

CAMBRIDGE INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGY – CIA 25

Interim report of excavations at Nine Wells, Whittlesford in 2017

Pits and Bones



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1 Overview

This report covers excavations carried out during 2017, in trench 28. These were planned as a result of evidence found during the excavations that took place in 2016. It will cover the area of trench 28 from the initial machine removal of the top soil to concluding the excavations for 2017, but excluding the wall, the associated post hole found abutting it and the contexts immediately associated with it. These are covered in a separate report by Mick James.

2 2017 Excavation Plans

2.1.1 Rationale

The excavations from 2016 exposed evidence of a wall and depressions or pits with, amongst other things, large quantities of animal bone, horse skulls, pottery and kiln material. The initial thoughts were that these depressions may be pits of some kind or possibly animal/horse burials, but there was no evidence to enable us to come to any definitive conclusion (see the 2016 reports). Therefore, for 2017 we would place a 10m x 10m trench over the trenches planned.

Apart from the chalk surfaces, wall and probable pits found in the test trenches in 2016, there was little known archaeology so excavation would generally be performed by trowelling layers down by approximately 10cm increments until distinguishable archaeology was located. Only at this point would the excavation of the next stages be planned.



Figure 1 - Planned location for trench 28



Figure 2 – Magnetometry around the area of trench 28 showing pits and possible trackways

2.1.2 Preparation and first analysis

The wall was re-located at the approximate position indicated in



Figure 1. From this position hand held GPS devices were used to locate the 4 corners of the planned trench. Once this had been done, machine excavation was supervised, carefully avoiding the wall line, and ceased when archaeology was reached in the north corner of the trench.

The fill from trenches 20 and 21 from 2016 was now visible and the initial trench location was found to be approximately out of place by 1-2m, so an additional 2m was machine excavated at the SE end of the trench. A degree of error was to be expected due to the limited accuracy of the hand-held GPS devices.



Figure 3 – Machine excavation in progress

As mentioned, the initial plan was to trowel the trench and this was carried out for the first day, however this proved that the archaeology we'd hit with the initial mechanical excavation was in fact a large stone and that we had not removed the plough layer to an acceptable depth as, apart from the 2016 trenches, no other features were exposed

3 The excavations

We started trowelling the whole area, but with the number of diggers available, it was decided to split the effort into different areas rather than try to trowel the whole area. For the purposes of this report, they are referred to as A, the area between the two 2016 test trenches 20 and 21 towards the wall, B the area to the

east of trench 20 and then later C, the area towards the north east side of the trench. The wall is covered by a separate report.

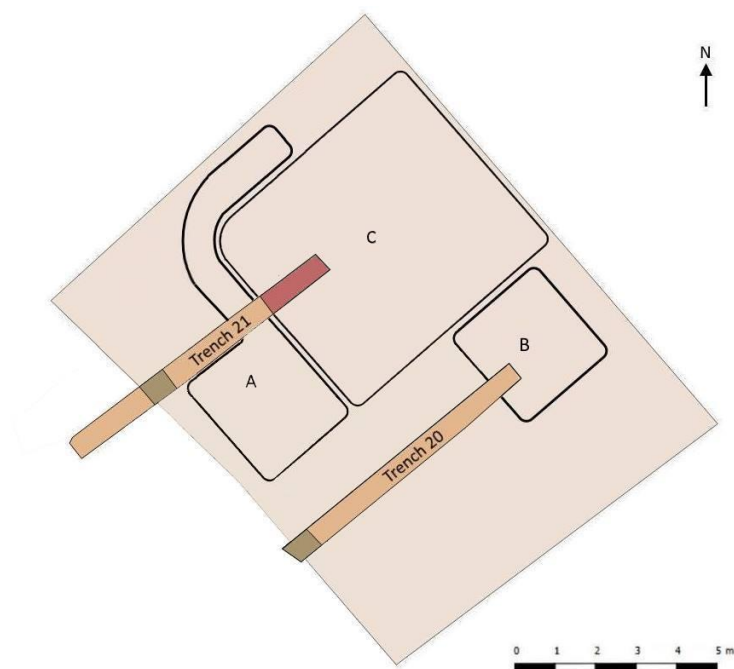


Figure 4 – Main initial excavation areas determined after machine excavation

For the location of contexts etc. referred to in the areas, please refer to the plan drawings in section 5. Also note that the plan numbers refer to a complete list of plans, many of which are in note books or context records, hence the plan drawings in this report are not complete and not necessarily consecutive.



Figure 5 – The first trowelling

3.1 Area A – Exposing the chalk surface

In area A, the outline of 2016 trench 21 fill was used as a starting point to locate the deep, near vertical cut (C1647). Once it was located by careful excavation, it was excavated in both directions to identify its extents. To the south (C1710) of trench 21, the cut continued and was excavated to a point where it became less distinct.

To the north (C1715) of trench 21, the cut continues almost to the north corner. At that point the cut appeared to turn sharply SE, but further excavation (C1725), revealed it was simply a large lump of chalk which had slipped. Also, on the surface of the uneven edge of the cut (see Figure 6) were what appeared to be visible tool marks, possibly made by a spade.



Figure 6 – The uneven cut edge (C1647) showing possible spade marks

To the west of the cut, the deposit was excavated starting from trench 21 fill (C1713), toward trench 20, down to the chalk surface (C1645). From trench 20 fill, C1712 was excavated to join C1713 and essentially as there was no stratigraphic difference between them, they can be considered archaeologically as the same context.

The cut (C1647) was only excavated down by approximately 20-30cm to allow for trowelling over a large portion of the trench.

At the point where the cut (C1647) became indistinct and the deposit from C1713 and the fill from C1712 met, it became clear that there was a change in archaeology, possibly the junction between two pits. At the depth to which this was excavated (35cm below TDM), the cut (C1647) itself did not continue towards trench 20 but turned to the east. A box section excavation (C1727, see plan 1706) was taken down to the same depth as that of C1710 and what appeared to be a join between two pits was found with some kiln material to the SW cut of C1647. The pit to the south appeared to have a lesser slope rather than a very steep cut into chalk.



Figure 7 – The steep chalk cut C1647



Figure 8 – Working along the chalk surface C1645

Embedded in the chalk was found a large deposit of painted plaster and large animal bones (see Figure 9).



Figure 9 – Bones and plaster embedded in the chalk

The chalk surface itself is very uneven over the whole area and slopes down slightly towards the wall line, and towards the SE end (see levels). The uneven surface is likely to be due to natural erosion as it is not far below the surface at just 35-40cm deep.

The deposit layer C1712 was later excavated to the edge of trench 20 but was not excavated as far as the chalk surface which had been left to be included in the large trowelling to be carried out in area C (although this depth was not reached in 2017).

3.2 Area B – A large spread of plaster, bone and pottery

This area (C1711) was excavated to find a large spread of painted plaster and pottery (C1722) and the skull of a young horse (C1756).



Figure 10 – Large spread of painted plater and bone (C1722)

The plaster itself was generally piled together in a mass suggesting it was all deposited at the same time. It is on a hard mortar fabric and shows good signs of having a pattern. The plaster will be processed at a later date and reported on separately.



Figure 11 – The young horse skull (C1756)

This deposit lay on top of some soil but close to the chalk surface. The chalk surface itself (C1750) appears to be the eastern edge of a pit and this is consistent with the fall of the chalk level to where it meets trench 20 and with the evidence from trench 20 itself. The chalk drops some 30cm over the width of this excavation area.

Two test slots (C1719 and C1720) were made to explore how or if the level of the chalk surface altered. C1719 was clearly the side of yet another pit dipping north-eastwards quite steeply towards the NE baulk, whereas C1720 followed the implied slope of trench 20's chalk levels.

No other item of archaeological interest was found in this area.

3.3 Area C – An area with, initially, no visible archaeology

To the north corner of Area C, what was initially thought to be chalk during the mechanical excavations, revealed itself to be as a very large piece of either Lincolnshire Limestone or Barnack we had scraped. Its exact type is to be determined, but either way, it is a very large piece of worked stone. It is inverted, clearly worked and only part of a possibly much larger stone. It was almost certainly joined to another piece of stone due to the presence of a typical masonry stone clamp or block tie channel cut into it. As of the end of the 2107 excavations, due to its weight and lack of suitable storage facilities, it has been left in situ for removal and further investigation in 2018.



Figure 12 – The large limestone block (C1740). The edge of the channel can be seen along its bottom edge



Figure 13 – The underside of the block showing the block tie channel

As previously mentioned, after initially attempting to trowel the whole area this plan was changed. Once the excavations for areas A and B were under way, it became clear that the chalk cut (C1647) effectively surrounded at least one large pit, perhaps more. As there was no visible archaeology or stratigraphy apart from some very slight soil colour changes, it was therefore decided to trowel the area by approximately 10cm layers until sufficient archaeology was exposed to enable us to plan further.

The trowelling was performed starting approximately 1m SE of the NW end of the trench. While each layer exposed more distinctive areas, it was not until the third trowelling that probable pit edges were starting to become clearer. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to perform any further trowelling in 2017.

A number of interesting finds were uncovered during the excavations of this area, including parts of a black jade bracelet, part of a twisted copper alloy bracelet and a probable metal stylus.

4 Finds

The most notable thing about the finds from 2017 in trench 28, even though we have hardly touched the surface, was the large number of pottery shards (847), plaster (nearly 9Kg), and bone (over 9Kg) and shell. Along with over 44Kg of CBM, there is also over 36Kg of limestone which, as this stone is not local, means it has been imported probably from Lincolnshire or Barnack. Most of the pottery and CBM found in 2017 seems to be concentrated along the NE side of the wall and in the deposit over the adjacent chalk surface (C1712/13). This may be because the pits of area C have not as yet been fully excavated, however, the large number suggests this was a significant deposition but at this stage of the excavations it is not possible to

determine exactly why, only speculate. The snail shells may have been a food source, but equally just a consequence from the fill.

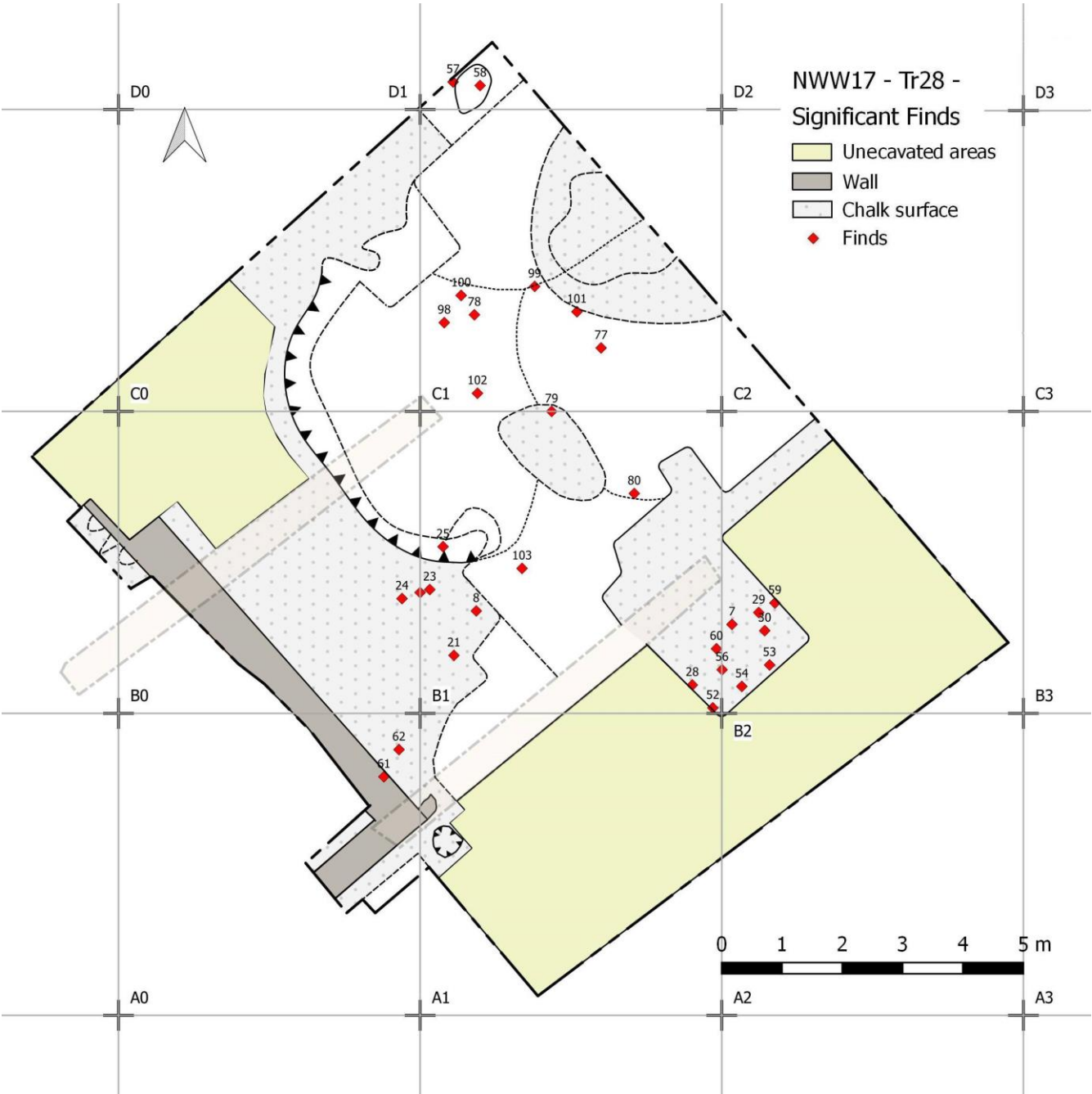


Figure 14 – Significant finds (by level number) – See following table

Level No	Depth relative to ground level at TDM	Description	Small Find No
7	-0.07	Upturned pot in C1711	
8	-0.325	Plaster in-situ close to chalk adj. To Tr21	
21	-0.39	Bone 1	
22	-0.355	Horse scapula	
23	-0.41	Horse jaw	
24	-0.35	Rib	
25	-0.43	Bone 2	
28	-0.52	Horse scapula	
29	-0.03	Horse bone	
30	0.02	Horse scapula	
52	-0.22	Horse skull	
53	-0.01	Spread level 1	
54	-0.11	Spread level 2	
56	-0.15	Iron knife	1
57	0.055	Large worked stone (high point)	2
58	-0.06	Large worked stone (low point)	2
59	-0.105	Bone at base of spread	
60	-0.235	Rib at base of spread	
61	-0.435	Jaw bone near wall	
62	-0.445	Bone in spread (base) E of wall	
77	-0.1	Pot with handle	6
78	-0.18	Level of iron blade	3
79	-0.16	Level of sea anemone	4
80	-0.12	Level of iron hook	5
98	-0.255	Small metal sheet	7
99	-0.165	Iron object	8
100	-0.225	Horse jaw	
101	-0.105	Leg bone	
102	-0.29	Antefix	9
103	-0.295	Bracelet	10

4.1 Table of finds

The following is the table of all finds from the 2017 excavations

Trench	Context	Total Pot	Pot Wt	Pottery notes	Tess Tot Qty	Tess Tot Wt	Plaster Qty	Plaster Wt	Total CBM Qty	Total CBM Wt	Stone Qty	Stone Wt	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Nail Qty	Nail Wt	Metal Other Qty	Metal Other Wt	Oyster & Snail Qty	Oyster & Snail Wt	Tooth Qty	Tooth Wt	Kiln mat Qty	Kiln mat Wt
28	0	2	142								1	1196												
28	1701	127	1332	Mixed types inc. 1 x mortaria, 2 bases (shaped?), 1 rim	4	84	30	728	168	7048	60	7452	133	1041	6	31	1		32	153	8	83	1	9
28	1702	8	80		1	24			9	170	1	66												
28	1703	210	4461				4	28	38	1992	7	268	30	354	13	66			84	1443	3	36		
28	1704								5	427														
28	1705	1	11		13	280			18															
28	1706	2	18		37	708			10		2	84											1	44
28	1708	3	15																					
28	1710	7	71				1	5	3	144	1	118												
28	1711	32	1112	Inc. 1 large shelly, inc. 1 x mortaria			9	101	37	3674	9	460	91	505	2	23	3	50.3	12	201	6	31	10	469
28	1712	33	375		1	5	52	1395	13	879	9	877	24	128.6					4	101	1	21		
28	1713	96	1983	Buff 13 @ 329g, 8 red @ 65g, brown 11 @ 385g, black 39 @ 714g, grey 5 @ 143g			60	1540	642	8395	12	2857	155	1979	2	16			57	900	5	66		
28	1714	25	538				3	18	15	475	5	203	35	363					5	141			2	13
28	1715	54	1004	20 black 361g, 13 mixed inc. 1 poss Iron age and 1 poss cheese press 82g, 18 pale shelly 514g			5	146																
28	1716	2	27		58	1001	1	5	20	494	4	79							1	4				
28	1717	2	14				1	15					1	1										
28	1718	3	70	1 modern, thrown	45	798	1	4	20	587	1	15	1	4					1	2				
28	1719	13	126				2	135	14	1060	7	991	24	334					11	63				
28	1720	15	304	1 modern, thrown			1	5	34	2773	9	1123	27	178					25	316			3	143
28	1722	15	365	1 good rim, 1 beaker base	1	25	151	4201	19	1754	3	120	21	152			2	13.2	10	50				
28	1723	68	563		2	13	9	105	122	4878	23	3054	132	811	1	5	3	35	47	327	1	2		
28	1725																1	25						
28	1726	24	103				6	120	34	1545	3	116	53	204	3	8			6	49	3	30		

28	1727	4	74					2	23	1	8	5	16					1	39	1	21	9	736	
28	1728	6	46			1	12	8	701	4	5649	14	265											
28	1729	17	161					15	1556	10	2115	25	346	2	7	1		8	36					
28	1730	22	196			2	73	23	549	5	626	33	188	1	23			61	335	1	15			
28	1731	31	461	1 with handle				52	3764	9	2289	75	344	4	15	1	18.7	38	191	1	13			
28	1732	30	359	3 large bases		2	27	22	858	8	574	2	1	1	8							5		
28	1735	14	128			1	7			2	32													
28	1737	1	53																					
28	1738	56	587		1	36	17	241	46	1795	9	677	65	272	1	5	1	7.8	18	167	2	8	9	160
28	1739					5	220	4	633			16	257		1	5		1	4					
28	1747	6	193																					
28	1756	2	70									141	2390											
Total		923	14574		9	162	366	9198	1316	44933	203	31027	978	7789	38	222	3	20	422	4558	33	330	35	1653

Figure 15 – Table of finds for Tr28 in 2017



Figure 16 – Horses jaw. Note the baby teeth suggesting it is likely to have been only 2-3 years old

4.2 Small finds

While many finds were small, a number of were recorded which were of particular interest were identified

Find No	Context	Level No	Description	Found during
1	1722	56	Iron knife blade	Excavation
2	1723	57/58	Large worked stone - Lowest point	Excavation
3	1725	78	Iron knife	Excavation
4	1723	79	Sea urchin	Excavation
5	1723	80	Iron hook	Excavation
6	1723	77	Pot with handle on top of stone	Excavation
7	1729	98	Small metal sheet	Excavation
8	1731	99	Iron object	Excavation
9	1738	102	Antefix	Excavation
10	1738	103	Copper alloy bracelet	Excavation
11	1711	N/A	Possible iron stylus	Processing
12	1711	N/A	Large iron hook	Processing
14	1711	N/A	Iron fragment with rivet hole	Processing
16	1712	N/A	Bone fragment with 4 drilled holes. Possibly part of box decoration	Processing
17	1730	N/A	Possible reused coffin nail	Processing

4.3 Images of some interesting finds

This is just a small selection of the finds from the 2017 excavations of trench 28



Figure 17 – Part of a curved iron knife blade



Figure 18 – Part of a twisted copper alloy bracelet



Figure 19 – Pot (Crambeck Ware?)



Figure 20 – Pot (possibly of German origin)



Figure 21 – Pot base possibly cut as a lid with handle



Figure 22 – Rather crude Shelley Ware pot rim



Figure 23 – Small pot rim



Figure 24 – Grey ware pot with handle



Figure 25 – Ceramic piece of unknown use



Figure 26 – Worked bone, possibly from a decorative piece of furniture



Figure 27 – Possible iron stylus



Figure 28 – Possible coffin nail (re-used?)



Figure 30 – A mass of painted plaster from C1722



Figure 29 – Some joined pieces of painted plaster



Figure 31 – Ironstone nodule with fungal growth

5 Plans of the excavations

The plans here reflect the exposed archaeology at the time of the cleaning of the trowelled areas of the pits (Area C). Plan 1707 is the final plan of the dig for 2107 of the whole area of trench 28. As previously mentioned, the exposed wall is covered by a separate report together with its detailed plan. Refer to section 10.2 for a complete list of the levels, including those identified in these plans.



Figure 32 – Plan 1703 (after 1st trowelling)

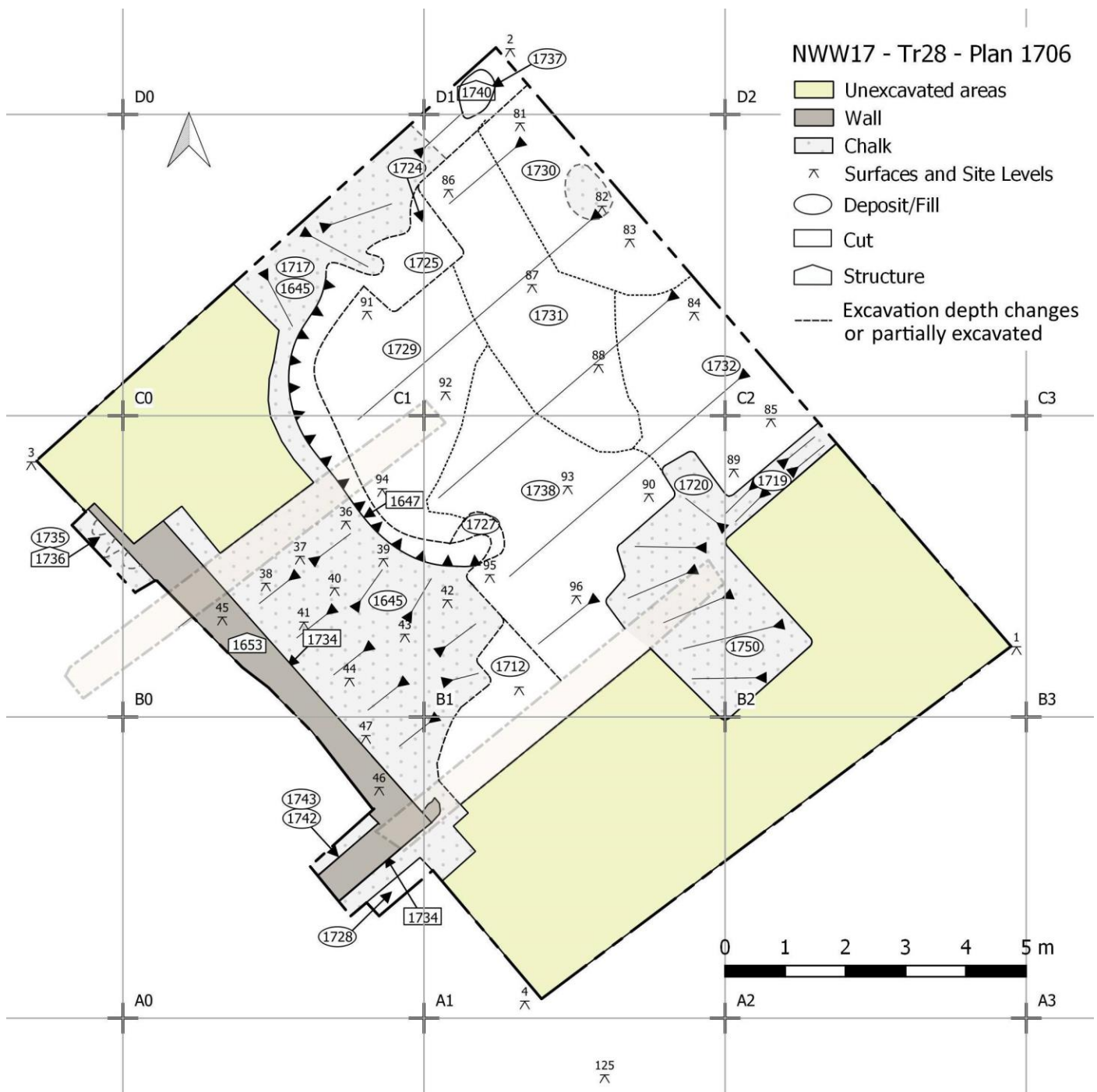


Figure 33 – Plan 1706 (after 2nd trowelling)

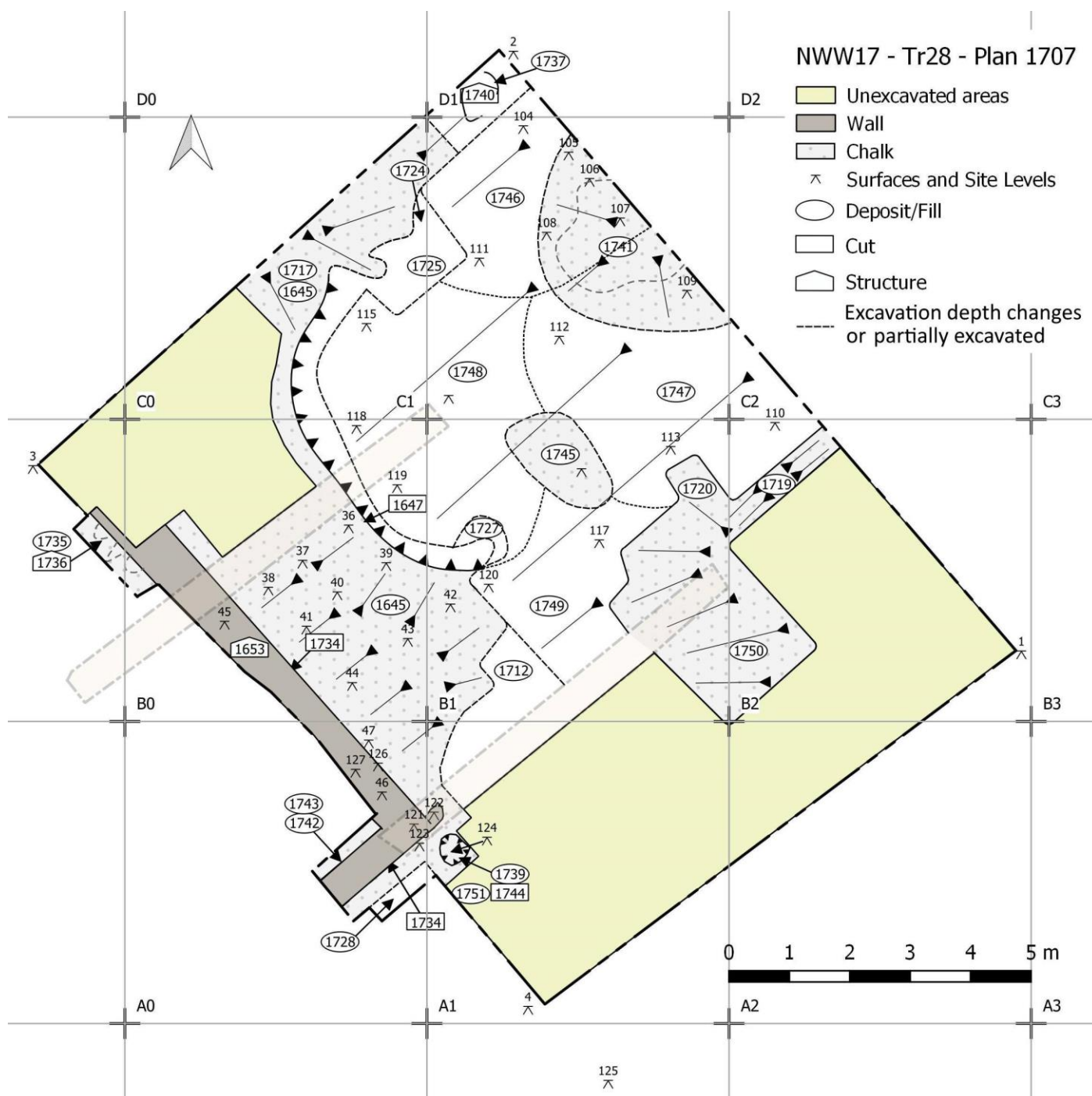


Figure 34 – Plan 1707 (final plan after 3rd trowelling)

6 Conclusions from 2017 excavations

The existence of pits first identified in the 2016 test trenches have been confirmed, and while time limitation prevented us to clearly define all the pit edges, it seems like there are at least 4 pits now emerging and are likely to be in the approximate area of the 4 final trowelling contexts (i.e. C1746 to C1749). It is anticipated that one further trowelling will reveal sufficient information to enable planning of the next stage of the excavations for this area. This may involve sectioning some or all of the pits to be able to establish the clear stratigraphic history of the area. The chalk surface close to the wall (area A) is very much degraded, possibly by being relatively close to the surface and affected by weather or possibly disturbed at a later period. However, it is clear that unlike the nearby villa/bath area, there is no evidence of it being disturbed by antiquarians.

No conclusions can be reached at this stage, and until further excavations are carried out, it is not possible to explain the purpose of the wall, be it a building of some kind, such as a stable, or a boundary wall, although the latter seems unlikely. However, a number of possibilities arise and the wall may be one key to understanding the area around this trench.

The chalk surface adjacent to the wall may be the remnants of a trackway, and although it was not tested, maybe redeposited. If it was redeposited, it would more easily be degraded and become uneven through weathering, but also could suggest repairs to a track.

Very significant is the presence of a number of horse skulls and many other disarticulated animal bones. Is it possible that the horses were culled as a result of Hadrian's decree after the Boudiccan revolt, that only Romans or trusted Romano-British families could own horses? However, the disarticulation of the bones may negate that possibility. Or, as some trusted families were allowed to keep horses, was it the fact the wall is part of stable block? Examination of the bones for cut marks may help with these hypotheses.

While there was a significant quantity of oyster shells found, there was also a large quantity of snail shells. Were these food items or simply just present in the fill and therefore tell us something of the soil conditions at the time?

If the presence of a trackway (see Figure 2) is proven, why were the pits placed right on the line of it? Could the presence of a post hole and a large piece of stone mean there was a significant gateway and the building was in fact a guard house or toll booth? Were the pits a result of stopping passage and then later refilled? All this is of course being speculation as evidence to date from the finds suggests a much later period than the 1st Century AD. However, only full analysis of the finds and dating of the bones is needed before we can speculate further.

7 References

- 1) CIA – Nine Wells Whittlesford excavations reports from 2009 to 2015 of the temple and the villa/bath area - Bill Hughes, Rodney Scarle, Robert Skeen and Peter Cornelissen et al.
- 2) CIA – Nine Wells Whittlesford excavations reports from 2016 for the test trenches Tr20 and 21 – Jayne Nelson and Mick James
- 3) CIA – Nine Wells Whittlesford Interim Wall report 2017 – Mick James
- 4) CIA – Nine Wells Whittlesford Painted Plaster Report 2016/7 – Jayne Nelson
- 5) Archaeology RheeSearch Group, Report on Bath House Field Geophysical Survey, 2003 - 2007, Cambridgeshire C.C. HER Record No. ECB2713
- 6) Maynard's Journals (in Cambridgeshire C.C. Records Office)
- 7) Taylor, C and Arbon, A in P.C.A.S. XCVI, 21 - 40

8 Acknowledgements

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- A special thanks to all those who have helped with our excavations

9 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in many locations within this report.

Abbreviation	Meaning
CBM	Ceramic building material

CIA	Cambridge Independent Archaeology
Cnnnn (e.g. C1234)	Context number nnnn (e.g. Context 1234)
OS	Opus signinum

10 Appendices

10.1 Context list for trench 28 (including the wall and its surrounding area)

The following list of contexts are summarised from the contacts list and individual context sheets. A scan of the full 2017 context records are located on Cambridge Independent Archaeology's on-line storage area.

Context	Type	Description
1645	Deposit	Chalk surface (first uncovered in Tr21)
1647	Cut	Cut of pit (first found in Tr21)
1653	Structure	Wall (first uncovered in Tr21)
1701	Deposit	Plough and sub-soil - level down to the level of chalk around TR21
1702	Fill	Unstratified fill of Tr21
1703	Deposit	Soil adjacent to the NW of the exposed wall
1707	Deposit	Area covering chalk platform. Proved to be same as C1645
1708	Fill	Back fill of Tr20 from 2016
1710	Fill	Fill adjacent to cut C1647 SE of Tr21
1711	Deposit	Area to NW from the NE end of Tr20
1712	Fill	Fill northwards from Tr20 towards Tr21 following chalk edge
1713	Deposit	Deposit SE from Tr21 towards C1712 following chalk edge
1714	Fill	Fill from collapsed NW edge of Tr21
1715	Deposit	Deposit north from TR21 down to chalk
1717	Deposit	Primary orangey yellow deposit north of trench 21 (NWW16)
1719	Fill	Test cut into C1701 from C1711 NE to baulk
1720	Fill	Test cut to NW baulk from C1711 at right angles to C1719
1721	Deposit	An extension of C1717 to the NE and surrounding the large stone (C1740). The same deposit as C1717.
1722	Fill	Spread of plaster/bone/tile/pot in C1711
1723	Deposit	Darker soil on right hand side of trowelling 1
1724	Deposit	Loose brown soil to darker brown (fill) and chalk. To SW of stone in north corner
1725	Deposit	Change adjacent to west of C1724. Lighter yellowish soil.
1726	Deposit	Harder surface with chalk inclusions under C1725. left hand side of trowelling 1
1727	Fill	Box section from C1713 to determine relationship between Tr21 pit and C1713.
1728	Deposit	Area at SE wall end and return. Above Post Hole
1729	Deposit	See plan 1706 for position and depth. Trowelling 2
1730	Deposit	See plan 1706 for position and depth. Trowelling 2
1731	Deposit	See plan 1706 for position and depth. Trowelling 2
1732	Deposit	See plan 1706 for position and depth. Trowelling 2
1734	Cut	Cut in wall 1653
1735	Fill	Fill of interior to wall at NW end of exposed wall
1736	Chalk	Chalk floor inside putative building (3 depressions) at NW end of exposed wall
1737	Fill	Darker fill that the large stone in the north corner sits in
1738	Deposit	See plan 1706 for position and depth. Trowelling 2
1739	Fill	Post hole' at wall corner
1740	Structure	Large Worked Stone

1741	Deposit	Chalk NE. See final plan
1742	Deposit	Chalk surface inside wall. SW
1743	Fill	Fill inside wall above C1742
1744	Cut	Square post hole near wall turn
1745	Deposit	Chalk 'splodge'. See NWW17 final plan
1746	Deposit	See plan 1707 for position and depth. Trowelling 3
1747	Deposit	See plan 1707 for position and depth. Trowelling 3
1748	Deposit	See plan 1707 for position and depth. Trowelling 3
1749	Deposit	See plan 1707 for position and depth. Trowelling 3
1750	Deposit	Re-deposited chalk in fill of NWW16 Tr20 extensions
1751	Deposit	Chalk packing around post hole C1744
1752	TBA	
1753	TBA	
1754	TBA	
1755	TBA	
1756	Fill	Young horse skull adj. to the large spread in C1722

10.2 Levels

Note: Depth 1 is height relative to the ground level at the datum point (close to the corner of the south corner of the trench. Depth 2 is the height above sea level.

Level	Depth 1	Depth 2	Description	Context (where relevant)
1	0.67	26.79	Top of plough east corner	
2	0.53	26.65	Top of plough north corner	
3	-0.08	26.04	Top of plough west corner	
4	-0.05	26.07	Top of plough SW corner	
5	0.31	26.43	Bottom of plough of north	
6	-0.36	25.76	Top of chalk by cut C1647 Tr21	1647
7	-0.07	26.05	Upturned pot in C1711	1711
8	-0.325	25.795	Plaster in-situ close to chalk adj. to Tr21	1713
9	-0.54	25.58	SE level of wall	1653
10	-0.61	25.51	NE level of wall	1653
11	-0.47	25.65	Middle of South edge of wall	1653
12	-0.46	25.66	SW level of wall	1653
13	-0.43	25.69	Middle NW edge of wall	1653
14	-0.44	25.68	NW level of wall	1653
15	-0.195	25.925	Chalk level east of Tr20	
16	-0.31	25.81	Bottom of subsoil. Top of C1712 adj. Tr20	1712
17	-0.33	25.79	Bottom of subsoil. Top of C1712 adj. Tr20	1712
18	-0.43	25.69	Bottom of C1712 adj. to Tr20	1712
19	-0.4	25.72	Bottom of C1712 adj. to Tr20	1712
20	-0.45	25.67	Bottom of C1712 adj. to Tr20	1712
21	-0.39	25.73	Bone 1	1713
22	-0.355	25.765	Horse scapula	1713
23	-0.41	25.71	Horse jaw	1713
24	-0.35	25.77	Rib	1713
25	-0.43	25.69	Bone 2	1713

26	-0.27	25.85	Large stone, highest point	1713
27	-0.395	25.725	Large stone, lowest point	1713
28	-0.52	25.6	Horse scapula	1715
29	-0.03	26.09	Horse bone	1715
30	0.02	26.14	Horse scapula	1715
31	0.02	26.14	Ground level near top of wall by post hole	
32	0.04	26.16	Highest point chalk NW edge of trench	
33	-0.1	26.02	Chalk circumference of north pit	
34	-0.21	25.91	Chalk circumference of north pit	
35	-0.32	25.8	Chalk circumference of north pit	
36	-0.34	25.78	Level of chalk surface	1645
37	-0.36	25.76	Level of chalk surface	1645
38	-0.5	25.62	Level of chalk surface	1645
39	-0.43	25.69	Level of chalk surface	1645
40	-0.36	25.76	Level of chalk surface	1645
41	-0.54	25.58	Level of chalk surface	1645
42	-0.46	25.66	Level of chalk surface	1645
43	-0.35	25.77	Level of chalk surface	1645
44	-0.54	25.58	Level of chalk surface	1645
45	-0.44	25.68	Top of wall towards NW end	1653
46	-0.39	25.73	Top of wall towards SE end	1653
47	-0.55	25.57	Level of chalk next to wall at SE end	1703
48	-0.14	25.98	Level of chalk bottom of C1711	1711
49	-0.48	25.64	Level of chalk bottom of C1711	1711
50	-0.18	25.94	Level of chalk bottom of C1711	1711
51	-0.52	25.6	Level of chalk bottom of C1711	1711
52	-0.22	25.9	Horse skull	1722
53	-0.01	26.11	Spread level 1	1722
54	-0.11	26.01	Spread level 2	1722
55	-0.13	25.99	Chalk high point	1722
56	-0.15	25.97	Iron knife	1722
57	0.055	26.175	Large worked stone (high point)	1723
58	-0.06	26.06	Large worked stone (low point)	1723
59	-0.105	26.015	Bone at base of spread	1722
60	-0.235	25.885	Rib at base of spread	1722
61	-0.435	25.685	Jaw bone near wall	1703
62	-0.445	25.675	Bone in spread (base) east of wall	1713
63	-0.105	26.015	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
64	-0.135	25.985	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
65	0.005	26.125	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
66	-0.065	26.055	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
67	0.045	26.165	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
68	-0.035	26.085	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
69	0.085	26.205	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
70	-0.405	25.715	Site levels after first trowelling	1720
71	-0.055	26.065	Site levels after first trowelling	1723
72	-0.145	25.975	Site levels after first trowelling	1726
73	-0.125	25.995	Site levels after first trowelling	1726

74	-0.205	25.915	Site levels after first trowelling	1726
75	-0.245	25.875	Site levels after first trowelling	1726
76	-0.155	25.965	Site levels after first trowelling	1726
77	-0.1	26.02	Pot with handle	1723
78	-0.18	25.94	Level of iron blade	1725
79	-0.16	25.96	Level of sea urchin	1723
80	-0.12	26	Level of iron hook	1723
81	-0.11	26.01	Site levels after second trowelling	1730
82	-0.1	26.02	Top of chalk appearing approx. 3m from north corner	1730
83	-0.02	26.1	Site levels after second trowelling	1730
84	-0.075	26.045	Site levels after second trowelling	1732
85	-0.03	26.09	Site levels after second trowelling	1732
86	-0.19	25.93	Site levels after second trowelling	1731
87	-0.12	26	Site levels after second trowelling	1731
88	-0.11	26.01	Site levels after second trowelling	1731
89	-0.07	26.05	Site levels after second trowelling	1732
90	-0.13	25.99	Site levels after second trowelling	1738
91	-0.19	25.93	Site levels after second trowelling	1729
92	-0.2	25.92	Site levels after second trowelling	1729
93	-0.2	25.92	Site levels after second trowelling	1738
94	-0.27	25.85	Site levels after second trowelling	1729
95	-0.28	25.84	Site levels after second trowelling	1738
96	-0.22	25.9	Site levels after second trowelling	1738
97	-0.34	25.78	Site levels after second trowelling	1738
98	-0.255	25.865	Small metal sheet	1729
99	-0.165	25.955	Iron object	1731
100	-0.225	25.895	Horse jaw	1729
101	-0.105	26.015	Leg bone	1723
102	-0.29	25.83	Antefix	1738
103	-0.295	25.825	Bracelet	1738
104	-0.21	25.91	Site levels	1746
105	-0.095	26.025	Top of chalk centred 3m from north corner	1746
106	-0.02	26.1	Top of chalk centred 3m from north corner	1746
107	-0.06	26.06	Top of chalk centred 3m from north corner	1741
108	-0.15	25.97	Top of chalk centred 3m from north corner	1746
109	-0.13	25.99	Site levels after third trowelling	1747
110	0.005	26.125	Site levels after third trowelling	1747
111	-0.215	25.905	Site levels after third trowelling	1746
112	-0.195	25.925	Site levels after third trowelling	1747
113	-0.16	25.96	Site levels after third trowelling	1747
114	-0.25	25.87	Chalk splodge in centre of trowelling area	1745
115	-0.28	25.84	Site levels after third trowelling	1748
116	-0.33	25.79	Site levels after third trowelling	1748
117	-0.26	25.86	Site levels after third trowelling	1749
118	-0.33	25.79	Site levels after third trowelling	1748
119	-0.35	25.77	Site levels after third trowelling	1748
120	-0.33	25.79	Site levels after third trowelling	1749

121	-0.43	25.69	Top of wall by buttress	1653
122	-0.485	25.635	Top of buttress	1653
123	-0.69	25.43	Bottom of wall trench	
124	-0.825	25.295	Bottom of post hole	
125	0	26.12	Bottom of TDM post (ground level)	
126	-0.5	25.62	Bottom of gully in wall	
127	-0.42	25.7	Top of wall to side of gully	

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