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AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT ASHFORD PRISON, WOODTHORPE ROAD, ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX

2001 - 2002

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Ashford Prison, Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 0540 7140

Site Code: ASH01

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August 2003

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 Following an earlier archaeological evaluation, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the former Remand Centre, Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex (within the area administered by Surrey County Council), commissioned by CgMs on behalf of HM Prison Service. The site is approximately 1 km east of Staines, 1.5 km north of the Thames, and 4 km south-west of Heathrow.

1.2 An open area excavation was undertaken covering c.3½ hectares. The archaeology encountered was multi-phase, the features dating to four main periods: Middle to Late Neolithic, but with some early; Late Bronze Age; Middle to Late Iron Age; and Romano-British. The site fits into a pattern in the Thames Valley and elsewhere of multi-period Prehistoric sites that suggest 'palimpsest' landscapes.

1.3 The south-western part of the site was intensively used in two of these periods, the Neolithic and the Iron Age. This area appears to have been an island or tongue of very slightly higher land, which may therefore have been a drier spot seasonally within the floodplain, between the River Ash and a palaeochannel found in the excavation.

1.4 An assemblage of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints was recovered. These were generally residual, but probably associated with the riverine location of the site.

1.5 In the Neolithic ritual activity can be traced back to a pair of pits with placed deposits in the Early Neolithic, but which developed in the Middle to Late Neolithic into a hengiform monument with a north-east to south-west orientation. Once the ring ditch had filled in, a number of pits, believed to be ritual in nature, were dug into it. Several linear ditches were also added, modifying the approach to the monument or the area around it. Peterborough Ware is present in the Neolithic pottery.

1.6 In the Late Bronze Age a field system covered much of the site, developing over four phases. This is believed to have been for stock management.

1.7 In the Middle to Late Iron Age a two-phase settlement occupied the area around the hengiform monument. Ten roundhouses were present, with seven four-post structures ('granaries') and several pit groups.

1.8 In the Roman period another field system was laid out across the site, marking the end of the earlier settlement if this had not already occurred.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the site of the previous Remand Centre and proposed Women's Prison at Ashford, Middlesex. The site address was the Former Remand Centre, Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex. The site central National Grid Reference is TQ 0540 7140. The field excavation was undertaken between 20th August 2001 and the 4th February 2002.

2.2 The site boundaries are: to the north – the railway between Staines and Ashford stations, and the sports centre on Woodthorpe Road; to the east – Woodthorpe Road; to the south – the River Ash and the Staines By-Pass road (A308); and to the west – fields near Shortwood Farm and Shortwood allotments.

2.3 The site is not within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Surrey County Council's UDP, although an archaeological response was required prior to granting planning permission because the size of the development was over 0.4 hectares. An evaluation was undertaken between 21st May and 1st June 2001, and was reported in Carew (2001).

2.4 The work was commissioned and monitored on their behalf by the archaeological consultant Duncan Hawkins, of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of HM Prison Service. The field excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. under the supervision of Tim Carew, and project management by Peter Moore. The work was additionally monitored by Gary Jackson, on behalf of Surrey County Council.

2.5 A Method Statement for an Archaeological Field Excavation was prepared by Peter Moore (2001), prior to the fieldwork.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at the Spelthorne Museum, Market Square, Staines, TW18 4RH.

2.7 The site was allocated the site code 'ASH01'.

2.8 In this report:

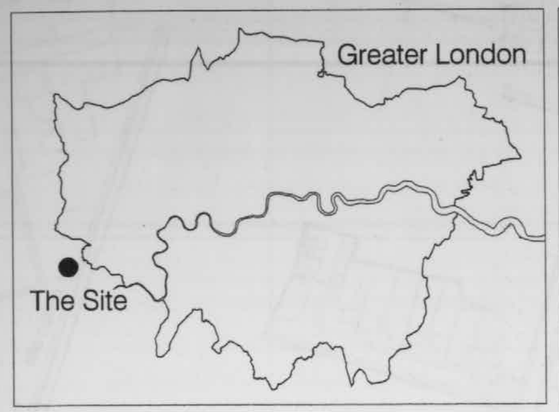
a) Group context numbers have been used for many of the larger features. These are collective numbers for all the individual contexts, and have been used where there has been more than one slot excavated in the feature. The individual context

has been more than one slot excavated in the feature. The individual context numbers are in the range [1] - [1999], and the group context numbers start at [2000].

b) The ring ditches have been numbered as RD1 to RD11.

c) The four post structures have been numbered as FP1 to FP9.

d) The pit groups have been numbered as PG1 to PG5.



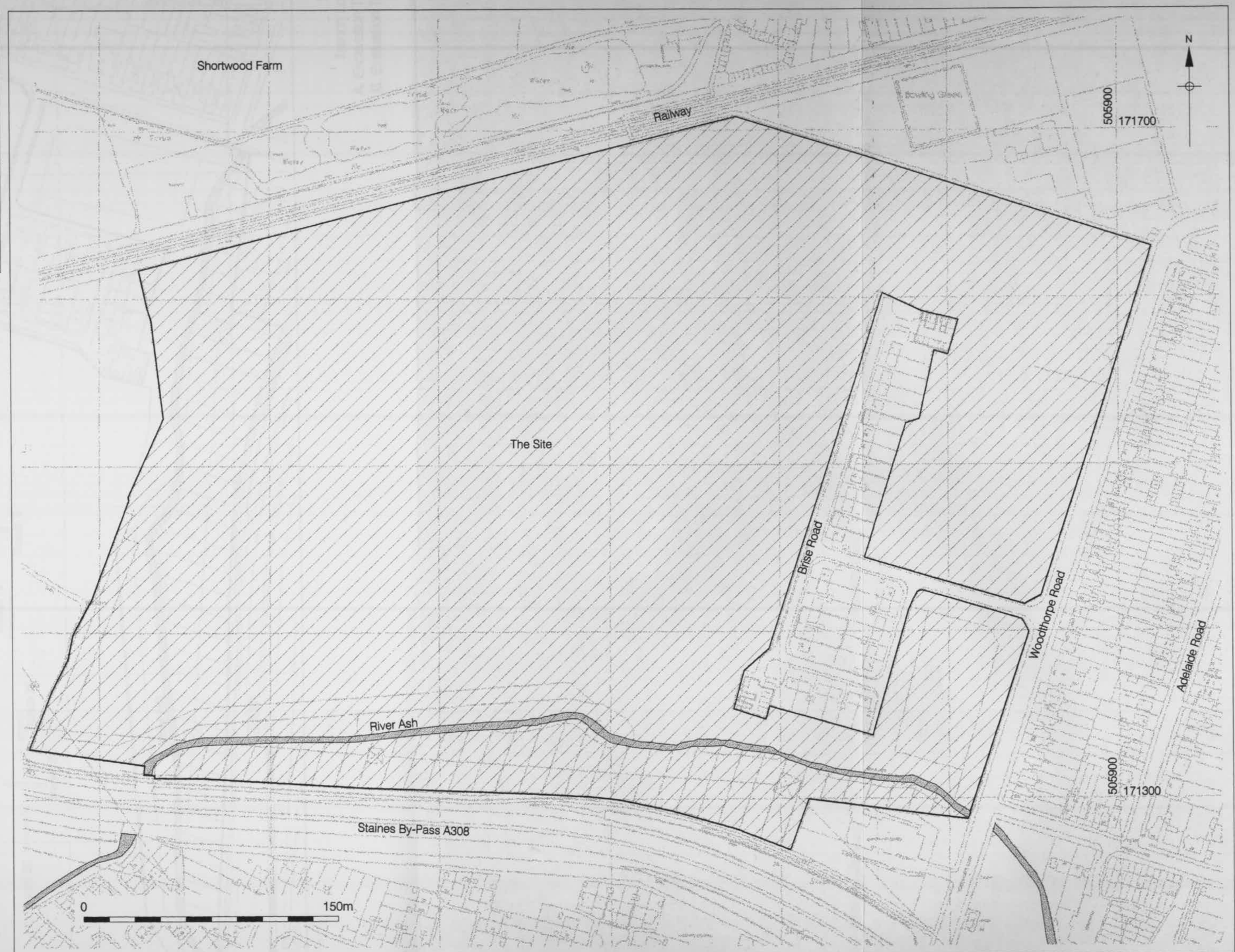


Figure
Site Locatio
1:250

A

site outline

N

Area F

Area E

Area G

Area D

Area B

site outline

Area B

Area A

River Ash

0

200m

B

site outline

N

Trench 26

Trench 4

Trench 6

Trench 3

Trench 2

Trench 5

Trench 14

Trench 13

Trench 15

Trench 1

Trench 16

Trench 7

Trench 17

Trench 18

Trench 10

Trench 19

Trench 11

Trench 8

Trench 20

Trench 21

Trench 22

Trench 12

Trench 9

Trench 25

Trench 23

Trench 24

site outline

River Ash

0

200m

Figure 2
Trench Locations:
A. Excavation Trenches
B. Evaluation Trenches

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The Surrey County Council UDP mirrors advice contained in a Department of the Environment document, "Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)". This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological deposits. Once the results of the Archaeological Desk-top Assessment are known, follow up evaluation is known, an informed decision on the necessity, or otherwise, for further mitigation may be taken. These strategies may be preservation *in situ*, excavation, or a watching brief, or a combination of these.

3.2 Surrey County Council fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. It has made strong commitments to its archaeological heritage in its UDP. The Council's deposited draft, the Surrey Structure Plan, adopted in November 1994 and published in May 1995, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource:

"POLICY PE12

CONSERVING THE HERITAGE
Surrey's valuable inheritance of buildings, sites and historic landscape will be conserved and enhanced. Local plans will identify landscape parks and gardens, other areas of archaeological or historic value, ancient monuments and County sites of Archaeological Importance. Development will not normally be permitted which would have materially adverse affect on such buildings or sites.

Positive schemes for the conservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas will be developed and promoted. The planning authorities will designate further conservation areas, or extend existing ones, where the overall character or architectural or historic interest is of sufficiently high quality.

Local plans will identify Areas of Historic Landscape Value within which development proposals will be expected to conserve historic and archaeological features of value, and the management of such features will be promoted.

The planning authorities will maintain lists of buildings of architectural or historic value and will consider, in exceptional cases, the relaxation of planning standards or other planning policies and seek the sympathetic application of building regulations, where this is essential for the conservation of such buildings, or for making them accessible to people with disabilities."

"POLICY PE13

HERITAGE RECORDS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
An adequate record will be required to be made where development affecting buildings, parks and gardens, sites or areas referred to in Policy PE12 is permitted.

Local Plans will identify sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential within which prior archaeological evaluation will be required to provide information on the effects of development proposals on any archaeological or historic features of the site, enabling their preservation to be secured if justified.

Archaeological assessment or evaluation will also be required prior to development on sites of 0.4 hectares or more. Where archaeological remains are identified which cannot be preserved, proper archaeological investigation will be required prior to development."

3.3 The study site lies within the Borough of Spelthorne, Surrey. The proposed development of the site is subject to the Spelthorne District Local Plan – Replacement Plan – Deposit Draft, which was published in September 1995, and has an archaeological planning condition placed on the planning permission:

"POLICY BE27

There will be a presumption against any development which would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or its setting. Development adversely affecting a site or monument of County archaeological importance would not normally be permitted."

"POLICY BE28

In considering proposals for development within areas of high archaeological potential, the Borough Council will:-

(a) require an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site to be submitted as part of any planning application

(b) expect the applicant to arrange an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of the planning application, where, as a result of initial assessment, important archaeological remains are considered to exist

(c) where remains are to be left in situ, impose conditions or seek a legal agreement, where appropriate to ensure that damage to the remains is minimal or will be avoided

(d) require by planning condition if necessary, a full archaeological investigation and recording of the site in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the commencement of the proposed development, where important archaeological remains are known or considered likely to exist but their preservation in situ is not justified"

"POLICY BE29

Outside the defined areas of high archaeological potential the Borough Council will require an agreed scheme of archaeological investigation appropriate for the site, to be submitted to with any new development proposals for a site larger than 0.4 hectares and for smaller sites if deemed necessary. Where evidence of significant archaeological remains is found then the requirements set out in Policy BE28 will apply."

3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within or adjacent to the development site.

3.5 The archaeological fieldwork was preceded by a Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (Hawkins, 2000), prepared by Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting, and a Method Statement for an Archaeological Field Excavation (Moore, 2001), prepared by Peter Moore, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The approximate timescales used in this report are:

Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	450,000 – 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 – 600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 - 410
Saxon / Early Medieval	AD 410 - 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1485
Post-Medieval	AD 1485 - Present

PREHISTORIC

4.2 A great deal of Prehistoric activity has been found on the Thames river terrace gravels (MoLAS 2000; Merriman 1990), especially to the north of the site, between the rivers Colne and Crane, i.e. in the Heathrow area, and within and around the River Thames. Important sites include Perry Oaks, Imperial College Sports Ground, the Stanwell Cursus in the vicinity of Heathrow, and Runnymede by the Thames.

4.3 The study site occupies an area on the terrace gravels which was a favoured location during the Prehistoric period for settlement and ceremonial structures. The concentration of monuments that have been recorded in the Stanwell area, c. 2 km to the north of the site, has led to the suggestion that it 'had assumed a position of special importance for the Neolithic communities of the region' (Field and Cotton, 1987) and that this continued over a considerable length of time and 'provided a focus for later, Bronze Age, barrow construction' (ibid). A high level of later prehistoric activity has also been recorded in the form of field systems and settlement.

Mesolithic

4.4 Sites and finds from before the Neolithic are generally very rare, but there are a few records of Mesolithic artefacts and features around the site. At Perry Oaks there was a series of Mesolithic pits with burnt flint. A Mesolithic flint assemblage was recovered from a site dug in advance of the Terminal 4 building at Heathrow. Also the Terminal 4 Cargo site at Sealand Road produced a projectile point dating from the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic period.

Neolithic

4.5 A number of significant Neolithic monuments have been identified on the river terrace gravels in the vicinity of Heathrow, and a picture of a highly structured landscape has emerged. From the Early Neolithic there are two substantial monuments, the Stanwell Cursus, and the now destroyed causewayed enclosure at Yeoveney Lodge, Staines (Robertson Mackay, 1987). Both of these monuments are believed to have had a significance over a wide area (Field and Cotton, 1987), as they not only represent a substantial investment of labour, but they also belong to classes of monument that are uncommon across the whole of Britain. At Staines, two concentric ditches enclosed 2.4 ha and contained particularly rich placed deposits, while internally there was evidence of intensive use. The Stanwell Cursus has been traced for 3.6 km in length, and has two U-shaped ditches 21m apart and a rounded terminal at the northern end.

4.6 Other significant monuments within this landscape include 'long mortuary enclosures' (Park Road, Stanwell - O'Connell 1990a and 1990b; Imperial College Sports Ground - Wessex Archaeology, 1998).

4.7 From the Middle to Late Neolithic a number of ring ditches have been identified which are interpreted as 'hengiform monuments' (i.e. similar to henges). These include Manor Farm, Lower Horton and the Imperial College Sports Ground (Cotton 2000) and a possible one at Perry Oaks (Barrett *et al.* 2000). One of them, Mayfield Farm, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Approximately 4 km to the south-east of the Ashford Prison site, at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton, another has been fully excavated (Jones, 1990). This was a slightly oval, partly segmented ring ditch 21-23m in diameter. It contained one of the few formal Neolithic burials in the London region, a tightly crouched female inhumation. Some of the unexcavated examples also have been interpreted as early barrows.

Bronze Age

4.8 A string of at least 10 ring ditches have been discovered from air photographs, either isolated or among other crop marks, extending between Stanwell and East Bedfont, and this has been interpreted as a linear Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Field and Cotton, 1987, Needham, 1987), (SMR 616; SMR 603; SMR 617; SMR 619; SMR 621; SMR 623 / 052399 / 052400; SMR 625; SMR 626; SMR 627; SMR 051038 / 051039 / 052394 / 052395; SMR 050803). Excavation has added to the number of probable barrows, firstly at the Esso Compound, Bedfont (SMR 050225) and two more at Perry Oaks.

4.9 In the Middle and Late Bronze Age activity was again intense, especially with the development of field systems across the region. These have been identified using crop mark evidence (Longley, 1976), and in excavations (e.g. Park Road, Stanwell; Perry Oaks). There are a number of elements of prehistoric field systems recorded from air photographs and excavation around East Bedfont. The field systems usually show rectangular field boundaries, drove-ways, and water holes, and are believed to relate to a primarily pastoral rather than an arable economy.

4.10 A double ditched enclosure with a diameter of 200m at Mayfield Farm, East Bedfont has been identified from cropmarks and restricted excavation (Nowell and Hardy 1998; Pathy-Barker 1988.) and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Pottery from the secondary fill of the inner ditch was dated to the Late Bronze Age, although the monument itself may be earlier, and it was interpreted as a fort or other defensive structure. While the limited extent of the excavation makes any conclusions tentative, it has been suggested that it was a centre of political power controlling the surrounding agricultural landscape (Yates 2001).

4.11 There is a possible Neolithic-Early Bronze Age farmstead at Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell (Bird et al, 1994). To date, however, the evidence for houses or farmsteads corresponding in date to the later field systems has not been clearly demonstrated, but domestic type deposits have been found on sites where there has been sufficient large scale excavation (Park Road, Stanwell; Perry Oaks; Imperial College Sports Ground).

Iron Age

4.12 This period marks a change when the larger extent and more uniform pattern of the Late Bronze Age landscape gives way to more regionally diverse pattern in the Middle Iron Age. The London region lies between the hillfort zone of central southern England and the non-hillfort zone of eastern England.

4.13 As is common across the London region, the visibility of settlement in the Early Iron Age in the vicinity is low (Merriman, 2000), although there was possibly a sequence from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age at the Heathrow Runway 1 extension site (Canham, 1978). This changes dramatically in the Middle to Late Iron Age, when there are a number of sites with roundhouses. At the Esso Compound, Bedfont these were enclosed by a ditch but at Mayfield Farm they were not. At Perry Oaks (Barrett et al, 2001) there was not only Middle Iron Age settlement of roundhouses, but also some Early Iron Age evidence as well.

4.14 Heathrow is also the site of a unique site, the rectangular 'shrine' or 'temple' at Caesar's Camp, Heathrow (Greenwood, 1997).

ROMAN

4.15 Staines was a Roman town (Pontes) where the Silchester to London road crossed the Thames, and this road passed about c. 800m to the north of the site. Settlements are likely to have developed along, or close to, its route. Isolated finds have been recorded around the Stanwell area particularly at Park Road, Stanwell where a Roman ditch containing Romano-British pottery was observed during excavations (O'Connell, 1990). A Roman tile fragment was also found in Stanwell, which may indicate a Roman settlement existed in the vicinity. As at Park Road, there appears to be continuity of settlement locations and alignments from the prehistoric period through to the Roman period at a site west of East Bedfont church. Parts of the field system included in Scheduled Ancient Monument LO61, at the Esso Compound, East Bedfont, may be of early Roman date or may have continued into use in the Roman period. The site, excavated in 1971-2 and 1988, revealed a number of Roman linear ditches aligned on earlier Iron Age features. Other local examples, such as Perry Oaks (Barrett et al, 2001) show a reorganisation of the field systems and landscape generally in the Roman period.

SAXON

4.16 There are no entries on the Greater London SMR or Surrey SMR under this period in the vicinity of the development, other than a gully and two pits at 15 High Street, Stanwell (Leary 2002). However, several of the villages in the area, including West Bedfont, which is partly covered by the development, have entries in the Domesday Book of 1086, so can be assumed to have their origins in the Saxon period.

4.17 In addition, a small number of Saxon features dating to the late 8th or 9th century were excavated at Park Road, Stanwell (O'Connell, 1990a and 1990b).

MODERN

4.18 Parts of the site were truncated by C19th and C20th buildings connected with its use as an orphans' residential school, subsequently a youth remand centre, and briefly a prison. These were demolished in c. 1988, and now a Women's Prison is to be built there, necessitating the archaeological excavation.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The Ashford Prison site is within a large loop of the Thames on the north bank, the closest point of which is 1.75 km away to the east-south-east at Staines. The River Ash runs just to the south of the site's boundary, flowing south-east to join the Thames 6.5 km away at Sunbury.

5.2 It is shown on the 1:50,000 series Geological Survey (British Geological Survey) to lie within an area of 'flood plain gravel' which is in a sequence of river terrace deposits. There is an area 1-1.5 km across mapped as brickearth to the west side of the site. There is also a 100m wide strip of alluvium mapped along the River Ash.

5.3 The river terrace deposits cover an extensive area around the site. Locally the most extensive part of this is the Taplow terrace (Gibbard, 1985) which is the lowest gravel terrace of the Thames, and covers the Stanwell and Heathrow area, and so is the setting for the rich prehistoric archaeology there. These river terrace deposits are flat, and while relatively low lying in the landscape are free-draining.

5.4 While the site was generally flat before the excavation, the thickness of the made ground and soil varied as a result of the 19th and 20th Century building and demolition activity. After machining off the soil and made ground, the level of the archaeological surface was between +12.50m OD and +13.70m OD. However the surrounding area is so flat and the site is so close to the River Ash and the alluvium along it that small variations in the ground level could have made the difference between drier and wetter ground. This is discussed further in paragraphs 7.1.3 and 7.1.4.

5.5 During the archaeological investigations brickearth was found to cap the sand and gravel over most of the site. This thinned from east to west, and feathered out completely near to the far west of the site. The sand and gravel continued to a level beneath the archaeological sequence, and is believed to be sufficiently thick for the solid geology to be not directly relevant to the archaeology. Despite the proximity to the River Ash, a layer of alluvium was not encountered, but there were water-lain sediments within features interpreted as palaeochannels.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation followed an earlier evaluation (Carew, 2001). This had identified that there were Prehistoric remains on the site, and that they were concentrated on the west side of it. A method statement (Moore, 2001) detailed the methodology for the excavation, and was accompanied by a plan showing the area to be excavated, which consisted of an open area of approximately 225m N-S and 210m E-W within the western end of the perimeter of the proposed prison, where mitigation of the destruction of archaeological deposits was considered necessary. This area was marked out on the ground using a Total Station Theodolite (TST).

6.2 Removal of the made ground and other deposits over the archaeology and natural was done with two 360° machines, and the spoil dumped away from the trench using up to three lorries. All machining was preceded by scanning for live services using a CAT scanner, and each machine was supervised by an archaeologist.

6.3 All features were tagged during the machining, and following this they were surveyed using the TST. This survey provided the basis of the site plan, which was added to and refined by hand drawings and further surveying as the excavation progressed. The TST was also used to plot the limit of excavation, and areas of modern truncation.

6.4 As the excavation proceeded it was decided how much of a feature to hand excavate on the basis of its perceived archaeological priority, and also its size and other practical considerations. Therefore:

- The highest priority was given to: Ring Ditch 1; the features of Pit Groups 1 and 2; and Structure [1046]. These were all fully excavated.
- The next level of priority was given to: the other ring ditches (interpreted as roundhouses) with all the pits and other features within and around them; the 4-Post Structures; and Pit Groups 3, 4, and 5. These ring ditches were 50% excavated, in c. 2m long slots, while the features within and around them were partially or fully excavated, depending on their size. The 4-Post Structures were fully excavated, but the Pit Groups were only partially excavated.
- The linear ditches were excavated in slots also of c. 2m. The number of slots in any ditch varied according to its archaeological priority, and the evidence recovered from them, rather than using a set percentage of the total length of the ditch within the area. For example, an additional slot was more likely to be excavated in a ditch that either needed more artefactual material to date it or appeared from the plan to be associated with other features, than one that had

already produced a quantity of datable finds or was apparently unrelated to other features.

- The lowest priority was given to the very large number of small and irregular features, which were spread around the excavated area. It is believed that these were tree throw hollows, either natural or from clearance, in the majority of cases. The bulk of the rest are thought to have had other biogenic origins, such as rooting and animal burrowing, rather than being cultural or geological. A sample of these were excavated. This was not only done to provide confidence that they were correctly interpreted as predominantly biogenic, but also to recover evidence of land clearance and other cultural activity, such as Mesolithic flint knapping. Frequently the appearance of the fills of the feature indicated whether it was a tree throw hollow, so at the end of the excavation this, as well as a brief description, was noted for the unexcavated features on a print of the site plan.

6.5 The single context system was used for recording. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were only recorded on the trench plan. Likewise the small and irregular natural features found across the excavated area (see paragraph 6.4) were only recorded on the plan, except for those that were excavated.

6.6 A grid was established across the site using the TST, and plans of excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Where appropriate the unexcavated part of these features was also hand drawn, to augment or refine the survey, for example half-sectioned pits and the ring ditches. Sections were drawn at 1:10 of most features.

6.7 A level was traversed in from an OSBM on Woodthorpe Road, 120m to the south of the Stains By-Pass. The value of this was +14.48m OD. TBMs were established on the site as follows: TBM 'A' +14.60m OD (on the road near gate onto site); TBM 'F' +14.14m OD (on drain cover just to the east of Area G); TBM 'G' +13.45m OD (on concrete building along the east edge of Area A); TBM 'H' +13.83m OD (on upstanding brick and concrete manhole in the middle of the western half of Area A, to the north-west of RD1); TBM 'I' +14.26m OD (on stone block just to the west of Area D).

6.8 Photographs, on colour slide and black and white print film, were taken of the archaeological features where considered appropriate. A professional archaeological photographer visited the site when required to take high quality shots of areas or specific features, and a photographic tower was built several times to get the area

shots. Site staff used 35mm cameras on a day to day basis, and the professional archaeological photographer used both 35mm and medium format (120mm) cameras.

6.9 A total of 524 bulk samples were taken of the fills of the archaeological features, to recover environmental information, especially from plant macrofossils. These were transferred to ArchaeoScape, Royal Holloway College, Egham, University of London, for processing, sub-sampling, and assessment. ArchaeoScape staff visited site a number of times in order to:

- Advise on the bulk sampling strategy.
- Collect column samples, for sedimentary description and analysis, and organic matter, magnetic susceptibility, phosphate and pollen analysis.
- Collect spot samples across selected areas of the archaeological surface, for magnetic susceptibility and phosphate analysis.
- Undertake an auger survey to find the level of the sand and gravel across the site, where it was overlain by the brickearth.
- Advise on other environmental matters, such as the nature of the palaeochannel deposits.

6.10 The area excavated has been divided into 7 areas (Areas A to G). This was done purely to facilitate discussion of different parts of the site, and had no significance in terms of the context number sequence etc.

6.11 In this report:

a) Contexts are shown by square brackets, e.g. [100];
b) Environmental samples by pointed ones <000>;
c) Contexts that are equivalent are shown with a '/', e.g. [101 / 102];
d) Contexts that are the same as each other, but for one reason or another have been given two numbers, are shown with an '=', e.g. [103 = 104].

6.12 Context numbers are divided into the following ranges:

- [1] - [199] are from the evaluation
- [200] - [1999] are from the excavation
- [2000] onwards are group context numbers, created during the post-excavation work, representing the cut or one of the fills of a complete feature such as a ditch. These were created where there was more than one slot excavated into the feature, generating separate cut and fill numbers.

6.13 No unusual health and safety issues were encountered.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Figure 3 (inside the back cover) is a multi-phase plan of the excavation.

7.1 Natural Deposits

7.1.1 The natural deposits consisted of sand and gravel [210], capped by brickearth [553]. The brickearth was thickest in the centre and the east side of the excavation (maximum recorded 0.70m), and from there thinned progressively and finally feathered out completely near the western side. The brickearth was fine grained, with a high clay content.

7.1.2 There was evidence that parts of the site had been relatively wet during the period of archaeological activity. This was shown by the slightly marshy, water deposited sediments in some features, and indications that the sediments in some of these areas had become mixed about, presumably by animal action when soft. Therefore the topography of the natural deposits may have been important in the subsequent development of the site, and the way different parts of it were used by past communities.

7.1.3 Figure 4 is a contour plot of the archaeological surface that can be used to estimate the original Post-Glacial small-scale topography of the excavation area. The level of the archaeological surface could have been distorted by differential truncation, but as this is likely to have been some possible levelling during the late 19th Century and 20th Century, the pattern itself should not have been distorted too much. In any case the results of the excavations indicate that differential truncation has not been a serious problem, which implies that figure 4 is a reliable indicator.

7.1.4 The low areas in figure 4 broadly coincide with the areas where there were water deposited and mixed sediments. While the absolute height difference may not have been large, only about 0.70-0.80m across the excavation, this variation may have been enough in a low-lying place, close to the River Ash, to make the difference between ground that, either seasonally or permanently, stayed dry or became wet.

7.2 Environmental Samples – Phases 1 to 12

7.2.1 The objectives of the plant macrofossil assessment was to determine which if any samples have the potential to provide detailed information on domestic activities and general environmental changes (see appendix 6).

7.2.2 Very few seeds or grains were recovered from the bulk samples selected. This means that they do not have the potential to provide much detail about these issues, but some general conclusions can be drawn about the prevailing conditions. The seeds from all the phases assessed are consistent with an open environment, with wasteland or grassland present. This suggests that the site may have been cleared of dense woodland from an early date, conceivably the early Neolithic or earlier, but this is tentative. A possible indication of arable farming was found in Phase 3 (see paragraph 7.6.14), but unambiguous evidence, as charred grains of hulled barley and wheat, are only present from Phase 11 (see paragraph 7.18.36).

7.2.3 In Phase 11 this picture of an open environment is supported by the pollen analysis (see paragraph 7.18.35).

7.3 Phase 1 – Late Glacial to Mesolithic

Palaeochannels

7.3.1 A palaeochannel, [352], ran E-W across Area A, with a meander bend near to the east limit of excavation. The levels at the base of the channel confirm that the water would have flowed from west to east (see table 1), which is the same direction as the modern River Ash immediately to the south of the site perimeter. It is presumed to have flowed into the Ash not far away to the east.

Location - From west to east of Area A	Level - Top (m OD)	Level - Base (m OD)	Depth (m)
West side of Area A (Eval. Tr. 20)	13.29	12.86	0.43
Intersection with ditch [2062]	13.06	12.93	0.13
Centre of Area A - intersection with ditch [2007] (slot [1803])	12.95	12.77	0.18
East side of Area A (slot 352])	12.80	12.30	0.50

Table 1 Palaeochannel [352]: levels and depths recorded.

7.3.2 The course of the palaeochannel is just to the north-east of the division between the slightly higher ground to the south-west and the lower ground to the north-east (figure 4). It would have been a low point within the immediate area, and even after the palaeochannel itself went out of use is likely to have continued to have been low, and therefore probably seasonally wet.

Figure 4
Contour Plot of the Archaeological Surface
1:1250

7.3.3 For most of its length this palaeochannel was 8-10m wide. Most of the fill visible on its surface was a grey clayey silt, but there were also areas of sandy gravel. In slot [352], cut through the palaeochannel, the grey clayey silt was recorded as [350]. This was above a silty sand fill [351], which while, comprised of finer material, was the equivalent of the sandy gravel seen on the surface. A horn core was recovered from [351].

7.3.4 At least part of the upper surface of clayey silt appeared to have been mixed at a later date, to create layer [1801 / 1842] (see paragraph 7.14.9).

7.3.5 Further north, in Areas D and E, there were other natural features with water lain fills. Cuts [1807] and [1629], in Areas D and E respectively, appear from their shape and position to have been part of the same feature, and both were wide and shallow (less than 0.20m deep). This feature was not part of palaeochannel [352], and its origin is unclear if it was not part of a second palaeochannel. This could have been less deep elsewhere along its length, so appeared to have been isolated following subsequent truncation of the site. Alternatively if the brickearth was still being deposited or redeposited while the palaeochannel was active this length of it may have become cut off and subsequently filled with finer material.

7.3.6 The two finds assemblages from these contexts are both mixed. Fill [1628] contained probable Phase 11b (Middle Iron Age / Late Iron Age) pot sherds and burnt and struck flints. Fill [1806] contained Late Bronze Age pot and burnt and struck flints, and one of the flints was a retouched possible shouldered blade that dates to the late Glacial to early Post-Glacial period. Most of the flints on the site from this period were residual within their contexts, but this may have been more or less *in situ*, although subject to the mixing that introduced the later artefacts. The spread of dates of the finds indicates that this feature was also subject to mixing, and therefore was also a somewhat marshy or wet area during this timescale. Despite the amount of later cultural material incorporated into these fills they have been included in this phase as the feature and deposit themselves are likely to have been earlier than the finds.

7.3.7 Feature [1564] in Area D was also similar: although it was narrower (3.30m) it also had a shallow profile (0.21m deep) and a clayey, water lain, fill. No finds were recovered from its fill, [1563]. It is interpreted as another part of the palaeochannel system.

7.3.8 In an area within about 25-30m of the north-east corner of Area A there were areas of grey clay and areas of gravely material. However, this part of the excavation was heavily disturbed by modern activity, and it was not possibly to demonstrate that these were the further remains of palaeochannels rather than modern. From the

appearance of these deposits, and as they were in a low area of site (see figure 4), it seems likely that they were palaeochannel features in this phase.

Flint artefacts

7.3.9 The possible shouldered blade found in [1806] was not the only object that suggested later Upper Palaeolithic activity at the site (see appendix 3). The number was not large, did not include any diagnostic pieces, and the other items were in later contexts, but they were larger than the majority of blades recovered, and of types commonly identified in Late Upper Palaeolithic assemblages. Flints belonging to these industries are relatively rare, but the proximity of the River Ash and evidence for palaeochannels are consistent with the idea that Late Glacial/early Postglacial hunters would have been present in this area, as a riverine environment would have been attractive to them.

7.3.10 A different industry is also present within the assemblage that dates to the Mesolithic to early Neolithic period, although again none of the pieces are diagnostic (see appendix 3). Most if not all most of this material is again within residual contexts, so it has not been used to define a separate phase. While it has been included in Phase 1, its period of production does overlap with Phase 2, and some proportion of the material may well be contemporary with that activity.

Tree Throw Hollow [484]

7.3.11 A very large number of discrete features, mostly small and irregular, were seen across the site, the bulk of which are likely to have been tree throw hollows. A proportion of these were tested by excavation, and a small proportion of those excavated contained datable material. Therefore only a relatively small number of these features were phased either by artefacts or stratigraphy. One is included in Phase 1:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
483	Fill	Flint debitage	Fill of [484]
484	Cut	1.45m long x 1.30m wide x 0.30m deep	Tree throw hollow

7.3.12 Tree throw hollow [484] contained a large assemblage of flints, with 456 pieces, which belongs to the Mesolithic to early Neolithic period (see appendix 3). It represents the waste from blade based core reduction with useable blades, flakes, tools and any serviceable cores removed for use elsewhere. Refitting groups are present. The raw materials were poor, consisting of small rounded gravel terrace pebbles, so blade production would not only have required skill but also the size of the blades produced would have been limited.

7.3.13 For the vast majority of the tree throw hollows across the site, with and without context numbers, there is little indication (a) what period they relate to, and (b) whether they are largely natural or due to human agency. Others as well as [484] are likely to have originated in Phase 1, and it is suggested that many of them result from clearance activity in the earlier part of the prehistoric period (see paragraph 7.2.2). Artefactual evidence is lacking, and there has been no analysis of the relevant samples.

Discussion of Phase 1

7.3.14 The palaeochannel features have not yet been dated securely, but are believed to be late glacial to early post-glacial. This is more on the basis of the geology than the archaeology, although where there was a relationship with other features, the palaeochannel had been filled before any other archaeological activity. The indications that the fills have been mixed, in some areas, means that it may not be possible to date them more closely. On the other hand one slot, [352], was taken through part of the palaeochannel that was both less disturbed and deeper, and so the potential for a reliable date is greater from there.

7.3.15 For the mixing of the fill or fills in the palaeochannels to have happened it is most likely that the areas of these features were relatively soft and wet some considerable time after the features had filled in. Then the mixing could have been caused by trampling or poaching by domestic animals, which is especially likely when they are held under more intensive conditions. This may also have spread out the area that the fill covered, to form broader, shallow features. Whether it remained wet throughout the intervening period, or dried out and then became wet again is not clear. This mixed deposit is discussed further under Phases 10 (see paragraph 7.14.17) and 12 (see paragraph 7.20.53).

7.3.16 The palaeochannel would have been cut during the energetic hydraulic conditions of the late glacial to early postglacial period, and then would have been excessively large for the subsequent lower energy conditions. It therefore would have silted up, but it is not clear whether this was complete or not; there could have been a smaller river or stream remaining within the fill. No direct evidence of this was observed but it may not be expected to have survived, given both the later churning and the fact that the fill of the later channel would be very similar in its deposition and nature to that of the earlier one.

7.3.17 It is possible that the channel went totally out of use, with either a shift in the local drainage pattern to another watercourse or changes in the groundwater conditions

cutting off the supply, from either changing base levels or thawing making the ground permeable. However if this had been the case it would be expected that, even if this ground was low and wet following the initial filling of the palaeochannel, it would have become progressively drier over a long time period as it slowly silted up. Therefore if the inference that the area of the palaeochannel stayed wet over an extended period is correct it seems more reasonable to conclude that there may have been a smaller or seasonal relic watercourse that survived later into prehistory.

7.3.18 The existence of water lain deposits and subsequent mixing suggests that the site was low lying so may have been a transitional position between the free-draining part of the terrace and the active floodplain.

7.3.19 At least one tree throw hollow, [484], preserved the debitage from someone's flint knapping during the Mesolithic to early Neolithic period. This could be simple taphonomic chance, or may have been because they were using the tree throw hollow for protection. It demonstrates that at least some of the tree throw hollows were natural, as opposed to the result of land clearance at a later time in the prehistoric period.

7.4 Phase 2 – Early Neolithic – Pits

7.4.1 The first cut features on the site were a pair of pits (figure 6) near the south edge of Area A, about 4.40m to the east of RD1 (see Phase 3). These are notable for their contents, especially the flints, but also the frequent bone and charcoal that accompanied them. The pits are:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1894	Fill	Struck flint, burnt flint, bone, charcoal	Fill of [1895]
1895	Cut	0.80m long x 0.55m wide x 0.17m deep	Pit
1904	Fill	Struck flint, burnt flint, bone, charcoal	Fill of [1906]
1905	Fill	Struck flint, burnt flint, bone, charcoal	Fill of [1906]
1906	Cut	1.60m long x 1.54m wide x 0.28m deep	Pit

7.4.2 The less interesting group of flints was in pit [1895], which had a single fill, [1894], containing a small collection of six primary and unretouched flakes. The fill was undifferentiated, but the shape of the cut, an oval with a deeper west half, suggests two episodes rather than one. The bone in the pit was fragmentary parts of a pig skull.

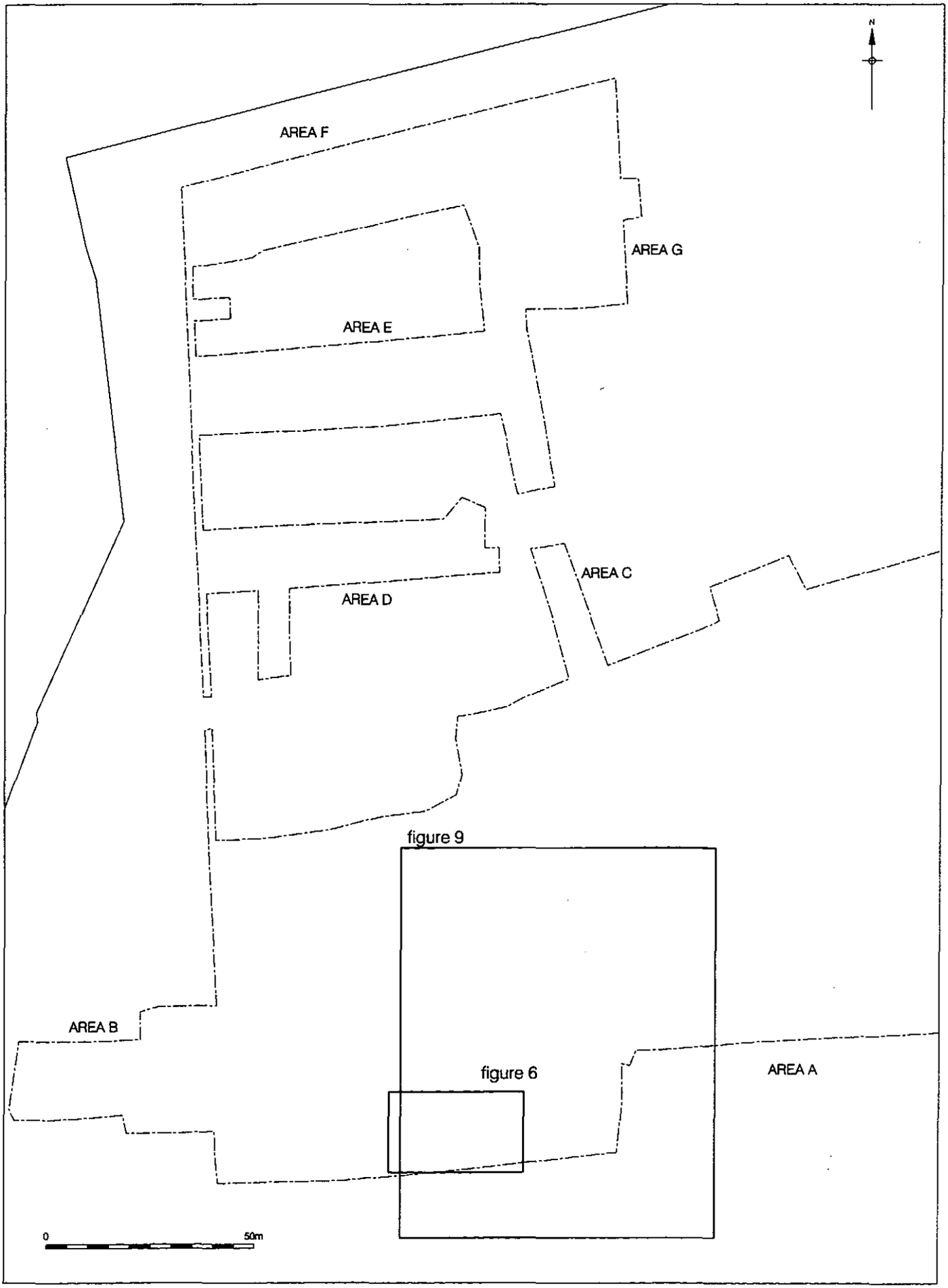


Figure 5
Figure locations, phases 2-6 - figures 6 and 9
1:1250

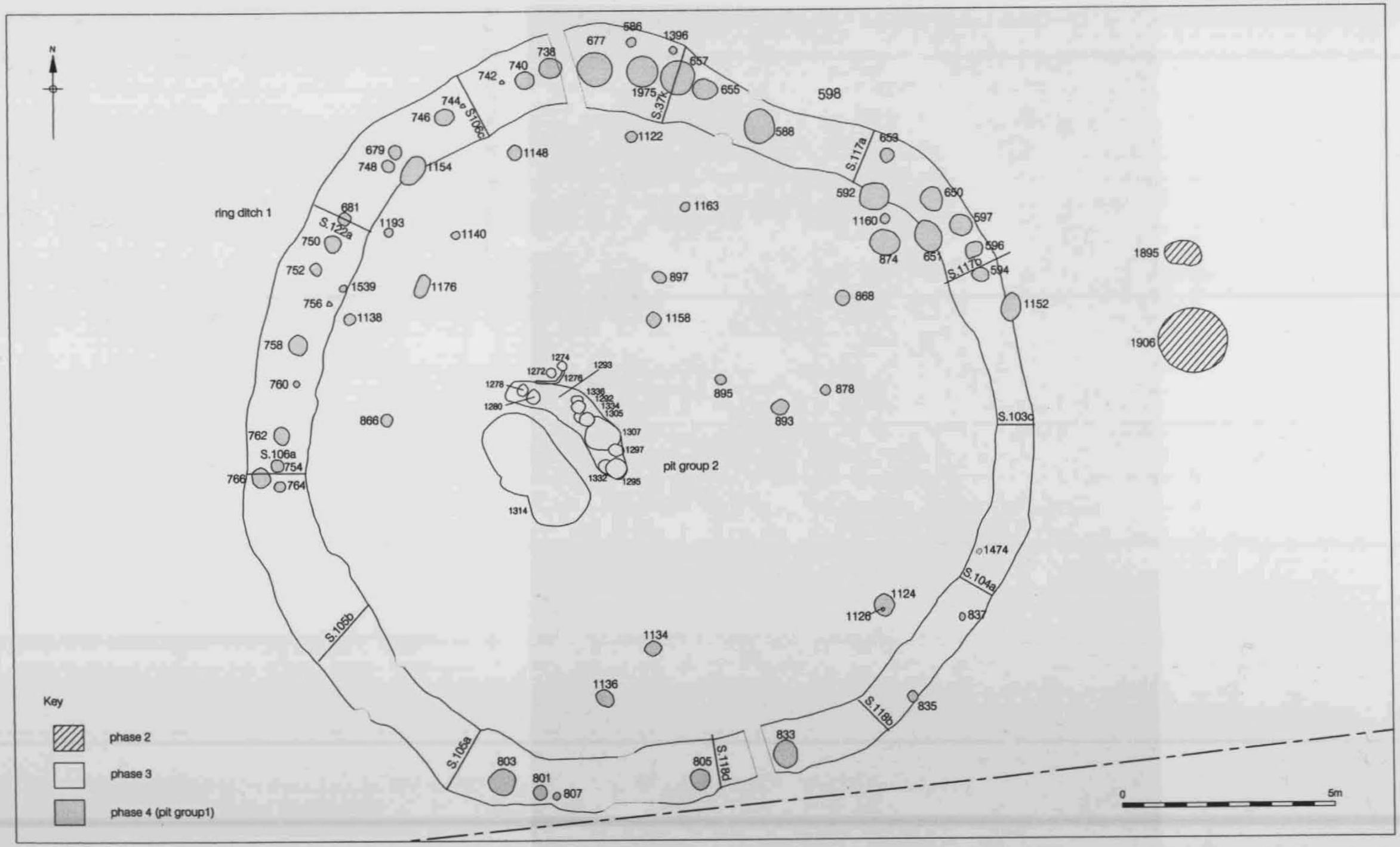


Figure 6
Plan - Phases 2, 3 and 4 - south side of Area A
1:125

Fig. 7. Flint blades, Phase 2.

7.4.3 Pit [1906] had an assemblage of flints which included a group of four blades (figure 7), three of which are serrated and the fourth may well have been serrated but is now broken and incomplete, with a heavily utilised edge. The heavily used one was in its upper fill, [1904], but the others and the rest of the flintwork, 10 pieces, as well as much of the bone and charcoal, was in the lower fill, [1905], especially concentrated in a thin charcoal and finds rich horizon immediately above the natural gravel at the base of [1906]. The serrated pieces each have a slightly concave side with a similar arc which, together with the similarities of manufacture, suggests that they may all have been parts of the same composite tool. One has been obliquely retouched into a trapezoidal shape, as if intended to form part of a composite sickle. Similar examples came from the Staines causewayed enclosure (Healey and Robertson Mackay 1983; Robertson Mackay 1987). On the other hand the degree of wear is variable, and they have been made from different raw materials. In [1905] there was the tip of the horn core of a Celtic small or short horned ox, as well as bone from a cattle-sized animal and other mammals.

7.4.4 Fill [1905] was redeposited brickearth, whereas [1904] was darker and more soil like, and found in a bowl shape in the centre of the cut. This may suggests that the cultural material was deposited in the freshly excavated pit and backfilled with the brickearth. If the cultural deposit had contained matter that decayed to a smaller volume the redeposited brickearth would have slumped down and the hollow filled by other material. The serrated blade in [1904] may either have originally been placed on the surface of the backfilled pit, or been deposited slightly after the initial backfilling, or conceivably but less probably it could have worked its way up through bioturbation.

7.4.5 The bulk sample from [1894] produced just one plant macrofossil, from a grass, which, if anything, points more towards an open environment than a wooded one (see paragraph 7.2.2 and appendix 6).

Discussion of Phase 2

7.4.6 These two pits are considered to be associated both because they were close together (1m apart) and because the cultural material in them was similar and unusual.

7.4.7 Serration on flintwork is most common in Early Neolithic contexts, although it can range from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The blade technology precludes a date that is much later than the Middle Neolithic.

7.4.8 A number of factors argue that they were related to ritual deposition:

1) the nature of the flint assemblage is unusual;
2) the nature of the bone assemblage is also unusual;
3) burnt organic matter of some kind was present, leaving charcoal, which is consistent with ritual if also possibly domestic.
4) their proximity to RD1 (see Phase 3).

7.4.9 RD1 belongs to a later phase, and therefore could not, in itself, have had any relevance at the time of these pits. Nevertheless, it was a ritual monument, and therefore shows that this was considered to be a place of ritual significance. This both supports the ritual interpretation of the Phase 2 pits and infers that the ritual significance of the place preceded the construction of RD1.

7.4.10 The identification of ritual activity in the archaeological record can be problematic. The distinction between the sacred and the secular spheres, while not uncontested, remains a recurrent theme in archaeological publications, e.g. Gibson and Simpson (1998), Bradley (1998), Hill (1994), and it is not proposed to discuss this here. This distinction still allows for a continuum of activities between the two spheres, especially in societies with a lower level of complexity which tend to make the distinction less clearly, if at all.

7.4.11 Principal indicators of ceremonial and cult activities are evidence for: the focusing of attention on a place or object; participation and offering; and definition of a boundary zone between this and another world. There can also be evidence for a deity, cult image, or religious symbol, but generally not in ephemeral prehistoric remains. During Phase 2 the location of the pits shows attention focused on a place of demonstrable significance in later phases, the finds indicate a placed deposit, and their burial in a pit may have served to remove them from the everyday world to a place of esoteric significance.

7.5 Phase 3 to 6 – Mid to Late Neolithic

7.5.1 At present the chronology is not sufficiently well resolved to separate the dates for Phases 3 to 6. Phases 4 and 5 are stratigraphically later than Phase 3, but could be either way around or contemporary, and Phase 6 had no stratigraphic relationship to Phases 3 to 5.

7.5.2 When, and if, more precise dating is available, it may be appropriate to consider Phases 3 to 6 as a single phase with sub-phases.

7.6 Phase 3 – Mid to Late Neolithic – Ring Ditch

Ring Ditch 1 (RD1)

7.6.1 RD1, cut [598], located next to the southern limit of excavation, was a sub-circular ring ditch about 17.5m in diameter. The preferred interpretation for it is a hengiform monument, for reasons discussed in paragraph 7.9.30, although the possibility that it was a relatively early barrow cannot be entirely eliminated. It was truncated by a modern sewer pipe running north-west to south-east across it.

7.6.2 It had an unusual inversion in the curve of the ditch over about 45^0 of its circumference on its north to north-east side (as if the circle had been 'dented' inwards). This was a significant distortion, as the actual course of this part of the ditch deviated from a circular shape by up to 1.25m. The rest of the circumference was close to a true circle.

7.6.3 Sections across the ditch (table 2 and figure 8) show that the profile in almost all cases was more or less U-shaped and symmetrical, although a number have a slightly stepped shape. The north-western half of the ditch was significantly wider and deeper than the south-eastern half. On the north-west half the average width and depth were 1.55m and 0.55m, whereas on the south-east half they were 1.05m and 0.35m.

Section (clockwise from south-west)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group fill [2085]	Group fill [2086]	Group fill [2087]	Side
105-a	1.60	0.58	-	[1494]	[1530]	NW
121-a	1.05	0.51	-	[1494]	[1530]	NW
105-b	1.80	0.60	-	[1495]	[1531]	NW
121-b	1.55	0.59	[1533]	[1495]	[1531]	NW
106-a	1.40	0.58	[1533]	[1496]	[1532]	NW
121-c	1.55	0.55	[1533]	[1496]	[1532]	NW
106-b	1.60	0.60	[1497]	[1534]	[1535]	NW
122-a	1.25	0.52	[1497]	[1534]	[1535]	NW
122-b	1.20*	0.57	[1537]	-	[1536]	NW
106-c	1.60	0.45	[1537]	-	[1536]	NW
37-l	2.10	0.55	-	[584]	[589]	NW
37-k	1.90	0.52	-	[584]	[589]	NW
103-a	1.35	0.53	-	[1469]	[1499]	NW
117-a	1.20	0.48	-	[1469]	[1499]	SE
103-b	1.25	0.38	-	[1471]	[1523]	SE
117-b	1.10	0.37	-	[1471]	[1523]	SE
117-c	0.80	0.35	-	[1470]	[1524]	SE
103-c	0.90	0.32	-	[1470]	[1524]	SE
118-a	1.00	0.27	-	-	[1525]	SE
104-a	0.90	0.28	-	[1473]	[1525]	SE
104-b	0.95	0.35	-	[1472]	[1527]	SE
118-b	0.95	0.32	-	[1472]	[1527]	SE

Section (clockwise from south-west)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group fill [2085]	Group fill [2086]	Group fill [2087]	Side
104-c	1.25	0.33	-	[1492]	[1528]	SE
118-d	1.10	0.38	-	[1492]	[1528]	SE
118-c	1.25*	0.40*	-	[1493]	[1529]	SE
104-d	1.10	0.50	-	[1493]	[1529]	SE
* estimated - allowing for truncation by tree throw hollow [1198] and pit [1154].						

Table 2 Sections across RD1.

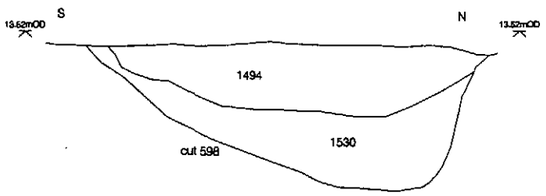
7.6.4 Both the curve of the ditch cut and the shape of its base were not very regular around the whole circumference. Lengths of the ditch are straighter than they would need to be for a precise circle, and this is corrected by tighter curves between them. This gives the impression that it was cut as a series of segments rather than in a single operation. It is not possible to be confident about the exact number of segments, as their identification is partly subjective, but it is in the range 8 to 12, possibly up to 14. The fact that the ditch was varied in size between the north-west and south-east halves, and within each of these halves, adds weight to the suggestion. No intercutting was seen within the ring ditch fills, so even if the ditch was cut in segments the whole ditch must have been open at the same time.

7.6.5 There were three fills in RD1 although only two were present along most of its circumference:

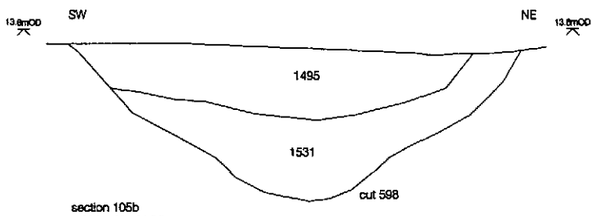
Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2085	Fill	Silty clay (est. 30:70): light to mid greyish brown with purple & orange flecks, friable	Upper fill of RD1
2086	Fill	Silty clay (est. 40:60): light to mid greyish brown, friable to firm	Secondary fill of RD1
2087	Fill	Silty clay (est. 20:80): mottled mid brown grey and orange brown, firm	Primary fill of RD1

7.6.6 The interface between [2086] and [2087] was diffuse in most cases, and the two were similar. [2086] was slightly lighter and greyer, and slightly siltier or sandier than [2087]. The purple colouration of [2085] made it distinguishable from the earlier fills.

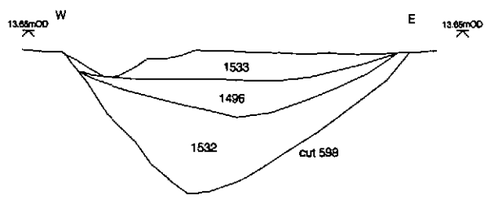
7.6.7 Within primary fill [2087] the density of finds was low, with 41g of burnt flint, 16 pieces of struck flint, and 25g pottery recovered. These were heavily concentrated in a stretch around the north side, with all the burnt flint, 14 of the struck flints, and 22g of the pottery coming from two contexts, [589] in slots 1A and 1B and [1536] in slots 13A and 13B. Slots 1A and 1B occupied the north-west half of the inverted part of the ditch, and slots 13A and 13B were adjacent to these, anticlockwise.



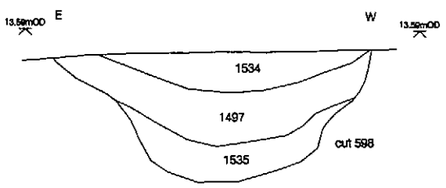
section 105a
west facing



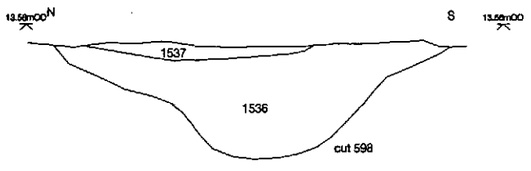
section 105b
north west facing



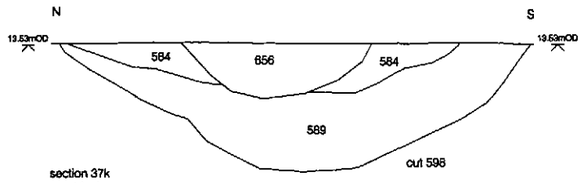
section 106a
north facing



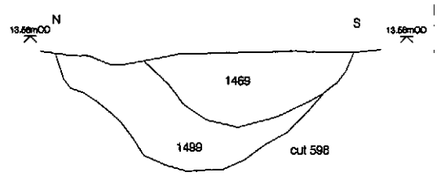
section 122a
south facing



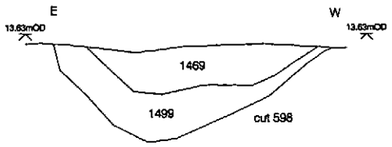
section 106c
west facing



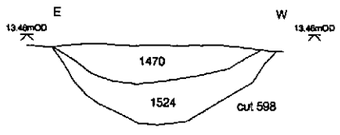
section 37k
west facing



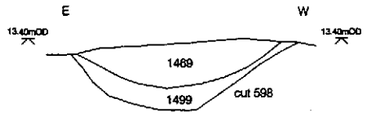
section 117a
west facing



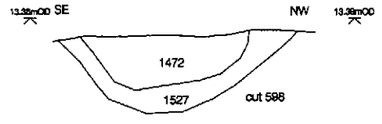
section117b
north facing



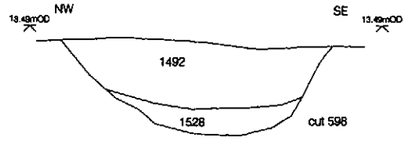
section 103c
north facing



section 104a
north facing



section 118b
north east facing



section 118d
east facing

Figure 8
Sections, Ring Ditch 1
1:20

7.6.8 The density of finds in secondary fill [2086] was substantially higher, with 113g of burnt flint, 76 pieces of struck flint, and 346g of pottery recovered. The area around the north side was again over-represented, although not as heavily as before: fills [584] and [1534] had 42g (37%) of the burnt flint, 29 (38%) of the struck flints, and 238g (69%) of the pottery. The average for this length would be about 15%.

7.6.9 Upper fill [2085] was only found around approximately a quarter of the circumference of RD1, on the north-west side. The density of finds was similar to that of [2086], with 6g of burnt flint, 19 pieces of struck flint, and 26g pottery recovered. If anything this was concentrated in the middle of the deposit, on the north-west edge, in [1497] in slots 12A and 12B, but this effect was not marked, and may be random not systematic.

7.6.10 Appendix 1 has a more detailed breakdown of the distribution of cultural material in the fills of the ring ditches. An additional 47g of pottery, which was dated to the Late Neolithic, was recovered as surface finds during the final cleaning of RD1 and the area around it.

7.6.11 The pottery within the fills of RD1 includes sherds from the Peterborough Ware tradition, as well as those with other fabrics. Most of the Peterborough Ware is either Mortlake Ware sub-style or not diagnostic as to sub-style, although there was a sherd of Ebbsfleet Ware sub-style which was recovered during the final clean up of the interior. This sherd could predate the monument, but in any case the Ebbsfleet and Mortlake sub-styles overlap chronologically.

7.6.12 The sherds identifiable as Mortlake Ware came from secondary fill, [2086], but as that context contained the bulk of the pottery from RD1 (346g out of total 397g) this might be related to the quantity of material available. Unspecified Peterborough Ware was found in the upper fill, [2087]. The other fabrics that are not Peterborough Ware could be Neolithic or Late Bronze Age if looked at in isolation, but in this context are Neolithic.

7.6.13 The flint assemblages in the fills of RD1 are relatively large, and while implements are present they are dominated by waste, suggesting knapping was taking place around the ditch, or conceivably that debris was dumped in it. Some pieces can be refitted, and most are in good condition, indicating it was not reworked from elsewhere. A few retouched tools were present, including a backed blade, an edge trimmed flake, and a serrated flake, and also notable was a flake from a polished implement. With the possible exception of the flake from the polished implement the assemblages are not unusual and, by themselves, show little evidence of having had a ritual significance. Nevertheless flintworking in the ceremonial setting of RD1 may have had a different,

and presumably enhanced, meaning to the participants compared to more functionally oriented work elsewhere, even if it produced what appears to be ordinary waste.

7.6.14 The processing of three bulk samples from RD1 produced a single vetch or pea seed and a single elderberry seed. The former could indicate arable farming as it may have been cultivated or a weed.

Pit Group 2 (PG2) and Pit [1314]

7.6.15 Just off to the south-west of the centre of RD1 was an arrangement of a sub-oval pit, [1314], with an arc formed by the features of PG2 around one of its long sides, about 0.40m towards the north-east. PG2 itself consists of an arc-shaped gully, [1293] with ten postholes or small pits cut into its fill, and two less than 0.35m outside of it to the north, which appear to be part of the associated group. Between the main group and the two outliers is a very small gully, [1276], but this may have originated in root or animal action even though its fill, [1275], contained a small quantity of burnt flint. These features, were (roughly from south to north):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1310	Fill	No finds	Upper fill of [1314]
1313	Fill	No finds	Lower fill of [1314]
1314	Cut	3.10m long x 1.60m wide x 0.20m deep	Pit
1353	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1293]
1293	Cut	3.45m long x 0.85m wide x 0.16m deep	Gully
1294	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1295]
1295	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.08m deep, plus 0.04m depth for possible postpipe	Posthole / small pit
1331	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1332]
1332	Cut	0.32m diameter x 0.17m deep	Posthole / small pit
1296	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1297]
1297	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.08m deep	Posthole / small pit
1306	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1307]
1307	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole / small pit
1304	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1305]
1305	Cut	0.33m diameter x 0.07m deep	Posthole / small pit
1333	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1334]
1334	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.06m deep	Posthole / small pit
1281	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1292]
1292	Cut	0.32m diameter x 0.08m deep	Posthole / small pit
1335	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1336]
1336	Cut	0.27m diameter x 0.07m deep	Posthole / small pit
1279	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1280]
1280	Cut	0.33m diameter x 0.06m deep	Posthole / small pit
1277	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1278]
1278	Cut	0.26m diameter x 0.07m deep	Posthole / small pit
1201	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1272]
1272	Cut	0.22m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole / small pit

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1273	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1274]
1274	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.08m deep	Posthole / small pit
1275	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1276]
1276	Cut	0.75m long x 0.10 wide x 0.07m deep	Gully / burrow / root?

7.6.16 This group of features was almost devoid of cultural material, as apart from the burnt flint in [1275] there was only another small quantity of burnt flint within the fill of the arc-shaped gully, [1353]. No separate postpipe fills were seen, but a circular area 0.16m across in the base of [1295] had been cut slightly deeper than the rest of it, which may indicate that they were for posts rather than being small pits. The lack of cultural material also is more consistent with posts than pits, although even taken together the argument is tentative.

Discussion of Phase 3

7.6.17 The inversion (or 'dent') of the ditch curve means that the monument displayed a substantial degree of orientation: it 'faced' between north and north-east, at about 22°. This primary orientation, approximately, is repeated in features belonging to later phases. There was also a secondary orientation at right angles to this as the north-west and south-east halves of the monument do not quite mirror each other, as there are significant differences between them in the ditch size, its fills, and the finds.

7.6.18 No causeways, which usually give the number and position of entrances in hengiform monuments, were present in RD1. If the inversion was the front of the monument, then the entrance would have been there, and it is quite possible that there was originally a causeway in this position. Later modifications of the monument indicate that there was an entrance there, and also one on the opposite side (see paragraphs 7.7.22 and 1.1.1).

7.6.19 The evidence is consistent with the idea that the ditch was cut in segments, but it is not unambiguous in this respect. The number of segments, if it is true, can only be estimated. Nevertheless, the construction of monuments in segments is well documented in the Neolithic, so it not implausible.

7.6.20 The small amount of deposition of cultural material during the primary silting of RD1 appears to have been organised rather than random, as it was concentrated into one stretch of the ditch. This may be a deceptive impression, as the low total quantity means that the concentration may have arisen from a single not very large deposit, which just happened to be in one place rather than another. However the greater quantity of cultural deposition during the silting which resulted in the secondary fill was

also concentrated in the same stretch, even if the distribution was not as uneven. Also the place it was found was already significant, as it was around one of the ends of the inversion of the ditch, and remained so until Phase 4, at the very least.

7.6.21 The fact that the upper fill of RD1 was only found around the north-west side further emphasises the contrast between the north-western and south-eastern sides of the monument. This could be a result of the greater depth of the ditch on this side, but the upper fill was not found throughout the deeper part of the ditch. Compaction is unlikely to be the cause, as the material of the lower two fills was unlikely to have compacted much.

7.6.22 The arrangement of PG2 and pit [1314] was clearly structured, with the arc of the former respecting the long axis of the latter, and the confined area of PG2 being used for both the initial gully and then a series of postholes or small pits. Together they were oriented to the north-east, or possibly the south-west, but the orientation appears to have been a few degrees clockwise of that of RD1, although great precision is not possible. Combined with its slightly off-centre position this means that it appears to face the inversion of the curve of RD1, or a position just inside of this inversion.

7.6.23 Whether postholes or small pits, the later features within gully [1293] in PG2 generally intercut, and could represent two events, with five cuts present in each. With the gully, this means a minimum of three events on the same area, indicating use over at least a reasonable length of time. The lack of cultural material makes fitting this group of features into the site chronology difficult. The layout in relation to RD1 makes it very probable that it belongs within Phases 3 to 6 at least; narrowing it further becomes more tentative but the association with RD1 makes Phase 3 a preferable option, as opposed to 4, 5, or 6.

7.6.24 If the features of PG2 were post settings then their position and orientation are strongly suggestive of a screen around pit [1314]. This would have separated or screened off the pit from the area around the front of RD1. The size of this pit, at over 3m long and 1.5m wide, precludes it being a grave cut, even without the lack of surviving bone and shallowness, as found.

7.6.25 While not common, there are parallels for hengiform ring ditches like RD1 in the Thames region, locally represented by Staines Road Farm, Shepperton (Jones, 1990), 4 km south-east of Ashford Prison and also near the River Ash. At Staines Road Farm a crouched burial and part of another body were found in the fill, and it is not uncommon for inhumations and placed deposits to be present. There was also a narrow causeway across the ring ditch on the north-east side, and a more pronounced level of segmentation than seen at Ashford Prison.

7.6.26 The topographical position of RD1, and the precursor activity in Phase 2, is significant. Figure 4 shows that this was in an area between the palaeochannel and the River Ash that was at a slightly higher level than most of the excavation. If the land around the Ash became flooded in winter this area would have been an island or peninsular of drier ground, whether or not a river or stream was still active along the course of the palaeochannel (see paragraphs 7.3.16 and 7.3.17). If the palaeochannel does meet the Ash somewhere not far to the east of the site (see paragraph 7.3.1), the river and palaeochannel bound it on the north, east, and south sides. Its extent is not known to the west. This position in the landscape is likely to have been highly attractive as a focus for ritual activity.

7.7 Phase 4 – Mid to Late Neolithic – Pits

Pit Group 1 (PG1)

7.7.1 PG1 is a group of 61 pits around RD1, that are likely to be Neolithic in date. Most of these were cut into the fill of the ring ditch, but some were in the interior. The ones in the interior included: those that were very close to the ring ditch, and effectively can be considered with the ones that cut its fills; a sub-group towards the north-east of the interior space, that may alternatively be postholes forming a structure; and those that were isolated. Four of the features were small compared to the others, and may represent some different activity from the rest of the group, such as stakeholes. None of the features intercut. The distribution of features in PG1 is given in table 3.

Pit Group 1	Total	Excluding small features
Cut into the fills of RD1	42	38
Interior of RD1 - next to RD1	6	6
Interior of RD1 - possible posthole structure	7	7
Interior of RD1 - isolated	6	6
Total	61	57

Table 3 Distribution of features in Pit Group 1.

7.7.2 It cannot be proven beyond doubt that all of these belong in this phase. However, where there was no artefactual support for the phasing, which was satisfactory in only eight cases, their positioning shows that the great majority of them were associated. Some could belong to other periods but appear to be part of the group, through chance location, but this would not be expected for more than a few. The isolated features within the interior of RD1 are the most likely not to belong to the group.

7.7.3 The pits cut into the fills of RD1, or just inside its interior, and excluding the possible stakeholes, were (clockwise from the north):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
676	Fill	Peterborough Ware	Fill of [677]
677	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
585	Fill	No finds	Fill of [586]
586	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit
1974	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1975]
1975	Cut	0.73m diameter x c. 0.21m deep	Pit
1121	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1122]
1122	Cut	0.27m diameter x 0.13m deep	Pit
1395	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1396]
1396	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit
656	Fill	Neolithic pot	Fill of [657]
657	Cut	0.70m diameter x 0.22m deep	Pit
654	Fill	Peterborough Ware	Fill of [655]
655	Cut	0.53m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
587	Fill	Neolithic pot	Fill of [588]
588	Cut	0.77m diameter x 0.27m deep	Pit
652	Fill	No finds	Fill of [653]
653	Cut	0.37m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit
591	Fill	No finds	Fill of [592]
592	Cut	0.70m diameter x 0.22m deep	Pit
1159	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1160]
1160	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.13m deep	Pit
873	Fill	No finds	Fill of [874]
874	Cut	0.67m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit
649	Fill	No finds	Fill of [650]
650	Cut	0.58m diameter x 0.22m deep	Pit
648	Fill	No finds	Fill of [651]
651	Cut	0.77m long x 0.66m wide x 0.16m deep	Pit
647	Fill	No finds	Fill of [597]
597	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit
595	Fill	Neolithic pot	Fill of [596]
596	Cut	0.39m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
593	Fill	No finds	Fill of [594]
594	Cut	0.33m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
1151	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1152]
1152	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.37m deep	Pit
836	Fill	No finds	Fill of [837]
837	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
834	Fill	No finds	Fill of [835]
835	Cut	0.27m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit
832	Fill	No finds	Fill of [833]
833	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit
804	Fill	No finds	Fill of [805]
805	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.11m deep	Pit
806	Fill	No finds	Fill of [807]
807	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit
800	Fill	No finds	Fill of [801]
801	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
802	Fill	No finds	Fill of [803]
803	Cut	0.61m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
763	Fill	No finds	Fill of [764]
764	Cut	0.26m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
765	Fill	No finds	Fill of [766]
766	Cut	0.42m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
753	Fill	No finds	Fill of [754]
754	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit
761	Fill	No finds	Fill of [762]
762	Cut	0.41m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
759	Fill	No finds	Fill of [760]
760	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit
757	Fill	No finds	Fill of [758]
758	Cut	0.46m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit
1137	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1138]
1138	Cut	0.27m diameter x 0.19m deep	Pit
1538	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1539]
1539	Cut	0.19m diameter x 0.23m deep	Pit
751	Fill	No finds	Fill of [752]
752	Cut	0.28m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit
749	Fill	No finds	Fill of [750]
750	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit
680	Fill	No finds	Fill of [681]
681	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.06m deep	Pit
1192	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1193]
1193	Cut	0.21m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
747	Fill	No finds	Fill of [748]
748	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
1153	Fill	Struck flint	Fill of [1154]
1154	Cut	0.58m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit
678	Fill	No finds	Fill of [679]
679	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
745	Fill	No finds	Fill of [746]
746	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
1147	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot (fragmentary, undated)	Fill of [1148]
1148	Cut	0.34m diameter x 0.22m deep	Pit
739	Fill	No finds	Fill of [740]
740	Cut	0.36m diameter x 0.06m deep	Pit
737	Fill	No finds	Fill of [738]
738	Cut	0.52m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit

7.7.4 There were two concentrations of pits, one at either end of the inversion of the curve of RD1, each of which included several of the largest of them. These had a diameter of 0.60-0.85m, and a depth of around 0.20m, which compares to the average of 0.41m diameter and 0.14m depth.

7.7.5 Also notable is the number of them along the north-west side. This matches quite closely the area of the upper fill of the ring ditch, [2085]. Lastly, it may or may not be significant that there was one relatively large pit in the centre of the inversion, [588], and another directly opposite this on the south-west side, [803].

7.7.6 Peterborough Ware, not diagnostic as to sub-type, was present in two of the pits, [677] and [655], both of which were at the north-west end of the inversion. Other Neolithic pot, not necessarily Peterborough Ware, was found in another pit there, [657]; in a pit in the centre of the inversion [588]; and another just to the south of the south-east end of the inversion, [596]. The only other pot from the pits around the circumference or RD1 was fragmentary and not identifiable.

7.7.7 Little other cultural material was present in these pits, other than that in [1148]. This pit contained both struck and burnt flint, and was not cut into the fills of RD1, which may mean that it does not properly belong in PG1. On the other hand it was close to the north-west end of the inversion, so it may not be surprising that its contents were special compared to the other pits. It contained the only larger assemblage of struck flint, which consisted of knapping waste and flake fragments. Several were probably derived from the same nodules, implying the work was contemporary with the pit fill deposition, and close to it.

7.7.8 The features that may be too small to be the same as the rest of the pits around the circumference of RD1 are:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
741	Fill	No finds	Fill of [742]
742	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.06m deep	Pit / stakehole
743	Fill	No finds	Fill of [744]
744	Cut	0.13m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit / stakehole
755	Fill	No finds	Fill of [756]
756	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit / stakehole
1526	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1474]
1474	Cut	0.17m diameter x 0.35m deep	Pit / stakehole

7.7.9 If they do not in fact belong in this phase they could be in Phase 11B, as there was a pair of similar features at the south-east end of the inversion of RD1, one of which contained a small quantity of pottery of that date.

7.7.10 The features forming the sub-group towards the north-east of the interior space, that may alternatively be postholes forming a structure, were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
867	Fill	Burnt flint, Neolithic pot	Fill of [868]
868	Cut	0.33m diameter x 0.14m deep	Pit / posthole
877	Fill	Burnt flint, Neolithic pot	Fill of [878]
878	Cut	0.23m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit / posthole
892	Fill	No finds	Fill of [893]
893	Cut	0.39m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit / posthole

894	Fill	No finds	Fill of [895]
895	Cut	0.24m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit / posthole
1157	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1158]
1158	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit / posthole
896	Fill	No finds	Fill of [897]
897	Cut	0.29m diameter x 0.47m deep	Pit / posthole
1162	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1163]
1163	Cut	0.23m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit / posthole

7.7.11 These form three sides of a roughly rectangular shape, or an irregular arc. Two of them, [868] and [878], on the east side had cultural material, consisting of burnt flint and small quantities of Neolithic pot. This is a higher proportion (29%) than the rest of PG1 (14%), or those around the circumference (17%), but as the numbers involved are small this may be random.

7.7.12 Whether the others are correctly included in this phase is complicated by the presence nearby, within the rectangle or arc, of a similar sized small pit or posthole, [876], containing iron slag.

7.7.13 The seemingly isolated pits within the interior of RD1 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
865	Fill	Neolithic pot	Fill of [866]
866	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit
1123	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1124]
1124	Cut	0.50m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1125	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1126]
1126	Cut	0.10m diameter x 0.15m deep	Stakehole within pit [1124]
1133	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1134]
1134	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit
1135	Fill	Pot (fragmentary, undated)	Fill of [1136]
1136	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit
1139	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1140]
1140	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit
1175	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1176]
1176	Cut	0.55m long x 0.30m wide x 0.05m deep	Pit

7.7.14 Six separate features were present, with one stakehole within one of them. Little can be concluded about them, other than the observation that a high proportion (50%) have cultural material.

Discussion of Phase 4

7.7.15 The spatial distribution of the pits around the circumference of RD1 makes it very unlikely that they were postholes in some structure, as they were too irregular in their

positions. There is also the large range of size of the pits to account for, even if the lack of evidence of postpipes is not significant. Postholes cutting the ditch fill would not be expected in any case, as when they are associated, a wooden circle or other structure normally predates the henge (Gibson, 1998, pp. 36), although there are exceptions.

7.7.16 There is a strong case that these pits were ritual:

1) Ritual activity would maintain the nature of the monument itself and that of the immediate area.
2) There is continued focus on the inversion of the curve of RD1.
3) Peterborough Ware pottery was again present in them.

7.7.17 Most of the pits did not produce finds, and even the little flint recovered would normally be considered utilitarian rather than special. This does not support the ritual interpretation, but does not undermine it too seriously either, as many types of ritual activity would not have left finds. These pits may have been blank, or had a deposit that left no trace. Objects made from organic materials, foodstuffs, and liquids, even including alcoholic and psychotropic drinks, are all possibilities.

7.7.18 The total absence of intercutting in PG1 could be chance, but the density of pits is sufficient to make this look systematic, especially around the two concentrations of pits. Either they were dug over a short period of time, maybe even on one occasion, or they had markers above ground and were subsequently avoided.

7.7.19 The emphasis on the north-west side of the monument, inferred from the ditch depth and upper fill during Phase 3, was maintained into Phase 4, with many pits along that side and very few along the south-east. It is possible that the primary north-east to south-west axis of the monument was being reinforced by the placing of one relatively large pit in the centre of the inversion, and another directly opposite it.

7.7.20 This asymmetry between the north-west and south-east sides of the monument in Phases 3 and 4 may reflect some concept of duality within the architecture of the ritual complex. Concepts of duality have often been used in the interpretation of prehistoric, and especially Neolithic architecture. Barnatt (1998) suggests the following oppositions in prehistoric people's engagement with the landscape: the natural vs. the made; close to home vs. a place of pilgrimage; procession vs. arrival; the seen vs. the unseen; the everyday world vs. the other worlds; and the living vs. spirits and ancestors. They would also have experienced other oppositions, including: male vs. female; day vs. night; summer vs. winter, and so on.

7.7.21 The Phase 4 evidence reinforces the idea that the inversion of RD1 was important and that the monument faced to the north-east. It adds additional detail as well, in that it distinguishes the ends of the inversion from the middle. It seems most likely that this distinction was always there, rather than being an innovation in Phase 4, but was just not visible in the Phase 3 remains.

7.7.22 The concentrations of larger pits at both ends of the inversion could indicate that attention was focused on these positions, but more probably that they framed the gap between them. The implication is that at this point there was an access route into RD1. The ditch would not have been much of a physical barrier, as it had largely or completely filled in, although a bank was very probably still extant. Irrespective of what was convenient or practical for moving between the outside and inside of the monument, more significant would have been to maintain the primacy of the 'correct' access, ideologically.

7.7.23 RD1 may therefore parallel to some extent henges with one or more entrances formed by a break in the line of the ditch and bank. However, given that the ditch circuit of RD1 was complete in Phase 3, it is not clear how a supposed entrance would have operated in that period. Planks have been suggested for other hengiform monuments without causeways (Condit and Simpson, 1998, 52).

7.7.24 Some of the sterile pits in the sub-group forming a rectangle or arc-shape towards the north-east of the interior space may be associated with feature [876], which probably dates from the Iron Age or later. It is not possible to make a plausible Iron Age four-post structure out of them without including the ones with the Neolithic pot, i.e. from features [876], [868], [878], and [895]. The interpretation of a Iron Age four-post structure with residual Neolithic pot is rejected on the basis that the other four-post structures contained more significant quantities of cultural material, including charcoal and burnt daub flecks and fragments, burnt flint and at least some contemporary pottery (see Phase 11 below). It might be claimed that the distance from any of the Phase 11 roundhouses explains this, but the differences are too great to make this more than a remote possibility. It is more likely that [876] is in Phase 4 and the iron slag in it, which gives it its *terminus post quem*, is intrusive. It was partially truncated by a modern field drain cut, which were usually backfilled with slag.

7.7.25 If these features do in fact belong in Phase 4 they could be pits or postholes. A structure in the north-east of the space would balance and to some extent mirror whatever is represented by PG2 and pit [1314] in its south-west, but the dissimilarity between the two is marked. Any structure that it made would have been both slender and irregular. Also it needs to be remembered that with any moderate density of individual features within an area it is possible to pick out groups that look as if they

make a pattern. On balance, it is more plausible that these features were pits, and associated with the activity represented by the rest of PG1.

7.8 Phase 5 – Mid to Late Neolithic – Ditch

Ditches [2042] and [2044]

7.8.1 A small ditch, broken into two parts which were nearly on the same line, [2042] and [2044], ran north-east to south-west across RD1 (figure 9). Each of these cut the ring ditch fills and terminated less than a metre (0.70m and 0.90m respectively) inside RD1, leaving a gap of 13m between the ends, covering most of the interior. The far end of [2042] was truncated by a later pit, but assuming it remained straight could have been between 16 and 17.5m long. The far end of [2044] was beyond the limit of excavation, with 6.5m within the trench.

7.8.2 The ditch almost bisects RD1, on an orientation of about 33°, slightly clockwise of that of RD1. [2042] crossed RD1 about 0.30m north-west of the centre of the inversion, and [2044] crossed it about 3.50m to the north-west of the point opposite the centre.

7.8.3 Four slots were excavated into [2042] and three into [2044]. A single fill was present in all cases. The ditch contexts were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2041	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2042]
2042	Cut	0.45 - 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch
2043	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2044]
2044	Cut	0.45m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch

7.8.4 No pot was found in the fills. A small quantity of struck flint was recovered, most of which was from one of the slots, fill [1399], which is again knapping waste and broken flakes. The burnt flint was also unevenly distributed, the bulk of it coming from two of the slots, fills [1399] and [1936].

Discussion of Phase 5

7.8.5 No pot or other closely datable material has come out of this ditch, stratigraphically it is between Phases 3 and 11A, but its position and orientation tie it to RD1. The break across the centre of RD1 confirms this, unless it passed over a mound.

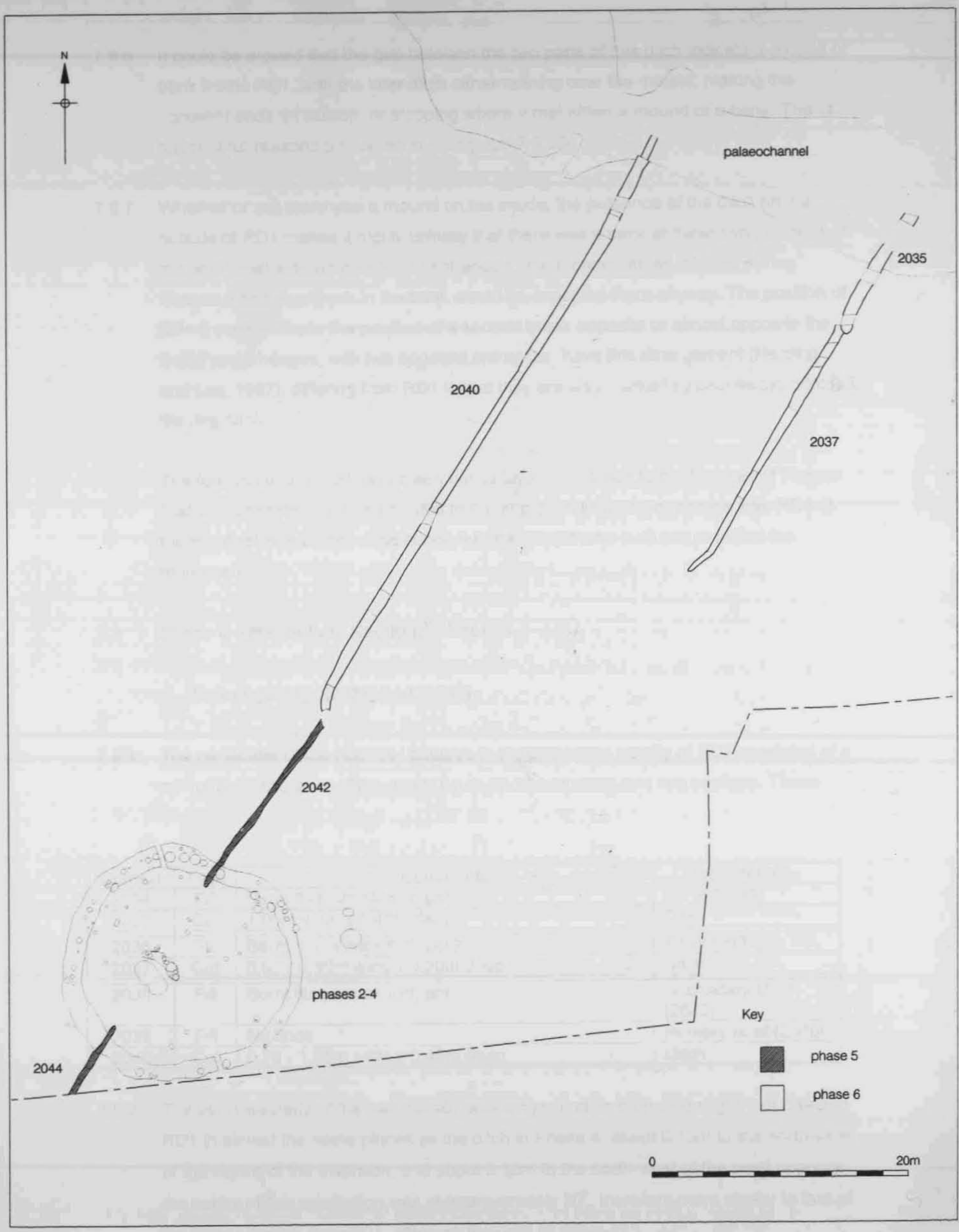


Figure 9
Plan - Phases 5 and 6 - southern half of Area A
1:400

7.8.6 It could be argued that the gap between the two parts of this ditch indicate a mound or bank inside RD1, with the later ditch either running over the mound, making the apparent ends an illusion, or stopping where it met either a mound or a bank. This is rejected for reasons discussed in paragraph 7.9.30.

7.8.7 Whether or not there was a mound on the inside, the presence of the ditch on the outside of RD1 makes it highly unlikely that there was a bank at these two positions. If the north-east side represents an entrance to the monument, as inferred during Phases 3 and 4, a break in the bank would be expected there anyway. The position of [2044] could indicate the position of a second break opposite or almost opposite the first. Type II henges, with two opposed entrances, have this arrangement (Harding and Lee, 1987), differing from RD1 in that they are also marked by causeways across the ring ditch.

7.8.8 The function of this ditch is unclear, but its layout in relation to the features of Phases 3 and 4 suggests that it was related to the approach towards, or access into, RD1. It therefore reflects a continuing concern of the people who built and modified the monument.

7.9 Phase 6 – Mid to Late Neolithic – Ditches

Ditches [2035] / [2037] and [2040]

7.9.1 The remainder of the Neolithic features in the immediate vicinity of RD1 consisted of a pair of parallel ditches, 20m apart (figure 9), one of which had two sections. These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2034	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2035]
2035	Cut	1.00m wide x 0.40m deep	Ditch
2036	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2037]
2037	Cut	0.60 - 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep	Ditch
2038	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Secondary fill of [2040]
2039	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [2040]
2040	Cut	0.70 - 1.00m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch

7.9.2 The north-westerly of the pair, [2040], was longer and its projected alignment bisected RD1 in almost the same places as the ditch in Phase 4, about 0.15m to the north-west of the centre of the inversion, and about 3.10m to the north-west of the point opposite the centre. Their orientation was at approximately 30°, therefore more similar to that of the Phase 5 ditch than RD1, although they are all within 11°.

7.9.3 Ditch [2040] was traced for 53m, and [2035] / [2037] for a total of 33m. The north-easterly ends of both were within the fill of the palaeochannel, but the exact position and form of the terminals was lost, as these soft deposits had been subsequently churned, as discussed above (see paragraph 7.3.4). There was no trace of the ditches on the north-east side of the palaeochannel, nor of any features running south-east to north-west, joining them together. The last 2-2.5m of their south-westerly ends were slightly turned inwards towards each other. The extreme end of [2040] terminated at, or near to, the termination of the Phase 5 ditch, but the stratigraphic relationship between them was lost due to truncation by a later pit.

7.9.4 The south-east of the pair had an original section, [2037], 22.8m long, and an extension or recut, [2035], which occupied the last 10.5m at its north-east end, and was slightly wider and deeper. Where the two met the end of [2035] turned slightly to the south and so did not quite sit in the middle of [2037], but apart from that they were on the same line.

7.9.5 Four slots were excavated into [2035], five into [2037], and six into [2040]. Two fills were present in two slots in [2040].

7.9.6 The density of finds was greater than for Phase 3 to 5, with similar quantities of struck flint but with both more burnt flint and more pottery. The struck flint assemblage was again unremarkable, differing from the preceding phases mainly by being cruder. The burnt flint was distributed fairly evenly, without any pattern being apparent.

7.9.7 Peterborough Ware, not identified to sub-type, was found in two of the slots in ditch [2035], fills [1791] and [1814]. The rest of the pottery was featureless Neolithic sherds.

Other Neolithic Features

7.9.8 Five other features, one in Area D and four in a group in Area G, have been dated through their pottery to the Neolithic. The one in Area D was 105m to the north-west of the rest of the Neolithic features, and the group in Area G were about 150m to the north of them. These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
12	Fill	Pot	Fill of [13]
13	Cut	Area D. 0.60m long (to limit of excavation) x 0.90m wide x 0.20m deep	Pit / Ditch
37	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [38]
38	Cut	Area G. 2.30m diameter x 0.24m deep	Pit
231	Fill	Struck flint, pot	Fill of [232]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
232	Cut	Area G. 2.40m long x 1.85m wide x 0.33m deep	Pit
235	Fill	Pot	Fill of [236]
236	Cut	Area G. 2.90 long x 2.50 wide x 0.20m deep	Pit
243	Fill	Pot	Fill of [244]
244	Cut	Area G. 4.5m (to limit of excavation) long x 1.10m wide x 0.20m deep	Ditch

7.9.9 No particular shape or structure can be seen in the arrangement of the group in Area G, which were within an area about 15m across. The three pits were relatively similar, except that one, [38], had an irregular shape, which was probably just the irregular base of a once deeper pit. Pit [232] truncated the end of ditch [244].

7.9.10 These features were identified as being within one of the Neolithic phases by the presence of small quantities of pottery that could be dated to the period. It can be assumed that there were other ones, excavated and possibly even some unexcavated, that were similar, but where no pottery was recovered. A number of features, especially within Area G, were similar in size and shape to pits [38], [232] and [236], and while some of these are interpreted as tree throw hollows others are unknown.

Discussion of Phase 6

7.9.11 The association of the Phase 6 ditches in Area A with the features of Phases 3, 4, and 5 strongly implies that they are also intimately related to their ritual nature in some way. They may have related to the way RD1 was approached, either controlling this approach, or providing a route to it. If not, they may have defined part of an enclosure, or been some other embellishment of the ritual monument. A more utilitarian function cannot be totally dismissed either.

7.9.12 The plan shows that there was a strong relationship between the Phase 6 ditches and those of Phase 5, so that the former may have been a development of the latter. While not perfect, the alignment of [2040] is close that of the Phase 5 ditches, and they ended at almost, or exactly, the same place.

7.9.13 The fact that they end in the palaeochannel deposits is significant. It re-emphasises the relationship of the Neolithic activity to its topographical position, on an island or peninsular of drier ground when the floodplain was wet (see paragraph 7.6.26). If there was still an active river or stream in the palaeochannel (see paragraphs 7.3.16 and 7.3.17) they would then have connected the monument directly to the water.

7.9.14 The layout of the Phase 6 ditches means that they are not very convincing as a processional way as such; it would have been very short with only 65m from the north-

east end of the ditches to RD1, and excessively wide in relation to the monument that it led up to. This does not mean that it could not have controlled access to the monument in another way.

7.9.15 If the Phase 6 ditches were an enclosure the area covered would have been 0.1 Ha, and the ditches would represent 1½ sides of it, with the rest of the presumed boundary made in a way that has not left archaeological traces. As the north-eastern ends were within the palaeochannel this could have formed a natural limit to whatever activity was occurring on the south-west side of it, or there could have been an artificial boundary there that left no remains.

7.9.16 An enclosure would have given the complex a different character, in that it would have provided an alternative focus of attention to whatever was happening within it. Conversely, a structure that controlled the approach to the earlier monument, or providing a route to it, would have re-emphasised the primacy of what was already there.

7.9.17 The interpretation that these ditches control access to the monument rather than form part of an enclosure is preferred because of:

1) Their shape, orientation, and position in relation to RD1.
2) Their relationship with the Phase 4 ditches.
3) The lack of internal structures.

The two are not necessarily contradictory, in that the ditches may express control over the space in front of the monument, which both defines an area that is important in its own right and controls access to RD1.

7.9.18 Although the quantity of finds in the ditches was relatively high, it is unlikely that it represents occupation.

7.9.19 Stratigraphically and artefactually there is no proof yet that the Phase 6 ditches do in fact postdate RD1. This has been inferred on the basis firstly from the nature and layout of the various features, and secondly from the similarity of the Phase 6 ditches to that of Phase 5, which has a stratigraphic relationship.

7.9.20 It is not clear whether the five other Neolithic pits and ditches at some distance from the rest of the features in Phases 2 to 6 were unrelated to the ritual that had its main focus towards the south of Area A, or related to it but in a remote position. The artefact assemblages were not dissimilar to those from Area A, even if the density of finds was low, which to some extent supports the idea that they were related. If they were, the physical separation could either be because the ritual activities that occurred

there were themselves marginal or peripheral, or that they were just as important but situated slightly away from the principal monument for some reason.

Phases 3 to 6 Radiocarbon Samples

7.9.21 Seven charcoal sub-samples were extracted from bulk sediment samples from contexts in a range of phases and submitted for radiocarbon determination (see appendix 6). The two objectives of this exercise were:

1) To assess the potential of charcoal for providing accurate and precise age estimates for this site.
2) To establish the age of archaeological contexts recorded at the site for which little or no 'relative' dating evidence exists.

7.9.22 Five out of the seven samples produced results that were totally inconsistent with the archaeological chronology, and can be dismissed (see appendix 6, Table 14). The two that were closer to a possible date range were:

1) Pit [754] in PG1, Phase 4 – sample <135> fill [753].
2) Ditch [2040], in Phase 6 – sample <448> fill [1774].

7.9.23 The result for pit [754] was 3620 to 3590 cal BC, and 3530 to 3360 cal BC. This is near the very earliest date accepted for Peterborough Ware. No pot was found in the pit, but the Peterborough Ware in RD1 and other pits in PG1 provides a *terminus post quem* for the pit. Approximate accepted dates for Peterborough Ware are: Ebbsfleet style 3500 - 2900 BC; Mortlake style 3600 - 2300 BC; Fengate style 3500 - 2500 BC (Gibson, 2002, 80).

7.9.24 The result for ditch [2040] was 1770 to 1620 cal BC. This ditch not only contains Neolithic pottery, (see paragraph 7.9.7), but is also part of the ritual complex of Phases 3 to 6. While not as far off as the five dismissed results, if this was correct it would require the pottery to be residual and the ditch to have been very much later than RD1 and PG1, with their Peterborough Ware connections. It is unlikely that the ritual complex was in use at this date, and modified in this way so much later than RD1 and PG1.

7.9.25 The conflict of these two radiocarbon dates with other aspects of the site chronology, combined with the fact that they are the only ones that are even relatively plausible out of seven determinations, means that no material weight can be given to them. The radiocarbon assessment has failed to establish reliable dates for the contexts, and the potential for charcoal sampled in this manner, from this site, to provide precise dates is low.

Magnetic Susceptibility and Phosphate Samples around RD1

7.9.26 Part of the magnetic susceptibility and phosphate assessment involved taking spot samples from selected areas of the site, to see if spatial patterning could be detected which would help interpret the way the site was used (see appendix 6). While other factors may contribute to it, the primary cause of enhanced magnetic susceptibility on archaeological sites is normally believed to be burning, and that of enhanced phosphate is decayed or burnt organic material, especially animal faeces.

7.9.27 Around RD1, the magnetic susceptibility levels were higher to the north-west of a line through its centre, and the phosphate levels were higher to the south-east (see appendix 6, figures 13 and 14). This pattern would fit in with the idea that there was a difference between the north-west and south-east halves RD1 (see paragraphs 7.6.17 to 7.6.21, and 7.7.19). However all these magnetic susceptibility values were still low, and within the range of what is considered to be the background magnetic susceptibility of the parent material. The phosphate levels were also not very high, with the higher values still only slightly above the background level, and the contrast between the higher and lower values is small. In addition neither pattern showed a difference between the inside and outside of RD1, so seems to have been unrelated to the monument.

7.9.28 Therefore little can be concluded from these results. The phosphate concentration cannot legitimately be used to identify areas with inhumations or cremations. On other sites a phosphate enhancement has been observed near the entrances of henges (see appendix 6), which does not apply to RD1. There is also no indication of the burning of vegetation across the area for clearance.

Discussion of Phases 3 to 6

7.9.29 While more work on the fabrics should help to refine the chronology, on balance the pottery indicates that the Neolithic activity belongs to a single period (see appendix 2). This is because there is repeated co-occurrence of the Neolithic fabrics, which makes the assemblages relatively similar.

7.9.30 The reasons for preferring the interpretation of RD1 as a hengiform monument rather than a relatively early round barrow are:

1) Seemingly contemporary features (PG2 and [1314]) were present in the interior. This implies there was no bank on the inside of the ditch, unless the features were so deep they penetrated through it.

2) The pits of PG1 that were around the circumference of RD1, but not wholly within the fill of RD1 itself, were all on the inside of it rather than the outside, with one exception. This was on the outside edge, whereas there were 3 on the inside edge and 6 completely inside. This is logical if there was a bank on the outside.
3) Several characteristics of the complex are more consistent with other examples of henges than barrows:
    a) The Phase 4 ritual pits;
    b) The elaboration of the monument with ditches in Phases 5 and 6; and
    c) The fact that the monument complex has a clearly defined alignment.
4) The phosphate assessment did not suggest enhancement from inhumations or cremations.

The layout of the Phase 5 ditches adds some weight to the barrow interpretation, in that they could respect an internal bank and it requires that there were breaks in any external banks. Both of these can be explained: they may terminate just inside the ditch for other reasons than a bank, and at least one break in the external bank would be expected for a hengiform monument, and two would be quite usual, even for a small structure of this type (Harding and Lee, 1987).

7.9.31 The two radiocarbon dates that cannot be immediately dismissed must still be regarded as unreliable. Neither of them fit the site chronology very well, and would require explanation.

7.10 Phases 7 to 10 – Late Bronze Age Field Systems

7.10.1 Towards the east side and centre of Area A, a coaxial field system developed over Phases 7 to 10 (figure 10). The ditches marking the boundaries were long and relatively straight, and contained very little cultural material. The principal orientations were from north-east to south-west (31°) and a slightly less clear one from north-west to south-east (123°). This is within the range of the orientations of Phases 3 to 6 (22° to 33°), and especially close to those of Phases 5 and 6 (30° to 33°), but it is unclear whether this is coincidence or not. Elements of the field system were also found in Areas D, E, F and possibly G.

7.10.2 In lowland Britain, with its soft geology, the absence of stone walls means that archaeological field systems are normally recognised by the pattern of ditches that remain. However the systems are very likely to have had two main components, ditches and hedges (Pryor, 1998). The hedges, and other forms of barrier, generally have a low archaeological visibility, and their past existence normally has to be just inferred from the ditch which may have run alongside them (*ibid.* pp. 70-72).

7.11 Phase 7 – Late Bronze Age – Field System (i)

7.11.1 The first Late Bronze Age elements of the field system were two relatively short lengths of ditch, one wider and shallow, and the other narrower and deeper. They were next to each other and ran north-west to south-east (figure 10). These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2063	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2064]
2064	Cut	22.5m long x 1.10m wide x 0.38m deep	Ditch
1845	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [1846]
1846	Cut	25.5m long x 2.40m wide x 0.13m deep	Ditch

7.11.2 These are poorly dated, and only four flints and some burnt flint was recovered from them, as well as parts of the skull of an adult dog. They converged towards their north-west ends but no stratigraphic order could be determined between them, while the ends themselves were both truncated by ditch [2062].

Discussion of Phase 7

7.11.3 This pair of ditches were not aligned with the rest of the field system in Phases 8 to 10, and it is not certain that they were even part of it. The phasing is based on the fact that they predated one part of the field system, and they were more similar to the other Late Bronze Age features than the Neolithic ones. Firstly their orientation bears no relation to the Neolithic orientation either. Secondly their finds density was very low, like the field system and in contrast to the earlier ritual complex. Another reason for associating them with the later parts of the field system is that their north-western ends were truncated by an element of it, which is more likely not to have been a coincidence than to have been one.

7.11.4 It is likely from their arrangement that one of these ditches replaced the other. On their own they would not have been functional, so they must have been part of a larger system that did not leave other evidence, or has been included within another phase. The positions of their south-eastern ends means that they may have respected the palaeochannel. This system is more likely to have been related to field divisions than anything else.

7.12 Phase 8 – Late Bronze Age – Field System (ii)

7.12.1 Many more of the elements of the field system are included within Phase 8, and when these were in place its framework was fully established (figure 10).

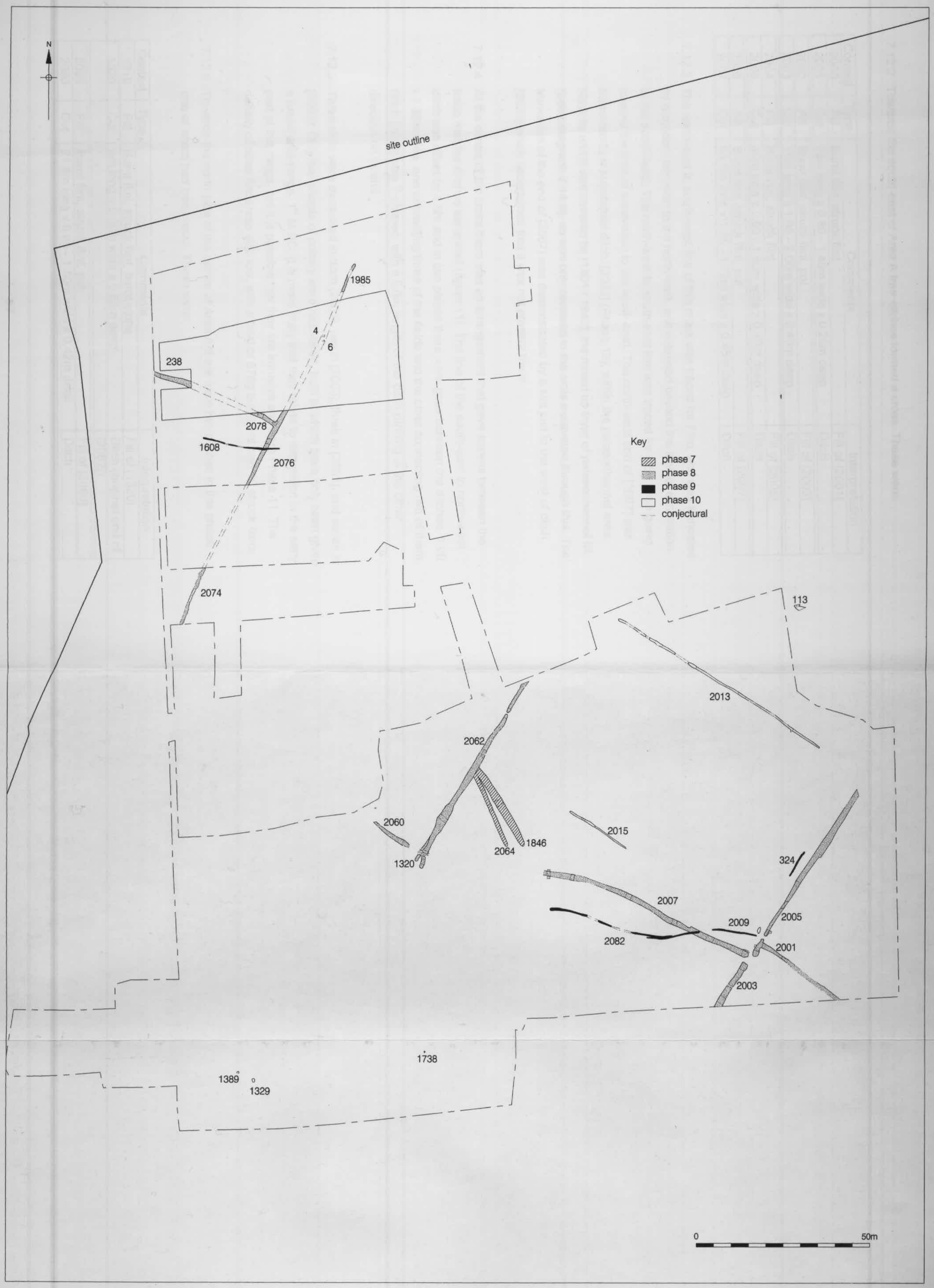


Figure 10
Plan - Phases 7-10
1:1000

7.12.2 Towards the south-east of Area A four ditches formed a cross. These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2000	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2001]
2001	Cut	28m long x 0.80 - 1.40m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch
2002	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2003]
2003	Cut	15m long x 1.65 - 2.00m wide x 0.40m deep	Ditch
2004	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2005]
2005	Cut	49m long x 0.80 - 1.50m wide x 0.40m deep	Ditch
2006	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2007]
2007	Cut	63.5m long x 1.55 - 1.75m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch

7.12.3 The north-east to south-west line of this cross was traced for 73m, and was truncated by a modern intrusion to the north-east, and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south-west. The north-west to south-east line was traced for 92m, also going beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east. The north-west end of [2007] was truncated by a substantial ditch, [2033] (Phase 12), within the palaeochannel area. Near its end it was covered by [1801 / 1842], the mixed up layer of palaeochannel fill (see paragraph 7.14.9), so was only revealed in the slots excavated through this. The truncation of the end of [2007] was demonstrated by a slot just to the west of ditch [2033] which ascertained that it was not present there.

7.12.4 At the centre of the cross there was an arrangement that gave access between the fields that the ditches separated (figure 11). The line of the south-east to north-west ditch was offset by 4.5m and in two places there were gaps between the ditches, 1.00 - 1.35m wide, one connecting three of the fields and the other connecting two of them. Ditch [2001] was T-shaped, with a 5.6m length of the ditch running in the other direction on its end.

7.12.5 Three slots were excavated in ditch [2001], two in [2003], three in [2005], and seven in [2007]. Only two sherds of pottery were recovered, both of which have only been given a broad date range, 1st M BC. It is more likely that they relate to deposition in the early part of this range, but it is possible that they are intrusive and from Phase 11. The density of other finds was also low, with a total of 578g burnt flint and 10 struck flints.

7.12.6 Towards the north side of the centre of Area A there were two ditches in this phase, one of which had been recut. These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1319	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, burnt stone	Fill of [1320]
1320	Cut	9m long x 0.80m wide x 0.52m deep	Ditch (original end of [2062])
2059	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2060]
2060	Cut	21.5m long x 0.85 - 1.50m wide x 0.42m deep	Ditch

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2061	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2062]
2062	Cut	61m long x 0.95 - 1.50m wide x 0.35 - 0.65m deep	Ditch

7.12.7 Their intersection showed that the first element was [1320], the original end of the north-east to south-west ditch; followed by [2060], which was curved and ran north-west to south-east; and lastly there was [2062], which was the main surviving part of the north-east to south-west ditch. This recut totally truncated [1320] except at the south-west end where the replacement curved to the south, and so terminated about 2.5m from the original.

7.12.8 Both [2060] and [2062] were truncated by modern intrusions near the limit of excavation, at their north-west and north-east ends respectively. The south-east end of [2060] was truncated by ditch [2058] (Phase 12). From the layout of the two ditches it is not clear whether [2060] terminated near this truncation or continued along the line of the later ditch for some length. The phasing indicates that they are separated by a large time gap and are part of unrelated systems (see below) so the former is more likely.

7.12.9 Where [2062] crossed the palaeochannel the main cut, [1942], was more substantial, 2.70m wide and 0.65m deep, and there were two recuts, [1940] and [1941]. There were no recuts observed in the other slots, except for the presence of the earlier south-west end [1320]. Towards the north-east end of [2062] there was a 0.55m wide gap in the ditch. This divided [2062] into a 50m long stretch at its south-west end and a 10.5m long stretch to the north-east that was truncated by a modern intrusion near to the limit of excavation.

7.12.10 One slot was excavated in ditch end [1320], two in [2060], and seven in [2062]. Only two of these had pottery although there were a number of sherds in each: the 17 (46g) in fill [549], within [2060], are dated to the Neolithic or Late Bronze Age, and the four (40g) in fill [1317], within [2062], are dated to the Neolithic or Middle Bronze Age. As these ditches are not interpreted as being Neolithic, and [2062] postdates [2060], a Late Bronze Age date for all these ditches is preferred. Both of these slots had a higher density of other finds as well; in addition to a reasonable quantity of burnt flint in each there were six struck flints in [1317] and 18 in [549]. The latter also had a pebble with a wear pattern showing it was probably used as a grinder, burnisher or polisher. Fill [1317] was in the south-west end of [2062] and fill [549] was also close to the intersection of the two ditches. Some burnt flint (510g), other burnt stone, and two other struck flints were recovered from the other slots, so that the average finds density for these features was low; similar to that of [2001] to [2007] above.

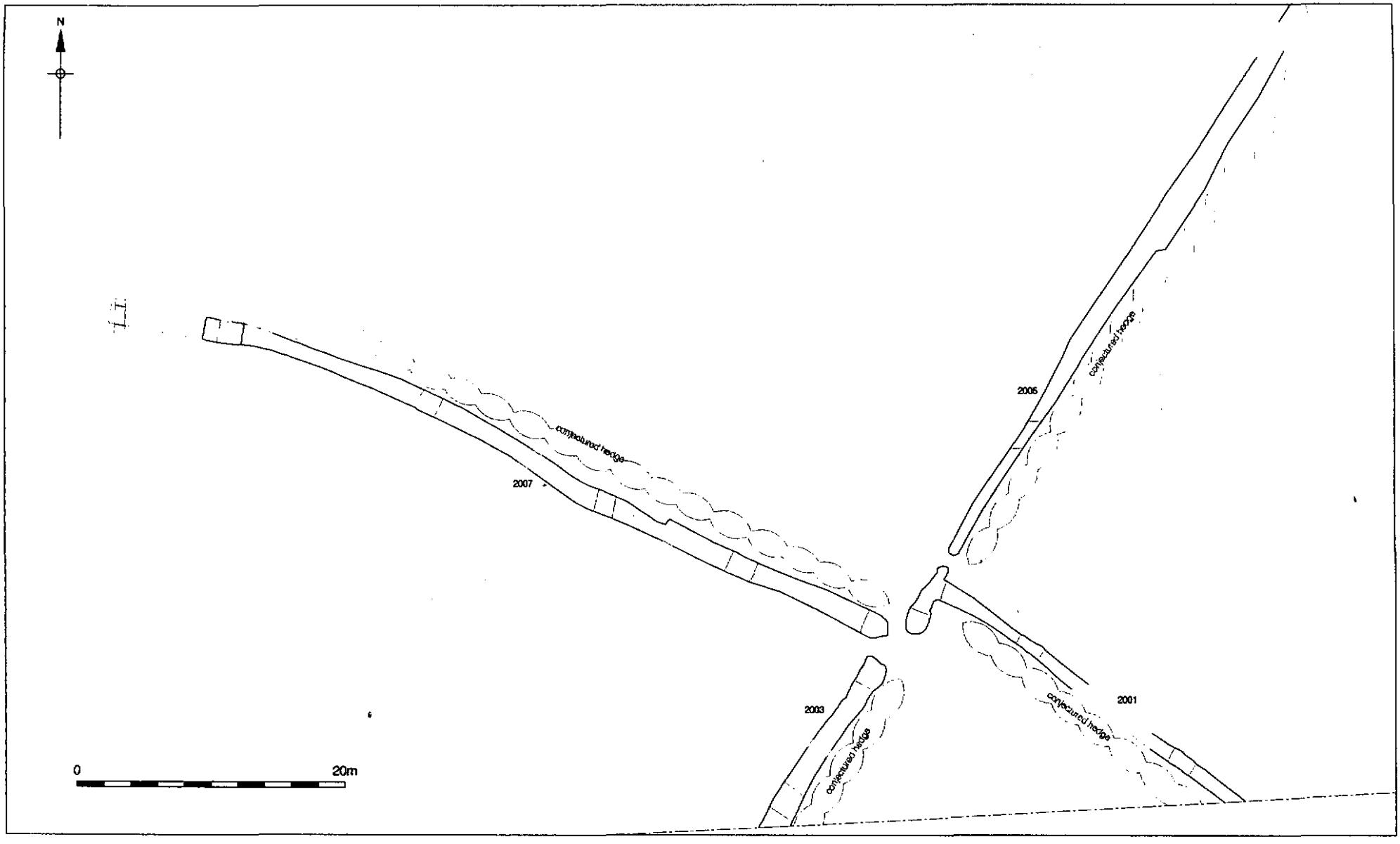


Figure 11
Plan - Phase 8, Area A - suggested layout
1:400

7.12.11 In Areas D, E, and F there were the other elements of the Phase 8 field system. These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2073	Fill	Struck flint	Fill of [2074]
2074	Cut	Area D. 17.3m long x 0.80m wide x 0.30m deep	Ditch
2075	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2076]
2076	Cut	Area E. 23.7m long x 1.05 - 1.45m wide x 0.40m deep	Ditch
2077	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2078]
2078	Cut	Area E. 8m long x 1.2m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch
237	Fill	No finds	Fill of [238]
238	Cut	Area E. 11m long x 1.05 - 1.80m wide x 0.35m deep	Ditch
1984	Fill	Not excavated	Fill of [1985]
1985	Cut	Area F. 8.6m long x 0.75m wide	Ditch

7.12.12 North-east to south-west ditches [2074] and [2076] were on the same alignment, and were very probably the same. [1985] was also on this alignment, although it was an isolated short length, separated from the rest of the ditch.

7.12.13 The alignment passed through evaluation trench 15 between Areas E and F, and there was no ditch in this position, but there were two pits or ditch ends [4] and [6], both of which extended beyond the sides of the trench, and that were separated by 0.85m. It would be a coincidence if two of the three features in this trench were on the alignment by chance, although [4] and [6] themselves were positioned more north to south than north-east to south-west. The alignment also passed through a thin strip machined along the west side of site to the south of Area D, but there was a modern intrusion there.

7.12.14 Similarly north-west to south-east ditches [2078] and [238] can be considered as being part of the same system. At the right-angled junction between [2076] and [2078] there was no intercutting as the fills were deposited in both parts contemporaneously (separate context numbers were given to the cut and the fills in the two ditches to keep the finds separate).

7.12.15 A field boundary consisting of [2074] and [2076] together would have been at least 68m long, whereas one including [1985] would have been at least 114m long. Similarly [2078] and [238] together would have been at least 37.5m long.

7.12.16 Four slots were excavated in [2074], two in [2076], two in [2078], and one in [238]. The only finds recovered were two struck flints from one slot in [2074], so the finds density was very low.

7.12.17 There were a number of other features in Area D that were similar to each other, amorphous in shape, contained no cultural material, and can probably be considered as a group. The ones excavated were: [1484], [1487], [1522], and [1968], which were identified as probable tree throw hollows. Where they met archaeological features they always proved to be earlier. The earliest feature that truncated them was [2074], so they are dated to any period up to Phase 8. They could relate to clearance ahead of the implementation of a field system, in which case they would be in Phase 8, but the chances are that they were rather earlier.

7.12.18 The field system may have been found in one of the evaluation trenches (TR10) just outside Area A. This was:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
112	Fill	Struck flint, pot	Fill of [113]
113	Cut	1.45m wide x 0.30m deep	Ditch

7.12.19 The exposed length of ditch [113], about 2m, was not sufficient to determine its orientation with any precision, especially as it was partially truncated by a field drain in the trench, but it appeared to be the same as that of the coaxial system. Unfortunately where a ditch on this line would have crossed Area A, just in its corner, there was a truncation. The width and depth were also similar to the other Phase 8 ditches. The position of [113] is also consistent in that it was 95m north-east from [2007], which is almost exactly the same as that between [2005] and [2062] on the north-west to south-east axis.

7.12.20 The one sherd of pottery recovered from the short slot in [113] dated to the Neolithic or Late Bronze Age, so following paragraph 7.12.10 the latter date is preferred.

7.12.21 The struck flint assemblage from Phases 7 to 10, mostly in Phase 8, suggests a mix of residual material with similar characteristics to that of the earlier phases and a new element (see appendix 3). This was the generally cruder industry typical of later prehistoric flintwork which contrasts with the finer, earlier product. Flint production therefore very probably continued, although perhaps at a low level and without its earlier importance.

Discussion of Phase 8

7.12.22 During Phase 8 a coaxial field system is properly established across most of the site. It cannot be proven whether the similarity of the orientation of the field system to that of the ritual complex of Phases 3 to 6 is coincidental or not, but it may be significant that almost the same orientation is used yet again in Phase 12 (see paragraph

7.20.51). Some factor of the landscape, which may have been the division between the wetter and drier ground, could be the common influence.

7.12.23 Figure 10 shows the field layout for this phase. The clearest part of the system was defined by a cross of ditches towards the south-east of Area A that divided this area into four fields. At the centre of the cross there were gaps in the ditches, which were entrance gateways to allow controlled movement between the fields.

7.12.24 Where any banks and hedges were situated cannot be established with any certainty, but one layout can be reconstructed as the most likely (figure 11). With this layout there was an offset in the line of the north-west to south-east ditch but not in the corresponding hedge, so the field pattern itself would have been simpler and more rectilinear. It also fits the T-shape of ditch [2001]. If this is correct, having the banks and hedges on the south-east side of ditches [2003] and [2005] fits better than having them on the north-west side, as it makes for a simpler and better arranged set of gateways.

7.12.25 The other elements in this phase are less clearly related to this cross and each other. They are believed to have been an associated group as they not only fit the rectilinear arrangement but also they are similar in size, both length and width. The sequence of ditch elements in this phase in the north central part of Area A (paragraph 7.12.7) indicates that the two boundaries, north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, were in use concurrently, and the pottery indicates that this was during the Late Bronze Age. Similarly, the pattern of fills within [2076] and [2078] show that these two boundaries were also contemporaneous.

7.12.26 The two recuts in [2062] where it crosses the palaeochannel, and absence of them along the rest of its length, imply that this section of the ditch was filling more rapidly than the rest. No part of the channel could have been active at this time, as [2062] cut right across its width, so either the sediments there were periodically soft and wet, and more easily moved laterally by water or animal action, or there was still occasional movement of water and sediment along the line of the old palaeochannel during extreme weather. This could have been run off washing over the field, preferentially following the palaeochannel.

7.12.27 The gap in ditch [2062] seems to represent another entrance connecting the fields. It was narrow, and may have been for use by people and smaller animals rather than cattle or horses, although it would not have been impossible for larger animals to have used it.

7.12.28 The layout around the centre of Area A suggests that [2060] and [2007] may have been two parts of the same boundary. In particular the curve on [2060] and the north-western end of [2007] would fit an S-shaped boundary well, and their positions in relation to the palaeochannel suggest that it was the reason for deviating from a straight line. A 30m length of this postulated boundary is missing, but could easily have existed without a ditch. In other respects the pattern of the fields in this phase appears to have been unrelated to the palaeochannel, with two north-east to south-west ditches crossing it without deviating.

7.12.29 If [113] was another part of the coaxial field system, as it appears to have been, this would have made an almost square field 95m across, with an area of slightly over 0.90 hectares. The distance between [2062] and [2074], further to the north-west, was again 95m, pointing to a level of standardisation. This is not as clear in the other axis, as [2007] and [2060] were not straight, and [2078] did not continue to the south-east of [2076], and did not line up with [113]. Nevertheless it is reasonable to say that other fields with the system were probably similar in terms of their areas and the lengths of their sides.

7.12.30 Ditches [2074] and [2076] form part of a field system element that either ended between Areas E and F, or had a continuous ditch through Areas D and E which then became discontinuous further to the north-east, perhaps ending before the north edge of Area F.

7.12.31 The low average finds density of this phase is to be expected from a field system. Most of the fills from the slots excavated contained no cultural material while some had a small amount, normally of burnt flint or both burnt and struck flint. In some the quantities were higher or there was also pottery, and these small concentrations of finds may be the result of individual disposal events. It appears too unevenly distributed to be the result of fertilising the fields with domestic waste. The density was low for the elements in Area A, but very low for those in the other areas, with only 2 struck flints recovered, no pottery, and not even any burnt flint.

7.12.32 The system seems to have had a higher level of organisation towards the south-east of the site compared to the north-west. It is not possible to be conclusive on the available evidence, but this, and the higher quantity of finds in Area A, implies that the centre of the system was more to the south-east of the excavation rather than the north-west. It may be that it was initially laid out somewhere to the south-east and expanded onto it, becoming progressively less well defined as it became more marginal.

7.12.33 Settlement activity, dispersed or nucleated, therefore may also have been more concentrated in that direction, towards the Ash. It is not likely that there was settlement very close to the excavation, as the absolute levels of cultural material were so low.

7.12.34 The lack of recuts, except in specific places, shows that either the ditches were not maintained, or that their profiles following the latest cleaning were larger than they had been previously, or that recuts were not detectable in the fills. The latter seems unlikely, as some recuts were detected.

7.12.35 The field ditches would have initially consisted of a bank and a ditch, and over time a hedge would have been grown on the bank. Once established, it would have been the hedge that would have been the effective physical barrier preventing the movement of animals between the fields, rather than the ditch. It may not have been necessary to maintain the ditches to keep the field system operational. Until the hedge was established a fence may have been used on the bank.

7.12.36 While the site is low lying, and so potentially any farming may have had a problem with drainage, the ditches do not appear to have had this function as there are gaps in them.

7.12.37 It is likely that this field system was designed primarily for stock management rather than crops. The reasons for this are the size of the fields, and the layout of the entrances, especially those towards the south-east of Area A. Larger fields are required for raising animals compared to more intensive crop based agriculture. The movement of the animals around the system through the farming year would have been very important, so entrances, supported by gates and movable hurdles, were needed to control this. A field system for stock rather than crops is supported by the evidence from other sites in the Thames region and beyond in this period.

7.13 Phase 9 – Late Bronze Age – Field System (iii)

7.13.1 The field system was modified during Phase 9 by three sets of narrow, curved discontinuous linear features (figure 10). These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2008	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2009]
2009	Cut	Area A. 31.6m long x 0.40m wide x 0.30m deep	Gully / ditch
2081	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2082]
2082	Cut	Area A. 36.5m long x 0.45 - 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep	Gully / ditch
323	Fill	No finds	Fill of [324]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
324	Cut	Area A. 8.2m long x 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep	Gully / ditch
1607	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1608]
1608	Cut	Area E. 22.2m long x 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep	Gully / ditch

7.13.2 The larger set, in Area A, consisted of five lengths of gully or ditch. Two of these overlapped, dividing it into two events. The first of these, [2009], was the two lengths to the east, and the second, [2082], was the three to the west. It has not been proven that this grouping of the features is correct, but it is the most reasonable given the layout. It implies that this boundary was initially established on the east side, near the entrances of Phase 8, and then was expanded further west.

7.13.3 The second set, [324], also in Area A, ran parallel to [2005], one of the main Phase 8 ditches, and 2.20m from it.

7.13.4 The third set, [1608], in Area E, consisted of three lengths. It is less clearly related to the field system, and has been included in this phase because its appearance was similar to the first set. Common properties of these two sets are that they cut over the Phase 8 ditches, and they were situated close to their junctions.

7.13.5 Two slots were excavated in [2009] (one in each feature), four in [2082] (one in two of the features and two in the third), one in [324], and one in [1608]. Except for one slot, the finds density was low, similar to that in Phase 8. The exception was at the west end of [2082], and had 95g of pottery. That was all the pottery recovered from this phase, and the rest of the finds, 7 struck flints and 72g of burnt flint, all also came from [2082].

Discussion of Phase 9

7.13.6 The facts that two of the sets of features in this phase cut over the Phase 8 ditches and were close to their junctions is probably not coincidental and suggests that they were a modification of the field system. The other is similar is cross-section and parallel to a Phase 8 ditch, reinforcing the relationship to the field system.

7.13.7 The smaller size of the cross-section of these features, compared to the Phase 8 elements, and their segmentation, indicates that the boundary had a different form. This may have just been that the ditch used to establish it was smaller, but it could have been a fence line instead. No postpipes representing fenceposts were found, but that may have been an issue of preservation.

7.13.8 These elements are interpreted as boundaries that appear to have changed the way animals were controlled within the field system. Additional openings must have been

made in the original field boundaries, by the removal of sections of hedge. The discontinuity of the features may or may not be significant. The fences themselves may have been continuous, even if the gullies for them were not. Alternatively they may have had openings between the segments to allow the animals to be moved around in different ways, using temporary hurdles.

7.13.9 The gap between the two parts of [2009] may have been due to the postulated hedge along [2007]. The initial modification represented by [2009] may have proved insufficient, and had to be extended by creating [2082]. Ditch [324] may have been part of a drove or race for moving animals alongside [2005].

7.13.10 As in Phase 8, these elements performed no drainage function, as they were segmented. A possible way that these fences were used is shown in figure 12.

7.13.11 The lack of pottery makes the dating of these features difficult, but the stratigraphy places them between Phases 8 and 12. The Phase 8 system would have had to have been well established as the ditches themselves had filled in, presumably leaving the hedges, so there must have been enough of a time gap between Phases 8 and 9 for this to have happened. The low finds density, with just struck and burnt flint, is more consistent with the Late Bronze Age activity than that of Phases 11 or 12, where more cultural material was usually found (see below). Overall the reasons for concluding these features are a remodelling of the field system of Phases 7 and 8, rather than being unrelated to it, are plausible if arguably circumstantial.

7.14 Phase 10 – Late Bronze Age – Field System (iv)

7.14.1 The rest of the Late Bronze Age features have been included in Phase 10. These consist of field system elements and some other features. Their chronology in relation to the other Late Bronze Age features has not yet been established, and they may in fact be associated with elements in Phases 7, 8, or 9.

7.14.2 The rest of the elements of the field system were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2012	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2013]
2013	Cut	Area A. 68.6m long x 0.55 - 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep	Ditch
2014	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2015]
2015	Cut	Area A. 19.5m long x 0.35 - 0.55m wide x 0.30m deep	Ditch

7.14.3 These were relatively small, parallel north-west to south-east ditches (122°), within the Phase 8 field in the north-east of Area A. They were 54m apart, and [2015] was 12.5m from [2007]. The association of these two ditches is based on their parallel layout and similarity in terms of size, in cross-section if not in length, and their finds density.

7.14.4 Ditch [2013] was discontinuous and consisted of a 9.3m length at its north-west end, followed by a 1.1m gap, then another 8.7m of ditch, a 4.5m gap, and then 45m more ditch. Ditch [2015] was a single length, and at its south-east end it stopped 2m short of the palaeochannel. It is possible that the ditch respected the palaeochannel, but unlikely as the palaeochannel fill on the surface at this point was gravel rather than the silt found across most of its area, so would not have been soft ground anyway. The ditch stopped 8.3m short of the silt fill. The extreme south-east end was truncated by a modern intrusion, but as this was narrow the ditch could not have been more than 0.2m longer.

7.14.5 Five slots were excavated in [2013] (one in each of two of the ditch segments and three in the third), and two in [2015]. The finds density was low, similar to that in Phases 8 and 9, with the recovery of a single small sherd of pottery, a single struck flint, and 51g of burnt flint in total, all of which came from [2013]. The pottery is dated to the Neolithic or Late Bronze Age.

7.14.6 The other Late Bronze Age features collected into this phase were four pits or postholes and a layer within the palaeochannel. These were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1330	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1329]
1329	Cut	1.05m long x 0.67m wide x 0.18m deep	Pit / posthole
1388	Fill	Pot	Fill of [1389]
1389	Cut	0.52m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit / posthole
1737	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1738]
1738	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit / posthole
336	Fill	Brunt flint, pot	Fill of [337]
337	Cut	1.75m long x 0.65m wide x 0.45m deep	Pit
1801 / 1842	Layer	Layer within palaeochannel fill. Burnt flint. 0.17-0.26m thick	Mixed / poached deposit

7.14.7 Three of the pits or postholes all contained pottery that is dated either to the Neolithic or the Late Bronze Age or just to the Late Bronze Age. [1329] and [1389] were just 5m apart near the south-west of Area A, and [1738] was near the centre of the south of Area A.

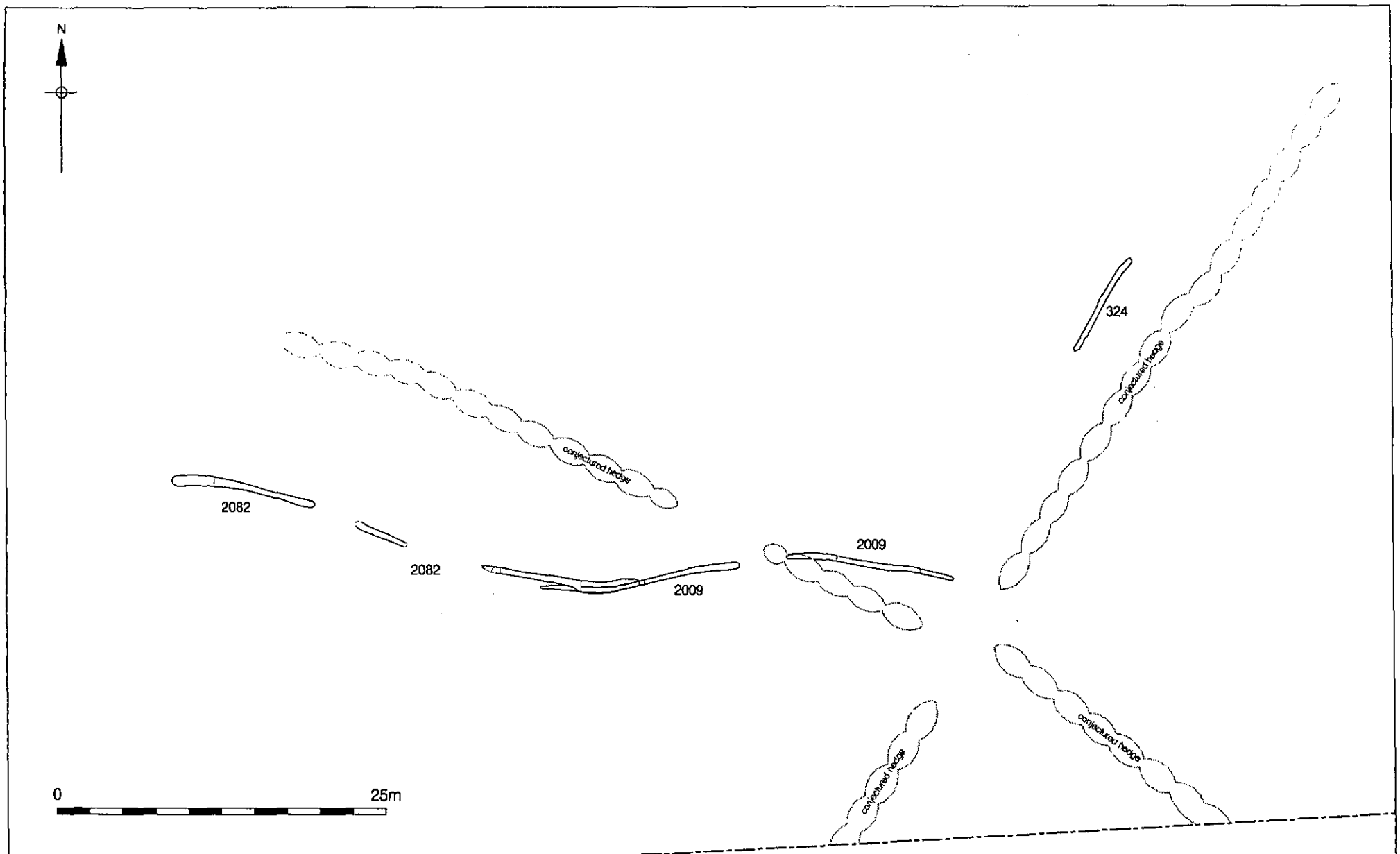


Figure 12
Plan - Phase 9, Area A - suggested modified layout
1:400

7.14.8 The fourth, [337] contained pottery that was dated to the 1st M BC. This was in the eastern part of Area A, just on the north side of the intersection in the Phase 8 field ditches.

7.14.9 Layer [1801 / 1842] was observed within the area of the palaeochannel fill in the centre of Area A. Its exact extents laterally could not be ascertained as it was indistinguishable from [350], the rest of the palaeochannel fill, but it was approximately 15m either side of the point where the palaeochannel was crossed by ditches in Phase 12, [2033] and others on the same line. Its separate existence was only known from the stratigraphic relationships; the features in this area entering the palaeochannel, up to Phase 8, could be traced on its surface for part of their length, but then disappeared and could only be found by excavating below the surface. However, the Phase 12 ditches crossing this part of the palaeochannel were traced on the surface, providing a *terminus ante quem*.

7.14.10 As only burnt flint was recovered from [1801 / 1842] no dates from finds are available. However the finds assemblages from features [1807] and [1629], which are similar to the palaeochannel (see paragraph 7.3.5), were mixed in date and included pottery of probable Late Bronze Age date and probable Middle to Late Iron Age date.

Discussion of Phase 10

7.14.11 The orientation of [2013] and [2015] closely matches that of the Phase 8 field system, which supports the inclusion of these element within the system, even if it is not clear how they related to the rest of the system. Given the inclusion of these features in the field system, and the Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date attributed to the small amount of pottery recovered, they are interpreted as having the latter date.

7.14.12 They were both smaller in cross-section and defined smaller areas, which implies that they may have been sub-divisions of the original field. As this had been large, about 0.90 hectares (see paragraph 7.12.29), the requirement for a sub-division is not surprising. They could have been created soon after, or even at, the system's inception. The cross-section area is similar to the Phase 9 ditches, and so these boundaries are likely to have been similar in construction.

7.14.13 An alternative interpretation is that they were associated with the Phase 9 ditches, and also related to the movement of stock through the field system. Ditch [2015] could plausibly have formed a trackway between it and [2007], as although they are rather far apart, with an area 11.5m wide between them, allowance needs to be made for a

hedge alongside [2007] and perhaps [2015] as well. On the other hand [2013] was isolated.

7.14.14 Whether they are interpreted as field sub-divisions or as more boundaries controlling stock movement they would have been a modification of the field system. Therefore, although there is no direct evidence to place them chronologically in the development of the field system, both these interpretations would imply that they were later than the Phase 8 elements.

7.14.15 Three of the pits or postholes are in areas of intensive activity belonging to Phase 11, which include features of similar size and shape. Both of these areas also include features that are not dated by pottery. Either these three do belong in Phase 10, in which case some of the undated features around them may also belong to it, or they actually belong to Phase 11 and the small quantity of pottery in them was residual. These explanations appear equally likely.

7.14.16 Pottery dated to the 1st M BC, as found in pit [337], has elsewhere on the site been found in features included in Phase 11. This pit could have been an isolated Phase 11a or 11b pit, but its position indicates that it might have been related to the Late Bronze Age field system. It was the only pit in the vicinity that was unambiguously of cultural, not natural, origin. If it was related to the field system, it is unclear whether or not it had a practical function or not.

7.14.17 The indistinguishable nature of [1801 / 1842] and the palaeochannel fill [350], and the stratigraphic relationships between these deposits and the ditches crossing the palaeochannel in the centre of Area A, are most easily explained by the deposits in this area becoming mixed about between Phases 8 and 12. The most likely agent for this is poaching by the hooves of domestic animals, which is likely to have occurred when the ground was soft and wet. The best candidates are the animals contained by this field system, therefore in Phase 10, or those in the Phase 12 system (see paragraph 7.20.53).

7.14.18 A similar history of animal action on soft ground can be envisaged as the reason that there were intrusive finds probably dating to Phases 10 and 11 in features [1807] and [1629].

Discussion of Phases 7 to 10

7.14.19 The field system was present across the site except for the west side of Area A and in Area B. Other factors being equal, the density of its elements in the other areas

means one or more of them would have been expected there. Either it was outside the system, presumably because it was on the slightly higher and drier ground with a different land use, or it was in a field that was double-sized or larger. This field could have been bounded by [2003] on the south-east; [2007] / [2060] on the north-east; and the continuation of [2074] / [2076] on the north-west. The north-east side of [2007] / [2060] was broken up into two areas by [2062], but as [2062] ends where they meet the south-west side was a larger unit, on this axis at least.

7.14.20 Two main problems make the chronology of the field system difficult. The first is the low to very low finds density. The second is that, even if we knew the date of deposition of the ditch fill, the period of operation of the system would still be uncertain. As with most ditches we cannot usually know how long they were kept clean before they allowed to silt up. But potentially much more serious in the case of field ditches is that we also cannot usually know how long the hedges were in use after the silting.

7.14.21 It is argued that the field system was for stock management (see paragraph 7.12.37). As it was on the floodplain, next to the river, it may have had a summer use, similar to water-meadows. Other areas would have been used during the winter, when the water table was high. Then, when it fell, the strong growth of grass during the summer could be exploited. This would explain the lack of drainage features within the system, as they would not be necessary.

7.14.22 The field system of Phases 7 to 10, like other examples across southern England, not only represents the implementation of an economic system based on more intensive exploitation of the land but also the monumentalisation of the landscape. The formalised division of the landscape expresses both greater levels of human control over the natural world, and also a greater interest in issues of land tenure.

7.15 Phase 11 – Iron Age Settlement

7.15.1 All the Iron Age activity, except for two pits, was in the south-west quadrant of Area A, where there were roundhouses, four post structures, pit groups, and some other features (see figure 13). The pottery dates the settlement these represent to a period spanning the Middle to Late Iron Age. Two sub-phases have been identified from the pottery:

1) Phase 11a - Middle Iron Age
2) Phase 11b - Middle to Late Iron Age

The majority of the features can be assigned to a sub-phase, especially most of the roundhouses and four-post structures. The rest, largely other individual features and pit groups, cannot and are included as Phase 11a or b.

7.15.2 The quantity of cultural material present within the Phase 11 features was on average far higher than it had been in previous phases, as would be expected from a settlement. It was not uniform, and varied between moderate and high density in the features. A small amount of older pottery was present, but residuality is almost certainly insignificant to the levels of pot and burnt flint. On the other hand, much if not all the struck flint is likely to be residual (see appendix 3). While the assemblage from this phase is a reasonable proportion of the total, the quantity does not rise in the way it does for burnt flint and pot. The volume of flints therefore reflects how effective the ring ditches were as taphonomic traps of cultural material.

7.15.3 The penannular ring ditches defining the positions of Iron Age roundhouses are frequently referred to as 'eaves drip gullies' (Megaw and Simpson, 1979), their purpose deemed to be to act as a soakaway. The roundhouse wall would have been inside this: most reconstructions appropriate to lowland Britain envisage a conical roof that was low at its outside edge, with wide eaves, and wattle and daub walls (Reynolds, 1993). However the extent to which the ring ditch was a functional requirement of the design of the house, or fulfilled some other role is not certain. In addition to its practical uses as a soakaway, and possibly keeping animals away from the thatch, it may have served as a display feature, or to delimit the area of the house.

7.15.4 Iron Age four post structures are frequently referred to as 'granaries' (Megaw and Simpson, 1979). Six and nine post 'granaries' have also been recognised at other sites. Reconstructions envisage the posts supporting a roofed shed-like construction. Other explanations for them, such as huts or raised platforms are generally less convincing than storage.

7.16 Phase 11a – Middle Iron Age – Settlement

7.16.1 Four roundhouses belonged to Phase 11a (figure 14). The ring ditches were mostly smaller in cross-section than those of Phase 11b. These roundhouses were in a line across the south side of Area A, with two together in the centre of the settlement, and one each to the east and west, 50-60m away from the central ones.

7.16.2 The four four-post structures in Phase 11a were not as dispersed as the roundhouses, as they were within 30m of each other, to the west of the central pair of roundhouses and closer to them than either of the other two.

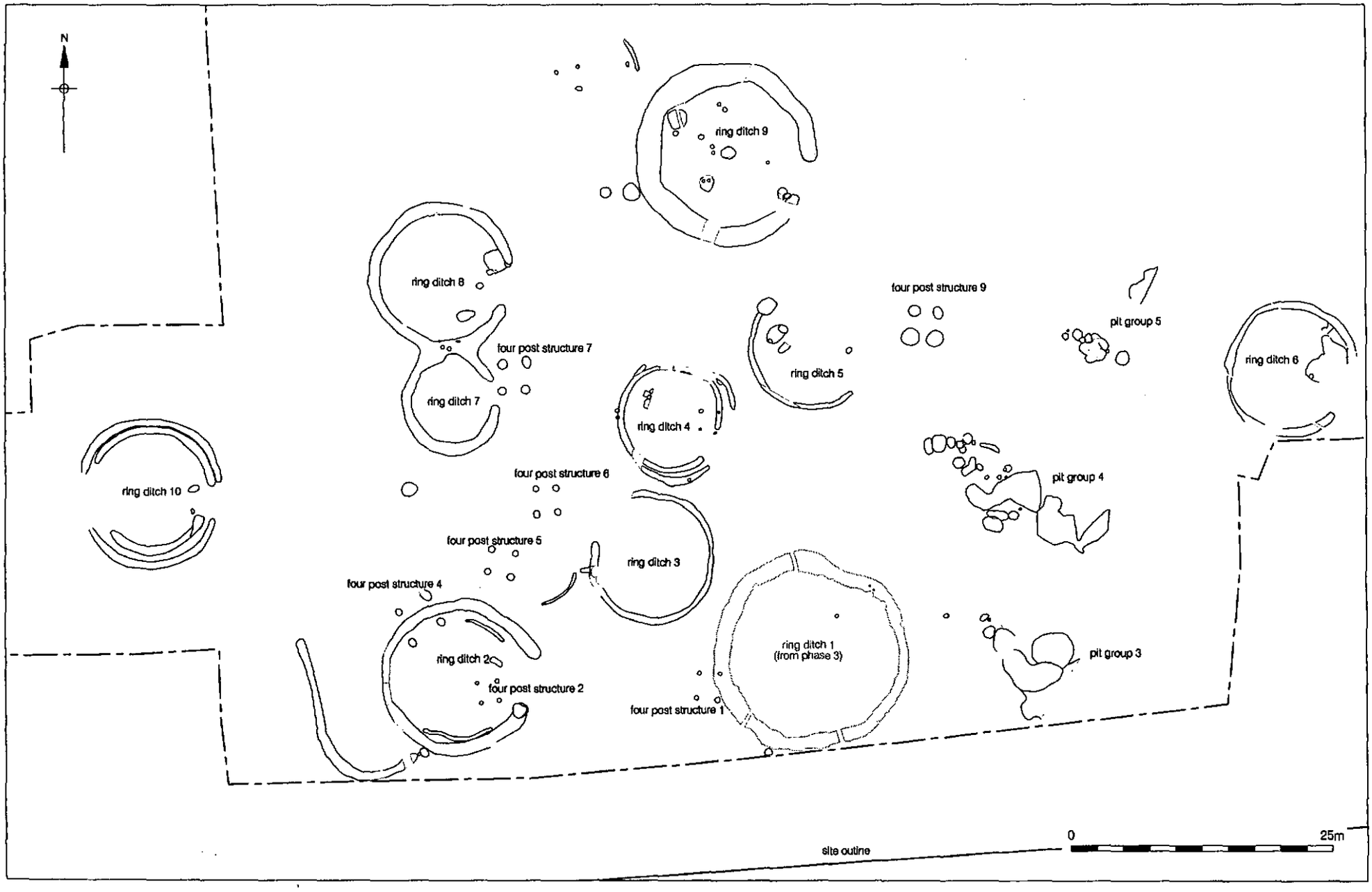


Figure 13
Plan - Phase 11
1:500

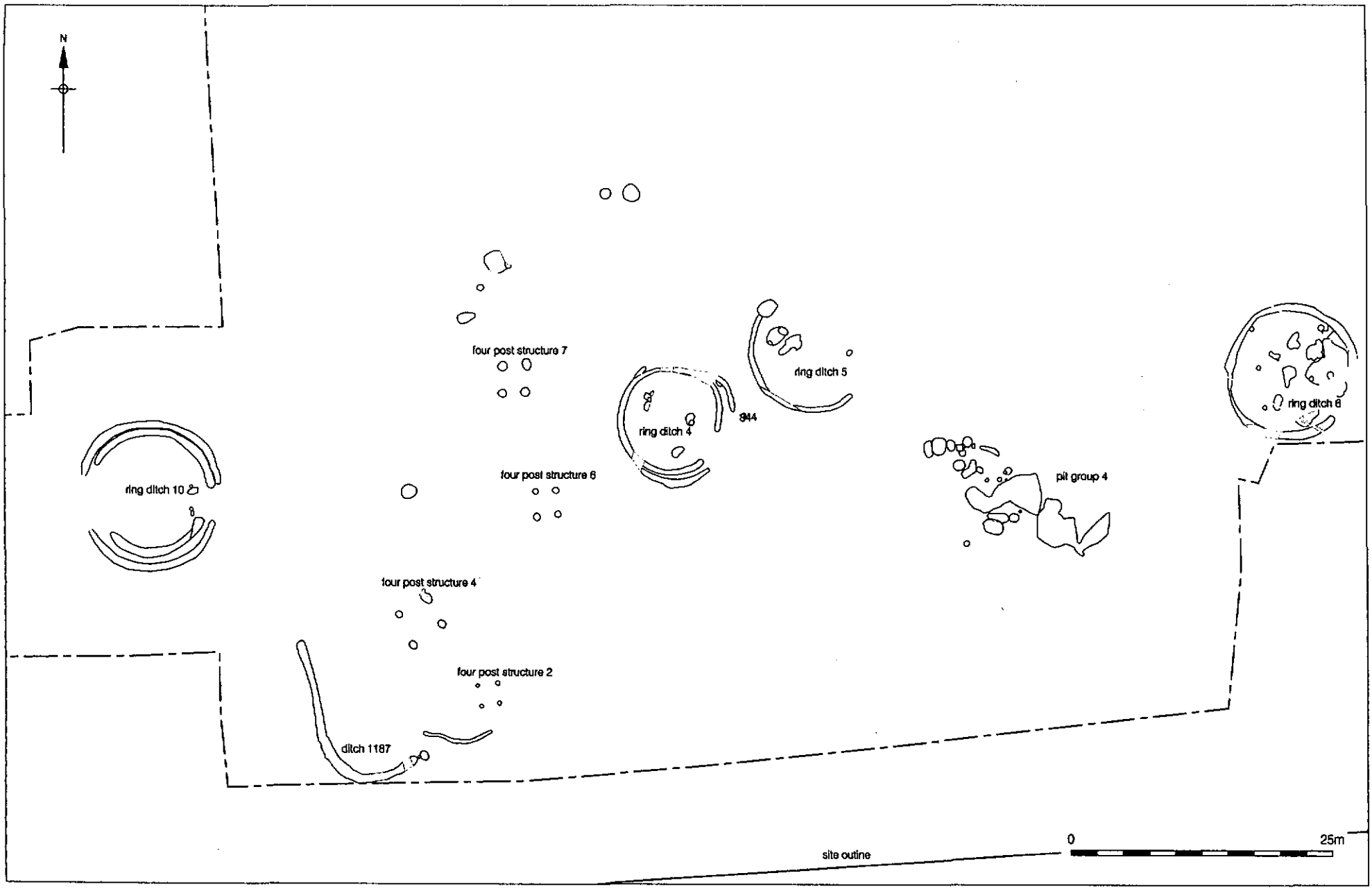


Figure 14
Plan - Phase 11a
1:500

7.16.3 One of the pit groups to the east of the centre of the settlement is likely to be in Phase 11a, although the phasing evidence is not conclusive.

7.16.4 Part of a possible enclosure was present towards the south-west of the settlement. There were only a few other features that were not associated with a roundhouse, four post structure, pit group, or this enclosure.

Ring Ditch 4 (RD4)

7.16.5 RD4 (figure 15) was in the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2093	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [562]
562	Cut	9.8m diameter x 0.50 - 0.60m wide x 0.15m deep	Main ring ditch of RD4
2094	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [571]
571	Cut	0.50m wide x 0.15m deep	Outer ring ditch of RD4

7.16.6 The main ring ditch, [562], was a complete circuit except for its entrance, 3.0m wide, on the south-east side (122°), and truncations by ditch [523] (Phase 12) and a tree throw hollow. The ring ditch was not quite circular, deviating by up to 0.3m.

7.16.7 The two main segments of the outer ditch, [571], were on the south-east side, towards the entrance, and were 0.75 - 1.20m outside [562]. On the south side of RD4 one of these terminated in line with the entrance itself, but on the east side it stopped 2m short of it. The other ends of both of these segments were truncated, but did not extend to the west of [523].

7.16.8 A shorter segment of [571] was attached to the north-west side of [562], at slot 1, and formed a spur 1.5m long. The fill of this spur, [572], and that of [562] in this slot, [563], were indistinguishable, and so no stratigraphic relationship was established between the two cuts.

7.16.9 A single fill was found in all of the seven slots excavated in [562], and all of the four slots excavated in [571]. Two units, albeit similar, were identified in the column sample (see appendix 6). The finds density was only low to moderate, in contrast to most of the other roundhouses. A number of the fills had burnt flint, but there was only a small quantity of pottery recovered, from two of the slots. That from a slot in the main ring ditch has only been identified as 1st M BC, so does not discriminate whether it was Phase 11a or 11b. That from one in the outer ditch is dated to Phase 11a.

7.16.10 There does not appear to have been any pattern to the finds distribution within the ditches.

7.16.11 The other features in and around RD4 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
682	Fill	Struck flint	Fill of [683]
683	Cut	0.80m long x 0.30m wide (truncated) x 0.16m deep	Pit
784	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [785]
785	Cut	0.90m long x 0.40m wide (truncated) x 0.20m deep	Pit
798	Fill	No finds	Fill of [799]
799	Cut	0.60m long x 0.55m wide x 0.12m deep	Pit
821	Fill	No finds	Fill of [822]
822	Cut	0.20m square x 0.11m deep	Pit / posthole
840	Fill	No finds	Fill of [841]
841	Cut	0.55m long x 0.50m wide x 0.14m deep	Pit
778	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [779]
779	Cut	0.50m diameter x 0.25m deep	Hearth / pit
780	Fill	No finds	Fill of [781]
781	Cut	1.20m x 0.80m wide x 0.24m deep	Pit
688	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [689]
689	Cut	1.25m long x 0.70m wide x 0.12m deep	Hearth / pit
690	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [691]
691	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.03m deep	Pit / posthole
694	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [695]
695	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.21m deep	
843	Fill	No finds	Fill of [844]
844	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit / posthole

7.16.12 Feature [683] was a pit or posthole truncated by [571], which could date to any phase up to 11, but equally could be contemporary with [562].

7.16.13 Four pits, [785], [822], [799], and [841], form a group towards the back of the internal space, the first of which was dated to the 1st M BC and was rich in burnt flint. While pit groups were not observed in similar positions in the other roundhouses these may relate to the occupation of the house.

7.16.14 There were signs of burning in pits [781], near the centre of RD4, and [779], cut into its end. Firstly there was some red discolouration around the edges of [779] and secondly charcoal flecks that were frequent within [779] and occasional within [781]. Nearer the south side pit [689], similarly sized to [781], also contained frequent charcoal flecks. One or both may have been hearths, although [689] may well have been too close to the wall of the roundhouse, as it was only 1.10m from the ring ditch.

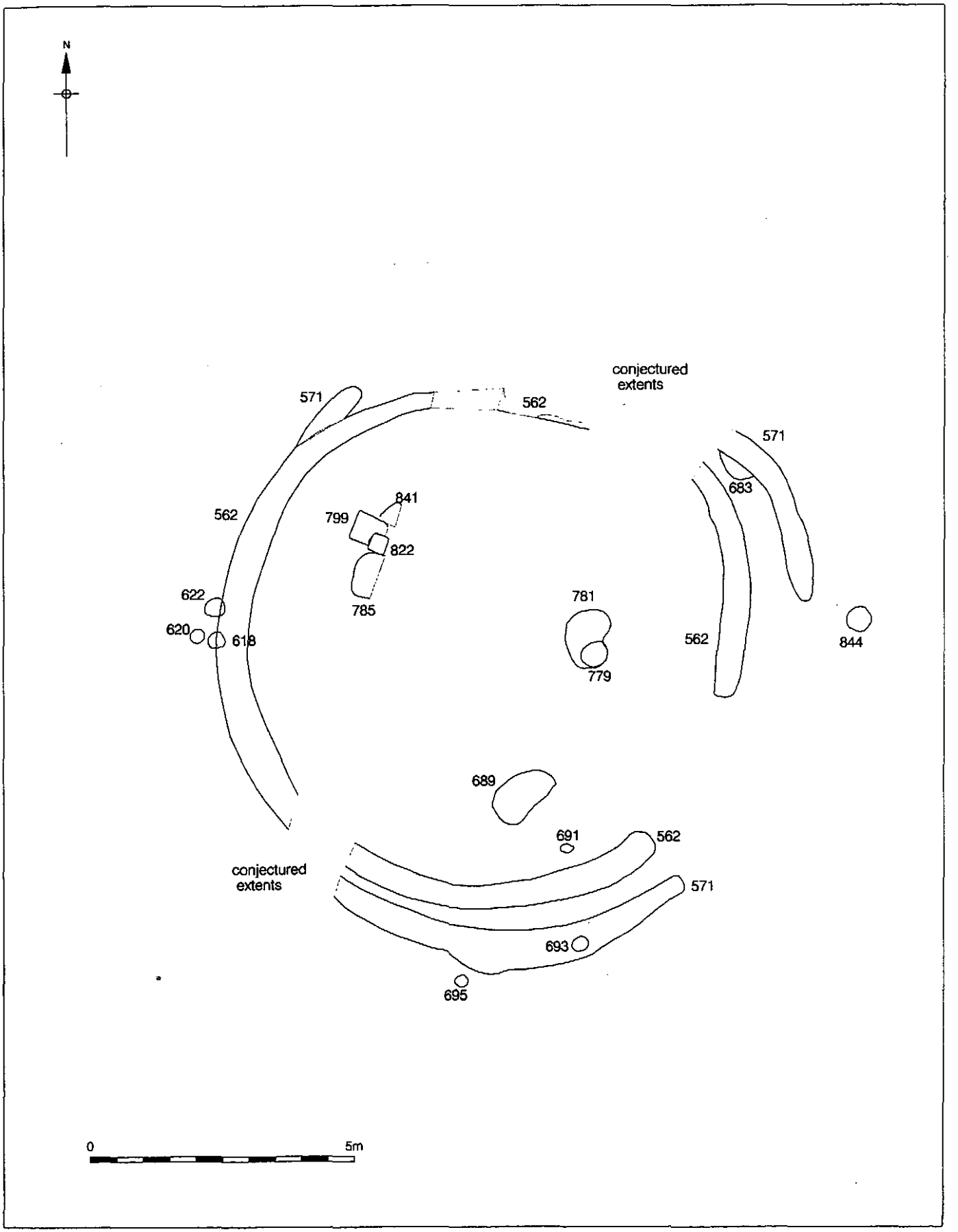


Figure 15
Ring Ditch 4
1:100

7.16.15 Two small pits or postholes were near the south side of the ring ditch, one inside, [691], and one outside, [695]. A third similar feature nearby, [693], was cut into the fill of [571], so if the three are associated they were later than, and unrelated to, the roundhouse. Another pit or posthole, [844], outside the entrance was undated, and may or may not be associated with RD4.

7.16.16 Four other small postholes or pits were present near the entrance, with one of them overlying the fill of [562]. The other three may have been associated with RD4, but as they may have been a four-post structure they are considered below (see paragraphs 7.17.99 to 7.17.105).

Discussion of RD4

7.16.17 The main and outer ditches of RD4 seem to have filled contemporaneously. Even without this, it is highly improbable that one of them is a larger or smaller recut of the other, as [571] and the western part of [562] would make a highly distorted ring ditch with an entrance to the north as well as east.

7.16.18 The shape of the features imply that [562] was the original ditch, and this was subsequently elaborated by the addition of secondary ditches around part of the circuit. The entrance side may have been chosen for this for some unknown practical consideration, or because it was considered the more significant.

7.16.19 The lower finds density of RD4 in comparison with the other roundhouses could mean that there was less cultural material loose in the immediate vicinity to find its way into the ditches as they filled. This cleanliness could have been due to:

1) Less pottery and other cultural material being in use. As the quantities of burnt flint and pottery vary together this is unlikely to be because of low use of pottery as opposed to a low number of occupants.
2) Less material had had time to accumulate because occupation at that time had been short-lived. If the material within the ring ditches was principally derived from their corresponding roundhouses then this would imply that this one was short-lived. It is more likely that the pottery within the ring ditches was principally derived from the settlement as a whole, so it may have been filled at an early stage in the settlements history.
3) Differences in the way cultural material was disposed of.

7.16.20 Only a small quantity of Phase 11a pottery was recovered. There are three factors RD4 had in common with the other Phase 11a ring ditches which support this phasing:

1) The finds density was low.

2) The diameter of the ring ditch was small.

3) The ditch cross-section was small.

Of the other Phase 11a roundhouses, the finds density of RD5 and RD6 was somewhat higher, and RD10 was much higher, whereas all of the Phase 11b roundhouses were at the same level or above that of RD10.

Ring Ditch 5 (RD5)

7.16.21 RD5 (figure 16) was immediately to the north-east of RD4 in the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2095	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [557 = 1919]
557 = 1919	Cut	11.5m diameter x 0.50m wide x 0.10m deep	Ring ditch of RD5

7.16.22 Only a semi-circle was present, which was the south-western half of what would have been the full penannular ring ditch. The natural ground had not been truncated around the north-eastern half of it, so this was an original attribute of RD5 unless the north-eastern half was shallower and truncated away, which is less likely. The north-west end of the ditch was truncated by pit [541], but to the south-east there was a butt-end. This was located in the correct position to have been one side of an entrance facing east to south-east, as normal.

7.16.23 A single fill was found in all of the five slots excavated in the ring ditch. The finds density was only moderate, although there was burnt flint in all the slots excavated, and a reasonable amount of pottery in one slot, which has a Phase 11a date. The small quantities from the other slots have only been assigned to the 1st M BC.

7.16.24 The slot with the bulk of the pottery was at the butt-end, and the burnt flint was concentrated at this end of the ditch as well. There was a less pronounced peak in the other end of the ring ditch as well.

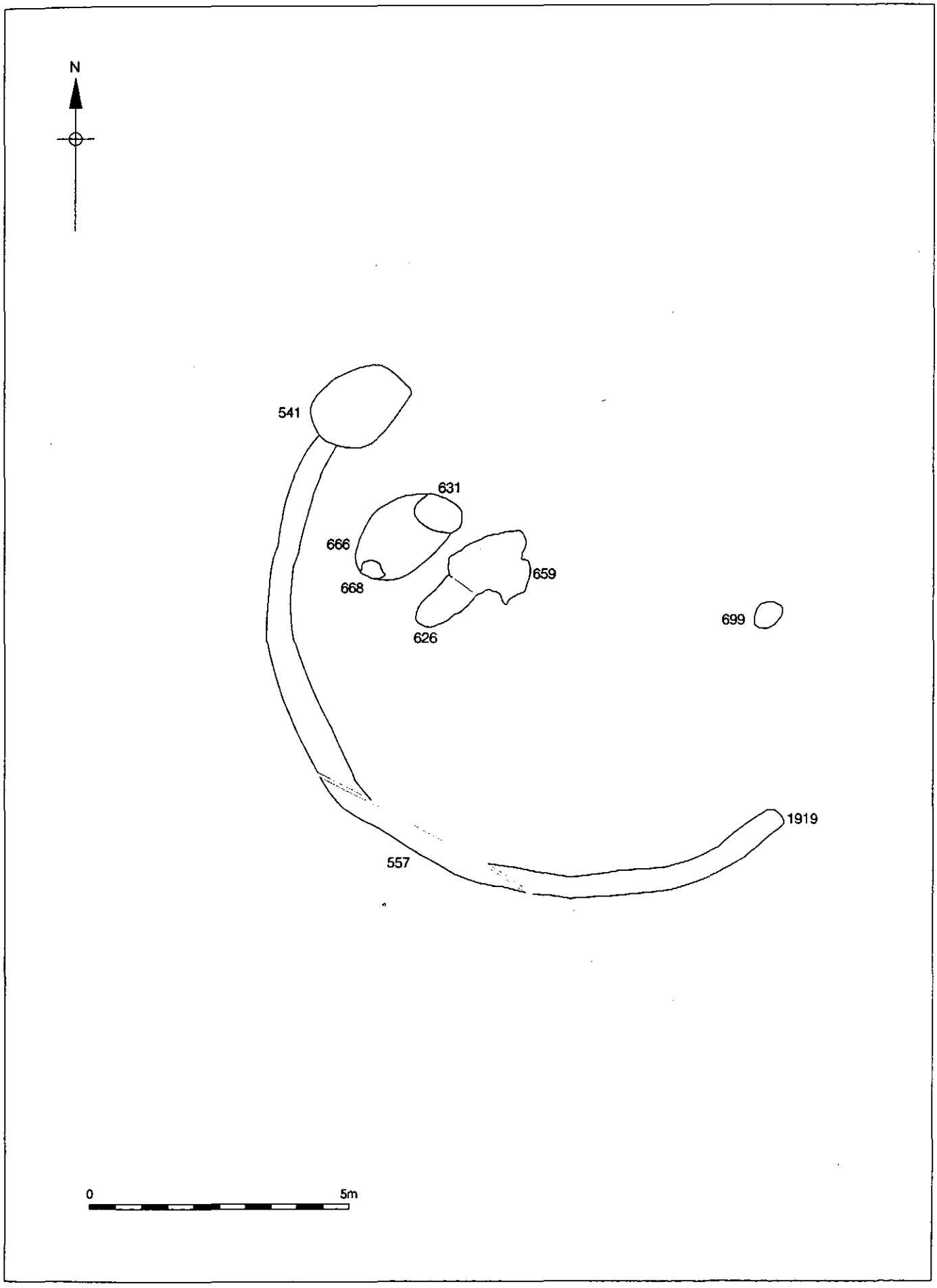


Figure 16
Ring Ditch 5
1:100

7.16.25 The other features in and around RD5 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
542	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [541]
541	Cut	1.80m long x 1.55m wide x 0.40m deep	Pit / posthole
625	Fill	Struck flint, pot	Fill of [626]
626	Cut	1.10m long x 0.65m wide x 0.10m deep	Pit
658	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [659]
659	Cut	1.60m long x 1.40m wide x 0.10m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
717	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [666]
718	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [666]
667	Fill	Burnt flint, pot, stone hone and a stone hone or hammer	Fill of [666]
666	Cut	2.2m long x 1.4m wide x 0.45m deep	Pit
669	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [668]
668	Cut	0.45m long x 0.35m wide x 0.14m deep	Posthole / pit
632	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [631]
631	Cut	0.95m long x 0.65m wide x 0.30m deep	Posthole / pit
698	Fill	Burnt flint, pot, iron nail and ?knife / nail	Fill of [699]
699	Cut	0.60m long x 0.45m wide x 0.17m deep	Hearth / pit

7.16.26 Pit or posthole [541] truncated the north-west end of the ring ditch, and was 0.30m deeper than it. The facts that it was centred exactly on the line of the ring ditch, and removed its end, and contained pottery that also belongs to Phase 11a suggests that the positioning of [541] with respect to the ring ditch may not have been accidental.

7.16.27 Pit [626] was towards the back of the interior area of the roundhouse. It did not contain sufficient burnt material to have been a hearth. It had originally been oval or an elongated oval shape but on its north-east side it was truncated by [659]. This was irregular, devoid of finds, and probably a tree throw hollow, although it is not inconceivable that it was a series of smaller intercutting pits with fills that were not differentiable.

7.16.28 Next to this were three features, oval pit [666] with a posthole or possibly a pit cut into it at both ends, [668] and [631]. This group was 1.05m from the ring ditch, so allowing for the wall of the roundhouse it would have been close to the edge of the interior space. [666] had a darker, organic, lower fill with two stone objects, one a hone and the other either a hone or a hammer, and upper fills towards either end.

7.16.29 A sub-oval feature, [699], near the other side of the circular internal space contained charcoal and other burnt material, as well as an iron nail and an object that may be a knife or another nail.

7.16.30 There was sufficient pottery to show that all these features belong in this phase, except [659]. The finds density generally was greater than that of the ring ditch.

Discussion of RD5

7.16.31 The fact that RD5 has only half its full ring ditch suggests that it was not the same as the other roundhouses, and may imply that it had a lower importance or status. The north-east perimeter of the roundhouse area may have been left unmarked, or demarcated in an archaeologically invisible manner. Partial ring ditches for roundhouses are not unusual on other sites, for example nearby at Hengrove Farm (Hayman, 2003).

7.16.32 It may therefore have been an ancillary of its contemporary neighbour RD4. In favour of this the elaboration of RD4 in contrast to the half circuit of RD5, but against it is the larger size of RD5.

7.16.33 Pit or posthole [541] post-dates the filling of the ring ditch, to the level of the archaeological surface at least, but the roundhouse itself may or may not have still been present. If it was, it could have been a post providing an alternative way of marking the perimeter area around the roundhouse. Possibly this was the position of a totem. Equally it could have been dug after the roundhouse went out of use, possibly during or after some formal act abandoning or decommissioning the roundhouse. There was a second example of a pit truncating the end of the ring ditch in [1453] in RD10 (see paragraph 7.16.59).

7.16.34 The group of cultural features towards the back of the roundhouse, [626], [666], [668], and [631] appear to be associated in a simple structure, although truncation by the probable tree throw [659] makes the pattern slightly less clear. They were not related to a hearth as there is insufficient burning or burnt material in their fills. Some structures, such as looms, may have benefited from the extra stability afforded by being set into the ground rather than being free standing.

7.16.35 The presence of this and the stone objects within [666], and possibly also the iron nail and knife or nail in [699], hint that the activities within RD5 may have had more of a craft than a purely domestic emphasis.

7.16.36 [699] may have been a hearth even though in-situ burning was not observed.

7.16.37 Although the finds density in RD5 was higher than RD4 this does not necessarily contradict the idea that it was just an ancillary as the cultural material in the ring

ditches is likely to have come from a wider source than just the corresponding roundhouse.

Ring Ditch 6 (RD6)

7.16.38 RD6 (figure 17) was on the east side of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2096	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1580]
1580	Cut	12.0m diameter x 0.70 - 0.90m wide x 0.30m deep	Ring ditch of RD6

7.16.39 The ring ditch was not very uniform as the south-west quadrant narrowed down to just over 0.20m wide. It was not quite circular, as the side away from the entrance was flattened by about 0.3m. A service trench cut across the ring ditch, removing part of its south-west side and the north-east side of the entrance. This entrance must have faced to the south-east (117°), and been at least 4.3m wide, so relatively large.

7.16.40 A single fill was found in all of the eight slots excavated in the ring ditch. Two similar units were identified in the column sample (see appendix 6). Burnt flint was found in all the slot fills, but Phase 11a pottery was only recovered from the slot in the remaining ditch end and the adjacent one, as the two sherds from the rest of the circumference were residual. Overall the finds density was moderate, as there was burnt flint in all of the slots.

7.16.41 More finds were present in the slots towards either end of the ring ditch, with the slot in the surviving butt-end being particularly rich.

7.16.42 The other features in RD6 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1632	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1633]
1633	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole / pit
1630	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1631]
1631	Cut	4.20m long x 3.50m wide x 0.15m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1634	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1635]
1635	Cut	0.60m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole
1595	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1596]
1596	Cut	2.60m long x 1.10m wide x 0.05m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1597	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1598]
1598	Cut	1.50m long x 0.85m wide x 0.17m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1599	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1600]
1600	Cut	1.10m long x 1.00m wide x 0.30m deep	Pit / tree throw

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
			hollow
1609	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1610]
1610	Cut	1.05m long x 0.50m wide x 0.05m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1611	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1612]
1612	Cut	0.45m long x 0.40m wide x 0.17m deep	Posthole / pit
1613	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1614]
1614	Cut	0.45m long x 0.40m wide x 0.51m deep	Posthole / pit
1615	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1616]
1616	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.62m deep	Posthole / pit
1624	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1625]
1625	Cut	1.65m long x 1.15m wide x 0.25m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1626	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1627]
1627	Cut	2.00m long x 1.20m wide x 0.14m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1660	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1661]
1661	Cut	1.90m long x 1.60m wide x 0.12m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1662	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1663]
1663	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.06m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1664	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1665]
1665	Cut	1.45m long x 0.65m wide x 0.30m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow

7.16.43 With one exception, [1633], these were devoid of cultural material. This small feature between the entrance and the centre had a reasonable quantity of both burnt flint and pot, like the cultural features within the other ring ditches. Therefore it is likely to be associated with RD6 even though the pot has not been dated more closely than 1st M BC.

7.16.44 Three of the rest of the features within RD6, [1612], [1614], and [1616], were a similar size, and in a line with gaps between them of 3.7m. However even if they were not due to root action their positioning means they would not make particular sense in the context of the roundhouse.

7.16.45 The rest are interpreted as tree throw hollows. RD6 covers part of a concentration of similar features that extends to the east, even if the ones that were excavated were within the ring ditch.

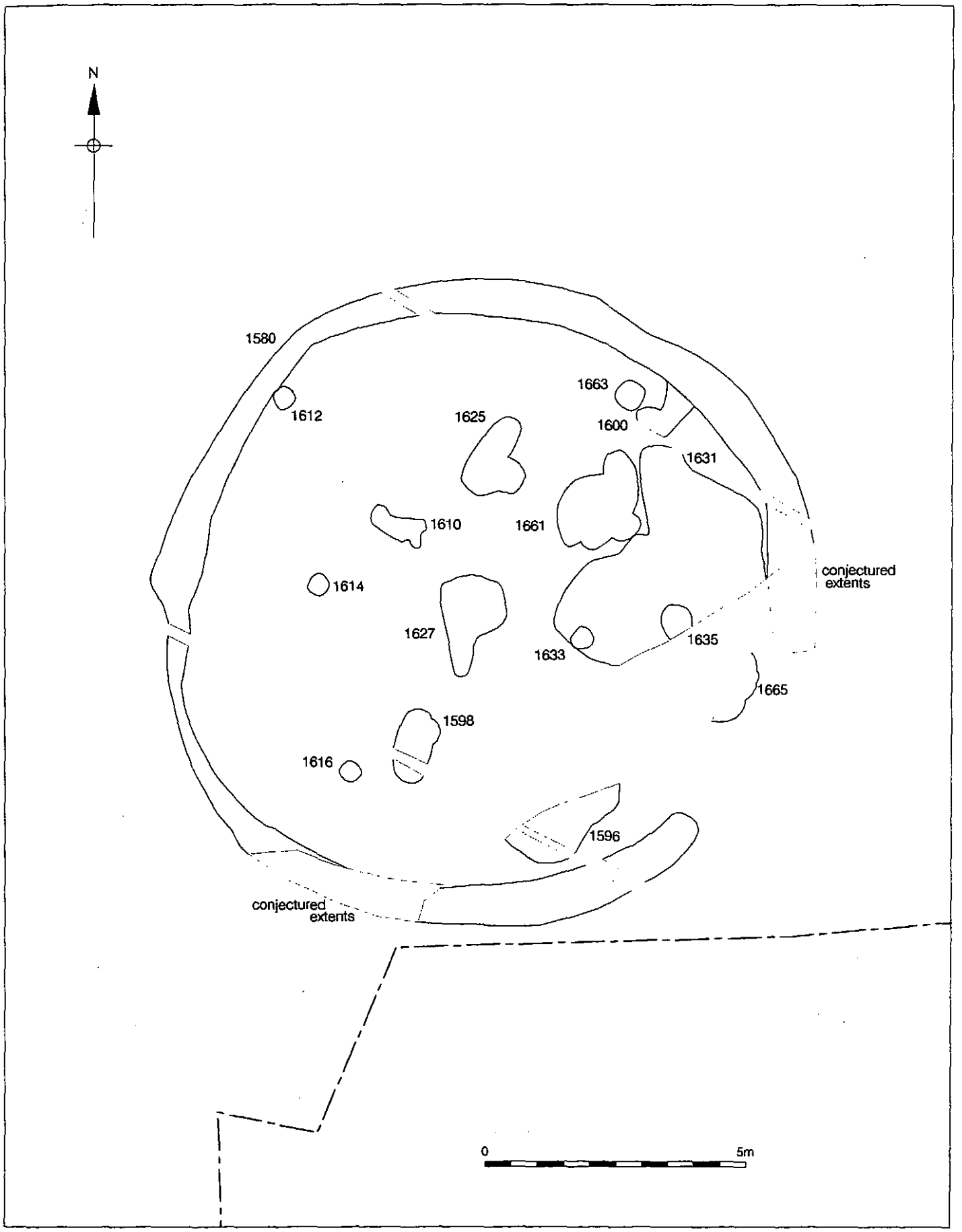


Figure 17
Ring Ditch 6
1:100

Discussion of RD6

7.16.46 In some ways RD6 is typical of Phase 11a as a whole, with its moderate finds density, distributed disproportionately towards the entrance. However, it is the only one to have a simple, single ditch for its full circumference other than the entrance and truncations. This is in contrast to Phase 11b, where this is the rule. Other notable features are the near lack of internal features, although this may have been due to the degree of disruption from tree throws, and the unusual way the ditch thins on one side, which is unmatched on the site.

Ring Ditch 10 (RD10)

7.16.47 RD10 (figure 18) was in a matching position to RD6 on the west side of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2104	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [820] / [1183]
820 / 1183	Cut	13.4m diameter x 0.70m wide x 0.30m deep	Main ring ditch of RD10
2105	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1466]
1466	Cut	11.8m diameter x 0.70m wide x 0.25m deep	Inner ring ditch of RD10, north half
2106	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1291]
1291	Cut	10.8m diameter x 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep	Inner ring ditch of RD10, south half

7.16.48 5.4m of the west side of the main ring ditch, [820] / [1183], was truncated by a modern intrusion. The entrance faced just to the south of east (96°), was 3.5m wide, and the corresponding ends of the inner ditches were more or less in line with the entrance gap in the main ditch. On the north side of the entrance the inner ditch overlapped the main ditch very slightly, by 0.30m, and on the south side the original inner ditch end was truncated, but must have been short by between 0.20m and 0.70m.

7.16.49 All three of these ditches had uniform profiles and were relatively circular, only deviating by less than 0.20m. In addition, although each of them has a different diameter the centres of the circles were in the same place, being only up to 0.10m apart.

7.16.50 Eight slots were excavated in the main ring ditch, four in the northern inner ditch, [1466], and two in the southern inner ditch, [1291]. Most of these had a single fill, the exceptions being both the end slots of the main ditch, on either side of the entrance, and the end slot of the northern inner ditch next to the entrance. In the two instances where there were two fills, [1466] slot 1 and [1183] slot 14, the primary fill was the

equivalent of the fills of the other slots, with a slightly finer textured, greyer, upper fill. Of the three fills in [820] slot 1, the middle one was the equivalent, again with a slightly finer textured, greyer, upper fill, but also with a gravely primary fill.

7.16.51 Taken together, the finds density within them was high, higher than the rest of Phase 11a, with few of the slot fills containing no burnt flint or no pot.

7.16.52 The concentration of finds in the ends of the main ring ditch was more marked in RD10 than in the other Phase 11a ring ditches, with substantial quantities of both burnt flint and pottery on both sides of the entrance. In the northern inner ditch this concentration next to the entrance was repeated, with fewer finds towards the end at the back of the roundhouse. The pattern is not so clear in the southern inner ditch, even allowing for its truncation, as while the bulk of the pottery was found in the slot towards the entrance, all the burnt flint was found in the other one. The lack of burnt flint recorded in slot 2 could just be a problem of recovery.

7.16.53 There was little variation in the colour, texture, or inclusions of the fills between the Phase 11 ring ditches (see paragraph 7.19.6), with the exception of the inner ditches of RD10. These were relatively light in colour, but were similar in other respects.

7.16.54 The other features in and around RD10 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1380	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1453]
1448	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1453]
1453	Cut	2.30m long x 0.90m wide x 0.22m deep	Pit / posthole
1505	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1506]
1506	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole / pit
1507	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1508]
1508	Cut	1.00m long x 0.60m wide x 0.25m deep	Pit
1509	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1510]
1510	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole / pit
1511	Fill	Pot	Fill of [1512]
1512	Cut	0.40m long x 0.30m wide x 0.12m deep	Pit

7.16.55 The end of the southern inner ditch, [1291], was truncated by [1453], which was teardrop shaped, slightly wider than the ditch, and one of its sides ran along that of the ditch. This shape may just reflect the softness of the ditch fill in contrast to the gravel it was cut into, making it easier to follow the older cut. Both fills contained large quantities of pottery, as well as burnt flint, but whereas that in the lower fill dated to Phase 11a, that in the upper fill dated to Phase 11b.

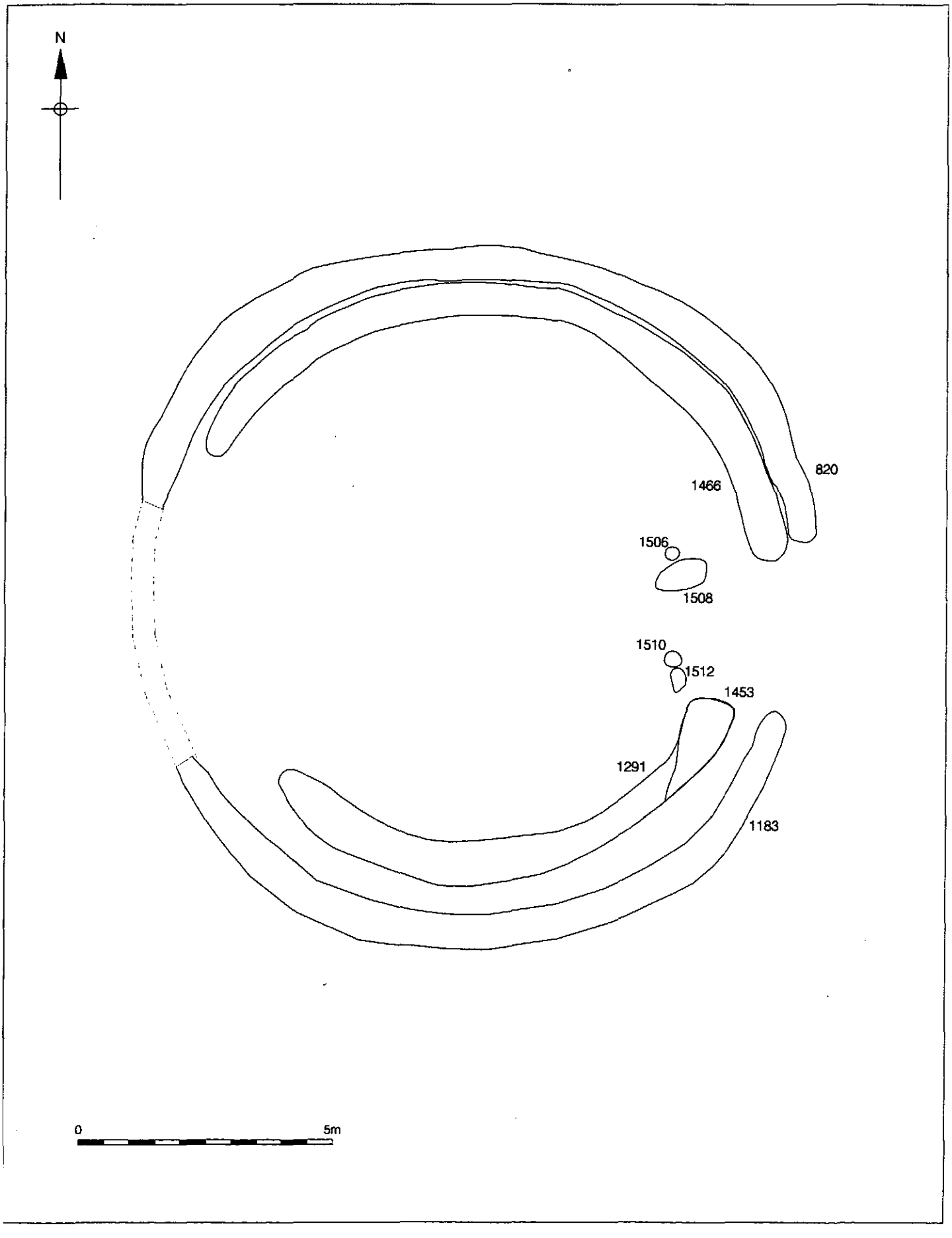


Figure 18
Ring Ditch 10
1:100

7.16.56 Four other features were found about 1m inside the entrance, possibly in two pairs of two features. These could relate to a doorway structure in the wall of the roundhouse, or other posts relating to the access route. The distance between [1506] and [1510] was 2.1m, and there was a similar separation between [1508] and [1512].

Discussion of RD10

7.16.57 The fact that the centres of the three circular ditches were in the same place implies either that they were laid out at the same time or that the inner ones were offset from the main ditch reasonably carefully. The difference in the diameters of the two inner ditches argues against their being laid out together, so the most probable sequence is that the main ditch was established first, then one of the inner ditches, then the other inner ditch, on three separate occasions.

7.16.58 The position and shape of [1453], with its south-east side matching the line of ditch [1291] and its north-east side within 0.20m of the line of the entrance of the main ditch, indicates that it was associated with the ring ditch, barring a coincidence. It was not a recut of the ditch as it only affected the last 2m at most, while the rest of the ditch had silted up to the level of the archaeological surface at least by the time [1453] was cut. Also the presence of later, Phase 11b, pottery implies sufficient passage of time for RD10 to have been no longer in its original form when [1453] was filled in. Whether the roundhouse itself was still standing or not is unclear.

7.16.59 The positioning of [1453] at the end of a ring ditch is similar to [541] in RD5 (see paragraph 7.16.33) and similar interpretations are possible; it could be an alternative way of marking the perimeter area of the roundhouse, perhaps as a totem, or it may relate to some act at or after the end of the life of the roundhouse itself. A totem is consistent with the Phase 11b pottery having been in the upper fill of [1453] only, with deposition of the pot in the hollow left following its decay or removal. The considerable quantity of pottery in both fills of [1453] makes intentional deposition likely.

7.16.60 The ring ditch of RD10 was the most elaborated, with a double ditch present for most of the circumference. It was also the only one to have possible additional features marking the entrance route. The fact that it also had the highest density of pottery and other finds of all the Phase 11a ring ditches is very probably related to this.

7.16.61 The Phase 11b pottery in [1453] raises the possibility that RD10 was in use late in Phase 11a, just before the transition to the more widespread use of Phase 11b pottery. This is consistent with the higher concentration of cultural material than elsewhere in Phase 11a.

Four-Post Structure 2 (FP2)

7.16.62 FP2 (figure 19) was towards the south-west of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2109	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [2110]
2110	Cut	1.9m square	Four post structure

7.16.63 This consisted of the following elements, each with a single fill:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1205	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1204]
1204	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.13m deep	Posthole
1209	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1208]
1208	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.26m deep	Posthole
1251	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1250]
1250	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.22m deep	Posthole
1253	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1252]
1252	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.16m deep	Posthole

7.16.64 These were vertical sided, with nearly flat to slightly rounded bases.

7.16.65 Only two of the postholes produced finds, and then in quantities making the finds density only low to moderate. The pottery has not been dated more closely than the 1st M BC.

Discussion of FP2

7.16.66 The position of FP2 within RD2, in Phase 11b, means that the two could not have been contemporary. The relatively small quantity of its pottery means that the four poster is more likely to have been earlier. While there are other examples of a Phase 11a four poster's position having been infringed by a Phase 11b roundhouse there are no examples of a Phase 11b four post structure having been placed on a Phase 11a roundhouse. Therefore FP2 has been included in Phase 11a, even though the pottery could be from Phase 11a or 11b.

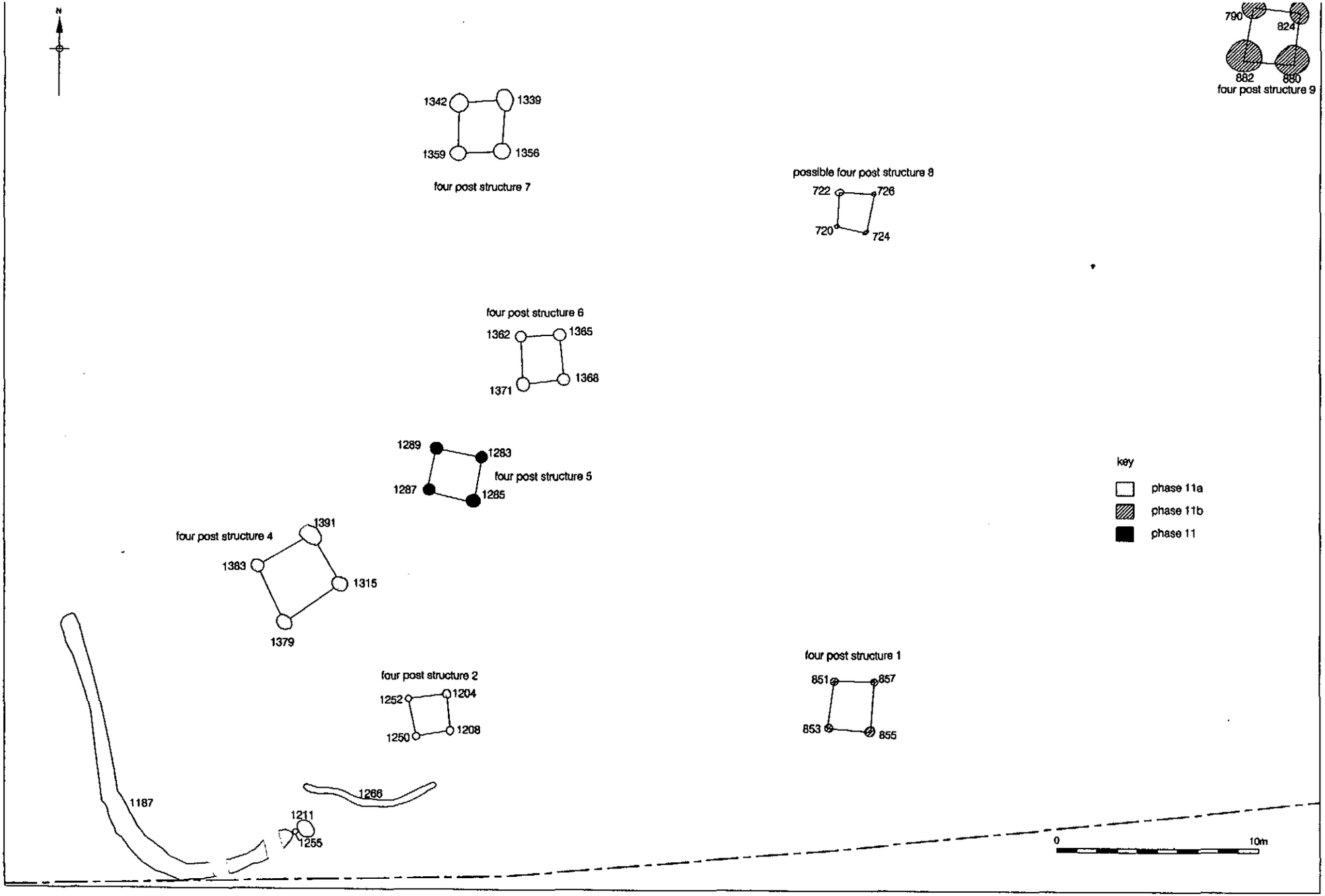


Figure 19
Four Post Structures and ditch [1187] etc. in Phase 11
1:250

7.16.67 As post pipes were not detected in this, or any of the other four posters, it is not possible to ascertain the size of the posts. Their diameters were less than about 0.35m, but how much less is hard to estimate as a narrower hole would have been as hard for the Iron Age inhabitants to dig as one this size, depending on their tools. Therefore the likely size and strength of the structure is hard to determine. Nevertheless given the 1.9m square footprint and potentially strong legs we can envisage quite a substantial construction able to store a considerable quantity of grain and other agricultural products. This is despite being the smallest of the four post structures on the site, with relatively small postholes.

Possible Four-Post Structure 3 (FP3)

7.16.68 A possible four poster, FP3, could be made from posthole sized features [1379], [1389], [1351], and [1329] (figure 19). The first of these is part of the more convincing FP4, so the structure would have been rebuilt by reusing one post and rotating the positions of the other three.

Discussion of FP3

7.16.69 The explanation that these are four pits or postholes that happen to be in a square of the right size is preferred for the following reasons:

1) The pot in two of these features dates to the Late Bronze Age (see paragraph 7.14.6 and 7.14.7), so would have to be residual.
2) [1329] was sub-oval rather than round, and had a long axis of 1.05m, which is larger than would be expected.
3) The levels of the bases of the features had a range of 0.35m, which is high for them to have been part of the same structure.
4) The fills, while not very dissimilar, were less homogeneous than was found in the other four post structures.

Four-Post Structure 4 (FP4)

7.16.70 FP4 (figure 19) was also towards the south-west of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2113	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [2114]
2114	Cut	3.3m square	Four post structure

7.16.71 This consisted of the following elements, each with a single fill:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1316	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1315]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1315	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole
1378	Fill	Pot	Fill of [1379]
1379	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.45m deep	Posthole
1382	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1383]
1383	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole
1390	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1391]
1391	Cut	0.90m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole

7.16.72 These had steep sides and rounded bases.

7.16.73 The quantity of pottery was low, although there was more burnt flint. The pottery gave a Phase 11a date for [1383], a probable Phase 11a date for [1315], and just a 1st M BC date for [1379].

Discussion of FP4

7.16.74 As with FP2, FP4 and RD2 could not have been contemporary, supporting the pottery dates.

7.16.75 Despite the number of postholes in this area, FP4 is a more convincing group than FP3 because of the pottery dates. The size of the postholes and the footprint of the structure point to a substantial construction, able to store a considerable amount.

Four-Post Structure 6 (FP6)

7.16.76 FP6 (figure 19) was nearer the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2118	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [2120]
2119	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [2120]
2120	Cut	2.2m square	Four post structure

7.16.77 This consisted of the following elements, each with two fills:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1360	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [1362]
1361	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1362]
1362	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
1363	Fill	Pot	Upper fill of [1365]
1364	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1365]
1365	Cut	0.60m diameter x 0.55m deep	Posthole
1366	Fill	Pot	Upper fill of [1368]
1367	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1368]
1368	Cut	0.60m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
1369	Fill	No finds	Upper fill of [1371]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1370	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1371]
1371	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.35m deep	Posthole

7.16.78 These were vertical sided, with undercutting in two of them, with flat or slightly rounded bases.

7.16.79 The primary fills were gravely, lacking finds and with no cultural inclusions evident, and the upper fills were silty, with a finds density that was still only low. The pottery only gave a probable Phase 11a date for [1366] and a 1st M BC date for [1360] and [1363]. The two fill were simply stacked vertically, with a slightly rounded interface between them.

Discussion of FP6

7.16.80 The primary fills are interpreted as the natural that was dug out, used as packing material for the posts, explaining the lack of finds. The silt upper fill would then date to the decay or removal of the posts. However the shape of the post pipe had not been retained. The simple vertical stacking of the fills is more consistent with the post having been removed rather than decaying *in situ*.

7.16.81 Again its size shows that the storage capacity of FP6 would have been considerable.

Four-Post Structure 7 (FP7)

7.16.82 FP7 (figure 19) was also near the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2121	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [2123]
2122	Fill	Burnt flint	Primary fill of [2123]
2123	Cut	2.4m square	Four post structure

7.16.83 This consisted of the following elements, each with two fills:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1337	Fill	No finds	Upper fill of [1339]
1338	Fill	Burnt flint	Primary fill of [1339]
1339	Cut	0.95m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
1340	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [1342]
1341	Fill	Burnt flint	Primary fill of [1342]
1342	Cut	0.85m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
1354	Fill	No finds	Upper fill of [1356]
1355	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1356]
1356	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.45m deep	Posthole
1357	Fill	Burnt flint	Upper fill of [1359]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1358	Fill	Burnt flint	Primary fill of [1359]
1359	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole

7.16.84 These had sides that were mostly vertical, but in places steep, and flat bases.

7.16.85 As with FP6, there was a gravely primary fill, but with some burnt flint and charcoal and daub inclusions, and a silty upper fill, vertically stacked with a flat or slightly rounded interface. Sparse finds of burnt flint were present this time in the primary fill, but there was more in the upper fill, including a small quantity of Phase 11a pottery in [1340].

Discussion of FP7

7.16.86 The interpretation of the fills is the same as that of RD6; a gravely primary fill used for packing, and silt upper fill that followed the disuse of the structure, with removal of the posts being preferred to their decay *in situ*.

7.16.87 FP7 and RD7, in Phase 11b, cannot have been contemporary, supporting the pottery dates. It was one of the larger four post structures.

Ditch [1187] and Associated Features

7.16.88 The most substantial other feature in Phase 11a was a ditch shaped like an inverted 'J' towards the south-west of the settlement (figure 19). This had three possibly associated features :

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2084	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1187]
1187	Cut	20.8m long x 0.90m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch with inverted 'J' shape
2090	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1266]
1266	Cut	6.9m long x 0.35m wide x 0.20m deep	Ditch / gully
1210	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1211]
1211	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole / pit
1254	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1255]
1255	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole / pit

7.16.89 The inverted 'J' shaped ditch, [1187], had a moderate to high finds density, including a reasonable quantity of Phase 11a pottery.

7.16.90 Three of the four slots in this ditch had a single fill, and one had two fills, where the ditch changes from curved to straight. There the primary fill was the equivalent of those in the other slots, and the upper fill was darker and contained a quantity of burnt

flint. Other than that, if there was a pattern to the distribution of finds in the ditch, it was that the centre of the ditch was richer than the ends.

7.16.91 The shorter ditch or gully, [1266], was an irregular shape. Its east end was more or less in line with the end of [1187], but its west end turned off to the north. The nature and density of its finds was similar to that of [1187].

7.16.92 The gap between [1187] and [1266] was 2.2m. In this gap, next to [1187], were [1211] and [1255]. The latter had no finds, and is presumed to be associated because of its location. The former had burnt flint and pot just dated to the 1st M BC, so again it position is part of the reason it is thought to have been in this phase and associated. Further features within the gap may have been lost by truncation by RD2 during Phase 11b.

Discussion of Ditch [1187] and Associated Features

7.16.93 The function of the inverted 'J' shaped ditch and its possibly associated features has not been established with certainty, but they may have been two sides of an enclosure. The gap between [1187] and [1266] would therefore have been an entrance, with [1211] and / or [1255] relating to the control of passage through it, presumably by some gate arrangement. The deviation of the west end of [1266] from the line of the enclosure, giving it an irregular shape, can therefore be interpreted as part of this gate arrangement, which may have been more complex than a simple barrier across a gap in the enclosure.

7.16.94 The most likely reason for an enclosure within the area of the settlement is for a farmyard function. It could have been for the corralling of animals, possibly small ones, or the young and their mothers, kept close to the settlement. Alternatively it may have defined and protected an area used for the processing and storage of grain or other crops.

7.16.95 Assuming it was rectilinear, the minimum size for this would be 13.8m north-west to south-east and 15.6m south-west to north-east, making a minimum area of 215m^2, or 0.0215 Ha.

7.16.96 However the position of such an enclosure needs to be reconciled with those of FP2 and FP4, which would have been either inside it or on its perimeter. The enclosure and four post structures need not have been contemporary, even if they were within Phase 11a. If they were contemporary, and the four posters were inside the

enclosure, it is more probable that the enclosure was intended to keep animals out rather than in, as would be appropriate for a crop related area.

7.16.97 There is a risk with this interpretation that [1266] is associated with RD2 rather than [1187]. For this to be the case all the pottery in [1266] would have to be residual, but this is not impossible as there was not a large quantity, and a number of the slots within Phase 11b ring ditches contained pottery that in isolation would have been dated to Phase 11a.

Pit Group 4 (PG4)

7.16.98 Near the middle of the east half of the settlement was a group of pits, PG4 (figure 20):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1766	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1767]
1767	Cut	1.55m long x 0.70m wide x 0.40m deep	Pit
1785	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1786]
1786	Cut	1.55m diameter x 0.50m deep	Pit
1810	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1811]
1811	Cut	0.85m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit
1820	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1821]
1821	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
1822	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1823]
1823	Cut	0.80m long x 0.70m wide x 0.11m deep	Pit
1783	Fill	Pot, iron nail	Fill of [1784]
1784	Cut	0.60m square x 0.40m deep	Pit
1781	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1782]
1782	Cut	0.95m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1808	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1809]
1809	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit
1777	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1778]
1778	Cut	1.05m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit
1779	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1780]
1780	Cut	1.90m long x 0.70m wide x 0.12m deep	Pit
1804	Fill	Pot	Fill of [1805]
1805	Cut	0.60m long x 0.45m wide x 0.14m deep	Pit
1658	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1659]
1659	Cut	2.00m long x 0.70m wide x 0.25m deep	Pit
1636	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1637]
1637	Cut	1.85m long x 1.40m wide x 0.45m deep	Pit
1648	Fill	Struck flint	Fill of [1649]
1649	Cut	0.85m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit
1656	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1657]
1657	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.14m deep	Pit
1981	Fill	Unexcavated	Fill of [1775]
1775	Cut	Individual pits undifferentiable	Unexcavated pits within PG4

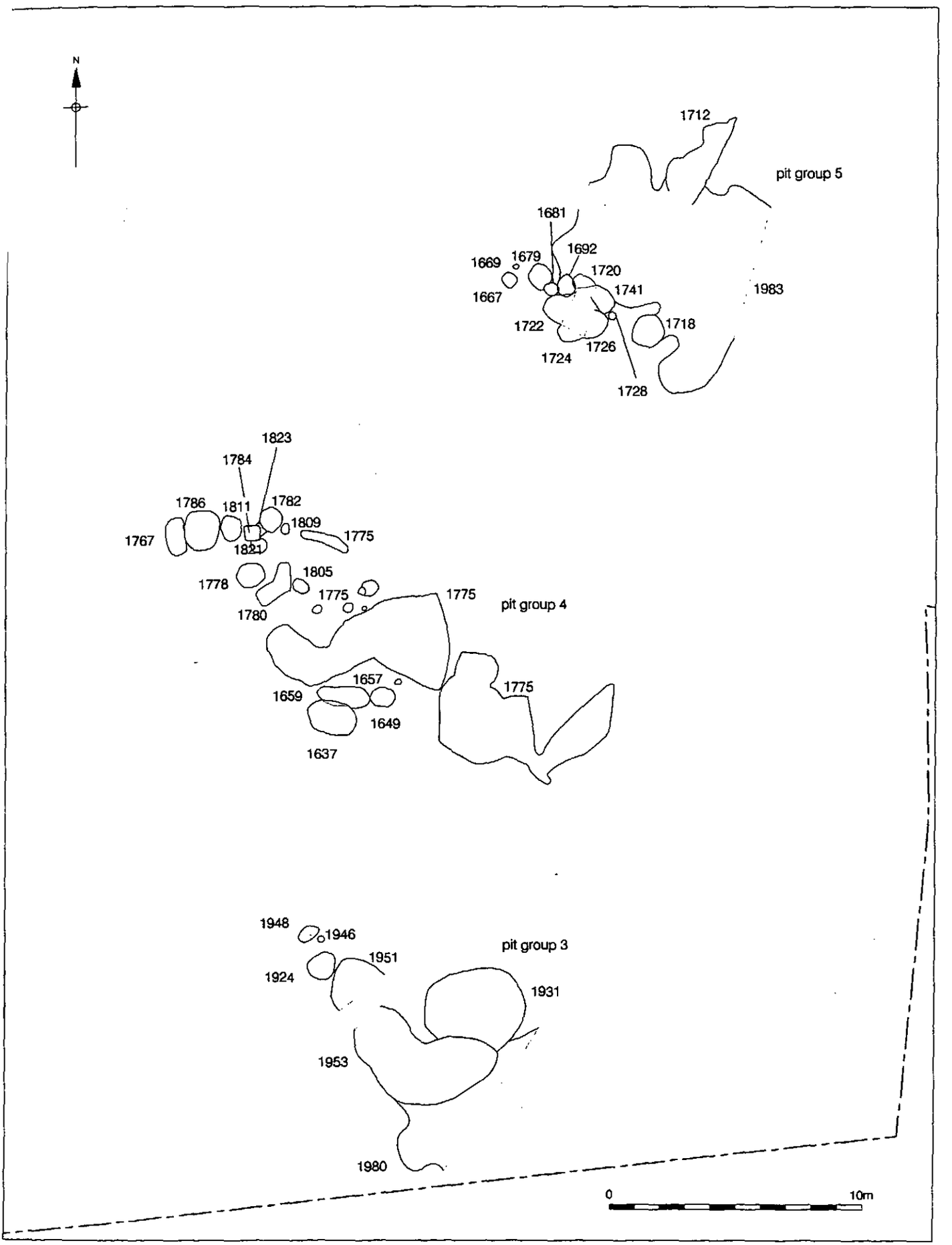


Figure 20
Plan - Pit groups 3, 4 and 5
1:200

7.16.99 The pit group was within a roughly oval or rectangular area 19m north-west to south-east by 6 – 7m north-east to south-west.

7.16.100 It is notable that this pit group is in an area without ring ditches in either Phase 11a or 11b, despite being relatively close to the centre of the settlement. It is also not far, 15m to 18m, from the two other Phase 11 pit groups, PG3 and PG5.

7.16.101 These pits were quite tightly grouped, with some intercutting even if most were separate, but without discernable organisation in their positioning in relation to each other. The individual pits were generally not distinct before excavation, as the very top of the fills had blurred across the area of the pit group. About half of the area covered by the pit group was excavated, but towards the south-east of the group [1775] represents the unexcavated part of it, where the individual pits could not be identified. There is no reason to suppose that the excavated and unexcavated halves would have been very different.

7.16.102 The fills of the pits were similar to each other and typical of those of other features in this phase, except that the finds density was low. One iron nail was found. This means that only two of the pits are dated to this phase, one to Phase 11, and two more just to the 1st M BC.

Discussion of PG4

7.16.103 The association of these pits as a group is based on their concentration in a limited area. A few nearby features have been excluded from the group on the basis of incompatible pottery dates. Despite the poor dating evidence, they can legitimately be treated together, even at the risk that one or more may be unrelated, where its position in the area of PG4 was coincidental.

7.16.104 The nature of the fills suggests that they were filled up in a similar manner to the other features of this phase, believed to be by silting rather than active backfilling. While not necessarily implying that the pits represent the same activity, this does not contradict it either. The blurring of the tops of the fills suggests that there was some mixing about and lateral spread of the fill material, so the level of the archaeological surface may not have been too far below that of the ground surface during this phase.

7.16.105 As discussed in paragraphs 7.17.119 and 7.18.13, the similarities between pit groups PG3, PG4, and PG5 are much more striking than the differences, and although they are not all in the same phase their interpretation can be considered

together to some extent. In addition to other similarities, it would appear significant that all three of them respected the positions, in both Phase 11a and 11b, of all the roundhouses, and RD1, and probably the four post structures as well, although it is harder to be confident of this. These pit groups do not even come close to any of them.

7.16.106 The pits themselves provided little positive evidence on what activity is represented by PG4. However we can conclude from the low quantity of cultural material incorporated that it was not related to midden material, and may have been slightly separated from the more strictly domestic behaviour around the roundhouses. The pits were not large enough to have been quarry pits for any large scale use of the brickearth, but may well have been dug when modest quantities were required for a specific purpose. The brickearth may have had many uses either as a raw material, or for its abrasive and cleaning properties, for example.

7.16.107 The layout of the settlement as a whole, considering both Phase 11a and 11b, shows that there was a gap without any of the above ground structures, roundhouses and four-posters, in the east half of the settlement, in an area between ring ditches RD1, RD5, and RD9 to the west, and RD6 to the east. This suggests that this specific defined part of the settlement area had been reserved to have been structure-free for some purpose, and remained so through Phases 11a and 11b. This area was about 30m east to west; the northerly and southerly extents are harder to estimate, but if it is assumed to have included PG3, PG4, and PG5 it was a minimum of about 45m north to south.

7.16.108 One of the activities undertaken within this area, repeated on a number of occasions, could have included the need for a pit. In the case of PG4, the pit was normally medium sized, but with some variation. The space was sufficiently structured that the pit was always put within a limited area. The activity that gave rise to the pit may well have been only one of many that took place with this structure-free zone, and could have been quite marginal to its overall purpose, but happens to have been the only archaeologically visible one.

7.16.109 On such limited evidence suggestions about the activity generating the pits themselves. or the purpose of any structure-free zone that they were in, are necessarily speculative. The area plausibly may have related to the annual agricultural cycle, the processing of crops before or after storage being a more attractive proposition than the control of animals, given the lack of any archaeologically visible enclosure. This would be analogous to a farmyard. Craft or even industrial activity is also possible, but depending on what was being done some debris relating to it may have been expected in the pits.

Other

7.16.110 The rest of the Phase 11a features, all of which were within the settlement area, were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1854	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [1864]
1855	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Primary fill of [1864]
1864	Cut	1.40m diameter x 0.36m deep	Pit
796	Fill	Pot	Fill of [797]
797	Cut	0.60m diameter x 0.30m deep	Pit / posthole
1879	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [1913]
1880	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Secondary fill of [1913]
1881	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1913]
1913	Cut	2.10m diameter x 0.55m deep	Pit
1795	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [1796]
1849	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1796]
1796	Cut	0.60m diameter x 0.40m deep	Pit / posthole
1958	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1959]
1959	Cut	1.90m long x 1.00m wide x 0.45m deep	Pit
1867	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1868]
1868	Cut	1.00m diameter x 0.35m deep	Pit
1888	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1889]
1889	Cut	1.65m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit

7.16.111 Circular pit [1864] was isolated from other features, in the west half of the settlement. Its lower fill especially was relatively dark, and may have contained a high proportion of either organic or burnt material, the former being more likely as charcoal flecks were not unusually frequent. It also had six struck flints, a higher number than would be expected but not sufficiently so to require an explanation specific to this feature.

7.16.112 A group of features, [797], [1913], [1796] and [1959], was further to the north. The edge of pit [1913] was cut by pit or posthole [797], and both were truncated in Phase 11b by RD8. The lower fill was culturally sterile, dark and clayey, and generally about 0.15m thick, but thicker in at least one place in the pit's base. The other two features contained relatively high quantities of finds, especially pit [1959].

7.16.113 A pair of flat based pits, [1868] and [1889], was to the north-east of these, just to the west of RD9 in Phase 11b. The pottery from the former is dated to Phase 11a, although that from the latter is just to the 1st M BC, both were rich in burnt flint.

Discussion of Other Phase 11a

7.16.114 The number of struck flints in the primary fill of [1864] was not high enough to discount their being residual.

7.16.115 The primary fill of [1913] may have been a clay lining rather than the more typical silting. The clay was probably not derived from in-situ water deposition in a pond, as water would not have been retained in an unlined pond, and without an external water source it is not clear why just clay would be introduced into the pond rather than the usual rather coarser material that silted up the rest of the features. Its uneven thickness is not explained by either interpretation, and is likely to be due to post-depositional slumping.

7.16.116 The upper two fills were more usual, and do not provide clues about what this might have been for. Provision of water for animals is one suggestion, but standing water would have been useful for a number of other agricultural and craft activities as well.

7.16.117 Pits [1868] and [1889] were close and similar enough to be considered associated. However there is a possibility that they are also associated with the pits to their west and north-west, inside RD9 (see paragraphs 7.17.75 to 7.17.80).

7.17 Phase 11b – Middle to Late Iron Age – Settlement

7.17.1 Five roundhouses belonged to Phase 11b (figure 21). Two of them, RD7 and RD8, form a figure of 8 shape, and appear to have been contemporary. These were more compactly organised, and if they stood at the same time the settlement would have been more nuclear, and arranged around the central focus of the Phase 11a settlement.

7.17.2 Only two of the four post structures have been included in this phase. These were now situated away from the area they had been in during Phase 11a.

7.17.3 One of the pit groups dates to this phase. There was no enclosure, and again few other features.

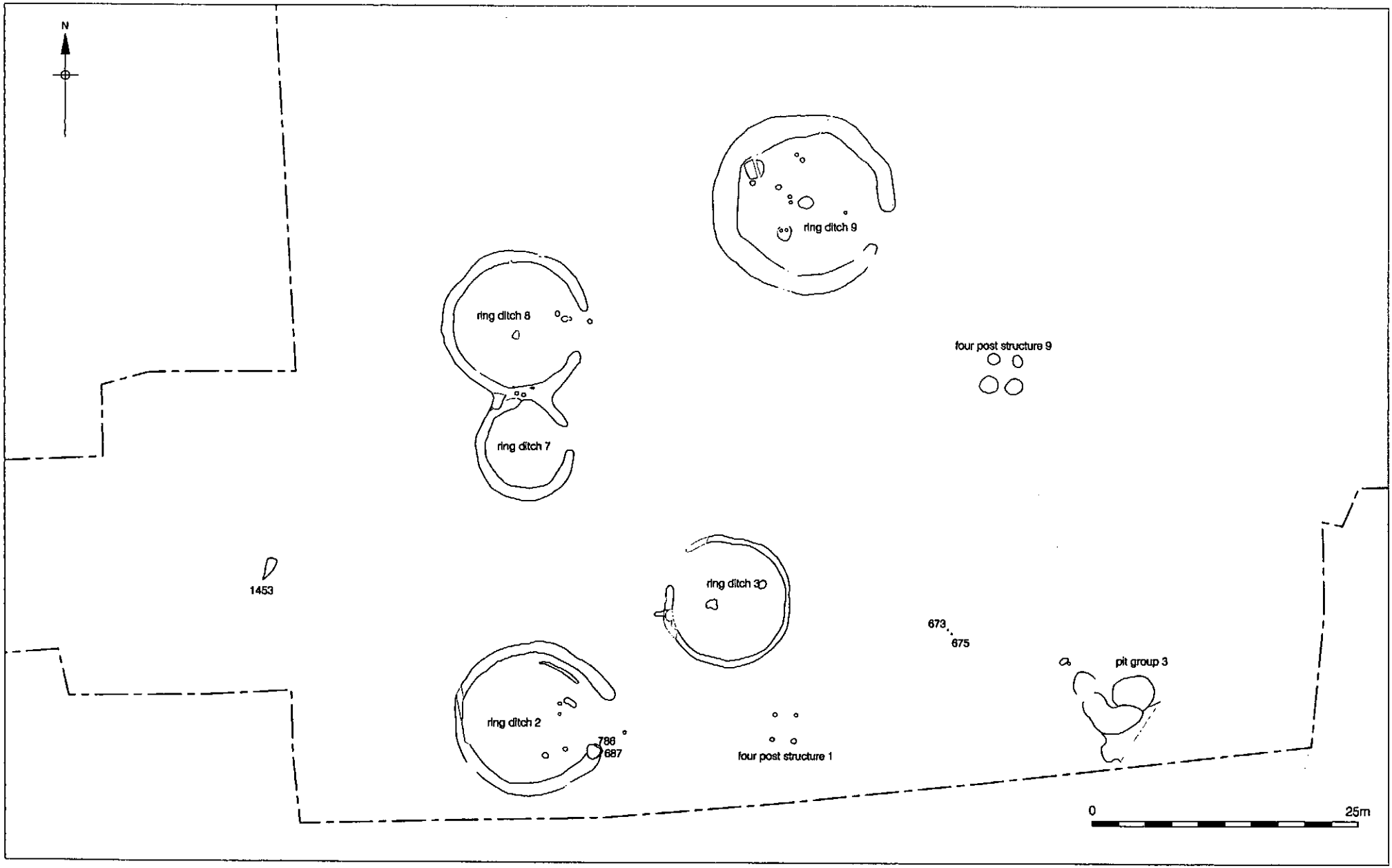


Figure 21
Plan - Phase 11b
1:500

Ring Ditch 2 (RD2)

7.17.4 RD2 (figure 22) was towards the south-west of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2088	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot, iron smithing hearth bottom, burnt stone	Upper fill of [771]
2089	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Primary fill of [771]
771	Cut	13.5m diameter x 0.90 - 1.40m wide x 0.35m deep	Ring ditch of RD2

7.17.5 The entrance was 4.3m wide, and slightly to the south of east (95°). The ring ditch was circular for most of its length, but with a deviation in the last 4.5m at the end on the north side of the entrance. The ditch was less curved there, so that the end itself was 1.1m on the outside of a true circle.

7.17.6 Most of the ring ditch survived. It had been truncated in three places: along part of its west side by ditch [847] in Phase 14; near its southern end by [663]; and pit [786] was cut into the southern end itself (see paragraph 7.17.12).

7.17.7 Two fills were found in all of the ten slots that were excavated in the ring ditch, the upper one having more charcoal and burnt daub flecks, although the primary fill was absent from part of slot 13. The finds density of the primary fill was moderate, and they were concentrated towards the ends, particularly the one to the south of the entrance; few were recovered from the north and west sides. The density from the upper fill was high, with only one slot fill not having both pottery and burnt flint. Again there was a concentration towards the ends, and especially the southern end.

7.17.8 The only diagnostic evidence for metalworking in Phase 11 came from near the northern end, as iron slag comprising a smithing hearth bottom. In the absence of other smithing or metalworking evidence this is likely to have been an infrequent event. Near the southern end there was a burnt stone as well as part of the jaw of an approximately 8 year old horse, and a cattle radius with skinning or defleshing score marks.

7.17.9 The range of dates produced by the individual pottery assemblages from each of the slot fills is wide, even if there is still confidence in the Phase 11b date of the assemblage from the whole ring ditch. Only one of the slot primary fills and two of the slot upper fills are dated to Phase 11b, whereas two primary fills and four upper fills are dated to Phase 11a, and two primary fills and three upper fills are just dated to the 1st M BC.

7.17.10 The other features in RD2 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1271	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1270]
1270	Cut	4.10m long x 0.30m wide x 0.09m deep	Internal curved gully in RD2
736	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [786]
786	Cut	1.40m diameter x 0.95m deep	Pit
686	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [687]
715	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Third fill of [687]
716	Fill	No finds	Secondary fill of [687]
735	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Primary fill of [687]
687	Cut	1.30m diameter x 0.70m deep	Pit - recut of [786]
1303	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1302]
1302	Cut	1.30m long x 0.50m wide x 0.06m deep	Pit
1207	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1206]
1206	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.06m deep	Pit / posthole
1299	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1298]
1298	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.11m deep	Pit / posthole
1301	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1300]
1300	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit / posthole
1309	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [1308]
1308	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit / posthole
1451	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1452]
1452	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.13m deep	Pit / posthole
1385	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1384]
1384	Cut	2.90m long x 2.10m wide x 0.40m deep	Tree throw hollow

7.17.11 Parallel to the ring ditch, and 0.7m inside it on the north-east side, was a short, narrow gully, [1270], containing burnt flint and some 1st M BC pottery.

7.17.12 A substantial pit, [786], had been placed precisely over the very end of the ring ditch to the south of the entrance, and this had been recut as [687] (figure 23). The original pit had a sub-square profile, whereas the recut was more tapered, and shallower.

7.17.13 The pottery from the fill of the original cut is residual Phase 11a material, but that in the fills of the recut is typologically different from the other Phase 11a and 11b sherds from the site, and dates to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age. The fills of this recut contained bone, and burnt daub and showed evidence of burning. Fuel ash slag, created when clay is burnt with wood or other fuel, was present and thin, black fill [716] had the appearance of burnt material from a hearth.

7.17.14 Several pits or postholes were found in the entrance half of RD2, and one just outside the entrance. Shallow pit [1302] contained a sherd of 1st M BC pot, but the rest were undated, having no finds except [1308] which also had burnt daub and slag in its fill.

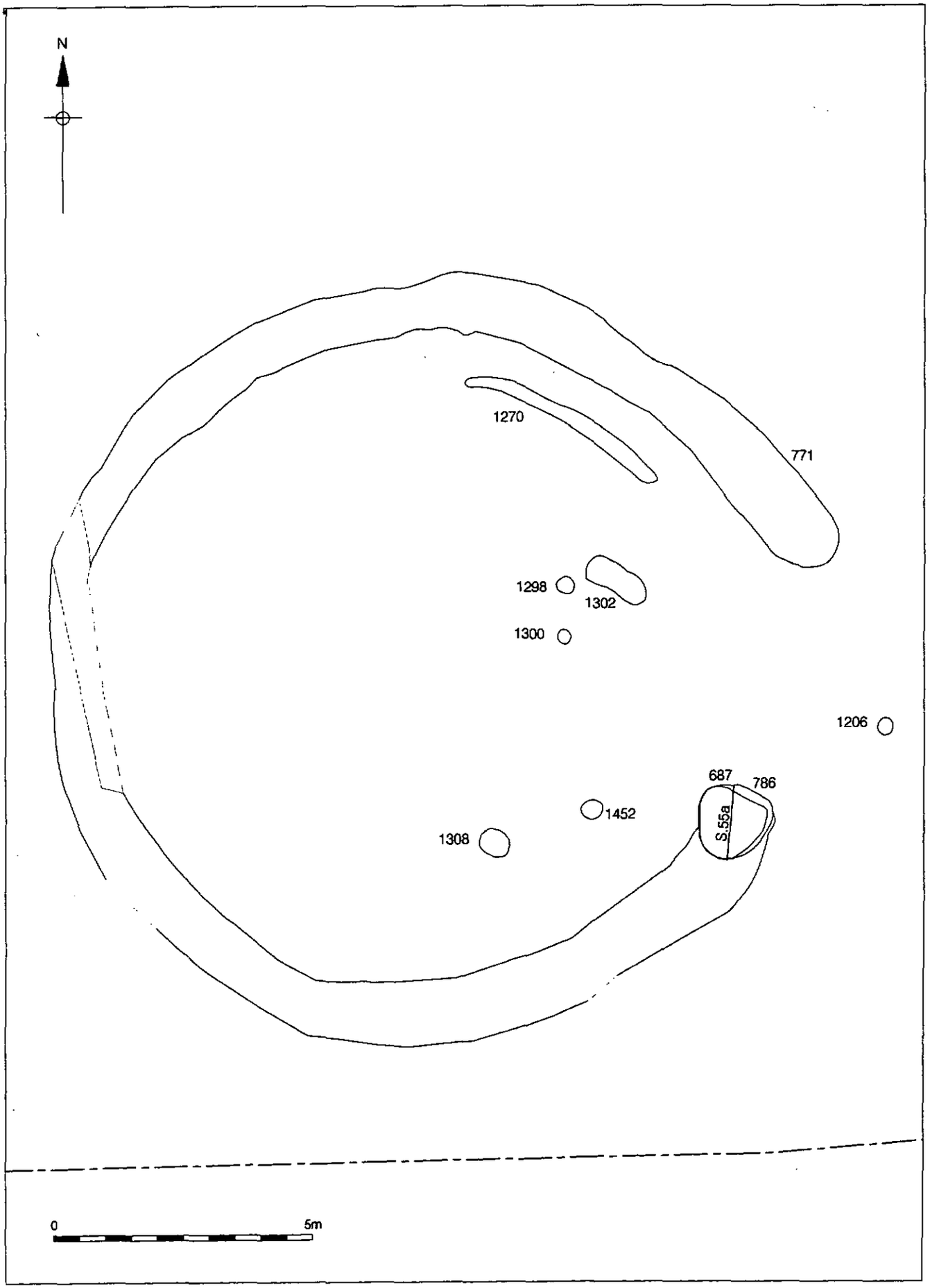


Figure 22
Ring Ditch 2
1:100

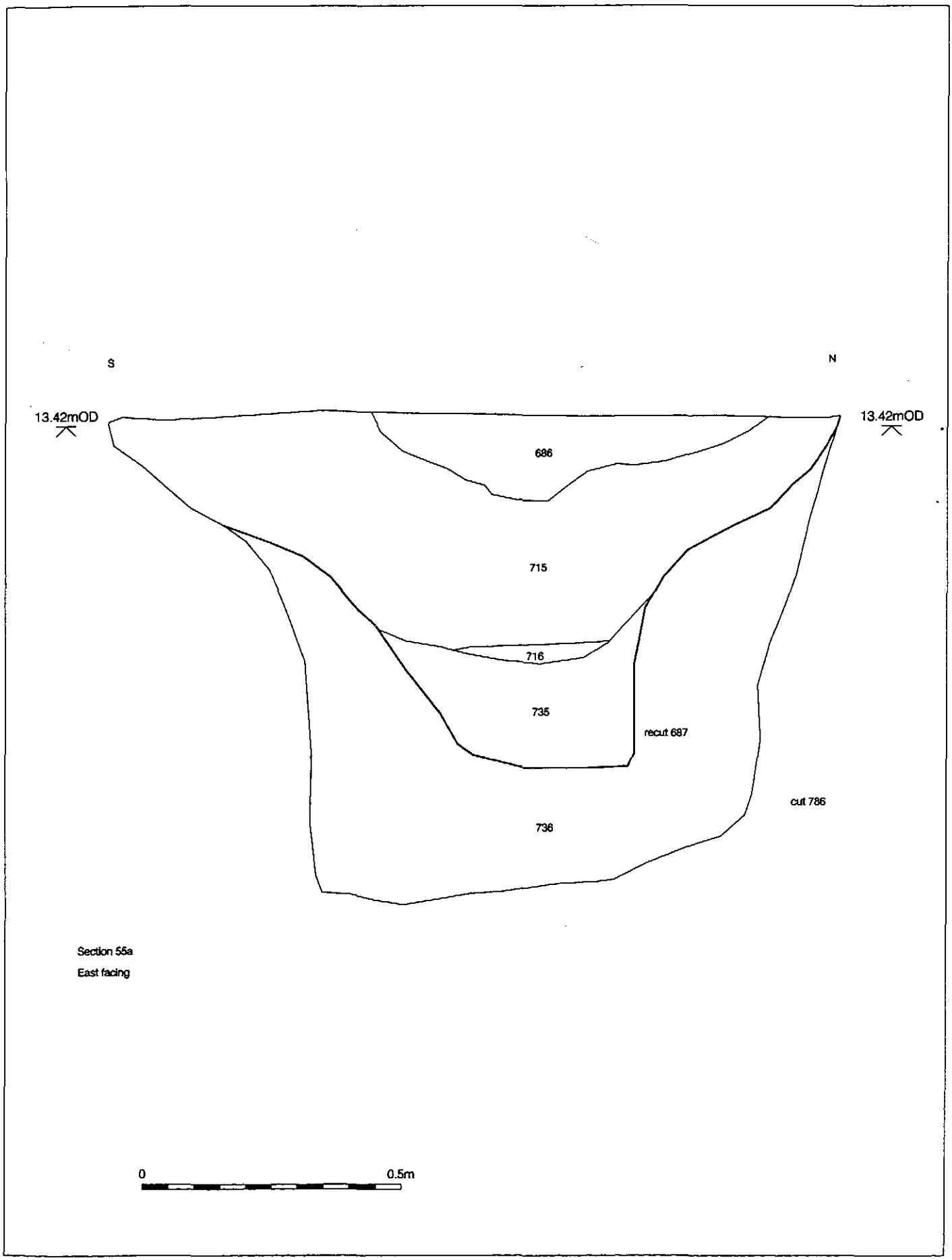


Figure 23
Section 55a
1:10

7.17.15 Between the ends of the ring ditch, [1384] was confirmed to have been a tree throw hollow.

7.17.16 Just outside RD2, to the north-west, there were three other pits or postholes:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1352	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1351]
1351	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit / posthole
1446	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1447]
1447	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit / posthole
1450	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1449]
1449	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.13m deep	Pit / posthole

7.17.17 The first of these, [1351], was one of the postholes of a possible four post structure, FP3 (see paragraph 7.16.68). The others were slightly further from RD2, and it is unclear whether they are associated with the ring ditch, the Phase 10 features nearby (see paragraph 7.14.6), or were unrelated to either.

Discussion of RD2

7.17.18 The position of RD2 in relation to the possible Phase 11a enclosure appears fortuitous, with the ring ditch passing through the entrance gap between the ditches. While it might have been chance, there might also have been a reason for it. The enclosure itself went out of use in Phase 11a, but RD2 may have been positioned to avoid [1187], possibly respecting a surviving hedge or other vegetation on one side of the ditch.

7.17.19 The distribution of dates for the pottery is unusual, in that there is a reasonable quantity of it but despite this many of the assemblages within individual slots are not specific to Phase 11b.

7.17.20 Gully [1270] clearly relates to the ring ditch and its roundhouse, but in what way is not clear. It could have been outside, on, or inside the line of the wall, although its closeness to the ring ditch makes inside the worst of these options. The facts that it was so small and only went around a very limited part of the circumference means that some interpretations can be discounted. In particular it is unlikely to have been either an earlier ring ditch, or an elaboration of the ring ditch. Following the demolition of a reconstructed roundhouse at the Butser Ancient Farm Project a gully was noted below the wall, due to the breakdown of vegetation and fibre in the soil (Reynolds, 1993). However this was confined to the topsoil and it was considered that it would disappear rapidly and have a very low archaeological visibility. Even so, a gully like [1270] could have been produced by rodents burrowing underneath the wall.

7.17.21 In the event that gully [1266], on the south side of RD2, was not, in fact, part of a Phase 11a enclosure (see paragraph 7.16.97) then it could be similar to or even associated with [1270]. This, however, is not the favoured interpretation.

7.17.22 Pit [786] and its recut [687] in the end of the ring ditch were deep enough to have been water holes. No other water holes were identified, which is presumed to have been because of the closeness of the River Ash to the site.

7.17.23 The pottery within the fills of the recut of this pit is out of sequence, in that it is stratigraphically placed in Phase 11b but typologically belongs to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age (see appendix 2), therefore within, or possibly even earlier than, Phase 11a. The range and reasonable quantity of cultural material from these fills implies that the recut was used for the deposition of domestic and craft waste at the end of its life. This could have simple disposal, but the case for an intentional, possibly ritual, role is made stronger by the significance of the pits position in relation to RD2.

7.17.24 The pottery dates from the ring ditch and especially this pit give a strong sense that there was something more unusual and more systematic happening than normal accidental residuality. This is considered with the evidence from the other Phase 11b ring ditches in paragraph 7.19.15.

7.17.25 The several pits or postholes around the entrance area are more likely than not to have been associated with RD2. They do not form any clear pattern, although there might have been two pairs of posts, 1m and 1.9m apart.

Ring Ditch 3 (RD3)

7.17.26 RD3 (figure 24) was to the south of the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2091	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot, iron	Upper fill of [548]
2092	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Primary fill of [548]
548	Cut	11.6m diameter x 0.60m wide x 0.20m deep	Ring ditch of RD3

7.17.27 The ring ditch was circular, only deviating from this by up to 0.25m. It was truncated during Phase 12 by ditch [523] and pit [712], which removed one of its ends as well as part of its west side. The entrance, unusually, faced towards the north-west (312°) and had been between 4.3m and 5.0m wide.

7.17.28 Its position respects not only RD2 and RD4, but also RD1. The spaces between them are, respectively, 7.4m, 0.9m, and 2.2m wide.

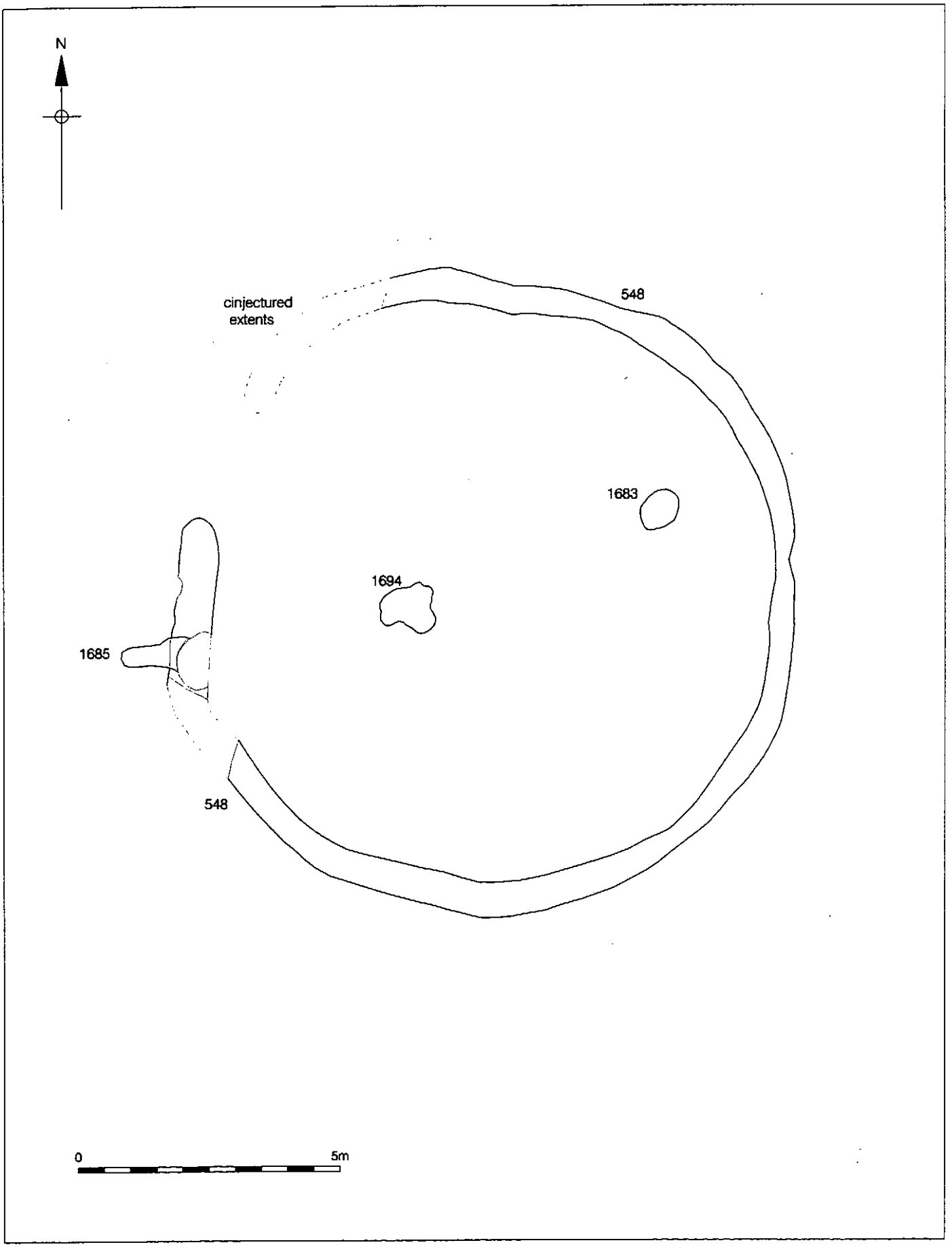


Figure 24
Ring Ditch 3
1:100

7.17.29 Eight slots were excavated in the ring ditch (although slot 7 was neither the normal length nor the full width). The upper fill was present in them all, and there was also a primary fill in three of them in the south-west quadrant. This primary fill was sandier and more brown, less grey in colour than the upper fill.

7.17.30 Overall the finds density was moderate to high in the upper fill, and moderate in the lower. If there was a pattern to the distribution of finds within the ditch it was not very marked. Broken pieces of an iron object were found in the upper fill.

7.17.31 As with RD2, the individual pottery assemblages in the slot fills has produced a range of dates, with two of them being dated to Phase 11b, one to Phase 11a, and five just to the 1st M BC.

7.17.32 The other features in RD3 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1682	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1683]
1683	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1693	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1694]
1694	Cut	0.95m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1684	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1685]
1685	Cut	1.30m long x 0.60m wide x 0.15m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow

7.17.33 The poorly defined edge of [1683], irregular shape of [1694] and [1685], and paucity of finds in all three of them make tree throw hollows a better interpretation than humanly created features.

Discussion of RD3

7.17.34 The position of RD3 and the orientation of its entrance are unusual. The other Phase 11 ring ditches were separated by 12m or more from each other, whether these were from Phase 11a or 11b. The exception to this is RD5, but it is argued above (see paragraph 7.16.32) that this may have been an ancillary of RD4 in any case. They also were similarly separated from the Neolithic monument RD1. During Phase 11b the Phase 11a roundhouses could well have had remains above the ground level and RD1 could well have had a surviving earthwork. By contrast RD3 appears to have been squeezed into a space between RD4, RD2, and RD1.

7.17.35 It looks, therefore, as though RD3 had to be put closer than normal to other existing roundhouses, past roundhouses, or RD1 because the obvious places around the

centre of the settlement had already been taken. The Phase 11b settlement would have been more symmetrical and better spaced out had RD3 been over RD1, which reinforces the conclusion that there was an intentional avoidance of the area occupied by RD1, as well as that occupied by earlier roundhouses. The idea that there was a shortage of space near the centre of the settlement assumes that the area of pit groups PG3, PG4, and PG5 were also unavailable, presumably due to the need for space for the activities that produced the pit groups.

7.17.36 Respect for the surviving earthwork of RD1 is a possible reason for the orientation of the entrance of RD3 having been in the opposite direction to normal. It is conceivable that it was treated as a roundhouse, which would give its position renewed significance as an ancestral home. The diameter of an external bank around RD1, assuming that the earthwork took that form (see paragraph 7.9.30), would have been extremely large for a roundhouse, the walls of which fitted within the smaller Phase 11 ring ditches. It would have been about 20.5m across, well out of the range of 7.5m to 12.9m for the maximum sizes of the roundhouses within their ring ditches. This may have added to, rather than detracted from, its spiritual or mystical value.

7.17.37 There is a more prosaic explanation for the orientation of the entrance; they would not have wanted their entrance opening directly onto the external bank of RD1, assuming there was one and it still stood at the time. This is not very persuasive, as levelling off all or part of the earthwork bank would not have added that materially to the labour of construction. If only practical considerations were involved in the choice of site for a roundhouse, and the orientation of its entrance, it is hard to believe that RD1 would have been respected so totally, given the exploitation of the rest of the space in the settlement.

7.17.38 The strong motivation for a south-east oriented entrance is shown by its ubiquity on this site, except for RD3, and high frequency on other sites (Cunliffe, 1991), and therefore the respect for the RD1 earthwork is shown by the departure from this practice.

7.17.39 The upper and primary fills that were present in the south-west quadrant were sufficiently similar that we can conclude that their deposition was not fundamentally different. Assuming it happened through silting up over time (see paragraph 7.19.5) then it could simply have been a question of the primary fill material coming from a slightly different and probably very localised source, as opposed to the general sediment supply of silting material across the site. As it was coarser than the upper fill it may have had a higher proportion of the sandy natural.

Ring Ditches 7 and 8 (RD7 and RD8)

7.17.40 RD7 and RD8 formed a single structure towards the north-west of the settlement (figure 25). There was a single cut for the ring ditches of the combined structure, but for the sake of analysis this has been divided into three: RD7; RD8; and the intersection between the two. RD7 and RD8 were the least truncated of the Phase 11a ring ditches, only having been marginally affected by the line of posts of the security fence of the remand centre.

7.17.41 RD7 was:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2097	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot, stone hone	Upper fill of [2099]
2098	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Primary fill of [2099]
2099	Cut	8.5m diameter x 1.00m wide x 0.35m deep	Ring ditch of RD7

7.17.42 The ring ditch was circular except on its north side, at the intersection with RD8. The intersection was 0.75m to the outside of where it would have been had the ring ditch been fully circular. This part was not symmetrical; on the east side the ditch ran straight from the entrance to the intersection, whereas on the west the curve continued until the middle of the north side, where it stopped, leaving a kink in the outline.

7.17.43 The entrance faced slightly to the north of east (77°), and was 2.25m wide.

7.17.44 Two fills were found in all of the five slots excavated in the ring ditch. The lower one could be traced into the intersection area as well. The finds density of both was high, but with no observable distribution pattern. The upper one was only present in a thin, shallow strip down the centre of the ditch. This was darker than the lower one, and had a very high burnt daub content. It also contained a stone hone, found on the southern side. The lower one was the equivalent of [2100] and [2102], the fills of RD8 and the intersection. Three units, albeit similar, were identified in the column sample (see appendix 6).

7.17.45 The range of pottery dates is again seen: in the upper fill that from two of the slots dates to Phase 11b, one to Phase 11a, and one just to the 1st M BC; in the lower fill that from one dates to either Phase 11b or 11a, two to Phase 11a, and one to the 1st M BC. Also from the lower fill are a further two Phase 11a dates from where this fill extends into the intersection area.

7.17.46 RD8 was:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2100	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2101]
2101	Cut	13.0m diameter x 1.00m wide x 0.45m deep	Ring ditch of RD8

7.17.47 The ring ditch was circular around its complete circumference, deviating by only up to 0.20m. Its entrance faced just to the south of east (98°), and was 3.85m wide.

7.17.48 There was a single fill in all of the eight slots excavated. The finds density was high, and this was disproportionately concentrated towards the entrance.

7.17.49 While there is again a range of pottery dates of the assemblages from the individual slot fills, it is less marked: four date to Phase 11b, while only two date to Phase 11a and two just to the 1st M BC.

7.17.50 The intersection of RD7 and RD8 was:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2102	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1978]
1978	Cut	1.3m - 2.0m wide x 0.45m deep	Intersection of the ring ditches of RD7 and RD8

7.17.51 As implied above, the north side of the intersection follows the line of RD8, but the south side does not follow that of RD7.

7.17.52 The finds density was again high. There was a dark, daub rich, upper fill in two patches, that is interpreted as the equivalent of the upper fill of RD7. These were [776], which measured 0.85m x 0.55m x 0.09m thick, and [728] 0.40m x 0.15m x 0.07 thick. In addition in two small patches there was a sandy primary fill, [1347] and [1348].

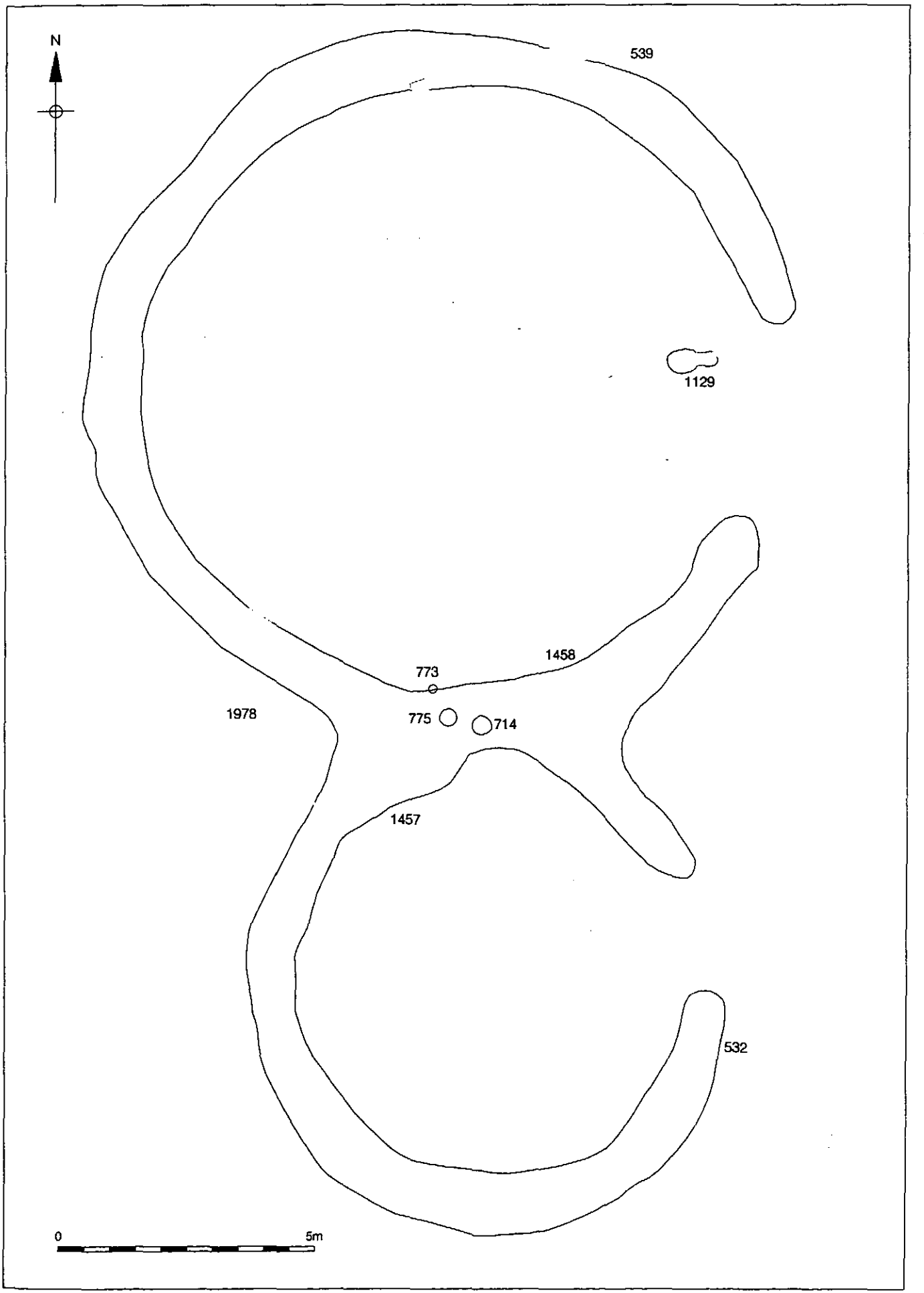


Figure 25
Ring Ditches 7 and 8
1:100

7.17.53 The other features in RD7 and RD8 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1128	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1129]
1129	Cut	1.00m long x 0.50m wide x 0.32m deep	Pit / double posthole
1797	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1798]
1798	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
1896	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1897]
1897	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.17m deep	Pit / posthole
713	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [714]
714	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole / pit
772	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [773]
773	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole / pit
774	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [775]
775	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole / pit
1875	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1876]
1876	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow

7.17.54 A double posthole or pit, [1129], containing 1st M BC pottery, and two other postholes or pits, [1798] and [1897], were around the entrance area.

7.17.55 Three postholes or pits, [714], [773], and [775] were cut into the fill of the intersection, the latter containing Phase 11b pottery.

7.17.56 In the centre of RD8, [1876] is most likely to have been due to root action.

Discussion of RD7 and RD8

7.17.57 RD7 and RD8 were contemporary and clearly associated. While they went out of use together they need not have been dug at the same time. The layout of the area where the ring ditches intersect, with RD8 maintaining a circular path but RD7 being distorted to join up with it, implies that RD7 was added onto RD8, but there is no evidence to determine whether this was during a single construction event or later in the life of RD8.

7.17.58 This confirms the presumption, based on their sizes, that RD8 was the principal structure and RD7 an ancillary. The more northerly orientation than normal of the entrance of RD7 may also reflect a subordinate status in relation to RD8, with it twisted around towards RD8. The other stone hones in Phase 11 were found in RD5, which is the only other ring ditch that is suggested as an ancillary.

7.17.59 It is perhaps also significant that the finds distribution of RD8 is skewed towards the entrance, but that of RD7 is not. Although not all the other ring ditches have this, it may imply either that they were used in different ways during their lives, or that they were treated in different ways afterwards. It reinforces the distinction between them.

7.17.60 It is notable that RD7 and RD8 were not directly connected; they were not part of the same structure and there was a ditch between them rather than a break in the ditches. To the extent that the ditches were 'eaves-drip' gullies and dug to collect water running off the roof, a ditch would have been required between the roundhouses. Nonetheless while RD7 was very probably an ancillary of RD8, it appears to have been organised in such a way as to keep them relatively separate.

7.17.61 The presence of two fills in RD7 and only one in RD8 and [1978] probably does not imply that it was filled at a different time or in a substantially different way. This is because the upper fill was only a thin shallow strip of darker material down the centre of the ditch, and so likely to have been due to the subsequent compaction of the primary fill allowing room for more.

7.17.62 The very high burnt daub content in the upper fill of RD7 suggests that the walls of the roundhouse were falling apart and being scattered at the time soon after the ring ditch had filled up, during the period when the primary fill was compacting. It also makes it more likely that RD7 was substantially burnt, whereas the smaller quantities of burnt daub in the other Phase 11 ring ditches are ambiguous.

7.17.63 It is unclear whether the postholes or pits around the entrance of RD8, [1129], [1798] and [1897], were from Phase 11a or 11b, although [1129] did postdate [1913].

7.17.64 Little can be inferred about the interpretation of the three postholes or pits cut into the fill of the intersection.

Ring Ditch 9 (RD9)

7.17.65 RD9 (figure 26) was on the north side of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2103	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot, iron	Fill of [608]
608	Cut	15.5m diameter x 1.50 - 2.40m wide x 0.45 - 0.70m deep	Ring ditch of RD9

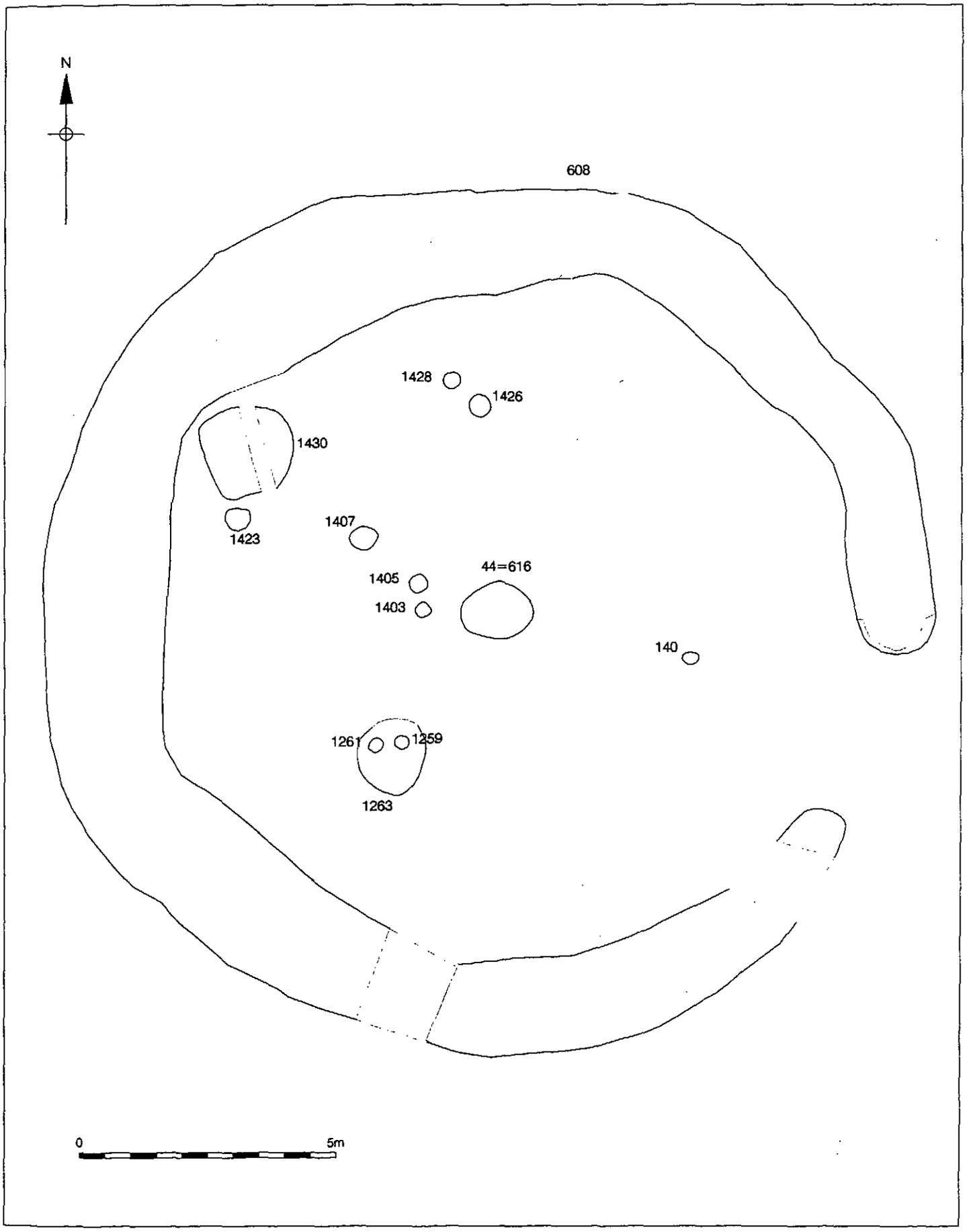


Figure 26
Ring Ditch 9
1:100

7.17.66 RD9 was the most substantial of the Phase 11 ring ditches; its diameter was at the top end of the range but its width and depth were significantly larger than the others. Near the entrance this was not quite so marked, but it became bigger towards the back. While the volume within the ditch was greater than in the others, this was not in line with the greater width and depth, as the profile was different from them as well. Rather than a simple U-shape, RD9 had a central U-shaped part, 0.40 - 1.00m wide, with shallower slopes on either side.

7.17.67 Overall it did not deviate much from a circular shape, up to only 0.30m, but its curve was not very even. The inside edge, particularly, had a series of five nearly straight sides and corners or tight bends between them, with only the south-east quadrant being evenly rounded.

7.17.68 Apart from several shallow modern field drains, RD9 was truncated by a modern sewer pipe, a line of posts relating to the security fence of the remand centre, and a Phase 12 ditch, [2048] = [2049] cut through its southern side at two points.

7.17.69 The entrance was 3.3m wide and faced south-east (110°).

7.17.70 There was a single fill in seven of the eight slots excavated during the main investigation, and one in the slot excavated during the evaluation. The slot on the north side of the entrance had two fills. Two similar units were identified in the column sample (see appendix 6).

7.17.71 The lower fill in that slot, [610], was the equivalent of the fills of the other ones, while the upper one, [609], was darker and sandy, and contained a high proportion of burnt material, including daub, and an unidentified iron object, but no pottery. It was present down the centre of the ditch, and 0.35m thick.

7.17.72 The finds density was high, but their distribution pattern is contradictory, the pottery may have been weakly concentrated towards the entrance, but the burnt flint appears to have been concentrated on the north and south sides, if anything.

7.17.73 The fill was richer in finds towards the centre and higher up, and in places the fill graded towards being possibly redeposited natural towards the cut.

7.17.74 The pottery from only two of the slot fills dates to Phase 11b, one dates to either Phase 11a or 11b, while three date to Phase 11a and one just to the 1st M BC, so the range of dates is present in the RD9 assemblages as well. The horn core of a short horned bull or castrate was also found.

7.17.75 The other features in RD9 were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1480	Layer	Burnt flint	Surface layer within RD 9
1424	Fill	No finds	Fill of pot in [1426]
1425	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1426]
1426	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
43 = 883	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [44 = 616]
44 = 616	Cut	1.25m diameter x 0.30m deep	Pit
1406	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1407]
1407	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit
1427	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [1428]
1428	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / posthole
1422	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [1423]
1423	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / posthole
1404	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1405]
1405	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit / posthole
1402	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1403]
1403	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / posthole
1258	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1259]
1259	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.30m deep	Pit / posthole
1260	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1261]
1261	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.30m deep	Pit / posthole
1262	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1263]
1263	Cut	1.40m diameter x 0.50m deep	Pit
139	Fill	No finds	Fill of [140]
140	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.07m deep	Pit / posthole
1429	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [1430]
1430	Cut	1.70m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit

7.17.76 Much of the interior of RD9 was covered by [1480], a layer up to 0.10m thick that was darker than the natural and contained frequent burnt flint. This covered most of the interior space of RD9, but thinned towards the south-east, and had feathered out totally shortly before the south side of the entrance. The degree of modern truncation and disturbance to the north-west of RD9 makes it impossible to be confident that it was confined to the area inside the ring ditch, as is believed to have been the case, or extended beyond it. All the features within RD9 were cut through this layer.

7.17.77 Pottery was only found in three features in RD9, and that is all dated to Phase 11a. The special nature of that found in [1426] means that it may have been deposited in association with the roundhouse rather than being included in unrelated earlier features. Pit [1426] was more regular in shape than typically the case, with a circular plan, vertical sides, and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The pottery in it had been deposited as three large pieces that made up either a complete pot, or if not a large proportion of it. These pieces had been nested together and placed in the

feature, concave side upwards. One fill was present, although a second number was used for the area around and above the pot, for sampling purposes.

7.17.78 The other two features with pottery were pit [44 = 616], and pit or posthole [1407]. The former was exactly in the centre of the ring ditch: its shape and dimensions make it unlikely to have been a posthole for the roundhouse structure, but it was finds rich. RD9 was the only Phase 11 ring ditch with a central feature. The latter was further towards the back. The three features with Phase 11a pottery were within 4m of each other.

7.17.79 There were several other features of posthole shape and size towards the back of RD9: [1428] was near [1426], and [1423], [1405], and [1403] were near to [1407]. Two more similar features, [1259] and [1261], were situated slightly to the south, cut into the fill of pit [1263]. Although mostly without finds, their fills were otherwise typical of other Phase 11 features in colour, texture, and charcoal and daub flecking. They also all had a regular shape, having a square profile except for [1428], which was pointed, and pit [1263], which was rounded. They could form an arc or semi-circle, of diameter approximately 5.4m, although three pairs of postholes is an alternative.

7.17.80 To the north of these there was a substantial sub-circular pit, [1430], with a similar fill. This was just on the inside of the ring ditch, and appearing to be nestled into one of the corners of the inside edge of the ring ditch.

7.17.81 Nearer to the entrance [140] had a similar fill, and regular shape, but was isolated in its situation.

7.17.82 Several other features are believed to have been biogenic due to their irregular shape, or the appearance of their fills, although, as usual, in some cases the possibility that they were irregular pits cannot be totally dismissed:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1420	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1421]
1421	Cut	0.55m long x 0.30m wide x 0.20m deep	Root remains
1256	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1257]
1257	Cut	1.00m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
782	Fill	No finds	Fill of [783]
783	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1264	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1265]
1265	Cut	1.10m long x 0.85m wide x 0.15m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow

Discussion of RD9

7.17.83 The dark upper fill, [609], present in the end of the ring ditch on the north side of the entrance could either have been an *in situ* fire, exploiting the hollow of the half silted up ditch, or a dump of burnt material.

7.17.84 The ring ditch may have had an initial fairly rapid period of silting by relatively clean sediment, resulting in the material near the cut having fewer finds and looking more like redeposited natural than the rest of the fill. This could have been soon after the ditch was dug.

7.17.85 Layer [1480] was the only spread of material darker than the natural in any of the roundhouses. This was either discoloured *in situ*, or was disturbed. No other evidence of a floor was found, but some discolouration may be expected to develop beneath a floor, depending on how clean it was kept, whether straw or some other covering was used, and particularly whether animals were allowed inside. A certain amount of burnt flint may have been worked downwards surface over time as well. On the other hand it could also be explained as merely an area of disturbance by roots following Phase 11b, insufficiently severe to destroy the features. The thinning of this layer may have been due to machining or earlier truncation.

7.17.86 The Phase 11a pottery in [1426] had been placed with care, and was not the result of the same discard processes that account for the rest of the pottery on the site. There are two possibilities for its date; either it was in Phase 11a, in which case it was just fortuitous that it happened to be within RD9, or it was in Phase 11b, in which case the pot was old when deposited. The most plausible context for this would be a curated pot that was used as a foundation deposit for the roundhouse. It is unlikely that the feature was a posthole as the pottery would not have survived in the condition found had this been the case.

7.17.87 The presence of a pit, [44 = 616], rich in Phase 11a pottery and other finds in the centre of the ring ditch adds some support to the idea that they were associated with it, even if the pottery had not been placed with the same care.

7.17.88 The third feature with Phase 11a pottery, [1407], is more ambiguous in its implication as the quantity of pottery is far smaller, and therefore that much more likely to have been due to ordinary residuality.

7.17.89 The arrangement of pit [1263] and the two postholes cut into its fill is comparable to the two postholes found within pit [666] in RD5 (see paragraph 7.16.28). This pit was

a similar size, although rounder, and the main differences were that these postholes were smaller and closer together, being near the middle rather than at the edge.

7.17.90 A Phase 11 and cultural, rather than biogenic, origin for these and the rest of the posthole like features towards the back of the ring ditch is implied by their shapes and fills, even though datable finds were absent. Their interpretation is necessarily generalised and tentative, and follows that of the features in RD5 (see paragraph 7.16.34); a structure that would benefit from the stability afforded by being earth-fast, such as a loom.

7.17.91 The position and shape of the ring ditch in relation to pit [1430] hints that they respect each other. Conceivably the other corners in the inside edge of the ring ditch respected objects that left no archaeological trace. If the pit was contemporary with the roundhouse it would imply a gap of over 2m between the wall and the inside of the ditch, 2.9m to its centre. If the roof is considered to overhang the ditch, this seem to be on the large side. Insufficient evidence is available to propose a solution to this, other than chance positioning.

7.17.92 The survival of a number of features in RD9 but without any Phase 11b pottery in them is notable.

Four-Post Structure 1 (FP1)

7.17.93 FP1 (figure 19) was towards the south of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2107	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2108]
2108	Cut	2.3m square	Four post structure

7.17.94 This consisted of the following elements, each with a single fill:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
850	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [851]
851	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
852	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [853]
853	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
854	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [855]
855	Cut	0.50m diameter x 0.40m deep	Posthole
856	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [857]
857	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole

7.17.95 These were near vertical sided with slightly rounded bases. The levels of the bases are nearly the same, to within about 0.10m, even though one of the posts had been cut into the fill of RD1 and the other three were just on its outside.

7.17.96 Unlike the four post structures of Phase 11a, the finds density was high, including a surprising number of struck flints but also significant quantities of burnt flint and pottery. With the pottery assemblages from three of the postholes dating to Phase 11a and one to 11b the date range noted in the Phase 11b ring ditches is also seen here.

Discussion of FP1

7.17.97 It cannot be determined how high the Neolithic earthwork associated with RD1 stood during Phase 11, nor how high the Phase 11 ground surface was above the machined archaeological surface. In any event, either the ground on which FP1 was put was flat, or no account was taken of the immediate topography when determining how deep to seat the posts for the structure. As discussed elsewhere (see paragraph 7.17.34 and 7.17.35) there is reason to believe that RD1 had an external bank that was present at this point on its circumference, and that this had survived into Phase 11, although the ring ditch itself had long since filled. At first sight it would seem irrational to dig the posthole in the bank down to the same absolute level, and that it would be easier to dig them all to the same depth below the surface. However, it depends on the sequence of actions, so that if the posts had all been cut to length before the holes were dug it would be easier to dig some of the holes deeper than necessary rather than shorten the posts. It would also be sensible to prepare the posts near the source of the wood, to minimise the weight transported, and reasonable that they would be cut to equal lengths.

7.17.98 The size of the posts in FP1 was comparable with that of FP2, which was the smallest of the four post structures, but the footprint was no smaller than most of the other examples.

Possible Four-Post Structure 8 (FP8)

7.17.99 Four posts were positioned in an irregular square next to the entrance of RD4, with one cut into the ring ditch fill. These may have formed a four post structure, FP8, but it is not as convincing as the others.

7.17.100 FP8 (figure 19) was therefore centrally placed in the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2124	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [2125]
2125	Cut	1.75m square	Possible four post structure

7.17.101 This consisted of the following elements, each with a single fill:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
719	Fill	No finds	Fill of [720]
720	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.05m deep	Posthole / pit
721	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [722]
722	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.17m deep	Posthole / pit
723	Fill	No finds	Fill of [724]
724	Cut	0.30m long x 0.16m wide x 0.08m deep	Posthole / pit
725	Fill	No finds	Fill of [726]
726	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.05m deep	Posthole / pit

7.17.102 The positions of the postholes diverge from a 'best fit' regular square by up to 0.25m. They were near vertical sided, with slightly rounded bases. The bases were at the same level, to within 0.10m.

7.17.103 No finds were recovered from three of the postholes, but this may have because of the small volume of fill. Only a single sherd of pottery was found in the fourth, and that belonged to Phase 11a.

Discussion of FP8

7.17.104 Factors that make FP8 less than certain as a four post structure are: its irregularity of shape; its small size; and the small size and irregularity of shape of its constituent postholes, and possibly also the lack of finds, compared to the other examples. On the other hand the nearly equal levels of their bases supports it.

7.17.105 Despite the pottery date, it must post-date RD4, and so is best assigned to Phase 11b. The pottery provides more confidence that one, at least, of the postholes is in Phase 11.

Four-Post Structure 9 (FP9)

7.17.106 FP9 (figure 19) was to the east of the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2126	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Upper fill of [2127]
2138	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [2127]
2127	Cut	2.5m square	Four post structure

7.17.107 This consisted of the following elements, each with two fills:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
789	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Upper fill of [790]
1986	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [790]
790	Cut	Upper part: 1.10m diameter x 0.45m deep	Posthole

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
		Lower part: 0.25m diameter x 0.25m deep	
823	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [824]
1987	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [824]
824	Cut	Upper part: 1.10m diameter x 0.40m deep Lower part: 0.25m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole
879	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Upper fill of [880]
1988	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [880]
880	Cut	Upper part: 1.55m diameter x 0.35m deep Lower part: 0.40m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole
881	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Upper fill of [882]
1989	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [882]
882	Cut	Upper part: 1.70m diameter x 0.35m deep Lower part: 0.50m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole

7.17.108 Each of these postholes consisted of two parts: the upper part was wide and had a variable profile; the lower part was vertical sided and flat based. Effectively a posthole had been dug in the base of a pit in each case. The bases of the postholes were on the upper surface of the natural gravel, [627], so that the feature had been cut through the full thickness of the natural brickearth, [210].

7.17.109 The fills did not correspond to the two parts of the cut, the upper one, which was darker and had more inclusions of flint pebbles and daub flecks, was found in the upper, central area of the upper part of the cut. Its profile was U-shaped, about 0.40m across and 0.30m thick. The whole of the lower part of the cut and most of the upper contained the primary fill, which was redeposited brickearth, slightly siltier and 'dirtier' than the natural brickearth and with some inclusions.

Discussion of FP9

7.17.110 The way the postholes were cut implies that there was a need to put the posts onto the gravel rather than having them resting on brickearth. The gravel would have been much firmer than the brickearth, and made a more solid footing for the structure. The pit part of each cut would have been required in order to dig the posthole deep enough: firstly it becomes more difficult to use tools with depth in a narrow hole; and secondly the brickearth sides would collapse as it was being dug beyond a certain depth.

7.17.111 In this case the way the fills were deposited provides stronger evidence that the posts were removed rather than decaying *in situ*. The brickearth dug out was packed back into the cut around the post, but when the post was withdrawn it slumped into the lower part of the cut, leaving a hollow in the ground surface, which filled with darker material. Had the post decayed the darker material would have reached the lower part of the cut as well.

7.17.112 As discussed in paragraph 7.1.1, the brickearth beneath the settlement becomes thinner to the west. This is the furthest east of all the four post structures, and therefore the problem of getting a solid footing would be greatest for FP9.

7.17.113 The corollary of the implied need for a solid footing is that a substantial weight was to be put on the posts. This fits the interpretation that four post structures were for storage of grain and other produce. The size of the postholes contrasts to some extent with FP1.

Pit Group 3 (PG3)

7.17.114 Towards the south of the east side of the settlement was another group of pits, PG3 (figure 20):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1947	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1948]
1948	Cut	1.00m long x 0.60m wide x 0.07m deep	Pit
1945	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1946]
1946	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.07m deep	Pit / posthole
1923	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1924]
1924	Cut	1.10m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1950	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1951]
1951	Cut	2.25m long x 1.30m wide (truncated) x 0.25m deep	Pit
1952	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1953]
1953	Cut	Probably two pits with undifferentiable fills. 5.00m long x 2.60m wide x 0.30m deep	Pit
1929	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Upper fill of [1931]
1930	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Second fill of [1931]
1949	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1931]
1931	Cut	4.00m diameter x 0.55m deep	Pit
1979	Fill	Unexcavated	Fill of [1980]
1980	Cut	Individual pits undifferentiable	Unexcavated pits within PG3

7.17.115 PG3 was truncated on its south-east side by ditch [2033] in Phase 12, and could originally have been up to almost twice as large. As it survived it was slightly over 10m north-west to south-east, and 8.8m north-east to south-west.

7.17.116 Like the other two Phase 11 pit groups, these pits were quite tightly grouped, but differ in that there were fewer of them, and they were larger. Individual pits were again not distinct before the top of the fills had been excavated.

7.17.117 The finds density was moderate, with only one pit being devoid of burnt flint, and three of the pits dated by pottery. One of these was just to the 1st M BC, and the other

two were to Phase 11b. Another fill had pottery with a Phase 11a date, but this was above one already giving a Phase 11b date, re-emphasising the point about the range of dates produced.

Discussion of PG3

7.17.118 The moderate finds density is higher than PG3 but lower than the rest of Phase 11b. Therefore it follows the trends seen elsewhere; higher in Phase 11b features than their Phase 11a equivalents, and, like PG4, below average for its own phase.

7.17.119 PG3 is similar to the other Phase 11 pit groups in its concentration of pits in a limited area; the unstructured layout within the group; the nature of the pit fills; and the nature of the finds assemblage. The differences in their size and number are not as significant in comparison.

7.17.120 Therefore the interpretation of PG3 follows that of PG4 in paragraphs 7.16.106 to 7.16.109.

Other

7.17.121 The rest of the Phase 11b features were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
672	Fill	No finds	Fill of [673]
673	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit / posthole
674	Fill	Pot	Fill of [675]
675	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.03m deep	Pit / posthole
31	Fill	Pot	Fill of [32]
32	Cut	1.00m long (to the limit of excavation) x 0.80m wide (truncated)	Pit

7.17.122 A pair of very small pits or postholes, 0.50m apart, were cut into the fill of RD1, one of which contained a sherd of pottery.

7.17.123 Only one feature containing Phase 11b pottery was outside the area of the settlement, pit [32] in Area G. Nearby pit [34] was similar, except no pottery was recovered, so they may or may not be associated.

Discussion of Other Phase 11b

7.17.124 Little can be determined about these features. Pit [32] seems to have been very isolated, although as it was on the limit of excavation this may be deceptive.

7.18 Phase 11a or b – Iron Age Settlement

7.18.1 A number of features in Phase 11 could not be assigned to 11a or 11b.

Four-Post Structure 5 (FP5)

7.18.2 FP1 (figure 19) was south-west from the centre of the settlement:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2115	Fill	Burnt flint	Upper fill of [2117]
2116	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [2117]
2117	Cut	2.30m square	Four post structure

7.18.3 This consisted of the following elements, each with two fills:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1282	Fill	Burnt flint	Upper fill of [1283]
1488	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1283]
1283	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
1284	Fill	Burnt flint	Upper fill of [1285]
1489	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1285]
1285	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.45m deep	Posthole
1286	Fill	Burnt flint	Upper fill of [1287]
1490	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1287]
1287	Cut	0.60m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
1288	Fill	Burnt flint	Upper fill of [1289]
1491	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [1289]
1289	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole

7.18.4 These were bowl-shaped in profile, with overhanging sides all the way around.

7.18.5 Again, there was a gravely primary fill in each of the postholes, two-thirds filling the cut, and a silty upper fill, vertically stacked with a gently rounded interface. No finds were recovered from the primary fill, and no pottery from the upper fill either, just burnt flint and fragments of burnt clay. The upper fill was rich in burnt daub and charcoal flecks.

Discussion of FP5

7.18.6 The overhanging sides of these postholes could not have been left unfilled for very long before collapsing, even more than the vertical sides of most of the other four post structures.

7.18.7 As the fills were similar to those found elsewhere the same interpretation applies: a gravely primary fill used for packing, and silt upper fill that followed the disuse of the structure, with removal of the posts being preferred to their decay *in situ*.

7.18.8 The upper fill had a substantial amount of burnt material. There is no particular reason to believe that it was the burning of the four post structure itself that created this, especially as there was burnt flint in the fill, which would be more characteristic of domestic waste than structural remains.

Pit Group 5 (PG5)

7.18.9 Near the middle of the east side of the settlement was another group of pits, PG5 (figure 20):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1666	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1667]
1667	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1668	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1669]
1669	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.14m deep	Pit / posthole
1678	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1679]
1679	Cut	0.95m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit
1680	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1681]
1681	Cut	0.55m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1691	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1692]
1692	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.30m deep	Pit
1721	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1722]
1722	Cut	1.05m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit
1719	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1720]
1720	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1723	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1724]
1724	Cut	1.00m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit
1740	Fill	Struck flint	Fill of [1741]
1741	Cut	0.80m diameter x 0.17m deep	Pit
1725	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1726]
1726	Cut	1.15m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit
1727	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1728]
1728	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit
1717	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1718]
1718	Cut	1.25m diameter x 0.18m deep	Pit
1711	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1712]
1712	Cut	Probably several pits with undifferentiable fills. 3.8m long x 1.3.m wide x 0.17m deep	Pit
1982	Fill	Unexcavated	Fill of [1983]
1983	Cut	Individual pits undifferentiable	Unexcavated pits within PG5

7.18.10 The south-east side of the pit group was truncated away by ditch [2033] in Phase 12, and in the same phase ditch [2048] cut through it. As it survived, it was 8.4m north-

west to south-east, but could have been up to half as long again, and 8.4m north-west to south-west.

7.18.11 As with PG3 and PG4: the pits were tightly grouped and intercutting; apparently not in organised positions other than being within the group; the tops of the fills were again blurred, making the individual pits indistinguishable before excavation; and there is no reason to suppose the excavated and unexcavated parts of the pit groups would have been very different. Compared to PG3 and PG4 the concentration of pits was higher, and consequently with more intercutting.

7.18.12 The finds density was low, most of the pits being sterile, five containing at most a modest quantity of burnt flint, of which only three contained a very small amount of pottery. The pottery from only one of these has been given a date, and that is just to the 1st M BC. That from the other two is undated in one instance, and tentatively thought to be Neolithic in the other.

Discussion of PG5

7.18.13 PG5 is similar to the other Phase 11 pit groups in its concentration of pits in a limited area; the unstructured layout within the group; the nature of the pit fills; and the nature of the finds assemblage. Its paucity of cultural material, even compared to PG3 and PG4, is a difference of degree and is not fundamental.

7.18.14 Therefore the interpretation of PG5 follows that of PG4 in paragraphs 7.16.106 to 7.16.109.

7.18.15 The date of the pit group can be narrowed down to Phase 11 from its similarity to PG3 and PG4, as well as the single pottery date. There is no positive evidence to determine whether it should belong to Phase 11a or 11b, except that a low finds density appears to be more characteristic of Phase 11a than it does of 11b.

7.18.16 The inclusion of a small quantity of residual Neolithic pottery in the pit fills, assuming this tentative date is correct for it, should not be surprising, as there are Neolithic features in the vicinity.

Gully [603] and Associated Features

7.18.17 Just to the north-west of RD9 there was a short curved gully, and several smaller features that might be associated with it (figure 3):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
602	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [603]
603	Cut	3.25m long (slightly truncated) x 0.35m wide x 0.10m deep	Gully / ditch
642	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [643]
643	Cut	0.60m long x 0.40m wide x 0.17m deep	Pit
636	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [637]
637	Cut	0.40m long x 0.25m wide x 0.14m deep	Pit / posthole
638	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [639]
639	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit / posthole
640	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [641]
641	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.04m deep	Pit / posthole

7.18.18 The diameter of the curve of gully [603] was about 10 – 10.5m.

7.18.19 All of these had burnt flint in them, and the pottery in [603] and [643] was dated to the 1st M BC.

Discussion of Gully [603] and Associated Features

7.18.20 In size and shape gully [603] had two parallels on the site; [1270] just inside RD2 (see paragraph 7.17.11), and [1977] (see paragraph 7.18.25).

7.18.21 It may be significant that the diameter of the curve is slightly less than that of a typical Phase 11 ring ditch. A full circle projected onto it would have sat close to RD9 but respected it, with a separation of about 1.25m. This circle would enclose the possibly associated features. It is unlikely that it was a ring ditch as such, with such a short segment surviving, and that being so insubstantial.

7.18.22 The position of [1270] in relation to RD2 suggests that it might indicate the position of the roundhouse wall (see paragraph 7.17.20). By analogy, gully [603] could have been all that remained of the wall of a circular structure without a ring ditch, either a roundhouse or not. If [603] was some sort of structure, it seems reasonable to consider it as an ancillary of RD9.

7.18.23 However, this interpretation relies on two inferences, neither of which is certain: that [1270] showed the position of the wall, and that [603] is analogous to it. It is also unclear what mechanism left these traces of the positions of the walls, and why it was so selective. These features could also have been created by short lengths of curved fence.

7.18.24 The pottery does not prove these features to have been in Phase 11 rather than earlier, but this is highly likely given the amount of burnt flint found, their position in the settlement, and similarities to the other Phase 11 features.

Gully [1977]

7.18.25 Just on the north-east side of RD2 and the west side of RD3 there was a short, curved impression of slightly darker material on the archaeological surface (figure 3). This was so thin, probably less than 10mm, that it did not survive cleaning of the surface:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1976	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1977]
1977	Cut	4.3m long x 0.20m wide	Gully / ditch

7.18.26 The diameter of the curve was about 8.5 – 9m, although the curve was slightly tighter near the north-east end.

Discussion of Gully [1977]

7.18.27 In general terms the interpretation of [1977] follows that of [603] (see paragraphs 7.18.20 to 7.18.22). The curve was tighter, and may have varied slightly although this may have just been an artificial effect created by the ephemeral traces of the feature. A full circle projected onto it would have nestled in tightly between RD2 and RD3 but respected them both, being separated from the former by about 1.6m and the latter 0.9m. One difference is that [1977] was on the south-east side of this circle, so if it was part of a circular structure it was where the entrance would normally have been on a roundhouse.

Other

7.18.28 The rest of the Phase 11a or 11b features were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
617	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [618]
618	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit / posthole
619	Fill	No finds	Fill of [620]
620	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.07m deep	Pit / posthole
621	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [622]
622	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit / posthole
692	Fill	No finds	Fill of [693]
693	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.07m deep	Posthole / pit
1914	Fill	Pot	Fill of [1915]
1915	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.05m deep	Pit / posthole
1963	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [1964]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1964	Cut	0.70m diameter x 0.13m deep	Pit / posthole
875	Fill	Slag	Fill of [876]
876	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.11m deep	Pit / posthole

7.18.29 A group of three pits or postholes, [618], [620], and [622], were on the west side of RD4 (figure 15), with two of them cut into the ring ditch fill. On the south side of RD4 pit or posthole [693] was also within the ring ditch fill.

7.18.30 Two isolated features just outside RD1 contained 1st M BC pottery, [1915] to its east and [1964] to its south. Another one on the inside, [876], had slag, undiagnostic but probably iron. Adding this to the two features in Phase 11b, there was a detectable but low level of Phase 11 activity around RD1.

Phase 11 Environmental Samples

7.18.31 The sedimentary properties of the column samples from the Phase 11 ring ditches (see appendix 6) are remarkably similar to each other and reveal some evidence of the processes by which the ditches were in-filled. Pedological features, and some stone lines and inclined contacts, make it likely that it was essentially gradual, if somewhat episodic, and subject to disturbance from soil development. Where two, or in one case three, lithostratigraphic contexts were identified they were similar but the primary fill was more yellow, hinting at a more rapid initial accumulation, as would be expected. Organic matter determinations on sub-samples taken from the column samples in general revealed low organic matter contents, with little variation vertically within the columns.

7.18.32 Progressive silting therefore seems likely. The silt may have been carried by overbank river flooding or by surface wash following rain. The silty fills were more sandy than clayey, so were not as fine grained as might be expected had they been overbank deposition, given the site's topographical position. Surface wash fits the nature of the fill sediment better.

7.18.33 Magnetic susceptibility spot sampling of the areas around RD7 / RD8 and RD10 produced only one reading showing significantly enhancement (see appendix 6, figure 13). This shows little about localised domestic activities, other than that there was some burning between the entrances of RD7 and RD8, presumably during Phase 11. Column sampling of all the Phase 11 ring ditches except RD5 produced several more with readings that were elevated above the normal, although not by very much (see appendix 6, table 15). This shows that for the most part the material getting into the

ring ditch fills was not burnt, even if there were occasional modest inputs, probably derived from smaller sources such as domestic fires rather than burnt structures.

7.18.34 Phosphate spot sampling of the areas around RD7 / RD8 and RD10 produced no clear pattern, and there was no difference between the inside and outside of the ring ditches (see appendix 6, figure 14). If RD7 was an ancillary of RD8 this indicates it was not for animals. The roundhouses and their environs were also kept clean enough to prevent much enhancement from their human occupation, with few readings being above the background level, although this depends on duration as well as intensity of use. The column sampling of RD7, RD8 and RD10 produced higher readings, as would be expected from feature fills.

7.18.35 All except one of the columns had poor preservation and concentration of pollen. This one, in RD8, had no direct markers of human activity, such as cereals, but did indicate a predominantly treeless landscape with an open vegetation cover dominated by grassland, waste and disturbed ground and marginal wetland (see appendix 6, table 17).

7.18.36 As with the other phases in general, few plant macrofossils were recovered from the Phase 11 bulk samples, and the wild plants amongst them indicated open grassland and wasteland (see appendix 6). This was the earliest phase where grains of hulled barley and wheat were also present. These were charred and in small numbers, and came from FP2, RD2, and RD7.

Discussion of Other Phase 11a or b

7.18.37 The pits or postholes around RD4 are likely to have been prehistoric, as some of them contain burnt flint, but post-date RD4. As noted in paragraph 7.16.15, two similar features were within 2.5m of [693] and may be associated with it.

7.19 Discussion of Phase 11 - Overall

7.19.1 While the roundhouses have been divided into the two sub-phases, it is not clear from the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence whether they were contemporary or consecutive within these sub-phases. However there are some circumstantial reasons for thinking that they were contemporary:

1) The group of roundhouses in each of the sub-phases was similar - three or four main roundhouses and one that was ancillary.

2) Both Phases 11a and 11b were centred around the same place. Had Phase 11a been a single household that moved between three locations then the Phase 11b roundhouses could just of easily been off to the east or west.
3) If they were consecutive then there would necessarily have been a considerable distance between some of the roundhouses and their four-post structures. For example the nearest four-poster in Phase 11a to RD6 was 66m away (assuming FP8 does not qualify). The four-poster positions make more sense if they were contemporary, as they would have been less isolated.

7.19.2 If the roundhouses were contemporary within the two sub-phases the layout of the settlement changed somewhat between them. During Phase 11a it was in a linear form, with wide separations between the central pair and the ones on either side. During Phase 11b it was more nuclear and compact (figures 14 and 21).

7.19.3 In principle, it is also possible that most or all of the roundhouses were in use in Phase 11a, some then went out of use during that phase and some survived until Phase 11b, periodically having their ditches cleaned. While this is consistent with the settlement layout and the pottery dates in the Phase 11b ring ditches, it would be surprising not to have found any evidence for ditch recutting, and that a roundhouse could survive that long.

7.19.4 The sequences of fills in the ring ditches were relatively simple, with either one or two fills. These contained inclusions of charcoal and burnt daub, but not in high concentrations, except for the quantity of burnt daub in the upper fill of RD7. The quantity of pottery and burnt flint was high, but in a relative sense: for example even in RD7 and RD8 where the finds density was high there were not that many cases where a ditch slot produced more than 300-500g of burnt flint or 100-150g of pottery. This came from a volume of sediment in a slot of around 0.3-0.4m^3, which equates to around 600-800 kg. The burnt flint was therefore less than 1/1000th of the fill, and the pottery was less than 1/4000th, usually much less in both cases.

7.19.5 The ring ditches appear to have silted up rather than been filled by any specific events, and to have had very similar histories. The burnt daub rich upper fill of RD7 is an exception to this. Only two others had two fills: those in RD2 were principally differentiated by the higher quantity of charcoal and burnt daub in the upper one; and the primary fill of RD3 was restricted to one quadrant and was slightly sandier material. Neither imply a change in the process of deposition.

7.19.6 The material in the ditches was almost universally of medium darkness and had a silty texture, with both a sand and a clay component. Inclusions of charcoal were noted in all of them, but always at a low concentration. Burnt daub, again always at a low

concentration, was noted more frequently in the Phase 11b examples. The source of the fills was probably largely simple surface wash of sediment within and around the settlement. A proportion of it could have come from decayed unburnt daub from the roundhouse wall. The difference between the sub-phases was slight, but if it points to a genuine effect it may show more burnt daub around the settlement later in its period of occupation.

7.19.7 Therefore while we do not have positive information relating to what happened during or at the end of the life of the roundhouse, we can make some conclusions and exclude some scenarios:

1) The similarities of the fills of all the Phase 11a ring ditches implies that a similar process occurred in each case. Greater variation would have been expected if, for example, some burnt down, some were left to decay, and some were demolished, if these happened before the ditches filled up.
2) There is no positive evidence whether the ring ditch was kept clean during the life of the roundhouse, and filled up after it went out of use, or was dug at the roundhouse's initial construction but then was allowed to fill during its use. No recuts, or thin dark primary fills were found, which would have supported the former.
3) The ditches were not used for the intentional disposal of domestic waste, at least in significant quantities. The amounts of cultural material found in them, both finds and inclusions, is more likely to have come from the accidental incorporation of such material that was present in the immediate environment around the roundhouse, or the settlement as a whole.
4) The roundhouses were not burnt down, unless that happened after the ditches filled up. Had this occurred we would have expected either a dark, burnt primary or later fill, or at least far more charcoal and burnt daub within the fill, with a substantial enhancement of its magnetic susceptibility. The charcoal and burnt daub in the ditch fills was not a major constituent, and can be accounted for by domestic fires and the amount of burnt material expected around a settlement. The quantity of burnt material in the fill was not sufficient give it a magnetic susceptibility noticeably above that of the background.
5) There is a suggestion that RD7 burnt down after its ring ditch filled up, or just before it was completely full, in the concentration of burnt daub in its upper fill.

7.19.8 There were concentrations of finds towards the entrances in more than half the ring ditches. This was seen in three of the four of them in Phase 11a: RD5, RD6, and was very marked in RD10, but was absent from RD4. It was less pronounced in Phase 11b, being seen in two out of the five: RD2 and RD8, but was absent from RD8's sister roundhouse RD7 and absent or not marked in RD3 and RD9. Where they were present, these concentrations can be read two ways:

1) They are consistent with the ditch filling up during the life of the roundhouse. A disproportionate share of this unintentionally deposited cultural material would have ended up nearer the source of much of it, the route into the roundhouse itself and maybe the area outside the entrance.
2) They are also consistent with a more intentional method of artefact deposition, implied by the suggestion that there was some degree of curation. It would not be surprising that this sort of activity would be focused more towards the front of the roundhouse than the back.

7.19.9 With the possible exception that there may have been earth-fast structures within RD5 and RD9, the internal features do not form a coherent pattern. No floors or definite hearths were found, although there were possible hearths in RD4 and RD5.

7.19.10 It is unclear to what extent the ring ditches around the roundhouses were there for practical considerations and how much as display features. Practical reasons for having them include:

1) To act as a soakaway for water from the roof.
2) To keep browsing animals from the thatch.

On the other hand certain features suggest that they were also for display:

1) The elaboration by having two ditches for part of the circumference.
2) The variation in their width and depth, especially the increase between Phases 11a and 11b. To some extent a larger roundhouse has a greater water runoff and needs a larger soakaway, but this cannot account for the size of the increase.

7.19.11 There is a notable contrast between the finds density in the fills of the four post structures, which is relatively low in Phase 11a and high in Phase 11b. The difference in the number of them does not match the roundhouses, with four in Phase 11a and just two in Phase 11b, with one in either, but sharing more in common with the earlier than the later ones.

7.19.12 The evidence that most of the features within each of pit groups PG3, PG4, and PG5 were associated is strong, if not definitive. They are considered to be groups primarily because of their spatial distribution, and they are also not dissimilar in their sizes and shapes. The pottery in them does not indicate their phasing very well (see paragraph 7.19.13), but is consistent with each of them having been deposited in a single sub-phase. A few features may be wrongly included in these groups because they happened to be in the same place as one of the pit groups, but were actually either natural or from another cultural phase.

7.19.13 The assignment of PG4 to Phase 11a and PG3 to Phase 11b is not totally secure. In both cases it relies on a small quantity of pottery from only two of the pits in each group. In the latter case the two pits produced 13 sherds and in the former only 5.

7.19.14 The interpretation of the individual pits in these pits groups is problematic, and it is unlikely that a convincing explanation of their origin can be deduced. Instead, their relevance is greater for their implication about the use of this part of the settlement, discussed in paragraphs 7.16.105 to 7.16.109. The pit groups may be within an area set aside for a specific set of activities, for example those of a farmyard, one of which involved periodically digging pits in approximately the same location.

7.19.15 The pottery dates of the assemblages of the fills of individual slots in the Phase 11b ring ditches have a remarkably wide range, with as many Phase 11a and somewhat more 1st M BC dates as Phase 11b ones. The same pattern is seen in the postholes of the Phase 11b four post structures. Possible reasons for this are:

1) A large quantity of cultural material was allowed to accumulate around the settlement, presumably in proportion to the length of occupation.
2) Phase 11a pottery continued in production and use through part, at least, of Phase 11b.
3) There was curation of the pots.
4) There was curation of the midden material. This appears more likely than the curation of the pots themselves, given the quantity of pottery recovered, the fragility of the pots, and the time spans involved.

7.19.16 In addition there are two specific instances that do not appear to have arisen from normal accidental residuality. The first is the conflict in pit [687] (see paragraph 7.17.13) between the pottery date at the beginning of the Middle Iron Age and its stratigraphic position in Phase 11b. The second is the deposition of Phase 11a pot in pits [1426] and [44 = 616] in circumstances that otherwise appear to have been associated with RD9, in Phase 11b.

7.19.17 In general roundhouses had their entrances towards the south-east (Cunliffe, 1991). It has also been observed that in this region they respect each other and tend not to intercut. On this site there was one exception to the first pattern, as RD3 faced the opposite direction. There was no intercutting, even between Phases 11a and 11b. The number of roundhouses within the settlement area, and the closeness of the ring ditches in its centre, support the idea that this was intentional not coincidental. It seems that the positions of earlier roundhouses was avoided when a new one was built. It is suggested that there was a taboo that prevented one roundhouse being built over another.

7.19.18 The positions of earlier roundhouses may also have been avoided when four-post structures were built. The small number of them makes this hard to ascertain. On the other hand the four post structures did not get the same respect, and their positions were reoccupied by later roundhouses.

7.19.19 The positioning of the roundhouses is significant in another respect, in that they are almost certainly respecting RD1 as well. It seems very implausible that the roundhouses were clustered around RD1, but do not cut it, purely by chance. While they are separated by over 1½ millennia, the remains of the bank of RD1 may well have still been visible when the settlement was established. If so, the similarity of shape and size of RD1 to a roundhouse (although rather larger), is likely to have been an influencing factor in the location of the Iron Age settlement.

7.19.20 A second factor is that this part of site is slightly higher than most of the excavated area. As slightly higher areas of the floodplain were probably quite common, and Neolithic ring earthworks rather rarer, this is not sufficient by itself to explain the presence of the Phase 11 settlement around RD1.

7.19.21 In the light of this the placing of the entrance of RD3 in the opposite direction to normal is significant, as it had RD1 immediately to its south-east. It is argued above (see paragraph 7.17.37) that the practical implications of this would probably not have been substantial enough to make the builders of the roundhouse depart from what was clearly a very well established practice.

7.19.22 It is notable that the Phase 11 remains are confined almost exclusively to the area of the settlement. There are no field system elements, enclosures, or anything else that would connect the inhabitants of the settlement to the land around it, or relate to contemporary economic activity. Field boundaries can last for a millennium, so it is not inconceivable that some parts of the Phase 7 to 10 system was still effective, even if this assumes that it was maintained by work above the ground, or at least without digging into it too deeply. A reorganisation of field system in this time span has been observed on many sites. On balance therefore it is much more likely that the pattern of land tenure was not the same in Phase 11 as it had been in Phases 7 to 10. The way the pattern of land divisions was structured would therefore also have been different. Any new pattern of land divisions need not have been archaeologically visible.

7.20 Phase 12 – Roman – Field System

7.20.1 A second field system was created in the Roman period, which was organised in a way that did not respect either the field system of Phases 7 to 10, or the Phase 11 settlement (figure 28). The dating of this, within the limits of the Roman period, is not yet very well defined, but where there are indications it appears to have been in the late 1st Century AD.

7.20.2 In the western half of Area D (figure 29) there were four Phase 12 ditches. Little cultural material was recovered from this area.

7.20.3 Three of these appear to have been associated:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2069	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2070]
2070	Cut	14.9m long x 0.95m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch
2071	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2072]
2072	Cut	15.6m long x 0.35 – 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep	Ditch
1541	Fill	Pot	Fill of [1542]
1542	Cut	5.7m long x 0.50 – 0.65m wide x 0.20m deep	Ditch

7.20.4 L-shaped ditch [2070] was replaced by [2072], which ran alongside it to the south, and truncated this side of the earlier ditch's fill. The ditches ran beyond the limit of excavation to the west, but had butt-ends next to each other to the east. The corner was 7.1 and 7.5m from the ends of [2072] and [2070] respectively, and the bend was slightly wider than a right angle.

7.20.5 Only a short length of [1542] was exposed between the limit of excavation and the truncation by [2068] later in Phase 12, which removed its end. Nevertheless it can be suggested that it would have matched the eastern part of ditches [2070] and [2072], with a gap of around 7.0m between the two ends. This assumes that [1542] was not an earlier version of [2066] / [2068], but this is a reasonably safe assumption as [2066] / [2068] was a very long and straight ditch, and there is no other sign of an earlier course for it.

7.20.6 Five slots were excavated in [2070], three in [2072], and one in [1542]. Only one sherd of pottery, dated to Phase 12, came from all three, and that was in [1542].

7.20.7 If there was an entrance between [2070] and subsequently [2072] and [1542] then the bend in [2070] and [2072] shows that there would probably have been an enclosure on the south-west side of the entrance. The size of this suggested enclosure is unknown, but no trace of a boundary to it was found in the extension of Area D to the south. This extension was taken as far as the substantial modern intrusions caused by one of the blocks of the Remand Centre buildings.

7.20.8 A possible earlier element within this arrangement was more or less aligned with the north-east side of ditch [2070], and truncated by it:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1515	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1516]
1516	Cut	m long x 0.m wide x 0.m deep	Pit / Ditch

7.20.9 This was regular in shape and had the appearance of a ditch end, although there were a number of discrete features, interpreted as mostly tree throw hollows, nearby.

7.20.10 Two lengths of what is presumed to have been the same ditch were found running north-west to south-east in Areas A and D:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2065	Fill	Pot	Fill of [2066]
2066	Cut	40m long x 1.00m wide x 0.25 – 0.60m deep	Ditch
2067	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [2068]
2068	Cut	28m long x 0.95m wide x 0.35m deep	Ditch

7.20.11 Together these extended for 128m in an almost exactly straight line from the limit of excavation to the north-west to its truncation by [2023] in the centre of Area A later in Phase 12 (figure 30).

7.20.12 Four slots were excavated in [2066] and seven in [2068]. Three of these contained a total of five sherds of pottery, and the only other finds consisted of a small amount of burnt flint in one of these. The pottery in all three is dated to Phase 12, and the single sherd in one of them has been narrowed down to the Late 1st Century AD.

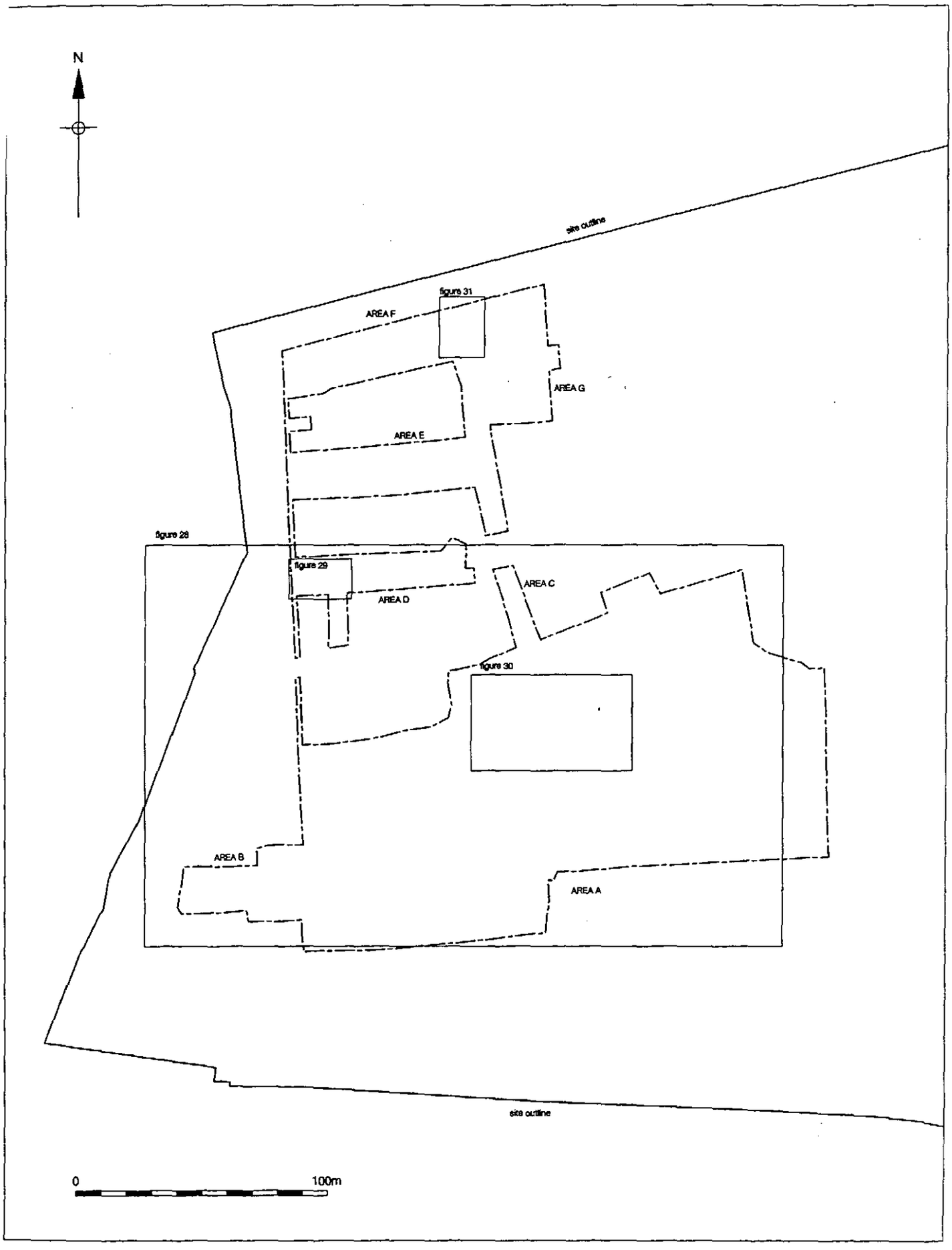


Figure 27
Figure locations: phases 12 and 13
(figures 39-42)
1:2000

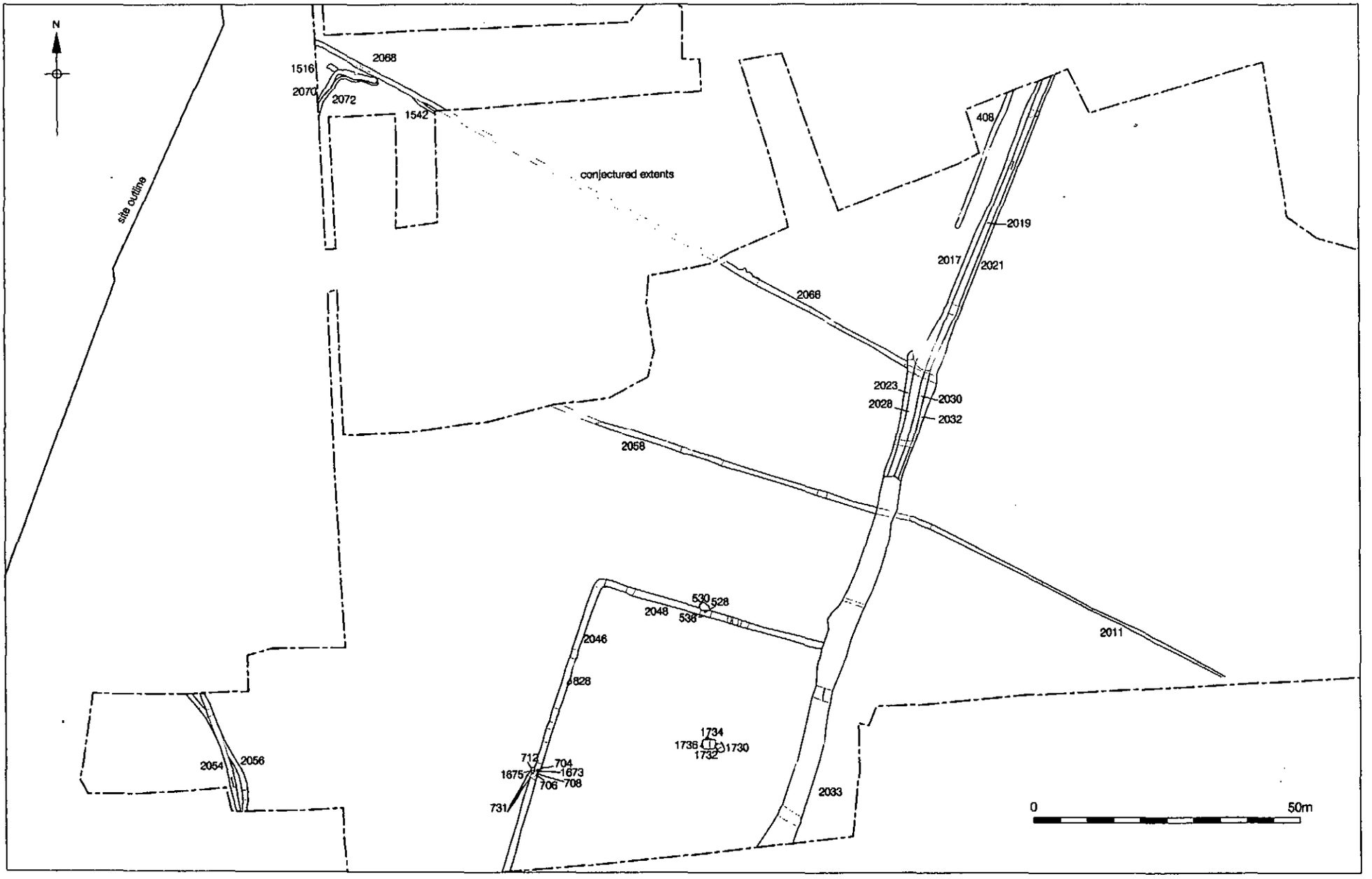


Figure 28
Plan - Phase 12
1:1000

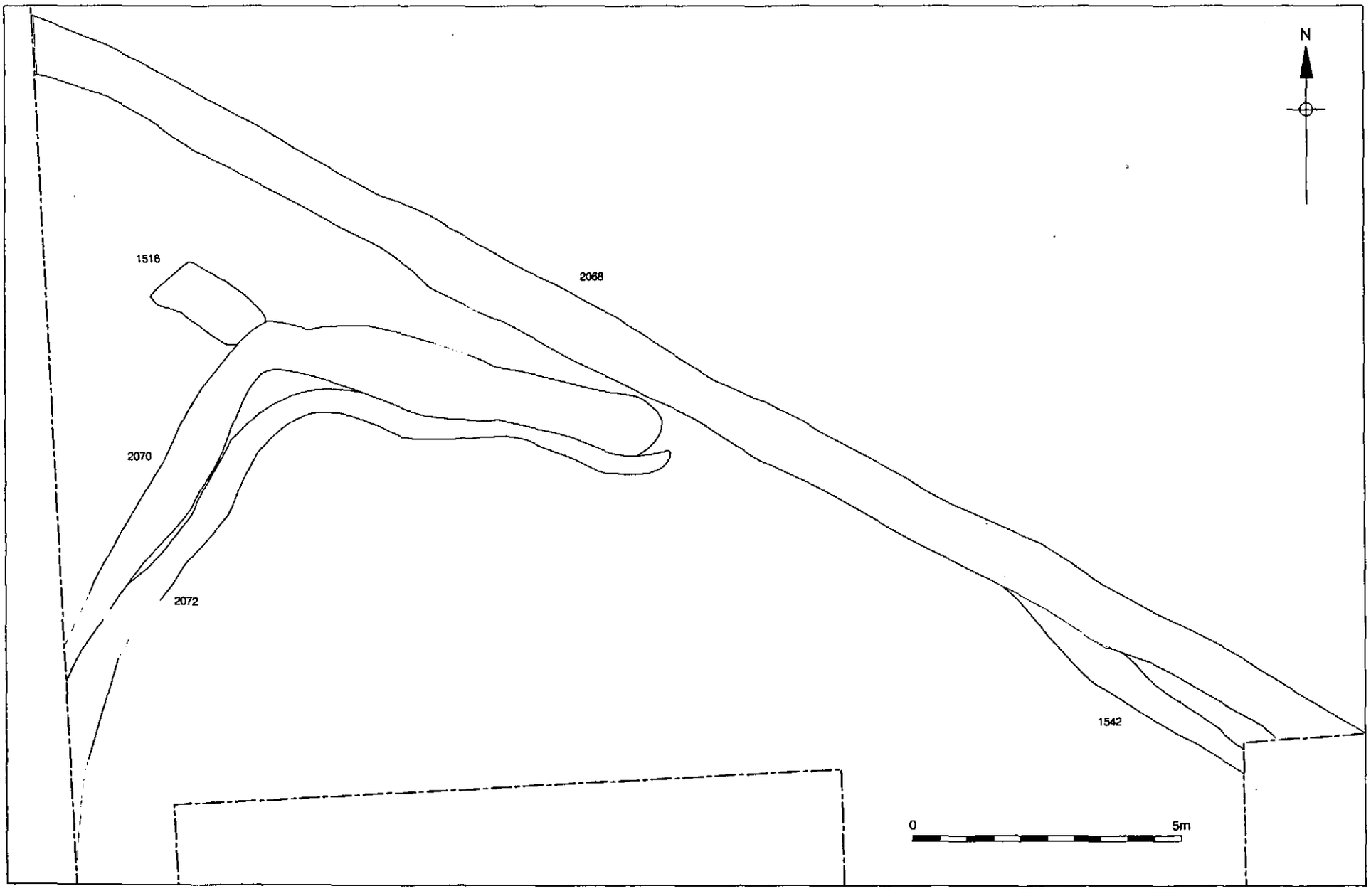


Figure 29
Plan - Phase 12, Area D
1:100

7.20.13 A series of four parallel ditches ran from north-east to south-west across the truncated end of [2066] / [2068] (figure 30). The junction between them was not quite at a right angle. The stratigraphic relationships show that the two earlier of these were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2016	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint	Fill of [2017]
2017	Cut	Same as [2028]. 54m long x 0.85m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch
2026	Fill	Pot	Upper fill of [2028]
2027	Fill	No finds	Primary fill of [2028]
2028	Cut	Same as [2017]. 22m long x 1.75m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch
2024	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2025]
2025	Cut	22m long x 0.80m wide x 0.10 – 0.25m deep	Recut of ditch [2028]
2020	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2021]
2021	Cut	Same as [2032]. 57m long x 0.65m wide x 0.30m deep	Ditch
2031	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [2032]
2032	Cut	Same as [2021]. 23m long x 1.35m wide x 0.25 – 0.50m deep	Ditch

7.20.14 Ditches [2017], to the north-west, and [2021], to the south-east, ran about 1.8 – 2.3m apart, centre to centre, between the limit of excavation to the north and a large modern intrusion near the end of ditch [2066] / [2068]. They were found as [2028] and [2032], respectively, on the south-west side of the intrusion. These were wider, and ditch [2028] had a recut, [2025]. As [2017] / [2028] and [2021] / [2032] did not intercut the order between these was indeterminable. The area between them was truncated by one of the later ditches, but their separation can be estimated from the profiles. It would have been around 0.50 – 0.80m to the north-east of the intrusion, reducing to around 0.30m to the south-west of it where the ditches were wider, and probably disappearing completely near the south-west ends.

7.20.15 The later two ditches were:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2018	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [2019]
2019	Cut	Same as [2030]. 55m long x 1.40m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch
2029	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2030]
2030	Cut	Same as [2019]. 21m long x 1.00m wide x 0.20 – 0.40m deep	Ditch
2022	Fill	No finds	Fill of [2023]
2023	Cut	25m long x 1.10m wide x 0.35m deep	Ditch

7.20.16 Ditch [2019] ran between [2017] and [2021], truncating one side of each of the earlier ditches for their entire lengths. To the south-west of the intrusion this was found as [2030]. The fourth ditch, [2023], was also added to the north-west of [2028], again

truncating its side, but did not extend the full length of the other three. The butt-end of this was found, partially truncated by the intrusion, just to the north of the end of [2066] / [2068]. Again [2019] / [2030] and [2023] did not intercut. The distance between them was 3.0m, centre to centre, with a separation of 2.1m.

7.20.17 These four ditches were traced as separate features to the centre of Area A, where they cut across the palaeochannel fill. There they were truncated by ditch [2033], which followed the same line (figure 30). Together the three longer ditches were 83m from the limit of excavation to their end.

7.20.18 Their fills were similar, brownish grey clayey silts, so the relationships between the parallel ditches could not always be seen in every slot, especially where the overlap was not large. No single slot revealed all the relationships in plan or section.

7.20.19 Three slots were excavated across [2017], [2019], and [2021], two across [2023], [2028], [2030] and [2032], and one across the butt-end of [2023]. Of the two earlier ditches, only [2017] / [2028] produced any pottery, three sherds from one slot being dated to Phase 12. Of the two later ones, none was recovered from [2023] but three of the slots produced small assemblages of Phase 12 pottery, with a fourth having a small residual quantity from Phase 11a. Also burnt flint was found in small amounts and only in a few of the fills.

7.20.20 Near the north limit of excavation of Area A another ditch ran parallel to [2017], [2019], and [2021]:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
407	Fill	Pot	Fill of [408]
408	Cut	28m long x 0.95m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch

7.20.21 This terminated 27m short of the junction with ditch [2066] / [2068], and 25m short of the butt-end of [2023]. The separation between it and [2017] was 3.4m, and between it and [2019] was 4.0m.

7.20.22 One slot was excavated in it, and a sherd of Phase 12 pottery was found.

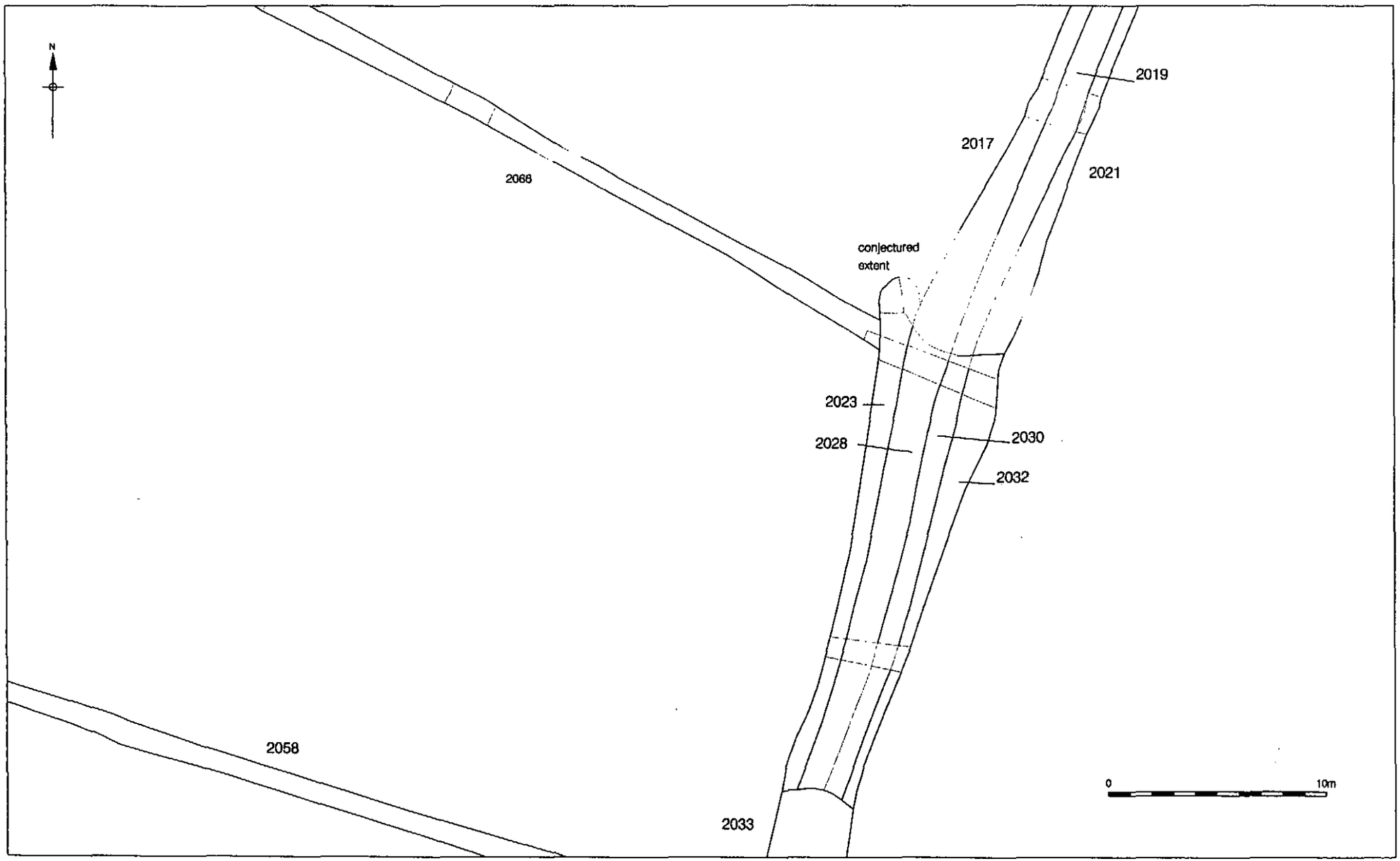


Figure 30
Plan - Phase 12, Area A
1:250

7.20.23 Not quite parallel with [2066] / [2068], on its south-west side, there was another ditch:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2010	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2011]
2011	Cut	69m long x 0.55 – 0.95m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch
2057	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2058]
2058	Cut	56m long x 1.10m wide x 0.35m deep	Ditch

7.20.24 Ditch [2011] was to the south-east of a truncation by ditch [2033] later in Phase 12, and [2058] was to the north-west. Together they were 128m long, between modern intrusions next to the limit of excavation on the north and south sides. Ditches [2058] and [2066] / [2068] were between 28m and 37m apart.

7.20.25 About 10m to the south-east of [2033] the ditch curved to make a relatively slight change of direction.

7.20.26 Five slots were excavated in [2011], and three in [2058]. These showed a distinctly higher finds density than seen in the features discussed above, with most of the slot fills having burnt flint and pottery. Of the five dates produced by the pottery four were in Phase 12 and two of these have been designated as Late 1st Century AD, with the fifth date coming from a single residual 1st M BC sherd in one slot. Although still considered to be residual, a relatively high number of struck flints were also found in the ditch.

7.20.27 A further 28m to the south-west there was an L-shaped ditch:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2045	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [2046]
2046	Cut	Same as [2048]. 58m long x 1.40m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch
2047	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot, iron coulter	Fill of [2048]
2048	Cut	Same as [2046]. 44m long x 1.40m wide x 0.45m deep	Ditch

7.20.28 The corner between the north-west to south-east part, [2048], and the north-east to south-west part, [2046], was very slightly greater than a right angle. It also formed a right angle where it met [2033]. While its fill was cut by ditch [2033], the two boundaries operated together, as [2048] was not present to the south-east of [2033]. This enclosed a space of at least 0.25 hectare within the higher part of the site.

7.20.29 This ditch cut across the area of the Phase 11 settlement, and across several of the individual roundhouses.

7.20.30 Six slots were excavated in [2046], including the one on the corner, and four in [2048]. The iron coulter from a plough was recovered from the middle of [2048]. Otherwise, while the finds density was moderate the bulk of it was residual, with seven of the eight pottery dates belonging to Phase 11 rather than 12. A quantity of burnt flint was also present, but will likewise have come predominantly from Phase 11.

7.20.31 A number of features were cut into the fill of [2046] / [2048], or appear to have been associated with them:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
535	Fill	No finds	Fill of [536]
536	Cut	1.20m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
529	Fill	No finds	Fill of [530]
530	Cut	1.50m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
527	Fill	No finds	Fill of [528]
528	Cut	0.10m diameter x 0.25m deep	Stakehole
703	Fill	Pot	Fill of [704]
704	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.20m deep	Pit / posthole
705	Fill	No finds	Fill of [706]
706	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit / posthole
707	Fill	No finds	Fill of [708]
708	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.06m deep	Pit / posthole
711	Fill	Burnt flint, struck flint, pot	Fill of [712]
712	Cut	1.05m diameter x 0.40m deep	Pit
1670	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1671]
1671	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.10m deep	Pit / posthole
1672	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1673]
1673	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole
1674	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1675]
1675	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.06m deep	Posthole
730	Fill	No finds	Fill of [731]
731	Cut	8.4m long x 0.70m wide x 0.15m deep	Ditch / gully
827	Fill	No finds	Fill of [828]
828	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.15m deep	Pit

7.20.32 On the south-west side of the palaeochannel a single ditch continued on the line of the four adjacent parallel ditches ([2023], [2028], [2030], and [2032]):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2033	Cut	75m long x 4.00m wide x 0.70m deep	Ditch

7.20.33 This cut other Phase 12 features: ditches [2048], [2011] / [2058], and the four parallel ditches.

7.20.34 It was far more substantial than the parallel ditches, replacing four modest sized boundary ditches with one that had approximately the same width as the four together, but considerably more depth.

7.20.35 Table 4 gives the surface level and the lowest level recorded in each of the slots dug along the length of the parallel ditches and [2033], in sequence. It shows that the ground surface to the south-west of the palaeochannel was on average 0.25m higher than to its north-east. In contrast the lowest point of the ditches was on average nearly 0.10m lower on this side:

Location - From north-east to south-west in Area A	Level - Top (m OD)	Level - Base (m OD)	Depth (m)
Ditches [2017], [2019], and [2021]:			
Cut [1899]	12.99	12.53	0.46
Cut [418]	12.84	12.58	0.26
Cut [493]	13.04	12.62	0.42
Ditches [2023], [2028], [2030], and [2032]:			
Cut [1699]	12.97	12.55	0.42
Cut [1833]	12.84	12.49	0.35
Ditch [2033]*:			
Cut [1922]	13.18	12.51	0.67
Cut [1710]	13.16	12.47	0.69
Cut [1588]	13.21	12.41	0.80
* Levels are not available for cut [76]			

Table 4 Ditches [2033] etc: levels and depths recorded.

7.20.36 These differences in the levels are not large, but significant enough to demonstrate the direction of drainage in the ditches.

7.20.37 Four slots were excavated in [2033]. In one of them an earlier cut, [1776], was recut slightly deeper and to one side by cut [1710]. Different sequences of fills were seen in the slots. The finds density was low to moderate, and a proportion of this was residual, with the pottery producing Phase 11b and 1st M BC dates as well as Phase 12 ones. As with [2046] / [2048] this is not surprising as the ditch crossed the Phase 11 settlement area. One of the dates is narrowed down to the Late 1st Century BC. In additions there was part of the skull of a 10 to 11 year old horse, and the teeth from an adult cattle skull.

7.20.38 Near the west edge of the site, in Area B, there was a pair of ditches:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2053	Fill	Burnt flint, pot, coin	Fill of [2054]
2054	Cut	23.5m long x 1.05m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch
2055	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [2056]
2056	Cut	25m long x 1.00m wide x 0.40m deep	Ditch

7.20.39 Ditch [2054] cut across [2056], and replaced it on a slightly altered line. Neither was straight, nor on the orientation of the field system, and do not seem to relate to any of the other Phase 12 activity.

7.20.40 In addition to some burnt flint, there was a small quantity of prehistoric pot, but this was residual as there was also a copper alloy coin in [2054]. This was Roman, possibly late rather than early, but its date has not been fully defined at this stage.

7.20.41 At the north end of the site, in Area F, there was a length of ditch:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
2083	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1545]
1545	Cut	21m long x 1.75m wide x 0.30m deep	Ditch

7.20.42 This was some distance from the Phase 12 field system, and on a different orientation.

7.20.43 The three sherds of pottery found give it a Phase 12 date.

7.20.44 The four other features in Phase 12 were in a small group of intercutting pits that was near the centre of the area enclosed by [2046] / [2048], [2033], and the southern limit of excavation:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1729	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1730]
1730	Cut	1.50m diameter x 0.30m deep	Pit
1731	Fill	Burnt flint, pot	Fill of [1732]
1732	Cut	2.80m long x 1.90m wide x 0.40m deep	Pit
1733	Fill	Burnt flint	Fill of [1734]
1734	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.12m deep	Pit / posthole
1735	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1736]
1736	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.25m deep	Pit / posthole

7.20.45 The pottery in [1732] dated it to Phase 12. The other three features cut into this pit.

Discussion of Phase 12

7.20.46 The identification of an enclosure in the western part of Area D is based on the layout of the features on the plan. As only a fragment of the suggested enclosure was within the area of excavation this is tentative. The almost complete lack of finds, especially pottery, in these features means there is no confirmation that the two sides of the proposed entrance were contemporary, and therefore likely to have been associated. However, an enclosure is the most reasonable interpretation of the limited evidence.

As the finds density was as low as in the rest of Phase 12, this was for agricultural not domestic use.

7.20.47 While [2066] / [2068] was truncated by other Phase 12 field boundaries to the north of the centre of Area A, this does not necessarily show that it was an earlier element of the field system than all four of the north-east to south-west ditches. It did not continue on the other side of this truncation, and therefore would have operated in conjunction with one of them, meeting it in a T-junction. This was probably one of the earlier of the north-east to south-west ditches, either [2017] / [2028] or [2021] / [2032].

7.20.48 These four parallel ditches may have existed in sequence, but it is more likely that they were two pairs of two. The separation between the possible pairs would not have been sufficient to be useful as a route, so have been a boundary with a double ditch instead of the usual single one. In either event, it is unclear why the ditches were moved sideways when they were replaced, rather than being recut on the same line. Some alteration of the layout of the fields is implied by the presence of both of the later ditches to the south-west of the junction with [2066] / [2068], whereas there was only one of them to the north-east of it.

7.20.49 The separation between [408] and the ditches it was parallel to was sufficient for it to have been a droveway or race for animals. It would have been on the narrow side if it was contemporary with the earlier ditches rather than [2019]. The ditch did not end at a point in the field system that had any other obvious significance, such as a point of access into different fields. The droveway itself may have continued up to the junction with [2066] / [2068] with something other than a ditch bounding its north-west side. It is quite possible that [408] represents the same boundary as [2023], which also terminates in the same field on the north-west side of the other ditches. If this is correct [408] and [2019] would probably have been contemporary.

7.20.50 There are similarities between the boundary marked by [2011] / [2058] in Phase 12 and the postulated one marked by [2007] and [2060] in Phase 8 (see paragraph 7.12.28). They were in almost the same position and [2007] was almost exactly parallel to [2011]. They both curved in a similar place, to the south-east of [2033], although this was slight in Phase 12 and more pronounced in Phase 8, and over a greater length of ditch. This similarity could be due to:

1) The survival of this part of the Phase 8 boundaries into Phase 12.
2) A common landscape influence dictating this as a sensible place for a boundary.
3) Chance, but it seems unlikely.

It is notable that these boundaries are placed on the south-western side of the palaeochannel, although [2007] did enter its fill for part of its length. If the similarity of the positions of the two boundaries was due to a landscape influence this may have

been the variation in the ground level across the site. In both periods the boundary could have divided the higher, drier ground to the south-west from the lower, wetter ground to the north-east. A less convincing alternative for a landscape influence is the drainage pattern, or some other factor that is no longer apparent.

7.20.51 The orientation of the main parts of the Phase 12 field system is similar to that of the Phase 7 to 10 one, but not exactly the same. The positions of the boundaries, however, are all different from those of the earlier ones, with the exception that ditch [2011] / [2058] was in a similar position to [2007] and [2060]. Overall there is little to imply continuity between the two systems, compared to the evidence implying discontinuity. The similarity of orientation could also be some landscape influence or chance. Again, the division between the drier and wetter ground may have been the significant factor.

7.20.52 The most substantial part of the Phase 12 field system, and seemingly the most important, was the line of ditches consisting of [2033] to the south-west of the palaeochannel, and the contiguous parallel ditches to its north-east. Not only was it the largest part but also two of the other ditches terminated where they joined it from the side, so it may have acted as a spine in the system. The levels at the base of the ditches strongly suggest that part of their function, especially [2033], was drainage. The water would have flowed towards the south-west, where it presumably discharged into the River Ash. This would explain the size of [2033], as it had to be dug so that its base fell away to the south-west, while the ground surface rose that way. If this is correct, the reason [2033] truncated the other Phase 12 ditches where they met would be that it was cleaned out or recut at a late stage in the life of the field system. The recut seen in one of the slots at a slightly deeper level than the earlier one provides some support for this.

7.20.53 Layer [1801 / 1842], the mixed about fill within the palaeochannel (see paragraphs 7.14.9 and 7.14.17), could date to as late as Phase 12. The observation that it was centred around the point where the palaeochannel was crossed by ditch [2033] and the parallel ditches is consistent with the theory that part of the function of these ditches was drainage.

7.20.54 On the west side of site, ditches [2054] and [2056] do not appear to have been field boundaries. The curve on them hints at an enclosure to the west side, but they correspond to a diameter of between 50m and 200m, so would have been substantial. No features were found in the area to their west. It is currently unclear whether they are contemporary with, or later than, the field system, but this may be established by further refinement of the pottery and coin dating.

7.20.55 Equally ditch [1545] would not appear to have been part of the field system. Its interpretation is open, as is that of the pits cut in the fill of, or next to, [2046] / [2048], and the small group of pits between [2046] and [2033].

7.20.56 The scale of the Phase 12 field system ditches demonstrates a wholesale reorganisation of the landscape. This is reinforced by the way the system cut across the Phase 11 settlement. It is reasonable to relate this to a hiatus in land tenure following the imposition of Roman rule. It cannot be demonstrated that there was a time gap between the Phase 7 to 10 and Phase 12 field systems, but it is likely that the earlier system had been replaced by Phase 11 (see paragraph 7.19.22), and even more so that it was not operating by Phase 12.

7.20.57 Almost all of the Phase 12 field system had a low or very low finds density, when the residual finds are excluded from the ditches that crossed the area of the Phase 11 settlement. The exception was ditch [2011] / [2058], where it was moderate. If there is a reason for this difference it may relate to the role of this ditch dividing the drier and wetter areas, but in what way is unclear. It might be expected that the drier ground would be more heavily utilised with the lower ground treated as more peripheral, even if still within the field system. This does not explain why the other drier ground ditches did not also have more Phase 12 finds as well.

7.21 Phase 13 – Date unknown – Post Built Structure

7.21.1 Next to the north limit of excavation was a post and stake-built structure, [1046], oriented north-west to south-east, and 12.9m long by 5.8m to 6.2m wide. In the centre of the structure there was a pit with posts or stakes around its perimeter (figure 31).

7.21.2 The posts and stakes around the perimeter walls consisted of (clockwise from the north corner):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1046	Struc -ture	60 posts and 40 stakes. 12.9m long x 5.8 – 6.2m wide.	Post-built structure
922	Fill	No finds	Fill of [923]
923	Cut	0.21m diameter x 0.19m deep	Posthole
924	Fill	No finds	Fill of [925]
925	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
930	Fill	No finds	Fill of [931]
931	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.55m deep	Posthole
932	Fill	No finds	Fill of [933]
933	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.21m deep	Posthole
934	Fill	No finds	Fill of [935]
935	Cut	0.24m diameter x 0.32m deep	Posthole

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
936	Fill	No finds	Fill of [937]
937	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.25m deep	Posthole
1141	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1142]
1142	Cut	0.19m diameter x 0.22m deep	Posthole
1143	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1144]
1144	Cut	0.28m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole
946	Fill	No finds	Fill of [947]
947	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.50m deep	Posthole
948	Fill	No finds	Fill of [949]
949	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.35m deep	Posthole
950	Fill	No finds	Fill of [951]
951	Cut	0.19m diameter x 0.32m deep	Posthole
952	Fill	No finds	Fill of [953]
953	Cut	0.26m diameter x 0.29m deep	Posthole
954	Fill	No finds	Fill of [955]
955	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.29m deep	Posthole
960	Fill	No finds	Fill of [961]
961	Cut	0.28m diameter x 0.30m deep	Posthole
962	Fill	No finds	Fill of [963]
963	Cut	0.22m diameter x 0.22m deep	Posthole
1131	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1132]
1132	Cut	1.75m long x 0.60m wide x 0.08m deep	Pit / gully
1145	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1146]
1146	Cut	14 Stakeholes in building. 0.08 – 0.10m diameter x 0.10m deep	Stakehole group
1155	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1156]
1156	Cut	26 Stakeholes in building. 0.08 – 0.11m diameter x 0.09 – 0.12m deep	Stakehole group
968	Fill	No finds	Fill of [969]
969	Cut	0.24m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole
970	Fill	No finds	Fill of [971]
971	Cut	0.26m diameter x 0.19m deep	Posthole
972	Fill	No finds	Fill of [973]
973	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.13m deep	Posthole
974	Fill	No finds	Fill of [975]
975	Cut	0.28m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
976	Fill	No finds	Fill of [977]
977	Cut	0.21m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
978	Fill	No finds	Fill of [979]
979	Cut	0.19m diameter x 0.13m deep	Posthole
980	Fill	No finds	Fill of [981]
981	Cut	0.19m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole
982	Fill	No finds	Fill of [983]
983	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole
986	Fill	No finds	Fill of [987]
987	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole
984	Fill	No finds	Fill of [985]
985	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.12m deep	Posthole
988	Fill	No finds	Fill of [989]
989	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
990	Fill	No finds	Fill of [991]

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
991	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.15m deep	Posthole
1414	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1415]
1415	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole
992	Fill	No finds	Fill of [993]
993	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.12m deep	Posthole
994	Fill	No finds	Fill of [995]
995	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
996	Fill	No finds	Fill of [997]
997	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole
998	Fill	No finds	Fill of [999]
999	Cut	0.19m diameter x 0.07m deep	Posthole
1014	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1015]
1015	Cut	0.26m diameter x 0.16m deep	Posthole
1016	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1017]
1017	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.15m deep	Posthole
1018	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1019]
1019	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
1028	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1029]
1029	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.14m deep	Posthole
1030	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1031]
1031	Cut	0.24m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
1032	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1033]
1033	Cut	0.22m diameter x 0.22m deep	Posthole
1034	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1035]
1035	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.21m deep	Posthole
1036	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1037]
1037	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.17m deep	Posthole
1038	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1039]
1039	Cut	0.20m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
1416	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1417]
1417	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole
1040	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1041]
1041	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.19m deep	Posthole
1042	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1043]
1043	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.16m deep	Posthole
1044	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1045]
1045	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.15m deep	Posthole
898	Fill	No finds	Fill of [899]
899	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.13m deep	Posthole
904	Fill	No finds	Fill of [905]
905	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.16m deep	Posthole
906	Fill	No finds	Fill of [907]
907	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.22m deep	Posthole
900	Fill	No finds	Fill of [901]
901	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.16m deep	Posthole
908	Fill	No finds	Fill of [909]
909	Cut	0.13m diameter x 0.15m deep	Posthole
902	Fill	No finds	Fill of [903]
903	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.17m deep	Posthole
910	Fill	No finds	Fill of [911]
911	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.18m deep	Posthole

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
914	Fill	No finds	Fill of [915]
915	Cut	0.17m diameter x 0.23m deep	Posthole
912	Fill	No finds	Fill of [913]
913	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.19m deep	Posthole
918	Fill	No finds	Fill of [919]
919	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.15m deep	Posthole
916	Fill	No finds	Fill of [917]
917	Cut	0.24m diameter x 0.33m deep	Posthole
920	Fill	No finds	Fill of [921]
921	Cut	0.34m diameter x 0.32m deep	Posthole

7.21.3 The north-west, south-west, and south-east walls were relatively straight and post-built, with the posts generally between 0.50m and 0.80m apart, but with some up to 1.25m and some closer, or adjacent to each other. The corners were not quite at right angles, and the walls curve in to the west corner.

7.21.4 The north-east wall was not so regular. The north-west third of it was similar to the others, but then there was a gap of 2.8m between posts [1144] and [947] that may represent a door to the structure. To the south-east of the gap the line of the wall changed, turning north to south for about 1.75m and then east to west for a similar distance. This kink in the wall had the effect of making the building narrow to a point slightly less than two-thirds along its length, and possibly dividing it into two parts. To the south-east of the kink the wall continued on a similar line to its north-west end, but as a dense pattern of stakes, [1146] and [1156], rather than posts, and tapered in slightly to the end of the building.

7.21.5 Where the posts and stakes met, at the south-east side of the kink, there was a shallow kidney-shaped pit or short gully, [1132], whose shape followed the line of the wall and which predated the posts and stakes. There were no internal partitions in the building.

7.21.6 No finds were recovered from this structure, or the features associated with it, except 2 flints which were probably residual.

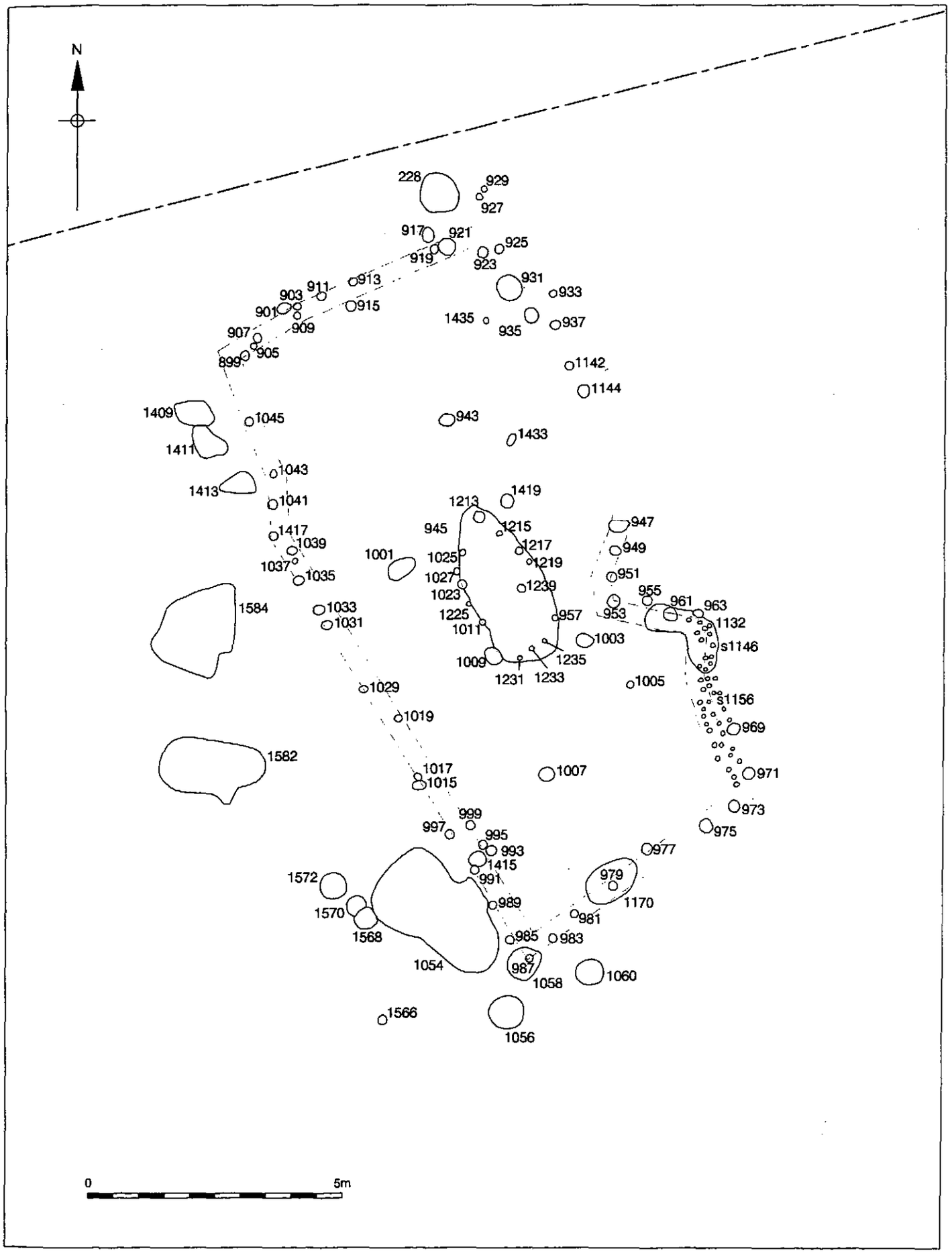


Figure 31
Plan - Phase13
1:100

7.21.7 The central pit and the 14 posts or stakes around its perimeter consisted of (clockwise from the north):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
944	Fill	No finds	Fill of [945]
945	Cut	3.35m long x 1.50m wide x 0.25m deep	Central pit in structure [1046]
1212	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1213]
1213	Cut	0.23m diameter x 0.23m deep	Posthole
940 = 1214	Fill	No finds	Fill of [941 = 1215]
941 = 1215	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.23m deep	Posthole
1216	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1217]
1217	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.27m deep	Posthole
1218	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1219]
1219	Cut	0.10m diameter x 0.23m deep	Posthole
958 = 1238	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1239]
959 = 1239	Cut	0.16m diameter x 0.27m deep	Posthole
956 = 1236	Fill	No finds	Fill of [957 = 1237]
957 = 1237	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
1234	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1235]
1235	Cut	0.10m diameter x 0.13m deep	Posthole
1232	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1233]
1233	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.12m deep	Posthole
1230	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1231]
1231	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.13m deep	Posthole
1010 = 1226	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1011 = 1227]
1011 = 1227	Cut	0.14m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
1012 = 1224	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1013 = 1225]
1013 = 1225	Cut	0.10m diameter x 0.19m deep	Posthole
1022 =1240	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1023 = 1241]
1023 = 1241	Cut	0.18m diameter x 0.20m deep	Posthole
1026 = 1220	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1027 = 1221]
1027 = 1221	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.18m deep	Posthole
1024 = 1222	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1025 = 1223]
1025 = 1223	Cut	0.15m diameter x 0.21m deep	Posthole

7.21.8 The pit, [945], was central in the building and aligned with it. It had a flat to rounded base and moderately sloping rounded sides, with a slightly deeper scoop in the south-east end. The postholes were cut into the sides of the pit, and their fills could not be differentiated from that of the pit. Therefore no sequence was established, but as the fill was probably the same in the postholes and pit they were probably contemporary.

7.21.9 There were also four posts arranged around this:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1418	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1419]
1419	Cut	0.27m diameter x 0.06m deep	Posthole
1002	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1003]
1003	Cut	0.34m long x 0.26m wide x 0.12 deep	Posthole
1008 = 1228	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1009 = 1229]
1009 = 1229	Cut	0.35m diameter x 0.12m deep	Posthole
1000	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1001]
1001	Cut	0.40m long x 0.31m wide x 0.11m deep	Posthole

7.21.10 Their position suggests that they were related to the pit and its postholes.

7.21.11 The other internal features consisted of (from the north):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
1434	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1435]
1435	Cut	0.13m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole
942	Fill	No finds	Fill of [943]
943	Cut	0.30m diameter x 0.16m deep	Posthole
1432	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1433]
1433	Cut	0.30m long x 0.16m wide x 0.07m deep	Posthole
1004	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1005]
1005	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.10m deep	Posthole
1006 = 1327	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1007 = 1328]
1007 = 1328	Cut	0.25m diameter x 0.21m deep	Posthole

7.21.12 No pattern can be determined in their distribution.

7.21.13 External, either unrelated to the building or structural or associated features consisted of (clockwise from the north):

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
227	Fill	No finds	Fill of [228]
228	Cut	0.75m diameter x 0.45m deep	Posthole
926	Fill	No finds	Fill of [927]
927	Cut	0.12m diameter x 0.17m deep	Posthole

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
928	Fill	No finds	Fill of [929]
929	Cut	0.10m diameter x 0.15m deep	Posthole
1169	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1170]
1170	Cut	1.15m long x 0.75m wide x 0.08m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1059	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1060]
1060	Cut	0.50m diameter x 0.07m deep	Pit / posthole / tree throw hollow
1057	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1058]
1058	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.09m deep	Pit / posthole / tree throw hollow
1055	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1056]
1056	Cut	0.65m diameter x 0.32m deep	Pit / posthole
1565	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1566]
1566	Cut	0.17m diameter x 0.09m deep	Posthole / roothole
1053	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1054]
1054	Cut	2.80m long x 1.60m wide x 0.17m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1567	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1568]
1568	Cut	0.45m diameter x 0.07m deep	Pit / posthole / tree throw hollow
1569	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1570]
1570	Cut	0.40m diameter x 0.07m deep	Pit / posthole / tree throw hollow
1571	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1572]
1572	Cut	0.50m diameter x 0.08m deep	Pit / posthole / tree throw hollow
1581	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1582]
1582	Cut	2.10m long x 1.10m wide x 0.28m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1583	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1584]
1584	Cut	2.10m long x 1.50m wide x 0.10m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1412	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1413]
1413	Cut	0.70m long x 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1410	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1411]
1411	Cut	0.70m long x 0.65m wide x 0.18 deep	Pit / tree throw hollow
1408	Fill	No finds	Fill of [1409]
1409	Cut	0.75m long x 0.50 wide x 0.09m deep	Pit / tree throw hollow

7.21.14 Most of these, especially the broader or shallower ones, were more similar to tree throws than cultural features. Given the density of natural features across the site, including this area, it is not surprising that there should be a number of them around the building.

7.21.15 The most likely to have been cultural in origin are the two more substantial posthole shaped features next to the north and south corners, [228] and [1056], and possibly the two smaller postholes also next to the north corner.

Discussion of Phase 13

7.21.16 The lack of finds, and an unreliable radiocarbon date (see appendix 6), has left this structure undated, although on the basis of a comparison of its plan with other examples it is likely to be Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, or Saxon rather than other periods. The relative frequency of Saxon posthole buildings, compared to the other two periods, makes this the most likely of the three, despite the presence of Neolithic and Late Bronze Age remains on the site.

7.21.17 The form of the north-east wall hints either that the building was initially shorter and extended out, probably to the south-east rather than the north-west, or that it was divided into two parts, or both. However the lack of an internal partition and the presence of the central pit and structure across this area argues against a division into two areas. Why a dense pattern of stakes should have been used for the south-east end of this wall is not apparent.

7.21.18 The function of the central pit and structure is also enigmatic. There is nothing to suggest a hearth, other than its position. Similarly it is hard to see how it could have been support for a roof. If the building was for animals then it might have been a hayrick or even a pen for smaller animals.

7.21.19 The two relatively substantial postholes next to the north and south corners of the building would not seem to have been a structural part of the building, as they are not matched at the other two corners. If they stood alone they could have had a number of functions, including a hitching post or a totem.

7.22 Phase 14 – Post-Medieval and Modern

7.22.1 Post-medieval ditches were found in Areas A, F, and G, and several other Post-medieval and modern features were present:

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
241	Fill		Fill of [242]
242	Cut	Area F	Ditch
2079	Fill		Fill of [2080]
2080	Cut	Area G	Ditch
2049	Fill		Fill of [2050]
2050	Cut	Area A	Ditch
2051	Fill		Fill of [2052]
2052	Cut	Area A	Ditch
399	Fill		Fill of [400]
400	Cut		Pit

Context	Type	Comments	Interpretation
670	Fill		Fill of [671]
671	Cut		Pit
1173	Fill		Fill of []
1174	Cut		Pit / tree throw hollow
1194	Fill		Fill of [1195]
1195	Cut		Tree throw hollow
793	Fill		Upper fill of [788]
787	Fill		Primary fill of [788]
788	Cut		Posthole
1196			Concrete lump

Discussion of Phase 14

7.22.2 The ditches are believed to have been field boundaries. None of the features of Phase 14 are of much interest.

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

A. ORIGINAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The excavations aims and objectives, as defined after the evaluation but before the excavation, were as follows (Moore, 2001):

- To define the natural deposits and the processes which formed them.
- To see whether the archaeological activity on the site extends into the vicinity and how this site relates to the known landscape in terms of settlement, agriculture, industry burial, and ritual.
- To characterise the depositional sequence that led to the formation of the site, and the environmental contexts in which this took place.
- To define the prehistoric land usage, settlement pattern and activities on the site.
- To define the prehistoric cultural, trade, and industrial networks which this site formed a part of.
- To define the prehistoric environment of the site and any changes which occurred to it over time.
- To define the presence, extent, and nature of any Early Medieval or Medieval activities on the site.

B. REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Questions arising out of the excavation are as follows:

8.1 What can be learnt from the assemblage of Late Palaeolithic flints? Will it be possible to derive information about the Late Glacial or early Post-Glacial environment from the samples?

Late Glacial or early Post-Glacial contexts such as surfaces or features were not found, and the flints were therefore residual rather than *in-situ*. Nevertheless the relative rarity of material of this date makes this assemblage important to the site and wider studies of the period (see paragraphs 7.3.9 and appendix 3).

It is recommended that:

1) Further analysis is undertaken on this material.
2) Consideration is given to processing one or more additional bulk samples from the palaeochannels, especially [352], to see if this activity can be put into its environmental context.
3) The results are included in the publication.

8.2 What can be learnt from the assemblage of Mesolithic flints? Can environmental information be related to this activity?

A proportion of the assemblage was the product of a technology characteristic of the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, (see paragraphs 7.3.10 to 7.3.13, and appendix 3) some of which was residual in later features. A large assemblage of knapping waste also came from pit or tree throw hollow [484], which provides a rare opportunity to examine the technological strategies employed in producing blades from small gravel pebbles.

It is recommended that:

1) Further analysis is undertaken on this material.
2) The results are included in the publication.

8.3 Can the topography and drainage pattern around the site be reconstructed? Did this influence the selection of places for particular activities?

There was not a large variation in the level of the ground surface across the site, and the surrounding landscape is flat. However as the site is adjacent to the River Ash small variations could have made a large difference to the condition, especially wetness, of the ground (see paragraphs 7.1.1 to 7.1.4). This very likely had a major influence on the archaeologically detectable activity on the site during all the four major periods found: Neolithic (e.g. see paragraph 7.9.13), Late Bronze Age(e.g. see paragraph 7.12.28), Iron Age(e.g. see paragraph 7.19.20), and Roman (e.g. see paragraph 7.20.50).

It is recommended that:

1) Sources are researched to find the course of the River Ash before modern alterations to it.
2) The prospects of getting a radiocarbon date from the horn core, or other material, recovered from palaeochannel [352] be investigated.
3) Consideration is given to any other available evidence on:

- The likely size, course, and character of the River Ash during the post-glacial prehistoric period.

- When the palaeochannels filled up, and whether palaeochannel [352] persisted for some time either as a seasonal or smaller relic stream, or as a wet marshy area.

8.4 What can the large number of probable tree throw hollows tell us, and do they represent land clearance?

It was only possible to excavate a small proportion of these features, because of their large number. The two main questions about them are firstly what period they relate to, and secondly whether they were largely natural or due to human agency. They could be largely due to a period of clearance activity, in which case they would have more importance than if they had disparate causes and dates. Unfortunately there is little evidence that will bear on this issue.

It is recommended that:

1) Consideration is given to whether some environmental samples from probable tree throw hollows should be analysed to determine whether they can reveal useful information or not.

8.5 What is the significance of the deposits in the Phase 2 pits?

The Phase 2 pits indicate ritual activity predating the hengiform monument (see paragraphs 7.4.6 to 7.4.11).

It is recommended that:

1) Further analysis is undertaken on flint, bone, and other material recovered from these pits.
2) Further processing is done of the environmental samples.
3) Consideration is given to obtaining a radiocarbon date from either some of the bone recovered, or even another sample of carbon in the bulk sample.
4) Consideration is given to other techniques that might identify other biological objects deposited with the cultural material.
5) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.6 Is it possible to determine whether RD1 was hengiform monument or a round barrow?

Reasons for preferring its interpretation as a hengiform monument are discussed in paragraph 7.9.30.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.7 Are there parallels for the group of associated features within the centre of RD1 consisting of PG2 and pit [1314]? What are the possible interpretations for this?

The interpretation of the internal features within the hengiform monument, as a structure related to the ritual activity within it, is discussed in paragraphs 7.6.22 to 7.6.24.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.8 What more information can be gained about the pits in Phase 4? What if anything was deposited in them? Are there parallels for them at other sites?

The significance of these pits and their contents, in themselves and in relation to the hengiform monument, is discussed in paragraphs 7.7.15 to 7.7.23.

It is recommended that:

1) Consideration is given to whether processing of additional environmental samples could reveal useful information or not.
2) Consideration is given to other techniques that might identify other biological objects deposited with the cultural material.
3) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.9 Is it possible to determine whether the posthole or pit features towards the north-east of the interior of RD1, that formed a rectangle or arc-shape, are a second possible structure within RD1, or pits?

It is concluded in paragraphs 7.7.24 and 7.7.25 that, on balance, it is more likely that these features were more pits than a structure.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is considered during further review of the literature, and parallel examples are sought.

8.10 Can the chronology of Phases 3 to 6 be refined? What additional information can be derived from the Peterborough Ware and other pottery from these phases?

For the Neolithic period the balance of the evidence is that the pottery assemblage as a whole belongs to a single period (see appendix 2). This is because there appears to

be repeated co-occurrence of the fabrics, as currently identified. However two Peterborough Ware sub-styles, Ebbsfleet and Mortlake, are present in the assemblage, and although these overlap chronologically this suggests that there may have been deposition over a longer time frame. The Ebbsfleet Ware sub-style was represented by a sherd recovered during the final clean up of the interior of RD1, so may predate the monument itself.

At present the pottery has been assessed by examination without a detailed fabric analysis and fabric contextualisation. More work on the fabrics, which are found together, and which contexts they came from should help to resolve chronological issues, as well as potentially being informative about the ceramic assemblage in itself.

It is recommended that:

1) Further work is undertaken on the pottery, including detailed fabric analysis and fabric contextualisation.
2) Consideration is given to the potential for other methods of chronological refinement, for example radiocarbon determinations on bone recovered.
3) The results are included in the publication.

8.11 What was the significance of the linear ditches of Phases 5 and 6, and how did they relate to RD1 and the Phase 4 pitting? Was it fortuitous that the Phase 6 ditches ended in the palaeochannel, or could they have connected the ritual monument to a still active river or stream?

The interpretation of the ditches of Phases 5 and 6, and the way in which they embellish the ritual complex and relate to the immediate landscape is discussed in paragraphs 7.8.5 to 7.8.8, and 7.9.11 to 7.9.19.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.12 Can we tell whether the Neolithic features situated away from the southern half of Area A were related to the main focus there, or represent some different activity?

The relationship between these features and the main focus of Neolithic ritual activity on the site is discussed in paragraph 7.9.20.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed, if briefly, in the publication.

8.13 What is the dating evidence behind the interpretation of the Phase 7 to 10 field system as Late Bronze Age? How did it develop? How long was the system in use?

While the pottery provides the basic evidence for the date of the system, the interpretation of its development is based on stratigraphic relationships and its layout, as discussed in paragraphs 7.11.3 and 7.11.4, 7.12.22 to 7.12.37, 7.13.6 to 7.13.11, 7.14.11 to 7.14.14, and 7.14.19 to 7.14.22.

It is recommended that:

1) Further work is undertaken on the pottery, including detailed fabric analysis and fabric contextualisation.
2) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.14 How was the Late Bronze Age field system used? How does it compare with other examples? Are there similarities or differences in: the field sizes; the field shapes; and the openings between the fields?

The way the field system may have been used is also discussed in paragraphs 7.11.3 and 7.11.4, 7.12.22 to 7.12.37, 7.13.6 to 7.13.11, 7.14.11 to 7.14.14, and 7.14.19 to 7.14.22. A number of examples of field systems in Southern England of Middle and Late Bronze Age dates have come to light in recent years (Yates, 2001).

It is recommended that:

1) Comparisons are made with the evidence from similar systems, and the issue is addressed in the publication.

8.15 Is there evidence for placed deposition of cultural material within the Late Bronze Age field system?

In the Late Bronze Age phases there was generally a very low concentration of cultural material. There was one exception, in the slot excavated in the west end of [2082].

It is recommended that:

1) During the further work on the pottery consideration is given to whether the pottery in this slot could have come from a single vessel, and if so, how much of the vessel may be represented.

8.16 What landscape did the Iron Age settlement fit into? Could the Late Bronze Age field system still have been in operation?

It is concluded in paragraph 7.19.22 that it is unlikely that the Late Bronze Age field system was still active during the Iron Age settlement.

It is recommended that:

1) Consideration is given to whether any evidence can be applied to the issue of the landscape around the Iron Age settlement.
2) The issue of whether the Late Bronze Age field system survived until the Iron Age settlement is addressed in the publication.

8.17 Were the elements of the Iron Age settlement broadly within two sub-phases, or were they more sequential than that?

The chronology of the Iron Age settlement is discussed in paragraphs 7.19.1 to 7.19.3.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.18 What is the significance of the orientation of the entrances to the Iron Age roundhouses?

The orientation of the entrances, and the significance of RD3 which did not follow the pattern, are discussed in paragraph 7.19.17.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.19 Why was there elaboration of the ditches of some of the roundhouses?

While most of the roundhouses had a simple single ditch, RD10 and RD4 had a double ditch for part of their circumference, and RD2 had two short stretches of possible smaller slots. In addition there were marked differences in the size of the Iron Age ring ditches. This may have been due to practical considerations, but it is argued in paragraph 7.19.10 that it seems likely that there were other factors of design and display involved.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.20 Why were the finds concentrated towards the entrances of the Iron Age ring ditches?

The significance of this distribution pattern is discussed in paragraph 7.19.8.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.21 What is thee significance of the lack of intercutting among the Iron Age roundhouses?

The respect shown for the positions of earlier roundhouses is discussed in paragraphs 7.19.17 and 7.19.18.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.22 What is the significance that the roundhouses were positioned around, but not over, the hengiform monument?

It is argued in paragraphs 7.19.19 and 7.19.21 that the roundhouse positions, and the orientation of RD3, displays intentional respect for the surviving earthwork of the hengiform monument.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.23 What can be discovered from the fills of the ring ditches about what was happening to the roundhouses during and at the end of their period of occupation?

The processes operating on the roundhouses, as revealed by the evidence from the ring ditch fills, are discussed in paragraphs 7.19.4 to 7.19.7.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.24 Was there evidence on the internal organisation of the roundhouses?

The rather poor evidence of possible internal structures and hearths is discussed in paragraph 7.19.9.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.25 Did direct evidence for the walls of the roundhouses survive?

The evidence for the roundhouse walls is very thin, there is just the suggestion of a wall in the presence of a small gully, [1270], within one of the ring ditches, RD2. This only extended around a fraction of the circumference of the ring ditch, so if it did mark the position of a wall there must have been some reason why this segment left a deeper impact than the rest of it, or indeed the other roundhouses.

There were, however, two other features that were similar in size and shape. By analogy, these could also show the positions of walls, although there was nothing in their fills to indicate this. The positions of these gullies was consistent with roundhouse sized structures in that these structures would have respected the positions of ring ditches, while passing close to them.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.26 Is there evidence for placed deposits within the Iron Age settlement?

The possible presence of placed deposits in the pits within and around RD9, especially pit [1426], is discussed in paragraphs 7.17.86 to 7.17.88.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.27 What is the evidence for curation of Iron Age cultural material?

The suggestion that the taphonomic processes for the Iron Age cultural material were more complex than simple breakage, discard, and burial, and may include curation, is discussed in paragraphs 7.19.15 and 7.19.16.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.28 What activity do the four post structures represent? How many of them are likely to have been contemporary?

As discussed in paragraph 7.15.4, Iron Age four post structures are widely regarded as granaries, and storage for agricultural produce is more convincing than other explanations for them, both at Ashford Prison and at other sites.

They appear to have been substantial, and may have had the capacity to have held up to several tonnes (i.e. thousands of kilograms) of grain, or even more. If a largely grain based diet requires about 300-500g of processed grain a day for an adult, this is 110-180Kg per year. Unprocessed this may equate to 600-1000g a day, or 220-360Kg per year. One four poster could sustain 10 to 15 adults, or more if they were strong enough to take a greater weight.

If the settlement consisted of a minimum of four roundhouses at any one time, the community was probably rather larger than 10 to 15 people. It is not clear whether a single four post structure would have had the capacity to have served the whole of the community or not. If not, each may have served a single roundhouse. The number of them on the site suggests that some at least were contemporary.

The question arises why four posts bearing substantial weight should be used when it would probably have been simpler to build something with more posts each bearing a smaller load. A suggested answer is that this arrangement would have reduced the number of points of access to rodents. Some arrangement to defend against rodents climbing up the posts can be envisaged, quite possibly similar to those used in barns in more recent times, but the fewer the posts the less the problem.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.29 What activity do pit groups PG3, PG4, and PG5 represent?

These are harder to interpret than the four-post structures. They do not appear to have had any well defined internal organisation, and are likely to have been defined areas where individual pits were dug on separate occasions. The interpretation of these pit groups, and the area in which they were found, is discussed in paragraphs 7.19.12 to 7.19.14.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.30 How much of the settlement was found?

There does not appear to have been more of the settlement to the west, north, and east, it may have extended to further to the south. This depends on the original position of the Ash.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is considered alongside those in paragraph 8.3.

8.31 What evidence is there for the spatial organisation of activities within the settlement? How consistent was this between Phases 11a and 11b?

The division of the settlement into areas with different activities is discussed in paragraph 7.19.2.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.32 Why were there so few Phase 11 features outside the settlement area, despite the density of activity within it? What does this suggest about the nature of farming during this period?

The almost total absence of Iron Age archaeological activity outside the area of the settlement is discussed in paragraph 7.19.22.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.33 Can a more specific date be deduced for the Roman field system and other features?

To date, the pottery has been assessed as a whole. Most of the assemblages in Phase 12 have been assigned as 'Romano-British' and a few as 'Late 1st Century AD'. It should be possible to get more precise dating of these. The single coin is the only dating evidence for the ditches in Area B, and it should also be possible to get a more precise date for it.

It is recommended that:

1) The pottery from Phase is analysed further by a specialist in the field with knowledge of the local Romano-British ceramic types.
2) The coin is examined by an appropriate specialist (see paragraph 8.37).

8.34 How was the Roman field system used? What were its implications for land tenure?

The operation of the Roman field system, and the use of the ditches to drain ground, are discussed in paragraphs 7.20.46 to 7.20.57. Also considered is its role in the reorganisation of the landscape following Roman occupation.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature.

8.35 Is there any significance to the similarity of the orientation of the Neolithic ritual complex, the Late Bronze Age field system, and the Roman field system?

It is argued in paragraphs 7.12.22 and 7.20.51 that the evidence for discontinuity between these three periods is greater than the evidence for continuity, which is principally the similarity of orientation. It is concluded that some factor of the landscape, possibly the division between the wetter and drier ground, may have been a common influence.

It is recommended that:

1) This issue is addressed in the publication, following further review of the literature to see if some orientations are preferentially used elsewhere, especially for the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age periods.

8.36 What are the possible dates for the posthole building in Phase 13? What methods could be used to provide more information?

At present one radiocarbon date has been determined from Phase 13, from charcoal in the bulk environmental sample from pit [945] in the centre of the building. This date, 17,070 to 16,140 cal BC, is clearly inconsistent with the nature of the remains and can be discounted. Given the difficulties in dating the building in other ways getting radiocarbon determinations from the postholes themselves should be considered.

It is recommended that:

1) Carbon is extracted from two or more of the bulk environmental samples taken from the postholes of the building, and used for radiocarbon determinations.
2) Comparative work is undertaken to consider this building's similarities to, and differences from, buildings of the Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, or Saxon periods.

8.37 Do the small finds merit further attention?

These are discussed in appendix 5.

It is recommended that:

1) The following objects are submitted for further examination by the appropriate specialists:

- Iron coulter, context [49], Phase 12.
- Copper alloy coin, context [1715], Phase 12.

2) The iron knife or nails in context [699], Phase 11a, is re-examined.
3) The assemblage is reconsidered in the light of changes to the phasing.

8.38 Are further radiocarbon determinations justified?

Only two of the seven radiocarbon determinations so far undertaken have produced even relatively plausible results (see paragraphs 7.9.21 to 7.9.25). Such a poor success rate, and the inconsistencies of even these two with the site chronology, means that even the one that may be alright cannot be relied on. However the chronological ambiguities of the site means that it is very important to obtain some absolute dates.

It is recommended that:

1) No further radiocarbon determinations are done on carbon recovered from the bulk samples, other than the exceptions discussed above.
2) Consideration should be given to picking a number of features that are key to the site's chronology, and contained bone, and the bone submitted for radiocarbon determinations. If these are successfully dated further bone samples could be selected.

8.39 Does the assessment of the organic matter, magnetic susceptibility, phosphates, pollen stratigraphy, and plant macrofossils of the samples justify further work?

While the assessment has produced useful information, the prospect for generating more is not very promising in general. The question of whether organics were deposited in the ritual pits and other contexts could be addressed by looking at their phosphate levels. In addition it would be useful to test the idea that the environment was open from an early period, possibly even the early Neolithic, with some more work on the plant macrofossils, despite the low recovery rate from the bulk samples. Some information may be obtained about the nature of PG1 from plant macrofossils.

It is recommended that:

1) The potential for using phosphates to investigate whether the ritual pits contained organics is investigated.
2) More bulk samples are selected from early phases, 2 to 6, including some from PG1, Phase 4, and processed for plant macrofossils.
3) No more work is done on the organic matter, magnetic susceptibility, pollen stratigraphy, and plant macrofossils.

9 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS

9.1 The most important periods at the Ashford Prison site are: (i) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic; (ii) Neolithic; (iii) Late Bronze Age; (iv) Iron Age; and (v) Roman. As a whole, the remains are important at a local, regional, and national level.

9.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

Activity datable to these periods was recorded in the form of numerous struck flints. Integration of the information about these assemblages and the local riverine environment will contribute to our understanding of the exploitation of resources during this period, and possibly other cultural aspects. This will be significant to models of the occupation of the region during the Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, especially in relation to questions about the intensity of occupation of the areas along the Thames and its tributaries compared to other areas.

9.3 Neolithic

The remains from this period started with Early Neolithic ritual pits. These were followed by the construction of a Middle to Late Neolithic hengiform monument, containing internal features, which was then modified during several subsequent phases. This activity consisted of many more ritual pits, largely around the circumference of the hengiform monument, and linear ditches outside of it. The recorded Neolithic remains represent the development of a significant ritual complex within the site. The topography and surrounding landscape show that the location was carefully chosen, especially its proximity to the River Ash and its position on a peninsular or island of slightly raised ground.

The excavation has produced a considerable amount of information about the architecture of the ritual complex, and the pattern of deposition of artefacts in the features. This evidence shows that there was repeated emphasis on the monument's orientation with a density of activity on one side, and the area surrounding the hengiform monument particularly the front of it, became increasingly controlled. The presence of a hengiform monument has implications for the function of the site and how that changed over time. It adds substantially to the site's importance, and will allow more detailed comparisons with similar sites. The Neolithic flint assemblage, and the Peterborough Ware and other Neolithic pottery assemblage are important both in themselves and their context.

The evidence from this period is of regional and national importance, this is an example of a type of monument that is both uncommon and highly significant. The middle and lower Thames valley is not especially rich in Neolithic monuments, but there is a group on the West London gravels.

9.4 Late Bronze Age

Extensive remains of a field system in this period were recorded, and the evidence showed that it had been altered several times. Enough of the layout was revealed to enable a reconstruction of the field pattern and the way the system may have been used, and will contribute to our knowledge about farming and land management strategies. Field systems belonging to this period have been found on a number of sites in the London region. The information from this excavation will have implications for the group as a whole, and so help to refine our understanding of the economic developments, settlement patterns, and the political structure of the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The modifications to the layout of the field system represented in the successive phases of activity, are important for understanding the changes in land use.

9.5 Iron Age

In the area around the Neolithic hengiform monument there were the remains of what was probably a complete Iron Age settlement; the ring ditches of roundhouses; 'granaries'; pits, many of which were in well defined groups; and other features.

This settlement is of national and regional importance, it not only contributes to current knowledge of the regional settlement pattern in this period, it is also informative about the way that the roundhouses and other features were positioned. Two sub-phases of activity have been identified, and there is sufficient evidence to allow the spatial organisation of activities within the settlement to be analysed in these sub-phases. The roundhouses respected both earlier roundhouses and the hengiform monument, the bank of which was probably surviving. This suggests that the location of the settlement as a whole and the elements within it were not just controlled by practical requirements; the evidence points to a taboo preventing the construction of a roundhouse over an earlier one, and a desire to live near what may well have been considered an ancestral roundhouse. The anomalous orientation of the entrance to one of the roundhouses may also relate to this.

Other aspects of the settlement evidence are also significant. Several of the ring ditches had been elaborated by having a second ditch around part of the circumference, which is likely to have had a display function rather than a practical

one. The distribution of the cultural material in the features was patterned. The dating of the cultural material may indicate curation was being practiced. There was one placed deposit within a pit in one of the roundhouses, and other possible instances in nearby features. The ring ditch fills were highly similar, and their properties are informative about the processes by which the ditches were in-filled. Limited evidence for the internal organisation within several of the roundhouses was also present.

9.6 Roman

Extensive remains of a second field system was recorded belonging to the Roman period, probably early Roman. Several other features were present that may have been unrelated to this system. In addition to dividing the land into fields, the ditches also were used to control water levels and drain ground. Again enough of the layout was revealed to allow reconstruction of the field pattern. This evidence relates to farming and land management practices and will contribute to our knowledge about the economy and settlement pattern of this region, and how that changed during the Roman period. The disregard for the Iron Age settlement shown by this field system implies a reorganisation of the landscape, and relates to our understanding of changes in land tenure in the period following the Roman invasion.

9.7 The posthole building

The significance of the posthole building in Phase 13 depends on whether it can be dated. If it remains undated it is of limited importance, as it cannot be fitted into its chronological context. If it is dated then it becomes more informative, and especially if it belongs in one of the periods already represented on the site.

9.8 Of the periods identified at the site, the remains from the Neolithic and the Iron Age are particularly significant. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint assemblages and the Iron Age and Roman field systems fit into patterns observed elsewhere and contribute to them, and should not be underestimated in their significance.

PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

9.9 The Ashford Prison site will be published in a relevant period journal or as a PCA Monograph. The format the paper will follow is that of a typical publication report:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological background

- Archaeological evidence, by phase
- Discussion

The illustrations will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Plans of features and groups of features
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

9.10 The multi-period nature of the site, in particular the possibility that earlier phases may have influenced the location of later phases of activity, and the development of the landscape over time, suggests that the findings would benefit from being published as one site report rather than divided into separate periods.

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

		Evaluation		Excavation	
		Drawings	Sheets	Drawings	Sheets
Context sheets		-	159	-	1632
Other notes		-	-	-	-
Plans	1:20	-	-	415	752
Sections	1:10	-	-	358	139
Plans and Sections		-	32	-	-

The photographic archive:

Black and White print film – 35mm	8 films
Colour Slide film – 35mm	12 films
Black and White medium format	4 films
Colour medium format	4 films

The finds archive:

Pottery	9 boxes
Lithics	16 boxes
Animal Bone	5 boxes
Daub	8 boxes
Slag	1 box
Stone	5 boxes
Iron	1 box
Mortar	1 box
Ceramic Building Materials	4 boxes
Small finds:	
Glass	4 bags
Copper	2 bags
Clay Pipe	1 bag
Slate	1 bag

(Box – standard archive box 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

The environmental archive:

Bulk samples	509
Column samples	
Spot samples	
Flotation residue	2 boxes
Other:	
Charcoal	3 bags
Clay	1 bag
Coal	4 bags
Shell	3 bags

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APPENDIX 1

Distribution of Cultural Material

The following tables show the breakdown, by the individual fills, of the quantities of cultural material in the group contexts and other groups of associated features.

PHASE 3

RD1:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Upper fill [2085]						
1497	3	10	17	10	18	Neo/ LBA
1533	3	5		5	8	Neo/ LBA
1537		4	20			
Sub-total	**6**	**19**	**37**	**15**	**26**	
Secondary fill [2086]						
584	2	2		61	228	LN/ FMBC
1469		4		4	6	Neo/ LBA
1470				7	13	Neo/ LBA
1471	2	2		6	11	Neo/ LBA
1472		4				
1473		3		3	25	Neo
1492		1				
1493	27	12	4	22	15	Neo/ LBA
1494		3				
1495	42	9	109	9	32	LN/ LBA
1496		9	25	3	2	Neo
1534	40	27		14	10	Neo/ LBA
Sub-total	**113**	**76**	**138**	**129**	**342**	
Primary fill [2087]						
589	5	3		15	18	Neo/ LBA
1499						
1523						
1524						
1525						
1527						
1528				1	3	Neo
1529						
1530			3			
1531						
1532		1	128			
1535		1	42			
1536	36	11	35	3	4	Neo/ LBA
Sub-total	**41**	**16**	**208**	**19**	**25**	
Total	**160**	**111**	**383**	**163**	**393**	

PG2:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1201						
1273						
1275	9					
1277						
1279						
1281						
1353	9					
1294						
1296						
1304						
1306						
1331						
1333						
1335						
Total	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

PHASE 4

PG1:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Pits around circumference of RD1:						
676				6	24	LN
585						
1974						
1121						
1395						
656				2	24	Neo
654				1	5	LN
587				5	34	LN
652						
591						
1159						
873						
649						
648						
647						
595				3	6	LN
593						
1151						
1526						
836						
834						
832						
804						
806						
800						
802						
763						
765						
753						
761						
759						
757						
1137						
755						
1538			8			
751						
749						
680						
1192						
747						
1153		1				
678						
745						
743						
1147	13	10		2	2	-
741						
739						
737						
Sub-total	**13**	**11**	**8**	**19**	**95**	
Pits / posts in sub-group towards NE of interior of RD1:						
867	15			1	1	Neo/ LBA
877	17			2	2	Neo/ LBA
892						
894						
1157						
896						
1162						
Sub-total	**32**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	
Pits / posts in interior of RD1 - isolated:						
865				2	7	Neo/ LBA
1123						
1125						
1133	12					
1135				1	1	-
1139						

1175						
Sub-total	**12**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**8**	
Total	**57**	**11**	**8**	**25**	**106**	

PHASE 5

Ditches [2042] and [2044]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1149		2				
1789	7					
1884						
1938						
1199	6	1	30			
1399	126	7	1			
1936	220					
Total	**359**	**10**	**31**	**0**	**0**	

PHASE 6

Ditch [2035]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1852						
1814	110	1	51	11	20	Neo/ LBA
1791	94	2		11	14	Neo
1812			24			
Total	**204**	**3**	**75**	**22**	**34**	

Ditch [2037]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1761						
59				1	4	Neo/ LBA
1713	295	1	41	5	16	Neo/ LBA
1697	32	1		1	8	LN
1695						
Total	**327**	**2**	**41**	**7**	**28**	

Ditch [2040]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2038]						
1401	90	16				
1787	96	4	32	16	22	Neo/ LBA
1774	107	8		5	25	Neo/ LBA
1757	21					
537	55			34	98	Neo/ MBA
1768	115	3		16	5	Neo
Primary fill [2039]						
582						
1763						
Total	**484**	**31**	**32**	**71**	**150**	

Other Phase 6:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
12				5	5	Neo
37	15			1	2	Neo
231		1		1	4	Neo/ LBA
235				20	5	Neo/ LBA
243				1	3	Neo

PHASE 7

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2064]:						
25						
1847						
Ditch [1846]:						
1845	305	4	166			

PHASE 8

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2001]:						
300	14	1				
317	165	2				
348	54	1				
Ditch [2003]:						
298	43	2		1	9	FMBC
302	25					
304						
305						
1687						
1688						
1971						
Ditch [2005]:						
102						
319	200	2				
325						
Ditch [2007]:						
307		1		1	16	FMBC
315						
512	37	1				
1799						
1802	40					
1850						
1890						
Sub-total	**578**	**10**	**0**	**2**	**25**	
Ditch [1320]:						
1319	87	2				
Ditch [2060]:						
549	145	18		17	46	Neo/ LBA
1553						
Ditch [2062]:						
22						
23						
1317	230	6		4	40	Neo/ MBA
1925						
1927						
1932	39					
1933						
1934	9					
1954						
Sub-total	**510**	**26**	**0**	**21**	**86**	
Ditch [2074]:						
1463		2				
1481						
1514						
1549						
Ditch [2076]:						
1561						
1601						
1602						
1622						
Ditch [2078]:						
1603						
1604						
1605						
1620						
Ditch [238]:						
237						

Sub-total	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Ditch [113]:						
112		1		1	1	Neo/ LBA
Total	**1088**	**39**	**0**	**24**	**112**	

PHASE 9

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2009]:						
293						
311						
Ditch [2082]:						
309	64	3				
359						
361	8	4				
1744				65	95	LBA
Ditch [324]:						
323						
Ditch [1608]:						
1607						
Total	**72**	**7**	**0**	**65**	**95**	

PHASE 10

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2013]:						
100						
346		1				
487	51					
520				1	1	Neo/ LBA
1882						
Ditch [2015]:						
81						
485						
Total	**51**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	

Other Phase 10:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1330	12			2	7	Neo/ LBA
1388				3	11	LBA
1737	6			1	2	Neo/ LBA
336	2			50	58	FMBC
1801 / 1842	82					

PHASE 11A

RD4:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Main ditch fill [2093]:						
568						
569	130					
563		1				
564	106					
565	16					
566						
567	35	1		2	3	FMBC
Outer ditch fill [2094]:						
572						
573				3	6	MIA
574	60					
575						
Total	347	2	0	5	9	

Other features within RD4:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
682		1				
784	173	2		4	17	FMBC
798						
821						
840						
778	34					
780						
688	60					
690	16					
694	8					
843						
Total	**291**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**17**	

RD5:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
558	180			1	2	FMBC
559	10			1	2	FMBC
560	33					
561	185	1		1	1	FMBC
1918	235	1	14	6	41	MIA
Total	**643**	**2**	**14**	**9**	**46**	

Other features within RD5:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
542	1310	3		5	34	MIA
625		1		8	44	MIA
658	164					
717	34			2	8	FMBC
718	60	1		1	1	FMBC
667	655		15	7	47	MIA
669	91			1	5	FMBC
632	560	1		8	56	MIA
698	414			4	22	MIA
Total	**3288**	**6**	**15**	**36**	**217**	

RD6:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1573	795	3	73	10	34	MIA
1574	400		2	6	60	MIA
1575	170					
1576	80			2	2	Neo/ LBA
1577	70					
1578	405	4				
1579	155					
1594	106	1				
Total	**2181**	**8**	**75**	**18**	**96**	

Other features within RD6:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1630						
1632	225			12	5	FMBC
1634						
1595						
1597						
1599						
1609						
1611						
1613						
1615						
1624						
1626						
1660						
1662						
1664						
Total	**225**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**5**	

RD10:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Main ditch fill [2104]:						
811	1620			81	297	MIA
845						
861	17					
813	565			7	46	MIA
815	80			16	23	MIA
817	160			2	4	MIA
819						
1167	230			3	13	MIA
1188	105		2	3	38	FMBC
1181	1495	2	19	39	192	MIA
1182	185			1	4	Neo
Inner ditch fill [2105]:						
1464	590	1		91	638	MIA
1465	38			3	31	MIA
1477	235			27	127	MIA
1478	79					
1479				2	62	MIA
Inner ditch fill [2106]:						
1290	280			2	1	FMBC
1454				12	53	MIA
Total	**5679**	**3**	**21**	**289**	**1529**	

Other features within RD10:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1380	249			66	446	MIA/ LIA
1448	1120			58	482	MIA
1505						
1507	18			1	4	MIA
1509						
1511				2	1	FMBC
Total	**1387**	**0**	**0**	**127**	**933**	

FP2:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1205						
1209						
1251	11			6	32	FMBC
1253	16			1	1	FMBC
Total	**27**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**33**	

FP4:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1316	118		3	1	1	MIA
1378				1	1	FMBC
1382	28			2	2	MIA
1390						
Total	**146**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**4**	

FP6:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2118]:						
1360	4			1	1	FMBC
1363				6	4	FMBC
1366				2	1	MIA
1369						
Primary fill [2119]:						
1361						
1364						
1367						
1370						
Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**6**	

FP7:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2121]:						
1337						
1340	83			4	4	MIA
1354						
1357	87					
Primary fill [2122]:						
1338	12					
1341	21					
1355						
1358	12					
Total	**215**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	

[1187], [1211], and [1266]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
[2084]:						
1202						
1190	1945	1	2	10	57	MIA
1191	960		9	5	16	MIA
1203	545		88	41	179	MIA
1189	101	1	7	4	21	FMBC
[1211] and [1255]:						
1210	23			8	22	FMBC
1254						
[2090]:						
1267	330	1	51	1	1	MIA
1268	18			4	31	MIA
1269						
Total	**3899**	**3**	**157**	**73**	**305**	

PG4:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1766	230					
1785	298	1		4	6	MIA
1810	82	1		9	33	FMBC
1820	29					
1822						
1783				1	6	FMBC
1781			9			
1808	16		1			
1777	495		17			
1779	27					
1804				1	2	MIA
1658						
1636	215			1	1	FMBC
1648		1				
1656						
Total	**1392**	**3**	**27**	**16**	**48**	

Other Phase 11a:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1854	475		1	7	41	FMBC
1855	505	6		1	6	MIA
796				5	47	MIA
1879	210			1	4	FMBC
1880	28			2	3	?RB
1881						
1795	605			5	11	MIA
1849						
1958	1155			37	256	MIA
1867	1285	2		14	18	MIA
1888	930	1		2	8	FMBC

PHASE 11B

RD2:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2088]:						
791	345		328	3	51	FMBC
769	1145			59	210	MIA
808	685	1	410	53	94	FMBC
848	375			22	87	MIA
870	182		7	1	17	MIA
884	16			2	8	FMBC
887	233			11	24	MIA

1165						
890	620	3		16	72	MIA/ LIA
1127	315		23	25	133	MIA/ LIA
Primary fill [2089]:						
792			72	3	20	MIA
770	41		132	6	92	MIA
809	175			2	2	FMBC
849						
871				2	23	FMBC
885						
888						
1166						
891						
1130	470	2	32	30	88	MIA/ LIA
Total	**4602**	**6**	**1004**	**235**	**921**	
Inner ditch [12710]:						
1271	7			6	12	FMBC

Other features within RD2:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
736	62			2	15	MIA
686	415			3	48	MIA
715	1995			20	156	MIA
716						
735	54			2	7	MIA
1207						
1299						
1301						
1303	39			1	3	FMBC
1309	200	1				
1451						
1385						
Total	**2765**	**1**	**0**	**28**	**229**	

RD3:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2091]:						
552	210			2	5	FMBC
576	10	8		42	126	FMBC
578	145	2		25	42	MIA
583	205			1	26	FMBC
601						
623	52		1	6	23	MIA/ LIA
732						
709 = 1689	171			10	39	MIA/ LIA
2091	795	1		40	90	FMBC
Primary fill [2092]:						
607	245	2		2	23	FMBC
624	27		5			
733						
Total	**1860**	**13**	**6**	**128**	**374**	

Other features within RD3:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1682						
1693	4					
Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

RD7 and RD8:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill of RD7 [2097]:						
533	84			17	23	MIA/ LIA
628	515			21	44	MIA
554	46	1		4	18	MIA/ LIA
604	75	1		2	24	FMBC
599						
767						
889						
Primary fill of RD7 [2098]:						
534	1625	1		36	104	MIA
629						
555	1055	3		33	112	MIA/ LIA
605	99	1		8	44	MIA
1373	425			12	69	MIA
606 = 1374	355	1		32	147	MIA
600	19			8	23	FMBC
Total	**4298**	**8**	**0**	**173**	**608**	
Fill of RD8 [2100]:						
538	2735	3		78	182	MIA/ LIA
546	675	1		21	106	MIA/ LIA
777 = 1375	847			28	70	MIA
886	230	1		14	67	MIA/ LIA
842 = 858	294	1		11	30	FMBC
727	77			3	5	FMBC
660	222			2	14	MIA
633	824	3	41	59	293	MIA/ LIA
Total	**5904**	**9**	**41**	**216**	**767**	
Fill of 1978 [2102]:						
577	650	3		120	834	MIA/ LIA
776						
1347						
1348	34			5	2	FMBC
1372	194			2	19	MIA
1377	430	1		12	90	MIA
728	9			2	1	FMBC
1376	295			4	12	FMBC
Total	**1612**	**4**	**0**	**25**	**958**	

Other features within RD8:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1128	375	1		14	46	FMBC
1797	79					
1875						
1896	100					
713	50					
772						
774	106			3	8	MIA/ LIA
Total	**710**	**1**	**0**	**17**	**54**	

RD9:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
611	350		120	5	76	MIA/ LIA
810	890	1	49	51	160	MIA/ LIA
615	2495		4	9	31	MIA
45		1				
612	585			21	106	MIA
613	1140	3		20	66	MIA
614	1905		73	5	16	FMBC
1168	663	5	98			
609	196					
610	375			31	260	MIA/ LIA
Total	**8599**	**10**	**344**	**142**	**715**	

Other features within RD9:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1264						
782						

43 = 883	430	1		44	132	MIA
1406	150			4	4	MIA
1424						
1425	72			186	640	MIA
1256	5					
1258						
1260						
1262						
139						
1402						
1404						
1420	29					
1422	55	2				
1427	1	1				
1429	625	1				
1480	*					
Total	**1367**	**5**	**0**	**234**	**776**	

* Present

FP1:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
850	200	7		4	15	MIA
852	27	1	*	2	2	MIA/ LIA
854	180		*	10	40	MIA
856	210	3		6	14	MIA
Total	**617**	**11**	**0**	**22**	**71**	

* Present

FP8?:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
719						
721	116			1	7	MIA
723						
725						
Total	**116**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**7**	

FP9:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2126]:						
789	655	5		15	35	MIA
823	610			12	38	MIA
879	230	1		10	32	MIA
881	280			5	27	MIA/ LIA
Primary fill [2138]:						
1986						
1987						
1988						
1989						
Total	**1775**	**6**	**0**	**42**	**132**	

PG3:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1947						
1945	25					
1923	120					
1950	385			3	14	FMBC
1952	185	3		10	22	MIA/ LIA
1929	43	1		2	18	MIA
1930	49	2	211	3	43	MIA/ LIA
1949						
Total	**807**	**6**	**211**	**18**	**97**	

Other Phase 11b:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
31				9	36	MIA/ LIA
672						
674				1	3	MIA/ LIA

PHASE 11A or B

FP5:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Secondary fill [2115]:						
1282	140					
1284	330					
1286	235					
1288	29					
Primary fill [2116]:						
1488						
1489						
1490						
1491						
Total	**734**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

PG5:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1666						
1668	21					
1678						
1680						
1691						
1711	21					
1717						
1719						
1721	67			1	2	FMBC
1723	99			2	1	Neo
1725	9			2	1	-
1727						
1740		1				
Total	**217**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**4**	

Gully [603] and associated features:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
602	208	1		17	69	FMBC
642	82	1		28	152	FMBC
636	15					
638	24					
640	4	1				
Total	**333**	**3**	**0**	**45**	**221**	

Other Phase 11a or b:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
617	415					
619						
621	107					
692						
1684						
1914				1	3	FMBC
875						
1963	53	1		1	13	FMBC

PHASE 12

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2070]:						
249						
1502	64	1				
1517	62					
1547						
1550						
Ditch [2072]:						
1500						
1519						
1546						

Ditch [1542]:						
1541				1	16	RB
Total	**126**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**16**	

Ditch [1516]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1515						

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2066]:						
1642						
1838						
1956				1	51	RB-L1stC
1961						
Ditch [2068]:						
247						
1467	9			3	59	RB
1485						
1504						
1513				1	17	RB
1967						
1970						
Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**127**	

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2017]:						
489						
1902	9	1	2			
Ditch [2028] (upper fill):						
1646			45	3	8	RB
1831						
Ditch [2028] (primary fill):						
1748						
1832						
Ditch [2025]:						
1746						
1829			19			
Ditch [2021]:						
419						
491						
1900						
Ditch [2032]:						
1702	44					
1703	145					
1752						
1834						
Ditch [2019]:						
417				9	97	RB
490	13			16	78	RB
1898			8	3	18	RB
1916						
Ditch [2030]:						
1647	7	1	76	3	2	MIA
1827						
Ditch [2023]:						
1640			170			
1644						
1836						
Total	**218**	**2**	**320**	**34**	**203**	

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [408]:						
407				1	31	RB

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2011]:						
253	655	5		4	11	RB L1stC
313	305			3	4	RB
357	21	2				
1764	165	3		1	4	FMBC
1877						
Ditch [2058]:						
550	73	9		3	23	RB
1551	175	4		17	123	RB L1stC
1824						
1825	61	2	2			
Total	**1455**	**25**	**2**	**28**	**165**	

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2046]:						
522	210	1		8	22	MIA /LIA
547	165			3	12	MIA /LIA
664	41	1				
665	79			7	11	MIA /LIA
734	59			5	9	MIA /LIA
1686	602	5	6	25	91	MIA /LIA
1865	1095			4	33	RB
Ditch [2048]:						
49						
525	424	6		3	17	MIA /LIA
531						
646	114			3	23	MIA /LIA
1755	12	2				
Total	**2801**	**15**	**6**	**58**	**218**	

Features around [2046] and [2048]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
535						
529						
527						
703				2	2	MIA
705						
707						
711	837	3		57	717	MIA /LIA
1670						
1672	14			4	2	FMBC
1674						
730						
827						

Ditch [2033]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
72						
73		1		3	10	FMBC
74						
75						
1920						
1921						
1705						
1706	165	3	638	1	7	FMBC
1707	280	1		10	21	RB
1709	1115	2	329			
1708				3	83	MIA /LIA
1585	510	1	86	3	6	MIA /LIA
1617	750	1	413	4	13	RB L1stC
1586	490	1	31	15	19	MIA /LIA

1587	925	6	328	50	69	RB
1654	285		12			
1655	115		184			
1690	1					
1652	19			2	10	FMBC
Total	**4655**	**16**	**2021**	**91**	**238**	

Ditch Fills:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
Ditch [2054]:						
859	90		12	3	2	FMBC
1715						
1742						
Ditch [2056]:						
825	155					
862						
1753				1	1	Neo
Total	**245**	**0**	**12**	**4**	**3**	

Ditch [1545]:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1543				1	2	RB
1544	13			2	6	RB
Total	**13**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**8**	

Other Phase 12:

Fill	Burnt Flint (g)	Struck Flint (No)	Bone (g)	Pot (No)	Pot (g)	Pot Date
1729	127					
1731	500		17	6	29	RB
1733	22					
1735						

Neo - Neolithic
LN - Late Neolithic
MBA - Middle Bronze Age
LBA - Late Bronze Age
FMBC - First Millennium BC
MIA - Middle Iron Age
LIA - Late Iron Age
RB - Romano-British
L1stC - Late 1st Century AD

APPENDIX 2

An Assessment of the Pottery from Ashford Prison (ASH 01)

By Mike Seager Thomas and Sue Hamilton

SUMMARY

The pottery assemblage from Ashford Prison comprises 2807 sherds weighing *c* 12.6 kilograms. Most context assemblages are small, highly fragmented, and lack chronologically diagnostic feature sherds. For this reason a detailed fabric analysis will be necessary before the assemblage *as a whole* can be properly dated. However, examination of sherds from 45 vessels which can be dated typologically, the identification of associated – and perhaps contemporary - minority fabrics with these vessels, and the comparison of Ashford fabrics with dated fabrics from the area has enabled a provisional assessment to be made (Table 1). Five periods are certainly represented: Late Neolithic, Late Bronze Age (*hereafter* LBA), Middle Iron Age (*hereafter* MIA), pre-Belgic Late Iron Age (*hereafter* MIA / LIA) and Romano-British (*hereafter* RB). Major features can be dated with confidence to all but the LBA period. Given the assemblage's size and distribution it is certain that many more such attributions can be made. This will this help clarify the form of the feature complexes represented, the way in which they developed and were used, and, accordingly, their meaning and importance in relation to coeval activity in the region.

POTTERY DATING

Neolithic

All Neolithic feature sherds from the site belong to the Peterborough Ware pottery tradition. Two chronologically and typologically overlapping sub-styles are represented: Ebbsfleet Ware, conventionally dated to the Middle Neolithic, and Mortlake Ware, conventionally dated to the later part of the Neolithic (Smith 1974, 111-3). Both occurred in RD 1. Ebbsfleet Ware, represented by a rim sherd with an incised top, comes from its final clean up, and Mortlake Ware, comprising sherds with thin, cavetto necks and encrusted with twisted-cord, bone or stick-impressed decoration, come from its middle fill. Peterborough Ware sherds, not diagnostic to sub-type, come from its upper fill, two of the pits or post holes cutting it (cuts 655 and 677), and from one of three parallel ditches running NE of it (cut 1792 / 1815). Peterborough Ware from Ashford Prison is in a thin, flaky, medium to coarsely flint tempered fabric. Fabrics of this sort are widely associated with, and diagnostic of, Neolithic pottery of a number of different pottery traditions and it is impossible to date non-feature sherds in them precisely. That from Ashford Prison, however, was associated with other flint tempered fabrics. These could be Neolithic *or* later Bronze Age, but, given their on site associations, a Neolithic date is preferred for them. The repeated co-occurrence of *all* these fabrics suggests that the assemblage as a whole belongs to a single period. Features which yielded only featureless Neolithic pottery include two of the three parallel ditches referred to above (cuts 540, 1769 and 1788), several other linear features (cuts 60, 1312, 1972 and, possibly, 1754), and pits 232 and 236. Surrey and Greater London Peterborough Ware assemblages incorporating traits belonging to both the Ebbsfleet and Mortlake Ware sub-styles come from Albury (Russell 1989, fig 7), Badshot (Keiller and Piggott 1939, plates 11 and 12) and Kingston-upon-Thames (Serjeantson *et al* 1991).

Late Bronze Age

The presence of a LBA component within the assemblage is indicated by a residual finger-tip impressed sherd belonging to a shouldered jar in the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (*cf* Barrett 1980). It is in a medium flint tempered fabric. In the absence of other feature sherds, it proved almost impossible to isolate further pottery in this tradition, for, both this and many other post Deverel-Rimbury fabrics from south east England overlap with those of the two other prehistoric periods represented in the Ashford Prison assemblage. A single possible exception comes from a curvilinear ditch (cut 1745) to the NE of RD6. It contained sherds in a Neolithic or LBA fabric, including fragments of a flat base too large to be Neolithic, and no

fabrics exclusively diagnostic of other periods. Other possible LBA features include two postholes comprising part of a 4-post structure straddling RD2 (cuts 1389 and 1389). Analogous post Deverel-Rimbury pottery comes from Heathrow (Canham 1978; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993), Runnymede (Needham and Spence 1996) and many other sites in the area.

Iron Age

The principal pottery using occupation of the Ashford Prison site spanned the MIA and the MIA / LIA. The pottery assemblage comprises two – and possibly more – chronologically distinct groups. The earliest of these is of MIA date. It comprises a series of small jars in sandy fabrics, frequently including abundant Fe-oxide nodules, best represented by feature assemblages from RD 10. Vessels from these are round bodied with short flared necks, weakly shouldered, or bi-conical in form. RD 10 also yielded two pedestal bases and one finger-tip impressed rim. An assemblage from pit 158 incorporating a small globular jar in a sandy fabric with a bead rim and traces of burnished cross-hatched decoration below probably belongs to the end of the MIA. Pottery of the MIA / LIA is best represented in RDs 8 and 9 and in pit 712. Like the MIA assemblage it comprises mostly sandy fabrics, although Fe-oxide nodules are rare, and there are new very fine sandy and fine and medium flint tempered fabrics. Typical forms include ?round-bodied jars with internally expanded, out-turned rims / vestigial necks, simple, upright-sided 'saucepan' pots, and, represented by sherds from a single vessel present in both RD 8 and pit 712, large bowls with out-turned rims and burnished dot and diagonally hatched decoration below similar to that which occurs on many Sussex and Hampshire saucepan pots. A final Iron Age group is represented by the assemblage from pit 687. Stratigraphically it post dates the MIA / LIA group but typologically it should belong to the beginning of the MIA. Overall the MIA pottery from Ashford Prison appears to relate to six or seven narrow ring ditches aligned approximately E-W, the MIA / LIA pottery to four broader ring ditches aligned approximately N-S. Chronological indicators not yet confirmed suggest that the filling of the earliest ring ditches was coeval with the earliest use of space enclosed by the later ring ditches. Analogous Surrey and Greater London assemblages come from Brooklands (Hanworth and Tomalin 1977), Heathrow (Canham 1978; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993), Leatherhead (Cunliffe 1965), Wisley (Lowther 1945) and other sites. The decorated MIA / LIA bowl from RD8 and pit 712 is closely paralleled by a vessel from the Iron Age cemetery at Westhampnett in Sussex (Mepham 1997, fig 75).

Roman

The few feature sherds in this group are Flavian or earlier and indicate occupation of the site early in the RB period. These include a sherd of south Gaulish Samian from the southern end of a major NNE-SSW orientated ditch (cut 1588), two sherds from ?different fine cordoned jars from an approximately NW-SE orientated ditch (cuts 254 and 1552), and one sherd from a cordoned dish from a parallel NW-SE orientated ditch (cut 1957). Other RB features include a ditch to the north of the site (cut 1545), a pit to the NE or RD 1 and an L-shaped ditch cutting RD9 (cut 1866) dated to the RB period on stratigraphic grounds. Analogous Roman pottery comes from Heathrow (Canham 1978, fig 21) and Weybridge (Lowther 1949, fig 5).

SPOT DATING

The spot dating of the pottery from Ashford Prison is presented below (Table 1). Owing to the small numbers of sherds comprising many context / feature assemblages and the absence from them of chronologically diagnostic feature sherds the exact dating of many individual features is problematic. *Terminus post quem* dates are based upon the assessment of individual context assemblages and their immediate stratigraphic relationships. Individually few of these can be relied upon as guides either to the date of the assemblages themselves or the features which yielded them. Collectively, however, they give a fair indication of the chronology of activity in different areas of the site. Feature dates based on large individual context assemblages or combinations of smaller, related context assemblages (group contexts) are more reliable. Owing to uncertainties regarding the associations and longevity of some of the fabrics represented (*see* above) the absolute date range given is sometimes broad. Detailed fabric analysis and fabric contextualisation will be required if the exact extent and dating of these are to be resolved. For the present, however, the authors feel – intuitively

– that most of the material described below as Neolithic or LBA should be assigned to the Neolithic, and that most of the material described below as FMBC should be assigned to the Iron Age.

Context			Quantification		Provisional dating	
Cut	Fill	Fill Group	Qty	Weight (grams)	*TPQ* of fill	Date of fill
13	12	-	5	5	Neolithic	-
32	31	-	9	36	?MIA / LIA	-
38	37	-	1	2	Neolithic	-
44	43	-	22	45	MIA	-
60	59	2036	1	4	Neolithic or LBA	-
76	73	-	3	10	FMBC	-
113	112	-	1	1	Neolithic or LBA	-
232	231	-	1	4	Neolithic or LBA	-
236	235	-	20	5	Neolithic or LBA	-
244	243	-	1	3	Neolithic	-
254	253	2010	4	11	Late 1st century AD	RB
306	298	2002	1	9	FMBC	-
308	307	2006	1	16	FMBC	-
314	313	2010	3	4	RB	RB
337	336	-	50	58	FMBC	-
400	399	-	1	3	17th – 18th century AD	-
408	407	-	1	31	RB	-
418	417	2018	9	97	RB	RB
493	490	2018	16	78	RB	RB
521	520	2012	1	1	Neolithic or LBA	-
523	522	2045	8	22	MIA / LIA†	RB
	547	2045	3	12	MIA / LIA†	RB
	665	2045	7	11	MIA / LIA†	RB
	734	2045	5	9	MIA / LIA†	RB
	1686	2045	25	91	MIA / LIA†	RB
526	525	2047	3	17	MIA / LIA†	RB
	646	2047	3	23	MIA / LIA†	RB
532	533	2097	17	23	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
(RD7)	534	2098	36	104	MIA	?MIA / LIA
	554	2097	4	18	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	555	2098	33	112	MIA or MIA / LIA	?MIA / LIA
	600	2098	8	23	FMBC	?MIA / LIA
	604	2097	2	24	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	605	2098	8	44	MIA	?MIA / LIA
	606	2098	11	71	MIA	?MIA / LIA
	628	2097	21	44	MIA	MIA / LIA
	1374	2098	21	76	MIA	?MIA / LIA
539	538	2100	78	182	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
(RD8)	546	2100	21	106	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	633	2100	59	293	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	660	2100	2	14	MIA	MIA / LIA
	727	2100	3	5	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	777	2100	11	34	MIA	MIA / LIA
	842	2100	3	12	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	858	2100	8	18	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	886	2100	14	67	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	1375	2100	17	36	FMBC	MIA / LIA
540	537	2038	34	98	Neolithic or MBA	Neolithic
541	542	-	5	34	MIA	-
548	??	2091	40	90	FMBC	-
(RD3)	552	2091	2	5	FMBC	-
	576	2091	42	126	FMBC	-
	578	2091	25	42	MIA	-

Context			Quantification		Provisional dating	
Cut	Fill	Fill Group	Qty	Weight (grams)	*TPQ* of fill	Date of fill
	583	2091	1	26	FMBC	-
	607	2092	2	23	FMBC	-
	623	2091	6	23	MIA / LIA	-
	709	2091	10	39	MIA / LIA	Mixed context
551	550	2057	3	23	RB	RB
557	558	2095	1	2	FMBC	?MIA
(RD5)	559	2095	1	2	FMBC	?MIA
	561	2095	1	1	FMBC	?MIA
562 (RD4)	567	2093	2	3	FMBC	?MIA
571 (RD4)	573	2094	3	6	MIA	?MIA
588	587	2128	5	34	Later Neolithic	-
596	595	2128	3	6	Later Neolithic	-
598 (RD1)	584	2086	61	228	Later Neolithic or FMBC	Later Neolithic
	589	2087	15	18	Neolithic or LBA	Neolithic
	1469	2086	4	6	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1470	2086	7	13	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1471	2086	6	11	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1473	2086	3	25	Neolithic	Later Neolithic
	1492	2086	5	4	RB*	?Mixed context*
	1493	2086	22	15	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1495	2086	9	32	Later Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1496	2086	3	2	Neolithic	Later Neolithic
	1497	2085	10	18	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1528	2087	1	3	Neolithic	Neolithic
	1533	2085	5	8	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1534	2086	14	10	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
	1536	2087	3	4	Neolithic or LBA	Neolithic
	1540	-	31	47	Later Neolithic	?Mixed context
603	602	-	17	69	FMBC	-
608	610	2103	31	260	MIA or MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
(RD9)	611	2103	5	76	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	612	2103	21	106	MIA	MIA / LIA
	613	2103	20	66	MIA	MIA / LIA
	614	2103	5	16	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	615	2103	9	31	MIA	MIA / LIA
	810	2103	51	160	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
616	883	-	22	87	MIA	-
626	625	-	8	44	MIA	-
631	632	-	8	56	MIA	-
643	642	-	28	152	FMBC	-
655	654	2128	1	5	Later Neolithic	-
657	656	2128	2	24	Neolithic	-
663	662	-	4	18	FMBC	-
666	667	-	7	47	?MIA	-
	717	-	2	8	FMBC	-
	718	-	1	1	FMBC	-
668	669	-	1	5	FMBC	-
671	670	-	1	12	FMBC	-
675	674	2128	1	3	MIA / LIA	-
677	676	2128	6	24	Later Neolithic	-
687	686	-	3	48	MIA / LIA†	-
	715	-	20	156	MIA / LIA†	-
	735	-	2	7	MIA / LIA†	-
699	698	-	4	22	MIA	-
704	703	-	2	2	MIA	-

Context			Quantification		Provisional dating	
Cut	Fill	Fill Group	Qty	Weight (grams)	*TPQ* of fill	Date of fill
712	711	-	57	717	MIA / LIA	-
722	721	2124	1	7	MIA	-
729	728	-	2	1	FMBC	-
775	774	-	3	8	MIA / LIA	-
771	769	2088	59	210	MIA	MIA / LIA
(RD2)	770	2089	6	92	MIA	MIA / LIA
	791	2088	3	51	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	792	2089	3	20	MIA	MIA / LIA
	808	2088	53	94	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	809	2088	2	2	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	848	2088	22	87	MIA	MIA / LIA
	870	2088	1	17	MIA	MIA / LIA
	871	2089	2	23	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	884	2088	2	8	FMBC	MIA / LIA
	887	2088	11	24	MIA	MIA / LIA
	890	2088	16	72	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	1127	2088	25	133	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
	1130	2089	30	88	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
785	784	-	4	17	FMBC	-
786	736	-	2	15	MIA	-
790	789	2126	15	35	MIA	MIA / LIA
797	796	-	5	47	MIA	-
820	811	2104	81	297	MIA	MIA
(RD10)	813	2104	7	46	MIA	MIA
	815	2104	16	23	MIA	MIA
	817	2104	2	4	MIA	MIA
824	823	2126	12	38	MIA	MIA / LIA
847	846	2051	1	4	LIA / MIA†	-
(847	869	2051	2	14	LIA / MIA†	-
cont)	872	2051	2	16	LIA / MIA	-
851	850	2107	4	15	MIA	?MIA / LIA
853	852	2107	2	2	MIA / LIA	?MIA / LIA
855	854	2107	10	40	MIA	?MIA / LIA
857	856	2107	6	14	MIA	?MIA / LIA
860	859	2053	3	2	FMBC	-
866	865	2128	2	7	Neolithic or LBA	-
868	867	2128	1	1	Neolithic or LBA	-
878	877	2128	2	2	Neolithic or LBA	-
880	879	2126	10	32	MIA	MIA / LIA
882	881	2126	5	27	MIA / LIA	MIA / LIA
1129	1128	-	14	46	FMBC	-
1136	1135	2128	1	1	-	-
1148	1147	2128	2	2	-	-
1183	1167	2104	3	13	MIA	MIA
(RD10)	1181	2104	39	192	MIA	MIA
	1182	2104	1	4	Neolithic	MIA
	1188	2104	3	38	FMBC	MIA
1187	1189	2084	4	21	FMBC	?MIA
	1190	2084	10	57	MIA	?MIA
	1191	2084	5	16	MIA	?MIA
	1203	2084	41	179	MIA	?MIA
1211	1210	-	8	22	FMBC	-
1250	1251	2109	6	32	FMBC	-
1252	1253	2109	1	1	FMBC	-
1266	1267	2090	1	1	?MIA	-
(RD2 – inner ditch)	1268 or 1269	2090	4	31	MIA	-

Context			Quantification		Provisional dating	
Cut	Fill	Fill Group	Qty	Weight (grams)	*TPQ* of fill	Date of fill
1270	1271	-	6	12	FMBC	-
1291	1290	2106	2	1	FMBC	MIA
(RD10 –	1454	2106	12	53	MIA	MIA
inner ditch)						
1302	1303	-	1	3	FMBC	-
1315	1316	2113	1	1	?MIA	?MIA
1318	1317	2061	4	40	Neolithic or MBA	-
1329	1330	2111	2	7	Neolithic or LBA	?LBA
1342	1340	2121	4	4	MIA	
1362	1360	2118	1	1	FMBC	-
1365	1363	2118	6	4	FMBC	-
1368	1366	2118	2	1	?MIA	-
1379	1378	2113	1	1	FMBC	?MIA
1383	1382	2113	2	2	?MIA	?MIA
1389	1388	2111	3	11	LBA	?LBA
1407	1406	-	4	4	MIA	-
1426	1425	-	186	640	MIA	MIA
1453	1380	-	66	446	?MIA / LIA	?MIA / LIA
	1448	-	58	482	MIA	?MIA / LIA
1457	1373	2098	12	69	MIA	?MIA / LIA
(RD7)						
1459	1348	2102	5	2	FMBC	Mixed context
1466	1464	2105	91	638	MIA	MIA
(RD10 –	1465	2105	3	31	MIA	MIA
inner	1477	2105	27	127	MIA	MIA
ditch)	1479	2105	2	62	MIA	MIA
1468	1467	2067	3	59	RB	RB
	1513	2067	1	17	RB	RB
1508	1507	-	1	4	MIA	-
1512	1511	-	2	1	FMBC	-
1552	1551	2057	17	123	Late 1st century AD	RB
1542	1541	-	1	16	RB	-
1545	1543	2083	1	2	RB	RB
	1544	2083	2	6	RB	RB
1580	1573	2096	10	34	MIA	?MIA
(RD6)	1574	2096	6	60	MIA	?MIA
	1576	2096	2	2	Neolithic or LBA	?MIA
1588	1585	-	3	6	MIA / LIA	RB
	1586	-	15	19	MIA / LIA	RB
	1587	-	50	69	RB	RB
	1617	-	4	13	Late 1st century AD	RB
1591	1589	2079	1	1	c 18th century AD	-
1629	1628	-	4	34	?MIA / LIA	-
1633	1632	-	12	5	FMBC	-
1637	1636	2134	1	1	FMBC	-
1653	1652	-	2	10	FMBC	-
1673	1672	-	4	2	FMBC	-
1698	1697	2036	1	8	Later Neolithic	Later Neolithic
1699	1646	2026	3	8	RB	-
1700	1647	2029	3	2	MIA	-
1710	1706	-	1	7	FMBC	-
	1707	-	10	21	RB	-
1714	1713	2036	5	16	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
1722	1721	2136	1	2	FMBC	-

Context			Quantification		Provisional dating	
Cut	Fill	Fill Group	Qty	Weight (grams)	*TPQ* of fill	Date of fill
1724	1723	2136	2	1	?Neolithic	-
1726	1725	2136	2	1	-	-
1732	1731	2134	6	29	RB	-
1738	1737	2134	1	2	Neolithic or LBA	-
1784	1783	2134	1	6	FMBC	-
1786	1785	2134	4	6	MIA	-
1805	1804	2134	1	2	MIA	-
1811	1810	2134	9	33	FMBC	-
1745	1744	2081	65	95	LBA	LBA
1754	1753	2055	1	1	?Neolithic	-
1765	1764	2010	1	4	FMBC	RB
1769	1768	2038	16	5	Neolithic	Neolithic
1776	1708	-	3	83	MIA / LIA	-
1788	1401	2038	6	16	Neolithic and RB	Mixed context
	1774	2038	5	25	Neolithic or LBA	Neolithic
	1787	2038	16	22	Neolithic or LBA	Neolithic
1792	1791	2034	11	14	Neolithic	Later Neolithic
1796	1795	-	5	11	MIA	-
1807	1806	-	15	35	?LBA	-
1815	1814	2034	11	20	Neolithic or LBA	Later Neolithic
1864	1854	-	7	41	FMBC	-
	1855	-	1	6	MIA	-
1866	1865	2045	4	33	RB	RB
1868	1867	-	14	18	MIA	-
1889	1888	-	2	8	FMBC	-
1899	1898	2018	3	18	RB	RB
1913	1879	-	1	4	FMBC	-
	1880	-	2	3	?RB	-
1919 (RD5)	1918	2095	6	41	MIA	?MIA
1915	1914	-	1	3	FMBC	-
1931	1929	2132	2	18	MIA	-
	1930	2132	3	43	MIA / LIA	-
1951	1950	2132	3	14	FMBC	-
1953	1952	2132	10	22	MIA / LIA	-
1957	1956	2065	1	51	Late 1st century BC	RB
1959	1958	-	37	256	MIA	MIA
1964	1963	2128	1	13	FMBC	-
1966	1965	-	2	6	Neolithic or LBA	-
1972	549	2059	17	46	Neolithic or LBA	Neolithic
1978	577	2102	120	834	MIA / LIA	Mixed context
(RD7 &	1372	2102	2	19	?MIA	Mixed context
RD8)	1376	2102	4	12	FMBC	Mixed context
	1377	2102	12	90	MIA	Mixed context

Table 1. Spot dating of the pottery from Ashford Prison. *TPQ = terminus post quem*; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LBA = Late Bronze Age; FMBC = first millennium BC (undifferentiated); MIA = Middle Iron Age; LIA = Late Iron Age; † = stratigraphic dating.

* Authors note: probable labelling error, no pottery recorded on context sheet.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL / RECOMMENDATIONS

Neolithic

Interpretatively they key characteristics of the Neolithic assemblage are its similarity to the Surrey and Greater London Peterborough Ware assemblages referred to above, which, like it, share characteristics of both the Ebbsfleet and Mortlake Ware sub-styles, and its presence at

Ashford Prison in a range of stratigraphically distinct contexts. As has been suggested above the Neolithic occupation of the Ashford Prison site may belong to a single period. On the other hand the presence on site of two Peterborough Ware sub-styles may indicate a long-lived occupation. A detailed fabric analysis and fabric contextualisation should help resolve this one way or another. This will have considerable implications for our understanding of how the site's and other similar Neolithic features functioned.

Late Bronze Age

Owing to its small size and lack of internal associations, the present assemblage lacks potential for further detailed research. However, the detailed fabric analysis of the pottery from Ashford Prison as a whole may throw up more sherds of this date and so facilitate research which at this stage of the analysis cannot be foreseen.

Iron Age

By refining its chronology, a more detailed analysis of the Iron Age assemblage will, it is hoped, flesh out the feature complexes to which the two groups of ring ditches identified above belong and so improve our understanding both of site development and of site organization during the period. Additionally, pottery discard needs to be considered in detail. The site yielded no clear evidence of 'ritual' pottery deposition, but the cross-context relationships and the stratigraphic inversions referred to above suggest the simultaneous filling of some features, perhaps at the end of the site's occupation, and / or the curation of rubbish in a long-lived midden prior to final discard. Both are relevant to current theories about the 'structuring' of rubbish during the Iron Age (e.g. Hill 1994). Finally, the diversity of the assemblage raises the possibility of better defining the nature of Iron Age pottery from the region.

Roman

A comparison of the RB fabrics with dated material from the region may improve the chronological resolution of this phase of the site's occupation, otherwise no further work on the RB assemblage is recommended.

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APPENDIX 3

An Assessment of the Lithics from Ashford Prison (ASH 01)

Barry John Bishop

INTRODUCTION

A total of 923 pieces of struck flint, just over 80 kg of unmodified burnt flint fragments and two artificially smoothed stones were recovered from an Archaeological Excavation and preceding Field Evaluation at the above site. This report quantifies the material and assesses its ability to contribute to further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the excavations. It includes some general, preliminary impressions and interpretations of the material, and recommendations for further work. As the material was only cursorily examined, a more detailed examination of the material may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Note on the Phasing: where the provisional Phasing offered by the excavator is either uncertain or ambiguous the latest possible Phase suggested has been used.

BURNT FLINT

A total of 3414 pieces of otherwise unmodified burnt flint weighing 80314g was recovered from 314 different contexts (see Table 1). The flint was variably burnt but all to the degree that it had changed colour and become 'fire-crazed', consistent with burning in a hearth. It was distributed widely across the site with a few exceptions only small quantities recovered from any individual context. Eighteen contexts contained quantities greater than 1 kg, and these may either represent hearths or features where the residues from hearths had been dumped. All of these contexts have been provisionally assigned to Phase 11 with the exceptions of one Phase 12 (context 1865]), one modern (context [633]) and three as yet unphased contexts ([1709], [1867] and [1958]. This Phase also produced the highest total quantities of burnt flint (see Table 2), suggesting that it was produced and discarded within the main settlement foci identified at the site (i.e. Phase 11) probably representing waste material dumped from hearths associated with the roundhouses. No evidence was forthcoming to suggest the presence of 'burnt mounds' or other indications of any unusual use involving burnt flint.

Context	No	Weight (g)
37	2	15
229	1	8
241	2	45
253	33	655
298	1	43
300	1	14
302	1	25
309	2	64
313	16	305
317	2	165
319	2	200
336	1	2
348	1	54
353	2	68
357	1	21
361	3	8
396	1	155
413	1	7
439	1	2
477	1	3
487	1	51
490	1	13
512	2	37
514	2	14
522	12	210
525	40	424

Context	No	Weight (g)
533	4	84
534	78	1625
537	4	55
538	106	2735
542	40	1310
546	16	675
547	5	165
548	31	795
549	10	145
550	13	73
552	12	210
554	4	46
555	56	1055
558	6	180
559	1	10
560	3	33
561	13	185
564	4	106
565	3	16
567	1	35
569	8	130
574	6	60
576	3	10
577	28	650
578	9	145
583	8	205

Context	No	Weight (g)
584	1	2
589	1	5
600	1	19
602	11	208
604	3	75
605	4	99
606	8	185
607	9	245
609	6	196
610	7	375
611	16	350
612	24	585
613	36	1140
614	58	1905
615	100	2495
617	13	415
621	3	107
623	3	52
624	3	27
628	27	515
632	27	560
633	36	824
636	11	15
638	2	24
640	1	4
642	4	82

Context	No	Weight (g)
646	5	114
658	4	164
660	8	222
662	15	410
663	47	1470
664	4	41
665	4	79
667	19	655
669	7	91
670	5	145
686	14	415
688	3	60
690	1	16
694	1	8
698	16	414
709	9	171
711	33	837
713	3	50
715	37	1995
717	4	34
718	2	60
721	5	116
727	2	77
728	4	9
734	1	59
735	2	54

Context	No	Weight (g)
736	1	62
769	27	1145
770	2	41
774	9	106
777	33	765
778	3	34
784	10	173
789	69	655
791	6	345
794	1	10
808	23	685
809	4	175
810	32	890
811	62	1620
813	13	565
815	7	80
817	6	160
823	37	610
825	4	155
839	2	195
842	4	89
846	7	165
847	2	45
848	15	375
850	13	200
852	7	27
854	23	180
856	20	210
858	7	205
859	3	90
861	2	17
867	2	15
869	4	110
870	4	182
877	2	17
879	14	230
881	12	280
883	18	430
884	1	16
886	13	230
887	7	233
890	19	620
1127	9	315
1128	19	375
1130	15	470
1133	1	12
1147	4	13
1167	6	230
1168	22	663
1173	10	265
1181	41	1495
1182	5	185
1188	3	105
1189	4	101
1190	91	1945
1191	38	960
1199	1	6
1203	13	545
1210	4	23
1251	1	11
1253	1	16
1256	2	5
1267	9	330
1268	1	18
1271	1	7
1275	4	9
1282	3	140
1284	10	330
1286	7	235
1288	4	29
1290	3	280
1303	1	39
1309	4	200
1316	7	118
1317	7	230
1319	5	87
1330	1	12
1338	2	12
1340	2	83
1341	1	21
1348	1	34
1353	1	9
1357	4	87
1358	1	12
1360	3	4
1372	7	194
1373	21	425
1374	5	170
1375	3	82
1376	12	295
1377	13	430
1380	8	249
1382	3	28
1399	11	126
1401	25	90
1406	9	150
1420	6	29
1422	9	55
1425	15	72
1427	2	1
1429	41	625
1448	20	1120
1464	10	590
1465	1	38
1467	1	9
1471	1	2
1477	5	235
1478	1	79
1493	2	27
1495	2	42
1497	1	3
1502	2	64
1507	1	18
1517	3	62
1533	1	3
1534	2	40
1536	6	36
1540	12	220
1544	1	13
1551	7	175
1557	1	25
1559	2	24
1573	18	795
1574	10	400
1575	4	170
1576	5	80
1577	2	70
1578	22	405
1579	9	155
1585	23	510
1586	21	490
1587	41	925
1589	3	47
1592	5	195
1594	11	106
1617	77	750
1628	7	210
1632	15	225
1636	4	215
1647	1	7
1652	3	19
1654	9	285
1655	1	115
1668	17	21
1672	3	14
1686	26	602
1690	1	1
1693	1	4
1697	3	32
1702	1	44
1704	8	145
1706	13	165
1707	13	280
1709	37	1115
1711	5	21
1713	17	295
1721	5	67
1723	5	99
1725	1	9
1729	3	127
1731	17	500
1733	1	22
1737	2	6
1755	3	12
1757	6	21
1764	6	165
1766	9	230
1768	2	115
1774	11	107
1777	13	495
1779	2	27
1785	14	298
1787	4	96
1789	1	7
1791	4	94
1795	53	605
1797	3	79
1802	1	40
1806	4	280
1808	1	16
1810	4	82
1814	8	110
1820	1	29
1825	5	61
1842	3	82
1843	2	87
1845	6	305
1854	34	475
1855	20	505
1865	37	1095
1867	74	1285
1879	8	210
1880	3	28
1888	45	930
1894	1	3
1896	8	100
1902	1	9
1918	6	210
1919	1	25
1923	5	120
1929	3	43
1930	3	49
1932	1	39
1934	1	9
1936	5	220
1945	1	25
1950	18	385
1952	8	185
1958	25	1155
1963	1	53
Total	**3414**	**80314**

Table 1: Burnt Flint by Context

Phase	Number	Weight (g)
Not Yet Phased	990	19744
Modern	62	1880
Post-Med	13	320
2	1	3
3	44	503
4	10	110
5	40	611
6	95	1122
7	11	578
8	5	72
9	65	1439
10	10	198
11	2569	65810
12	429	10047
5 to 11	9	230
6 or 11	147	3139

Table 2: Burnt Flint by Phase

STRUCK FLINT

923 pieces of struck flint were recovered, of which just under half came from context [483]. This context produced mostly knapping debris consisting primarily of small trimming flakes and flake fragments. The basic composition of the assemblage without the distorting effects of the material from context [483] is given in Table 3; a more detailed breakdown of the material by context is given in Table 4, and details of the retouched component is given in Table 5.

Phase	Blade	Flakes	Narrow flakes/Blade-like flakes	Cores	Fragments	Phase Total
2	4	11	4	0	1	20
3	10	67	14	5	20	116
4	1	8	3	0	0	12
5	2	8	0	0	0	10
6	1	25	2	5	3	36
7	1	5	3	1	0	10
8	1	3	0	1	2	7
9	0	9	0	1	3	13
10	0	2	0	0	1	3
11	13	44	13	7	34	111122
12	5	35	3	4	11	58
Not Phased	8	50	5	2	6	71
Total	**0**	**267**	**0**	**26**	**81**	**0**

Table 3: Basic composition by Phase

Context	Phase	Total	Flakes and Blade	Preparation	Trimming	Flake Fragment	Polished flake	Micro-Burin	Rejuvenation flake	Burin spall	Backed blade	Combined tool	Edge trimmed Flakes	Fabricator	Miscellaneous Retouched	Notch	Piercer	Scraper	Serrate	Utilized	Cores	Chunks
14	-	3	2	1																		
43	-	1																				1
45	11	1		1																		
73	-	1		1																		
112	-	1	1																			
231	-	1	1																			
253	9	5	2	1	2																	
298	7	2		1																1		
300	7	1	1																			
307	7	1	1																			
309	8	3		1																	1	1
317	7	2	2																			
319	7	2	2																			
346	9	1																			1	

Context	Phase	Total	Flakes and Blade	Preparation	Trimming	Flake Fragment	Polished flake	Micro-Burin	Rejuvenation flake	Burin spall	Backed blade	Combined tool	Edge trimmed Flakes	Fabricator	Miscellaneous Retouched	Notch	Piercer	Scraper	Serrate	Utilized	Cores	Chunks
348	7	1	1																			
357	9	2				1																1
361	8	4	2			1																1
366	-	1							1													
388	-	7		2	2				1									2				
425	-	1		1																		
429	-	1																				1
483	-	456	32	51	214	125															6	28
497	-	1																				1
512	7	1																			1	
522	12	1		1																		
525	12	6	1	1	1			1				1									1	
534	11	1	1																			
538	11	3			1	1															1	
542	11?	3		1														1				1
546	11	1	1																			
548	-	1		1																		
549	1- 12	18	5	4	2												1				1	6
550	12?	9		2	2	1															1	3
554	11	1			1																	
555	11	3	1		1																	1
561	11	1	1																			
563	11	1																				1
567	11	1													1							
576	11	8	3	1	1	1														1		1
577	11	3	1		2																	
578	11	2		1																		1
584	3	2	1		1																	
589	3	3	1		1																	1
602	-	1																			1	
604	11	1			1																	
605	11	1								1												
606	11	1	1																			
607	11	2	1		1																	
613	11	3	1			1												1				
625	11?	1			1																	
632	11?	1																				1
633	11	3			1	1																1
640	-	1	1																			
642	-	1			1																	
664	12	1		1																		
682	1-11	1				1																
711	12	3	1	1																		1
718	11?	1				1																
784	11?	2	1																		1	
789	11	5	3	2																		
794	-	3	2			1																
808	11	1		1																		
810	11	1	1																			
850	11	7	1		2	2														1		1
852	11	1			1																	
856	11	3				1													1			1
858	11	1		1																		
879	11	1				1																
886	11	1			1																	
890	11	3	2			1																
1055	-	1		1																		
1057	-	1	1																			
1128	11	1													1							
1130	11	2	1	1																		

Context	Phase	Total	Flakes and Blade	Preparation	Trimming	Flake Fragment	Polished flake	Micro-Burin	Rejuvenation flake	Burin spall	Backed blade	Combined tool	Edge trimmed Flakes	Fabricator	Miscellaneous Retouched	Notch	Piercer	Scraper	Serrate	Utilized	Cores	Chunks
1147	4	10	1	1	2	6																
1149	5	2			1	1																
1153	4	1				1																
1168	11	5	1		1	1																2
1181	11	2	1		1																	
1189	11	1				1																
1190	11	1																			1	
1194	-	1			1																	
1199	5	1							1													
1267	11	1																			1	
1309	-	1		1																		
1317	1- 12	6	2	1	1	1													1			
1319	11?	2	1															1				
1377	11	1	1																			
1394	-	2	2																			
1399	5	7	1	2	1	2	1															
1401	6	16	4	7	1	1									1						1	1
1422	-	2	2																			
1427	-	1				1																
1429	-	1			1																	
1463	1-10	2																				1
1464	11	1	1																			
1469	3	4											1						1	1		1
1471	3	2			2																	
1472	3	4	2	1					1													
1473	3	3			1																1	1
1492	3	1	1																			
1493	3	12	1	5	1	2																2
1494	3	3		2	1																	
1495	3	9	5	1	1	1														1		
1496	3	9	1	1	2	1															2	2
1497	3	10	3	2	1	1			1		1											1
1502	1-11	1																	1			
1532	3	1				1																
1533	3	5	3	2																		
1534	3	27	8	3	6	2	1															7
1535	3	1	1																			
1536	3	11	3	4	1																1	2
1537	3	4	1	1	1															1		
1540	3	5		3	1																1	
1551	12?	4	2		1																	1
1557	-	1				1																
1559	-	2	1		1																	
1573	11	3	1			2																
1578	11	4	2	1																	1	
1585	-	1	1																			
1586	-	1																			1	
1587	-	6	3	2		1																
1592	9	2			1	1																
1594	11	1																1				
1617	-	1				1																
1628	-	4	2		1															1		
1647	12	1				1																
1648	6 / 11?	1																	1			
1686	12	5	1	2		1							1									
1697	6	1		1																		
1706	-	3	1													1						1
1707	-	1																		1		
1709	-	2	1																	1		
1713	6	1	1																			

Context	Phase	Total	Flakes and Blade	Preparation	Trimming	Flake Fragment	Polished flake	Micro-Burin	Rejuvenation flake	Burin spall	Backed blade	Combined tool	Edge trimmed Flakes	Fabricator	Miscellaneous Retouched	Notch	Piercer	Scraper	Serrate	Utilized	Cores	Chunks
1740	6 / 11?	1			1																	
1755	12	2	1																		1	
1764	9	3	1		1	1																
1768	6	3			1													1		1		
1774	6	8	2	1	1																3	1
1785	6 / 11?	1		1																		
1787	6	4		2		1														1		
1791	6	2													1						1	
1793	-	1	1																			
1806	-	3	2												1							
1810	6 or 11?	1	1																			
1814	6	1																				1
1825	12?	2	1		1																	
1845	1- 11	4	2																		2	
1855	-	6			1	2											1		1			1
1867	-	2	2																			
1888	-	1			1																	
1894	2	6	2	3		1																
1902	10	1		1																		
1904	2	1																	1			
1905	2	13	3	1	2	1							1	1					3	1		
1918	11	1	1																			
1929	6 / 11?	1	1																			
1930	6 / 11?	2	1		1																	
1952	6 / 11?	3	2																			1
1963	4	1	1																			
1973	-	1	1																			
Total		923	168	132	282	177	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	7	10	12	32	80

Table 4: Classification by context

Context	Classification	Comments
388	Scraper	End and side; steep scalar retouch around distal and lighter and shallower retouch on right dorsal; minimal wear
388	Scraper	End; steep abrupt retouch around distal; minimal wear
525	Micro-Burin	? Slightly oblique notching into left dorsal near bulbar end
525	Combined tool	(?Long-) end scraper, apparently moderately worn on distal dorsal and moderate serrations with 'silica gloss' on left dorsal and with cortical backing. A re-used tool? Or is the scraper edge for hafting?
542	Scraper	Nosed; light scalar retouch around pointed distal dorsal; minimal wear
549	Piercer	Minimal retouch accentuating natural point at distal; broken into 2 fragments
567	Miscellaneous Retouched	Bulbar and right dorsal minimally retouched into spurred implement
613	Scraper	Short end; slightly invasive relatively shallow convex retouch around part of distal dorsal
856	Serrate	c.12 per cm on right margin of medial blade segment; moderate wear
1128	Miscellaneous Retouch	Right ventral and right dorsal short stretch of denticulations; striking platform abraded but uncertain if pre- or post flaking - denticulate, drill or hafting element??
1317	Serrate	c10 per cm along right margin of a cortically backed medial ?blade fragment. Burnt
1319	Scraper	Long end; steep parallel retouch to Distal dorsal; steep, partially denticulated retouch along left dorsal (hafting?); moderate crushing to scraper edge
1401	Miscellaneous Retouched	Steep, coarse retouch to bulbar end and the left ventral (Scraper-like?) re-using an earlier flake
1469	Serrate	c.20 per cm on concave edge of a core tablet. Some 'silica gloss'
1469	Edge trimmed	Steep retouch right dorsal; side scraper/blunting for knife?
1497	Backed blade	Steeply backed down left dorsal
1502	Serrate	c10 per cm; with 'silica gloss'; proximal blade fragment
1594	Scraper	Fine steep retouch around distal dorsal
1648	Serrate	Parts of both margins show serrations where margin survives; burnt
1686	Edge trimmed	Fine abrupt retouch along left ventral
1706	Notch	Small shallow notch cut into right ventral
1768	Scraper	Convex end scraper; broken; moderate wear

Context	Classification	Comments
1791	Notch/Concave scraper	Thick, miss-hit flake with steep scraper-like retouch on obtuse striking platform
1806	Shouldered point??	Steeply retouch on right dorsal near distal - reminiscent of a shouldered piece (57 mm long now, Est.= c.80-110 mm long)
1855	Serrate	c.16 per cm on right margin of a medial blade fragment
1855	Piercer	Minimal retouch accentuating a blunt spur-like point with heavy wear and crushing
1904	Serrate	c7 per cm; right margin part serrated part edge crushed; right margin and distal dorsal ?blunted with fine retouch
1905	Fabricator	Large ?flake Coarse, steep retouch along both lateral margins forming rod-like implement trapezoidal in cross section with heavy wear and abrasion around both ends
1905	Serrate	c12 per cm; both margins
1905	Serrate	c7 per cm; left margin; part blunted part cortical backing
1905	Serrate	c10 per cm; composite; on both margins' distal backed with cortex and retouched oblique truncation to proximal end
1905	Edge trimmed	? Crude retouch on left ventral - accidental?

Table 5: Retouched Implements

Raw Material

The raw material principally consisted of rolled pebble flint and where surviving, exhibited a hard, smooth or battered (chatter-marked) cortex, with most of the remainder exhibiting a thicker but still heavily weathered chalky cortex. Both of these types were likely to have been obtained from alluvial gravel terrace sources, present on site and common in its vicinity, although it is probable that the better quality and less abraded pebbles were selected. The small size of the raw materials used is reflected in the size of the flakes and blades, which rarely exceeding 50mm in length. A few noticeably larger flakes and blades have been made from larger cobbles or nodules and these pieces were presumably brought to the site. The colour and texture of the flint varied enormously from fine-grained flint of good knapping quality to less controllable coarse-grained cherty flint and varying from translucent to opaque black, browns, and yellows and orange. Two flakes struck from ground-edged implements were also recovered. These both consisted of light grey flint with darker mottling but one (context [1399]) was noticeably more translucent and of finer grain. Although variations in the colour and grain size of flint can vary extensively within relatively small pieces of raw material it is thought unlikely that these two flakes were struck from the same implement. In either case it is unlikely that these implements were made from local flint. Petrological analysis has shown that the Sussex flint mines were prolific sources for raw materials used for ground axes although the matt, almost porcelain-like texture of the flake from context [1534] is comparable to 'Lincolnshire' flint; often used for axe manufacture and which can be found as erratics within the boulder clays of East Anglia (e.g. Healy 1988, 33), however, any confident identifications would require petrological analysis.

Condition

The condition of the assemblage as a whole was variable although given the likely residual nature of much of the assemblage it was mostly surprisingly good, and although the assemblages from the later Phases (6-12) to have experienced slightly more edge chipping than earlier ones (Phases 2-4) probably due to the increased likelihood of residuality, even few of these appeared to have experienced any extensive post-depositional disruption.
Much of the material had become mineral stained and a small percentage of the material had recorticated and other pieces exhibited incipient recortication. There was a general tendency for apparently earlier pieces to have experienced more recortication but no clear chronological grading was evident, with pieces of evidently the same technology experiencing noticeable varying degrees. It cannot therefore be used as a chronological indicator as its occurrence was evidently a factor of context-specific burial conditions.

Technology

Many different technological strategies were employed to produce the assemblage and it was evidently the product of flintworking activities conducted over a considerable period, possibly from the late Glacial / early Postglacial and certainly from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and continuing into the Bronze Age and possibly the Iron Age. The largest assemblages were recovered from Phases 3 and 11 and appeared to concentrate around the Neolithic Ring-Ditch and subsequent

Middle Iron Age settlement area. Although it is possible that more or less continuity of activity was represented, for the sake of clarity the material will be discussed in sections based on the provisional phasing offered by the excavator.

Late Glacial/Early Postglacial

A small collection of blades and blade fragments recovered from across the site tentatively suggests later Upper Palaeolithic activity at the site. These were all noticeably larger than the majority of blades recovered, with at least one example reaching 93 mm in length. No truly diagnostic implements for this period were unequivocally identified although the presence of a backed blade (context [1497]), a possible shouldered blade (context [1806]), a long end scraper (context [1319]) and a waisted drill/boring type piece (context [1128]) are all types commonly identified from late Upper Palaeolithic assemblages. The recognition of such industries is rare in Britain although one of the most important sites, Three Ways Wharf, was located only a few km further upstream of the River Colne, (Lewis 1999; 2000) and there would be no reason not to assume that Late Glacial/early Postglacial hunters would not have been present in this area.

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

With the exception of a possible attempted micro-burin, which if identified correctly would be of Mesolithic date, no diagnostic pieces from these periods were recovered. However, a not insignificant proportion of the overall assemblage appeared to be the product of a systematic blade based technology and recovery of a few blade cores and many blades, narrow flakes and core rejuvenation flakes, often with complex, narrow striking platforms and parallel dorsal flake scars would suggest that activity was present at the site during these periods, although it cannot be demonstrated whether this activity was exclusively Mesolithic or Early Neolithic or continued throughout the periods.

The knapping waste recovered from pit/tree-throw [484] probably belonged to this period. The assemblage primarily consisted of undiagnostic core overhang and small cortical and trimming flakes, thermally flawed/miss-hit flakes and other shatter with the potentially useable flakes and blades being either small or broken. Cores consisted of exhausted and/or thermally shattered pebbles of no further knapping ability. However, enough blades and flakes with parallel dorsal flake scars were present to demonstrate that blade production was the primary aim. Although systematic refitting was not attempted it was clear than many pieces were from the same few cores and up to six sequential refits could be identified; systematic attempts at refitting would likely produce many others. The assemblage evidently represents the waste from blade based core reduction with useable blades, flakes, tools and any serviceable cores removed for use elsewhere. The raw materials consisted of small rounded gravel terrace pebbles, which would have limited any extensive blade production and the fact that any were produced at all is testimony to the skills of the knappers.

Phase 2: Pitting

Only two features from this Phase contained lithic material. Pit [1895] (fill [1894]) contained a small collection of primary and unretouched flakes. Fill [1905] (Pit [1906]) contained a more interesting collection comprising three serrated blades, two large flakes which may have been worn serrates but had certainly been utilized, a broken edge trimmed flake, a fabricator, three small trimming flakes from the same nodule and a few unretouched flakes and fragments. Fill [1904] of pit [1906] also produced a single serrated blade. The similarities in the serrated pieces, especially that each has a slightly concave side of a similar arc, may suggest that they all formed parts of the same composite tool. Against this are that the wear patterns are variable and all were made from different raw materials. Serrated pieces have been recovered from contexts dateable from between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age, although Early Neolithic contexts are the most common and the blade technology used to produce suggest that they almost certainly date to not much later than the Middle Neolithic. This in itself is of interest in that it suggests that they may pre-date the Ring-Ditch monument that they appear associated with. The unusual nature of the assemblage may indicate some form of ritual or ceremonial activity was occurring prior to the construction of the monument, indicating that the area may have been considered special or important over a longer period than just the currency of the monument.

Phase 3: Ring Ditch

A few of fills of the Ring-Ditch produced relatively large assemblages. These originated mostly from the upper fills of the monument and were dominated by decortication and trimming flakes, suggesting that either knapping was occurring directly into the largely silted-up ditches or they were used to dump the debris from such knapping. A flake from a polished implement and a few retouched implements were present, including a backed blade (see above), an edge trimmed flakes and a serrated flake. It is uncertain how the knapping related to the activities undertaken at the monument, the generally good condition of the material and the presence of a few refitting pieces suggests that the bulk of this assemblage is contemporary with the monument although it mostly entered the ditches subsequent to the primary silting. With the possible exception of the flake from the polished implement there is little evidence for any non-utilitarian use of flint at the monument, although of course the very presence of flintworking at such a location may have held ceremonial significance.

Phase 4: Later Neolithic Pitting

Only three fills of this pit group produced any lithic material, two of which contained only single flakes. While fill [1147] had a larger assemblage but which consisted of small trimming flakes and flake fragments, some of which probably originated from the same nodules. This would suggest that knapping was occurring in the vicinity, which may be contemporary with the pits although little evidence to suggest non-utilitarian practices was forthcoming.

Phase 5: Ditch

Similarly, only small quantities of knapping waste and broken flakes of little diagnostic value were recovered from this Phase. There was no evidence to suggest whether these were contemporary with the features or residually deposited from earlier features.

Phase 6: Parallel Ditches

This Phase also only produced small quantities of material, some of which, such as the blade core from [1401], was likely to have been residual. Generally, however, the flakes appeared thicker and squatter and more opportunistically produced than in the preceding phases most of the cores consisted of minimally reduced pebbles, including some probable crude core-tools, and some of the retouched flakes, such as that from context [1401] which had re-used earlier material and the notch/concave scraper made on the bulbar end of a thick flake from context [1791], would all indicate that at least some of this material was contemporary with the Middle to Late Bronze Age date provisionally ascribed to this Phase. The quantities recovered, however, would indicate that either had ceased to be an important components of material culture or that the bulk of waste from flint reduction was being disposed of elsewhere.

Phases 7, 8, 9 and 10: Field System

Only 31 struck flints were recovered from the various phases of the Field System, mostly with only individual or a few flakes from each context. As with the preceding Phase some earlier residually deposited material was probably present but generally the assemblage consisted of thick and often cortical flakes and minimally reduced cores and core shatter. These probably do indicate some continuation of flint use into this Phase but the quantities involved suggest that it was either unimportant or the bulk of the debris was discarded elsewhere.

Phase 11: Middle Iron Age Settlement

Despite producing one of the largest assemblages overall few individual contexts from the Phase produced more than one or two struck pieces. Technologically this assemblage appeared mixed and indistinguishable from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age industries discussed above, although the material was more likely to have suffered some post-depositional chipping and abrasion. Although some ad hoc use of flint may have continued into this Phase no evidence, such as concentrations of flint or refitting pieces was forthcoming to suggest that regular flintworking was

continuing. The concentration of material within this Phase is most likely to reflect the settlements proximity to the Ring Ditch and the foci of earlier flintworking.

Phase 12: Roman Field System

As with Phase 11 the material from this Phase was technologically mixed and probably residual from earlier phases.

STONE OBJECTS

The following two pieces appeared to have been made from alluvial pebbles and probably obtained from the local gravel terrace deposits. There exact function is unknown but they both retain small areas of artificial flattening and smoothing. Further comparative research may help elucidate their possible functions and place them within context.

- Context [1147]: Five burnt fragments of a rounded pebble of light grey fine-grained siliceous sandstone. Parts of two adjoining surfaces appeared smooth. Grinder, burnisher or polisher? 49g.
- Context [549]: Complete rounded pebble of light grey fine-grained siliceous sandstone. Upper and lower surfaces worn artificially smooth. Grinder, burnisher or polisher? 45mm X 37mm X 23 mm. 61g.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the extent of the excavations and the duration of cultural activity recorded at the site the lithic assemblage is not particularly large for the region but is of significance in that it contains material from secure contexts spanning the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age and possibly into the Iron Age, and therefore capable of offering insights into the use of the area over several millennia. Further work should include preparing for publication short descriptions of the technological and typological attributes of the material with relevant pieces illustrated, and discussions of the material's possible social, economic and ceremonial significance, including full consideration to context, both within individual features and spatially across the site, as well as its relationship to data from other artefact categories, such as bone, pottery etc. The assemblages with the highest potential include:

- The material from the possible Late Glacial / early Postglacial industries.
- The Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material, of which little evidence of in the form of cut features was recorded. The knapping waste with refitting elements from pit/tree-throw [484] provides a rare opportunity to examine the technological strategies employed in producing blades from small gravel pebbles, but its importance is limited by the lack of any precise dating of the feature.
- The material associated with the Ring Ditch.
- The material from the features possibly related to the Ring Ditch of Phases 5 and 6.
- The material from the Middle-Late Bronze Age enclosure and field systems.
- A discussion of the possibility of Iron Age flintworking.

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APPENDIX 4

An Assessment of the Animal Bone from Ashford Prison (ASH 01)

Philip L. Armitage

INTRODUCTION

Numbers of bones and species represented

A total of 1157 bone elements/fragments were submitted for assessment. Using standard archaeozoological methodological procedures, 179 (15.5% of the total) bones are identified to species and anatomy, and 978 (84.5%) remain as unidentified fragments (see Table 1).

Five species (all domestic mammals) are represented: horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and dog. No bird, fish or other species / taxon is represented. Even the unidentified bone fragments are believed to be from mammalian species.

Preservation

Overall, the state of preservation of the recovered bone assemblages (from all phases) is assessed as poor to fair, with only a relatively few specimens in good condition. As perhaps would be expected of the bones that had been thrown/discarded into ditches, the ASH01 specimens exhibit especially high frequencies of attritional damage/abrasion as well as being significantly affected by weathering, leaching, and biotic degradation: all evidence of prolonged sub-aerial exposure before burial/incorporation into the archaeological deposits. Biotic degradation caused by plant roots takes the form of dendritic patterns covering/etched into the surface of many of the bones. Attritional damage – and poor post-depositional preservation that favoured the more robust skeletal elements- has resulted in exceptionally high frequencies of isolated teeth derived from broken/pulverised skulls and lower jawbones of cattle, sheep/goat and pigs: over the site (combined phases), loose teeth comprise over one third (33.5%) of the total number of identified specimens.

Only three of the 1157 bone fragments are burnt (0.3% of the total) and only 2 (0.2% of the total) are dog gnawed.

NOTEWORTHY SPECIMENS

Owing to the high fragmentation and poor preservation, ASH01 yielded only a few noteworthy specimens, listed as follows:

- Portions of right & left maxillae from the skull of an adult dog – context 1845 (fill of ditch 1846)[Phase 10]
- Anterior portion of the lower jawbone of a horse aged approx. 8 yrs. at time of death – context 808 (upper fill of ditch 771) [Phase 11B].
- A cattle radius with knife score marks (evidence of skinning or defleshing) – context 791 (fill of ditch 771) [Phase 11B].
- Remains of skull and lower mandibles (represented by 11 upper cheek teeth, 3 lower cheek teeth & one lower incisor) of a horse aged approx. 10 – 11 yrs. at time of death – context 1706 (third fill of ditch 1710) [Phase 12].
- Eight upper cheek teeth from an adult cattle skull – context 1617 (fill of pit 1588) [Phase 12].
- Tip of the horn core of a Celtic small / short horned ox – context 1905 (fill of pit 1906) [Phase 2]
- A right horn core of a short horned bull (or castrate?) – context 614 (fill of ditch 608) [Phase 11B].

The domestic cattle bones from the Palaeochannel (contexts 1628 & 1806) [Phase 1] must be intrusive – i.e. cannot be Mesolithic in date.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Despite the generally poor preservation and high degree of fragmentation of the ASH01 bone assemblages these will still provide useful information on the local livestock husbandry

practices and diet of the inhabitants – as well as forming a useful basis for comparison with other contemporary Prehistoric and Roman sites in south-eastern England.

Species / Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	11	11A	11B	12	TOTAL
Horse			3					1		9	19	32
Cattle	6	1	7		1	2	23		35	34	28	137
Sheep / goat										2	3	5
Pig		1	1						1			3
Dog							2					2
LAR	43	55	57			21			7	115	94	392
SAR	1								1	5	1	8
Unident. mammal	36	26	29	4	1	5		27	77	7	366	578
TOTAL	86	83	97	4	2	28	25	28	121	172	511	1157

Table 1. Summary counts (provisional) of the identified and unidentified bones by species / taxon and phase.

Species / Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	11	11A	11B	12	TOTAL
Horse			51.5					17.3		445.9	710.8	1225.5
Cattle	184.2	4.8	150.9		30.4	74.7	173.8		252.6	807.8	852.9	2532.1
Sheep / goat										6.3	55	61.3
Pig		13.7	2.6						6.1			22.4
Dog							11.8					11.8
LAR	170.5	38	124.1			32.2			10.6	319.2	417	1111.6
SAR	3.5								2.1	12.2	2	19.8
Unident. mammal	23.6	29.1	54.4	8	0.6	41.1		10.8	25.5	0.02	339.3	532.4
TOTAL	381.8	85.6	383.5	8	31	148	185.6	28.1	296.9	1591.4	2377	5516.9

Table 2: ASH01. Summary weights (g) of the bones by species/taxon and phase.

LAR - large artiodactyl (horse/cattle sized); SAR - small artiodactyl (pig/sheep sized)

ADDENDUM

Bone sample from context 1319 sieved soil / environmental sample number 347
Submitted by Dr. Nick Branch

This sample comprises over 850 exceptionally **small**/ pulverised mammal bone fragments weighing 54.5 g, together with five small pieces of an adult cattle axis vertebra (wt. of bone = 10.54 g).

PHASE:	3	11	11B	12	Totals
skull					0
premaxilla					0
maxilla					0
mandible			1	1	2
canine			1		1
incisor teeth			3	1	4
lower cheekteeth		1	2	3	6
upper cheekteeth	3			12	15
cheekteeth				2	2
hyoid					0
vertebra					0
cervical					0
thoracic					0
lumbar					0
sacrum					0
caudal					0
rib					0

sternum					0
clavicle					0
scapula					0
humerus					0
radius					0
ulna					0
carpal					0
metacarpus					0
innominate					0
femur					0
tibia					0
fibula					0
patella					0
calcaneum					0
talus					0
tarsal					0
metatarsus			2		2
metapodial					0
phalanx I					0
phalanx II					0
phalanx III					0
sesamoid					0
long bone					0
bone frag.					0
TOTALS	3	1	9	19	32

Table 3. Anatomical distributions of the horse bones by phase

PHASE:	1	2	3	5	6	10	11A	11B	12	Totals
horn core		1						1	1	3
skull										0
premaxilla										0
maxilla							1			1
mandible					1		1	1		3
incisor teeth									1	1
lower cheekteeth							2	1	3	6
upper cheekteeth			2			4	1	3	9	19
cheekteeth			2				2			4
hyoid										0
vertebra										0
cervical									1	1
thoracic										0
lumbar										0
sacrum									2	2
caudal										0
rib									2	2
sternum										0
clavicle										0
scapula										0
humerus								2	2	4
radius	3							2		5
ulna	1						1			2
carpal										0
metacarpus								1	3	4
innominate	2						1	2	1	6
femur										0
tibia						1		2	1	4
fibula										0
patella										0
calcaneum									1	1
talus							1		1	2
tarsal										0
metatarsus			3	1				1		5
metapodial								1		1
phalanx I							1			1
phalanx II										0
phalanx III										0
sesamoid										0

PHASE:	1	2	3	5	6	10	11A	11B	12	Totals
long bone					1	18	24	17		60
bone frag.										0
TOTALS	6	1	7	1	2	23	35	34	28	137

Table 4. Anatomical distributions of the cattle bones by phase

PHASE:	11B	12	Totals
horn core			0
skull		2	2
premaxilla			0
maxilla			0
mandible			0
tooth			0
hyoid			0
vertebra			0
cervical			0
thoracic			0
lumbar			0
sacrum			0
caudal			0
rib			0
sternum			0
clavicle			0
scapula		1	1
humerus			0
radius			0
ulna	1		1

carpal			0
metacarpus			0
innominate			0
femur			0
tibia			0
fibula			0
patella			0
calcaneum			0
talus			0
tarsal			0
metatarsus			0
metapodial			0
phalanx I			0
phalanx II			0
phalanx III			0
sesamoid			0
long bone	1		1
bone frag.			0
TOTALS	2	3	5

Table 5. Anatomical distributions of the sheep/goat bones by phase

PHASE:	2	3	11A	Totals
skull				0
premaxilla				0
maxilla				0
mandible		1		1
lower third molar	1		1	2
hyoid				0
vertebra				0
cervical				0
thoracic				0
lumbar				0
sacrum				0
caudal				0
rib				0
sternum				0
clavicle				0
scapula				0
humerus				0
radius				0
ulna				0

carpal				0
metacarpus				0
innominate				0
femur				0
tibia				0
fibula				0
patella				0
calcaneum				0
talus				0
tarsal				0
metatarsus				0
metapodial				0
phalanx I				0
phalanx II				0
phalanx III				0
sesamoid				0
long bone				0
bone frag.				0
TOTALS	1	1	1	3

Table 6. Anatomical distributions of the pig bones by phase

APPENDIX 5

An Assessment of the Small Finds and Slag Residues from Ashford Prison (ASH 01)

Lynne Keys

INTRODUCTION

The small finds assemblage presented for assessment consists mainly of iron objects, some burnt stone fragments, a tiny fragment of copper alloy, and a glass bead. A copper alloy coin from context [715] was still in Chatham undergoing basic conservation and could not be examined for this assessment. Although corroded, the iron can be identified with only minimal reference to the x-ray plates. All the finds are in a stable condition.

Some objects described as iron turned out not to be and had been formed by root action. Tree or plant roots had become coated with clay containing iron which when dried had solidified leaving a cast in the soil when the root rotted away. These casts were discarded during assessment and this is indicated in the small finds table (below).

The iron slag was examined by eye and with a magnet, and was categorised on the basis of morphology alone. Each type from each context was quantified and the smithing hearth bottom was measured to obtain its length, breadth and depth.

DISCUSSION OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Author's note: revisions to the phasing have been made after this assessment, and have been indicated in the text and table.

Provisional Phase 4 – Mid-late Neolithic

One of the small finds recovered from context [787] (now revised to Phase 14) is an iron pony shoe, and the other a fragment of iron. The pony shoe is similar to the three found in context [1173] (now revised to Phase 14) and all four are only slightly corroded suggesting they could be post-medieval in date. Also found in this phase (context [875]) was a piece of undiagnostic slag (now revised to Phase 11).

Provisional Phase 9 – Prehistoric field system

Only one small find came from this phase: a large fragment of iron plough (context [1589]) (now revised to Phase 14) very similar to another from Provisional phase 12, context 49, also a field system, albeit Roman.

Provisional Phase 11 – mid Iron Age settlement

A number of the casts from root disturbance originated in this phase. A stone hone and several fragments of burnt stone (possibly from hones or querns) were recovered from this area.

The slag from this phase generally consisted of fuel ash slag – formed when wood or thatch etc. in association with clay is burnt at high temperature. Many high temperature activities including house fires and metalworking can produce this slag, it can even be produced by cremations. Some cinder (the lighter portion of vitrified hearth lining) and fired clay were recovered and these too could have been produced by activities other than metalworking. The one diagnostic iron slag from the site came from this phase. The smithing hearth bottom is the most characteristic product of iron smithing: one was recovered from context [890] (now revised to Phase 11B) but in the absence of any other smithing slag it probably represents a one-off event.

Provisional Phase 12 – Roman field system

The iron plough mentioned above was found in context [49] and the copper alloy coin in [1715]. A piece of undiagnostic iron slag was also recovered.

Other ?phases

Other finds could not be securely assigned to phases because there was a question mark concerning these. Some finds are obviously post-medieval (the folding pocket knife and the glass bead), possibly quite recent, but others may be prehistoric (e.g. the hone or hammer fragments from [667] (now revised to Phase 11A). From an unstratified context a fragment of an iron agricultural tool was recovered. Known as a spud, its form has remained virtually unchanged from the late Iron Age until fairly recent times. It was used to clean mud etc. from the plough and other tools.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

It may be that the change in phase of some objects increases or decreases their importance. The copper alloy coin should be examined further.

THE SMALL FINDS AND SLAG TABLE:

Context	s. f. no.	Material	Identification	Initial phase	Revised phase	Date	Comment
0	47	iron	agricultural tool	0	0		spud
0	57	iron	unidentified	0	0		
49		iron	coulter	12	12		
363		coal	clinker	?	?		16g
363		copper	unidentified	?	?		broken flake
548	50	iron	unidentified	?	11a		broken pieces
576	51	clay	root disturbance	?	11a		discard
609	52	iron	unidentified	11	11b		
610		slag	fuel ash slag	11	11b		169g
624	53	clay	root disturbance	11	11a		discard
628		stone	hone	11	11b		
667		stone	hone	?	11a		
667		stone	hone/hammer	?	11a		
670	2	glass	bead	?	14	pmed	
699		iron	nail	?	11a		
699		iron	?knife/nail	?	11a		awaiting x-ray
715		slag	fuel ash slag & cinder	?	11b		112g
735		slag	fuel ash slag & cinder	?	11b		53g
769		slag	fuel ash slag & cinder	11	11b		25g
769		stone		11	11b		subjected to extreme heat
787	58	iron	pony shoe	4	14		
787	59	iron	unidentified	4	14		broken and corroded
791		slag	fuel ash slag & cinder	11	11b		8g
809		ceramic	fired clay	11	11b		
850		slag	cinder	11	11b		2g
852		slag	cinder	11	11b		4g
875		iron	slag	4	11		undiagnostic; 73g
879		slag	cinder	11	11b		3g
881		clay	root disturbance	11	11b		discard

Context	s. f. no.	Material	Identification	Initial phase	Revised phase	Date	Comment
884		slag	fuel ash slag	11	11b		8g
887		slag	fuel ash slag/cinder	11	11b		11g
890		iron	slag	11	11b		smithing hearth bottom; 302g; 100 x 70 x 45
890		slag	cinder	11	11b		8g
1127		slag	fuel ash slag	11	11b		1g
1168		slag	fuel ash slag/cinder	11	11b		106g
1173	54	iron	pony shoe	?	14		three
1173	55	iron	binding/mount	?	14		
1173	56	iron	knife	?	14	pmed	folding pocket knife
1173		iron	building staple	?	14		
1173		iron	slag	?	14		undiagnostic; 18g
1194		iron	slag	?	14		undiagnostic; 56g
1210	4	clay	root disturbance	?	11		discard
1284		slag	cinder/fired clay	11	11		34g
1286		slag	cinder/fired clay	11	11		158g
1288		slag	cinder	11	11		1g
1309		slag	fuel ash slag	?	?		7g
1319		stone		?	8		subjected to extreme heat
1374		stone		11	11b		fired
1589		iron	coulter	9	14		
1628		slag	fuel ash slag/cinder	?	1		63g
1647		iron	slag	12	12		undiagnostic; 4g
1648		clay	root disturbance	6 or 11?	11		discard
1715	37	copper	coin	12?	12		
1759		clay	root disturbance	6 or 11?	?		discard
1783		iron	nail	6 or 11?	11		
1843		slag	cinder	?	?		11g
1929		slag	fuel ash slag & cinder	6 or 11?	11		167g
1930		slag	undiagnostic	6 or 11?	11b		34g

APPENDIX 6

An Assessment of the Environmental Samples from Ashford Prison (ASH 01)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the overall findings arising out of the assessment work undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* in connection with the proposed development at the Old Remand Centre, Ashford, Middlesex (site code: ASH01). The detailed archaeological excavation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd uncovered a sequence of natural deposits and archaeological contexts which were divided into fourteen distinct phases: (a) phase 1, Palaeolithic - Mesolithic; (b) phase 2, early Neolithic; (c) phase 3, middle to late Neolithic; (d) phase 4, middle to late Neolithic; (e) phase 5, Neolithic; (f) phase 6, Neolithic; (g) phase 7, late Bronze Age; (h) phase 8, late Bronze Age; (i) phase 9, late Bronze Age; (j) phase 10, late Bronze Age; (k) phase 11, middle to late Iron Age; (l) phase 11a, middle Iron Age; (m) phase 11b, late Iron Age; (n) phase 12, Roman; (o) phases 13 and 14, post-Medieval to modern. An examination of the local sediment successions for most of these phases provided an opportunity to establish their environmental archaeological significance. The aim of the current assessment exercise, therefore, was to establish whether the excavations revealed any deposits that provide potential for adding significantly to what is known from the area. The assessment consisted of: (1) recording the lithostratigraphic sequence; (2) providing a preliminary record of the organic matter content, total phosphate and magnetic susceptibility; (3) assessment of the preservation and concentration of fossilised pollen grains and spores; (4) assessment of the preservation and concentration of plant macrofossils in palaeo-channel sediments and archaeological contexts; (5) bone assessment, and (6) making recommendations for possible further analysis.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND COMPOSITION OF THE SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCES

Twelve column samples were obtained from eight ring ditches to provide a record of their sedimentary history. The samples were described using standard procedures, involving recording physical properties and composition, boundary changes and inclusions. The results are presented in Tables 1 to 12.

Table 1: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD3

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
25-0	10YR5/8 yellowish brown with small scattered mottles of 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow; sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; numerous root/faunal channels; modern root.

Table 2: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD4

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
20-10	7.5YR4/4 dark yellowish brown; sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts (up to 15mm) and small particles (<5mm) of white ?mortar; structureless.
10-0	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown; sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts (up to 40mm); no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; root/faunal channels; modern root; tooth enamel at 8 cm; bone fragment (50 x 10mm) at 1 cm; charcoal.

Table 3: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD6

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description

39-24	2.5Y6/6 olive yellow with slight and patchy mottling (7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow); sandy clayey silt with a few particles of bleached flint and coarse quartz sand; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure (no translocated clay observed); modern root; small scattered charcoal.
24-0	10YR5/4 yellowish brown; sandy clayey silt; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; numerous root/faunal channels (no translocated clay observed); modern root; charcoal common; burnt flint (50mm) at 11 - 7 cm.

Table 4: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD10

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
25-0	2.5Y5/4 light olive brown (becoming slightly darker upward) with 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow mottles; sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts (up to 30 mm); no depositional structures; crumby soil structure; numerous root/faunal channels (no translocated clay observed); modern root; charcoal, becoming more common upward.

Table 5: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 2, RD10

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
24-0	10YR5/3 brown blending with 7.5YR5/6 strong brown; sandy clayey silt with flint clasts; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby pedological structure; numerous root/faunal channels; large (75 x 10mm) piece of crude, dark coloured, apparently fired, ?ceramic with plant material content at 140.

Table 6: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD2

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
36-0	10YR5/3 brown with 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow mottles (becoming less prominent upward); sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts (up to 35mm) and stone lines at 36 - 34 cm and 7 - 4 cm; no other depositional structures visible; blocky/crumbly soil structure; numerous root/faunal channels, some modern root; small, scattered charcoal.

Table 7: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 2, RD2

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
34-28	10YR7/6 yellow, with white flecks; silty fine sand with some coarse sand grains; structureless; densely penetrated by root/faunal channels (no translocated clay observed); modern roots.
28-0	10YR4/3 brown and 10YR7/6 yellow; sandy clayey silt; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; numerous root/faunal channels, many filled with fine sand imparting yellow colour to sediment; fragments of tooth enamel at 25 cm.

Table 8: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD7

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
31-23	2.5Y5/4 light olive brown with 7.5YR5/8 strong brown mottling; sandy clayey silt with a few small chips of bleached flint; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; root/faunal channels; modern root.
23-10	cf 31 - 23 cm but with slightly more flint grit and at the base a relatively charcoal-rich stone line in a weakly compacted, crumby matrix.
10-0	cf. 31 - 23 cm but stony in the lower half, flint clasts up to 20mm.

Table 9: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD8

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
30-0	10YR5/3 brown with infrequent mottles of 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow; sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts (up to 22 mm); no depositional structures; blocky/ crumby soil structure; numerous root/faunal channels; modern root; small, scattered charcoal.

Table 10: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 2, RD8

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
43-0	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown; sandy clayey silt with scattered flint clasts (and brick) (up to 20mm); no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; root/faunal channels; modern root; charcoal.

Table 11: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 1, RD9

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
69-62	10YR6/6 brownish yellow; sandy clayey silt; no depositional structures; numerous root/faunal channels.
62-0	10YR5/4 yellowish brown; sandy clayey silt with a few small (5mm) chips of bleached flint; no depositional structures; blocky/crumby soil structure; root/faunal channels; modern root; charcoal.

Table 12: Lithostratigraphy of column sample 2, RD9

Depth (cm) from ground surface	Description
54-40	2.5Y6/6 olive yellow with 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow mottling; slightly gritty sandy clayey silt; no depositional structures; blocky soil structure; root/faunal channels (with translocated clay linings); modern roots; very small charcoal particles.
40-0	2.5YR5/4 light olive brown with 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow mottles; sandy clayey silt with scattered chips of bleached flint; no depositional structures; blocky soil structure becoming more crumby upwards; numerous root/faunal channels (with translocated clay linings); charcoal common (up to 10mm near base).

The twelve column samples from the ring ditches are all remarkably similar in character. In all twelve columns an upper context is present which is silt with sand and clay. In most cases this context is brown or yellowish brown in colour (Munsell 10YR4/3 to 10YR5/8) and in six of the columns is mottled (usually 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow). Flint clasts are usually present (10 out of 12 columns) and range in size up to 40mm. In two columns clasts are present as stone lines. In all the columns this upper context has a blocky to crumby structure and is more or less densely penetrated by root channels and faunal burrows. Modern roots are commonly present. Visible evidence of clay translocation was seen in only one column (column sample 2, RD9). In nine of the columns charcoal is visible in this unit and in two cases (column sample 1, RD6 and column sample 2, RD9) is common. Other occasional inclusions are bone, tooth enamel and pottery.

In six cases, it was possible to distinguish separate lithostratigraphic contexts below this upper context, they tend to be more yellow in colour. In three cases (column sample 1, RD6, column sample 1, RD7, and column sample 2, RD9) the lower context is obviously similar in many ways to the upper unit, having a blocky structure and mottling and containing flint clasts, modern roots and charcoal. In the other columns (column sample 2, RD2, column sample 1, RD4, and column sample 1, RD9) the lower context may represent the primary fill of the feature. Contact between the upper and lower units is in all cases more or less inclined.

In summary the samples retain very little evidence of the processes by which the ditches were in-filled. There is a hint, in stone lines and inclined contacts between contexts, that the process was somewhat episodic. The main surviving evidence however is of soil formation. Pedological features dominate the character of the fills. It seems likely that the infilling process was essentially gradual

and that the fill was continuously subject to the various types of disturbance that accompany soil development (e.g. bioturbation and root penetration).

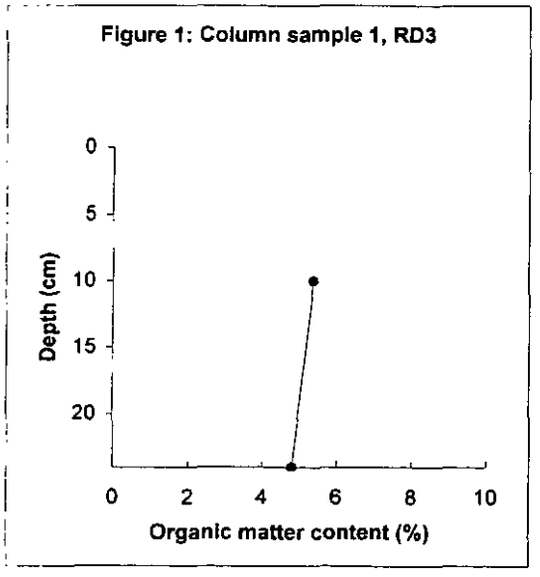
ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT

The organic matter content of sixty-two sub-samples extracted from the column samples was determined by the loss-on-ignition method (Bengtsson and Enell, 1990). This involved drying the sub-sample at 110^{0}C for 12 hours and thermal oxidation at 550^{0}C for 2 hours. The organic matter content was determined in order to highlight possible variations in the lithostratigraphy that may be due to changes in biomass productivity and landscape stabilisation (i.e. increased vegetation cover). The results are presented in Table 13 and Figures 1 to 12.

The results indicate that RD3, RD4, RD6 and RD10 have low organic matter contents, with little or no variation in the fill of each ditch. Only column sample 1 from RD4 has significantly higher values in the base of the sequence which may indicate organic-rich mineral sedimentation during the primary phase of infilling of the ditch.

The results indicate that RD2 (column samples 1 and 2) has a very low organic matter content within the entire ditch fill on both the north (column sample 1) and south (column sample 2) sides of the ditch.

The results indicate that column samples from RD7 and RD8 have low organic matter contents with little or no variations in the lithostratigraphic sequences. Only in RD9, column sample 1, are organic matter values slightly elevated in the base of the sequence.



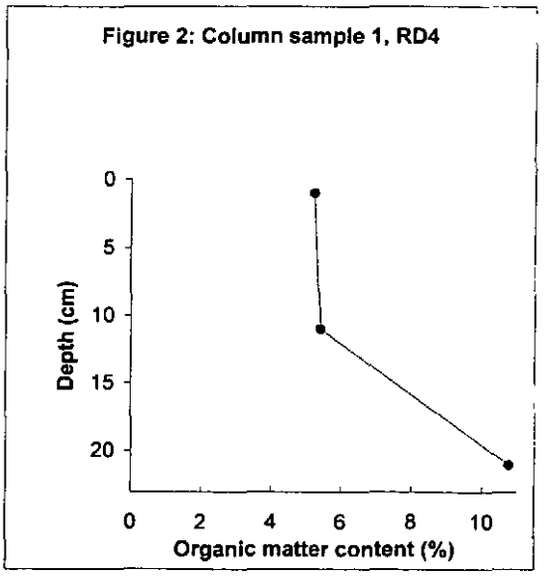


Figure 3: Column sample 1, RD6

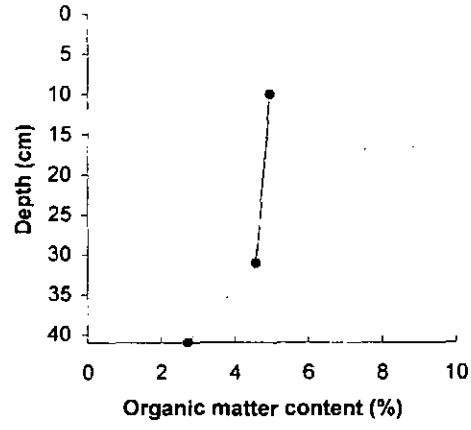


Figure 4: Column sample 1, RD10

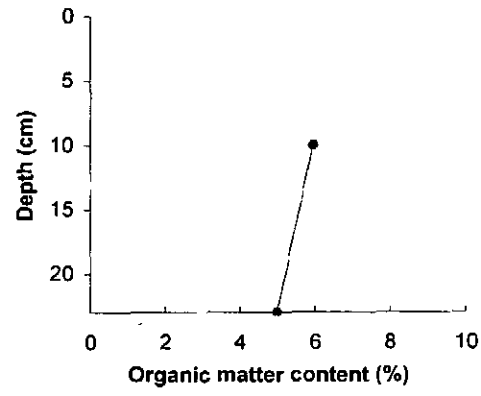


Figure 5: Column sample 2, RD10

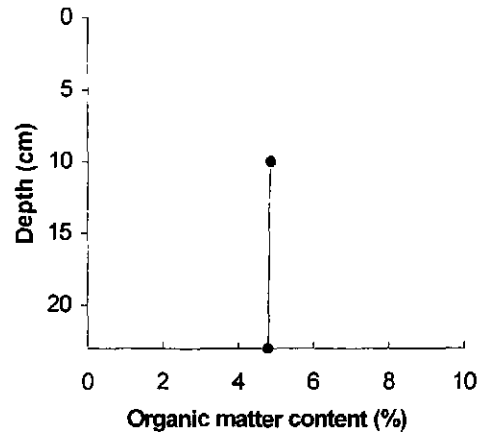


Figure 6: Column sample 1, RD2

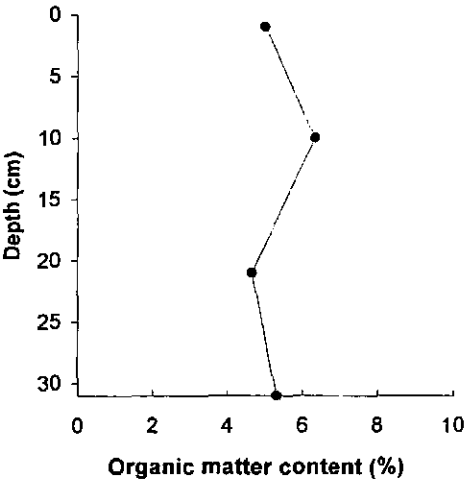


Figure 7: Column sample 2, RD2

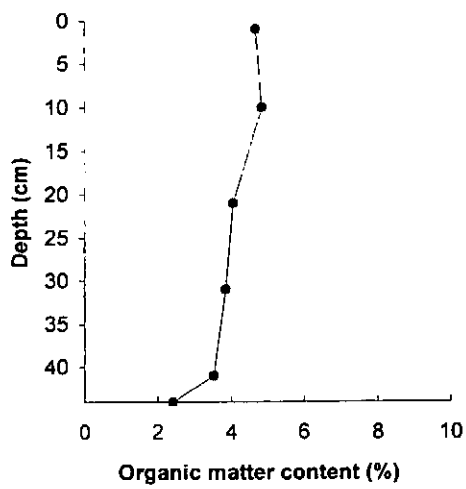


Figure 8: Column sample 1, RD7

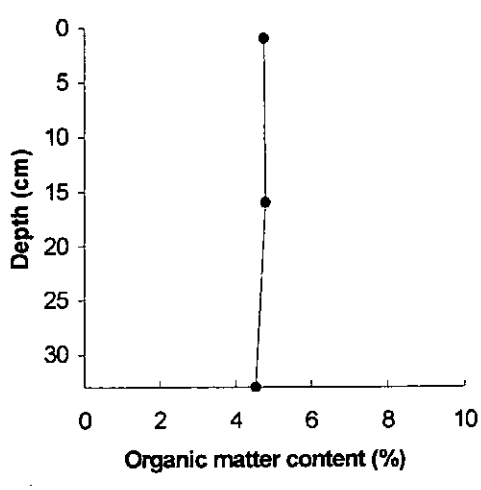


Figure 9: Column sample 1, RD8

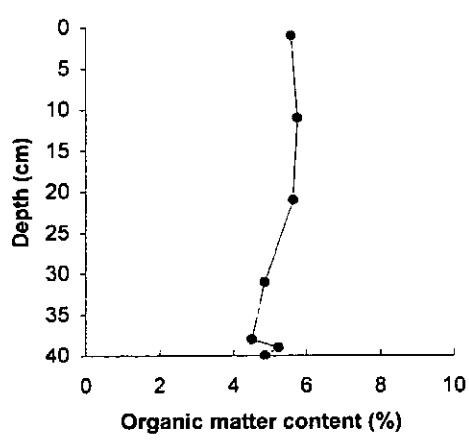


Figure 10: Column sample 2, RD8

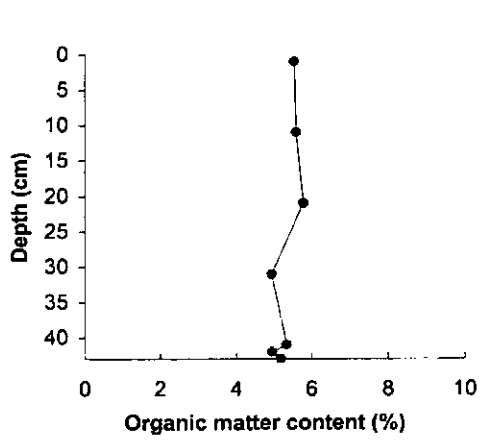


Figure 11: Column sample 1, RD9

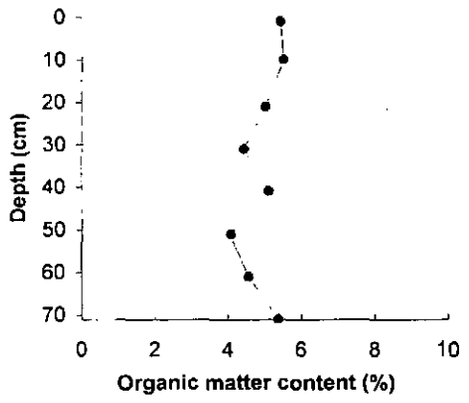


Figure 12: Column sample 2, RD9

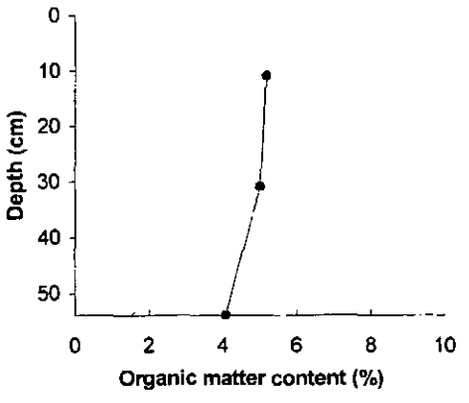


Table 13: Organic matter content

Sample code	Depth (cm)	Organic matter (%)
RD3 Column sample 1	10	5.39
	24	4.80
RD4 Column sample 1	1	5.22
	11	5.41
	21	10.75
RD6 Column sample 1	11	4.95
	31	4.57
	41	2.73
RD10 Column sample 1	10	5.95
	23	4.99
RD10 Column sample 2	10	4.85
	23	4.79
RD2 Column sample 1	1	5.01
	11	6.33
	21	4.66
	31	5.31
RD2 Column sample 2	1	4.66
	11	4.83
	21	4.05
	31	3.84
	41	3.52
	44	2.40
RD7 Column sample 1	1	4.75
	16	4.79
	33	4.53
RD8 Column sample 1	1	5.58
	11	5.74
	21	5.63
	31	4.85
	38	4.50
	39	5.23
	40	4.86

Sample code	Depth (cm)	Organic matter (%)
RD8 Column sample 2	1	5.53
	11	5.58
	21	5.77
	31	4.93
	41	5.33
	42	4.95
	43	5.19
RD9 Column sample 1	1	5.45
	11	5.51
	21	5.03
	31	4.42
	41	5.12
	51	4.07
	61	4.58
	71	5.37
RD9 Column sample 2	11	5.17
	31	5.00
	54	4.07

RADIOCARBON DATING

Seven charcoal samples, extracted from bulk sediment samples obtained from the site, were submitted for radiocarbon dating for two reasons: (1) to assess the potential of charcoal for providing accurate and precise age estimates for this site, and (2) to establish the age of archaeological contexts recorded at the site for which little or no 'relative' dating evidence exists. The charcoal was extracted by wet sieving (> 1 mm and >300µm mesh sizes) and sorting of the residue was carried out using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Every effort was made to ensure that contamination (organic and inorganic particulate matter) adhering to the samples was removed prior to submission to the radiocarbon dating laboratory. The results are presented in Table 14.

The C13 / C12 ratios and errors on the radiocarbon measurements indicate that the dates are probably an accurate and precise indication of the age of the charcoal samples. The only exception is sample 347, which is clearly greater than 49,000 years old and in excess of radiocarbon detection limits. Samples 498 and 316 (fill of pit 1906 and primary fill of ring ditch 598, slot 3A, respectively) have provided age ranges of 870 to 1010 cal AD and 790 to 990 cal AD (respectively). These results are inconsistent however with the archaeological chronology which indicates an early to middle Neolithic age for the contexts (archaeological phases 2 and 3). It seems highly likely therefore that these prehistoric contexts have been disturbed during the historic periods and charcoal incorporated into the deposits.

Sample 135 (fill of posthole 754) has provided an age range of 3620 to 3590 cal BC and 3530 to 3360 cal BC, a result which is broadly consistent with the archaeological age estimate of middle to late Neolithic (archaeological phase 4). Sample 448 (fill of ditch 1788) has provided an age range of 1770 to 1620 cal BC. This result is inconsistent with the archaeological chronology that indicates a Neolithic age for the context (archaeological phase 6). Although it is possible that younger charcoal has become incorporated into these earlier deposits, it also seems likely that ditch 1788 is middle Bronze Age in date.

Sample 12 (fill of boundary ditch 301) has provided an age range of 5450 to 5410 cal BC and 5390 to 5290 cal BC. This result is inconsistent with the archaeological chronology that indicates a late Bronze Age date for the context (archaeological phase 7). Although it is possible that older charcoal has become incorporated into these later deposits, it also seems likely that ditch 301 is Neolithic in date.

Sample 251 (fill of pit 945) has provided an age range of 17,070 to 16,140 cal BC. This result is inconsistent with the archaeological chronology that indicates Roman to Medieval age for the

context (archaeological phase 13). It seems highly likely therefore that older charcoal has become incorporated into these later deposits.

Table 14: Results of the radiocarbon dating

Context no.	Sample no.	Feature type and comments	Code	Un-calibrated radiocarbon date (years before present; BP)	Calibrated date (years before present; BP); 2 sigma	Calibrated date (AD/BC); 2 sigma	13C / 12C ratio	Type of analysis	Type of material
1905	498	Fill of pit 1906	Beta-178085	1110 ±40 BP	1080 to 940 cal BP	870 to 1010 cal AD	-24.0 ‰	AMS	Charcoal
1523	316	Primary fill of ring ditch 598, slot 3A	Beta-178083	1140 ±40 BP	1160 to 960 cal BP	790 to 990 cal AD	-26.0 ‰	AMS	Charcoal
753	135	Fill of posthole 754	Beta-178080	4670 ±40 BP	5570 to 5540 cal BP and 5480 to 5310 cal BP	3620 to 3590 cal BC and 3530 to 3360 cal BC	-25.1 ‰	AMS	Charcoal
1774	448	Fill of ditch 1788	Beta-178084	3410 ±40 BP	3720 to 3570 cal BP	1770 to 1620 cal BC	-25.1 ‰	AMS	Charcoal
300	12	Fill of boundary ditch 301	Beta-178079	6360 ±40 BP	7400 to 7360 cal BP and 7340 to 7240 cal BP	5450 to 5410 cal BC and 5390 to 5290 cal BC	-23.8 ‰	AMS	Charcoal
1319	347	Fill of ditch 1320	Beta-178082	>49,000 BP	N/A	N/A	-24.0 ‰	AMS	Charcoal
944	251	Fill of pit 945	Beta-178081	15,520 ±80 BP	19,020 to 18,090 cal BP	17,070 to 16,140 cal BC	-23.9 ‰	AMS	Charcoal

ASSESSMENT OF THE MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

The magnetic susceptibility assessment was carried out with the aim of establishing the potential of the technique for identifying episodes of burning associated with human activities. Burning may occur as a consequence of domestic activities, such as fires for cooking, clearance of woodland or for ritual/religious purposes, such as cremation. The field-based sampling strategy involved the collection of 'spot' samples from the surface of four features (RD1, RD7, RD8 and RD10) and from the surrounding surface area (the 'surface' was considered to represent the former natural land surface that was contemporaneous with the occupation surface). In addition, column samples obtained from the ditch fills at RD1, RD3, RD4, RD6, RD10, RD2, RD7, RD8 and RD9 were sub-sampled in the laboratory for assessment.

The samples were assessed as follows. A 30g sub-sample of sediment was air-dried, manually disaggregated using a rubber bung and homogenised. A 10 cm^3 plastic pot with a lid was filled with the sub-sample and the mass recorded. The sample was analysed using a Bartington MS2 meter and a Bartington MS2 dual frequency sensor at low frequency to provide mass specific susceptibility results. These results are expressed as x 10^{-8} m^3Kg^{-1}. The methodology is based on procedures outlined by Walden (1999) and Dearing (1999). The results are presented in Table 15 and Figure 13.

The results indicate very low magnetic susceptibility measurements in most of the samples. These results undoubtedly indicate the natural 'background' magnetic susceptibility of the parent material. The only exception is spot sample 7, RD7/8, where the measurements reached 79.6 x 10^{-8} m^3Kg^{-1} (Table 15 and Figure 13). Although the origin of this enhanced magnetic susceptibility value is uncertain, it may indicate *in situ* burning associated with localised domestic activities.

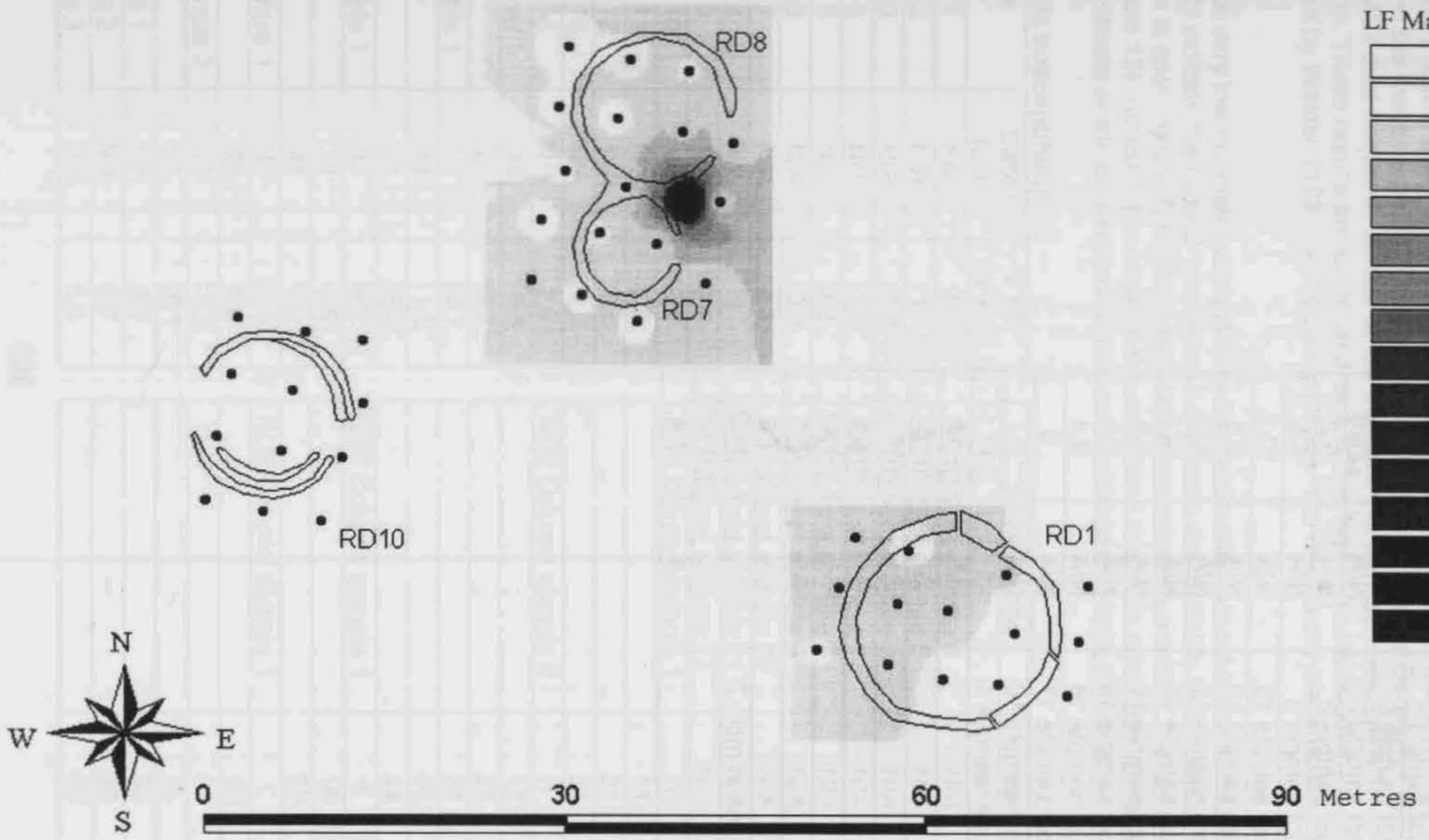
Table 15: Magnetic susceptibility

Sample code	Depth (cm)	x 10^{-8} m^3Kg^{-1}
RD1 Spot sample 1	N/A	9.6
RD1 Spot sample 2	N/A	11.1
RD1 Spot sample 3	N/A	11.1
RD1 Spot sample 4	N/A	11.5
RD1 Spot sample 5	N/A	9.3
RD1 Spot sample 6	N/A	10.1
RD1 Spot sample 7	N/A	9.3
RD1 Spot sample 8	N/A	9
RD1 Spot sample 9	N/A	9.6
RD1 Spot sample 10	N/A	8.7
RD1 Spot sample 11	N/A	6.7
RD1 Spot sample 12	N/A	10.5
RD1 Spot sample 13	N/A	11.2
RD1 Spot sample 14	N/A	9.9
RD3 Column sample 1	10	16.5
	24	12.7
RD4 Column sample 1	1	13.7
	11	11.5
	21	35.4
RD6 Column sample 1	11	9.2
	31	8.5
	41	6.9
RD10 Column sample 1	10	62.9
	23	8.9
RD10 Column sample 2	10	13.3
	23	10.1
RD10 Spot sample 1	N/A	8.9
RD10 Spot sample 2	N/A	6.7
RD10 Spot sample 3	N/A	6.8

Sample code	Depth (cm)	x 10^{-8} m^3Kg^{-1}
RD10 Spot sample 4	N/A	9.1
RD10 Spot sample 5	N/A	8.2
RD10 Spot sample 6	N/A	6.9
RD10 Spot sample 7	N/A	8.8
RD10 Spot sample 8	N/A	6.4
RD10 Spot sample 9	N/A	7.6
RD10 Spot sample 10	N/A	8.8
RD10 Spot sample 11	N/A	8.1
RD10 Spot sample 12	N/A	7.3
RD2 Column sample 1	1	15.3
	11	16
	21	10.9
	31	11.6
RD2 Column sample 2	1	13.4
	11	15.9
	21	12.3
	31	10.3
	41	10.7
	44	9.9
RD7 Column sample 1	1	29.9
	16	23.6
	33	9.6
RD8 Column sample 1	1	10.7
	11	10.2
	21	9.5
	31	9.2
	38	8.4
	39	8.9
	40	8.1

Sample code	Depth (cm)	x 10^{-8} m^3Kg^{-1}
RD8 Column sample 2	1	19.1
	11	21.3
	21	17.2
	31	13.5
	41	11.5
	42	42.1
	43	10.4
RD7/8 Spot sample 1	N/A	8.8
RD7/8 Spot sample 2	N/A	9.3
RD7/8 Spot sample 3	N/A	10.5
RD7/8 Spot sample 4	N/A	9.3
RD7/8 Spot sample 5	N/A	9.2
RD7/8 Spot sample 6	N/A	9.1
RD7/8 Spot sample 7	N/A	79.6
RD7/8 Spot sample 8	N/A	9.2
RD7/8 Spot sample 9	N/A	9.5
RD7/8 Spot sample 10	N/A	10.2
RD7/8 Spot sample 11	N/A	9.8
RD7/8 Spot sample 12	N/A	10.3
RD7/8 Spot sample 13	N/A	14.4
RD7/8 Spot sample 14	N/A	8.5
RD7/8 Spot sample 15	N/A	9.5
RD7/8 Spot sample 16	N/A	9.4
RD7/8 Spot sample 17	N/A	9
RD7/8 Spot sample 18	N/A	8.7
RD9 Column sample 1	1	11.1
	11	12
	21	8
	31	10.3
	41	8.5
	51	10.1
	61	8.1
	71	7.4
RD9 Column sample 2	11	11.9
	31	11.4
	54	8.9

Figure 13: Magnetic susceptibility



PHOSPHATE ASSESSMENT

Phosphorus occurs in nature almost entirely as Phosphate - both the organic and inorganic forms are of major significance in plant-soil studies and in phosphorus cycling in the natural system (Allen, 1974). It strongly binds with iron, aluminium and calcium cations in soils causing negligible horizontal or vertical movement and no gaseous escape, and is thus extremely stable (Dietz, 1957; Lillios, 1992, Leonardi et al., 1999). For this reason, the most important changes in the condition of this element are from human activities, which make phosphorus extremely mobile as an output of economic activities, such as disposal of waste products or through manuring (Prøsch-Danielsen and Simonsen, 1988; Bethell and Maté, 1989). Phosphate analysis of soil and floor residues in archaeological structures and features therefore facilitates more detailed interpretation and understanding of prehistoric human societies and their behaviour (Hammond, 1983; Middleton and Price, 1996; Leonardi et al., 1999; Parnell et al., 2002).

Following well-established scientific procedures (see Eidt, 1977, 1984; Hammond, 1983; Prøsch-Danielsen and Simonsen, 1988), the phosphate assessment at the site aimed to establish the potential for characterising the nature of human activities associated with four archaeological features: RD1, RD10, RD7 and RD8. The field-based sampling strategy involved the collection of 'spot' samples from the surface of each feature and from the surrounding surface area (the 'surface' was considered to represent the former natural land surface and the contemporaneous occupation surface). The sampling strategy included the collection of a control sample from the modern soil profile. In addition, the column samples obtained from the ditch fills at RD10, RD7 and RD8 were sub-sampled in the laboratory for assessment. It was decided to extract only Total Phosphate for the assessment since this undoubtedly provides an accurate indication of the potential of the technique (Johnson, 1956; Conway, 1983; Cavanagh et al., 1988). The Total Phosphate extraction method was based on techniques outlined in the following publications: Alef & Nannipieri, 1995; Allen, 1974; Leonardi et al., 1999. The method is as follows (all glassware was acid rinsed in 10% Hydrochloric acid for 24 hours and the water used was de-ionised using Millipore®, type GS, 0.22µm):

1. All soil samples were air dried (30°C) for one week. They were then gently disaggregated, sieved (<2 mm), grinded and sieved (<500µm) again.
2. 3 ml of 38% Hydrogen Peroxide (H_2O_2) and 3 ml of concentrated Sulphuric Acid (H_2SO_4) was then added to 1g of each sample. Once the reaction has subsided the samples were heated for 30 minutes.
3. The samples (including solution) were filtered (filter paper 542) into 50 ml volumetric flasks and made up to volume.
4. The extracts were then diluted for measurement using the Molybdenum Blue method (see below).

The samples were measured using the Molybdenum Blue method in a segmented flow analyser (Skalar Sans^{plus} system®) measuring ranges of 0 - 100 ppm and 100 - 1000 ppm at a wavelength of 880 nm. This colourimetry technique is based upon the formation of phosphoantimonyl-molybdenum complex when othophosphate reacts with molybdenum and antimony. Reduction of this complex with Ascorbic acid will produce a characteristic molybdenum blue colour, the intensity of which gives an indication of the phosphate content (Allen, 1974; Leonardi et al., 1999). The results are presented in Figure 14 and Table 16.

The results indicate that the 'background' values of Total Phosphate varied between 170–370 mg/kg (=ppm). These 'background' values were obtained from the surface samples collected outside the archaeological features. High values occurred in the southeast corner of RD1, to the west of RD7, and between RD7 and RD8. RD10 has no surface values that occur outside the 'background' range. Low values also occur to the north of RD8. The column samples taken from the ditch fills of RD10, RD7 and RD8 have consistently higher values than the surface samples, with values up to 800, 950 and 1250 mg/kg for RD7, RD8 and RD10 respectively.

The results from both the 'spot' samples and column samples provide some evidence for Total Phosphate enhancement. This can be achieved in several ways, the most likely being refuse disposal, human and animal waste, inhumations, cremations and repeated burning of vegetation (Bethell and Maté, 1989; Dunning et al., 1998; Lillios, 1992). Equally, Total Phosphate values can be lower than the 'background' values due to removal of phosphate through intensive cultivation

(Dunning et al., 1998). However, the generally low values of Total Phosphate within the 'spot' samples are most probably due to the nature of human activity in these areas. Three areas yielded particularly interesting results: (1) south-east of RD1; (2) west of RD7, and (3) north of RD8.

The enhanced values in RD1, a possible henge monument, may be due to: (1) the presence of an entrance to the monument; (2) presence of inhumations; (3) presence of cremations, or (4) the burning of vegetation. Similar studies on henges at Balfarg and North Mains all have enhanced values near their entrances (Pare and Nebelsick 1981; Bethell and Maté, 1989). However, enhanced values can also be assigned to decayed inhumations or ploughed-out cremations, especially in acidic soils, although in these cases Total Phosphate values are normally considerably higher than those recorded at Ashford (Solecki, 1951; Johnson, 1956). Burning to clear vegetation would also lead to higher phosphate values across the site (Dunning et al., 1998). Clearance would certainly have been essential prior to construction of the monument.

High values to the west of RD7, a possible late Iron Age round house, are either due to activities associated with human occupation of the house, or vegetation clearance during the construction of the settlement. The low or depleted values to the north of RD8, a round house of similar age to RD7, are unusual and may be due to deliberate cleaning within the hut. The high values (700-770 mg/kg) found within RD7 and RD8 are from the ditch fills and undoubtedly reflect the nature of human activities during the period of occupation. These high levels of phosphates are certainly similar to other prehistoric settlement studies (see Balaam and Porter, 1982; Bethell and Maté, 1988). The origin of the enhanced phosphate values within the ditch fills is difficult to ascertain, although organic domestic refuse, and animal and human waste, seem the most likely sources (see Davidson et al., 1986; Bethell and Maté 1989; Lillios, 1992; Dunning et al., 1998; Parnell et al., 2001, 2002).

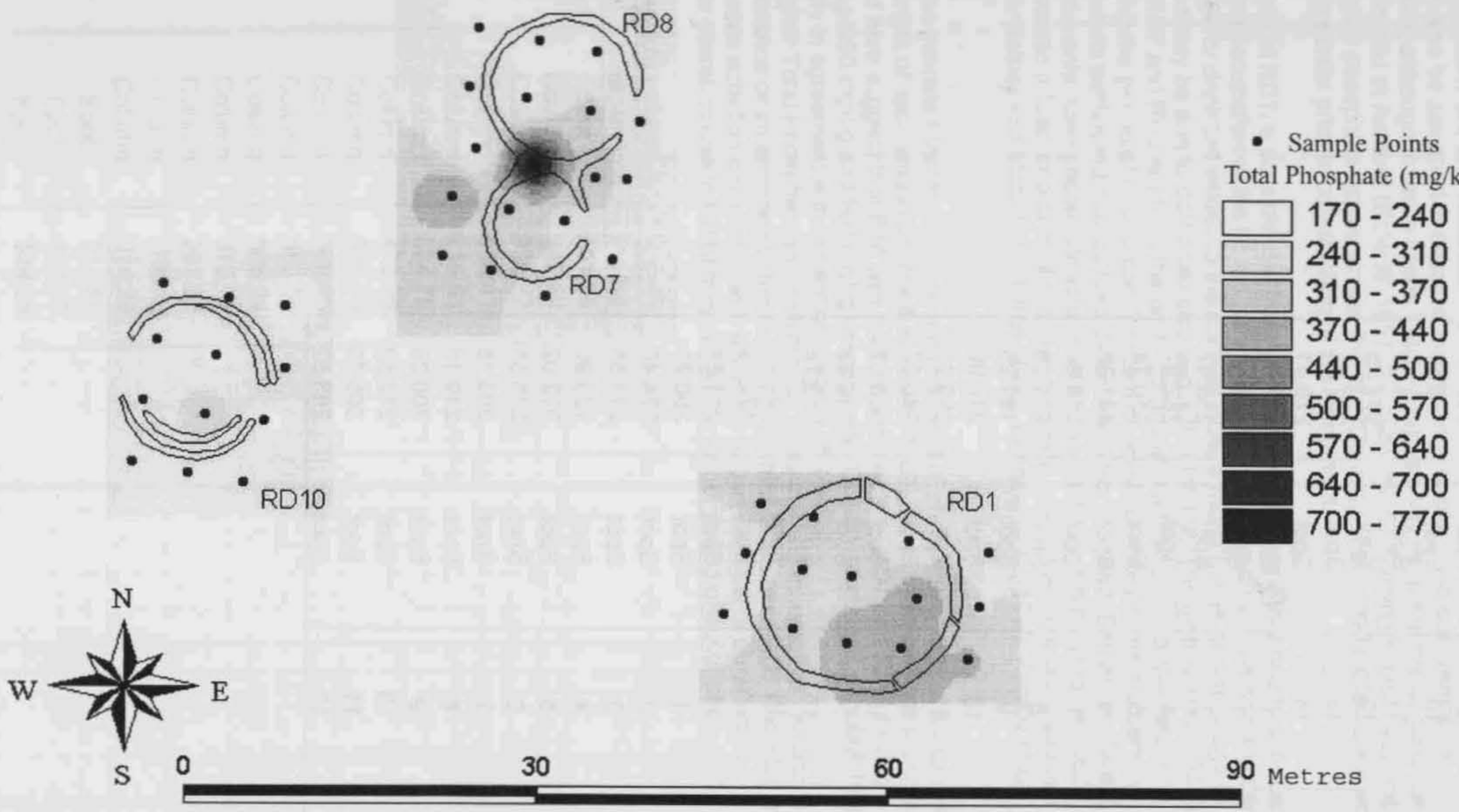
Previous research has indicated that the level of enhancement of phosphates in a particular area is proportional to the length of occupation (Shipley & Romans, 1962). If this interpretation is correct, the results presented here suggest that R10 was occupied longer than RD7 and RD8, having values of 1250 mg/kg, 950 mg/kg and 800 mg/kg respectively. This interpretation, although highly speculative, is broadly in agreement with the archaeological chronology.
In conclusion, the higher Total Phosphate values from RD1 may indicate inhumations and/or cremations, land clearance or an entrance to the monument, whilst those from RD7 and RD8 may indicate localised human activities associated with domestic refuse disposal or other waste materials. The higher overall values in RD10 may suggest a longer period of occupation.

Table 16: Total Phosphate values

RD	Depth (cm)	Sample type	mg/kg
Topsoil	Background	Spot	551.90
7	0-1	Column	949.82
7	15-16	Column	930.77
7	32-33	Column	934.41
8	0-1	Column	719.51
8	10-11	Column	524.75
8	20-21	Column	473.26
8	30-31	Column	386.43
8	37-38	Column	389.66
8	38-39	Column	552.55
8	39-40	Column	566.91
10	9-10	Column	315.73
10	22-23	Column	295.62
10	9-10	Column	1183.45
10	22-23	Column	914.29
1	1	Spot	315.89
1	2	Spot	320.67
1	3	Spot	328.35

RD	Depth (cm)	Sample type	mg/kg
1	4	Spot	367.23
1	5	Spot	421.89
1	6	Spot	226.81
1	7	Spot	424.21
1	8	Spot	415.15
1	9	Spot	249.17
1	10	Spot	306.69
1	11	Spot	374.23
1	12	Spot	321.69
1	13	Spot	267.88
1	14	Spot	270.61
7/8	1	Spot	242.91
7/8	2	Spot	331.32
7/8	3	Spot	356.97
7/8	4	Spot	282.97
7/8	5	Spot	310.74
7/8	6	Spot	441.33
7/8	7	Spot	316.89
7/8	8	Spot	771.68
7/8	9	Spot	191.26
7/8	10	Spot	214.09
7/8	11	Spot	299.26
7/8	12	Spot	240.07
7/8	13	Spot	323.52
7/8	14	Spot	216.23
7/8	15	Spot	282.78
7/8	16	Spot	192.97
7/8	17	Spot	174.69
7/8	18	Spot	211.61
10	1	Spot	260.21
10	2	Spot	274.49
10	3	Spot	274.55
10	4	Spot	225.90
10	5	Spot	372.02
10	6	Spot	286.55
10	7	Spot	268.18
10	8	Spot	219.16
10	9	Spot	306.35
10	10	Spot	212.53
10	11	Spot	305.80
10	12	Spot	283.57

Figure 14: Total Phosphate assessment



POLLEN-STRATIGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT

Pollen sub-samples were extracted from the column samples recovered during the excavation of features RD10, RD7 and RD8. The assessment was conducted to evaluate the potential for reconstructing the vegetation history of the site and its environs. The pollen was extracted as follows:

1. Sampling a standard volume of sediment (5 ml).
2. Adding a standard concentration of 'exotic' marker *Lycopodium* spores to the sample.
3. Deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate.
4. Sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125□).
5. Removal of finer minerogenic fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of 2.0 g/cm^3).
6. Mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly.

Each stage of the procedure is preceded and followed by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water. Quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the Royal Holloway (University of London) pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore *et al* (1991); Reille (1992). Plant nomenclature follows the Flora Europaea as summarised in Stace (1997). The use of an exotic marker (Benninghof, 1962) allows an estimation of pollen concentration in each sample, and, in conjunction with an assessment of the pollen preservation (Lowe and Walker, 1997), may be used to evaluate the potential of the sediments for pollen-stratigraphic analysis.

The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides at 2 mm intervals along the whole length of the coverslip and recording the concentration and state of preservation of pollen grains and spores, and principal pollen taxa. The main objective of the assessment exercise was to detect and record pollen types commonly used as indicators of human interference with the vegetation cover (Behre, 1981). These may include: (i) the presence of low or declining arboreal pollen taxa indicating that the landscape was deforested or in the process of having woodland cleared; (ii) the presence of ruderal (weeds) and light demanding plant taxa, such as members of the carrot family, goosefoot family, daisy family, dock family and trees such as *Fraxinus* (ash), indicating an open vegetation cover; (iii) the presence of pollen indicators of shrubland, such as blackthorn, blackberry and hazel indicating areas of land deliberately abandoned allowing the re-colonisation of these shrubs; (iv) the presence of indicators of disturbed ground, such as ribwort plantain and nettle pollen.

The results of the assessment are presented in Table 17. The pollen preservation and concentration in most of the samples was poor. This was undoubtedly a consequence of post-depositional oxidation of the grains and spores. The only exception is column sample 1, RD8, which has significantly higher concentrations of pollen and better preservation in most of the samples. The pollen record from RD8 indicates a predominantly treeless landscape with an open vegetation cover dominated by grassland, waste and disturbed ground and marginal wetland. There are no direct pollen indicators of human activity, such as cereal cultivation.

Table 17: Pollen stratigraphical assessment

Code	Depth (cm)	Main pollen taxa	Concentration	Preservation
RD10, Column sample 1	9-10	Poaceae (grass family)	1	1
	22-23	Poaceae	1	1
RD10, Column sample 2	9-10	Poaceae	1	1
	22-23	Poaceae Plantago lanceolata (ribwort plantain)	1	1

Code	Depth (cm)	Main pollen taxa	Concentration	Preservation
RD7, Column sample 1	0-1	Poaceae Cyperaceae (sedge family) Pinus (pine) Polypodium (polypody) Microscopic charred particles	1	2
	15-16	Poaceae	1	2
	32-33	Poaceae Taraxacum type (e.g. dandelion) Quercus (oak)	1	2
RD8, Column sample 1	0-1	Succisa (devils-bit scabious) Ranunculus type (buttercup) Poaceae Polypodium Cyperaceae Polygonum bistorta type (bistort) Plantago lanceolata Dryopteris type (e.g. male fern) Microscopic charred particles	2	2
	10-11	Pteridium (bracken fern) Cyperaceae Dryopteris type Pinus Quercus Salix (willow) Trifolium type (clover) Poaceae	2	2
	20-21	Pteridium Poaceae Polypodium Apiaceae (carrot family)	2	2
	30-31	Poaceae Apiaceae Quercus	1	2
	37-38	Taraxcum type Apiaceae Plantago lanceolata Dryopteris type	1	2
	38-39	None	NA	NA
	39-40	Polypodium Poaceae Taraxcum type Pinus	1	1
Concentration key: 1 = Low 2 = Medium 3 = High Preservation key: 1 = Poor 2 = Good 3 = Very Good				

PLANT MACROFOSSIL ASSESSMENT

530 bulk samples were taken from the site, of which 78 were processed for assessment. The samples were taken from postholes, ditches and ring ditches, pits and a former river channel. Preservation predominantly occurred through waterlogged conditions, though there are occasional charred grains. The aim of this assessment was to determine which samples have the potential to provide detailed information on domestic activities and general environmental changes.

The bulk samples ranged in volume between 2.5 to 40 litres. For the purpose of the assessment, a sub-sample of 10 litres was taken from those of a greater volume. The remainder will be processed if the sample is recommended for further analysis. The samples were processed by wet sieving, and involved using 0.5 mm and 300μm mesh sizes. The residues were 'rapidly' sorted to ascertain the ubiquity of grains and seeds (Table 18). This resulted in 39 samples being recommended for a more detailed archaeobotanical assessment. These samples were briefly scanned and the plant remains identified using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. The results are presented in Table 19. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Recommendations for further analysis are based on the density, diversity and quality of the plant material, and also the importance of the context to the overall aims and objectives of the project.

Phase 1 – Palaeolithic / Mesolithic

Sample 459 (context 1806) was taken from the fill of a former river channel. Seven waterlogged seeds were present, but were not identifiable at this stage. Charcoal and Mollusca were also found in the residue.

Phase 2 – Early Neolithic

Sample 496 (context 1894) was sampled from a pit, and contained small amounts of charcoal and waterlogged wood, but just one waterlogged Poaceae (grass) caryopsis.

Phase 3 – Middle to Late Neolithic

Samples 317 (context 1471), 322 (context 1472) and 323 (context 1527) were all taken from RD1. Sample 317 represents the upper ditch fill, and contained a single waterlogged seed of *Vicia / Lathyrus* sp. (vetch/ pea). The latter two samples were both taken from the primary fill of the ditch. Sample 322 was barren and sample 323 contained half of a waterlogged *Sambucas nigra* (elderberry) seed. All three assemblages contained charcoal, and sample 317 and sample 322 also included waterlogged wood.

Phase 4 – Middle to Late Neolithic

Sample 102 (context 676) was taken from a posthole, and contained just one waterlogged seed of *Polygonum* cf. *hydropiper* (water-pepper) along with charcoal and wood.

Phase 6 - Neolithic

Samples 423 (context 1713) and 581 (context 1852) were sampled from ditch fills. The former contained waterlogged seeds of *Polygonum* cf. *persicaria* (redshank) and Fabaceae indet (legume family), and the latter had a single seed of *Medicago* cf. *polymorpha* (toothed medick), representing waste ground. Charcoal was present in both

Phase 7 – Late Bronze Age

Sample 12 (context 300) was sampled from a field boundary ditch and held two seeds of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and *Polygonum* sp., both of which were waterlogged. Charcoal and wood were also present.

Phase 8 – Late Bronze Age

Sample 439 (context 1744) was taken from a ditch, and contained a single seed of *Polygonum* cf. *hydropiper,* which commonly occupies shallow water environments. Charcoal was also present.

Phase 9 - Late Bronze Age

Samples 8 (context 100) and 40 (context 520) were both taken from a ditch fill. Sample 8 held no archaeobotanical remains other than waterlogged wood. Sample 40 contained seeds of *Polygonum* cf. *aviculare* (Knotgrass) and Fabaceae indet.

Phase 10 - Late Bronze Age

Sample 383 (context 1603) contained a single *Polygonum* cf. *hydropiper* seed sampled from a ditch fill. Charcoal was also present.

Phase 11 – Middle to Late Iron Age

Samples 252 (context 1282), 424 (context 1717), 425 (context 1721) and 452 (context 1781) were sampled from postholes and pits. Sample 252 contained no botanical material. The other assemblages consisted of sparse seeds belonging to the Fabaceae family. Charcoal was also present.

Phase 11a – Middle Iron Age

Eleven samples were taken from contexts dated to this phase: samples 56 (context 563), 131 (context 731), 165 (context 839), 224 (context 1190), 242 (context 1205), 256 (context 1290), 277 (context 1340), 288 (context 1358), 289 (context 1360), 291 (context 1366) and 366 (context 757). Charcoal was present in all samples. Samples 289, 291 and 366 were taken from postholes, and were barren apart from the charcoal. One charred grain of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) was recovered from sample 131, which was taken from a ditch fill. An unidentifiable charred grain was found in sample 242 (context 1205), which was from a posthole from Four-Post Structure 2 (code: FP2). The remaining seeds in these samples were waterlogged, and are essentially from either the Fabaceae or Poaceae families. They represent mainly postholes, but also Ring Ditch 4, and Four-Post Structures FP2, FP6 and FP7.

Phase 11b – Late Iron Age

Samples 41 (context 534) and 52 (context 555) were both sampled from Ring Ditch 7. Sample 41 contained two charred grains, one of which could be identified as hulled barley. Sample 52 also contained one grain (indet.). Sample 149 (context 769) from Ring Ditch 2 also contained a single charred grain (indet.). The remaining seeds from these samples, along with samples 139 (context 727), 148 (context 789), 222 (context 613) and 400 (context 1640), indicate open grassland or wasteland plants, such as *Chenopodium* cf. *album* (Fat hen), *Polygonum aviculare* and *Viola* sp. (Violets), though no sample had more than seven seeds in total.

Phase 12 - Roman

The four samples dated to Phase 12 were some of the richest, but still only contained 14 seeds in total. Samples 11 (context 253), 122 (context 701) and 440 (context 1755) are all from ditch fills, and sample 121 (context 703) is from a posthole. The seeds identified belong to the Chenopodiaceae and Fabaceae families, as well as *Polygonum* spp. (knotgrasses) and *Plantago lanceolata*, all of which represent open or wasteland habitats. Sample 440 also contained an abundance of small mollusc shells.

In conclusion, the preservation was generally of a good quality but there are too few seeds to provide a detailed assessment of the nature of domestic activities and the local environment. Several plants occur in all of the archaeological phases assessed, such as *Polygonum* spp. and *Chenopodium* spp., and various species from the Fabaceae family occur, in particular *Vicia* spp. and *Lathyrus* spp, and indicate the presence of open / wasteland or grassland. This suggests that the site may have been cleared of dense woodland from the early Neolithic, and possibly earlier. The *Vicia* and *Lathyrus* spp may also represent cultivated plants or arable weed seeds. Charred grains of hulled barley and wheat only occur in the late Iron Age samples (phases 11a and 11b), although there is insufficient evidence to indicate whether these plants were cultivated locally.

Table 18: Plant macrofossil assessment

Sample No.	Fraction (mm)	Waterlogged seeds	Charred seeds	Charcoal	Mollusca	Coleoptera	Wood	Bone
8	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
8	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Sample No.	Fraction (mm)	Waterlogged seeds	Charred seeds	Charcoal	Mollusca	Coleoptera	Wood	Bone
11	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
12	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
15	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
16	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
24	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
26	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
30	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
30	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
36	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
36	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
40	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
41	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
42	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
52	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
52	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
56	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
56	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
70	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
70	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
76	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
76	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
77	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
77	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
90	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
90	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
98	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
98	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
102	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
102	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
121	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
121	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
122	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
122	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
131	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
131	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
135	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
135	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
139	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
139	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
140	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
140	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
148	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
148	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
149	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
149	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
165	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
165	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
182	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
182	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
222	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
222	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
224	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
224	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
236	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
236	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
242	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
242	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
251	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
251	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Sample No.	Fraction (mm)	Waterlogged seeds	Charred seeds	Charcoal	Mollusca	Coleoptera	Wood	Bone
253	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
253	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
256	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
256	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
258	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
258	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
268	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
268	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
269	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
269	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
277	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
277	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
288	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
288	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
289	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
289	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
291	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
291	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
301	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
301	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
316	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
316	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
317	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
317	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
322	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
322	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
323	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
323	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
342	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
342	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
343	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
343	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
344	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
344	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
346	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
346	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
347	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
347	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
366	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
366	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
383	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
383	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
385	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
385	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
400	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
400	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
423	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
423	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
424	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
424	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
425	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
425	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
439	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
439	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
440	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
440	4	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
442	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
442	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
446	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
446	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
448	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
448	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
452	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
452	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
459	1	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
459	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
466	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Sample No.	Fraction (mm)	Waterlogged seeds	Charred seeds	Charcoal	Mollusca	Coleoptera	Wood	Bone
466	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
478	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
478	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
481	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
481	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
483	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
483	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
496	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
496	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
498	1	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
498	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
506	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
506	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
516	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
516	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
517	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
517	4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
521	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
521	4	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Table 19: Detailed plant macrofossil assessment

Sample No.				8	11	12	40	41	52	56	102	121	122
Context				100	253	300	520	534	555	563	676	703	701
Feature				D	D	BD	D	D	D	D	PH	PH	D
								RD7	RD7	RD4			
Phase				9	12	7	9	11b	11b	11a	4	12	12
Family	**Genus**	**Species**	**English Name**										
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium*	cf. *album*	Fat hen										
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex*	sp.	Orache		3								
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium*	sp.											1
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum*	cf. *persicaria*	Redshank										
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum*	cf. *hydropiper*	Water-pepper								1		
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum*	cf. *aviculare*	Knotgrass				1		2			1	
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum*	sp.				1							
Violaceae	*Viola*	sp.	Violet					1					
Fabaceae	*Vicia*	sp.	Vetch		1								
Fabaceae	cf. *Lathyrus*	sp.	Peas									1	
Fabaceae	*Vicia/ Lathyrus*	sp.											
Fabaceae	cf. *Melilotus*	sp.	Melilots										
Fabaceae	*Medicago*	cf. *polymorpha*	Toothed medick										
Fabaceae	Indet						1			1			
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago*	*lanceolata*	Ribwort plantain			1							
Caprifoliaceae	*Sambucus*	*nigra*	Elderberry										
Asteraceae	*Centaurea*	sp.	Knapweed										
Gramineae	Indet		Grass/ grain										
Poaceae	*Hordeum*	sp.	cf. Hulled barley					1					
Poaceae	*Triticum*	sp.	Wheat indet										
Poaceae	Indet		Grain indet					1	1 (ch)				
Unidentified										5			6
Other													

Key

D = ditch
Ch = channel
PH = posthole
BD = boundary ditch
RD7 = ring ditch 7
FP8 = four-post structure 8

131	139	148	149	165	222	224	242	252	256	288	289	291	317	322	323	366	383	400
731	727	789	769	839	613	1190	1205	1282	1290	1358	1360	1366	1471	1472	1527	757	1603	1640
D	D	PH	D	Void?	D	D	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	U'D	1'D	1'D	PH	D	D
	RD8	FP9	RD2		D		FP2	FP5	FP2	FP7	FP6	FP6	RD1	RD1	RD1			
11a	11b	11b	11b	11a	11b	11a	11a	11	11a	11a	11a	11a	3	3	3	11a	10	11b

	1			1														1
	1																	
			1															
																	1	6
													1					
					1		1 (mod)											
															1			
	1																	
						1			1									
										1								
1																		
			1 (ch)				1											
							1											

423	424	425	439	440	452	459	496	581	277
1713	1717	1721	1744	1755	1781	1806	1894	1852	1340
D	P	P	D	D	PH	Ch	P	D	PH
									FP7
6	11	11	6	12	11	1	2	8	11a
1									1
			1						
		1							
		1							
								1	
1		1							
				1					
							1		
	1				1	7			
				molluscs					

BONE ASSESSMENT

During the preparation of bulk sample 347 (context 1319, fill of ditch 1320, archaeological phase 10) for assessment, over 850 exceptionally small / pulverised mammal bone fragments weighing 54.5g, together with five small pieces of an adult cattle axis vertebra (wt. of bone = 10.54g), were recovered. The pulverised fragments are of indeterminate species but probably represent cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone elements. They probably represent domestic waste discarded into the ditch.

CONCLUSIONS

Examination of the column samples recovered during the excavations has revealed a distinctive primary fill preserved in three cases (column sample 2, RD2, column sample 1, RD4, and column sample 1, RD9). This interpretation was supported by evidence for higher organic matter values in the base of two of these columns (features RD4 and RD9). There is further evidence to suggest that the ditches were gradually and episodically in-filled.

The Total Phosphate and magnetic susceptibility measurements both indicate enhanced values associated with features RD7 and RD8. Although it has not been possible to determine precisely the cause of these higher values, it is likely that they are associated with domestic activities. For possible evidence for human activities was suggested by the enhanced phosphate values in feature RD1.

The plant macrofossil assessment has indicated open / wasteland or grassland at the site throughout the period of occupation. This interpretation is entirely supported by the pollen assessment. Both assessments suggest that the site may have been cleared of dense woodland from the earliest period of occupation. The nature of human activity has been difficult to ascertain due to the poor pollen and plant macrofossil concentrations. The only direct evidence of past economic practices at the site are the presence of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus* spp, and hulled barley and wheat, during the late Iron Age, and the presence of animal remains during the late Bronze Age.

The radiocarbon dating assessment has clearly provided accurate and precise age estimates. However, it seems highly likely that in most cases the charcoal has been re-deposited from older sediments and 'introduced' following disturbance of the site from the Medieval period onwards. Only sample 135 has produced a result that is broadly consistent with the archaeological chronology.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the assessment indicate that no further organic matter determinations, phosphate analyses, magnetic susceptibility measurements, plant macrofossil analyses and bone identifications are required. Limited pollen analyses are recommended for column sample 1, feature RD8, to provide a quantitative record of the vegetation cover of the site. Due to the uncertainty regarding the radiocarbon ages, further dating of carefully selected samples is highly recommended to provide a more secure chronological framework for the site.

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APPENDIX 7

Sites and Monuments Record Form

SMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1. TYPE OF RECORDING

~~Evaluation~~ Excavation ~~Watching brief~~

Other (please specify)

2. LOCATION

County: **Surrey County Council**

Borough: **Borough of Spelthorne**

Site address: **The former Remand Centre, Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex**

Site name: **Ashford Prison** Site code: **ASH 01**

Nat. Grid Refs.:

Centre of site: **TQ 0540 7140**

Limits of site:

a) N:- b) S:-

c) E:- d) W:-

3. ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit / company / society: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.**

Address: **Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, SE4 2PD**

Site director / supervisor: **Tim Carew** Project manager: **Peter Moore**

Funded by: **H. M. Prison Service**

4. DURATION

Date fieldwork started: **20th August 2001** Date finished: **4th February 2002**

Field work previously notified? ~~YES~~ / **NO**

Fieldwork will continue? ~~YES~~ / **NO** / ~~NOT KNOWN~~

5. PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic ✓ Roman ✓

Mesolithic ✓	Saxon (pre-AD 1066)
Neolithic ✓	Medieval (AD 1066 -1485)
Bronze Age ✓	Post-Medieval ✓
Iron Age ✓	Unknown

6. PERIOD SUMMARIES. Use headings for each period (Roman; Medieval; etc.), and continue on additional sheets as necessary.

The archaeology encountered was multi-phase, the features largely falling into four periods: Neolithic, mostly middle to late but with some early; Late Bronze Age; Middle to Late Iron Age; and Romano-British. The site fits into a pattern in the Thames Valley and elsewhere of multi-period Prehistoric sites which suggest 'palimpsest' landscapes.

The south-west part of the site was intensively used in two of these periods, the Neolithic and the Iron Age. This part of the site was on what appears to have been an island or tongue of very slightly higher land, which may therefore have been a drier spot seasonally within the floodplain, between the River Ash and a palaeochannel found in the excavation.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

An assemblage of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints was recovered. These were generally residual, but probably associated with the riverine location of the site.

Neolithic

In the Neolithic ritual activity can be traced to a pair of pits with placed deposits in the Early Neolithic, but develops in the Middle to Late Neolithic in the form of a hengiform monument with a north-east to south-west orientation. Once the ditch had filled in a number of pits, believed to be ritual in nature, were dug into it. Several ditches were associated with the monument. Peterborough ware was found amongst the Neolithic pottery.

Late Bronze Age

In the Late Bronze Age a field system covered much of the site, developing over up to four phases. This is believed to have been for stock management.

Middle to Late Iron Age

In the Middle to Late Iron Age a two-phase settlement occupied the area around the hengiform monument. Ten roundhouses were present, with seven four-post structures ('granaries') and several pit groups.

Roman

In the Roman period another field system was laid out across the site, ending the use of the settlement if this had not already occurred.

7. NATURAL. (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: **River terrace gravel and sand, mostly overlain by brickearth**

Height above Ordnance Datum: **13m OD**

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVES.

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes ✓	Plans ✓	Photos ✓	Negatives ✓
Slides ✓	Correspondence ✓	Manuscripts (unpub. reports etc.) ✓	

b) All / ~~some~~ records ~~have been~~ / will be deposited in the following museum / records office etc.: **Spelthorne Museum, Market Square, Staines, TW18 4RH (01784 461804).**

c) Approximate year of transfer: **2004 / 2005**

d) Location of any copies: **N/A**

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? ~~YES~~ / **NO**

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming? ~~YES~~ / **NO**

9. LOCATION OF FINDS.

a) In your possession? **YES**

b) All / ~~some~~ finds ~~have been~~ / will be deposited with the following museum / ~~other body~~: **Spelthorne Museum, Market Square, Staines, TW18 4RH (01784 461804).**

c) Approximate year of transfer: **2004 / 2005**

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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SIGNED: **DATE:**

NAME (Block capitals): **TIM CAREW**

Please return completed form to The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, English Heritage London Region, 30 Warwick St., London W1R 5RD. Tel. 020 7973 3731 / 3779 (direct dial).

APPENDIX 8

CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1	Fill	Pit	Fill of [2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17m	0.71m	0.14m
2	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17m	0.71m	0.14m
3	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [4]	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78m	0.60m	0.25m
4	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78m	0.60m	0.25m
5	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [6]	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.35m	0.25m
6	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.35m	0.25m
7	Fill	Pit	Fill of [9]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10m	0.75m	0.17m
8	Fill	Pit	Fill of [9]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.50m	0.16m
9	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10m	0.75m	0.33m
12	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [13]	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94m	0.60m	0.20m
13	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94m	0.60m	0.20m
14	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [15]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.90m	0.45m
15	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.90m	-
16	Fill	Pit	Fill of [17]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88m	0.42m	0.20m
17	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88m	0.42m	0.20m
18	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [19]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25m	0.25m	-
19	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25m	0.25m	-
20	Fill	Pit	Fill of [21]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25m	0.25m	-
21	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25m	0.25m	-
22	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [24]	8	2061	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	1.90m	0.10m
23	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [24]	8	2061	-	-	-	-	-	1.60m	0.60m	0.15m
24	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	1.90m	0.25m
25	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [26]	7	2063	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	1.00m	0.18m
26	Cut	Ditch	-	7	2064	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	1.00m	0.18m
27	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [28]	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Fill	Pit	Fill of [32]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.80m	-
32	Cut	Pit	-	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.80m	-
33	Fill	Pit	Fill of [34]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.60m	0.20m
34	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.60m	0.20m
37	Fill	Pit	Fill of [38]	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30m	2.30m	0.24m
38	Cut	Pit	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30m	2.30m	0.24m
39	Fill	Pit / Natural	Fill of [40]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55m	0.65m	0.25m
40	Cut	Pit / Natural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55m	0.65m	0.25m
41	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [42]	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.95m	0.12m
42	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.95m	0.12m
43	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [44]	11	-	883	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.19m	0.23m
44	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	616	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.19m	0.23m
45	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [46]	11B	2103	-	-	-	-	<2>	2.20m	2.00m	0.45m
46	Cut	Ditch	RD9	-	-	608	-	-	-	-	2.20m	2.00m	0.45m
47	Fill	Pit	Fill of [48]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m
48	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m
49	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [50]	12	2047	-	-	-	-	<1>	2.30m	2.00m	0.25m
50	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2048	-	-	-	-	-	2.30m	2.00m	-
53	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [54]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55m	0.40m	0.07m
54	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55m	0.40m	0.07m
57	Fill	Pit	Fill of [58]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85m	0.60m	0.30m
58	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85m	0.60m	0.30m
59	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [60]	6	2036	-	-	-	-	<3>	1.90m	1.30m	0.22m
60	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2037	-	-	-	-	-	1.90m	1.30m	0.22m
61	Fill	Pit	Fill of [62]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10m	1.02m	0.20m
62	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10m	1.02m	0.20m
63	Fill	Pit	Fill of [152]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.28m	-
64	Fill	Pit	Fill of [65]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65m	1.46m	0.15m
65	Cut	Pit	Shallow pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65m	1.46m	0.15m
66	Fill	Pit	Fill of [153]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.70m	-
67	Fill	Pit	Fill of [154]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15m	1.00m	-
68	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [155]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.50m	-
69	Fill	Pit	Fill of [156]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.55m	-
72	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [159]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50m	0.20m	-
73	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [76]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [76]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23m
75	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [76]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m
76	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47m
77	Layer / Fill	Water deposit	Fill of [78]. Possible waterlain deposit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.50m	0.15m
78	Cut	Interface	May not be cut.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.50m	0.15m
79	Layer / Fill	Water deposit	Fill of [80]. Possible waterlain deposit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60m	1.40m	0.15m
80	Cut	Interface	May not be cut.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60m	1.40m	0.15m
81	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [82]	10	2014	-	-	-	-	<4>	2.00m	0.90m	0.40m
82	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2015	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.90m	0.40m
83	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [84]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5>	2.00m	0.60m	0.22m
84	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.60m	0.22m
85	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [86]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.70m	0.15m
86	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.70m	0.15m
87	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [145]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50m	1.25m	-
88	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [146]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20m	0.75m	-
89	Fill	Pit	Fill of [147]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50m	0.25m	-
90	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [148]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.75m	-
91	Fill	Pit	Fill of [149]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.50m	-
92	Fill	Pit	Fill of [150]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35m	0.60m	-
93	Fill	Pit	Fill of [94]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.60m	0.10m
94	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.60m	-
95	Layer / Fill	-	Fill of [151].	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50m	2.00m	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
96	Fill	Pit	Fill of [97]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<6>	1.20m	0.50m	0.24m
97	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20m	0.50m	0.24m
98	Fill	Pit	Fill of [99]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<7>	0.90m	0.70m	0.25m
99	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.70m	0.25m
100	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [101]	10	2012	-	-	-	-	<8>	2.00m	1.40m	0.15m
101	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2013	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.40m	0.15m
102	Fill	Palaeochannel / Ditch	Fill of [103]	8	2004	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.20m	0.39m
103	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2005	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.20m	0.39m
104	Fill	Pit	Fill of [124]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.50m	-
105	Fill	Pit	Fill of [125]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.50m	-
106	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [126]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.50m	-
107	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [127]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.50m	-
108	Fill	Pit	Fill of [128]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52m	0.40m	-
109	Layer / Fill	-	Fill of [129] or possibly a layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.40m	-
110	Layer / Fill	-	Fill of [130] or possibly a layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.75m	-
111	Layer / Fill	-	Fill of [130] or possibly a layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.00m	-
112	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [113]	8	-	-	-	-	-	<10>	2.00m	1.45m	0.30m
113	Cut	Ditch	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.45m	0.30m
114	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [115]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<9>	2.00m	0.90m	0.15m
115	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.90m	0.15m
116	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [117]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.40m	0.15m
117	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.40m	0.15m
118	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [119]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	1.00m	0.09m
119	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	1.00m	0.09m
120	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [121]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.50m	-
121	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.50m	-
122	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [123]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.25m	-
123	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.25m	-
124	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.50m	-
125	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.50m	-
126	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.45m	-
127	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.45m	-
128	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50m	-	-
131	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [132]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.60m	-
132	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.60m	-
133	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [134]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.60m	-
134	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40m	0.60m	-
135	Fill	Pit	Fill of [136]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.40m	-
136	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.40m	-
137	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [138]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50m	1.00m	-
138	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50m	1.00m	-
139	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [140]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.07m
140	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.07m
141	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [142]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90m	0.80m	-
142	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90m	0.80m	-
143	Fill	Pit	Fill of [144]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10m	0.80m	-
144	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10m	0.80m	-
145	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30m	1.40m	-
146	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15m	0.75m	-
147	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	-	-
148	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20m	0.60m	-
149	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.55m	-
150	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45m	-	-
152	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	-	-
153	Cut	Pit?	Unexcavated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85m	-	-
154	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10m	1.00m	-
155	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.50m	-
156	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	-	-
159	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2033	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	1.80m	-
200	Fill	Pit	Fill of [201]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54m	0.34m	0.10m
201	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54m	0.34m	0.07m
202	Fill	Pit	Fill of [203]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50m	0.50m	0.10m
203	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50m	0.50m	0.07m
204	Fill	Pit	Fill of [205]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.50m	0.05m
205	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.50m	0.05m
206	Fill	Pit	Fill of [207]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.60m	0.12m
207	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.60m	0.12m
208	Fill	Pit	Fill of [209]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.60m	0.08m
209	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.60m	0.08m
210	Layer	Natural	Brickearth - orange silt	Natural	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-
211	Fill	Pit	Fill of [212]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55m	0.65m	0.08m
212	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55m	0.65m	0.08m
213	Fill	Pit	Fill of [214]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35m	0.20m	0.06m
214	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35m	0.20m	0.06m
215	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [216]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50m	0.40m	0.09m
216	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50m	0.40m	0.09m
217	Fill	Pit	Fill of [218]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.57m	0.12m
218	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.57m	0.12m
219	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [220]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30m	0.70m	0.10m
220	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30m	0.70m	0.10m
221	Fill	Ditch end / Pit	Fill of [222]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	1.10m	0.30m
222	Cut	Ditch end / Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	1.10m	0.30m
223	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [224]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.10m	0.90m	0.30m
224	Cut	Pit / Tree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.10m	0.90m	0.30m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
		Throw Hollow											
225	Fill	Pit	Fill of [226]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.70m	-
226	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.70m	-
227	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [228]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<274>	0.74m	0.76m	0.46m
228	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.74m	0.76m	0.46m
229	Fill	Ditch end / Pit	Fill of [230]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<352>	1.85m	0.80m	0.15m
230	Cut	Ditch end / Pit	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	2.40m	0.75m	0.13m
231	Fill	Pit	Fill of [232]	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	1.85m	0.33m
232	Cut	Pit	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	1.85m	0.33m
233	Fill	Pit	Fill of [234]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.70m	0.13m
234	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.70m	0.13m
235	Fill	Pit	Fill of [236]	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.90m	2.50m	0.20m
236	Cut	Pit	-	6	-	-	-	236	-	-	2.90m	2.50m	0.20m
237	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [238]. V. probably same as (2077)	8	2077	-	-	-	-	-	1.20m	2.00m	0.12m
238	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2078]	8	2078	-	-	-	-	-	1.20m	2.00m	0.12m
239	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [240]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55m	1.84m	0.07m
240	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55m	1.84m	0.07m
241	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [242]. V. probably same as (2079)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00m	0.50m	0.16m
242	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2080].	14	-	-	-	242	-	-	3.00m	0.50m	0.16m
243	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [244]	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.50m	1.10m	0.20m
244	Cut	Ditch	-	6	-	-	-	244	-	-	4.50m	1.10m	0.20m
245	Fill	Pit	Fill of [246]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	1.00m	0.16m
246	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	1.00m	0.16m
247	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [248]	12	2067	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	1.80m	0.24m
248	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2068	-	-	1468	-	-	1.00m	1.80m	0.24m
249	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [252]	12	2069	-	-	-	-	-	1.80m	0.80m	0.14m
250	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.80m	0.13m
251	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [250]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.80m	0.13m
252	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2070	-	-	-	-	-	1.80m	2.70m	0.18m
253	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [254]	12	2010	-	-	-	10a	<11>	3.40m	0.75m	0.28m
254	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2011	-	-	254	10a	-	3.40m	0.75m	0.28m
255	Fill	Pit	Fill of [256]	-	-	-	-	-	10b; c	<28>	4.20m	0.74m	0.16m
256	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	256	10b; c	-	4.20m	0.74m	0.16m
257	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [258]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	0.32m	0.08m
258	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	0.28m	0.32m	0.08m
259	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [260]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48m	0.41m	0.04m
260	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	0.48m	0.41m	0.04m
261	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [262]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.40m	0.06m
262	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	0.40m	0.40m	0.06m
263	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [264]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31m	0.36m	0.12m
264	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	0.31m	0.36m	0.12m
265	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [266]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27m	0.26m	0.08m
266	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	-	0.27m	0.26m	0.08m
267	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [268]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25m	0.31m	0.09m
268	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	287	-	-	0.26m	0.31m	0.09m
269	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [270]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65m	0.72m	0.09m
270	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	0.70m	0.72m	0.08m
271	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [272]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53m	0.40m	0.08m
272	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	287	-	-	0.53m	0.40m	0.08m
273	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [274]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.60m	0.07m
274	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	0.60m	0.60m	0.07m
275	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [276]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	0.25m	0.05m
276	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	0.16m	0.25m	0.05m
277	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [278]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.50m	0.05m
278	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	0.30m	0.50m	0.08m
279	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [280]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78m	0.20m	0.03m
280	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	0.78m	0.20m	0.03m
281	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [282]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48m	0.45m	0.09m
282	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	0.48m	0.45m	0.09m
283	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [284]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47m	0.43m	0.12m
284	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	0.47m	0.43m	0.12m
285	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [287]	-	-	-	-	287	4b	-	2.80m	0.40m	0.35m
286	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [287]	-	-	-	-	287	4b	-	2.80m	0.60m	0.36m
287	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	287	4b	-	2.80m	2.40m	0.35m
288	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [289]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.81m	0.10m
289	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	0.90m	0.81m	0.10m
290	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow / Pit	Fill of [291]	-	-	-	-	287	4a	-	2.70m	1.72m	0.26m
291	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow / Pit	-	-	-	-	-	287	4a	-	2.70m	1.72m	0.26m
292	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [287]	-	-	-	-	287	4b	-	1.40m	0.60m	0.40m
293	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [294]	9	2008	-	-	-	4c	-	6.38m	0.42m	0.11m
294	Cut	Ditch	Small ditch	9	2009	-	-	294	4c	-	6.38m	0.42m	0.11m
295	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [296]	-	-	-	-	296	4e	-	-	-	0.20m
296	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	296	4e	-	0.46m	0.50m	0.20m
297	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [331]	-	-	-	-	331	4d	-	1.00m	1.65m	0.26m
298	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [306]	8	2002	-	-	-	2	<13>	1.00m	-	0.25m
299	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2003	303	-	299	2	-	2.93m	1.90m	0.40m
300	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [301]	8	2000	-	-	-	19a	<12>	2.00m	1.04m	0.20m
301	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary ditch	8	2001	-	-	301	19a	-	2.00m	1.04m	0.20m
302	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [303]	8	2002	-	-	-	1	-	2.10m	1.85m	0.40m
303	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2003	299	-	303	1	-	2.10m	1.85m	0.40m
304	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [299]	8	2002	-	-	-	2	-	0.51m	-	0.25m
305	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [306]	8	2002	-	-	-	2	-	0.37m	-	0.31m
306	Cut	Ditch	recut of [299]	8	2003	-	-	299	2	-	2.93m	1.37m	0.30m
307	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [308]	8	2006	-	-	-	7	<14>	1.95m	1.54m	0.43m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
308	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary ditch	8	2007	-	-	308	7	-	1.95m	1.54m	0.43m
309	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [310]	9	2081	-	-	-	6a	<15>	4.50m	0.75m	0.10m
310	Cut	Ditch	Small ditch	9	2082	-	-	310	6a	-	4.50m	0.75m	0.10m
311	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [312]	9	2008	-	-	-	6a	<16>	4.90m	0.35m	0.30m
312	Cut	Ditch	Small ditch	9	2009	-	-	312	6a	-	4.90m	0.35m	0.30m
313	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [314]	12	2010	-	-	-	69a	-	1.70m	0.60m	0.18m
314	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary ditch	12	2011	-	-	314	69a	-	1.70m	0.60m	0.18m
315	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [316]	8	2006	-	-	-	5a	<17>	2.32m	2.05m	0.40m
316	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary ditch	8	2007	-	-	316	5a	-	2.32m	2.05m	0.40m
317	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [318]	8	2000	-	-	-	19b; c; d	<18>	3.85m	2.12m	0.30m
318	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary ditch	8	2001	-	-	318	19b; c; d	-	3.85m	2.12m	0.30m
319	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [320]	8	2004	-	-	-	176a	<19>	1.95m	1.50m	0.33m
320	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary ditch	8	2005	-	-	320	176a	-	1.95m	1.50m	0.33m
321	Fill	Pit	Fill of [322]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15m	0.42m	0.08m
322	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	1.15m	0.42m	0.08m
323	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [324]	9	-	-	-	-	9a	<20>	8.00m	0.36m	0.08m
324	Cut	Ditch	-	9	-	-	-	324	9a	-	8.00m	0.36m	0.08m
325	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [326]	8	2004	-	-	-	69b	<24>	1.50m	1.35m	0.45m
326	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2005	-	-	326	69b	-	1.50m	1.35m	0.45m
327	Fill	Pit	Fill of [328]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<21>	0.79m	0.50m	0.07m
328	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	328	-	-	0.79m	0.50m	0.07m
329	Fill	Pit	Fill of [330]	-	-	-	-	-	5b	<22>	0.90m	0.90m	0.19m
330	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	330	5b	-	0.90m	0.90m	0.19m
331	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	331	4d	-	1.65m	1.00m	0.26m
332	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [333]	-	-	-	-	-	13d	-	0.90m	0.50m	0.19m
333	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	333	13d	-	0.90m	0.52m	0.19m
334	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [335]	-	-	-	-	335	-	-	2.60m	1.25m	0.34m
335	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	-	2.60m	1.25m	0.34m
336	Fill	Pit	Fill of [337]	10	-	-	-	-	-	<23>	1.75m	0.65m	0.44m
337	Cut	Pit	-	10	-	-	-	337	-	-	1.75m	0.65m	0.44m
338	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Upper fill of [339]	-	-	-	-	339	13a	<27>	1.80m	1.12m	0.25m
339	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	339	13a	-	1.80m	1.12m	0.25m
340	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [341]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.50m	0.13m
341	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	341	-	-	0.70m	0.50m	0.13m
342	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [343]	-	-	-	-	-	13b	-	1.00m	0.60m	0.40m
343	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	343	13b	-	1.00m	0.60m	0.40m
344	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [345]	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	4.15m	0.30m	0.06m
345	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	345; 347	14	-	4.15m	0.30m	0.06m
346	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [347]	10	2012	-	-	-	14	-	3.60m	0.58m	0.18m
347	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2013	-	-	347	14	-	3.60m	0.58m	0.18m
348	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [349]	8	2000	-	-	-	11a	-	2.00m	1.18m	0.22m
349	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2001	-	-	349	11a	-	2.00m	1.18m	0.22m
350	Fill	Channel	Fill of [352]	1	-	-	-	-	9b	<25>	3.70m	1.30m	0.21m
351	Fill	Channel	Fill of [352]	1	-	-	-	-	9b	<26>	2.80m	1.30m	0.29m
352	Cut	Channel	Palaeochannel	1	-	-	-	352	9b	-	3.70m	1.30m	0.50m
353	Fill	Pit	Fill of [354]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24m	0.24m	0.08m
354	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	354	-	-	0.24m	0.24m	0.08m
355	Fill	Pit	Fill of [356]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48m	0.25m	0.15m
356	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	-	0.48m	0.25m	0.15m
357	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [358]	12	2010	-	-	-	12a	-	0.82m	0.57m	0.23m
358	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2011	-	-	358	12a	-	0.82m	0.57m	0.23m
359	Fill	Channel	Fill of [360]	9	2081	-	-	-	12a	-	0.92m	0.42m	0.20m
360	Cut	Channel	-	9	2082	-	-	360	12a	-	0.92m	0.42m	0.20m
361	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [362]	9	2081	-	-	-	6b	-	4.30m	0.35m	0.15m
362	Cut	Ditch	-	9	2082	-	-	362	6b	-	4.30m	0.35m	0.15m
363	Fill	Pit	Fill of [364]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<457>	2.20m	1.80m	0.21m
364	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	364	-	-	2.20m	1.80m	0.21m
365	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [366]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12m	1.40m	0.11m
366	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	2.12m	1.40m	0.11m
367	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [368]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86m	0.80m	0.12m
368	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	368	-	-	0.86m	0.80m	0.12m
369	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [370]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.46m	0.28m	0.10m
370	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	370	-	-	0.46m	0.28m	0.10m
371	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [372]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54m	0.34m	0.09m
372	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	0.54m	0.34m	0.09m
373	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [374]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45m	0.30m	0.10m
374	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	0.45m	0.30m	0.10m
375	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [376]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86m	0.58m	0.16m
376	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	376	-	-	0.86m	0.58m	0.16m
377	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	377	17a	-	1.80m	1.28m	0.60m
378	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [377]	-	-	-	-	-	17a	-	2.10m	1.20m	0.07m
379	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [377]	-	-	-	-	377	17a	-	1.80m	0.99m	0.23m
380	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [377]	-	-	-	-	-	17a	-	1.20m	1.00m	0.09m
381	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [382]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32m	0.29m	0.17m
382	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	382	-	-	0.32m	0.29m	0.17m
383	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	383	17b	-	0.80m	0.70m	0.23m
384	Fill	Pit	Fill of [383]	-	-	-	-	-	17b	-	0.80m	0.70m	0.23m
385	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [377]	-	-	-	-	-	17a	-	1.80m	1.20m	0.15m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
386	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Secondary fill of [339]	-	-	-	-	-	13a	-	1.90m	0.86m	0.08m
387	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Primary fill of [339]	-	-	-	-	-	13a	-	1.40m	0.89m	0.07m
388	Fill	Natural / ditch	Fill of [466]	-	-	-	-	466	22	-	2.10m	1.18m	0.26m
389	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [390]	-	-	-	-	390	13c	-	1.60m	1.50m	0.30m
390	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	390	13c	-	1.70m	1.10m	0.30m
391	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [392]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.60m	0.11m
392	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	0.60m	0.60m	0.11m
393	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [394]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.28m	0.10m
394	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	0.30m	0.28m	0.10m
395	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [396]	-	-	-	-	395	5c	-	1.40m	0.62m	0.12m
396	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	395	5c	-	1.40m	0.62m	0.12m
397	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [398]	-	-	-	-	398	10c	<29>	1.48m	1.16m	0.20m
398	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	398	10c	-	1.48m	1.16m	0.20m
399	Fill	Pit	Fill of [400]	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76m	0.70m	0.10m
400	Cut	Pit	-	14	-	-	-	400	-	-	0.76m	0.70m	0.10m
401	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [402]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96m	0.90m	0.11m
402	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	402	-	-	0.96m	0.90m	0.11m
403	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [404]	-	-	-	-	404	5e	-	0.52m	0.42m	0.12m
404	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	404	5e	-	0.52m	0.42m	0.12m
405	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [406]	-	-	-	-	406	5d	-	0.72m	0.55m	0.13m
406	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	406	5d	-	0.72m	0.55m	0.13m
407	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [408]	12	-	-	-	-	9c	<30>	3.90m	0.90m	0.44m
408	Cut	Ditch	-	12	-	-	-	408	9c	-	3.90m	0.90m	0.44m
409	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [410]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	0.17m	0.47m
410	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	0.20m	0.17m	0.47m
411	Fill	Pit	Fill of [412]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11m	1.00m	0.33m
412	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	412	-	-	1.11m	1.00m	0.33m
413	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [414]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65m	1.38m	0.18m
414	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	414	-	-	1.65m	1.38m	0.19m
415	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [416]	-	-	-	-	416	20a	-	1.44m	1.28m	0.20m
416	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	416	20a	-	1.44m	1.28m	0.20m
417	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [418]	12	2018	-	-	-	12b	<32>	1.98m	1.60m	0.50m
418	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2019	-	-	418	12b	-	1.98m	1.60m	0.50m
419	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [420]	12	2020	-	-	-	12b	<33>	1.60m	0.64m	0.35m
420	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2021	-	-	420	12b	-	1.60m	0.64m	0.35m
421	Fill	Natural	Fill of [422]	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	5.05m	4.76m	0.31m
422	Cut	Natural	Possible animal burrow	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	5.05m	4.76m	0.31m
423	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [424]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36m	0.34m	0.25m
424	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	0.36m	0.34m	0.25m
425	Fill	Channel	Fill of [426]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30m	0.80m	0.12m
426	Cut	Channel	-	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	2.30m	0.80m	0.12m
427	Fill	Natural / Ditch	Fill of [428]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75m	0.75m	0.09m
428	Cut	Natural / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	428	-	-	0.75m	0.75m	0.09m
429	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [430]	-	-	-	-	430	16a	<31>	2.30m	0.78m	0.24m
430	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	430	16a	-	2.30m	0.78m	0.24m
431	Fill	Pit	Fill of [432]	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	0.50m	0.43m	0.12m
432	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	0.50m	0.43m	0.12m
433	Fill	Pit	Fill of [434]	-	-	-	-	434	15a	-	0.80m	0.53m	0.22m
434	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	434	15a	-	0.80m	0.53m	0.22m
435	Fill	Pit	Fill of [436]	-	-	-	-	436	-	-	0.58m	0.56m	0.16m
436	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	436	-	-	0.58m	0.56m	0.16m
437	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [438]	-	-	-	-	438	11b	-	3.82m	1.50m	0.34m
438	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	438	11b	-	3.82m	1.50m	0.28m
439	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [440]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<34>	1.06m	0.74m	0.17m
440	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	1.06m	0.74m	0.17m
441	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [442]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30m	0.75m	0.24m
442	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	442	-	-	1.30m	0.75m	0.24m
443	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [444]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.35m	0.40m
444	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	-	0.40m	0.35m	0.40m
445	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [446]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.24m	0.11m
446	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	446; 448	-	-	0.30m	0.24m	0.11m
447	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [448]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56m	0.34m	0.19m
448	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	446; 448	-	-	0.56m	0.34m	0.19m
449	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [450]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	0.28m	0.16m
450	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	450; 452	-	-	0.28m	0.28m	0.16m
451	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [452]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44m	0.44m	0.14m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
452	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	450; 452	-	-	0.44m	0.40m	0.14m
453	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [454]	-	-	-	-	454	16b	-	2.98m	0.80m	0.15m
454	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	454	16b	-	2.98m	0.80m	0.15m
455	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [456]	-	-	-	-	456	18a	-	2.70m	1.54m	0.11m
456	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	456	18a	-	2.70m	1.54m	0.11m
457	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [458]	-	-	-	-	-	9d	-	1.10m	0.90m	0.25m
458	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	458	9d	-	1.10m	0.90m	0.25m
459	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [460]	-	-	-	-	-	9e	-	0.70m	0.64m	0.10m
460	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	460	9e; 23a	-	0.70m	0.64m	0.10m
461	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [462]	-	-	-	-	-	23a	-	1.00m	0.90m	0.12m
462	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	462	23a	-	1.00m	0.90m	0.12m
463	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [464]	-	-	-	-	464	20b	-	1.38m	1.35m	0.18m
464	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	464	20b	-	1.38m	1.35m	0.18m
465	Fill	Natural / Ditch	Fill of [466]	-	-	-	-	466	22	-	2.10m	1.12m	0.55m
466	Cut	Natural / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	466	22	-	5.20m	1.20m	0.42m
467	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [468]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05m	0.60m	0.11m
468	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	468; 470	-	-	1.05m	0.60m	0.11m
469	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [470]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05m	0.70m	0.20m
470	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	468; 470	-	-	1.05m	0.70m	0.20m
471	Fill	Pit	Fill of [472]	-	-	-	-	-	23b	-	0.34m	0.34m	0.23m
472	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	472	23b	-	0.34m	0.34m	0.23m
473	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [474]	-	-	-	-	-	23c	-	0.60m	0.34m	0.17m
474	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	474	23c	-	0.60m	0.34m	0.17m
475	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [476]	-	-	-	-	-	23d	-	2.0m	1.50m	0.18m
476	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	476	23d	-	2.0m	1.50m	0.18m
477	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [478]	-	-	-	-	478	16c	<35>	2.50m	1.96m	0.26m
478	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	478	16c	-	2.50m	1.96m	0.26m
479	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [480]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74m	0.55m	0.13m
480	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	0.74m	0.55m	0.13m
481	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [482]	-	-	-	-	-	23e	-	0.62m	0.45m	0.13m
482	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	482	23a; b	-	0.62m	0.45m	0.13m
483	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [484]	-	-	-	-	-	11c	-	1.46m	1.30m	0.30m
484	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	484	11c	-	1.46m	1.30m	0.30m
485	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [486]	10	2014	-	-	-	21	-	3.20m	0.70m	0.20m
486	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2015	-	-	486	21	-	3.20m	0.70m	0.20m
487	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [488]	10	2012	-	-	-	27b	<36>	2.40m	0.90m	0.12m
488	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2013	-	-	488	27b; c	-	2.40m	0.90m	0.29m
489	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [492]	12	2016	-	-	-	25	-	1.93m	1.03m	-
490	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [493]	12	2018	-	-	-	25	-	1.92m	1.52m	-
491	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [494]	12	2020	-	-	-	25	-	1.92m	0.42m	-
492	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2017	-	-	493	25	-	1.93m	1.03m	-
493	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2019	-	-	493	25	-	1.92m	1.52m	-
494	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2021	-	-	-	25	-	1.92m	0.42m	-
495	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [496]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<37>	0.47m	0.40m	0.05m
496	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	0.47m	0.40m	0.08m
497	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [498]	-	-	-	-	498	11d	-	3.24m	1.16m	0.26m
498	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	498	11d	-	3.24m	1.16m	0.22m
499	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [500]	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	1.90m	1.40m	0.40m
500	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	500	22	-	2.10m	1.40m	0.35m
501	Fill	Natural / Ditch	Fill of [466]	-	-	-	-	466	-	-	2.10m	1.40m	0.05m
502	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [503]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.70m	0.28m
503	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	503	-	-	0.80m	0.70m	0.28m
505	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Primary fill of [507]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82m	0.70m	0.25m
506	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Upper fill of [507]	-	-	-	-	507	18b	-	1.02m	0.92m	0.30m
507	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	507	18b	-	1.74m	1.02m	0.30m
508	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [509]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80m	1.05m	0.24m
509	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	509	-	-	1.80m	1.05m	0.24m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
510	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [511]	-	-	-	-	511	24	-	2.90m	0.55m	0.38m
511	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	511	24	-	2.90m	0.55m	0.38m
512	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [513]	8	2006	-	-	513	16d	<38>	1.90m	1.78m	0.38m
513	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2007	-	-	513	16d	-	1.90m	1.78m	0.38m
514	Fill	Pit	Fill of [515]	-	-	-	-	515	23f	<39>	1.23m	1.16m	0.26m
515	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	515	23f	-	1.23m	1.16m	0.26m
516	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [517]	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	0.36m	0.06m	0.20m
517	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	517	22	-	0.36m	0.06m	0.20m
518	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [519]	-	-	-	-	519	27a	-	1.32m	0.98m	0.23m
519	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	519	27a	-	1.32m	0.98m	0.23m
520	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [521]	10	2012	-	-	-	26	<40>	2.60m	0.80m	0.09m
521	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2013	-	-	521	26	-	2.60m	0.80m	0.09m
522	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [523], slot 1	12	2045	-	-	-	23g	<42>	2.73m	1.28m	0.41m
523	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2046	-	-	523	23g; h; 59; 60	-	2.73m	1.28m	0.41m
524	Fill	Natural	Fill of [488]	-	-	-	-	-	27c	-	0.90m	0.40m	0.29m
525	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [526]	12	2047	-	-	-	28; 29	<43>	1.90m	1.40m	0.44m
526	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2048	-	-	526	28; 29; 40c	-	-	1.40m	0.61m
527	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [528]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10m	0.10m	0.24m
528	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	528	-	-	0.10m	0.10m	0.24m
529	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [530]	12	-	-	-	-	28	<45>	1.88m	1.39m	0.20m
530	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	12	-	-	-	530	28	-	1.88m	1.39m	0.20m
531	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [526]	12	2047	-	-	-	28; 29	<44>	1.90m	0.50m	0.11m
532	Cut	Ditch	RD 7	11B	2099	-	-	532; 539 / 532	31a; b; c; d; e; f; g; 38a; b	-	-	-	-
533	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [532], slot 1	11B	2097	-	-	533	31a	-	1.52m	0.34m	0.10m
534	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 1	11B	2098	-	-	-	31a	<41>	-	1.10m	0.35m
535	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [536]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81m	0.50m	0.10m
536	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	12	-	-	-	536	-	-	-	0.50m	0.10m
537	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [540]	6	2038	-	-	-	34a; 34b	<47>	2.00m	1.10m	0.38m
538	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 1	11B	2100	-	-	-	36a	<46> <66>	1.74m	1.09m	0.43m
539	Cut	Ditch	RD 8	11B	2101	-	-	539; 539 / 532	36a; b; 38b; c; 56a; b; 63a; b; 68 a; b; 73 a; b	-	-	-	-
540	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2040	-	-	540	34a; 34b	-	2.00m	1.10m	0.54m
541	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	541	18c	-	1.80m	1.56m	0.39m
542	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [541]	11A	-	-	-	-	18c	<48>	1.80m	1.56m	0.39m
543	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Upper fill of [545]	-	-	-	-	-	176b	-	1.45m	0.22m	0.10m
544	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Primary fill of [545]	-	-	-	-	-	176b	-	1.80m	0.50m	0.20m
545	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	545	176b	-	1.80m	0.50m	0.22m
546	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 3 = [1458]	11B	2100	-	-	-	38b; c	<50>	1.86m	0.92m	0.45m
547	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [523], slot 2	12	2045	-	-	-	23h	<49>	1.60m	1.27m	0.41m
548	Cut	Ditch	RD 3	11A	-	-	-	548	43-54; 59	-	12.70m	11.90m	-
549	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1972]	8	2059	-	-	551	30d	<54>	2.20m	-	0.40m
550	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [551]	12	2057	-	-	551	-	<55>	2.30m	-	0.30m
551	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2058	-	-	551	-	-	2.30m	-	0.30m
552	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 1	11A	2091	-	-	-	43; 43	<51>	2.00m	0.50m	0.12m
553	Layer	Natural	Natural orange gravel	Natural	-	-	-	-	31a	-	-	1.00m	1.14m
554	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [532], slot 5	11B	2097	-	-	-	31d	-	-	0.40m	0.11m
555	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 5	11B	2098	-	-	-	31d; e	<52>	-	-	-
556	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [532]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
557	Cut	Ditch	RD 5	11A	-	1919	-	557	35a-h	-	12.0m	0.60m	0.10m
558	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [557], slot 1	11A	2095	-	-	-	35a; b	<58>	2.18m	0.52m	0.08m
559	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [557], slot 2	11A	2095	-	-	-	35c; d	<59>	2.02m	0.63m	0.07m
560	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [557], slot 3	11A	2095	-	-	-	35e; f	<60>	1.60m	0.54m	0.04m
561	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [557], slot 4	11A	2095	-	-	-	35g; h	<62>	1.90m	0.46m	0.10m
562	Cut	Ditch	RD 4, inner ditch	11A	-	-	-	562	33a-i; k; 58b	-	11.0m	0.75m	0.21m
563	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 1	11A	2093	-	-	-	33a; d	<56>	2.05m	0.50m	0.12m
564	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 2	11A	2093	-	-	-	33b; e	-	2.05m	0.65m	0.13m
565	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 3	11A	2093	-	-	-	33g	<65>	1.80m	0.72m	0.21m
566	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 4	11A	2093	-	-	-	33h; k	<87>	2.05m	0.50m	0.12m
567	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 5	11A	2093	-	-	-	33c	<91>	0.80m	0.60m	0.17m
568	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 6	11A	2093	-	-	-	33f; l;	<104>	2.00m	0.75m	0.14m
569	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [562], slot 7 and Tree Throw Hollow??	11A	2093	-	-	-	58b	<142>	1.88m	0.72m	0.13m
571	Cut	Ditch	RD 4, outer ditch	11A	-	-	-	562	33j; l-o	-	11.50m	0.75m	0.20m
572	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [571], slot 1	11A	2094	-	-	-	-	<57>	1.30m	0.42m	0.09m
573	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [571], slot 8	11A	2094	-	-	-	33j; m	<76>	2.10m	0.75m	0.20m
574	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [571], slot 9	11A	2094	-	-	-	33n	<83>	0.75m	0.40m	0.18m
575	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [571], slot 10	11A	2094	-	-	-	33l; o	<105>	2.80m	0.54m	0.12m
576	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 2	11A	2091	-	-	-	45; 46	<53>	2.20m	0.60m	0.20m
577	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	-	38b	<61>	0.90m	0.90m	0.40m
578	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 3	11A	2091	-	-	-	47; 48	<63>	2.00m	0.50m	0.18m
579	Fill	Pit	Fill of [580]	-	-	-	-	580 / 635	32a	<64>	0.85m	0.75m	0.11m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
580	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	580 / 635	32a	-	0.85m	0.75m	0.11m
581	Layer	Layer	Cleaning layer around entrance to RD8	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
582	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [540]	6	2039	-	-	-	34a; 34b	-	2.00m	1.10m	0.20m
583	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 4	11A	2091	-	-	-	49; 50	<67>	2.00m	0.60m	0.60m
584	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 1A	3	2086	-	-	-	37k; l	<348>	-	-	-
585	Fill	Pit	Fill of [586]	4	2128	-	-	-	38b	-	-	0.20m	0.05m
586	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	0.05m
587	Fill	Pit	Fill of [588]	4	2128	-	-	-	37c	<77>	0.60m	0.45m	0.30m
588	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37c	-	0.60m	0.45m	-
589	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 1A	3	2087	-	-	-	37k; l	<303> <349>	-	-	0.11m
591	Fill	Pit	Fill of [592]	4	2128	-	-	-	37e	<93>	-	0.70m	0.22m
592	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37e	-	-	0.70m	0.22m
593	Fill	Pit	Fill of [594]	4	2128	-	-	-	37f	<92>	-	0.33m	0.10m
594	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37f	-	-	0.33m	0.10m
595	Fill	Pit	Fill of [596]	4	2128	-	-	-	37h	<95>	-	0.39m	0.10m
596	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37h	-	-	0.39m	0.10m
597	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37i	-	-	0.55m	0.18m
598	Cut	Ditch	RD 1	3	-	-	-	598	37k; l; 103a-c; 104a-d; 105a-b; 106a-c; 117a-c; 118a-d; 121a-c; 122a-b	-	17.00m	2.00m	0.68m
599	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [532], slot 9	11B	2097	-	-	533	-	<69>	1.05m	0.25m	0.10m
600	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 9	11B	2098	-	-	-	31b	<70>	2.00m	0.80m	0.34m
601	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [548], slot 5	11A	2091	-	-	-	51; 52	<71>	2.06m	0.56m	0.09m
602	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [603]	11	-	-	-	-	32c	-	2.85m	0.30m	0.10m
603	Cut	Ditch	-	11	-	-	-	603 / 637	32c	-	2.85m	0.30m	0.10m
604	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [532], slot 7	11B	2097	-	-	533	31f	-	2.40m	0.44m	0.12m
605	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 7	11B	2098	-	-	-	31f; g	<72>	-	-	-
606	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 8	11B	2098	1374	-	-	38a; b	-	1.00m	0.80m	0.40m
607	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [548], slot 5	11A	2092	-	-	-	51; 52	<73>	2.06m	0.53m	0.14m
608	Cut	Ditch	RD 9	11B	-	46	-	608	40b; 70; 71a; b; 72a; b; 75 a; b; 76 a-c; 84a; b	-	-	-	-
609	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [608], slot A	11B	2103	-	-	-	40b	<112> <117>?	2.12m	0.94m	0.35m
610	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [608], slot A	11B	2103	-	-	-	40b; 71a; b	-	2.12m	1.58m	0.70m
611	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot B	11B	2103	-	-	-	70	<152>	1.00m	1.00m	0.46m
612	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot E	11B	2103	-	-	-	75a; b	<204>	1.90m	1.70m	0.68m
613	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot F	11B	2103	-	-	-	84a; b	<222>	2.60m	2.10m	0.73m
614	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot G	11B	2103	-	-	-	76b	<225>	2.30m	2.00m	0.60m
615	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot D	11B	2103	-	-	-	72a; b	<177>	2.80m	2.40m	0.58m
616	Cut	Pit	-	11	-	44	-	1257	-	-	1.40m	1.15m	0.28m
617	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [618]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<80>	0.31m	0.28m	0.15m
618	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.31m	0.28m	0.15m
619	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [620]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<81>	0.26m	0.24m	0.07m
620	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.26m	0.24m	0.07m
621	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [622]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<82>	0.35m	0.33m	0.12m
622	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.35m	0.33m	0.12m
623	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [548], slot 6	11A	2091	-	-	-	53; 54	<74>	2.20m	0.70m	0.11m
624	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [548], slot 6	11A	2092	-	-	-	53; 54	<75>	2.20m	0.70m	0.23m
625	Fill	Pit	Fill of [626]	11A	-	-	-	-	15b	<78>	0.97m	0.80m	0.09m
626	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	626	15b	-	0.97m	0.80m	0.09m
627	Layer	Natural	Natural orange gravel	-	-	-	-	-	55c	-	-	-	-
628	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [532], slot 3	11B	2097	-	-	-	-	<79>	-	-	-
629	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 3	11B	2098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
630	Cut	Ditch	Slot 3 in RD7?	11B	2099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
631	Cut	Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	631	39a	-	0.90m	0.70m	0.28m
632	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [631]	11A	-	-	-	-	39a	<84>	0.90m	0.70m	0.28m
633	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 13	11B	2100	-	-	-	36b	<85>	2.10m	1.00m	0.60m
634	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [635]	-	-	-	-	-	32b	-	0.24m	0.22m	0.13m
635	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	580 / 635	32b	-	0.24m	0.22m	0.13m
636	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [637]	11	-	-	-	-	30c	-	0.42m	0.25m	0.14m
637	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	603 / 637	30c	-	0.42m	0.25m	0.14m
638	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [639]	11	-	-	-	-	30b	-	0.32m	0.30m	0.05m
639	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	639	30b	-	0.32m	0.30m	0.05m
640	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [641]	11	-	-	-	-	30a	-	0.40m	0.30m	0.04m
641	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	641	30a	-	0.40m	0.30m	0.04m
642	Fill	Pit / posthole	Fill of [643]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.40m	0.17m
643	Cut	Pit / posthole	-	11	-	-	-	643	-	-	0.60m	0.40m	0.17m
644	Finds	-	Unstratified finds from area of RD 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
646	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [526]	12	2047	-	-	-	40c	<86>	-	-	-
647	Fill	Pit	Fill of [597]	4	2128	-	-	-	37i	<94>	0.55m	-	0.18m
648	Fill	Pit	Fill of [651]	4	2128	-	-	-	37g	<98>	0.30m	-	0.16m
649	Fill	Pit	Fill of [650]	4	2128	-	-	-	37j	<96>	0.58m	-	0.22m
650	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37j	-	0.58m	-	0.22m
651	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37g	-	0.30m	-	0.16m
652	Fill	Pit	Fill of [653]	4	2128	-	-	-	37d	<99>	0.37m	-	0.15m
653	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37d	-	0.37m	-	0.15m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
654	Fill	Pit	Fill of [655]	4	2128	-	-	-	37b	<100>	0.53m	-	0.08m
655	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37b	-	0.53m	-	0.08m
656	Fill	Pit	Fill of [657]	4	2128	-	-	-	37a; k	<101>	0.70m	-	0.22m
657	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37a; k	-	0.70m	-	0.22m
658	Fill	Pit	Fill of [659]	-	-	-	-	-	15c	-	1.59m	1.38m	0.08m
659	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	659	15c	-	1.59m	1.38m	0.08m
660	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 11	11B	2100	-	-	-	56a; b	<88>	3.00m	1.20m	0.48m
662	Fill	Pit	Fill of [663]	Uncert	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.70m	3.60m	0.18m
663	Cut	Pit	-	Uncert	-	-	-	663	-	-	3.70m	3.60m	0.18m
664	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [523], slot 3	12	2045	-	-	-	41; 42	<89>	2.86m	1.25m	0.20m
665	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [523], slot 3	12	2045	-	-	-	41; 42	<90>	2.86m	0.87m	0.16m
666	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	666	-	-	1.70m	1.52m	0.44m
667	Fill	Pit	Fill of [666]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<140>	1.70m	1.52m	0.44m
668	Cut	Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	668	39b	-	0.36m	0.36m	0.14m
669	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [668]	11A	-	-	-	-	39b	<97>	0.38m	0.36m	0.14m
670	Fill	Pit	Fill of [671]	14	-	-	-	-	40a	-	1.96m	1.27m	0.11m
671	Cut	Pit	-	14	-	-	-	671	40a	-	1.96m	1.27m	0.11m
672	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [673]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.05m
673	Cut	Posthole	-	11B	-	-	-	588	-	-	0.14m	-	0.05m
674	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [675]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	0.12m	0.03m
675	Cut	Posthole	-	11B	-	-	-	588	-	-	0.16m	0.12m	0.03m
676	Fill	Pit	Fill of [677]	4	2128	-	-	-	37l	<102>	0.80m	-	0.20m
677	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	37l	-	0.80m	-	0.20m
678	Fill	Pit	Fill of [679]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<103>	0.20m	-	0.08m
679	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.20m	-	0.08m
680	Fill	Pit	Fill of [681]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<134>	0.20m	-	0.04m
681	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.20m	-	0.04m
682	Fill	Pit	Fill of [683]	11A	-	-	-	-	58a	<106>	0.95m	-	0.16m
683	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	618	58a	-	0.95m	-	0.16m
684	Fill	Pit	Fill of [685]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	1.00m	0.20m
685	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	1.00m	0.20m
686	Fill	Pit	Fill of [687]	11B	-	-	-	-	55a	<107>	0.84m	0.70m	0.15m
687	Cut	Pit	Recut of [786]	11B	-	-	-	687	55a	-	1.40m	1.30m	0.68m
688	Fill	Hearth / Pit	Fill of [689]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<108>	1.25m	0.70m	0.12m
689	Cut	Hearth / Pit	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	1.25m	0.70m	0.12m
690	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [691]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<110>	0.22m	0.17m	0.03m
691	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.22m	0.17m	0.03m
692	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [693]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<111>	0.15m	0.14m	0.07m
693	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.15m	0.14m	0.07m
694	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [695]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<124>	0.20m	0.19m	0.21m
695	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.20m	0.19m	0.21m
698	Fill	Hearth / Pit	Fill of [699]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<109>	0.52m	0.51m	0.17m
699	Cut	Hearth / Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	699	-	-	0.52m	0.51m	0.17m
700	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [710]	14	2051	-	-	-	57	-	1.90m	0.92m	0.47m
701	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [702]	14	2049	-	-	-	57	<122>	1.90m	0.85m	0.44m
702	Cut	Ditch	-	14	2050	-	-	702	57	-	1.90m	0.90m	0.47m
703	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [704]	12	-	-	-	-	-	<121>	0.30m	0.30m	0.18m
704	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	706	-	-	0.30m	0.30m	0.18m
705	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [706]	12	-	-	-	-	-	<118>	0.46m	0.38m	0.16m
706	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	706	-	-	0.46m	0.38m	0.16m
707	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [708]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17m	0.10m	0.06m
708	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	706	-	-	0.17m	0.10m	0.06m
709	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 8	11A	2091	(1689)	-	-	-	<119>	2.20m	0.75m	0.35m
710	Cut	Ditch	-	14	2052	-	-	710	57	-	1.90m	0.95m	0.47m
711	Fill	Pit	Fill of [712]	12	-	-	-	-	-	<120>	1.20m	0.90m	0.40m
712	Cut	Pit	-	12	-	-	-	712	-	-	1.20m	0.90m	0.40m
713	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [714]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	<113>	0.40m	0.38m	0.19m
714	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	11B	-	-	-	714	-	-	0.40m	0.38m	0.19m
715	Fill	Pit	Fill of [687]	11B	-	-	-	-	55a	<123>	1.40m	1.20m	0.45m
716	Fill	Pit	Fill of [687]	11B	-	-	-	-	55a	-	0.28m	0.24m	0.05m
717	Fill	Pit	Fill of [666]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<125>	1.14m	0.90m	0.14m
718	Fill	Pit	Fill of [666]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<129>	0.88m	0.86m	0.10m
719	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [720]	11	2124	-	-	-	-	<126>	0.25m	0.18m	0.05m
720	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2125	-	-	618	-	-	0.25m	0.18m	0.05m
721	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [722]	11	2124	-	-	-	-	<127>	0.38m	0.35m	0.17m
722	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2125	-	-	618	-	-	0.38m	0.35m	0.17m
723	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [724]	11	2124	-	-	-	-	<128>	0.34m	0.20m	0.08m
724	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2125	-	-	618	-	-	0.34m	0.20m	0.08m
725	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [726]	11	2124	-	-	-	-	-	0.22m	0.17m	0.05m
726	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2125	-	-	618	-	-	0.22m	0.17m	0.05m
727	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 9	11B	2100	-	-	-	63a; b	<139>	2.40m	1.20m	0.45m
728	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	-	-	-	0.50m	0.25m	0.07m
729	Cut	Pit	Deleted as a separate cut - part of [1978]	11B	-	-	-	729	-	-	0.50m	0.25m	0.07m
730	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [731]	12	-	-	-	-	59; 60	<130>	0.62m	0.54m	0.14m
731	Cut	Ditch	-	12	-	-	-	-	59; 60	-	0.62m	0.54m	0.17m
732	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 7	11A	2091	-	-	-	59	<131>	1.08m	0.25m	0.11m
733	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 7	11A	2092	-	-	-	59	<132>	1.20m	0.34m	0.13m
734	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [523]	12	2045	-	-	-	59; 60	<133>	1.03m	0.53m	0.36m
735	Fill	Pit	Fill of [687]	11B	-	-	-	-	55a	<138>	0.70m	0.55m	0.28m
736	Fill	Pit	Fill of [786]	11B	-	-	-	-	55a	-	1.40m	1.30m	1.00m
737	Fill	Pit	Fill of [738]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.52m	-	0.12m
738	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	738	-	-	0.52m	-	0.12m
739	Fill	Pit	Fill of [740]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.36m	-	0.06m
740	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.36m	-	0.06m
741	Fill	Stakehole / Pit	Fill of [742]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.12m	0.12m	0.06m
742	Cut	Stakehole / Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.12m	0.12m	0.06m
743	Fill	Stakehole / Pit	Fill of [744]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.14m	0.12m	0.05m
744	Cut	Stakehole / Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.14m	0.12m	0.05m
745	Fill	Pit	Fill of [746]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.45m	-	0.10m
746	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.45m	-	0.10m
747	Fill	Pit	Fill of [748]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.08m
748	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.30m	-	0.08m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
749	Fill	Pit	Fill of [750]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	-	0.09m
750	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.40m	-	0.09m
751	Fill	Pit	Fill of [752]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	-	0.09m
752	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.28m	-	0.09m
753	Fill	Pit	Fill of [754]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<135>	0.30m	-	0.12m
754	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.30m	-	0.12m
755	Fill	Stakehole / Pit	Fill of [756]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.15m	0.13m	0.08m
756	Cut	Stakehole / Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.15m	0.13m	0.08m
757	Fill	Pit	Fill of [758]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.46m	-	0.09m
758	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.46m	-	0.09m
759	Fill	Pit	Fill of [760]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.12m	-	0.05m
760	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.12m	-	0.05m
761	Fill	Pit	Fill of [762]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.43m	0.39m	0.08m
762	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.43m	0.39m	0.08m
763	Fill	Pit	Fill of [764]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.26m	-	0.10m
764	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.26m	-	0.10m
765	Fill	Pit	Fill of [766]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.43m	0.40m	0.08m
766	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.43m	0.40m	0.08m
767	-	-	-	11B	2097	-	-	-	-	<141>	-	-	-
768	Cut	Ditch	Slot in RD7?	11B	2099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
769	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [771], slot 3	11B	2088	-	-	-	-	<149>	2.00m	1.29m	0.25m
770	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 3	11B	2089	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.95m	0.20m
771	Cut	Ditch	RD 2	11B	-	-	-	771	55b; c; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81	-	13.10m	1.44m	0.46m
772	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [773]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.09m
773	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	11B	-	-	-	773	-	-	0.16m	-	0.09m
774	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [775]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34m	0.32m	0.25m
775	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	11B	-	-	-	775	-	-	0.34m	0.32m	0.25m
776	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	776	106a	<143>	0.80m	0.44m	0.09m
777	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1455]	11B	2100	1375	-	-	-	<144> <187>?	-	-	-
778	Fill	Hearth	Fill of [779]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<146>	0.50m	0.46m	0.25m
779	Cut	Hearth	-	-	-	-	-	779	-	-	0.50m	0.46m	0.25m
780	Fill	Pit	Fill of [781]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<147>	1.18m	0.80m	0.24m
781	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	1.18m	0.80m	0.24m
782	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [783]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.50m	-
783	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	11	-	-	-	783	-	-	0.80m	0.50m	0.18m
784	Fill	Pit	Fill of [785]	11A	-	-	-	-	58c	<145>	0.90m	0.40m	0.20m
785	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	618	58c	-	0.90m	0.40m	0.20m
786	Cut	Pit	-	11B	-	-	-	786	55a	-	1.40m	1.40m	0.95m
787	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [788]	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52m	-	0.15m
788	Cut	Posthole	-	14	-	-	-	738	-	-	0.52m	-	0.15m
789	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [790]	11B	2126	-	-	-	6c	<148>	1.15m	1.05m	0.70m
790	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP9.	11B	2127	-	-	790	6c	-	1.15m	1.05m	0.70m
791	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [771], slot 1	11B	2088	-	-	-	55c	<150>	1.50m	1.15m	0.18m
792	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 1	11B	2089	-	-	-	55c	-	1.70m	1.50m	0.24m
793	Fill	Posthole	Postpipe or upper fill of [788]	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.15m
796	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [797] (<166> is supposed to be from a ditch)	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<166>? <458>	0.50m	0.48m	0.31m
797	Cut	Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	797	-	-	0.50m	0.48m	0.31m
798	Fill	Pit	Fill of [799]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<153>	0.60m	0.55m	0.12m
799	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	799	-	-	0.60m	0.55m	0.12m
800	Fill	Pit	Fill of [801]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.08m
801	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.30m	-	0.08m
802	Fill	Pit	Fill of [803]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.61m	-	0.10m
803	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.61m	-	0.10m
804	Fill	Pit	Fill of [805]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<136>	0.35m	-	0.11m
805	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.35m	-	0.11m
806	Fill	Pit	Fill of [807]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.05m
807	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.15m	-	0.05m
808	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [771],slot 5	11B	2088	-	-	-	81	-	2.00m	1.19m	0.24m
809	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 5	11B	2089	-	-	-	81	<163>	2.00m	0.19m	0.22m
810	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot C	11B	2103	-	-	-	-	<172>	1.91m	1.80m	0.61m
811	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 1	11A	2104	-	-	-	64e	<162>	2.04m	0.50m	0.14m
813	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 3	11A	2104	-	-	-	64a; b	<154>	2.07m	0.75m	0.29m
815	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 5	11A	2104	-	-	-	64 c; d	<159>	2.17m	0.69m	0.27m
817	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 7	11A	2104	-	-	-	61a; b	<156>	2.00m	0.70m	-
819	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 9	11A	2104	-	-	-	62	<165>	1.55m	0.80m	0.25m
820	Cut	Ditch	RD 10, northern half	11A	-	-	1183	820	61a; b; 62; 64 a-e	-	13.50m	0.90m	0.30m
821	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [822]	11A	-	-	-	-	58d	<155>	0.20m	0.20m	0.11m
822	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	618	58d	-	0.20m	0.20m	0.11m
823	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [824]	11B	2126	-	-	-	6d	<157>	1.20m	1.00m	0.70m
824	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP9.	11B	2127	-	-	790	6d	-	1.20m	1.00m	0.70m
825	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [826]	12	2055	-	-	-	65; 66	<158>	2.12m	0.95m	0.20m
826	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2056	-	-	826	65; 66	-	2.12m	0.95m	0.40m
827	Fill	Pit	Fill of [828]	12	-	-	-	-	-	<160>	0.95m	0.50m	0.14m
828	Cut	Pit	-	12	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.95m	0.50m	0.14m
829	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [830]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	-	0.20m
830	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	830	-	-	0.40m	-	0.20m
831	Fill	Posthole	Postpipe or upper fill of [830]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.20m
832	Fill	Pit	Fill of [833]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.65m	-	0.25m
833	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.65m	-	0.25m
834	Fill	Pit	Fill of [835]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.24m	0.18m
835	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.30m	0.24m	0.18m
836	Fill	Pit	Fill of [837]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.10m
837	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.15m	-	0.10m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
840	Fill	Pit	Fill of [841]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<161>	0.55m	0.50m	0.14m
841	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	841	-	-	0.55m	0.50m	0.14m
842	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 7	11B	2100	858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
843	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [844]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<164>	0.52m	0.47m	0.05m
844	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	0.52m	0.47m	0.05m
845	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 1	11A	2104	-	-	-	64e	-	2.04m	0.61m	0.15m
846	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [847]	14	2051	-	-	-	55b	-	1.52m	0.74m	0.29m
847	Cut	Ditch	-	14	2052	-	-	847	55b; 77	-	1.52m	0.74m	0.29m
848	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [771], slot 7	11B	2088	-	-	-	55b	<171>	2.00m	1.00m	0.20m
849	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 7	11B	2089	-	-	-	55b	<178>	2.00m	1.00m	0.36m
850	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [851]	11B	2107	-	-	-	-	<167>	0.32m	-	0.22m
851	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP1.	11B	2108	-	-	851	-	-	0.32m	-	0.22m
852	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [853]	11B	2107	-	-	-	-	<168>	0.42m	0.40m	0.22m
853	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP1.	11B	2108	-	-	851	-	-	0.42m	0.40m	0.22m
854	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [855]	11B	2107	-	-	-	-	<169>	0.52m	0.50m	0.38m
855	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP1.	11B	2108	-	-	851	-	-	0.52m	0.50m	0.38m
856	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [857]	11B	2107	-	-	-	-	<170>	0.35m	-	0.30m
857	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP1.	11B	2108	-	-	851	-	-	0.35m	-	0.30m
858	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 7	11B	2100	842	-	-	68a; b	<173>	2.40m	1.05m	0.34m
859	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [860]	12	2053	-	-	-	65	<214>	1.32m	1.15m	0.27m
860	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2054	-	-	860	65; 67	-	1.32m	1.15m	0.27m
861	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [820], slot 1	11A	2104	-	-	-	-	-	2.04m	0.61m	0.06m
862	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [826]	12	2055	-	-	-	65; 66	-	2.12m	0.70m	0.20m
863	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [864]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<174>	0.75m	-	0.40m
864	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	864	-	-	0.75m	-	0.40m
865	Fill	Pit	Fill of [866]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<175>	0.30m	-	0.12m
866	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	866	-	-	0.30m	-	0.12m
867	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [868]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<176>	0.33m	-	0.14m
868	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	868	-	-	0.33m	-	0.14m
869	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [847]	14	2051	-	-	-	77	-	2.00m	-	-
870	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [771], slot 9	11B	2088	-	-	-	77	<179>	2.00m	0.42m	0.23m
871	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 9	11B	2089	-	-	-	77	-	2.00m	0.70m	0.15m
872	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [847]	14	2051	-	-	-	-	-	1.85m	0.60m	0.35m
873	Fill	Pit	Fill of [874]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<531>	0.69m	0.65m	0.18m
874	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.69m	0.65m	0.18m
875	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [876]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<189>	0.33m	0.30m	0.11m
876	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	876	-	-	0.33m	0.30m	0.11m
877	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [878]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<188>	0.23m	0.23m	0.08m
878	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	878	-	-	0.23m	0.23m	0.09m
879	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [880]	11B	2126	-	-	-	86a	<180>	1.65m	1.40m	0.62m
880	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP9.	11B	2127	-	-	880	86a	-	1.65m	1.40m	0.63m
881	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [882]	11B	2126	-	-	-	86b	<181>	1.80m	1.60m	0.60m
882	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP9.	11B	2127	-	-	880	86b	-	1.80m	1.60m	0.60m
883	Fill	Pit	Fill of [616]	11	-	43	-	-	-	<301>	1.40m	1.15m	0.28m
884	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [771], slot 11	11B	2088	-	-	-	-	<182>	0.80m	0.17m	-
885	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 11	11B	2089	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.80m	0.05m
886	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [539], slot 5	11B	2100	-	-	-	73a; b	<183>	4.00m	1.10m	0.38m
887	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [771], slot 13	11B	2088	-	-	-	78	<184>	2.00m	1.00m	0.32m
888	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 13	11B	2089	-	-	-	78	<532>	2.00m	1.00m	0.25m
889	-	-	-	11B	2097	-	-	-	-	<186>	-	-	-
890	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [771], slot 17	11B	2088	-	-	-	79	<185>	2.00m	1.10m	0.26m
891	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771],slot 17	11B	2089	-	-	-	79	-	1.00m	0.85m	0.13m
892	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [893]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<190>	0.42m	0.36m	0.09m
893	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	893	-	-	0.42m	0.36m	0.09m
894	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [895]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<191>	0.27m	0.26m	0.15m
895	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	895	-	-	0.33m	0.30m	0.15m
896	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [897]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<192>	0.33m	0.24m	0.47m
897	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	897	-	-	0.33m	0.24m	0.47m
898	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [899]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.13m
899	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.13m
900	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [901]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<226>	0.30m	-	0.16m
901	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.30m	-	0.16m
902	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [903]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<227>	0.16m	-	0.17m
903	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.17m
904	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [905]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<228>	0.12m	-	0.16m
905	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.12m	-	0.16m
906	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [907]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<229>	0.18m	-	0.22m
907	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.22m
908	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [909]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<230>	0.13m	-	0.15m
909	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.13m	-	0.15m
910	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [911]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<231>	0.18m	-	0.18m
911	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.18m
912	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [913]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<232>	0.15m	-	0.19m
913	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.15m	-	0.19m
914	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [915]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<233>	0.17m	-	0.23m
915	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.17m	-	0.23m
916	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [917]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<234>	0.24m	-	0.33m
917	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.24m	-	0.33m
918	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [919]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<235>	0.14m	-	0.15m
919	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.15m
920	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [921]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<236>	0.28m	-	0.32m
921	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.34m	-	0.32m
922	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [923]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<237>	0.21m	-	0.19m
923	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.21m	-	0.19m
924	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [925]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<238>	0.18m	-	0.14m
925	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.14m
926	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [927]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<239>	0.12m	-	0.17m
927	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.12m	-	0.17m
928	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [929]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<240>	0.10m	-	0.15m
929	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.15m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
930	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [931]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.57m
931	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.30m	-	0.57m
932	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [933]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.21m
933	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.21m
934	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [935]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24m	-	0.32m
935	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.24m	-	0.32m
936	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [937]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.25m
937	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.25m
940	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [941]	13	-	1214	-	-	-	-	0.12m	-	0.23m
941	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1215	-	1046	-	-	0.12m	-	0.23m
942	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [943]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<275>	0.30m	-	0.16m
943	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.30m	-	0.16m
944	Fill	Pit	Fill of [945]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<251>	3.10m	1.70m	0.25m
945	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	3.10m	1.70m	0.25m
946	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [947]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	-	0.50m
947	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.40m	-	0.50m
948	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [949]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.37m
949	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.37m
950	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [951]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19m	-	0.32m
951	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.19m	-	0.32m
952	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [953]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26m	-	0.29m
953	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.26m	-	0.29m
954	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [955]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.29m
955	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.29m
956	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [957]	13	-	1236	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
957	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1237	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
958	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [959]	13	-	1238	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.27m
959	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1239	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.27m
960	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [961]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	-	0.30m
961	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.28m	-	0.30m
962	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [963]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22m	-	0.22m
963	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.22m	-	0.22m
968	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [969]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24m	-	0.10m
969	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.24m	-	0.10m
970	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [971]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26m	-	0.19m
971	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.26m	-	0.19m
972	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [973]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.13m
973	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.13m
974	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [975]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	-	0.14m
975	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.28m	-	0.14m
976	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [977]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21m	-	0.14m
977	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.21m	-	0.14m
978	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [979]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19m	-	0.13m
979	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.19m	-	0.13m
980	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [981]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19m	-	0.10m
981	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.19m	-	0.10m
982	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [983]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	-	0.09m
983	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.09m
984	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [985]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.12m
985	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.12m
986	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [987]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.10m
987	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.10m
988	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [989]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.14m
989	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.14m
990	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [991]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.15m
991	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.15m
992	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [993]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.12m
993	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.12m
994	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [995]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.14m
995	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.14m
996	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [997]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	-	0.10m
997	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.10m
998	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [999]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19m	-	0.07m
999	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.19m	-	0.07m
1000	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1001]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42m	0.31m	0.11m
1001	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.42m	0.31m	0.11m
1002	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1003]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34m	0.26m	0.12m
1003	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.34m	0.26m	0.12m
1004	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1005]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12m	-	0.10m
1005	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.12m	-	0.10m
1006	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1007]	13	-	1327	-	-	-	-	0.27m	0.24m	0.21m
1007	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1328	-	1046	-	-	0.27m	0.24m	0.21m
1008	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1009]	13	-	1228	-	-	-	-	0.37m	-	0.12m
1009	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1229	-	1046	-	-	0.37m	-	0.12m
1010	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1011]	13	-	1226	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
1011	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1227	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
1012	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1013]	13	-	1224	-	-	-	-	0.10m	-	0.19m
1013	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1225	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.19m
1014	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1015]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26m	-	0.16m
1015	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.26m	-	0.16m
1016	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1017]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.15m
1017	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.15m
1018	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1019]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.14m
1019	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.14m
1022	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1023]	13	-	1240	-	-	-	-	0.18m	-	0.20m
1023	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1241	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.20m
1024	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1025]	13	-	1222	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.21m
1025	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1223	-	1046	-	-	0.15m	-	0.21m
1026	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1027]	13	-	1220	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.18m
1027	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1221	-	1046	-	-	0.15m	-	0.18m
1028	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1029]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.14m
1029	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.15m	-	0.14m
1030	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1031]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24m	-	0.20m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1031	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.24m	-	0.20m
1032	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1033]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22m	-	0.22m
1033	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.22m	-	0.22m
1034	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1035]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.21m
1035	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.21m
1036	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1037]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12m	-	0.17m
1037	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.12m	-	0.17m
1038	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1039]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.20m
1039	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.20m	-	0.20m
1040	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1041]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	-	0.19m
1041	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.19m
1042	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1043]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.16m
1043	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.16m
1044	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1045]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	-	0.15m
1045	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.15m
1046	Structure	Posthole Building	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.60m	5.80m	-
1047	Fill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1048	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1049	Fill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1050	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1051	Fill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1052	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1053	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1054]	13	-	-	-	1054	-	<336>	3.00m	2.70m	0.17m
1054	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	13	-	-	-	1054	-	-	3.00m	2.70m	0.17m
1055	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1056]	13	-	-	-	-	116c	<361>	0.70m	0.64m	0.32m
1056	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116c	-	0.70m	0.64m	0.32m
1057	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1058]	13	-	-	-	-	116f	<362>	0.65m	0.63m	0.09m
1058	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116f	-	0.65m	0.63m	0.09m
1059	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1060]	13	-	-	-	-	116h	<360>	0.54m	0.50m	0.07m
1060	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116h	-	0.54m	0.50m	0.07m
1121	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1122]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<193>	0.28m	0.26m	0.13m
1122	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1122	-	-	0.28m	0.26m	0.13m
1123	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1124]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<194>	0.50m	0.48m	0.20m
1124	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1124	-	-	0.50m	0.48m	0.20m
1125	Fill	Stakehole / Pit	Fill of [1126]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.10m	0.09m	0.15m
1126	Cut	Stakehole / Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1124	-	-	0.10m	0.09m	0.15m
1127	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [771], slot 19	11B	2088	-	-	-	80	<196>	2.50m	1.20m	0.14m
1128	Fill	Pit / Double Posthole	Fill of [1129]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	<197>	0.54m	-	0.32m
1129	Cut	Pit / Double Posthole	-	11B	-	-	-	1129	-	-	0.54m	-	0.32m
1130	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], slot 19	11B	2089	-	-	-	80	<201>	2.50m	0.90m	0.18m
1131	Fill	Pit / Gully	Fill of [1132]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<198>	1.45m	1.30m	0.08m
1132	Cut	Pit / Gully	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	1.45m	1.30m	0.08m
1133	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1134]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<195>	0.41m	0.36m	0.15m
1134	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1134	-	-	0.41m	0.36m	0.15m
1135	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1136]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<199>	0.42m	0.38m	0.09m
1136	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1136	-	-	0.42m	0.38m	0.09m
1137	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1138]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<200>	0.28m	0.26m	0.19m
1138	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1138	-	-	0.28m	0.26m	0.19m
1139	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1140]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.22m	0.18m	0.08m
1140	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1140	-	-	0.22m	0.18m	0.08m
1141	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1142]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19m	-	0.22m
1142	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.19m	-	0.22m
1143	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1144]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	-	0.30m
1144	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.28m	-	0.30m
1145	Fill	Stakehole Group	Fill of [1146]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10m	-	0.10m
1146	Cut	Stakehole Group	14 Stakeholes in building	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.10m
1147	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1148]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<205>	0.38m	0.33m	0.22m
1148	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1148	-	-	0.38m	0.33m	0.22m
1149	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1150]	5	2041	-	-	-	-	<206>	2.38m	0.44m	0.24m
1150	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2042	-	-	1150	-	-	2.38m	0.44m	0.24m
1151	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1152]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<207>	0.68m	0.45m	0.37m
1152	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.36m	0.26m	0.37m
1153	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1154]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<208>	0.64m	0.52m	0.12m
1154	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	122b	-	0.64m	0.52m	0.12m
1155	Fill	Stakehole Group	Fill of [1156]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10m	-	0.10m
1156	Cut	Stakehole Group	26 Stakeholes in building	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.10m
1157	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1158]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<209>	0.36m	0.34m	0.10m
1158	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	1158	-	-	0.36m	0.34m	0.10m
1159	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1160]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<210>	0.26m	0.23m	0.13m
1160	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	588	-	-	0.26m	0.23m	0.13m
1161	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1164]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<211>	1.11m	0.72m	0.25m
1162	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1163]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<212>	0.23m	0.23m	0.08m
1163	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	4	2129	-	-	1163	-	-	0.23m	0.23m	0.08m
1164	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1163	-	-	1.30m	0.50m	0.25m
1165	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [771], RD 2, slot 15	11B	2088	-	-	-	-	-	1.90m	1.15m	0.14m
1166	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [771], RD 2, slot 15	11B	2089	-	-	-	-	-	1.90m	1.15m	0.18m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1167	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1183], RD 10, slot 10	11A	2104	-	-	-	87b	<213>	2.50m	0.76m	0.26m
1168	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [608], slot H	11B	2103	-	-	-	76a; c	<215>	2.03m	1.75m	0.62m
1169	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1170]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<216>	0.90m	0.80m	0.08m
1170	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.80m	0.08m
1171	Fill	Modern drain	Fill of [1172]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.88m	0.38m	0.33m
1172	Cut	Modern drain	Truncates RD1	-	-	-	-	1172	-	-	2.88m	0.40m	0.33m
1173	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1174]	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20m	1.80m	0.57m
1174	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	14	-	-	-	1174	-	-	2.20m	1.80m	0.57m
1175	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1176]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<217>	0.42m	0.32m	0.03m
1176	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1176	-	-	0.42m	0.32m	0.03m
1177	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1178]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1178	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1178	-	-	0.44m	0.40m	0.29m
1179	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow / Burrow	Fill of [1180]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.86m	0.70m	0.13m
1180	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow / Burrow	-	1	-	-	-	1180	-	-	1.86m	0.70m	0.13m
1181	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1183], RD 10, slot 14	11A	2104	-	-	-	87a	<221> <249>	4.70m	0.70m	0.12m
1182	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1183], RD 10, slot 14	11A	2104	-	-	-	87a	<250>	4.70m	0.70m	0.30m
1183	Cut	Ditch	RD 10, southern half	11A	-	-	820	1183	82; 83; 87a; b	-	12.00m	0.70m	0.40m
1184	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [647]	14	2051	-	-	-	-	-	2.40m	0.94m	0.33m
1185	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1186]	14	2049	-	-	-	-	-	1.70m	0.86m	0.20m
1186	Cut	Ditch	-	14	2050	-	-	1186	-	-	1.70m	0.86m	0.20m
1187	Cut	Ditch	Inverted J shape	11A	-	-	-	1187	85a-c	-	20.70m	0.90m	0.33m
1188	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1183], RD 10, slot 12	11A	2104	-	-	-	-	<223>	2.60m	0.90m	0.30m
1189	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1187]	11A	2084	-	-	-	-	-	2.37m	0.56m	0.25m
1190	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [1187], slot 2	11A	2084	-	-	-	85a	<224>	2.00m	0.94m	0.14m
1191	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1187], slot 2	11A	2084	-	-	-	85a	-	2.00m	0.94m	0.20m
1192	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1193]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.21m	0.21m	0.10m
1193	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1193	-	-	0.21m	0.21m	0.10m
1194	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1195]	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00m	1.08m	0.39m
1195	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow	-	14	-	-	-	1195	-	-	3.00m	1.08m	0.39m
1196	Cut	Intrusion	Concrete lump	14	-	-	-	1196	-	-	-	-	-
1197	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1198]	Uncert	-	-	-	-	-	<218>	1.80m	1.32m	0.16m
1198	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	Uncert	-	-	-	1198	-	-	1.80m	1.32m	0.16m
1199	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1200]	5	2043	-	-	-	-	-	1.18m	0.42m	0.12m
1200	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2044	-	-	1200	-	-	1.18m	0.42m	0.12m
1201	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1272]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	-	0.22m	0.22m	0.14m
1202	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1187], slot 3	11A	2084	-	-	-	85c	-	2.00m	0.90m	0.30m
1203	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1187], slot 4	11A	2084	-	-	-	85b	-	2.00m	1.10m	0.33m
1204	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP2.	11A	2110	-	-	1204	-	-	0.40m	-	0.13m
1205	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1204]	11A	2109	-	-	-	-	<242>	0.40m	-	0.13m
1206	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1206	-	-	0.30m	-	0.05m
1207	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1206]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	-	0.06m
1208	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP2.	11A	2110	-	-	1204	-	-	0.40m	-	0.26m
1209	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1208]	11A	2109	-	-	-	-	<243>	0.40m	-	0.26m
1210	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1211]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<244>	0.72m	0.92m	0.25m
1211	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1211	-	-	0.72m	0.92m	0.25m
1212	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1213]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23m	-	0.23m
1213	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.23m	-	0.23m
1214	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1215]	13	-	940	-	-	-	-	0.12m	-	0.23m
1215	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	941	-	1046	-	-	0.12m	-	0.23m
1216	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1217]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.27m
1217	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.27m
1218	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1219]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10m	-	0.23m
1219	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.23m
1220	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1221]	13	-	1026	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.18m
1221	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1027	-	1046	-	-	0.15m	-	0.18m
1222	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1223]	13	-	1024	-	-	-	-	0.15m	-	0.21m
1223	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1025	-	1046	-	-	0.15m	-	0.21m
1224	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1225]	13	-	1012	-	-	-	-	0.10m	-	0.19m
1225	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1013	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.19m
1226	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1227]	13	-	1010	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
1227	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1011	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
1228	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1229]	13	-	1008	-	-	-	-	0.37m	-	0.12m
1229	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1009	-	1046	-	-	0.37m	-	0.12m
1230	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1231]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.13m
1231	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.13m
1232	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1233]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.12m
1233	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.12m
1234	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1235]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10m	-	0.13m
1235	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1046	-	-	0.10m	-	0.13m
1236	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1237]	13	-	956	-	-	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
1237	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	957	-	1046	-	-	0.14m	-	0.20m
1238	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1239]	13	-	958	-	-	-	-	0.16m	-	0.27m
1239	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	959	-	1046	-	-	0.16m	-	0.27m
1240	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1241]	13	-	1022	-	-	-	-	0.18m	-	0.20m
1241	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1023	-	1046	-	-	0.18m	-	0.20m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1250	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP2.	11A	2110	-	-	1204	-	-	0.38m	-	0.22m
1251	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1250]	11A	2109	-	-	-	-	<245>	0.38m	-	0.22m
1252	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP2.	11A	2110	-	-	1204	-	-	0.32m	-	0.16m
1253	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1252]	11A	2109	-	-	-	-	<246>	0.32m	-	0.16m
1254	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1255]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25m	0.25m	0.09m
1255	Cut	Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	1255	-	-	0.25m	0.25m	0.09m
1256	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1257]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<263>	1.14m	0.91m	0.21m
1257	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1257	-	-	1.14m	0.91m	0.21m
1258	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1259]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<261>	0.26m	0.25m	0.30m
1259	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.26m	0.25m	0.30m
1260	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1261]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<262>	0.27m	0.27m	0.28m
1261	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.27m	0.27m	0.28m
1262	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1263]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<272>	1.45m	1.35m	0.48m
1263	Cut	Pit	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	1.45m	1.35m	0.48m
1264	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1265]	11	-	-	-	1265	88	<271>	1.10m	0.86m	0.15m
1265	Cut	Pit	-	11	-	-	-	1265	88	-	1.10m	0.86m	0.15m
1266	Cut	Ditch	Internal curved ditch in RD 2	11	-	-	-	1266	-	-	6.80m	0.40m	0.20m
1267	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1266], slot 1	11	2090	-	-	-	-	<247>	1.57m	0.35m	0.20m
1268	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1266], slot 2	11	2090	-	-	-	-	<248>	1.50m	0.40m	0.16m
1269	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1266], slot 3	11	2090	-	-	-	-	-	1.47m	0.30m	0.40m
1270	Cut	Ditch	Internal curved ditch in RD 2	11B	-	-	-	1270	-	-	4.25m	0.32m	0.09m
1271	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1270]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	<259>	4.25m	0.32m	0.09m
1272	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1272	-	-	0.22m	0.22m	0.14m
1273	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1274]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	-	0.16m	0.15m	0.08m
1274	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1274	-	-	0.16m	0.15m	0.08m
1275	Fill	Burrow / Root	Fill of [1276]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	-	0.67m	0.10m	0.07m
1276	Cut	Burrow / Root	-	3	2131	-	-	1274	-	-	0.67m	0.10m	0.07m
1277	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1278]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<219>	0.27m	0.24m	0.07m
1278	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1278	-	-	0.27m	0.24m	0.07m
1279	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1280]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<220>	0.33m	0.33m	0.06m
1280	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1278	-	-	0.33m	0.33m	0.06m
1281	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1292]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<257>	0.34m	0.31m	0.08m
1282	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [1283]	11	2115	-	-	-	90a	<252>	0.50m	-	0.15m
1283	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP5.	11	2117	-	-	1283	90a	-	0.55m	-	0.50m
1284	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [1285]	11	2115	-	-	-	90b	<253>	0.55m	-	0.20m
1285	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP5.	11	2117	-	-	1285	90b	-	0.65m	-	0.45m
1286	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [1287]	11	2115	-	-	-	90c	<254>	0.55m	-	0.25m
1287	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP5.	11	2117	-	-	1287	90c	-	0.58m	-	0.50m
1288	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of [1289]	11	2115	-	-	-	86c	<255>	0.60m	-	0.18m
1289	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP5.	11	2117	-	-	1283	86c	-	0.65m	-	0.52m
1290	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1291], slot 1	11A	2106	-	-	-	96a	<256>	4.40m	0.80m	0.17m
1291	Cut	Ditch	Internal ditch in RD 10, southern half	11A	-	-	-	1291	96a; b	-	9.00m	0.75m	0.18m
1292	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1278	-	-	0.34m	0.31m	0.08m
1293	Cut	Gully	-	3	2131	-	-	1293	-	-	-	-	0.16m
1294	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1295]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<258>	0.50m	0.48m	0.12m
1295	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1278	-	-	0.45m	-	0.12m
1296	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1297]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<264>	0.34m	0.28m	0.08m
1297	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1278	-	-	0.34m	0.28m	0.08m
1298	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1302	-	-	0.34m	-	0.11m
1299	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1298]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34m	-	0.11m
1300	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1302	-	-	0.28m	-	0.05m
1301	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1300]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	-	0.05m
1302	Cut	Pit	-	11B	-	-	-	1302	-	-	1.29m	0.52m	0.06m
1303	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1302]	11B	-	-	-	-	-	<260>	1.29m	0.52m	0.05m
1304	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1305]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<265>	0.34m	0.32m	0.04m
1305	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1278	-	-	0.34m	0.32m	0.04m
1306	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1307]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<283>	0.83m	0.82m	0.10m
1307	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1307	-	-	0.83m	0.82m	0.10m
1308	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1308	-	-	0.59m	0.50m	0.17m
1309	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1308]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<266>	0.59m	0.50m	0.17m
1310	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1314]	3	-	-	-	-	-	<268>	2.75m	1.80m	0.20m
1313	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1314]	3	-	-	-	-	-	<269>	2.75m	1.80m	0.20m
1314	Cut	Pit	-	3	-	-	-	1314	-	-	2.70m	1.96m	-
1315	Cut	Pit	Part of FP4.	11A	2114	-	-	1315	-	-	0.85m	0.68m	0.30m
1316	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1315]	11A	2113	-	-	-	-	<270>	0.85m	0.68m	0.30m
1317	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1318]	8	2061	-	-	-	93b; 101a; b	-	1.30m	1.10m	0.35m
1318	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	1318	93b; 101a; b	-	1.30m	1.10m	0.35m
1319	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1320]	8	-	-	-	-	93a; 101b	<347>	1.47m	1.00m	0.52m
1320	Cut	Ditch	-	8	-	-	-	1320	93a; 101b	-	1.47m	1.00m	0.52m
1327	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1328]	13	-	1006	-	-	-	<273>	0.27m	0.24m	0.21m
1328	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	1007	-	1046	-	-	0.27m	0.24m	0.21m
1329	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	1315	-	-	1.09m	0.67m	0.18m
1330	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1329]	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.09m	0.67m	0.18m
1331	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1332]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<280>	0.32m	0.19m	0.17m
1332	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1332	-	-	0.32m	0.19m	0.17m
1333	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1334]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<281>	0.21m	0.20m	0.06m
1334	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1332	-	-	0.21m	0.20m	0.06m
1335	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1336]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<282>	0.19m	0.16m	0.07m
1336	Cut	Posthole	-	3	2131	-	-	1332	-	-	0.19m	0.16m	0.07m
1337	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1339]	11A	2121	-	-	-	89c	<276>	1.05m	0.81m	0.19m
1338	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1339]	11A	2122	-	-	-	89c	<279>	0.73m	0.48m	0.39m
1339	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP7.	11A	2123	-	-	1339	89c	-	1.05m	0.89m	0.49m
1340	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1342]	11A	2121	-	-	-	89d	<277>	0.90m	0.85m	0.12m
1341	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1342]	11A	2122	-	-	-	89d	<278>	0.90m	0.85m	0.30m
1342	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP7.	11A	2123	-	-	1339	89d	-	0.90m	0.85m	0.48m
1347	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	1347	-	-	0.45m	0.40m	0.30m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1348	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	1348	-	-	0.30m	0.55m	0.20m
1349	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1391	-	-	0.22m	-	0.08m
1350	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1349]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22m	-	0.08m
1351	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1391	-	-	0.66m	-	0.25m
1352	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1351]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66m	-	0.25m
1353	Fill	Gully	Fill of [1293]	3	2130	-	-	-	-	<284>	4.22m	0.86m	0.16m
1354	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1356]	11A	2121	-	-	-	89a	<285>	0.83m	0.77m	0.15m
1355	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1356]	11A	2122	-	-	-	89a	<286>	0.54m	0.54m	0.28m
1356	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP7.	11A	2123	-	-	1339	89a	-	0.83m	0.80m	0.43m
1357	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1359]	11A	2121	-	-	-	89b	<287>	0.75m	0.75m	0.30m
1358	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1359]	11A	2122	-	-	-	89b	<288>	0.75m	0.75m	0.32m
1359	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP7.	11A	2123	-	-	1339	89b	-	0.75m	0.75m	0.52m
1360	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1362]	11A	2118	-	-	-	-	<289>	0.53m	-	0.17m
1361	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1362]	11A	2119	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.53m	0.35m
1362	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP6.	11A	2120	-	-	1362	-	-	0.60m	0.53m	0.52m
1363	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1365]	11A	2118	-	-	-	-	<290>	-	-	-
1364	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1365]	11A	2119	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.59m	0.41m
1365	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP6.	11A	2120	-	-	1362	-	-	0.70m	0.59m	0.56m
1366	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1368]	11A	2118	-	-	-	-	<291>	0.63m	-	-
1367	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1368]	11A	2119	-	-	-	-	-	0.63m	-	-
1368	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP6.	11A	2120	-	-	1362	-	-	0.63m	-	0.49m
1369	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1371]	11A	2118	-	-	-	-	<330>	0.63m	-	0.18m
1370	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1371]	11A	2119	-	-	-	-	-	0.63m	-	0.17m
1371	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP6.	11A	2120	-	-	1362	-	-	0.63m	-	0.35m
1372	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1373	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1457]	11B	2098	-	-	-	-	-	3.60m	1.00m	0.28m
1374	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [532], slot 8	11B	2098	606	-	-	-	-	3.60m	1.20m	0.41m
1375	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1455]??	11B	2100	777	-	-	-	-	2.50m	1.10m	0.31m
1376	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	-	-	<296>	1.45m	1.10m	0.40m
1377	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1978]	11B	2102	-	-	-	-	<295>	2.70m	1.50m	0.44m
1378	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1379]	11A	2113	-	-	-	-	<293>	0.80m	0.67m	0.44m
1379	Cut	Posthole	Part of FP4.	11A	2114	-	-	1379	-	-	0.80m	0.67m	0.44m
1380	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1453]	11B	-	-	-	1380	-	<294>	0.80m	0.50m	0.21m
1381	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1382	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1383]	11A	2113	-	-	-	-	<297>	0.72m	0.60m	0.29m
1383	Cut	Pit / Posthole	Part of FP4.	11A	2114	-	-	1391	-	-	0.72m	0.60m	0.29m
1384	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1384	-	-	2.15m	2.94m	0.42m
1385	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1384]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.15m	2.94m	0.42m
1386	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1387]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47m	0.34m	0.16m
1387	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1391	-	-	0.47m	0.34m	0.16m
1388	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1389]	10	-	-	-	-	-	<299>	0..52m	0.52m	0.18m
1389	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	1391	-	-	0..52m	0.52m	0.18m
1390	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1391]	11A	2113	-	-	-	-	<298>	1.30m	0.79m	0.30m
1391	Cut	Pit	Part of FP4.	11A	2114	-	-	1391	-	-	1.30m	0.79m	0.30m
1392	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1393]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<300>	0.25m	-	0.14m
1393	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1391	-	-	0.25m	-	0.14m
1394	Finds	N / A	Surface finds in structure [1046]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1395	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1396]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	<302>	0.18m	-	0.05m
1396	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1396	-	-	0.18m	-	0.05m
1397	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1398]	-	-	-	-	-	37k	-	-	-	-
1398	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1398	37k	-	-	-	-
1399	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1400]	5	2043	-	-	-	-	<304>	-	-	-
1400	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2044	-	-	1400	-	-	-	-	-
1401	Finds	Ditch	Surface finds from ditch [1788]??	6	2038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1402	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1403]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<305>	0.29m	0.28m	0.19m
1403	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.29m	0.28m	0.19m
1404	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1405]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<306>	0.39m	0.38m	0.15m
1405	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.39m	0.38m	0.15m
1406	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1407]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<307>	0.43m	0.43m	0.20m
1407	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.43m	0.43m	0.20m
1408	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1409]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<313>	0.76m	0.52m	0.09m
1409	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1054	110a	-	0.76m	0.52m	0.09m
1410	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1411]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<314>	0.70m	0.65m	0.18m
1411	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	110a	-	0.70m	0.65m	0.18m
1412	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1413]	13	-	-	-	-	-	<331>	0.72m	0.44m	0.10m
1413	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1054	110a	-	0.72m	0.44m	0.10m
1414	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1415]	13	-	-	-	-	116a	-	0.36m	0.32m	0.09m
1415	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116a	-	0.36m	0.32m	0.09m
1416	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1417]	13	-	-	-	-	116e	-	0.18m	0.17m	0.09m
1417	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116e	-	0.18m	0.17m	0.09m
1418	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1419]	13	-	-	-	-	116g	-	0.28m	0.26m	0.06m
1419	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116g	-	0.28m	0.26m	0.06m
1420	Fill	Root channel	Fill of [1421]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<308>	0.56m	0.28m	0.20m
1421	Cut	Root channel	-	-	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.56m	0.28m	0.20m
1422	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1423]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.46m	0.46m	0.19m
1423	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	0.46m	0.46m	0.19m
1424	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of pot in [1426]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<309>	0.15m	0.10m	0.05m
1425	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1426]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43m	0.41m	0.19m
1426	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44m	0.41m	0.19m
1427	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1428]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35m	0.32m	0.20m
1428	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35m	0.32m	0.20m
1429	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1430]	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	1.82m	1.62m	0.20m
1430	Cut	Pit	-	11	-	-	-	1257	-	-	1.82m	1.62m	0.20m
1432	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1433]	13	-	-	-	-	116i	-	0.30m	0.16m	0.07m
1433	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116i	-	0.30m	0.16m	0.07m
1434	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1435]	13	-	-	-	-	116j	-	0.14m	0.12m	0.10m
1435	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116j	-	0.14m	0.12m	0.10m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1446	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1447]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42m	-	0.27m
1447	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1447	-	-	0.42m	-	0.27m
1448	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1453]	11B	-	-	-	1380	-	-	2.00m	1.00m	0.21m
1449	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1449	-	-	0.64m	-	0.13m
1450	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1449]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.64m	-	0.13m
1451	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1452]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.38m	0.13m
1452	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1452	-	-	0.40m	0.38m	0.13m
1453	Cut	Pit	-	11B	-	-	-	1380, 1453	-	-	2.30m	0.90m	0.22m
1454	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1291], slot 2	11A	2106	-	-	1380	96b	-	2.00m	0.60m	0.22m
1455	Cut	Ditch	Slot in RD 8	11B	2101	-	-	1455	-	-	3.50m	1.10m	0.31m
1456	Cut	Pit	Deleted as a separate cut - part of [1978]	11B	-	-	-	1455, 1456	-	-	1.45m	1.10m	0.40m
1457	Cut	Ditch	Slot in RD7	11B	2099	-	-	1455, 1457	-	-	3.60m	1.00m	0.28m
1458	Cut	Ditch	Slot in RD 8	11B	2101	-	-	1458	-	-	2.70m	1.50m	0.44m
1459	Cut	Ditch	Slot 9 in RD7	11B	2099	-	-	1459	-	-	3.60m	1.20m	0.41m
1462	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2074	-	-	-	-	-	2.00m	0.89m	0.29m
1463	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1462]	8	2073	-	-	-	-	<359>	2.00m	0.89m	0.29m
1464	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1466], slot 1	11A	2105	-	-	-	92f	-	2.80m	0.55m	0.16m
1465	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1466], slot 1	11A	2105	-	-	-	92f	-	2.30m	0.80m	0.28m
1466	Cut	Ditch	Internal ditch in RD 10, northern half	11A	-	-	-	1466	92 a-f	-	11.00m	0.70m	0.28m
1467	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1468], slot 3	12	2067	-	-	-	111	<354>	1.70m	1.00m	0.42m
1468	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2068	-	-	1468	94; 97; 100; 111; 112; 113	-	27.60m	1.0m	0.46m
1469	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 2A	3	2086	-	-	-	103a; 117a	<310>	2.00m	1.30m	0.18m
1470	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 4A	3	2086	-	-	-	103c; 117c	<318>	2.00m	0.90m	0.16m
1471	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 3A	3	2086	-	-	-	103b; 117b	<311> <317>	2.00m	1.22m	0.18m
1472	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 6A	3	2086	-	-	-	104b; 118b	<322>	2.00m	1.04m	0.17m
1473	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 5A	3	2086	-	-	-	104a	<320>	2.00m	0.92m	0.20m
1474	Cut	Stakehole / Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	0.15m	0.35m
1475	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1476]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65m	0.55m	0.19m
1476	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1476	-	-	0.65m	0.55m	0.19m
1477	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1466], slot 3	11A	2105	-	-	-	92d; e	-	2.00m	0.90m	0.25m
1478	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1466], slot 5	11A	2105	-	-	-	92b; c	-	1.80m	0.70m	0.30m
1479	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1466], slot 7	11A	2105	-	-	-	92a	-	3.80m	0.70m	0.10m
1480	Layer	-	Possible occupation layer within RD 9	-	-	-	-	608, 1257	-	-	21.60m	10.90m	0.10m
1481	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1482], slot 1	8	2073	-	-	-	99	<350>	1.62m	1.18m	0.30m
1482	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2074	-	-	1482	99; 100	-	1.62m	1.18m	0.30m
1483	Fill	Tree Throw Hollow / Ditch	Fill of [1484]	-	-	-	-	1483	98	<351>	2.08m	1.64m	0.27m
1484	Cut	Tree Throw Hollow / Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1483	98	-	2.08m	1.64m	0.27m
1485	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1468], slot 5	12	2067	-	-	-	94	-	1.70m	1.00m	0.38m
1486	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1487]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.90m	1.80m	0.35m
1487	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1487	-	-	2.75m	1.60m	0.34m
1488	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [1283]	11	2116	-	-	-	90a	-	0.55m	-	0.35m
1489	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [1285]	11	2116	-	-	-	90b	-	0.65m	-	0.25m
1490	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [1287]	11	2116	-	-	-	90c	-	0.70m	-	0.27m
1491	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [1289]	11	2116	-	-	-	86c	-	0.77m	-	0.35m
1492	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 7A	3	2086	-	-	-	104c; 118d	<324>	2.00m	1.10m	0.19m
1493	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 8A	3	2086	-	-	-	104d; 118c	<332>	2.00m	1.15m	0.25m
1494	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 9A	3	2086	-	-	-	105a; 121a	<334>	2.00m	1.52m	0.28m
1495	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 10A	3	2086	-	-	-	105b	<337>	2.00m	1.60m	0.30m
1496	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [598], slot 11A	3	2086	-	-	-	106a; 121b; c	<340>	2.00m	1.53m	0.24m
1497	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [598], slot 12A	3	2085	-	-	-	106b; 122a	<342>	2.00m	1.19m	0.18m
1499	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 2A	3	2087	-	-	-	103a; 117a	<315>	2.00m	1.30m	0.35m
1500	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1520], slot 2	12	2071	-	-	-	95	<377>	0.92m	0.60m	0.24m
1501	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2072	-	-	1501	95; 108	-	11.60m	7.88m	0.13m
1502	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1518], slot 2	12	2069	-	-	-	95	-	1.20m	1.00m	0.13m
1503	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2070	-	-	1503	95;107; 109	-	11.40m	6.62m	0.30m
1504	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1468], slot 6	12	2067	-	-	-	97	-	1.92m	0.84m	0.28m
1505	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1506]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28m	0.28m	0.24m
1506	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1506	-	-	0.28m	0.28m	0.24m
1507	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1508]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00m	0.60m	0.26m
1508	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	1506	-	-	1.00m	0.60m	0.26m
1509	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1510]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34m	0.32m	0.09m
1510	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	1506	-	-	0.34m	0.32m	0.09m
1511	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1512]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.30m	0.12m
1512	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	1506	-	-	0.40m	0.30m	0.12m
1513	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1468], slot 4	12	2067	-	-	-	100	-	1.90m	1.48m	0.37m
1514	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1482], slot 2	8	2073	-	-	-	100	-	1.20m	1.04m	0.25m
1515	Fill	Pit / Ditch	Fill of [1516]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10m	1.50m	0.25m
1516	Cut	Pit / Ditch	-	12	-	-	-	1516	-	-	2.10m	1.50m	0.25m
1517	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1518], slot 1	12	2069	-	-	-	102	<327>	1.34m	1.15m	0.25m
1518	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2070	1503	-	-	95;102;	-	1.34m	1.15m	0.25m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1519	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1520]	12	2071	-	-	-	109 102	<328>	1.75m	0.42m	0.21m
1520	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2072	1501	-	-	95; 102	-	1.75m	0.42m	0.21m
1521	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1522]	8	-	-	-	-	102	<329>	1.19m	0.87m	0.30m
1522	Cut	Ditch	-	8	-	-	-	-	102	-	1.19m	0.87m	0.30m
1523	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 3A	3	2087	-	-	-	103b; 117b	<316>	2.00m	1.00m	0.23m
1524	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 4A	3	2087	-	-	-	103c; 117c	<319>	2.00m	0.90m	0.14m
1525	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 5A	3	2087	-	-	-	104a; 118a	<321>	2.00m	0.78m	0.09m
1526	Fill	Stakehole / Pit	Fill of [1474]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	0.15m	0.35m
1527	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 6A	3	2087	-	-	-	104b; 118b	<323>	2.00m	1.04m	0.07m
1528	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 7A	3	2087	-	-	-	104c; 118d	<325>	2.00m	1.00m	0.15m
1529	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 8A	3	2087	-	-	-	104d; 118c	<333>	2.00m	0.75m	0.19m
1530	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 9A	3	2087	-	-	-	105a; 121a	<335>	2.00m	1.45m	0.26m
1531	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 10A	3	2087	-	-	-	105b	<338>	2.00m	1.56m	0.22m
1532	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 11A	3	2087	-	-	-	106a; 121b; c	<341>	2.00m	0.94m	0.22m
1533	Fill	Ditch	Tertiary fill of [598], slot 11A	3	2085	-	-	-	106a; 121b; c	<339>	2.00m	1.05m	0.12m
1534	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [598], slot 12A	3	2086	-	-	-	106b; 122a	<343>	2.00m	1.60m	0.22m
1535	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 12A	3	2087	-	-	-	106b; 122a	<344>	2.00m	1.09m	0.23m
1536	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [598], slot 13A	3	2087	-	-	-	106c; 122b	<345>	2.00m	1.55m	0.48m
1537	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [598], slot 13A	3	2085	-	-	-	106c; 122b	<346>	2.00m	1.05m	0.05m
1538	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1539]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.19m	0.19m	0.23m
1539	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	1539	-	-	0.19m	0.19m	0.23m
1540	Finds	-	Number given to finds from clean up of RD1, [598]	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1541	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1542]	12	-	-	-	-	114	<357>	2.20m	0.80m	0.22m
1542	Cut	Ditch	-	12	-	-	-	1542	114	-	-	-	0.22m
1543	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1545], slot 1	12	2083	-	-	-	110b	<353>	1.30m	1.30m	0.21m
1544	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1545], slot 2	12	2083	-	-	-	110c	<326>	2.05m	1.55m	0.35m
1545	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1545	110b; c	-	20.00m	2.05m	0.35m
1546	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1501]	12	2071	-	-	-	108	<376>	1.70m	1.10m	0.13m
1547	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1503], slot 1	12	2069	-	-	-	107	<378>	2.20m	1.50m	0.30m
1548	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2074	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.64m	-
1549	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1548]	8	2073	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.64m	-
1550	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1503], slot 2	12	2069	-	-	-	109	<375>	2.04m	1.78m	0.18m
1551	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1552]	12	2057	-	-	-	93c; d	-	4.10m	1.20m	0.41m
1552	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2058	-	-	1552	93c; d; 152?	-	4.10m	1.20m	0.41m
1553	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1554]	8	2059	-	-	-	93c; d	-	0.50m	0.20m	0.42m
1554	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2060	-	-	1554	93c; d; 152?	-	0.50m	0.20m	0.42m
1557	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1558]	-	-	-	-	-	115	<358>	1.42m	1.00m	0.16m
1558	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	1558	115	-	1.42m	1.00m	0.16m
1559	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1560]	-	-	-	-	-	119	<364>	2.00m	1.90m	0.51m
1560	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1560	119	-	2.00m	1.90m	0.51m
1561	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [1562]	8	2075	1603	-	-	131	<363>	1.45m	0.60m	0.15m
1562	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2076	1606	-	1562	131	-	1.40m	0.60m	0.41m
1563	Fill	Channel	Fill of [1564]	1?	-	-	-	-	120	<365>	2.70m	1.46m	0.21m
1564	Cut	Channel	-	1?	-	-	-	1564	120	-	8.40m	3.32m	0.21m
1565	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1566]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18m	0.16m	0.09m
1566	Cut	Posthole	-	13	-	-	-	1054	-	-	0.18m	0.16m	0.09m
1567	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1568]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45m	0.43m	0.07m
1568	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1054	-	-	0.45m	0.43m	0.07m
1569	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1570]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.38m	0.07m
1570	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1054	-	-	0.40m	0.38m	0.07m
1571	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1572]	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53m	0.51m	0.08m
1572	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1054	-	-	0.53m	0.51m	0.08m
1573	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 1	11A	2096	-	-	-	123	<366>	1.56m	1.34m	0.36m
1574	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 2	11A	2096	-	-	-	124	<367>	1.57m	0.92m	0.38m
1575	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 3	11A	2096	-	-	-	125	<370>	2.04m	0.61m	0.30m
1576	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 4	11A	2096	-	-	-	126	<371>	2.04m	1.20m	0.17m
1577	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 5	11A	2096	-	-	-	127	<372>	1.48m	0.53m	0.16m
1578	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 6	11A	2096	-	-	-	128	<373>	2.12m	0.74m	0.29m
1579	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 7	11A	2096	-	-	-	129	<374>	2.10m	1.86m	0.34m
1580	Cut	Ditch	RD 6	11A	-	-	-	1580	123-130	-	12.72m	12.68m	0.40m
1581	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1582]	13	-	-	-	1054	116b	<368>	2.05m	1.12m	0.28m
1582	Cut	Pit	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116b	-	2.05m	1.12m	0.28m
1583	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1584]	13	-	-	-	1054	116d	<369>	1.90m	1.70m	0.10m
1584	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	13	-	-	-	1054	116d	-	1.90m	1.70m	0.10m
1585	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<386>	4.28m	2.10m	0.13m
1586	Fill	Ditch	5th fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<388>	2.10m	0.68m	0.15m
1587	Fill	Ditch	4th fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<389>	2.83m	2.10m	0.14m
1588	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2033	-	-	1588	91	-	-	-	-
1589	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1591]	14	2079	-	-	-	-	<379>	2.13m	0.70m	0.39m
1591	Cut	Ditch	-	14	2080	-	-	1591	-	-	2.13m	0.70m	0.39m
1592	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1593]	14	2079	-	-	-	-	<381>	1.56m	0.88m	0.43m
1593	Cut	Ditch	-	14	2080	1591	-	1593	-	-	1.56m	0.88m	0.43m
1594	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1580], slot 8	11A	2096	-	-	-	130	-	2.00m	0.86m	0.40m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1595	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1596]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60m	1.12m	0.04m
1596	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1598	-	-	2.60m	1.12m	0.04m
1597	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1598]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.48m	0.84m	0.17m
1598	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1598	-	-	1.48m	0.84m	0.17m
1599	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1600]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<382>	1.10m	1.08m	0.28m
1600	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1600	-	-	1.10m	1.08m	0.28m
1601	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [1562]	8	2075	1604	-	-	131	-	1.45m	0.50m	0.12m
1602	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1562]	8	2075	1605	-	-	131	-	1.45m	0.32m	0.14m
1603	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [1606]	8	2077	1561	-	-	132	<383>	1.20m	1.05m	0.10m
1604	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [1606]	8	2077	1601	-	-	132	<384>	1.20m	0.46m	0.20m
1605	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1606]	8	2077	1602	-	-	132	-	1.20m	0.32m	0.14m
1606	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2078	1562	-	-	132	-	1.20m	1.05m	0.33m
1607	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1608]	9	-	-	-	-	133	<385>	1.28m	0.35m	-
1608	Cut	Ditch	-	9	-	-	-	1608	133	-	1.28m	0.35m	-
1609	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1610]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06m	0.48m	0.05m
1610	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1610	-	-	1.06m	0.48m	0.05m
1611	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1612]	-	-	-	-	-	137a	-	0.46m	0.40m	0.17m
1612	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1612	137a	-	0.46m	0.40m	0.17m
1613	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1614]	-	-	-	-	-	137c	<390>	0.44m	0.42m	0.51m
1614	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1614	137c	-	0.44m	0.42m	0.51m
1615	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1616]	-	-	-	-	-	137b	<391>	0.39m	0.38m	0.62m
1616	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1614	137b	-	0.39m	0.38m	0.62m
1617	Fill	Ditch	6th fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<387>	2.55m	2.10m	0.30m
1618	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1619]	-	-	-	-	1619	-	<392>	2.03m	1.18m	0.19m
1619	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1619	-	-	2.03m	1.18m	0.19m
1620	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1621]	8	2077	-	-	-	134	-	1.50m	1.30m	0.52m
1621	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2078	-	-	1621	134	-	1.50m	1.30m	0.52m
1622	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1623]	8	2075	-	-	-	-	<397>	1.60m	1.45m	0.35m
1623	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2076	-	-	1623	-	-	1.60m	1.45m	0.35m
1624	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1625]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<393>	1.64m	1.15m	0.24m
1625	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1625	-	-	1.64m	1.15m	0.24m
1626	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1627]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.96m	1.22m	0.14m
1627	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1627	-	-	1.96m	1.22m	0.14m
1628	Fill	Channel	Fill of [1629]	1	-	-	-	1629	-	<394>	15.00m	8.00m	0.12m
1629	Cut	Channel	Palaeochannel	1	-	-	-	1629	-	-	15.00m	8.00m	0.12m
1630	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1631]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16m	4.08m	0.15m
1631	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1631	-	-	4.16m	4.08m	0.15m
1632	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1633]	11A	-	-	-	-	138	<395>	0.44m	0.44m	0.30m
1633	Cut	Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	1633	138	-	0.44m	0.44m	0.30m
1634	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1635]	-	-	-	-	-	137d	<396>	0.58m	0.58m	0.24m
1635	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1635	137d	-	0.58m	0.58m	0.24m
1636	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1637]	11	2134	-	-	1637	135	<398>	1.85m	1.41m	0.46m
1637	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	11	2135	-	-	1637	135	-	1.85m	1.41m	0.46m
1638	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1639]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<399>	1.44m	1.24m	0.18m
1639	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1639	-	-	1.44m	1.24m	0.18m
1640	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1641]	12	2022	-	-	1640	136; 146	<400>	1.16m	1.10m	0.31m
1641	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2023	-	-	1640, 1641	136; 146	-	1.16m	1.10m	0.37m
1642	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1643]	12	2065	-	-	1640	136	<401>	0.96m	0.80m	0.32m
1643	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2066	-	-	1640, 1643	136	-	0.96m	0.80m	0.32m
1644	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1645]	12	2022	1640	-	1640	-	<402>	1.74m	1.30m	0.34m
1645	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2023	1641	-	1640, 1645	-	-	1.74m	1.30m	0.34m
1646	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1699]	12	2026	-	-	1640	136; 146	<432>	2.00m	-	0.16m
1647	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1700]	12	2029	-	-	1640	136; 146	<434>	1.25m	1.00m	0.38m
1648	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1649]	11	2134	-	-	-	139	<406>	0.97m	0.73m	0.15m
1649	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	11	2135	-	-	1649	139	-	0.97m	0.73m	0.15m
1650	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1651]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<404>	1.40m	0.45m	0.08m
1651	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1651	-	-	1.40m	0.45m	0.08m
1652	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1653]	12	-	-	-	-	-	<405>	0.52m	0.40m	0.31m
1653	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	1653	-	-	0.52m	0.40m	0.31m
1654	Fill	Ditch	3rd fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<411>	3.55m	2.10m	0.26m
1655	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<412> <445>	2.55m	2.10m	0.15m
1656	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1657]	11	2134	-	-	1657	-	<407>	0.24m	0.23m	0.14m
1657	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2135	-	-	1657	-	-	0.24m	0.23m	0.14m
1658	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1659]	11	2134	-	-	1659	140	<414>	1.96m	0.68m	0.23m
1659	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	11	2135	-	-	1659	140	-	1.96m	0.68m	0.23m
1660	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1661]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.92m	1.58m	0.12m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1661	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1661	-	-	1.92m	1.58m	0.12m
1662	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1663]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.56m	0.06m
1663	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1661	-	-	0.58m	0.56m	0.06m
1664	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1665]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44m	0.66m	0.28m
1665	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1665	-	-	1.44m	0.66m	0.28m
1666	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1667]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<409>	0.65m	0.60m	0.22m
1667	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1667	-	-	0.65m	0.60m	0.22m
1668	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1669]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<408>	0.25m	0.23m	0.14m
1669	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2137	-	-	1669	-	-	0.25m	0.23m	0.14m
1670	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1671]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44m	0.30m	0.10m
1671	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1673	-	-	0.44m	0.30m	0.10m
1672	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1673]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	-	0.30m
1673	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	1673	-	-	0.40m	-	0.30m
1674	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1675]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20m	-	0.06m
1675	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	1673	-	-	0.20m	-	0.06m
1676	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1677]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16m	0.50m	0.12m
1677	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	1	-	-	-	1677	-	-	1.16m	0.50m	0.12m
1678	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1679]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<410>	1.15m	0.90m	0.26m
1679	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1679	-	-	1.15m	0.90m	0.26m
1680	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1681]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	-	0.60m	0.55m	0.20m
1681	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1681	-	-	0.60m	0.55m	0.20m
1682	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1683]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76m	0.66m	0.19m
1683	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1683	-	-	0.76m	0.66m	0.19m
1684	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1685]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30m	0.61m	0.15m
1685	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	11	-	-	-	1677	-	-	1.30m	0.61m	0.15m
1686	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [523]	12	2045	-	-	-	-	-	1.10m	0.50m	0.36m
1687	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [306]	8	2002	-	-	-	2	-	0.44m	-	0.10m
1688	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [299]	8	2002	-	-	-	3	-	0.82m	-	0.16m
1689	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [548], slot 8	11A	2091	(709)	-	548	-	-	3.60m	0.80m	13.24!?
1690	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1588]	12	-	-	-	-	91	<413>	2.10m	1.82m	0.10m
1691	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1692]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<415>	0.85m	0.70m	0.30m
1692	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1692	-	-	0.85m	0.70m	0.30m
1693	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1694]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15m	1.00m	0.16m
1694	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1694	-	-	1.15m	1.00m	0.16m
1695	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1696]	6	2036	-	-	-	157a	<416>	1.98m	1.50m	0.14m
1696	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2037	-	1698; 1714; 1762	1696	157a	-	1.98m	1.50m	0.14m
1697	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1698]	6	2036	-	-	-	157b	<417>	2.40m	0.62m	0.13m
1698	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2037	-	1696; 1714; 1762	1698	157b	-	2.40m	0.62m	0.13m
1699	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2028	-	-	1640, 1699	136; 146	-	2.00m	1.20m	0.41m
1700	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2030	-	-	1640, 1700	136; 146	-	1.20m	1.17m	0.40m
1701	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2032	-	-	-	136; 146	-	1.25m	0.75m	0.20m
1702	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1704]	12	2031	-	-	1640	136; 146	<403> <437>	1.26m	1.25m	0.25m
1703	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1704]	12	2031	-	-	1640	136; 146	<436>	1.90m	1.40m	0.25m
1704	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2032	-	-	1640, 1704	136	-	1.90m	1.40m	0.48m
1705	Fill	Ditch	upper fill of [1710]	12	-	-	-	-	147	-	2.30m	1.80m	0.06m
1706	Fill	Ditch	3rd fill of [1710]	12	-	-	-	-	147	<418>	2.30m	2.10m	0.21m
1707	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of [1710]	12	-	-	-	-	147	<419>	2.30m	2.00m	0.50m
1708	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1776]	12	-	-	-	-	147	<420>	2.30m	1.50m	0.40m
1709	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1710]	12	-	-	-	-	147	<421>	2.30m	0.50m	-
1710	Cut	Ditch	Recut of ditch [1776]	12	2033	-	-	1710	147	-	2.30m	1.60m	0.40m
1711	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1712]	11	2136	-	-	-	141	<422>	3.40m	1.80m	0.17m
1712	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1712	141	-	3.40m	1.80m	0.17m
1713	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1714]	6	2036	-	-	-	157c	<423>	3.08m	2.10m	0.22m
1714	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2037	-	1696; 1698; 1762	1714	157c	-	3.08m	2.10m	0.22m
1715	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1716]	12	2053	-	-	-	144	-	2.00m	0.55m	0.32m
1716	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2054	-	-	1716	144	-	2.00m	0.55m	0.32m
1717	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1718]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<424>	1.32m	1.30m	0.18m
1718	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1718	-	-	1.32m	1.30m	0.18m
1719	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1720]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	-	0.90m	0.80m	0.20m
1720	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1720	-	-	0.90m	0.80m	0.20m
1721	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1722]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<425>	0.90m	0.70m	0.15m
1722	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1722	-	-	0.90m	0.70m	0.15m
1723	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1724]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<426>	-	-	-
1724	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1724	-	-	-	-	0.19m
1725	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1726]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<427>	1.10m	0.70m	0.25m
1726	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1726	-	-	1.10m	0.70m	0.25m
1727	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1728]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m	0.35m	0.10m
1728	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1728	-	-	0.40m	0.35m	0.10m
1729	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1730]	12	-	-	-	-	145b	<428>	1.60m	1.45m	0.30m
1730	Cut	Pit	-	12	-	-	-	1730	145b	-	1.60m	1.45m	0.30m
1731	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1732]	12	-	-	-	-	145a	<429>	2.80m	1.90m	0.40m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1732	Cut	Pit	-	12	-	-	-	1732	145a	-	2.80m	1.90m	0.40m
1733	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1734]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45m	0.42m	0.12m
1734	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	1734	-	-	0.45m	0.42m	0.12m
1735	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1736]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42m	0.38m	0.27m
1736	Cut	Posthole	-	12	-	-	-	1736	-	-	0.42m	0.38m	0.27m
1737	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1738]	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36m	0.33m	0.18m
1738	Cut	Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	1738	-	-	0.36m	0.33m	0.18m
1740	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1741]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	<430>	1.16m	0.85m	0.17m
1741	Cut	Pit	-	11	2137	-	-	1741	-	-	1.16m	0.85m	0.17m
1742	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1743]	12	2053	-	-	-	144	-	2.00m	0.74m	0.17m
1743	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2054	-	-	1743	144	-	2.00m	0.74m	0.17m
1744	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1745]	9	2081	-	-	-	157d	<439>	3.26m	0.85m	0.28m
1745	Cut	Ditch	-	9	2082	-	-	1745	157d	-	3.26m	0.85m	0.28m
1746	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1747]	12	2024	-	-	1640	136; 146	<431>	0.75m	-	0.24m
1747	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2025	-	-	1640, 1747	136; 146	-	0.75m	-	0.24m
1748	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1699]	12	2027	-	-	1640	136; 146	<433>	1.14m	-	0.10m
1749	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	0.47m	-	0.30m
1751	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1749]	-	-	-	-	-	136	<438>	0.47m	-	0.30m
1752	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1701]	12	2031	-	-	-	136; 146	<435>	1.25m	0.80m	0.20m
1753	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1754]	12	2055	-	-	1754	-	-	1.85m	1.08m	0.37m
1754	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2056	-	-	1754	-	-	1.85m	1.08m	0.37m
1755	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1756]	12	2047	-	-	-	142	<440>	1.37m	1.20m	0.52m
1756	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2048	-	-	1756	142	-	1.37m	1.20m	0.52m
1757	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1758]	6	2038	-	-	-	143	<441>	2.65m	0.63m	0.16m
1758	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2040	-	-	1758	143	-	2.65m	0.90m	0.16m
1759	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1760]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51m	0.44m	0.08m
1760	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1760	-	-	0.51m	0.44m	0.08m
1761	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1762]	6	2036	-	-	-	157e	<442>	1.00m	0.78m	0.15m
1762	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2037	-	1696; 1698; 1714	1762	157e	-	1.00m	0.78m	0.15m
1763	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1758]	6	2039	-	-	-	-	<443>	2.65m	0.90m	0.16m
1764	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1765]	12	2010	-	-	-	158a	<444>	4.20m	1.06m	0.36m
1765	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2011	-	-	1765	158a	-	4.20m	1.06m	0.31m
1766	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1767]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	<446>	1.55m	0.70m	0.40m
1767	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1767	-	-	1.55m	0.70m	0.40m
1768	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1769]	6	2038	-	-	-	150a	<447>	2.20m	0.75m	0.53m
1769	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2040	-	-	1769	150a	-	2.20m	0.75m	0.53m
1770	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1771]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29m	0.23m	0.10m
1771	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1788	-	-	0.29m	0.23m	0.10m
1772	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1773]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m	0.24m	0.16m
1773	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1788	-	-	0.30m	0.24m	0.16m
1774	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1788]	6	2038	-	-	-	148	<448>	2.05m	0.80m	0.16m
1775	Cut	Pit Group	Unexcavated pits within PG 4	11	2135	-	-	1775	-	-	-	-	-
1776	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2033	-	-	-	147	-	2.30m	2.00m	0.40m
1777	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1778]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	<449>	1.10m	1.00m	0.18m
1778	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1778	148	-	1.10m	1.00m	0.18m
1779	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1780]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	1.87m	0.70m	0.12m
1780	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1780	-	-	1.87m	0.70m	0.12m
1781	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1782]	11	2134	-	-	1782	-	<452>	1.02m	0.89m	0.18m
1782	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2135	-	-	1782	-	-	1.02m	0.89m	0.18m
1783	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1784]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	<453>	0.72m	0.64m	0.38m
1784	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2135	-	-	1784	-	-	0.72m	0.64m	0.38m
1785	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1786]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	<454>	1.65m	1.50m	0.48m
1786	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1786	-	-	1.65m	1.50m	0.48m
1787	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1788]	6	2038	-	-	-	149	<450> <486>	1.95m	0.90m	0.32m
1788	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2040	540?	-	1788	149	-	2.05m/ 1.95m	0.90m	0.32m
1789	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1790]	5	2041	-	-	-	150b	<451>	2.50m	0.50m	0.23m
1790	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2042	-	-	1790	150b	-	2.50m	0.50m	0.23m
1791	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1792]	6	2034	-	-	-	-	<455>	2.90m	2.54m	0.39m
1792	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2035	-	1813; 1815; 1853	1792	-	-	2.90m	2.54m	0.39m
1793	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1794]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<456>	0.48m	0.36m	0.12m
1794	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1794	-	-	0.48m	0.36m	0.12m
1795	Fill	Posthole	Secondary fill of [1796]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	<476>	0.65m	0.57m	0.22m
1796	Cut	Posthole	-	11A	-	-	-	1796	-	-	0.65m	0.57m	0.40m
1797	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1798]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<482>	0.43m	0.39m	0.22m
1798	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1798	-	-	0.43m	0.39m	0.22m
1799	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1800]	8	2006	-	-	1800	-	<464>	1.65m	0.92m	0.50m
1800	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2007	-	-	1800	-	-	1.65m	0.92m	0.50m
1801	Fill	Layer	Poached layer sealing [1803]	10	-	-	1842	-	151	<465>	2.60m	0.65m	0.17m
1802	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1803]	8	2006	-	1799; 1843	-	151	<466>	1.40m	0.65m	0.41m
1803	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2007	-	-	-	151	-	1.40m	0.65m	0.41m
1804	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1805]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	0.62m	0.45m	0.14m
1805	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1805	-	-	0.62m	0.45m	0.14m
1806	Fill	Channel	Fill of [1807]	1	-	-	-	1807	-	<459>	17.00m	5.60m	0.18m
1807	Cut	Channel	-	1	-	-	-	1807	-	-	17.00m	5.60m	0.18m
1808	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1809]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	0.45m	0.32m	0.12m
1809	Cut	Posthole	-	11	2135	-	-	1809	-	-	0.45m	0.32m	0.12m
1810	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1811]	11	2134	-	-	1811	-	<462>	0.92m	0.82m	0.09m
1811	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1811	-	-	0.92m	0.82m	0.09m
1812	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1813]	6	2034	-	1791; 1814; 1852	-	-	<460>	0.90m	0.66m	0.34m
1813	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2035	-	1792;	1813	-	-	0.90m	0.66m	0.34m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1814	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1815]	6	2034	-	1815; 1853 1791; 1812; 1852	-	157f	<461>	2.30m	2.00m	0.39m
1815	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2035	-	1792; 1813; 1853	1815	157f	-	2.30m	2.00m	0.39m
1816	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1817]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1788	-	-	-	-	-
1818	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1819]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<463>	0.41m	0.20m	0.24m
1819	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	1819	-	-	-	-	-
1820	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1821]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	0.70m	0.65m	0.10m
1821	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1821	-	-	0.70m	0.65m	0.10m
1822	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1823]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	0.78m	0.71m	0.11m
1823	Cut	Pit	-	11	2135	-	-	1823	-	-	0.78m	0.71m	0.11m
1824	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [1826]	12	2057	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	0.21m
1825	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [1826]	12	2057	-	-	-	152	<467>	-	-	-
1826	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2058	-	-	1826	152	-	-	-	0.32m
1827	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1828]	12	2029	-	-	1640	154	<474>	1.30m	1.00m	0.21m
1828	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2030	-	-	1640, 1828	154	-	1.30m	1.00m	0.21m
1829	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1830]	12	2024	-	1746	1640	154	<471>	1.26m	0.96m	0.08m
1830	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2025	-	1747	1640, 1830	154	-	1.26m	0.96m	0.08m
1831	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1833]	12	2026	-	1646?; 1748?	1640	154	<472>	2.30m	1.04m	0.28m
1832	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1833]	12	2027	-	1646?; 1748?	-	154	<473>	2.30m	1.04m	0.16m
1833	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2028	-	1699	1640, 1833	154	-	2.30m	1.04m	0.46m
1834	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1835]	12	2031	-	1703	1640	154	<475>	1.36m	0.30m	0.11m
1835	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2032	-	1704	1640, 1835	154	-	1.36m	0.30m	0.16m
1836	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1837]	12	2022	-	1640	1640	154	-	-	-	-
1837	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2023	-	1641	1640	154	-	-	-	-
1838	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1839]	12	2065	-	-	-	153a	<468>	1.60m	0.90m	0.23m
1839	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2066	-	-	1839	153a	-	1.60m	0.90m	0.23m
1840	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1841]	-	-	-	-	-	153b	<469>	1.35m	0.58m	0.08m
1841	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1841	153b	-	1.35m	0.58m	0.08m
1842	Layer	Fill / Layer	Poached layer sealing [1844]	10	-	-	1801	-	-	<479>	3.12m	0.88m	0.26m
1843	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1844]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<480>	1.14m	0.93m	-
1844	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1800	-	-	1.14m	0.93m	0.21m
1845	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1846]	7	-	-	-	-	155	<477>	2.40m	1.60m	0.13m
1846	Cut	Ditch	-	7	-	-	-	1846	155	-	2.40m	1.60m	0.13m
1847	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1848]	7	2063	-	-	-	156	<478>	1.60m	1.10m	0.38m
1848	Cut	Ditch	-	7	2064	-	-	1848	156	-	1.60m	1.10m	0.38m
1849	Fill	Posthole	Primary fill of [1796]	11A	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65m	0.57m	0.18m
1850	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1851]	8	2006	-	1799; 1802; 1843	-	158b	-	1.92m	1.46m	0.54m
1851	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2007	-	1800; 1803; 1844	1800	158b	-	1.92m	1.46m	0.54m
1852	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1853]	6	2034	-	1791; 1812; 1814	-	158c	<481>	1.15m	0.86m	0.19m
1853	Cut	Ditch	-	6	2035	-	1792; 1813; 1815	1853	158c	-	1.15m	0.86m	0.19m
1854	Fill	Firepit	Fill of [1864]	11A	-	-	-	1864	159a	<483>	1.52m	1.34m	0.19m
1855	Fill	Firepit	Fill of [1864]	11A	-	-	-	-	159a	<484>	1.36m	0.68m	0.17m
1856	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Upper fill of [1859]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1857	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Secondary fill of [1859]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1858	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Primary fill of [1859]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1859	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1859	-	-	3.50m	1.80m	0.40m
1860	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1863]	-	-	-	-	1863	-	-	3.30m	2.84m	0.26m
1861	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1863]	-	-	-	-	1863	-	-	2.55m	2.15m	0.26m
1862	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1863]	-	-	-	-	1863	-	-	2.33m	0.11m	0.26m
1863	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1863	-	-	3.30m	2.84m	0.26m
1864	Cut	Firepit	-	11A	-	-	-	1864	159a	-	1.34m	0.68m	0.36m
1865	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1866]	12	2045	-	-	-	165	<488>	2.10m	1.60m	0.52m
1866	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2046	-	-	1866	165	-	2.10m	1.60m	0.52m
1867	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1868]	11A	-	-	-	-	163	<485>	1.02m	0.97m	0.36m
1868	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	1868	163	-	1.02m	0.97m	0.36m
1869	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1872]	-	-	-	-	1872	-	-	-	-	-
1870	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1872]	-	-	-	-	1872	-	-	-	-	-
1871	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1872]	-	-	-	-	1872	-	-	-	-	-
1872	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1872	-	-	3.10m	2.00m	0.36m
1873	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1874]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<487>	-	-	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1874	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1875	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1876]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80m	0.70m	0.12m
1876	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	-	-	-	-	1876	-	-	0.80m	0.70m	0.12m
1877	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1878]	12	2010	-	-	-	-	<489>	2.30m	0.50m	0.14m
1878	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2011	-	-	1878	-	-	2.30m	0.50m	0.14m
1879	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1913]	11A	-	-	-	-	160	<505>	1.85m	1.30m	0.20m
1880	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1913]	11A	-	-	-	-	160	<506>	1.85m	1.30m	0.26m
1881	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1913]	11A	-	-	-	-	160	<507>	2.10m	1.80m	0.35m
1882	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1883]	10	2012	-	-	-	-	<490>	2.10m	1.38m	0.11m
1883	Cut	Ditch	-	10	2013	-	-	1883	-	-	2.10m	1.38m	0.11m
1884	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1885]	5	2041	-	-	-	167	<491>	2.00m	0.46m	0.12m
1885	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2042	-	-	1885	167	-	1.90m	0.30m	-
1886	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1887]	1	-	-	-	-	-	<492>	2.00m	0.46m	0.12m
1887	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	1	-	-	-	1887	-	-	2.00m	1.90m	0.23m
1888	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1889]	11A	-	-	-	-	164	<493>	1.65m	1.65m	0.23m
1889	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	1889	164	-	1.65m	1.65m	0.23m
1890	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1891]	8	2006	-	-	-	161a; b	<494>	1.65m	1.40m	0.45m
1891	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2007	-	-	1891	161a; b	-	1.65m	1.40m	0.45m
1892	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1893]	-	-	-	-	-	162	<495>	2.30m	0.50m	0.20m
1893	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1893	162	-	2.30m	0.50m	0.20m
1894	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1895]	2	-	-	-	-	-	<496>	0.80m	0.55m	0.17m
1895	Cut	Pit	-	2	-	-	-	1895	-	-	0.80m	0.55m	0.17m
1896	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1897]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<497>	0.56m	0.39m	0.17m
1897	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1897	-	-	0.56m	0.39m	0.17m
1898	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1899]	12	2018	-	-	-	166	<502>	1.69m	1.47m	0.47m
1899	Cut	Ditch	Recut of [1917]	12	2019	-	-	1899	166	-	1.69m	1.47m	0.47m
1900	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1901]	12	2020	-	-	-	166	<503>	1.28m	0.64m	0.36m
1901	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2021	-	-	-	166	-	1.28m	0.64m	0.36m
1902	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1903]	12	2016	-	-	-	166	<504>	-	-	-
1903	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2017	-	-	-	166	-	2.18m	0.99m	0.42m
1904	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1906]	2	-	-	-	-	-	<499>	1.00m	1.00m	0.10m
1905	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1906]	2	-	-	-	-	-	<498>	1.60m	1.54m	0.28m
1906	Cut	Pit	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60m	1.54m	0.28m
1907	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1908]	Uncert	-	-	-	1907	-	<500>	3.20m	0.60m	0.11m
1908	Cut	Ditch	-	Uncert	-	-	-	1908	-	-	3.20m	0.60m	0.11m
1909	Fill	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	Fill of [1910]	1	-	-	-	1910	-	-	2.15m	1.16m	0.26m
1910	Cut	Pit / Tree Throw Hollow	-	1	-	-	-	1910	-	-	2.15m	1.16m	0.26m
1911	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1912]	Uncert	-	-	-	-	-	<501>	0.90m	0.50m	0.35m
1912	Cut	Pit	-	Uncert	-	-	-	1912	-	-	0.90m	0.50m	0.35m
1913	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	1913	160	-	2.10m	1.80m	0.56m
1914	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1915]	11	-	-	-	-	-	<508>	0.48m	0.38m	0.05m
1915	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1915	-	-	0.48m	0.38m	0.05m
1916	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1917]	12	2018	-	-	-	166	-	1.36m	0.13m	0.28m
1917	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2019	-	-	-	166	-	1.36m	0.13m	0.28m
1918	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1919]	11A	2095	-	-	-	-	<509>	1.30m	0.44m	0.12m
1919	Cut	Ditch	RD 5	11A	-	557	-	1919	168	-	1.30m	0.44m	0.12m
1920	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1922]	12	-	-	-	-	168	<510>	4.20m	0.66m	0.75m
1921	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1922]	12	-	-	-	-	168	<511>	1.38m	0.66m	0.10m
1922	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2033	-	-	-	-	-	4.20m	0.66m	-
1923	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1924]	11	2132	-	-	-	-	<512>	1.10m	1.10m	0.19m
1924	Cut	Pit	-	11	2133	-	-	1924	-	-	1.10m	1.10m	0.19m
1925	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1926]	8	2061	-	-	1926	169	<513>	1.10m	0.90m	0.33m
1926	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	1926	169	-	1.10m	0.90m	0.33m
1927	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1928]	8	2061	-	-	1928	170	<514>	1.50m	0.96m	0.50m
1928	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	1926	170	-	1.50m	0.96m	0.50m
1929	Fill	Pit	Upper fill of [1931]	11	2132	-	-	-	173	-	2.00m	1.80m	0.10m
1930	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1931]	11B	2132	-	-	-	173	<515>	2.00m	1.60m	0.28m
1931	Cut	Pit	-	11B	2133	-	-	1931	173	-	4.00m	2.00m	0.55m
1932	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1941]	8	2061	-	-	-	159b	<524>	1.81m	1.16m	0.52m
1933	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1940]	8	2061	-	-	-	159b	<525>	1.16m	0.64m	0.31m
1934	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1942]	8	2061	-	-	-	159b	<526>	2.48m	1.15m	0.66m
1935	Fill	Channel	Fill of palaeochannel	-	-	-	-	-	159b	<527>	3.00m	1.15m	0.21m
1936	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1937]	5	2043	-	-	-	171c; d	<516>	1.05m	0.45m	0.28m
1937	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2044	-	-	1937	171c; d	-	1.05m	0.45m	0.28m
1938	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1939]	5	2041	-	-	-	171a; b	<517>	2.40m	0.45m	0.27m
1939	Cut	Ditch	-	5	2042	-	-	1939	171a; b	-	2.40m	0.45m	0.27m
1940	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	-	159b	-	1.16m	0.64m	0.32m
1941	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	-	159b	-	1.81m	1.16m	0.52m
1942	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	1942	159b	-	2.90m	1.15m	0.67m
1943	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1944]	-	-	-	-	-	-	<518>	0.28m	0.28m	0.08m
1944	Cut	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	1944	-	-	0.28m	0.28m	0.08m
1945	Fill	Pit / Posthole	Fill of [1946]	11	2132	-	-	-	-	<519>	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
1946	Cut	Pit / Posthole	-	11	2133	-	-	1951	-	-	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
1947	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1948]	11	2132	-	-	-	-	<520>	1.00m	0.60m	-
1948	Cut	Pit	-	11	2133	-	-	1951	-	-	1.02m	0.60m	0.07m
1949	Fill	Pit	Primary fill of [1931]	11	2132	-	-	-	173	-	4.00m	1.95m	0.70m
1950	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1951]	11	2132	-	-	-	-	<521>	2.23m	1.30m	0.27m
1951	Cut	Pit	-	11	2133	-	-	1951	-	-	2.23m	1.30m	0.27m
1952	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1953]	11B	2132	-	-	-	174	-	5.50m	3.96m	0.28m
1953	Cut	Pit	-	11B	2133	-	-	1951	174	-	2.38m	2.22m	0.28m
1954	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1955]	8	2061	-	-	-	-	<523>	2.12m	1.00m	0.70m
1955	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2062	-	-	-	-	-	2.12m	1.00m	0.70m
1956	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1957]	12	2065	-	-	-	-	<522>	1.40m	1.40m	0.60m
1957	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2066	-	-	1957	-	-	1.40m	1.40m	0.60m
1958	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1959]	11A	-	-	-	-	172	<529>	1.90m	1.00m	0.45m
1959	Cut	Pit	-	11A	-	-	-	1959	172	-	1.90m	1.00m	0.45m
1960	Fill	Channel	?	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	1.54m	1.25m	0.22m

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
1961	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1962]	12	2065	-	-	-	175	<530>	1.29m	1.25m	0.49m
1962	Cut	Ditch	-	12	2066	-	-	1962	175	-	1.29m	1.25m	0.49m
1963	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [1964]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72m	0.62m	0.13m
1964	Cut	Posthole	-	11	-	-	-	1964	-	-	0.70m	0.60m	0.13m
1967	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1468], slot 1	12	2067	-	-	-	113	<355>	1.76m	0.90m	0.28m
1968	Cut	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	1968	-	-	1.50m	0.82m	0.22m
1969	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1968]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50m	0.82m	0.22m
1970	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1468], slot 2	12	2067	-	-	-	112	<356>	1.60m	0.96m	0.41m
1971	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [299]	8	2002	-	-	-	3	-	0.70m	-	0.23m
1972	Cut	Ditch	-	8	2060	-	-	551	-	-	2.20m	-	0.40m
1973	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2033]. Context used for surface small find 45 at 186.60/405.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	Fill	Pit	Fill of [1975]	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	0.73m	0.73m	0.21m
1975	Cut	Pit	-	4	2129	-	-	-	-	-	0.73m	0.73m	0.21m
1976	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1977]	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	Cut	Ditch	RD 11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	Cut	Ditch	Intersection of cuts [532] (RD7) and [539] (RD8)	11B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [1980]	11	2132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	Cut	Pit Group	Unexcavated pits within PG 3	11	2133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [1775]	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [1983]	11	2136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	Cut	Pit Group	Unexcavated pits within PG 5	11	2137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1985]	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.60m	0.75m	-
1985	Cut	Ditch	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.60m	0.75m	-
1986	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of [790]	11B	2138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of [824]	11B	2138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of [880]	11B	2138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of [882]	11B	2138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2001]. Group context number for (300), (317), (348)	8	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [301]; [318]; [349]	8	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2003]. Group context number for (302); (298) and/or (304) and/or (305) and/or (1687) and/or (1688) and/or (1971)??	8	2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [299] and/or [306]; [303]	8	2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2005]. Group context number for (102); (319); (325)	8	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [103]; [320]; [326]	8	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2007]. Group context number for (307); (315); (512); (1799); (1802); (1850); (1890)	8	2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [308]; [316]; [513]; [1800]; [1803]; [1851]; [1891]	8	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2009]. Group context number for (293); (311)	9	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [294]; [312]	9	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2011]. Group context number for (253); (313); (357); (1764); (1877)	12	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [254]; [314]; [358]; [1765]; [1878]	12	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2013]. Group context number for (100); (346); (487); (520); (1882)	10	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [101]; [347]; [488]; [521]; [1883]	10	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2015]. Group context number for (81); (485)	10	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [82]; [486]	10	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2017]. V. probably same as (2026) and/or (2027). Group context number for (489); (1902)	12	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2028]. Group context number for [492]; [1903]	12	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2019]. V. probably same as (2029). Group context number for (417); (490); (1898)	12	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2030]. Group context number for [418]; [493]; [1899]	12	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2021]. V. probably	12	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
			same as (2031). Group context number for (419); (491); (1900)										
2021	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2032]. Group context number for [420]; [494]; [1901]	12	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2023]. Group context number for (1640); (1644); (1836)	12	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1641]; [1645]; [1837]	12	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2025]. Group context number for (1746); (1829)	12	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1747]; [1830]	12	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2026	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [2028]. V. probably same as (2016). Group context number for (1646); (1831)	12	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2027	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [2028]. V. probably same as (2016). Group context number for (1748); (1832)	12	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2028	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2017]. Group context number for [1699]; [1833]	12	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2030]. V. probably same as (2018). Group context number for (1647); (1827)	12	2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2030	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2019]. Group context number for [1700]; [1828]	12	2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2031	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2032]. V. probably same as (2020). Group context number for (1702) and/or (1703) and/or (1752); (1834)	12	2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2021]. Group context number for [1701] and/or [1704]??; [1835]	12	2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [76] and/or [159]??; [1588]; [1776]; [1922]	12	2033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2035]. Group context number for (1791); (1812); (1814); (1852)	6	2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2035	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1792]; [1813]; [1815]; [1853]	6	2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2036	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2037]. Group context number for (59); (1695); (1697); (1713); (1761)	6	2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2037	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [60]; [1696]; [1698]; [1714]; [1762]	6	2037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2038	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of [2040]. Group context number for (537); (1401); (1757); (1768); (1774); (1787)	6	2038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2039	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of [2040]. Group context number for (582); (1763)	6	2039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2040	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [540]; [1758]; [1769]; [1788]	6	2040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2041	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2042]. Group context number for (1149); (1789); (1884); (1938)	5	2041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2042	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1150]; [1790]; [1885]; [1939]	5	2042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2043	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2044]. Group context number for (1199); (1399); (1936)	5	2043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2044	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1200]; [1400]; [1937]	5	2044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2045	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2046]. Group context number for (522); (547); (664) and/or (665)??; (734); (1686); (1865)	12	2045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2046	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [523]; [1866]	12	2046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2047	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2048]. Group context number for (49); (525) and/or (531)??; (646); (1755)	12	2047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2048	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [50]; [526]; [1756]	12	2048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2049	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2050]. Group context number for (701);	14	2049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
			(1185)										
2050	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [702]; [1186]	14	2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2051	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2052]. Group context number for (700); (846); (869); (872); (1184)	14	2051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2052	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for (710); (847)	14	2052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2053	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2054]. Group context number for (859); (1715) and/or (1742)??	12	2053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2054	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [860]; [1716] and/or [1743]??	12	2054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2055	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2056]. Group context number for (825) and/or (862)??; (1753)	12	2055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2056	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [826]; [1754]	12	2056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2057	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2058]. Group context number for (550); (1551); (1824) and/or (1825)??	12	2057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2058	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [551]; [1552]; [1826]	12	2058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2059	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2060]. Group context number for (549); (1553)	8	2059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2060	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1554]; [1972]	8	2060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2061	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2062]. Group context number for (22) and/or (23)??; (1317); (1925); (1927); (1932) and/or (1933) and/or (1934)??; (1954)	8	2061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2062	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [24]; [1318]; [1926]; [1928]; [1940] and/or [1941] and/or [1942]??; [1955]	8	2062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2063	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2064]. Group context number for (25); (1847)	7	2063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2064	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [26]; [1848]	7	2064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2065	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2066]. V. probably same as (2067). Group context number for (1642); (1838); (1956); (1961)	12	2065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2066	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2068]. Group context number for [1643]; [1839]; [1957]; [1962]	12	2066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2067	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2068]. V. probably same as (2065). Group context number for (247); (1467); (1485); (1504); (1513); (1967); (1970)	12	2067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2068	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2066]. Group context number for [248]; [1468]	12	2068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2069	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2070]. Group context number for (249); (1502); (1517); (1547); (1550)	12	2069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2070	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [252]; [1503]; [1518]	12	2070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2071	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2072]. Group context number for (1500); (1519); (1546)	12	2071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2072	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [1501]; [1520]	12	2072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2073	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2074]. V. probably same as (2075). Group context number for (1463); (1481); (1514); (1549)	8	2073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2074	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2076]. Group context number for [1462]; [1482]; [1548]	8	2074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2075	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2076]. V. probably same as (2073). Group context number for (1561) and/or (1601) and/or (1602)??; (1622)	8	2075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2076	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [2074]. Group context number for [1562]; [1623]	8	2076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2077	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2078]. V. probably same as (237). Group context number for (1603) and/or (1604) and/or (1605)??; (1620)	8	2077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2078	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [238]. Group context number for	8	2078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
			[1606]; [1621]										
2079	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2080]. V. probably same as (241). Group context number for (1589); (1592)	14	2079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2080	Cut	Ditch	V. probably same as [242]. Group context number for [1591]; [1593]	14	2080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2081	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [2082]. Group context number for (309); (359); (361); (1744)	9	2081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2082	Cut	Ditch	Group context number for [310]; [360]; [362]; [1745]	9	2082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2083	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1545]. Group context number for (1543); (1544)	12	2083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2084	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [1187]. Group context number for (1189); (1190) and/or (1191)??; (1202); (1203)	11A	2084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2085	Fill	Ring Ditch	Upper fill of RD1. Group context number for (1497); (1533); (1537)	3	2085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2086	Fill	Ring Ditch	Secondary fill of RD1. Group context number for (584); (1469); (1470); (1471); (1472); (1473); (1492); (1493); (1494); (1495); (1496); (1534)	3	2086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2087	Fill	Ring Ditch	Primary fill of RD1. Group context number for (589); (1499); (1523); (1524); (1525); (1527); (1528); (1529); (1530); (1531); (1532); (1535); (1536)	3	2087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2088	Fill	Ring Ditch	Upper fill of RD2. Group context number for (769); (791); (808); (848); (870); (884); (887); (890); (1127); (1165)	11B	2088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2089	Fill	Ring Ditch	Primary fill of RD2. Group context number for (770); (792); (809); (849); (871); (885); (888); (891); (1130); (1166)	11B	2089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2090	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD2, inner ditch. Group context number for (1267); (1268); (1269)	11	2090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2091	Fill	Ring Ditch	Upper fill of RD3. Group context number for (552); (576); (578); (583); (601); (623); (709); (732); (1689)	11A	2091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2092	Fill	Ring Ditch	Primary fill of RD3. Group context number for (607); (624); (733)	11A	2092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2093	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD4. Group context number for (563); (564); (565); (566); (567); (568); (569)	11A	2093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2094	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD4, outer ditch. Group context number for (572); (573); (574); (575)	11A	2094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2095	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD5. Group context number for (558); (559); (560); (561); (1918)	11A	2095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2096	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD6. Group context number for (1573); (1574); (1575); (1576); (1577); (1578); (1579); (1594)	11A	2096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2097	Fill	Ring Ditch	Upper fill of RD7. Group context number for (533); (554); (599); (604); (628)??; (767)??; (889)??	11B	2097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2098	Fill	Ring Ditch	Primary fill of RD7. Group context number for (534); (555); (600); (605); (606); (629)??; (1373); (1374)??	11B	2098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2099	Cut	Ring Ditch	RD 7. Group context for [532]; [630]??; [768]??; [1457]; [1459]	11B	2099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2100	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD8. Group context number for (538); (546); (633); (660); (727); (777); (842); (858); (886); (1375)	11B	2100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2101	Cut	Ring Ditch	RD 8. Group context for [539]; [1455]; [1458]	11B	2101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2102	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of [1978], the intersection of RD7 and RD 8. Group context number for (577); (776); (1347)??; (1348)??; (1372)??; (1376)??; (1377)??	11B	2102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2103	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD9. Group context number for (45); (609) and/or (610)??; (611);	11B	2103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
			(612); (613); (614); (615); (810); (1168)										
2104	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD10. Group context number for (811) and/or (845) and/or (861)??; (813); (815); (817); (819); (1167); (1181) and/or (1182)??; (1188)	11A	2104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2105	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD10, inner ditch, north half. Group context number for (1464) and/or (1465)??; (1477); (1478); (1479)	11A	2105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2106	Fill	Ring Ditch	Fill of RD10, inner ditch, south half. Group context number for (1290); (1454)	11A	2106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2107	Fill	Four Post Structure	Fill of (2108). Group context for (850); (852); (854); (856)	11B	2107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2108	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP1. Group context for [851]; [853]; [855]; [857]	11B	2108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2109	Fill	Four Post Structure	Fill of (2110). Group context for (1205); (1209); (1251); (1253)	11A	2109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2110	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP2. Group context for [1204]; [1208]; [1250]; [1252]	11A	2110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2111	Fill	Possible Four Post Structure	Possible Fill of (2112). Group context for (1330); (1352); (1388)	10	2111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2112	Structure	Possible Four Post Structure	Possible FP3. Group context for [1329]; [1351]; [1389]	10	2112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2113	Fill	Four Post Structure	Fill of (2114). Group context for (1316); (1378); (1382); (1390)	11A	2113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2114	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP4. Group context for [1315]; [1379]; [1383]; [1391]	11A	2114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2115	Fill	Four Post Structure	Upper fill of (2117). Group context for (1282); (1284); (1286); (1288)	11	2115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2116	Fill	Four Post Structure	Primary fill of (2117). Group context for (1488); (1489); (1490); (1491)	11	2116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2117	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP5. Group context for [1283]; [1285]; [1287]; [1289]	11	2117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2118	Fill	Four Post Structure	Upper fill of (2120). Group context for (1360); (1363); (1366); (1369)	11A	2118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2119	Fill	Four Post Structure	Primary fill of (2120). Group context for (1361); (1364); (1367); (1370)	11A	2119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2120	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP6. Group context for [1362]; [1365]; [1368]; [1371]	11A	2120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2121	Fill	Four Post Structure	Upper fill of (2123). Group context for (1337); (1340); (1354); (1357)	11A	2121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2122	Fill	Four Post Structure	Primary fill of (2123). Group context for (1338); (1341); (1355); (1358)	11A	2122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2123	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP7. Group context for [1339]; [1342]; [1356]; [1359]	11A	2123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2124	Fill	??Four Post Structure	??Fill of possible four post structure (2125). Group context for (719); (721); (723); (725)	11	2124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2125	Structure	??Four Post Structure	??Possible four post structure FP8. Group context for [720]; [722]; [724]; [726]	11	2125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2126	Fill	Four Post Structure	Upper fill of (2127). Group context for (789); (823); (879); (881)	11B	2126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2127	Structure	Four Post Structure	FP9. Group context for [790]; [824]; [880]; [882]	11B	2127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2128	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [2129]. Group context for (585); (587); (591); (593); (595); (647); (649); (648); (652); (654); (656); (676); (678); (680); (737)??; (739); (741); (743); (745); (747); (749); (751); (753); (755); (757); (759); (761); (763); (765); (800); (802); (804); (806); (832); (834); (836); (865)??; (867); (873); (877); (892); (894); (896); (1121); (1123); (1125); (1133); (1135); (1137); (1139); (1147)??; (1151);	4	2128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Comments	Phase	Group Context	Same As	Equiv To	Plans	Sections	Sample	Length	Width	Depth / Thickness
			(1153); (1157); (1159); (1162); (1175); (1192); (1395); (1526); (1538); (1974)										
2129	Group	Pit Group	PG 1. Group context for [586]; [588]; [592]; [594]; [596]; [597]; [650]; [651]; [653]; [655]; [657]; [677]; [679]; [681]; [738]??; [740]; [742]; [744]; [746]; [748]; [750]; [752]; [754]; [756]; [758]; [760]; [762]; [764]; [766]; [801]; [803]; [805]; [807]; [833]; [835]; [837]; [866]??; [868]; [874]; [878]; [893]; [895]; [897]; [1122]; [1124]; [1126]; [1134]; [1136]; [1138]; [1140]; [1148]??; [1152]; [1154]; [1158]; [1160]; [1163]; [1176]; [1193]; [1396]; [1474]; [1539]; [1975]	4	2129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2130	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [2131]. Group context for (1201); (1273); (1275); (1277); (1279); (1281); (1353); (1294); (1296); (1304); (1306); (1331); (1333); (1335)	3	2130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2131	Group	Pit Group	PG 2. Group context for [1272]; [1274]; [1276]; [1278]; [1280]; [1292]; [1293]; [1295]; [1297]; [1305]; [1307]; [1332]; [1334]; [1336]	3	2131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2132	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [2133]. Group context for (1923); (1929); (1930); (1949); (1945); (1947); (1950); (1952); (1979)	11	2132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2133	Group	Pit Group	PG 3. Group context for [1924]; [1931]; [1946]; [1948]; [1951]; [1953]; [1980]	11	2133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2134	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [2135]. Group context for (1636); (1648); (1656); (1658); (1759); (1766); (1777); (1779); (1781); (1783); (1785); (1804); (1808); (1810); (1820); (1822); (1981)	11	2134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2135	Group	Pit Group	PG 4. Group context for [1637]; [1649]; [1657]; [1659]; [1760]; [1767]; [1775]; [1778]; [1780]; [1782]; [1784]; [1786]; [1805]; [1809]; [1811]; [1821]; [1823]	11	2135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2136	Fill	Pit Group	Fill of [2137]. Group context for (1666); (1668); (1678); (1680); (1691); (1711); (1717); (1719); (1721); (1723); (1725); (1727); (1740)	11	2136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2137	Group	Pit Group	PG 5. Group context for [1667]; [1669]; [1679]; [1681]; [1692]; [1712]; [1718]; [1720]; [1722]; [1724]; [1726]; [1728]; [1741]	11	2137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2138	Fill	Four Post Structure	Primary fill of (2127). Group context for (1986); (1987); (1988); (1989)	11B	2138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N

Phase 1 - Late Glacial to Mesolithic
Phase 2 - Early Neolihic
Phase 3 - Mid to Late Neolithic
Phase 4 - Mid to Late Neolithic
Phase 5 - Mid to Late Neolithic
Phase 6 - Mid to Late Neolithic
Phase 7 - Late Bronze Age
Phase 8 - Late Bronze Age
Phase 9 - Late Bronze Age
Phase 10 - Late Bronze Age
Phase 11a - Middle Iron Age
Phase 11b - Middle to Late Iron Age
Phase 11 - 11a or 11b
Phase 12 - Romano-British
Phase 13 - Date Unknown
Phase 14 - Post-Medieval

'External Block'
Area Truncated by Prison Buildings

2080
2013
2066
2062
2064
2068
2058
2015
2035
2082
2005
2001
2011
2003
2037
2048
2046
2050
2052
2054
2056

0 50m

Figure 3
Multi-phase Plan
Ashford Prison Excavation
Ashford, Middlesex
1:500