Excavations at Fairy Holes Caves, Whitewell, Lancashire, 2013

Draft Interim Report

Rick Peterson

Archaeology
School of Forensic and Investigative Sciences
University of Central Lancashire

uclan
University of Central Lancashire

1 Introduction

Fairy Holes is a complex of small caves on the north side of the river Hodder at Whitewell, in the Forest of Bowland (NGR SD 6553 4678). The caves were previously investigated during the spring and early summer of 1946 (Musson 1947). This work by Musson and his collaborators explored the central cave, which was the largest of the three then visible, and discovered animal bone and some sherds from an Early Bronze Age collared urn. Musson published a sketch plan and sections of the central cave (1947, 163, 165-7) and a reconstruction of the collared urn, which was subsequently amended by Gilks (1983, 189). Musson also uncovered evidence of two parallel dry-stone walls, around 1 metre apart, across the mouth of the central cave. His preferred interpretation for the site was that the dry-stone walls, animal bone and collared urn sherds were evidence of the use of the cave for settlement. The collared urn sherds would date this activity to the Early Bronze Age.

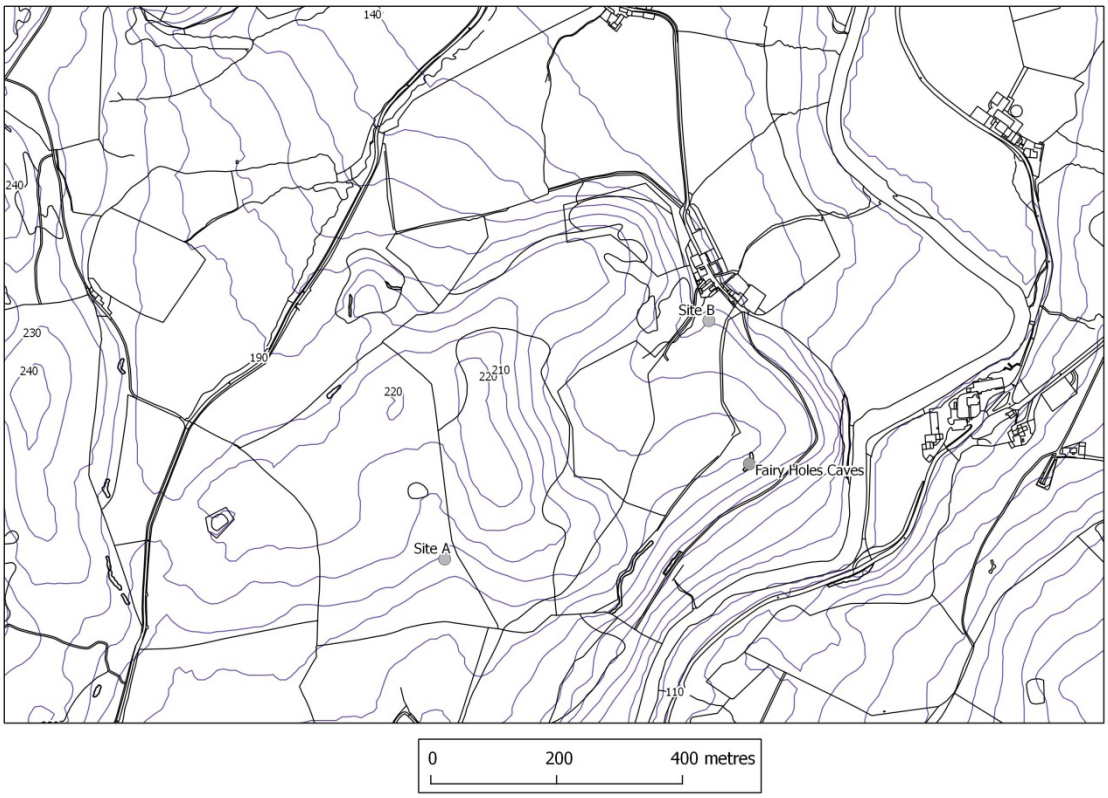

Figure 1.1: New Laund Hill and Fairy Holes wood, showing the position of excavated caves and rock shelters. Contours at 10 m intervals. Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright/database right 2013. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

During April of 2013 the opportunity arose to re-excavate Fairy Holes as part of the 'Sheltering Memory' project. This project is investigating prehistoric use of the limestone landscapes around the southern fringes of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Fig 1.1). Work in the summer of 2011 had included excavation at Mouse Hole (Site A: NGR SD 6503 4667) and Temple Cave (Site B: NGR SD 6546 4702). No evidence of prehistoric human activity was discovered at Temple Cave but chert debitage around the buried entrance to Mouse Hole demonstrated that there had been small-scale Neolithic or Bronze Age activity at this site (Peterson 2011, 3-4). There were three main aims for the short season of work at Fairy Holes in 2013. The first was to re-excavate some of the areas of the main cave previously dug by Musson and produce measured plans and

sections of the known archaeology. It was also hoped that sieving of the remaining material in these areas of the cave might add to the assemblage of material recovered in 1946. The third aim was to investigate the potential of the two, much smaller, cave entrances to either side of the central cave (Fig 1.2).

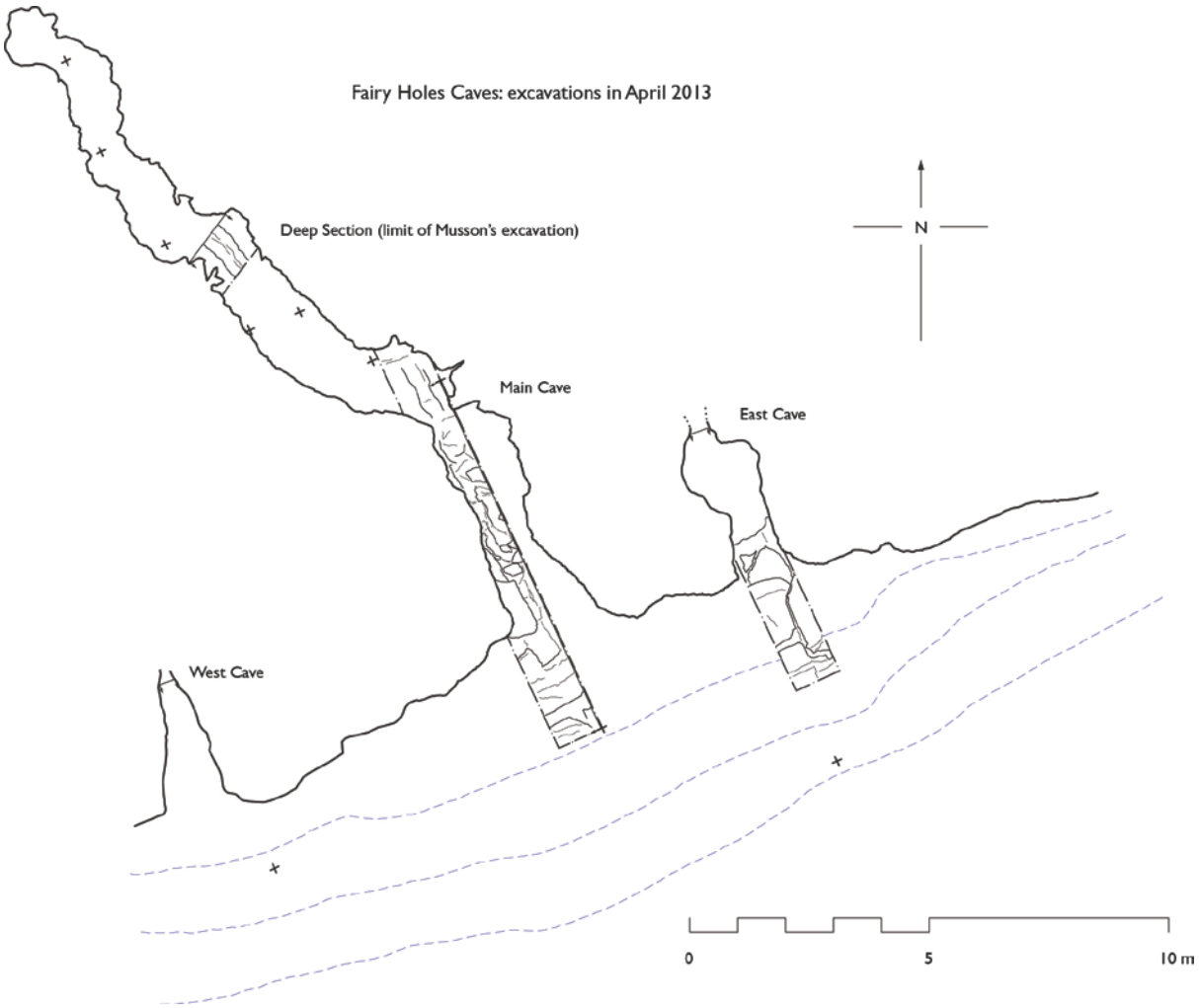

Figure 1.2: Fairy Holes Caves, showing the shape of the three cave entrances and the areas excavated. Contours are at 1 metre intervals.

Figure 1.3: a view north-east along the platform early in the excavations. The main cave entrance is visible on the left of the photograph.

2 Results of Excavations

2.1 Main Cave

Two areas were excavated within the main cave, a 9 x 1 m trench through the deposits in the cave mouth and a 2 m wide sondage to clean and record a section through the deposits at the limit of the 1946 excavation. These were intended primarily to remove material which had previously been excavated, although some *in situ* deposits proved to have survived in both areas. The excavation was divided into 1 m^2 units and excavated in 50 mm spits with all deposits screened through 5 mm mesh sieves. The sequence is described from the base of the deposits.

Cave Mouth

The limestone bedrock floor of the cave was exposed over the whole length of the excavated area. This formed an undulating, approximately plane, surface around 0.4 m below the modern surface of the cave deposits. Overlying the bedrock in a few places close to the west cave wall at the base of the sequence were traces of context (F4). This layer was a hard dark brown loamy sand. The only other component of this fill was a few very small angular limestone fragments. It is likely that this context was the remains of the original cave fill in this area. Very little of this layer survived in the excavated area and no finds were recovered.

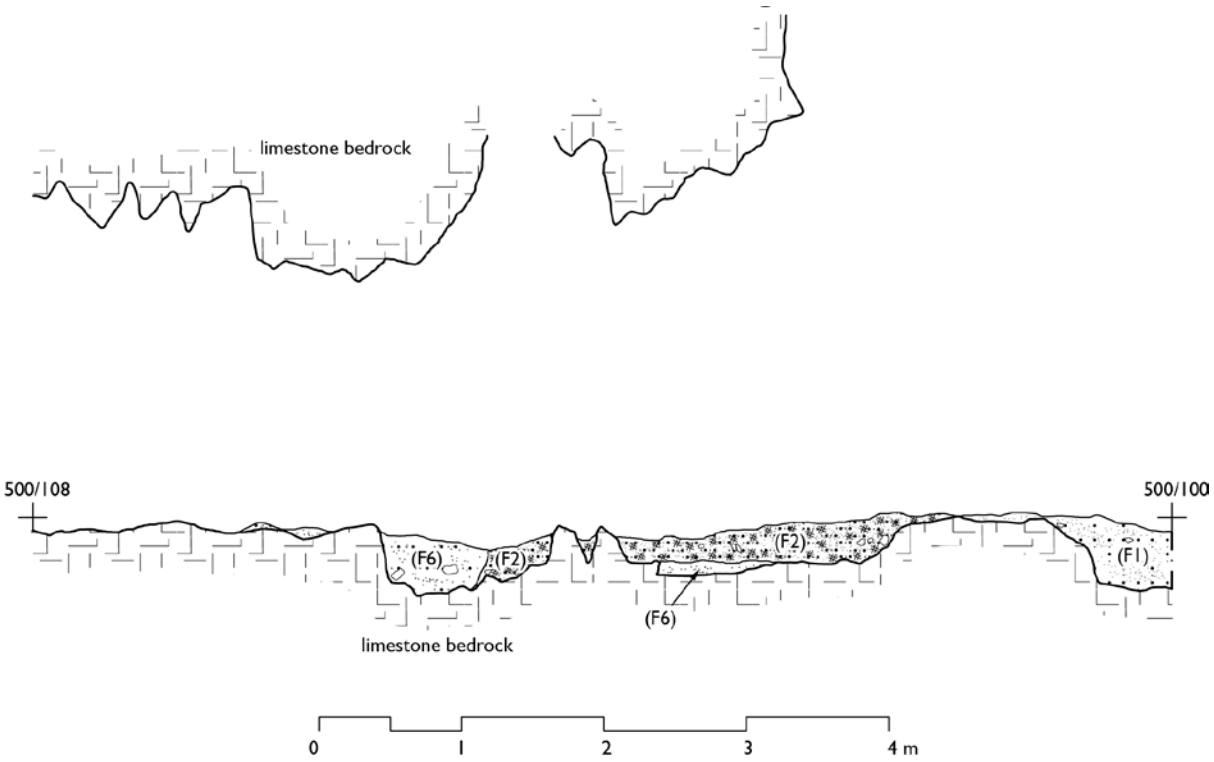

Figure 2.1: Section through deposits in the entrance to the main cave and the external platform.

Overlying this fill was context F6. This was a brown friable sandy loam containing a large quantity of angular limestone fragments of varying sizes up to 0.3 m long. Finds from this layer included charcoal pieces and flecks, modern bottle glass, animal bone and some iron objects. There were also some identifiably prehistoric objects from this layer: a single chunk of chert, four fragments of cremated human bone and a single sherd from a collared urn. With the exception of the chert all these finds came from the same area around grid square 499/104 (see figure 2.2). F6 is likely to represent disturbed cave fill re-deposited in the cave entrance after the 1946 excavation season.

Context F2 lay over the top of F6 in the area immediately inside the cave mouth. The matrix for this layer was a friable, very dark grey silt loam but around 70% of the deposit was either charcoal pieces or charcoal flecks and staining. The layer contained many finds of very recent date, including bottle glass, candle ends and fragments of a mobile phone. This layer seems to have formed from the lighting of many recent camp fires on the surface of context F6.

Actively forming on the top of context F2 was the modern topsoil. This layer, context F1, survived most deeply on the platform outside the cave where it extended down to the limestone bedrock. It was a very dark greyish brown friable silt loam with a high humic content. Charcoal flecks and modern finds, including glass, silver foil, animal bone, pottery and metal pieces, were common. There was also a single incised prehistoric pottery sherd from grid square 499/108.5.

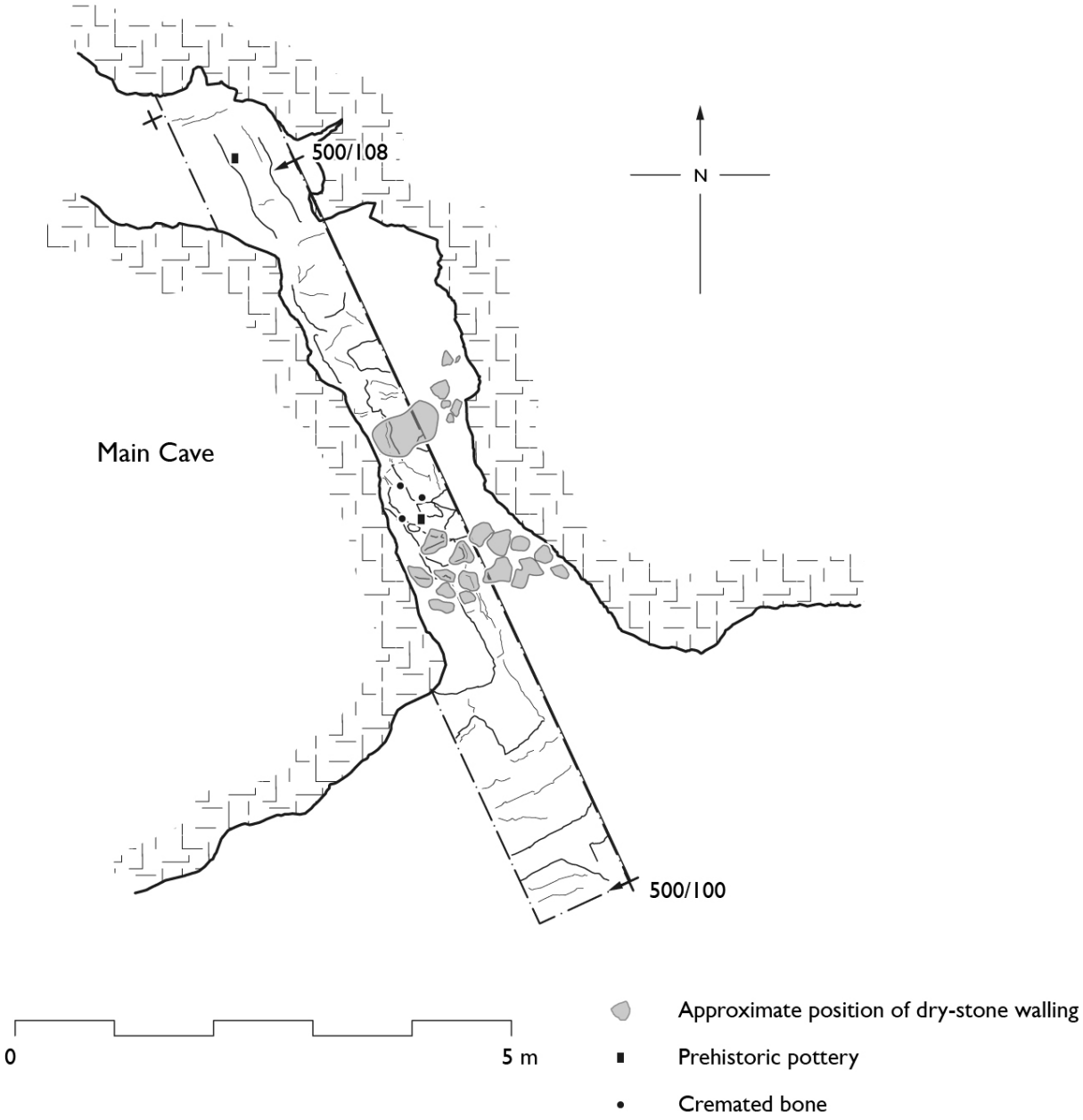

Figure 2.2: The excavated area in the main cave showing the location of cremated bone and prehistoric pottery and with the approximate position of the dry-stone walls recorded by Musson transcribed from his sketch plan.

Deep Section

Musson (1947, 167) published a sketch section across the cave deposits at the farthest point reached by the 1946 excavations. This point was still visible when work started in 2013 as a step in the surviving cave deposits. A limited 2 m wide excavation allowed this section to be re-excavated, cleaned and for the surviving *in* situ deposits to be sampled for fossil pollen (figure 2.3). The surviving deposits in this area were found to be much deeper than indicated in the published section.

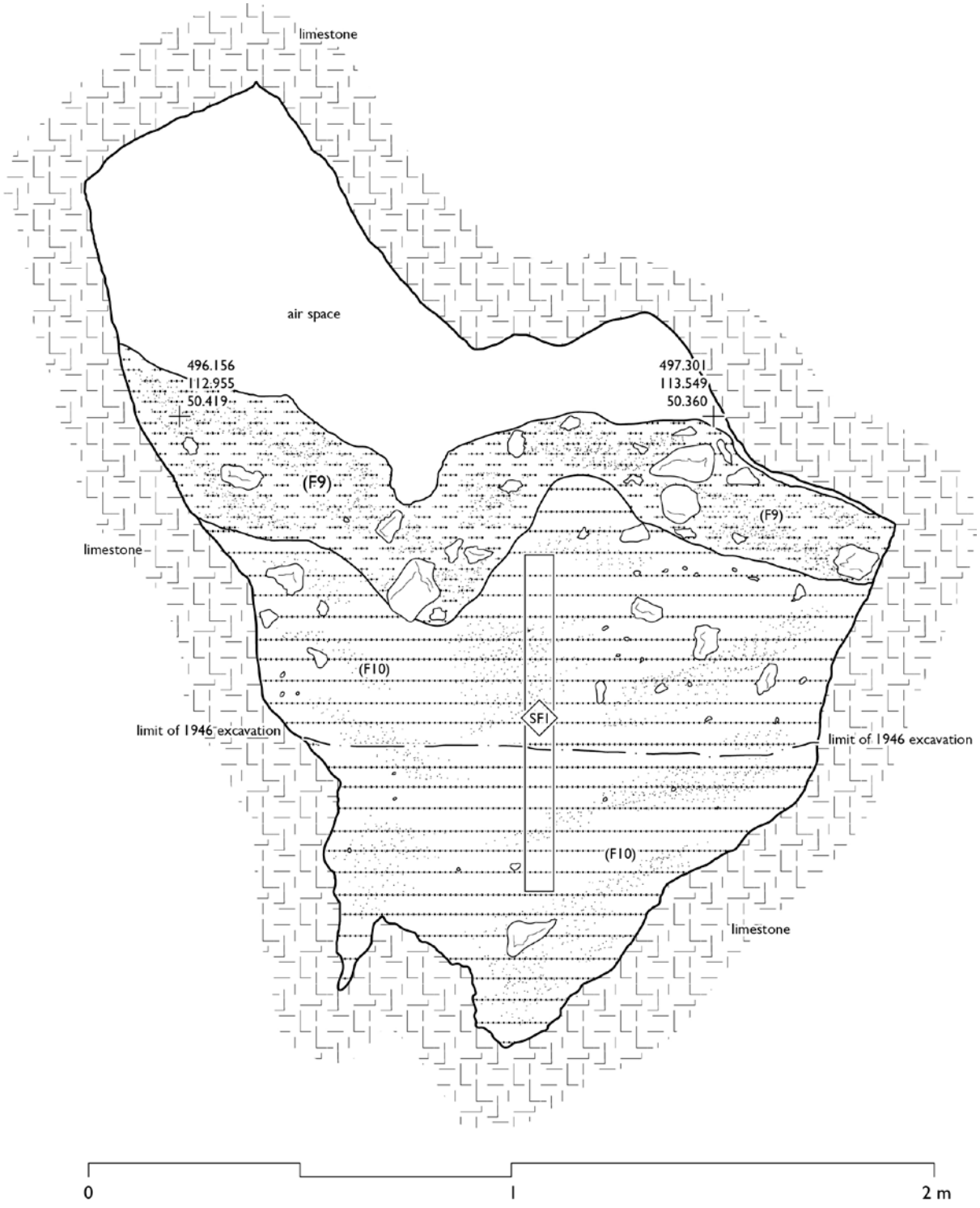

Figure 2.3: Section through the cave deposits at the farthest point reached by the 1946 excavations, around grid point 497/113.

At this point the cave has the form of a phreatic tube modified into a slightly lenticular cross-section by differential erosion of the roof and base along a major joint in the limestone bedrock. The cave floor is around 1.4 m beneath the modern surface of the cave fills. Above the cave floor was context F10. This is a compact brown silt loam containing a very few small to medium limestone fragments. Context F10 fills the cave to a depth of approximately 1.2 m. The upper surface is undulating as it has been truncated by relatively

recent disturbance and erosion. It is likely that F10 is the undisturbed original fill of the cave and is therefore equivalent to context F4 nearer the entrance.

Two pieces of animal bone were recovered from around 0.4 m above the cave floor but these were the only finds from context F10. Musson (1947, 166) noted a layer of substantial pieces of charcoal around 2 metres to the south-east of this section. Judging from his sketch section this would have been around 45.5 m above the site datum. No such layer survived in the area re-excavated as part of this project, although the soil sample column SF1 crosses this part of the deposit and could potentially recover charcoal when it is examined.

The erosion and truncation of the upper surface of context F10 had produced a 0.3 m thick layer of redeposited friable brown silt loam. This layer, context F9, is likely to derive in part from the 1946 excavation work, but also to have been formed through trampling of the very wet upper surface by visitors into the cave. Although there is no public access to the site the cave has to be regularly monitored as it has a varied bat population. Fires and graffiti in the entrance also point to regular unofficial visitors. There were no finds from the excavated portion of context F9, which should be equivalent to context F6 nearer the entrance.

2.2 East Cave

A 1 x 3 m area of the platform outside the east cave was excavated. This excavation was extended 2.5 metres into the cave. The limestone bedrock was encountered at a depth of between 0.1 and 0.3 m on the external platform but this surface sloped more steeply within the cave and a greater depth of sediments were preserved.

Figure 2.4: A view north-west into the mouth of the east cave, showing the exposed bedrock on the platform and context F5 inside.

The circular cross-section of the east cave and the scalloping visible on the walls (figure 2.4) indicate that this is another part of the system that formed under phreatic conditions. The excavated portion of the cave was entirely filled with context F5, a very dark greyish brown friable loamy sand. This layer was 0.35 m deep and covered an earlier, paler coloured, deposit which was not excavated due to constraints of space and time. Apart from two small fragments of charcoal and a modern penny, all the finds from this layer were animal bone pieces.

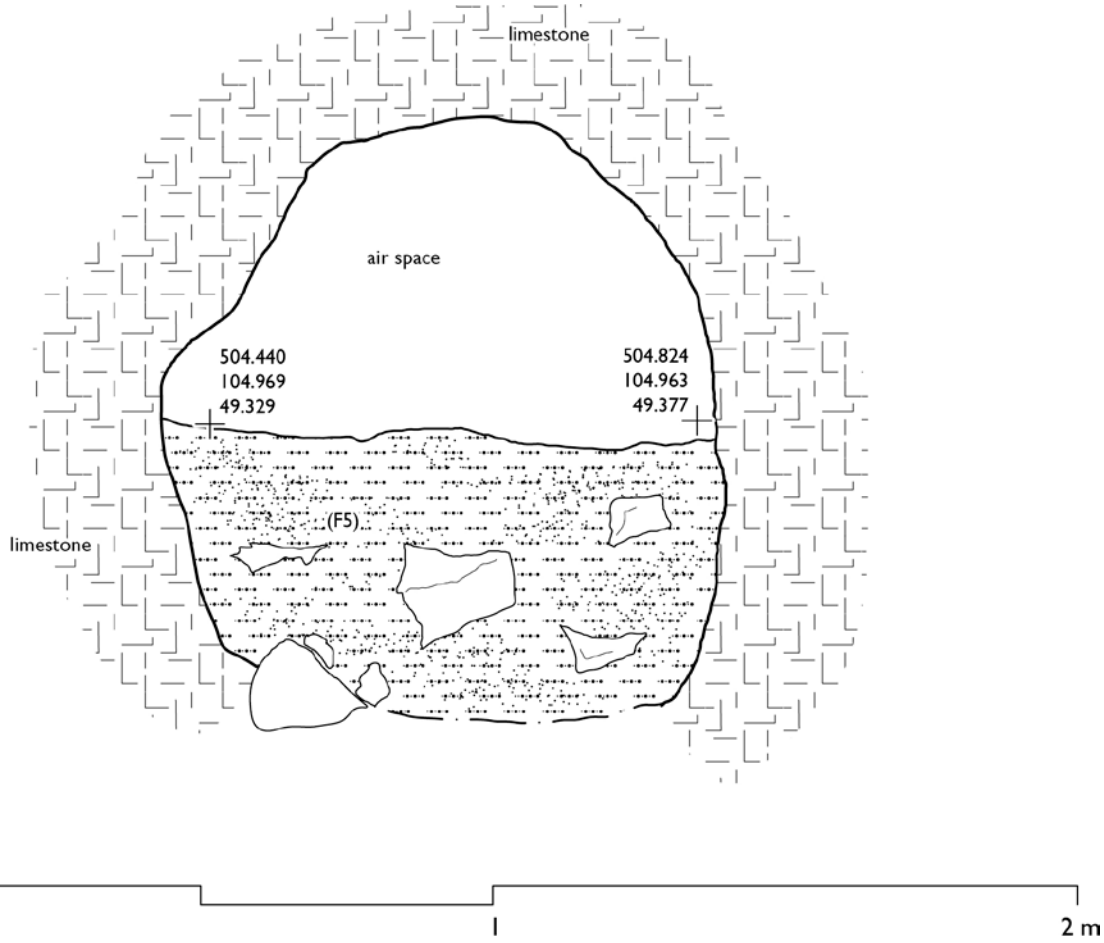

Figure 2.5: section through the deposits in the east cave at the farthest limit of excavation.

Context F1, the modern topsoil, developed on the surface of context F5 towards the entrance to the cave and covered the whole of the excavated part of the external platform. This layer was a very dark greyish brown friable silt loam with a high humic content.

2.3 West Cave

The west cave was a small fissure around 6 m to the south-west and slightly above the level of the main cave. All the sediments within the first 1 m of the fissure were removed and the vertical section through the deposits was drawn. The west cave is unlike the other two entrances at this level; it does not appear to be a phreatic formation.

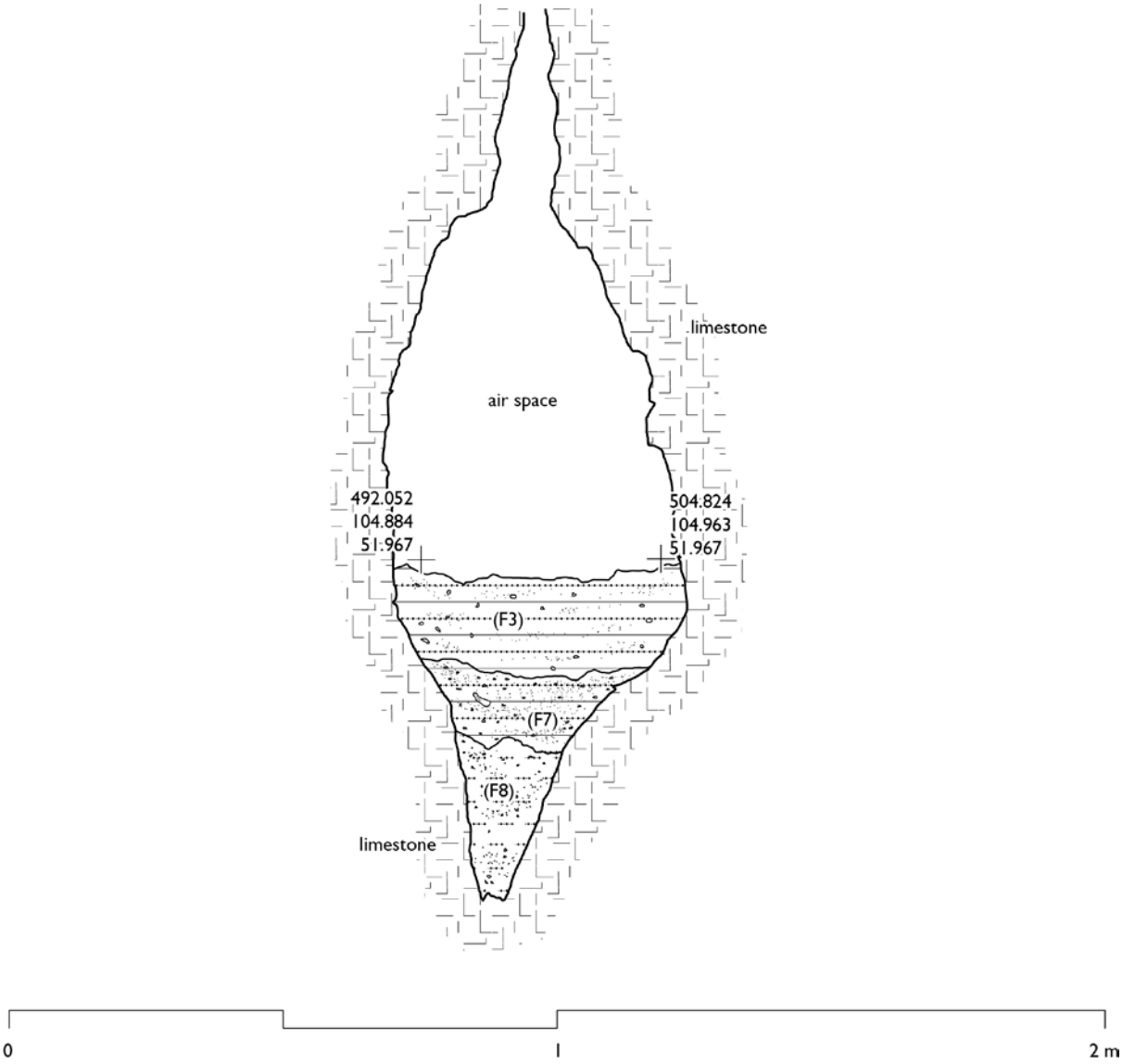

Figure 2.6: south-east facing section through the deposits in the west cave.

The lowest fill in the west cave was context F8. This was a brown friable loamy sand with large quantities of very small angular limestone fragments in the matrix. Context F8 was 0.44 m deep and was entirely free of finds. Above this layer was context F7, a dark brown compact silty clay loam which was also extremely stony; around 55% of the deposit was made up of angular limestone fragments. This layer was 0.28 m thick at its deepest point. Apart from two fragments of charcoal, the only finds from this layer were animal bone. The latest layer in the fissure was context F3. This was a very dark greyish brown compact slity clay loam which was up to 0.3 m thick. Once again all the finds were animal bone with the exception of three fragments of charcoal.

2.5 Lower Entrance

A new, blocked, cave entrance was discovered around 9 m down slope from the main cave during the excavations. A 2 x 2 m area of the platform outside this cave was excavated, along with the first metre of the deposits within the entrance. There is some scalloping on the roof of the lower entrance, which suggests that this part of the system began as a

phreatic tube. However, the overall shape of the entrance has clearly also been subject to extensive enlargement along the joints in the limestone under vadose conditions, which has given rise to the present shape of the cave.

No direct connection was observed between this part of the system and the main caves reported above. However, all four entrances share a common alignment and it seems likely that they were all formed as part of one system.

Figure 2.7: looking north-west across the excavated platform and into the Lower Entrance

Two fills survived inside the cave. Context G2 was a dark brown compact silty clay loam which varied in depth from 0.2 to 0.6 m. With the exception of a single iron nail fragment, all the finds from context G2 were pieces of animal bone. Context G1 was a dark reddish brown loam with a high humic content which had formed as a soil on the top of context G2, almost completely blocking the cave entrance. Finds from context G1 included animal bone, iron fragments and four chert chunks.

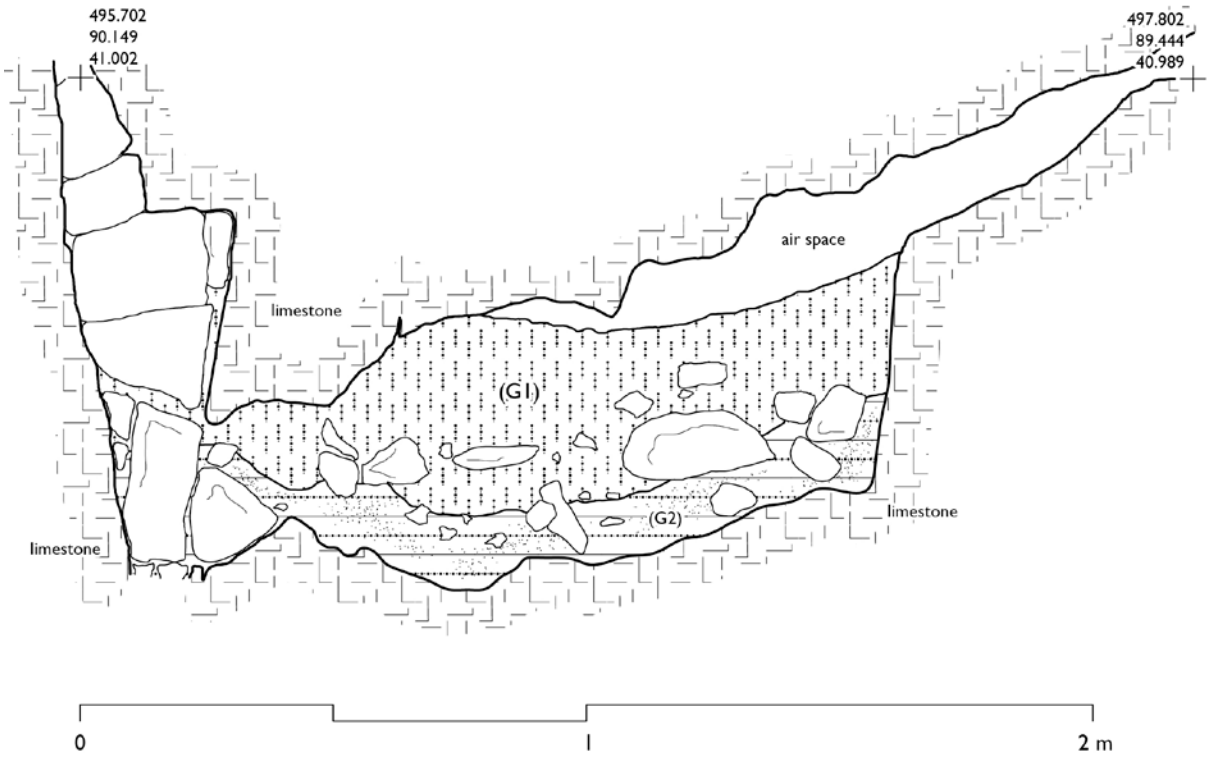

Figure 2.8: south-east facing section through the deposits in the lower entrance.

3 Conclusions and Discussion

The re-excavation of Fairy Holes has given a much clearer interpretation of the Early Bronze Age evidence reported by Musson (1947). Figure 2.2 shows that the collared urn sherd and cremated bone recovered in 2013 are part of the deposits contained within the two dry-stone walls recorded by Musson. The collared urn sherds from the 1946 excavations were found on the platform outside the cave (Musson 1947, 161-164) which probably indicates that this deposit had been extensively disturbed even before this date. Preliminary examination of the cremated bone fragments show that there were at least two individuals present: one adult and one juvenile (Sam Walsh *pers. comm.*). It is likely that there was originally a single urn burial containing the cremated remains of both individuals surrounded by an enclosure formed of the two dry-stone walls. Such dry-stone cist structures are known to enclose other later prehistoric cave burials: for example, Markland Grips, Derbyshire (Hedges et al. 1996, 399-400) and Gop Cave, Flintshire (Davies 1949, 276).

The other pottery sherd from the main cave at Fairy Holes is probably either grooved ware or just possibly beaker. In either case it would be considerably earlier than the collared urn sherds associated with the burial, belonging to either the later part of the Neolithic or the very beginning of the Early Bronze Age. So far this is the only indication of any earlier activity in the cave, although both Neolithic and Mesolithic worked stone has been discovered further up New Laund Hill (Peterson 2012 and Alex Whitlock *pers. comm.*)

None of the other three cave entrances which were investigated have produced any cultural material, although the animal bone assemblage for these sites has yet to be examined in detail. All of these sites, and the deep section within the main cave, have the potential to

add to our knowledge of the environment of the study area. This will be an important part of the research project in future.

4 Acknowledgements

Work at Fairy Holes would have been impossible without the unstinting help of John Alpe and his family at New Laund Farm. The cave is part of the Duchy of Lancaster Estate and thanks are also due to Simon Waller of the land agents Smiths Gore for help with access and information. Thanks to Martin Charlesworth, Dave Padley and Sandra Silk at the Forest of Bowland AONB offices for advice on caves and access and for enthusiastic promotion of the project. David Fisher of EED Protected Species Surveys gave us invaluable advice on the bat population of the cave. Excavations at Fairy Holes in 2013 were directed by the author, Olaf Bayer, Jim Morris, Peter Style and Sam Walsh. Especial thanks to everyone who dug on the site in what were often difficult conditions: Naqiba Aslam, Curtis Barlow, Anthony Brown, Chloe Brown, Tony Brown, Kelly Chadwick, James Claydon, Tom Cockcroft, Matthew Conway, Caitlin Halton, Dan McArthur, Scott McKenna, Carol Makin, Pete Monk, James Nottingham, Josh Pugh, Anna Rzevski, Rob Smith, Dan Sully, Patrick Tattersall, Connie Tsinontas and Emily Woolnough.

5 References

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Appendix 1: preliminary finds lists for the 2013 excavations

No detailed post-excavtion work has been done on the assemblage yet so these lists represent the state of knowledge and assumptions about the finds made during the field season

				Grid Reference		
Number	**Context**	**Object**	**Material**	**East**	**North**	**Level**
F001	F1	possible owl or partridge cocacoid	bone	504	101	sieve
F002	F1	1 tooth, 1 possible humerus, 5 unidentified fragments	bone	499	100	sieve
F003	F1	1 maxilla frag, 1 skull frag	bone	499	102	sieve
F004	F1	1 tibia, 1 mandible frag	bone	499	103	sieve
F006	F1	2 scapula frags	bone	499	105	sieve
F010	F1	3 indet. Fragments	bone	499	107	50.033
F011	F1	1 coracoid and 2 indet frags	bone	499	106	49.959
F013	F1	tibia	bone	499	104	49.736
F014	F1	9 skull frags, 3 scapula head frags, 1 coracoid, 1 humerus, 1 frag femur head, 1 frag rib	bone	499	103	48.453
F015	F1	1 cattle tooth, 1 distal end humerus, 1 phalange frag, 1 humerus, 1 indet frag	bone	499	100	48.356
F016	F1	1 ulna, 1 coarcoid, 1 tibia-fibia, 1 skull frag, 1 innominate frag, 1 distal ulna frag	bone	504	102	49.671
F017	F1	1 bird humerus, 1 coracoid, 1 tibia, 1 tarsometatarsus, 2 femur, 1 ulna, 1 scapula, 2 mandible frags, 2 skull frags, 1 coracoid head, 1 humerus frag, 3 long bone frags, 7 indet frags	bone	504	103	49.241
F022	F1	1 frag scapula, 1 phalange	bone	499	108	50.22
F028	F1	mandibular hinge	bone	West Cave	West Cave	28cm
F029	F1	1 large canine, 1 molar, 1 vertebra frag, 10 indet frags	bone	499	100	49.83
F031	F1	2 indet frags	bone	499.5	108.5	50.2
F032	F1	1 scapula frag, 1 tooth, 1 long bone frag, 6 indet frags	bone	499	108	50.15
F064	F1	1 temporal frag, 1 large long bone frag	bone	499	109.5	20cm
F065	F1	1 scapula head, 1 rib, 2 indet frags	bone	499	109.5	bottom
F066	F1	1 femuarl head, 1 ?scapula head frag, 3 indet frags	bone	499	104	30-35cm
F067	F1	3 indet frags	bone	503	104	30-35cm
F006	F1	modern china	ceramic	499	105	sieve
F008	F1	modern china	ceramic	504	101	sieve
F028	F1	clay pipe	ceramic	West Cave	West Cave	28cm
F030	F1	GW or beaker sherd	ceramic	499	108.5	50.2
F011	F1	1 frag	charcoal	499	106	49.959
F003	F1	butterfly pendant	Cu alloy	499	102	sieve
F001	F1	orange/red bottle fragment	glass	504	101	sieve
F002	F1	fragment	glass	499	100	sieve

F004	F1	2 clear frags	glass	499	103	sieve
F006	F1	68 frags	glass	499	105	sieve
F007	F1	1 frag	glass	499	106	sieve
F011	F1	2 clear frags	glass	499	106	49.959
F012	F1	3 frags	glass	499	105	49.792
F013	F1	3 clear frags	glass	499	104	49.736
F019	F1	6 frags	glass	499	105	49.76
F020	F1	frag	glass	499	104	49.77
F032	F1	1 clear large frag	glass	499	108	50.15
F004	F1	silver coloured foil	metal	499	103	sieve
F008	F1	silver coloured foil	metal	504	101	sieve
F010	F1	gold coloured foil	metal	499	107	50.033
F004	F1	shoe upper frags	plastic	499	103	sieve
F012	F1	bottle cork	plastic	499	105	49.792
F007	F1	2 flint chunks	stone	499	106	sieve
F010	F1	chunk	stone	499	107	50.033
F007	F1	1 frag	textile	499	106	sieve
F004	F1	candle ends	wax	499	103	sieve
F075	F10		bone	deep section		
F005	F2	mobile phone frags	Al alloy	499	104	sieve
F005	F2	12 frags	glass	499	104	sieve
F005	F2	2 Fe objects	Iron	499	104	sieve
F005	F2	15 candle ends	wax	499	104	sieve
F009	F3	indet animal bone	bone	West Cave	West Cave	0.16m deep
F025	F3	1 vertebra frag, 1 tibia frag, 1 poss scapula frag, 1 ? rib frag, 1 ?scapula head, 1 tooth, 2 long bone frags, 5 indet frags	bone	504	105	49.33
F026	F3	1 tooth, indet frags	bone	West Cave	West Cave	24cm
F027	F3	1 tooth, 1 ? Fibula frag, 2 vertebra frags, 3 indet frags	bone	West Cave	West Cave	25cm
F026	F3	3 large frags	charcoal	West Cave	West Cave	24cm
F061	F6	3 lengths	textile	500	108.5	50.1
F023	F5	1 tibia	bone	499	105	50.22
F024	F5	2 left femur frags (?rabbit), 1 frag ? tibia	bone	504	105	49.36
F037	F5	4 vertebra, 1 tooth, 2 innominates, 3 mandible frags, 4 long bone frags, 7 skull frags, 1 sacrum frag, 16 indet frags, 3 metatarsals, 1 scapula frag, 2 calcaneus, 1 femur, 5 femur frags, 2 tibia,2 ulna, 3 tarsometatarsus	bone	503	104	49.35
F038	F5	1 phalange, 2 indet frags	bone	503	103	49.35
F039	F5	1 large vertebra, 1 sapula, 5 indet frags, 1 atlas, 1 rabbit maxilla frag, 1 cattle tooth, 1 rabbit tooth, 1 long bone articular curface frag, 1 ? Humeral head frag, 1 tibia, 1 long bone, 1 ulna, 1 maxilla frag, 1 femural head	bone	503	103	49.4
F040	F5	1 ulna, 1 skull frag, 1 manubrium or fused vertebra, 1 humerus, 1 unfused humerus, 5 indet frags	bone	503	104	49.35
F068	F5	1 scapula frag, 1 vertebra frag, 1 partial femur, 1 indet frag	bone	503	104	35-40cm
F069	F5	11 indet frags	bone	503	104	40-45cm
F070	F5	1 scapula frag	bone	503	104	45-50cm
F071	F5	1 ulna, 2 indet frags	bone	503	104	50-55cm

F039	F5	2 frags	charcoal	503	103	49.4
F037	F5	decimal penny	Cu alloy	503	104	49.35
F018	F6	cattle tooth	bone	499	104	49.59
F021	F6	1 rib, 1 femur or humerus head, 1 distal frag of humerus, 4 long bone frags	bone	499	103	49.71
F043	F6	3 indet frags	bone	499	108.5	50
F045	F6	1 innominate, 1 femur, 1 tooth, 2 maxilla frags, 1 innominate frag, 2 vertebra frags, 1 skull frag, 1 tibia frag, 1 small rib, 8 indet frags	bone	499	109	50.1
F046	F6	3 long bone mid-shaft frags, 1 distal end tibia, 4 distal end femur, 3 rib frags, 4 unknown	bone	499	109	50.1
F047	F6	15 indet frags	bone	499	109	50.3
F048	F6	1 ? Skull frag, 19 indet frags	bone	499	108.5	49.5
F049	F6	3 indet frags	bone	499	105	49.6
F051	F6	1 long bone frag	bone	499	102	49.5
F055	F6	1 distal humerus, 1 ulna head frag, 1 small rib, 1 phalange, 12 indet frags	bone	499	104	49.5
F056	F6	bone	bone	499	108	50.2
F057	F6	1 tooth, 1 vertebra fragment, 2 ?phalanges	bone	499	105	49.5
F059	F6	1 vertebra frag	bone	499	103	49.6
F060	F6	bone	bone	499	108.5	50
F062	F6	12 indet frags	bone	499	109.5	5cm
F063	F6	1 tooth, 1 rib, 10 indet frags	bone	499	109.5	12cm
F042	F6	collared urn sherd	ceramic	499	104	49.5
F057	F6	1 frag	charcoal	499	105	49.5
F058	F6	chunk	chert	499	108.5	50.1
F018	F6	juv. long bone frag	cremated bone	499	104	49.59
F041	F6	adult mid-shaft limb frag	cremated bone	499	104	49.5
F044	F6	adult limb frag	cremated bone	499	104	49.5
F055	F6	1 frag	cremated bone	499	104	49.5
F049	F6	1 frag	glass	499	105	49.6
F050	F6	1 frag	glass	499	103	49.3
F057	F6	3 frags	glass	499	105	49.5
F059	F6	1 frag	glass	499	103	49.6
F057	F6	2 Fe nails	iron	499	105	49.5
F049	F6	safety pin end	metal	499	105	49.6
F046	F6	frag	textile	499	109	50.1
F033	F7	1 distal humerus frag, 3 fibula frags, 1 long bone frag, 1 indet frag	bone	West Cave	West Cave	50.11
F034	F7	1 humeral head, 1 tibia, 1 rib, 1 tooth, 1 phalange, 2 vertebra frags, 1 distal femur end frag, 14 indet frags	bone	West Cave	West Cave	28cm
F035	F7	1 phalange, 1 long bone frag, 3 indet frags	bone	West Cave	West Cave	32cm
F036	F7	1 tooth, 1 radius	bone	West Cave	West Cave	38cm
F052	F7	1 tooth	bone	West Cave	West Cave	38cm
F035	F7	2 frags	charcoal	West Cave	West Cave	32cm

				Grid Reference		
Number	**Context**	**Object**	**Material**	**East**	**North**	**Level**
G14	F9	1 small rib	bone	496.5	113	-0.57
G19	F9	1 ?rib, 1 tibia	bone	496.5	113	
G21	F9	1 rib	bone	496.5	113	-0.72
G23	F9	1 coracoid, 1 proximal end femur, 1 distal end ulna	bone	496.5	113	-0.3
G1	G1	1 rib, 1 cattle tooth, 1 scapula head - accromion	bone	495	88	
G2	G1	1 innominate fragment, 5 indet frags	bone	495	88	
G3	G1	2 vertebra frags, 1 sacrum frag	bone	496	90	1-10cm
G10	G1	1 bird humerus, 1 vertebra frag, 1 sacrum, 1 maxilla and zygomatic (some dentition), 1 mandible frag, 1 tibia/radius frag, 1 skull frag, 4 long bone frags, 8 indet frags	bone	496	90	1-10cm
G11	G1	3 vertebra, 1 calcaneus, 1 scapula frag, 2 mandible frags, 1 humerus, 2 humerus frags, 1 radius, 3 ribs, 1 tooth, 2 ulna, 1 femur, 2 femur frags, 2 tibia frags, 9 long bone frags, 1 indet frag	bone	496	90	10-20cm
G4	G1	1 chunk	chert	496	90	1-10cm
G16	G1-G2	1 vertebra, 2 mandible frags, 1 maxilla, 2 teeth, 1 mandible frag, 1 innominate frag, 1 partial sacrum, 1 distal end femur, 1 scapula end, 1 partial tibia, 1 rib, 4 indet frags	bone	496	90	20-30cm
G17	G1-G2	18 skull frags	bone	496	90	20-30cm
G18	G1-G2	1 maxilla, 1 proximal end femur, 2 vertebra frags, 2 indet frags	bone	496	90	20-30cm
G20	G1-G2	3 frags	chert	496	90	20-30cm
G15	G1-G2	corroded metal	iron	496	90	10-20cm
G18	G1-G2	6 nail frags	iron	496	90	20-30cm
G5	G2	4 long bone frags, 2 scapula frags, 1 tooth, 2 femur frags, 1 proximla end tibia, 1 distal end humerus, 1 ?cuboid	bone	496	88	20-30cm
G6	G2	bone	bone	496	88	30-40cm
G7	G2	15 long bone frags, 2 tibia head frags, 1 long bone head frag, 6 indet frags	bone	496	88	40-50cm
G8	G2	1 rib frag, 1 long bone frag, 1 navicular, 5 long bone frags, 1 scapula frag	bone	495	88	30-40cm
G9	G2	bone	bone	496	90	40-50cm
G13	G2	1 femur, 1 innominate frag, 2 partial vertebra, 1 cattle tooth, 1 long bone midshaft frag, 1 small ulna, 1 indet frags	bone	496	90	30-40cm
G12	G2	nail frag	iron	496	90	30-40cm