

Chapter 8: Excavation experiment results

Within this chapter are the results of fifty grave excavation experiments. Individual participant's results are presented at the start of the chapter and are set out in the following manner – observations of the participant, material evidence recovered by the participant, contexts identified by the participant, the participant's Harris Matrix of the grave, the formation sequence of the participant's grave, the long section drawing of the participant's grave, and the participant's narrative of the grave's formation sequence.

The results of each of the ten excavation experiments that were completed for each of the methodological approaches tested were then integrated to form averages. These averages are presented in Table 8.151 – Table 8.165 and Graph 8.1 – Graph 8.9.

After this, the results relating to how the length of time that individual archaeologists spent excavating and recording the grave simulation impacted the overall recovery of evidence are displayed in Table 8.166 and Graph 8.10 – Graph 8.12.

At the end of the chapter, results relating to how archaeological experience impacted the overall recovery of evidence are displayed in Graph 8.13 and Graph 8.14.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 001

Years of experience: 12 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: Yes

Weather conditions: Warm and slightly overcast

Time taken: 4 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. The participant started the excavation by removing the replaced turf by hand and then began to excavate the fills contained within the grave.

The participant excavated individual fills by using small spits, approximately 1-2cm in depth, using a trowel, until the participant identified the presence of a new fill. After which the participant carefully discerned the boundary of the underlying context. Once a new fill was identified the participant would plan the fill, fill out a new context form and take photographs.

When recording, the participant also marked on the plans, photographed and noted down on the context forms where material evidence had been found. The participant also sieved all of the spoil removed from the grave as the excavation proceeded, making sure that individual fills were sieved separately. This ensured that any material evidence that was recovered in the sieve could be associated with the fill from which it had originated.

It is interesting to note that this participant classified the dress, placed on the base of the grave, as a separate context as well as a piece of material evidence. The participant justified this approach by stating that the dress covered a large area of the grave and was distinct in nature from the rest of the fills and material evidence contained in the grave, and as a result, acted, in a manner of speaking, as a fill and a unique stratigraphic event.

Table 8.1 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 001:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		8	7	1	1
Percentage:		88.89%	87.50%	12.50%	11.11%

Table 8.2 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 001:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.1 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 001's grave:

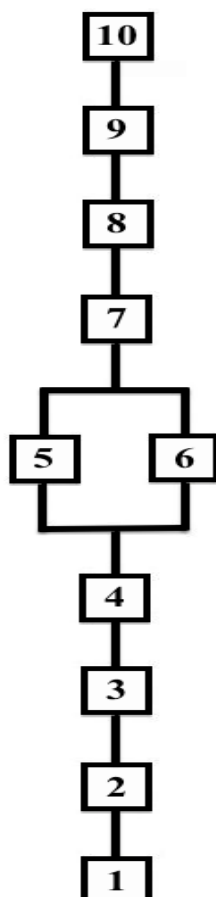
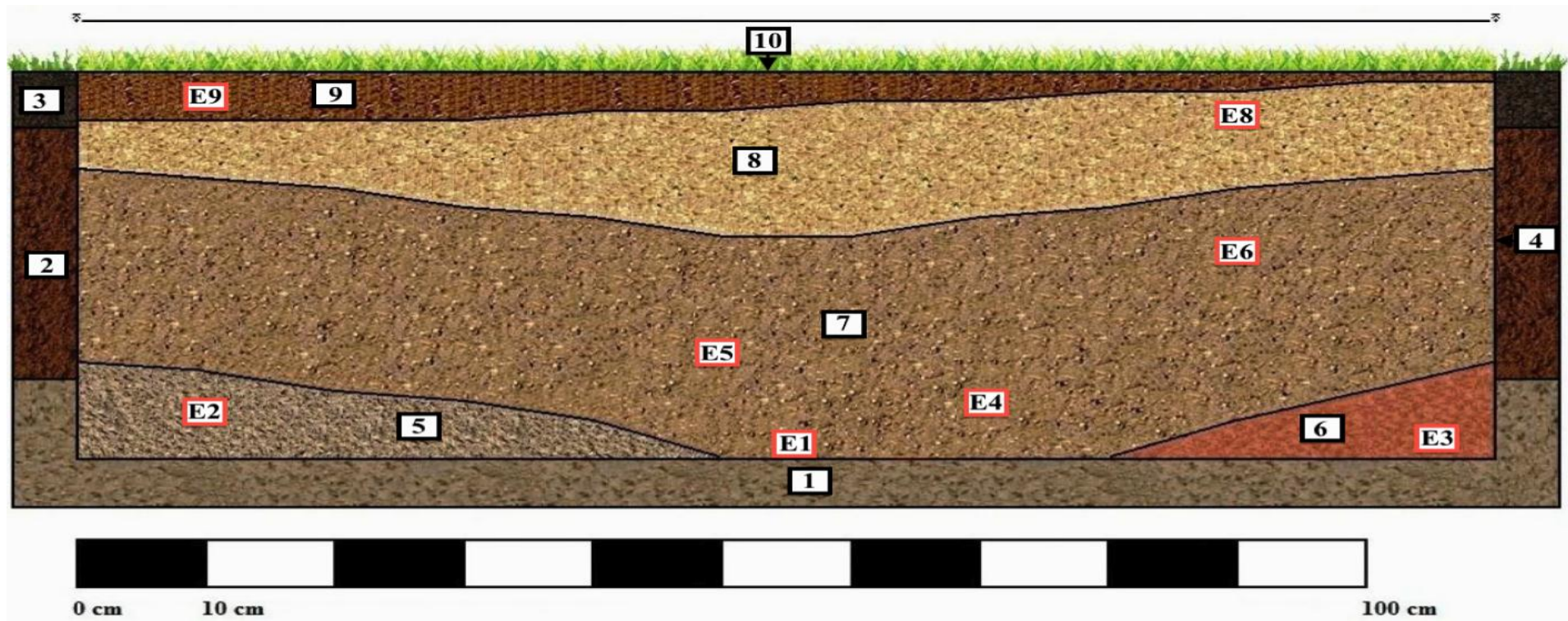


Table 8.3 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 001's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	Yes	No
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	Yes	No
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	Yes	No
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	Yes	No
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
	Total:	22	2
	Percentage:	91.67%	8.33%

Figure 8.2 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 001's grave:



Archaeologist 001's narrative

A rectangular cut was cut into clayey soil and had straight sides and a flat bottom. A blue and white dress was put on the bottom of the cut and covered with sand. More sand was placed on the western end of the cut. In each of these separate sand deposits modern materials were found. Although neither of these items were in direct connection to the dress or each other. A thick layer of sandy soil, which included modern objects, covered the two separate sand deposits. This deposit was covered by a deposit of charcoal-based compost, with no sign of burned surfaces. The charcoal-based deposit was covered by sand soil and turf.

Most of the objects appear to relate to single or multiple individuals. A matched pair of earrings, a dress, one artificial fingernail, a cigarette lighter, cigarette papers, and a two pence coin may relate to the same individual or another. The ID card may relate to one of the above.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 002

Years of experience: 4 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: Yes

Weather conditions: Hot with clear skies

Time taken: 14 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. The participant began by removing the replaced turf by hand and then proceeded to excavate the fills of the grave.

The participant was particularly methodical when excavating the fills, removing millimetres of fill at a time, ensuring that the boundaries of each fill were maintained as each new fill was uncovered, this might explain why it took this participant so long to excavate the grave.

As a new fill was identified the participant would record it in plan and then fill out a new context sheet and take photographs, which would include both the location of any evidence that had been recovered and the fills contained in the grave. The participant also created a long section drawing of the fills contained in the grave at the end of the excavation process. The participant did this by measuring the remnants of each of the fills that were present in the grave, as they had adhered to the walls of the grave cut.

During the excavation process the participant also sieved all of the spoil that had been removed from the grave. The participant ensured that each fill was sieved separately so that any material evidence recovered could be reassociated with the fill from which it had originated.

Table 8.4 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 002:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		7	5	2	2
Percentage:		77.78%	71.43%	28.57%	22.22%

Table 8.5 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 002:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.3 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 002's grave:

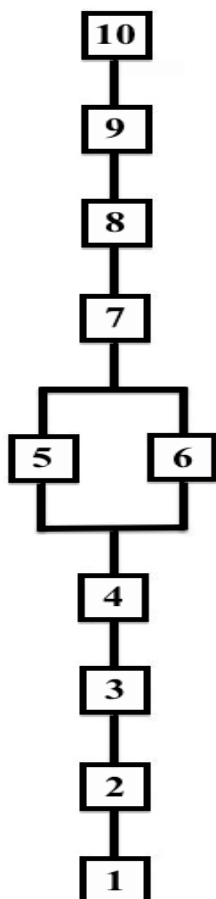
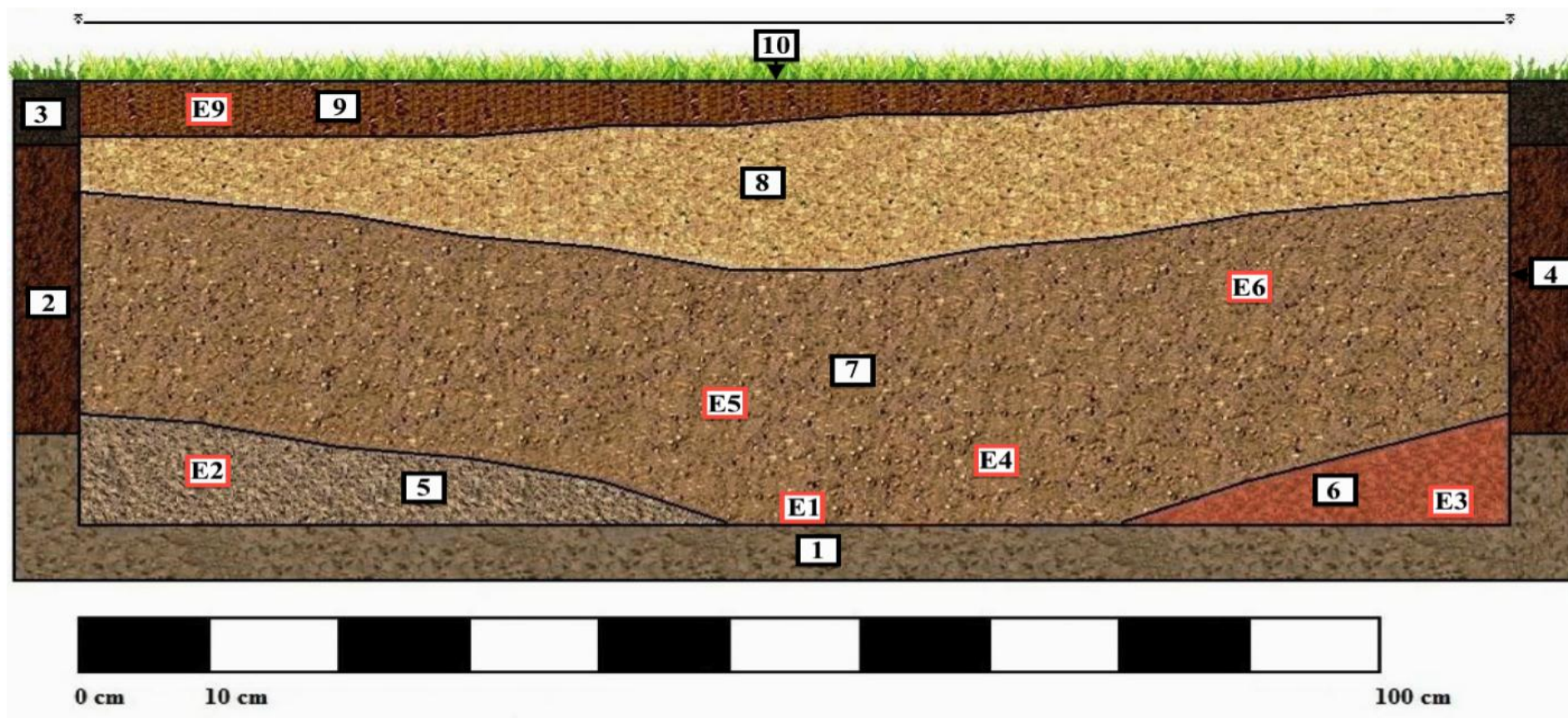


Table 8.6 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 002's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	Yes	No
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	Yes	No
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	No	Yes
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	No	Yes
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
	Total:	20	4
	Percentage:	83.33%	16.67%

Figure 8.4 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 002's grave:



Archaeologist 002's narrative

The cut was dug first.

The dress and two pence coin from the first sand fill and the lighter from the second sand fill were deposited first. These contexts may have been formed contemporaneously, based on their near identical depths and soil types.

The two sand deposits may have originally been one deposit as they are both composed of what happens to be identical sand. It is possible that the grave was dug into at a later date, during which one deposit was split into two. Since this later cut was not identified during the excavation, the relationship between these two sand deposits must be classified separately and artefacts from each of these sand deposits were recorded as coming from separate deposits (stratigraphic events); although they may have been deposited at the same time.

A sandy soil deposit was placed on top of the two sand deposits and slumped down in the middle, following the sloping profile of the two sand deposits. This deposit contained a fake nail, an ID card and an earring. The colour, composition and components of this deposit were very similar to the natural earth from this area and so probably originated from this site.

The next deposit resembled potting soil in its colour, composition and components and was placed on top of the sandy soil deposit. It differed from the natural earth from the area and so was probably brought in from elsewhere.

Finally, another deposit was placed on top of the potting soil along with a packet of cigarette papers. The composition of this deposit again matched the natural earth from the local area. This deposit may have been removed during the cutting of the grave and then re-deposited as a fill. Alternatively, this deposit may have been formed through natural taphonomic processes.

Further analysis of context soils and the material evidence is needed to determine the time frame of this depositional sequence and to examine the possible interrelatedness of

the material evidence found in the same depositional deposits. At present it is unclear how much time elapsed between the depositions of artefacts in the same deposit.

No human remains were found.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 003

Years of experience: 1 year

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: Yes

Weather conditions: Hot with clear skies

Time taken: 14 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. The participant lacked any real structure in their approach to the excavation.

The participant started the excavation by removing the replaced turf by hand and then began to excavate the grave. The participant stated that on previous excavations when the participant had dealt with graves, the graves lacked complexity and were usually filled with one fill. Therefore, the participant removed the fifth (last) fill rapidly, using both the hand shovel and trowel. This resulted in the participant failing to recognise the presence of the fourth fill in the grave. This might explain why the participant failed to recover items from this fourth fill. When the participant began to excavate the third fill the participant slowed down, having discovered that the fill was overlaying two sand fills, and thus, needed closer examination. After this, the participant carefully uncovered and discerned the boundaries of these fills.

When the participant successfully identified a new fill a new context form and plan would be drawn and photographs taken, both of which illustrated the dimensions of each fill and the presence of artefacts found within it. However, the accuracy of the early plans was questionable, as the participant had failed to remove all of the fills from the grave walls. This meant that the dimensions of the fills recorded in plan were smaller than in reality. It was not until the end of the excavation that the participant realised that there was still some fill adhering to the walls of the feature. In order to account for this earlier error, the participant noted down on the plan drawings the mistake and drew new plans to rectify the identified error. As the excavation proceeded

the participant sieved each of the identified fills separately. However, as the participant failed to identify the fourth fill, if the participant had successfully recovered material evidence from this fill it would have been mistakenly attributed to the fifth fill. The participant did, however, fail to recover any of the material evidence from this fill, and therefore this did not pose a problem.

In terms of sieving, the participant did not spend much time inspecting the sieve for the presence of evidence; rather the participant would shake the sieve a few times and then throw the spoil remaining in it on the spoil heap. This might explain why the participant failed to recover the smaller sized items during the experiment.

Table 8.7 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 003:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		6	6	0	3
Percentage:		66.67%	100.00%	0.00%	33.33%

Table 8.8 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 003:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	No	Yes
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		9	1

Figure 8.5 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 003's grave:

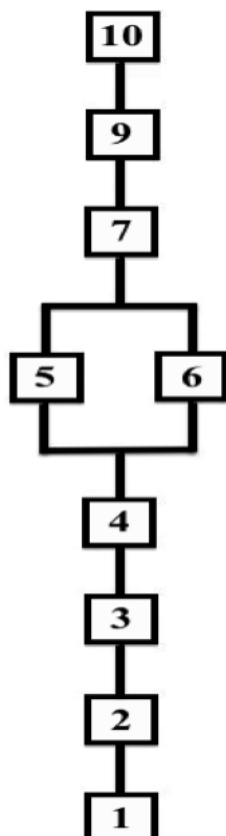
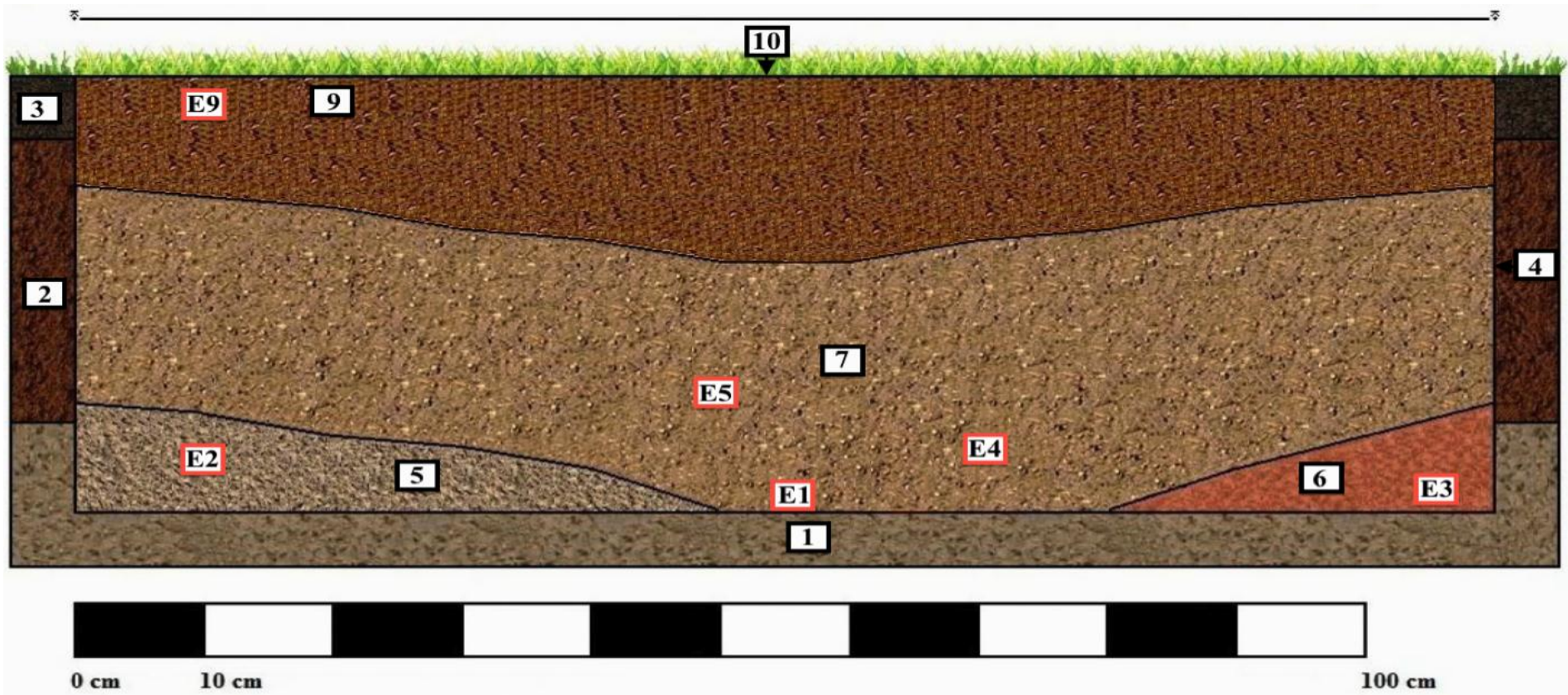


Table 8.9 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 003's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	No	Yes
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	No	Yes
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	No	Yes
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	No	Yes
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	No	Yes
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
Total:		17	7
Percentage:		70.83%	29.17%

Figure 8.6 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 003's grave:



Archaeologist 003's narrative

The feature was excavated in stratigraphic order with several plans showing the relationships between the different contexts. Artefacts were recorded with the context in which they were found.

Some care was taken in digging of the grave cut. Judging from the horizontal clarity of the grave fill, it would appear that the fills of the grave came from elsewhere, since normally fills would have been mixed in burial.

No human bones were found within the grave, however, the clothing found at the bottom of the grave suggests that the occupant was female in gender, the position of the clothing within the grave cut implies that the body was oriented roughly east to west with the head pointing west. There is no evidence of a coffin or any other items of clothing.

The first layer deposited in the burial was light greyish yellow sand, which was deposited in two separate parts at the head and foot end of the grave. They were therefore treated as two different contexts, but classified as potentially contemporary. Context 5, was deposited at the head end of the grave, a 2p coin was found in the deposit, and gives the contexts the date of 1994, as the earliest possible date of burial. The dress found at the bottom of context 5 was made by a designer company called "Atmosphere" and was size 14 (UK measurements), its position at the bottom of the context suggests that it belonged to the occupant of the grave. Context 6 was deposited at the foot end of the grave. It was composed of the same material as context 5, which implies that the two contexts were deposited at the same time. A pink cigarette lighter made by "Romon" was found in context 6. It may not have belonged to the occupant due to its position within the context and the deposit would have been covering the feet of the occupant. There is a gap between context 6 and context 5 which is filled by context 7. This context (context 7) lies on top of context 5 and context 6.

Context 7 is re-deposited topsoil which contains slate, which is local geology and also contains roots. It could be suggested that the topsoil is re-deposited from the cutting of the grave cut. An acrylic nail found near the bottom of the context in the area which

covers the bottom of the grave cut (between context 5 and context 6) suggests it may have belonged to the occupant of the grave, giving further evidence that the occupant was female in gender. An ID card was found closer to the top of context 7, suggests that it was dropped during burial and did not belong to the occupant.

The re-deposited topsoil was then covered over by a greyish brown material (context 9), which, like context 5 and context 6, was brought in from elsewhere. Close to the surface was a packet of empty cigarette papers, which is probably not related to the lighter found in context 6 due to the cigarette lighter being full of lighter fuel.

The overall good condition of the artefacts suggests that the burial was recent enough for decomposition not to have had too much effect on the artefacts, most likely more recently than 1994 (as given by the 2p coin).

In regards to the acrylic nail found at the bottom of context 7, there is a possibility that it belonged to the occupant.

The occupant of the grave is most likely female in gender. Judging by the dress found in context 5, the individual would be young but without human remains a rough age is difficult to determine.

The individual responsible for the burial may be female in gender, based on the acrylic fingernail found in 007. The individual may also be a smoker based on the cigarette lighter found in context 6, whether the packet of cigarette papers belonged to the individual is unclear, due to it being found in the top layer (context 9). However, that does not rule out the possibility that the individual had more than one cigarette lighter and had simply dropped one.

In conclusion, a possible young female in a blue and white striped dress was buried by an over 18 female, who smoked. The burial was dug with some care, but covered the head, toes and feet with sand brought from elsewhere, dropping a cigarette lighter and a coin from 1994. They then covered the sand and the rest of the body with topsoil, possibly the material removed to make the grave, and finally this layer was covered

with another deposit brought from elsewhere. The grave was then covered over with the turf that had been removed when the grave was cut.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 004

Years of experience: 18 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: No

Weather conditions: Overcast and warm

Time taken: 2 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. Before beginning the excavation the participant noted that due to the size of the burial the grave might contain the remains of an infant. The participant then trowelled around the edges of the replaced turf to ensure that the edge of the grave cut matched the edge of the replaced turf.

Having defined the grave edge, the participant began to remove the fills using a trowel, excavating 1-2cm of soil at a time until a different fill was identified. This ensured that when the participant identified a new fill the boundaries of this fill were defined carefully.

Rather than sieving the excavated spoil the participant ran their fingers through the spoil. This was made possible because the participant only removed a small amount of soil at a time. The participant ensured that each fill was inspected separately in order to ensure that any artefacts that were recovered were able to be reassociated with the context from which they came.

When each new fill was identified the participant would fill out a new context sheet and then photograph and draw a plan of the fill, ensuring to note down and photograph the location of any evidence that was found. Interestingly, when the participant came down onto the second fill, the dark colour and charcoal inclusions lead the participant to believe that this layer may represent evidence of burning. Therefore, the participant took a sample and stated that it should be looked at by a specialist to confirm whether or not this colouration was the result of burning.

Once the participant was confident that the base of the grave had been reached and had completed recording, they excavated the base and edges of the grave to see if there was evidence of any bullets that had penetrated the grave edges, and to confirm that the base and edges of the grave had been correctly defined.

Table 8.10 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 004:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		8	7	1	1
Percentage:		88.89%	87.50%	12.50%	11.11%

Table 8.11 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 004:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.7 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 004's grave:

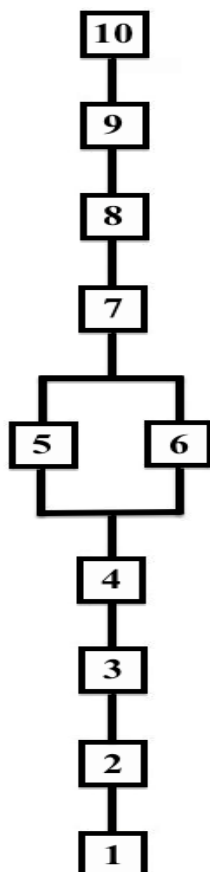
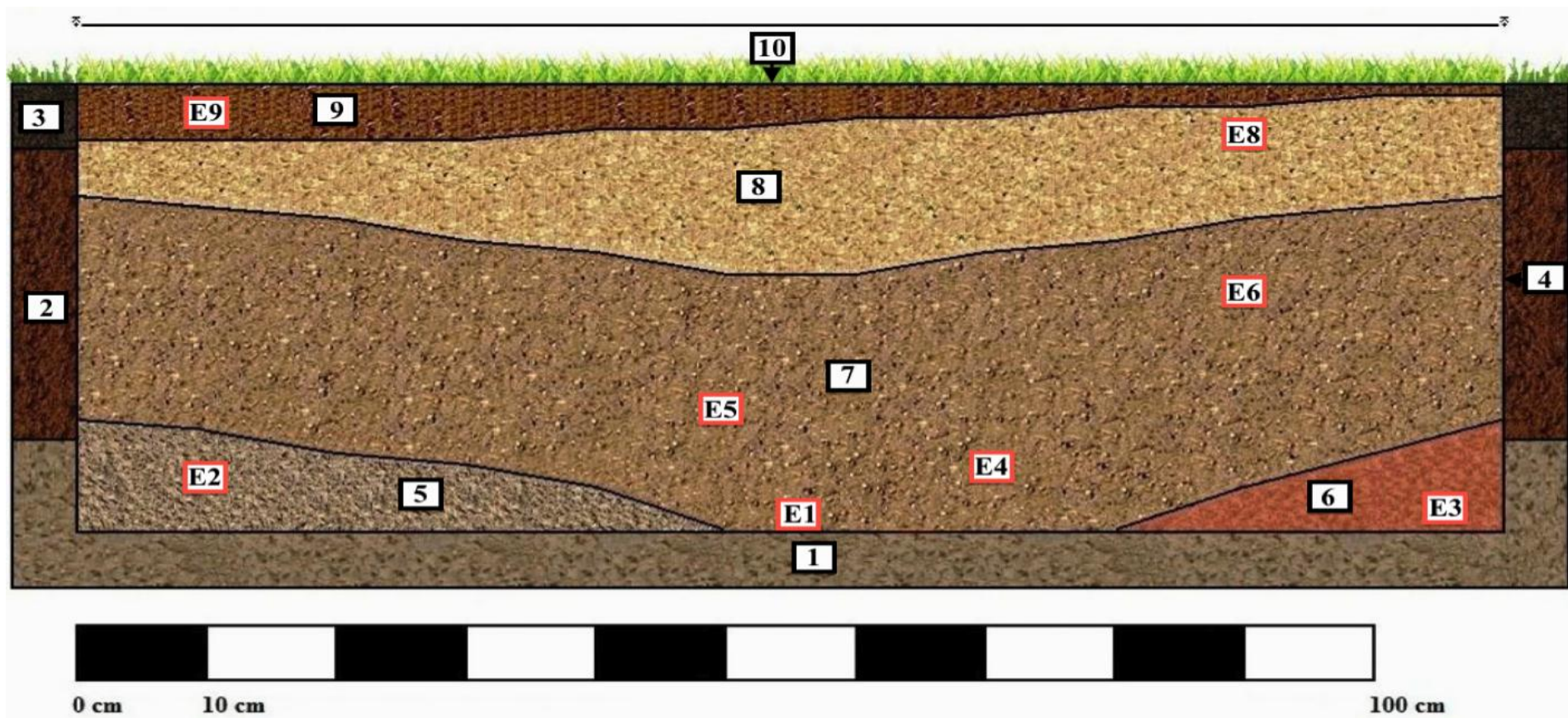


Table 8.12 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 004's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	Yes	No
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	Yes	No
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	Yes	No
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	Yes	No
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
Total:		22	2
Percentage:		91.67%	8.33%

Figure 8.8 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 004's grave:



Archaeologist 004's narrative

The feature presents as a small 1.10m x 0.4m SW/NE oriented cut feature containing very loose backfill. Probably material derived from the initial excavation cut. This loose material was the final event in the filling of this grave, this deposit contained a packet of cigarette papers. The second deposit encountered was topsoil like soil, again could be derived from the initial excavation and filled separately. It was quite dark suggesting burning, and contained an earring. A third layer of backfill again derived from the excavation was found, and contained an ID card, an earring and a false nail. Next, two lenses of sand, clearly derived from the south and the north. These covered a dress, which was at the base of the cut. One contained a two pence coin dated to 1994 and the other contained a lighter. This feature is clearly a murder victim's grave, but there was no evidence of a skeleton. The lenses of sand present the primary deposits in this sequence.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 005

Years of experience: 16 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: Yes

Weather conditions: Overcast and warm

Time taken: 4 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. Before starting the excavation the participant searched the surrounding area for any potential forensic evidence and conducted a fingertip search over the replaced turf in case it contained any evidence.

The participant then drew the replaced turf's dimensions on a pre-excavation plan and gave each of the separate turf clumps an evidence number in case the turfs could be used by other experts to identify the perpetrator.

The participant then gridded up a tarpaulin so that different contexts could be stored in the different grid squares of the tarpaulin. This made sure that fills were not mixed and could be inspected separately.

Having finished this task, the participant then removed the replaced turf and began excavating the grave, using 1-2cm spits at a time, until the boundary of the next fill was identified. Before beginning to excavate a new fill the participant would gently trowel the surface of the fill in order to see if there was any evidence of additional cuts.

As each new fill was uncovered the participant would fill out a new context form and plan and photograph the fill, noting down and photographing the location of any evidence that was found.

Interestingly, when the participant found an item of evidence they would block lift it, putting soil in the evidence bag along with the evidence item. This was due to the fact that the participant thought that the soil might contain additional evidence.

When the participant came across the imported soil fills, the participant took samples and stated that the police should use these samples to check against any soil or sand bags contained at a suspect's house as it may link them to the scene. In order to ensure that these soils were in fact imported, the participant excavated some exploratory sondages 10m out from each of the corners of the feature. Having inspected these sondages the participant was then able to confirm that this soil did not originate from the site.

When the participant had finished excavating each fill, the fill would then be sieved and any artefacts associated with that fill were recorded on the context sheets photographed, and noted on the plans.

Table 8.13 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 005:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		6	4	2	3
Percentage:		66.67%	66.67%	33.33%	33.33%

Table 8.14 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 005:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.9 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 005's grave:

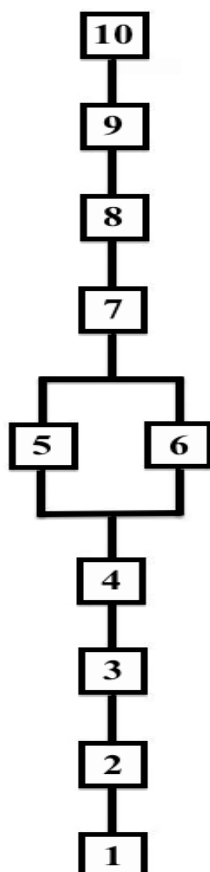
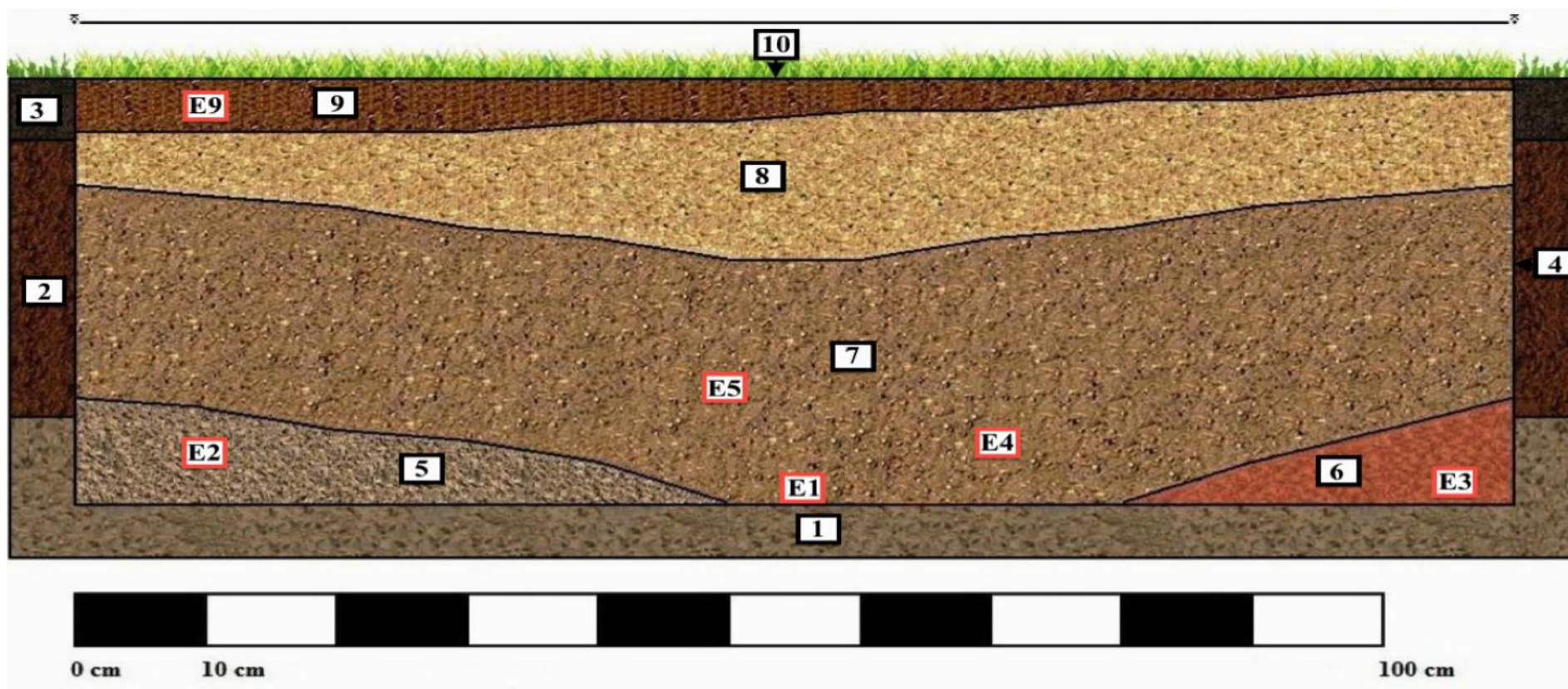


Table 8.15 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 005's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	No	Yes
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	No	Yes
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	No	Yes
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	No	Yes
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
	Total:	18	6
	Percentage:	75.00%	25.00%

Figure 8.10 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 005's grave:



Archaeologist 005's narrative

Rectangular North-South oriented cut. Contained six modern finds.

Formation: Sod layers deliberately cut into a rectangular shape.

Fill sequence from the base: Sand (context 5 and context 6) divided in two at the north and south ends of the cut. They did not join at any point. Then context 7, backfill from the natural local subsoil. Then context 8, imported non-local charcoal based topsoil.

Then, context 9, backfill of natural local subsoil. Finally, sod layers placed back into their original positions over the feature. No human remains were found.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 006

Years of experience: 12 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel, hand shovel and spade

Did the participant sieve the fill: No

Weather conditions: Overcast, with occasional rainy spells

Time taken: 2 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. Before starting the excavation the participant recorded the dimensions of the grave. The participant then removed the replaced turf by hand.

The participant then began to excavate the grave using a trowel, working from one end of the grave to the other in approximately 1-2cm spits. As the participant excavated, spoil would be placed on a tarpaulin using a hand shovel and would be briefly inspected with a trowel to see if it contained any evidence. However, after removing approximately two spits of the first fill, the participant changed approach and used a spade to remove the fills and place them onto the tarpaulin. This resulted in large volumes of soil being removed at a time. As a consequence, the participant failed to identify the fourth fill. Moreover, as the participant came across the sand fills at the bottom of the grave, they continued to use the spade. This resulted in the participant intermixing these two separate fills, as the gap between them became contaminated with sand, and the participant mistakenly classified them as being one fill.

Having adopted this approach the participant then ceased inspecting the extracted spoil, and relied on spotting material evidence in situ. This approach also led to the participant inaccurately defining the boundaries of the grave, leaving at least 5cm of soil in situ at either end of the grave. The participant only realised this error, when the excavation was towards the end and the fills that had been left in place collapsed in, contaminating the rest of the fills that were in the grave, and hindering the participant's attempts to determine whether or not the two sand fills were in fact separated.

In terms of recording, as the participant identified different fills and material evidence a new context form would be filled out and a plan would be drawn which would illustrate where evidence was found.

Table 8.16 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 006:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		4	4	0	5
Percentage:		44.44%	100.00%	0.00%	55.56%

Table 8.17 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 006:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	No	Yes
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	No	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		8	2
Percentage:		80.00%	20.00%

Figure 8.11 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 006's grave:

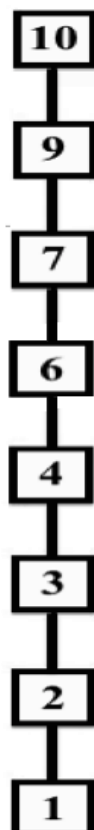
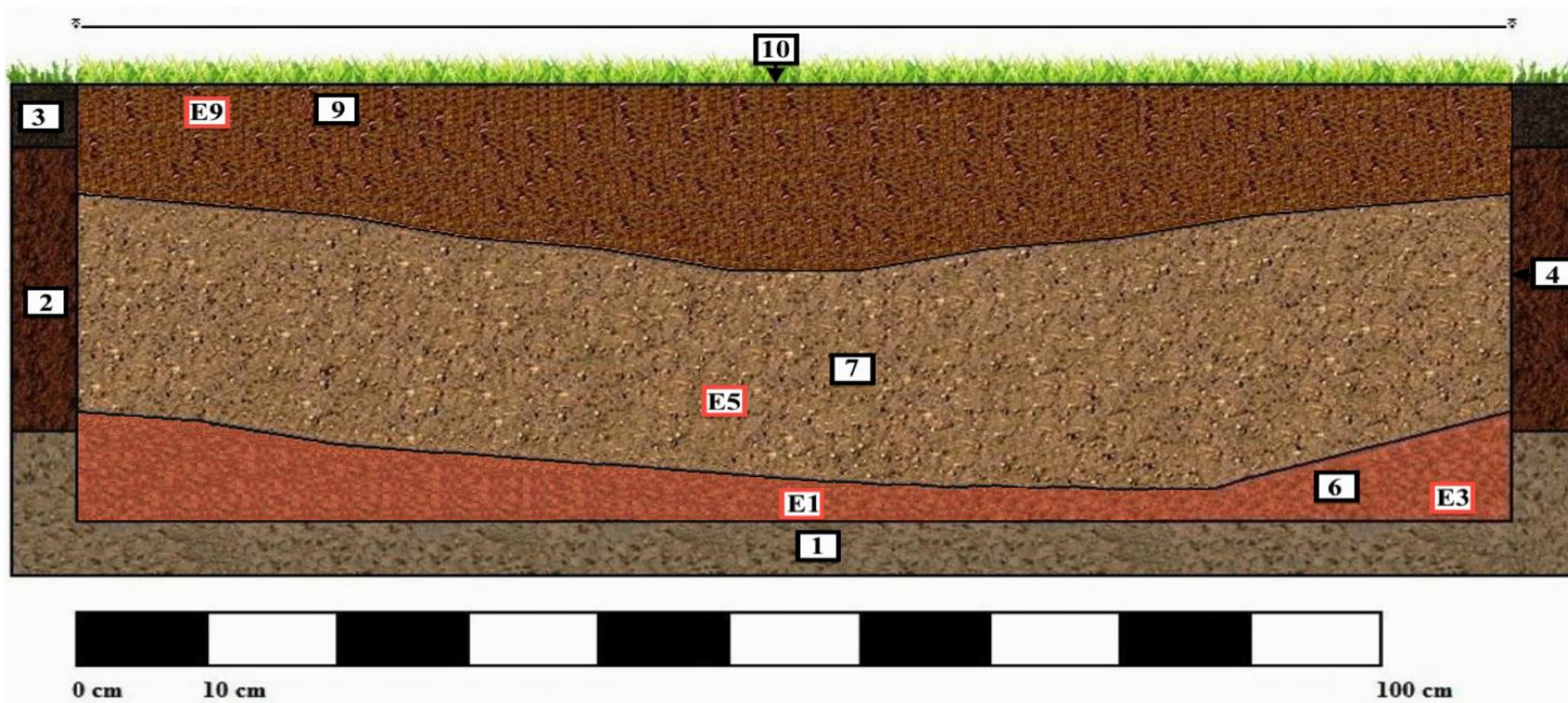


Table 8.18 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 006's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	No	Yes
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	No	Yes
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	No	Yes
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	No	Yes
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	No	Yes
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	No	Yes
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	No	Yes
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	No	Yes
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	No	Yes
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	No	Yes
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
	Total:	12	12
	Percentage:	50.00%	50.00%

Figure 8.12 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 006's grave:



Archaeologist 006's narrative

Events:

- 1- The grave was dug.
- 2- A blue dress was carefully laid out at the bottom of the grave.
- 3- Very clean sand, presumably from a builder's yard, was brought in, covering the dress.
- 4- The grave was backfilled with topsoil mixed with sand. This suggests that the topsoil was mixed with the lower layer, but this was possibly not intentional.
- 5- Backfill soil, presumably from when the grave was dug, was placed into the grave.
- 6- The turf was carefully put back.

It is important to note that the backfilling happened very quickly, probably within a couple of hours. Though differences between layers/contexts are obvious, there is good reason to believe that there was no time between the infilling of the different layers (absence of silting, sand clinging to the sides of the grave). The infilling of the grave was conducted in one action, and the layers are essentially of the same date (though stratigraphically distinct).

The artefacts recovered from event 3 and 4 were probably thrown in, rather than deliberately placed. I would assume that the items found in the upper layers were dropped, not rubbish. The lighter presumably works, and has lighter fluid in it, and would indicate that the person digging/infilling the grave is a smoker. Cigarette papers are signs of low status (or rather, poor economy), where as the ID card (from House of Fraser), is possibly a sign of the opposite. The juxtaposition of these two items is intriguing, but can't be resolved. It's worth noting though that the card is not signed, probably indicating that it was never used.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 007

Years of experience: 4 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel, shovel and mattock

Did the participant sieve the fill: No

Weather conditions: Overcast and cold

Time taken: 2 1/2 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. Prior to starting the excavation the participant measured the dimensions of the grave. The participant then removed the replaced turf by hand.

The participant then proceeded to excavate the fills of the feature using a mattock and a shovel. The participant justified this approach by stating that this is the approach that would be used in the industry to excavate cut features. Once the participant removed a shovelful of spoil the participant would place it on the tarpaulin.

The participant made no attempt to sieve the soil, either with the sieve provided or with hands. The participant justified this approach by stating that it was not normal practice to sieve spoil in commercial fieldwork.

Through using a mattock to excavate the fills of the grave the participant failed to identify the presence of the fourth fill, and also dug through both of the two sand fills (context 5 and context 6), resulting in the participant misclassifying these two separate fills as one fill. Additionally, through using this approach, the participant failed to delineate the grave walls resulting in the grave structure being recorded as being 10cm larger on all edges, and unrelated material evidence becoming integrated into the fills contained in the grave. This approach also resulted in the vast majority of material evidence contained within the grave being knocked out of its original position and its origin being unable to be ascertained, as the participant had not carefully defined the boundaries of each context. Although, when the participant identified a change in soil

composition the participant would use a trowel to confirm the difference in fill type, but would then revert to using a shovel to remove the fill.

In terms of recording, the participant chose not to complete context sheets or take notes in the field, rather the participant decided to fill out context forms post-facto, in the site hut, and rely on memory to document the composition of the different contexts that were identified and the location in which material evidence was recovered. The participant also did not take soil samples into the site hut to aid in the context form recording process. However, the participant did record plans in the field of the different fills contained in the grave, but these plans weren't annotated and so provided no assistance to the participant when completing context forms in the site hut, and were inaccurate as the participant had overcut the feature.

Table 8.19 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 007:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		5	3	2	4
Percentage:		55.56%	60.00%	40.00%	44.44%

Table 8.20 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 007:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	No	Yes
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	No	Yes
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		8	2
Percentage:		80.00%	20.00%

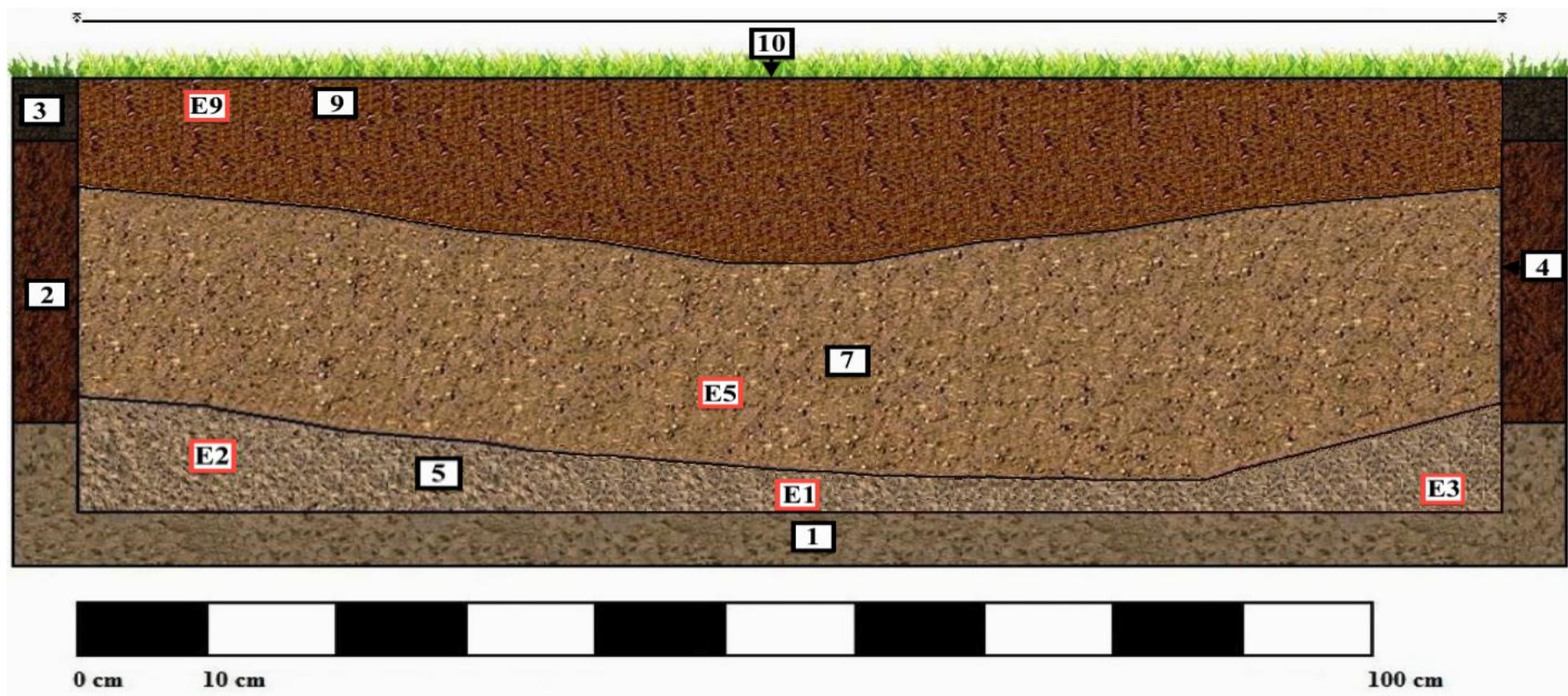
Figure 8.13 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 007's grave:



Table 8.21 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 007's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	No	Yes
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	No	Yes
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	No	Yes
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	No	Yes
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	No	Yes
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	No	Yes
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	No	Yes
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	No	Yes
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	No	Yes
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
Total:		13	11
Percentage:		54.17%	45.83%

Figure 8.14 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 007's grave:



Archaeologist 007's narrative

The uppermost fill (context 9) appeared recent judging by how loosely compacted the soil was. Close to the surface I uncovered a blue cigarette lighter still containing some lighter fluid (more than half full). At the same level was found some cigarette papers.

Slightly further down an ID card was found in context 7.

There was a shallow layer of sand (context 5) that was unlike anything else within the feature, suggesting it was a deliberate deposit. Directly below this layer was an article of clothing. It looked to be a nearly new blue and white striped dress. Slightly below this was a two pence piece, which appears to be out of context.

The dress was deposited first, along with the two pence coin. Then the lighter, ID card and cigarette papers were deposited later. This was perhaps a last minute attempt to hide further evidence.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 008

Years of experience: 18 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: No

Weather conditions: Overcast and cold

Time taken: 3 1/2 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. The participant started the excavation by removing the replaced turf by hand. After which the participant scraped the surrounding area of the grave with a trowel to confirm the dimensions of the grave and to ensure that any photographs would clearly display the grave fills against the undisturbed natural surrounding it.

Having completed this the participant stated that due to the dimensions of the feature, if an individual was buried in the grave, they would most likely be a child. The participant then set up a baseline to use as a reference point for finds and plans. The participant then measured the dimensions of the grave and began to excavate it.

As each new fill was identified the participant would complete a new context form, photograph it and plan it, documenting the location of any material evidence found. The participant also kept a personal log to note down additional notes to aid in interpreting the feature. The participant was very careful when excavating taking time to delineate the boundaries of each of the fills contained within the grave using a trowel and a hand shovel.

The participant did not, however, sieve the extracted spoil, as the participant stated that sieving was rarely conducted in a commercial context. However, the participant did store each of the different fills on different tarpaulins, so that context specific sampling could be conducted and, if required, sieving to recover missed material evidence. Despite the careful approach to excavating the participant failed to identify many of the

material evidence items contained within the grave. This might be due to the fact that the participant's area of interest was stratigraphy, and therefore the participant concentrated on recovering the stratigraphic units in the feature rather than the material evidence contained within it.

Interestingly, as Archaeologist 001 did, the participant recorded the dress at the bottom of the grave as a separate context, justifying this by stating that the placement and size of the dress represented a significant stratigraphic event and so should be recorded as such.

Table 8.22 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 008:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		4	4	0	5
Percentage:		44.44%	100.00%	0.00%	55.56%

Table 8.23 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 008:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.15 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 008's grave:

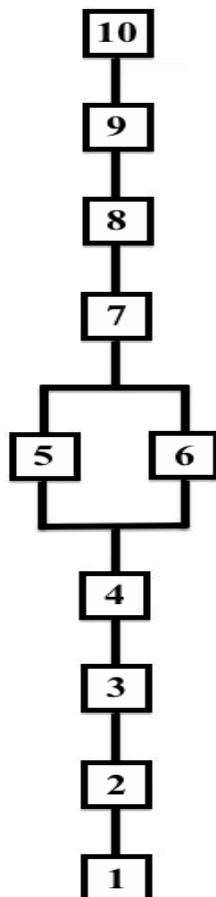
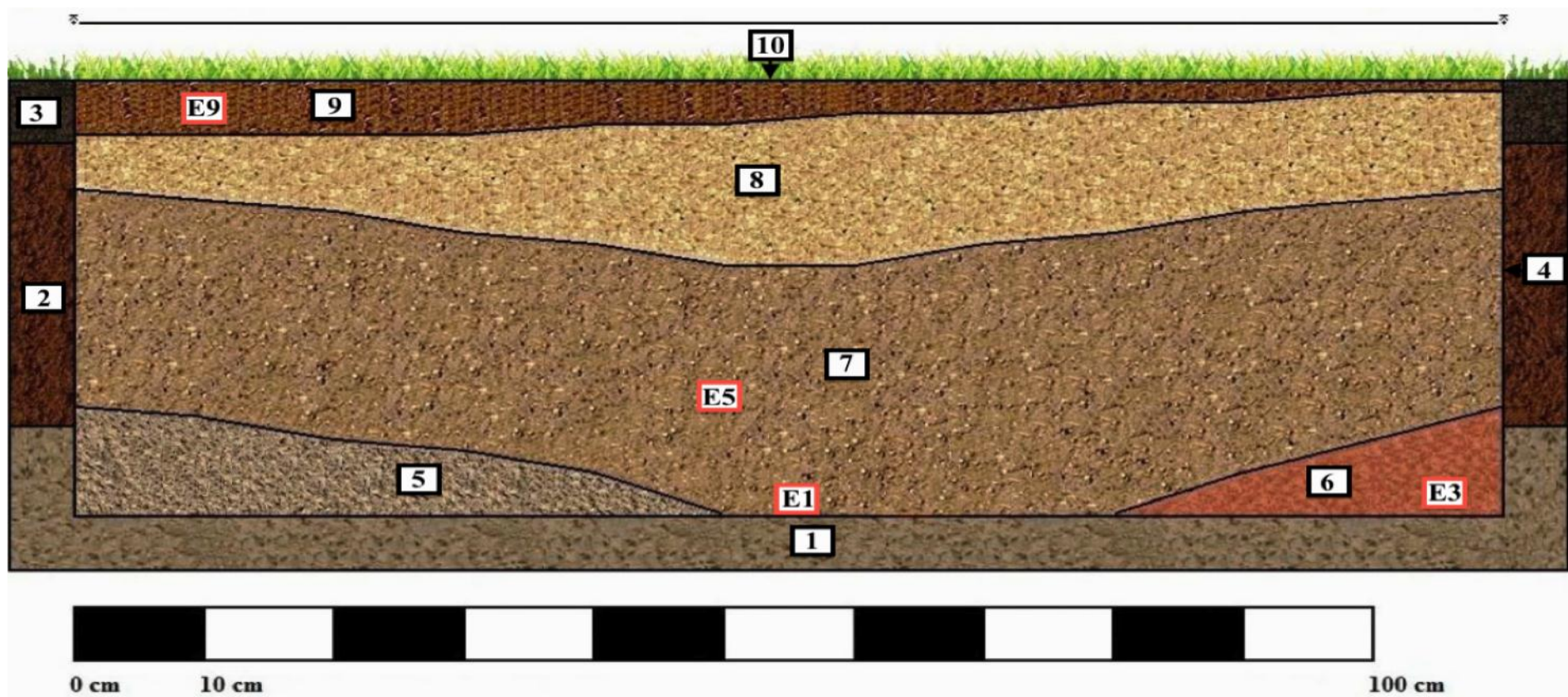


Table 8.24 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 008's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	No	Yes
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	No	Yes
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	No	Yes
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	No	Yes
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	No	Yes
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	No	Yes
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	No	Yes
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	No	Yes
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
Total:		14	10
Percentage:		58.33%	41.67%

Figure 8.16 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 008's grave:



Archaeologist 008's narrative

The primary cut (context 4) was regular, measuring 110cm in length and 40cm wide, with a straight sided profile, the upper edges were well defined and met the base at right angles, and the base of the cut was flat.

On the base of the cut, a 'fashion item' (dress) identified as a Primark product, had been laid out, with the edges of the dress extended to the edges of the cut. The dress was laid out at the end of the feature closest to pin 'B'.

A deposit of clean sand (context 5) had been laid over the dress, the deposit extended to the edge of the cut, suggesting it was a deliberate backfill. The sandy deposit had been divided into two sections by an interface (context 5 and context 6). This interface might have been a recut, but was wholly confined in the primary cut, so may have been an attempt to expose the dress (or meaty occupant) by the person who laid the dress in, or an animal attempting to burrow to the base of the cut. A cigarette lighter was found in the other sand deposit (context 6) closest to pin 'A'.

Context 7 overlaid the interface, the deposit extends over the whole area of the cut, suggesting it was carefully placed in the cut over the interface, suggesting an attempt to refill the grave that had been revisited. This deposit contained an ID card, near the centre of the deposit in the middle of the grave cut. The deposit was thicker where it lay in the interface.

Context 7 was overlaid by a fine silt (context 8) with high humic content (much like potting compost), which also extended across the whole area of the cut. The deposit was consistent and sloped up towards pin 'A'.

Above context 7, a deposit of sandy, gritty clay with frequent pebble inclusions and regularly distributed stones and flint (context 9) was laid. This covered the whole area of the grave and was thicker nearer pin 'B' and sloped up towards pin 'A'. A packet of cigarette rolling papers was found at the end of the trench closest to pin 'B'.

All of the deposits were wholly contained within the primary cut, the sequence appears to have been formed fairly quickly as the cut is easily visible and well defined. If the interface was created by an attempt to recover material from the base, the deposits were deposited in a secondary filling process, but contained within the original cut.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 009

Years of experience: 12 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: Yes

Weather conditions: Overcast and warm

Time taken: 3 1/2 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. The participant began the excavation by measuring the dimensions of the feature and then removed the replaced turf by hand.

The participant then proceeded to excavate the fills of the grave with a trowel and a hand shovel. The participant would dig down a few centimetres at one end and then work backwards removing the fills in a mechanical fashion, until the boundary of the next fill was identified. This resulted in the participant maintaining the boundaries of each of the fills with a high level of accuracy.

As the participant removed each fill a new context form was filled out, a plan was drawn, and the participant also drew a long section drawing of the fill in order to capture the dimensions of the fills along the length of the feature, making later interpretation easier.

The participant also took photographs of each of the fills and any material evidence recovered from the grave.

The participant also sieved all extracted spoil, making sure to sieve each fill separately so that material evidence could be reassociated with the context from which it had originated.

Table 8.25 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 009:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	No	N/A	N/A	Yes
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		7	7	0	2
Percentage:		77.78%	100.00%	0.00%	22.22%

Table 8.26 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 009:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.17 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 009's grave:

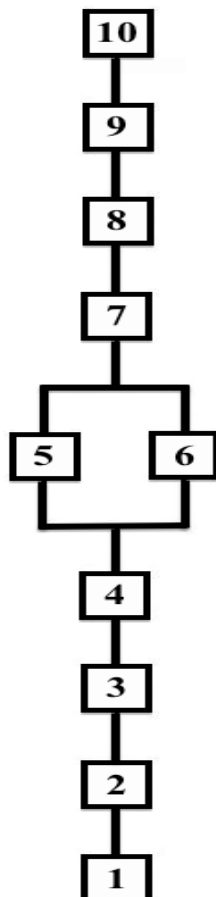
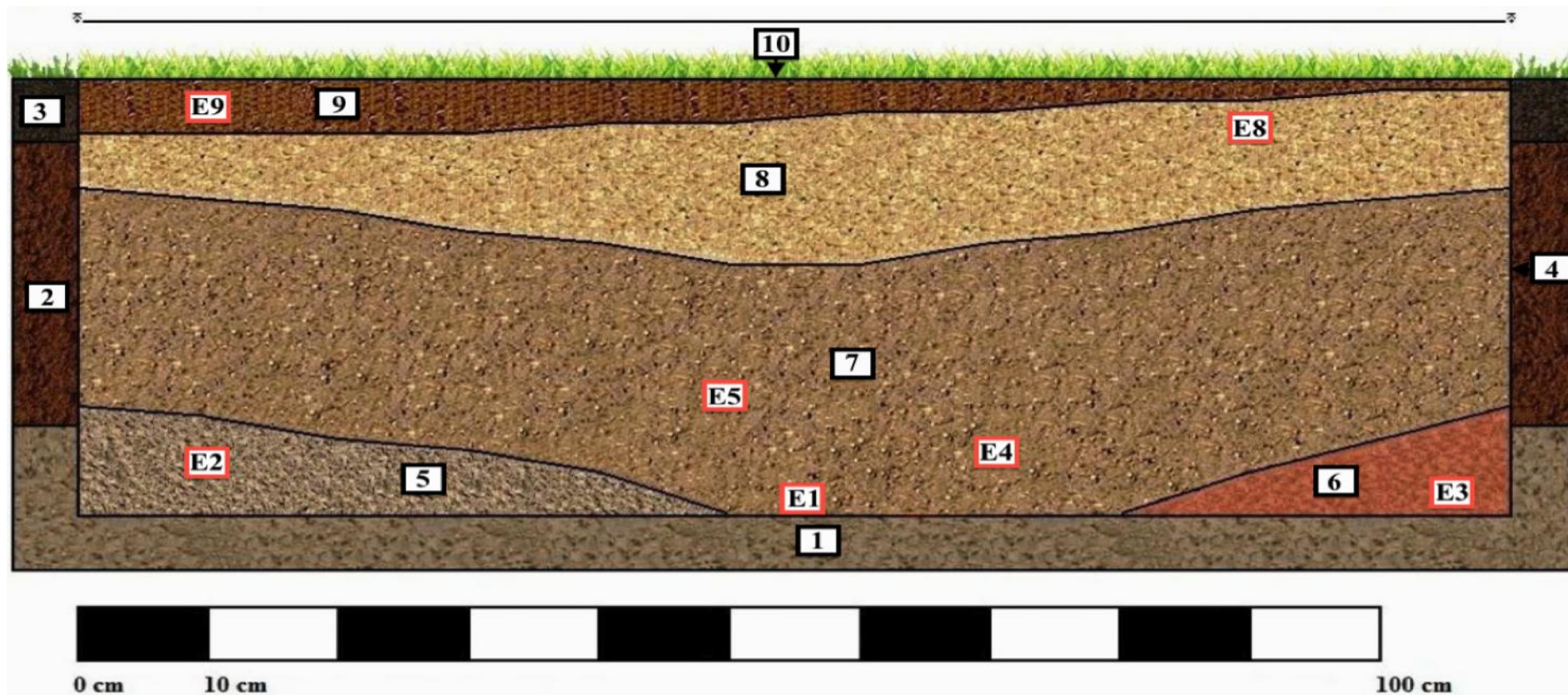


Table 8.27 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 009's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	No	Yes
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	No	Yes
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	No	Yes
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	No	Yes
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	Yes	No
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	Yes	No
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
	Total:	20	4
	Percentage:	83.33%	16.67%

Figure 8.18 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 009's grave:



Archaeologist 009's narrative

Rectangular cut with sharp sides and edges, probably dug by a spade (with roots sliced through).

Woman's dress deposited and then backfilled with sand (context 5) in which a coin was incorporated. At a similar point context 6 was laid down, similar sand incorporating a cigarette lighter. The sand does not appear to have been from the grave cut, probably imported.

Those two contexts were covered with clay soil (context 7) that appears to have originated from the dug feature. This contained a number of finds – ID card and a fake nail. Context 7 was covered by a dark soil (context 8), which contained an earring. This was then covered by more soil (context 9) that contained cigarette papers.

Finally, the perpetrator replaced the turf that had been removed when the grave was initially dug.

Archaeologist ID: Archaeologist 010

Years of experience: 19 years

Excavation approach: Stratigraphic Excavation

Recording approach: Single Context Recording

Tools used to excavate the grave: Trowel and hand shovel

Did the participant sieve the fill: Yes

Weather conditions: Overcast and warm

Time taken: 4 hours

Observations:

The participant chose to use the Stratigraphic Excavation method and the Single Context Recording method to excavate and record the grave. Before beginning the excavation the participant searched the surrounding area for any potential material evidence or other disturbances that might relate to the grave, and to inspect open trenches in the surrounding area to record the natural stratigraphy. After which, the participant used a trowel to dig around the area of the grave to confirm the boundaries of the feature and confirm that the grave had not been disturbed by any later cut events.

Having confirmed that this was not the case the participant then measured the feature and removed the replaced turf by hand. Interestingly, the participant numbered each turf clump separately in case they could provide significant evidence at a later time. The participant then began to excavate the grave using a trowel and a hand shovel.

When excavating the grave the participant would remove approximately 1-2 cm of soil at a time from only half of the feature, until the boundary of the next fill had been reached and defined. This ensured that the participant was able to record a running section of how the grave had been filled in. The participant was careful to maintain the boundaries of each of the fills. The participant did however note that between the fills there was approximately 1cm of soil where the overlying fill had intermixed with the fill below. Therefore, any material evidence identified in this interface zone would be classified as being 'most likely' from a particular context, and notes were made highlighting the possibility that this evidence could have originated from the layer above or beneath the one within which the material evidence had been associated.

As fills were removed from the grave, each fill was sieved and kept separately from another, to ensure that any material evidence could be reassociated with the correct context. In addition, this provided the opportunity for the participant/investigators to sample the soil for further analysis.

As each fill was uncovered a new context form would be filled out which would also contain information regarding the location of any material evidence that was found. In addition, the participant would record a new plan for each fill and a section drawing mid-way through the excavation of a fill. Photographs were also taken to document the section, plans and location of material evidence. The participant also kept a notebook recording the participant's thoughts and findings throughout the excavation and recording process and to aid with creating the interpretation of the grave.

As with previous participants, this participant also recorded the dress as a separate context as it represented a significant stratigraphic event.

Table 8.28 Material evidence identified by Archaeologist 010:

Evidence	Location in the Feature	Evidence Found	Evidence Found In Situ	Evidence Found Out of Situ	Evidence Not Found
E1 Dress	Along the base of the feature C4	Yes	Yes	No	No
E2 Two Pence Coin	C5 (Fill 1)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E3 Lighter	C6 (Fill 2)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E4 Fake Nail	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E5 ID Card	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
E6 Earring 2	C7 (Fill 3)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E7 Curby Grip	C8 (Fill 4)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E8 Earring 1	C8 (Fill 4)	Yes	No	Yes	No
E9 Cigarette Papers	C9 (Fill 5)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total:		9	5	4	0
Percentage:		100.00%	55.56%	44.44%	0.00%

Table 8.29 Contexts identified by Archaeologist 010:

Context Number	Description	Context Identified	Context Not Identified
C1	Natural	Yes	No
C2	Subsoil	Yes	No
C3	Topsoil and Turf	Yes	No
C4	Feature Cut	Yes	No
C5	Fill 1	Yes	No
C6	Fill 2	Yes	No
C7	Fill 3	Yes	No
C8	Fill 4	Yes	No
C9	Fill 5	Yes	No
C10	Replaced Turf	Yes	No
Total:		10	0
Percentage:		100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.19 Harris Matrix of Archaeologist 010's grave:

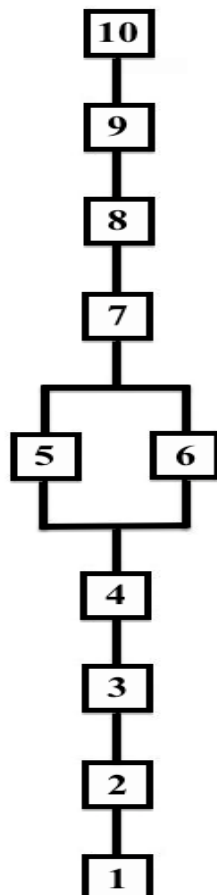
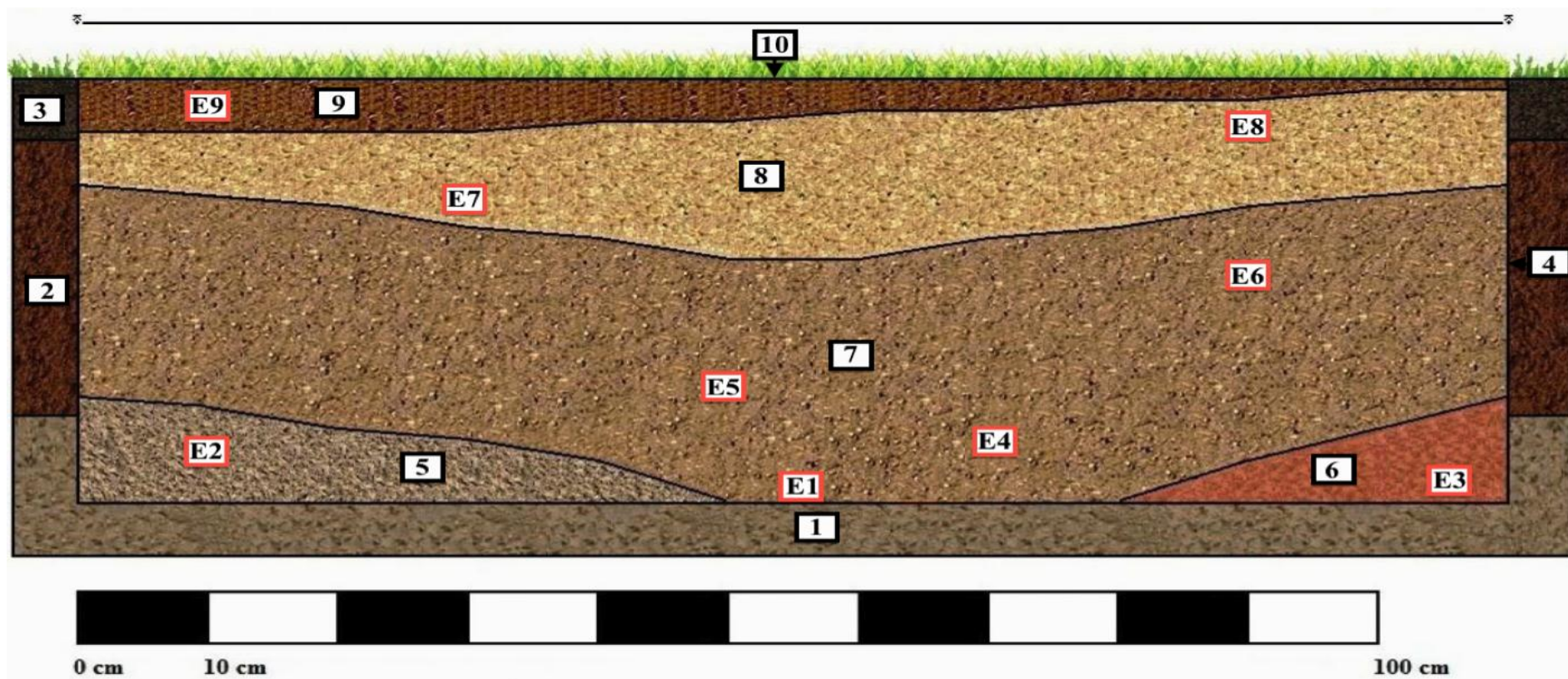


Table 8.30 Formation sequence of Archaeologist 010's grave:

Feature's Stages of Formation	Description	Correctly Identified	Not Identified
Stage 1	The feature was cut (C4) through the top soil and turf (C3), subsoil (C2) and natural (C1)	Yes	No
Stage 2	The dress (E1) was placed along the base of the cut feature (C4)	Yes	No
Stage 3	Fill 1 (C5) started to be added to the feature overlaying the dress (E1)	Yes	No
Stage 4	A two pence coin (E2) was added to fill 1 (C5) at 10cmL,35cmW,25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 5	The rest of fill 1 (C5) was added to the feature, covering the two pence coin (E2)	Yes	No
Stage 6	Fill 2 (C6) started to be added to the feature	Yes	No
Stage 7	A lighter (E3) was added to fill 2 (C6) at 105cmL, 2cmW, 28cmD	Yes	No
Stage 8	The rest of fill 2 (C6) was added to the feature, covering the lighter (E3)	Yes	No
Stage 9	Fill 3 (C7) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 1 (C5) and fill 2 (C6)	Yes	No
Stage 10	A fake nail (E4) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 70cmL, 10cmW, 25cmD	Yes	No
Stage 11	More of fill 3 (C7) was added into the feature, covering the fake nail (E4)	Yes	No
Stage 12	An ID card (E5) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 50cmL, 20cmW, 20cmD	Yes	No
Stage 13	More of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering the ID card (E5)	Yes	No
Stage 14	Earring 2 (E6) was added to fill 3 (C7) at 90cmL, 20cmW, 15cmD	Yes	No
Stage 15	The rest of fill 3 (C7) was added to the feature, covering earring 2 (E6)	Yes	No
Stage 16	Fill 4 (C8) started to be added to the feature overlaying fill 3 (C7)	Yes	No
Stage 17	A curby grip (E7) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 30cmL, 15cmW, 10cmD	Yes	No
Stage 18	More of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering the curby grip (E7)	Yes	No
Stage 19	Earring 1 (E8) was added to fill 4 (C8) at 90cmL, 35cmW, 5cmD	Yes	No
Stage 20	The rest of fill 4 (C8) was added to the feature, covering earring 1 (E8)	Yes	No
Stage 21	Fill 5 (C9) started to be added to feature overlaying fill 4 (C8)	Yes	No
Stage 22	Cigarette papers (E9) was added to fill 5 (C9) at 10cmL, 10cmW, 4cmD	Yes	No
Stage 23	The rest of fill 5 (C9) was added to the feature, covering the cigarette papers (E9)	Yes	No
Stage 24	The turf (C10) that had been removed during stage 1 was placed back over the feature, overlaying fill 5 (C9)	Yes	No
	Total:	24	0
	Percentage:	100.00%	0.00%

Figure 8.20 Long section drawing of Archaeologist 010's grave:



Archaeologist 010's narrative

All archaeological contexts were identified and recorded stratigraphically. Initial examination of the area indicated an area of turf with a clear area of disturbance; turf blocks appearing to stick out of the feature. Open trenches were examined to record the natural stratigraphy of the area. The areas of turf appeared to be trampled. Loose soil covered the turf in places. The same loose soil appeared to lip over the edge of the feature. Footprints were visible pressed into the loose soil. Compression of the turf could be seen.

The loose soil was spread around the south and north sides of the feature. Some areas on the south and north side of the feature were compacted, with turf absent.

The loose soil appears to be consistent to backfill. It was spread outside the grave, and continued unbroken to the fill within the grave. In the grave it ran under the numerous blocks of turf. Each block of turf was numbered separately, but the blocks were given one context number to simplify stratigraphic phasing (context 10). The turf blocks represent the highest (uppermost) fill deposit filling the feature. Some of the blocks of turf overlaid other turf blocks. However, no pattern could be discerned as to laying. The blocks were quite dried in places.

Tool marks were apparent on the edges of the blocks. Some were curved and indicative of spade or shovel cut marks. All blocks were individually numbered and laid out in lifting sequence. The underlying sides of the blocks were checked for trace or other evidence. Some of these blocks had sedimentation patterns indicating that they had been exposed to rain. The blocks appeared to have been placed to fill the uppermost volume of the feature. Once removed, the outline of a rectangular feature could be discerned.

The loose soil that composed context 9 had caused the turf over which it lay to die off on the outside of the feature. It was excavated outside and inside to show its dimensions and depth. It filled the whole feature and surrounding area. This soil is similar to the upper sandy soil seen in section in the nearby trenches. It is re-deposited, and had flint and stone inclusions.

Under this loose soil was a layer similar in appearance and texture to garden compost (context 8). This had inclusions of plastic, rubber and plastic bag.

Both contexts 9 and 8 had fresh grass strands within, which appear to have been pressed into the feature by the addition of sods/deposits. This is indicative of the recent filling of the feature. This also contrasts with the grass sods that were found to have died off earlier in the investigation.

Contexts 9 and 8 were both recorded and removed. Both filled the whole length of the feature and sloped west to east. This may be indicative of filling the east end first, then the west, where the deposits lipped up.

Removal of these deposits exposed a cut edge to the feature. Tool marks could be seen. The curved profile of these were indicative of spade or shovel marks.

Under context 8 was a layer of sandy soil (context 7) that was very similar to context 9.

Evidence was found within each of the aforementioned contexts; some found in situ, some found in sieving. All were pinpointed to the deposits in question, and were not on interfaces.

Soil excavated was separated into 1cm spits (within each context) so that they could be examined and recorded from known spatial locations.

Under context 7 was a deposit of yellow/white sand. This had no inclusions. The sand formed two separate contexts in the east and west ends of the feature (context 6 and context 5). They did not physically connect, and so were numbered as separate contexts. They are similar in appearance, friability and content. Both sand deposits sloped towards the centre of the linear feature. This may indicate that these deposits were tipped in from each end. Both of these deposits contained evidence.

One of the sand deposits (context 5) covered a dress. Therefore it was removed to expose the dress, so that it would be able to be planned and photographed.

The dress was lifted. It formed a separate layer that separated the cut of the feature from the sand (context 5).

The cut of the grave was examined for evidence, and then cleaned to demonstrate that it truncated part of the natural soil sequence. The shape of the feature was recorded, as were tool marks. No body or human remains were found.

The feature was filled with a sequence of deposits, which were recorded stratigraphically. The feature appeared to have been recently dug, as grass found in the fills was fresh. Evidence recovered may provide dating evidence. The feature was deliberately filled. There was no evidence of water action or weathering. The die off of the turf used to cover the feature does not match what appears to be a recent backfilling. The feature may have lain open for some time, then rapidly filled, with dead turf placed on the top. There is no evidence of the feature being re-cut.

There are no indications that the fills have been re-cut or removed. Due to the presence of grass in the feature, it is recommended that a botanist examine the vegetation to provide a time frame for the feature's creation. There was no evidence that there had been a time-lag between deposits being placed in the feature; no surfaces appeared to have been formed between deposits, by rain action or drying. The friable nature of the deposits meant that they could not be easily separated during excavation. The area of 'interface' between deposits was collected and examined separately. No evidence was found within these 'interface' areas. All evidence that was found was found within firm contexts within the stratigraphic sequence.