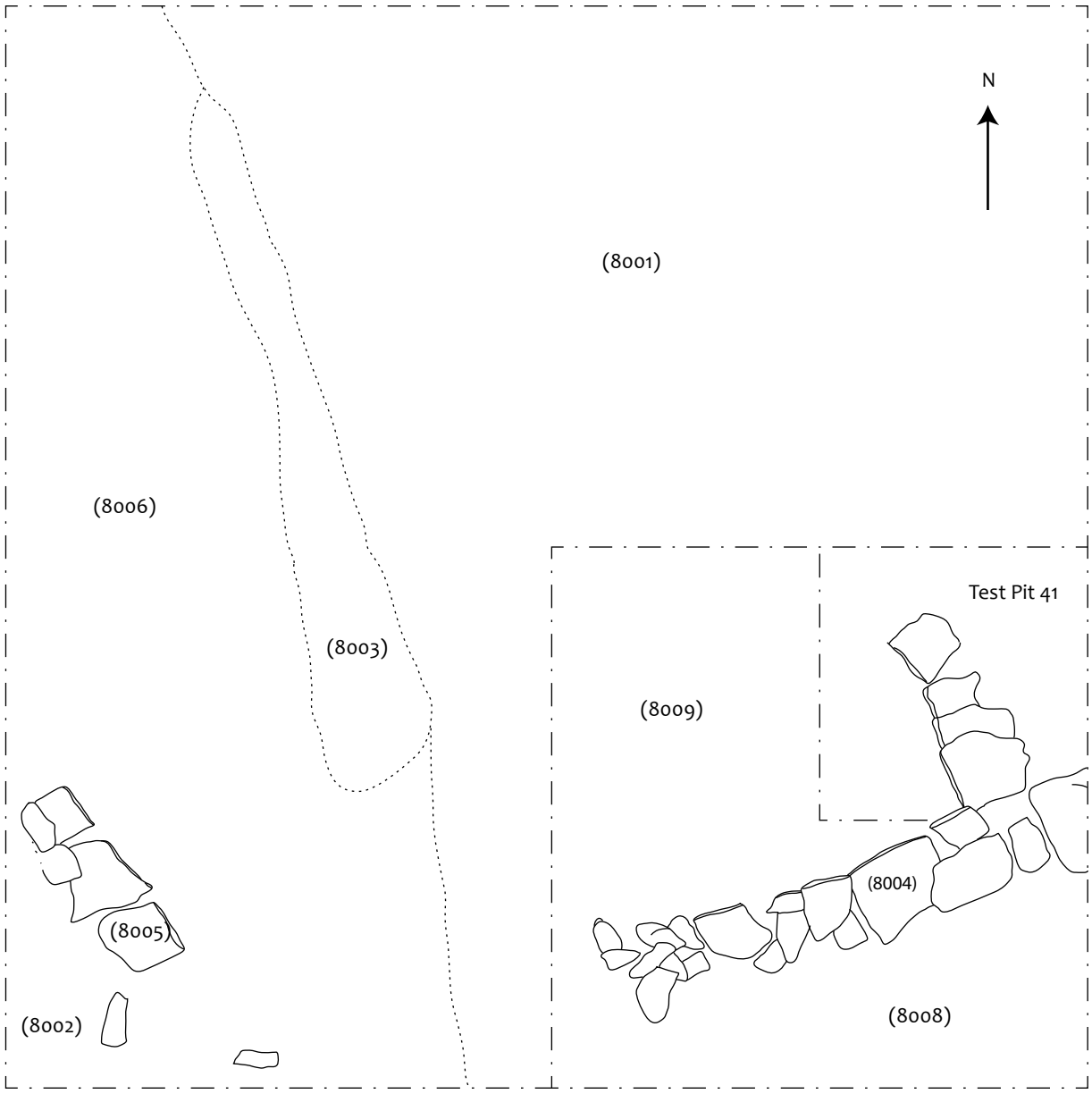


FIGURE 9-1 *Plan of Trench 8; the location of Test Pit 41 (1 x 1 m) is marked in the southeast corner of the trench. Scale 1:25.*

Spit No.	Ceramic			Bone	Building materials		Metal		Flint	misc	Clay pipe	Glass
	Early post -medieval	Late medieval	Anglo-Saxon	Animal	Ceramic roof tile	Stone roof tile	Nail/ tack	Misc	Un-worked		Stem	Window
1		83	21	69				1		Oyster shell (1)	1	Post-med (1)
2	2	19	3	55					9			
3	10	35	10	83	1	5	1	2		Oyster shell (1); Plastic (1)	2	
4	6	13	26	69					1			
5	4		4	7								
6	1	1	8	20					2			
7		8		12								
8		2	9	12								
9		14		19								
10		6		11								

Table 9-1 *Finds excavated from Trench 8.*

10 TRENCH 9

Trench 9 was positioned in the eastern part of the green, immediately south of the football pitch, and hence the limits of the area available for excavation. This area of the green was investigated in two phases; the trench was initially opened during March-April 2007, and it was then re-opened and extended during July-August of the same year (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). It was positioned in order to re-investigate the area that had been opened in 1983 (see Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a), with the aim of ascertaining the nature of the medieval buildings known to be present in this area, and to explore whether the ditch found in the early 1980s was part of the same Anglo-Saxon boundary ditch excavated in Trench 6 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 7). Excavation confirmed that the ditch in Trench 9 was a further section of the Anglo-Saxon boundary ditch excavated first in the early 1980s and in Trench 6 between 2006 and 2008. Particularly substantial late medieval buildings, as well as evidence for their collapse/demolition, were also discovered; however, further interpretation was hampered by their truncation in the 1980s.

10.1 Anglo-Saxon phase

The earliest feature in the trench discovered in Spring 2007 was a rock-cut, flat-bottomed ditch [9017] with near vertical sides, which was up to 1.1 m wide and 0.9 m deep (Figure 10-1). The alignment and fill of the ditch confirmed that it was part of the same Anglo-Saxon boundary ditch uncovered in Trench 6 and in the 1980s (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006). The ditch was filled by (9018), which was a dark and uneven deposit containing some stone and re-deposited bedrock. This was excavated in 15-20 cm spits. Although no differences in the fill were observed in plan during excavation, in the ditch section different fills were visible. These included initial silting, rubble tipping from an eroded inner bank, and later tipping. The ditch contained slag, pottery and tile in its upper spit, and in its lower spits were animal bone, Anglo-Saxon pottery, slag, shell, charcoal and small fragments of copper alloy.

This ditch was again uncovered during summer 2007, when it was observed as context [9043], running north-west to south-east through the northern end of the trench and

Figure 10-1 *Excavated Anglo-Saxon ditch [9017], looking west. The ditch disappeared under the later medieval building represented by wall (9002).*

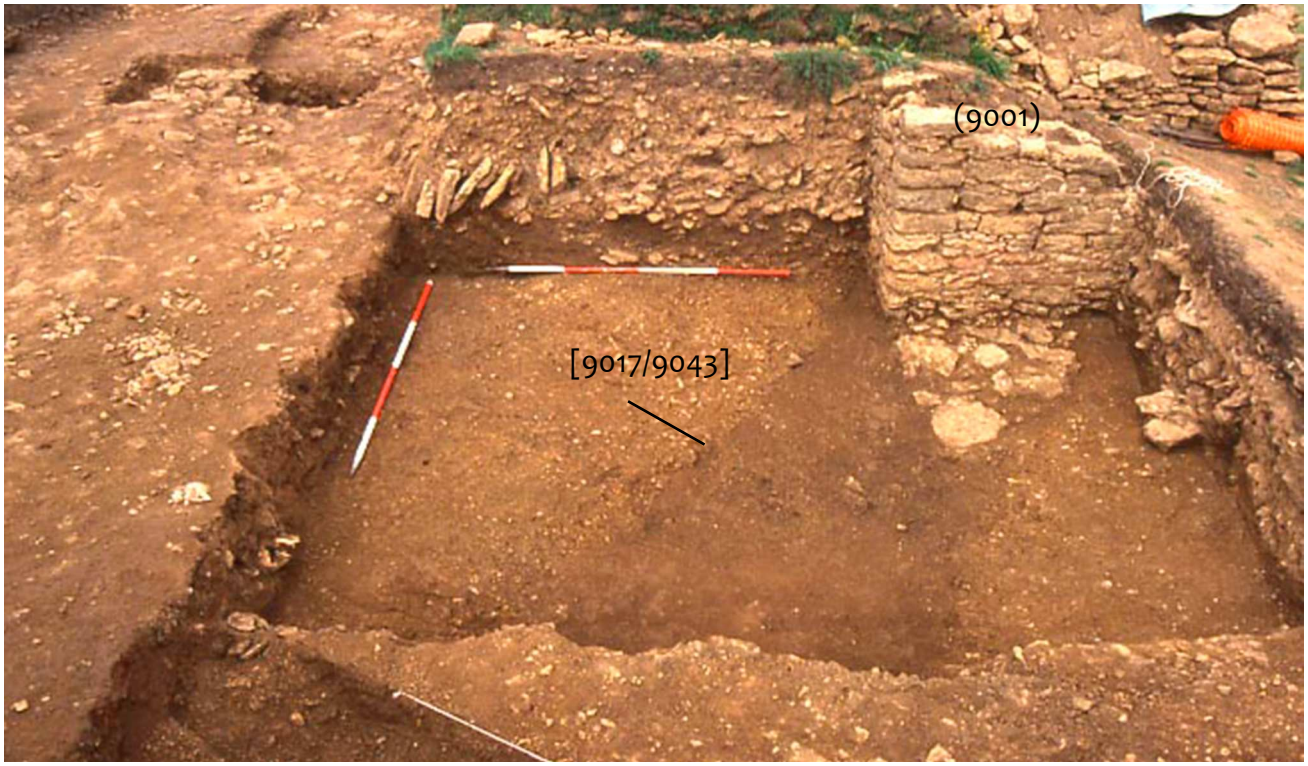


FIGURE 10-2 *View of unexcavated Anglo-Saxon ditch [9017/9043], looking west. The ditch disappeared under wall (9002).*

FIGURE 10-3 *Anglo-Saxon and late medieval copper-alloy finds recovered from Trench 9. Scale 1:1, except SF 268 at 2:1.*

curving towards the south (Figure 10-2). At this time the ditch was traced for a length of about 6.5 m. The fill of this part of the ditch was (9044), a dark greyish brown soil of silty clay with frequent inclusions of animal bone and pottery, which was again excavated in spits. On this occasion, a secondary fill was noted during excavation; (9049) was a yellow-brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of Anglo-Saxon ceramics and animal bone.

10.2 LATE MEDIEVAL PHASE

Above the Anglo-Saxon ditch was substantial evidence for the late medieval phase of occupation of the green (Figures 10-3 and 10-4) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 7). Upon opening the trench in the first phase of excavation, up to six surviving courses of a dry stone or earth-bonded wall (9001) were discovered. The wall ran north-south and

it was 2.3 m long, 0.9 m wide and 0.6 m high. It was fairly irregular, made up of some quite neat rectangular blocks and other smaller stones. This wall appeared to have belonged to the northern extension of the first phase of building in this trench (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 7). Wall (9005) was also part of this first phase of building; it was a large earth-bonded dry stone wall, which in parts survived to eight courses. It ran west-east then turned to the south, and in its southern section was a cobbled doorway 1.4 m wide. The north face of (9005) had patches of extreme burning on it, suggesting that it had been affected by a fire. The building represented by these walls was particularly large, with walls up to 1 m thick, the thickest walls found at the site (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 7).

A second phase of building was represented by walls (9014) and (9015) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8). Wall (9014) was an earth-bonded dry stone wall with up to six surviving courses, running north-south and abutting (9005). It seemed to be the east wall of a later extension to the earlier building. Along with wall (9015), wall (9014) formed a new building running north, which had been truncated by the construction of a football pitch on the green. It measured 1.8 m long by 0.8 m wide and 0.7 m high, and it was left *in situ*. Wall (9015) formed the western wall of this second phase extension. Excavation revealed it had up to five surviving courses and ran north-south, abutting (9001). It was 2 m long, 0.9 m wide and 0.6 m high, and it was also left *in situ*. Nearby, wall (9003) was also found to post-date the earliest phase of building. It formed a rough stone retaining wall for a stair base (9020). Measuring 3 m long and 0.35 m high, (9003) resembled other walls in this trench as it was found to be earth-bonded, and it was left *in situ*. It sat upon a two-course, earth-bonded foundation (9004).

Wall (9001) from the first building phase and (9015) from the second phase both appeared to have been constructed on top of a corner foundation course (9002) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8). However, it was difficult to ascertain the extent and depth of the foundation (9002) as the two walls were left *in situ*. The foundation was located at the point where the two walls overlay the Anglo-Saxon ditch [9017/9043]; as such, it may have represented a deliberate attempt to provide extra support for the buildings (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8). A similar feature, (9046), was discovered under wall (9005); it too was interpreted as a compact stone foundation placed in the ditch to provide additional support for the wall above (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8).

A fine, sandy late medieval floor layer (9016) associated with the structural remains

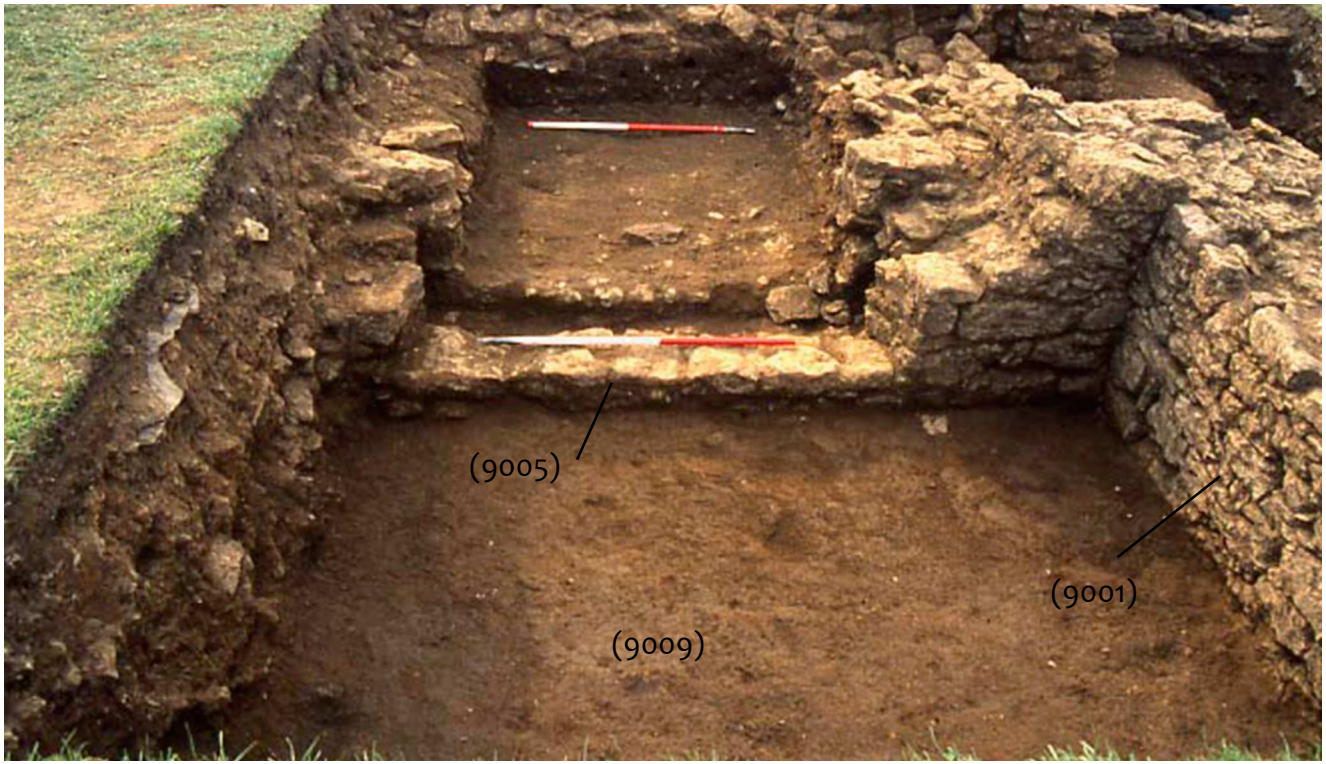


FIGURE 10-4 *Late medieval rooms uncovered Spring 2007, looking west.*

FIGURE 10-5 *Burnt floor (9016) north of wall (9005), looking east.*

was found to have been heavily burnt, with charcoal patches possibly relating to the destruction of the structures in Trench 9 (Figure 10-5) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8). It was orange-brown, with patches of red and black burning, and iron fragments, animal bone and shell were retrieved from it. It appeared to have been associated with the second phase of building (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8). This floor layer had been partially excavated in 1983 (see Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a). Burnt marks on wall (9005) suggested that it was originally a deeper deposit, up to 0.25 m thick, but some of the deposit had been removed during the earlier investigations (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8).

Layer (9037), excavated in summer 2007, was a compact burnt floor surface covering an area of about 5 x 3 m. It was sandy and red-brown, with black and red areas of burning, and it seems to have been part of the same or a similar heavily burnt late medieval floor surface as (9016) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 8). Also apparently associated with the destruction of the second phase building by fire was feature (9041), a sub-circular patch of intense burning, 0.05 m deep and purple-brown in colour, and consisted of a sandy clay soil. It contained infrequent inclusions of stone and charcoal flecks, and the staining from the burning continued into bedrock.

An external late medieval floor surface was represented by layer (9010), a general

build-up of orange-brown soil with few inclusions, which covered the Anglo-Saxon ditch [9017/9043]. It was in the area to the west of wall (9006), a small ephemeral wall (3 m long by 0.6 m wide and 0.1 m high) of unknown function that post-dated walls (9001) and (9003), and had been built on top of wall (9010). It appeared to have been the same as layer (9012), discovered nearby; together these may have formed part of an external yard area (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9).

During the March-April 2007 season of excavation, evidence for the collapse or demolition of the buildings in Trench 9 was found in the form of a light brown soil layer (9009), which covered most of the south-east corner of the trench. It contained rubble and tile, as well as animal bone, shell, iron and copper-alloy fragments, and pottery. It seemed to have been a general collapse or demolition layer deriving from the buildings in this area (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9). This layer had been removed in 1983 from the northern and western areas of the trench, but left over the area of walls (9005) and (9020) (Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a). In summer 2007, a similar layer, (9039), was observed. This was a loose sandy clay soil, light brown in colour, with inclusions of stone and charcoal flecks. It was also a layer created through the collapse and/or demolition of the structure and it appeared to have been the same as (9009) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9). Also associated with the destruction of the buildings was layer (9036), a compact off-white mortar spread, about 10 cm deep and irregular in shape, covering an area of *c.* 6 x 3 m; mortar and pottery were frequent finds in this layer, while animal bone was occasionally found.

10.3 Summary

In 2007, particularly substantial late medieval buildings were uncovered in Trench 9. Evidence of burning on the walls and surrounding floor layers suggested that these structures were destroyed by fire (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13). However, interpretation of the structures in this trench was unfortunately hampered by their truncation during the construction of a football pitch on the green during the 1980s. The large early to middle Anglo-Saxon boundary ditch excavated in Trench 6 to the east was also exposed in Trench 9. A number of fills were identified, and these included silting and tipping from the erosion of the inner bank. A variety of finds was found within the fills of the ditch, including Anglo-Saxon pottery providing clear dating evidence (see discussion by Perry in section 17.7).

11 TRENCH 10

This trench was excavated during the 2007 season of the project (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). In common with Trench 9, this trench was positioned to re-investigate an area previously opened in 1983 (see Grenville and Parker-Pearson 1983a). Excavation in 2007 exposed substantial late medieval structural remains, including a staircase, possibly leading to a cellar, and evidence for their demolition, although interpretations were limited as a result of modern disturbance in this area.

11.1 Late medieval phase

Excavation revealed structural evidence dating from the late medieval period (Figure 11-1), including part of a staircase, possibly for a cellar. Wall (10002), measuring 2.75 m long, 0.65 m wide and 0.50-0.75 m high, was earth-bonded and survived up to eight courses in height. It was part of the construction box for the stairs. Similarly, earth-bonded wall (10003) survived up to six courses high and measured 4.6 m long, 0.65 m wide and 0.5 m deep; it was also part of the construction box for stairs (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9). A dump of yellow-brown soil (10006) inside these walls was clearly deliberate; it was 0.75 m deep and confined within the walls, and it was therefore interpreted as a late medieval fill of the staircase box (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9). It contained animal bone, pottery, tile and a hone stone.

Built partly on top of this soil was wall (10007), the face of which was to the south (Figure 11-2). It survived on the east side up to a height of three courses and on the west up to four courses. It had been built into layer (10006) and may have acted as a base for the steps. Built against (10007) was structure (10008), which consisted of two courses of three stones, possibly forming a turning stair tread for the staircase (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9). This step was *c.* 0.2 m high and had evidence of wear on its edge. Similarly, structure (10009) was formed by one course of flat worn stones 0.14 m high and had been truncated to the west during the excavations in 1983, but was originally the first step of the stairs (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 9-10).

Layer (10005), a light brown soil 0.8-0.9 m deep, had built up around the outside of the

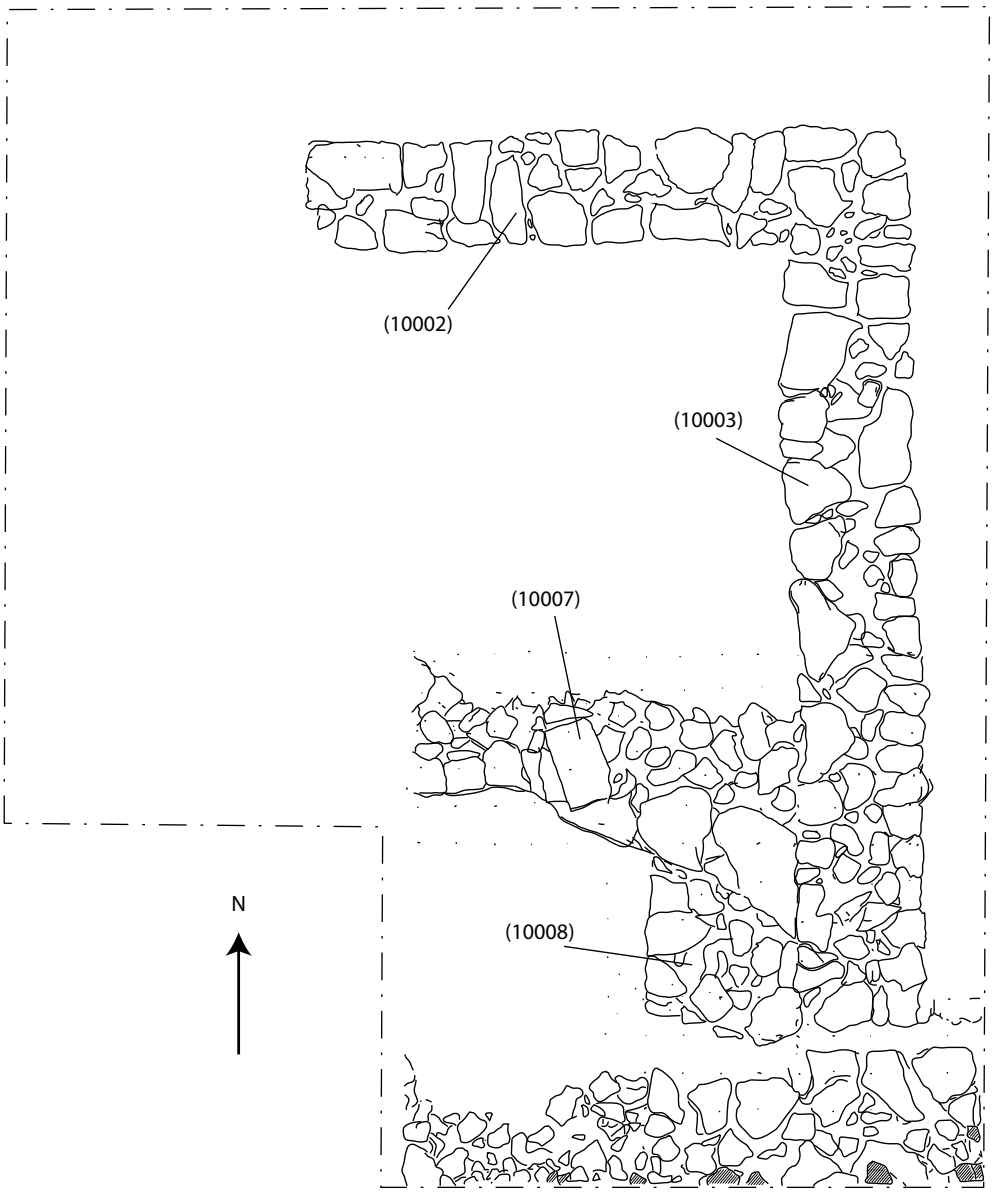


FIGURE 11-1 *Plan of the late medieval features in Trench 10. Scale 1:40.*

FIGURE 11-2 *Wall (10007) in Trench 10, looking south.*

staircase structure. This was interpreted as a gradual soil wash from further up-slope (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 10). It contained some animal bone, as well as late medieval and post-medieval ceramics, although investigation of this layer was limited. As in Trench 9, there was evidence for the destruction of the late medieval building. Context (10001) was a dark grey late medieval demolition layer spreading from the north-west of the trench. It derived from late medieval building debris and contained large amounts of stone roof tile, ceramic roof tile and pottery. It was *c.* 0.2 m deep and had originally covered the whole area of the trench, although some of the deposit had been removed in 1983 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 10).

11.2 Summary

In Trench 10, substantial late medieval structural remains were exposed, including a staircase, possibly leading to a cellar. However, interpretation of the structures in this trench was hampered by their truncation during the construction of a football pitch on the green during the 1980s (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 12).

12 TRENCH 11

In 2007, this trench was positioned on the standing mound on the village green in order to uncover further evidence of its date, its form and, in particular, whether it had a surrounding ring ditch, which is what a geophysical survey undertaken in this area of the green suggested (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). The trench was long and narrow, measuring 2 x 18 m, and it ran down the north side of the mound, terminating several metres away from it to the north. Excavation uncovered supporting evidence for the interpretation of the mound as being Bronze Age in date, which included an associated ring ditch encircling it and a lack of later finds in what was interpreted as the mound surface. In addition to completing the main aim of this trench, excavation also revealed features that may have dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and limited activity from the late medieval period.

12.1 PREHISTORIC/BRONZE AGE PHASE

Revealed in 2007 was layer (11001), a light orangey soil with a soft compact consistency that also contained charcoal inclusions. It covered the trench and varied in depth between 0.10 m and 0.35 m deep. This layer was excavated in three spits; the soil in the higher spits appeared to have been formed by washes of eroding mound material, while the final spit was interpreted as the mound surface. While the higher spits contained Anglo-Saxon and late medieval pottery alongside clay pipe, large quantities of animal bone and some pieces of flint (some of it worked), the final spit contained only animal bone and occasional flint. The postulated prehistoric date of the mound was therefore supported by the assemblage from the mound soil (11001) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 10).

Interpretation of the mound as a Bronze Age round barrow was also supported by the 2007 discovery of part of a U-profiled ring ditch [11007] encircling it (Figure 12-1) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 11). The ditch had a flat base and had been cut to a depth of 0.97 m into the bedrock. The portion of the ditch exposed in Trench 11 was aligned east-west and it was 2 m wide. Filling the upper part of this ditch cut was deposit (11008), which was a loose and silty soil, light brown to orangey dark brown

FIGURE 12-1 *Excavated Bronze Age ditch [11007].*

SF 193

FIGURE 12-2 *Copper-alloy mount (SF 193) recovered from ditch fill (11008). Scale 1:1.*

FIGURE 12-3 *Fragment of a shale pendant excavated from ditch fill (11009). Scale 1:1.*

in colour with yellow-orange sandy patches. It was excavated in 15 cm spits and found to contain Anglo-Saxon and late medieval pottery, iron nails, ceramic building material and animal bone. A copper-alloy mount was also retrieved from this context (Figure 12-2, SF 193). This appeared to have been a deposit deriving from late medieval backfilling and levelling of the ditch, probably during the period in which the building complex in Trench 5 was being constructed (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 11).

Beneath deposit (11008) in the ditch was context (11009), a very wet clay mixed with gravel deriving from re-deposited bedrock, which became looser towards the bedrock base of the ditch. It was approximately 0.25 m deep. In this layer were infrequent finds of prehistoric pottery, a fragment of a prehistoric shale pendant (Figure 12-3) and animal bone. This deposit was interpreted as the lower fill of the ditch, formed by natural silting and the degradation of bedrock during the period when the ditch was open (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 11).

12.2 Anglo-Saxon phase

Some 2.5 m north of the Bronze Age ring ditch, at the northern end of the trench, was another ditch [11004] (Figure 12-4). This had a V-shaped profile, with a flat base, and it was also cut into the underlying bedrock. It ran across the trench from east to west, and it was 1.1 m deep with a width of 2 m at the top and 0.2 m at the base. Filling the upper portion of the ditch was a 0.2 m-deep layer of light greyish-brown sandy silt soil (11005), which was very stony and contained infrequent finds of animal bone, as well as a modern plastic toy soldier indicating some recent disturbance (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 11). It extended over the crumbling bedrock to the south of the ditch cut and appeared to have been a modern layer overlying the ditch and partially filling it. Underneath this was (11018), a layer of small stones and occasional fragments of animal bone. Very little archaeological material was retrieved from (11018) suggesting that the ditch may not have been open for a long period of time, but some pottery of late Roman date was collected.

Two further features, [11012] and [11016], were discovered at the northern end of the trench, both of which may have been double postholes (Figure 12-5) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 11). Cut [11012] was a truncated sub-rectangular feature oriented

FIGURE 12-4 *Excavated Anglo-Saxon ditch [11004].*

FIGURE 12-5 *Post-hole feature [11012/11016] in northern corner of Trench 11.*

north-south and cut into the bedrock. It had been truncated by both Anglo-Saxon ditch [11004] and modern truncation of the bedrock. Inside the feature on its western side was a slight shelf in the bedrock and one half of the posthole was *c.* 0.15 m lower than the other. In total the feature was 1 m long by 0.5 m wide and 0.6 m deep. It was filled by (11013), a light reddish-brown friable silt, from the top of which came infrequent finds of animal bone. No dating evidence was retrieved from the feature, but it pre-dates ditch [11004]. Cut [11016] was located in the north-west corner of the trench. Around half of the feature was excavated, as the rest lay beyond the limit of excavation. This potential double posthole was aligned east-west and measured 1 m long by 0.5 m wide, with a depth of up to 0.7 m. It had a flat base and the western part was lower than the eastern part. As with [11012], the top of the posthole had been truncated, in this case by modern disturbance rather than ditch [11004]. The fill was a light yellow-brown friable silt (11017), which contained a large amount of small stones. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from the fill, and a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was also found, but this was from high up in the fill and so it is not necessarily an indication of the date of the feature (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 12).

12.3 Late medieval phase

Excavation in 2007 revealed the presence of a rubble-filled spread of dark brown silty soil (11003), containing stones, pottery, iron, animal bone and late medieval building debris, such as stone roof tiles. It covered most of the trench and was around 0.1 m deep. This was interpreted as a building rubble wash deriving from the building complex in Trench 5, which was positioned on the southern and eastern sides of the mound (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 10). Alternatively, the material may have been re-deposited during alterations to the green in more recent times (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 10). A wash of orangey soil (11002) was also thought to have derived from recent alterations to the green. It contained pottery, shell, animal bone, coal, glass, iron and slag. Recent village bonfires that resulted in charcoal deposits in (11002) had also disturbed the area in which the trench was situated (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 10).

Disturbance was also found in the form of (11006), a collapsed late medieval trackway constructed on top of the mound surface and crossing it from east to west. It was 0.3

m deep and 2 m wide, and traced across the width of the trench. The deposit was a silty brown soil containing animal bone and a small amount of late medieval building debris, including ceramic building material and stone tile.

12.4 Summary

During 2007, limited traces of late medieval activity were found in Trench 11, including a collapsed medieval trackway, as well as disturbed deposits relating to the occupation and destruction of the manor complex excavated in Trench 5 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13). It is possible that some of the features excavated in Trench 11 belonged to the Anglo-Saxon phase of occupation on the site, such as the double posthole feature [11016], which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery in its upper fill (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13). The V-profiled ditch at the northern end of Trench 11 may also date to this period, or to the late Roman period. The excavation of a ring ditch around the upstanding barrow, and the discovery of a partial prehistoric jet pendant, flint artefacts and Bronze Age pottery in the ditch, confirmed beyond doubt that this was a Bronze Age round barrow (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 13-4).

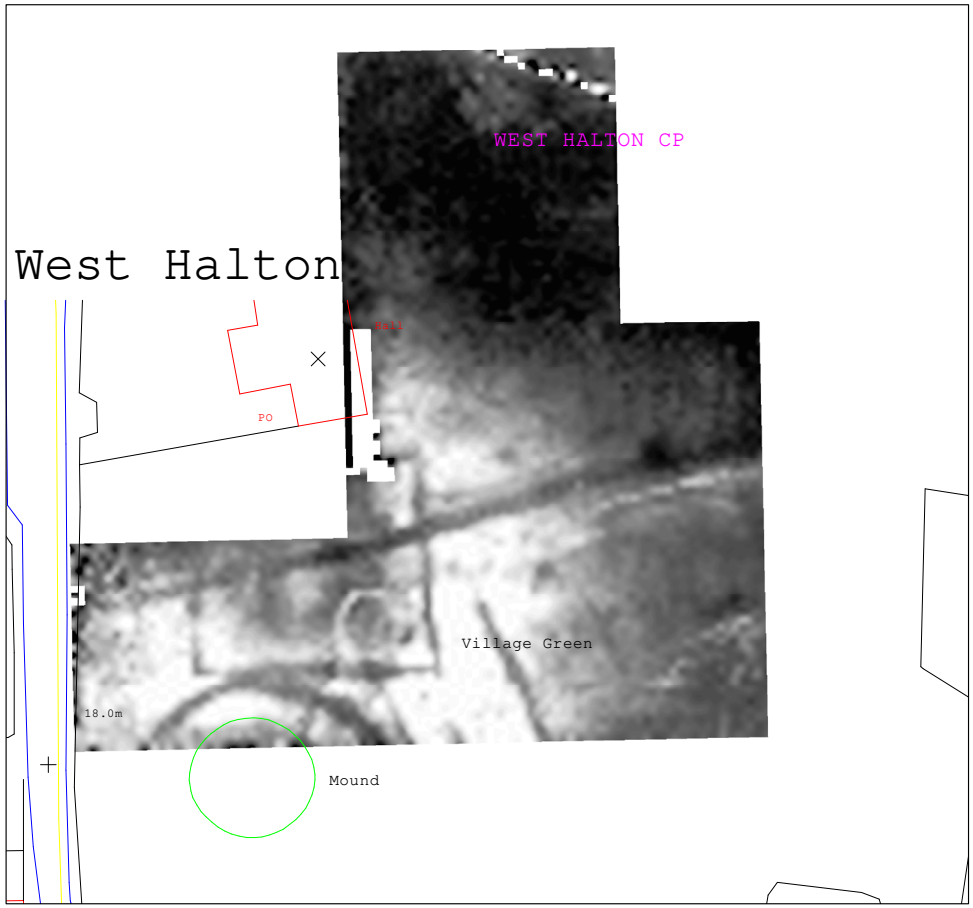
13 TRENCH 12

This trench, measuring 7 x 12 m, was opened during summer 2008 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). It was placed towards the north of the green, over an area in which geophysical survey had indicated the presence of a large square enclosure delineated by a ditch (Figure 13-1). A portion of this ditch had been uncovered at the northern end of Trench 11 in 2007 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 11). The excavation of Trench 12 in 2008 revealed a small number of late medieval features that were probably associated with the manorial complex situated to the south of the standing mound. Also, postholes and a ditch, possibly related to the large square enclosure seen on a geophysical survey were uncovered and thought most likely to date to the Anglo-Saxon phase of occupation.

Trench 12 was re-excavated in 2009 to further investigate the nature of the enclosure investigated in 2008 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). The main part of the 2009 trench covered an area of 16 x 21 m, encompassing approximately a quarter of the interior of the square enclosure observed on the geophysical survey, with two linear extensions, one in the north-east corner (measuring 1 x 6 m) and another in the south-east corner (measuring approximately 4 x 11.5 m). Excavation unearthed substantial evidence for the Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site, including in excess of 300 Anglo-Saxon postholes dispersed across the trench. One of the most substantial features excavated in Trench 12 was an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building.

13.1 PREHISTORIC/BRONZE AGE PHASE

The earliest dated feature excavated in 2009 was a small portion of the Bronze Age ring ditch surrounding the adjacent barrow in the south-west corner of the trench. This was separated from the southern section of the square enclosure ditch by a bank or intact and re-deposited bedrock (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 23).



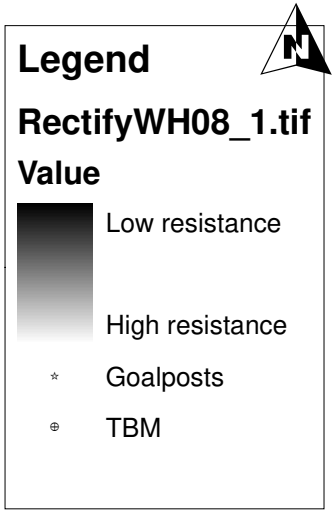


Figure 1. West Halton Earth Resistivty Survey, Enhanced Data Plot (Surveyed and processed by K. Welham, June 2008)

FIGURE 13-1 *Geophysical survey from 2008 showing location of square enclosure.*

13.2 Anglo-Saxon phase

A significant number of features excavated in 2008 dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. Along the southern edge of the trench, the linear ditch exposed previously in Trench 11 was identified; the cut of this ditch was assigned the number [12009] and it was filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay soil (12008). The ditch was not fully exposed, as only its northern edge lay within the trench; the southern edge lay just beyond the limit of excavation. As was the case in Trench 11, the ditch was found to be V-shaped, with a flat base, and cut into the bedrock. Its depth was about 1 m and its width was 1.8 m, with a much narrower base *c.* 0.3 m across. This appeared to be the southern arm of the square ditched enclosure noted on the geophysical survey.

To the north of this ditch, inside the enclosure, were numerous postholes. These were all circular or sub-circular, and they generally contained a dark orange-brown fill. A row of postholes appeared to have been aligned along the edge of the ditch, about 0.3-0.4 m away from its northern edge. They were typically around 0.3 m in diameter and 0.16-0.2 m deep. Further north were more dispersed postholes; these were smaller with diameters of around 0.12 m and depths of *c.* 0.1 m. Posthole [12010] was filled by (12006), which contained a possible iron stylus (Figure 13-2, SF 635); this was in the south-west corner of the trench about 1.3 m away from the ditch and inside the enclosure.

In 2009, the extent of the excavated area covered roughly a quarter of the interior of the square enclosure observed on the geophysical survey. Part of the enclosure ditch [12166] was exposed along the southern edge of the trench, running on a WNW-ESE

SF 635

Figure 13-2 *Possible iron stylus (SF 635) recovered from posthole [12010]. Scale 1:1.*

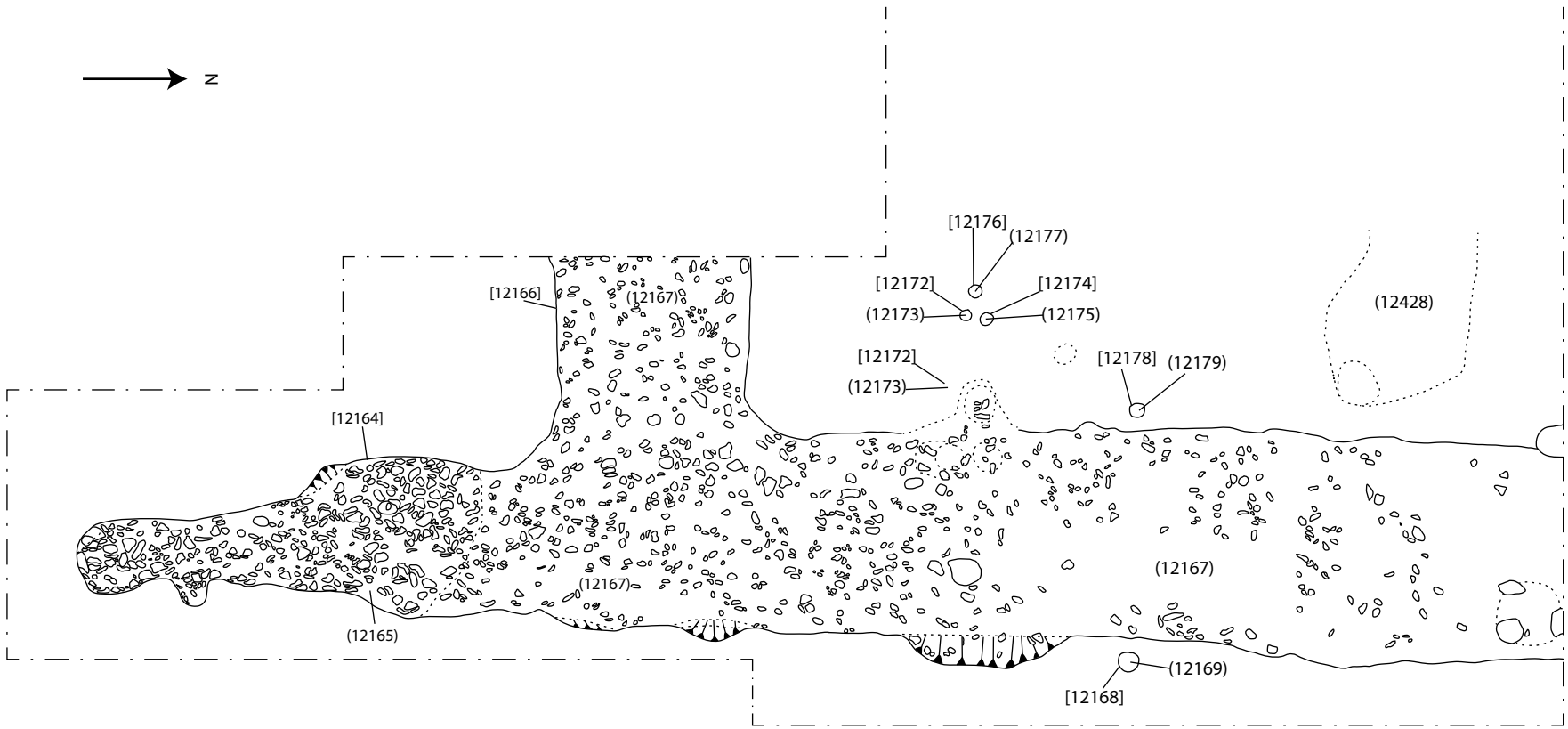


FIGURE 13-3 *Plan of the construction feature of the south-east corner of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch in the south-east extension of Trench 12. Scale 1:50.*

alignment, and another part was exposed in the extension at the south-eastern corner of the trench. This extension, positioned in order to investigate the corner of the enclosure, revealed the intersection of the southern and eastern edges of the ditch, as well as what appeared to be the opening cut for the ditch (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 21).

The main enclosure ditch [12166] was cut *c.* 1 m deep into the underlying limestone bedrock. It was between 1.4 m and 1.6 m wide with relatively straight edges. In section the ditch was found to have a V-shaped profile with a flattened base. Sections excavated across it revealed that its fill contained large amounts of re-deposited bedrock but few finds, with the exception of a fragment of lava quernstone and several sherds of pottery, dated to the late Roman period. The V-shaped profile of the ditch and its relatively sterile fill suggested that it may have been constructed to hold a palisade and that the bedrock was deliberately re-deposited in the ditch soon after it was dug (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 21).

The south-eastern extension uncovered an associated feature apparently related to the construction of the enclosure (Figures 13-3 and 13-4) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 21). This was an external tapering terminal of the eastern enclosure ditch [12164], which projected to the south beyond the corner of the enclosure by 3.6 m. As well as tapering in width towards its southern end, the terminal also decreased in depth, rising from *c.* 0.9 m deep at the corner of the enclosure to 0.05 m deep where it tapered out. This feature seemed to have been a starting point for the removal of the bedrock during the digging of the enclosure ditch (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 22).

Excavation also revealed a large number of earlier features inside the enclosure. Included amongst these was a long gully [12422] projecting from the southern edge of the square enclosure ditch [12166] (Figure 13-4). Although this gully appeared to intersect with the enclosure ditch, no clear boundary between the two was identified. The gully had a north-south alignment and it was tapered in plan; it was 1 m wide where it met the enclosure ditch and 0.3 m wide at its northern terminal. A gap of *c.* 2 m separated the northern terminal of the gully from another, similar feature [12420] to the north. Cut [12420] was shorter and shallower than [12422], but of similar width and on the same alignment, and the two may have been related (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 22). The fill of [12422] produced flint, animal bone, shell and Roman ceramics. Projecting from gully [12422] on its eastern side was a sub-square pit [12424],

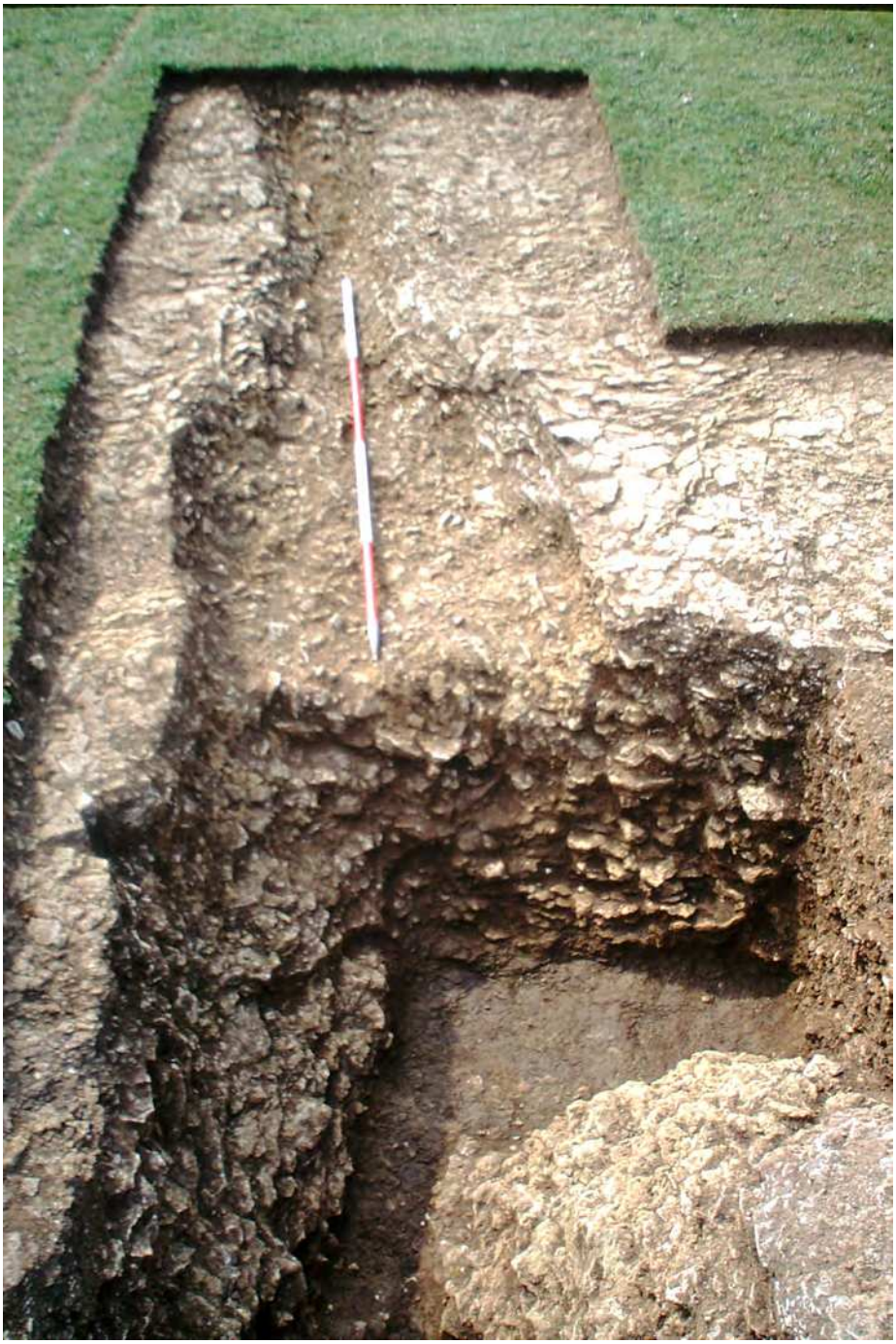


Figure 13-4 *Fully-excavated junction of the tapering terminal and the south-east corner of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch [12166], looking south.*

FIGURE 13-5 *Sunken-featured building in Trench 12 before excavation, looking east.*

Figure 13-6 *Half-excavated sunken-featured building [12090], looking south.*

measuring *c.* 1 m by 1.2 m and 0.45 m deep. This contained a fragment of heat-affected green glass, possibly Roman in date (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 22). Immediately east of the gully and the sub-square pit was a large, amorphous feature [12426], which following full excavation was found to be formed from a number of intercutting pits and postholes. This resulted in a pit feature that was of an irregular shape in plan and section, with a maximum diameter of approximately 3 m.

One of the most substantial features excavated in Trench 12 was a sub-rectangular pit [12090] measuring 3.6 x 4.5 m, which was interpreted as a sunken-featured building (SFB) (Figures 13-5 and 13-6) (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 22). This was situated just west of the centre of the trench and its long axis was on a SW-NE alignment. It had irregularly sloping shallow sides and a flat base, with a gravel 'platform' (12993) in the south-west corner. There were two possible postholes within the structure, [12094] on the southern edge and [12088] in the north-east corner of the feature. Just outside each of the shorter sides of the SFB were pits or postholes. The example at the south-west end contained what appeared to be two intercutting postholes [12084] and [12038], while the pit at the north-east end [12085] was more irregular and did not yield clear evidence for post pipes. The fill (12089) of the SFB [12090] contained decorated early to middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, a fragment of bone comb (Figure 13-7), an iron ring, slag, flint, charcoal and part of an iron knife blade. Animal bone was also abundant and included several mammal skulls (Figure 13-8) and limb bones that appeared to have been deliberately deposited in the centre of the SFB (see section 26.3).

Dispersed across the trench were in excess of 300 postholes (Figures 13-9 and 13-10), generally ranging in depth and diameter from 0.1 m to 0.3 m. Some were particularly

SF 731

FIGURE 13-7 *Fragment of a bone comb recovered from the fill (12089) of the sunken-featured building. Scale 1:1.*

FIGURE 13-8 *Animal skull recovered from fill (12089), looking south.*

FIGURE 13-9 *Postholes and larger pits in the south-east corner of Trench 12, looking east.*

FIGURE 13-10 *Smaller postholes scattered across Trench 12.*

notable for having substantial depths in comparison to their relatively small diameters. Establishing relationships between these postholes was extremely difficult; they could not be easily reconciled into clear fence-lines or structures. It was interesting that, given the large number of these features, relatively few intercut each other (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 23). In several cases, it appeared that some of these postholes may have been associated with larger pits. For example, to the south of the SFB [12090] were a number of relatively large irregularly-shaped pits, measuring roughly 1 m to 1.5 m in diameter. Around the edge of one of these, [12451], was a series of small postholes that appeared to follow the irregular elongated shape of the pit. These numerous postholes yielded very few finds, although early to middle Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds, some decorated, were retrieved from a small number of them.

13.3 LATE MEDIEVAL/EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL PHASE

During the 2008 season, the more recent features excavated in this trench were situated in the north-west corner. They included [12001], a small north-south aligned

SF 653

SF 687

FIGURE 13-11 *Fragment of vessel glass (SF 653) and Anglo-Saxon beaker (SF 687) excavated from soil wash (12002). Scale 2:1.*

wall with a face on its eastern side only. It was not associated with any other structural features and it was interpreted as a late medieval or early post-medieval revetment for feature (12003), a dark orange-brown friable layer, which lay to the west of the wall (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 17-8). Layer (12003) appeared to have been a metalled surface of late medieval or early post-medieval date. To the east of wall [12001], lying against it, was a build-up of late medieval soil (12007). Across much of the trench was a yellow-brown layer (12004), containing mixed finds mainly of late medieval date, but also some modern material; this was interpreted as a recent soil wash (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 18). A dark orange-brown subsoil (12002) also covered much of the trench; this appeared to be a late medieval or early post-medieval soil wash from the metalled surface (12003). Layer (12002) yielded a number of interesting finds, including an iron knife blade, a buckle pin, an iron arrowhead, a decorated Anglo-Saxon sherd of pottery, a copper-alloy stud, vessel glass (Figure 13-11, SF 653), a fragment of iron horse shoe and a fragment of Anglo-Saxon glass (Figure 13-11, SF 687). Similarly, context (12004) was found to contain an Anglo-Saxon sceatta (SF 707).

Running north-south through part of the western edge of the trench, which was

roughly the middle of the square enclosure, was a late medieval trackway. The edge of a long linear feature, [12941], was exposed for *c.* 10.3 m along the north side of the trench, but only around 0.2 m to 0.3 m of its width was visible and it disappeared into the trench edge roughly half way along the north section.It was thought probable that this trackway joined up with a similar trackway that had been encountered running across the base of the upstanding mound just to the south. At some point in the post-medieval period, the section in between was evidently destroyed. Below the section of trackway that survived in this trench was a soil layer (12942) that was quite unlike layer (12004) that covered the rest of the trench and which contained a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and late medieval material culture. The surface below the trackway was devoid of finds, and in this respect had much in common with the make-up of the surviving barrow, and that flattened in the later Middle Ages to make way for a building in Trench 5. The trackway and the building uncovered in Trench 12 are unusual among the late medieval buildings at the site in not sitting directly on the bedrock. It was also notable that the various Anglo-Saxon post-holes, pits and buildings from this trench certainly seemed to avoid the central part of the square enclosure, supporting the case that there was something in the middle of the enclosure that restricted Anglo-Saxon activity, perhaps another Bronze Age barrow; however, this is merely speculation.

13.4 Modern phase

The geophysical survey undertaken prior to excavation in 2009 clearly indicated that there was a large circular feature situated inside the square enclosure. On excavation this was found to be a modern feature [12155], with a diameter of *c.* 9 m, comprising a ring of concrete into which two rows of bricks had been set, each comprising just one course. Inside the circle were patches of rubble and burning, along with a large amount of modern debris, including ferrous objects and bathroom tiles. The feature was believed to have been constructed during the 1980s in order to enclose bonfires on the village green (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 22). It was completely removed during the excavation.

13.5 Summary

In 2008, the newly-opened Trench 12 revealed limited evidence for late medieval activity in the form of [12001], a revetment of late medieval or early post-medieval date, as well as a metalled surface and a number of soil wash layers of the same period. These features were probably associated with the manorial complex on the south side of the standing barrow (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20).

Enigmatic features were also discovered in Trench 12 in the form of postholes and a ditch, possibly belonging to the large square enclosure seen on the geophysical survey. The precise dates of these features, however, are uncertain, although they most likely date to the early Anglo-Saxon period (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20). In many ways, the 2009 excavation of the square-ditched enclosure in Trench 12 raised more questions than it answered. The SFB represented the first certain example of this building type at West Halton, since all previously-excavated Anglo-Saxon buildings in Trench 6 were post-built (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). The numerous small postholes and their accompanying pits were enigmatic; their presence within a square enclosure inspired comparison with unusual square enclosures at sites, such as Slonk Hill, Sussex, Blacklow Hill, Warwickshire, and Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, all of which John Blair (1995) has suggested represent sixth- or seventh-century pagan shrine sites.

The Roman ceramics recovered from the linear gully [12422] and the possible Roman glass fragment from the adjoining pit [12424] hint at the possibility of earlier activity in the area, although the curation of such material by Anglo-Saxon communities is not unknown. It is difficult to say, however, if these features pre- or post-dated the construction of the enclosure (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 24). Additionally, the discovery of a small section of the Bronze Age ring ditch in the south-west corner of the trench, immediately adjacent to the enclosure ditch, pointed again to the long-lived use of this landscape. Furthermore, it highlighted the close proximity of the two ditched features. Given that the shrine sites identified by Blair (1995) are often closely associated with prehistoric monuments, this may support the possibility that this probable Anglo-Saxon enclosure had a religious function (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 24).

14 TRENCH 13

This trench, excavated in 2008, measured 1.5 x 5 m and was situated to the north of Trench 6 near to the south-east corner of the village green. It was positioned in order to trace the Anglo-Saxon ditch previously found running through the eastern part of Trench 6 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). As expected, excavation revealed a further section of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch. A small number of probable late medieval/early post-medieval features of unknown function were also uncovered during excavation.

14.1 ANGLO-SAXON PHASE

A section of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch [13011] was discovered in Trench 13 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 19). The ditch filled the southern half of the trench, although only its northern edge was exposed as its southern edge lay beyond the limit of excavation. As in Trench 6, this ditch was cut into the bedrock and it was up to 1 m deep. The upper fill of the ditch was (13012), a brown, dense, stony deposit 0.35 m deep, which contained a copper-alloy brooch (SF 674) and ring (SF 675) (Figure 14-1). Fill (13012) was present on either side of the ditch, but in the middle of the ditch it had been cut into by [13014], which was funnel shaped in section and ran along the length

SF 674

SF 675

FIGURE 14-1 *Copper-alloy brooch (SF 674) and ring (SF 675) excavated from ditch fill (13012). Scale 1:1.*

of the ditch and bisected (13012). Feature [13014] was filled by (13013), a loose, very stony soil containing Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone and a stone mortar or crucible.

Beneath this, in the centre of the ditch was (13015), a loose stony soil similar to (13013), which was found to contain copper-working residue, possibly associated with the stone crucible from fill (13013). On either side of this fill was (13016), a shaley soil that underlay both areas of (13012). As a result, both the upper and lower fills of the ditch comprised a soil extending across the ditch in section, which was cut into by another feature. Layer (13016) also seemed to have filled feature [13008], a cut that intersected with the ditch on its northern side and that ran beyond the eastern edge of the trench on a NW-SE alignment.

14.2 Late medieval/early post-medieval phase

Beneath the turf and topsoil was layer (13002), a very moist black soil that, interestingly, contained large quantities of burnt grain and late medieval pottery. Underlying this was an orange-brown sandy layer (13004), into which had been cut a circular feature [13010] (Figure 14-2). The feature measured 1 x 0.6 m and was 0.3 m deep, and it was filled by a stony soil (13003). In the south-east corner of the trench, part of another circular feature [13005] was revealed, although it disappeared under the section edge. This was filled by (13006), an orange-brown sandy soil, with stone packing at the base. The side of [13005] was stepped and this feature was also 0.3 m deep. The functions and dates of these two circular features were unclear (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 19).

14.3 Summary

In 2008, the line of the early to middle Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch was traced in the newly-established Trench 13 situated to the north-west of Trench 6, confirming that the feature curved around to the west after it left the northern limit of excavation in Trench 6 (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 20). The excavation of Trench 13 revealed the various fills of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure ditch, as well as several features

Figure 14-2 *Stony soil fill (13003) of [13010], looking west.*

intercutting the ditch itself. In addition to the ditch, the excavation of several irregular features of probable late medieval/early post-medieval date provided further evidence for the long-term occupation of the site at West Halton (Figure 14-3).

FIGURE 14-3 *Trench 13 fully excavated, looking north.*

15 TRENCH 14

This was a small trench, excavated in 2009, that was situated at the northern edge of the village green (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 23). This area of the village green had previously been investigated in 1998 when a watching brief was undertaken during the trenching for a replacement pipeline between the village of West Halton and Alkborough Lane (see Tann 1998). Although no significant archaeological features were identified in the 1998 excavation, one particular feature uncovered was a wall foundation or robbed wall 2 m east of, and parallel to, a low ridge (Tann 1998, 4). In 2009, Trench 14 was opened to investigate this low bank situated in the northeast corner of the village green. The key discoveries in this trench were a post-medieval bank and ditch, and evidence of a cobbled surface.

15.1 Post-medieval phase

Beneath a number of modern layers, (14001), (14002) and (14003), was a section of a north-south aligned post-medieval ditch [14006], 0.5 m wide and 0.4 m deep, which was traced for 2.5 m. The ditch fill (14005) contained a large amount of re-deposited bedrock but few finds. To the west of [14006] was a large deposit of re-deposited bedrock (14010) thought to have derived from the digging of the ditch (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 23). This formed a linear bank, which was visible on the surface before excavation (Figure 15-1). The bank was exposed for a distance of *c.* 2.4 m, measuring approximately 0.5 m in width and 0.27 m in height (Figure 15-2). Animal bone and post-medieval pottery were retrieved from this feature. The re-cutting of ditch [14006] was suggested as it truncated deposit (14010), the latter considered to have possibly been associated with the first phase of ditch construction (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 23-4). A cobbled surface (14009) was also discovered in Trench 14, with its few remaining limestone cobbles tightly packed and lightly worn. This was associated with a very compact gravel layer (14007), which appeared to have been a foundation for the cobbled surface (Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011, 24).

FIGURE 15-1 *Location of Trench 14 before excavation, looking northeast.*

15.2 SUMMARY

Whilst substantial archaeological features were not uncovered in this trench, the discovery of a post-medieval ditch and bank and a post-medieval cobbled surface clearly point to the long-term occupation of West Halton village green.

FIGURE 15-2 *Trench 14 fully excavated, looking east.*

16 DISCUSSION

This report has demonstrated how the excavations undertaken at West Halton, between 2003 and 2009, have uncovered the long history of the site, from Bronze Age monuments, to Anglo-Saxon settlement through to late medieval occupation and finally abandonment in the early post-medieval period. This final section draws together the key findings from the excavations and briefly places the findings in their broader context.

16.1 PREHISTORIC/BRONZE AGE PHASE

Excavations at West Halton revealed that the standing mound on the green is a Bronze Age barrow, with surrounding ring ditch, and that there was a second barrow to the south of this (within Trench 1), which was flattened in the later medieval period, and which also had a surrounding ring ditch. There may even have been a third barrow to the north (within Trench 12), although, if this deduction is correct, it does not seem to have had a surrounding ring ditch. In a heavily agricultural county like Lincolnshire, many prehistoric monuments have been ploughed out, not only in modern times but perhaps as early as the Roman period as well (Everson 1993). In the East Midlands, complexes of monuments of Bronze Age date typically survive mainly in areas with little or no agricultural activity, such as the Derbyshire uplands and the fens of Lincolnshire/Cambridgeshire (Barnatt and Collis 1996). Accordingly, evidence for prehistoric monuments from Lincolnshire has largely been identified from identification of associated ditches on aerial photographs (e.g. Jones 1998), rather than following investigation of standing monuments. Examples of excavated Bronze Age monument complexes from Lincolnshire that have been identified by aerial photography and subsequently excavated, include those at Tallington (Simpson 1976), Stroxton (Greenfield 1985) and Deeping St Nicholas (French 1994). The discovery of two Bronze Age barrows on the village green at West Halton is, then, a significant addition to the corpus of prehistoric monuments in Lincolnshire. The identification of a surviving barrow is particularly significant. It seems likely that these barrows on the green were set in a landscape where there were multiple such barrows, as is suggested by aerial photographs and antiquarian accounts (as detailed in the Introduction of

this report). Indeed, recent analysis of LiDAR data has identified evidence for two further ring ditches to the east of the village (west of Halton Drain) (SMR nos. 19643 - MLS19643; 19628 - MLS19628).

16.2 Anglo-Saxon phase

One of the main purposes of the excavations was to establish how the site was utilised in the Anglo-Saxon period, given the recovery of Anglo-Saxon pottery and the identification of a ditch of that date during excavations in the early 1980s. To the east of the barrows on the green, further sections of the substantial ditch first encountered twenty years earlier were excavated. The recent excavations confirmed the size and scale of the ditch, which had been cut into the bedrock, and was traced in Trenches 4, 6, 9 and 13; this was revealed as being up to 1.2 m wide and 1 m deep. Analysis of the ditch fills, and scrutiny of the profiles of the trench sections (especially clear in Trench 9), suggested that it had been backfilled from within the area enclosed, and that it may have had an internal bank. The profile of the pottery recovered from the ditch suggests that it should be dated to the earlier to mid-Anglo-Saxon period; however, the comparatively limited amounts of obviously middle-Saxon pottery (e.g. Maxey-type wares, Ipswich ware) of the eighth and ninth centuries from across the excavated trenches suggests that the ditch is earlier in date. There is, in contrast, an abundance of handmade fabrics of broadly fifth to eighth century, and combined with the fact that (as will be discussed below) it was evidently not the earliest Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, suggest that the ditch should probably be dated to the seventh or early eighth centuries. There is some indication that the ditch was recut at a later date (in the later Anglo-Saxon period), and it seems to have been visible in places as a depression on the ground into the later medieval period, given the presence of pottery of that date in the upper fill (see report on pottery from the ditch fill by Perry below in section 17.7).

We attempted to elucidate the line of the ditch using geophysical survey, but this proved largely unsuccessful due to the amount of late medieval activity on the site, which obscured the line of the ditch. On the basis of what is known about the course of the ditch, however, it can be tentatively suggested that the ditch formed a D-shaped enclosure to the east of the surviving barrow and the flattened barrow identified in Trench 1. That the barrows were used to flank an entranceway into the enclosure

is possible, but not proven. This arrangement invites comparison with sites such as Cottam (East Yorkshire), where survey has identified a D-shaped enclosure ditch of broadly middle-Saxon date that appears to have been flanked by two ring ditches (Richards *et al*. 1999).

Evidence for early Anglo-Saxon occupation was excavated in Trench 6, although it was difficult given the scale of the excavations to understand the precise arrangement of the buildings encountered. One building of post-hole construction, aligned roughly north-south, was evident at the eastern limit of Trench 6, while a post-in-trench construction building was identifiable south of that. Another line of eight post-holes to the west could not clearly be paired with a corresponding row, but is likely to represent another building. Elsewhere in the trench, late medieval structures and a large pit interrupted our capacity to identify the layout of other Anglo-Saxon buildings or fence lines. A row of eight post-holes to the north of the enclosure ditch, at the eastern end of Trench 6, may represent another building.

It was difficult to say much about the form of the settlement represented by the buildings and post-holes excavated in Trench 6, but it was evident that this area of occupation was subsequently enclosed by a substantial Anglo-Saxon ditch cut into the bedrock. The ditch swept through a zone of buildings, cutting through one building, and slicing in half two post-holes (one complete with 'foundation' deposit, in the form of a foetal pig). It is also difficult to narrow down the date of the buildings, but they seem likely to date broadly to the earlier Anglo-Saxon period.

Immediately north of the surviving Bronze Age barrow, a ditched enclosure roughly 30 m square was identified through geophysical survey and excavation. The ditch (excavated in Trenches 11 and 12) seems to have been rapidly back-filled with broken bedrock, given the paucity of pottery and other finds within it other than bedrock. The ditch may have been constructional in some way, perhaps containing posts to enhance the enclosure. There were post-holes immediately on the inside of the southern section of the ditch and these may have been part of a contemporary structure (perhaps a fence), although excavation at the northern end of Trench 11 suggested that the ditch had cut two double post-holes and so they may have been earlier in date. This square ditched enclosure is of a type that John Blair (1995) has highlighted as a potential candidate for the otherwise archaeologically elusive pagan temples referred to in seventh- and eighth-century written sources, and which he suggests emerged

from a long tradition of square enclosures in Britain. Furthermore, place-names that incorporate the names of pagan gods have been analysed by Audrey Meaney (1995), and in cases of compounds with 'hlaew' it has been suggested that this indicates cults focused on barrows or mounds. The position of the square-ditched enclosure adjacent to a Bronze Age barrow at West Halton is then intriguing in this context.

In searching for the archaeological evidence for putative pagan temples in the landscape, Blair (1995) has drawn attention to a number of square ditched and fenced enclosures, some constructed around prehistoric barrows. It has to be acknowledged, however, that these examples are in most cases not closely datable, while some, such as a square-ditched enclosure (*c.* 38 m across) imposed on a Bronze Age barrow at Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, can be securely dated to the Roman period (Evans and Hodder 1983-4). There is, however, circumstantial evidence that at least some of these monuments may date to the sixth or seventh centuries. At Slonk Hill, Sussex, for example, a square-fenced enclosure (*c.* 12.5 m^2) was constructed over a Bronze-Age barrow, the ring ditch of which had been backfilled; a single associated burial has been dated to the sixth to early eighth century on the basis of an associated knife, which is the only dating evidence (Hartridge 1978). A rectilinear enclosure (*c.* 11.6 m^2) at Springfield Lyons, Essex, the site of a Bronze Age settlement, was associated with early Anglo-Saxon burials; it was identifiable as a gully that may have been a planting trench for a hedge (Buckley and Hedges 1987). At Yeavering, Northumberland, a square-fenced enclosure (*c.* 8.8 m^2) was constructed within the confines of a former stone circle, within which a series of posts were erected, around which a number of graves were radially orientated (Hope-Taylor 1977). The dating of these burials has been disputed, and while they might be late Roman, it is equally plausible that they are early Anglo-Saxon, given that there are other unfurnished burials at this site, more certainly of sixth-century date. Sarah Semple (1998, 116) has also drawn attention to Burghfield, Oxfordshire, where seventh-century burials in and around a Bronze Age ring ditch appear to trace the sides of a square open area (*c.* 17 x 19 m), which may also have been a square enclosure.

The evidence from West Halton evidently bears comparison with these examples, but the dating is, as elsewhere, difficult. Nonetheless, it is possible to make some suggestions. Clearly, the square-ditched enclosure pre-dates any significant Anglo-Saxon activity on the site given the paucity of Anglo-Saxon pottery in the ditch fill, and on this basis must either be late Roman or very early post-Roman in date (it should be noted that,

on the basis of the pottery recovered, Perry (section 17.7) is inclined towards the enclosure being of Roman date). The square enclosure at West Halton also differs from other examples discussed by Blair in that it contains buildings; at least two hall-type buildings and a sunken-featured building. In addition to the buildings, dispersed across the south-eastern corner of Trench 12 were in excess of 300 small post- or stakeholes, generally ranging in depth and diameter from 0.1 m to 0.3 m. Establishing relationships between these postholes was extremely difficult; they cannot easily be reconciled into clear fence-lines or structures. Given the large number of these features, it is notable that relatively few intercut each other. In several cases it appears that some of these postholes may have been associated with larger pits. These numerous postholes yielded very few finds, although earlier Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were retrieved from a small number of them, and also from some of the associated pits. It may be that they signify a series of superimposed structures, making it difficult to relate them to each other, equally they may have been stakeholes for some non-structural purpose (e.g. tethering animals). It is, alternatively, possible that they had some relationship to the Bronze Age features on the site. Excavations on Bronze Age mounds have sometimes revealed concentric rings of similar sized stakeholes beneath or around the mounds, as at the aforementioned Deeping St Nicholas barrow (French 1984), and at Sproxton in Leicestershire (Clay 1981). However, the stakeholes at West Halton seem to respect the locations of the Anglo-Saxon buildings (there are none within them), suggesting that they are contemporary in date with those buildings, and they are completely absent beneath the building up of soil (the area of the putative barrow) in the middle. In Blair's (1995) survey of square enclosures of probable early Anglo-Saxon date, it is noted that several of them had evidence for standing, and focal, posts. Blair (1995) also drew attention to the enigmatic site at Blacklow Hill, Warwickshire, where a square fenced enclosure attached to a circular enclosure was peppered with post-holes that do not appear to have been related to any structures (Wilson 1985). These post-holes, at over a metre in diameter, were, however, considerably larger than the stakeholes from West Halton. It is difficult to say whether the evidence of the stakeholes relates to activity of broadly ritual function or whether they have a more functional, structural role.

There is tentative evidence for the reuse of the surviving Bronze Age barrow for burial in the seventh century in the form of fragmentary human remains, recovered from the backfill of an antiquarian excavation into the eastern side of the barrow, which have been radiocarbon dated to AD600-670 at the 95% confidence level (see above

sections 6.3 and 30.1). This presents a potential addition to the limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon barrow burial in Lincolnshire. The most well-known seventh-century Anglo-Saxon barrow burial in Lincolnshire was excavated in 1850 by Edwin Jarvis at Caenby, adjacent to the Roman Ermine Street, 7-8 miles north of Lincoln (Jarvis 1850). Jarvis assigned its origins to Danish settlers, but the styles of the artefacts recovered from the barrow date it to the first half of the seventh century (Speake 1980, 39-42). It is thought to have been a newly-constructed mound rather than a reused prehistoric tumulus; certainly, unlike the known Bronze Age barrows in the immediate vicinity, it does not seem to have had a surrounding ditch. The burial was apparently in a seated position and fragmentary gilt-bronze and silver finds of early seventh-century date have been interpreted as decorative fittings from a box, chest or item of wooden furniture, perhaps a chair or stool (Sawyer 1998, 52). A silver foil fragment is thought to derive from a helmet; it depicts a figure holding a sword and wearing a horned headdress terminating in the heads of birds (Bruce-Mitford 1978, 207).

Although excavations at West Halton have not recovered such rich finds, there are some intriguing similarities of location. Cropmarks reveal perhaps three ring ditches in the immediate vicinity of Caenby that seem likely to be of Bronze Age date. Having said this, there is some doubt about whether any associated mounds were still visible in the Anglo-Saxon period that might have influenced the location of the Caenby barrow. Indeed, the only other barrow that survived to encourage modern enquiry was at Riseholme (Thompson 1954a), and it was revealed that it covered a primary Roman cremation of the first century AD. In light of this, Paul Everson (1993) has argued that this may indicate that Roman exploitation of the limestone upland was so extensive as to obliterate all traces of any Bronze Age barrows. Accordingly, Everson (1993) has argued that at least, if not more, important in determining the location of the Caenby burial may have been the crossing of the Roman road at this point by a prehistoric trackway heading for the Trent. It is also located close to Spital in the Street, documented as a meeting place for Lindsey, a property associated with the major manor of Kirton in Lindsey, and the location of a late medieval fair. On the other hand, in light of the West Halton findings, one might be tempted to rethink Everson's conclusions. There are a few other apparently isolated seventh-century burials that were possibly, but not certainly, under mounds. Examples include a male burial accompanied by sword, seax, spear and bridle bit from Kirton-in-Lindsey (Meaney 1964), and the well-known so-called 'smith's grave' from Tattershall Thorpe (Hinton and White 1993). Both were apparently isolated burials, and may possibly, but not certainly, have been marked

above ground by mounds. Perhaps barrow burial was more common in Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire than we have tended to believe, with modern agricultural practices largely being responsible for obliterating the aboveground evidence, and hence reducing the likelihood of archaeological investigation.

Whether the evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation, or the curvilinear ditch that cut into the bedrock and swept through the area of occupation, can be related to the religious community founded by St Æthelthryth in the 670s is uncertain. While we should be cautious of relying on the *Liber Eliensis*, but it is notable that it states that Æthelthryth's monastery was founded at an existing settlement (*viculus*), which at the very least renders as intriguing this new archaeological evidence from West Halton in the form of a pre-existing settlement, not to mention the square ditched enclosure and the possible seventh-century barrow burial. The enclosure of early (i.e. seventh- to ninth-century) Anglo-Saxon minsters/monasteries within ditches, typically curvilinear in outline, has been widely noted, and contrasts with contemporary secular settlements which are more likely to have been unenclosed and sprawling (Blair 2005, 196-8). However, it should be noted that the West Halton enclosure appears to be rather small in comparison with other examples. John Blair (2005, 198) has, for example, noted that curvilinear monastic enclosures typically measure between 150 m and 300 m across, with ditches often between three and four metres wide. Having said this, it was unclear how far to the south the ditch excavated on the green extended. It is possible that it continued south across the road (which is now some metre or so lower in height than the southern end of the green) and towards the parish church and the stream that runs to the south of that church. If so, the enclosure would have been *c.* 130 m long and *c.* 65 m wide. This is, however, speculation, and the ditch need not have extended that far south, in which case it enclosed a considerably smaller area.

There was nothing in the artefactual or archaeozoological record from West Halton that is indicative of any particular signs of status, and the buildings excavated cannot be readily identified as being indicative of high-status occupation. There was very little metalwork recovered, even though sieving was used extensively (e.g. all ditch fills were fully sieved) and metal detectors were routinely used to scan the spoil heap. Rather it is the setting of the site, the juxtaposition of structures of varying types, close association of burial and settlement, the apparent ritual alignment of structures, the hint that a religious foundation was established at a pre-existing site of ritual activity, that all serve to mark it out as a place of local importance.

There are hints elsewhere in Lincolnshire about the afterlives of barrows – both Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon – and the roles of these monuments in the Christianisation of the landscape and local society. At Partney, the location of an Anglo-Saxon religious community was adjacent to mounds; excavation of a mound conducted in the 1950s identified burials that have been dated to the late sixth or seventh century (Thompson 1954). Although it does not appear in the written record, there was evidently an early church at South Kyme, since panels from an eighth-century sarcophagus or shrine survive there, and this church is, similarly, located on an island where there are a number of (undated) tumuli (Clapham 1923). The most well-known, and extensively discussed, case of a Lincolnshire monastery on an island site adjacent to ancient barrows is at Crowland (Stocker 1993). Contemporary documents, notably Felix's early eighth-century *Life of St Guthlac* and the later poems *Guthlac A and B,* have been argued by Semple (1998) to express a common attitude to barrows in mid-/later Anglo-Saxon England. Beowulf also reflects on the Anglo-Saxon fear of barrows as locations in which dragons might dwell, a fear seemingly reflected in some place-names, such as Shucklow, Buckinghamshire, meaning 'goblin barrow' (Semple 1998). These attitudes to barrows may also explain why many of the later Anglo-Saxon execution cemeteries that have been identified are associated with mounds, including Dunstable Five Knolls, Bedfordshire, Walkington Wold, East Yorkshire, and perhaps also South Acre, Norfolk (Reynolds 2009). The barrows at West Halton were not, however, evidently shunned for settlement in the Anglo-Saxon period, and occupation continued throughout the Anglo-Saxon centuries and on into the later medieval period. In recent work, Semple (2013) has catalogued examples of mounds adjacent to churches in order to begin to assess how common was such a development. Examples include Taplow, Buckinghamshire, well-known for the elaborate seventh-century burial excavated in a mound in the churchyard in 1883, St Weonard's, Treago, in Herefordshire, and Ogbourne St Andrew, Wiltshire. Also, barrows formerly within the churchyard at the church of St John-under-the-Castle in Lewes, Sussex, have been variously dated as being Bronze Age, Roman or early Anglo-Saxon.

Far less attention has been paid to the limited, but growing, evidence for other forms of Anglo-Saxon activity at such sites (see Crewe 2012). The most well-known examples of Anglo-Saxon re-occupation of a prehistoric sites is at Yeavering, where a prehistoric ring-ditch and stone circle were the focus for late sixth- and seventh-century activity, including burial, but also a series of halls and the famous amphitheatre (Hope-Taylor 1977). Aerial photography, magnetometer survey and excavation at Hatton Rock,

Warwickshire, identified a ring ditch and a series of eighth- and ninth-century buildings (Hirst and Rahtz 1970). Archaeological investigations at Catholme, Staffordshire, revealed 65 early seventh- to late ninth-century sunken-featured and post-built buildings and on the eastern side of the settlement were three prehistoric features: a small ring ditch, a segmented-ditch monument and a large penannular ditch, which may have originally had a mound (Losco-Bradley 2002). At Wolverton Turn, Buckinghamshire, a Bronze Age barrow was incorporated into an Anglo-Saxon enclosure, associated with a range of sunken-featured buildings and post-built halls (Preston 2004). Other examples of Anglo-Saxon buildings excavated in close juxtaposition with a Bronze Age barrow have been identified, including at Manor Farm in Harston, Cambridgeshire (Malim 1994). In Lincolnshire, there are antiquarian reports of barrows on the edges of Alkborough and Burton-upon-Stather, the hamlet of Coleby within the West Halton township is also notably close to some of the putative barrows mentioned earlier in the present report, while at Tealby the early Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery that presumably served this region was seemingly set amidst a series of barrows. Elsewhere in the county are enigmatic examples, such as Normanby le Wold, where un-investigated barrows sit alongside the settlement. Such examples may signify a widespread tendency for prehistoric landscape features to form focal points for later settlement, but the chronology and range of meanings that this practice carried with it must have varied.

The recovery of pottery of later Anglo-Saxon date from the site indicates continuity of occupation into the tenth and eleventh centuries, as does the evidence to suggest that the large curvilinear ditch was recut at that time. However, there were no traces of any buildings of this period and so it is unclear what sort of occupation there may have been in the later Anglo-Saxon period on the green. Cut through the western side of the flattened barrow excavated in Trench 1 and into the bedrock was a narrow linear ditch running north-south through the trench. The profile of the pottery it contained (later Anglo-Saxon or Bronze Age) suggested that this ditch was cut in the later Anglo-Saxon period. The ditch may have contained a fence or was part of a building, but in the absence of evidence for a corresponding ditch the former seems more likely. Indeed, there was little material of any kind within the fill of this ditch, which reinforces the interpretation that it was not open very long, and was, instead, dug to contain something and then backfilled around this. It is possible that this ditch was cut at the same time as the larger, and earlier, curvilinear ditch was recut to the east. It may be that there was a reorganisation of the site in the later Anglo-Saxon period and the

enclosure within a palisade of a smaller area (estimated as being, perhaps, *c.* 50 m wide (W-E) by at least 50 m (N-S)).

West Halton was a major estate centre in this region at the time of Domesday Book. It was the centre of the largest Domesday estate (or 'soke') in the area. In 1066 the manor was held by Earl Harold, one of very few properties that the earl (or king) held in this region. After the Conquest, West Halton was passed to Earl Hugh of Chester, one of William the Conqueror's leading earls. David Roffe (2000) has recently argued that the strategic significance of this region is reflected in the eleventh-century tenurial arrangements; the area is characterised mainly by small estates, of which West Halton is an exception in its scale, and the manorial lords are routinely men and women of national significance, including Siward Barn and William Malet, and typically these Humberside properties were their most northerly possessions. Roffe (2000) suggests that this distinctive tenurial pattern evident in 1066 may have emerged at the turn of the eleventh century at a time when the Humber was both an access route into England for potential Scandinavian enemies and when the loyalty of the Northerners on the opposite side of the Humber was often in question. It appears that a number of other small estates had been carved out of the West Halton territory, given that some of the members of these other estates were in the same places as the dependent holdings of West Halton (Loveluck 2007, 137).

West Halton also seems to have been the location of the mother church, or minster, of the region. It had a comparatively large parish, which was not contiguous, suggesting that other parishes had been carved over a formerly much larger parish attached to West Halton. That an archdiaconal assembly (a 'provincial chapter') was held at West Halton in the later twelfth century for the archdiocese of Stow is another marker of the unusual status of West Halton's church (Owen 1971, 29). with its parish extending to Crosby, Conesby and Gunness (the relevant evidence is also discussed in Loveluck 2007, 136-9). Within the later medieval parish of West Halton were two chapels in 'Conesby', one of which is thought to have been in South Conesby, the other in North Conesby (Loveluck 2007, 136).

North Conesby is the parish within which the excavated Anglo-Saxon settlement known as 'Flixborough' is located (Loveluck and Atkinson 2007; Dobney *et al*. 2007; Loveluck 2007; Evans and Loveluck 2009). This settlement appears to have undergone various transformations in status between at least the eighth and tenth centuries. The

eighth-century phases at Flixborough are characterised by animal remains indicative of feasting – including species of wild birds and wild boar and concentrations of cranial and terminal limb bones of cattle, interpreted as evidence of meat redistribution: 'whereby domestic animals brought to the site were killed, then butchered, with some meat bearing portions being then gifted to others down the social hierarchy' (Dobney *et al*. 2007, 236). There is also eighth-century evidence for conspicuous consumption in the form of imported Frankish wares and, possibly, imported continental cattle. This phase has been interpreted as 'aristocratic' in nature, not necessarily monastic, although there may have been ecclesiastical activity in the form of building 1a, which was a focus for burial. In contrast, in the first half of the ninth century, remains indicative of feasting were reduced or absent. The higher proportions of meat bearing cattle bones and concomitant increase in pig remains have been taken to indicate an intensification of production of these animals. The preponderance of mature sheep bones and artefactual evidence indicative of wool production indicates a transformation in the role of the site, and economic links were now more clearly regional rather than long-distance. The ninth century also saw increased evidence for artisan activity (Loveluck 2007, 151-4).

It is the late eighth-/ early ninth-century evidence that has mainly given rise to speculation that the site was a monastery, in particular because of the evidence for literacy (in the form of styli and inscribed artefacts), but the final published report has argued that it is at least as plausible that literacy may have been associated with estate management: 'the evidence for literacy in the form of styli, a small inscription and an unstratified "alphabet" ring, is not an unambiguous indication of monastic settlement character on its own' (Loveluck 2007, 154). Two areas of burial were excavated: a poorly preserved cemetery, comprising eleven adult burials, *c.* 60 m to the south of the main area of occupation, and a cluster of six burials (five juveniles and one adult) in and around building 1a (which has been dated to the early eighth to early ninth centuries) (Loveluck and Atkinson 2007, 112-24). By the later ninth century, regional links appear to have been reduced as is evidence for craft-working, and this reduction in activity has been linked with the disruptions attendant on the Scandinavian raids and settlement in the vicinity (Loveluck 2007, 154-5). Yet, from the early tenth century 'the lifestyle supported was again one of ostentatious display and conspicuous consumption', with renewed archaeozoological evidence for feasting, although with less evidence for imported vessels, and with evidence for conspicuous display more firmly rooted in the built environment instead (Loveluck 2007, 155-7).

In sum, the recent publication emphasizes the transformation of settlement character throughout the duration of the Flixborough site. Chris Loveluck, who coordinated the publication of the site, shows a marked reluctance to provide a single categorization of the site, and he also draws attention to the importance of placing Flixborough in context. As he notes, imported wares and evidence for high-status activities are found at many sites in the Humber basin, it is only the scale of the Flixborough assemblage that is distinctive, which may be related to site history: '[t]he real issue …. is the extent to which the imported wealth at later seventh- to ninth-century Flixborough was really exceptional, in comparison with contemporary settlements. It could, merely, appear to be exceptional because of the excavation and recovery of huge, well-preserved refuse deposits, which were shielded from subsequent plough damage, dispersion and weathering' (Loveluck 2007, 126).

The evidence excavated at West Halton needs to be considered in the context of the insights to emerge from the Flixborough excavations, although contrasts in the nature of the excavations must be taken into account. The latter were conducted over a larger area (following trial trenching at Flixborough, an area of 55 m by 75 m was opened up in stages between 1989 and 1991; there had also been an excavation of small cemetery to the south a decade before), and the absence of refuse deposits at West Halton means that the finds assemblages are not directly comparable. That the settlement area at West Halton continued to be occupied into the later medieval period means that there is a great deal of disturbance of the Anglo-Saxon levels, with artefacts of that date often being residual within later medieval deposits. There are, however, some points of comparison that can be made fairly confidently. The pottery profile is rather different, with more earlier to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery from the curvilinear ditch at West Halton alone than there is from across the whole of the excavations at Flixborough (Perry 2011 notes that the ditch at West Halton produced 382 sherds compared with 259 sherds from Flixborough, and the former produced vessels from 16 different fabrics of hand-made wares, in comparison to eight from Flixborough). From the curvilinear ditch at West Halton, 68% of the pottery assemblage by sherd count comprises hand-made earlier to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery. In contrast, there is little middle-Saxon pottery (e.g. Maxey ware) from the curvilinear ditch, from which such pottery forms only 7% by sherd count, in contrast to Flixborough where such wares account for 75% of the assemblage by sherd count. When comparing the ceramic assemblage from the ditch at West Halton to that at Flixborough, Perry 2011) notes that: 'It is clear that at 68%, by sherd count, the early to middle Anglo-Saxon

ceramics dominate the assemblage; the middle Anglo-Saxon ceramics, on the other hand, are almost insignificant at just 7%. This is the complete opposite to the situation in the late seventh/early eighth- to mid-ninth-century ditch at Flixborough where these middle Anglo-Saxon wares accounted for *c.* 90 per cent (by sherd count), compared to less than 4% for the early to middle Anglo-Saxon fabrics'. While the cultural material recovered from the ditch must inevitably have derived from dumping and back-filling, the ceramic profile is, nonetheless, important evidence in suggesting that the enclosure of settlement at West Halton took place before that at Flixborough. There was very little metalwork recovered from Anglo-Saxon contexts at West Halton, which, again, is a complete contrast with Flixborough. Given the sieving of ditch contexts at West Halton and the use of a metal detector to scan the spoilheap, we are confident that this is a genuine absence of metalwork from the excavated contexts. However, it should be noted that, unlike at Flixborough, we did not encounter specific refuse deposits.

From the excavations conducted at West Halton, it can be concluded that the site was occupied during the same periods as that at Flixborough, and it similarly went through a series of transformations in organisation. Unfortunately, without tightly datable assemblages of artefacts, such as was excavated at Flixbrough, it is not possible to refine our understanding of the potential transformations in status that may have accompanied the certain evidence for reorganisation at West Halton. There is, however, an indication from the pottery assemblages that the excavated area at West Halton was more intensively occupied earlier in the Anglo-Saxon period than Flixborough, where the most extensive occupation dates to the eighth century onwards. West Halton has also, like Flixborough, produced evidence, albeit from a disturbed context, of evidence for burial within the settlement area, in the form of human remains recovered from the surviving Bronze Age barrow, and dated to the seventh century AD. This is, however, a rather different form of burial than was excavated at Flixborough. The evidence for what we might term 'ritual' activity at West Halton is more extensive than at Flixborough, with evidence for both burial and the square-ditched enclosure. The focus of activity on prehistoric monuments at West Halton is also a notable difference.

16.3 Late medieval phase

The manor of West Halton was a holding of Earl Hugh of Chester in 1086, and was part

of a substantial holding that the earl held in Lincolnshire. In 1086, 25 per cent of the total value of the Honor of Chester lay in Cheshire, but 20% of it was in Lincolnshire, which was the next most significant county within the honor in terms of tax assessment (Lewis 1991, 41-3). The holdings of the earl outside of Cheshire included many wealthy manors, like West Halton, that had been held before the Conquest by Earl Harold (Lewis 1991, 45). The holdings of both King Edward and Earl Harold would have been acquired by the Conqueror, but although he generally retained those of Edward, those of Harold he mainly gave to leading nobles, such as Earl Hugh. In south, the king distributed Harold's properties among many lords, but in the north Midlands and the north, the king gave Harold's holdings mainly to Earl Hugh and William of Warenne. Chris Lewis (1991, 46) has suggested that the difference lies in the chronology of the Conquest, with the south coming under Norman control fairly quickly, 'and during that period the king may have decided to distribute the highly symbolic gifts of manors which had belonged to the defeated usurper as widely as possible, giving many of his barons a personal stake in seeing that no member of Harold's family came back to claim his patrimony'. In the north, in contrast, it took until 1071 for the region to be secured, and by then 'the king was embarking on a new policy of creating larger and more compact fiefs'.

The manor of West Halton was passed on to successive earls of Chester until 1232, and the death of the sixth earl, Ranulf II, who died without issue. Upon this earl's death, his earldom of Lincoln (which had been granted to him in 1217) passed to his sister Hawise, who then bestowed it on her son-in-law, John de Lacy, who had then recently married her daughter, Margaret (Eales 2008). The manor of West Halton was apparently part of the lands that came with this endowment, and it was then passed on down the de Lacy line as a holdings of the earls of Lincoln for most of the rest of the century. In 1294, Henry de Lacy, fifth Earl of Lincoln, endowed many of his properties, including West Halton, on Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who had just married his daughter, Alice. This occurred because Henry's only two sons had already died (Hamilton 2004). Such an arrangement would have confounded any hopes that Alice may have had to endow these estates on any heirs she may have had. However, Thomas died in 1322, and the king, Edward II, granted Alice, as Countess of Lincoln, a number of estates for her lifetime, including West Halton (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward II, vol. IV, 179). At that time, the keeper of her manor at West Halton was recorded as being Alan de Cubbeldyk (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward II, vol. IV, 180). By late 1324 Alice had remarried, to Ebulo Lestraunge of Knockin (Shropshire). During their marriage, the king endowed upon Ebulo for life

lands which were held by his wife and would have reverted to the crown upon her death otherwise (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III, 338). However, Ebulo predeceased her, dying in 1335; this marriage, like her first one, produced no children (Maddicott 2004).

Alice married again in late 1335 or early 1336, to Sir Hugh de Freyne, a Herefordshire knight. While he would have taken control of her lands, he died within a year of the marriage and Alice never remarried, dying in 1348 (after which she was buried at Barlings Abbey (Lincolnshire), alongside her second husband, Ebulo Lestraunge) (Maddicott 2004). The earldom of Lincoln was passed to Henry Plantagenet, brother of her first husband, but the lands granted to Alice and her second husband by the king then passed to Ebulo's heir, his nephew Roger Le Strange, and these included West Halton (Le Strange 1916, 281-3). Roger must have had some form of control over these estates earlier, because in 1337 he granted to Nicholas de Cantilupo (Alice's cousin) a number of properties to hold in chief for his lifetime, including West Halton (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III, 463). This record notes that Nicholas held the advowsons of both the church of West Halton and also the chapel of the manor. The manor was passed on through the Le Strange lineage until the mid-fifteenth century, when John le Strange, eighth Lord of Knokyn, married Anne Neville, daughter of Edward Neville, Baron Bervegenny. This marriage, the second for John Le Strange, ended childless, and while other parts of his estate along with the title of Countess Le Strange went to his daughter by his first marriage to Jacquetta Woodville, some properties, including West Halton, passed to Anne, who died in 1481. In the years that followed, the manor of West Halton passed through the barony of Bergavenny; indeed, as early as 1478, immediately after the death of John Le Strange, George Neville, who had become Baron Bergavenny after the death of Edward Neville in 1476, granted West Halton, along with other properties to Katherine Howard, the second wife of his late father (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, 124). When George Neville died in 1492 the estate passed to his son, another George Neville, but the manor was purchased by Abbot John Islip for St Peter's Abbey, Westminster in 1503/4, using money he had been granted by the king, Henry VII (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Henry VII, vol. II, 375). It was subsequently an endowment for the memorial of Henry VII at Westminster Abbey, in the form of the Lady Chapel and an almshouse (Fox 2012). Following the Reformation, and the transformation of the monastic community into a college of canons, West Halton was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Elizabeth, 397-8), which continued to hold the land over the following centuries (e.g. Russell and Russell 1982, 139-42), and much of the land in the parish (including the village green) is now managed on behalf of the

Church of England by the Church Commissioners. The advowson of the parish church of West Halton was granted by King Edward IV to the Bishop of Norwich (in the late 1540s or early 1550s; Blomefield 1806, 545).

From the foregoing discussion of the late medieval historical evidence relating to West Halton a number of conclusions can be drawn. First, West Halton was evidently held by a succession of major landholders, and was clearly a substantial manor. Second, all of these landholders had properties spread widely across the country and so were unlikely ever to have been resident at West Halton. Third, during the earlier part of the fourteenth century the manor was possessed by Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln and her second husband, Ebulo Lestraunge, who, exceptionally among holders of this manor, focussed much of their time and activities in Lincolnshire. Alice spent a good deal of time at Bolingbroke Castle, while Ebulo was appointed to various administrative roles in the county on behalf of the king, including as a supervisor of the Array (in 1326) and as one of the keepers of the county, with responsibility for arresting individuals who disturbed the peace (in 1332) (Le Strange 1916, 274, 278). He also fought on behalf of the king against the Scots in 1332, having had responsibility for finding archers from the county prior to engaging in battle (Le Strange 1916, 278-9). This need not mean that they ever spent any time at West Halton, but might provide a context for the enhancement of the manorial complex at this time. Occasional references to 'keepers' of the manor suggest an official who would have been at least occasionally resident, at any rate (e.g. Alan de Cubbeldyk in 1322; Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward II, vol. IV, 180). When the manor was granted to be held by Nicholas de Cantilupe in 1337, reference is made to a chapel in the manor of West Halton (which was separately enumerated alongside mention of the church of the manor), which indirectly indicates the presence of a manor house; the presence of a chapel indicates that it was a relatively substantial complex, one presumably suited to an official of the lords of the manor. Fourth, by the beginning of the sixteenth century the manor had passed to Westminster Abbey, by which point the presence of manorial residence may well have been unnecessary. Certainly, the demolition of the manorial complex (that part excavated, at least) coincides with transfer of the manor from a secular to an ecclesiastical lord.

The substantial remains of several later medieval buildings were encountered at West Halton both in the early 1980s and during the more recent excavations. These must have been the manorial complex. The surviving remains were, in places, well preserved and extensive (in the case of the garderobe complex standing to over 2 m

in height, while a number of the walls encountered were around a metre wide) and they reinforce the impression that the village green had never been subject to any agricultural activity after the buildings were demolished and abandoned. One group of buildings ran north-south between the standing Bronze Age barrow and the flattened one (discovered during excavation of Trench 1). A second group was encountered to the east of these, on the southern edge of the football pitch. While the excavations permitted only partial insights into each of the buildings, and the geophysical survey did not clarify the form of the building complex, it does not appear on available evidence that the buildings were in continuous ranges. It also seems certain from the fieldwalking undertaken in 1982 (see above) that the complex was once larger, and parts of it may have been lost during modern landscaping to create the football pitch that occupies much of the northern part of the green and perhaps also during the creation of the children's playground in the south-east corner of the green (NB despite the nature of the archaeological remains on the green being known since the early 1980s there is no record of any archaeological monitoring having been undertaken when the playground was created, in the years since). There was, however, little to suggest that the manorial building complex continued to the north of the barrow, where excavation (in Trenches 11 and 12) revealed a robbed out medieval pathway approaching the building in Trench 5, and skirting around the lower levels of the barrow. Excavation and survey to the west of the standing barrow suggested that the building complex did not continue to the west, either, and excavations in Trench 3 uncovered what was interpreted as a yard surface with a robbed out pathway that ran through it from north to south. There was, however, a free-standing building of unknown date identified on the geophysical survey to the north of this, and west of the barrow. A test pit was excavated in the centre of this building which identified demolition material of medieval date, suggesting that it was a medieval, rather than later, building that was visible on the survey (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004, 6-7). There was some evidence to suggest other late medieval structures in the south-east corner of the green (e.g. excavated at the southern end of Trench 6 and in Trench 8) but little of their form could be discerned.

The dating of the buildings was not easy to ascertain, given the limited insights available into most of them, but the associated artefactual evidence suggests that they date to between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was difficult to determine functions of any parts of the buildings excavated, with the exception of the building encountered in Trench 5, which clearly included a garderobe complex. Two closed-shaft garderobes

serving first floor levels of the building were uncovered, and a third garderobe was in a cellar. These garderobes produced an array of finds that had evidently been dropped or thrown down them, including a complete Humberware jug, almost a dozen copper-alloy pins, a copper-alloy strap with leather attached, animal bones (including twelve rings from the trachea of a chicken, amphibians and foetal pig remains), oyster shells, and fragments of glass vessels, including from two urinals. Calcined chicken remains suggest that they were the debris of food consumed in the building, while the foetal pig remains suggest that pigs were being kept at the site. The presence of painted window glass reflected the fact that this was a high-status group of buildings. Whether any of them were from a chapel – which we know from the written record was present in the manor house – is uncertain. The greatest concentration was found amidst the rather ephemeral building excavated in Trench 2; whether this was where the windows were stripped out at the end of the life of manor house, or whether they were removed there from an earlier phase of the buildings is uncertain.

The excavations revealed that several of the buildings had undergone adaptations of their initial form. In Trench 1, for example, a revetment or external walkway was constructed against the east side of the building at some point after it was built, as it overlay a layer containing late medieval pottery. A drain was inserted into the southern wall of the main building in this trench, and there was a gulley cut through the internal floor surface, suggesting that the building underwent a change of function later in its life, perhaps ceasing to be a dwelling. A small extension was added at some point to the west side of this building, and was found to contain an iron sickle and the burial of a pig, confirming that it was used for non-domestic purposes in the last phases before abandonment and demolition. The garderobe complex in Trench 5 was clearly not of a single build, while a revetment to the southern extension of this building was apparently also a later addition. An extension of the building excavated in Trench 9 was also identified.

The excavations also provided some indications of the processes by which the buildings were demolished. There was, for example, a lot of evidence for burning of the building excavated in Trench 9. There were burnt patches on the walls and the floor surface within it were also heavily burned. Outside of the building, to the south, was further evidence for burning and demolition, with a layer that contained much stone rubble, tile and mortar, as well as pottery, animal bones and metal fragments. Amidst the demolition debris, both inside and outside of the various buildings excavated, the

majority of the finds were of later medieval date, which suggests that the buildings were knocked down at the point when they were abandoned and were not left to gradually fall down. Had the latter occurred, we might have expected to find more evidence for later finds mixed in with the later medieval material. The stacks of stone roof tiles found adjacent to the building in Trench 9 suggests a careful process of demolition with recovery of materials to be reused elsewhere. Having said that, the demolition of the building in Trench 5 clearly saw huge amount of building debris, including ceramic roof tiles, many glazed, thrown into the building and filling up the cellar. In this cases, an intention to reuse these building materials was clearly not in evidence.

16.4 Conclusion

The excavations conducted at West Halton by the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield between 2003 and 2009 have revealed much about the development of this part of the village during the Anglo-Saxon and later medieval periods. They have expanded considerably knowledge of the site since the initial insights offered from field-walking and excavation in the early 1980s. Aside from confirming the impressions generated by this earlier work of extensive Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation, the more recent excavations have revealed two Bronze Age barrows on the green, tentative evidence for seventh-century burial, and an enigmatic square-ditched enclosure of late Roman/early Anglo-Saxon date. Analysis of the artefactual, zooarchaeological and archaeobotancal record, as well as geophysical survey, have also offered important new insights into the nature and chronology of settlement in this part of West Halton. In the planned publications to ensue from these excavations the insights of this multi-disciplinary approach will be developed further.

PART II: SPECIALIST REPORTS

17 THE POTTERY

17.1 POTTERY CODE NAMES

Throughout this report, the code names used to identify the various types of pottery recovered from the 2003-2009 excavations at West Halton follow the conventions laid out in Table 17-1.

TABLE 17-1 *Code names and date ranges of pottery excavated at West Halton*

CNAME	FULL NAME	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE
ASQSH	Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Shell tempered	400	850
BANDSL	Banded Slipware (modern industrial product)	1780	1900
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350
CHARN	Charnwood ware	450	800
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830
EMSAX	ESAX or MSAX	400	870
ESAX	Early Saxon	400	700
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz tempered	400	800
FE	Ironstone tempered	400	800
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750
LIM	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	400	1070
LIMES	Limestone	400	750
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900
NLCS	North Lincolnshire Coarse Sandy ware	1175	1400
NLEMS	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230
NLFMSW	North Lincolnshire Fine to Medium Sandy ware	1150	1450
NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled ware	975	1100

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date
NLLFSW	North Lincolnshire Light-firing Sandy ware	1200	1450
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware	850	1050
NLOXSW	North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware	1200	1450
NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	1050	1220
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	1180	1450
R	Roman pottery	40	400
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	550	800
SSTMG	Early Saxon Sandstone tempered (Carboniferous)	450	800
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	1050	1250

17.2 Pottery, 2003 by Anne Boyle and Jane Young

This report is taken from the interim report on the 2003 excavations at West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 20003).

17.2.1 Pottery

In total, three hundred and forty-two sherds of pottery representing a maximum of three hundred vessels were recovered from the site (Table 17-2). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric code names agreed locally and nationally.

The pottery is mainly in an abraded to very abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to minute range (below 8grams). The surface inclusions have been leached from most shell-tempered sherds. Despite the poor condition of the material, the sherds do not appear to have suffered heavy plough damage, they are perhaps more consistent with horticultural activity. In total twenty-one vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Forty-two vessels have exterior soot residues showing that

TABLE 17-2 *Pottery types with total quantities by vessel count.*

CNAME	FULL NAME	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	SHERDS	VESSELS
ASQSH	Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Shell tempered	400	850	1	1
BANDSL	Banded Slipware (modern industrial product)	1780	1900	1	1
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	19	17
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	2	2
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	138	105
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	11	10
CHARN	Charnwood ware	450	800	2	2
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	3	2
EMSAX	ESAX or MSAX	400	870	4	4
ESAX	Early Saxon	400	700	6	6
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz tempered	400	800	1	1
FE	Ironstone tempered	400	800	1	1
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	9	7
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	1	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	3	3
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
LFS	Linclonshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	4	4
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	1	1
LIM	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	400	1070	1	1
LIMES	Limestone	400	750	4	4
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	6	6
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	2	2
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	5	5
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	2	2
NLCS	North Lincolnshire Coarse Sandy ware	1175	1400	1	1
NLEMS	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	29	29
NLFMSW	North Lincolnshire Fine to Medium Sandy ware	1150	1450	11	11
NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled ware	975	1100	2	2
NLLFSW	North Lincolnshire Light-firing Sandy ware	1200	1450	1	1
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware	850	1050	2	1
NLOXSW	North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware	1200	1450	1	1
NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	1050	1220	5	5
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	1180	1450	19	19
R	Roman pottery	40	400	16	16
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	550	800	3	3
SSTMG	Early Saxon Sandstone tempered (Carboniferous)	450	800	6	6
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	2	2
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	1	1
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	6	6
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	2	2
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	4	1

they have been used over an open fire, six of which appear to have broken during use. Soot residues were also found on the internal surfaces of four of the Anglo-Saxon vessels.

In total a maximum of three hundred vessels in forty-two identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered together with two miscellaneous sherds. Roman vessels and two miscellaneous fragments (Table 17-2). The range of form types is limited with examples of various types of jug, jar and bowl forming the body of the assemblage.

EARLY TO MID-ANGLO-SAXON

A total of thirty-one vessels, each represented by a single sherd, date to the period between the fifth and mid-ninth centuries. Twenty-nine of these vessels are of handmade Anglo-Saxon type and are likely to predate the mid-eighth century. Only one of these vessels, a regional import from the Charnwood Forrest area of Leicestershire, is decorated. The small sherd has small, square, all over stamping, probably formed with the prongs of a bone comb. Two vessels are in Northern shell-tempered Maxey-type ware and date to between the late 7th and mid-9th century. All of the material is in poor condition and is most unlikely to represent primary deposition, however, the size of the collection strongly suggests nearby activity of early Anglo-Saxon to mid Saxon date.

LATE SAXON

Of the sixteen vessels identifiable as Late Saxon types, seven (all shell-tempered wares) can confidently be dated to the period before the late tenth century. The remaining nine vessels are all in reduced quartz-tempered fabrics and continue in use until the conquest period. The inturned bowl rim in NLLSG is not found in deposits dating to before the early/mid-tenth century and continues in use until the end of the first quarter of the eleventh century. The sherds are in poor condition and again do not suggest primary rubbish disposal.

SAXO-NORMAN TO EARLY MEDIEVAL

At least sixty-nine vessels predate the second quarter of the thirteenth century and post-date the mid-eleventh century. Most of these probably date to the last quarter of the twelfth century or the beginning of the thirteenth century. Other vessels may also be of a similar date, however these ware types are found in use until the end of the medieval period with little change and are discussed under the medieval section. The coarse ware vessels are mainly jars in several shell-tempered or quartz and chalk-tempered wares, all made in Lincolnshire. An unusual sherd with a thumb-pressed and applied strip is in Thetford ware. This sherd is either from the shoulder of a large container, or is the basal edge of a curfew. Two sherds are in Stamford ware; both are likely to be of post-conquest date. The other vessels comprise jugs from Beverley (BEVO1) and an unknown, probably more local source (BEVO1T). Again the condition of the sherds suggests at least secondary deposition.

MEDIEVAL

Overall, one hundred and sixty-one of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the late twelfth and late fifteenth centuries. Most of these vessels are likely to be of early thirteenth to fourteenth century date and include vessels from Beverley and a number of unknown local and regional centres. Most of the sherds are probably from undecorated Beverley ware jugs, however, a small number of decorated sherds are present and these are stylistically of early to mid-thirteenth-century type. Twenty-nine coarse shell-tempered vessels in North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered ware were, most commonly found in late twelfth- to thirteenth-century deposits elsewhere in the county, were recovered from the site. Only seven of the medieval vessels have a date span that extends beyond the first quarter of the fourteenth century.

POST-MEDIEVAL TO EARLY MODERN

A small group of seven vessels of late post-medieval to early modern date and a single Cistercian ware cup were recovered from the site. Cistercian ware production may

have started as early as the mid-fifteenth century so this vessel may be contemporary with the two late medieval, purple-glazed Humberware vessels recovered. The Late Humberware vessel post-dates the mid-sixteenth century, but could have been produced as late as the nineteenth century. The remaining vessels are all of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date.

17.2.2 Discussion

The poor condition of the majority of the sherds suggests that most, if not all, of the material recovered, had been re-deposited several times before its final deposition. Only a small number of vessels were represented by more than one sherd and only two cross-joins between contexts were found. Overall few of the vessel forms were discernible, but those that were consisted mainly of medieval jugs and jars, and occasionally bowls. The assemblage appears to contain mainly vessels for use in the kitchen or for drinking, no high class or specific industrial vessels are present.

Much of the pottery is characteristically local or from nearby regional centres with almost all of the wares coming from the vicinity of Lincolnshire and the Humber basin. Regional medieval imports from centres such as Nottingham, Lincoln, Toynton All Saints, Scarborough and York were – with the exception of a small Yorkshire Gritty ware sherd and a possible Doncaster ware jug – were absent. Nor were any foreign imports recovered.

The status of the site is difficult to ascertain. Given that the site appeared to contain a fairly substantial medieval building this is not reflected in the pottery assemblage. The medieval assemblage appears to be of a general domestic nature. It may be however, that the building was kept clean whilst occupied and that any associated pottery will be found in rubbish pits, or dumps away from the building itself.

17.3 Pottery archive, 2003 by Anne Boyle and Jane Young

The archive over the following pages is taken from the 2003 interim report for West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1000	THETT		large storage jar/curfew	1	1	71	applied pressed strip at shoulder/basal edge	shoulder/base		
1001	BEVO2T		jug	1	1	2		BS		abraded;? ID
1001	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	6		BS		abraded
1001	NLCS		jar	1	1	7		rim		thumb impression on rim
1001	CREA		open	2	1	11		base & BS		
1001	CREA		dish	1	1	8		base		
1001	WHITE		open	4	1	14		base		
1001	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1001	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1001	CIST		cup	1	1	1		rim		
1001	LERTH		?	1	1	8		BS		
1001	LHUM		?	1	1	3		BS		
1001	HUM		jug	1	1	2		BS		
1001	HUM		jug	1	1	3		BS		
1001	BANDSL		hollow	1	1	11		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1001	BEVO2T		jug	1	1	3		BS		? ID
1002	LIM		?	1	1	6		base		part leached;abraded;? ID
1002	NLFMSW		?	1	1	1		BS		soot int & over break
1002	HUM	4	?	1	1	2		BS		
1002	SST	+ limestone	jar	1	1	5		rim		
1002	LEMS		jar	1	1	4		BS		
1002	NLST		jar	1	1	25		BS		soot on lower part of vessel
1002	NLST		jar	1	1	25	incised line on rim top	rim		soot on ext rim
1002	NLST		jar	1	1	25		rim		soot int & ext
1002	NLST		jar	1	1	22		rim		soot ext
1002	BEVO2T		jug	1	1	13	square roller stamping below rim	rim		
1002	NLFMSW		jar	1	1	17		BS		soot ext
1002	MISC	limestone	?	1	1	6		BS		leached;very abraded
1002	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	9		BS		soot int & over break
1002	LEMS		jar	1	1	7		BS		
1002	MISC		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	5		neck		
1002	LEMS		jar	1	1	5		rim		
1002	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	3	trailed infilled & jewelled	base		
1002	MEDX	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	11		rim		soot;? LSW1

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	24		handle		grooved strap handle;abraded
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	2	1	4	cordon	BS		same vessel ?
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		BS		
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		very abraded
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		very abraded
1002	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1002	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1002	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1002	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1002	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1002	BEVO2	B	jug	7	1	86		handle		grooved strap handle;very abraded;soot
1002	NLLFSW		large jar/bowl	1	1	20		rim		soot on lower edge of rim
1003	HUMB		jug	1	1	13		handle		very abraded
1006	ESAX	subround quartz	?	1	1	1		rim		fabric incl flint ca & fe
1011	BEVO2	B	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		abbraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	13		base		abraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		abbraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	10		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	10		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	12		base		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	3		base		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	3	1	34	pressed rim edge	base		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	16		LHJ		abraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	24		BS		abraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug ?	1	1	14		BS		abbraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	7	1	59		neck & BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		BS		abraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2	applied vertical strip	BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	24	vertical combing	handle		very abraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2	incised lines	BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		neck		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		overfired glze ?
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	4	1	10		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	10		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2	applied notched strip/cordon	BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		abbraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jar	2	1	4		BS		sooted
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	R	greyware	jar	1	1	6		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		BS		very abraded
1011	BEVO2T		vessel/cbm	1	1	3		BS		abraded:? ID
1011	BEVO2T		jar	1	1	8		rim		
1011	NLFMSW		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
1011	NLFMSW		jar	1	1	8		BS		
1011	NLFMSW		jug	1	1	8	incised line	BS		
1011	ST	A	jar/pitcher	1	1	3	applied strip/handle join	BS		
1011	R	greyware	?	1	1	1		BS		?ID
1011	R	greyware	bowl ?	1	1	9		rim		
1011	R	greyware	?	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	7		BS		
1011	R	greyware	?	1	1	45		base		
1011	R	greyware	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		abraded
1011	R	greyware	jar	1	1	16	horizontal groove	rim & neck		
1011	R	greyware	bowl	1	1	18		rim		
1011	R	greyware	bowl	1	1	7		rim		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	BEVO2T		jug	1	1	6		BS		burnt
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	5		BS		
1011	MEDX	white;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1	4		handle		very abraded;DONC fFabric B ?
1011	NLFMSW		jug	1	1	1		BS		abraded
1011	BEVO2T		?	1	1	5		BS		soot ext
1011	BEVO2T		?	1	1	6		BS		very abraded;soot ext
1011	NLFMSW		?	1	1	7		BS		? ID;soot int
1011	R	greyware	?	1	1	36		base		abraded
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		neck		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	12		neck		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	14	square roller stamping	rim		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	24		rim		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	3	1	6		BS		
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	2	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	2	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	6	1	34	combed horiz lines	BS	vessel 1	spl glaze ?

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	3	1	10		BS		
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	4	1	10	applied fe vert strip & pellet/scale	BS		? All same vessel
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3		BS		burnt ?
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	2	1	9		BS		overfired ?
1011	MEDX	light firing;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	1		BS		spl yellow glaze
1011	BEVO2	B	jug	2	2	1		BS		very abraded
1011	BEVO2	B	jar	1	1	3		BS		soot int & ext
1011	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	4		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	10		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	5		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	6		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	3		BS		soot ext
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		soot ext
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		soot ext

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	1		BS		soot int & ext
1011	R	greyware	jar ?	1	1	1		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	4		BS		very abraded;soot int
1011	NLEMS		jar	1	1	2		rim		
1011	NLEMS		jar	1	1	13		rim		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	3		neck		
1011	EMSAX	fine-med shell + quartz	?	1	1	2		BS		leached ext
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	3		BS		
1011	LSH		jar	1	1	3		BS		soot ext
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	16		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	5		neck		abraded
1011	NLST		?	1	1	15		BS		abraded
1011	NLST		?	1	1	4		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	2		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	8		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	4		BS		abraded
1011	NLST		?	1	1	6		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	6		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	8		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	11		BS		
1011	NLST		?	1	1	10		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	R	greyware	jar ?	1	1	9		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	7		BS		sooi
1011	LSH		?	1	1	2		BS		? ID
1011	R	greyware	jar ?	1	1	8		BS		abraded
1011	SSTMG	+ sst + limestone	jar	1	1	5		rim		
1011	ESAX	comm mixed round quartz + fe + ca	jar ?	1	1	18		base		
1011	ASQSH		?	1	1	3		BS		
1011	NLEMS		?	1	1	4		BS		soot ext
1011	ESAX	abun fine subround quartz	?	1	1	5		BS		
1011	MAX	U	?	1	1	9		BS		abraded;soot ext & over break
1011	SST	fine + shell	?	1	1	3		BS		
1011	SSTMG	+ limestone	?	1	1	10		BS		
1011	LIMES	+ quartz	?	1	1	3		BS		some leaching
1011	ESGS		?	1	1	2		BS		abraded
1011	SSTMG	+ greensand	?	1	1	5		BS		
1011	LIMES	+ quartz	?	1	1	3		BS		
1011	TORK		?	1	1	1		BS		very abraded
1011	SSTMG		?	1	1	5		BS		
1011	LFS		jar	1	1	7		BS		abraded
1011	LFS		jar	1	1	13		rim		soot over break

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1011	TORK		?	1	1	1		BS		
1011	TORK		?	1	1	3		BS		
1011	LIMES	+ quartz	?	1	1	5		BS		some leaching
1011	TORK		?	1	1	6		BS		
1011	NLQC		?	1	1	4		BS		soot ext
1011	NLQC		?	1	1	10		BS		? ID or TORK
1011	NLQC		?	1	1	7		BS		? ID or TORK
1011	NLQC		?	1	1	2		base		
1011	CHARN		?	1	1	8	small square stamps ? Comb stamped	BS		
1011	ESAX	abun fine rounded quartz	?	1	1	7	incised dec ?	BS		
1011	TORK		?	1	1	5		BS		
1014	SSTMG		?	1	1	7		BS		? ID
1014	HUM		jug	3	1	105		BS		fresh breaks;grooved strap
1014	NLFMSW		jug	1	1	7		BS		
1015	NLEMS		?	1	1	1		BS		
1015	LFS		?	1	1	4		BS		
1015	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	7	thumbed basal edge	base		? ID light firing
1015	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		? ID
1015	R	greyware	?	1	1	2		BS		
1015	NLEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1015	LSH		?	1	1	2		BS		soot ext,leached,? ID
1015	NLEMS		?	1	1	1		BS		soot int & ext
1015	LSH		?	1	1	2		BS		soot ext
1015	LSH		?	1	1	5		BS		soot int & ext
1015	TORK		jar	1	1	8		base		
1015	LFS		?	1	1	1		BS		abraded
1015	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		? ID
1020	NLQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
1020	HUM		jug ?	1	1	3		rim		very abraded
1020	MEDX	?LSW2	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1020	BEVO1T	A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1024	BEVO1	A	?	1	1	3		base		very abraded
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3	applied vert strip	BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	19	thumbed base or angle	base		soot ext
1024	BEVO2	B	?	1	1	11		base		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug ?	1	1	15		BS		
1024	NLFMSW		jug	1	1	3		BS		cu glaze
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		soot int & ext

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3		BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		
1024	NLFMSW		jug	1	1	4		BS		cu glaze
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3		BS		abraded
1024	BEVO2	B	jar	1	1	7		BS		soot ext
1024	BEVO2	B	jar	1	1	2		BS		soot ext
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2	cordon ?	BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	small jug	1	1	4	lower neck cordon	BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4	combed	BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1	combed	BS		
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3	combed	BS		
1024	NLFMSW		jug	1	1	3	combed wavy dec	BS		cu glaze
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1024	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS		
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		abraded
1024	BEVO1T	A	jug	1	1	2		BS	vessel 1	
1024	BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	12		BS		
1024	R		jar	1	1	12		BS		
1024	MEDX	OX/R/OX;med sandy; hard	jug ?	1	1	10		neck		fabric includes clay pellets
1024	NLST		?	1	1	6		BS		? ID

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1024	NLST		?	1	1	25		BS		soot int & ext
1024	NLST		?	1	1	11		BS		soot ext
1024	NLFS		bowl	1	1	4		rim		soot ext
1024	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
1024	ESAX	MG + shell	?	1	1	9		BS		abraded
1024	SST		?	1	1	2		BS		abraded
1024	SSTMG		?	1	1	4		BS		
1024	TORKT		?	1	1	3		BS		abraded
1024	NLEMS		jar	1	1	7		rim		soot ext
1024	NLEMS		jar	1	1	9		rim		soot ext & on rim int
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	3		BS		
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	7		BS		soot ext
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	3		BS		soot ext
1024	NLEMS		jar	1	1	6		BS		soot int
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		
1024	NLEMS		?	1	1	3		BS		soot ext
1024	NLFS		small jar	1	1	4		BS		
1025	EMSAX	shell + quartz	?	1	1	2		BS		comm fine-med shell com subround quartz, polished surfaces
1025	EMSAX	shell + quartz	?	1	1	5		BS		comm fine-med shell comm subround quartz
1025	MAX	B	?	1	1	3		BS		? ID

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1025	EMSAX	shell + quartz	?	1	1	2		BS		com fine-med shell com subround quartz; polished surfaces ; soot int
1029	ESAX	quartz	?	1	1	5		BS		comm fine rounded quartz occ larger subround occ slag; abraded
1029	FE		?	1	1	1		BS		?ID abraded
2002	BEVO2T		jug	2	1	10		BS		abraded; soot over breaks & ext & int
2002	HUM		jug	1	1	7		BS		
2002	HUM	4	jug	1	1	7		BS		overfired / burnt glaze; blistered fabric
2002	LSH		jug	1	1	2		BS		? ID; abraded; leached
2005	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		abraded
2006	BEVO2T		jug	1	1	7		base		white salt surfaces
2006	NLLSG	light firing comm fe	interned rim bowl	1	1	18		rim	vessel 2	
2006	NLOXSW		jug	1	1	3	applied pressed & combed vert strip	BS		?ID
2006	NLST		?	1	1	3		BS		abraded
2006	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3		BS		
2006	BEVO2	B	jug	2	1	39		base		
2006	BEVO2	B	?	1	1	3		BS		very abraded
2007	NLLSG	light firing comm fe	interned rim bowl	1	1	19		rim	vessel 3	
2010	LIMES		jar	1	1	42		base		fabric incl marine ammonites ?,lower jurassic shelly clay
2010	BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	3	incised dec	BS		
2010	TORKT		?	1	1	3		BS		

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2010	CHARN		?	1	1	3		BS		
2010	R		?	1	1	2		BS		

17.4 POTTERY, 2004 BY JANE YOUNG

This information is taken from the 2004 interim report on the excavations at West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004).

Table 17-3 records the Anglo-Saxon and earlier pottery recovered from Trench 3 excavated on the village green at West Halton in 2004. A more detailed study of this pottery and of the later medieval pottery from the site followed the 2005 season (see section 17.5; Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005). A table of code names is provided above (see section 17.1).

TABLE 17-3 *Pottery submitted from Trench 3 excavated on the village green.*

CONTEXT	WARE	SHERDS	DATE	COMMENTS
3000	R	2		
	CMW/P	1	15th to 16th	
	SNLS	?3	Late 10th to mid 11th	1 large container with pressed strip.
	TORK	2	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	
	ESAX	1	5th to 8th	sst, ca (chalk?)
3001	R?	10		
	LS/SNLS		Late 9th to mid 11th	Shell, quartz
	? ID	3		
	TORK	20	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	
	ESAX	16	5th to 8th	Includes Charn, erratics, oolitic
	SNLS	3	Late 10th to mid 11th	
	THET?	1	Late 9th to 12th	
	NLQC	5	11th to 12th	
	LKT	1	Late 9th to late 10th	
	NLST	1	Late 12th to 14th	
	MISC	3		R / MED shell tempered
	LFS	15	Late 10th to 12th	
	NLEMS	13	12th	

Context	Ware	Sherds	Date	Comments
3002	R	27		
	ERRA	1	5th to 6th	Sst, rounded CA, dec Briscoe type G unknown or type E3
	ERRA	1	5th to 6th	Sst, rounded CA, dec Briscoe type H (?CIX-X) unknown.
	CHARN		5th to 8th	Dec tool/impressed vert + horiz lines. Same vessel as in 3003
	SST	1	5th to 6th	Ca/erra, dec Briscoe type A4 aiii
	SST	1	5th to 6th	Ca + ?oolite, dec tool/ incised. Horiz. Lines, Alai stamp
	LKT	7	M/L 9th – M/L 10th	Dia. Roulette rim bowl, square roulette pattern.
	MISC	3	?	Shelly
	ESAX	20	5th to 8th	
	TORK	52	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	
	NLQC	28	11th to 12th	
	LFS	88	Late 10th to 12th	
	LEMS	152	12th	
	NLST	10	Late 12th to 14th	
	ST/EST	1	Late 9th to 11th	
	LS/SNLS	2	Late 9th to mid 11th	
	MISC	10		Quartz, shell
	R/ESAX	1	Roman/Anglo-Saxon	
	LSLOC	1	Late 9th to mid 10th	Fabric D
	MAX	1	8th to mid/late 9th	
3003	CHARN		5th to 6th	Dec, same vessel in 3002, dec type A4aiii
	TORK	1	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	
	LEMS	1	12th	
	LFS	6	Late 10th to 12th	
3005	R	1		
	BEVO1	1	12th	
	ESAX	2	5th to 8th	
	LFS	1	Late 10th to 12th	
3006	R	1		
	NLST	1	Late 12th to 14th	
	LFS	3	Late 10th to 12th	
	TORK	3	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	
	ESAX	4	5th to 8th	Includes Charnwood
3013	R	2		
	LEMS	2	12th	
	ESAX		5th to 8th	Quartz, sst
	LFS	2	Late 10th to 12th	
	NLCSTW		11th to mid 12th	

Context	Ware	Sherds	Date	Comments
3014	SNLS	1	L10TH-E/M 11THC	SF 114 BOWL
	ERRA	1	5th to 6th	SF113 sst, rounded ca. Dec. Briscoe type G Unknown or type E3. Type H unknown, incised HCK12 lines. Same vessel in 3002
	ERRA	1	5th to 6th	Sst, rounded CA, dec type E unknown.
	FE	1	5th to 6th	Dec C3 bii, Hac12 incised lines.
	SNLS	1	Late 10th to mid 11th	SF 109, thumb pressed strip
	R	18		
	LEMS	45	12th	Interesting int dep
	TORK	10	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	Large pitcher/container
	ESAX	8	5th to 8th	
	MISC	1		Esax/R/preh shell tempered
	NLQC	9	11th to 12th	
	LFS	26	Late 10th to 12th	
3016	R	16+		
	PREHISTORIC	5		
	TORK	Lots	11thC	
	LFS	Lots	Late 10th to 12th	
	CHARN	1	5th to 8th	
	ESAX	4	5th to 8th	
	ESAX/IA	1	Anglo-Saxon or Iron Age	
	R / PREH	1		
3017	R	3		
	PREH	1		
	TORK	30	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	
	IPS/ESGS	1	8th to mid/late 9th ?	(Probably IPS)
	SNLOC	2	11th to 12th	
	LFS	2	Late 10th to 12th	
	ESAX	2	5th to 8th	
	MISC	2		Shell ?date
	MISC	1		Oolite ? date
3019	R	1		
	LEMS		12th	
	LFS		Late 10th to 12th	
	ESAX		5th to 8th	
	NLQC		11th to 12th	
	ESAX/NLQC	2	Anglo-Saxon/12th	
3022	R	2		
	ESAX	1	5th to 8th	
	SNLS	1	Late 10th to mid 11th	
	LFS	2	Late 10th to 12th	
	TORK	5	Late 9th to mid/late 11th	

17.5 THE POTTERY FROM EXCAVATIONS ON WEST HALTON VILLAGE GREEN BY ANNE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

This report is taken from the interim report on the 2005 archaeological investigations at West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005).

17.5.1 INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of pottery representing forty-five different ware types was recovered during the excavation on the village green at West Halton in 2005. The pottery ranges in date from the Prehistoric to post-medieval periods (Table 17-4). In total, two hundred and one sherds of pottery representing a maximum of one hundred and eighty-eight vessels and weighing one thousand and sixteen grams were recovered from the excavation.

17.5.2 METHODOLOGY

The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al*. (2001). Fabric identification of the Saxon and some of the other material was undertaken with a x20 binocular microscope; all the other pottery was identified visually. The pottery was recorded using the fabric codenames of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and those developed during the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, Appendix 1) and was entered on an Access database.

17.5.3 THE POTTERY

The sherds are generally in an abraded condition and do not appear to represent primary deposition. Much of the material consists of small to medium size sherds with

TABLE 17-4 *Pottery types with total quantities by sherd count, vessel count and weight.*

CNAME	FULL NAME	PERIOD	NO. OF SHERDS	NO. OF VESSELS	NO. OF WEIGHT
ASQSH	Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Shell tempered	esax-msax	5	5	21
ASSHQ	Anglo-Saxon Shell and Quartz tempered	esax	3	3	23
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	pmed	7	2	53
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	emed	12	10	58
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	med	21	21	95
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	med	1	1	4
CHARN	Charnwood ware	esax-msax	5	5	13
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	pmed	1	1	8
DONC	Doncaster Hallgate-type ware	med	1	1	6
EMSAX	ESAX or MSAX	esax-msax	2	2	4
ERRA	Erratic	esax-msax	1	1	1
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	esax-msax	1	1	11
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz tempered	esax-msax	6	6	49
FE	Ironstone tempered	esax-msax	3	3	16
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	pmed	1	1	4
HUM	Humberware	med-pmed	6	5	141
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	emed	1	1	8
LERTH	Late earthenwares	pmed	1	1	6
LIM	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	esax-msax	12	12	36
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	lsax	2	2	3
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	lsax	1	1	4
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	msax	19	19	111
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	med	1	1	6
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	med	8	3	28
MISC	Unidentified types	nk	9	9	33
MSAXLOC	Local middle Saxon fabrics	msax	1	1	1
NLFSW	North Lincolnshire Fine Sandy ware	emed-med	1	1	1
NLLFSW	North Lincolnshire Light-firing Sandy ware	med	1	1	15
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware	lsax	1	1	1
NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	sn-emed	2	2	8
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	med	1	1	16

CNAME	FULL NAME	PERIOD	NO. OF SHERDS	NO. OF VESSELS	NO. OF WEIGHT
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	pmed	1	1	8
PREH	Prehistoric wares	preh	3	3	17
R	Roman pottery	rom	9	9	47
RAER	Raeren stoneware	pmed	1	1	5
RQCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to Mid Saxon Rounded Quartz Fabric	esax-msax	1	1	8
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	esax-msax	14	14	40
SSTCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	esax-msax	11	11	26
SSTMG	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)	esax-msax	5	5	7
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	pmed	1	1	1
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	pmed	1	1	4
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	pmed	1	1	5
TORK	Torksey ware	lsax	14	14	44
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	lsax	1	1	5
YW	Anglo-Scandinavian York Ware	lsax	1	1	15

TABLE 17-5 *Summary of Anglo-Saxon handmade fabrics by context*

TRENCH	CONTEXT	SPIT	CNAME	NO. OF SHERDS	NO. OF VESSELS	WEIGHT
4	4000		SST	1	1	4
4	4001		ASQSH	1	1	8
4	4001		ASSHQ	1	1	8
4	4001		CHARN	1	1	5
4	4001		ESGS	2	2	12
4	4001		SST	3	3	12
4	4001		SSTCL	2	2	4
4	4001		SSTMG	1	1	3
4	4003		ASQSH	1	1	5
4	4003		CHARN	2	2	6
4	4003		ESGS	1	1	1
4	4003		LIM	4	4	19

Trench	Context	Spit	Cname	No. of sherds	No. of vessels	Weight
4	4003		SST	1	1	5
4	4003		SSTCL	2	2	2
4	4005		LIM	1	1	1
4	4005		SST	1	1	1
4	4005		SSTCL	1	1	10
4	4008		ASQSH	1	1	4
4	4008		ESGS	1	1	1
4	4012		ASSHQ	1	1	11
4	4012		CHARN	1	1	1
4	4012		EMSAX	1	1	1
4	4012		ESGS	1	1	8
4	4012		FE	1	1	1
4	4012		LIM	3	3	3
4	4012		SST	4	4	6
4	4012		SSTCL	2	2	3
4	4012		SSTMG	1	1	1
4	4012	2nd Spit	FE	1	1	2
4	4012	2nd Spit	RQCL	1	1	8
4	4012	3rd Spit	ASSHQ	1	1	4
4	4012	3rd Spit	LIM	1	1	1
4	4012	3rd Spit	SST	1	1	1
4	4012	3rd Spit	SSTCL	1	1	1
4	4013		ASQSH	1	1	2
4	4013		CHARN	1	1	1
4	4013		ESAXLOC	1	1	11
4	4013		LIM	1	1	3
4	4013		SST	1	1	4
4	4013		SSTMG	1	1	1
4	4013	2nd Spit	EMSAX	1	1	3
4	4013	2nd Spit	ERRA	1	1	1
4	4013	2nd Spit	LIM	1	1	5
4	4013	2nd Spit	SST	1	1	2
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTCL	3	3	6
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTMG	2	2	2
4	4014		ASQSH	1	1	2
4	4014		ESGS	1	1	27
4	u/s		FE	1	1	13
4	u/s		LIM	1	1	4
4	u/s		SST	1	1	5

most vessels represented by a single sherd. As a result, few of the vessel forms were discernible. The Saxon and later pottery has been identified to ware type and sub-fabric levels where possible. The pottery was recovered from two trenches (4 and 5), though only a single sherd came from the latter.

PREHISTORIC

Eight sherds of prehistoric pottery from Trench 4, and one from Trench 5, each representing a single vessel were recovered. A single prehistoric sherd (Trench 4, context (4013, Spit 2)) features very faint cord decoration, suggesting a Bronze Age date for this vessel.

ROMAN

Nine sherds of Roman pottery representing nine vessels were recovered.

EARLY TO MIDDLE SAXON

Eleven specific and two general Anglo-Saxon handmade pottery types occurred on the site. The fabric of these vessels can be paralleled with Anglo-Saxon wares elsewhere in Lincolnshire. A summary list of the Early to Middle Saxon pottery is included in Table 17-5.

The date of the earliest post-Roman pottery on the site is difficult to determine. The earliest handmade Saxon pottery in the assemblage is represented by three vessels of Anglo-Saxon Shell and Quartz Tempered ware (ASSHQ). The other Anglo-Saxon handmade wares date to the early to middle Saxon periods. The most common handmade Anglo-Saxon type, represented by fourteen vessels, is Early to Mid Saxon Sandstone-Tempered ware (SST), followed by twelve vessels of Oolitic Limestone-Tempered fabrics (LIM) and eleven vessels of Central Lincolnshire Early to Mid Saxon

FIGURE 17-1 *The distribution of Maxey Type ware across North Lincolnshire.*

TRENCH	CONTEXT	SPIT	CNAME	NO. OF SHERDS	NO. OF VESSELS	WEIGHT
4	4001		MAX	7	7	26
4	4001		MSAXLOC	1	1	1
4	4003		MAX	3	3	42
4	4005		MAX	1	1	5
4	4012		MAX	4	4	11
4	4012	Spit 2	MAX	1	1	4
4	4013		MAX	2	2	19
4	4014		MAX	1	1	4

TABLE 17-6 *Summary of Middle Saxon sherds.*

Sandstone-Tempered fabrics (SSTCL). The comparatively high number of vessels of SSTCL and a single vessel of Central Lincolnshire Early to Mid Saxon Rounded Quartz Fabric (RQCL) on a site in North Lincolnshire is surprising. The distribution of these vessels tends to be limited to Central Lincolnshire and it would be beneficial to confirm the identification of these sherds by ICPS and thin section analysis.

Other fabric types were present in smaller numbers and were represented by five, or fewer, vessels. Five sherds of Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Shell tempered ware (ASQSH), which was first defined at Fillingham in Lincolnshire (Young 2000), are present in the assemblage alongside sherds of Ironstone Tempered (FE), Erratic Tempered (ERRA), Early to Mid Saxon Sandstone-Tempered (carboniferous sandstone) (SSTMG) and Anglo-Saxon Shell and Quartz Tempered (ASSHQ) wares. Five sherds of Charnwood ware (CHARN) were also recovered. CHARN is known to occur in Lincolnshire (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, 31) despite the likelihood that it was produced in Leicestershire, and therefore is found many miles from its place of production. It seems likely this distribution was achieved through utilising the navigable waterways and coastal trade (Vince and Young 2009; and Vince 2011), therefore its presence at West Halton (which lies within easy distance of the River Trent and the Humber) is not unanticipated. Many of these handmade Saxon fabrics include a variety of sub-inclusions in their fabrics, suggesting they were sourced from different places or were purchased at different times.

There were two decorated sherds in the Anglo-Saxon handmade assemblage, both from context (4001). The partial survival of an impressed stamp on a sherd of SSTCL could not be classified though the presence of decoration suggests the vessel probably dates to the sixth century. A sherd of SST featured lightly combed horizontal lines. Several of the Early- and Middle Saxon sherds featured external horizontal burnishing. The fragmentary nature of many of the vessels resulted in few of their forms being identified, though jars and bowls are known to be common forms. A single sherd from a SSTCL jar featured a lug. Anglo-Saxon handmade pottery is suspected to have had a variety of functions (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, 28) though the sooting and thick internal carbonised deposits on fifteen of these vessels suggest their use as lamps or in cooking.

The Middle Saxon period was mainly represented by shell-tempered Northern Maxey-Type ware (MAX), which is represented by eighteen vessels (Table 17-6). A range

Trench	Context	Spit	Cname	No. of sherds	No. of vessels	Weight
4	4000		LSH	1	1	2
4	4001		LSH	1	1	1
4	4001		LSLOC	1	1	4
4	4001		TORK	2	2	10
4	4003		TORK	1	1	1
4	4005		TORK	1	1	11
4	4012		NLLSG	1	1	1
4	4012		TORK	4	4	9
4	4012	2nd Spit	TORK	2	2	4
4	4014		TORK	2	2	7
4	section		YORKA	1	1	15
4	u/s		TORK	2	2	2
4	u/s		TORKT	1	1	5

TABLE 17-7 *Summary of Late Saxon sherds.*

of Maxey-Type fabrics was found on the site (A, B, E as defined in Vince and Young 2009), with fabric B appearing most frequently. A number of variations of these fabrics (Fabric U) have been classified during work on the pottery from Flixborough in North Lincolnshire. The spread of Maxey Type ware across North Lincolnshire is shown in Figure 17-1 (this figure is the result of a study conducted by Jane Young and Anne Boyle). A database of the survey results, which recorded the presence of pottery ware types in 780 assemblages from North Lincolnshire is held by North Lincolnshire Museum).

Fabric U.3 was most common in this assemblage, representing six vessels, with a single vessel of Fabrics U.1 and U.2. Most of the MAX vessels had an indeterminate form, though a medium jar with a lugged rim came from context (4001). One vessel in context (4013) had a partially burnished exterior. Eight vessels showed signs of sooting, some internally as well as externally and one vessel contained a thick internal carbonised deposit (4003). A MAX vessel from context (4012) had leached shell voids on its inner surface, suggesting that at some point it contained acidic liquid. A single Local Middle Saxon (ESAXLOC) vessel came from context (4001).

Late Saxon

A small group of twenty sherds could be identified as belonging to the period between the late ninth and mid-twelfth centuries. A summary of the Late Saxon sherds is shown in Table 17-7.

The Late Saxon assemblage was dominated by Torksey ware (fourteen vessels); a single Torksey-Type (TORKT) and North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Greyware (NLLSG) and two Lincoln Shelly ware (LSH) vessels were also present, as is a single Anglo-Scandinavian York Ware (Fabric A) jar. The presence of the latter on a site in the county is almost unprecedented. A few examples of Anglo-Scandinavian York ware have been found at Flaxengate in Lincoln (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, 74) and at St. Peter's Church, Barton upon Humber (Young, Didsbury and Boyle 2011).

Medieval and later

Seventy sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered, representing at most fifty-seven vessels. The medieval vessels span the twelfth to fifteenth centuries, with Beverley Orange wares (twenty-one vessels of BEVO2 and ten of BEVO1) being most prevalent, with only five Humberware vessels in the assemblage. Other wares were represented by singles vessels of both shelly (Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly and North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered) and sand tempered fabrics (North Lincolnshire Light-firing Sandy ware and North Lincolnshire Fine Sandy ware). These are all fabrics commonly found in assemblages in North Lincolnshire and may be produced in the locality. Late and Early Post Medieval wares included a vessel of Raeren stoneware (RAER) and early Anglo-Dutch Tin Glazed Earthenware (TGW).

A small number of post medieval vessels include types commonly found in assemblages in North Lincolnshire, such as Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS) and Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH).

17.5.4 Discussion

The nature of the pottery makes it impossible to conclude the status or the function of the site. It is possible to suggest that the area was inhabited between the fifth to thirteenth centuries, which perhaps underwent cessation or a change of focus in the later thirteenth century. However, it is not possible to gain a complete overview of the site until the complete pottery assemblage has been recorded and assessed. Further work could be carried out on some of the handmade Anglo-Saxon wares in the assemblage and the inclusion of these in future scientific analysis would provide valuable information allowing comparison with wares found in North Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire.

17.6 Pottery archive, 2005 by Anne Boyle and Jane Young

The archive over the following pages is taken from the 2005 interim report for West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005).

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4000		BEVO1	A	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS			
4	4000		BEVO2	B	jug / jar	1	1	3		base			
4	4000		BEVO2	B	large bowl ?	1	1	7		rim ?			
4	4000		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	7	possibly white slipped applied notched strip	BS			
4	4000		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	24		handle		oval multi grooved handle; soot over break	
4	4000		GRE	calcareous	jar / bowl	1	1	4		BS		internal glaze	late 16th to 18th
4	4000		LERTH		?	1	1	6		BS ?		red slipped	16th to 19th
4	4000		LSH		jar / bowl	1	1	2		BS		leached; ? ID	
4	4000		MEDLOC	oxidised; medium sandy	jug	1	1	6		BS		fabric includes common medium to coarse quartz; sparse ca; sparse to moderate fe	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4000		NLQC		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4000		SST	fine micaceous	jar	1	1	4		BS			
4	4001		ASQSH			1	1	8		BS		internal soot; fabric includes abundant fine to medium sub round quartz + abundant fine ca + some shell + sparse aggregated sandstone; semi burnished; similar to vessel identified as unidentified imported ware (IMP) in lsld99	
4	4001		ASSHQ		small jar	1	1	8		rim		vertically burnished; fabric includes common fine to coarse sub round to round quartz + moderate fine to coarse shell + echinoid spines + moderate fe	
4	4001		BERTH		mug / jug	3	1	18		BS			17th to 18th
4	4001		BERTH		chamber / bowl	4	1	35		BS + base			17th to 18th
4	4001		BEVO1	A	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS			
4	4001		BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	4		BS		soot over break	
4	4001		BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	11		BS		abraded	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		BEVO1	A	jug	1	1	1		BS		splashed glaze	
4	4001		BEVO1	A	small jug	1	1	13		BS		small post fired hole	
4	4001		BEVO1	A	small jug	1	1	15		base		splashed	
4	4001		BEVO1	A	jug / jar	2	1	3		BS			
4	4001		BEVO1	X	jug / jar	2	1	8		BS		splashed glaze	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	1		BS		splashed glaze ?	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	bowl / jar	1	1	1		BS		internal glaze; exterior soot	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	bowl	1	1	1		BS		internal and external glaze	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	5		rim		slightly inturned rim	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		? ID; thick white slip	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	small jug / jar	1	1	1		BS		spots of glaze	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		splashed glaze ?	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS		external soot and over break; ? ID	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	7		rim		square rim; stack scar; internal glaze	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	4		handle		small strap handle; pocked glaze	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	small jar	1	1	3		rim		flared rim; ? ID	
4	4001		BEVO2	B	jug	1	1	2		BS			
4	4001		BEVO2	C	jug	1	1	16		rim		rounded cuff rim; abraded	
4	4001		BEVO2	C	jug / jar	1	1	4		BS			
4	4001		BEVO2	C	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS			
4	4001		BEVO2T		jug	1	1	4		rim		upright rim; glaze over break; abraded	
4	4001		CHARN		jar	1	1	5		rim			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		DONC	B	jug	1	1	6		BS		? ID; splashed glaze ?	
4	4001		ESGS		?	1	1	10		BS		+ occasional limestone up to 1.5mm + aggregated sandstone; internal soot	
4	4001		ESGS	+ carbonised vegetation	small jar	1	1	2		BS			
4	4001		HUM		jug	1	1	22		BS			
4	4001		HUM		jug / jar	1	1	15		base		external soot and over breaks	
4	4001		HUM		jug	1	1	23		neck		abraded	
4	4001		HUM		jug	2	1	73	single thumb pressing at basal angle	base + BS		spalled surface; unmatured glaze ?; internal and external soot	
4	4001		HUM	sandy	jug	1	1	8		BS		? ID	
4	4001		LSH		small jar	1	1	1		BS		part internal soot; ? ID	
4	4001		LSLOC	W; fine medium shell + quartz	small jar	1	1	4		BS		part internal soot; fabric includes echinoid spines	
4	4001		MAX	B	?	1	1	1		BS			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		MAX	B	jar / bowl	1	1	1		rim			
4	4001		MAX	B	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4001		MAX	E	medium jar	1	1	17		rim		rounded lugged rim	
4	4001		MAX	U.1	?	1	1	4		BS		external soot	
4	4001		MAX	U.2	?	1	1	1		BS		external soot	
4	4001		MAX	U.3	?	1	1	1		BS		interior and possible external soot	
4	4001		MEDX	light oxidised; fine sandy	small jug	1	1	3		BS		fabric includes abundant very fine to fine round to sub round quartz; moderate fine ca; moderate fine fe; sparse white clay lenses; splashed yellow / green thin glaze	
4	4001		MEDX	light oxidised; smooth; hard	small jug / jar	1	1	4		BS		highly fired; fabric includes abundant very fine quartz; moderate fine fe; purple exterior surfaces; spots of clear glaze	12th to 16th

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		MISC	fine reduced; oxidised external surfaces	?	1	1	2		BS		handmade; very abraded; fabric has very fine background quartz + moderate to fine decomposed ca + moderate carbonised vegetation voids	prehistoric to anglo saxon
4	4001		MISC	OX/R/OX; light internal and external surfaces	jug / jar	1	1	8		neck		abraded; vessel appears to be made from two clays; 1, abundant fine sub round quartz; sparse larger rounder quartz; common fine fe; 2, moderate fine quartz; moderate fe	
4	4001		MISC	W; reduced with oxidised surfaces	jar ?	1	1	3	horizontal roller stamped wedge shape	BS		fine sandy fabric + abundant fine to medium sub round to round quartz + sparse fine ca + moderate fine fe; external soot	roman, saxo norman or anglo saxon
4	4001		MSAXLOC		small jar	1	1	1		BS		exterior soot; fine to medium shelly fabric + abundant fine quartz + sparse flint	
4	4001		NLFSW		?	1	1	1		BS		? ID or HUM; thin walled; very abraded	
4	4001		NLLFSW		jug / jar	1	1	15		BS			
4	4001		NLST		bowl	1	1	16		rim		square hollow everted rim; external soot	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		R	greyware	jar	1	1	5		BS		?ID	
4	4001		R	greyware	jar	1	1	14		BS		smooth inner surfaces	
4	4001		R	greyware	jar	1	1	5		BS		externally burnished surfaces	
4	4001		R	greyware	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4001		RAER		drinking jug	1	1	5	decorated ?	BS			
4	4001		SST	+ ca + shell + esgs	small jar / bowl	1	1	2		rim			
4	4001		SST	+ ca + shell + esgs + grog	jar / bowl	1	1	4		BS			
4	4001		SST	+ oolite	jar	1	1	6	light horizontal combed lines	BS			
4	4001		SSTCL		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4001		SSTCL	+ greensand	jar	1	1	3	stamped	BS			
4	4001		SSTMG		jar / bowl	1	1	3		BS		? ID	
4	4001		STMO		small vessel	1	1	1		rim			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4001		SWSG		small jar	1	1	4		base			
4	4001		TGW	lead backed	dish	1	1	5	handpainted blue and yellow decoration	BS			first half of 17th
4	4001		TORK		jar / bowl	1	1	5		BS			
4	4001		TORK		jar	1	1	5		BS			
4	4002		MEDX	light reduced/reduced; medium sandy	jug	6	1	21		BS		external soot; fabric includes common fine to medium sub round quartz; moderate fe; sparse ca; fairly thin walled	13th
4	4003		ASQSH		jar	1	1	5		rim		? ID	
4	4003		CHARN		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4003		CHARN	+ oolite	?	1	1	5		BS		fabric includes biotite + fine background quartz	
4	4003		ESGS	+ ca	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4003		LIM		?	1	1	5		BS			
4	4003		LIM		jar / bowl	1	1	4		BS		internal shell leached	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4003		LIM		?	1	1	8		base			
4	4003		LIM	+ sst	?	1	1	2		BS			
4	4003		MAX	B	large vessel	1	1	26		base			
4	4003		MAX	U	jar / bowl	1	1	5		BS		external soot	
4	4003		MAX	U.3	jar / bowl	1	1	11		BS		thick internal carbonised deposit	
4	4003		MISC	moderate shell	?	1	1	4		BS		fabric is fine micaceous; fired clay or vessel ?	
4	4003		R	greyware	jar	1	1	1		BS			
4	4003		SST		jar / bowl	1	1	5		BS			
4	4003		SSTCL		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4003		SSTCL		?	1	1	1		BS		? ID	
4	4003		TORK		small jar	1	1	1		BS		very thin walled	
4	4005		LEMS		large bowl	1	1	8		rim			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4005		LIM	+ chaff	?	1	1	1		BS		very abraded	
4	4005		MAX	A	?	1	1	5		BS			
4	4005		NOTS		lid / mug	1	1	8		base		exceptionally well glazed under / top side	
4	4005		R	greyware	jar	1	1	4		BS			
4	4005		R	greyware	jar	1	1	3		BS			
4	4005		SST		jar / bowl	1	1	1		rim		rounded rim; ? ID or ERRA	
4	4005		SSTCL		jar	1	1	10		rim		rounded rim; possible lug ?	
4	4005		TORK		jar / bowl	1	1	11		base			
4	4008		ASQSH		bowl	1	1	4		rim			
4	4008		CIST		small cup	1	1	8		base			
4	4008		ESGS	+ sst	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4008		NLQC		jar / bowl	1	1	7		base		external soot	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4009		BEVO1	A	jug / jar	1	1	1		BS		external soot	
4	4012		ASSHQ		large vessel	1	1	11		BS		fabric includes grog ?	
4	4012		CHARN	+ sst	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		EMSAX	medium shell	?	1	1	1		BS		soot ?	
4	4012		ESGS	+ sst + carbonised vegetation	jar / bowl	1	1	8		BS		internal carbonised deposit	
4	4012		FE		?	1	1	1		BS		internal carbonised deposit; fabric includes sparse fe oolites + carbonised vegetation	
4	4012		LIM		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		LIM	+ quartz	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		LIM	+ quartz	?	1	1	1		BS		internal soot	
4	4012		MAX	B	?	1	1	1		BS		? ID	
4	4012		MAX	B	?	1	1	1		BS		internal soot; internal shell leached	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4012		MAX	B	?	1	1	4		BS		external soot; flake	
4	4012		MAX	U.3	jar / bowl	1	1	5		BS			
4	4012		MISC	abundant fine micaceous background	?	1	1	4		BS		vessel or fired clay ?	?
4	4012		MISC	moderate coarse shell	?	1	1	5		BS		very abraded; leached	?
4	4012		MISC	OX/R	?	1	1	4		BS		fabric includes common sub round to round quartz; common rounded fe; sparse shell; flake	?
4	4012		MISC	oxidised coarse sandy	?	1	1	2		BS		fabric includes common coarse quartz; moderate coarse fe; moderate ca including shell; sparse flint	?
4	4012		NLLSG		jar	1	1	1		BS		? ID	
4	4012		SST		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		SST		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		SST		small jar	1	1	3		BS			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4012		SST	+ carbonised vegetation	?	1	1	1		base		+ aggregated ca	
4	4012		SSTCL		?	1	1	1		BS		flake	
4	4012		SSTCL		?	1	1	2		BS		external soot ?	
4	4012		SSTMG		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		TORK		jar / bowl	1	1	1		BS		light firing	
4	4012		TORK		jar	1	1	3		BS			
4	4012		TORK		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012		TORK		jar	1	1	4		BS			
4	4012	2nd Spit	FE		jar / bowl	1	1	2		BS			
4	4012	2nd Spit	MAX	U.3	jar / bowl	1	1	4		BS		external soot	
4	4012	2nd Spit	RQCL	+ occasional flint + occasional large fe	large vessel	1	1	8		BS		external soot	
4	4012	2nd Spit	TORK		small jar	1	1	3		BS			

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4012	2nd Spit	TORK		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012	3rd Spit	ASSHQ		jar / bowl	1	1	4		base			
4	4012	3rd Spit	LIM	+ quartz	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012	3rd Spit	R	grey ware	jar	1	1	11		rim			
4	4012	3rd Spit	SST		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4012	3rd Spit	SSTCL	+ fe cemented limestone + shell + echinoid spine	?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4013		ASQSH	+ quartz + limestone + shell	small jar / bowl	1	1	2		BS		thick internal carbonised deposit	
4	4013		CHARN		?	1	1	1		BS		flake; burnished	
4	4013		ESAXLOC		bowl ?	1	1	11		rim		flat topped rim; no curvature; odd; fabric includes abundant fine sub round to round quartz + common fine fe + moderate carbonised vegetation voids	
4	4013		LIM		small jar / bowl	1	1	3		rim		rounded rim; external soot	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4013		MAX	U.3	large jar / bowl	1	1	11		BS		exterior soot; semi burnished exterior	
4	4013		MAX	U.3	jar / bowl	1	1	8		BS			
4	4013		SST	+ carbonised vegetation	large vessel	1	1	4		BS			
4	4013		SSTMG	+ occasional greensand	small vessel	1	1	1		BS			
4	4013	2nd Spit	EMSAX	moderate medium shell	small jar / bowl	1	1	3		BS		internal soot	
4	4013	2nd Spit	ERRA		?	1	1	1		BS		? ID; external soot	
4	4013	2nd Spit	LIM	+ sst	jar / bowl	1	1	5		BS		horizontally burnished exterior	
4	4013	2nd Spit	PREH		?	1	1	6	cord impressions ?	BS			bronze age ?
4	4013	2nd Spit	PREH		?	1	1	4		BS			
4	4013	2nd Spit	SST		?	1	1	2		BS			
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTCL		small jar	1	1	1		neck		? ID	

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTCL		jar / bowl	1	1	4		BS		? ID; horizontally burnished exterior	
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTCL		small jar	1	1	1		BS		? ID; soot	
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTMG		?	1	1	1		BS			
4	4013	2nd Spit	SSTMG		?	1	1	1		BS		? ID; soot	
4	4014		ASQSH		jar / bowl	1	1	2		BS			
4	4014		ESGS	+ common aggregated sst + moderate muscovite	small jar	1	1	27		rim	drawing 01	rounded; burnished horizontally	
4	4014		MAX	B	jar / bowl	1	1	4		BS			
4	4014		R		?	1	1	3		BS		abraded	
4	4014		TORK		jar	1	1	2		BS			
4	4014		TORK		jar	1	1	5		BS		external soot	
4	section		YW	A	small jar	1	1	15		rim	drawing 02	soot on rim edge; hollow everted rim	mid/late 9th to 10th

trench	context	ref no	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	u/s		FE		large vessel	1	1	13		BS		fabric includes large angular fe grains + ca + shell + slag ?	
4	u/s		LIM	+ oolite + quartz	?	1	1	4		BS			
4	u/s		MISC	medium coarse shell	?	1	1	1		BS		very abraded; fabric includes echinoid spines	
4	u/s		SST		small jar	1	1	5		BS		internal carbonised deposit	
4	u/s		TORK		bowl ?	1	1	1		BS			
4	u/s		TORK		bowl ?	1	1	1		BS			
4	u/s		TORKT		jar	1	1	5		neck		fabric includes fine quartz; reoxidised over break	
5	5015		PREH		?	1	1	7		BS			

17.7 An analysis of the pottery from ditch systems at the multi-period site of West Halton, North Lincolnshire by Gareth Perry

This is a summary of a Masters dissertation undertaken at the University of Sheffield (Perry 2009) that analysed the pottery recovered from ditch contexts excavated between 2006 and 2009 at the multi-period site of West Halton, North Lincolnshire (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Access to the full dissertation can be arranged through the University of Sheffield Department of Archaeology.

17.7.1 The site

In 2005 excavations revealed a north-south aligned ditch on the eastern side of the green in Trench 4 (Perry 2009, 1; see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005). For the purpose of this report this ditch has been termed Ditch A [4010]. A second ditch, Ditch B [1062], was discovered at Easter 2008; this ditch cut through the base of a now flattened Bronze Age barrow contained within Trench 1 (Perry 2009, 4; see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Two further ditches were discovered in summer 2007, Ditches C [12166] and D [11007] (Perry 2009, 4). Ditch C – in Trench 12 – was a steep sided V-shaped ditch and formed a square enclosure, whilst Ditch D – in Trench 11 – was a shallow U-profiled ditch enclosing a visible Bronze Age barrow (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). The report focused on pottery retrieved from Ditches A, B and C (Figures 17-2 and 17-3).

17.7.2 The pottery

A wide range of ceramics was recovered from these ditch contexts, including Bronze Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and late medieval fabrics (Perry 2009, 4). Forty-eight ware-types of prehistoric through to late medieval pottery were identified in this sample, Table 17-8 (Perry 2009, 10). In all, 778 sherds, representing a maximum of 677 vessels, weighing a total of 4970g were examined; all but 174 of these sherds came from ditch

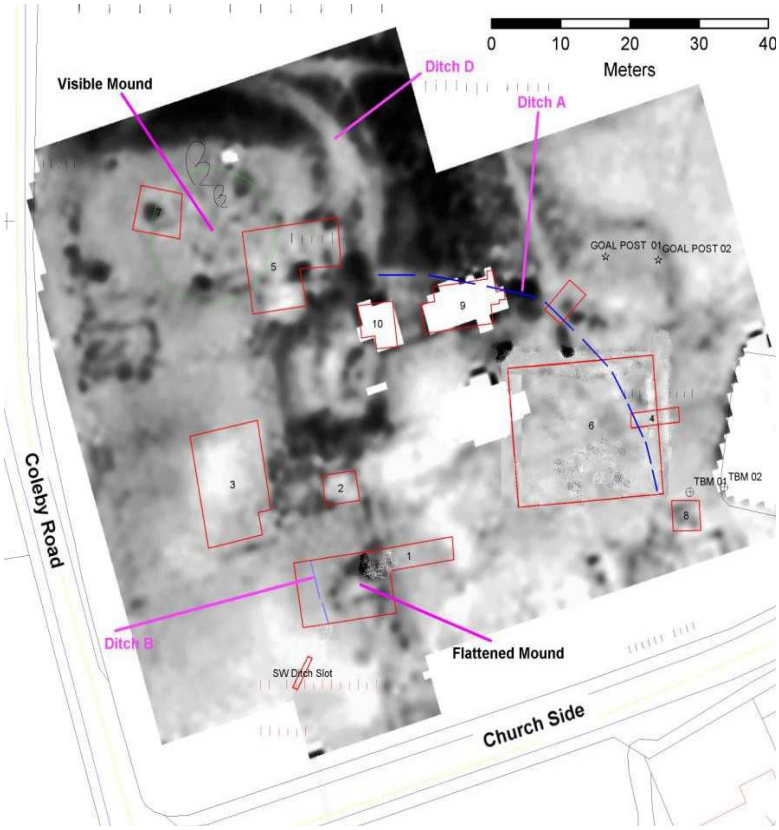


FIGURE 17-2 *Geophysics plot showing locations of ditches and trenches on the village green (Perry 2009, 3).*

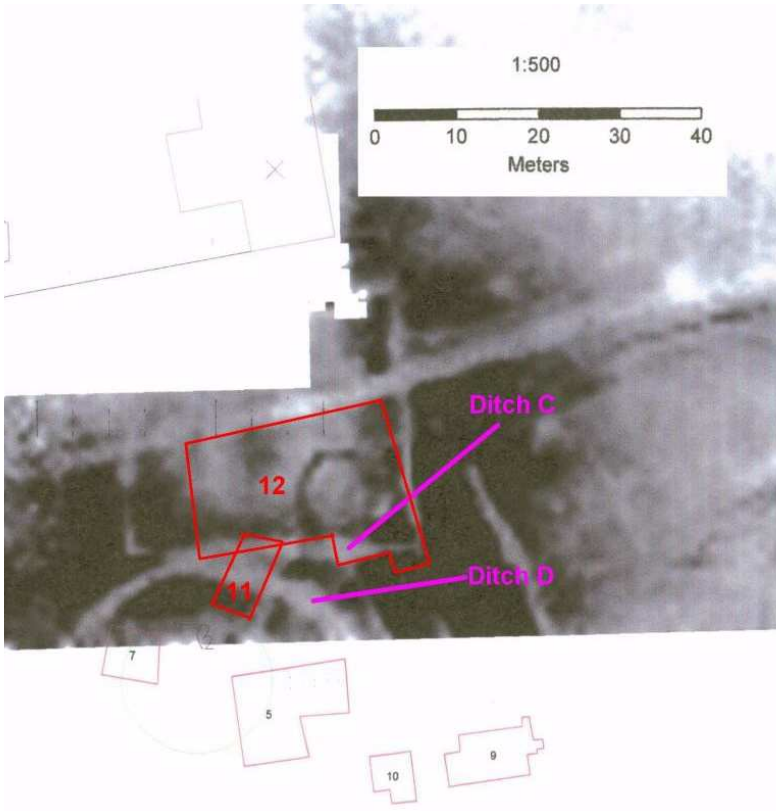


FIGURE 17-3 *Geophysics plot showing locations of ditches and trenches on the village green (Perry 2009, 3).*

TABLE 17-8 *The quantities of ware and fabric type present in this sample, along with suggested earliest and latest dates of each (based in dates derived from the CLAU database and Young et al. (2005)) (Perry 2009, 12).*

CODE NAME	FULL NAME	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	SUM OF SHERDS	SUM OF VESSELS	SUM OF WEIGHT (G)
ASQSH	Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Shell tempered	400	850	12	6	61
ASSHQ	Anglo-Saxon Shell and Quartz tempered	450	750	9	8	34
BADO	Badorf-type ware	750	1200	3	1	22
BEVO	Beverley Orange ware	1150	1350	1	1	16
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	11	10	151
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	6	4	85
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	8	8	49
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	6	5	27
CHARN	Charnwood ware	450	800	27	24	265
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1	1
ECHAF	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	450	800	10	8	37
ELFS	Early Fine-shelled ware	780	950	8	8	46
ERRA	Erratic	450	800	5	5	21
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	450	650	23	22	130
ESAXX	Non-local Anglo-Saxon Fabrics	400	700	1	1	2
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz tempered	550	800	3	3	14
ESGSNL	North Lincolnshire Greensand Sandstone-tempered	450	850	72	67	429
FE	Ironstone tempered	550	800	5	5	24
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	2	2	19
IPS	Ipswich-type ware	730	850	1	1	121
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	22	13	157
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	7	7	16
LFS/ELFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled or Early Fine-shelled	780	1200	16	13	109
LIM	Oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	450	800	15	14	92
LIMES	Limestone-tempered Anglo-Saxon	400	850	40	37	223
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	11	11	185
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	32	12	282
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	850	1050	16	1	80

Code Name	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Sum of Sherds	Sum of Vessels	Sum of Weight (g)
LSX	Non-local late Saxon fabrics	870	1080	1	1	6
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	33	32	193
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	3
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	5	4	12
MSAXLOC	Local middle Saxon fabrics	700	850	3	3	25
NLFMSW	North Lincolnshire Fine to Medium Sandy ware	1150	1450	5	4	14
NLGCS	North Lincolnshire Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1150	1300	3	3	37
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware	850	1050	3	3	9
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	1	1	15
PREH	Prehistoric wares	-4500	50	26	25	79
ROMAN	Roman	43	410	50	43	404
RQCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to Mid Saxon Rounded Quartz Fabric	450	750	4	4	14
RTIL	Roman tile	43	410	1	1	9
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	550	800	41	39	236
SSTMG	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)	450	750	12	11	62
SSTNL	North Lincolnshire Sandstone	450	850	169	160	923
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	7	1	28
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	35	34	181
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	4	4	19
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	1050	1250	1	1	3

Ceramic Period	Sum Of Sherds	Sum Of Vessels	Sum of Weight (g)
Prehistoric	26	25	79
Roman	51	44	413
Early Anglo-Saxon	9	8	34
Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon	439	409	2533
Middle Anglo-Saxon	48	45	407
Late Anglo-Saxon	102	67	762
Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval	7	5	28
Middle Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval	16	14	109
Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	8	8	19
Early Medieval	39	29	393
Early Medieval to Medieval	9	9	67
Medieval	18	17	113
Post-Medieval	1	1	1
Not Known	5	4	12

Table 17-9 *Ceramic quantities deriving from each ceramic period (Perry 2009, 13).*

contexts. With an average sherd weight of 6.4g, the pottery is in a mixed condition with variable degrees of abrasion and only a small number of profiles were re-constructible. The pottery was considered in the dissertation in broad chronological phases based on Boyle et al. (2008). The quantities deriving from each ceramic period are shown in Table 17-9.

Prehistoric

A total of twenty-six sherds, weighing just 79g, of prehistoric material were recovered. Having been found alongside Roman and late Anglo-Saxon ceramics all the material is residual (Perry 2009, 14).

Roman

A slightly larger assemblage of Roman material was examined; fifty sherds, belonging to forty-three vessels, and weighing 404g. The majority of the assemblage is comprised of grey-wares, much of which is residual having been found with ceramics spanning the fifth through to the early sixteenth century (Perry 2009, 14).

EARLY TO MIDDLE ANGLO-SAXON

At 60% by sherd, 63% by vessel count, and 53% by weight, the early to middle Anglo-Saxon material represents the largest period-based assemblage examined in this dissertation. The assemblage is composed of sixteen different fabric types. Much of the pottery was locally produced, although a small number of the regional fabrics are present (Perry 2009, 29). However, it was thought that it may be that these wares were also manufactured close to the site; only future thin section and ICPS analysis could prove this. If these sherds were shown to be of non-local origin it would suggest that West Halton had several trade links with nearby areas (Perry 2009, 29). Clearly this assemblage is of great importance to our understanding of the manufacture, use and distribution of early to middle Anglo-Saxon ceramics in the region (Perry 2009, 29).

MIDDLE ANGLO-SAXON

The range of middle Anglo-Saxon wares is similar to material found elsewhere in the county, for example, at Flixborough (Vince and Young 2009) and Riby Cross Roads (Didsbury 1994). The lack of middle Anglo-Saxon material recovered from ditch contexts at West Halton is very surprising (Perry 2009, 37). At a mere 6% by vessel count and 8% by weight, the middle Anglo-Saxon constituent was not a significant proportion of this assemblage (Perry 2009, 31). On this basis it could be suggested that West Halton was not occupied for large parts of the middle Anglo-Saxon period, however, this is not supported by the pottery; the assemblage consists of fabric and ware-types that chronologically span the entire middle Anglo-Saxon period (Perry 2009, 37-8).

LATE ANGLO-SAXON

At 15.8% by weight, 10.2% by vessel and 13.6% by sherd count, the late Anglo-Saxon assemblage is the second largest period-based assemblage (Perry 2009, 39). Conversely, the Saxo-Norman assemblage is the smallest at only 2% by sherd count and 1% by weight. Although the amount of late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman material recovered was not large, it does demonstrate that occupation was continuous from earliest phases of the late Anglo-Saxon period through to the beginning of the late medieval (*c.* 1100) (Perry 2009, 46). The assemblage is overwhelmingly domestic in

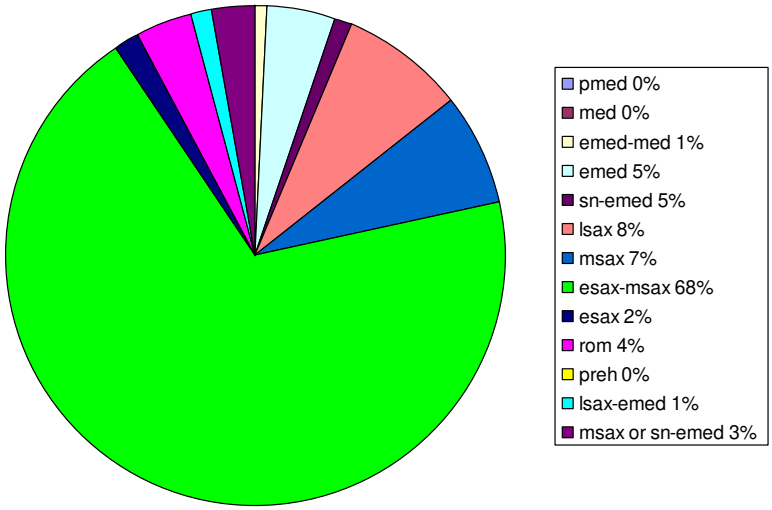


FIGURE 17-4 *Proportions of ceramic, by period, from Ditch A (Perry 2009, 75).*

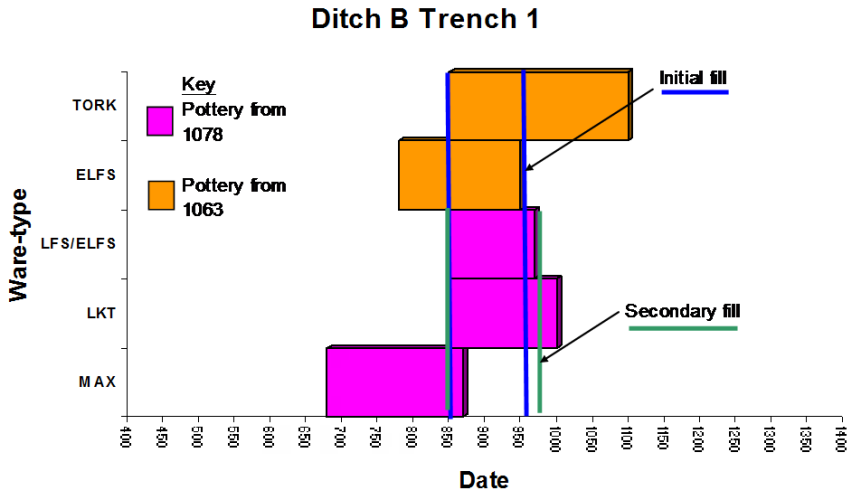


FIGURE 17-5 *Suggested dates for the cutting and re-cutting of Ditch B (Perry 2009, 82).*

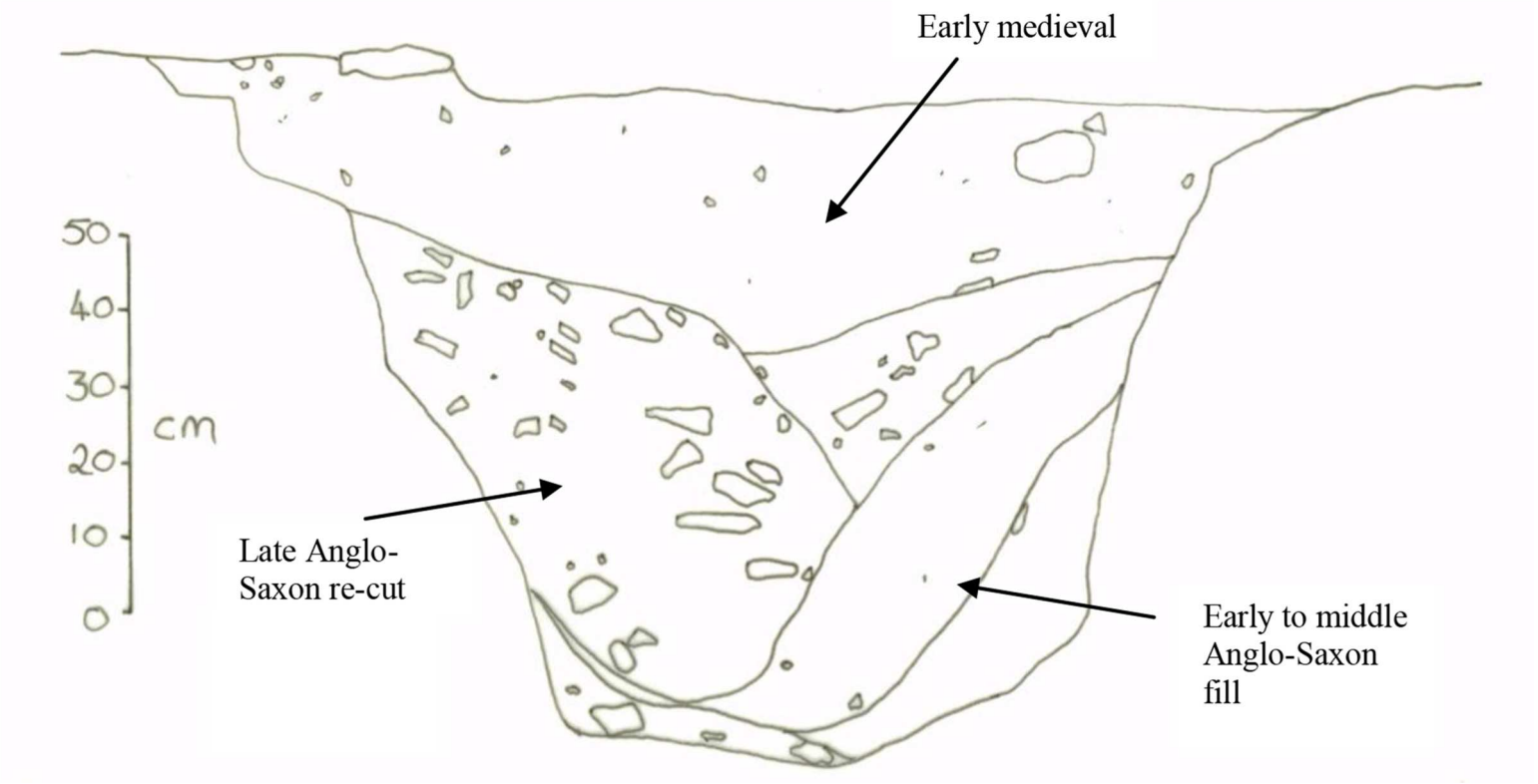


FIGURE 17-6 *East facing section through Ditch A [4010], showing three phases or recutting and refilling (Perry 2009, 56).*

character; over 50% of vessels show signs of sooting and the range of forms include small, medium and large jars, bowls, a socketed bowl and a large storage jar or pitcher (Perry 2009, 46). With the exception of a single sherd of YG ware all the late Anglo-Saxon and Saxon-Norman material derives from Lincolnshire (Perry 2009, 46).

Early medieval to medieval (*c.* 1100-1450)

At 11.8% by weight and 8% by both vessel and sherd count, this assemblage is the third largest in the sample (Perry 2009, 47). The variety of ware-types in this period was thought to be unremarkable, with the range being similar to other assemblages in the locale (Perry 2009, 47). The range of material recovered is expected in an early medieval to medieval assemblage in this region (Perry 2009, 51). What is most interesting about this assemblage, however, is not the range of ware-types, but the sooting patterns seen on them (Perry 2009, 51). It has been argued that, at West Halton, upon the introduction of brightly coloured fine-sandy-wares, shell-tempered wares, having a long history of use in cooking, maintained their role, whilst the newly introduced fine sandy wares took on roles associated with public displays of dining (Perry 2009, 51).

17.7.3 Site chronology

Ditch C, was interpreted as being cut and filled sometime in the fourth century, marking the end of the Roman period (Perry 2009, 90). With the exception of this ditch, to date, no other Roman features were identified on the site. The paucity of Roman material is in agreement with this late activity. On the other hand, the founding and filling of Ditch A, sometime between the mid fifth century and the late seventh century, correlates well with the large quantity of early to middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (Figures 17-4 and 17-6) (Perry 2009, 90). This ditch was then re-cut between the mid-ninth century and late tenth/early eleventh century. This dating was argued to correlate with the founding and re-cutting of Ditch B and the apparent increase in ceramic use in the late Anglo-Saxon period (Figure 17-5) (Perry 2009, 90). Both Ditches A and B were filled by the late tenth/early eleventh century. After the filling of Ditch A, a shallow depression remained visible on the surface, which collected cultural material until it was full around

the beginning of the thirteenth century (Perry 2009, 90). The fill was then sealed by the late medieval plough soil. It was argued that the ebb and flow of ceramic use is mirrored in the development of ditch systems (Perry 2009, 90-1).

17.7.4 Conclusions

The range of material present was typical of early Anglo-Saxon to late medieval sites in the north of the county, and throughout each phase the majority of the pottery was locally sourced; in the early to middle Anglo-Saxon period it is possible that much of it was manufactured within just a few miles of the site (Perry 2009, 96). It was argued that domestic use was the main function of pottery in each period. With each stage an increasing number of vessel types are represented, from simple jars and bowls in the early Anglo-Saxon period, to socketed bowls and glazed table wares in the late Anglo-Saxon and late medieval periods (Perry 2009, 96). The dating evidence provided by the pottery allowed for the fills of each ditch to be dated. The rise and fall of ceramic use at each stage in the life of the site was argued to correlate with the phases identified in the development of these ditches (Perry 2009, 96).

17.8 Anglo-Saxon pottery archive, 2003-09 by Gareth Perry

The following archive records the Anglo-Saxon pottery excavated from West Halton between 2003 and 2009.

Anglo-Saxon Pottery Archive

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTNL	COARSE	-	3	1	28	-	BS		BURNISHED EXT
2	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTNL	COARSE	MED JAR BOWL	2	1	11	-	RIM		BURNISHED EXT; UPRIGHT ROUNDED RIM
3	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTNL	COARSE	JAR/BOWL	2	1	23	-	BS		INT PT; EXT SOOT (SHINY); EXT GRASS WIPED
4	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTNL	COARSE	JAR/BOWL	4	4	13		BS		-
5	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTCAC	COARSE INC EEGS	JAR/BOWL	4	4	13		BS		-
6	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTCAC	COARSE INC EEGS	JAR/BOWL	1	1	3		BS		CARB INT
7	WHA09	12	12163	2			SSTCAC	COARSE INC EEGS	JAR/BOWL	1	1	2		BS		CARB INT
8	WHA09	12	12163	2			ASSHQ	-	JAR	1	1	40		LUG		SOOT EXT; UPRIGHT RIM; PRE-FIRING SUSPENSION LOOP
9	WHA09	12	12163	2			ECHAF	-	-	1	1	1		BS		-
10	WHA09	12	12163	2			ESAXLOC	FINE ?ID	-	1	1	2		BS		VERY FINE
11	WHA09	12	12121				SSTCAC	INC OOL	JAR/BOWL	1	1	5		BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
12	WHA08	12	12071				SSTCAC	-	-	1	1	5		BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
13	WHA08	12	12071				ESMG	INC SHELL	-	1	1	2		BS		-
14	WHA08	12	12059				ESMG	-	-	1	1	2		BS		MISSING EXT
15	WHA08	12	12059				ASSHQ	-		2	2	5		BS		ABRADED
16	WHA09	12	12087				SSTNL	COARSE	-	1	1	4		BS		MISSING EXT

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
17	WHA09	12	12476		773		SSTNL	COARSE	JAR	1	1	5	THREE INC LINES AROUND NECK; TOP OF ONE LINE CHEV	BS		-
18	WHA09	12	12522				SSTNL	COARSE	JAR	1	1	3		BS		-
19	WHA09	12	12476		772		ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	10	WAVY LINES	BS		
20	WHA09	12	12476		770		ROMAN	GREY	-	1	1	3	TWO INC LINES	BS		
21	WHA09	12	12476		760		SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
22	WHA09	12	12423				ASSHQ	?ID	JAR	1	1	4		RIM		LEACHED; INT PIT; SOOT EXT
23	WHA08	12	12111				ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	34	WAVY LINES	BS		
24	WHA09	12	12167	2	724		ASSHQ	INC OOL FE	JAR/BOWL	1	1	6		BS		EXT MISSING' ABRADED
25	WHA09	12	12423		759		ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	65		BS		
26	WHA09	12	12161		748		SSTCAC		LARGE JAR	11	1	107	BASE DEC WITH GROOVED CROSS; THREE GROEVED HANGING ARCHES ON SHOULDER	BS AND BASE		INT LEACHED
27	WHA08	12	12033				ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	12		RIM		
28	WHA09	12	120167				IA			2	1	3		BS		
29	WHA09	12	12109				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	11		BS		
30	WHA09	12	12472		763		ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	61		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
31	WHA08	1	BACKFILL				BA		JAR	1	1	6	CHORD IMPRESSIONS THREE LINES	BS		
32	WHA08	1	BACKFILL				LIM		SMALL JAR	1	1	4		BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
33	WHA08	12	12125				SSTCAC			1	1	3		BS		BURNISHED EXT
34	WHA09	12	12087		768		ESGS		JAR	1	1	6	THREE CIRCULAR STAMPS	BS		
35	WHA09	12	12083		732		ESMG		JAR	1	1	6	TWO LINE CHEVRON	BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
36	WHA09	12	12423				ROMAN			1	1	4		BS		
37	WHA09	12	12261				ESAXLOC	FINE	JAR	1	1	12		BS		WIPED INT AND EXT
38	WHA09	12	12165		712		IA			1	1	9		BS		
39	WHA09	12	12761	1			SSTNL			1	1	5		BS		WIPED INT
40	WHA09	12	12761	1			ESMG			1	1	5		BS		
41	WHA09	12	12761	1			ESGSNL			1	1	8		BASE		
42	WHA09	12	12761	1			SSTCAC			1	1	4	SINGLE BURNISHED GROOVE	BS		BURNISHED
43	WHA09	12	12761	1			LSLOC	A		1	1	14		RIM		REMOVED TO TYPE SERIES
44	WHA09	12	12761	1			ELFS			4	1	31		BASE AND BS		REMOVED TO TYPE SERIES FLAT BASE
45	WHA08	12	12003				ASSHQ		JAR	2	2	21	JAR	RIM AND BS		WIPED UPROGHT ROUNDED RIM

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
46	WHA08	12	12003				ESAXLOC			1	1	8	GROVED LINE	BS		WIPED INT AND EXT
47	WHA08	12	12003				TORK			2	2	9		BASE AND BS		
48	WHA08	12	12003				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	4		BS		
49	WHA08	12	12003				ESAXLOC	FINE	SMALL BOWL	1	1	4		RIM		UPRIGHT RIM
50	WHA08	12	12003				ESGSNL			3	3	15		BS		BURNISHED
51	WHA08	12	12003				ESAXLOC			1	1	3		BS		
52	WHA08	12	12003				LIM		BOWL	1	1	22		RIM		UPRIGHT RIM
53	WHA08	12	12003				ECHAF			2	2	5		BS		ABRADED MISSING INT
54	WHA08	12	12003				SSTNL			1	1	4		BS		
55	WHA08	12	12003				SSTCAC			1	1	6		BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
56	WHA08	12	12003				NLQC			1	1	5		BS		
57	WHA08	12	12003				SSTCAC		JAR	2	2	8	FOUR GROOVED LINES FORMING A CHEVRON	BS		
58	WHA08	12	12003				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	2	22		BS		
59	WHA08	12	12003				ESAXLOC			2	2	8		BS		
60	WHA08	12	12003				LIM			2	2	9		RIM AND BS		UPRIGHT ROUNDED RIM
61	WHA08	12	12003				ASSHQ			1	1	8		BASE		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
62	WHA08	12	12003				SSTNL			1	1	4		BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
63	WHA08	12	12003				SSTNL			1	1	2		BS		
64	WHA08	12	12003				LIMES			3	3	14		BS		WIPED EXT
65	WHA08	12	12003				SST	COARSE AND FINE		2	2	12		BS		
66	WHA08	12	12003				ESMG			2	2	5		BS		
67	WHA08	12	12003				ESMG			1	1	8		BS		
68	WHA08	12	12003				ESMG			1	1	3	GROOVED LINE	BS		
69	WHA08	12	12003				ESMG			1	1	3		BS		
70	WHA08	12	12004				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	14	TWO HORIZONTAL LINES (Vessel 1)	BS	VESSEL 1	
71	WHA08	12	12004				SSTNL			3	3	7		BS		
72	WHA08	12	12004				ESAXLOC			1	1	7		BS		
73	WHA08	12	12004				ESMG			1	1	2		BS		
74	WHA08	12	12002				SSTNL		JAR/BOWL	2	2	21		BS		
75	WHA08	12	12002				SSTCAC		BOWL AND JAR/BOWL	5	5	53	ONE GROOVED LINE	RIM AND BS		ROUNDED RIM
76	WHA08	12	12002				SST	FINE	SMALL JAR	1	1	4		RIM		SMALL EVERTED JAR RIM ROUNDED TOP
77	WHA08	12	12002				ESAXLOC	FINE	JAR/BOWL	6	5	32		BASE AND BS		
78	WHA08	12	12002				LIM	?ID		1	1	1		BS		
79	WHA08	12	12002				ECHAF		MEDIUM JAR	1	1	5		RIM		ROUNDED UPRIGHT RIM

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
80	WHA08	12	12002				CHARNT		JAR	1	1	19		RIM		ROUNDED UPRIGHT RIM
81	WHA08	12	12002				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	16	15	82	ONE DECORATED WITH GROOVED LINE	BS		
82	WHA08	12	12002				ESGSNL	?ID CHARN AND ESGS	SMALL JAR/BOWL	1	1	3		BS		BURNISHED INT AND EXT
83	WHA08	12	12002				ASSHQ	INC CHAFF	JAR	1	1	12		BS		
84	WHA08	12	12002				CHARNT		JAR	5	1	44	EIGHT INCUSE STAMPS	BS		
85	WHA08	12	12002				SSTNL	CHARN AND LIM	JAR	1	1	21		BS AND RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED RIM
86	WHA08	12	12002				TORK			1	1	1		BS		
87	WHA08	12	12000				ESGSNL		SMALL JAR	1	1	6		RIM		UPRIGFHT ROUNDED RIM
88	WHA08	12	12000				ASSH		JAR	1	1	7		BS		
89	WHA08	12	12000				SST	?ID MEDIUM COURSE	JAR	1	1	8		BASAL ANGLE		WIPED INT AND EXT
90	WHA08	12	12000				LIMES			3	3	10		BS		LEACHED INT AND EXT
91	WHA08	12	12000				LIM			1	1	4		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED SMOOTHED TOP
92	WHA08	12	12000				ESMG		JAR/BOWL	4	4	24		RIM AND BASE		UPRIGHT ROUNDED RIM
93	WHA08	12	12004				ESAXLOC		JAR	1	1	9	INCISED LINE AND THREE HOT CROSS BUN STAMP	BS		SMALL FIND 711
94	WHA08	12	12004				ASSH		JAR	1	1	3		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
95	WHA08	12	12004				LIMES	CHARN	JAR	1	1	9		BASAL ANGLE		ROUNDED BASE; BASAL ANGLE PT
96	WHA08	12	12004				ECHAF		BOWL	1	1	14		BS		WIPED
97	WHA08	12	12004				SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
98	WHA07	9	9016				ESMG		JAR	2	2	9		BASE AND BS		
99	WHA07	9	9016				ESGSNL		JAR	1	1	6		BS		
100	WHA07	9	9016				ESAXLOC		JAR	3	3	29		BASE AND BS		
101	WHA07	9	9016				SST	MEDIUM AND FINE	JAR AND BOWL	2	2	8		BASE AND BS		BASE PT; INT CARB
102	WHA07	9	9016				ASQSH	?ID	JAR/BOWL	1	1	6		BS		
103	WHA07	9	9016				LIMES		JAR	2	2	14		BS		
104	WHA07	9	9009				SSTNL		JAR	2	2	18		BS		
105	WHA07	9	9009				SSTCAC		JAR AND ?	3	3	5	ONE DECORATED WITH INCISED LINES	BS		
106	WHA07	9	9009				ESMG			2	2	21		BASE AND BS		SOOTED BASE
107	WHA07	9	9009				ASSH			2	2	8		BS		
108	WHA07	9	9009				LIM		JAR	4	3	23		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
109	WHA07	9	9009				ESAXLOC		JAR/BOWL	1	1	5		BS		
110	WHA07	9	9009				CHARNT		JAR/BOWL	2	2	11		BS		
111	WHA07	9	9009				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	1	1	7		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED
112	WHA07	9	9009				SST		JAR	1	1	10		BASAL ANGLE		
113	WHA07	9	9000				SSTNL		JAR	3	3	67	FIVE BURNISHED LINES	BS		
114	WHA07	9	9000				LIM		JAR	2	2	24		BS		
115	WHA07	9	9000				SSTCAC		JAR	7	7	65	ONE DECORATED WITH TWO CROVED LINES AND HOT CROSS BUN STAMS	BS		
116	WHA07	9	9000				LIMES		LARGE BOWL	1	1	42		RIM		FLAT TOPPED RIM
117	WHA07	9	9000				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	1	1	5	TWO GROOVED LINES	BS		
118	WHA07	9	9000				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	2	1	30		BASE		FLAT BASE
119	WHA07	9	9000				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	2	2	34		BS		
120	WHA07	9	9000				ESGSNL		JAR/BOWL	1	1	10		BASE		FLAT BASE
121	WHA07	9	9000				ESAXLOC		JAR/BOWL	3	3	20		BS		
122	WHA07	9	UNSTRAT				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	15		BS		
123	WHA07	9	9034				SSTNL		JAR/BOWL	1	1	6		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
124	WHA07	9	9034				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	7		RIM AND BASE		EVERTD RIM
125	WHA07	9	9034				ASSH		JAR	1	1	16		BS		
126	WHA07	9	9034				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	2	19		BS		
127	WHA07	9	9034				SST			2	2	9		BS		
128	WHA07	9	9034				LIMES		JAR	4	4	26		BS		
129	WHA07	9	UNSTRAT				LIMES		JAR	2	1	6		BS AND RIM		
130	WHA07	9	9047				SSTNL		JAR/BOWL	1	1	2		BS		
131	WHA07	9	9047				SSTCAC		JAR/BOWL	1	1	3		BS		
132	WHA07	9	9047				CHARNT		JAR/BOWL	1	1	11		BS		
133	WHA07	9	9047				ESAXLOC		JAR/BOWL	4	4	23	BUNRISHED GROOVES	BS		
134	WHA07	9	9047				LIMES		JAR	3	3	39		RIM AND BS		BURNISHGED; EVERTED ROUNDED RIM
135	WHA07	9	9025				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	10		BS		
136	WHA07	9	9025				LIMES		JAR	1	1	6		BS		NECK FRAGMENT
137	WHA07	9	9024				SSTNL	?ID ESAXLOC		1	1	3		BS		
138	WHA07	9	9029	2			ESMG	?ID		1	1	6		BS		
139	WHA07	9	9029	2			SSTCAC		JAR	2	2	12		RIM		FLAT TOPPED JAR
140	WHA07	9	9010				TORK		BOWL	1	1	10		BASE		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
141	WHA07	9	9010				SSTNL		JAR	6	6	111		BASE AND BS		
142	WHA07	9	9010				CHARNT		JAR	1	1	15		RIM AND SWALLOW NEST		SWALLOW NEST DRAW
143	WHA07	9	9010				SSTCAC		JAR	2	1	41	CHEVRONS AND STABBED TRIANGLES	BS		ABRADED
144	WHA07	9	9010				SSTCAC			1	1	7		BS		
145	WHA07	9	9010				SSTCAC			1	1	0	THREE GROVED LINES AND TWO STANDING ARCH STAMPS	BS		
146	WHA07	9	9010				LIMES			3	3	25		RIM AND BS		ROUNDED EVERTED RIM
147	WHA07	9	9021				SSTNL			1	1	22		BASE		
148	WHA07	9	9021				SSTNL		BOWL	1	1	26		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
149	WHA07	9	9021				SSTNL		JAR/BOWL	3	3	18		BS		
150	WHA07	9	9021				CHARNT		JAR AND BOWL	3	3	28		RIM TWO		ROUNDED JAR RIM; UPRIGHT ROUNDED BOWL RIM
151	WHA07	9	9021				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	2	21		BS		
152	WHA07	9	9021				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	3	3	19		BS		
153	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC		BOWL	1	1	6		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
154	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC		SMALL JAR	1	1	10		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED ROUNDED
155	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC			4	4	18		BS		
156	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC		LARGE JAR	1	1	46		BASE		
157	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC			1	1	3		BS		
158	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC			1	1	3	BURNISHED CHEVRON	BS		
159	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC			2	2	25		BS		
160	WHA07	9	9021				SSTCAC			1	1	7		BS		
161	WHA07	9	9020				SSTNL			2	2	9		BS		
162	WHA07	9	9020				SSTCAC			1	1	11		BS		
163	WHA07	9	9020				CHARNT		LARGE JAR	1	1	54		BS		
164	WHA07	9	9020				ESAXLOC			1	1	6		BS		
165	WHA07	9	9020				LIMES			2	1	39		BASE AND BS		FLAT BASE
166	WHA06	8	8009				SSTNL			2	1	16		BS		
167	WHA06	8	8009				SST			1	1	1		BS		
168	WHA06	8	8002				SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
169	WHA06	8	8001				SSTNL			1	1	5		BS		
170	WHA06	8	8001				SSTCAC			1	1	5		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED ROUNDED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
171	WHA06	8	8001				LIM			1	1	2		BS		
172	WHA06	8	8001				LIMES			2	2	12		BS		
173	WHA06	8	8001				SST	MED COURSE		4	4	20		BS		
174	WHA06	8	8001				ESGSNL	?ID		1	1	2		BS		
175	WHA06	8	8001				ESGS			1	1	2		BS		
176	WHA06	8	8000				SSTCAC		SMALL BOWL	2	2	8		BS		
177	WHA06	8	8000				ECHAF			1	1	3		BS		
178	WHA06	8	8000				SSTCAC			1	1	3		BS		INT SPALLED
179	WHA06	8	8001				LIMES			1	1	1		BS		
180	WHA08	13	13004				ASSH			1	1	3		BS		
181	WHA08	13	13004				SST			2	2	8		BS		
182	WHA08	13	13004				LIMES			2	1	23		BS		
183	WHA08	13	13004				LIMES		JAR	1	4	76		BAS AND BASAL ANGLE		
184	WHA08	13	13004				LIMES			2	2	13		BS		
185	WHA08	13	13004				LIMES			1	1	5	FOUR BURNISHED LINES	BS	VESSEL A IN 13001	
186	WHA08	13	13004				CHARNT		LARGE JAR	4	4	33		BS AND RIM		EVERTED ROUND TOPPED RIM
187	WHA08	13	13004				ESAXLOC		SMALL JAR	2	1	7		RIM		EVERTED ROUND TOPPED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
188	WHA08	13	13004				LIM		JAR	1	1	16		BASE		
189	WHA08	13	13004				SSTCAC		SMALL BOWL	1	1	4		RIM		ROUNDED RIM
190	WHA08	13	13004				SSTCAC			6	6	34		BS		
191	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			3	3	15		BS		
192	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	11		BS		
193	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	4	STAMPED	BS		
194	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL		LARGE JAR	1	1	20		RIM	VESSEL C IN 13001	EVERTED ROUNDED
195	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL		MEDIUM/SMALL JAR	1	1	16		RIM		
196	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	18		BASE		FLAT
197	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	5	THREE BURNISHED CHEVRONS	BS		
198	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	3		BS		
199	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	17		BASE AND BS		
200	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	7		BS		
201	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	7		BS		
202	WHA08	13	13004				SSTNL			1	1	5		BS		
203	WHA08	13	EXT				SSTNL		JAR/BOWL	6	6	25		BS		
204	WHA08	13	EXT				SSTCAC		JAR/BOWL	2	2	11		BS		
205	WHA08	13	EXT				LIM		JAR/BOWL	1	1	2		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
206	WHA08	13	EXT				CHARNT		LARGE JAR	1	1	54		BASE?	VESSEL B IN 13001	
207	WHA08	13	EXT				LIMES			1	1	9		BS		
208	WHA08	13	EXT				SST			2	2	8		BS		
209	WHA08	13	13001				CHARNT			3	1	46		BASE AND BS	VESSLE B	
210	WHA08	13	13001				LIMES			1	1	1	TWO BURNISHED LINES	BS		
211	WHA08	13	13001				LIMES			2	2	5		BS		
212	WHA08	13	13001				LIMES			4	4	20		BS		
213	WHA08	13	13001				SSTCAC			4	4	32		BS		
214	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL			1	1	23		RIM	VESSEL C	SLIGHTLY EVERTED
215	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL	RED SST		1	1	2		BS		
216	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL			2	2	10		BS		ONE FULLY OXIDISED
217	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL		LARGE JAR	1	1	11	THREE BURNISHED LINES	BS		
218	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL			2	2	8		BS		
219	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL			1	1	7		BS		
220	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL			3	3	20		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
221	WHA08	13	13001				LIMES		JAR	2	1	16	APPLIED VERTICAL BOSS; FOUR BURNISHED HORIZONTAL LINES AND THREE LINE BURNISHED CHEVRON	BS	VESSEL A	
222	WHA08	13	13001				SSTNL			1	1	3		BASE		
223	WHA08	13	13001				SSTCAC		SMALL JAR	1	1	1		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
224	WHA08	13	13003				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	8		BS		
225	WHA08	13	13003				SSTCAC			3	3	8		BS		
226	WHA08	13	13003				SSTNL			1	1	1		BS		
227	WHA08	13	13003				LIM			1	1	5		BASE		FLAT
228	WHA08	13	13000				SST		JAR	1	1	16		BS		
229	WHA07	10	10006				CHARNT			1	1	5		BS		
230	WHA07	10	10005				SSTNL		SMALL JAR	1	1	7		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
231	WHA07	10	10000				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	15		BS		
232	WHA07	10	10004				SSTCAC		JAR	2	2	16		BS AND RIM		ROUNDED SLIGHTLY EVERTED
233	WHA07	10	10004				SSTNL		LARGE AND SMALL JAR	3	3	41	LEAHY 10S CHEVRON AND STAMPS	BAS AND BASE		DEC PT INT; PT BASE EXT
234	WHA07	11	11001	3			ESAXLOC	?ID SSTCAC	SMALL JAR	1	1	3		BASAL ANGLE		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
235	WHA07	11	11001	3			SSTCAC			1	1	6		BS		
236	WHA07	11	11001	1			SSTNL			1	1	1	LINES AND FLOWER STAMP	BS		
237	WHA07	11	11013				ESAXLOC			1	1	4		BS		
238	WHA07	11	11008				SSTCAC	?ID		1	1	9		BS		
239	WHA07	1	1054				LIMES			1	1	1		BS		
240	WHA07	11	11003				SSTCAC			3	3	15		BAS AND BASE		
241	WHA07	11	11003				SSTNL			1	1	2		BS		
242	WHA07	11	11003				SST			1	1	2		BS		
243	WHA04	3	3002				SSTNL		JAR	5	5	35		RIM BASE AND BS		RIM SLIGHTLY EVERTED ROUNDED TOP SOOT; FLAT BASE; ONE INT PIT; ONE CARB INT
244	WHA04	3	3002				ASSH		JAR	2	2	13		BS		
245	WHA04	3	3002				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	2	21	INC LINE AND STAMP	BS		
246	WHA04	3	3002				MISC		JAR	1	1	17		RIM		FINE CLAY DEVOID OF INCLUSIONS; WIPED INT AND EXT; RED INT; BUFF EXT
247	WHA04	3	3002				CHARNT	?SSTNL	JAR	2	2	12	BURNISHED VERTICAL LINES; HOR CROSS BUN STAMP	BS AND RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED RIM
248	WHA04	3	3002				FE		JAR	1	1	4		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
249	WHA04	3	3002				SST			6	6	48		BS AND BASE		
250	WHA04	3	3002				LIMES			4	4	16		RIM AND BS		TWO UPRIGHT ROUNDED RIMS' BURNISHED
251	WHA04	3	3002				ECHAF			1	1	9		BS		OXID EXT; INT REDUCED
252	WHA04	3	3002				SSTCAC			7	7	54	ONE STAMP HOT CROSS	BS AND RIM		ROUNDED EVERTED RIM
253	WHA04	3	3017				ESGS			1	1	31		BS		
254	WHA04	3	3017				SST			2	2	8		BS		OXID EXT; REDUCED EXT
255	WHA04	3	3017				SSTCAC			1	1	3		BS		
256	WHA04	3	3017				LIM			1	1	2		BS		
257	WHA04	3	3016				ASSH	?ID BA		1	1	2		BS		OXID EXT
258	WHA04	3	3016				LIMES	?ID LIMES		1	1	11		BS		INT PIT OXID
259	WHA04	3	3016				LIMES			1	1	2		BS		
260	WHA04	3	3016				ASSH	JAR		1	1	15		BS		
261	WHA04	3	3016				SSTNL			1	1	2		BS		
262	WHA04	3	3016				ESAXLOC	JAR		2	2	12		BS		
263	WHA04	3	3014				ESGSNL			1	1	6		BS		
264	WHA04	3	3014				SSTNL			4	4	45		BS		
265	WHA04	3	3014				SSTCAC			5	3	31		BS		
266	WHA04	3	3014				CHARNT			1	1	2		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
267	WHA04	3	3014				ESAXLOC			7	7	25		BASE AND BS		
268	WHA04	3	3014				SST	COURSE		3	2	47		BS		
269	WHA04	3	3014				LIM			2	2	8		BS		BOSSED WITH SUSPENSION HOOK
270	WHA04	3	3014				ECHAF			1	1	3		BS		
271	WHA04	3	3014				LIM			1	1	12		BASE		
272	WHA04	3	3014				LIM			2	2	5		BS		
273	WHA04	3	3014				LIM			2	1	3	HORIZONTAL AND GROOVED LINES	BS		
274	WHA04	3	3014				LIM			2	1	16		BASE		
275	WHA04	3	3022				LIMES			1	1	7		BS		
276	WHA04	3	3019				LIMES		JAR	1	1	5		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
277	WHA04	3	3019				ESAXLOC		JAR	3	3	35	ONE DECORATED WITH THREE GROOVED LINES	BS		
278	WHA04	3	3019				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	16		BS		
279	WHA04	3	3001				SSTNL			1	1	3		BS		
280	WHA04	3	3000				ESAXLOC			1	1	10		BASE		
281	WHA04	3	3006				LIMES		JAR	1	1	3	GROOVED LINES	BS		
282	WHA04	3	3006				ESAXLOC			1	1	1		BS		
283	WHA04	3	3013				SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
284	WHA04	3	3013				FE			1	1	3		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
285	WHA04	3	3013				ESAXLOC			2	2	5		BS		
286	WHA04	3	3013				SST			1	1	10		BS		
287	WHA04	3	3013				LIMES			1	1	2		BS		
288	WHA04	3	3005				CHARNT			1	1	2		BS		
289	WHA04	3	3005				ESAXLOC			1	1	2		BASE		
290	WHA06	2	2011				LIM		JAR	2	2	6	A4Ai	BS		
291	WHA06	2	2011				SSTNL		JAR	3	3	31		BS		
292	WHA06	2	2011				LIMES		JAR	2	1	8		BS		
293	WHA06	2	2011				LIMES		JAR	2	1	35		BS		
294	WHA06	2	2011				LIMES		JAR	10	10	109		BS AND RIM		ONE WITH INT WHITE DEPOSIT
295	WHA06	2	2011				SST		JAR	4	2	28		BS AND BASE		
296	WHA06	2	2011				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	2	7	ONE STAMPED 4Ai	BS		
297	WHA06	2	2011				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	10		BASE		
298	WHA06	2	2011				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	15		BASE		
299	WHA06	2	2011				SSTCAC		MEDIUM JAR	1	1	21		RIM		
300	WHA06	2	2011				SSTCAC		LARGE JAR	1	1	25		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
301	WHA06	2	2011				SSTCAC		SMALL JAR	1	1	5		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
302	WHA06	2	2011				SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
303	WHA06	2	2002				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	8		BS		
304	WHA06	2	2010				CHARNT		JAR	2	2	14		BS		
305	WHA06	2	2010				LIM			1	1	6		BS		
306	WHA06	2	2010				SST			2	2	10		BS		
307	WHA06	2	2010				SSTNL			1	1	7		BS		
308	WHA06	2	2010				ASSH	?ID		1	1	3		BS		
309	WHA06	2	2010				ESAXLOC			2	1	27		BS		
310	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	21		BS		
311	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			3	1	117		BS		
312	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	4		BS		
313	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			22	24	78		BS		
314	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	4	BURNISHED GROOVES	BS		
315	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	6		RIM		ROUNDED RIM
316	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	13		BASE		
317	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	3		BS		
318	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	7		RIM		FLAT TOPPED
319	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	2		BS		
320	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			4	4	14		BS		
321	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	3		BS		
322	WHA06	6	6003				SSTNL			1	1	7		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
323	WHA06	6	6003		209		SSTCAC			1	1	3	GROOVED AND CROSS STAMP	BS		
324	WHA06	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	2	GROOVED LINES	BS		
325	WHA06	6	6003				ASSH			3	3	12		BS		
326	WHA06	6	6003				CHARNT			6	6	10		BS		
327	WHA06	6	6003				ESGSNL			4	4	27		BS		
328	WHA06	6	6003				FE			1	1	12		BS		
329	WHA06	6	6003				LIM			8	8	38		BS AND RIM		FLAT TOPPED RIM
330	WHA07	6	6003				SST			14	15	51		RIM AND BS		
331	WHA07	6	6003		284		LIMES		LARGE JAR	1	1	21		RIM		ROUNDED UPRIGHT
332	WHA07	6	6003				LIMES			2	1	8	TWO BURNISHED LINES	BS		
333	WHA07	6	6003				LIMES		LARGE AND SMALL JAR	2	2	20	GROOVED LINE ON LARGE JAR	RIM		ROUNDED SLIGHTLY EVERTED
334	WHA07	6	6003				LIMES		JAR AND BOWL	5	5	52		BS		
335	WHA07	6	6003				LIMES		JAR	1	1	29		BASE		
336	WHA07	6	6003				LIMES			9	9	29		BS		
337	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC		SMALL JAR	1	1	5		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED ROUNDED
338	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC		MEDIUM JAR	1	1	8		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
339	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			4	4	13		BS		
340	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	3	STAMPED DOUBLE S	BS		
341	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	17		BS		
342	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			2	2	9		BS		
343	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	8		BASE		OXID; FLAT BASE
344	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	0		BASE		OXID; FLAT BASE
345	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	10		BS		OXID ACROSS BREAK
346	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			25	25	49		BS		SCRAPS
347	WHA07	6	6003				SSTCAC			1	1	0	LINE AND STAMP REMAINS OF	BS		
348	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC			1	1	11		BASE		FLAT
349	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	1	37		BS AND BASE		FLAT
350	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC			5	5	13		BS		
351	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC			5	5	14		BS		
352	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC		SMALL JAR	1	1	2		RIM		ROUNDED UPRIGHT
353	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC			1	1	2		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
354	WHA07	6	6003				ESAXLOC			1	1	5		BS		
355	WHA07	6	6044				ESGSNL		JAR	1	1	27		RIM		SPOUTED OR POSSIBLE SWALLOW NEST LUG
356	WHA07	6	6044				ESMG		JAR	1	1	12		BS		
357	WHA07	6	6044				ESAXLOC			4	4	22		BS AND BASE		
358	WHA08	6	6044				LIM		JAR	2	2	20		BS		
359	WHA08	6	6044				SSTCAC		LARGE JAR	1	1	14		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
360	WHA08	6	6044				SSTCAC			3	3	12		BS		
361	WHA08	6	6044				SSTCAC		LARGE JAR	1	1	12		BS		
362	WHA08	6	6044				LIMES			2	1	20		BS AND BASE		FLAT BASE
363	WHA08	6	6044				LIMES			4	4	32		BS		
364	WHA08	6	6044				LIMES		SMALL JAR	1	1	2		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
365	WHA08	6	6044				LIMES		MADIUM JAR	1	1	6		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
366	WHA08	6	6044		679		SSTNL		JAR	1	1	6	THREE INCLISED LINES	BS		
367	WHA08	6	6044		623		SSTNL		JAR	1	1	4	INCUSE STAMP	RIM		
368	WHA08	6	6044				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	7	STAMPS AND BANDS UPTURNED Us	BS		
369	WHA08	6	6044				SSTNL		BOWL	1	1	16		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
370	WHA08	6	6044				SSTNL		JARGE JAR	1	1	8		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
371	WHA08	6	6044				SSTNL			3	3	19		BS		
372	WHA08	6	6044				CHARNT			3	3	19		BS		
373	WHA08	6	6044				SST			1	1	11	THREE INCLISED LINES AROUND NECK	RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
374	WHA08	6	6044				SST			5	5	35		BASE AND BS		FLAT BASE
375	WHA08	6	6002				LIM			3	1	13		BS		
376	WHA08	6	6002				LIMES		LARGE JAR AND MEDIUM JAR	2	2	47		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
377	WHA08	6	6002				LIMES		SMALL JAR	1	1	7		RIM		SPALLED; UPRIGHT ROUNDED
378	WHA08	6	6002				LIMES			3	3	16		BASE AND BS		
379	WHA08	6	6002				SST		JAR	1	1	3	LINES AND A4ai	BS		
380	WHA08	6	6002				SST			2	2	11		BASE AND BS		
381	WHA08	6	6002				FE			2	2	11	DECORATED FIVE LINE CROSS ON BASE	BASE		
382	WHA07	6	6002				CHARNT			1	1	2		BS		
383	WHA07	6	6002				ASSH		MEDIUM JAR	2	2	17		BASE AND RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
384	WHA06	6	6002				ESAXLOC		JAR	4	1	86		BS AND BASE		
385	WHA06	6	6002				ESAXLOC			2	2	16		BS		
386	WHA06	6	6002				ESAXLOC			2	2	9		BS		
387	WHA06	6	6002				ESAXLOC			2	2	10		BASE AND BS		
388	WHA06	6	6002				ESAXLOC			1	1	23		BASE		ROUNED BASE
389	WHA06	6	6002				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	7	BURNISHED VERTICAL LINES AND A4ai	BS		
390	WHA06	6	6002				SSTNL		MEDIUM JAR	1	1	8		RIM		ROUNDED EVERTED
391	WHA06	6	6002				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	5	THREE HORIZONTAL INES AND PERT OF X	BS		
392	WHA06	6	6002				SSTNL			3	3	20		BS		
393	WHA06	6	6002				SSTNL			5	5	29		BS		
394	WHA06	6	6002				SSTCAC			5	5	19		BS		
395	WHA06	6	6002				SSTCAC			2	1	19		BS		
396	WHA06	6	6002				SSTCAC			2	2	17		BASE		
397	WHA06	6	6002				SSTCAC		JAR	2	1	5		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
398	WHA06	6	6024				SSTCAC		JAR	7	1	53		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
399	WHA06	6	6024				SSTCAC			7	7	9		BS		ABRADED
400	WHA06	6	6024				SSTCAC		JAR	3	1	15		BASE		
401	WHA06	6	6024				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	6		BASE		
402	WHA06	6	6024				ESGSNL	?ID SSTCAC		1	1	2		BS		
403	WHA06	6	6024				LIMES			1	1	5		BASE		
404	WHA06	6	6024				SSTNL			1	1	1		BS		
405	WHA06	6	6024				SST			1	1	4		BASE		FLAT BASE
406	WHA06	6	6024				ESAXLOC			1	1	3		BASE		FLAT BASE
407	WHA06	6	6004				SSTCAC			3	3	17		BS		
408	WHA06	6	6004				ESAXLOC			1	1	7		BASE		
409	WHA06	6	6005				SSTNL			1	1	2		BS		
410	WHA06	6	6005				ESAXLOC			1	1	3		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED ROUNDED
411	WHA06	6	6022				SST		SMALL JAR	1	1	6		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
412	WHA06	6	6022				SST			1	1	6	CROSS HATCHING ON BASE EXTERIOR	BASE		FLAT
413	WHA06	6	6022				SST			4	4	10		BS		ABRADED
414	WHA06	6	6022				LIM			4	4	13		BASE AND BS		FLAT
415	WHA06	6	6022				CHARNT			1	1	6	TWO GROOVED LINES	BASE		FLAY BASE

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
416	WHA06	6	6022				SSTNL			2	2	2		BS		
417	WHA06	6	6022				SSTCAC		MEDIUM JAR	2	2	15		RIM AND BASE		FLAT
418	WHA06	6	6007				LIM			1	1	3		BS		
419	WHA05	6	6001	4			CHARNT			1	1	5		BS		
420	WHA05	6	6003	3			ESAXLOC		LARGE JAR	1	1	4	THREE GROOVED LINES	BS		
421	WHA05	6	6003	3			CHARNT		JAR	2	2	10		BS		
422	WHA05	6	6003	3			SSTNL			1	1	1		BS		
423	WHA05	6	6003	3			SST			1	1	1		BS		
424	WHA05	6	6002	2			SSTCAC			3	3	14		BS AND BASE		
425	WHA05	6	6002	2			SST			2	2	10		BS		
426	WHA05	6	6002	2			ASSH		JAR	1	1	7		BS		
427	WHA05	6	6002	1			SSTCAC			2	2	6		BS		
428	WHA06	6	6002	3			SSTNL		JAR	3	2	20		BASES		
429	WHA05	6	6002	3			LIMES		JAR/BOWL	1	1	8		BASE		
430	WHA05	6	6002	3			ECHAF		JAR	1	1	6		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
431	WHA05	6	6002	3			LIM			1	1	4		BASE		FLAT
432	WHA08	6	6170				ASSHQ		JAR	2	2	7	INCISED LINES	BS		
433	WHA08	6	6170				SSTNL			5	5	21		BS		ONE SPALLED
434	WHA08	6	6170				SSTCAC			1	1	6		RIM		ROUNDED EVERTED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
435	WHA08	6	6170				ESAXLOC		SMALL JAR	1	1	2		RIM		FLAT TOPPED
436	WHA08	6	6170				LIM			1	1	10		BS		
437	WHA08	6	6170				LIMES			1	1	8		BS		
438	WHA08	6	6168				LIM		JAR	7	1	86		BS AND BASE		
439	WHA08	6	6168				SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
440	WHA08	6	6168				CHARNT			1	1	1		BS		
441	WHA08	6	6047				SST		LARGE JAR	1	1	20		BS		NECK
442	WHA08	6	6047				SST			1	1	6		BS		
443	WHA08	6	6047				LIMES			1	1	2		BS		SOOT INT
444	WHA07	6	6096				ASSH			1	1	2		BS		
445	WHA07	6	6096				ESGSNL			1	1	3		BS		
446	WHA07	6	6096				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	8		BS		
447	WHA07	6	6096				SSTCAC			1	1	4		BS		
448	WHA07	6	6096				ESAXLOC			1	1	3		BASE		
449	WHA07	6	6096				LIMES			2	1	12		BS		
450	WHA07	6	6096				LIM			1	1	3		BS		
451	WHA08	6	6197				SSTNL			3	3	4		BS		
452	WHA08	6	6197				SSTCAC			4	4	12		BS		
453	WHA08	6	6197				LIM			1	1	4		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
454	WHA08	6	6197				ESAXLOC			1	1	3		BS		
455	WHA08	6	6197				ESGSNL			1	1	3	TWO INCISED LINES	BS		
456	WHA08	6	6197				SST			2	1	9		BS		
457	WHA08	6	6197				SST			3	1	9		BS		
458	WHA08	6	6172				SSTNL			2	2	8		BS		
459	WHA08	6	6172				SSTCAC			2	2	6		BS		VERY HIGH FIRED
460	WHA08	6	66172				LIMES			1	1	13		BS		OXID
461	WHA08	6	6000				SSTNL			1	1	4		BS		
462	WHA08	6	6000				SSTCAC			1	1	2		BS		
463	WHA08	6	6000				ESAXLOC			2	2	5		BS		
464	WHA08	6	6189				SST	?ID INC LIMES		1	1	12		BS		
465	WHA08	6	6189				ESAXLOC			1	1	2		RIM		ROUNDED UPRIGHT
466	WHA08	6	6189				ESGSNL	?ID		1	1	3		BS		
467	WHA08	6	6001	2			SST			1	1	6		BS		
468	WHA08	6	6001	2			SSTNL			4	1	7		BS		
469	WHA08	6	6001	1			LIMES			1	1	6		BASE		
470	WHA08	6	6001	1			SST	COARSE		1	1	3		BS		
471	WHA08	6	6001	1			SSTNL			2	1	4		BS		
472	WHA05	6	6001				LIMES		JAR/BOWL	2	2	19		BS AND BASE		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
473	WHA05	6	6001				ASSH	?ID		1	1	4		BS		
474	WHA08	6	6197		697		SSTCAC	FINE	JAR	1	1	3	THREE INCISED LINES	BS		
475	WHA08	6	6102				ASSH		JAR	1	1	9		BS		
476	WHA08	6	6170				SST		JAR	1	1	5	THREE INISICED LINES	BS		
477	WHA08	6	6142				LIMES	?ID ASSH	JAR	1	1	7		RIM		ROUNDED SLIGHTLY EVERTED
478	WHA08	6	6157		661		LIMES	INC SST	JAR	1	1	12	FOUR INCLISED LINE CHEVRON	BS		
479	WHA08	6	6199				LIMES		JAR	1	1	35		BAS AND BASE		
480	WHA08	1	1054				LIMES	?BRONZE AGE		1	1	1		BS		
481	WHA08	6	6247				SST			1	1	6		BS		
482	WHA06	6	6011				NELESGS	INC FEOL	LARGE JAR	1	1	20		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED; PROBABLY FROM ELSHAM AREA
483	WHA07	6	6031				SST	FINE	JAR	1	1	7	VERTICAL BOSS	BS		
484	WHA08	6	6164				SST	INC LIMES		1	1	2		BS		
485	WHA06	6	6010				FE		LARGE BOWL	3	3	11		RIM AND BASE		ROUNDED UPRIGHT RIM
486	WHA06	6	6010				ASSH			1	1	5		BS		
487	WHA08	6	6266	3			ESAXLOC			1	1	2		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
488	WHA06	6	6015				ASSH			1	1	3	SEVEN LINE CHEVRON	BS		
489	WHA06	6	6015				ESAXLOC			1	1	5		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
490	WHA07	6	6041				LIMES			1	1	3		BS		
491	WHA08	6	6151				SST			2	2	10		BS AND BASAL ANGLE		
492	WHA08	6	6151				SSTCAC			1	1	4		BS		
493	WHA08	6	6151				LIMES			1	1	2		BS		
494	WHA07	6	6043				SST	FINE	JAR	1	1	10	VERTICAL BOSS	BS		
495	WHA07	6	6043				SSTCAC			2	2	9		BS		
496	WHA07	6	6092				SST		JAR	1	1	4		BS		
497	WHA07	6	6092				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	4		BS		
498	WHA07	6	6079				SSTNL			1	1	6		BS		
499	WHA07	6	6079				ESAXLOC			1	1	4		BS		
500	WHA08	6	6329				ESAXLOC	?ID SSTNL		1	1	5		BS		
501	WHA07	6	6077				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	12		BS		
502	WHA07	6	6043				SSTCAC			1	1	6		BS		
503	WHA07	6	6043				LIMES			1	1	4		BS		
504	WHA07	6	6157				SSTNL			1	1	3		BS		
505	WHA07	1	1001				SSTNL			1	1	5		BS		
506	WHA07	1	1001				SSTCAC			1	1	3		BS		
507	WHA07	1	1001				ESAXLOC			1	1	2		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
508	WHA07	1	1001				LIMES			1	1	8		BASAL ANGLE		
509	WHA05	5	5000				SSTNL			1	1	2	TWO GROOVED LINES	BS		
510	WHA05	5	5000				SSTNL			1	1	2		BS		
511	WHA05	5	5011				ESAXLOC			1	1	1		BS		
512	WHA05	5	5012				ESAXLOC	INC OOL		1	1	6		BS		
513	WHA05	5	5018				ASSH			1	1	3		BS		
514	WHA05	5	5020				SSTNL			1	1	7		BS		
515	WHA05	5	5023				SST	COARSE		3	3	14		BS		
516	WHA05	5	5023				SSTCAC			1	1	5		BS		
517	WHA05	5	5023				LIMES			1	1	4		BS		
518	WHA05	5	5027				SSTNL	COARSE		3	2	24		BASE AND BS		
519	WHA05	5	5027				SST	COARSE		1	1	10		BS		
520	WHA05	5	5030				SSTNL		JAR	2	1	26		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED 17CM DIA
521	WHA05	5	5038				ASSH	?ID		2	1	3		BS		
522	WHA05	5	5038				SSTCAC			1	1	10		BS		
523	WHA05	5	5040				ASSH		JAR	1	1	6		BS		
524	WHA05	5	5040				SSTNL		JAR/BOWL	1	1	10		BASE		
525	WHA05	5	5041				ESAXLOC		JAR	2	2	14		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
526	WHA05	5	5044				TORK			1	1	3		BS		
527	WHA05	5	5044				CHARN			1	1	4		BS		
528	WHA05	5	5046				SSTNL			2	2	5		BS		ABRDADED
529	WHA05	5	5039				SSTNL			1	1	4		BS		
530	WHA09	12	12089				SSTNL			5	4	18		BS		ABRADED
531	WHA09	12	12089				SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	17		BS		
532	WHA09	12	12089				CHARNT			4	3	11		BS		
533	WHA09	12	12089				ECHAF			1	1	4		BS		
534	WHA09	12	12089				MSAX			1	1	4		BS		
535	WHA09	12	12089				LIMES			1	1	2		BS		
536	WHA09	12	12089				ESAXLOC		JAR/BOWL	8	5	24		BS AND BASE		PEDESTAL BASE
537	WHA09	12	12089				ASSH		JAR	2	2	18		RIM AND BS		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
538	WHA09	12	12089				ASSH			3	3	24		BS		
539	WHA09	12	12089	2		2	ECHAF			1	1	3	BS	BS		
540	WHA09	12	12089	2		2	SSTNL			1	1	4		BS		
541	WHA09	12	12089	1		3	SSTCAC		JAR	3	1	20		BS		
542	WHA09	12	12089	1		3	LIM		SMALL JAR	1	1	4		RIM		ROUNDED UPRIGHT
543	WHA09	12	12089	1		3	MAX	JAR		1	1	5		BS		
544	WHA09	12	12089	2		3	ROMAN			1	1	4		BS		COLOUR COAT
545	WHA09	12	12089	2		3	ESAXLOC			1	1	6		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
546	WHA09	12	12089	2		3	SSTCAC			1	1	2		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
547	WHA09	12	12089	2		3	CHARNT		JAR	1	1	4		BS		
548	WHA09	12	12089	1		4	MAX	?ID		1	1	1		BS		
549	WHA09	12	12089	1		4	ASSH			2	2	10		BS		
550	WHA09	12	12089	2		4	SSTCAC			2	2	5		BS		
551	WHA09	12	12089	1		6	LIM		LARGE JAR	1	1	20		RIM		UPRIGHT ROUNDED
552	WHA09	12	12089	1	776	7	ROMAN		LARGE JAR	1	1	60		RIM		
553	WHA09	12	12089	2		7	SSTNL		SMALL JAR	2	2	3	CHEVRONS AND STAMP	BS		
554	WHA09	12	12089	2		7	SSTCAC			1	1	1		BS		
555	WHA09	12	12089	2		7	ESAXLOC			3	38	0		BS		
556	WHA09	12	12089	2		7	SST	COARSE		1	1	5		BASE		
557	WHA09	12	12089	1	776	8	SSTCAC		JAR	1	1	5	STAMP AND IN LINES	BS		
558	WHA09	12	12089	1		8	ECHAF			1	1	3		BS		
559	WHA09	12	12089	2		8	ESAXLOC			2	2	15		BS		
560	WHA09	12	12089	2		8	ROMAN	GREY		1	1	5		BS		
561	WHA09	12	12089	2		8	SST			2	2	25		BS		
562	WHA09	12	12089	2		8	LIMES			1	1	9		BS		FLAT BASE
563	WHA09	12	12089	2		9	TORK			1	1	4		BS		
564	WHA09	12	12089	2		9	SST			1	1	3		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
565	WHA09	12	12089	2		9	ECHAF		JAR	3	2	13		BS		
566	WHA09	12	12089	3		9	ECHAF			1	1	1		BS		OXIDISED THROUGHOUT
567	WHA09	12	12089	3		9	ROMAN		JAR	1	1	4		BS		
568	WHA09	12	12089	3		9	LIMES	?ASSH		1	1	6		BS		
569	WHA09	12	12089	3		9	SSTCAC			3	3	8		BS		
570	WHA09	12	12089	1		11	SST		SMALL JAR	1	1	4		RIM		FLAT TOPPED UPRIGHT RIM
571	WHA09	12	12089	3	757	9	ESAXLOC			1	1	4		BS		
572	WHA09	12	12089	3	778	9	ESAXLOC			1	1	5	COMBED DECORATION	BS		
573	WHA09	12	12089	3	741	9	ESAXLOC			1	1	10	INCISED AND STAMPED	BS		
574	WHA09	12	12089	3	729	9	ROMAN		LARGE JAR JUG	1	1	26		BS		
575	WHA09	12	12089	2		12	ROMAN			2	2	7		RIM		
576	WHA09	12	12089	2		12	SSTCAC			1	1	5		BS		
577	WHA09	12	12089	2		12	ECHAF			1	1	1		BS		
578	WHA09	12	12089	1		12	ESGS	?SSTCAC		1	1	14		BS		
579	WHA09	12	12089	1		12	SSTCAC			2	2	4		BS		
580	WHA09	12	12089	1		12	FE			1	1	6		BS		
581	WHA09	12	12089	3		12	ESGS		JAR	1	1	37		BS		
582	WHA09	12	12089	3		12	ASSH			1	1	4	TWO GROVED LINES	BS		
583	WHA09	12	12089	2		13	SSTNL			1	1	6		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
584	WHA09	12	12089	2		13	LIM			1	1	4		BS		
585	WHA09	12	12089	2		13	ROMAN			2	2	15		BS		
586	WHA09	12	12089	3		13	ESGS			1	1	2		BS		
587	WHA09	12	12089	3		13	ESAXLOC			1	1	13		BS		
588	WHA09	12	12089	4		13	ASSH			1	1	1		BS		
589	WHA09	12	12089	2		18	ROMAN	SAMIAN		3	3	6		BS		
590	WHA09	12	12089	1		18	LIMES			1	1	3		BS		
591	WHA09	12	12089	1		18	SSTNL			1	1	8		BS		
592	WHA08	6	6044				ROMAN	GREY		2	2	5		BS		
593	WHA08	12	12003				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	4		BS		
594	WHA06	7	7003	2			PREH			4	4	7		BS		
595	WHA04	3	3016				PREH		JAR	3	1	78		BS		
596	WHA04	3	3014				ROMAN	GREY		2	2	9		BS		
597	WHA08	12	12033				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	12		RIM		
598	WHA07	6	6003				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	1		BS		
599	WHA09	9	9021				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	9		BS		
600	WHA09	12	12167		715		ROMAN	HUNTCLIFF		2	1	3		BS		
601	WHA04	12	12165		712		ROMAN	HUNTCLIFF		1	1	10		BS		
602	WHA06	7	7002				ROMAN			1	1	25		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
603	WHA06	7	7003	3			PREH			6	1	28		BS		
604	WHA04	3	3017				PREH			1	1	14		BS		
605	WHA09	12	12476		772		ROMAN			1	1	10	BURNISHED ARCHES	BS		
606	WHA09	8	8009				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	3		BS		
607	WHA09	12	12423		279		ROMAN	GREY	LARGE JAR	1	1	65		BS		
608	WHA09	12	12476		770		ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	3	GOOVED LINES	BS		
609	WHA09	12	12111				ROMAN	GREY	JAR	1	1	35	BURNISHED ARCHES	BS		
610	WHA04	3	3005				PREH	GREY	JAR	1	1	8		BS		
611	WHA07	12	12423				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	4		BS		
612	WHA06	6	6015				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	3		BS		
613	WHA06	3	3006				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	6		BS		
614	WHA06	12	12472		763		ROMAN	HUNTCLIFF	LARGE JAR	1	1	51		BS		
615	WHA06	9	9000				ROMAN			2	2	78		BS		
616	WHA07	1	1061		322		PREH	CORDED WARE		1	1	4	CORDED AND BOSSED	BS		
617	WHA07	1	1052		294		PREH			1	1	3		BS		
618	WHA07	1	1054		315		PREH			1	1	8		BS		
619	WHA07	1	1056		312		PREH			1	1	3		BS		
620	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	A	JAR	2	2	9	INCISED LINE	BS		
621	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	E	JAR	2	2	25		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
622	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B	JAR	11	11	84		BS		
623	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B	SMALL JAR	1	1	2		RIM		FLAT TOPPED SMALL JAR
624	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B	MED JAR	2	2	17		RIM		FLAT TOPPED
625	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B	MED JAR	1	1	13		BASE		FLAT BASE
626	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B		1	1	2		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED
627	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B	MED JAR	1	1	11		BS		LUGGED SUSPENSION HOLE
628	WHA08	12	12003				LFS/ELFS			1	1	2		BS		
629	WHA08	12	12003				ROMAN	?ID		1	1	11		BS		VERY ABRADED AND LEACHED
630	WHA08	12	12003				ASSH			1	1	7		BS		
631	WHA07	6	6030				LFS/ELFS		SMALL BOWL/LAMP	2	1	14		BS AND RIM		
632	WHA07	6	6002				FIRED CLAY	?PREH		3	3	14		BS		VERY ABRADED
633	WHA07	6	6002				TORK			1	1	5		BS		
634	WHA07	6	6002				ASSHQ			1	1	3		BS		
635	WHA07	6	6002				MAX	B		4	4	20		BS		
636	WHA07	6	6002				MAX	A ?ID		1	1	4		BS		
637	WHA07	6	6002				LFS	?ID	SMALL BOWL	1	1	5		BS AND RIM		FINGER IMPRESSIONS PINCHED BOWL
638	WHA07	6	6002				LSH			1	1	1		BS		
639	WHA07	6	6002				MSAXLOC			2	1	4		BS		
640	WHA04	4	3014				ROMAN			7	7	54		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
641	WHA04	4	3014				ELFS			2	2	12		BS		
642	WHA04	4	3014				LFS/ELFS			2	2	8		BS		
643	WHA06	5	5040				LFS/ELFS			1	1	4		BS		
644	WHA07	10	10000				LKT			1	1	1	DIAMOND ROLLER STAMP	BS		
645	WHA07	6	6077				LFS/ELFS			1	1	2		BS		
646	WHA06	8	8000				MAX	U		1	1	3		BS		
647	WHA05	6	6001	3			ELFS			2	2	11		BS		
648	WHA05	6	6170				LFS/ELFS			1	1	4		BS		
649	WHA05	6	6170				MAX	B		2	2	20		BS		
650	WHA05	6	6170				MAX	E		2	2	15		BS AND RIM		FLAT TOPPED RIM
651	WHA05	6	6170				ASSH			1	1	2		BS		
652	WHA05	6	6170				SSTNL			1	1	5		BS		
653	WHA07	9	9009				ELFS		SMALL BOWL	2	2	28		BS		
654	WHA07	1	1043				MAX	B	LARGE JAR	1	1	39		BS		
655	WHA08	6	6044				LFS/ELFS			4	4	16		BS		
656	WHA08	6	6044				ELFS			2	1	6		RIM		SLIGHTLY EVERTED
657	WHA08	6	6044				ESAXX			1	1	28		BS		BURNISHED EXT; HIGH FIRED
658	WHA06	6	6002	3			LFS/ELFS			1	1	8		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
659	WHA06	6	6003	3			ROMAN			1	1	4		BS		
660	WHA06	6	6018				LFS/ELFS			1	1	3		BS		
661	WHA08	12	12129				SSTCAC			1	1	11		BS		HIGH FIRED
662	WHA08	6	6197				ROMAN			1	1	4	THREE GROOVED LINES	BS		
663	WHA08	12	12002				ELFS			4	3	34		BS		
664	WHA08	12	12002				MAX	B		5	5	30		BS BASE RIM		BASAL ANGLE; SLIGHTLY EVERTED RIM
665	WHA08	12	12002				ASSH			2	2	6		BS		
666	WHA05	6	6003				MAX	B		8	8	39		BS		
667	WHA05	6	6003				LFS/ELFS			11	11	34		BS		
668	WHA05	6	6003				MAX	E	LARGE JAR	1	1	10		RIM		FLAT TOPPED ROLLED
669	WHA06	6	6020				ROMAN			1	1	5		BS		
670	WHA08	6	6157				LKT	?ID		1	1	2		BS		
671	WHA08	12	12004				SSTNL		JAR	1	1	8		RIM		EVERTED ROUNDED
672	WHA08	12	12004				MAX	B		2	2	6		BS AND BASE		
673	WHA08	12	12003				MAX	B	JAR	1	1	4		RIM		FLAT TOPPED TURNTABLE FINISHED?
674	WHA08	12	12003				LFS/ELFS			1	1	2		BS		
675	WHA08	6	6170				LFS/ELFS			1	1	9		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
676	WHA08	8	8001				MSAXLOC	?ID		1	1	4		BS		SHELLY FABRIC WITH ABUNDANT FINE TO MEDIUM QUARTZ SAND
677	WHA08	13	13001				LFS/ELFS			1	1	3		BS		
678	WHA08	6	6157				LFS/ELFS	SMALL JATR/BOWL		1	1	2		BASE		
679	WHA07	1	1001				MISC			1	1	8		BS		
680	WHA09	12	12464				MAX	B ?ID		1	1	1		BS		
681	WHA07	9	9047				LKT		JAR	1	1	2		BS		
682	WHA05	5	5011				LSH	?ID		1	1	1		BS		
683	WHA07	11	11001				ELFS	?ID	LARGE JAR	1	1	8		BS		ABRADED
684	WHA08	12	12059				ELFS			2	2	5		BS		
685	WHA07	9	9010				ROMAN		JAR	1	1	9		BS		
686	WHA07	11	11003				LFS	?ID	SMALL JAR	1	1	1		BS		
687	WHA07	11	11003				ROMAN			1	1	0		BS		
688	WHA07	6	6047				ROMAN		JAR	1	1	5		BS		
689	WHA07	6	6047				LSH			1	1	5		BS		
690	WHA08	8	6189				LEMS			1	1	7		BS		
691	WHA07	11	11010				LFS/ELFS		BOWL/JAR	1	1	18		BS		
692	WHA09	12	12476				ROMAN	?IA		1	1	9	THREE GROOVED LINES	BS		
693	WHA07	6	6041				LFS	?ID		1	1	3		BS		
694	WHA07	6	6041				LSLS	?ID		1	1	2		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
695	WHA04	3	3006				TORK			1	1	3		BS		
696	WHA04	3	3013				MAX	U		1	1	3		BS		LIMESTONE INSCLUSIOSN AND FERRUGINOUS PELLETES
697	WHA06	6	6022				LFS			1	1	4		BS		
698	WHA06	6	6022				TORK			1	1	2		BS		
699	WHA06	6	6022				LSLS	?ID	SMALL JAR	1	1	8		BS		
700	WHA07	6	6172				LKT		BOWL	1	1	7		BS		
701	WHA07	6	6172				MAX	E	JAR	1	1	11		RIM		FLAT TOPPED
702	WHA05	6	6002				LFS			1	1	3		BS		
703	WHA06	6	6024				TORK			2	2	4		BS		
704	WHA06	6	6024				MAX	B		1	1	2		BS		
705	WHA06	6	6024				LKT			1	1	1		BS		
706	WHA06	6	6024				LSLS	?ID		1	1	1		BS		
707	WHA05	6	6000				MAX	B		1	1	11		BS		
708	WHA05	6	6000				MAX	U		1	1	2		BS		
709	WHA05	6	6000				MAX	U		1	1	8		BS		
710	WHA05	6	6000				LSH			1	1	6		BS		
711	WHA05	6	6000				LFS/ELFS			1	1	2		BS		
712	WHA04	3	3000				ESAXLOC			1	1	40		BS		
713	WHA04	3	3000				ROMAN			1	1	5		BS		
714	WHA04	3	3000				MAX	A		1	1	2		BS		
715	WHA04	8	8012				ELFS			1	1	14		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
716	WHA	8	8012				LFS/ELFS			1	1	8		BASE		
717	WHA	12	12065		712		IA			1	1	10		BS		
718	WHA09	12	12163	2			ELFS			3	3	22		BS		
719	WHA09	12	12163	2			MAX	B		2	2	11		BS		
720	WHA09	12	12163	2			LKT	?ID		1	1	1		BS		
721	WHA05	6	6001	1			LFS		SMALL BOWL/LAMP AND JAR	3	3	20		BS AND RIM		
722	WHA08	8	13004				LFS/ELFS		JAR	1	1	11		BASE		FLAT BASE
723	WHA07	11	11001				LFS			3	3	10		BS		
724	WHA07	11	11001				LKT			2	2	9		BS		
725	WHA07	11	11001				MAX	B	BOWL	1	1	7		RIM		FLAT TOPPED
726	WHA06	6	6010				LFS/ELFS			1	1	2		BS		
727	WHA05	6	6000				LFS			2	2	7		BS		
728	WHA05	6	6000				MAX	B		1	1	7		BS		
729	WHA05	6	6000				ROMAN	GREY		1	1	1		BS		
730	WHA05	6	6000				YW	?ID		1	1	2		BS		
731	WHA05	6	6000				TORK			1	1	2		BS		
732	WHA05	6	6000				ELFS			1	1	4		BS		
733	WHA08	12	12004				MAX	B		1	1	8		BS		
734	WHA08	8	8009				MAX	B		1	1	15		RIM		FLAT TOPPED WITH SUSPENSION LOOP
735	WHA09	12	12163	2			ROMAN	GREY		2	2	25		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
736	WHA09	12	12163	2			LKT			1	1	9		RIM		
737	WHA07	6	6069				ASSHQ			1	1	4		BS		
738	WHA07	6	6069				MAX	B		1	1	8		BS		
739	WHA07	6	6069				TORK			1	1	2		BS		
740	WHA07	6	6069				LFS			1	1	2		BS		
741	WHA07	6	6069				LKT	?ID		1	1	2		BS		
742	WHA05	5	5000				ELFS	JAR		1	1	20		RIM		FLAT TOPPED SLIGHTLY EVERTED
743	WHA05	5	5000				ELFS			1	1	11		BS		
744	WHA08	13	13007				LKT			1	1	1		BS		
745	WHA07	1	1045				LFS			1	1	1		BS		
746	WHA08	6	6266				MSAXLOC	JAR/BOWL		1	1	10		RIM		SLIGHTLY CLUBBED
747	WHA06	6	6028				LKT			1	1	2		BS		
748	WHA06	5	5053				MAX	?ID		1	1	5		BS		LEACHED THROUGHOUT
749	WHA06	5	5053				MISC			1	1	5		BS		
750	WHA06	5	5053				MAX	A		1	1	3		BS		
751	WHA06	5	5053				FE		SMALL JAR	1	1	1		RIM		ROUNDED
752	WHA06	6	6003				SST	INC LIMES		1	1	12		BS		
753	WHA06	6	6003				SST			1	1	3		BS		
754	WHA07	6	6043				MSAXLOC			1	1	2		BS		
755	WHA07	6	6043				MAX	B		1	1	5		BS		
756	WHA06	7	7002				PREH			3	3	11		BS		
757	WHA06	7	7002				MAX	B		2	2	3		BS		LEACHED THROUGHOUT

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
758	WHA06	7	7002				ESGSNL			1	1	1		BS		
759	WHA06	7	7002				ESAXLOC			1	1	2		BS		
760	WHA06	7	7002				ROMAN			2	2	10		BS		
761	WHA06	7	7002				LIM			2	2	6	THREE LINED CHEVRON AND GROOVED LINES WITH ROSSETTE STAMP	BS		
762	WHA06	7	7002	3			ESGS			1	1	2		BS		
763	WHA06	7	7002	3			PREH		SMALL BOWL/JAR	3	3	18		BS AND RIM	STABBED AND GROOVED	
764	WHA06	7	7002				ROMAN			1	1	2		BS		
765	WHA06	7	7002				MAX	B		2	1	7		RIM		FLAT LEACHED THROUGHOUT
766	WHA06	7	7002				MAX	B		1	1	4		BS		LEACHED THROUGHOUT
767	WHA06	7	7002				LFS			1	1	2		BS		
768	WHA06	7	7002				LEMS	?ID		1	1	3		RIM		LEACHED THROUGHOUT
769	WHA06	7	7002				MISC			1	1	3		BS		
770	WHA06	7	7002				SSTCAC			3	2	15		BS		
771	WHA06	7	7002				CHARNT			1	1	7		BS		

ID	site code	trench	context	spit	SF no.	sfb square	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
772	WHA06	7	7002				SST			1	1	12	THREE STABS SUB RECTANGUALR IN SHAPE	BS		SOOT ACROSS BREAKS
773	WHA06	7	7002				SST			1	1	4		BS		
774	WHA08	12	12000				MAX	B		4	4	28		BS		
775	WHA08	12	12000				ESAXLOC			1	1	6		BS		
776	WHA08	13	13001				MAX	B		1	1	8		BASE		BASAL ANGLE
777	WHA08	11	11017				MAX	E		1	1	4		BS		
778	WHA07	6	6191				ROMAN			1	1	1		BS		
779	WHA08	6	6191				TORK	?ID		1	1	3		BS		
780	WHA07	6	6151				LFS			1	1	0		BS		INT MISSING

17.9 Small finds by Charlotte L. Howsam

The following lists the ceramic small finds, which are divided into two subcategories based on type, i.e. pottery and tile. The catalogue records the small finds in numerical order, providing the context number from which they were excavated, and a date if this could be established, followed by a description of form and any decoration.

17.9.1 Pottery

SF 294 (1052) Bronze Age
Body fragment.

SF 315 (1054) Bronze Age
Body fragment.

SF 321 (1056) Bronze Age
Body fragment.

SF 322 (1061) Bronze Age
Decorated body fragment.

SF 715 (12167) Roman
Two body fragments.

SF 759 (12423) Roman
Body fragment.

SF 763 (12472) Roman
Body fragment.

SF 770 (12476) Roman
Body fragment.

SF 772 (12476) Roman
Body fragment.

17.9.2 Tile

SF 779 (5018) Late medieval
Near complete glazed and decorated roof tile.

18 THE CLAY PIPES

18.1 General report on the clay pipes, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan and Emma Cooper

The number of clay pipe stems and bowls (Figure 4-1) that were recovered from West Halton between 2003 and 2009 have been counted and weighed (g) and are given in Table 18-1. These were thought to date mainly to the nineteenth century.

Context	Spit	Stem No.	Stem weight (g)	Bowl No.	Bowl weight (g)
3001		1	2.8	1	9.1
4001		1	4	2	8.7
5001		2		1.6	
5002		1	2		
5007		1	4.7		
6001	4	1	0.4		
2007	2			4	6.3
5023		2	4.4		
5030		2	3.4		
6001		1	3.4		
7002	1	1	1.6		
6030		1	2.6	1	10
6151		1	0.9		
12002		2	6.6		
12004		4	6.9	1	16.3
12004 (Contaminated)		9	17		
12004 (just above bedrock)		4	10.7		
12004 (above ditch in SE corner)		3	6.4		
12004		2	11.2		
12161		2	12.3		
12162		1	3.8		
14010		2	2.4		
Total		44	107.5	10.6	50.4

Table 18-1 *Clay pipes excavated from West Halton, 2003-2009.*

19 THE BAKED CLAY

19.1 General report of the baked clay, 2003-2009

by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan and Emma Cooper

Examples of baked clay recovered from the excavations at West Halton, between 2003 and 2009, have been counted and weighed; the details are given in Table 19-1. A small number of pieces of baked clay were assigned small finds numbers, and these are listed below.

19.1.1 Small finds

SF 146 (6003)

Baked clay with two perpendicular smooth surfaces, rest of object broken. Unidentified.

SF 189 (2011)

Fired clay with flat exterior and grooved interior surface almost joining with exterior. Purpose unknown, although may be daub that has been subjected to heat.

SF 716 (12004)

Undecorated spindle whorl, slightly damaged.

Context	Clay (No.)	Clay weight (g)	Notes
1054	2	3	Unidentified
6004	148	749.2	Hearth lining; fragmented
6004	16	250	Burnt Clay
6010	35	547.6	Hearth lining; fragmented
6017	26	104	Clay from possible hearth; multiple pieces
6044	1	8.9	Unidentified, probably daub
6170	15	48.7	Unidentified, probably daub
11001	6	4.7	Furnace Lining
11006	16	24.9	Furnace Lining
11011, Spit 4	20	115.6	Hearth lining; fragmented
12003	1	1.4	-
12004	1	18.5	-
12089	2	7	fired clay, unidentified
13001	5	38	Unfired clay
13003	12	51.2	Unidentified, probably daub

Table 19-1 *Baked clay excavated from West Halton, 2003-2009.*

20 THE WORKED STONE

20.1 General report on the worked stone, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan and Emma Cooper

In total, ten artefacts of varying types of stone have been classified as small finds based on the nature of their forms. Whilst a number of these objects are of a more utilitarian nature, such as whetstones and quernstones, there are several more unusual pieces of worked stone. For example, a small jet gaming piece was recovered from Trench 3, as was a small jet die (although this die was not given a small find number), both of which are discussed in greater detail in section 21. Other small finds include a fragment of amber, a fragment of a possible mortar or crucible, a spindle whirl and the head of a jet pin with an anthropomorphic head.

Further objects of worked stone not assigned small find numbers were recovered from a number of trenches. In addition to whetstones and quernstones, other objects of worked stone included fragments of architectural stonework, an amber bead, a fragment of a stone axe, a jet object and a post-medieval slate pencil.

The following entries provide details of all these artefacts of worked stone, detailing context numbers, weights (g), dates where known and descriptions of form.

20.1.1 Small finds

SF 101 (3001)

Jet gaming piece, with cross-hatch decoration and inlay of unknown material. See section 21. Figures 4-1 and 21-1.

SF 118 (3016)

Fragment of quernstone.

SF 130 (6002)

Whetstone

SF 166 (5035)

Whetstone.

SF 185 (5053)

Head and shaft from a Roman pin of Cool's (1990, 166, fig. 10, 11) type 18, probably made from jet. Anthropomorphic design with protruding ears and a hairstyle that continues to the back of the pin head. Figure 20-1.

SF 206 (6003)

Large block of possible ironstone.

SF 215 (9009)

Small amber fragment.

SF 185

FIGURE 20-1 *Roman anthropomorphic head pin recovered from Trench 5 (5053). Scale 2:1.*

SF 670 (13013)
Fragment of possible mortar or crucible.

SF 716 (12004)
Spindle whirl.

SF 745 (12431)
Lava quernstone.

20.1.2 OTHER FINDS

(U/S) Possible fragment of prehistoric axe head.

(U/S) 1 object, 299.1g Late medieval
Architectural stonework with curved edge.

(1006) 1 object, 14.4g
Chalk ball.

(2008) 1 object, 597.4g Late medieval
Dressed stone with plaster, wall fragment.

(3002) Small gaming die. See section 21. Figure 21-1.

(3016) 1 object, 332.2g Late medieval
Quernstone.

(5000) Amber bead

(5016) Fragment of stone axe.

(5056) 1 object, 165g
Whetstone.

(6002) 1 object, 20.5g
Fragment of polished jet in an irregular polygonal shape and no obvious break.

(6003) 2 objects, 493.5g
Whetstone and large fragment of quern stone.

(6030) Small fragment of a worked circular disk.

(6044) 2 objects, 195.1g
Whetstone fragments.

(6151) 1 object, 57g
Whetstone.

(9000) 4 objects, 181.4g Late medieval
Architectural stone fragment with curved edge and three schist whetstone fragments.

(9009) 1 object, 394.1g Late medieval
Architectural stonework with large curved face.

(9018) 1 object, 3100g Anglo-Saxon?
Possible rubber or whetstone.

(10004) 1 object, 18.4g
Slate whetstone.

(10006) 1 object, 53.7g
Whetstone.

(11008) 1 object, 105.9g
Quernstone fragment.

(12004) 1 object, 382.8g Roman?
Fragment of lava quernstone.

(12004, contaminated)
1 object, 1.8g Post-medieval
Slate pencil.

(Tr 13, U/S) 1 object, 33.3g
Possible whetstone.

21 GAMING PIECES

21.1 WEST HALTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE: INITIAL REPORT ON GAMING PIECES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS BY MARK A HALL

21.1.1 DESCRIPTIONS

1. DIE, WHA04 (3001), SF 101; TRENCH 3 U/S; FIGURES 4-3 AND 21-1

Length: 18 mm; Width: 9 x 11 mm

Made of a glossy black material, which by eye has the appearance of jet, this die is a significant piece, despite its unstratified context. The body of the die is rectangular, extended by pyramidal terminals with blunted ends. The body has an incised line running along each narrow edge, defining the boundary between the body and the pyramidal ends. Within three of the body faces there are similarly incised motifs, namely a 'X', a single vertical line and a pair of vertical lines (parallel to the edge lines). The fourth face is blank and bears a chip-scar caused by (ancient?) damage. All the incised lines are filled with dried mud/earth and may conceal traces of an original decorative, infill.

2. DIE, WHA04 (3002), TRENCH 3 U/S; FIGURE 21-1

A small, slightly irregular cubic die, measuring 7 mm^3 with the faces consecutively numbered 1:2, 3:4 and 5:6 (thus adding up to 3, 7 and 11 respectively, a sequence of primes increasing by 4). The polished sheen and the colour (black shading into a dark beige/brown) suggests visually that it is made of jet or a jet-like substance.

3. LEAD PIECE, WHA07; TRENCH 1 (METAL-DETECTED)

Diameter: 17 x 15 mm; Height: 8 mm

No. 1 ***No. 2***

FIGURE 21-1 *Gaming pieces recovered from West Halton: no. 1 (SF 101) and no. 2. Scale 2:1.*

An irregular, plano-convex disc of lead, with a flat underside and a moulded upper face in deep relief bearing a cross and an arch/horseshoe-like device. There is some damage/wear to the left side of the decorated face. Further work is needed to identify what this piece may have been - a stamp or seal seems most likely, suggesting a post-medieval/nineteenth-century date.

21.1.2 COMMENT/DISCUSSION

Although sadly unstratified the two different types of dice add significant interest to the site and the evidence for play: this is consistent both with the Anglo-Saxon phase of the site and its later medieval occupation, though on balance the latter seems most likely. One die, cat. no.1, is of additional interest in that it may be a very rare example of a die for the games (or a variant thereof) *sáhkku* and/or *daldøs(a)*.

Both die fall into the category of objects made form jet or jet-like substances: certain visual identification is not possible and requires XRF analysis for scientific certainty. The manufacture of gaming pieces from "jet" appears, on present evidence, to be a British phenomenon. Jet-working centres in Germany, France and Spain appear to have been focused on religious material and the magical qualities associated with jet mark gaming pieces out as a category worth closer study, issues all addressed in Hall (forthcoming 2016).

The pip ratios on the conventional cubic die, 1:2, 3:4 and 5:7 was the earliest standard form of numbering found on the earliest known cubic dice from the Bronze Age and Iron Age Near East (Crist *et al.* 2016, 11). By the late first millennium BCE the standard form (certainly in Egypt) had the opposite faces adding up to seven. This remains consistent through the Roman and medieval periods in the West and remains the case today. The variant numbering on the West Halton die is an example of Brown's Type B die (in distinction to his Type A, which follow the 1:6, 2:5, 3:4 format) based on his study of the Winchester evidence, and which he suggests becomes common in the 13th century or later (Brown 1990, 692-93). A recent assessment of jet/jet-like dice of the medieval period in Britain identified twelve cubic dice known from the archaeological record, four of which were Type B and seven of which were Type A (Hall forthcoming 2016).

Unusually shaped medieval die are not uncommonly depicted in illuminated manuscripts and are becoming commoner as archaeological finds (Hall 2001; Caple 2007, 265). In terms of unusual or untypical jet dice, the two examples known to this author are the possibly fourteenth-/fifteenth-century, hexagonal long die from Sheffield Manor, in South Yorkshire, and a mid-eleventh-century oblong die from Dublin (Hall forthcoming 2016, table 1, nos. 94 and 103 respectively). The unusual form of the West Halton die is compatible with both an early Saxon date (compare for example the various irregular, elongated dice from the Saxon homelands, other parts of Germany and Scandinavia; see Krüger 1982) and a later medieval one (note comments above). The markings on the die, however, push towards a later medieval cultural and chronological context, being consistent with the type used for the games *daldøs(a)* (known in Norway, Sweden and Denmark) and *sáhkku* (a Sammi variation). Both games are members of the tâb group of hunting games, mainly known in North Africa and the Near East but with these outliers in the Scandinavian world (and with lines of connection postulated around Vandal migrations and Viking expansion) (Borvo 2001; Depaulis 2001; Michaelsen 2001). The documentary evidence for the two games had until recently suggested they were an eighteenth-/nineteenth-century phenomenon in Scandinavia and not known elsewhere in Europe but Michaelsen (2001, fig. 7) has identified a probable board depicted in an illuminated manuscript from Cerne Abbey, Dorset and dated to the second half of the thirteenth century. Since that publication several graffiti examples have been identified across Britain (*pers. comm*. M. A. Hall and P. Michaelsen). It is now possible to think of this type of game as having a wider (North) European currency and certainly as having been played in the medieval period. The dice for *daldøs(a)* and

sáhkku are highly distinctive combining pyramid-ended rectangles with markings of letters (usually an "A" or an "X") and strokes of one to four lines (sometimes Arabic numerals and pips might be used in combination with the strokes). The "numbering" on the West Halton die is entirely consistent with that for sáhkku and *daldøs(a)* and it is the first such medieval die for that game variant, confirming what the graffiti boards suggested, that we can now think of the *daldøs(a)* group as a medieval game.

21.1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

XRF analysis of both the dice should reveal whether they are made of jet and also the source of that jet (cf. Hunter & Russell 2001, 121-2). In addition XRF might reveal any surviving traces of the inlay that was probably used in the channels of die 1. A tin-alloy or silver inlay would be expected. Careful cleaning to remove the remaining soil is also recommended.

There is now a reasonably extensive literature on lead/lead alloy seals and stamps (including Geoff Egan's work on cloth seals and entries in PAS database), a search of which should help to confirm what the lead object catalogued here is.

22 THE GLASS

22.1 REPORT ON THE GLASS EXCAVATED IN 2003 BY HUGH WILLMOTT

This report is taken from the interim report for the 2003 season of excavation (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).

22.1.1 VESSEL GLASS

Only a single fragment of vessel glass was recovered from the excavations, coming from the topsoil in Trench 1 [1001].It is the neck from an olive green onion style wine bottle, dating to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Interestingly, it was found directly above wall (1004), giving a *terminus ante quem* for its demolition.

22.1.2 WINDOW GLASS AND LEAD CAMES

Fragments from at least fifty-seven pieces of window glass were also recovered from the excavations in 2003. With the exception of three of these, all were found in Trench 2, primarily in contexts (2006) and (2010).All of the fragments are late medieval in date and made in a potash metal that has suffered severe devitrification in all cases. Despite this, forty-five of the pieces of window glass are sufficiently well preserved for more positive identification (Table 22-1).

Ten pieces survive that are plain, but have distinctive grozed, or chipped, edges. These plain fragments, where sufficient portions survive, show that they originally formed long rectangles between 4-5 cm in width. This shape suggests that they formed a plain outer border of a glazing scheme, rather than being part of the central portion. Being plain, these border fragments are difficult to date accurately, but are probably of a similar date to the more decorative pieces.

Decorative Scheme	No. of pieces
Plain grozed edges	10
Grisaille	6
Stick-work borders	15
Architectural	6
Figural	8
Total	45

Table 22-1 *Summary of identifiable window glass.*

The remaining fragments are all decorated with surface painting, and six of these are grisaille work. This decorative technique, popular in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, is often typified by geometric and naturalistic patterns, with characteristic areas of in-filled cross-hatching. Of similar date are fifteen fragments of painted 'stickwork' borders. As with the plain fragments, these originally would have formed the edging to a larger glazing scheme, and are typified by vertical painted bands and the use of geometric repeated shapes, such as triangles and circles.

Other painted fragments come from the central composition of a window. Six of these are part of architectural elements, such as crockets and trefoils, that would have formed an important central element of the composition, and are of a Gothic style that became increasingly popular in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Probably contemporaneous are at least eight pieces painted with elements of drapery and other components from figural arrangements, although unfortunately there are no surviving elements of faces, hand or hair.

Also found in association with the glass are eleven pieces of lead came, from contexts (2002), (2006) and (2010), used to hold the individual quarries of glass together. These are typically late medieval in style being handmade with an H-shaped cross-section into which the glass could be inserted. At least one fragment has evidence for the soldering of a second section on to it, demonstrating that these had been part of a window, rather than being the unused off-cuts from glazing.

The window glass is interesting in terms of both date and its presence on the site. The combination of the grisaille, stickwork borders and architectural elements suggests

that these fragments came from more than one window, although with such a small quantity it is impossible to say how many. Nevertheless, its presence in Trench 2 also needs explanation. The ephemeral nature of the structures found does not correspond with the use of glazing of this date or status. It might be tempting to associate this material with a nearby ecclesiastical structure. However, this is unlikely to have been the case. It should be noted that high-status secular sites, such as manors, also had decorated window glass. Furthermore, the overall quality of these fragments is relatively poor. The execution of the painting is heavy handed, and only cheaper plain green-tinted glass was used as opposed to much more expensive coloured quarries. Therefore, at this stage it is hypothesised that the glass came from the demolition or decay of a relatively high-status building in close proximity to Trench 2.

22.2 General report on the glass, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan and Emma Cooper

A total of 63 glass small finds were excavated from West Halton between 2003 and 2009. The majority of this glass consists of window glass from the late medieval period. The window glass includes coloured, decorated and painted fragments. The majority of this late medieval window glass was recovered from a number of contexts within Trench 2, although it also occurred in Trenches 1, 6 and 12. A smaller proportion of the late medieval material comprises vessel glass, including fragments of late medieval urinals and the base of a beaker from the layers (5057) and (5058) between the garderobes in Trench 5.

The Anglo-Saxon phase of West Halton is represented by a small amount of glass, notably in the form of small decorated beads. Also, a residual fragment of the rim of a decorated Anglo-Saxon funnel beaker and a decorated bead were recovered from the soil wash (12002) of the late medieval/early-post-medieval metalled surface (12003) in Trench 12. Anglo-Saxon beads were also recovered from demolition layers (2027) and (2029) within Trench 5.

22.2.1 SMALL FINDS

The following catalogue categorises the glass small finds, which are divided based on type, i.e. window, vessel and other. The catalogue records the glass small finds, in numerical order, providing the context number from which they were excavated, and a date if this could be established, followed by a description of form and any decoration.

WINDOW GLASS

SF 2 (2002) Late medieval 1.2g

Seven small fragments of painted glass.

SF 3 (2002) Late medieval 3.2g

Seven small fragments of painted glass, several include red bands.

SF 5 (2005) Late medieval 0.7g

One piece of potentially coloured window glass.

SF 6 (2006) Late medieval 4.5g

One piece of painted medieval glass.

SF 7 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Two fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 8 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Four small pieces of coloured window glass.

SF 9 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Six small fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 10 (2006) Late medieval 4g

One corner of a window pane and five fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 12 (2006) Late medieval 14 g

Six large fragments of coloured window glass, no obvious decoration, and multiple small fragments.

SF 13 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Two fragments of decorated window glass with remains of red and black colouring. Late medieval

SF 14 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Three fragments of coloured window glass, with one edge showing parallel line decoration.

SF 15 (2006) Late medieval 5g

One large fragment, possible edge of a pane, and several smaller pieces of coloured window glass.

SF 16 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Two small fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 17 (2006) Late medieval 8g

One large piece of coloured window glass, possibly corner.

SF 18 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Three fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 19 (2006) Late medieval 2g

Six fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 20 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Three edge fragments of coloured window glass with evidence of paint.

SF 21 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Two fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 22 (2006) Late medieval 5g

One large fragment and multiple smaller fragments possibly painted.

SF 24 (2006) Late medieval 5.1g

Three large fragments, and several smaller fragments of painted glass.

SF 25 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Six small fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 26 (2006) Late medieval 1g

Four small fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 28 (2007) Late medieval 1g

Two fragments of decorated window glass.

SF 29 (2006) Late medieval 10g

Six large fragments of coloured window glass with decoration.

SF 30 (2010) Late medieval 6 g

One large fragment of window glass and multiple smaller pieces, no decoration.

SF 31 (2010) Late medieval 14g

Two large fragments of window glass, possible corner pieces.

SF 33 (2009) 4g

Three fragments of coloured window glass, edge piece with decoration.

SF 35 (2010) Late medieval 3g

One large fragment and several smaller pieces of window glass, possibly decorated.

SF 37 (2010) Late medieval 4.8g

One large piece of window glass with evidence of decoration.

SF 38 (2010) Late medieval 10g

One large fragment of window glass, possibly decorated.

SF 125 (5003) Late medieval 0.9g

Two fragments of glass, possibly unpainted.

SF 142 (2006) Late medieval 2.4g

Three fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 147 (2010) Late medieval 1g

One small fragment of painted window glass.

SF 148 (2010) Late medieval 1.3g

Four small fragments of painted window glass.

SF 159 (2010) Late medieval 8g

One piece with an irregular edge, one fragment with two edges and several smaller fragments.

SF 161 (2010) Late medieval 2.4g

Three pieces of fragmented coloured window glass.

SF 163 (2010) Late medieval 0.4g

One piece of painted window glass with red colouring and bands.

SF 168 (2010) Post-medieval 4g

One large piece and several fragments of clear window glass.

SF 169 (2010) Late medieval 2.9g

Two fragments, likely unpainted.

SF 170 (2010) Late medieval 2.9g

Four pieces of window glass potentially coloured.

SF 173 (2010)

Fragment

SF 174 (2010) Late medieval 0.4g

One fragment of unpainted window glass.

SF 175 (2010) Late medieval 3g

Two edge pieces with evidence with cross hatching decoration, one piece with circle and line decoration and three fragments of potentially decorated glass.

SF 188 (5056) Late medieval 1 g

Several fragments of coloured window glass.

SF 232 (6003) Late medieval 0.1g

One fragment of decorated window glass.

SF 242 (6003) Late medieval 0.6g

Three fragments of window glass.

SF 243 (6003) Late medieval 0.1g

Very small fragments of window glass.

SF 244 (6003) Late medieval 0.3g

Small fragments of window glass.

SF 276 (9021) Late medieval 0.3g

Very fragmented coloured glass.

SF 278 (6003)

Fragment.

SF 299 (6043) Late medieval 0.2g

One small fragment of window glass.

SF 704 (12091) Post-medieval 1g

One fragment of clear window.

OTHER FORMS

SF 136 (5029) Anglo-Saxon 0.8g

Small white bead with red lines and green circles. Figure 6-8.

SF 143 (5027) Anglo-Saxon 0.8g

Small white bead with green lines and red circle decorations. Figure 22-1.

SF 171 (2010) Victorian 2g

Fragment of purple vessel glass.

SF 182 (5040) Late medieval

Fragment.

SF 191 (5027) (5029) Late medieval 10g

Multiple fragments from a urinal.

SF 192 (5057) Late medieval 8g

Multiple fragments from a urinal base.

SF 221 (5057) Late medieval 10.7g

Multiple fragments from a urinal. Figure 6-9.

SF 227 (5057) Late medieval 2g

Two fragments from a urinal. Figure 6-9.

SF 293 (5058) Late medieval 5g

One fragment from the base of a beaker.

SF 324 (6088) Post-medieval 3g

Fragment of an opaque cream bangle.

SF 653 (12002) 16th-/17th- century

One small fragment of the rim of a transparent, ridged beaker. Figure 13-8.

SF 687 (12002) Anglo-Saxon 1g

Small fragment from a beaker rim, white trailed decoration along the rim. Figure 13-8.

22.2.2 OTHER FINDS

The glass artefacts recovered from the excavations at West Halton that were not given small finds numbers generally

SF 143

FIGURE 22-1 *Anglo-Saxon glass bead (SF 143) recovered from Trench 5 (5027). Scale 2:1.*

comprise window and vessel glass. The majority of the window glass was recovered from the late medieval/early post-medieval phases of the site from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 14. The majority of the vessel glass was post-medieval or modern in date. The following catalogue gives these objects in numerical order based on the context numbers from which they were recovered, and provides a description and the weight (g) of the objects.

WINDOW GLASS

(1002) Late medieval 0.8g

Three fragments of coloured window glass.

(2001) Late medieval 4.2g

Two pieces - no decoration.

(2002) Late medieval 23g

Multiple fragments of coloured window glass in several bags.

(2003) Late medieval 1g

Two fragments of decorated window glass.

(2006) 41g

Multiple pieces in a couple of bags - some pieces with curved edges, some decoration.

(2007) Late medieval 3g

Three small fragments of coloured window glass.

(2008) Late medieval 1.3g

Several fragments - some decoration, nothing distinguishable.

(2010) 30g

One corner piece of medieval window glass, undecorated; many small fragments in several bags. Late medieval

(3001) 22.5g

17 pieces and multiple small fragments. Coloured window glass, some fragments include decoration; some edge pieces. One fragment has red and white decoration, another piece has a red band. Late medieval

(3002) Late medieval 39g

Some large and many small fragments. Several pieces of decorated window glass. Some curved fragments, likely edge pieces.

(6002) Late medieval 1.4g

1 piece, several fragments. Window glass, most of the paint has deteriorated in the bag.

(6044) Late medieval 0.1g

Single corner fragment of window glass, evidence of lead attachment.

(6068) Post-medieval 1.3g

Single piece of laminated window glass.

(6102) Post-medieval 0.8g

Single piece of laminated window glass.

(6157) Late medieval 0.1g

Single edge piece of window glass with evidence of lead attachment.

(7003) Late medieval 1.8g

Two pieces of undecorated fragments of window glass.

(7003) Post-medieval 0.8g

Two fragments of transparent window glass.

(9009) Late medieval 4.3g

One fragment of window glass with red and white lines along the

outer edge and cross hatching in the centre.

(9021) 1.5g

One fragment of translucent window glass.

(12162) Post-medieval 0.9g

One piece of window glass.

(14011) Modern 1.1g

One piece of modern window glass.

OTHER FORMS

(1001) Post-medieval 84g

Neck and rim from a wine bottle.

(1035) Modern 2.6g

One fragment of bottle glass.

(1035) Post-medieval 6g

One piece of brown translucent bottle glass.

(1035) Post-medieval 5g

One piece of well worn vessel glass.

(2001) Post-medieval 1.8g

One piece of laminated vessel glass and one blue cabochon.

(2002) Post-medieval 8g

One piece of laminated vessel glass.

(3008) Post- medieval

Fragment of a wine bottle.

(4001) Post-medieval 4.4g

Three fragments of transparent bottle glass.

(4005) Post-medieval 0.2g

One small fragment of transparent vessel glass.

(5001) Post-medieval 3.5g

One fragment of transparent bottle glass.

(5007) 0.3g

Single fragment of translucent glass.

(5023) Post-medieval 1.3g

Two fragments of clear glass.

(5023) Modern 1.3g

One clear fragment.

(5030) Post-medieval 7.7g

Rim of a wine bottle.

(6002) Post-medieval 5.9g

Two fragments of transparent bottle glass.

(6003) Post-medieval 1.1g

One fragment of translucent vessel glass.

(6003) Post-medieval 1g

One fragment of vessel glass, laminated.

(6033) Modern 2g

Brown bottle glass fragment.

(6044) Post-medieval 0.2g

One small piece of green, transparent glass.

(6150) 5.5g

One rim fragment of translucent vessel.

(7002) Post-medieval 77.8g

Base from a wine bottle and other glass fragments.

(9009) Post-medieval 7.5g

Five fragments of blue opaque vessel glass.

(9018) Anglo-Saxon 3g

Two translucent green beads.

(9044) 4.5g

One piece of translucent vessel glass.

(9047) Post-medieval 3.9g

One fragment of translucent vessel glass.

(12002) Post-medieval 1g

One piece of translucent window glass, laminated.

(12004) Modern 445.2g,

Multiple large fragments of window and bottle glass, translucent, multiple colours.

(12004) (Just above bedrock) Modern 139.6g,

Multiple large fragments of window and bottle glass, all translucent.

(12004) (contaminated) Post-medieval 134.3g

Mixture of vessel glass

(12004) (Above ditch in S/E corner) 138.6g,

Multiple large fragments - some fragmented window and bottle glass, translucent. Also, includes the base of seventeenth-century glass phial, light blue in colour.

(12004) (Trench 12, sieved, just above bedrock) Modern 17.7g

Multiple small fragments of window and bottle fragments, translucent.

(12161) Post-medieval 100g

Several fragments of translucent vessel glass.

(12163) Post-medieval 0.3g

One small piece of translucent vessel glass.

(12167) Post-medieval 3.3g

Degraded fragment of transparent bottle glass.

(12433) Post-medieval 59.8g

Several fragments of clear vessel glass.

(14002) Post-medieval 14.2g

Two fragments from a wine bottle.

23 THE COPPER-ALLOY AND IRON FINDS

23.1 THE IRON AND COPPER ALLOY, 2003 BY HUGH WILLMOTT

This report is taken from the 2003 interim report on the excavations at West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).

A total of one hundred and forty-six items of iron and copper alloy were recovered during the 2003 season (summarised in Table 23-1). The majority were iron and parts of nails. Two distinct sorts could be identified; structural and horseshoe.

Both types of nail are hard to date stylistically as the same forms were used from the Roman period until the early twentieth century. However, given the contexts in which they were found, the majority are probably late medieval in date. Also present in both trenches were fragments of miscellaneous lumps and sheets, too corroded or fragmented to identify positively, although some might be parts of door or shutter fixtures such as hinges, hasps and staples.

OBJECT	TRENCH 1	TRENCH 2	TOTAL
STRUCTURAL NAIL	45	31	76
HORSESHOE NAIL	31	14	45
MISCELLANEOUS LUMPS	13	8	21
SMALL FINDS	2	2	4
TOTAL	91	55	146

TABLE 23-1 *Ironwork excavated in 2003.*

One iron and three copper-alloy artefacts of particular note were also found (and recorded individually as small finds). The first, SF 34 (Figure 2-6), is a small penannular brooch just under 2 cm in diameter made from twisted copper alloy wire and with its pin still *in situ*. Although both terminals of the brooch are broken off it appears to be mid-Saxon in date (Kevin Leahy, *pers. comm.*). The other small finds are probably later. SF 1 is a French jetton that dates to the fourteenth- to mid-fifteenth-century. The crown bears some resemblance to those used by Philip VI (1328-50) and John II (1350-64) on their coinage. The inscription on the jetton reads AVE.MARIA.GRASIA.PH ('Hail Mary full of grace') (Kurt Adams, *pers. comm.*). The third piece of copper alloy, SF 4 (Figure 2-9), is a small diamond-shaped plaque which originally would have been attached to a leather belt or horse harness as decoration. The final metal item, made of iron, is a complete medieval key, SF 27 (Figure 3-5). Probably belonging to a casket, it has a decorative head and a thin dark line visible on the x-ray on the outer edge of some of the teeth may suggest that it was originally tin or even silver plated.

23.2 General report on the copper-alloy finds, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Meagan Shirley and Philip H. W. B. Hansen

A wide range of copper-alloy objects have been recovered from the excavations completed between 2003 and 2009. More than 60 artefacts were given small find numbers (see catalogue below). The majority of these particular finds were dress accessories, such as brooches, belt fittings including several buckles, a fastening and a small number of mounts, and also a possible strap-end. A small number of copper-alloy rings, which may have been used as jewellery, were also recovered. Two coins were found, as well as a fifteenth-century French jetton and a late medieval seal matrix. Additionally, a group of miscellaneous copper-alloy objects, such as sheets/ plates, were excavated and a number of copper-alloy pieces that were too corroded or fragmented to be successfully identified were also recovered. Whilst definitive dating evidence for the copper-alloy finds is limited, given the contexts in which they were found, the majority are probably late medieval in date.

A large number of copper-alloy artefacts were also recovered through the use of metal detectors and so were not assigned small find numbers. These objects comprised a wide

range of types, including coins/jettons, dress accessories, including buckles, brooches, mounts, buttons and strap-ends, and a number of miscellaneous and unidentifiable objects and fragments. A proportion of these metal-detected items were recovered from spoil heaps, so there is no associated context information. However, some of the finds were excavated from stratified contexts, although several of these include topsoils and subsoils, which offer very little supporting dating evidence. Nonetheless, stylistically most of the copper-alloy finds recovered by use of metal detector were Anglo-Saxon or late medieval in date.

23.2.1 Small finds

The following catalogue categorises the copper-alloy small finds that have been divided based on type. The catalogue records the finds, in numerical order, providing the context number from which they were excavated, and a date if this could be established, followed by a description of form and any decoration.

Jettons/coins

SF 1 (2002) Late medieval

French jetton, possibly fifteenth-century. Crown decoration with fleur de lys on obverse with inscription "[A]ve Maria Gracia PH?"; reverse has a quatrefoil design with three stranded cross and floral decorations. Figure 23-1.

SF 181 (5040)

Coin.

SF 707 (12004) Anglo-Saxon

Metal-detected sceatta.

Dress accessories

Pins

SF 140 (5027)

Pin, heavily corroded with globular head.

SF 176-80 (5041)

Nine pins ranging in size from 4.5 to 2 cm in length. Some of the pins have wire wound heads while some are globular.

SF 203 (6003)

Small pin.

SF 303 (6037)

Pin with globular head.

SF 305 (1056)

Pin with faceted head, shaft is still attached; collar decoration.

SF 621 (12000)

Pin with globular head, possible silver gilding.

SF 638 (6044)

Pin with a globular head.

SF 714 (12004)

Small pin with globular head.

Brooches

SF 34 (1024)

Incomplete. Small penannular brooch with incised decoration; pin still attached. Figure 2-6.

SF 1

FIGURE 23-1 *French jetton (SF 1) recovered from Trench 2 (2002). Scale 1:1.*

SF 102 (3001) Late medieval

Annular brooch, incising of three to four lines on the obverse; reverse has no decoration. Figure 4-2.

SF 132 (6002, Spit 2) Roman

Incomplete. Fragment of dolphin brooch; tail and back fin are preserved while the head is broken off.

SF 292 (6044)

Penannular brooch; the pin survives; there is indistinct decoration on the pin. Figure 7-3.

SF 674 (13012)

Brooch. Figure 14-1.

Buckles

SF 105 (3002)

Incomplete. Rectangular buckle with curving top line, one corner broken. Figure 4-2.

SF 139 (5027)

Plain buckle with two loops.

SF 727 (12004)

Incomplete. Buckle with curving ends with decoration that has broken off; the back shows signs of use in the form of scratches on the surface.

Mounts

SF 4 (1011)

Diamond shaped mount with three nail holes (one nail *in situ*). Corrosions and concretions on the back; the front has line incised decoration. Figure 2-9.

SF 193 (11008)

Lozenge-shaped, hammered mount; two nail holes; diamond-shaped centre design with incised line radiating from the centre. Figure 12-2.

SF 238 (6003)

Plain mount with two puncture holes at one end.

SF 268 (9021)

Sexfoil mount; back is concave as if pressed over a mould; recessed setting. Figure 10-3.

SF 330 (1049)

Mount, border incised on one side, possible puncture holes.

SF 618 (6044)

Small mount most likely hammered out in a form.

SF 652 (12002)

Stud with flattened bottom and dot of copper on top. Heavy concretions.

SF 734 (12107)

Small hammered stud; possibly with shell-like design with ridges.

RINGS

SF 190 (5027)

Ring.

SF 275 (6003)

Two fine rings; one complete, the

other only half preserved.

SF 627 (13001)

Incomplete. Half of the ring is missing with the decorated face still visible; design consists of circular decoration with heavy concretions partially obscuring the design.

SF 675 (13012)

Ring with wire wrapped around three times; heavy concretions on the surface and in between the wire. Figure 14-1.

BOX FURNITURE

SF 106 (3002)

Hasp with hinge and hook for possible lock; comprises four separate pieces; bottom of hatch is corroded obscuring any possible decoration. Figure 4-2.

SEAL MATRICES

SF 137 (5029) Late medieval

Seal matrix with suspension loop for necklace. Circular cross section and circular face. Design comprises the initials 'IC' within a church with surrounding legend 'PRIVE SV' (I am private). Similar matrix (albeit poorer quality) reported to Portable Antiquities Scheme: SUR-8E841C. Figure 23-2.

MISCELLANEOUS

SF 104 (3001)

Loop.

SF 129 (6002)

Small plate with two puncture marks; one end of the plate is folded. Figure 7-7.

SF 212 (6003)

Folded plate.

SF 219 (6003)

Small rod, heavily corroded.

SF 279 (9035)

Fragment of flattened sheet with a portion of a corner folded back upon itself.

SF 295 (5058)

Fastening with remains of leather. Heavily corroded obscuring some of the surface decoration. The obverse has quatrefoil decoration at one end with globular decoration at the other end; along the plate are two small puncture holes. Figure 6-10

SF 296 (6044)

Heavily corroded plate with puncture for attachment, possible strap-end.

SF 298 (6037)

Small rod with a globular mass at each end, possibly a pin.

SF 304 (6076)

SF 137

FIGURE 23-2 *Late medieval seal matrix (SF 137) recovered from Trench 5 (5029). Not to scale.*

Possible 'fork'.

SF 319 (6024)

Rectangular flat plate with a central rectangular hole. Figure 7-4.

SF 622 (6151)

Rolled sheet; no signs of puncture marks or decoration.

SF 681 (12003)

Plain sheet in two pieces with heavy concretions.

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS

SF 112 (3014)

Small plate.

SF 165 (6003)

Contains lead. Resembles window came; piece is elongated and bent with the obverse curving down slightly.

SF 280 (9021)

Cast piece with high lead content. Thinner portion seems to fit into the larger section like a socket; highly corroded with concretions. Fragment of possible ring.

SF 660 (6168)

Two fragments possibly from the same object. The two pieces do not obviously fit together though both show rounding at one end; one piece has the rounding completed on one end.

SF 663 (6044)

Fragment, heavily friable.

SF 706 (6239)

Small pellets.

SF 710 (12004)

Heavily corroded object, possible waste material or fragment of buckle; the end of the piece has a globular terminal.

SF 718 (12004)

Fragment with corrosion and concretions.

SF 762 (12089)

Fragment of corrosion or slag/ waste material.

23.2.2 METAL-DETECTED FINDS

The following catalogue gives these metal-detected objects in numerical order based on the context numbers from which they were recovered and provides a description.

JETTONS/COINS

(3002) 2 coins

Roman nummus dated to 335-337 AD. Obverse contains Constantius II the bust facing right, the text say [...] Constantiusnu [...]. The reverse shows two soldiers with one standard. The mint is a TRS trier.

The second coin is heavily corroded but it is possible to discern a face on the obverse. The reverse shows a single man.

(Tr 5, U/S) (1586-1635)

Nuremberg jetton, rose and orb type, which is pierced. The obverse side contains 3 crowns surrounded by three fleur de lys, arranged around a central ruse, it reads [HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NUR]. The reverse side contains an imperial orb within a border of three arches and three angles, the reverse reads [HEUT ROOT MORGEN TODTT].

(Tr 6, U/S) Roman coin, heavily corroded.

(Tr 9, U/S) 2 coins

Medium-sized coin completely

corroded with heavy concretions. One side has two discernible letters ''VM''; small perforated hole towards the edge, possibly for suspension.

Coin, no discernible words or decoration on obverse or reverse, too heavily corroded.

(9020) Silver coin, heavily corroded. Long cross design with only one pellet in sections.

(11001) 2 coins

Penny. Image of Queen Victoria on obverse with lettering '' VICTORIA D.G. BRITT REG F.D.'', reverse of seated image of Britannia ''ONE PENNY 1861''

Penny with broken rough edges. Reverse has cross inside quatrefoil, obverse is rubbed smoothed.

(12004) 2 coins

George III in profile with laurel wreath obverse writing ''GEORGIUS III D.G. REX 1806''. Reverse has seated figure of Britannia ''BRITTANIA''.

Silver Victorian coin. Image of Queen Victoria in profile ''VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITTANIA REG F.D.'', obverse has wreath with crown, ''SIX PENCE 1840''.

(Tr 12, U/S) 2 coins

Silver coin, circular centre, no discernible image with writing around the edge, same on reverse.

Roman coin, visible face in profile surrounded with indiscernible writing, reverse is heavily degraded.

DRESS ACCESSORIES

Pins

(6002) Two fragments of pin/needle with hole at one end.

(9000) Late medieval

Pin with wound wire head.

Brooches

(13012) Loop, probably part of incomplete penannular brooch. Two ends of the circular ring do not meet, possible decoration at the terminal.

(Tr 6, U/S) Complete penannular brooch.

(TP 33, Spit 3) Anglo-Saxon

Incomplete. Copper-/lead-alloy brooch clasp fragment with rivet of a cruciform brooch.

Buckles/buckle plates

(3002) Buckle plate with three holes.

(6151) Late medieval

Buckle.

(Tr 6, U/S) 3 objects

Plain buckle, buckle with incised decoration and gilded buckle.

(7003) Buckle, roughly oval shaped with flat bottom and groove for a missing pin. Figure 8-1.

Belt fastenings

(Tr 6, U/S) Belt fastening with zoomorphic decoration on the obverse, the fastenings are still intact on one end of the piece. The piece is also gilded and the decoration is possibly made to resemble a horse.

Buttons

(3001) Late/post-medieval

Button.

(6001) Button with clear glass inlay; the obverse has etchings around the inlay with some decorations

behind the glass.

(6002) Post-medieval

Button with rounded top.

(12000) Late medieval/post-medieval

Button.

Strap-ends

(Tr 6, U/S) Late medieval

Strap-end, minor corrosion. Figure 7-8.

(Tr 9, U/S) Anglo-Saxon strap-end with indistinct decoration. Figure 10-3.

Mounts/studs

(3001) Stud.

(6151) Mount fragment.

(Tr 6, U/S) 2 objects

Trapezoidal mount and rectangular mount with hole.

(9009) Copper mount with 5 puncture marks, the observe side has a small incision along the edge.

(9025) Hammered fitting with quatrefoil shape.

Hooks

(12002) Post-medieval

Clothing hook.

(Tr 12, U/S) Post-medieval

Clothing hook.

MISCELLANEOUS

(1001) Rim of vessel.

(Tr 6, U/S) 7 objects

Plain ring, suspension loop with the rivets and three metal discs, two plain and one with indistinct decoration on one side (possibly coins), small ring and cone with collar.

(12004) 2 objects

Ring rubbed smooth, no evidence of joining, and ring with circular incised lines.

(Tr 6, U/S) 1 object

Sheet with additional rectangular sheet riveted on top, possible vessel repair. Riveted using eight irregular copper rivets only three remain, bottom sheet is irregular and torn.

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS

(3000) Broken shaft.

(3001) Broken shaft.

(3002) Plate fragment.

(5038) Sheet, heavily corroded.

(6002) Mangled piece.

(6003) 2 pieces.

Rectangular gilded pressed sheet with floral design and object with 90 degree angles and incised drawing.

(6003, Spit 1) Triangular sheet.

(6044) 2 objects

Plate with a small puncture at one end of the plate (possibly a buckle plate) and rod that bulges slightly on one side.

(Tr 6, U/S) Small plate, heavily corroded.

(7002) 2 objects

Flattened sheets, rough edges.

(8000) Rounded piece, rough edges.

(9000) Rectangular plate with five rivet holes. Figure 10-3.

(9009) Rectangular plate with nail hole at one end. Figure 10-3.

(9010) Semi-circular object with small recessed sections in the edge.

(9018, Spit 1) Rod, corroded edges.

(9018, Spit 2) 2 objects

Broken plate and plate with rivet at one end and remains of a rivet

at the other.

(9018, Spit 7) Small pellet, possibly slag.

(9023) Small fragment.

(Tr 9, U/S) Plate with central perforation and piece of corroded iron attached.

(Tr 12, U/S) Bent strap.

23.3 General report on the iron objects, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan, Emma Cooper, Megan Shirley and Paula Allen

There are 82 iron artefacts that were assigned small find numbers during the 2003-2009 excavations. A small number of knife blades, in varying degrees of completion, excavated from Trenches 3, 6 and 12 have been identified. Several fragments of arrowheads were recovered from Trenches 3, 4 and 12. A fragment of a horseshoe and a prick spur with shank and buckle have also been identified, both excavated from Trench 6. A sickle (Figure 2-12) was found in Trench 1, recovered from a rubble layer (1006) within the area defined by wall (1033), suggesting that the structure may have had some form of agricultural function around the time of its demise (Broderick 2008, 50). Large numbers of nails, as well as smaller numbers of rivets and pins, have been recovered from the trenches excavated at West Halton between 2003 and 2009. Such objects would have been used for a number of different functions, including for roofing and construction, and possibly for horseshoes. At least 41 of these numbered artefacts were identified as nails, three as rivets, two as pins, and a further four that may be either a nail or a rivet. There are also two iron small finds that may be identified either as pins or fragments of styli. In the catalogue are also two iron mounts/fittings: one has a small trefoil shaped terminal and the other a large plate with perforation for a nail. A proportion of the small finds also comprise unidentified objects/fragments.

23.3.1 Small finds

The small finds are divided into subcategories based on function and then the entries are ordered by small find number. Details provided include the context numbers form which the artefacts have been recovered, a date where applicable, followed by details of their form.

Tools

Agricultural

SF 204 (1006)

Sickle with fragmentary pieces. Figure 2-12.

SF 119

SF 671

FIGURE 23-3 *Iron knives recovered from West Halton: SF 119 recovered from Trench 3 (3017) (scale 1:1) and SF 671 excavated from Trench 6 (6170) (scale 1:2).*

Domestic

SF 27 (2006) Late medieval?
Key, heavily degraded. Figure 3-5.

SF 119 (3017)
Knife with tang, broken blade. Figure 23-3.

SF 201 (6002)
Broken iron blade tip.

SF 634 (12002)
Rectangular piece, probable knife blade.

SF 671 (6170)
Knife. Figure 23-3.

SF 676 (6170)
Knife blade.

NAILS/RIVETS/PINS

SF 120 (3017)
Piece with pointed end, possible pin.

SF 154 (6003)
Large nail or rivet with concretions.

SF 158 (6003)
Large nail or rivet with concretions.

SF 164 (6003)
Small nail.

SF 167 (6003)
Nail or rivet in multiple pieces.

SF 183 (6022)
Construction nail.

SF 186 (6022)
Nail.

SF 218 (6003)
Nail.

SF 225 (6003)
Bent nail.

SF 228 (6003)
Fragment of possible nail.

SF 229 (6003)
Fragment of possible nail.

SF 230 (6003)
Fragment of possible nail.

SF 234 (6003)
Nail.

SF 235 (6003)
Nail.

SF 240 (6003)
Nail.

SF 248 (6003)
Nail.

SF 252 (6003)
Nail/stud.

SF 254 (6003)
Nail/stud.

SF 257 (6003)
Nail.

SF 260 (6003)
Nail.

SF 264 (6003)
Nail

SF 266 (6003)
Nail.

SF 270 (6003)
Nail.

SF 274 (6031)
Nail.

SF 287 (6044)
Large rivet.

SF 312 (6085)
Nail.

SF 374 (1056)
Nail, now broken in multiple pieces.

SF 546 (1063)
Rod with concretions, possible nail.

SF 547 (1078)
Possible nail, in multiple pieces.

SF 625 (6044)
Nail.

SF 626 (6044)
Nail.

SF 629 (6044)
Nail.

SF 630 (6044)
Nail.

SF 631 (6044)
Fragment of nail.

SF 632 (6044)
Nail.

SF 635 (12002)
Pin or possible stylus. Figure 13-2.

SF 636 (6044)
Nail.

SF 637 (6044)
Nail.

SF 639 (12002)
Nail.

SF 643 (12002)
Nail.

SF 644 (6044)
Nail.

SF 645 (6044)
Nail.

SF 669 (6170)
Rivet.

SF 673 (12003)

Nail.

SF 677 (6170)
Pin or possible stylus.

SF 685 (6194)
Nail.

SF 693 (6044)
Nail.

SF 703 (6044)
Small pin.

SF 728 (12002)
Rivet.

SF 742 (12167)
Square-headed nail.

SF 771 (12089)
Fragments of nail.

SF 774 (12089)
Nail/rivet.

SF 777 (12089) (Spit 1, 05 cm)
Nail.

MOUNTS AND FITTINGS

SF 128 (6001) Late medieval
Small trefoil shaped terminal.

SF 722 (12002)
Large metal plate with nail hole.

MISCELLANEOUS

SF 103 (3001)
Arrowhead. Figure 4-1.

SF 124 (4003)
Possible arrowhead with concretions.

SF 197 (6002)
Prick spur with shank and buckle.

SF213 (6003)
Small ring.

SF 649 (12002)
Possible arrowhead.

SF 664 (12002)
Fragment of horseshoe.

SF 708 (12002)
Possible arrowhead.

SF736 (12089)
Large ring.

SF 767 (12087)
Arrowhead.

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS

SF 36 (1024)
Large piece with two prongs.

SF 217 (6003)
Strip or rod with heavy concretions.

SF 223 (6003)
Strip with curved end.

SF 226 (6003)
Strip with concretions.

SF 231 (6003)
Strip with concretions .

SF 233 (6003)
Large flat piece with slight curve and concretions.

SF 505 (1056)
Slightly curved object with heavy concretions.

SF 566 (1063)
Two slightly curved pieces with concretions, possibly a single object broken in two.

SF646 (12002)
Flattened piece.

SF 684 (6194)
Heavily degraded object.

SF 705 (6237)
Rectangular object.

23.3.2 Other finds

The iron objects that were not assigned small finds numbers largely comprise unidentified fragments, lumps and strips/ plates of iron, some of which may be from objects such as nails, horseshoes, knife blades and arrowheads. In the following catalogues, these objects are listed based on context number, providing details concerning the numbers of objects and their weight (g). Furthermore, large quantities of iron nails that were not given small finds numbers were recovered from West Halton. These have been quantified and weighed, details of which are given in Table 23-2.

(1001) 6 objects, 27.9g

Four unidentified fragments, one strap, one unidentified curved piece.

(1002) 1 object, 9.6g

One unidentified strap.

(1006) 11 objects, 235.3g

One belt buckle, one unidentified modern object, one twisted iron modern fragment, two pieces of strapping, two broken shafts, one pin, three unidentified metal lumps.

(1011) 3 objects, 48.1g

Unidentified object and two pieces of unidentified strapping.

(1015) 3 objects, 18.8g

Unidentified lump and two broken shafts.

(1020) 1 object 4.6g

Possible roofing nail.

(1024) 3 objects 5.3g

Two fragments and one broken shaft.

(1035) 1 object, 149.8g

Unidentified modern object.

(1037) 2 objects 178.9

Modern shaft piece and modern circular object.

(1043) 2 objects, 21.8g

Unidentified piece and unidentified curved fragment.

(1054) 1 object, 3.5g

Broken shaft.

(2001) 4 objects, 3.7g

Disks.

(2006) 11 objects, 35.8g

Possible staple fragment, six unidentified lumps, two unidentified bent strap, broken shaft and possible roofing nail.

(2010) 1 object, 5.1g

Broken shaft.

(3001) 11 objects, 51.5g

Three strap fragments, four broken shafts, one lump and three possible roofing nails.

(3002) 12 objects, 168.5g

Nine plate fragments, one possible rivet head, three strap fragments, two metal lumps, three possible roofing nails, one unidentified curved object, one staple fragment and seven broken shafts.

(3013) 1 object, 4.2g

Unidentified lump.

(3014) 4 objects, 20.2g

Three possible roofing nails and strap fragment.

(3022) 1 object, 6.3g

Possible roofing nail.

(4001) 2 objects 1.25 g.

Pieces of metal wire.

(4008) 1 object, 27.53 g.

Possible bracket.

(4013) 4 pieces, 7.52 g.

Strip in multiple pieces.

(5001) 4 objects. 44.85

One knife blade with tang, one large ring, one irregular globular shaped object in two pieces and one rectangular metal piece.

(5002) 11 objects, 35.27 g

Two unidentified rectangular pieces, one fanning outwards at one end, two square metal pieces with teeth, two irregular metal pieces, five thin rectangular pieces.

(5006) 2 objects, 23.4 g.

One possible bracket, right angled at the top with curved upward hook at the bottom and one flat hexagonal piece.

(5007) 1 object, 12.75 g.

Irregular piece, flat, some corrosion.

(5018) 2 objects, 10.03 g.

Small horseshoe and bracket.

(5023) 2 objects, 182.12 g.

Horseshoe with visible nail holes and triangular piece with rounded end.

(5027) 2 objects, 61.48 g.

Possible hinge bracket with curled end (hinge) and snapped nail hole at end, nail corroded in place at the hinge end and fitting with pointed end and right angled continuation at the top.

(5029) 7 objects, 67.98 g.

Rod with perforation at one end, flattened iron strip with wider flatter end, tapering iron rod with larger squared head semi-detached, flattened curved strip, piece with both ends curled inward, square piece constructed of cylindrical rods, hollow squared piece.

(5030) 1 object, 14.59 g.

Heavily corroded piece, roughly cylindrical with the beginning of a rounded wider missing portion.

(5038) 2 objects, 67.52 g.

Composite knife in two pieces, broken on the blade, wooden handle with hole at the end, and iron rod heavily concreted with dirt.

(5045) 1 object, 5.62 g.

Amalgamated lump.

(5052) 2 objects, 16.65 g.

Heavily corroded unidentifiable pieces.

(5057) 2 objects and pieces, 9.28 g,

Sheets possibly broken from the same piece.

(Tr 5 U/S) 1 object

Arrowhead.

(6001) 1 object, 33.3g

Potential latch piece.

(6002) 5 objects, 99.8

Unidentified modern fragments.

(6003) 1 object, 14.1g

Unidentified lump.

(6004) 4 objects, 20.5g

Twisted metal fragment, staple fragment, bent fragment, unidentified lump.

(6007) 15 objects, 42.2g

Knife blade, broken metal shaft and three small plate fragments, eight metal lumps, one possible roofing nail.

(6015) 1 object, 4.9g

Possible roofing nail.

(6030) 1 object. 4.1g

Unidentified metal plate.

(6044) 2 objects

Rectangular metal sheet and small rectangular strip.

(6151) 4 objects, 156.1g

Circular object, unidentified curved object, horseshoe fragment, unidentified metal lump.

(6157) 1 object, 2.5g

Broken metal shaft.

(6164) 4 objects, 9.7g

Two pieces of strapping, two unidentified metal lumps

(6194) 4 objects, 14.3g

Broken shaft, three unidentified metal objects.

(7002) 21 objects, 451.4g

Blade fragment, six unidentified modern fragments, circular metal disk, plate fragment, three metal staples, nine unidentified fragments.

(9009) 2 objects, 41.1g

Strapping fragments.

(9021) 2 objects, 52.3g

Unidentified elongated object with large elongated hole, one possible hinge or buckle fragment.

(9029) 1 object, 11.3g

Unidentified fragment.

(11001) 1 object, 3.88 g.

Possible construction nail.

(11002) 4 objects, 9.11 g.

Two sheets, rod, curved piece.

(11003) 1 object, 0.86 g.

Piece of iron wire.

(11005) 1 object, 13.74 g.

Curved bracket with nail hole.

(11014) 1 object, 20.11 g.

Irregular-shaped piece, flakes in bag likely belong to this piece.

(12004) 46 objects, 660.7g

Modern bent shaft, modern bolt, twelve unidentified fragments, arrowhead, key, modern key, modern pipe, modern ring, modern compass fragment, two looped metal object, modern barbed wire, two small modern rings, staple fragment, one small disk, one disk, eight metal plates, two pieces of strapping, small horseshoe, two broken shafts, horseshoe fragment, bracket, bent modern metal object, curved metal object.

(12004, contaminated) 32 objects, 180.3g

Thirty pieces of modern fragmented metal strapping, two modern knife blades.

(12161) 5 objects, 237.3g

Two unidentified modern objects, modern knife blade, one handle, staple.

(12162) 5 objects, 34.8g

Four unidentified modern fragments, unidentified fragment.

(12161) 3 objects, 34.4g

Unidentified modern object, modern screw, staple.

(12163) Spit 2, 1 object

Anglo-Saxon blade.

(12839) 1 object, 16.2g

Broken shaft.

(13001) 1 object, 28.75g

Heavily concreted rod.

(14002) 2 objects, 41.01g.

Large circular piece with protrusion on the underside and possible construction nail.

(14004) 1 object, 17.36g.

Rod with concretions.

Table 23-2 *Summary of iron nails excavated from West Halton, 2003-2009.*

Context	Weight (g)	No. of Fe nails
1001	51.2	20
1002	71.5	15
1005	3.5	1
1006	26.9	6
1007	3.3	1
1011	72.4	26
1014	48.5	11
1015	1.8	1
1019	6.6	3
1024	5.6	3
1025	5.8	3
2001	25.3	6
2002	47.7	15
2005	7.2	2
2006	91.6	33
2007	39	15
2009	4	3
2010	22.5	4
3001	789.8	159
3002	1022.7	227
3003	21.8	3
3008	2.2	1
3013	7.4	2
3014	93.7	19
4001	54.5	12
4005	5.7	2
5002	4.7	2
5006	2.08	1
5007	9.93	3
6001	17.22	6
6001, Spit 1	3.17	1
6001, Spit 2	3.83	2
6001, Spit 3	11.83	5
6001, Spit 4	12.64	7
6002	33.18	14

Context	Weight (g)	No. of Fe nails
6002, Spit 2	42.07	8
6003	5.09	2
2001	17.49	3
2002	4.15	1
2006	19.84	9
2010	17.33	4
2011	6.7	1
5003	4.35	3
5018	71.9	15
5020	19.08	5
5023	254.09	57
2025	30	7
5027	240.39	56
5029	228.25	61
5030	132.04	43
5037	91.43	25
5038	26.95	7
5039	16.78	2
5041	65.26	18
5043	5.75	2
5044	3	1
5050	11.35	3
5052	10.38	2
5056	106.55	17
6003, Spit 1	4.67	1
6007	29.83	6
6015	3.13	1
6018	3.7	1
7002, Spit 1	15.91	5
8001	17.5	4
8006	4.38	1
1001	60.6	18
1006	388.85	91
1032	2.04	1
1035	7.87	4

Context	Weight (g)	No. of Fe nails
1037	5.33	3
1041	20.23	3
1045	19.64	7
5023	25.33	6
5044	15.65	4
5057	20.68	7
6002	57.41	11
6003	8.19	6
6041	8.3	9
6043	4.83	1
6043	36.73	7
6044	4.88	1
6044	41.45	6 & Fragments
6084	6.43	1
6085	6.38	1
6085	12.14	3
9009	896.5	175 & Fragments
9010	2.6	1
9016	19.47	2 & Fragments
9019	102.27	16
9020	55.51	11
9021	363.61	66 & Fragments
9022	35.34	6
9025	21.2	3
9034	13.71	3
9039	46.29	8 & Fragments
9047	6.62	1
10001	13.48	2
10007	4.87	2
11001	7.47	4
11003	102.84	23

Context	Weight (g)	No. of Fe nails
11006	5.02	2
11008, Spit 1	26.33	6
11017	1.26	1
1035	7.21	3
6044	36.12	8
1048	21.89	4
6150	36.01	8
6151	95.13	21
6152	19.5	2
6155	4.1	1
6157	12.34	4
6162	1.77	1
6189	4.92	2
10345	21.87	6
13001	15.02	2
7002	14.6	1
12000	1.6	1
12002	35.2	11
12003	1.3	1
12004	7.5	3
12029	2.4	1
12003	4.9	1
12004 (Just above bed-rock)	863.9	311
12161	233.5	51
12162	46.9	10
12163, Spit 3	6.2	1
12167	2.9	1
12431	818	1
12433, Spit 1	3.3	1
12522	1.7	1

24 METALWORKING SLAG

24.1 General report on the metalworking slag, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Philip H. W. B. Hansen and Kirstin Dovishak

A large amount of metalworking slag was excavated from the various seasons of archaeological investigation at West Halton. These finds have been recorded in the following tables (for the small finds see Table 24-1 and see Table 24-2 for the other finds) detailing the numbers of fragments from the different contexts and their weight (g).

Table 24-1 *Slag small finds from West Halton, 2003-2009.*

SF No.	Context	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Notes
116	3016	1	93.00	Copper slag
117	3019	4	111.20	Iron slag
149	6003	1	5.70	Small iron slag fragment
150	6003	1	67.80	Large iron slag fragment
151	6003	1	8.70	Iron slag
152	6003	1	1.40	Iron slag
153	6003	1	37.30	Iron slag
155	6003	3	3.70	Iron slag
157	6003	1	2.00	Iron slag
160	6003	1	1.60	Iron slag
172	6003	1	3.20	Iron slag
187	6018	1	4.50	
194	6002	1	7.60	
195	6002	2	229.00	
196	6002	1	18.80	
198	6002	1	4.40	
199	6002	1	4.20	
200	6002	1	9.10	
205	6003	1	56.60	
206	6003	1	461.70	

207	6003	1	2.60	
208	6003	1	1.70	
210	6003	3	8.00	
214	6003	2	1.00	
216	6003	2	1.80	
220	6003	1	13.90	
222	6003	1	7.60	
236	6003	1	0.40	
237	6003	1	23.10	
239	6003	2	14.20	
241	6003	1	183.00	
245	6003	1	2.40	
247	6003	2	1.80	
249	6003	2	16.60	
250	6003	1	4.50	
251	6003	1	4.70	
253	6003	1	0.60	Copper slag
255	6003	1	2.40	
256	6003	1	6.80	
258	6003	1	6.30	
259	6003	3	30.20	
261	6003	1	1.10	
265	6003	1	3.30	
267	6003	1	37.80	
271	6003	2	3.10	
272	6003	1	0.90	
281	6003	1	0.60	
282	6003	1	23.30	
283	6003	1	30.70	
289	6044	3	10.50	
290	6044	1	1.00	
291	6044	1	2.70	
297	6004	3	16.00	
300	6043	1	14.00	Ceramic?
313	6088	1	8.70	Ceramic?
316	6092	1	9.60	
317	6079	1	2.50	
318	6043	1	3.60	
497	1056	1	2.90	
570	1070	1	2.90	
614	6044	1	5.00	

633	6044	1	4.90	
640	6044	1	13.20	
641	6044	1	2.20	
651	12003	1	12.20	
658	6168	1	6.70	
659	6168	1	3.10	
662	6168	1	5.40	
667	6189	1	128.20	
668	6172	1	2.60	
680	13015	1	21.10	Residue from crucible
683	6194	1	16.10	
688	6194	1	3.10	
691	6194	1	12.90	
692	6044	1	7.70	
694	6044	1	12.90	
698	6266, Spit 3	1	79.10	
717	12004	4	0.40	
725	12163, Spit 3	2	20.50	
730	12089	1	21.60	
737	12089	1	7.50	
738	12037	2	2.60	
739	12083	1	0.90	
751	12089	1	19.00	
752	12089	9	7.30	
756	12089	6	1.40	
758	12089	2	5.10	
761	12089, Spit 1	1	8.70	
762	12089	1	-	Tiny fragment of copper slag
764	12427	1	23.30	

Table 24-2 *Fragments of slag excavated from West Halton, 2003-2009.*

Context	No. of fragments	Weight (g)
1001	2	8.75
1002	1	33.03
1006	1	13.50
1011	4	110.33
1024	5	258.47
1029	2	15.78
1063, Spit 50-60cm	1	0.66
2001	7	22.60
2002	2	4.93
2007	1	7.83
2010	1	3.28
2010	2	2.45
3001	2	10.34
3002	50	328.17
3003	1	1.00
3013	1	0.87
3014	8	58.19
3016	27	51.80
3017	4	108.39
3019	4	19.66
4001	2	111.05
4007	3	9.17
4012	17	14.87
4013	1	28.13
5002	1	14.03
5010	1	2.81
5025	2	6.84
5027	6	19.83
5030	3	10.35
5035	2	5.54
5040	1	26.93
5046	1	7.90
5053	2	2.71
6001, Spit 1	1	3.10
6001, Spit 3	2	3.74
6001	4	22.18
6002	1	17.45
6002, Spit 2	3	14.57
6002, Spit 3	1	59.22

6002	1	40.55
6003, Spit 1	2	33.70
6003	2	44.28
6015	11	2.66
6044	1	0.11
6044	1	8.65
6044	4	8.00
6151	1	7.84
6151	2	14.90
6157	1	2.21
6170	3	27.53
6172	1	3.03
6183	1	0.64
6189	1	20.23
6194, Spit 2	2	0.33
6194, Spit 3	3	10.93
6194, Spit 5	1	13.25
6266, Spit 3	1	6.29
7003, Spits 4-6	1	3.97
7014	1	5.90
8001	1	37.93
9018, Spit 7	1	15.80
9018, Spit 3	1	25.76
9018, Spit 1	2	27.75
9018, Spit 4	5	124.50
9021	1	45.38
9027	2	31.99
9027	1	12.23
11005, Spit 1	2	7.13
11006	19	50.37
11008, Spit 1	1	0.45
11008, Spit 1	1	1.70
12002	17	607.69
12002	15	52.05
12003	26	375.90
12003	1	3.21
12004	11	514.15
12004 (contaminated)	2	31.74
12004	4	77.03
12004	1	0.90
12015	1	5.47
12037	1	6.77
12059	5	76.99
12083	1	2.13

12089, Spit 2	40	11.75
12167	1	7.26
12219, SPit 3	1	8.48
13001	12	41.67
13003	4	31.19
13003	1	22.14
13004	1	0.82
13007, Spit 1	2	5.37
13007, Spit 2	4	82.66
13007, Spit 1	1	0.94
13012	1	5.48
13015	1	5.35
14010	1	3.93

25 THE LEAD FINDS

25.1 General report on the lead, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Philip H. W. B. Hansen and Kirstin Dovishak

In total, 28 lead artefacts were assigned small finds numbers during the 2003-2009 excavations. The majority of lead artefacts were recovered through excavation; however, a small assemblage of lead objects was recovered through metal detection.

The majority of lead small finds comprise window cames and unidentifiable fragments, with several examples of possible roofing lead. Other finds include small balls, rings, a loom weight and a decorated obelisk-shaped object. In the catalogue below, the small finds are presented first before the other lead objects recovered. Details provided in the entries include the context numbers from which the objects were recovered and a description of form.

Lead objects, recovered from a number of trenches, that were not given small find numbers during the investigations typically included fragments of window came and unidentified objects. Other artefacts recorded also included a spindle whorl and sheets of lead, that were flat, rolled or folded. All of these items are listed below alongside the context numbers from which they were excavated.

A variety of lead objects were recovered through metal detection. Unfortunately, none of these objects is associated with a secure context, only the trench from which they were recovered is known. The majority of metal-detected objects were recovered from Trench 6. The range of objects found include pieces of window came and roofing lead, a musket ball, a fishing weight, a disc of unknown function, a possible ingot, a small plate, a button and several unidentifiable objects. In addition, a nineteenth-/twentieth-century painted lead/tin mount was recovered from Trench 7 and from Trench 1 a lead object that may have been a stamp or gaming piece was found (see section 21).

25.1.1 Small finds

Window came

SF 11 (2006)
Nine pieces of window came.

SF 23 (2006)
Single piece of window came.

SF 32 (2010)
Two pieces of window came.

SF 141 (2006)
Single piece of window came. FIgure 25-1.

SF 156 (5027)
Two pieces of window came. Figure 25-2.

SF 286 (9021)
Scrap lead, possibly window came.

Roofing lead

SF 138 (2006)
Piece of rolled roofing lead.

SF 144 (2010)
Piece of rolled roofing lead.

SF 667 (6189)
Triangular piece of lead with a hole in the middle, possible part of roofing.

Miscellaneous

SF 246 (6003)
Irregular ring, circular cross section.

SF 654 (6044)
Lead with iron. Obelisk-shaped object, hatch decoration.

SF 656 (6044)
Loom weight.

Unidentified objects

SF 184 (5053)
Object.

SF 353 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 529 (1056)
Small object.

SF 647 (12002)
Small object.

SF 648 (12002)
Fragment.

SF 657 (12002)
Fragment.

SF 665 (12002)
Fragment.

SF 666 (12003)
Fragment.

SF 672 (6044)
Lead with copper alloy.

SF 682 (6044)
Lead and copper alloy.

SF 735 (12037)
Fragment.

SF 737 (12089)
Fragment.

SF 740 (12037)
Fragment.

25.1.2 Other finds

Excavated miscellaneous finds

(2002) Window came.

(2006) Window came.

(3002) Circular piece of waste.

(4001) Window came.

(5053) Rolled fragment.

(5056) Fragment.

(6002) Spindle whorl.

(6028) Fragment.

(6044) Fragment.

(6100) Three small balls/pellets found in sample 121.

(7002, Spit 2) Came.

(8009) One small piece and one folded piece with possible rim.

(9029, Spit 1) Fragment.

(11003) Five thin plates.

(11003) Rod with tapered end and convex top.

(11005) Fragment.

(12002) Fragment.

(12433, Spit 1) Flat piece of lead with etching on one side.

METAL-DETECTED MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

(Tr 1) 2 objects

Possible loom weight and lead piece (see section 21.1).

(Tr 1, Spoil) Lead piece.

(Tr 6, Spoil) Possible lead ingot.

(Tr 6) 11 objects

Two pieces of folded lead roofing, Trench 6, window came, musket ball, fishing weight, circular lead disc, small plate, four miscellaneous objects, and a button.

SF 141

FIGURE 25-1 *Lead window came (SF 141) recovered from Trench 2 (2006). Scale 1:1.*

SF 156

FIGURE 25-2 *Lead window came (SF 156) excavated from Trench 5 (5027). Scale 1:1.*

26 THE ANIMAL BONE

26.1 ANIMAL BONES, 2003 BY PAUL HALSTEAD

This report is taken from the 2003 interim report for the fieldwork in West Halton project (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003).

Animal bone bags from the following contexts were scanned: (1002), (1011), (1024), (1025), (2002), (2006), (2010). For each context, two sets of information were noted:

(1) the presence of traces of gnawing, burning, and

(2) the presence, among specimens readily identifiable to taxon, of three broad anatomical units (head, upper limb, foot).

As demonstrated in Table 26-1, each context contains a mixture of taxa and body parts (the diversity being largely a function of sample size), suggesting that these are samples of mixed refuse rather than debris from single discard episodes and/or specific types of activity. A fairly high incidence of (?dog-) gnawing similarly suggests refuse accumulating slowly rather than buried rapidly. In addition, a few specimens are burnt (in (1011) and (1024), at least) and a few bear butchery marks, confirming human involvement in the formation of the assemblage. Butchery marks include traces of cleaver (at least in (1011)) as well as knife.

Most of the identified specimens are from domestic mammals, with hare the only wild mammal. The bird and fish bones have not been identified more precisely. The cattle include both young and old individuals (in both (1011) and (1024)), and at least one female (in (2006)), but the assemblage is too small for further comment on mortality patterns. Most of the material is from fairly small animals, such as one might expect in medieval assemblages, but there are large specimens of pig (in (2006)) and sheep (in (1002) and (2002)) perhaps deriving from the period of increasing body size in recent centuries. Context (2002) includes both small and very large specimens of sheep, suggesting the possibility that this deposit at least is chronologically mixed.

The information potential of the assemblage is as yet modest, because of small sample size, probable chronological mixing and the lack of deposits representing short-term discard episodes or specialised activities.

CONTEXT	TAXON	HEAD	FOOT	UPPER LIMB
1002	Cow	-	X	X
	Pig	X	-	X
	Sheep	X	X	X
	Bird	-	-	X
1011	Cow	X	X	X
	Pig	X	X	X
	Sheep	X	X	X
	Horse	X	X	-
	Dog	-	X	-
	Bird	-	X	X
	Fish	X	-	-
1024	Cow	X	X	X
	Pig	X	X	X
	Sheep	X	X	X
	Dog	-	X	X
	Hare	-	X	-
	Bird	-	X	X
1025	Cow	X	-	X
	Pig	-	-	X
	Bird	-		X
2002	Cow	-	X	X
	Pig	-	X	-
	Sheep	X	-	X
2006	Cow	X	X	X
	Pig	X	X	X
	Sheep	X	X	X
	Horse	X	-	-
	Hare	-	X	-
	Bird	-	-	X
2010	Cow	X	X	
	Pig	-	-	X
	Sheep	X	X	-
	Horse	-	X	-
	Bird	-	X	-

TABLE 26-1 *Animal remains from contexts (1002), (1011), (1024), (1025), (2002), (2006), (2010).*

26.2 Faunal remains from Anglo-Saxon West Halton by Sarah Viner

This report is taken from the 2005 interim report for the excavations undertaken at West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005).

Here emphasis is on the faunal remains from securely dated Anglo-Saxon contexts. Of particular interest are those that originate from a ditch and an occupation surface dated to the Saxon period, and which provided the bulk of the animal bone material. In addition the faunal remains from a number of later medieval and some less securely dated contexts were recorded but will not be discussed in detail.

26.2.1 Background and previous work

The domestic economy of the Anglo-Saxon period relied heavily on animals as both a source of meat and to provide secondary products (Fowler 1976, 25). Cattle, sheep/ goat and pigs were paramount, while horses, dogs and cats were also common. Among birds, domestic chicken and geese had a central role. Trade was local and regional in scale (Albarella *et al*. 1997). Previous work on the animal bones from West Halton was carried out by P. Halstead in 2003 (see section 26.1) (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 20-2). Bones from medieval contexts were scanned and information regarding species presence, butchery and gnawing was recorded. Halstead's preliminary report states that most bones came from domestic species (mainly cattle, sheep/goat, pig and chicken), and that the only wild species represented was the hare (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003, 20).

26.2.2 Preservation

Preservation of bone was generally moderate to good, although some exhibited the longitudinal cracks and surface deterioration indicative of weathering. 8% of the bones

from Saxon deposits were damaged by gnawing. The marks observed were suggestive of gnawing by domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*), but similar damage could be caused by foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and cannot be ruled out. Signs of weathering and gnawing by scavengers such as these are an indication that affected bones were left exposed before burial.

The very small number of maxillary and mandible fragments in comparison to the greater number of loose teeth is suggestive of a considerable degree of fragmentation within the assemblage. However, all of the contexts were sieved and this is likely to have improved the recovery of teeth, particularly deciduous teeth and those from smaller animals. The bones retrieved from sieving and those that were hand collected have been combined, so no distinction between the bones collected by each method is necessary in the following analysis.

At least four sheep/goat bones from context (4013) are thought to have originated from a single individual. As a result of the discovery of what appears to be an articulated sheep/goat lower limb, the remains from this context can be interpreted as a result of primary deposition.

26.2.3 Methods

The assemblage under discussion was recovered during excavation in 2004 and 2005. All contexts were sieved, therefore reducing the possibility of bias caused by excavation inconsistent recovery.

Identification was carried out using the reference collection held at the University of Sheffield. The faunal remains were recorded following a modified version of the protocol established by Davis (1992). Specific zones of the following elements of the mammal and bird skeletons were included as countable: loose teeth (mammals); mandible and maxillar fragments with at least one tooth present (mammals); cranium (zygomaticus) (mammals); atlas (mammals); axis (mammals); scapula; coracoid (birds); distal humerus; proximal ulna; distal radius (mammals); carpal 3 (C3) (mammals); distal metacarpal (proximal in birds); pelvis (ischial part of the acetabulum) (mammals); distal femur; distal tibia; astragalus; calcaneus; distal metatarsal; the proximal part of

phalanges 1, 2 and 3. Fish bones were also recorded. The employment of this method ensures that no element is counted more than once and therefore prevents any resultant misinterpretation. However, since the method is highly selective (i.e. only one zone per skeletal element is included) it may give the impression that an assemblage is smaller than it actually is. This is particularly apparent when comparison is made with assemblages in which all fragments are counted.

The sheep/goat distinction was in this case attempted on the humerus, tibia, astragalus, calcaneum and metapodials, as well as on the dP3 and dP4.

Measurements were taken where possible and can be seen in appendix 1. The measurements are defined in von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988), and Davis (1992).

Although contexts are separated spatially and temporally at the site, distinction on the basis of context would divide the assemblage into too small units and would make any meaningful interpretation very difficult to produce. Therefore all contexts will initially

CONTEXT	BOS	O/C	SUS	CANIS	EQUUS	LEPUS	FELIS	GALLUS	ANSER	ANAS	AMP.	TOTAL
3013	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	11
3014	47	62	57	5	-	1	-	4	1	1	1	179
3016	10	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
3017	7	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
3019	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
3022	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
4012	7	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	20
4013	1	13	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
4014	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	12
Total	85	102	83	6	3	1	1	8	3	2	7	299

TABLE 26-2 *Summary of the specimens found in Saxon deposits at West Halton (NISP), (O/C= Ovis/Capra).*

be considered together. A brief discussion of any observed variation between the main context types will then be provided.

All of the results are presented in the form of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP). The commonly used method of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) has not been used here given that the relatively small size of the assemblage would provide very low MNI values. Such low values are likely to be statistically unreliable.

26.2.4 Overview of the assemblage

In total 437 bones were identified and recorded. 299 of these countable specimens came from securely dated Saxon deposits and are summarized in Table 26-2. A further 138 specimens came from later medieval contexts or contexts of less certain date. These are not discussed further here.

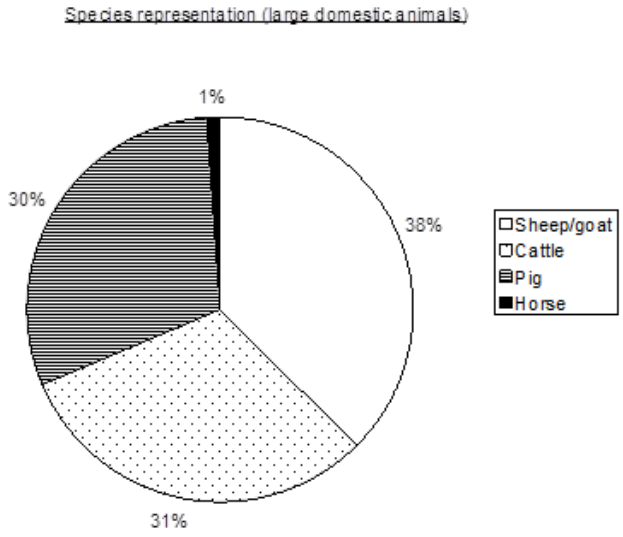


Figure 26-1 *The proportion of the large domestic animals at the site.*

Most of the mammal and bird bones were identified as belonging to domestic species. The greatest abundance was of sheep/goat bones (*Ovis/Capra*), followed by similar quantities of cattle and pig remains. In addition, equids were found in low frequencies. The contribution that each of these species makes to the total of the large domestic animals can be seen in Figure 26-1. Both dog and cat bones were also identified.

Bones from three bird taxa were identified as chicken (*Gallus gallus*), goose (*Anser* sp.), and duck (*Anas* sp.). Hare was the only wild mammal and is represented by a single specimen. Seven amphibian bones were counted, and one fish vertebra was found. This belonged to a small to medium sized fish, but no further identification was attempted.

Sheep/Goat

Sheep/goat contributed 38% of the large domestic animal specimens (104 NISP). Four of these could be confidently attributed to *Ovis aries*, while none were identified as goat. It is most likely that goats made little or no contribution to this assemblage.

There were too few mandibles from any of the main domestic species to allow in depth investigation of the pattern of slaughter at the site. A relatively large proportion of the loose teeth within the Saxon assemblage were deciduous (21% of the sheep/goat loose teeth). These loose deciduous teeth are in various stages of wear, from entirely unworn, suggesting very young animals, to severely worn. In contrast most of the permanent molars did not show advanced wear on the occlusal surface. The degree of fusion of the postcranial skeletal elements can provide additional ageing information. This method can be a less reliable age indication than tooth wear due to the deviation in the rate of fusion caused by, among other factors, castration and environmental factors, and variation between breeds and female and male animals (Reitz and Wing 1999, 76). O'Connor (1989) established fusion categories into which each postcranial element falls (i.e. early, intermediate, late or final fusion (O'Connor 1989). The percentage of unfused and fused/fusing sheep/goat bones belonging to each of O'Connor's categories can be seen in Figure 26-2.

When employed here the information gained from the extent of epiphysial fusion confirms the pattern provided by the loose teeth. There are more unfused than fused

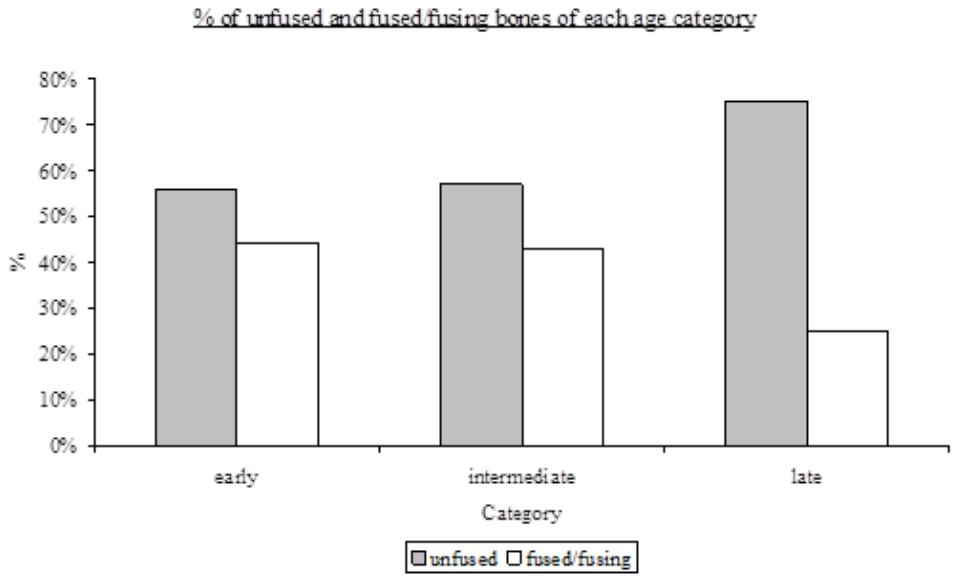


FIGURE 26-2 *Unfused and fused/fusing sheep bones of each category.*

or fusing bones in all of the categories, particularly the late group. These sources of information suggest many animals died before reaching maturity. However, caution should be exercised since at least four of the unfused specimens probably came from the same individual and might therefore have provided a biased result, and the sample is in any case small. Greater evidence is needed before any sound interpretation of economic practice can be made, but if this kill-off pattern is real, it is in contrast to the observed pattern for sheep/goat on other later medieval sites. The possibility arises that West Halton fits in with the general pattern of emphasis on mutton production in the Saxon period, with wool production taking precedence during the later medieval period.

Few measurable elements were available within the assemblage. The site of West Stow in East Anglia provides a substantial sample of measurements for Anglo-Saxon animals (Crabtree 1994). When compared with this data, sheep/goat from West Halton fall within the same range as sheep/goat from West Stow, though they tend to be towards the smaller end of the distribution for Saxon *Ovis/Capra* bones at West Stow.

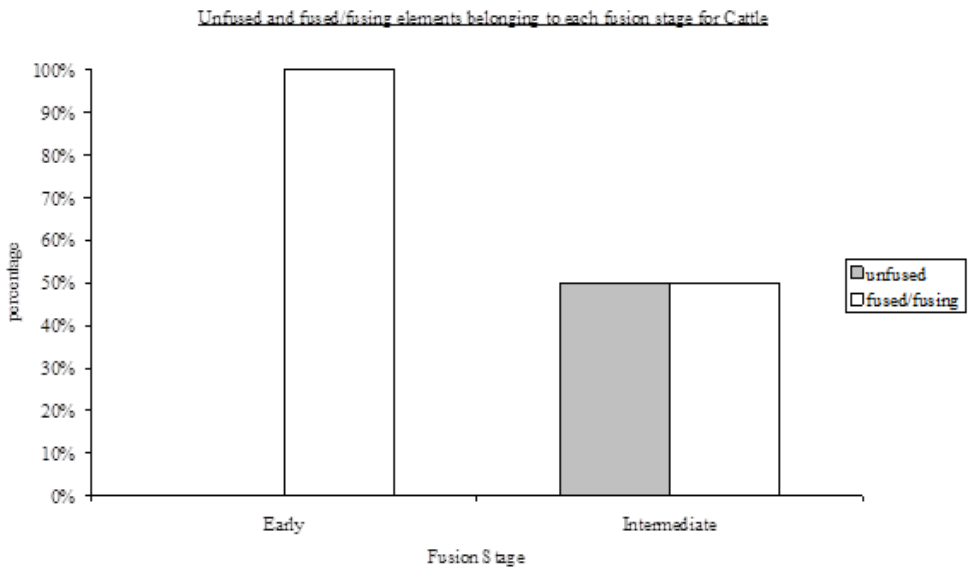


FIGURE 26-3 *Unfused and fused/fusing cattle bones belonging to each fusion stage.*

More measurements are needed to identify whether the difference between the West Halton and West Stow specimens is genuine.

No butchery marks (i.e. cut or chop marks) were found on sheep/goat remains, but a number of non-countable specimens had been finely worked. These examples were not complete and are probably waste from bone working, or unfinished objects.

CATTLE

After sheep/goat, cattle was the most numerous species at the site. By NISP cattle contributed 85 specimens (31% of the large domesticates). Again the available ageable mandibles were not sufficient to provide any clear interpretation of slaughter practices. As with the sheep/goat remains a large number of deciduous teeth were recovered (18% of the total loose teeth NISP). None of the permanent molars recovered showed severe wear. The data from fusion of postcranial bones suggests that few animals

were killed while very young as all of the early category bones were fused (shown in Figure 26-3). The late fusing category has been excluded from the diagram because only one example was attributed to it. The data is based on a small sample and should be treated with caution.

As with those recorded for sheep/goat the elements here all fall within the range of size provided by measurements from Anglo-Saxon West Stow (Crabtree 1989). There is considerable variation within the small sample. Such variable size might indicate a mixed population consisting of both sexes and/or castrates, or could suggest the presence of more than one breed of cattle. Much more information is required for a better understanding of the population structure.

The greatest evidence for butchery is provided by the cattle remains, in particular those from the occupation surface (context (3014)). 62% of the observed butchery marks were on bones attributed to cattle, though a significant number were also found on chicken remains.

A cattle phalanx 1 from context (4014) exhibits abnormal exostoses, particularly around the proximal articulation. The exostoses (an abnormal bony growth) is comparable in appearance with example described by Baker and Brothwell as osteophytosis (Baker and Brothwell 1980). Such pathology had been linked to the use of animals for traction, and is common in archaeological assemblages. Alternative explanations for the condition include old age and unsuitable terrain (De Cupere *et al*. 2000, 256).

PIG

Pig remains were only slightly less abundant than those of cattle, 82 identifiable specimens were recorded making up 30% of the large domestic animal assemblage. The molars recovered were all in the very early stages of wear, some were completely unworn. In the postcranial elements, all apart from those belonging to the earliest fusing category were unfused (Figure 26-4). This pattern of large numbers of young animals is expected as pigs produce no secondary products and are therefore often killed while young. Four female and three male pig canine teeth were retrieved, a roughly equal balance between the sexes. Once again the sample is small, but the equal

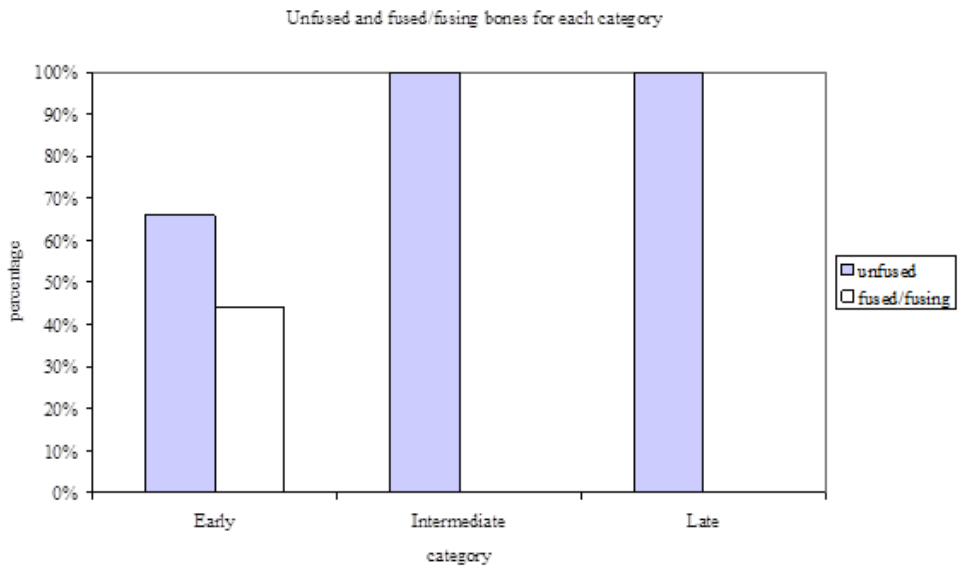


FIGURE 26-4 *Unfused and fused/fusing bones of pig.*

number of females might be an indication of on-site breeding of pigs, as young males are more likely to be traded. A pattern of equal numbers of females and males reflects that found on other medieval rural sites (cf. Albarella and Davis 1994). Butchery marks were less frequent than on the remains of cattle, but were present.

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

Loose teeth greatly outnumber postcranial bones for all of the large domestic species. This comparable abundance of loose teeth is probably largely due to the greater resilience of teeth when compared with other skeletal elements, and partly due to the extensive program of sieving that was carried out during excavation.

When considering the postcranial elements, it appears to be the case that the main meat bearing bones (e.g. the scapula, humerus and femur) are largely absent or underrepresented. This is particularly the case for cattle in which both the scapula and

femur are absent, and only a single humerus was recovered.

A similar trend is observed in the remains of sheep/goat and pigs. The absence of the main meat bearing elements is not as apparent in the samples of the small domesticates as it is in cattle, but they are still under represented. For example sheep/goat and pig scapulas were recorded, but only in very small numbers.

OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Three countable horse bones were recovered, making a contribution to the large domestic animal assemblage of 1%.

A small number of dog and cat bones and teeth were recorded from the Saxon contexts. The occurrence of both of these animals is common from archaeological sites of the period (Clutton-Brock 1976). In most instances, dog bones were recorded as Canis familiaris, but a single specimen (phalanx 1) was identical in size to fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). As there are few morphological criteria by which to distinguish domestic dog and fox, the specimen was recorded as *Canis familiaris/Vulpes vulpes*.

Eight chicken bones were recovered belonging to at least two individuals. Three of the specimens had butchery marks suggesting that they are the remains of domestic refuse. In addition three countable bones belonging to goose (*Anser* sp.) were included, and a number of non-countable bones of the same species. One duck (*Anas* sp.) bone was identified. The goose remains seem to be quite large and might be domestic animals rather than wild ones.

WILD RESOURCES

Few wild animals contributed to the animal bone assemblage from West Halton. A single bone of *Lepus* (hare) and a bone from a small to medium sized fish were found. A small number of amphibian bones were also recovered, but they are unlikely to have been a diet component.

VARIATION BETWEEN CONTEXT TYPE

There are two main context types under discussion, the occupation level and the ditch fills. It might be expected that differences between the contents of each feature would be apparent, for example complete and larger elements are often more prevalent in ditch contexts due to the protection offered by this type of feature (Wilson 1992, 342). Here, the preservation of bones does not appear to be any better in the ditch than in other contexts, and there is little clear variation in the skeletal elements that make up the assemblage of each context type.

26.2.5 DISCUSSION

In general, the species composition at West Halton is what would be expected from an Anglo-Saxon site. Domestic animals predominate, with sheep/goat most prevalent. In the Anglo-Saxon period sheep were used for a variety of purposes, and their exploitation as a wool provider has been linked to the lack of deer remains on Anglo-Saxon sites (Crabtree 1994, 43). Many faunal assemblages have very few deer bones, or as is the case at West Halton, none at all. The predominance of sheep in an assemblage, and the absence of deer might indicate that the surrounding area was clear of tree cover and in use as pasture for sheep flocks. Although it is likely that sheep would provide some wool, the larger number of young animals at West Halton does not support the idea of a particular wool emphasis.

The evidence for ageing of domestic cattle is somewhat limited and it is difficult to establish any secure interpretation of the likely economic use of this animal at the site. However there does seem to be an emphasis on older animals that cannot be explained by the destruction of the young animal bones or loss of smaller bones during excavation. In addition the presence of the pathological modification observed on the cattle first phalanx in context (4013) is suggestive of the possible use of animals for traction.

Pigs were exploited for their meat at the site. The usual pattern for Anglo-Saxon sites is for pig to be less prevalent than both sheep and cattle (Clutton-Brock 1976, 378). It has been suggested that a high frequency of pig remains is an indication of a high status

site (Crabtree 1994, 43). The relative abundance of pig at West Halton is interesting particularly in light of the high status of the site suggested from other evidence (Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004). However, bacon and dried pork products was probably the only readily available meat for peasants during the medieval period (Dyer 1989), a reliance that continued into post medieval times.

The presence of domestic chicken and goose at the site is in accordance with other Saxon animal bone assemblages where the bird remains are dominated these species. The lack of wild birds is perhaps evidence against the interpretation of this site as high status as wild birds are found more frequently associated with high status sites during the early medieval period (Albarella and Thomas 2002). The small size of the sample must here be taken into account, relatively few bird bones of any kind contributed to the assemblage.

This assemblage probably accumulated as a result of domestic refuse. The distribution of anatomical elements of all three of the main domesticates suggests a bias in the discard of the different parts of the body. Perhaps the meat bearing elements were removed for use or storage, and the bone further used or discarded elsewhere. If the assemblage derives from domestic activity this would explain the rarity of horse bones in the sample. Although commonly used as a traction animal in the Saxon period, horses were eaten only under extreme circumstances (Clutton-Brock 1976, 383) and should not be expected in assemblages accumulated from food and other domestic refuse. In addition dog remains were often discarded with domestic rubbish, and this would explain their presence within an assemblage dominated by domestic food animals (Clutton-Brock 1976, 385).

26.2.6 CONCLUSION

The faunal assemblage from West Halton Saxon deposits conforms to the general pattern expected for sites of this period. There is an emphasis on domestic animals, particularly sheep/goat followed by cattle and pigs. Domestic chicken and goose were also represented although in quite small numbers. Wild species of both mammals and birds are very poorly represented. The lack of wild bird species is a common feature of sites of the period, their presence in large numbers often signifying a site of high status

(Albarella and Thomas 2002). Non-food domestic species include equid, dog and cat. The accumulation of the assemblage is probably the result of the disposal of domestic refuse.

26.3 Note on animal bone from SFB (12089) in Trench 12 and context (6191) in Trench 6 by Kim Vickers

This report is taken from the 2011 interim report on the excavations that took place between 2007 and 2009 at West Halton.

26.3.1 Introduction

The building (12089) was excavated in spits and the area of the fill was divided into grid squares. A further small number of bones are detailed from the fill of a posthole (6191) in Trench 6.

26.3.2 Methods

The animal bone recovered was all hand collected. Animal bone fragments were identified to taxon using the reference collection at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield. The recording method used in the analysis of bones from SFB (12089) follows a modified version of that outlined by Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). Briefly, the elements included as 'countable' are: loose upper and lower teeth (in mammals); jaws with at least one tooth in place; cranium (complete or partial zygomaticus); atlas; axis; scapula (glenoid cavity); coracoid (in birds); distal humerus (at least half), distal radius (at least half), proximal ulna, carpal 3 (C3), distal metacarpal (at least half), carpometacarpus (in birds), pelvis (ischial part of the acetabulum); distal tibia (at least half); calcaneum; scaphocuboid; distal metatarsal (at least half); phalanges 1, 2, and 3 (Table 26-3). Wherever possible fragmented bones with clearly

Table 26-3 *Species and element representation by spit and grid square (based on numbers of countable bones).*

Grid Sq	Spit	ZY	X	N	LT	AT	CoC	SC	HU	RA	UL	PE	FE	TI	MT	MC	MP	SCU	AS	CA	PH1	PH2	PH3	Total	MNI
BOS																									
?	Spit 1 (0-5cm)										1				1	1			1		1	1	1	7	1
2	Spit 2 (5-8cm)														1									1	1
3	Spit 1 (0-5cm)								2															2	1
3	Spit 2 (5-10cm)											1	2											3	1
4	Spit 1 (0-5cm)																						1	1	1
4	Spit 2 (5-10cm)												1											1	1
6	Spit 1			1	1																			2	1
7	Spit 2 (5-12cm)				5											1								6	1
8	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	1			3					1	1		1	1		1			1					10	1
8	Spit 2 (5-10cm)					1			1		1	1				1								5	1
8	Spit 2 (5-15cm)															1								1	1
9	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				5							1				2								8	2
9	Spit 3 (10-17cm)			1																1	1			3	1
10	Spit 1										1													1	1
10	Spit 2 (5-10cm)										1													1	1
11	Spit 1 (0-5cm)								1	1														2	1
11	Spit 2 (5-8cm)																					2		2	1
12	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	1			1																			1	1
13	Spit 2 (5-10cm)				2				2											1	1			6	1
17	Spit 2 (5-10cm)				1																			1	1
	Cleaning of top layer	1			11				1	1		2	2		2	2		1	1	1	1	2	2	30	2
	TOTAL	3		2	28	1			7	3	4	5	6	1	3	8		1	2	3	3	4	3	94	5

OVIS/CAPRA																									
3	Spit 1 (0-5cm)					1																		1	1
3	Spit 2 (5-10cm)										1									1				2	1
4	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				1										1									2	1
5	Spit 2																			1				1	1
6	Spit 1				1																			1	1
7	Spit 2 (5-12cm)				3									1										4	1
8	Spit 2 (5-10cm)				1																			1	1
8	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				2																			2	1
8	Spit 2 (5-15cm)				1							1			1				1					4	1
9	Spit 1 (0-5cm)			2	1							1								1				5	2
9	Spit 3 (10-17cm)				1				1	1	1		1											5	1
11	Spit 1 (0-5cm)								1															1	1
13	Spit 2 (5-10cm)				3								1				1							5	1
13	Spit 4 (15-18cm)				2																			2	1
	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				2																			2	1
	Cleaning of top layer				17			1	1													1		20	2
	TOTAL			2	35			1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2		1		1	3		1		58	4
SUS																									
4	Spit 1 (0-5cm)															1								1	1
6	Spit 1				1																			1	1
8	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				1																			1	1
9	Spit 1 (0-5cm)																				1			1	1
13	Spit 2 (5-10cm)																				1		1	2	1
18	Spit 2 (5-10cm)				1																		1	2	1

	Spit 1 (0-5cm)																			1			1	2	1
	cleaning of top layer			1	3																			4	1
	TOTAL			1	6											1				1	2		3	14	1
EQUUS																									
7	Spit 2 (5-12cm)				1																			1	1
17	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				1																			1	1
18	Spit 1 (0-5cm)				1																			1	1
	Spit 1 (0-5cm)			1	1																			2	1
	TOTAL			1	4																			5	4
CANIS FAMILIARIS																									
3	Spit 2 (5-10cm)														1									1	1
7	Spit 2 (5-12cm)				1																			1	1
8	Spit 1 (0-5cm)		1																				1	2	1
8	Spit 2 (5-10cm)			1						1				1	3	2				1				9	1
11	Spit 2 (5-8cm)				1																			1	1
12	Spit 3 (10-16cm)																				1			1	1
13	Spit 2 (5-10cm)																					1		1	1
	Cleaning of top layer			2						1													2	5	1
	TOTAL		1	3	2					2				1	4	2				1	1	1	3	21	2
ANSER																									
2	Spit 2 (5-8cm)						1																	1	1
3	Spit 2 (5-10cm)						1																	1	1
8	Spit 2 (5-15cm)						1	1																2	1
9	Spit 2 (5-10cm)						1																	1	1

9	Spit 3 (10-17cm)						1								2									3	1
	Cleaning of top layer												1											1	1
	TOTAL						5	1					1		2									9	3
GALLUS GALLUS																									
7	Spit 2 (5-12cm)										1													1	1
11	Spit 1 (0-5cm)														1									1	1
	Cleaning of top layer						1		1						1									3	1
	TOTAL						1		1		1				2									5	3
BIRD																									
4	Spit 1 (0-5cm)																				1	1		2	1
8	Spit 2 (5-15cm)																				2			2	1
9	Spit 3 (10-17cm)																				1			1	1
13	Spit 4 (15-18cm)																				1			1	1
	Cleaning of top layer																				1	1		2	1
	TOTAL																				5	1		8	1

Table 26-4 *Summary of the uncountable bone fragments by spit and grid square.*

Grid sq	Spit	Longbone fragments				Skull fragments		Ribs				Vertebrae				Horn Core	
		Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Bird	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Bird	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Bird	BOS	OVIS/ CAPRA
?	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	12	22		2	5		8	13			5	1				
2	Spit 2 (5-8cm)	5	3						7								
3	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	6	9		1	1	5	6	4			2	5		1		
3	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	1			1	1		9		4	1		1				
4	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	2	3				2		2								
4	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	3	6			1			6				1				
5	Spit 1	1	2						3				1				
5	Spit 2	1	1								1						
6	Spit 1	4	6						7	4		2				2	
7	Spit 2 (5-12cm)	2	71			12		15	1	2			6				
8	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	4	24			3	1	3				5	3		1		
8	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	5	1			2		1					2				1
8	Spit 2 (5-15cm)	6	14			1	3	7	10	2			1				
9	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	2	38			1	2		4								
9	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	10	10			5		24					1				

9	Spit 3 (10-17)	3	8			1	1	7	8	1	1	1	1		1		
10	Spit 1	1	4														
10	Spit 2 (5-10cm)		6					5									
10	Spit 3 (10-18cm)	1	2			1		2	3								
11	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	13	10		1	1	2	3	1			1			1		
11	Spit 2 (5-8cm)	3	1					1									
12	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	3	5		1				3								
12	Spit 3 (10-16)	1	1						2			1					
13	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	6	36			2											
13	Spit 3 (10-15cm)	5						2	5			1					
13	Spit 4 (15-18cm)	5		1			1	2	5			1	1				
17	Spit 1 (0-5cm)		2					4									
17	Spit 2	3	2					7	2				3				
18	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	3											1				
18	Spit 2 (5-10cm)	1	2					1	7								
20	Spit 1 (0-5cm)	5															
	Cleaning of top layer	68	242		1	9	8	26	40	3		8	5	1		1	1
TOTAL	173	509	1	5	41	25	125	120	16	3	22	32	1	4	3	2	

matching edges were reconstructed.

In addition to these 'countable' elements, other 'non-countable' specimens were recorded. These include horncore, antler, all bones with evidence of butchery, bone working or pathology, and ribs and vertebrae (recorded as belonging to a small, medium or large sized mammal). The distinction between sheep and goats has only been attempted on the following elements: horncore (non-countable); dP3 and dP4; permanent lower molars (when a row is present); humerus; metacarpal; tibia; astragalus; calcaneum; metatarsal. The criteria of Boessneck (1969); Payne (1985); Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Halstead *et al.* (2002) were used to separate sheep from goat.

Countable elements, rib and vertebrae fragments, non-countable longbone fragments and horncore/antler fragments are presented as NISP (number of identified specimens). MNI (minimum numbers of individuals) was calculated for each taxa from the countable elements recorded. The preservation and fragmentation state of material was noted, and any occurrence of gnawing was recorded.

Mandible wear stage was recorded for cattle and pig following the criteria of Grant (1982) and for sheep/goat following Payne (1973). Epiphysial fusion state was recorded wherever possible. Analysis of mandibular wear stage follows Payne (1973) for sheep/goat, and the groupings of O'Connor (1989) for cattle and pig. Epiphysial fusion data was analysed using groupings of early, intermediate, and late fusing elements derived from Silver's (1969) fusion tables (Table 26-5). Measurements were taken as defined in von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992).

26.3.3 SFB (12089)

PRESERVATION

Preservation of the assemblage from SFB (12089) was on the whole good, and the majority of the bone fragments (99%) were recorded as well preserved. 1% were recorded as moderately preserved. This suggests that they were buried soon after disposal. A large proportion of the (12089) assemblage was highly fragmented, and

much of the material was not countable under the recording methodology employed (Table 26-4). This level of fragmentation is also evident in the high levels of loose teeth in the assemblage (Table 26-3). The only complete bones represented are metapodials, carpals, tarsals, and phalanges – the densest bones in a mammal skeleton (Brain 1981), but also the least useful for marrow (Binford 1981). This pattern may therefore result from post-discard taphonomy, or from the smashing of longbones to remove fat, marrow and grease.

There was some evidence of gnawing in the (12089) assemblage (Table 26-5). Canid gnawing is recorded on 4% of countable and non-countable fragments (42 fragments), while rodent gnawing is recorded on <1% (1 fragment). This suggests that at least some of the bone was either fed to dogs or scavenged by dogs before final burial. 29 fragments of burnt bone were noted from (12089). All of these fragments were recovered from contexts also containing un-burnt bone, and include long bone, vertebrae, skull and rib fragments from large and medium sized mammals.

RESULTS

Table 26-3 shows the number of each element present for each species by context. Table 26-4 shows the numbers of uncountable rib and vertebrae fragments present. A total of 214 countable elements were recorded from the SFB assemblage. The remainder of the assemblage was made up of very small non-countable long bone fragments (NISP: 688), non-countable rib and vertebrae fragments (NISP: 323), skull fragments (NISP: 66), and non-countable horncore and antler fragments (NISP: 5).

Species present

The assemblage is dominated by domesticated livestock. Cattle bones are the most common in the assemblage, and these are represented by the majority of bones in the body which are relatively equally represented. This is characteristic of both primary and secondary butchery waste, there is no evidence for specialised butchery and whole animals were probably butchered at the site. A minimum of 5 individuals are

Table 26-5 *Incidence of gnawing in the assemblage (based on countable and non-countable elements).*

Species	Canid gnawing	Rodent gnawing	Total no. bones in assemblage	%Candid gnawing	%Rodent gnawing
Bos	27	1	94	28.7	1.1
Ovis/Capra	10		58	17.2	0.0
Sus	2		14	14.3	0.0
Large Mammal	9		361	2.5	0.0
Medium Mammal	1		686	0.1	0.0
Total	49	1	1296	3.8	0.1

Table 26-6 *Fusion state of elements of the main domesticates (Early, middle and late fusing bones ascribed by Silver, 1969).*

Species	State of fusion	Early Fusing	Intermediate Fusing	Late Fusing
Bos	Fused	28	8	1
	Unfused	3	4	6
	% Unfused	9.7	33.3	85.7
Ovis/Capra	Fused	4	2	3
	Unfused	3	2	4
	% Unfused	42.9	50	57.1
Sus	Fused	1	0	0
	Unfused	1	1	1
	% Unfused	50	100	100
Canis	Fused	8	6	1
	Unfused	1	0	0
	% Unfused	11.1	0	0

Table 26-7 *Tooth wear data from the West Halton SFB assemblage (Bos and Sus follows Grant, 1982, Ovis/Capra follows Payne, 1972).*

Species	Spit	Grid	Element	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M1/2	M3
Bos	SPIT 1	6	MAND		g				
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	8	LT		k				
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	9	LT	l					
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	9	LT					f	
	SPIT 2	17	LT		k				
	SPIT 2 (5-12cm)	7	LT					u	
	SPIT 3 (10-17cm)	9	MAND						g
	cleaning of top layer		LT	g					
	cleaning of top layer		LT					k	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					c	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					k	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					k	
	cleaning of top layer		LT						b
	cleaning of top layer		LT		worn				
Equus	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	17	LT					very worn	
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)		LT						very worn

Ovis/Capra	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	8	LT					9A	
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	8	LT					9A	
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	9	MAND			11A	2A		
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	9	MAND		9A	9A	9A		10G
	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)		LT					2A	
	SPIT 2 (5-15cm)	8	LT					9A	
	SPIT 4 (15-18cm)	13	LT					12A	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					9A	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					u	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					4A	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					9A	
	cleaning of top layer		LT					8A	
	cleaning of top layer		LT						u
	cleaning of top layer		LT		15A				
Sus	cleaning of top layer		LT						u
	cleaning of top layer		LT						u
	cleaning of top layer		MAND	worn		u			

represented by the assemblage.

Sheep/goat are represented by 58 countable fragments, although over half of these are loose teeth. As with cattle there is no clear pattern in terms of the elements present, and it is likely that whole animals were butchered on site. All of the elements for which the distinction between sheep and goat was attempted were sheep (*Ovis aries*), and it is likely that the majority of the bones recorded as sheep/goat were also sheep. A minimum of 4 animals are represented by the sheep/goat bone present.

In addition to cattle and sheep/goat, the assemblage contained smaller numbers of other domesticates such as pig (*Sus*), horse/donkey (*Equus*), and dog (*Canis familiaris*). The pig bones largely derive from teeth and foot bones, but the numbers are too small to draw any firm conclusions, and this pattern may be a result of taphonomy as these are the elements most likely to survive taphonomic effects (Brain 1981). Horse is represented primarily by loose teeth.

The excavator reports that a dog skeleton was excavated *in situ* from this context, and the majority of the canid bones probably derive from this individual (although many long bones are missing). The size of most of the bones is consistent with a large dog. However, at least one other dog is represented by a smaller additional mandible.

Bird species present include the domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*) [5 bones] and goose (*Anser*) [9 bones] it is not possible to separate domestic goose from most wild goose species on the basis of bone morphology.

Ageing

Information about the age at death of the animals represented is limited due to the small size and high fragmentation of the assemblage. However, both mandibular wear stage (Table 26-7) and epiphyseal fusion (Table 26-6) data suggest a range of ages of animal are present. Epiphyseal fusion data, although limited, suggests that 86% of the cattle present were killed before they reached full maturity (at around 48 months), of these 10% were probably killed before their 18th month, and 33% before their 42nd month (based on Silver 1969). Toothwear data, though scant, suggests that immature,

Table 26-8 *Measurements from the West Halton SFB assemblage (in mm).*

Taxa	Element	Spit	Square	GL	BP	DP	Bd	BT	Dd	SD	a	b	1	3	4
Bos	DTI	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	8				53.55		38.58						
	AS	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	8	60.69	39.43		37.81								
	PMC	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)	8	181	50.19	32.15	53.46				25.71	25.16	23.2	29.76	27.39
	DMT	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)					52.72				25.02	23.81	27.54	30.65	23.72
	AS	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)		58		38	36.25								
	PMC	SPIT 1 (0-5cm)		185	50.07		55.71				26.22	26.5	26.27	28.65	20.79
	DMC	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	188			55.59	50.23		31.34	24.5	26.7	26.1	27.63	21.42
	CA	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	13	110.5											
	AS	Cleaning of top layer		58.36	40.44		37.95								
	DMC	Cleaning of top layer					62.8				29.38		23.66	32.72	31.5
Ovis aries	Horncore	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	80			26.71								
Ovis/Capra	DTI	SPIT 2 (5-12cm)	7				25.11								
	AS	SPIT 2 (5-15cm)	8	25.23	14.85		17.35								
Canis familiaris	DMT2	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	3	71.73			8.69								
	DTI	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8				25.37		18.71						
	PMT5	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8				8.25								
	CA	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	47.05											
	PMC2	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	64	8		9.75								
	PMT4	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	79.75			8.75								
	PMT3	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	81.75			8.75								
	PMC4	SPIT 2 (5-10cm)	8	74.05	92		10.38			7.29					

sub-adult and adult animals are all represented in the assemblage.

Fusion data for other species is based on very small numbers of elements, but do suggest that the sheep bones present represent both immature and fully mature animals, while all of the pig bone recorded derives from animals which did not gain full maturity before they were killed. A small number of sheep/goat bones are clearly from very young animals, these include a proximal humerus, distal humerus, radius, tibia and astragalus, suggesting the presence of at least one neonate sheep/goat, and this suggests that livestock were bred at the site. The two horse teeth recovered were well worn, suggesting an elderly individual. The majority of dog bones found were fully fused, suggesting at least one mature animal, one dog proximal radius (which fuses early in an animal's life) was unfused indicating a reasonably young individual was also present.

Sexing

Although the assemblage is too small to estimate sex ratios of the different domesticates, a few elements from selected species allow the identification of sex. The horse mandible fragment was from a female horse as it did not exhibit a canine tooth. A pig mandibular canine was recovered which was from a boar, and two male domestic fowl tarsometatarsals were recovered exhibiting a spur.

Pathology

The partial dog skeleton shows signs of pathology in its left front leg, with some extra bone growth around the articulation of the distal radius. One of its back legs also shows signs of pathology with extra bone growth around proximal metatarsals 3, 4, and 5. This is probably associated with arthritic disease.

Butchery and bone modification

Butchery was rare in the assemblage with just 10 fragments exhibiting butchery marks. These included a cattle distal humerus and distal femur which had been chopped, probably during dismemberment of the carcass. A proximal cattle femur also exhibits cut marks associated with dismemberment. Two cattle distal metacarpals also exhibited cutmarks, on the shaft and articulation, and a proximal cattle metacarpal had cut marks probably associated with skinning.

In addition to the butchery of cattle, a sheep/goat mandible, a medium mammal vertebrae and a small mammal rib had chop marks. The highly fragmented nature of the assemblage may suggest that the bones were being smashed up for fat or marrow extraction, but there is no evidence that the assemblage had been chopped up, and none of the elements exhibited characteristic spiral fractures sometimes associated with this kind of activity. A small piece of large mammal long bone which had been worked to a point (possibly as an awl) was present in Spit 1.

Measurements

A number of measurements were taken from the assemblage. Unfortunately they are too small in number to allow detailed analysis. Measurements are shown in Table 26-8.

26.3.4 Context (6191)

The small amount of bone recovered from context (6191) (Tables 26-9 and 26-10) is all well preserved. The majority of the bone derives from a partial foetal pig skeleton excavated from the bottom of the posthole. All of the elements represented are unfused, including those which fuse before birth. Both forelimbs, hindlimbs, and the left and right sides are represented, but a number of other skeletal elements are not represented. The dearth of bones from the skull can be attributed to disturbance to the posthole; it was observed during excavation that the part of the feature that would have contained the animal's head had been removed by a large Anglo-Saxon ditch that

Table 26-9 *Species and element representation from 6191 (based on numbers of countable bones).*

Trench	Context	ZY	X	N	LT	AT	CoC	SC	HU	RA	UL	PE	FE	TI	MT	MC	MP	SCU	AS	CA	PH1	PH2	PH3	Total	MNI
SUS																									
6	6191	1								1	1	2	1	1			6				3	1	2	19	1

Table 26-10 *Summary of the uncountable bone fragments from (6191).*

Trench	Context	Longbone fragments		Skull fragments	Ribs	Vertebrae
		Large mammal	Medium mammal	Medium mammal	Medium mammal	Medium mammal
6	6191	2	1	1	22	9

dissected the posthole. In addition to the pig skeleton, a medium mammal rib, a large mammal mandible fragment and a large mammal long bone fragment were recovered from this context.

26.3.5 Discussion

The assemblage from the West Halton SFB is consistent with domestic waste deriving from a small scale subsistence producing economy. The small scale of the assemblage suggests either that the material was deposited over a relatively short space of time, or that it the majority of animal waste was disposed of elsewhere.

The relatively equal representation of elements for species with a reasonable NISP (sheep and cattle) suggests that much of the assemblage derives from on-site butchery of whole animals, consistent with a small scale subsistence economy, and this is supported by the presence of neonate and foetal sheep/goat and pig. As at other early Anglo-Saxon sites in Britain there is little evidence for systematic butchery of joints, in contrast to the evidence from urban and military sites in the preceding Roman period (Crabtree 1994). There is also some evidence that the assemblage has been subject to a number of taphonomic agents, leading to high levels of fragmentation, and a slight overrepresentation of the denser elements. Relatively high frequencies of canid gnaw marks on the bones indicate that much of the material probably derives from a secondary deposition of waste, although the generally good level of preservation suggests that the material was not left exposed for long.

The interpretation of this assemblage as being part of a secondary waste deposit is in keeping with the interpretation of excavated SFB fills from West Stow, where the possibility that deposits from lower fills of the buildings represented primary occupation waste was considered unlikely (Tipper 2004). At West Halton, as at West Stow, it would seem likely that the material represents material deposited after the building had gone out of use. Detailed reports on animal bone assemblages from SFBs in Britain are not common and wider comparison with the West Halton assemblage is therefore limited to the material from a small number of sites where the animal remains data has been published: the largest assemblage by far is from West Stow, Suffolk (Crabtree 1989).

Although the numbers of bones from West Halton are small, the species representation differs considerably from that at West Stow, where sheep/goat bones dominate the assemblages from SFBs, although pig and horse bones are the least common livestock species recovered at both sites (Crabtree 1989). Bird exploitation at West Halton follows the trend observed at other early Anglo-Saxon sites at which domestic fowl and goose bone dominate the assemblages. Wild mammals are also uncommon in other early Anglo-Saxon assemblages in Britain, so their absence in the West Halton assemblage is perhaps unsurprising (Crabtree 1989). Ageing data from West Halton is too sparse to draw conclusions regarding the economic focus of the site in terms of dairying, wool, or meat production.

Hamerow (2006) has highlighted the importance of 'special deposits' in a number of Anglo-Saxon settlements in Britain. She identifies 16 such deposits associated with foundation and termination of buildings and other ritual activity. These occur in the form of both human and animal articulated skeletons, deposited skulls, articulated meat joints, and disarticulated, but distinctly 'different' (in terms of species and element concentration and association with other artefacts) assemblages of animal bone. Animal species represented in these deposits include cattle, pig, dog, horse, sheep/goat, cat, and goose.

The assemblage from West Halton may add further examples to this body of evidence, in the form of the partial dog skeleton from the SFB and the partial pig foetus from posthole (6191) in Trench 6 (see 2008 interim report in Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Articulated dog skeletons are relatively common as 'special deposits' in the fills of excavated SFBs in Britain, and examples are known from Car Dyke, Waterbeach (Cambs), Eye Kettleby (Leics), Mucking (Essex) and West Stow, and a further articulated dog skeleton was recovered from a posthole at Sutton Courtney (Oxon) (Hamerow 2006). Although found relatively frequently in 'special deposits' on sites such as these, it is important to remember that articulated dog (and cat) skeletons are relatively common on sites from many different periods, and without further contextual information it is difficult to know whether the dog skeleton at West Halton results from deliberate structured deposition or from the casual discard of a dead animal with no economic use.

The deposition of a foetal pig at the base of a posthole is easier to interpret as a structured deposit, as there is little evidence of general domestic waste within this

context, and no evidence for the foetus's mother (which might be expected if the foetus was discarded when the adult sow was butchered). Hamerow (2006) does not identify any comparable 'special deposits' of foetal animals at other British Anglo-Saxon sites, although she does identify 'special deposits' within postholes. Further analysis and interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon settlements at West Halton will assist in determining the purpose of these possible 'special deposits'.

26.3.6 Conclusions

Overall, the bone assemblage is consistent with what would be expected from domestic refuse. The lack of evidence for specialised butchery, the presence of cattle and sheep/goat killed at a range of ages, and the presence of foetal and neonate livestock suggests that West Halton was a producer site. The small size of the assemblage means that proportions of species present must be treated with caution, but the species represented are typical of other assemblages from Anglo-Saxon settlement sites. The excavation of articulated partial skeletons of a dog and a foetal pig from the assemblage may be example of 'special deposits' which have also been identified in other Anglo-Saxon settlements, but further recourse to the excavation record is necessary to determine if these instances represent special deposits.

26.4 Analysis of the faunal material excavated between 2003 and 2007 from West Halton, Lincolnshire by Lee Broderick

This is a summary of a University of Sheffield Masters dissertation (Broderick 2008) that analysed the zooarchaeological data from the first five years of excavation at West Halton (2003-2007) (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Access to the full dissertation can be arranged through the University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology.

26.4.1 THE DATA

From the data analysed, Broderick (2008) was able to interpret the economy of the site, including animal husbandry strategies, and the ecology, attempting an environmental reconstruction for the area surrounding the site. All bones in the assemblage were identified by comparison with the specimens held in the reference collection of the Department of Archaeology in the University of Sheffield (Broderick 2008, 10). A complete list of species present on site, and the terms used in this report, is given in Table 26-11.

26.4.2 RESULTS

Domestic animals, typically *Bos*, *Ovis aries* and *Sus*, were found to make up a significant proportion of the faunal remains in all periods of activity on the site, and they appear to show a general increase in proportion from the prehistoric through to historic phases (Figures 26-5 and 26-6) (Broderick 2008, 17). Figures 26-7 and 26-8 demonstrate the proportions of domestic and wild species in the data. Wild fauna found on the site included hedgehog (*Erinacaeus europaeus*), quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), grouse (*Lagopus*), partridge (*Perdix perdix*), duck (*Mergus serrator*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), hare (*Lepus europaeus*), otter (*Lutra*), ferret or European polecat (*Mustela furo* or *Mustela putorius*), various passeriforms (e.g. skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) and rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)), and rodents, including rat (*Rattus*) and mouse (*Mus musculus*). The proportions of wild and domestic animals remained fairly constant throughout the use of the site, although the frequency of wild animals was greatest in the Bronze Age phase and lowest in the Anglo-Saxon phase (Broderick 2008, 33). Fish remains (Table 26-12) were recorded as present in several contexts, spanning all the phases in which the site was occupied (Broderick 2008, 39), while winkle and oyster shells were recovered from a number of contexts (Broderick 2008, 39).

26.4.3 INTERPRETATIONS

A large majority of the faunal remains from the first five years of excavation at West

Code	Binomial Classification	Common (English) Name
ALA	*Alauda arvensis*	Skylark
AMP		Amphibian
ANA	*Anas*	Duck
ANS	*Anser*	Goose
ART	*Arvicola terrestris*	Water Vole
B	*Bos*	Cow
CAC	*Capreolus capreolus*	Roe Deer
CAF	*Canis familiaris*	Domestic Dog
CEE	*Cervus elaphus*	Red Deer
CIR	*Circus*	Harrier
CO	*Corvidae*	Jackdaw/Chough/Crow/Rook/Raven
COF	*Corvus frugilegus/corone*	Rook/Crow
COL	*Columba*	Pigeon/Dove
CTC	*Coturnix coturnix*	Quail
DAD	*Dama dama*	Fallow Deer
EQ	*Equus*	Equid (Horse/Donkey)
ERE	*Erinacaeus europaeus*	Western Hedgehog
FAC	*Falco columbarius*	Merlin
FAL	*Falco*	Falcon
FEC	*Felis catus*	Domestic Cat
FISH		Fish
GAR	*Garrulus glandarius*	Jay
GNP	*Gallus/Numida/Phasianus*	Chicken/Guinea Fowl/Pheasant

Code	Binomial Classification	Common (English) Name
HOS	*Homo sapiens*	Man
LA	*Lagopus*	Grouse
LE	*Lepus*	Hare
LU	*Lutra*	Otter
MEM	*Meles meles*	Badger
MES?	*Mergus serrator*	Red-breasted Merganser
MUE?	*Mustela erminea*	Stoat
MUM	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse
MUP	*Mustela putorius*	Western Polecat
NUA	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew
O	*Ovis/Capra*	Caprine
ORC	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit
OVA	*Ovis aries*	Sheep
PEP	*Perdix perdix*	Grey Partridge
PSF	*Passeriformes*	Passerine (larks, finches, starlings, etc.)
RA	*Rattus*	Rat
S	*Sus*	Pig
SRO		Small Rodent
STS?	*Sterna sandvicensis*	Sandwich Tern
STV	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Common Starling
TAL	*Talpa*	Mole
TU	*Turdus/Sturnus*	Thrush/Starling
TUI?	*Turdus iliacis*	Redwing

Table 26-11 *List of species present on site and the terms used in this report (Broderick 2008, 14).*

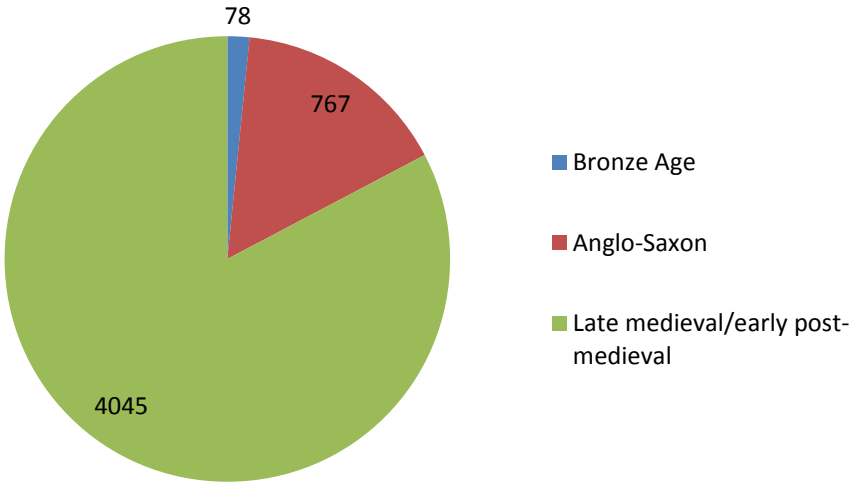


FIGURE 26-5 *Number of identified specimens (NISP) figures for each phase on the site (Broderick 2008, 15).*

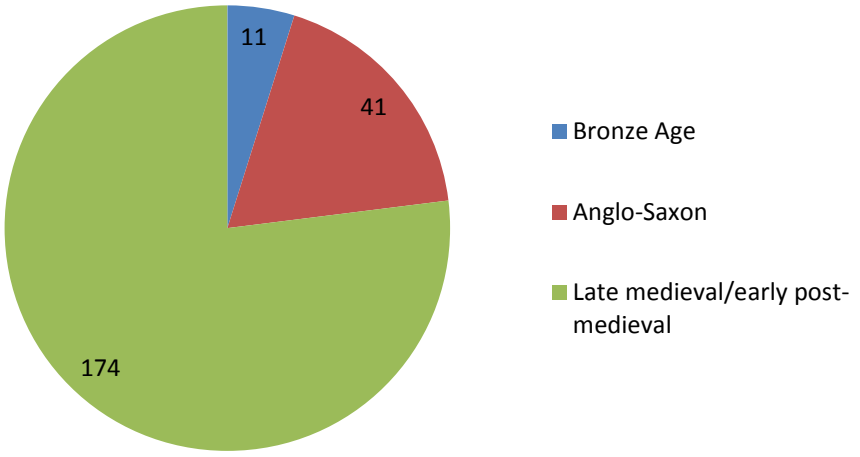


FIGURE 26-6 *Minimum number of individuals (MNI) figures for each phase on the site (Broderick 2008, 15).*

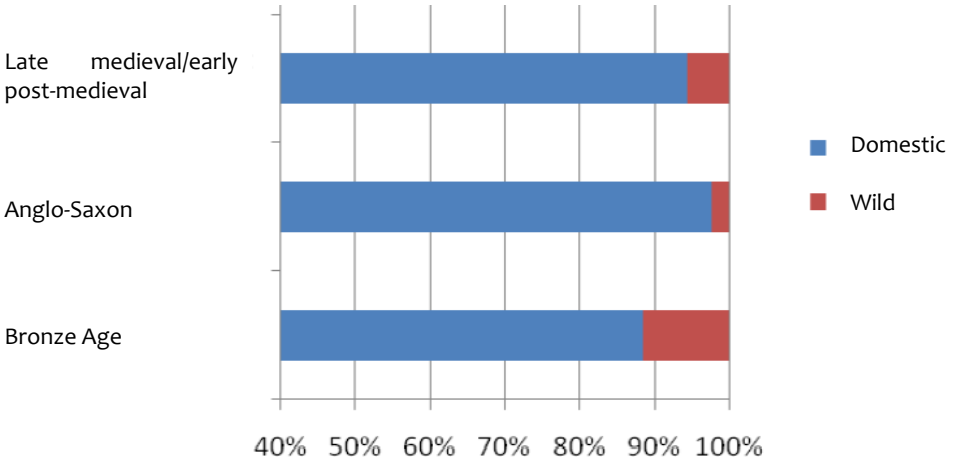


FIGURE 26-7 *Proportion of domestic versus wild species according to the number of identified specimens, by period (Broderick 2008, 17).*

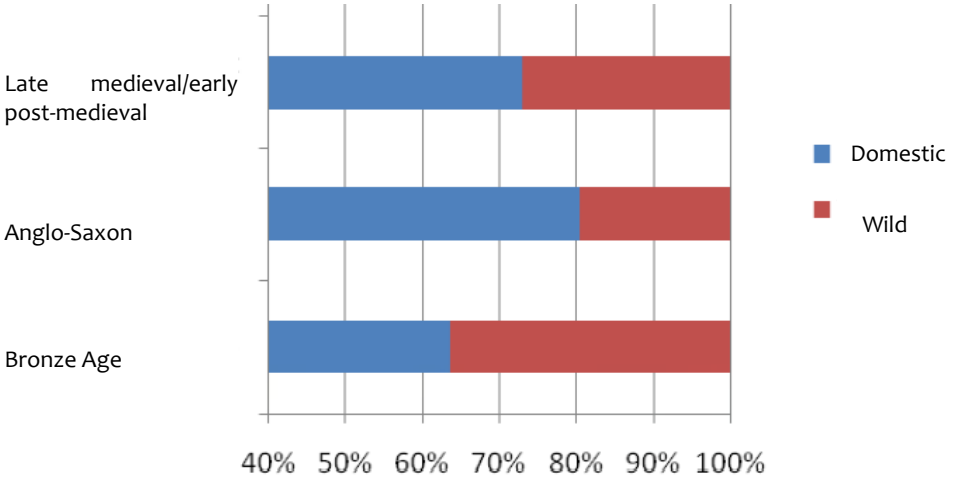


FIGURE 26-8 *Proportion of domestic versus wild species according to the minimun number of individuals, by period (Broderick 2008, 18).*

Context	Period	Context Description
1011	Bronze Age	Mound surface
2011	Mid Saxon	Land surface
9021	Mid Saxon	
5052	Late Saxon	Pit fill
8001	Late Saxon	Soil
1024	Late medieval	Bronze Age mound demolition
2010	Late medieval	Thick yard surface
3019	Late medieval	Upper floor within tower
5041	Late medieval	Internal surface
5050	Late medieval	Fill of a heavily burnt cut feature
6003	Late medieval	Garderobe fill
6007	Late medieval	Garderobe fill
6015	Late medieval	Garderobe fill
6041	Late medieval	
6048	Late medieval	
8012	Late medieval	Wall
9025	Late medieval	Upper floor within tower
9034	Late medieval	External surface
4001	Very late medieval/early post-medieval	Internal surface
5039	Very late medieval/early post-medieval	Internal surface
9009	Early post-medieval	Building collapse
9023	Early post-medieval	Building demolition
3002	Modern	Soil

Table 26-12 *Contexts containing fish remains (Broderick 2008, 40).*

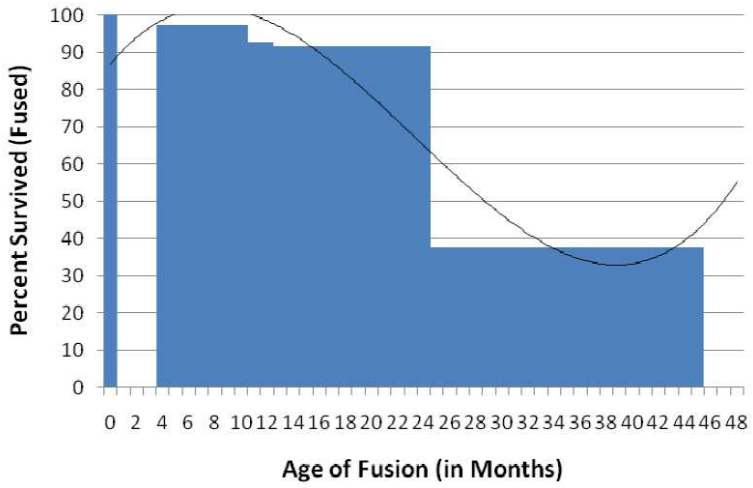


FIGURE 26-9 *Fusion data for Bos in the late medieval/early post-medieval phase (Broderick 2008, 24).*

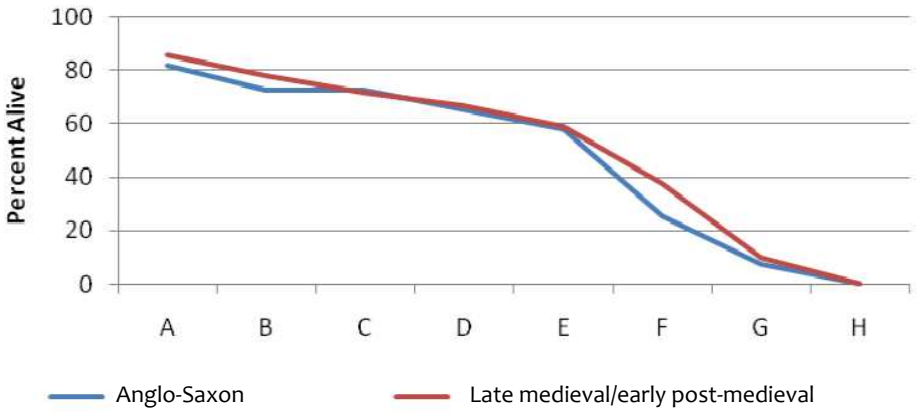


FIGURE 26-10 *Tooth wear stage data for Bos (Broderick 2008, 25).*

Halton (2003-2007) were from the late medieval/early post-medieval phase of the site (Figures 26-5 and 26-6) (Broderick 2008, 15). While taphonomic factors could conceivably result in differing preservation conditions over time, the much larger number of identified specimens in the late medieval/early post-medieval phase indicated that this phase is the largest not simply due to biological or chemical degradation over time (Davis 1997; van Wijngaarden-Bakker 2000; Broderick 2008, 40). Whilst it was noted that some deterioration in preservation should be expected from the earliest phase to the last, it was concluded that preservation on the site was, in general, very good (Broderick 2008, 40). It, therefore, can be suggested that the late medieval/early post-medieval phase saw the most intense deposition of animal remains on the site (Broderick 2008, 41).

Broderick (2008, 41) argued that the dominance of domestic fauna – based on the number of identified specimens – in all phases suggested that the site was, throughout its life, used by farmers, or by people who traded with farmers. The study employed Payne's (1973) models concerning the significance of epiphyseal fusion data for Bos remains, to suggest that a mixed or meat utility strategy characterized the late medieval/early post-medieval phase (Figure 26-9) (Broderick 2008, 42). Using the same models (Payne 1973), tooth wear data for the same period were analysed, and these, in contrast, suggested a husbandry strategy more geared towards the utilisation of *Bos* for traction (Figure 26-10) (Broderick 2008, 42). It was suggested that it is possible that the two sets of results represent two different populations – the working animals kept on site and meat portions brought in for consumption (Broderick 2008, 42). The preponderance of foot bones (tarsals and phalanges particularly) is, however, often thought to support an interpretation of an assemblage from a tannery or other industrial use rather than a kitchen (Serjeantson, 1989). The small numbers of bones recovered from the rear hindquarters of *Bos* were thought to indicate that parts of the animals on the site were being deposited separately, away from the areas excavated. This other site of deposition may be local, or may be indicative of the role of West Halton in the wider economy, with hindquarters being used in trade to provision nearby towns and cities (O'Connor, 1992; Broderick 2008, 43).

Sus is known to be the most common animal on some sites in Bronze Age Britain, a status that it never seems to recover fully in later periods (Albarella 2007). Broderick (2008, 50) argues that it is into this pattern that *Sus* exploitation neatly fits at West Halton. The large numbers of neonatal and foetal *Sus* bones are considered to not only

imply good preservation, but also that *Sus* was being kept in the immediate vicinity, since there would be no need or incentive to carry the remains of such small animals back to the site of habitation (Broderick 2008, 50). In this respect, it is possible that context (1045) in Trench 1 can be interpreted as the floor of a late medieval pigsty. The discovery of an iron hook or sickle also suggests that this area of the site may have had some form of agricultural function around the time of its demise (Broderick 2008, 50).

West Halton sees an apparently sudden introduction of *Oryctolagus cuniculus* in the late medieval/early post-medieval phase, where they suddenly become frequent in the archaeological record (Broderick 2008, 49). Rabbit warrens in the late medieval period are believed to have been very different from the upland sprawls familiar in Britain today and were, instead, a status symbol and feature of manor houses and monasteries, along the same lines as dovecotes and fishponds, often being sited prominently when viewed from the main building of habitation (Williamson 2006). When viewed in this context, the preservation of a single Bronze Age mound into the late medieval period, in such close proximity to the house, perhaps can be understood (Broderick 2008, 49). Prehistoric mounds provide a ready amount of loose soil and are believed to have been reused as rabbit warrens elsewhere in Britain (Williamson 2006).

Whilst the proportion of wild as opposed to domestic fauna appeared much higher when using minimum number of individuals rather than the number of identified specimens, it was thought that, in reality, the proportion of wild fauna could have been much higher (Broderick 2008, 51). Since most contexts were only sieved with a 10 mm mesh, many bones from smaller birds and mammals may have been lost (Payne, 1972; Coy, 1997; Broderick 2008, 51). Broderick (2008, 51) considered this to have a high significance for the interpretation of the site. These creatures have sufficiently variable and distinct behavioural characteristics as to inform the archaeologist not only about their contemporary climate, but also about other life-forms (such as invertebrates) that are seldom recoverable in any quantity (Eastham 1997). As well as this high importance for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, wild fauna remains have an equally high importance for social reconstruction (Broderick 2008, 51).

Fish and shellfish remains were found in limited quantity throughout the occupation of the site (Broderick 2008, 61). As with the small bird and mammal bones, it is likely that many of these small, fragile bones will have been missed in excavation and so the actual figures are likely to have been far higher (Broderick 2008, 61). Given the site's

proximity to the coast, it was argued that these creatures were likely to have played a regular role in the diet of the inhabitants (Broderick 2008, 61).

26.4.4 Conclusions

West Halton has a very long sequence of continuous occupation in the historic period. Animal husbandry practices were thought to have changed little throughout this sequence, but the economy as a whole appeared to have peaked slightly in the late medieval period before going into decline in the early post-medieval period, when the site was eventually abandoned and became the village green (Broderick 2008, 65).

The wild fauna from the site were interpreted as showing that West Halton was surrounded by heaths, meadows and some oak woodland, as well as marshes (Broderick 2008, 66). The exploitation of these different environments, and the nearby coastal resources, was considered to have been a feature in all phases of occupation on the site, although the greatest evidence for it comes from the late medieval period (Broderick 2008, 65).

Domestic animals were found to be the mainstay of the economy in all periods at West Halton, and *Bos*, in particular, is thought to have played an important role, providing traction and, potentially, also a trade commodity, with hindquarters of *Bos* being absent from the archaeological record in late medieval/early post-medieval phase of West Halton (Broderick 2008, 65). Whilst *Sus* would have provided a regular source of meat, especially through the winter, caprines (*Ovis aries*) are thought to have provided England's most important export of the period, linking West Halton with the international, as well as local, economy (Broderick 2008, 65).

Providing birds for the table is always an impressive luxury and domestic birds are no different in this respect, but the comparatively high status of late medieval West Halton was thought to be best demonstrated by the large numbers of rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), as well as merlin (*Falco columbarius*), present in this period (Broderick 2008, 66-7).

Broderick (2008, 67) argued that the claim for West Halton to be a relatively high-status

site in the late medieval period can be made in spite of the lack of usually informative deer (*cervid*) remains, which are often regarded as a reliable indicator of status in this period when present in any quantity.

26.5 General report on the worked and unworked animal bone, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan and Emma Cooper

A small amount of worked bone has been recovered from a number of trenches excavated at West Halton between 2003 and 2009. Identifiable objects include fragments of pins, possible handles and a spindle whorl. Interestingly, seven fragments of bone combs have also been excavated from West Halton. These comb fragments have been analysed by Dr Steve Ashby of the University of York. The combs have been dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period (pre-ninth century); however, due to their fragmented nature, these finds could not be more closely dated. Additionally, a few fragments of unworked bone have also been recorded, including a piece of horn core. Several pieces of worked bone not given a small find number include a fragment of a comb, two pins and several pieces of worked bone that could not be identified more closely.

26.5.1 Small finds

Handles

SF 110 (3014)

Possible bone handle, no decoration.

SF 111 (3014)

Polished bone fragment, tapering to point. Possible handle.

Pins

SF 127 (4012)

Partial bone pin, no decoration. Figure 5-4.

SF 326 (6047)

Fragment of small pin.

SF 699 (6197)

Small polished pin with rounded head.

SF 700 (6199)

Fragment of worked bone, possibly a pin.

SF 765 (12767)

Large pin, the majority of the loop at the top is missing.

Combs

SF 145 (6003) Anglo-Saxon

End of comb, no decoration, but evidence of a hole. Complete

teeth that taper at the end. Figure 26-11.

SF 202 (6003) Anglo-Saxon

Fragment of comb, no teeth, small rounded hole at one end.

SF 285 (6044) Anglo-Saxon

Fragment of comb, no teeth.

SF 695 (6194) Anglo-Saxon

Fragment of comb, two teeth remaining, hole near centre of body. Figure 7-5.

SF 696 (6194) Anglo-Saxon

End of a comb with teeth, no decoration. Figure 7-5.

SF 731 (12089) Anglo-Saxon

Remains of a double sided comb, one side has two teeth remaining, no decoration. Figure 13-5.

MISCELLANEOUS

SF 173 (2010)

Worked fragment; burnt?

SF 720 (12093)

Spindle whorl.

UNWORKED BONE

SF 211 (6003)

Fragment.

SF 278 (6003)

Small bone fragments; burnt?

SF 335 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 339 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 340 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 341 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 342 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 343 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 348 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 349 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 351 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 362 (1056)

Rib fragment.

SF 364 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 365 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 366 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 367 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 368 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 370 (1056)

Fragment.

SF 145

FIGURE 26-11 *Fragment of bone comb (SF 145) recovered from Trench 6 (6003). Scale 1:1.*

SF 371 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 373 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 377 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 399 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 402 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 405 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 409 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 415 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 416 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 418 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 420 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 430 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 431 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 433 (1056)
Fragment.
SF435 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 436 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 444 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 446 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 447 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 449 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 452 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 453 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 454 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 456 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 468 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 486 (1056)
Tooth fragment.
SF 496 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 499 (1056)
Mandible fragment.
SF 501 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 502 (1056)
Rib ragment.
SF 503 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 508 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 511 (1056)
Tooth fragment.
SF 512 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 513 (1056)
Fragment.
SF 515 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 516 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 519 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 520 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 521 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 526 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 527 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 532 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 535 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 541 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 542 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 592 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 598 (1056)
Fragment.

SF 628 (6044)
Horn core fragment.

SF 709 (12002)
Large horn core fragment.

26.5.2 Other finds

Combs

(U/S) Anglo-Saxon

Comb with vertical lines and cross-hatching in the centre.

Pins

(9000) Tapered end of a large pin.

(9018) Pin with rounded head with a hole in the centre.

Unidentified objects

(1011) Possibly Anglo-Saxon

Small worked bone fragment with partial concentric circles. Several small indentations on the edge, possibly part of a comb.

(3014) Unfused leg bone, possibly cow. Small engraved ring-and-dot motif near to the top of the shaft.

(7002) Possibly Anglo-Saxon

Small worked fragment with incised decoration, with lines on edges and perpendicular lines just above.

(12000) 5 objects, possibly post-medieval

Five large fragments of worked bone, with cross hatch decoration. One large fragment includes the remains of a metal blade, with pins.

(TP 44) Decorated fragment with cross-hatching lengthwise on both sides.

27 THE SHELL

27.1 General report on the shell, 2003-2009 by Charlotte L. Howsam, Hilary Fagan and Emma Cooper

Marine shells were found in small quantities in almost every excavated context at West Halton. Given the large volumes in which they were consumed in the past, those contexts with a small number of shells (less than ten) were discarded. The predominant species recovered during excavation is the oyster, while the winkle is represented by a small number of shells. The majority of the oyster shells were excavated from a number of contexts in Trench 5, whilst the winkle shells were all found in the north of Trench 3 in context (3014), which has been dated to the Anglo-Saxon phase of the site. A small number of oyster shells were also recovered from layer (9025) of a late medieval floor in Trench 9. Table 27-1 provides the details of the shells excavated at West Halton between 2003 and 2009, including quantity, weight and the contexts in which they were found.

Context	Oyster		Winkle	
	No. of shells	Weight (g)	No. of shells	Weight (g)
3002	110	862.3	11	97.8
3014	29	330.6	5	20.5
5018	36	478.1		
5020	15	87.1		
5023	15	185.1		
5027	20	199		
5029	123	751.9		
5030	16	128.5		
5041	94	1397.4		
5056	49	469.4		
9025	12	73		
Total	**519**	**4962.4**	**16**	**118.3**

Table 27-1 *Marine shells excavated from West halton between 2003 and 2009.*

28 THE PLANT REMAINS

28.1 INTERMEDIATE ASSESSMENT OF CHARRED PLANT REMAINS FROM WEST HALTON, 2004 BY ELLEN SIMMONS AND GLYNIS JONES

This report is taken from the 2004 interim report for the excavations completed at West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004).

28.1.1 SAMPLING AND RECOVERY

Thirty-two soil samples were taken from excavations at West Halton in 2004 and processed for charred plant remains using a water separation machine (Table 28-1). The flots were collected in sieves of 1 mm and 300 µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1 mm mesh. Flots and heavy residue were dried and the heavy residue sorted by eye for organic remains and artefacts.

A preliminary assessment of the flots was made by scanning each >1 mm fraction under a low power microscope and recording the abundance of the main classes of charred plant material present. Sixteen of the richest >1 mm flots were selected on the basis of this initial assessment and sorted under a low power microscope for charred plant remains. Larger flots were subsmpled using a riffle box before sorting. The material recovered from these samples was identified by comparison with the reference collection in the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

The fine flots of two of the richest samples (one Anglo-Saxon and one late medieval) were also subsampled and sorted, primarily for seeds of wild or weed species.

Table 28-1. *Charred plant remains from West Halton 2004.*

Sample number		**<2>**	**<4>**	**<5>**	**<9>**	**<10>**	**<11>**	**<12>**	**<13>**	**<14>**	**<14>**
Context		[TP15]	[TP1]	[3002]	[3002]	[3006]	[3002]	[3002]	[3002]	[3014]	[3014]
Context type		Fill above drain	post hole	layer	layer	rubble spread	layer	layer	layer	land surface	land surface
Phase/date				L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med
Sample volume (litres)		12	25	25	20	91.5	135	122	12	75	75
		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/2	1/2	1/1	1/2	1/16
Charred Crop Material - Major Catagories											
Hordeum sp. hulled	straight barley grains	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hordeum sp. grain	barley grain	118	20	9	28	147	46	36	10	27	-
Triticum aestivum L. grain	bread wheat grain	6	42	32	16	97	184	70	16	118	-
Avena sp. grain	oat grain	6	4	3	17	60	17	10	5	15	-
Ceralia indet.	cereal grain	5	7	2	5	8	20	8	2	16	-
Hordeum sp. rachis internode	barley chaff	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivum L. rachis internode	bread wheat chaff	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Large Gramineae culm node	cereal straw node	7	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
Culm base	cereal straw basal fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia faba	Celtic bean	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Vicia faba*	possible Celtic bean	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Pisum sativum	pea	2	3	2	1	1	6	4	2	2	-
Leguminoseae indet.	large legume fragments	5	5	2	3	8	11	9	-	9	-
Linum usitatissimum seed	flax seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample number		**<16>**	**<17>**	**<18>**	**<19>**	**<19>**	**<20>**	**<31>**	**<32>**
Context		[3014]	[3013]	[3013]	[3016]	[3016]	[3017]	[3019]	[3022]
Context type		layer	fill of recta-linear feature	fill of recta-linear feature	upper fill of ditch	upper fill of ditch	lower fill of ditch	layer	stones
Phase/date		L Med	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	L Med
Sample volume - litres		54	37	30	102	102	36	24	32
		C	C	C	C	F	C	C	C
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/4	1/8	1/1	1/1	1/1
Charred Crop Material - Major Catagories									
Hordeum sp. hulled	straight barley grains	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-
Hordeum sp. grain	barley grain	30	8	16	329	-	239	17	36
Triticum aestivum L. grain	bread wheat grain	42	41	103	73	-	52	71	28
Avena sp. grain	oat grain	12	1	7	101	-	187	10	10
Ceralia indet.	cereal grain	12	2	17	44	-	14	2	12
Hordeum sp. rachis internode	barley chaff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivum L. rachis internode	bread wheat chaff	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Large Gramineae culm node	cereal straw node	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Culm base	cereal straw basal fragment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vicia faba	Celtic bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Vicia faba*	possible Celtic bean	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1
Pisum sativum	pea	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	3
Leguminoseae indet.	large legume fragments	2	5	6	2	-	2	6	1
Linum usitatissimum seed	flax seed	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

Sample number		**<2>**	**<4>**	**<5>**	**<9>**	**<10>**	**<11>**	**<12>**	**<13>**	**<14> C**	**<14> F**
Context		[TP15]	[TP1]	[3002]	[3002]	[3006]	[3002]	[3002]	[3002]	[3014]	[3014]
Context type		fill above drain	post hole	layer	fill	rubble & mortar spread	layer	layer	layer above metal surface	land surface	land surface
Phase/date		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saxon	Saxon
Sample volume - litres		12	25	25	20	91.5	135	122	12	75	75
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/2	1/2	1/1	1/1	1/16
Charred Wild Plant Seeds - families											
Malvaceae	Mallow family	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonaceae	Dock family	-	2	2	6	7	1	-	1	3	-
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Rubiaceae	Bedstraw family	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cruciferae	Cabbage family	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leguminoseae	Pea family	5	3	1	2	13	6	2	1	6	-
Asteraceae	Daisy family	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cyperaceae	Sedge family	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Juncaceae	Rush family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poaceae	Grass family	1	2	-	3	7	-	3	-	3	1
	Unidentified	5	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample number		**<16>**	**<17>**	**<18>**	**<19> C**	**<19> F**	**<20>**	**<31>**	**<32>**
Context		[3014]	[3013]	[3013]	[3016]	[3016]	[3017]	[3019]	[3022]
Context type		layer	fill of rectalinear feature	fill	upper fill of ditch	upper fill of ditch	lower fill of ditch	land surfce	pit fill
Phase/date		-	Saxon	-	-	-	-	Saxon	-
Sample volume - litres		54	37	30	102	102	36	24	32
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/4	1/8	1/1	1/1	1/1
Charred Wild Plant Seeds - Major Catagories									
Malvaceae	Mallow family	-	-	-	3	-	11	-	-
Polygonaceae	Dock family	1	2	2	3	1	12	-	2
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family	3	-	-	-	4	3	-	3
Cayophyllaceae	Pink family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c.f. Rubiaceae	Bedstraw family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruciferae	Cabbage family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leguminoseae	Pea family	4	5	4	6		10	5	4
Asteraceae	Daisy family	-	1	1	2	11	2	1	1
Cyperaceae	Sedge family	-	-	1	11	10	4	-	-
Juncaceae	Rush family	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Poaceae	Grass family	1	1	1	10	7	3	1	5
Unidentified		1	1	2	4	2	4	-	-

28.1.2 Species represented

Many of the charred seeds showed signs of distortion such as puffing and clinkering and postdepositional preservation was also poor, the majority of grains lacking epidermis and identifiable by gross morphology only (cf. Hubbard and al Azm 1990).

The main cereal types identified from these samples were bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum L.*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*) and oats (*Avena sp.*). It was not possible to determine whether the barley was of the six or two-row species as few of the grains could be identified as either straight or twisted – the few that could be identified were straight grains, which may derive from either species. No twisted grains, characteristic of the lateral spikelets of six-row barley, were identified. Several grains could be identified as the hulled variety of barley. Wild and cultivated oats cannot be distinguished on the basis of grains and no floret bases were found which would allow a distinction to be made, though the quantity of oat in some samples suggests that it was a cultivar.

Large seeded legumes were also present, in much smaller quantities, in most of the samples, and included pea (*Pisum sativum L.*) and Celtic bean (*Vicia faba L.*), though most of the fragments were unidentifiable. Seeds of flax or linseed (*Linum usitatissimum L.*) were also found in one sample.

Charred wild plant seeds were also present, often at significant numbers, in almost every sample. It is likely that these seeds originated from weeds growing in the arable fields that were harvested along with the crop. It was not possible within the time allowed to identify these to species.

28.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The cereals found at West Halton (including oat) are typical, along with rye, for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods in Britain (Grieg 1991). Legumes are more rarely found than cereals, although both pea and Celtic bean are also typical crops of the period (Grieg 1991). Some of these crops may be cultivated for fodder as well as for human consumption. Flax can be used for its oil, extracted from the seeds, or for its fibre which is woven into linen.

The greatest quantities of seed are derived from two deposits – a late medieval layer or layers (3002, 3014) and an Anglo-Saxon ditch fill (3016, 3017). The Anglo-Saxon deposit was particularly rich in barley and the medieval deposit in wheat though both deposits yielded a mixture of species, with oats making a major contribution to the Anglo-Saxon samples. Other deposits produced the reverse composition – the fill of a Anglo-Saxon rectilinear feature (3031) being dominated by wheat, and a late medieval rubble spread (3006) by barley. On the whole the species composition for the two periods is remarkably similar. Further sampling will allow us to establish whether any connection can be made between the status or use of buildings and the species composition of the archaeobotanical assemblages within.

The absence of rye at West Halton may be indicative of regional variation in the cultivation of cereal crops (cf. Greig 1991) – further sampling will help to establish whether this is a genuine absence or simply an artefact of the number of samples studied to date. The presence of weed seeds is very encouraging as these may shed light on the types of soil cultivated and on the intensity of cultivation practices. Anthemis cotula has already been noted in some samples – this species grows on heavy soils and has been taken to indicate the spread of cultivation onto richer but more intractable soils.

28.2 An archaeobotanical report of West Halton, North Lincolnshire by Fiona Eaglesham

This is a summary of a Masters dissertation undertaken at the University of Sheffield (Eaglesham 2010) that analysed the remains gathered from archaeobotanical sampling undertaken during the excavations at West Halton in 2004, 2006 and 2007 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004; 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Access to the full dissertation can be arranged through the University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology.

28.2.1 Overview

Between 2003 and 2009, the village green of West Halton underwent archaeological

investigation. Thirteen trenches were excavated, as were numerous test pits, and from these 159 environmental samples were taken for botanical analysis. The majority of these samples were then processed to identify grain, seed and other plant material in order to understand the types of plants that were grown, cultivated and consumed during the occupation of the site from the Bronze Age through to the late medieval period (Eaglesham 2010, 1).

Eaglesham's investigation (2010) focused on the digging seasons of 2004, 2006 and 2007. In 2004, environmental samples were taken from Trench 3 and Test Pits 1, 14 and 15. During the excavations in 2006, samples were taken from a number of contexts found in Trenches 5 and 6, and in 2007 samples were removed from several contexts in Trenches 1, 5, 6, and 11. Eaglesham (2010, 11) analysed all of the samples taken during the excavations in 2004, all of those taken in 2006 and 28 of the samples removed in 2007.

28.2.2 Methodology

The strategy applied to gather samples from the site involved taking quantities of soil from sealed contexts that were of interest, such as burnt areas, contexts rich in botanical material and contexts interpreted as possible floor and yard surfaces (Eaglesham 2010, 7). Samples were collected by hand with shovels and trowels, and were sieved using a 2 mm mesh to remove all items that may damage the sample or equipment during the environmental processing. Where applicable, a standard sample size of 25 litres was initially taken (Eaglesham 2010, 7). The majority of the samples were processed in a flotation tank in a style similar to that outlined by French (1971), and the smaller samples were processed using the wash over method (French 1971). Once the material for analysis was dry, it was bagged and labelled, and then sent to the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sheffield for sorting and identification (Eaglesham 2010, 8).

The material was sorted and identified as close to species level as possible, however, due to varying levels of preservation, some items could only be identified at either family or genus level or as possibly one species or another (Eaglesham 2010, 8). Wild species were identified as precisely as possible, although only the family of many

examples could be established (Eaglesham 2010, 8).

Counting and quantification of the material was completed using Jones' (1990; 1991) methodology. Cereal grains were only counted if the embryo of the grain was present to avoid the over representation of species. Cereal chaff was counted based on the number of glume bases present, and these were only counted if the bottom section of the glume base was present. Legumes were only included in the count if the hilum was present, and wild species were counted based on the completeness of the seeds.

28.2.3 Results

In the assemblage, the main cereal types that were identified were bread wheat (Triticum aestivum), barley (Hordeum sp.) and oats (Avena sp.) (Eaglesham 2010, 11). Eaglesham (2010, 11) was able to establish that some of the barley grains were hulled, however, due to poor preservation, the majority of barley could not be identified as being either hulled or naked. For the oat grains, it was not possible to separate them into wild or cultivated types, as there were no floret bases present. It was inferred, however, that given the large quantity of oat grains found in the majority of the samples, it was probable that they were grains from a cultivated species of oat (Eaglesham 2010, 11). In a number of samples, the species Pisum sativum (pea) was present along with other legumes, although a large number of legumes were too badly charred and/or poorly preserved to be accurately identified (Eaglesham 2010, 11). In addition, Agrostemma githago, a species commonly associated with cultivation in the Anglo-Saxon period, was identified, although it was only found in five samples, with a total of only eight seeds from them all (Eaglesham 2010, 29). In a number of samples, seeds from the Chenopodiaceae family (goosefoot family) were found and some of those were identified down to Atriplex sp. (saltbush and orache) and Chenopodium album type (fat hen) (Eaglesham 2010, 30).

A number of wild seeds could only be identified to family level, in terms of taxonomy, and these were Poaceae, Polygonaceae, Juncaceae, Malvaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Cyperaceae, Leguminaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Rubiceae, and Compositae (also known as Asteraceae) (Eaglesham 2010, 30).

Given that the environmental samples taken during the excavations at West Halton varied in size, the results were analysed proportionately, using percentages, in order to compare the samples taken from different contexts across the site (Eaglesham 2010, 11). In 2004, for example, a large number of samples were taken from Trench 3, seven of which were all taken from context (3002), which was interpreted as a late medieval yard surface (Eaglesham 2010, 12). The percentages of the different species that made up the compositions of these samples were analysed and compared (Figure 28-1). The results showed that the compositions of these seven samples were very similar, although three did not contain barley grains (Eaglesham 2010, 12). From Trench 5, samples were taken from contexts associated with the garderobes and contexts below the demolition spread. From the analysis of these samples, it was found that they were similar in composition to many of the other samples taken on site, with

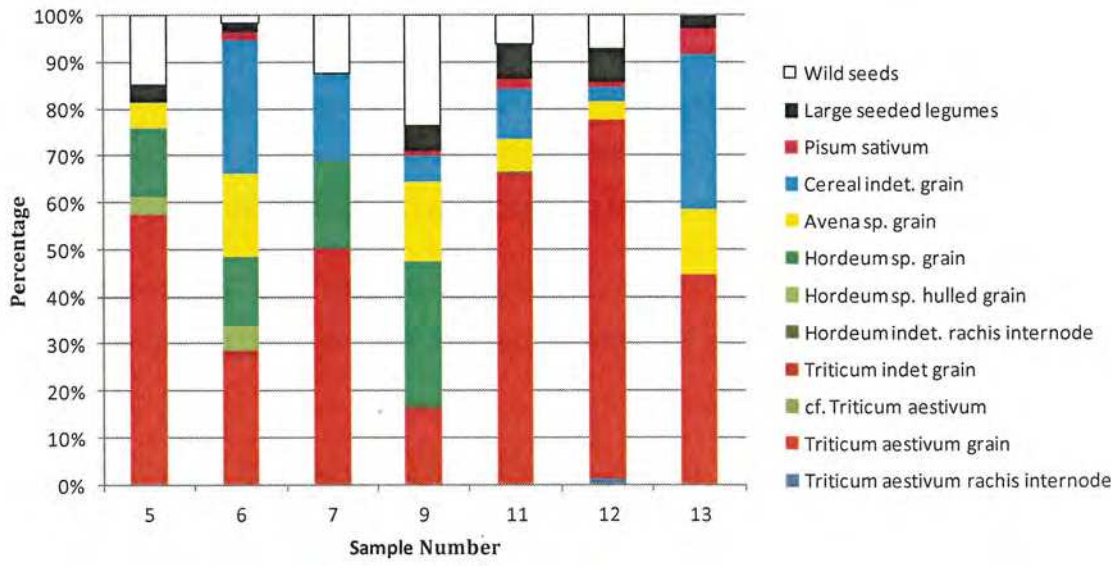


FIGURE 28-1 *A comparative bar chart to look at the percentage compositions of samples from context (3002) (Eaglesham 2010, 12).*

bread wheat, barley, and oat grain, and a small number of wild seeds being present (Eaglesham 2010, 13).

28.2.4 Interpretation

The various species identified in the samples taken from West Halton are typical of those found in the Anglo-Saxon and late medieval period, and there is little change in the composition and proportions of the samples between these two eras, suggesting a continuation of habits of occupation (Eaglesham 2010, 16).

From the analysis of the botanical samples, it has been interpreted that the samples can be classified as belonging to the later stages of crop processing (Eaglesham 2010, 27). It is possible that such products were being stored on site and that some had been dropped, either accidentally or purposefully, on surfaces or in ditches (Eaglesham 2010, 27-8). This has been suggested on the basis that relatively small number of wild species were present in the samples. Additionally, the almost complete lack of chaff in the majority of samples supports this classification (Eaglesham 2010, 28). In those samples that chaff is present, the chaff amounts to very few nodes with no more than five being recorded in any one sample, and in the case of glumes and spikelets, only one emmer glume in one sample was counted (Eaglesham 2010, 28).

In all of the samples analysed, np grain or chaff was identified as definitely being of the species Secale cereale (Rye), and only four grains were identified as being either part of the Secale or Avena genus (Eaglesham 2010, 30). That there is an essentially an absence of rye from West Halton may suggest a regional variation in what species were cultivated for consumption in the settlement, perhaps due to cultural or environmental preference (Lewit 2009).

28.2.5 Conclusions

The nature of the samples removed from West Halton is thought to support the hypothesis that the settlement in the Anglo-Saxon and late medieval periods was

of a relatively high status (Eaglesham 2010, 31). The fact that the seeds found in all of the samples had, proportionally, little to no wild species present is thought to demonstrate that crop processing did not take place on site, which is also supported by the associated contexts of the samples and the lack of archaeological evidence for crop processing in the excavated areas of the site (Eaglesham 2010, 31). Furthermore, the almost universal lack of chaff in all samples is thought to indicate that processing did not take place I the close proximity of the excavated areas (Eaglesham 2010, 31). The environmental samples taken from contexts associated with the late medieval manor complex are also thought to support the theory of high status diets, including grain, as well as meat and fish (Eaglesham 2010, 31-2).

28.3 A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS FROM WEST HALTON, LINCOLNSHIRE BY VICKY L. KNOWLES

This is a summary of a Masters dissertation undertaken at the University of Sheffield (Knowles 2015) that analysed the remains gathered from archaeobotanical sampling undertaken during the excavations at West Halton between 2004 and 2009 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2004; 2005; 2006; Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011). Access to the full dissertation can be arranged through the University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology.

28.3.1 METHODOLOGY

From 2004 onwards the collection of charred archaeobotanical remains was conducted during each excavation season at West Halton. Most samples were taken from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval contexts excavated on the village green. Each sample was sorted for plant remains (seeds and chaff), while other small artefacts (such as small bones and pottery fragments) were separated out. Both sorting and identification were carried out using a low-power stereo microscope (Knowles 2015, 28). A list of all the identifications are given in Table 28-6 at the end of this report (Knowles 2015). Cereal grains and chaff were identified by Knowles (2015) using unpublished reference

notes and drawings, and the reference collection of specimens, all of which are held at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield. Wild seeds were identified using the seed atlases produced by Berggren (1969; 1981) and the university reference collection (Knowles 2015, 28). The nomenclature used in Knowles' report follows Stace (1997).

28.3.2 The data

In total, 120 samples were examined for their cereal and possibly cultivated pulse content. Eighty of the samples also had their weed seeds fully or partially identified. A total of six samples securely dated to the Bronze Age were analysed, as were 42 samples from securely dated Anglo-Saxon contexts (36 of which have had their wild seeds identified) and 32 from medieval contexts (wild seeds have been identified in 20 of these) (Knowles 2015, 30). A total of 10 different food plants were identified in the West Halton samples (see Tables 28-2 and 28-3) (Knowles 2015, 30-1). Table 28-4 lists the taxa that appear in at least 5% of the samples that were examined for weeds (Knowles 2015, 35).

28.3.3 Analysis

The composition of the assemblage was found to be consistent between the Anglo-Saxon and the medieval periods; although there was a slight increase in the proportion of weed seeds and a concomitant reduction in the proportion of cereal grains in the medieval samples (Knowles 2015, 38). None of the archaeobotanical samples taken from West Halton derived from obvious crop processing or storage contexts, indeed many did not derive from a primary context (Knowles 2015, 39). Therefore, an analytical method independent of archaeological context was applied in order to determine the crop processing stages from which the samples derived. Since many samples contained wild seeds alongside cereal grains, Knowles applied Jones's (1987) method of discriminant analysis to the samples from West Halton. Using Jones' (1987) methodology, Knowles (2015) classified the wild seeds in the samples from West Halton according to their physical properties, into the following six groups: bhh (big,

Food plant	Number of seeds	Percentage of samples with presence
Triticum aestivum	12751	93%
Triticum dicoccum	12	4%
Triticum spelta	18	9%
Hordeum sp.	3263	78%
Avena sp.	2360	72%
Secale cereale	199	21%
Linum usitatissimum	4	2%
Pisum sativum	228	26%
Vicia faba minor	61	10%
Malus domestica	2	2%

Table 28-2. *Total number of food plant items (seeds only, chaff excluded) identified at West Halton, and the percentage of samples which contained at least one seed of this species (Knowles 2015, 31).*

	Period		
Food plant	Bronze Age	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval
Triticum aestivum	*	*	*
Triticum dicoccum	*	*	
Triticum spelta		*	
Hordeum sp.	*	*	*
Avena sp.	*	*	*
Secale cereale		*	
Pisum sativum		*	*
Vicic faba minor		*	
Malus domestica		*	
Linum usitatissimum		*	

Table 28-3. *Presence of food plants (denoted by *) in samples from the different phases of occupation at West Halton (Knowles 2015, 31).*

Taxa	Percentage of samples in which they are present	English common name	Arable weed?
Rumex sp.	45%	Docks & Sorrels	
Poaceae	35%	Grass family	
Asteraceae	33%	Daisy/Aster family	
Fabaceae	33%	Pea family	
Polygonaceae	26%		
Cyperaceae	25%	Sedge family	
Fallopia convolvulus	24%	Black bindweed	y
Lolium sp.	14%	Rye grass	y
Chenopodiaceae	13%	Goosefoot	y
Chenopodium album type	11%	Fat-hen	y
Atriplex sp.	10%	Orache	
Buglossoides arvensis	9%	Corn gromwell	y
Agrostemma githago	8%	Corn cockle	y
Galium sp.	8%	Bedstraw	s
Polygonum aviculare type	8%	Knotgrass	
Caryophyllaceae	6%	Pinks/carnations	
Centaurea	6%		s
Small seeded legume	6%		
Anthemis cotula	5%	Stinking mayweed	
Brassica/Sinapis	5%	Crucifer/mustard	
Bromus sp.	5%	Brome	y
Lolium temulentum	5%	Darnel	y
Malva sylvestris	5%	Common mallow	

Table 28-4. *Wild taxa identified in at least five percent of samples where wild species have been identified. A total of 80 samples have been studied. The column "Arable Weed?" indicates whether a taxa is known to be, or to have been historically, a common crop-weed; y indicates that this is the case, s indicates that it is true for some of the species within the family. Crop weed information from Polunin (1969), Keeble Martin (1982), Stace (1997), Botanical Society of the British Isles (2015) (Knowles 2015, 35).*

headed, heavy), bfh (big, free, light), shh (small, headed, heavy), shl (small, headed, light), sfh (small, free, heavy), and sfl (small, free, light). Knowles then compared these archaeological samples with ethnographic samples in order to identify the crop-processing stage from which they derived. Thus, by applying Jones' method of analysis, Knowles (2015, 42) found that the discriminant analysis successfully reclassified 83.8% of the ethnographic samples (see Table 28-5). All of the samples except one (sample 19) were classified as being most likely to belong to the later stages of crop processing, either fine sieve by-products (such as small seeds that have been separated out at this stage, passing through the sieve whilst cereal grains are retained) or fine sieve products (such as large seeds (i.e those of similar size to cereal grains) that have most likely been retained in the sieve, together with the grain) (Knowles 2015, 44). The probabilities of classification for the samples classed as fine sieve products were very high. All of the samples from Anglo-Saxon surfaces were assigned to this category. Too few medieval samples were entered into the analysis for any generalizations to be made regarding differences in crop processing stages between the two periods (Knowles 2015, 44).

28.3.4 Conclusions

It was concluded that the West Halton archaeobotanical assemblage was in its composition typical of others from the Anglo- Saxon and medieval periods, but the preference for free-threshing bread wheat was adopted relatively early here (Knowles 2015, 72). Whilst this could be interpreted as support for Grieg's (1991) hypothesis that there was an abrupt change in agricultural practice around AD 600, Banham & Faith's (2014) more recent review suggests that the change was more gradual, occurring over a longer period of time. Such an early preference for bread wheat is consistent with the interpretation of West Halton as a high-status site not just in the medieval phases but also during the early/mid Anglo-Saxon settlement phase (Knowles 2015, 72). Whilst the high quantity and proportions of this cereal at the last stage of processing before consumption may be taken as an indication of the relative affluence of this community, it cannot be taken as a secure indication of its nature, i.e. secular or religious (Knowles 2015, 72).

Only the final stages of cereal processing took place on site, and whilst it can be concluded that the grains found there were also consumed there, it cannot be

Sample No.	Most probable classification		Second most probable classification	
	Classification	Probability	Classification	Probability
3	3	0.999	4	0.001
8	3	0.999	1	0.001
9	4	0.835	1	0.111
10	4	1.000	3	0.000
14	4	0.986	3	0.014
19	1	0.910	3	0.089
20	3	0.984	1	0.015
43	4	0.989	3	0.010
51	4	0.998	3	0.002
53	4	0.997	3	0.003
54	4	0.998	3	0.002
55	4	0.993	3	0.006
56	4	1.000	3	0.000
58	4	1.000	3	0.000
60	4	1.000	3	0.000
63	4	0.998	3	0.002
64	4	0.996	3	0.004
100	3	1.000	4	0.000
102	3	0.996	1	0.003
120	3	1.000	1	0.000
172	3	0.950	4	0.050
174	3	0.622	4	0.378
175	3	0.697	4	0.303

Table 28-5. *The classification of the West Halton samples according to discriminant analysis comparing them with ethnographic material. Classifications are: 1 = winnowing by-product, 2 = coarse sieve by-product, 3 = fine sieve by-product, 4 = fine sieve product (Knowles 2015, 43).*

deduced to what extent (if any) the West Halton inhabitants were involved in the production of the cereals (Knowles 2015, 72). The pottery evidence at West Halton reveals only relatively local trade (i.e. within Lindsey). It seems plausible therefore that the foodstuffs consumed here were also sourced from the local area (Knowles 2015, 72). Despite the evidence of trade links between continental Europe and communities in the Humber region, there was no evidence of Germanic cultural influence on the plant foods consumed at West Halton (Knowles 2015, 72-3). There may however be indications that some changes in agricultural practice were made in the medieval period, when compared to the Anglo-Saxon period (Knowles 2015, 73). It is believed that the disruption to the life of the Church, and the redistribution of its lands, resulting from the Viking raids and settlement, may have caused parishes such as West Halton to depend on their more local land-holdings (Knowles 2015, 73). This may account for the different weed floras which occur in the some of the medieval samples, including species not usually associated with crop-fields but instead with damp habitats, and also for a possible shift in the type of cereals consumed, away from rye and towards oats, which are better suited to damper conditions (Knowles 2015, 73).

TABLE 28-6. *A list of all the identifications (cereal grain, chaff and other possible economic species) and the data upon which the report is based (Knowles 2015, 80-113).*

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context Number	TP 15	TP 15	3003	TP 1	3002	3002
Context Type	Layer	Layer	Fill	Layer	Layer	Layer
Feature Type	Yard Surfac	Yard Surfac	Ditch	Building	Yard Surfac	Yard Surface
Trench Number	TP15	TP 15	3	TP1	3	3
Sample Volume	5	12	5	25	25	25
Period	P Med	P Med	L Med	Saxon	L Med	L Med
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	1	6	0	41	31	15
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hordeum sp.	16	118	0	21	10	11
Avena sp.	1	6	1	4	3	10
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	7	8	3	7	0	16
Total Grain Items	**25**	**138**	**4**	**74**	**44**	**53**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode		5		1		
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode		4				
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum	1	2		3		1
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	5	2	5	2	1
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**1**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**2**
Total Wild	**5**	**11**	**47**	**9**	**8**	**1**
Total items	**31**	**165**	**53**	**92**	**54**	**56**

Sample Number		7	8	9	10	11
Context Number		3002	3003	3002	3006	3002
Context Type	Layer	Fill	Layer	Layer	Layer	
Feature Type	Yard Surface	Ditch	Yard Surface		Yard Surface	
Trench Number		3	3	3	3	3
Sample Volume		25	18	20	94.5	135
Period	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum		8	2	15	97	166
Triticum dicoccum		0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta		0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.		0	0	0	0	0
Hordeum sp.		3	0	28	148	0
Avena sp.		0	2	16	58	17
Secale cereale		0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal		3	1	5	14	27
Total Grain Items		**14**	**5**	**64**	**317**	**210**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode					1	
Triticum dicoccum glume base		0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode				1		1
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items		**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Other						
Pisum sativum				1	1	6
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae		0	0	5	12	18
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other		**0**	**0**	**6**	**13**	**24**
Total Wild		**2**	**10**	**22**	**34**	**16**
Total items		**16**	**15**	**93**	**365**	**251**

Sample Number	12	13	14	15	16	17
Context Number	3002	3002	3014	3008	3014	3013
Context Type	Layer	Layer	Layer	Fill	Layer	Fill
Feature Type	Yard Surfa	Yard Surfa	Land Surfa	Ditch	Land Surface	Fill
Trench Number	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sample Volume	122	12	75	25	54	37
Period	L Med	L Med	Saxon		L Med	Saxon
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	160	16	101	3	40	38
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	7	0	2	0
Hordeum sp.	0	0	0	8	0	0
Avena sp.	8	5	14	3	11	1
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	7	12	2	5	9	2
Total Grain Items	**175**	**33**	**124**	**19**	**62**	**41**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode	2		1		1	
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum	2	2	2			2
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	15	1	12	0	5	6
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**17**	**3**	**14**	**0**	**5**	**8**
Total Wild	**15**	**0**	**15**	**14**	**33**	**0**
Total items	**209**	**36**	**154**	**33**	**101**	**49**

Sample Number	18	19	20	21	31	32
Context Number	3013	3016	3017 TP 14		3019	3022
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Layer	Layer	Deposit
Feature Type	Fill	Ditch	Ditch		Domestic Surf	Floor surfa
Trench Number	3	3	3 TP 14		3	3
Sample Volume	30	102	36	18.5	24	32
Period	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon		Saxon	L Med
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	97	276	47	17	142	26
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	0	11	0
Hordeum sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avena sp.	7	368	168	2	9	10
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	0	164	13	5	2	12
Total Grain Items	**104**	**808**	**228**	**24**	**164**	**48**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode			2			
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum	3			1		3
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	11	8	3	2	7	2
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum		3				
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**14**	**11**	**3**	**3**	**7**	**5**
Total Wild	**16**	**63**	**63**	**14**	**18**	**25**
Total items	**134**	**882**	**296**	**41**	**189**	**78**

Sample Number	43	44	45	46	47	48
Context Number	4003	4007	4005	5002	4008	4009
Context Type	Layer	Fill	Fill	Layer	Fill	Fill
Feature Type						
Trench Number	4	4	4	5	4	4
Sample Volume	125	50	25	50	25	17
Period	Saxon		Post Med		Post Med	L Med
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	396	10	4	3	1	3
Triticum dicoccum	7	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	3	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	14	0	0	0	2	0
Hordeum sp.	18	6	0	1	1	2
Avena sp.	33	2	1	1	0	1
Secale cereale	3	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	19	9	2	1	0	4
Total Grain Items	**493**	**27**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**10**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	17	1	0	0	1	1
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum	1					
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**18**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Total Wild	**110**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total items	**621**	**28**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**11**

Sample Number	49	50	51	52	53	54
Context Number	6000	5007	4012	4007	4012	4012
Context Type	Floor	Ditch fill		Ditch fill	Ditch fill	
Feature Type	Floor surfa	Ditch		Ditch	Ditch	
Trench Number	6	5	4	4	4	4
Sample Volume	43	37	50	43.5	32.5	32.5
Period	L Med	Saxon		Saxon	Saxon	
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	7	6	219	16	300	240
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	1	0	3	3	20	2
Hordeum sp.	1	2	10	13	20	20
Avena sp.	2	2	10	2	14	39
Secale cereale	0	0	2	0	2	5
Indet. cereal	1	0	4	9	18	31
Total Grain Items	**12**	**10**	**248**	**43**	**374**	**337**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean					2	
Large seeded Fabaceae	1	1	10	1	25	17
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**1**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**27**	**17**
Total Wild	**0**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**47**	**67**
Total items	**13**	**11**	**303**	**44**	**448**	**421**

Sample Number	55	56	57	58	59	60
Context Number	4013	4014	5013	4013	5015	4014
Context Type	Ditch fill			Ditch fill		
Feature Type	Ditch			Ditch		
Trench Number	4	4	5	4	5	4
Sample Volume	35.5	37.5	60	40.5	40	33
Period	Saxon	Saxon		Saxon		Saxon
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	383	323	21	396	3	303
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	12	3	0	19	0	20
Hordeum sp.	22	20	3	60	0	31
Avena sp.	44	23	3	41	0	30
Secale cereale	6	3	0	0	0	2
Indet. cereal	35	59	1	34	0	53
Total Grain Items	**502**	**431**	**28**	**550**	**3**	**439**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean	1			1		
Large seeded Fabaceae	21	17	1	35	0	17
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**22**	**17**	**1**	**36**	**0**	**17**
Total Wild	**52**	**40**	**0**	**121**	**0**	**120**
Total items	**576**	**488**	**29**	**707**	**3**	**576**

Sample Number	61	62	63	64	100	101
Context Number	5017	5016	6002	6003	6004	6010
Context Type				Layer	Fill	Feature
Feature Type			Domestic s	Domestic surface		
Trench Number	5	5	6	6	6	6
Sample Volume	39	40	25		12.5	50
Period			Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	6	0	380	237	4272	124
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	2	0	13	5	0	0
Hordeum sp.	3	0	53	24	1008	34
Avena sp.	0	0	61	17	768	32
Secale cereale	0	0	1	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	0	0	55	7	384	79
Total Grain Items	**11**	**0**	**563**	**290**	**6432**	**269**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum					64	74
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean			2			
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	33	22	19	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**0**	**35**	**22**	**83**	**74**
Total Wild	**0**	**0**	**144**	**53**	**273**	**7**
Total items	**11**	**0**	**742**	**365**	**6788**	**350**

Sample Number	102	103	104	105	106	107
Context Number	6014	6015	6017	6007	6003	7002
Context Type	Fill	Layer	Fill	Fill	Layer	Layer
Feature Type					Domestic s	Mound
Trench Number	6	6	6	6	6	7
Sample Volume	65	6.25	12.5	125	25	6.25
Period	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	258	16	0	356	41	0
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hordeum sp.	67	22	0	111	10	0
Avena sp.	72	4	0	38	10	0
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	1	9	0	20	11	0
Total Grain Items	**398**	**51**	**0**	**526**	**72**	**0**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode				1		
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum		2		10	2	
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**2**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**0**
Total Wild	**143**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**1**	**0**
Total items	**541**	**53**	**0**	**561**	**79**	**0**

Sample Number	108	109	110	111	112	113
Context Number	6020	5039	6028	6024	5041	6022
Context Type	Fill	Layer	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Yard Surface			Garderobe	
Trench Number	6	5	6	6	5	6
Sample Volume	31.25	25	25	25	12.5	18.25
Period	Saxon	L Med	Saxon	Saxon	L Med	Saxon
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	55	106	45	41	9	22
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Hordeum sp.	10	16	13	13	2	6
Avena sp.	1	13	9	16	0	6
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	12	21	8	0	4	0
Total Grain Items	**81**	**156**	**75**	**70**	**17**	**34**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum	6	4	4	9		5
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	16	0	8	28	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**22**	**4**	**12**	**37**	**0**	**5**
Total Wild	**0**	**4**	**9**	**3**	**0**	**2**
Total items	**103**	**164**	**96**	**110**	**17**	**41**

Sample Number	114	115	116	117	118	119
Context Number	5041	5050	5052	5050	5057	2011
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	
Feature Type	Garderobe	Garderobe	Garderobe	Garderobe		
Trench Number	5	5	5	5	5	2
Sample Volume	25	31.25	25	12.5	25	25
Period	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	28	27	13	1	7	16
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	1	0	0	0	4
Hordeum sp.	26	10	3	0	7	4
Avena sp.	0	0	2	0	0	2
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	11	8	0	0	12	8
Total Grain Items	**65**	**46**	**18**	**1**	**26**	**34**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum	1		2			
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	10	0	0	0	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**11**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Wild	**0**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Total items	**76**	**48**	**26**	**3**	**26**	**34**

Sample Number	120	123	125	127	129	131
Context Number	11002	1006	11001	11008	11008	5057
Context Type	Layer	Layer	Layer	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Recent Bur	Agricultura	Eroded Brc	Ring Ditch	Ring Ditch	Garderobe
Trench Number	11	1	11	11	11	5
Sample Volume	50	37.5	87.5	25	12.5	6.25
Period	L Med			Mixed	Mixed	L Med
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	3	1	13	1	0	7
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hordeum sp.	0	1	11	1	1	3
Avena sp.	0	0	6	2	0	1
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	0	0	4	2	3	8
Total Grain Items	**3**	**2**	**34**	**6**	**4**	**20**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Wild	**17**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**2**
Total items	**20**	**3**	**36**	**6**	**6**	**22**

Sample Number	132	133	135	136	138	139
Context Number	5057	11010	5044	11005	11011	11011
Context Type	Fill	Layer	Layer	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Garderobe			Ditch		
Trench Number	5	11	5	11	11	11
Sample Volume	6.25	25	12.5	25	25	50
Period	L Med					
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	4	6	2	7	4	3
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	2	5	0	1	2
Hordeum sp.	0	3	3	3	5	5
Avena sp.	0	3	3	0	0	0
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	3	2	0	3	5	0
Total Grain Items	**7**	**16**	**13**	**13**	**15**	**10**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						1
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Wild	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Total items	**7**	**17**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**11**

Sample Number	141	142	144	145	146	148
Context Number	1045	11018	6043	11013	5058	1046
Context Type	Layer	Fill	Layer	Fill	Layer	Layer
Feature Type	Floor Surfa	Ditch	Demolition	Posthole	Garderobe	Floor surfa
Trench Number	1	11	6	11	5	1
Sample Volume	25	25	12.5	25	37.5	50
Period	L Med	Saxon	L Med		L Med	L Med
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	4	0	31	4	8	19
Triticum dicoccum	0	2	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hordeum sp.	1	0	3	6	2	2
Avena sp.	0	0	3	1	0	3
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	2	2	0	3	4	6
Total Grain Items	**7**	**4**	**37**	**14**	**14**	**30**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	1	0	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Wild	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total items	**7**	**4**	**38**	**14**	**14**	**30**

Sample Number	149	150	151	153	154	160
Context Number	6034	11013	1045	1054	1055	1054
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Layer	Fill	Fill	Layer
Feature Type	Demolition	Posthole	Floor surfa	Ring ditch	Ring Ditch	Ring Ditch
Trench Number	6	11	1	1	1	1
Sample Volume	25	25	37.5	25	37.5	25
Period	L Med		L Med	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	21	6	8	5	2	0
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hordeum sp.	5	11	0	0	7	3
Avena sp.	0	0	3	0	1	0
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	0	5	6	0	4	0
Total Grain Items	**26**	**22**	**17**	**5**	**14**	**3**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode						
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean						
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Wild	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Sample Number	161	164	165	170	171	172
Context Number	1055	1061	1061	5057	6151	13002
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Ring Ditch	Cremation	Cremation burial			Soil layer
Trench Number	1	1	1	5	6	13
Sample Volume	12.5	5.5	12.5	12.5	56.25	62.5
Period	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	L Med	Saxon?	L Med
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	4	0	0	22	266	542
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	1	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum indet.	0	0	0	0	9	11
Hordeum sp.	5	0	0	7	27	34
Avena sp.	4	0	0	1	13	60
Secale cereale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. cereal	5	1	0	7	0	60
Total Grain Items	**18**	**1**	**1**	**37**	**315**	**707**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode					1	6
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	1
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode					19	
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						9
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**16**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean					8	
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	2	0	0	0	15
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.					1	
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**15**
Total Wild	**0**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**78**
Total items	**18**	**6**	**7**	**43**	**347**	**816**

Sample Number	173	174	175	176	177	178
Context Number	6151	13003	6162	6176	6172	6170
Context Type	bottom of Fill			Fill?	Fill	
Feature Type						
Trench Number	6	13	6	6	6	6
Sample Volume	50	37.5	25	8.33	50	50
Period		Saxon?	Saxon?	Saxon?	Saxon?	
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	165	114	221	4	75	57
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	3	0	1	0
Triticum indet.	12	0	0	0	0	0
Hordeum sp.	58	600	52	4	46	81
Avena sp.	57	30	53	0	7	11
Secale cereale	2	0	0	9	79	0
Indet. cereal	54	84	0	0	0	55
Total Grain Items	**348**	**828**	**329**	**17**	**208**	**204**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode			2			
Triticum dicoccum glume base	1	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base						
Triticum indet. glume base						9
Hordeum indet. rachis internode				3	29	
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode						
Culm node	1					
Total Chaff items	**2**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**29**	**9**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum	1	11			1	
Celtic bean			1		3	
Large seeded Fabaceae	4	0	21	0	3	1
Malus domestica	1					
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**6**	**11**	**22**	**0**	**7**	**1**
Total Wild	**22**	**150**	**61**	**1**	**7**	**14**
Total items	**378**	**989**	**414**	**21**	**251**	**228**

Sample Number	179	180	181	182	194	196
Context Number	6151	13016	6201	6194	12522	12423
Context Type				Spit 7 Fill	Layer	
Feature Type				Ditch Fill		
Trench Number	6	13	6	6	12	12
Sample Volume	18.75	50	12.5	50		50
Period	Saxon?		Saxon?	Saxon		
Cereals						
Triticum aestivum	849	11	52	54	5	2
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta	0	0	2	1	0	1
Triticum indet.	9	2	3	1	0	2
Hordeum sp.	72	8	8	30	1	4
Avena sp.	26	3	7	9	1	0
Secale cereale	23	2	0	2	21	3
Indet. cereal	7	0	0	0	2	0
Total Grain Items	**986**	**26**	**72**	**97**	**30**	**12**
Chaff						
Triticum aestivum rachis internode						
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base	1					
Triticum indet. glume base						
Hordeum indet. rachis internode	14	6	11	9		
cf. Avena wild internode						
Cereal indet. rachis internode	3					
Culm node						
Total Chaff items	**18**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**0**	**0**
Other						
Pisum sativum						
cf. Pisum sativum						
Celtic bean	30			9	2	
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	0	8	0	0
Malus domestica						
Linum usitatissimum						
Fruit indet.						
Avena/Bromus						
Total other	**30**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**2**	**0**
Total Wild	**20**	**0**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**6**
Total items	**1054**	**32**	**94**	**127**	**33**	**18**

Sample Number		197	198	199	200	201	202
Context Number		12261	12089	12089	12089	12089	12476
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	
Feature Type		SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	
Trench Number		12	12 SQ15	12 SQ14	12 SQ13	12 SQ12	12
Sample Volume		10	37.5	62.5	50	50	50
Period		Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	
Cereals							
Triticum aestivum		5	5	1	5	7	12
Triticum dicoccum		0	0	1	0	0	0
Triticum spelta		0	1	0	1	0	0
Triticum indet.		0	0	1	0	0	0
Hordeum sp.		4	5	5	1	10	16
Avena sp.		0	1	3	0	2	9
Secale cereale		1	1	4	6	0	4
Indet. cereal		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Grain Items		**10**	**13**	**15**	**13**	**19**	**41**
Chaff							
Triticum aestivum rachis internode							
Triticum dicoccum glume base		0	0	0	0	0	0
Triticum spelta glume base							
Triticum indet. glume base							
Hordeum indet. rachis internode		4	5	11	7	5	9
cf. Avena wild internode							
Cereal indet. rachis internode							
Culm node							
Total Chaff items		**4**	**5**	**11**	**7**	**5**	**9**
Other							
Pisum sativum							
cf. Pisum sativum							
Celtic bean				1		1	
Large seeded Fabaceae		0	0	0	0	0	0
Malus domestica							
Linum usitatissimum							
Fruit indet.							
Avena/Bromus							
Total other		**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Total Wild		**3**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**4**	**4**
Total items		**17**	**21**	**33**	**20**	**29**	**54**

Sample Number	204	206	208	209	211	212	213
Context Number	12089	12089	12089	12089	12427	12089	12089
Context Type	Ditch	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB
Trench Number	12 SQ13	12 SQ9	12 SQ4	12 SQ8	12	12 SQ3	12 SQ7
Sample Volume	50	50	50	37.5	37.5	87.5	37.5
Period	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Cereals							
Triticum aestivum	33	11	1	5	2	16	7
Triticum dicoccum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Triticum spelta	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
Triticum indet.	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hordeum sp.	25	8	3	8	1	15	14
Avena sp.	5	2	0	2	0	2	3
Secale cereale	12	1	0	1	0	0	4
Indet. cereal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Grain Items	**75**	**26**	**6**	**17**	**3**	**35**	**30**
Chaff							
Triticum aestivum rachis internode		1					
Triticum dicoccum glume base	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Triticum spelta glume base							1
Triticum indet. glume base							
Hordeum indet. rachis internode	14	5	1	7	1	2	6
cf. Avena wild internode							1
Cereal indet. rachis internode							
Culm node							
Total Chaff items	**14**	**6**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**9**
Other							
Pisum sativum	1						1
cf. Pisum sativum							
Celtic bean							
Large seeded Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Malus domestica			1				
Linum usitatissimum							
Fruit indet.							
Avena/Bromus							
Total other	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1**
Total Wild	**4**	**12**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**7**
Total items	**94**	**44**	**13**	**28**	**9**	**44**	**47**

Wild species:

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6
Context Number	TP 15	TP 15		3003	TP 1	3002	3002
Context Type	Layer	Layer	Fill		Layer	Layer	Layer
Feature Type	Yard Surfac	Yard Surfac	Ditch		Building	Yard Surfac	Yard Surfac
Trench Number	TP15	TP 15		3	TP1	3	3
Sample Volume		5	12	5	25	25	25
Period	P Med	P Med	L Med	Saxon		L Med	L Med
Fabaceae		0	4	2	3	1	0
Fallopia convolvulus		0	0	0	0	0	0
Galium sp.		0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.		0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.		0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago		0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula		0	0	0	1	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis		0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type		0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.		0	0	0	1	2	0
Rumex acetosella		0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria		0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae		0	1	36	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type		0	0	9	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.		0	0	0	1	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis		0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa		0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata		0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago		0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae		0	0	0	0	0	0
Juncaceae		0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene		0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris		0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume		0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae		0	0	0	1	5	1
Poaceae		0	0	0	0	0	0
Caryophyllaceae		0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae		0	1	0	0	0	0
Centaurea		0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis		0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae		0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild		5	5	0	2	0	0

Sample Number	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context Number	3002	3003	3002	3006	3002	3002
Context Type	Layer	Fill	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer
Feature Type	Yard Surfac	Ditch	Yard Surface		Yard Surfac	Yard Surfac
Trench Number	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sample Volume	25	18	20	94.5	135	122
Period	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med	L Med
Fabaceae	0	0	2	14	4	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	1	4	0	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	3	3	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	0	5	3	1	0
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	1	8	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	2	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	1	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	3	2	0	1
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	1	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	0	0	0	10	4
Poaceae	1	0	0	1	0	3
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	0	0	2	2	1	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	0	0	5	1	0	7

Sample Number	13	14	15	16	18	19
Context Number	3002	3014	3008	3014	3013	3016
Context Type	Layer	Layer	Fill	Layer	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Yard Surfac	Land Surfa	Ditch	Land Surfa	Fill	Ditch
Trench Number	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sample Volume	12	75	25	54	30	102
Period	L Med	Saxon		L Med	Saxon	Saxon
Fabaceae	0	7	0	4	3	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	0	0	0	1
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	3	0	0	0	3
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	12
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	2	0	0	2	8
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	3	4	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	2	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	1	1	1	14
Juncaceae	0	1	0	0	0	1
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	3
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	1	3	22	0	1
Poaceae	0	1	0	1	1	12
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	3	0	0	0
Asteraceae	0	0	0	0	2	1
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	0	0	2	1	7	7

Sample Number	20	21	31	32	43	49
Context Number	3017 TP 14		3019	3022	4003	6000
Context Type	Fill	Layer	Layer	Deposit	Layer	
Feature Type	Ditch		Domestic S	Floor surface		
Trench Number	3 TP 14		3	3	4	6
Sample Volume	36	18.5	24	32	125	43
Period	Saxon		Saxon	L Med	Saxon	
Fabaceae	3	0	3	2	106	1
Fallopia convolvulus	2	0	0	0	0	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	20	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	7	0	0	1	2	0
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	1	1	0	1	0	0
Atriplex sp.	2	1	0	0	1	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	3	0	0	0	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	10	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	12	9	17	0	0
Poaceae	2	0	1	0	1	0
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	1	0	5	1	0	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indet. wild	12	0	0	1	4	0

Sample Number	51	53	54	55	56	58
Context Number	4012	4012	4012	4013	4014	4013
Context Type	Ditch fill	Ditch fill	Ditch fill	Ditch fill		Ditch fill
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch		Ditch
Trench Number	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sample Volume	50	32.5	32.5	35.5	37.5	40.5
Period	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Fabaceae	38	45	51	42	38	97
Fallopia convolvulus	1	0	1	2	2	1
Galium sp.	0	0	1	0	1	1
Lolium sp.	1	0	0	0	4	4
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bromus sp.	0	2	1	0	0	6
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	1	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rumex sp.	1	0	2	0	0	1
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brassica/Sinapis	0	1	0	1	0	1
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	0	1	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	1	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poaceae	0	1	7	3	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	0	0	0	1	0	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	2
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	6	2	2	7	2	13

Sample Number	60	63	64	100	101	102
Context Number	4014	6002	6003	6004	6010	6014
Context Type			Layer	Fill	Feature	Fill
Feature Type		Domestic s	Domestic surface			
Trench Number	4	6	6	6	6	6
Sample Volume	33	25		12.5	50	65
Period	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Fabaceae	90	138	44	18	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	1	2	1	0	0	0
Galium sp.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	1	3	1	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	1	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	246	0	133
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	4	1	0	2	0
Rumex acetosella	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	0	0	1	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	0	0	1	1	0
Poaceae	1	1	0	0	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asteraceae	0	0	0	8	0	10
Centaurea	2	1	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	21	4	13	0	0	0

Sample Number	105	106	109	110	111	113
Context Number	6007	6003	5039	6028	6024	6022
Context Type	Fill	Layer	Layer	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Domestic s	Yard Surface			
Trench Number	6	6	5	6	6	6
Sample Volume	125	25	25	25	25	18.25
Period	Saxon	Saxon	L Med	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Fabaceae	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	7	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	0	2	2	0	0
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	1	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	0	2	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	1	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	6	0	0	0	0	0
Poaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	1	0	0	1	0	0
Asteraceae	6	0	2	2	1	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	0	1	0	2	2	2

Sample Number	115	116	117	120	123	125
Context Number	5050	5052	5050	11002	1006	11001
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Layer	Layer	Layer
Feature Type	Garderobe	Garderobe	Garderobe	Recent Bur	Agricultura	Eroded Bronze Age materi
Trench Number	5	5	5	11	1	11
Sample Volume	31.25	25	12.5	50	37.5	87.5
Period	L Med	L Med	L Med		L Med	
Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	0	0	3	0	1
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	4	1	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	8	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	2	0	0	0	0
Poaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	1	1	1	0	0	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	0	3	1	0	0	0

Sample Number	129	131	133	136	150	151	164
Context Number	11008	5057	11010	11005	11013	1045	1061
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Layer	Fill	Fill	Layer	Fill
Feature Type	Ring Ditch	Garderobe		Ditch	Posthole	Floor surfa	Cremation
Trench Number	11	5	11	11	11	1	1
Sample Volume	12.5	6.25	25	25	25	37.5	5.5
Period	Mixed	L Med				L Med	Bronze Age
Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Poaceae	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample Number	165	170	171	172	173	174	175
Context Number	1061	5057	6151	13002	6151	13003	6162
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	bottom of ı Fill		
Feature Type	Cremation burial			Soil layer			
Trench Number	1	5	6	13	6	13	6
Sample Volume	12.5	12.5	56.25	62.5	50	37.5	25
Period	Bronze Age	L Med	Saxon?	L Med			Saxon?
Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	2	0	0	19
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumex sp.	0	2	0	13	2	4	4
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	5	4	4	0
Polygonaceae	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poaceae	1	1	3	1	5	0	2
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	2	0	0	46	9	13	13

Sample Number	176	177	178	179	181	182	194
Context Number	6176	6172	6170	6151	6201	6194	12522
Context Type	Fill?	Fill			Spit 7	Fill	
Feature Type					Ditch Fill		
Trench Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	12
Sample Volume	8.33	50	50	18.75	12.5	50	
Period	Saxon?	Saxon?	Saxon?	Saxon?	Saxon?	Saxon	
Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rumex sp.	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Poaceae	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	0	5	9	11	8	3	0

Sample Number	196	197	198	199	201	202	204
Context Number	12423	12261	12089	12089	12089	12476	12089
Context Type	Layer	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Ditch
Feature Type			SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB
Trench Number	12	12	12 SQ15	12 SQ14	12 SQ12	12	12 SQ13
Sample Volume	50	10	37.5	62.5	50	50	50
Period			Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rumex sp.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poaceae	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	1	3	2	3	2	1	2

Sample Number	206	208	209	211	212	213
Context Number	12089	12089	12089	12427	12089	12089
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB
Trench Number	12 SQ9	12 SQ4	12 SQ8	12	12 SQ3	12 SQ7
Sample Volume	50	50	37.5	37.5	87.5	37.5
Period	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon
Fabaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallopia convolvulus	1	0	0	0	0	3
Galium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium temulentum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bromus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostemma githago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthemis cotula	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buglossoides arvensis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygonum aviculare type	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rumex sp.	2	1	0	0	0	1
Rumex acetosella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodium album type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atriplex sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brassica/Sinapis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camelina sativa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valerianella dentata	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantago	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	5	0	2	0	1	1
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malva sylvestris	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small seeded legume	0	0	1	0	0	0
Polygonaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poaceae	0	0	0	1	0	1
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asteraceae	1	0	1	0	0	0
Centaurea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anagallis	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lamiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indet. wild	3	3	0	3	1	0

29 THE HUMAN REMAINS

29.1 HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM WEST HALTON
BY DIANA MAHONEY-SWALES

This report is taken from the interim report for the fieldwork undertaken in West Halton between 2007 and 2009 (see Crewe, Hadley and Willmott 2011).

29.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Excavation of the Bronze Age barrow mound in Trench 1 revealed a primary burial of a crouched inhumation of a young child, which preceded a secondary interment of a cremation burial of a mature or elderly female. The mound of the barrow also contained additional skeletal elements, which suggest the death of an additional prime adult of indeterminable sex. The gracile nature of the mandible and long bones of this individual suggest this individual to be female, but this is inconclusive without the sex diagnostic features of the skull and pelvis.

29.1.2 INHUMATION BURIAL

PROVENANCE

Grave [1081] contained grave fill (1082) and the skeletal remains of a young child. The child was interred in a crouched position on its left side, with the arms held together and flexed at the elbow towards the body. The burial was oriented southwest-northeast.

OSTEOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

The unburnt sub-adult skeletal remains recovered from the inhumation burial were

examined to determine preservation, completeness, age, sex and pathological lesions.

CONDITION OF BONE AND DISTURBANCE

The condition and completeness of the skeletal remains recovered from the inhumation burial determine the extent of preservation. In accordance with standard osteological practice, 'preservation' is taken to mean the condition of the bone i.e. how well it has survived the decaying process and external environmental factors, such as soil type and bioturbation. 'Completeness' simply refers to the percentage of the skeleton surviving. The interred skeleton is in poor condition, with heavy post-depositional cortical erosion corresponding with grade 5 following the scoring criteria proposed by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 17). This sub-adult skeleton is 75-100% complete.

The angle, base of the mandibular notch, and part of the ramus of the left mandible were recovered in-situ within the grave fill (1082). However, the rest of the left side of the mandible body to the mandibular symphysis (SF 608) was recovered in the earth of the overlying mound, evidencing post-mortem disturbance.

QUANTIFICATION OF AGE AND SEX

The articulated sub-adult skeleton interred within grave [1081] was aged through dental eruption and development (Anderson *et al*. 1976; Moorees *et al*. 1963; Ubelaker 1987), epiphyseal union (Schwartz 1995) and the diaphyseal lengths of the long bones (Scheuer and Black 2000). These methods provided an age range of 4.5-6.5 years (5.5years±12 months) i.e. a Young Child. In accordance with standard osteological practice, no attempt was made to determine the sex of this young child.

PATHOLOGY

No dental disease was observed. Due to heavy cortical erosion of the majority of

bone surfaces and the fragmentary nature of the surviving bone, it was not possible to identify the presence or absence of pathological lesions, such as cribra orbitalia, porotic hyperostosis or osteoperiostitis.

GRAVE GOODS

No grave goods were recovered from the grave. However, it must be noted that this skeleton was crouched in the southwest end of the grave, with a large void between its feet and the cut of the grave. There is no staining or residual deposit to suggest the presence of an organic vessel or object, which may have since decomposed. However, it is possible that a vessel was located there and was removed some time later (H. Willmott *pers. comm.*).

29.1.3 CREMATION BURIAL

RECOVERY

Cremation burial [1060] contained cremated deposit (1061). This deposit was excavated on site in spits and the material returned to the laboratory for osteological and environmental analysis. The dense nature and large size of the burnt bone inclusions within the cremation deposit prevented excavation in uniform 20 cm spits. The first spit was 0-20 cm, and the second was 20-25 cm. All the bone at the base of the cremation burial from a depth of 25 cm to 27 cm was collected in 21 separate bags, each of which was allocated a separate bag number and the level of its position within the cremation deposit recorded. Scaled plans of 1:10 illustrate the distribution of these bones within the cremation deposit. The cremation deposit was wet sieved and retained as unsorted residue.

Osteological Procedures

The cremated bone from each spit was filtered through a sieve stack of 16, 8 and 2 mm mesh size. The weight of bone retained in each sieve (including the bone contained within the 21 bags) was recorded and its percentage of the total weight of the cremation was calculated. The bones retained from each sieve size were examined in detail and sorted into the following identifiable bone groups: skull (including mandible and dentition); axial (clavicle, scapula, ribs, vertebral and pelvic elements); upper limb and lower limb. Some skeletal elements, such as skull vault bones are diagnostic and more easily identifiable than others and, therefore, more often recorded. This may create bias in calculations of the relative quantities of skeletal elements collected for burial. Therefore, the separation of the bone into these groups enables any deliberate bias in the skeletal elements collected for burial to be identified.

The cremated bone retained in each sieve was weighed on a digital scale and details of colour and largest fragment size were recorded. Where possible, the presence of individual bones within the defined bone groups was noted. Any unidentifiable fragments of long bone shafts or cancellous bone, which are often the majority recovered from cremations, were also weighed and incorporated into all subsequent quantitative analysis.

Condition of bone and disturbance

The bone recovered from the cremation deposit was in good condition with complete cortical bone surviving. The cremation burial had experienced partial disturbance and truncation from later medieval activity, but overall was principally intact.

Quantification of Age and Sex

Dental occlusal attrition (Miles 1962) and age diagnostic features of the pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) were used to determine the age of the individual within cremation deposit (1061). A large fragment of pubic symphysis (collected within Bag

1) displays features characteristic of phases IV and V in the Suchey-Brooks scheme, providing an age range of 25-83 years. The presence of a ventral arc and wide sciatic notch indicates this individual to be female.

The surviving dentition was encased in concretions from the surrounding cremation deposit and exhibited extensive dehydration fissures from the cremation process. The crown and partial root of a maxillary molar, possibly first or second, and anterior teeth from a surviving right mandible, possibly the left lateral incisor and right central and lateral incisors were recovered. A right maxillary first premolar exhibited occlusal wear consistent with an age range of 40-50 years (Lovejoy 1985). Where the occlusal surfaces were visible the teeth had experienced heavy occlusal wear, consistent with grades 7 and 8 of Smith's (1984) criteria, which is consistent with a mature to elderly age estimation.

PATHOLOGY

Within cremation deposit (1061) one cervical vertebral body displays lytic lesions and marginal osteophytosis, indicating an inflammatory response to intervertebral disc disease or haemorrhage. A further two cervical vertebrae exhibit moderate marginal osteophytosis indicative of degenerative joint disease consistent with the suggested older age of this individual.

PYRE TECHNOLOGY AND RITUAL

Efficiency of cremation

Essentially, cremation is a process of dehydration and oxidation of the organic components of the body, leaving only the mineralised skeleton (McKinley 1994a, 339; McKinley 2000, 403). Factors that influence the efficiency of a cremation are the construction of a pyre, quantity of wood, position of the body, tending of the pyre, weather, duration of the cremation and pyre temperature (McKinley 1994b, 82-84; McKinley 2000, 407).

Cremated bone may range in colour from brown or black (slightly charred), through hues of blue and grey, to brilliant white associated with full oxidisation (McKinley 2000, 405). The bone contained within cremation deposit (1061) was inefficiently burnt. The majority of the bone retained its natural colour with brown discolouration. Occasional pink scorch marks and black staining were observed, possibly from charcoal contact.

Weight of bone

The total weight of bone recovered from cremation deposit (1061) is 1989.6g (see Table 29-1). This is comparable with the weight of bone one would expect if the remains of one individual were collected in their entirety from a pyre. McKinley (2000, 404) notes from studies of a modern crematorium that the weight of bone recovered in an adult cremation burial varies from about 1000-3600g. However, it must be acknowledged that many of the axial skeletal fragments were adhered either to other unidentifiable bone fragments, dirt concretions and unidentifiable fully oxidised burnt material from the pyre, increasing the weight value.

The heavy weight, well into the mid-range of the weight expected for a complete cremated adult, could also be ascribed to careful collection of the cremated remains. McKinley (1997, 142) has noted consistently greater weights for cremation deposits recovered from beneath barrows compared to open cemeteries in Bronze Age England, suggesting an increased importance of careful retrieval of the cremated remains for the ritual of interment beneath a mound (Parker-Pearson 1999, 7).

Fragmentation

Cremation deposit (1061) retained 83.78% of its bone content in the 16 mm fraction. The dimensions of the largest fragment, a distal femoral condyle, was 80.85 mm x 48.04 mm. The majority of fragmentation occurs after burial and post-excavation along dehydration fissures formed during cremation. The large size of fragments recovered from the cremation deposit is consistent with the observation by McKinley (1994a, 340-1; 1997) that, within a sample of over 4000 multi-period cremations, over 50% of

Cremation deposit	Spit	Bone					
1061	1 (0-20 cm)	**16 mm**					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		39.1g	44.6g	0g	22.1g	50g	155.8g
		8 mm					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		18.9g	37.7g	44.7g	34.5g	83.7g	219.5g
		2 mm					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		0g	1.8g	0g	0g	9.7g	11.5g
	Total	58g	84.1g	44.7g	56.6g	143.4g	386.8g
1061	2 (20-25 cm)	**16 mm**					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		19.6g	21.0g	0g	2.4g	15.4g	58.4g
		8 mm					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		9.1g	7.3g	7.8g	0g	41.3g	65.5g
		2 mm					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		0g	0g	0g	0g	2.3g	2.3g
	Total	28.7g	28.3g	7.8g	2.4g	59g	126.2g
1061	3 (25-27 cm)	**16 mm**					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		249.4g	145.1g	237.2g	471.1g	350g	1452.8g
		8 mm					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		0g	0g	0g	0g	18.6g	18.6g
		2 mm					
		Skull	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
		0g	0g	0g	0g	5.2g	5.2g
	Total	249.4g	145.1g	237.2g	471.1g	373.8g	1476.6g

TABLE 29-1. *Quantities of cremated bone from cremation deposit (1061).*

bone fragments were in excess of 10 mm in size with an average maximum fragment size of 45.2 mm, and a largest recorded fragment of 134 mm.

The degree of fragmentation has been used in the past to indicate whether further processing of the cremated bones had occurred subsequent to the burning of the body on the pyre. However, McKinley argues that, although the interment of cremated bone within urns provided post-depositional protection resulting in larger fragment size, the majority of fragmentation occurs post-excavation (McKinley 1994a). The larger bone fragments observed in the lower levels of the cremation deposit, nearer the base, indicates that these deposits experienced little post-depositional disturbance, and any that did occur affected the top layer only. This observation is supported by the limited disturbance recorded during excavation, save for slight intrusion by medieval occupation.

Skeletal elements within the burial

The cremation deposit (1061) contained skull, axial, upper limb and lower limb fragments of a single adult. Amongst the diagnostic elements were two petrous portions of the temporal bone (left and right of the same adult individual), cranial vault, mandibular and maxillary fragments and a large fragment of the left zygomatic bone. Rib shafts; spinous processes, articular facets and bodies of vertebrae; iliac blade, and ischial fragments and pubis, pubic symphysis and sciatic notch of pelvis, and scapula blade make up the axial skeleton. Fragments of long bone shaft predominantly represented the upper and lower limbs.

Other diagnostic features such as fragments of humeral and femoral heads and condyles, including the capitulum of the humerus were also recovered. Hand and foot phalanges, metacarpal, metatarsal, carpal and tarsal bones were also recovered. No diagnostic elements were duplicated, suggesting, in accordance with the total weight of cremated bone recovered, the presence of only one individual. Many shaft fragments possessed no diagnostic features, and a large proportion of the unidentifiable bones were indiscriminate fragments of trabecular bone.

The absence of some skeletal elements, such as phalanges, patellae, orbits, several

teeth from within this cremation deposit is consistent with the observation by McKinley (1994a, 340) that "rarely, if ever, was all the bone included" from a cremation pyre in a cremation burial. However, as is discussed previously, the majority of elements are present, and it is possible that some are unidentifiable due to the cremation process, or have been removed by the slight disturbance of the superior deposits of the cremation burial by medieval activity.

Animal bone

No macroscopically recognisable elements of animal bone were observed within cremation deposit (1061). Although some authors, such as Whyte (2001), suggest animal and human bone can be separated by observations of patterns of cracking, fracturing and warping of calcined bones, it is generally accepted that such differentiation can only be achieved by identification of diagnostic morphological characteristics. Within the cremation deposit none of the fragments of shafts displayed cortical bone thick enough to represent an adult domestic mammal, and only human teeth were recovered.

Grave goods

The only evidence for grave goods recovered from within the cremation deposit was a fragment of a small white accessory cup. This ceramic fragment displays no evidence for burning, suggesting it was placed within the pyre debris to be buried with the cremated skeletal remains, and not included in the actual cremation process. There is evidence of burnt clay material and earth, but no further artefacts were recovered.

BURIAL PRACTICE

Cremated deposit (1061) was discovered in-situ within a circular out-line of red scorched earth, approximately 5 cm thick. The outline is a clearly defined regular circle with a diameter of 0.7 m. There is no evidence for a pottery vessel containing the cremation

Context	Small Find No.	Bone
1082	586	Right adult rib shaft burnt.
1082	597	Unsided proximal hand phalange
1082	576	Fragments of burnt adult parietal fragments
1082	607	Left mandible- adult- 25-35 years (occlusal attrition).
1082	608	L. mandible- young child.
1056	544	Anterior vault fragment grey-white colouring
1056	596	Adult parietal vault fragment
1056	404	Adult right distal tibia
1056	457	Adult left proximal tibia.

TABLE 29-2. *Additional disarticulated bone fragments recovered from within barrow.*

deposit, however, the regularity in shape of the feature and the large fragment size of the bone inclusions may be indicative of these remains being buried within a perishable container, for which no evidence survives. However, any container would have insulated the heat from the cremated remains, preventing the scorching of the surrounding earth. Furthermore, ethnographic studies document processes of cooling the hot bone in rivers or being left overnight to cool (McKinley 1989; 1994a; 1994b), suggesting a general preference for bone to be cooled before burial.

A review of several Bronze Age barrow cremation burials revealed the un-urned deposition of cremated bone in pits (French 1994; Ray 1999). However, none describe a circular pit with a scorched perimeter. It is possible, that this is a pre-existing feature, possibly a hearth, which has acquired a secondary function as the burial site for the cremated remains.

The absence of materials associated with the cremation process, such as charcoal and ash, suggest this to be a cremation burial and not the deposition of pyre debris. Additionally, the small size of the burnt pit is insufficient for the cremation of an adult

human and is not consistent with surviving pyre sites, such as some of the Wessex barrows, which displayed burnt areas containing remnants of burnt bone and have thus been interpreted as pyre sites. The smallest of these pyre sites covered an area of *c.* 2 m^2 (Harding 2000, 117), much larger than the approximately 0.5 m^2 scorched 'pit' found at West Halton.

29.1.4 Additional Individuals

Additional disarticulated skeletal elements were recovered from within the bulk of the overlying mound (Table 29-2). These elements are possibly derived from disturbance of the previously discussed inhumation and cremation burial. The fragment of sub-adult left mandible (SF 608) is unquestionably derived from the inhumation burial. Most of the additional fragments may have derived from disturbance of the cremation deposit, as suggested by the grey discolouration (i.e. SF 576 and SF 544). However, occlusal attrition of the dentition of mandibular fragment SF 607 indicates the presence of an additional prime adult aged 25-35 years (Miles 1962).

29.1.5 Discussion

During the Bronze Age (*c.* 2400-1100 BC) cremation was the most common human burial rite practised throughout Britain (Parker-Pearson 1999, 49; Harding 2000, 111). However, inhumation was still practised, with simpler flexed inhumations in small pits representing a more standard practice for burials in the earlier second millennium (Ray 1999, 29). The construction of round barrows over cremation burials was relatively common, but was far less prevalent than flat cemeteries in England and central Europe (Harding 2000, 399). Early Bronze Age barrow burials are associated with the Beaker culture, with the majority of cremated remains from this period being interred in collard urns. However, the placing of cremated remains within vessels was not always the case, as is observed here. Few grave goods are associated with these cremations and those, if present, are simple, such as jet buttons and beads or flint knives (French 1994, 105; Taylor 2001, 39).

These round barrow burials appear to be a continuation of burial practices of the Neolithic, associated with traditions of Food Vessel burial during which customs of round barrows, single interments, limited grave goods, disturbance of corpses, and multiple/family burial had been developing (Ray 1999, 29; Taylor 2001, 39). Such continuation is commonly associated with northern and eastern England, but spread throughout the British Isles during the Middle Bronze Age (Harding 2000, 111; Taylor 2001, 39).

At West Halton the barrow overlies both an inhumation (primary interment) and cremation burial (secondary interment), the latter cutting the former, making it a later occurring event. Harding (2000, 111) notes that there are "plenty of examples of sites where both inhumation and cremation were practised, sometimes simultaneously (as far as one can tell) … one may not be sure in British or Irish mounds whether separate burials by different traditions in a single mound were contemporaneous". In order to determine the relationship between the two burials documented herein typological dating of the pottery inclusion within the cremation deposit and radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains is necessary. However, the poor preservation of the cortical bone of the sub-adult inhumation could limit the viability of such analysis.

In East Anglia barrows have been observed to be concentrated in river valleys on light sand and chalk soils (French 1994, 98; Taylor 2001, 43). Further investigation of the location of this barrow burial regarding its relationship to the River Trent and other positive structures on the surrounding landscape is necessary to place this round barrow in context. Further research is needed into sub-adult inhumation burials in such barrow structures, and their relationship to other interments, both inhumation and cremation. Are there other examples of sub-adult primary interments? Advice should be sought from a specialist in Bronze Age funerary behaviour to interpret the osteological findings in terms of the burial rites recorded and place them in their typological and topographical context.

30 RADIOCARBON DATING

30.1 NOTE ON THE HUMAN REMAINS RECOVERED FROM THE MOUND AT WEST HALTON

This information is taken from the 2005 interim report for West Halton (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005).

A fragment of the left side of a human mandible was recovered during excavation of the antiquarian cut into the mound in Trench 5 (see Hadley, Willmott and Chamberlain 2005). This was submitted to the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at the University of Waikato, New Zealand. The dating of the sample (reference WK18117) revealed that it dates to AD 600-670 at the 95% confidence level (Figure 30-1).

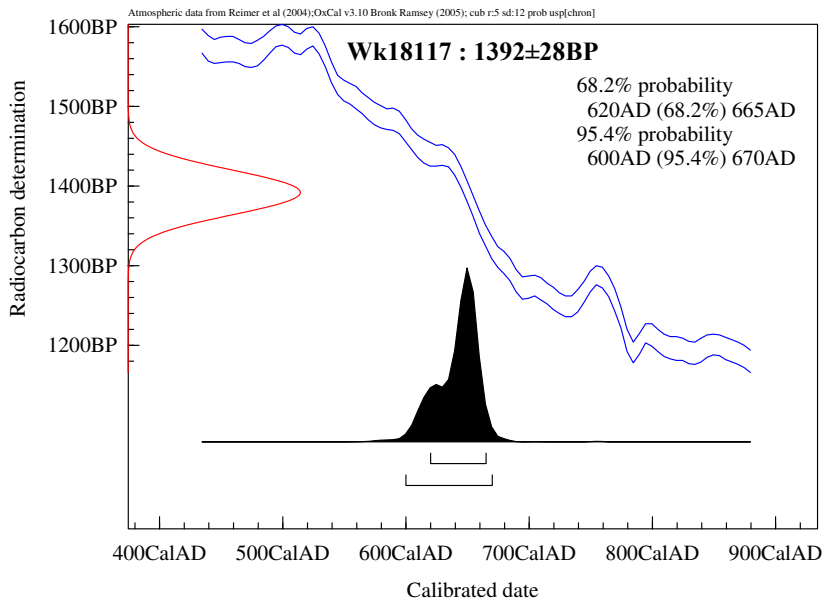


FIGURE 30-1 *Calibration curve for the radiocarbon dated human mandible excavated from Trench 5.*

The University of Waikato

Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

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email c14@waikato.ac.nz
Head: Dr Alan Hogg

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for Wk- 18117

(AMS measurement by IGNS [NZA-24013])

Submitter	D Hadley
Submitter's Code	West Halton/01
Site & Location	West Halton Lincolnshire,
Sample Material	Fragment of human jaw bone
Physical Pretreatment	Sample was cleaned, ground and visible contaminants were removed.
Chemical Pretreatment	Sample was decalcified in 2% HCl, rinsed and dried. Then gelatinised at pH=3 with HCl at 90 degrees for 4 hours. Rinsed and dried.

$d^{14}C$	-148.9 ± 2.8	‰
$\delta^{13}C$	-20.5 ± 0.2	‰
$D^{14}C$	-159.1 ± 3.0	‰
% Modern	84.1 ± 0.3	%
Result	**1392 ± 28 BP**	

Comments

Ali Hogg
22/2/06

- Result is *Conventional Age or % Modern* as per Stuiver and Polach, 1977, Radiocarbon 19, 355-363. This is based on the Libby half-life of 5568 yr with correction for isotopic fractionation applied. This age is normally quoted in publications and must include the appropriate error term and Wk number.
- Quoted errors are 1 standard deviation due to counting statistics multiplied by an experimentally determined Laboratory Error Multiplier of 1 .
- The isotopic fractionation, $\delta^{13}C$, is expressed as ‰ wrt PDB.
- Results are reported as *% Modern* when the conventional age is younger than 200 yr BP.

31 MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

31.1 GENERAL REPORT ON MISCELLANEOUS FINDS, 2003-2009 BY CHARLOTTE L. HOWSAM

A small number of finds were recovered from West Halton that do not fall into the catalogues already discussed. These few finds generally comprise objects of silver or silver-alloy, the majority of which are metal-detected coins, and there is a single example of a fossil, thought to be a coprolite.

31.1.1 SILVER/SILVER-ALLOY FINDS

INGOTS

(TP 38, extension)

Ingot containing 99% Pb and less than 100mg Ag.

BUTTONS

(3001) Modern

Silver-alloy plain domed button, with attachment loop.

(12002) Modern

Silver-alloy flat button with concentric ring design culminating in Catherine-wheel patterned external ring. Attachment loop broken off.

EXCAVATED COINS

SF134 (7002)

Silver penny of Edward II, damaged. Hammer cross type (1059-1062).

METAL-DETECTED COINS

(U/S) 2 coins

Irish Edward I Dublin Penny, poor condition. Obverse: Crowned bust in triangle: [EDWR] / ANGL D / NS [YB]. Reverse: Long cross with three pellets in each angle: "[CIVI]TAS DUBLIN[IE]"

English Long Cross penny, very poor condition. Obverse: Heavily worn, illegible. Reverse: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, legend heavily worn.

(Tr 6, U/S) Heavily degraded coin, no design visible.

(Tr9, U/S) Late medieval

English penny, heavily corroded. Obverse illegible, heavily worn long cross on the reverse.

(Tr 6, U/S) 2 coins, Late medieval

Short cross penny, very poor condition. Henry III(?) Obverse: crowned bearded bust facing: [HE]NRICVS REX... Reverse: long voided cross trefoil. Legend illegible.

Short cross penny, King John(?), moderate condition. Obverse: HENRICVS REX, bearded bust facing, holding sceptre. Reverse: short voided cross with quatrefoils. Reverse text: [?] ON

LUND.

(Tr 12, U/S) Penny, possibly Harold II (1066), Pax type, poor condition. Obverse: HAROLD REX AN[GLO], bearded bust in profile, facing sceptre. Reverse: [PAX] illegible across the field between two lines, all within an inner circle. Outer legend unclear.

31.1.2 FOSSILS

COPROLITE

(6151) A single possible coprolite was found within the fill of the late medieval lime kiln.

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Type	Brief Description	Provisional date	Date recorded
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	25/08/2003
1002	Layer	Rubble and soil spread	Modern	26/08/2003
1003	Layer	Tile and mortar spread	Early post-medieval	26/08/2003
1004	Wall	N/S wall, E end of trench	Late medieval building	26/08/2003
1005	Layer	Rubble revetment?	Late medieval	26/08/2003
1006	Layer	Internal deposit E of (1004)	Modern	26/08/2003
1007	Fill	Brick patch in (1002), fill of [1008]	Early post-medieval	26/08/2003
1008	Cut	Possible cut filled by (1007)	Early post-medieval	26/08/2003
1009	Layer	Modern concrete	Modern	27/08/2003
1010	Layer	Soil and rubble under (1006)	Early post-medieval	27/08/2003
1011	Layer	Orange soil under (1002) and W of (1005)	Bronze age but disturbed in late medieval	28/08/2003
1012	Structure	Second revetment? E of (1005)	Late medieval	28/08/2003
1013	Cut	Cut through (1005) filled by (1003)	Early post-medieval	29/08/2003
1014	Layer	Brick layer below (1010)	Late medieval demolition	29/08/2003
1015	Layer	Brown soil below (1014)	Late medieval floor	31/08/2003
1016	Cut	Circular cut filled by (1017)	Early post-medieval	01/09/2003
1017	Fill	Fill of [1016]	Early post-medieval	01/09/2003
1018	Cut	Cut through (1015) (Drain?)	Late medieval	01/09/2003
1019	Fill	Tile laden fill of (1018)	Late medieval	01/09/2003
1020	Fill	Fill of [1021], below (1019)	Late medieval	01/09/2003
1021	Cut	Large sub-circular cut through (1015)	Late medieval	01/09/2003
1022	Cut	Cut in W section filled by (1023)	Modern	02/09/2003
1023	Fill	Modern topsoil fill in [1022]	Modern	02/09/2003
1024	Layer	Below (1011) and (1004)	Bronze Age	02/09/2003

1025	Layer	Below (1015) - same as (1024)?	Bronze Age	03/09/2003
1026	Cut	Sub-circular feature	Unknown	03/09/2003
1027	Fill	Fill of sub-circular feature [1026]	Unknown	03/09/2003
1028	Cut	Irregular cut in (1024) near (1004)	Saxon?	03/09/2003
1029	Fill	Fill (reddish) of [1028]	Saxon?	03/09/2003
1030	Concrete	Western concrete base	Modern	24/07/2007
1031	Wall	E/W wall	Late medieval building	24/07/2007
1032	Layer	Rubble with lots of tile in SE corner of trench	Early post-medieval demolition	27/07/2007
1033	Wall	Wall E/W-N/S-E/W in SW corner of trench	Late medieval	27/07/2007
1034	Cut	Cut into (1006) S of concrete (1009) and continuing underneath	Modern	28/07/2007
1035	Fill	Fill of [1034] vertical stones and rubble	Modern	28/07/2007
1036	Cut	Cut into (1006) E of concrete (1030)	Modern	28/07/2007
1037	Fill	Fill in cut [1036]	Modern	28/07/2007
1038	Wall	Bit of wall E of (1031) aligned with (1004)	Late medieval	30/07/2007
1039	Wall	Wall running E-W built against (1004)	Late medieval	05/08/2007
1040	Wall	Wall running N-S W of concrete	Late medieval building	09/08/2007
1041	Layer	Layer under rubble (1006) within (1004),(1031), (1039), (1040), (1033)	Late medieval	09/08/2007
1042	Layer	Layer under rubble (1006) in E and S of trench	Late medieval	09/08/2007
1043	Layer	Layer under rubble (1006) separated by (1040), (1033)	Late medieval	09/08/2007
1044	Wall	Wall running N-S in trench extension	Late medieval building	09/08/2007
1045	Layer	Layer underneath (1041), contained by (1033) rubble floor surface?	Late medieval	09/08/2007
1046	Layer	Floor within (1004), (1031)	Late medieval	13/08/2007
1047	Structure	Stone 'platform' in NW corner of trench	Late medieval	13/08/2007

1048	Layer	Layer in S of trench separated from (1049) by (1004) and (1046) by (1031)	Late medieval	13/08/2007
1049	Layer	Layer in SE corner of trench separated by (1004)	Late medieval	13/08/2007
1050	Cut	Wall trench cut into (1046) for wall (1031)	Late medieval	13/08/2007
1051	Fill	Fill of [1050]	Late medieval	13/08/2007
1052	Layer	Layer above bedrock in W extension	Bronze Age mound	13/08/2007
1053	Layer	Layer above bedrock in E extension	Bronze Age mound	13/08/2007
1054	Fill	Upper layer of ditch	Bronze Age	13/08/2007
1055	Fill	Upper layer of ditch	Bronze Age	14/08/2007
1056	Layer	Mound soil	Bronze Age	18/08/2007
1057	Cut	Cut of ditch in W extension	Bronze Age ring ditch	18/08/2007
1058	Cut	Cut of ditch in E extension	Bronze Age ring ditch	18/08/2007
1059	Structure	Concrete in E extension	Modern	18/08/2007
1060	Cut	Cut of cremation	Bronze Age	20/08/2007
1061	Fill	Fill of [1060]	Bronze Age	20/08/2007
1062	Cut	Cut into bedrock in NW corner	Saxon ditch enclosing mound	22/08/2007
1063	Fill	Fill of [1062]	Saxon	22/08/2007
1064	Layer	External surface in SW corner to S of (1033), covered by (1048) and over (1056)	Late medieval	20/03/2008
1065	Layer	Floor? surface to S of (1031) and W of (1004)	Late medieval?	20/03/2008
1066	Structure	Rubble layer in SE corner against (1004)	Late medieval?	21/03/2008
1067	Cut	Posthole to W of (1062)	Saxon?	22/03/2008
1068	Fill	Fill of [1067]	Saxon?	22/03/2008
1069	Layer	Redeposited bedrock under (1056) in centre of trench	Bronze Age	24/03/2008
1070	Layer	Stone patch/ fill along N section	Late medieval?	24/03/2008
1071	Cut	Cut? against (1004) to S of (1031)	Late medieval?	24/03/2008

1072	Fill	Fill of [1071]	Late medieval	24/03/2008
1073	Cut	Linear cut along (1004) wall trench?	Late medieval?	25/03/2008
1074	Fill	Fill of [1073]	Late medieval?	25/03/2008
1075	Cut	Cut near S section	Uncertain	25/03/2008
1076	Fill	Fill of [1075]	Uncertain	25/03/2008
1077	Cut	Re-cut of [1062]	Saxon?	25/03/2008
1078	Fill	Fill of [1077] over [1063]	Saxon	25/03/2008
1079	Fill	Clay and burnt lens between (1078)/[1063]	Saxon	26/03/2008
1080	Layer	Buried BA soil	Neolithic/Bronze Age	26/03/2008
1081	Cut	Primary burial cut	Bronze Age	26/03/2008
1082	Fill	Top fill of [1081]	Bronze Age	26/03/2008
1083	Layer	Redeposited bedrock on (1080)	Bronze Age	26/03/2008
1084	Layer	Redeposited bedrock on (1080)	Bronze Age	26/03/2008
1085	Layer	Redeposited bedrock on (1080)	Bronze Age	26/03/2008
1086	Layer	Mound soil	Bronze Age	26/03/2008
2001	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	27/08/2003
2002	Layer	Metalled surface under (2001)	Modern	27/08/2003
2003	Cut	Rectangular cut near E section	Modern	27/08/2003
2004	Fill	Fill of [2003]	Modern	27/08/2003
2005	Wall	Wall at S of trench under (2002)	Very Late medieval	29/08/2003
2006	Layer	Rubble under (2002)	Early post-medieval	31/08/2003
2007	Layer	Mid brown soily layer under (2006) to W of (2009)	Very Late medieval?	31/08/2003
2008	Structure	Wall in NE corner	Very Late medieval	31/08/2003
2009	Structure	Wall abutting (2004) running N	Very Late medieval	01/09/2003
2010	Layer	Silt to E of (2009)	Very Late medieval	02/09/2003

3000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	27/07/2004
3001	Layer	Rubbley soil under (3000)	Post-medieval	27/07/2004
3002	Layer	Layer under (3001)	Post-medieval	01/08/2004
3003	Fill	Dark ditch fill	Post-medieval	30/07/2004
3004	Cut	Ditch cut	Post-medieval	30/07/2004
3005	Structure	N-S linear stone structure, medieval path	Late medieval	01/08/2004
3006	Layer	Concentrated rubble spread in SW of trench	Post-medieval	01/08/2004
3007	Fill	Rubble fill/ packing in [3004]	Post-medieval	02/08/2004
3008	Fill	Dark fill in [3009]	Post-medieval	04/08/2004
3009	Cut	Curved cut in base of [3004]	Post-medieval	04/08/2004
3010	Layer	Rubble along E baulk	Late medieval?	04/08/2004
3011	Layer	Metalled surface in NW corner	Saxon?	06/08/2004
3012	Cut	Rectangular cut next to E section - sunken-featured building?	Saxon	06/08/2004
3013	Fill	Fill (orange) of [3012]	Saxon	06/08/2004
3014	Layer	Brown layer below (3002) at N	Saxon	06/08/2004
3015	Cut	E-W ditch across N of trench	Saxon	09/08/2004
3016	Fill	Dark fill of [3015]	Saxon	09/08/2004
3017	Fill	Orange-brown silty fill of [3015]	Saxon	10/08/2004
3018	Fill	Stone fill in base of [3015]	Saxon	10/08/2004
3019	Layer	Orange-brown layer under (3014)	Saxon	10/08/2004
3020	Layer	Bedrock	-	10/08/2004
3021	Structure	Stones in S end of [3012]	Late medieval	11/08/2004
3022	Deposit	Sloping stones in centre of trench	Late medieval	12/08/2004
3023	Structure	Line of E-W stone along centre of trench	Late medieval	12/08/2004
3024	Cut	Curved cut in centre of trench	Late medieval	12/08/2004

3025	Fill	Fill of [3024]	Late medieval	12/08/2004
4000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	08/08/2005
4001	Layer	Rubble layer	Late medieval	08/08/2005
4002	Layer	Rubble dump in SW corner	Late medieval	10/08/2005
4003	Layer/fill	At W end of trench	Late medieval	10/08/2005
4004	Cut	Cut into bedrock at NW corner	Late medieval quarrying	10/08/2005
4005	Fill	Fill of [4004]	Late medieval	10/08/2005
4006	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut into bedrock	Late medieval quarrying	10/08/2005
4007	Fill	Fill of [4006]	Late medieval	10/08/2005
4008	Fill	Lower fill of [4006]	Late medieval	12/08/2005
4009	Fill	Redeposited bedrock in [4006]	Late medieval	12/08/2005
4010	Cut	Cut under (4003)	The big Saxon ditch	14/08/2005
4011	Fill	Rubble fill of [4010] over (4012)	Saxon	14/08/2005
4012	Fill	Soft fill of [4010] under (4011)	Saxon	14/08/2005
4013	Fill	Lower fill of [4010] under (4012)	Saxon	16/08/2005
4014	Fill	Mixed fill of [4010] under (4013)	Saxon	17/08/2005
4015	Fill	Base fill of [4006] under (4007)	Saxon	17/08/2005
5000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	08/08/2005
5001	Layer	Rubble spread over trench	Modern	08/08/2005
5002	Layer	Orange soil below (5001)	Modern	08/08/2005
5003	Layer	Grey mortar flecked patch	Modern	12/08/2005
5004	Layer	Large rubble	Late medieval but disturbed	12/08/2005
5005	Structure	Wall in SE corner	Late medieval	12/08/2005
5006	Layer	Orange layer under (5002)	Late medieval?	12/08/2005
5007	Layer	Cleaned floor, no mortar	Late medieval?	12/08/2005

5008	Structure	Wall to E of (5003)	Late medieval	15/08/2005
5009	Cut	Antiquarian cut	19th century	15/08/2005
5010	Fill	Fill of [5009]	19th century	15/08/2005
5011	Layer	Floor between (5005) and (5008)	Late medieval	16/08/2005
5012	Structure	Tumbled stone in NE corner	Uncertain	17/08/2005
5013	Layer	Mid-brown charcoal flecked below (5017)	Bronze Age mound material	17/08/2005
5014	Layer	Brown no charcoal below (5013)	Bronze Age mound material	17/08/2005
5015	Layer	Mid-brown charcoal flecked below (5014)	Bronze Age mound material	17/08/2005
5016	Layer	Brown below (5015)	Original Neolithic land surface	17/08/2005
5017	Layer	Main mound between (5003) and (5013)	Bronze Age	17/08/2005
5018	Layer	Demolition spread	Early post-medieval	29/07/2006
5019	Wall	Joining wall (5005)	Late medieval	29/07/2006
5020	Layer	Rubble between (5008) and (5005)	Late medieval	29/07/2006
5021	Layer	Rubble to W of (5008)	Late medieval	29/07/2006
5022	Wall	In NE corner	Late medieval	29/07/2006
5023	Layer	Demolition spread	Early post-medieval	29/07/2006
5024	Wall	To S of (5022)	Late medieval	2006
5025	Layer	Demolition bounded by (5024)	Early post-medieval	2006
5026	Structure	Steps of (5019)	Late medieval	2006
5027	Layer	Under (5023)	Late medieval	2006
5028	Wall	To E of (5008)	Late medieval	2006
5029	Layer	Demolition between walls (5031), (5033) and (5034)	Late medieval	2006
5030	Layer	Rubble overlies (5029) in N area of S extension	Late medieval	2006
5031	Wall	W-E running wall to S of steps (5026)	Late medieval	2006
5032	Wall	W wall to S of (5028)	Late medieval	2006

5033	Wall	E wall to S of (5028)	Late medieval	2006
5034	Wall	In SE corner	Late medieval	2006
5035	Wall	N-S wall joining (5024)	Late medieval	2006
5036	Wall	N-S wall joining E end of (5019) with window in	Late medieval	2006
5037	Layer	Area bounded by (5024) and (5035)	Late medieval	2006
5038	Layer	Sandy rubble layer under (5027) in room bounded by (5036) and (5035)	Late medieval	2006
5039	Layer	Surface below (5029) in S extension	Late medieval	2006
5040	Layer	Surface below (5027) between walls (5005) and (5036)	Late medieval	2006
5041	Layer	Under (5027) between (5022) and (5024)	Late medieval	2006
5042	Wall	In E section between (5022) and (5024)	Late medieval	2006
5043	Layer	Layer between (5008), (5005) and steps (5026)	Late medieval	2006
5044	Layer	To N of (5022) under (5027)	Late medieval	2006
5045	Layer	Area bounded by (5028), (5033) and (5032)	Late medieval	2006
5046	Layer	Mortar rich layer below (5037)	Late medieval	2006
5047	Wall	N wall of cellar	Late medieval	2006
5048	Layer	Orange sandy floor with burning below (5038)	Late medieval	2006
5049	Structure	Eastern garderobe	Late medieval	2006
5050	Fill	Upper fill of (5049)	Late medieval	2006
5051	Structure	Western garderobe	Late medieval	2006
5052	Fill	Upper fill of (5051)	Late medieval	2006
5053	Fill	Fill between wall complex (5032), (5028), (5033), (5008)	Late medieval	2006
5054	Wall	End wall (N) of building range (5035) and (5036)	Late medieval	2006
5055	Wall	W-E running wall abutting (5035)	Late medieval	2006
5056	Layer	Rubble fill between (5035), (5036), (5047) and (5054)	Late medieval	2006
5057	Fill	Arch fill and fill above arches	Late medieval	2006

5058	Fill	Charcoal layer in double arches	Late medieval	14/08/2007
5059	Cut and Fill	Cut into bedrock under small arch	Late medieval	18/08/2007
6000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	12/08/2005
6001	Layer	Rubble bank	Late medieval?	12/08/2005
6002	Layer	Rubble layer below bank	Early post-medieval	29/06/2006
6003	Layer	Dark soil below (6002)	Early post-medieval	29/06/2006
6004	Fill	Burnt area on N section - fill of limekiln [6013] - same as (6007)	Late medieval	03/07/2006
6005	Cut	Posthole cut into (6003) filled by (6006)	Uncertain (late medieval or post-medieval)	03/07/2006
6006	Fill	Fill of [6005]	Uncertain (late medieval or post-medieval)	03/07/2006
6007	Fill	Burnt fill of limekiln [6013] - same as (6004)	Late medieval	03/07/2006
6008	Cut	Posthole on S section	Uncertain (late medieval or post-medieval)	03/07/2006
6009	Fill	Fill of [6008]	Uncertain (late medieval or post-medieval)	03/07/2006
6010	Feature	Burnt area on S section	Late medieval	03/07/2006
6011	Structure	Wall in SE corner	Late medieval	03/07/2006
6012	Cut	Limekiln cut filled by (6004) and (6015) - same as [6013]	Late medieval	04/07/2006
6013	Cut	Limekiln cut filled by (6007) and (6014) - same as [6012]	Late medieval	04/07/2006
6014	Fill	Orangey fill of limekiln [6013] - same as (6015) - slumping on sides of limekiln	Late medieval	04/07/2006
6015	Fill	Orangey fill below (6004) of limekiln [6012] - same as (6014) - slumping on sides of limekiln	Late medieval	04/07/2006
6016	Cut	Stakehole on W section	Uncertain	07/08/2006
6017	Fill	Fill of [6016]	Uncertain	07/08/2006
6018	Layer	Rubble floor of Saxon hall	Saxon	14/08/2006

6019	Cut	Posthole in centre of (6018)	Saxon	14/08/2006
6020	Fill	Fill of [6019]	Saxon	14/08/2006
6021	Cut	Saxon hall wall cut	Saxon hall wall trench	
6022	Fill	Fill of [6021]	Saxon	
6023	Cut	Narrow ditch E of old T6	Saxon hall wall trench	
6024	Fill	Fill of [6023]	Saxon	
6025	Cut	Possible pit/post	Saxon	
6026	Fill	Fill of [6025]	Saxon	
6027	Cut	Shallow posthole	Saxon	
6028	Fill	Fill of [6027]	Saxon	
6029	Cut	Ditch cut	Late medieval?	
6030	Fill	Fill of 6030	Late medieval?	
6031	Layer	Burnt patch in (6003)	Post-medieval?	10/08/2007
6032	Layer	Bedrock in NE corner	-	10/08/2007
6033	Cut	Cut in (6032)- fence line	Saxon	10/08/2007
6034	Fill	Fill of [6033]	Saxon	10/08/2007
6035	Layer/fill	Fill in cut through bedrock in E part of trench (6081), (6082)	Saxon	10/08/2007
6036	Cut	Cut through bedrock for ditch in NE corner	Anglo-Saxon	10/08/2007
6037	Fill	Fill in ditch [6036]	Saxon	10/08/2007
6038	Layer	Ashy layer in N part of trench	Uncertain	10/08/2007
6039	Layer	Ashy/burnt layer just on top of/part of (6044)	Saxon	10/08/2007
6040	Wall	N-S wall/revetment	Late medieval	10/08/2007
6041	Wall	Ne-SW wall in SE corner of trench	Late medieval	10/08/2007
6042	Layer	Burnt layer/patches S of (6041) part of (6043)	Uncertain	10/08/2007
6043	Layer	Rubble layer and soil S of (6041) and (6042)	Late medieval	10/08/2007

6044	Layer	Brown layer in NW part with burnt patches	Saxon?	11/08/2007
6045	Wall	Wall NNW-SSE underlying (6041) cut into ditch (6037)?	Late medieval	13/08/2007
6046	Wall	Revetment wall N of (6041)	Late medieval	13/08/2007
6047	Layer	'Room' defined to E by (6045), S by (6041) and W by (6040)	Late medieval	13/08/2007
6048	Fill	E of (6068) S of (6066)		15/08/2007
6049	Cut	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6050	Fill	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6051	Cut	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6052	Fill	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6053	Cut	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6054	Fill	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6055	Cut	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6056	Fill	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6057	Cut	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6058	Fill	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6059	Cut	In western line of Postholes	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6060	Fill	Southern middle	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6061	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6062	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6063	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6064	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6065	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6066	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6067	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6068	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007

6069	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6070	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6071	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6072	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6073	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6074	Fill	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6075	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 1	15/08/2007
6076	Fill	Top layer in pit	Late Saxon	15/08/2007
6077	Fill	Charcoal and ashes in pit	Late Saxon	15/08/2007
6078	Cut	Pit cut into ditch?	Late Saxon	15/08/2007
6079	Layer	Layer E of wall (6045)	Saxon	15/08/2007
6080	Layer	Rubble layer (redeposited bedrock?) in W and SW part of trench	Saxon	16/08/2007
6081	Layer	Bedrock/rubble in E part of trench	Saxon	16/08/2007
6082	Layer	Bedrock/rubble SE of (6035)	Saxon	16/08/2007
6083	Cut	Cut through bedrock (6081), (6082) filled with (6035)	Late Saxon?	16/08/2007
6084	Fill	Layer/fill in pit under (6077)	Late Saxon	16/08/2007
6085	Fill	Layer in pit under (6084)	Late Saxon	16/08/2007
6086	Fill	Fill in feature [6087]	Late medieval/post-medieval	17/08/2007
6087	Cut	Cut feature N of old T6	Late medieval/post-medieval	17/08/2007
6088	Layer	Feature in NE corner of trench	Uncertain	17/08/2007
6089	Cut	Posthole on N edge of [6087]	Uncertain	17/08/2007
6090	Fill	Fill of [6089]	Uncertain	17/08/2007
6091	Wall	N-S wall S of wall (6041)	Late medieval	17/08/2007
6092	Layer	S of wall (6041) under (6043) either side of wall (6091)	Late medieval	17/08/2007
6093	Layer	Loose rubble patch under (6041) but to W of (6091)	Late medieval	17/08/2007

6094	Layer	Patch of redeposited bedrock to W of (6093) and under (6041)	Late medieval	39311
6095	Layer	Patch redeposited bedrock under (6041) to E of (6091)	Late medieval	17/08/2007
6096	Layer	Rubble 'backfill' on inner face of ditch [6036]	Saxon	17/08/2007
6097	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	17/08/2007
6098	Fill	Fill of [6097]	Saxon post build building 2	17/08/2007
6099	Cut	Posthole?	Saxon post build building 2	17/08/2007
6100	Fill	Fill of [6099]	Saxon post build building 2	17/08/2007
6101	Cut	Long linear cut running WSW-ENE seen in T4	Late medieval/post-medieval	17/08/2007
6102	Fill	Fill of [6101]	Late medieval/post-medieval	17/08/2007
6103	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6104	Fill	Fill of [6103]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6105	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6106	Fill	Fill of [6105]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6107	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6108	Fill	Fill of [6107]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6109	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6110	Fill	Fill of [6109]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6111	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6112	Fill	Fill of [6111]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6113	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6114	Fill	Fill of [6113]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6115	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6116	Fill	Fill of [6115]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6117	Fill	Fill of [6083] below (6035)	Saxon	22/08/2007
6118	Fill	Fill of [6083] below (6117)	Saxon	22/08/2007

6119	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6120	Fill	Fill of post	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6121	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6122	Fill	Fill of [6121]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6123	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6124	Fill	Fill of [6123]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6125	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6126	Fill	Fill of [6125]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6127	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6128	Fill	Fill of [6127]	Saxon post build building 2	22/08/2007
6129	Cut	Cut across [6023]	Saxon post build building 2	
6130	Fill	Fill of [6129]	Saxon post build building 2	
6131	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	
6132	Fill	Fill of [6131]	Saxon post build building 2	
6133	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	
6134	Fill	Fill of [6133]	Saxon post build building 2	
6135	Cut	Posthole in centre of building	Saxon post build building 2	
6136	Fill	Fill of [6135]	Saxon post build building 2	
6137	Cut	Posthole	Saxon post build building 2	
6138	Fill	Fill of [6137]	Saxon post build building 2	
6139	Cut	Cut of stakeholes to W of (6040)	Saxon	
6140	Fill	Fill of [6139]	Saxon	
6141	Cut	Posthole in N section	Saxon post build building 2	
6142	Fill	Fill of [6141]	Saxon post build building 2	
6143	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

6144	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6145	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6146	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6147	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6148	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6149	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6150	Fill	Dark soily fill of 'L'-shaped feature	Post-medieval	2008
6151	Fill	Top dark fill with rubble of limekiln [6013]	Late medieval	2008
6152	Fill	More compact lighter less stoney below (6151) of limekiln [6013]	Late medieval	2008
6153	Fill	Rubbley loose layer below (6151) in SW quadrant of limekiln [6013]	Late medieval	16/07/2008
6154	Cut	Pit near ditch in NE corner - dark square	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6155	Fill	Fill of [6154]	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6156	Cut	Cut of wall trench in NW corner	Late medieval	17/07/2008
6157	Fill	Rubbly fill of [6156]	Late medieval	17/07/2008
6158	Layer	Orangey layer surrounding (6157) of W section - floor surface?	Late medieval	17/07/2008
6159	Cut	Posthole in NE corner - irregular shape	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6160	Fill	Fill of [6159]	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6161	Cut	Dark, charcoal Posthole cut into E side of ditch	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6162	Fill	Fill of [6161]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6163	Cut	Cut of posthole near E section, square	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6164	Fill	Fill of [6163	Saxon post build building 2	17/07/2008
6165	Cut	Rectangular feature against N section	Saxon	17/07/2008
6166	Fill	Fill of [6165]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6167	Cut	Linear cut feature to W of ditch [6036], aligned W-E	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008

6168	Fill	Fill of [6167]	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008
6169	Cut	Large sub-rectangular feature W of [6167]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6170	Fill	Fill of [6169]	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008
6171	Cut	Linear cut between W section edge and [6169]	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008
6172	Fill	Fill of [6171]	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008
6173	Cut	Posthole E of [6156]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6174	Fill	Fill of [6173]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6175	Cut	Posthole E of [6173]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6176	Fill	Fill of [6175	Saxon	17/07/2008
6177	Cut	Roughly rectangular feature intersecting [6167]	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008
6178	Fill	Fill of [6177]	Saxon trench built building	17/07/2008
6179	Cut	Circular feature to W of ditch [6036]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6180	Fill	Fill of [6179]	Saxon	17/07/2008
6181	Cut	Cut of posthole NE of rubble-free layer	Anglo-Saxon	17/07/2008
6182	Fill	Fill of [6181]	Anglo-Saxon	17/07/2008
6183	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6184	Cut	Thin feature		17/07/2008
6185	Fill	Fill of [6184]		17/07/2008
6186	Cut	Linear feature immediately W of ditch [6036], shallow, aligned N-S		19/07/2008
6187	Fill	Fill of [6186]		19/07/2008
6188	Cut	Gully truncated by [6013] to W	Saxon trench built building	19/07/2008
6189	Fill	Fill of [6188]	Saxon trench built building	19/07/2008
6190	Cut	Oval posthole to E of [6169] bisected by [6036]	Anglo-Saxon	19/07/2008
6191	Fill	Fill of posthole [6190]	Anglo-Saxon	19/07/2008
6192	Cut	Circular posthole E of [6169]	Anglo-Saxon	19/07/2008

6193	Fill	Fill of [6192]	Anglo-Saxon	19/07/2008
6194	Fill	Fill of northern section of ditch [6036]	Anglo-Saxon	22/07/2008
6195	Fill	Slumped rubble step within ditch [6036]	Saxon	22/07/2008
6196	Layer	Spread of orange soil extending from edge of [6036]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6197	Layer	Layer above (6196)		23/07/2008
6198	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6199	Fill	Fill of [6198]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6200	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6201	Fill	Fill of [6200]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6202	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6203	Fill	Fill of [6202]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6204	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6205	Fill	Fill of [6204]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6206	Cut	Feature near N section	Saxon	23/07/2008
6207	Fill	Fill of [6206]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6208	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6209	Fill	Fill of [6208]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6210	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6211	Fill	Fill of [6210]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6212	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6213	Fill	Fill of [6212]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6214	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6215	Fill	Fill of [6214]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6216	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6217	Fill	Fill of [6216]	Saxon	23/07/2008

6218	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6219	Fill	Fill of [6218]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6220	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6221	Fill	Fill of [6220]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6222	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6223	Fill	Fill of [6222]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6224	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6225	Fill	Fill of [6224]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6226	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6227	Fill	Fill of [6226]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6228	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6229	Fill	Fill of [6228]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6230	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6231	Fill	Fill of [6230]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6232	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6233	Fill	Fill of [6232]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6234	Cut	Line of 5 stakeholes	Saxon	23/07/2008
6235	Fill	Fill of [6234]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6236	Cut	Irregular cut - two postholes	Saxon	23/07/2008
6237	Fill	Fill of [6236]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6238	Cut	Linear cut	Saxon	23/07/2008
6239	Fill	Fill of [6238]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6240	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6241	Fill	Fill of [6240]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6242	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008

6243	Fill	Fill of [6242]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6244	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6245	Fill	Fill of [6244]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6246	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6247	Fill	Fill of [6246]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6248	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6249	Fill	Fill of [6248]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6250	Cut	Oval cut near W section	Saxon	23/07/2008
6251	Fill	Fill of [6250]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6252	Cut	Irregular cut near W section	Saxon	23/07/2008
6253	Fill	Fill of [6252]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6254	Cut	Semi-circular cut in W section	Saxon	23/07/2008
6255	Fill	Fill of [6254]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6256	Cut	Possible stakehole going into W section	Saxon	23/07/2008
6257	Fill	Fill of [6256]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6258	Cut	Linear cut	Saxon	23/07/2008
6259	Fill	Fill of [6258]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6260	Cut	Scoop - base of posthole?	Saxon	23/07/2008
6261	Fill	Fill of [6260]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6262	Cut	Scoop - base of posthole?	Saxon	23/07/2008
6263	Fill	Fill of [6262]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6264	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	23/07/2008
6265	Fill	Fill of [6264]	Saxon	23/07/2008
6266	Fill	Fill of ditch [6036]	Saxon	24/07/2008
6267	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	24/07/2008

6268	Fill	Fill of [6267]	Saxon	24/07/2008
6269	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6270	Fill	Fill of [6269]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6271	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6272	Fill	Fill of [6271]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6273	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6274	Fill	Fill of [6273]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6275	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6276	Fill	Fill of [6275]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6277	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6278	Fill	Fill of [6277]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6279	Cut	Linear cut	Saxon	25/07/2008
6280	Fill	Fill of [6279]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6281	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6282	Fill	Fill of [6281]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6283	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6284	Fill	Fill of [6283]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6285	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6286	Fill	Fill of [6285]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6287	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6288	Fill	Fill of [6287]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6289	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6290	Fill	Fill of [6289]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6291	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6292	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

6293	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6294	Fill	Fill of [6293]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6295	Cut	Scoop - base of posthole?	Saxon	25/07/2008
6296	Fill	Fill of [6295]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6297	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6298	Fill	Fill of [6297]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6299	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6300	Fill	Fill of [6299]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6301	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6302	Fill	Fill of [6301]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6303	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6304	Fill	Fill of [6303]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6305	Cut	Scoop - possible posthole?	Saxon	25/07/2008
6306	Fill	Fill of [6305]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6307	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6308	Fill	Fill of [6307]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6309	Cut	Scoop - possible posthole? Cut by [6036]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6310	Fill	Fill of [6309]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6311	Cut	Possible posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6312	Fill	Fill of [6311]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6313	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	25/07/2008
6314	Fill	Fill of [6313]	Saxon	25/07/2008
6315	Fill	Redeposited bank material in ditch [6036] under (6266)	Saxon	25/07/2008
6316	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	26/07/2008
6317	Fill	Fill of [6316]	Saxon	26/07/2008

6318	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	26/07/2008
6319	Fill	Fill of [6318]	Saxon	26/07/2008
6320	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	26/07/2008
6321	Fill	Fill of [6320]	Saxon	26/07/2008
6322	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	26/07/2008
6323	Fill	Fill of [6322]	Saxon	26/07/2008
6324	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	26/07/2008
6325	Fill	Fill of [6324]	Saxon	26/07/2008
6326	Cut	Scoop - base of posthole?	Saxon	26/07/2008
6327	Fill	Fill of [6326]	Saxon	26/07/2008
6328	Cut	Posthole E of ditch [6036]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6329	Fill	Fill of [6328]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6330	Cut	Oval cut	Saxon	27/07/2008
6331	Fill	Fill of [6330]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6332	Cut	Two? Postholes	Saxon	27/07/2008
6333	Fill	Fill of [6332]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6334	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	27/07/2008
6335	Fill	Fill of [6334]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6336	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	27/07/2008
6337	Fill	Fill of [6336]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6338	Cut	Posthole	Saxon	27/07/2008
6339	Fill	Fill of [6338]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6340	Cut	Scoop - base of posthole?	Saxon	27/07/2008
6341	Fill	Fill of [6340]	Saxon	27/07/2008
6342	Cut	Scoop - base of posthole	Saxon	27/07/2008

6343	Fill	Fill of [6342]	Saxon	27/07/2008
7000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	24/07/2006
7001	Layer	Concrete bed	Modern	24/07/2006
7002	Layer	Mound surface	Late medieval disturbance of Bronze Age mound	25/07/2006
7003	Layer	Mound 'surface'	Bronze Age	28/07/2006
7004	Feature	Possibly natural	-	29/07/2006
7005	Layer	Bedrock - redeposited?	Neolithic/Bronze Age	03/08/2006
7006	Cut	Cut into bedrock? (7005)	Neolithic/Bronze Age	03/08/2006
7007	Layer	Bottom layer in [7006]	Neolithic/Bronze Age	03/08/2006
7008	Layer	Burnt layer in [7006]	Neolithic/Bronze Age	03/08/2006
7009	Layer	Top layer in [7006]	Neolithic/Bronze Age	03/08/2006
7010	Layer	Ash layer	Neolithic/Bronze Age	03/08/2006
7011	Cut	Possible feature cut into rubble	Neolithic/Bronze Age	04/08/2006
7012	Cut	Possible feature cut into rubble	Neolithic/Bronze Age	04/08/2006
7013	Fill	Fill of [7011]	Neolithic/Bronze Age	04/08/2006
7014	Fill	Fill of [7012]	Neolithic/Bronze Age	04/08/2006
7015	Cut	Cut into (7005)	Neolithic/Bronze Age	04/08/2006
7016	Fill	Fill of [7015]	Neolithic/Bronze Age	04/08/2006
7017	Layer	Layer upon rubble - only visible in sections	Neolithic/Bronze Age	15/08/2006
8000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	08/08/2006
8001	Layer	Rubble	Late medieval	15/08/2006
8002	Layer	Layer SW of wall (8005)	Late medieval	15/08/2006
8003	Layer	Burnt soil and charcoal	Late medieval	15/08/2006
8004	Wall	Wall in SE corner of trench	Late medieval	15/08/2006
8005	Wall	Wall in SW corner of trench	Late medieval	15/08/2006

8006	Layer	Soil W of (8003)	Late medieval	15/08/2006
8007	Layer	Soil E of (8003)	Late medieval	15/08/2006
8008	Layer	Rubble and clay S of (8004)	Late medieval	16/08/2006
8009	Layer	Soil within walls (8004) and (8010)	Late medieval	16/08/2006
8010	Wall	Wall of smaller rocks W of (8004)	Late medieval	16/08/2006
8011	Layer	Rubble/bedrock W of (8010)	Late medieval	16/08/2006
8012	Layer	Layer below (8009)	Late medieval	16/08/2006
9000	Layer	Topsoil/backfill from 1983	Modern	25/03/2007
9001	Wall	E-W running wall on top of (9002)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9002	Wall	E-W wall under (9001)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9003	Wall	N-S wall to W of (9005)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9004	Wall	N-S wall under (9003)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9005	Wall	N-S wall to E of (9003)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9006	Wall	Short N-S wall to W of (9003)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9007	Cut	Sub-circular cut to E of (9006)	Uncertain excavated in 1980s	25/03/2007
9008	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
9009	Layer	Rubble layer between (9003) and (9005)	Late medieval?	25/03/2007
9010	Layer	Surface to W of (9003)	Late medieval	25/03/2007
9011	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
9012	Layer	Soil between (9004) and (9006) - probably same as (9010)	Late medieval	2007
9013	Cut	Semi-circular cut into (9010)	Uncertain excavated in 1980s	2007
9014	Wall	N-S wall to N of (9011)	Late medieval	2007
9015	Wall	N-S wall to N of (9001)	Late medieval	2007
9016	Layer	Burnt floor to N of (9005)	Late medieval	2007
9017	Cut	Saxon ditch cut	Saxon	2007

9018	Fill	Saxon fill	Saxon	2007
9019	Layer	Sloping layer of flat stones in front of (9020)	Late medieval	2007
9020	Structure	Stone blocking base and front step of stair	Late medieval	2007
9021	Layer	Collapse rubble under and probably part of (9009) but confined by (9005)	Late medieval/early post-medieval	2007
9022	Layer	Blocking of gap in wall (9005)	Late medieval	2007
9023	Layer	Clay floor within (9005), burnt destruction	Late medieval	2007
9024	Layer	Floor lenses below (9020)	Late medieval	2007
9025	Layer	Floor lenses below (9023)	Late medieval	2007
9026	Cut	Posthole below (9010)	Possibly Saxon	2007
9027	Fill	Fill of [9026]	Poss Saxon	2007
9028	Cut	Inner Saxon ditch cut	Saxon	2007
9029	Fill	Fill of [9028]	Saxon	2007
9030	VOID	VOID	VOID	2007
9031	VOID	VOID	VOID	2007
9032	VOID	VOID	VOID	2007
9033	VOID	VOID	VOID	2007
9034	VOID	VOID	VOID	2007
9035	Layer	Burnt stone above floor surface	Late medieval	2007
9036	Layer	Mortar spread	Late medieval	2007
9037	Layer	Heavily burnt layer beneath (9036)	Late medieval	14/08/2007
9038	Layer	Spread of burnt material and rubble below (9034)	Late medieval	14/08/2007
9039	Layer	Sandy layer between demolition layer and floor	Late medieval	14/08/2007
9040	Layer	Sandy clay soil above bedrock and below (9038) and (9034)	Late medieval	14/08/2007
9041	Layer	Burnt patches below (9037)	Late medieval	16/08/2007
9042	Layer	Compact clay-sand beneath (9037) and (9041)	Late medieval	16/08/2007

9043	Cut	Saxon ditch NW-SE running	Saxon	16/08/2007
9044	Fill	Rubble fill of [9043]	Saxon	16/08/2007
9045	Fill	Loose fill of [9043]	Saxon	17/08/2007
9046	Fill	Compact stone foundations below (9005) in [9043]	Late medieval	17/08/2007
9047	Cut	Cut into bedrock made in construction of building associated with (9005)	Late medieval	17/08/2007
9048	Layer	Bedrock	-	17/08/2007
9049	Fill	Yellow sandy-clay fill of [9043]	Saxon	18/08/2007
10000	Layer	Topsoil and 1983 backfill	Modern	2007
10001	Layer	Demolition layers	Late medieval	2007
10002	Wall	E-W wall to N, joining (10003)	Late medieval	2007
10003	Wall	N-S wall to E of (10007) and (10002)	Late medieval	2007
10004	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
10005	Layer	Soil build-up around (10002), (10003) and (10007)	Late medieval	2007
10006	Layer	Soil dumped in (10002), (10003), (10007)	Late medieval	2007
10007	Wall	W-E wall to S joining (10003)	Late medieval	2007
10008	Structure	Second step joining (10007)	Late medieval	2007
10009	Structure	First step to S of (10008) - truncated	Late medieval	2007
10010	Wall?	Low wall base? to S of (10009)	Late medieval	2007
11000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	27/07/07
11001	Layer	Mound soil wash	Bronze Age, disturbed in late medieval period	27/07/07
11002	Layer	Orange layer over (11003)	Post-medieval	27/07/07
11003	Layer	Rubble wash under (11002)	Late-medieval/post-medieval	30/07/07
11004	Cut	North ditch cut	Saxon	30/07/07
11005	Fill	Upper fill of [11004]	Saxon	30/07/07

11006	Layer	Rubble north of mound - collapsed trackway crossing E-W	Late medieval?	30/07/07
11007	Cut	South ditch cut	Saxon	30/07/07
11008	Fill	South ditch fill	Saxon	30/07/07
11009	Fill	South ditch original silting	Saxon	06/08/07
11010	Layer	Original mound soil	Bronze Age	06/08/07
11011	Fill	Second fill of [11004]	Saxon	07/08/07
11012	Cut	Cut north of [11004]	Saxon	08/08/07
11013	Fill	Fill of [11012]	Saxon	08/08/07
11014	Cut	Scoop in NE corner	Saxon	09/08/07
11015	Fill	Fill of [11014]	Saxon	09/08/07
11016	Cut	Diagonal cut in NW corner	Saxon	09/08/07
11017	Fill	Fill of [11016]	Saxon	09/08/07
11018	Fill	Third fill of [11004]	Saxon	11/08/2007
12000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	2008
12001	Wall	Revetment for (12003)	Late medieval/early post-medieval	2008
12002	Layer	Soil wash from (12003)	Late medieval/early post-medieval	2008
12003	Layer	Metalled surface	Late medieval/early post-medieval	2008
12004	Layer	Recent soil wash	Modern	2008
12005	Feature	Possible padstone?		2008
12006	Fill	Fill of [12010]	Anglo-Saxon	22/07/2008
12007	Layer	Build up of soil	Late medieval	22/07/2008
12008	Fill	Fill of [12009]	Anglo-Saxon	22/07/2008
12009	Cut	Cut of ditch	Anglo-Saxon	22/07/2008
12010	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	22/07/2008
12011	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008

12012	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12013	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12014	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12015	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12016	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12017	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12018	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12019	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12020	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12021	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12022	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12023	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12024	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12025	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12026	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12027	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12028	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12029	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12030	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12031	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12032	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12033	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12034	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12035	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12036	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008

12037	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12038	Cut	Posthole intercutting with [12084]	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12039	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12040	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12041	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12042	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12043	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12044	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12045	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12046	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12047	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12048	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12049	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12050	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12051	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12052	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12053	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12054	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12055	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12056	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12057	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12058	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12059	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12060	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12061	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008

12062	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12063	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12064	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12065	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12066	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12067	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12068	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12069	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12070	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12071	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12072	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12073	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12074	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12075	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12076	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12077	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12078	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12079	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12080	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12081	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12082	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12083	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12084	Cut	Posthole intercutting with [12038]	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12085	Cut	Pit at NE end of SFB	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12086	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008

12087	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12088	Cut	Cut of posthole in north-east corner of [12090]	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12089	Fill	Fill of SFB [12090]	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12090	Feature	SFB	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12091	Fill	Fill of (12092)	Post-medieval	23/07/2008
12092	Cut	Cut feature	Post-medieval	23/07/2008
12093	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12094	Cut	Cut of posthole on southern edge of [12090]	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12095	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12096	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12097	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12098	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12099	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	23/07/2008
12100	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12101	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12102	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12103	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12104	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12105	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12106	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12107	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12108	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12109	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12110	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12111	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008

12112	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12113	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12114	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12115	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12116	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12117	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12118	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12119	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12120	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12121	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12122	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12123	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12124	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12125	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12126	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12127	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12128	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12129	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12130	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12131	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12132	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12133	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12134	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12135	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12136	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008

12137	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12138	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12139	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12140	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12141	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12142	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12143	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12144	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12145	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12146	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12147	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12148	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12149	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12150	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12151	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12152	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12153	Fill	Fill of below	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12154	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2008
12155	Feature/ structure	1980s concrete ring	Modern	2009
12156	Feature/ structure	Mortar setting for bricks on (12155)	Modern	2009
12157	Cut	Posthole		2009
12158	Fill	Fill of above		2009
12159	Cut	Posthole		2009
12160	Fill	Fill of above		2009

12161	Layer	Rubble spread under area of concrete ring (12155)		2009
12162	Layer	Soil wash from metalled surface (12003) to E of (12001) in N extension, same as (12002)	Late medieval/early post-medieval	2009
12163	Layer	Orange layer below (12003), (12001), (12002) and (12163), same as (12007) but in N extension	Saxon	2009
12164	Cut	Cut of terminal of enclosure ditch	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12165	Fill	Rubble fill of S most section of [12164]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12166	Cut	E-W cut in SE corner of square enclosure ditch	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12167	Fill	Fill of main section of both [12164] and [12166]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12168	Cut	Posthole to E of edge of [12166]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12169	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12170	Cut	Posthole cutting W edge of [12166]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12171	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12172	Cut	Stakehole, associated with [12174] and [12176]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12173	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12174	Cut	Stakehole, associated with [12172] and [12176]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12175	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12176	Cut	Stakehole, associated with [12172] and [12174]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12177	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12178	Cut	Isolated stakehole to W of [12166]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12179	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12180	Cut	Stakehole	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12181	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12182	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12118]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12183	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12184	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12182]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009

12185	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12186	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12120]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12187	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12188	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12186]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12189	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12190	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12188]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12191	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12192	Cut	Stakehole near to [12114], filled by (12113), visible post-excavation	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12193	Cut	Stakehole near SE corner of trench	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12194	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12195	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12193]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12196	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12197	Cut	Stakehole c.1m W of [12195]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12198	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12199	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12197]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12200	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12201	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12199]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12202	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12203	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12201]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12204	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12205	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12203]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12206	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12207	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12205]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12208	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12209	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12207]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009

12210	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12211	Cut	Posthole to W of [12209]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12212	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12213	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12211]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12214	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12215	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12213]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12216	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12217	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12102]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12218	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12219	Fill	Second fill of [12166]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12220	Cut	Posthole in E extension	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12221	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12222	Cut	Stakehole in E extension	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12223	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12224	Cut	Stakehole in SE corner to E of [12193]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12225	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12226	Cut	Posthole between [12080] and [12082]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12227	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12228	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12100]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12229	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12230	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12100]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12231	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12232	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12096]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12233	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12234	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12096]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009

12235	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12236	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12232]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12237	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12238	Cut	Posthole to N of [12236]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12239	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12240	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12238]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12241	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12242	Cut	Stakehole to SW of [12195]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12243	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12244	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12193]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12245	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12246	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12199]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12247	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12248	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12203]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12249	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12250	Cut	Cut with [12100], filled by (12099)	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12251	Cut	Stakehole near E section	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12252	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12253	Cut	Posthole to W of [12251]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12254	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12255	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12253]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12256	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12257	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12255]	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12258	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009
12259	Cut	Second cut with [12230], filled by (12231)	Anglo-Saxon	14/04/2009

12260	Cut	Posthole to S of [12248]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12261	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12262	Cut	Stakehole to NW of [12260]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12263	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12264	Cut	Stakehole to SW of [12215]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12265	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12266	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12211]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12267	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12268	Cut	Stakehole to NW of [12266]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12269	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12270	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12268]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12271	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12272	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12255]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12273	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12274	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12272]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12275	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12276	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12274]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12277	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12278	Cut	Stakehole to NW of [12274]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12279	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12280	Cut	Stakehole	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12281	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12282	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12280]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12283	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12284	Cut	Posthole/stakehole to N of [12282]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009

12285	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12286	Cut	Stakehole to NW of [12284]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12287	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12288	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12284]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12289	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12290	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12288]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12291	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12292	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12290]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12293	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12294	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12292]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12295	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12296	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12294]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12297	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12298	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12296]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12299	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12300	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12296]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12301	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12302	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12298]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12303	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12304	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12300]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12305	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12306	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12304]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12307	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12308	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12306]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12309	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009

12310	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12308]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12311	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12312	Cut	Stakehole E of [12310]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12313	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12314	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12310]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12315	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12316	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12314]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12317	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12318	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12314]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12319	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12320	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12318]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12321	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12322	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12320]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12323	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12324	Cut	Stakehole to NW of [12322]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12325	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12326	Fill	Shale-like fill of [12166], below (12219)	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12327	Fill	Orange soft fill of [12166], abutting (12326)	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12328	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12278]	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12329	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	15/04/2009
12330	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12282]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12331	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12332	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12284]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12333	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12334	Cut	Stakehole to SE of [12332]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009

12335	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12336	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12272]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12337	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12338	Cut	Stakehole to SE of [12336]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12339	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12340	Cut	Stakehole to NW of [12278]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12341	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12342	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12276]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12343	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12344	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12342]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12345	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12346	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12344]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12347	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12348	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12346]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12349	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12350	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12350]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12351	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12352	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12356]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12353	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12354	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12352]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12355	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12356	Cut	Stakehole to NE of [12350]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12357	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12358	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12356]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12359	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009

12360	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12358]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12361	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12362	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12360]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12363	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12364	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12362]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12365	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12366	Cut	Stakehole to S of [12364]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12367	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12368	Cut	Stakehole to SW of [12366]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12369	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12370	Cut	Posthole to SW of [12368]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12371	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12372	Cut	Posthole to W of [12370]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12373	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12374	Cut	Posthole to NW of [12370]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12375	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12376	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12374]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12377	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12378	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12374]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12379	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12380	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12374]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12381	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12382	Cut	Posthole to NE of [12374]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12383	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12384	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12362]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009

12385	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12386	Cut	Posthole to N of [12384]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12387	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12388	Cut	Stakehole to W of [12386]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12389	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12390	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12386]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12391	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12392	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12390]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12393	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12394	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12390]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12395	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12396	Cut	Stakehole to N of [12394]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12397	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12398	Cut	Stakehole to E of [12400]	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12399	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	17/04/2009
12400	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12401	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12402	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12403	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12404	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12405	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12406	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12407	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12408	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12409	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12410	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12411	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12412	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12413	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12414	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12415	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12416	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12417	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12418	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12419	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12420	Cut	Rectangular cut N of linear feature [12427]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12421	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12422	Cut	Cut of linear N-S gully intersecting with [12166]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12423	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12424	Cut	Sub-square pit E of [12422]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12425	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12426	Cut	Rectangular series of intercutting pits and postholes E of [12422] and W of N-S Anglo-Saxon ditch	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12427	Fill	Soft fill of [12426]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12428	Fill	Rubble fill of [12426]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12429	Fill	Bottom fill of [12166], below (12226)	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12430	Cut	Ditch in SW corner	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12431	Fill	Fill of ditch [12430], above (12840)	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12432	Layer	Rubble below (12004) in NE corner	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12433	Layer/fill	Brown soil below (12432), in cut [12434]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12434	Cut	Long linear cut E-W to N of trench as seen in W extension	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12435	Cut	Amorphous feature	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12436	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12437	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12438	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12439	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12440	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12441	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12442	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12443	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12444	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12445	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12446	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12447	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12448	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12449	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12450	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12451	Cut	Cut of irregularly-shaped N-S pit	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12452	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12453	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12454	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12455	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12456	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12457	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12458	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12459	Cut	N stakehole cut inside [12084]	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12460	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12461	Cut	S stakehole cut inside [12084]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12462	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12463	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12464	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12465	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12466	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12467	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12468	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12469	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12470	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12471	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12472	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12473	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12474	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12475	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12476	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12477	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12478	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12479	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12480	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12481	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12482	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12483	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12484	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12485	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12486	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12487	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12488	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12489	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12490	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12491	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12492	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12493	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12494	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12495	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12496	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12497	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12498	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12499	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12500	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12501	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12502	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12503	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12504	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12505	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12506	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12507	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12508	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12509	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12510	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12511	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12512	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12513	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12514	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12515	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12516	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12517	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12518	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12519	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12520	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12521	Cut	Ditch in SW corner next to [12430]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12522	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12523	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12524	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12525	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12526	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12527	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12528	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12529	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12530	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12531	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12532	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12533	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12534	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12535	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12536	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12537	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12538	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12539	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12540	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12541	Cut	Amorphous feature	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12542	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12543	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12544	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12545	Cut	Amorphous feature	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12546	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12547	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12548	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12549	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12550	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12551	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12552	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12553	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12554	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12555	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12556	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12557	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12558	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12559	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12560	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12561	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12562	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12563	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12564	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12565	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12566	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12567	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12568	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12569	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12570	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12571	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12572	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12573	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12574	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12575	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12576	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12577	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12578	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12579	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12580	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12581	Cut	Amorphous feature	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12582	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12583	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12584	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12585	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12586	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12587	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12588	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12589	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12590	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12591	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12592	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12593	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12594	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12595	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12596	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12597	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12598	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12599	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12600	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12601	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12602	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12603	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12604	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12605	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12606	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12607	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12608	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12609	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12610	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12611	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12612	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12613	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12614	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12615	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12616	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12617	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12618	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12619	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12620	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12621	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12622	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12623	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12624	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12625	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12626	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12627	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12628	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12629	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12630	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12631	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12632	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12633	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12634	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12635	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12636	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12637	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12638	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12639	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12640	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12641	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12642	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12643	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12644	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12645	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12646	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12647	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12648	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12649	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12650	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12651	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12652	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12653	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12654	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12655	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12656	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12657	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12658	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12659	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12660	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12661	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12662	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12663	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12664	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12665	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12666	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12667	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12668	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12669	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12670	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12671	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12672	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12673	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12674	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12675	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12676	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12677	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12678	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12679	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12680	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12681	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12682	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12683	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12684	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12685	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12686	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12687	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12688	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12689	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12690	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12691	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12692	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12693	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12694	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12695	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12696	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12697	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12698	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12699	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12700	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12701	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12702	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12703	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12704	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12705	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12706	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12707	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12708	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12709	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12710	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12711	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12712	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12713	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12714	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12715	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12716	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12717	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12718	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12719	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12720	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12721	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12722	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12723	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12724	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12725	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12726	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12727	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12728	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12729	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12730	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12731	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12732	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12733	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12734	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12735	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12736	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12737	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12738	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12739	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12740	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12741	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12742	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12743	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12744	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12745	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12746	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12747	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12748	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12749	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12750	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12751	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12752	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12753	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12754	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12755	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12756	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12757	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12758	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12759	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12760	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12761	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12762	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12763	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12764	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12765	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12766	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12767	Layer/fill	Mid-brown below (12433) of [12434] at S end of extension	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12768	Cut	Sub-circular cut into (12767)	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12769	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12770	Layer/fill	Orange layer below (12433) of [12434] at N end of extension	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12771	Cut	Small sub-circular cut into bedrock at N end of extension	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12772	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12773	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12774	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12775	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12776	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12777	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12778	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12779	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12780	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12781	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12782	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12783	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12784	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12785	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12786	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12787	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12788	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12789	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12790	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12791	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12792	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12793	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12794	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12795	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12796	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12797	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12798	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12799	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12800	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12801	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12802	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12803	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12804	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12805	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12806	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12807	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12808	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12809	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12810	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12811	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12812	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12813	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12814	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12815	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12816	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12817	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12818	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12819	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12820	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12821	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12822	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12823	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12824	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12825	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12826	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12827	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12828	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12829	Cut	Posthole cut	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12830	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12831	Cut	Rectangular pit cut into W side of [12426]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12832	Fill	Fill of [12831]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12833	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch in NE extension, filled by (12767)	Mid/late Saxon	2009
12834	Cut	Cut to N of [12833], filled by (12770)	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12835	Cut	Posthole at S end of [12426]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12836	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12837	Cut	Stakehole at NW corner of [12831]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12838	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12839	Fill	Bottom rubble fill of N-S ditch [12833], below (12767)	Mid/late Saxon	2009
12840	Fill	Redeposited bedrock in ditch [], below (12431)	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12841	Cut	Posthole on E side of (12089)/[12090] - within feature?	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12842	Fill	Fill of [12842]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12843	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12844	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12845	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12846	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12847	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12848	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12849	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12850	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12851	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12852	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12853	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12854	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12855	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12856	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12857	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12858	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12859	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12860	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12861	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12862	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12863	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12864	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12865	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12866	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12867	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12868	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12869	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12870	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12871	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12872	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12873	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12874	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12875	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12876	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12877	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12878	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12879	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12880	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12881	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12882	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12883	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12884	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12885	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12886	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12887	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12888	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12889	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12890	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12891	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12892	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12893	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12894	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12895	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12896	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12897	Cut	Oval feature	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12898	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12899	Cut	Oval feature running into N section	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12900	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12901	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12902	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12903	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12904	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12905	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12906	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12907	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12908	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12909	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12910	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12911	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12912	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12913	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12914	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12915	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12916	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12917	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12918	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12919	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12920	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12921	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12922	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12923	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12924	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12925	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12926	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12927	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12928	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12929	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12930	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12931	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12932	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12933	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12934	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12935	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12936	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12937	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12938	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12939	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12940	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12941	Cut	Linear feature running into N section - probable end of trackway	Late medieval	2009
12942	Fill	Fill of above	Late medieval	2009
12943	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12944	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12945	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12946	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12947	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12948	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12949	Cut	Postholes S of (12037)/[12038]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12950	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12951	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12952	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12953	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12954	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12955	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12956	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12957	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12958	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12959	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12960	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12961	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12962	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12963	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12964	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12965	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12966	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12967	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12968	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12969	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12970	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12971	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12972	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12973	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12974	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12975	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12976	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12977	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12978	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12979	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12980	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12981	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12982	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12983	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12984	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009

12985	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12986	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12987	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12988	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12989	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12990	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12991	Cut	Posthole	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12992	Fill	Fill of above	Anglo-Saxon	2009
12993	Feature	Gravel/rubble platform within [12090] along SW and NE sides	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13001	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	2009
13002	Layer	Moist black soil underneath topsoil		2009
13003	Fill	Fill of [13010]	?Post-medieval	2009
13004	Layer	Orange-brown sandy layer	?Post-medieval	2009
13005	Cut	Circular feature similar to [13010]	?Post-medieval	2009
13006	Fill	Fill of [13005]		2009
13007	Layer	Brown-orange rubble layer		2009
13008	Cut	Cut of feature intersecting [13011]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13009	Layer	Bedrock	-	2009
13010	Cut	Circular feature similar to [13005]	Late medieval/early post-medieval	2009
13011	Cut	Enclosure ditch	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13012	Fill	Upper fill of [13011]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13013	Fill	Fill of [13014]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13014	Cut	Feature cutting (13012)	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13015	Fill	Lower fill of [13011]	Anglo-Saxon	2009
13016	Fill	Shaley soil underlying (13012)	Anglo-Saxon	2009

14000	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	2009
14001	Layer	Dark orange-brown subsoil	Modern	2009
14002	Layer	Mid/light orange-brown layer - wash from dumping site to W	Modern	2009
14003	Layer	Dark grey-brown layer, probable former topsoil overlain by (14002)	Modern	2009
14004	Fill	Dark orange fill of ditch [14006]	Post-medieval	2009
14005	Fill	Dark orange-brown fill of ditch [14006], containing redeposited bedrock	Post-medieval	2009
14006	Cut	North-south ditch	Post-medieval	2009
14007	Layer	Mid grey-brown compact layer possibly foundation for surface (14009)	Post-medieval	2009
14008	Cut	Cut for surface (14009)	Post-medieval	2009
14009	Layer	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval, possibly 17th-century	2009
14010	Layer	Mid orange-brown layer with redeposited bedrock forming linear bank to E of [14006]	Post-medieval	2009
14011	Layer	Mixed grey-brown and orange-brown layer containing redeposited bedrock forming bank, under layer (14010)	Post-medieval	2009
14012	Layer	Dark grey-brown layer, probable former topsoil prior to cutting activity to W	Post-medieval	2009
14013	Layer	Same as (14012)	Post-medieval	2009