

1.1 Assessment of Metalwork

Table 15: Metalwork quantification

Trench	Feature type	Context	Sub-group	Obj No	Material	Count	Period	ID
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99)								
	Ditch 2002	2001	5001		Iron	1	UN	Nail
	Pit 2118	2119			Iron	1	UN	Nail
	Vessel-hole 2304	2303		4004	Cu alloy	1	?EIA	Decorated strip
	Layer	2407			Iron	3	PM	Nails
	Post-hole 2408	2409			Iron	12	UN	Nails
	Ditch 2439	2440			Iron	1	UN	Nail
	Ditch 2513	2511	5008		Iron	1	UN	Nail
	Pit 2536	2535		4010; 4013	Silver	1	LIA	Coin (in 6 frags)
Little Stock Farm Evaluation (ARC LSF98)								
3548TT	Colluvium	354802			Iron	1	PM	Horseshoe
3551TT	Ditch 355116	355112			Iron	1	PM	?nail
Park Wood Cottage Evaluation (ARC PWC99)								
3691TT	Ditch 369104	369105			Iron	5	UN	Nail frags
3696TT	Ditch 369606	369605			Iron	2	UN	Nail frags
	Unstrat	Unstrat			Iron	1	UN	Nail
	Unstrat	Unstrat			Iron	1	PM	?blade
					TOTAL	32		

Metalwork

The metalwork recovered includes one copper alloy decorated strip (Early Iron Age vessel-hole **2304**), six fragments of a silver coin and 30 iron fragments consisting of 29 nail fragments and one possible knife blade (the latter unstratified). Twelve of the nails were found in Early/ Middle Iron Age post-hole **2408**. All metalwork is currently packaged and stored in stable conditions, and do not have any particular conservation needs.

The six fragments of silver coin, probably from a single Late Iron Age potin coin, were recovered from pit **2536**. This represents a class II coin; a type issued from the 1st century BC into the early part of the 1st century AD. The date range suggests either that it may be an intrusive find from a feature that is currently attributed to the Early/ Middle Iron Age (i.e. 700 – 100 BC), or supporting the hypothesis that the post-hole (i.e. round-house) continued in use throughout the Iron Age.