HANNINGTON TO PITSFORD WATER PIPELINE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING: A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Hannington to Pitsford Water Pipeline, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring: A Post-Excavation Assessment

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological excavations and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on twelve sites along the route of the Hannington to Pitsford water pipeline in Northamptonshire. The pipeline contained a mid-point at Chainage 3750 NGR SP 79328 69513 to the south of the village of Holcot. The main programme of excavation and monitoring was conducted across ten weeks between the 3rd of November 2014 and the 23rd of January 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water, in response to a brief issued by Lesley-Ann Mather of Northamptonshire County Council ahead of the construction of a 7.5km long water pipeline designed to increase water capacity. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the construction of the new pipe and any associated groundworks.

The archeological excavations revealed four long-lived settlement sites (SETTLEMENT SITES 1-4) and five areas of ridge and furrow (OUTFIELD SITES 5-9) at intervals along the pipeline excavations. Two main foci of settlement activity were identified (SETTLEMENT SITES 1 & 3). These earliest settlements were first established in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age on the higher ground at the western end of the scheme.

These settlement sites seem to have remained as intermittent foci of activity into the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods (SETTLEMENT SITE 1) and the Middle to Late Iron Age (SETTLEMENT SITE 3) with later activity appearing to augment the pre-existing settlements rather than change them wholescale.

A further settlement was established in the Middle to Late Iron Age (SETTLEMENT SITE 2) which consisted of two large enclosures, of which one may have delineated an area of occupation (ENCLOSURE 3).

SETTLEMENT SITE 4 was dated to the Late Iron Age. This site was notably located on lower lying ground rather than a hilltop (c. 105mOD rather than c. 115mOD). This site may be associated with OUTFIELD SITE 5 to the east, with the system of undated ridge and furrow potentially dating to this period.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report describes the results of archaeological excavations and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on twelve sites along the route of the Hannington to Pitsford water pipeline in Northamptonshire.

1.2 The site was located between the villages of Hannington and Pitsford (Figures 1-3), the pipeline contained a mid-point at Chainage 3750 (NGR SP 479328 269513) to the south of the village of Holcot.

1.3 The main programme of excavation and monitoring was conducted across ten weeks between the 3rd of November 2014 and the 23rd of January 2015. This was preceded by the monitoring of all topsoil removal along the route of the pipeline.

1.4 The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water, in response to a brief issued by Lesley-Ann Mather County Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council (CAA of NCC) ahead of the construction of a 7.5km long water pipeline designed to increase water capacity.

1.5 A trial trench evaluation of the site, carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit was successful in identifying three areas of distinct activity (Areas 3, 6 and 8). Provision was made for additional stripping in adjacent areas to clarify the true extent of these areas (Areas 1, 2, 4, 7 and 9). Monitoring of topsoil stripping was required in additional areas in order to either clarify negative or sparse results from the evaluation or in areas where trenching was not possible during the evaluation process (Areas 5, 10, 11 and 12).

1.6 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kevin Trott of PCA (Trott 2014) in response to the brief issued by Lesley-Ann Mather, the County Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council (Mather 2014).

1.7 The main aims of the excavation were to preserve by record any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the impact of the pipeline, to

assess the significance of those remains in a local, regional or national research context, as appropriate, to realise the site's research potential through a programme of post-excavation analysis and research, and to disseminate the results of the project through publication.

1.8 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents questions and methods for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in 'The Archaeology of Northamptonshire'. Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

Areas 1 & 2

2.1.1 Areas 1 and 2 comprised bedrock geology of both the Whitby Mudstone Formation: sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 176 to 183 million years ago in the Jurassic Period and the Northampton Sand Formation: Ironstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 172 to 176 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. The natural geological horizon was identified as (1002) on Area 1, this was identified as clay.

Area 3

2.1.2 Area 3 comprised bedrock geology of the Northampton Sand Formation; Ironstone, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 172 to 176 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

2.1.3 The natural geological horizon was identified as (3002) on Area 3, this was variable with parts of the area comprising clay and sand other parts sand and ironstone which was in the majority throughout the area.

Area 4

2.1.4 Area 4 comprised bedrock geology of the Northampton Sand Formation.

2.1.5 The natural geological horizon was identified as (4002) on Area 4, this was characterised as follows: The first 20m from the south-western limit of Area 4 and 62m from the north-eastern limit of Area 4 was identified as clay while the central 84m of Area 4 was identified as ironstone.

Area 5

2.1.6 Area 5 comprised bedrock geology of the Stamford Member and Northampton Sand Formation. Area 5 was not stripped to the archaeological due to it being classed as monitoring.

Area 6

2.1.7 Area 6 comprised bedrock geology of both the Whitby Mudstone Formation:

sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 176 to 183 million years ago in the Jurassic Period and the Stamford Member: Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 165 to 172 million years ago in the Jurassic Period.

2.1.8 Glaciofluvial superficial deposits (sand and gravel) were identified during machining towards the south-western end of the site.

2.1.9 The natural geological horizon was identified as (6002) on Area 6, this was identified as clay towards the western end of the site, sand towards the middle and a mix of clay, gravel and sand towards the eastern end of the site.

Area7/8/9

2.1.10 Area 7/8/9 comprised bedrock geology of the Stamford Member. The natural geological horizon (6002) machined to in the south-western field was a combination of sandy clay and clay while the north-western field comprised clay.

Areas 10, 11 and 12

2.1.11 Area 10 and 12 comprised bedrock geology of the Stamford Member while Area 11 comprised bedrock geology of the Northampton Sand Formation.

2.1.12 Glaciofluvial superficial deposits (sand and gravel) were present in the western parts of Area 11 as well as Oadby Member - Diamicton superficial deposits on Area 12.

2.1.13 Due to these three areas being classed as monitoring, the natural geological horizon was not reached as only topsoil monitoring was required. All data has therefore been taken from the British Geological Society (BGS 2015).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site was located between the villages of Hannington and Pitsford (Figure 1-3), the pipeline contained a mid-point at Chainage 3750 (NGR SP 479328 269513) to the south of the village of Holcot.

2.2.2 The pipeline route was aligned broadly north-west to south east to the south

of the man-made Pitsford reservoir crossing through a varying landscape of arable and pastoral farmland bisected by numerous north to south stream valleys heading towards the low ground now occupied by the reservoir.

2.2.3 The pipeline crossed through an undulating landscape with a number of the sites (Areas 1, 2, 3(w), 4, 5 and 6) located on precipitous slopes (Figure 2). The north-eastern end (Area 12) of the route at Hannington was located at 125.45m OD while the south-western end of the route towards the village of Pitsford (Area 1) was located at 93.52m OD. See Table 1 (Section 4.1.16) for heights at the western and eastern end of each individual area.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 Information in the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record demonstrates the pipeline route bisects a landscape of variable archaeological character dating from the early prehistoric through to the post-medieval period.

Prehistoric

3.1.2 Several possible barrows are recorded in the vicinity of the pipeline easement. The closest possible barrow to the pipeline is recorded using Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers 5514, 4544 and 4552.

3.1.3 Further probable Bronze Age prehistoric enclosures include HER references 4578 and 4578/0/0.

3.1.4 Evidence for Iron Age activity is represented nearby to the village of Holcot of which the pipeline route passes t the south (HER 4547 and 4523).

3.1.5 The possible circular features reported in the geophysical survey ahead of the evaluation may be associated with HER references 4580, 4575 and 4578.

Roman

3.1.6 Evidence for Roman activity can be found in the HER to the south of the pipeline easement. Settlement activity (HER4556) was identified to the west of North Farm. Further Roman settlement activity was found to the north of Holcot (HER4523).

Medieval

3.1.7 Medieval activity is poorly represented in the HER. A possible medieval settlement was identified to the east of North Farm (HER4543).

Undated ridge and furrow

3.1.8 Undated ridge and furrow agricultural remains have been identified across and along the pipeline route (HER 8435/0/2, 2328/0/1, 2328/0/3, 5966/0/4 and 21991).

Results of the Evaluation Trenching (Patten 2014)

3.1.9 The 29 trench evaluation in advance of the pipeline revealed evidence for archaeological activity along the route. Ridge and furrow and ditches were identified along the route from the Hannington End towards Pitsford. Three specific areas of archaeological activity, or 'sites', were identified towards the Pitsford end of the pipeline.

3.1.10 Site 1 comprised a total of 28 ditches, 12 pits and two postholes with evidence for a 'burnt mound' also being identified. These were identified on areas mostly comprised sandy gravel geology. Site 2 subsequently corresponds with SETTLEMENT SITES 1, 2 and 3.

3.1.11 Site 2 demonstrated evidence for a single pit and finds such as pottery recovered from a filled up natural hollow overlain by colluvium. Site 2 subsequently corresponds with OUTFIELD SITE 6.

3.1.12 Site 3 was defined by two possible ditches and a posthole. Site 3 subsequently corresponds with SETTLEMENT SITE 4.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figures 1 & 2)

4.1.1 The pipeline route was split into twelve distinct areas of differing methodologies (Figures 1 & 2).

4.1.2 Areas 3, 6 and 8 were defined as Excavation areas. Excavation areas were conducted in the areas of significant archaeological remains identified by the evaluation. The excavation areas were fully stripped to the archaeological horizon and subsequently dealt with in the manner detailed in section 4.2.

4.1.3 Areas 1, 2, 4, 7 and 9 were defined as Strip Map and Sample Areas. Strip Map and Sample was used to extend the limits of the excavation where necessary. This discretionary methodology was intended to only be used if the archaeology of the excavation areas necessitated a continuation of the site stripping and was dependent to the level of cover of the subsoil if any existed. Therefore once Area 1 and the western c.100m of Area 3 revealed no archaeology the option was taken not strip the subsoil on Area 2. In the case of Area 4 it was decided to strip the very shallow subsoil due the visibility of the archaeology and the machine was moving east to west to strip Area 3 necessitating the stripping of Area 4 regardless of the other conditions. Area 9 was stripped for the same reasons as Area 4 and Area 7 was stopped short of its full extent due to the lack of archaeology in the first c.50m of stripping. All areas that were stripped down to the archaeological horizon were subsequently dealt with as excavation areas.

4.1.4 For ease of recording and analysis Areas 7, 8 and 9 were combined into one area as they were connected and will from now on be referred to as Area 7/8/9.

4.1.5 Areas 5, 10, 11 and 12 were defined as Monitoring areas. Monitoring of topsoil stripping was required in these areas in order to either clarify negative or sparse results from the evaluation or in areas where trenching was not possible during the evaluation process. No further machining was required unless archaeology was encountered during this monitoring.

4.1.6 By the necessity of spoil storage, areas that were stripped to the archaeological horizon were narrower than the monitoring and SMS areas that were only topsoil stripped.

Area	Method.	Length	Max. Width	Alignment	SW Level	NE Level
1	SMS	99.6m	8.55m	E-W	93.52m OD (West)	109m OD (East)
2	SMS	173m	10.7m	NE-SW	118.13m OD	106.31m OD
3	Excavation	754.61m	9.1m	NE-SW	106.83m OD	115.01m OD
4	SMS	165.5m	12.37m	NE-SW	114.82m OD	105.25m OD
5	Monitoring	450m	12.3m	NE-SW	105.00m OD	92.64m OD
6	Excavation	204m	8.6m	ENE-WSW	93.75m OD	109.11m OD
7/8/9	Excavation	365m	11.84m	NE-SW	110.25m OD	118.11m OD
10	Monitoring	254m	11.87m	NE-SW	112.81m OD	105.4m OD
11	Monitoring	356m	12.9m	NE-SW	110.05m OD	105.59m OD
12	Monitoring	c.582m	12m	NE-SW	112.56m OD	125.53m OD

Table 1: Index of Areas

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavations was carried out under experienced archaeological supervision using either a 14 tonne or 21 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the archaeological horizon level where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded or the undisturbed natural geological deposits. No features or deposits of archaeological interest survived above the level of the natural geology.

4.2.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.3 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered. Archaeological features were scanned by metal-detector periodically during their excavation. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD), pre-excavation plans and the locations of archaeological excavated features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. A contour survey was also undertaken, with spot heights taken at regular intervals along the pipeline easement and excavation areas using the GPS.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. Ditch 1, Pit Group 23 etc. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts and ecofacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Drawn records are in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.3.4 Linear features such as ditches were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated

finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features were not visible in plan, slots were positioned to determine inter-feature relationships which were then recorded in plan and section. Where dating evidence such as pottery was either abundant or lacking, further excavation of these linear features was carried out. Excavation also focused on ditch terminals as these are known to have often been focal points for deliberate deposits of artefacts, particularly on prehistoric sites.

4.3.5 Structural remains and any features believed to be associated with structures such as foundations or roundhouse drip gullies were 100% excavated following recording at 50% excavation in 1m intervals. This was in order to gather as much information as possible about the settlement activity on the site. Environmental samples were taken spatially to try and increase the understanding of the use of the structures.

4.3.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were 100% excavated, having first been half-sectioned. Some features found to be modern or of natural origin (e.g. the result of tree rooting or frost-cracking) were only half-sectioned.

4.3.7 High-resolution digital photographs and monochrome were taken of all features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. Working shots and overall shots of the archaeology were also taken to enhance the record of the archaeology.

4.4 Environmental Sampling

4.4.1 A total of 61 bulk samples (normally 40 litres in volume unless insufficient material was available due to the size of the feature) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, and particularly to identify any evidence relating to the nature of the particular settlement activity and agricultural regimes in which the field systems and settlements operated. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as hammer-scale and other metalworking debris. These samples were taken from sealed

deposits. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, a range of different feature types (ditches, pits and natural features), distributed across the excavation area, were sampled.

4.4.2 When encountered in water logged or highly organic soils wood samples were taken for analysis. A total of three wood samples were taken during the excavations.

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 As part of the agreed archaeological mitigation of the project regular meetings (Plate 30) were held on site between PCA, Jo Everitt of Anglian Water and Lesley-Ann Mather of NCC in order to discuss on site issues in regards to the archaeology and the ongoing mitigation strategies of the project.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Overview (Figure 2)

5.1.1 The Areas of excavation along with all the excavated features and their unique identifying numbers can be seen on Figures 4-11. These are then shown in their different 'sites' with the associated feature groups, with further detail of complex areas shown on Figures 4-11.

5.1.2 The twelve archaeological areas of the pipeline easement were set aside as titles and the archaeological evidence will now been discussed in different 'sites' numbered from SITE 1 to SITE 9. Two different type of site were identified: first SETTLEMENT SITES, where the archaeological evidence indicates areas of settlement activity such as pits, structures and enclosures. The second has been defined as OUTFIELD SITES, where the evidence points to strictly agricultural activity such as furrows. For example Area 7/8/9 has been split up into SETTLEMENT SITE 4 and OUTFIELD SITE 7. These sites have been numbered west to east starting at SETTLEMENT SITE 1 in Area 3 and finishing with OUTFIELD SITE 9 in Area 12.

5.1.3 The archaeology has been discussed and defined in much the same way as the different site designations with sub-groups: e.g. Ditch 12 and Groups: e.g. BOUNDARY 14 numbered from west to east by site. No sub-group or group number has been duplicated therefore numbering continues from west to east across each site rather than reverting to new sequences within each site.

5.1.4 Areas that contained no evidence for archaeological activity retained the associated Area number for a brief description and how it was dealt with.

5.1.5 Based on their stratigraphy, spatial associations and the available finds evidence the features revealed on the site can be assigned to six chronological periods:

1) Mesolithic/ Neolithic (4000-2300BC)

2) Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age (1100-800BC)

3) Middle Iron Age (300-50BC)

4) Middle to Late Iron Age (300BC-AD43)

5) Roman (AD43-410)

6) Post-medieval/ Modern (AD1540-1900+)

5.1.6 The earliest evidence for activity on the site was in the form of residual Mesolithic/ Neolithic flintwork, present at low levels across SETTLEMENT SITE 3.

5.1.7 By the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1100-300BC) the beginnings of settlement were becoming established with the creation of land divisions, boundaries and other settlement related features. Dating evidence was sparse for this period but through stratigraphic and spatial relationships enough evidence is provided for a Late Bronze Age date for at least elements of the settlements. Although no dwellings were identified there is tangible evidence that these are located in close proximity to the site, for example features containing significant amounts of pottery (i.e Ditch [3005]) a good indicator that settlement is located nearby. Also given the amount of animal bone collected is suggestive of small settlements rather than isolated farmsteads.

5.1.8 Middle Iron Age (300-50BC) activity was evidenced by a shift in field alignments and associated with a number of pits including Pit [3166]. This period saw a series of new boundaries established on a new alignment and in places (for example STRUCTURE 1) these new ditches truncated elements of the pre-existing settlements.

5.1.9 Middle to Late Iron Age (300BC-AD43) activity saw the re-establishment of old boundary alignments, and associated with new enclosures and pit groups. In this period it appears that some older boundaries were re-established for example ENCLOSURE 5 and TRACKWAY 1 (SETTLEMENT SITE 3). These showed evidence for being recut in this period suggesting

that this settlement was still a focus of activity in this period.

5.1.10 The only Roman (AD43-410) activity was evidenced by a spread of material which overlay part of SETTLEMENT SITE 1, which suggests that low level Roman activity was present within the area. however given the small amount of finds recovered it is unlikely that this was settlement related, more likely it was agricultural outfield systems.

5.1.11 On the whole Finds were extremely sparse with a relatively small amount of features containing small abraded sherds/ 'crumbs' of pottery. The small size of the assemblage and lack of diagnostic features means that no precise typological identification can be made. However, the pottery is consistently handmade and mainly (though not exclusively) grog or shell-tempered, characteristics which, together with the generally coarse nature of the inclusions and lack of decoration, are most consistent with a later prehistoric (Later Bronze Age to Late Iron Age) date (see Rowlandson, Section 6.2).

5.1.12 The archaeological results are discussed firstly by Area, then by SETTLEMENT SITE (where applicable), broken down period by period within the settlement, followed by OUTFIELD SITES.

5.2 Area 1 & 2 (Figure 2)

5.2.1 As Area 1 was designated as Strip Map and Sample and isolated from any excavation area, the subsoil was stripped under archaeological supervision. No discernible archaeological remains were identified following machine excavation; the only feature identified was a modern land drain.

5.2.2 Due to the blank results of Area 1, the lack of features identified by Trench 5 in the evaluation (Patten 2014) and the blank results in the most westerly 100m of Area 3, Area 2 was not stripped. This was decided in consultation with Jo Everitt of Anglian Water and Leslie-Ann Mather of NCC.

5.3 SETTLEMENT SITE 1 (Figure 4A-4B)

5.3.1 SETTLEMENT SITE 1 was located towards the south-western end of Area 3. This settlement was defined by a south-western and a north-eastern boundary that delineated the settlement area and was located on a west

facing slope that fell downwards towards the stream at the bottom of the small valley. This would have been an ideal location for settlement, with agriculturally attractive west facing slopes for farmland, also with access to a steady water source, which would have provided natural flint nodules and pebbles a valuable resource in the prehistoric period.

5.3.2 Settlement activity was evidenced by 'four poster' STRUCTURE 1, rectangular STRUCTURE 2 and PIT GROUP 1, a group of large storage pits that were reused as rubbish pits. Further activity was identified in the form of discrete pits and postholes.

5.4 Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age (1100-800BC) (Figures 4A-4B)

5.4.1 In this period the formation of structured settlement was beginning to become established. The settlement in this period was associated with a range of features: boundary ditches, enclosures, four post structures and pit groups. This evidence indicates proximity to settlement, but no dwellings were identified on the site probably as a result of the small window provided by the pipeline excavation.

5.4.2 The settlement boundary ditches defined an area which encapsulated two north-south aligned ditches, an enclosure, two structures and eight pits which were dated to this period.

5.4.3 The largest pottery assemblage was from Ditch [3005] which contained 56 sherds (1238g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (see Rowlandson, Section 6.2). This was a ditch terminus on the edge of site in conjunction with the amount of pottery recovered it may indicate that a roundhouse is present within the immediate vicinity of this feature.

5.4.4 Pit [3155] also contained a noteworthy assemblage (eight sherds; 230g) which may have had Deverel-Rimbury origins (see Rowlandson, Section 6.2). This was found within a pit which is likely to be part of a structure, potentially with a domestic function.

5.5 Settlement Boundaries (Figures 4A-4B)

SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY (Ditches 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16)

5.5.1 BOUNDARY 1 and BOUNDARY 7 (Figures 4A-4B, Plate 3) defined the limit of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. BOUNDARY 1 was located at the south-western end of the settlement comprised of Ditches 1, 2 and 3. BOUNDARY 7 was located on the higher ground on the summit of the slope and comprised Ditches 14, 15 and 16. These boundaries define the limits of SETTLEMENT SITE 1.

5.5.2 Both of these boundaries show evidence for multiple re-cuts or re-establishments, which indicates that these boundaries were in use for a sustained period of time.

5.5.3 BOUNDARY 1 is located half way up the west facing slope of a small valley, with a stream at the base of this valley, with BOUNDARY 7 present on the higher ground on the summit of the slope to the east. The boundaries, BOUNDARY 1 in particular, provide a visual divide between the land suitable for settlement and the significantly wetter ground to the west of the settlement.

5.5.4 The only finds associated with the boundaries were 11 sherds of pottery in a mixture of fabrics. These did not provide any diagnostic characteristics and as such it is difficult to assign anything more refined than a broad later prehistoric date (see Rowlandson, Section 6.2). However given the fact that these were the boundaries delineating the settlement it is not unexpected for them to contain limited finds assemblages.

Ditch 1 (Slot [3020])

Ditch 1 (Figure 4A, Plate 3) was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west continuing beyond both limits of excavation. It was excavated in one 3m wide slot. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.95m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained a single deposit of light grey brown clayey silt (3019). It contained 1 sherd (17g) of Bronze Age pottery. Ditch 1 truncated Ditch 2 and was sealed by Layer (3026).

Ditch 2 (Slot [3022])

Ditch 2 (Figure 4A, Plate 3) was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west continuing beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with moderately

sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.21m wide and 0.59m deep. It contained a single fill (3021) of mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained one flint flake. Ditch 2 truncated Ditch 3 and was truncated by Ditch 1, and was sealed by Layer (3026).

Ditch 3 (Slot [3025])

Ditch 3 (Figure 4A, Plate 3) was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west continuing beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.69m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained two fills; (3024) a dark grey silt that contained 4 sherds (33g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery. Overlying this deposit was (3023) a light grey brown clayey silt that contained 3 sherds (12g) of Later Bronze Age pottery, 2 fragments of flint and 1 fragment of animal bone. Ditch 3 was truncated by Ditch 2, sealed by Layer (3026).

Ditch 14 (Slot [3096])

Ditch 14 (Figure 4B) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending beyond the limits excavation to the north and south. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of 7.8m long, 1m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained two fills; (3095) a mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained 3 sherds (17g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and 3 fragments of animal bone. Overlying this deposit was (3094) a dark grey brown sandy which contained no finds. Ditch 14 truncated Ditch 15 forming the latest component of Boundary 7.

Ditch 15 (Slot [3093])

Ditch 15 (Figure 4B) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending beyond the limits excavation to the north and south. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of 7.8m long, 1.09m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained two fills; (3092) a mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained 1 fragment of animal bone. Overlying this deposit was (3091) a dark brown grey sandy silt which contained no finds. Ditch 15 truncated Ditch 16 and was truncated by Ditch 14.

Ditch 16 (Slot [3090])

Ditch 16 (Figure 4B) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending beyond the limits excavation to the north and south. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of 7.8m long,

0.52m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained two fills; (3089) a mid-yellow brown sandy silt that contained 1 fragments of animal bone. Overlying this deposit was (3088) a dark brown grey sandy silt which contained no finds. Ditch 16 was truncated by Ditch 15 forming the earliest component to BOUNDARY 7.

5.5.5 Layer (3026) was a mid-grey sandy silt that contained 34 sherds (84g) of Roman pottery, one fragment of flint, two fragments of animal bone, DAUB, two fragments of copper-alloy and measured up to 0.34m deep. This deposit was stratigraphically later then all three of the ditches within BOUNDARY 1, physically overlying all of them and has formed following the final disuse of Ditch 1, the latest phase of ditch in BOUNDARY 2. That is not to say the boundary was out of use following the disuse of the individual ditches. BOUNDARY 1 would have still been a functioning and visible boundary during the formation of (3026).

5.6 ENCLOSURE 1 (Figure 4B)

5.6.1 A single enclosure dating to this period was identified within SETTLEMENT SITE 1. This was likely an addition to a field boundary that has been truncated away.

ENCLOSURE 1 (Ditches 8-10)

5.6.2 ENCLOSURE 1 (Figure 4B) formed part of an enclosure located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 1, made up of Ditches 8, 9 and 10. It was semi-circular in plan, likely added to the side of an extant boundary ditch (Ditch 10). Ditch 9 represents a reinstatement of Ditch 8 forming the western side of the enclosure.

5.6.3 The enclosure was recut on a number of occasions which indicates that it was in use for a prolonged amount of time. This is a reflection of what was seen with BOUNDARIES 1 and 7, where these ditches were recut on a number of occasions. On more transient geologies this may indicate that the features silted up quickly, but on the heavier clay geology which the site occupies this more likely reflects the longevity of these features.

5.6.4 None of the ditches contained large finds assemblages with Ditch [3162] containing the large quantity of pottery (14 sherds; 14g). This would seem to

indicate that these features are located within the settlement, but located some distance away from contemporary settlement areas.

5.6.5 Due to the majority of the enclosure lying beyond the limits of excavation further interpretation is difficult. However it is unlikely that the enclosure was in use for arable or pastoral use, due to its comparatively small size, it was likely for use as a hayrick, for the temporary storage of crops. It is also possible that the enclosure served as a temporary store or inspection pen for animals especially given its location off of a field system.

Ditch 8 (Slots [3160], [3164])

Ditch 8 (Figure 4B) was curvilinear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, extending beyond the northern limit of the excavation area. It contained moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of c. 5m long, between 0.56m and 0.87m wide and 0.14m to 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill made up of mid to light grey brown silty clay. The ditch contained sherds of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. Ditch 8 was truncated by Ditch 9.

Ditch 9 (Slots [3158], [3162])

Ditch 9 (Figure 4B) was curvilinear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, extending beyond the northern limit of the excavation area. It contained steep sloping sides and a flat base, measuring in excess of c. 5m long, between 0.81m and 1.1m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of dark grey brown silt clay, likely to be a deliberate waste dump. The ditch contained sherds of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. Ditch 9 truncated Ditch 8.

Ditch 10 (Slot [3147])

Ditch 10 (Figure 4B) was linear in plan aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, continuing beyond the northern limits of excavation. It contained moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured over 2m long, 0.54m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (3148) of mid grey brown silty clay. Ditch 10 formed the eastern side of ENCLOSURE 1. No finds were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARY 4 (Ditch 6)

5.6.6 Boundary 4 (Figure 4A) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 1

comprised of Ditch 6. This ditch may be associated with Ditch 10 of ENCLOSURE 1 to the east as they share a broadly similar alignment.

5.6.7 This feature contained a significant amount of pottery (56 sherds; 1238g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age date (see Rowlandson, Section 6.2). The quantities recovered indicate that settlement activity is located in close proximity to this feature.

Ditch 6 (Slot [3005])

Ditch 6 (Figure 4A) was aligned north-east to south-west extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with near vertical sides, and a flat base, measuring over 2m long, 0.95m wide and 0.38m deep. It was backfilled deliberately with a waste deposit (3006) of light grey brown silt sand with abundant gravel and occasional flint and charcoal inclusions that contained 56 sherds (1238g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery, 10 fragments of animal bone.

5.7 Structures (Figure 4A-4B)

5.7.1 Two structures were identified within SETTLEMENT SITE 1, a four post structure (STRUCTURE 1) and a further post and beamslot structure (STRUCTURE 2). These are likely to be for the temporary storage or the drying of grain in the short term, prior to being deposited within associated grain storage pits (eg PIT GROUP 1).

5.7.2 The difference in construction methods may reflect the difference in the roles the different structures were created for, but equally plausible they may indicate the differing times at which they were constructed.

STRUCTURE 1(Figure 4A, Plate 4)

5.7.3 This structure was square in plan forming a 'four poster' building located at the south-western end of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. Although speculative because of the lack of a fourth posthole, STRUCTURE 1 was square with sides 2.8m in length and 2.6m in width. This structure was truncated by a Middle Iron Age ditch (Ditch 4).

5.7.4 Given the position of this structure it was likely used for grain storage, as it is positioned on the edge of the settlement away from the risk of fires associated with settlement activity. The structure would have been for the

short term storage/drying of grain before it was deposited in grain storage pits for long term stockpiling.

5.7.5 This feature was likely associated with Pit [3010], located c.7m to the north-west of the structure, which may indicate the presence of grain storage pits within the immediate vicinity of this structure.

STRUCTURE 1(Slots [3013], [3011], [3015] and Pit [3010])

Posthole [3013] (Figure 4A) was the north-western post of STRUCTURE 1. It was circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill (3014) of mid-grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Posthole [3011] (Figure 4A) was the western post of STRUCTURE 1. It was circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.59m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained a single fill (3012) of mid-grey brown clayey silt that contained 5 sherds (21g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery.

Posthole [3015] (Figure 4A) was the eastern post of STRUCTURE 1. It was circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.57m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained a single fill (3016) of mid-grey brown clayey silt that contained 8 sherds (5g) of Bronze Age pottery and 2.2g of hearth residue.

Pit [3010] (Figure 4A) was located c. 7m north-east of STRUCTURE 1. It was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (3009) of mid-grey brown clayey silt that contained 8 sherds (8g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. This feature may represent a grain storage pit associated with STRUCTURE 1.

STRUCTURE 2 (Figure 4B)

5.7.6 STRUCTURE 2 was located in the eastern part of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was rectangular in plan aligned north-east to south-west comprising of Ditches 11 and 12 and Posthole [3154]. Pit [3137] is also likely associated with this structure. All components of this structure were 100% excavated.

5.7.7 These 'ditches' may actually represent the existence of a beam slots or potential foundations. However all of these features were heavily truncated and therefore further interpretations are hard to draw.

Ditch 11 (Slot [3141])

Ditch 11 (Figure 4B) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base, measuring 5.4m long, 0.56m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill (3142) of mid-grey brown silty sand that contained 2 fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 12 (Slot [3135])

Ditch 12 (Figure 4B) was aligned north-east to south-west, and was heavily truncated. It was linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.8m long, 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (3136) of light grey brown silty sand that contained 3 sherds (16g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 1 fragment of animal bone.

Posthole [3137]

Posthole [3137] (Figure 4B) was present at the south-eastern corner of the structure, extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (3138) of light grey brown silty sand that contained 4 sherds (17g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 3 fragments of animal bone.

Posthole [3154]

Posthole [3154] (Figure 4B) was present in the centre of STRUCTURE 2. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.46m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill (3155) of mid-grey brown silty sand that contained 8 sherds (230g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 2 fragments of animal bone.

5.8 PIT GROUP 1 (Figure 4B)

5.8.1 A group of eight pits were identified at the eastern end of the settlement were assigned to this period (Figure 4B, Plates 9-10). These pits were located to the south-west of BOUNDARY 7, the north-eastern boundary demarcating the edge of the Settlement area. Pit [3175] may also be part of this overall group of pits. The presence of pit groups is indicative of settlement.

5.8.2 This pit group comprised five large storage pits which had later been

repurposed as rubbish pits following their disuse. These pits were clearly located within an intensive area of settlement activity. All five of these pits were 100% excavated.

5.8.3 It has been suggested that pits used for grain storage need to be at least 1m deep or have a capacity of 1.0+m³ (Reynolds pers. Comm., in Lambrick et al 2009) in order to perform effectively as grain storage pits. If this theory is transferred to this part of the site then six (75%) of the pits would have proven effective (Pits [3129], [3105], [3102], [3099], [3151], [3143]). However this does not take into account the level of truncation on the site, meaning it is possible more pits may have met the suggested criteria.

5.8.4 The pits contained relatively small finds assemblages suggesting that they were not used for waste disposal for any length of time following their disuse. The evidence from the fills contained within these pits indicates that they were deliberately backfilled once the primary function had been served.

5.8.5 These pits were similar with one another, commonly between 1.3m-2.0m wide and 0.4m-0.6m deep. All were circular or sub-circular in plan with steep, near vertical, sides and concave or flat bases. The pits all contained a similar dark grey brown backfill. The pits will be described from west to east or north to south below:

PIT GROUP 1 ([3175], [3129], [3105], [3102], [3099], [3151], [3143], [3156])

Pit [3175] (Figure 4B; Plate 8) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained a single fill (3176) of dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. Pit [3175] was truncated by Pit [3166].

Pit [3129] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.76m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a deposit (3128) of dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 51 sherds (1443g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, one fragment of struck flint, 39 fragments of animal bone and 46.2g of tap slag.

Pit [3105] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It

was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.34m wide and 0.42m deep. It contained two fills; the basal deposit (3104) of dark brown grey sandy silt that contained 4 sherds (35g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 7 fragments of animal bone. This was overlain by deposit (3103) of light grey brown silty sand which contained no finds.

Pit [3102] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base and measured 1.08m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two fills; a basal deposit (3101) of consisting of dark brown grey sandy silt that contained 5 sherds (39g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery, 11 fragments of animal bone and two fragments of un-worked burnt stone. Overlying this deposit was (3100) a mid-orange brown silty sand which contained no finds.

Pit [3099] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, and measuring 1.24m wide and 0.39m deep. It contained two fills; a basal deposit (3098) of dark brown grey sandy silt that contained 3 sherds (57g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and 8 fragments of animal bone. However given the location of this pit within a cluster of Later Bronze Age features it is likely that this material is residual. Overlying this deposit was (3097) a mid-orange brown silt sand which contained no finds.

Pit [3151] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 2.04m wide and 1.45m deep. It contained two fills; a basal deposit (3150) of dark brown grey sandy silt that contained 11 sherds (113g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 15 fragments of animal bone. Overlying this deposit was (3149) a light grey brown silty sand that contained 5 sherds (40g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery, three fragments of animal bone and one near complete sandstone saddle quern.

Pit [3143] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.38m wide and 0.33m deep. It contained a single fill (3144) of mid-grey brown silty sand which contained 4 sherds (16g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 5 fragments of animal bone.

Pit [3156] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It

was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill (3157) of mid-grey brown silt clay that contained 2 fragments of animal bone.

5.9 Middle Iron Age (300-50BC) (Figures 4A-4B)

5.9.1 This period saw the re-establishment of boundary ditches and/or field systems, with a shift in the axis which they occupied. The ditches shifted from a north-south alignment to a broadly north-east to south-west alignment. These ditches were associated with a single pit, which shows evidence for prolonged waste disposal throughout this period.

5.9.2 The largest finds assemblage was recovered from Pit [3129] which contained 51 sherds (1443g) of fresh Iron Age pottery, including a fragment of 'Hemsbury-Draughton' style pottery (see Rowlandson, Section 6.2). This finds evidence indicates proximity to settlement, but no associated dwellings were identified.

5.10 Boundary Ditches (Figure 4A-4B)

5.10.1 Four boundary ditches were identified within SETTLEMENT SITE 1. Of these it is possible that two form the corner of a larger enclosure (Ditches 4 and 5). These ditches are on a different alignment to the earlier Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age ditches suggesting a re-organisation of the landscape at this time.

BOUNDARIES 2 & 3 (Ditches 4 & 5)

5.10.2 These boundaries may form the corner of a larger rectilinear enclosure (Figure 4A). Although it was located in close proximity to STRUCTURE 1, it is unlikely to be contemporary due to the fact that BOUNDARY 2 bisects this structure coupled with the fact it is on a different alignment.

Ditch 4 (Slots [3029], [3035], [3027])

Ditch 4 (Figure 4A, Plate 4) was located in the western part of SETTLEMENT SITE 1, aligned north-west to south-east continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with moderate to shallow sloping sides and a flat base, measuring between 0.49m and 1.71m wide and 0.05m and 0.49m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of mid red-brown silty sand, which contained a few

sherds of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery likely to be residual and a result of truncating STRUCTURE 1.

Ditch 5 (Slots [3034], [3032])

Ditch 5 (Figure 4A) was located in the western part of SETTLEMENT SITE 1, aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with shallow sides and a flat base. Ditch terminus [3032] was linear with imperceptibly sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.05m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARIES 5 & 6 (Ditches 7 & 13)

5.10.3 BOUNDARIES 5 & 6 (Figures 4A-4B) were located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 1 and comprised of Ditches 7 and 13. These ditches likely form part of a larger reorganised boundary system or, perhaps, part of a field system. It is plausible that BOUNDARY 6 was a boundary associated with STRUCTURE 2 suggesting continuity through from the earlier Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age into the Middle Iron Age.

Ditch 7 (Slots [3017], [3007], [3003])

Ditch 7 (Figure 4A) was located in the central part of SETTLEMENT SITE 1, aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.96m and 1.2m wide and 0.12m and 0.54m deep. It contained a single backfilled waste deposit consisting of mid-grey brown sandy clay from which 16 sherds (227g) of Iron Age pottery, 10 fragments of animal bone and fragments of un-worked burnt stone were recovered.

Ditch 13 (Slot [3132])

Ditch 13 (Figure 4B) was located in the central part of SETTLEMENT SITE 1, aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave to pointed base, measuring 0.89m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained two fills; a basal deposit (3134) of mid-reddish grey silty clay. This was overlain by (3133) consisting of mid-yellowish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.11 Waste Disposal Pits (Figure 4B)

5.11.1 An unusual feature was discovered towards the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 1 (Figure 4B, Plates 5-8). It comprised a large sub-rectangular pit which was truncated in the base on the north-eastern end by two postholes ([3172] and [3174]). The pit itself truncated an earlier Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pit ([3175]).

5.11.2 The function of this pit has yet to be identified, with initial hypotheses proposing a possible Sunken Floor Building (SFB) based on the shape and form and due to the presence of the postholes. However this interpretation was discounted due to the uneven depth of the feature at each end and the lack of postholes in the western half of the feature. What is clear, however, is that this feature had been repurposed for the secondary deposition of waste/rubbish material.

5.11.3 This echoes the trend seen across the settlements as a whole, with the repurposing of conventional storage pits into refuse pits once their primary function has been served.

5.11.4 Pit [3129] was located within a cluster of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pits, and so it is likely to have formerly been of that date also. Interestingly however it contained the largest assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery (52 sherds; 1443g) which suggests that it was repurposed in this period as a waste disposal pit.

Waste Disposal Pits (Pit [3166], Postholes [3172], [3174] & [3129])

Pit [3166] (Figure 4B; Plates 5-8) was sub rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base sloping gently from the north-east to south-west. It measured 3.7m long, 2.1m wide and 0.95m deep at the south-western end and 0.46m deep at the north-eastern end. The earliest deposits were (3215)=(3216) both of which were redeposited natural consisting of sand and ironstone. These were overlain by (3170)=(3178) a light grey yellow silty sand which contained 3 fragments of animal bone. This was overlain by a deposit of deliberately backfilled waste material (3169) consisting of dark brown grey ashy sandy silt which contained common charcoal flecks, 24 sherds (101g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, 4 fragments of animal bone and 1 fragment of struck flint. The penultimate deposit was a second

deliberate deposit of waste material (3168) consisting of mid-brown grey sandy silt which contained no finds. This was overlain by a backfilled deposit (3167)=(3177) of dark grey brown sandy clayey silt that contained 8 sherds (35g) of Earlier Iron Age pottery, 1 fragment of struck flint and 7 fragments of animal bone and one fragment of a rubbing stone.

Posthole [3172] (Plate 6) was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (3171) of dark grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. Posthole [3172] truncated the base of Pit [3166].

Posthole [3174] (Figure 4B; Plate 6) was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill (3173) of dark grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. Posthole [3174] truncated the base of Pit [3166].

Pit [3129] (Figure 4B) was located in the eastern half of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.76m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a deposit (3128) of dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 51 sherds (1443g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, one fragment of struck flint 39 fragments of animal bone, 29 fragments of un-worked burnt stone and a fragment of an upper rotary stone made of Derbyshire Mill Stone Grit.

5.12 SETTLEMENT SITE 2 (Figure 5)

5.12.1 SETTLEMENT SITE 2 was located towards the centre of Area 3 and comprised the rectangular ENCLOSURE 2, the sub-circular ENCLOSURE 3 and two pits. This settlement dated solely to the Middle to Later Iron Age.

5.12.2 SETTLEMENT SITE 2 likely represents the remains of an isolated farmstead on the higher ground in this particular part of the landscape. SETTLEMENT SITE 2 was located on higher ground to the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3.

5.13 Middle to Late Iron Age (300BC-AD43)

5.13.1 Activity on this site dated solely to the Middle to Late Iron Age period. Activity was present in the form of two enclosures; one rectilinear and a second sub-circular, and two associated pits.

5.13.2 Only one slot in this area provided any finds with Ditch [3139] producing 13

sherds (164g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. This may, therefore, indicate that these features are not located in close proximity to contemporary settlement area, although it is unlikely to be far away and most probably located beyond the southern limits of excavation.

5.14 Enclosures (Figure 5)

5.14.1 Two enclosures were identified in this part of the site which dated to this period. Relatively little dating evidence was recovered (13 sherds; 164g from Ditch [3139]) from these features, which indicates that contemporary settlement is not located within the immediate vicinity of these features.

ENCLOSURE 2 (Ditch 17)

5.14.2 ENCLOSURE 2 (Figure 5, Plate 13) formed the corner of a rectilinear enclosure comprised of Ditch 17. The enclosure was in excess of 25m long and over 8m wide. No evidence for earlier/subsequent phases of activity were identified within the enclosure indicating that this was part of a new phase of settlement established in this period.

5.14.3 The depositional sequence within the enclosure ditch was indicative of natural silting, with no evidence for slumped deposits which means that banks were not associated with this enclosure. When coupled with the location of the enclosure, on the summit of the locally high ground, it demonstrates a settlement related function rather than agricultural use for the enclosure. However the majority of the enclosure lay beyond the limits of excavation as a result further interpretations are hard to draw.

Ditch 17 (Slots [3086], [3126], [3152], [3139])

Ditch 17 (Figure 5) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 2 aligned initially north-east to south-west before turning through 90º to become aligned north-west to south-east and continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was rectilinear in plan with steep sides and a v-shaped base, measuring between 2.02m and 2.68m wide and 1.04m and 1.09m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of light reddish brown silty sand which contained 13 sherds (164g) of Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone.

ENCLOSURE 3 (Ditch 18)

5.14.4 ENCLOSURE 3 (Figure 5, Plates 11-12) consisted of Ditch 18 forming a sub-circular enclosure c. 11m wide and in excess of c. 6m long. No features were revealed within the enclosure, however two pits were identified just to the east which are feasibly related to this enclosure. Due to the presence of these pits and its association to ENCLOSURE 2 to the west it is likely that this enclosure forms part of a dispersed settlement in this period.

5.14.5 Despite the paucity of finds, which may indicate an agricultural function, it is still likely to be related to settlement. This is due to the fact that the enclosed area would have been too small to be used for pasturing livestock, especially with a stable water source located some distance away, or for planting crops.

Ditch 18 (Slots [3106], [3108], [3110], [3112], [3114], [3116], [3118], [3120], [3122], [3124])

Ditch 18 (Figure 5; Plates 11-12) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 2 extending beyond the southern limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring consistently up to 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill of light brown grey sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.15 Pits (Figure 5)

5.15.1 Two pits were identified in SETTLEMENT SITE 2 which were assigned to this period (Figure 5) due to their association with ENCLOSURES 2 & 3. These were located c.12m to the east of ENCLOSURE 3. These pits contained no finds but were likely formerly used for grain storage or waste disposal prior to going out of use and silting up.

5.15.2 The existence of these pits is indicative of settlement activity. However the narrow profile of the pipe easement (7-8m) does not give a full account of the activity on the site. The fact that enclosures are only partially visible already clearly demonstrates this. It is likely that further settlement evidence is present to the south and south-west of this settlement site.

Pits (Cuts [3083], [3080])

Pit [3083] (Figure 5) was located to the east of ENCLOSURE 3. It was circular in

plan with steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.34m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained two fills; a basal deposit (3082) consisting of dark grey silt which contained no finds. Overlying this deposit was (3083) consisting of mid-orange brown silt sand which contained no finds.

Pit [3080] (Figure 5) was located to the east of ENCLOSURE 3. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (3079) of mid-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.16 SETTLEMENT SITE 3 (Figure 6A-6C)

5.16.1 SETTLEMENT SITE 3 was located in the east of Area 3 and at the western end of Area 4. It occupied the same high ground as SETTLEMENT SITE 2 (which was located c. 140m to the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3). BOUNDARY 14 formed the eastern limit of this settlement area, with the likelihood that HOLLOW 1 formed the western limit of this settlement. The location of this settlement, on the locally high ground, would be a perfect position for settlement with the south facing slopes providing good land for agriculture.

5.16.2 This settlement site provided the most extensive evidence for settlement, with evidence dating from the Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age and Middle to Late Iron Age periods.

5.16.3 Activity in this settlement was evidenced by enclosures (ENCLOSURES 4-7), structures (STRUCTURES 3-5), boundary ditches and pit groups (PIT GROUPS 2-4). Further discrete pits and postholes were also identified as well as a large enclosure or quarry feature.

5.17 Natural Features (Figure 6)

5.17.1 Four natural features were identified in this part of the site. Of these natural features three are tree hollows with one further natural hollow.

HOLLOW 1 ((3145), (3146))

5.17.2 HOLLOW 1 was located to the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 (Figure 6). This hollow could represent a natural 'delineation' of the settlement, whereby the natural hollow was used as a boundary between the settlement and the

agricultural field systems further to the west. This hollow is a former, now silted up, hollow running downslope towards Pitsford Water to the north and was likely formed by alluvial action.

5.17.3 HOLLOW 1 was filled by several deposits of alluvium/colluvium which were too deep to excavate within the slots. These deposits of colluvium were overlain by a dark blackish brown accumulation of sandy silt (3146) with very frequent unstruck flint inclusions but contained no finds. Overlying this deposit were further colluvial deposits recorded as (3145), a mid-reddish brown sandy silt deposit that also contained no finds.

HOLLOW 1 (Deposits (3145), (3146))

HOLLOW 1 (Figure 6, Plate 14) appeared was roughly linear in plan with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base, measuring 24.5m wide and in excess of 1m deep. It contained at least two deposits: a lower deposit (3146) of dark brown/ black sandy silt, and an upper deposit (3145) of mid reddish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Tree Hollows (Slots [4036]/[4039], [4026], [4032])

5.17.4 Three tree hollows were identified in the eastern part of SETTLEMENT SITE 3, all located in close proximity to one another.

Natural Feature [4036]/[4039] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was linear in plan with steep sides and concave base, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill (4037)/(4040) of mid-grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Natural Feature [4026] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was irregular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (427) of mid-brown grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Natural Feature [4032] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was irregular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 3.9m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill (433) of mid-reddish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.18 Late Bronze Age (Figure 6A-6C)

5.18.1 This period saw the beginnings of formal settlement in this area with a range of features becoming established: boundary ditches, enclosures, and pit groups. A potential settlement boundary ditch (BOUNDARY 14) defined the settlement area which encapsulated a number of ditches, three enclosures, three structures as well as 14 pits which were dated to this period

5.18.2 The finds assemblages indicate that this area is within a settlement with significant amounts of pottery uncovered (364 sherds; 2643g). This evidence indicates proximity to settlement, but no dwellings have thus far been identified on the site probably as a result of the small sample area provided by the pipeline excavation.

5.19 Enclosure/ Quarry Pit (Ditch 50)

5.19.1 In the centre of this settlement was a large irregular feature. This may well be part of an extremely large enclosure ditch only partially uncovered within the site, however, equally plausibly, it could be quarry pitting exploiting a valuable natural resource.

5.19.2 However the primary function of this feature is particularly mysterious, especially given how irregular and diffuse in was on the ground. It was mooted as perhaps having defensive properties, this could be a reasonable hypothesis but begs the questions as to what such a monumental ditch would be defending, especially when viewed alongside the associated, rather unspectacular, finds assemblages.

5.19.3 If this feature merely represents quarrying this, again, would lead to further questions such as why would such a large quarry be dug in such close proximity to the settlement? If it was exploiting natural flint for working, it would be expected to see some evidence for knapping or flint working on the site.

5.19.4 Due to the different profiles and the unique nature of the feature each slot will be described in turn, from west to east.

Ditch 50 (Slots [3284], [3289], [3291], [3300], [3294], [3299], [3271])

Ditch Slot [3284] (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.7m wide and 1.1m deep. It contained a single fill (3283) of mid grey brown sandy silt that contained one sherd (24g) Late Bronze Age pottery, and two fragments of animal bone. The south-eastern edge of the feature continued beyond the limits of excavation.

Ditch slot [3289] (Figure 6A; Plate 18) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2.25m wide and 1.0m deep. It contained four fills; a basal deposit (3288) of mid brown grey clayey silt which contained 25 sherds (124g) of Iron Age pottery and 11 fragments of animal bone. This was overlain by (3287) a pale yellowish brown clay which contained no finds. This deposit was overlain by (3286) a dark brown grey sandy silt which contained no finds. The upper fill (3285) consisted of mid brown grey clayey sandy silt which contained no finds.

Ditch slot [3291] (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides, the base was not observed, measuring over 0.38m wide and 0.58m deep. It contained a single fill (3290) of mid brown sandy silt which contained two sherds (22g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. Ditch slot [3291] was truncated by [3289].

Ditch slot [3300] (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.57m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained a single fill (3301) of mid grey brown clayey sandy silt which contained two sherds (75g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and five fragments of animal bone. Ditch slot [3300] was truncated by [3302].

Ditch slot [3294] (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.83m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained a single fill (3295) of mid grey brown clayey silt that contained three sherds (10g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and five fragments of animal bone. Ditch slot [3294] was truncated by [3292].

Ditch slot [3299] (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a

flat base, measuring 1.7m wide and 1.04m deep. It contained a single fill (3298) of mid grey brown sandy silt that contained one sherd (3g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and three fragments of animal bone. Ditch slot [3299] was truncated by [3296].

Ditch slot [3271] (Figure 6A; Plate 19) was linear with sharply sloping sides and measured over 2m wide and over 1m deep. It contained a single fill (3272) of mid-grey brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular ironstone and frequent charcoal inclusions which contained 3 sherds (36g) of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and 6 fragments of animal bone.

5.20 Boundary Ditches

5.20.1 Five boundary ditches were identified within SETTLEMENT SITE 3. These boundary ditches were truncated by the later, but still Later Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, enclosures indicating a prolonged and continually evolving settlement. These earlier boundary ditches represent either the initial phases of settlement becoming established or form part of an earlier complex of field systems. However given the limited window into the site this is difficult to ascertain.

5.20.2 These boundary ditches were not associated with large or varied finds assemblages, which means only a broad date can be assigned to these features. However when coupled with evidence from the enclosures a teminus ante quem can be deduced.

5.20.3 The largest assemblage of pottery (8 sherds; 65g) was recovered from Ditch 27 (Slot [3261]). The occurrence of this, albeit small, assemblage of pottery may indicate a proximity to dwellings potentially beyond the limits of excavation to the north. These ditches then may indicate the southern limits of the settlement with the focus being present further to the north.

BOUNDARY 8 (Ditch 19)

5.20.4 BOUNDARY 8 (Figure 6A) potentially defined the western limit of the settlement in this preliminary period of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was located in the western part of the site comprised of Ditch 19.

Ditch 19 (Slot [3180])

Ditch 19 (Figure 6A) was aligned north to south continuing beyond both limits of

excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill (3181) of light grey brown silt sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARY 10 (Ditch 30)

5.20.5 This boundary was made up of Ditch 30, of which one was truncated by BOUNDARY 9 to the west (Figure 6A) and was intertwined with Ditch 29. This ditch likely make up part of a wider system of field boundaries or settlement delineations.

Ditch 30 (Slot [3264], [3232])

Ditch 30 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring between 1.1m and 1.3m wide and 0.35m and 0.46m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand which contained two sherds (4g) of Later Bronze Age pottery. This feature truncated Ditch 29 and was truncated by Ditch 31 and Ditch 27.

5.21 Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age (Figure 6A-6C)

5.21.1 A system of enclosures supplemented/superseded the pre-existing system of boundaries in this period. These were laid out with little reverence for these existing boundaries suggesting a large scale reorganisation of the settlement at this time. For example ENCLOSURE 8 truncates what is likely to have formerly been the western settlement boundary ditch (BOUNDARY 8).

5.21.2 This re-establishment of the settlement may also represent attempts to seize parts of the landscape, by persons or a community. The claiming of an area with the establishment of enclosures, and presumably dwellings, may be seen as attempts to claim more of the landscape and thus more functional agricultural land.

5.22 Enclosures

5.22.1 Two enclosures (ENCLOSURES 4 & 6) were identified within this settlement area which dated to this period. These enclosures were located in an area of intensive activity which indicates that this area was a focus for activity for a

significant amount of time.

5.22.2 These enclosures seem to supplement the earlier system of boundaries. In places these enclosures truncated the boundaries suggesting attempts to lay claim to areas of the landscape (ENCLOSURE 4).

ENCLOSURE 4 (Ditch 20)

5.22.3 ENCLOSURE 4 (Figure 6A) formed the corner of a likely rectilinear enclosure located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3, consisting of Ditch 4. It was rectilinear in plan truncating BOUNDARY 6 and truncated by STRUCTURE 3 which may be a potential roundhouse. This indicates that this enclosure formed part of the rich later Bronze Age landscape prevalent throughout this part of the site.

5.22.4 The construction of STRUCURE 3 may represent an attempt to claim part of the landscape formerly enclosed, or it may merely represent a shift in the settlement focus within this period.

5.22.5 It is also to be expected that this enclosure formed a boundary around a roundhouse present beyond the limits of excavation to the south. This is due to the prevalence of settlement related features such as pit groups located in close proximity (Figure 6A).

Ditch 20 (Slots [3200], [3197], [3192], [3278])

Ditch 4 (Figure 6A) was rectilinear in plan aligned initially north to south before turning through 90º to become aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, extending beyond the limits of the excavation. It had steep sides and a flat base, measuring between 0.94m and 1.42m wide and 0.51m to 0.74m deep. It contained two fills: a basal fill of grey brown silty sand, and an upper fill of mid grey brown silt. The ditch contained 22 sherds (90g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. Ditch 4 was truncated by Ditch 22 and 23 and also truncated Ditch 19.

ENCLOSURE 6 (Ditches 34, 36, 37, 38)

5.22.6 ENCLOSURE 6 (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3, consisting of Ditches 34, 36, 37 and 38. It was curvilinear in plan truncated by Ditch 35 which is part of a later Middle to Late Iron Age

reestablishment of this enclosure. This enclosure therefore was part of a long lived early prehistoric landscape in this part of the site.

5.22.7 This enclosure was recut and re-established a number of times throughout the course of its existence. This would seem to indicate that it was of some importance in this period, however relatively few finds were recovered and due to the limited window into the site, provided by the pipeline excavations, it is difficult to speculate over potential functions.

5.22.8 It is likely however that these boundaries were used to delineate settlement, with the likelihood that dwellings are present to the north of this enclosure beyond the limits of excavation.

Ditch 34 (Slots [3224], [3218])

Ditch 34 (Figure 6B) was curvilinear in plan aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, extending beyond the limits of excavation. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of c. 9m long, 1.18m wide and 0.87m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill made up of mid brownish grey sandy silt. Ditch 34 was truncated by Ditch 35. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 36 (Slot [3222])

Ditch 36 (Figure 6B) was curvilinear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, extending beyond the limits of excavation. It had steep sides and a flat base, measuring in excess of c. 7.6m long, 0.64m wide and 0.48m deep. It contained a single fill (3221) made up of mid grey brown sandy silt. The ditch contained one sherd (29g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and one fragment of animal bone. Ditch 36 was truncated by Ditch 35.

Ditch 37 (Slots [3065], [3078], [3084], [3131])

Ditch 37 (Figure 6B) was curvilinear in plan initially aligned north-west to south-east before turning to a broad east to west alignment, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It had steep sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of c. 22m long, and between 0.7m and 1.16m wide and 0.46m and 0.84m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt. The ditch contained eight sherds (18g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and one fragment of animal bone.

Ditch 38 (Slots [3066], [3075])

Ditch 38 (Figure 6B) was curvilinear in plan aligned broadly north-west to south-

east, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It had steep sides and a concave base, measuring in excess of c. 14m long, and between 1.89m and 2.9m wide and 0.24m and 0.84m deep. It contained a single fill of mid reddish grey silty clay. The ditch contained two sherds (11g) of Later Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and three fragments of animal bone.

5.23 STRUCTURES 3-5

5.23.1 Three structures were identified within this settlement (Figure 6A-6B). These were often morphologically distinct from one another, which may indicate that different 'phases' of use are present on the site. For example STRUCTURE 3 was a curvilinear ditch, whilst STRUCTURE 4 is a post-built structure.

STRUCTURE 3 (Ditches 22, 23, 24)

5.23.2 STRUCTURE 3 (Figure 6A, Plates 15-16) was located in the south-western part of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 comprising Ditches 22-24. The structure was made up of a circular ditch (Ditch 23) which was partially enclosed by Ditches 22, and 24. However these outer ditches are heavily truncated potentially representing later additions to the landscape.

Ditch 22 (Slots [3282], [3243], [3276])

Ditch 22 (Figure 6A) was aligned initially north-east to south-west continuing for c. 6.0m before becoming aligned north to south and continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.04m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill of pale grey brown sandy silt which contained Later Bronze Age, and Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. This feature truncated Ditch 20.

Ditch 23 (Slots [3280], [3241], [3239], [3210])

Ditch 23 (Figure 6A) was only partially observed on the site, with the majority of the feature lying beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2.14m wide 0.58m deep. It contained a single fill of pale grey brown sandy silt which contained Later Bronze Age pottery and animal bone. This feature truncated Ditch 20.

Ditch 24 (Slot [3210])

Ditch 24 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-west to south-east. It was curvilinear in plan

with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.43m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill of mid to pale grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

STRUCTURE 4 (Ditch 40)

5.23.3 This (Figure 6B) was located in the central part of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 comprising Ditch 40. The structure was made up of a heavily truncated segment of curvilinear ditch, which may represent the remains of a roundhouse drip gully.

Ditch 40 (Slot [3046])

Ditch 40 (Figure 6B) was only partially observed on the site, with the majority of the feature lying beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.75m wide 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey silt which contained 13 sherds (61g) of Later Bronze Age pottery, two fragments of struck flint and two fragments of animal bone.

STRUCTURE 5 (Postholes [3062], [3044], [3042], [3052], [3058], [3060])

5.23.4 STRUCTURE 5 (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It comprised a broadly east to west alignment of postholes which may form a structure of sorts. This structure may be related to STRUCTURE 4 supplementing it or superseding it.

Posthole [3062] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular with shallow sides and a concave base, measuring 0.38m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill (3063) of mid-brown grey silt that contained 24 sherds (44g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and one fragment of animal bone.

Posthole [3044] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (3043) of mid-brown grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Posthole [3042] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained a single fill (3041) of dark grey sandy silt which contained five sherds (65g) of Later Bronze Age pottery.

Posthole [3052] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single fill (3051) of mid-brown grey sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Posthole [3058] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 0.43m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill (3059) of mid-grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. This posthole falls outside the curve of STRUCTURE 5 but is likely associated in some fashion.

Posthole [3060] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.47m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (3061) of mid-grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd (1g) of Later Bronze Age pottery.

5.24 TRACKWAY 1 (Figure 6A)

5.24.1 TRACKWAY 1 (Figure 6A) comprised Ditches 25, 26 and 51 and was located towards the western end of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. Ditches 25 and 26 diverted around STRUCTURE 3 which suggests that it was present in some fashion throughout this period, and was important enough to warrant being respected.

5.24.2 This track is likely to be a small-scale trackway leading between different enclosures, used for the movement or corralling of livestock. The trackway showed evidence for a number of recuts or different 'phases' indicating that it was in use for a sustained period of time.

Ditch 25 (Slots [3227], [3212])

Ditch 25 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond the northern limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring c. 6.0m long, between 0.42m and 0.84m wide and 0.11m and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill of light grey brown sandy silt that contained 24 sherds (173g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and six fragments of animal bone. This Ditch truncated Ditch 26

Ditch 26 (Slots [3229], [3214])

Ditch 26 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond the

northern limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring c. 8.5m long, between 0.5m and 0.59m wide and 0.29m and 0.44m deep. It contained a deposit of mid-grey brown silty clay that contained 20 sherds (187g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and seven fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 51 (Slots [3260], [3270])

Ditch 51 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond the northern limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base, measuring c. 8.2m long, between 0.58m and 0.76 wide and 0.35m and 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained one fragment of animal bone. Ditch 51 was truncated by Ditches 28-30.

5.25 BOUNDARIES

5.25.1 Three boundary ditches (Ditches 27, 29, 32) were located in the western part of the settlement site, and truncated the earlier 'phase' of ditching. This may represent a later internal settlement boundary, separating areas of differing functions, i.e. occupation from practical activities, or that by this time the settlement had fallen out of use.

Ditch 27 (Slots [3261], [3255], [3246])

Ditch 27 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-west to south-east. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.64m to 1.5m wide and 0.36m to 0.54m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained 12 sherds (92g) of Later Bronze Age pottery, one fragment of struck flint and seven fragments of animal bone. This Ditch truncated BOUNDARY 10 and Ditch 50.

Ditch 29 (Slot [3266])

Ditch 29 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (3265) of mid brown grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. This feature was truncated by Ditch 30 and Ditch 27. Ditch 32

Ditch 32 (Slots [3302], [3292], [3297])

Ditch 32 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-east to south-west. It was curvilinear in plan with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.8m and 1.6m wide and 0.34m and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch 32 truncated Ditch

50.

5.26 PIT GROUPS 2, 4 & 5

5.26.1 Three distinct clusters of pits were identified within this settlement area. These are likely directly related to occupation, providing the likely locations for the dwellings hitherto unidentified.

5.26.2 The pit groups vary in their natures with PIT GROUP 1 consisting of larger pits and PIT GROUP 5 consisting of smaller inter-cutting pits. This may provide an insight into the possible functions of these features and to whether any spatial analysis of 'zoning' within the settlement can be identified. For example the larger pits of PIT GROUP 2 may have been used for grain storage, suggesting these may be located within a more pragmatic agricultural 'zone', whereas the inter-cutting pits of PIT GROUP 5 suggest longevity indicative of persistent occupation. However due to the fact that the pits were likely repurposed for use as waste disposal it is unlikely that any in depth analysis can be performed.

5.26.3 These pits were associated with relatively small finds assemblages, with only Pit [3186] (61 sherds; 676g) containing more than a few sherds of pottery. The evidence from the finds and the types of the features themselves indicates a proximity to settlement. No dwellings were identified on the site as a result of the small window provided by the pipeline excavation

PIT GROUP 2 (Figure 6A)

5.26.4 A group of six pits were identified at the western end of the settlement which were assigned to this period (Figure 6A, Plate 17). These pits were located to the north of STRUCTURE 3 and to the west of ENCLOSURE 5 and may be related in some fashion. The presence of pit groups is highly indicative of settlement.

5.26.5 This pit group comprised four large storage pits which had later been reused as rubbish pits. This location was clearly an intensive area of settlement activity in both the primary phase of activity when these pits were used as storage pits and in their secondary use as rubbish pits.

5.26.6 It has been proposed that pits used for grain storage need to be at least 1m deep or have a capacity of 1.0+m³ (Reynolds pers. Comm., in Lambrick et al 2009) in order to perform effectively as grain storage pits. If this theory is transferred to this part of the site then four (66.7%) of the pits would have proven effective (Pits [3204], [3202], [3190], [3227]). However this does not take into account the level of truncation on the site, meaning it is possible more pits may have met the suggested criteria.

PIT GROUP 2 (Cuts [3182], [3195], [3274], [3204], [3202], [3190], [3186])

Pit [3182] (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.23 deep. It contained a single fill (3183) of dark blackish brown clayey silt that contained 32 sherds (295g) of Later Bronze Age pottery.

Pit [3195] (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.42m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (3196) of mid-grey brown silt that contained two sherds (11g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and one fragment of animal bone. Pit [3195] was truncated by Ditch slot [3192] of ENCLOSURE 4.

Pit [3274] (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill (3273) of mid-grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. This pit was truncated by Ditch 20.

Pit [3204] (Figure 6A; Plate 17) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained a single fill (3205) of dark grey brown silty sand that contained 19 sherds (181g) of Later Bronze Age pottery, five fragments of animal bone and SF3002 a broken circular spindle whorl (see Trott, Section 6.4).

Pit [3202] (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.52m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a fill (3203) of dark grey brown silty sand that contained 25 sherds (166g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and three fragments of animal bone.

Pit [3190] (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.1m

deep. It contained a single fill (3191) of mid-brown silt which contained no finds. Pit [3190] truncated Pit [3186].

Pit [3186] (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.98m wide and 0.68m deep. It contained three fills; a basal fill (3189) of dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 35 sherds (413g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and 21 fragments of animal bone. Overlying this deposit was (3088) of pale grey silty clay which contained no finds. The upper deposit (3187) consisted of dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 26 sherds (263g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and five fragments of animal bone. Pit [3186] was truncated by Pit [3190].

PIT GROUP 4 (Figure 6B)

5.26.7 PIT GROUP 4 was located towards the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3, immediately to the east of STRUCTURE 4. This pit group comprised of five pits which were later reused as rubbish pits in a secondary capacity. This location was clearly an area of settlement activity, possible directly associated with the structure adjacent.

PIT GROUP 4 (Cuts [3073], [3048], [3068], [3055], [3072], [3039])

Pit [3073] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.59m deep. It contained a single fill (3074) of pale grey brown silty sand that contained one sherd (1g) of Later Bronze Age pottery.

Pit [3048] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill (3047) of dark blackish grey sandy clayey silt that contained three sherds (12g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and 7 fragments of un-worked burnt stone.

Pit [3068] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (3070) was a mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained three sherds (34g) of Later Bronze Age pottery. Overlying this deposit was (3069) a mid-grey brown sandy silt six sherds (11g) of Later Bronze Age pottery, three fragments of animal bone and two fragments of un-worked stone.

Pit [3072] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was linear in plan with steep sides and concave base, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.58m deep. It contained a single fill (3071) of mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained three sherds (8g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and one fragment of animal bone.

Pit [3055] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was linear in plan with steep sides and concave base, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.42m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (3054) of mid yellow brown silty sand. Overlying this deposit was (3053) a dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit [3039] (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.22m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained a single fill (3040) of dark grey brown silt that contained six sherds (8g) of Later Bronze Age pottery.

PIT GROUP 5 (Figure 6C)

5.26.8 PIT GROUP 5 (Figure 6C) was located towards the north-eastern end of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. This pit group comprised three intercutting pits and one further isolated pit. The presence of these pits is indicative of settlement activity. However these pits likely lie on the peripheries of the settlement.

PIT GROUP 5 (Cuts [4006], [4029], [4035], [4031])

Pit [4006] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.9m long, 0.53m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill (4005) of mid-grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit [4029] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a fill (3207) of dark yellowish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. Pit [4029] truncated Pit [4035].

Pit [4035] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (4034) of mid-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. Pit [4035] was truncated by Pits [4029] and [4031].

Pit [4031] (Figure 6C) was located in the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was sub-

circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (4038) of dark grey brown sandy silt which contained no finds. Overlying this deposit was (4030) a pale yellow brown silty sand that contained five sherds (60g) of Later Bronze Age pottery and two fragments of animal bone. Pit [4031] truncated by Pit [4035].

5.27 Middle to Late Iron Age (Figures 6A-6C)

5.27.1 This period saw the reorganisation of the settlement, with the establishment of new boundaries and new pit groups. However these new boundaries respected the alignments of the predecessors, potentially indicating that they were still extant in the landscape in some form. The settlement in this period was associated with a range of features: boundary ditches, enclosures and pit groups.

5.27.2 The finds assemblages provide for evidence for the proximity to settlement, but no dwellings were identified on the site as a result of the small window provided by the pipeline excavation into the site.

5.28 Enclosures

5.28.1 Two enclosures (ENCLOSURES 5 & 7) were identified within this settlement area which dated to this period. These enclosures were located in an area of intensive activity which indicates that this area was a focus for activity for a prolonged period of time.

5.28.2 These enclosures seem to supplement the earlier boundary system. Often these enclosures respected the earlier boundary ditches and enclosures. This suggests that these were still extant in the landscape at the time the enclosures were constructed.

ENCLOSURE 5 (Ditches 33 & 39)

5.28.3 This enclosure is likely to be a re-establishment of the earlier ENCLOSURE 6 which likely enclosed a roundhouse. Therefore this re-establishment may indicate that a new roundhouse was also constructed at this time, again somewhere beyond the limits of excavation.

Ditch 33 (Slots [3235])

Ditch 33 (Figure 6A-6B, Plate 20) was located towards the centre of SETTLEMENT

SITE 3. It was linear in plan aligned north to south extending beyond both limits of excavation. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring c. 8m long, 1.02m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 39 (Slots [3050])

Ditch [3050] (Figure 6A-6B) was located towards the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was linear in plan aligned north to south extending beyond both limits of excavation. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring c. 8.0m long, 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill (3049) of mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained four sherds (11g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments of animal bone.

ENCLOSURE 7 (Ditch 41)

5.28.4 ENCLOSURE 7 (Figure 6B, Plate 22) comprising of Ditch 41 which formed a curvilinear enclosure. This enclosure provides evidence for the location of occupation in the form of roundhouses, with the potential that this enclosure delineates an area of occupation. This is further borne out as the deposits within enclosure ditch contain a significant amount of settlement related rubbish deposition, which occurred either during or after the lifetime of the enclosure.

Ditch 41 (Slots [3037], [3056])

Ditch 41 (Figure 6B, Plate 20) was a curvilinear in plan aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond the limits of excavation. It had moderate to shallow sloping sides and a concave base, measuring c. 6.8m long and between 1.47m and 1.92m wide and 0.34m and 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown clay silt. The ditch contained 53 sherds (544g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and 10 fragments of un-worked burnt stone.

5.29 Boundary Ditches (Figure 6A-6C)

5.29.1 Five boundary ditches were identified on the site which dated to this period. Although these boundary ditches truncated the earlier Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age boundary system, it is likely that these Middle to Late Iron Age boundaries represent a re-establishment of the boundaries rather than a wholescale re-organisation of the landscape.

BOUNDARY 10 (Ditch 28)

5.29.2 BOUNDARY 10 (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 comprised of Ditch 28, a restated boundary ditch over 20m long. This was the latest in a sequence of boundaries on this alignment that dated back to the Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age periods. This indicates longevity to the settlement in this part of the site.

5.29.3 BOUNDARY 10 was a field boundary that likely formed part of a wider system of field boundary ditches.

Ditch 28 (Slot [3268])

Ditch 28 (Figure 6A) was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west extending beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring c. 9.2m long, 0.58m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (3267) of mid-grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch 28 truncated Ditches 29, and 27.

BOUNDARY 11 (Ditch 31)

5.29.4 BOUNDARY 11 (Figure 6A) was located in the west of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 comprising Ditch 31, which is a re-instatement of an earlier Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age boundary. This boundary truncated Ditch 30 an earlier phase of BOUNDARY 10.

5.29.5 This boundary, as with BOUNDARY 10, is likely to form part of a wider complex of field boundaries associated with the settlement.

Ditch 31 (Slot [3254])

Ditch 31 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending beyond the southern limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring c. 6.5m long, 0.51m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (3253) of mid-grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARY 12 (Ditch 35)

5.29.6 BOUNDARY 12 (Figure 6B) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 made up of Ditch 35, which may indicate a re-instatement of the earlier Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age enclosure (ENCLOSURE 6). This

boundary truncated Ditches 34 and 36 of ENCLOSURE 6 further indicating longevity of the settlement in this area.

5.29.7 This boundary potentially forms part of an enclosure which may delineate an area of occupation which extends beyond the limits of excavation.

Ditch 35 (Slots [3226], [3220])

Ditch 35 (Figure 6B) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring c. 9.4m long, between 1.08m and 1.5m wide and 0.78m and 0.96m deep. It contained a single fill (3225) of mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained five fragments of animal bone.

BOUNDARY 14 (Ditch 42)

5.29.8 BOUNDARY 14 (Figure 6C) was located in the north-eastern part of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. This boundary consisted of Ditch 42 and may represent the eastern boundary of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. This is largely down to its size and location on the peripheries of the settlement area.

Ditch 42 (Slot [4020])

Ditch 42 (Figure 6C) was aligned north to south extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring c. 6.25m long, 2.5m wide and 0.92m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (4022) dark grey brown clayey silt that contained five sherds (134g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. Overlying this deposit was (4021) a mid-reddish brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

BOUNDARY 15 (Ditch 43)

5.29.9 BOUNDARY 15 (Figure 6C) was located at the north-eastern end of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 comprised of Ditch 43. Boundary 15 may represent an outlying field boundary associated with SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It is likely that this boundary formed part of a field system which was utilised in conjunction with BOUNDARY 14.

Ditch 43 (Slots [4017], [4023])

Ditch 43 (Figure 6C) was aligned north-east to south-west extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base,

measuring c. 13.0m long, between 0.79m and 1.2m wide and 0.32m and 0.54m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill of dark brown grey clayey silt which contained no finds. Overlying this deposit was a deposit of mid-yellow brown sandy silt that contained four fragments (20g) of baked clay.

5.30 Re-established Trackway (Figure 6A)

5.30.1 Ditch 52 may represent the re-establishment of the earlier trackway (TRACKWAY 1).

Ditch 52 (Slots [3258], [3250])

Ditch 52 (Figure 6A) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring c. 8.3m long and 0.58m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy silt which contained 7 sherds (26g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and four fragments of animal bone.

5.31 PIT GROUP 3 (Figure 6A)

5.31.1 PIT GROUP 3 (Figure 6A; Plate 20) was a group of three pits located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3, to the east of BOUNDARY 12. This pit group comprised three pits which were reused as rubbish pits following their disuse as functional storage pits. While appearing to have similar function and use as other pit groups such as PIT GROUP 1 in SETTLEMENT SITE 1 and PIT GROUP 2 to the west, this group lacks their uniformity of form, appearing different in size, shape and make up.

PIT GROUP 3 (Cuts [3208], [3233], [3184])

Pit [3208] (Figure 6A) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.89m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single deposit (3207) of mid-grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit [3233] (Figure 6A; Plate 20) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was circular in plan with vertical and undercutting sides and a flat base, measuring 1.57m wide and 0.96m deep. It contained a single deposit (3234) of dark blackish brown sandy silt that contained 29 fragments of animal bone. Pit [3233] was truncated by Ditch 33.

Pit [3184] (Figure 6A) was located in the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 3. It was

circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single deposit (3185) of dark blackish brown sandy silt that contained 21 sherds (44g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and four fragments of animal bone.

5.32 SETTLEMENT SITE 4 (Figure 7)

5.32.1 SETTLEMENT SITE 4 was located in the south-western field of Area 7/8/9. This settlement site contained six ditches, of which some form part of an enclosure, as well as several small pits. Evidence for settlement activity was present in the north-east of the site in the form of pottery and animal bone. The presence of discrete pits and enclosures is also indicative of settlement activity.

5.32.2 SETTLEMENT SITE 4 was located at a relatively low height within the landscape, located midway down a long south facing slope. This indicates that this settlement is likely to have performed a different function to those identified to the west. It may also signify that the landscape was becoming more workable: the former wetlands becoming more exploitable for agriculture.

5.33 Natural Features (Figure 7)

5.33.1 A deposit of colluvium was identified at the north-eastern end of SETTLEMENT SITE 4 (Figure 7). This deposit was formed by material being eroded and washed down from the top of the slope (located to the north-east) in the north-eastern field of Area7/8/9. This colluvial deposit was truncated by ENCLOSURE 8 and BOUNDARY 19 which were both partially sealed by another deposit of Colluvium (8003). Colluvium (8042) contained no finds as a result it is impossible to accurately date, although it certainly pre-dates the Middle to Late Iron Age Ditches 48 and 49 which truncate this deposit.

COLLUVIUM (Deposit (8042))

Colluvium (8042) was present in the north-east of SETTLEMENT SITE 4. It measured in excess of c.16m long and c.7m wide, made up of a mid-reddish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

5.34 Late Iron Age (50BC- AD43)

5.34.1 This period saw the shift of settlement areas from those occupied in the Late Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age to new formerly unoccupied areas. This may indicate, especially in this settlement area, that the areas which were formerly waterlogged or unusable were becoming increasingly more exploitable. This potentially new land would have been valuable and fertile agricultural land, a prized commodity in this period.

5.35 Boundary Ditches (Figure 7)

5.35.1 Activity in this period was defined by BOUNDARY 16 in the south, with no identified northern limit. This feature defines the southern limit of settlement in this period. However it is likely that this settlement extends further beyond the north-eastern limit of the excavation.

SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY 16 (Ditch 44)

5.35.2 The settlement in this area was defined by BOUNDARY 16 (Figure 7). This boundary was located towards the south-western end of SETTLEMENT SITE 4 and was comprised of boundary Ditch 44 which was in excess of 5m long.

5.35.3 This boundary ditch showed no evidence for being re-cut over time, and was had a wide and shallow profile. This suggests that it was relatively short-lived, likely in existence for the duration of the settlement only and not retained into later periods.

Ditch 44 (Slot [8004])

Ditch 44 (Figure 7) was aligned north-west to south-east continuing beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep irregular sides and a concave base, measuring 1.13m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (8005) consisting of light grey brown silty sand which contained no finds.

BOUNDARY 17 (Ditches 45 & 46)

5.35.4 Boundary 17 (Figure 7) was located towards the centre of SETTLEMENT SITE 4 made up of Ditches 45 and 46. These ditches were present in the centre of the settlement with the potential that they form part of the boundary between the settlement 'proper' and the agricultural infield located to the

west.

5.35.5 Ditch 45 shows evidence for being recut on at least one occasion, with Ditch 46 potentially representing an earlier phase of this boundary. The presence of these recuts is indicates that these boundaries were in use for a substantial period of time.

Ditch 45 (Slot [8015])

Ditch 45 (Figure 7) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 3.6m wide and 0.77m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (8014) of mid-yellow brown silty sand that contained 3 sherds (71g) of Later Iron Age pottery. Overlying this deposit was (8013) a light yellow grey clay which contained no finds.

Ditch 46 (Slot [8024])

Ditch 46 (Figure 7) was aligned north-west to south-east extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.83m wide and 0.69m deep. It contained a single fill (8025) of mid-brown red sand which contained one fragment of animal bone.

BOUNDARY 18 (Ditch 47)

5.35.6 Boundary 18 (Figure 7) was located towards the north-eastern end of SETTLEMENT SITE 4 and was comprised of Ditch 47, a shallow boundary ditch measuring in excess of 16m in length.

Ditch 47 (Slots [8028], [8036])

Ditch 47 (Figure 7) was aligned north-east to south-west extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was a linear terminus in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 3.0m wide and between 0.23m and 0.72m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand which contained one fragment of animal bone.

BOUNDARY 19 (Ditch 49)

5.35.7 Boundary 19 (Figure 7, Plates 25 & 29) was located at the north-eastern end of SETTLEMENT SITE 4 comprised of Ditch 49 which measured in excess of 10m in length.

5.35.8 The finds within Ditch 49 indicate that settlement activity is present within the

close proximity to this ditch. This is due to the presence of a large quantity of Late Iron Age pottery (46 sherds; 1240g) and animal bone within the upper deposits of this ditch which is indicative of settlement related waste disposal. The dark and organic nature of the deposits contained within the ditch also suggests settlement is located nearby as the upper deposits suggest deliberate backfilling of the ditch rather than post-abandonment silt accumulation and disuse.

Ditch 49 (Slots [8020], [8034])

Ditch 49 (Figure 7, Plates 25 & 29) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending beyond both limits of excavation. Due to the varying nature of the two slots they will be described in turn below.

Ditch slot [8020] (Figure 7) was linear in plan with steep irregular sides and a narrow flat base, measuring 1.36m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained four fills; the basal fill (8019) was formed by the collapse of the north-east edge of the ditch consisting of light reddish grey clayey silt which contained no finds. Overlying this deposit was (8018) a dark brown grey silty clay which contained 11 sherds (286g) of Late Iron Age pottery. This deposit was overlain by (8017) a mid-reddish grey clayey silt which contained no finds. The upper fill (8016) consisted of mid-brown grey clayey silt which contained 5 sherds (203g) of Late Iron Age pottery. Ditch [8020] truncated [8023].

Ditch slot [8034] (Figure 7) was linear in plan with steep irregular sides and a concave base, measuring 1.22m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill (8035) of mid-grey brown silt which contained 30 sherds (751g) of Late Iron Age pottery and one fragment of animal bone. Ditch [8034] truncated colluvium (8042).

5.36 ENCLOSURE 8 (Figure 7)

5.36.1 This enclosure was identified in the north-east of this SETTLEMENT SITE 4. It was made up of Ditch 48 possibly in conjunction with Ditch 46. However the vast majority of the enclosure lay beyond the limits of excavation and as a result its full extent cannot be ascertained.

5.36.2 The finds within the fills of Ditch 48 demonstrate that settlement activity located in close proximity to the enclosure with a large quantity of Late Iron Age pottery (75 sherds; 646g) and animal bone recovered. The compositions

of the deposits within this ditch, similar to BOUNDARY 19, are indicative of settlement. It is likely that this settlement is located within the near vicinity with the upper deposits suggestive of deliberate backfilling rather than post-abandonment silting and disuse.

ENCLOSURE 8 (Ditch 48)

Ditch 48 (Slots [8041], [8010], [8023])

Ditch 48 (Figure 7, Plates 25 & 29) was aligned north-east to south-west extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.84m and 1.32m wide and 0.62m and 0.77m in depth. It truncated the underlying colluvium deposit (8042) and was truncated by the Ditch 49. Due to the varying morphologies of each slot they will be described in turn below.

Ditch terminus [8041] (Figure 7) was aligned north-east to south-west extending slightly beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a v-shaped base, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.73m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (8040) of mid-brown orange silty sand which contained no finds. Overlaying this deposit was (8039) a dark grey brown silt which contained 6 sherds (82g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

Ditch slot [8010] (Figure 7) was aligned north-east to south-west. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a v-shaped base, measuring 1.32m wide and 0.77m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (8012) of mid-orange brown silty sand which contained no finds. Overlying this deposit was (8011) a dark grey brown silt which contained two fragments of animal bone. Ditch [8010] truncated the underlying colluvium (8042).

Ditch slot [8023] (Figure 7) was aligned north to south. It was curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured over 0.84m wide and 0.62m deep. It contained two fills; a basal fill (8022) of mid-reddish grey sandy clay which contained 10 sherds (139g) of Late Iron Age pottery. Overlying this deposit was (8021) a dark grey brown silt which contained 59 sherds (425g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 4 fragments of animal bone. Ditch slot [8023] truncated colluvium (8042) and was truncated by Ditch slot [8020].

5.37 Settlement Related Pits (Figure 7)

5.37.1 Two pits were identified which, although they contained no dating evidence, were assigned to this period as they were contained within the potential settlement boundary and given the relative dearth of activity from other periods in the area.

5.37.2 These pits are likely to be former storage pits, likely for grain or other such materials. There was no evidence for secondary reuse of these pits and no finds were recovered, this suggests that these pits were abandoned once their primary function had been fulfilled.

Settlement Related Pits (Cuts [8006], [8030])

Pit [8006] (Figure 7) was located in the western part of SETTLEMENT SITE 4, adjacent to BOUNDARY 17. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2.64m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained a single fill (8007) of mid-reddish brown sandy silt which contained no finds.

Pit [8030] (Figure 7) was located in the western part of SETTLEMENT SITE 4. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.88m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained a single fill (8031) of dark blue grey clay and contained one piece of waterlogged wood of which sample <803> was sent for species analysis. This sample was identified as being part of an oak post (See Morgan, Section 6.8).

5.38 OUTFIELD SITE 5 (Figure 8)

5.38.1 OUTFIELD SITE 5 was located at the north-eastern end of Area 4 and was comprised of RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEMS 1 and 2, a multiple phased system of ridge and furrow.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 1

5.38.2 The earliest phase of ridge and furrow was aligned north-west to south-east at a c.45 degree angle to the west to east downward slope of the field. The four furrows that were preserved cutting into the natural clay were between 4m and 5.5m apart. Three slots were excavated into two of the furrows to test the interpretation as furrows and to provide a characteristic sample. Due to the very shallow profiles of some of the furrows, further slots were not

possible.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 1 (Slots [4011], [4003], [4018])

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 1 (Figure 8) was located to the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was aligned north-west to south-east consisting of four parallel furrows spaced between c.4m and c.5.5m apart. They were linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.75m and 0.85m wide and 0.15m to 0.48m in depth. They contained a single fill of mid orange brown silty clay which contained no finds. This system of ridge and furrow was truncated by RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 2.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 2

5.38.3 The first phase of ridge and furrow was superseded by a later phase, RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 2. Interestingly, this later phase truncated the earlier phase and was aligned perpendicular on a north-east to south-west alignment. The four furrows that were preserved cutting into the earlier phase of furrows and the natural clay were between 4.6m and 4.8m apart. Three slots were excavated into two of the furrows to test their interpretation as furrows and to characterise a sample of them. Due to the very shallow nature of some of the furrows, further slots were not possible.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 2 (Slots [4013], [4007], [4009])

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 2 (Figure 8) was located to the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 1. It was aligned north-east to south-west consisting of four parallel furrows spaced between c.4.6m and c.4.8m apart. They were linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.44m and 1.10m wide and 0.08m to 0.16m in depth. They contained a single fill of mid orange brown silty clay which contained no finds. This system of ridge and furrow truncated RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 1.

5.39 Area 5 (Figure 2)

5.39.1 The monitoring Area 5 contained no visible archaeological features following topsoil stripping therefore no further subsoil stripping or archaeological excavation was required or carried out.

5.40 OUTFIELD SITE 6 (Figure 9)

5.40.1 OUTFIELD SITE 6 was located in Area 6 where three features were

uncovered, two pits at the north-eastern end of the area at the top of the slope and a large shallow hollow which was adjacent to a stream at the bottom of Area 6.

5.40.2 This part of the site was heavily waterlogged and as a result would be largely unusable for settlement or intensive agriculture. This is borne out in regards to the features uncovered- only two small pits and a wide shallow hollow. This is further extenuated by the location the site occupies, with the site present on a steep slope (a drop of over 2.35m) which would make the presence of settlement unlikely in this area.

5.40.3 The two pits identified in this area contained no finds and are located well away from any identified settlement activity. This would seem to indicate that these features are located in the agricultural out-field.

5.40.4 The large hollow may represent a cluster of trees or bushes present midway down the slope, with the roots disturbing the natural geology.

Pits (Cuts [6005], [6007])

Pit [6005] (Figure 9) was located in the east of OUTFIELD SITE 6. It was circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (6004) of dark brown grey clayey silt which contained no finds.

Pit [6007] (Figure 9) was located in the east of OUTFIELD SITE 6. It was circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (6004) of dark brown grey clayey silt which contained no finds.

HOLLOW 2 (Deposit (6003))

HOLLOW 2 (Figure 9, Plates 23-24) was linear in plan with shallow sides and an irregular base. The hollow measured c.15.5m wide and up to 0.45m deep. It contained a single deposit (6003) of dark blackish brown silt which contained frequent organic material and two fragments of animal bone. Wood samples (<602> from the south-west and <603> from the north-east) were taken for species analysis. These were identified as being alder, used for mainly for fuel to smoke food items (see Morgan, Section 6.8) while environmental sample (<600>)

produced nothing other than abundant charred wood flecks and low numbers of dried waterlogged seeds of ruderals such as bramble (Gray, see Section 6.8.46).

5.41 OUTFIELD SITE 7 (Figure 10)

5.41.1 OUTFIELD SITE 7 was located in the north-eastern field of Area 7/8/9 and comprised RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 3 (Plate 26), a single phase of ridge and furrow.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 3

5.41.2 The ridge and furrow was aligned north-east to south-west at a c.45 degree angle to the west to east downward slope of the field. The three furrows that were preserved cutting into the natural clay were between c.7m and c.8.5m apart. Two slots were excavated into two of the furrows to test the interpretation as furrows and to provide a characteristic sample. Due to the very shallow profiles of some of the furrows, further slots were not possible. Further furrows may have once been present supplementing this system, but these were not deep enough to survive, or were only present within the subsoil deposits.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 3 (Slots [8008], [8026])

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 3 (Figure 10) was located to the east of SETTLEMENT SITE 4. It was aligned north-east to south-west consisting of three parallel furrows spaced between c.7m and c.8.5m apart. They were linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base, measuring between 1.67 and 2.36m wide and 0.10m to 0.13m in depth. They contained a single fill of pale grey brown silty clay which contained no finds.

5.42 Area 10 (Figure 2)

5.42.1 The monitoring Area 10 contained no visible archaeological features following topsoil stripping therefore no further subsoil stripping or archaeological excavation was required or carried out.

5.43 OUTFIELD SITE 8 (Figure 2)

5.43.1 OUTFIELD SITE 8 was located in the eastern field of Area 11 and revealed RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 4 (Plates 27-28). No other archaeological features were identified following topsoil stripping therefore no further subsoil

stripping or archaeological excavation was required or carried out.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 4

5.43.2 The ridge and furrow identified were recorded in the larger eastern field as being aligned north-north west to south-south-east. This ridge and furrow was remarkably well preserved with both the ridges being visible in plan before topsoil stripping and the furrows being visible following the topsoil stripping.

5.44 OUTFIELD SITE 9 (Figure 11)

5.44.1 OUTFIELD SITE 9 was located in Area 12 and revealed RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 5. No other archaeological features were identified following topsoil stripping therefore no further subsoil stripping or archaeological excavation was required or carried out.

RIDGE AND FURROW SYSTEM 5

5.44.2 The ridge and furrow identified were recorded in the western field as being aligned north-north west to south-south-east. The seven furrows identified were visible in plan following the topsoil stripping. These likely represent the preserved remains of a larger system of ridge and furrow.

5.45 Collated Results

5.45.1 On the whole the site provides evidence for a story of long lived, potentially small, settlements exploiting an agriculturally rich landscape provided by the south facing slopes in which the settlements are located.

5.45.2 The primary concentration of activity is within Area 3, in the western part of the scheme, and in particular SETTLEMENT SITE 3. This may be due to the fact that this settlement occupied the higher ground (c. 118mOD) with the land falling off either side of this settlement (c. 102mOD). In the Late Iron Age SETTLEMENT SITE 4 is established located at a slightly lower height (c. 108mOD) which could signify that the land formerly unsuitable for settlement/agriculture is becoming more exploitable either for occupation or agriculture.

5.46 Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age Collated Results

5.46.1 Settlement in this period was restricted to the western part of the site, with two foci of activity dating to this period present: SETTLEMENT SITES 1 and 3. This period saw the only tangible evidence for structures (STRUCTURES 1-5) and significant amounts evidence linked directly to settlement. These settlements were present at around the 115-120m contour, suggesting the high ground was at a premium.

5.46.2 The evidence present which dated to this period consisted of a wide range of features: structures, enclosures, boundaries and pit groups. This was by far the most extensive in terms of quality and quantity.

5.47 Middle Iron Age Collated Results

5.47.1 Evidence for this period of activity was located solely within SETTLEMENT SITE 1, which saw the re-organisation of parts of the landscape. This activity saw the shift in alignments from a north-south to more broadly north-east to south-west alignment, often truncating the earlier phase of activity (ie STRUCTURE 1).

5.47.2 This activity was associated with some evidence for settlement with a single pit identified ([3166]). This would seem to suggest that this area had become more of an agricultural area rather than a focus for settlement at this time.

5.47.3 Very little further Middle Iron Age activity was identified elsewhere on the site meaning, potentially, it was either masked by later activity or that the focus in this period was shifted elsewhere.

5.48 Middle to Late Iron Age Collated Results

5.48.1 Activity in this period seemed to re-establish older boundaries, with no evidence for wholescale or widespread re-organisation of the landscape. There was extensive evidence for the reuse of SETTLEMENT SITE 3 with features dating to this period augmenting the existing features. However further new sites were also established at this time for example SETTLEMENT SITES 2 and 4. These new sites were present on the 105-110m contour suggesting that new land was becoming useable.

5.48.2 This activity saw the construction of new enclosures (ie ENCLOSURES 2-3) as well as the re-establishment of pre-existing ones (ENCLOSURE 5).

5.48.3 SETTLEMENT SITE 3 is likely related to OUTFIELD SITE 5 with this system of ridge and furrow potentially having origins in this period.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 The investigations along the route of the pipeline resulted in the recovery of small assemblages of struck flints from three of the settlement sites and a single piece from Area 3 (Table 1). This report quantifies and briefly describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. The report should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which details each struck piece separately, including typology, raw materials, condition and suggests a date of manufacture (Appendix L01). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification

Area	Flake	Blade-like flake	Broken blade	Core	Conchoidal chunk	Edge retouched flake	Denticulated flake
Area 3						1	
Settlement Site 1	2			2			3
Settlement Site 3	2	1	1				
Settlement Site 4	1				1		

Table 2: Quantification of Lithic material

Area 3

6.1.2 A single edge retouched flake of translucent dark brown flint was recovered from topsoil deposits in this area. It is not diagnostic but is thin and contained been well struck, and is perhaps most characteristic of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1

6.1.3 This area provided the largest quantity of struck flint, accounting for half of the assemblage from the investigations, and was recovered from a variety of

settlement features.

6.1.4 This material was made from a good knapping quality 'glassy' translucent flint that varies from dark to light greyish brown. Original cortex is rough and relatively unweathered but the presence of ancient thermal surfaces suggests that the raw materials were obtained from derived deposits, mostly likely the glacial tills that mantle the area.

6.1.5 The pieces do show some edge damage but this is mostly very light; although there is no evidence for in situ working it is likely that the pieces entered the features not very long after manufacture.

6.1.6 The material is technologically homogeneous and can be dated to the later second or early first millennia BC (cf Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009). The flakes are simply struck with wide and often obtuse striking platforms and are most fairly thick and broad.

6.1.7 Both cores from the investigations came from this area, these consisting of unprepared or shaped and minimally worked examples, one made using a large alluvially rolled cobble. Three retouched pieces also came from this area, all of which consist of flakes with crude denticulated edges.

6.1.8 Although the assemblage from this area is not large, these implements form a high proportion of the total and their similarities suggest the same, possibly fairly specialized, uses which may have included the working of hard materials, such as wood or bone.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3

6.1.9 This site produced four struck pieces. Two of these, from ditches [3046] and [3261], comprise a blade and a blade-like flake and are likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Interesting, both were made from a distinctive mottled opaque grey flint which may have been imported into the area. The remaining two pieces are made from similar raw materials to the later prehistoric pieces from SETTLEMENT SITE 1. One, from enclosure ditch [3200] is 'squat' and typical of later prehistoric industries, the other is from ditch [3046] and is well made but rather non-descript and undateable.

SETTLEMENT SITE 4

6.1.10 This site produced two pieces, both from enclosure ditch [8010]. These consist of a well struck flake, possibly of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, and an undateable conchoidal fractured fragment, possibly part of a disintegrated core.

Discussion

6.1.11 Activity during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods is indicated at SETTLEMENT SITE 3 and a few flakes of possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date are also present amongst the assemblage, but it is likely that most of the flintwork dates to between the Middle Bronze Age and early Iron Age. It is consistent with the ad hoc use of flint such as is frequently documented at later prehistoric settlements across southeast Britain (e.g. Young and Humphrey 1999; McLaren 2009). Typically, these assemblages period are small, have a high utilization rate and are present in low densities scattered within settlements or across the field-systems, representing opportunistic and short-lived knapping episodes.

Significance and Recommendations

6.1.12 The struck flint assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological, functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. It does, however, represent evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and can also contribute to further understanding of the nature of the later prehistoric occupation at the site. It is therefore recommended that reference should be made to it in the local Historic Environment Record and a short description of the assemblage included in any published account of the fieldwork.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Ian Rowlandson

Introduction

6.2.1 A total of 912 Prehistoric and Roman sherds, weighing 9.745kg (total RE 2.45), from this project were presented for study. The group was fresh with a maximum of 410 vessels represented an average mean sherd weight of

10.69g. A number of groups contained large proportions of individual vessels.

6.2.2 The pottery present could be dated to the: Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The fresh sherds present in a number of features suggested foci of domestic occupation. The assemblage provides an interesting group of prehistoric pottery including some large fresh groups.

Methodology

6.2.3 The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit- CLAU (see Darling and Precious 2014). The East Midlands Iron Age form code system developed by Knight (1998) has been used to characterise the handmade pottery present. Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31).

6.2.4 The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The archive record (Appendix 3) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format. It is recommended that this assemblage should be deposited with the relevant local museum.

Sequence

6.2.5 The pottery was retrieved from five areas of a pipeline scheme. The prehistoric pottery assemblages, by and large, contained only a few tiny fragments. This hinders close dating of many of the features with the pottery only offering a terminus post quem for many contexts. The larger fresher assemblages of prehistoric pottery provide better dating. A full catalogue is presented in Appendix 3.

6.2.6 The assemblages and description of the features they were recovered from are described below.

Large Enclosure/ Quarry Pit

6.2.7 The pottery from this feature consisted of 35 handmade sherds, mostly featureless bodysherds, but included vessel number 6 from context (3272), of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date, a sherd of Scored ware and a necked jar from context (3289). The group suggests activity in this area may have occurred sometime in the middle of the 1st millennium BC.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1

6.2.8 The range of pottery present included early Iron Age types similar to examples from Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, Knight 1984), Thrapston (Hull 2001) and early phases of occupation at Twywell (Harding 1975). No scientific dates were available at the time of writing but the flint assemblage from this site included a range of later second to early first millennia BC (Bishop, Section 6.1).

Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age

6.2.9 BOUNDARY 6 (Ditch 6) was the most significant feature as it contained a range of vessels that could be dated to the Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Illustration numbers 1-4). A range of similar bodysherds were also present (56 sherds in total) were present, many with burnished external surfaces. These vessels are discussed in more detail in the catalogue below. The majority of the pottery was deposited in the terminal end of the ditch and this clustering would suggest a primary 'structured deposit'. This is a common feature of contemporary deposits as pottery of this period is often found in pit groups.

6.2.10 No scored ware or later decorative traits were present amongst the pottery from this group and a date sometime in the first half of the 1st millennium BC.

Mid- Late Iron Age

6.2.11 A small quantity of pottery was retrieved from pit [3166] including a fragment from a necked jar and bowl that would date the group to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

6.2.12 A larger assemblage was retrieved from PIT GROUP 1, including globular and ovoid jars, and examples of Scored ware vessels. This would indicate date in the Middle to Late Iron Age. A small number of sherds with stabbed decoration were also present which suggest an element of earlier material is included within these pits.

Prehistoric

6.2.13 A number of features from SETTLEMENT SITE 1 could not be securely dated as only small quantities of body sherds were retrieved from these features.

Late Iron Age and Early Roman

6.2.14 Layer (3026) contained a mixed group of pottery. A fragment from a crucible and a late Iron Age carinated bowl, along with sherds in an early roman fabric (Fabric 14), suggesting a mixed date range for the pottery from this layer.

SETTLEMENT SITE 2

6.2.15 A single feature from SETTLEMENT SITE 2 (Ditch 17) contained sherds from a large handmade jar probably of Middle to Late Iron date.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3

6.2.16 No scientific dates were available from this site at the time of writing but the flint assemblage from this site included material dating from the later second to early first millennia BC (Bishop, Section 6.1). The small scraps of pottery from pit [3072] include a vessel with traces of incised decoration that may be of earlier prehistoric date.

Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age

6.2.17 Pit [3182] contained fragments from a stab decorated jar probably of later Bronze Age date that is discussed further below in the catalogue (illustrated vessel No. 5). PIT GROUP 2 contained a small range of sherds including illustrated vessel 6 with a slashed rim and two sherds with stabbed

decoration that indicates this group may date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Middle to Late Iron Age

6.2.18 PIT GROUP 3, ENCLOSURE 7 and BOUNDARY 14 each contained sherds from a single Scored ware vessel that could be dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age. The pottery from ENCLOSURE 4 included stabbed sherds and a fragment from a vessel with a cordon that may date to the first half of the 1st millennium BC but sherds in Fabrics 11 and 12 suggest that this enclosure continued to receive pottery until the late Iron Age.

6.2.19 STRUCTURE 4 (illustrated vessels 9 and 10) included a Scored ware vessel and globular jars that would date this group to the Middle Iron age. STRUCTURE 4 also included fragments from jars with everted rims and a handled jar that tentatively date this group to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

Prehistoric

6.2.20 A number of features from SETTLEMENT SITE 1 could not be securely dated as only small quantities of body sherds were retrieved from these features.

SETTLEMENT SITE 4

6.2.21 One hundred and twenty-nine sherds (2.001kg, RE86) were retrieved from SETTLEMENT SITE 4. In contrast to the pottery from the previous areas this group was of Late La Tène III style of 1st century AD date. The most notable groups were retrieved from BOUNDARY 19 (vessels 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17), ENCLOSURE 8 (vessel 15) and a single channel-rimmed jar from BOUNDARY 17 (vessel 11). This assemblage was dominated by necked jars and bowls and a few larger storage jars other forms present included a carinated bowl.

Fabrics

6.2.22 Fabric 1- Thirty-seven sherds (266g, RE0.13) from a maximum of eighteen vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric included common fine

grog/clay pellets and sparse fine shell. The majority of the sherds in this fabric were black or irregularly fired. The forms in this fabric include the large jar with a rounded rim (No. 10, context 3281), an ovoid jar with a pinched out rim (context 3128) and a vessel with a stabbed shoulder probably of earlier Iron Age date (context 3272). An Iron Age date for all sherds in this fabric appears likely.

6.2.23 Fabric 2- Seventy-nine sherds (585g, RE0.23) from a maximum of 37 vessels were retrieved. The fabric contained common fine grog/clay pellets common fine shell and silver mica evident on the surfaces. The vessels in this fabric could be dated to the mid to late Iron Age. Forms present included a globular vessel with stabbed decoration on the girth (perhaps similar to Knight 1984, Fig. 13.11-15 'Group 1') from context 3098, a jar with an everted rim (3026), a globular jar with an in-turned rim from context 3281 (Knight 1984, Fig. 21.17), a lug-handled jar (3026) and a carintated bowl from context 3026. Two possible examples of Scored ware in this fabric (3288 and 3128). A mid to late Iron Age vessel appears to be most likely on the basis of the feature sherds.

6.2.24 Fabric 3- Sixty-seven sherds (474g, RE0.05) from a maximum of 32 vessels were retrieved. The fabric consisted of common modertate to very coarse fossil shell inclusions with rare coarse clay pellets/grog. All of the vessels in this fabric appeared to be large jars or bowls. Few diagnostic forms were present with only a jar with an everted rim with an internally bevelled rim (8021) and a plain base (3037). The best dating evidence for this fabric were sherds with scored decoration (contexts 3057, 3074, 3150, 3169 and 3221). In the absence of any other distinctive forms or decorative motifs dates this fabric to the mid to late Iron Age (Knight 2002).

6.2.25 Fabric 4- Forty-four sherds of Fabric 4 were retrieved (382g, RE0.09) from a maximum of 27 vessels. A fine fabric with sparse medium to fine grog/clay pellets and silver mica visible on the surfaces. Similar to fabric 2 none of the small sherds from this fabric contained any diagnostic attributed with only a small fragment from a rounded direct rim from context 3167. A sherd was stratified with Boundary 4 context 6 so a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age is

possible.

6.2.26 Fabric 5- SHAC- Nineteen sherds (240g, RE0) from a maximum of 13 vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric contained contained abundant coarse fossil shell. A sherd with a pronounced cordon, context 3203, possible from a cordoned urn type vessel and the friable fabric of this vessel might support a later Bronze Age date. A later Iron Age also possible (as Fabric 12) given that the fabric is stratified with pottery of that period (contexts 8011 and 8018) and a further cordoned vessel was retrieved from context 8021 along with necked jars of Late Iron Age date.

6.2.27 Fabric 6- - Twenty-seven sherds (44g, RE0) from a maximum of ten vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric contained coarse grog/ clay pellet inclusions and the majority of the sherds were black. It was not possible to attribute a date to this fabric with certainty and a date sometime in the first half of the first millennium BC is likely on the basis of a vessel with a stabbed slightly rounded shoulder form context 3196 although a small fragment from the Elongated pits feature may have contained traces of incised decoration. A broad prehistoric date for these scraps should therefore be favoured.

6.2.28 Fabric 7- Fifteen sherds (55g, RE0.11) from a maximum of six vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric contained abundant moderate to fine grog/clay pellet inclusions and sparse voids from fossil shell. This fabric is perhaps broadly similar to fabric 11 and a channel rimmed jar from context 8016 suggests it was in use in production in the late Iron Age.

6.2.29 Fabric 8- Three hundred and twenty-two sherds (2597g, RE0.80) from a maximum of 146 vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric included common moderate grog/clay pellets and moderate quantities of medium sized fossil shell. Vessels in this fabric included the jar with stabbed decoration (No. 5) and early vessels 8 and 9. The majority of vessels would suggest a later Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age date but one sherd with scored diagonal lines and another vessel with possible scored surface treatment suggest that this fabric may have continued to be produced into the middle Iron Age. A broad date for this fabric would be Bronze Age to Iron

Age.

6.2.30 Fabric 9- Twenty-nine sherds (153g, RE0) from a maximum of 16 vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric contained common fine to moderate grog/clay pellets and rare quartz sand. The only recognisable form in this fabric was what appeared to be a small fragment of a crucible which contained a dark red residue, presumably as a result of heating a copper alloy. Sherds in this fabric were found in association with a jar with stabbed decoration from context 3203 and late Iron Age vessels from context 8039 therefore a broadly Iron Age date has been attributed to this fabric.

6.2.31 Fabric 10- Sixty-seven sherds (1571g, RE0.11) from a maximum of fifteen vessels were attributed to this fabric. This fabric included common medium sized quartz, sparse coarse shell and sparse medium sized grog/clay pellets. Vessels in this fabric were oxidised or contained patchy irregular coloured surfaces. This fabric dates to the later Iron Age date with two vessels with Scored ware decoration considered to date to the mid to late Iron Age (contexts 3128 and 3185), a jar with an everted rim (context 3228) and a jar with a Channel-rimmed jar with a slashed rim of 1st century AD date (No. 11, Ditch 8015, cf. Friendship-Taylor 1999).

6.2.32 Fabric 11- One hundred and six sherds (1601g, RE0.54) from a maximum of 60 vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric was well fired with firing colours including from oxidised and black and included common fine clay pellets/grog and sparse fine fossil shell. Illustrated vessels 12-16 were attributed to this fabric and it is similar to many of the other 1st century AD Late La Tène III fabrics from Northamptonshire.

6.2.33 Fabric 12- Twenty-five sherds (345g, RE0.07) from a maximum of six vessels were attributed to this fabric. The fabric was a coarse open fabric predominantly used for the manufacture of large jars. The fabric consisted of common coarse to very coarse voids probably from leeched out fossil shell or perhaps limestone and moderate coarse grog/clay pellets and was predominantly oxidised with slightly patchy surfaces. The Illustrated vessel in this fabric (No. 17) suggests a late Iron Age date.

6.2.34 Fabric 13- Sixty-one sherds (1348g, RE0.32) from a maximum of sixteen vessels were attributed to this fabric. Vessels in this fabric were predominantly black and contained thin walls (5-10mm). Inclusions consisted of: grog common 0.5-3.5mm, fossil shell sparse 0.2-0.8mm, ferrous rich grains rare 0.2-0.6mm and rounded quartz rare 0.3-0.6mm. Sparse fine silver mica was visible on surfaces. The sherds in this fabric were predominantly retrieved from Ditches 3003 and 3005 with further vessels from Pit 3151, Posthole 3137 and Ditches 3282 and 3229. All of the recognisable forms in this fabric have been illustrated (No. 1-4 and 9) and it appears likely that these vessels date to the first half of the first millennium BC.

6.2.35 Fabric 14- Two sherds (5g) from a single vessel were attributed to this fabric from Settlement site 1, Layer 3026. A light-fired 'white ware' with sparse grog/clay pellet inclusions and moderate fine quartz sand. Similar fabrics to this are commonly found in the upper Nene Valley area and (cf. Timby 2009, 155-6 WW GR) from the late 1st- 2nd century AD.

Decoration

Stabbed Decoration

6.2.36 Stabbed decoration was evident on the shoulders of eight vessels from SETTLEMENT SITE 1 two vessels from PIT GROUP 1 and from SETTLEMENT SITE 3 three examples from PIT GROUP 2, one from ENCLOSURE 4 and a further two from Pits [3182] and [3195]. These vessels would suggest activity on the site in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

Scored Ware

6.2.37 Scored ware surface treatment occurs amongst many assemblages from the east Midlands and has been extensively discussed by a number of authors (eg. Knight 2010, 2002, 2010, 1992, Elsdon 1992). This decoration has been considered to be a symbolic representation of communities in the east Midlands (Knight 2010, 261-2). Northamptonshire is not within the core area of Scored ware use and therefore decorated sherds of this type were not

common. None of the sherds from this site were of sufficient size to facilitate closer stylistic parallels (eg. Knight 2010, 261-2) although one vessel from ENCLOSURE 7 contained more evenly scored diagonal lines (eg. Knight 2010, Fig. 138. 41). The dating of the Scored ware technique has traditionally been considered to be the Middle Iron Age but this date range has been extended to mid to late Iron Age on the basis of a recent survey of the evidence (Knight 2002). Jackson and Blinkhorn in their publication on the pottery from Sywell have suggested that Scored ware typically makes up 4% by sherd count and 18% by weight of assemblages from central Northamptonshire (2001, 60). The Scored ware pottery from this site, 6% by sherd count and 15% by weight including the earlier Iron Age and Late La Tène pottery, would broadly appear to fit with this pattern.

6.2.38 A maximum of 12 vessels contained traces of a Scored ware finish. Five vessels with scored decoration were retrieved from SETTLEMENT SITE 1; of these four were retrieved from PIT GROUP 1 and final one from pit [3166]. A further six vessels with Scored ware surface treatment were retrieved from SETTLEMENT SITE 3; individual examples were retrieved from ENCLOSURE 7, STRUCTURE 3, PIT GROUP 3, two examples from Pit [3073] and a further example from BOUNDARY 14. The sherd with scored diagonal line decoration was retrieved from ENCLOSURE 7 and a further vessel from ENCLOSURE 6 with scored lines (of uncertain orientation) may also fit within the Scored ware tradition.

6.2.39 A further Scored ware vessel was retrieved from the Large Enclosure/ Quarry Pit (3288).

Cordons

A small number of vessels were decorated with cordons including a possible late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age vessel from ENCLOSURE 4 (SETTLEMENT SITE 3). A further six vessels decorated with cordons were retrieved from the late Iron Age SETTLEMENT SITE 4 and were predominantly decorating carinated bowls and necked jar or bowls.

Slashed Rim

6.2.40 Three vessels with slashed rims were retrieved (illustrated vessels 8, 10 and 12).

Combed Lattice

6.2.41 A single late Iron Age vessel with combed lattice decoration was retrieved from SETTLEMENT SITE 4.

Discussion

6.2.42 This group has two phases of activity an earlier phase broadly of possibly late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to mid Iron Age date and later occupation of Late Iron Age (Late La Tène III) activity. The earlier activity on the site appears similar to Fengate- West Harling type sites with published material from Gretton. This assemblage is an interesting addition to a growing number of groups of pottery dating to the first millennium BC from this part of Northamptonshire.

6.2.43 Other similar groups would be the Early Iron Age pottery from Sywell (Jackson and Blinkhorn 2001) where shell, grog and ironstone fabrics were recorded. The similar well-smoothed or lightly burnished vessels described by Blinkhorn would fit with many of the vessels from SETTLEMENT AREA 1. The dating range was similar at Sywell where both early to mid Iron Age pottery and more typically Middle Iron Age Scored wares were retrieved (Jackson and Blinkhorn 2001, 59-60). It is worthy of note that the assemblage retrieved from this site was also small (34 sherds). Smaller quantities of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery on sites with middle Iron Age activity have been noted elsewhere typically retrieved from pits (eg. Ecton, see Atkins et al. 2001, cf. p62-3, Great Houghton Chapman 200, 7; Jackson 2001a, Fig. 12) so it is unclear if these groups of pottery represent continued settlement on a site or represent an isolated deposit. The linear nature of this site makes it difficult to answer this question with any certainty. However, in a study of Early Iron Age pottery in East Anglia Brudenell has also recognised that groups of Early Iron Age pottery were typically deposited in a highly distinctive manner. Most of the pottery from each site was retrieved from a small number of features (commonly pits) which

contained large dumps of ceramics (Brudenell 2008, 194). On this site the evidence suggests a primary deposit, perhaps, 'structured' deposits (Hill 1995).

6.2.44 Activity at SETTLEMENT SITE 4 would fit with an early to mid 1st century AD date. With the exception of a small fragment of pottery from SETTLEMENT SITE 1 all of the pottery would fit with a pre-conquest date. It should be noted that the development of 'Romanized' grey ware industries did not develop until the late 1st century AD when the fabrics produced changed, however the repertoire of forms remained broadly the same. Examples of contemporary local assemblages would include the material from the soil beneath the Roman yards at Ashley (Taylor and Dix 1985, Fig. 9), Weekley, (Jackson and Dix 1987) and others (Friendship Taylor 1999). The absence of any wheel-thrown grey wares suggest that there was little if any occupation of SETTLEMENT SITE 4 by the Flavian period. The range of forms present and the fresh condition suggests settlement on the site was present between 25AD and the Roman conquest. It was noteworthy that Scored ware surface treatment was absent from SETTLEMENT SITE 4 with only combed or slashed rim augmentation used suggesting that the Scored ware technique contained fallen out of favour by this point.

6.2.45 A small number of sherds showed signs of carbonised residues from SETTLEMENT SITE 3. A large storage jar from SETTLEMENT SITE 4 (Illustration no. 16) showed signs of internal attrition from cleaning or from a chemical reaction with its contents. Over a third of the sherds from the site were also recorded as abraded or very abraded (323 sherds).

6.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By Ian Rowlandson

6.3.1 Four sherds of modern pottery were retrieved. Context 10000 contained a sherd of Transfer printed ware (TPW, 5g, broadly AD1770-1900), context 11000 contained a sherd of Transfer printed ware (4g) and a sherd of Black ware (BLACK, 7g, broadly AD1600-1900). A fragment from a large Black ware bowl was recovered from context 12000 (BLACK, 10g). All of these

sherds were abraded and retrieved from topsoil layers and may have been deposited as a result of night-soiling activities. They have no further research potential and it is recommended that they should be discarded.

6.4 Stone

By Kevin Trott

Introduction

6.4.1 The fieldwork undertaken between Hannington and Pitsford in Northamptonshire produced four worked pieces of stone and twenty items of un-worked stone.

6.4.2 The worked stone comprises one fragment from the upper rotary quern made from Peak District Millstone Grit, a complete saddle quern, rubbing stone as well as a near-complete spindle whorl all made from local Ferruginous Sandstone.

6.4.3 The rotary quernstone was recovered from the fill (3128) of Pit [3129] with the saddle quern from the fill (3150) of Pit [3151]. The saddle quern rubber was found within the fill of pit [3166] and the spindle whorl from the fill (3205) of pit [3204].

6.4.4 The worked stone items were in association with Bronze and Iron Age occupational debris consisting of fragments of pottery and animal bone.

Worked Stone

6.4.5 The upper rotary stone from Pit [3129], made from Derbyshire Mill Stone Grit, was sufficiently complete for its diameter to be measurable. This measures 52cm in diameter with a corresponding external maximum thickness of 2.7cm. There is no trace of the central hopper on this broken fragment. The flat parallel grinding surface displays radial grooving on the grinding surface that is typical of a Middle-late Iron Age & Romano-British forms and types.

6.4.6 The near-complete Local ferruginous sandstone saddle quern was recovered from Pit [3151]. The example recovered consists of a small, oval-

shaped stone that has not been finished externally. The saddle quern measures 19.5cm in length, 17.1cm wide and c.5.8cm thick. The upper grinding profile is slightly concave or 'dished' to a depth of c.0.8cm. The form is typically found on both Bronze and Iron Age occupational sites.

6.4.7 A sub-oval rounded rubbing stone (broken in antiquity) was recovered from the fill of Pit [3166]. Like the saddle quern it was made from local Ferruginous sandstone that is 'bun-like' in profile with a flat grinding face. It measured 10.2cm wide, 6.9cm long and 3.5cm thick.

6.4.8 One broken circular spindle whorl shaped from a piece of local Ferruginous sandstone was recovered from Pit [3204]. The stone has been broken in antiquity and now consists of only half of the whorl that has partially laminated (not recently). The whorl's original diameter was 5.1cm, and was 1.2cm thick with a central perforation of 0.8cm. Its overall profile is circular with near vertical sides.

Un-worked Stone

Context	Type	Description
3004	Ferruginous Sandstone	Partially heat altered & shattered cobble
3004	Ferruginous Sandstone	Partially heat stained cobble
3008	Sandstone	Laminated fragment
3038	Limestone	Fragments x 8
3038	Ferruginous Sandstone	Small heat stained fragments x 2
3047	Sandstone	Heat shattered fragments x 7
3070	Limestone	Fragments x 2
3101	Sandstone	Heat shattered fragments x 2
3128	Iron pan	Natural
3128	Sandstone	Heat altered fragments x 7
3128	Limestone	Fragments x 21

Table 3: Un-worked stone catalogue

6.4.9 The vast bulk of the stone retained from the excavations mainly derived from local sandstones and limestones. The vast majority of the retained sandstone pieces showed signs that they had been in contact with heat i.e.

hearths. Apart from their presence from within features little further information can be gained as the stone is not worked but all from natural fractured pieces.

Recommendations

6.4.10 The quern stone assemblage from the excavations should be retained in the site archive, and if further work is implemented on the site/sites, these stones will be a good comparison with the postulated finding of other worked stones on the site/sites, especially if working areas can be identified where either crop processing or preparation of foodstuffs are found. The un-worked/burnt stone should not be recommended for retention.

6.5 Small Finds

By Kevin Trott

Copper Alloy Object

6.5.1 Two conjoining fragments of copper-alloy were recovered from Context (3026). The pieces derive from a fragment of U-sectioned binding with the remains of one attachment perforation. This example is almost identical to an example recovered from the Iron Age Hillfort at Danebury in Hampshire (Jope & Cunliffe, 1984. 342, Figure 7.6 (1.48)). The assumption that this type of binding is associated with scabbards is currently unproven (Piggott 1950), but other associated fragments from both Danebury and Breedon-on-the-Hill in Leicestershire have asymmetry related to scabbard bindings.

6.6 Slag

By Grahame Morgan

Introduction

6.6.1 A total of 48.4g of material labelled as slag was visually assessed, noting its morphology, colour and weight using the principals and systems set out in Bayley et al. (2001).

Results

6.6.2 The slag was visually diagnostic, providing unambiguous evidence for a specific metallurgical process. A diamond saw was utilized to section the

residue.

6.6.3 Context (3128) contained 46.2g of dense, slightly vesicular fayalite slag, which is probably tap slag.

6.6.4 Context (3016): contained one piece (2.2g) of Vesicular and sandy fuel ash slag-furnace or hearth residues.

Discussion

6.6.5 The limited number of tap slag pieces from Context (3128) from feature [3129] suggests this piece may be residual from within this context along with the piece from Context (3016), feature [3015]. Given the linear scale of the excavation metal working was present on-site but not within the area excavated.

6.7 Animal Bone

By Kevin Reilly

Introduction

6.7.1 This project was located between the Northamptonshire villages of Pitsford and Hannington to the north-east of Northampton and to the south of Pitsford Reservoir. It was divided into 12 areas, these in turn split, according to the recovery of archaeological features into four 'SETTLEMENT SITES' as well as a number of OUTFIELD SITES. The various features, including boundary and enclosure ditches, pits and the remains of posthole structures are mainly prehistoric in origin (Bronze Age and Iron Age), although there are indications of Roman and post-medieval activity.

6.7.2 Animal bones were hand collected from each of the four settlement sites and from OUTFIELD SITES 5 and 6 as shown in Table 4. Notably while bones were recovered from each of the occupation phases, the majority were derived from Bronze Age deposits, these mainly taken from SETTLEMENT SITES 1 and 3.

Period:	BA	MIA	MLIA	R	PM	U/P	Grand Total
Method/Site							
N1							
SETTLEMENT SITE 1	293	37		10			340
SETTLEMENT SITE 2			2				2
SETTLEMENT SITE 3	681	130	13				824
SETTLEMENT SITE 4			43				43
OUTFIELD SITE 6						2	2
OUTFIELD SITE 7					1		1
Grand Total	974	167	58	10	1	2	1212
N2							
SETTLEMENT SITE 1	186	33		5			224
SETTLEMENT SITE 2			1				1
SETTLEMENT SITE 3	278	83	6				367
SETTLEMENT SITE 4			9				9
OUTFIELD SITE 6						2	2
OUTFIELD SITE 7					1		1
Grand Total	464	116	16	5	1	2	604

Table 4: Distribution of animal bones

(Original (N1) and refitted (N2) bones, BA is Bronze Age, MIA Mid Iron Age, MLIA Mid-Late Iron Age, R Roman, PM post-medieval and U/P is unphased)

Methodology

6.7.3 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and

taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Period:	BA	MIA	MLIA	R	PM	UP
SETTLEMENT SITE 1						
Boundary 1	1			5		
Boundary 4	26					
Boundary 5		17				
Boundary 7	6					
Enclosure 1	11					
Pit Group 1	126					
Other pit		16				
Structure 2	8					
Other	8					
SETTLEMENT SITE 2						
Enclosure 2			1			
SETTLEMENT SITE 3						
Boundary 9	9					
Boundary 10	4					
Enclosure 4	8					
Enclosure 5	29					
Enclosure 6	5		5			
Ditch 50	54					
Structure 3	27		1			
Structure 4	16					
Structure 5	5					
Pit Group 2	105					
Pit Group 3		83				
Pit Group 4	3					
Pit Group 5	3					
Other pit	1					
Other	9					
SETTLEMENT SITE 4						
Boundary 17			1			
Boundary 19			1			
Enclosure 8			7			
OUTFIELD SITE 6						

Hollow 2						2
OUTFIELD SITE 7						
Ridge & Furrow System 3					1	
Grand Total	464	116	16	5	1	2

Table 5: Distribution of refitted bones by period

Description of the assemblage

6.7.4 The site provided a total of 1,212 hand recovered bones, this reducing to 604 after refitting (see Table 4).

6.7.5 A moderate to high level of fragmentation was recorded across the site, while the condition of the bones was generally good apart from some root etching observed on the surface of all but a small minority of bone fragments. It is conceivable that this surface damage may have reduced the survival of butchery marks, just 7 bones with such cuts were identified. However, this near absence may also relate to the type of butchery practised (see below).

6.7.6 The majority of the bones were recovered from SETTLEMENT SITES 1 and 3, and from these as well as the other sites, were principally derived from cut features, these making up the various boundaries, enclosures and pit groups forming the clearly agricultural landscape in this area starting from the Bronze Age (see Table 5).

Bronze Age

6.7.7 As stated, this phase provided a major part of the site collection, principally derived from SETTLEMENT SITES 1 and 3, with notable concentrations within Pit Groups 1 and 2, as well as from the contents of large quarry pit/enclosure ditch (Ditch 50).

6.7.8 While this overall collection was largely composed of cattle-size and sheep-size limb bone and indeterminate fragments, there is a good proportion of identifiable bones, mainly comprising approximately equal quantities of cattle and sheep/goat (Table 6). Pig bones form the major part of the remainder, alongside some equid and dog remains. Similar proportions of cattle and sheep/goat as well as the noted range of species were found within the

aforementioned feature collections (Table 7).

Period:	BA	MIA	MLIA	R	PM	UP
Species						
Cattle	82	30	7			1
Equid	5	1		1		1
Cattle-size	210	63	5	4	1	
Sheep/Goat	78	11	1			
Pig	20	3				
Sheep-size	66	8	2			
Dog	3					
Goose-size			1			
Grand Total	464	116	16	5	1	2

Table 6: Species representation of refitted bones by period

6.7.9 Both cattle and sheep/goat and indeed pig are represented by a wide range of skeletal parts signifying the mixed deposition of processing and food waste. A small proportion of these bones displayed butchery marks, a total of just 5 cases, encompassing 2 cattle astragalii and then 2 cattle-size and 1 sheep-size rib. The former can probably be interpreted as dressing cuts while the latter were intended to create rib joints. Notably 4 out of 5 cases used a cleaver and just one, one of the dressing cuts was achieved using a knife.

6.7.10 The agricultural nature of the site is no doubt confirmed by the presence of very young individuals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig), these probably representing infant mortalities and therefore evidence for the on-site breeding/keeping of stock animals.

6.7.11 The greater part of the domestic collections, however, including pig, was taken from adult individuals. This same age group accounts for all of the equid and dog bones, the former including a mandible taken from [3242] (SETTLEMENT SITE 3, Structure 3) with a second adult premolar height of 49.8mm which translates into an age between about 8 and 9 years old (after Levine 1982). Finally, the dog bones include two metapodials, probably from the same animal, from Ditch 50 and a femur from Structure 3, both from

SETTLEMENT SITE 3.

Period	Bronze Age							Middle Iron Age		
Site	Site 1		Site 3					Site 1	Site 3	
Feature:	PG1	All	E4-6	D50	PG2	S3-5	All	All	PG3	All
Species										
Cattle	24	38	12	12	8	5	44	7	23	30
Equid	1	3	0	1		1	2	1		1
Cattle-size	37	69	18	24	70	20	141	14	49	63
Sheep/Goat	30	35	4	11	14	4	43	6	5	11
Pig	6	8	3	2	7	0	12		3	3
Sheep-size	28	33	5	2	6	17	33	5	3	8
Dog			0	2		1	3			
Grand Total	126	186	42	54	105	48	278	33	83	116

Table 7: Species representation
(D= Ditch, PG= Pit Group)

Middle Iron Age

6.7.12 There is again a concentration of bones within SETTLEMENT SITES 1 and 3 (Table 4). In contrast, however, most of the phase collection was derived from the latter site and these in particular from Pit Group 3 (see Table 5). Another difference is the rather greater abundance of cattle relative to sheep/goat.

6.7.13 Quantities are somewhat smaller compared to the Bronze Age collection, which will have an effect on the comparability of these assemblages. Yet there are similarities, as another mix of skeletal parts amongst the major domesticates and the presence of some youngsters (sheep/goat and pig).

6.7.14 There is a single butchered bone, a chop to the proximal part of a cattle mandible no doubt intending to free the mandible from the skull.

Middle to Later Iron Age

6.7.15 The remaining bones from prehistoric deposits were taken from SETTLEMENT SITES 2, 3 and 4, mostly from the latter site. There are too few bones to compare species abundance but notably each of the major domesticates are again represented. There is also an additional species –

goose – a limb bone fragment.

Roman and later collections

6.7.16 There were just minor quantities of Roman and post-medieval bones, the former from SETTLEMENT SITE 1 (all 5 fragments from Boundary 1) and the latter, a single fragment, from the OUTFIELD SITE 7. The Roman collection featured a single identifiable bone, an equid toot from an adult individual. It should also be mentioned that an equid mandible was recovered from (6003), a layer within a 'natural' hollow. This provided an adult third molar with a height of 69.8mm signifying an animal aged about 6 to 7 years old.

Conclusions

6.7.17 While the bones collected as part of this project are undoubtedly fragmented, with all that that entails, the collections are well preserved. In addition they appear to be well dated and were found in notable concentrations, perhaps suggestive of small settlements rather than isolated farmsteads. This is most noticeable in the Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age periods, the foci of attention, as far the animal bones are concerned, moving to SETTLEMENT SITE 3 in the later period compared to a similar usage of SETTLEMENT SITE 1 and 3 in the earlier period.

6.7.18 Of interest is the approximately equal representation of cattle and sheep/goat within the Bronze Age deposits. Given the noted level of fragmentation, it can be supposed that bones belonging to the smaller domesticate are in fact under represented, thus suggesting a somewhat greater abundance of sheep/goat than is actually observed. Similarly in the Middle Iron Age it can be conjectured that sheep/goat may have been close to parity with cattle. It was mentioned that sample size may well have affected these results, however, at face value it would appear that cattle may well have increased in importance by the Middle Iron Age. Both collections are similar concerning skeletal representation, there is certainly no evidence for the spatial distributions seen at other prehistoric sites (see Maltby 1981, 165-6), while each also provided probable infant mortalities signifying agricultural practices. There is a small collection of other age evidence,

which demonstrate a majority of adult individuals. Other common features include small quantities of butchered bones, featuring 5 cases using a cleaver and 2 using a knife. All of the cleaver cuts are superficial chops, the general impression being a process aiming to open up the joints enabling dismemberment rather than straight chops through the bone. It would appear that the cleaver became more popular as a butchery tool in Roman urban centres following the requirement for rapid carcass division associated with a large population (Maltby 1989, 104). Cleaver marks would undoubtedly survive better than those made with a knife and thus it can be assumed that 1) the observed butchery marks represent only a small proportion of those actually made and 2) that knife butchery was probably more prevalent than cleaver butchery.

6.7.19 Regarding the size of the major domesticates, it can be seen that there are relatively few measurable bones. However, they do appear to be relatively small or at least certainly not as large as the forthcoming Roman stock.

6.7.20 The dominance of sheep/goat has often been stressed for both the Bronze Age and Iron Age collections, although this generally refers to Southern England (see for example Serjeantson 2011, 96 and Grant 1984, 105). Towards the Midlands, there is a clear dominance of cattle, followed by sheep/goat and pig (as shown in Albarella 2007, 391-2), this apparently occurring from Early through to the Late Iron Age in this general area. This is certainly the case at the Late Iron Age collections from Bancroft, adjacent to Milton Keynes (Holmes and Rielly 1994, 531). Thus while mentioning again the smaller quantity of bones from the Iron Age levels, the change towards cattle abundance or rather a relatively greater proportion of cattle, may in fact agree with the available evidence.

6.7.21 It is proposed the Upper Thames Valley and the south midlands are more suitable for cattle (Albarella 2007, 394) although this suitability does not appear to have provided any consistency regarding the method of exploitation. The generally older cattle at this site may have been exploited for their milk or as work animals. It is well known that this general area suffered a major woodland clearance during the Iron Age leaving the land

open for cultivation or for pasture (Bradley 1978).

Recommendations

6.7.22 In conclusion the quantity and perhaps the quality of the bones as well as the good dating, all suggest that further study of this assemblage will provide useful information concerning animal usage in the immediate area and perhaps add to the cumulative knowledge concerning husbandry practises within this general region. There is a paucity of Bronze Age sites nearby, with the Early Bronze Age collection from Irthlingborough being a notable exception (Davis 1989 and Towers et al 2010), however, there are a number of Iron Age collections available for comparison (as noted in Albarella 2007). It is therefore recommended that these bones, subject to a final assessment of their deposition period, are certainly worthy of further attention. This will entail a more detailed analysis of the age and size data bringing in the comparative data highlighted in such articles as Serjeantson (2011) and Albarella (2007).

6.8 Plant Macrofossils

By Lisa Gray

Introduction

6.8.1 Sixty-one samples were listed as needing assessment. These samples were taken from four settlement sites and one outfield site from the Hannington to Pitsford Pipeline excavations. The samples were taken from contexts dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods.

6.8.2 The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment and to establish if it will be possible to make comparisons between the settlement types revealed during the excavation.

Methodology

6.8.3 Samples were taken and processed by Pre-Construct Archaeology. All samples were completely processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

6.8.4 The flots were then scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

6.8.5 Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

6.8.6 Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

6.8.7 At this stage numbers given are estimates but where only one item is present that has been noted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been described as that. Charred wood <4mm diameter is described as 'flecks'. Samples this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this and larger then 2mmØ were scanned in case any fragments of twig or roundwood survived.

Results- Plant Remains

SETTLEMENT SITE 1- Boundary 1 (Samples <302>, <303> and <308>)

6.8.8 These samples were dominated by uncharred root/rhizome fragments and charred wood flecks too small to identify. Sample <308> (Ditch 3 [3025]) contained low numbers of identifiable charred wood fragments. Sample <303> ([3026]) contained dried waterlogged fragments of dicotyledonous leaves. Likely to be uncharred contaminants.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1- Boundary 2 (Sample <307>)

6.8.9 This sample (Ditch [3027]) contained nothing other than moderate quantities of uncharred root/rhizome fragments and flecks of charcoal too small to identify.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1- Boundary 4 (Sample <304>)

6.8.10 This sample (Ditch 6 [3005]) produced a low number of poorly preserved wheat (Triticum sp.) grains and a few fragments of identifiable charred wood. Also present were abundant fragments of charred wood flecks too small to identify and moderate quantities of uncharred root rhizome fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1 – Boundary 5 (Sample <301>)

6.8.11 This sample (Ditch 7 [3017]) produced moderate quantities of uncharred root/rhizome and flecks of charred wood too small to identify. Low numbers of charred wood of identifiable size were present.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1 – Pit Group 1 (Samples <323> to <326> and <329>)

6.8.12 Sample <324>(pit [3102]) produced the best results containing a small charred assemblage consisting of indeterminate grain tissue, spelt (T.spelta) glumes and seeds of rye-grass/brome (Lolium/Bromus sp.), and knotgrass-type (Polygonum sp.). A charred grass (Poaceae) seed was also found in sample <325> (pit [3105]).

6.8.13 Low numbers of identifiable charred wood were found in samples <323> (pit [3099]), <326> (pit [3151]) and <329> (pit [3151]). Moderate to abundant quantities of charred wood flecks too small to identify were present in each sample.

6.8.14 Sample <329> contained fragments of possible uncharred dried waterlogged dicotyledonous leaf fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1 – Structure 1 (Samples <300>, <305> and <306>)

6.8.15 Sample <305> (posthole [3011]) was the least productive, contained only low numbers of uncharred root/rhizome fragments and flecks of charred wood. Sample <300> (posthole [3010]) contained moderate quantities of identifiable charred wood fragments. Sample <305> (posthole [3011])

contained low numbers of poorly preserved vetch/tare/vetchling/pea (Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp.) seeds.

SETTLEMENT SITE 1 – Ungrouped pits (Samples <327> and <331>)

6.8.16 Sample <327> (pit [3143]) contained moderate quantities of charred wood flecks and low numbers of identifiable charred wood fragments. Also present were low number of fragments of uncharred root/rhizome and possible uncharred dicotyledonous leaf.

6.8.17 Sample <331> contained nothing but low numbers of charred wood flecks and dried waterlogged, possible uncharred dicotyledonous leaf fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 2 – Enclosure 2 (Sample <321>)

6.8.18 This sample (Ditch 17 [3126]) contained nothing other than low numbers of charred wood flecks.

SETTLEMENT SITE 2 – Enclosure 3 (Samples <315> to <319>)

6.8.19 Samples <317> (Ditch 18 [3116]), <318> (Ditch 18 [3120]) and <319> (Ditch 18 [3124]) contained nothing other than low to moderate quantities of charred wood flecks.

6.8.20 Sample <315> (Ditch 18 [3108]) contained a charred legume cotyledon and an uncharred, intrusive fragment of sycamore (Acer pseudoplanatus L.) key. Sample <316> (Ditch 18 [3112]) contained a fragment of poorly preserved grass seed.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Boundary 12 (Sample <342>)

6.8.21 The sample (from Ditch 35) was dominated by charred wood flecks. Low numbers of identifiable charred wood fragments were present. Also present were low numbers of uncharred root/rhizome fragments and dried waterlogged fragments of seeds of the segetal common fumitory (Fumaria officinalis L.) and possible uncharred dicotyledonous leaf fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Boundary 14 (Sample <400>)

6.8.22 This sample (Ditch 42 [4020]) contained nothing other than low numbers of charred wood flecks and uncharred root/rhizome fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Enclosure 4 (Samples <341> and <342>)

6.8.23 Both contained low numbers of fragments of identifiable charred wood, dried waterlogged common fumitory seeds and dried waterlogged, possibly intrusive birch (Betula sp.) bracts and samaras.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Enclosure 6 (Samples <310>, <320> and <340>)

6.8.24 Sample <310> (Ditch 38 [3066]) contained nothing other than low numbers of charred wood flecks. Sample <340> (Ditch 34 [3224]) contained low numbers of identifiable charred wood fragments.

6.8.25 Low numbers of dried waterlogged common fumitory seeds were found in sample <340>. Low number of uncharred root/rhizomes were found in samples <310> and <340>. Low numbers of uncharred, possible intrusive dicotyledonous leaf fragments were found in sample <320>.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Enclosure 7 (Sample <309>)

6.8.26 This sample (Ditch 41 [3037]) produced low numbers of charred wood flecks and low numbers of dried waterlogged seeds that included those of common fumitory and alder (Alnus glutinosa L.).

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Hollow 1 (Sample <328>)

6.8.27 This sample ([3146]) produced moderate quantities of identifiable charcoal, abundant charcoal flecks and low numbers of dried waterlogged fumitory seeds.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Pit Group 2 (Samples <335> to <337>)

6.8.28 Low numbers of charred grains were found in each sample. Sample <335> (pit [3186]) produced a twisted straight barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) grain and a bread/club/rivet (T.aestivum/durum/turgidum) grain. Low numbers of poorly preserved wheat grains were found in samples <336> and <337>.

6.8.29 A charred fragment of sprout from a germinated grain was found in sample <335>.

6.8.30 Abundant charred wood flecks and low numbers of identifiable charred wood were found in samples <335> and <337>.

6.8.31 Dried waterlogged seeds of common fumitory and bedstraw (Galium verum/mollugo) were also present in low numbers in these samples. Uncharred, possible uncharred birch samaras and bracts were found in samples <335> and <336>.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Pit Group 3 (Sample <339>)

6.8.32 This sample (pit [3233]) produced moderate quantities of charred wood flecks, low numbers of uncharred root/rhizome fragments and dried waterlogged, possibly uncharred dicotyledonous leaf fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Pit Group 4 (Samples <311> and <314>)

6.8.33 Sample <314> (pit [3039]) contained nothing other than moderate quantities of charred wood flecks. Sample <311> (pit [3068]) contained a small charred assemblage consisting of bread/club/rivet wheat grains, a spelt spikelet fork and seeds of rye-grass/brome. Low numbers of dried waterlogged common fumitory seeds were also present in this sample.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Pit Group 5 (Sample <402> (table 20)

6.8.34 This sample (pit [4035]) contained low numbers of brome seeds and a fragment of hazelnut (Corylus avellana L.) shell.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3- Structure 3 (Samples <345> and <347>)

6.8.35 Sample <345> (Ditch 23 [3239]) contained nothing other than moderate quantities of charred wood flecks and a dried waterlogged, possibly uncharred birch samara and sycamore key.

6.8.36 Sample <327> (Ditch 23 [3280]) contained moderated charcoal flecks and low numbers of dried waterlogged orache (Atriplex sp.) seeds.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Structure 4 (Sample <312>)

6.8.37 This sample (Ditch 40 [3046]) produced low numbers of identifiable charred wood fragments and low numbers of dried waterlogged common fumitory seeds.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Structure 5 (Sample <313>)

6.8.38 This sample (posthole [3062]) produced one poorly preserved wheat grain,

moderate quantities of charcoal flecks and low numbers of uncharred root/rhizome fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – (Samples <344> and <346>)

6.8.39 Sample <344> (Ditch [3239]) produced nothing more than moderate quantities of charred wood flecks and dried waterlogged, probably uncharred, dicotyledonous leaf fragments.

6.8.40 Sample <346> (Ditch 22 [3244]) produced nothing other than moderate quantities of charred wood flecks and died waterlogged, probably intrusive birch bracts.

SETTLEMENT SITE 3 – Enclosure Ditch (Samples <349> and <348>)

6.8.41 Sample <349> (Ditch 50 [3271]) contained a charred grass seed fragment and low numbers of dried waterlogged common fumitory seeds. All that sample <348> (Ditch 50 [3299]) contained were moderate quantities of charred wood flecks and low numbers of dried waterlogged common fumitory seeds.

SETTLEMENT SITE 4 – Enclosure 8 (Samples <800> and <805>)

6.8.42 Sample <800> (Ditch 48 [8010]) produced a charred grain tissue, a poorly preserved straight barley grain and low numbers or identifiable charred wood. Sample <805> (Ditch 48 [8041]) contained moderate quantities of indeterminate charred grain tissue and low numbers of charred twig fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 4 – Boundary 17 (Sample <801>)

6.8.43 This sample (from Ditch 45 [8015]) produced one charred hulled, straight barley grain, a dried waterlogged bedstraw seed and low numbers of uncharred root/rhizome fragments.

SETTLEMENT SITE 4 -Boundary 19 (Sample <804>)

6.8.44 This sample (from Ditch 49 [8020]) produced a moderately abundant charred assemblage consisting on mostly poorly preserved wheat grains, one clear bread/club/rivet wheat grain a grass stem fragment and a poorly preserved grass seed. Low numbers of identifiable charred wood and twig fragments

were also present.

SETTLEMENT SITE 4 - (Sample <802>)

6.8.45 This sample produced low numbers identifiable charred wood and moderate quantities of dried waterlogged seeds of elderberry (Sambucus nigra L.), sedge (Carex sp.) and buttercup type (Ranunculus sp.).

OUTFIELD SITE 6 - (Samples <600> and <604)

6.8.46 Sample <600> (Hollow 2 [6003]) produced nothing other than abundant charred wood flecks and low numbers of dried waterlogged seeds of ruderals such as bramble (Rubus fruiticosus) and fat hen (Chenopodium album L.).

6.8.47 Sample <604> (pit [6007]) produced one bread/club/rivet wheat grains, moderate quantities of hazelnut shell fragments and low number of dried waterlogged segetal plant seeds including those of fool's parsley (Aethusa cynapium L.).

Fauna

6.8.48 Low to moderate quantities of charred bone fragments were found in a number of the samples taken on the site (Samples <300>, <301>, <304>, <324>, <325>, <326>, <311>, <313>, <314>, <341>, <340>, <343>).

Discussion

6.8.49 Evidence for bioturbation and possibly intrusivity was present in the form of low numbers of fragments of uncharred root/rhizome, low numbers of earthworm cocoons and terrestrial snails. It is possible that the dried waterlogged seeds are also intrusive.

6.8.50 Several samples contained fragments of dried waterlogged dicotyledonous leaf fragments, birch bracts and samaras and, less frequently, sycamore keys. It is assumed here, particularly in the case of the sycamore keys (an introduced tree rather than a native one) that these are uncharred contaminants.

6.8.51 The plant remains were preserved anaerobically by charring rather than by

waterlogging as the uncharred seeds that are present are types with robust endocarps that can survive changing levels of waterlogging and aeration of the soil.

6.8.52 Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under '…reducing conditions…' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

6.8.53 Charred plant remains are very resilient and survive changing preservation conditions and being moved around in the soil. Many of the charred plant remains in the samples are fragmentary and poorly preserved suggesting that they have been reworked from their primary contexts. It is also important to note that the number of charred items per litre of sampled soils is often very low meaning that these plant remains are more likely to be general background waste than associated with a particular feature.

6.8.54 A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for southern and central England (Pelling et al . 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning charred plant remains to the dated contexts from which they were recovered. This is largely due to the fact that charred plant remains are extremely durable and can survive being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation. Therefore they cannot be confidently interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves.

Significance and Recommendations

6.8.55 Although charred plant remains are present in the samples their poor condition and relatively low numbers means that further work on these samples is unlikely to provide anything more than a very general overview.

6.8.56 Therefore no further work is recommended on these samples.

6.9 Waterlogged Wood

By Grahame Morgan

Introduction

6.9.1 A total of six pieces of waterlogged wood were delivered to the author within several 5kg white buckets containing ground water. The wood items were tap-water cleaned and assessed visually to see where the best place a section could be cut across the wood specimens, in order to look under a high powered microscope for identification purposes.

Discussion

6.9.2 The presence of Alder wood within the assemblage indicates it was originally derived from stream, rivers and wetland areas where it usually dominates watercourses. Alder has uses for fuel mainly in the smoking of food items like meat and fish etc.

6.9.3 The bark is often used in leather production, as the bark contains tannin, also red dye can be extracted from the bark.

6.9.4 As a wood source it is adaptable and can be used for furniture items (stools, tables etc.).

6.9.5 No identifiable woodworking marks could be identified on any of the Alder pieces apart from the Oak post from (8031).

Context	Sample No	Diameter	Rings	Age	Species
6003	603	80	-	-	Alder knot
6003	603	50	15	20	Alder
6003	603	30	15	15	Alder
8031	803	160	-	-	Oak post fragment
6003	602	80	-	-	Alder knot
6003	602	-	-	-	Alder

Table 8: Waterlogged wood table

7 DISCUSSION AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 The excavation provided a valuable opportunity to investigate part of the Northamptonshire clay uplands. The site is located in a prime location for prehistoric activity and settlement- on fertile south facing slopes. The establishment of settlement in the Bronze Age sees the beginnings of the first attempts to 'colonise' this part of Northamptonshire, with this trend continuing into the Iron Age with the more formal establishment of settlement. Although artefact-based dating may not allow for concise dating it does provide indications that the site, or at least parts of the site, were occupied more or less continuously or saw at least frequent use for a sustained period of time from the Bronze Age through to the Later Iron Age.

7.1.2 The presence of residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and a few flakes of possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint work hints that there was earlier prehistoric activity, however this is likely to be transient in nature. The first clear evidence for settlement comes from the Later Bronze Age (c. 1100-800BC) where the landscape is beginning to be subdivided into a series of enclosures/boundary ditches with associated field systems. These enclosures and boundary ditches are indicative of settlement in this period.

7.2 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Settlement

7.2.1 The sites identified in this scheme provide a fulsome picture or Bronze Age settlement in the Northamptonshire clay uplands. This includes the occurrences of both settlement and agricultural activity. However the given multiple facets and components of this activity often make interpretation difficult with the sites clearly evolving overtime. For instance in places it is rather difficult to ascertain whether ditches have a domestic settlement related function or whether they are field system boundaries. The likelihood is that in fact there is a mixture of both, with the limited window provided by the pipeline easements not helping the situation.

7.2.2 Although no direct evidence for settlement was uncovered, such as dwellings, it is clear through the finds assemblages and the sites basic

'settlement-architecture' that contemporary settlement is located in close proximity. This 'settlement-architecture', large pits, structures, and post-holes, are typical of the period on settlement sites and viewed alongside the artefacts assemblages then a considerable settlement presence is attested to throughout the scheme. It is also worth noting that due to the methods of construction at this time (timber posts/wattle and daub) it is likely that further settlement evidence is likely to have been lost or merely left no archaeological footprints.

7.2.3 It is likely that the settlements in this period were of smaller scale that those that followed, and as such it is possible that the settlements identified on the site went on to be part of a larger and wider system of occupation in later periods. This is not an unexpected phenomenon: excavated sites of Gretton (Jackson & Knight 1985) and Weekley Hall Wood (Kidd 2000) were also relatively small scale, unenclosed settlements which contained limited numbers of dwellings and associated pits. This may explain the apparent lack of dwellings on the current site which date to this period. However given the relatively small window provided by the pipeline easement excavations it is possible that dwellings are located close by.

7.2.4 The settlement sites identified were located, by and large, on the higher ground above the floodplains. This is because these areas would be the better drained areas of the landscape, whilst also leaving the more agriculturally rich areas free for farming. The location of settlements atop hills is commonplace in this period, with settlements found on the higher slopes above floodplain, in order to exploit the freer draining soils (Dawson 2000, pg.115). It is also not uncommon for settlement sites to occupy clay landscapes, as the current site does. Further potential settlement has been identified through cropmark evidence in close proximity located throughout the Pitsford, Moulton and Boughton areas (Deegan and Foard 2007, pgs 82-89). These sites, which are located in close proximity to the current site, boast evidence for Bronze Age pit alignments and ring ditches, as well as trackways, ditched boundaries and enclosures. Therefore it is plausible that the current excavations, in conjunction with these crop mark sites, form part

of a wider system of structured settlement located throughout the Pitsford clay uplands. However there is a tendency to ascribe a Later Iron Age or Roman date to such sites, in preference to the Later Bronze Age-Earlier Iron Age, meaning that further associated sites have been mis-identified (Willis 2006, pgs 89-136).

7.2.5 The site helps to highlight the observations of Dawson whereby 'increased scale of excavation is affording new opportunities to examine, not just specific sites, but areas of the landscape, and it is clear from recent work…that small scale settlement with, or adjacent to, limited enclosure systems may have been more widespread from the Bronze Age onwards than hitherto realised' (Dawson 2000, pg.120).

7.3 Middle to Late Iron Age Settlement

7.3.1 The Middle-Late Iron Age saw the large scale organisation of the landscape. One possible explanation is due to the expansion of agricultural production (Tingle 2004) as well as to the general increase in the population as a whole during this period. This is borne out by the evidence provided by the current site where there appears to be an increase in settlement and agricultural features across the sites as a whole, which includes some new settlements becoming established (SETTLEMENT SITES 2 & 4).

7.3.2 Some of the settlement areas were occupied for a sustained period of time, with evidence from the Later Bronze Age right through to the Late Iron Age periods. This is made particularly clear by SETTLEMENT SITE 3 which has evidence for settlement from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle-Late Iron Age. This may merely indicate that this was a preferable location to live in these periods by virtue of its topographic position, soil quality, access to resources and/or other factors. This ties in neatly with what has been theorised for the Northamptonshire area where 'the overwhelming impression is of repeated reoccupation of preferred locations' (Dawson 2000, pg.120).

7.3.3 This period also saw the trend of settlements becoming enclosed. This may have been a response to outside threats, i.e. invasion, or due to the

increasing demand and need to keep communal resources protected. This is evidenced by the increasing amount of large enclosures dating to this period (ENCLOSURES 2-7). Although it is worth noting that not all enclosed settlement is Later Iron Age, much as not all unenclosed settlement is Later Bronze Age for example at Billingborough which has a u-shaped enclosure ditch around the settlement (Chowne et al 2001).

7.4 Romano-British

7.4.1 The almost absence of evidence for occupation or, indeed, much evidence of activity in the Romano-British period is striking in view of the almost continuous use of the landscape throughout the Bronze Age and earlier parts of the Iron Age. Therefore it is likely that in this period the site was used for extensive agriculture or had reverted to heathland. The absence of widespread Roman remains on the site is surprising given the location to known Roman settlements in the area (HER4523, HER4556).

7.5 Saxon and Medieval

7.5.1 The absence of field boundaries or settlement remains suggests that low-intensity land-use, probably as grazed heathland, continued during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

7.6 Post-medieval

7.6.1 It is not until the post-medieval period that there are signs of more intensive agriculture on the site, in the form of areas of Ridge and Furrow.

8 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Additional Research and Reporting

8.1.1 Investigate the Updated Research Questions in order to realise the sites research potential.

8.1.2 Update this report for archive purposes with an expanded Discussion (with additional illustrations as necessary) based on the additional research into context/parallels. The report will then be reissued as the Final Report on the project.

8.1.3 Disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (See Publication Proposal Section 9).

8.1.4 Prepare the archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Store, under the Site Code HPWP16 in order to facilitate future research.

8.2 Specific Research Questions

Is there evidence for settlement shift in the different periods? Why and when did it occur?

8.2.1 There is evidence for the transition in occupation between Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

How does the material culture of the settlements change between the Iron Age and Roman periods? Is there evidence of different attitudes to artefacts and can the presence of structured deposits be detected (e.g. deliberate artefact deposition in Iron Age pits)?

8.2.2 There is evidence for structured deposits of pottery, quern stones and other small finds in a range of features on the site. Such features include Iron Age pits and ditches.

Is there any evidence for the Bronze Age/Iron Age settlements position within the local and regional social structure, relating them to larger settlements, villas or towns?

8.2.3 Further work will be needed to put the site into its local and regional context.

8.3 Updated Research Objectives

8.3.1 The research aims and objectives for this project are based in part on those found within East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands' (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012).

8.3.2 The relevant sections are noted below in quotation marks ("thus") and are followed by a brief discussion of how the results of the Hannington to Pitsford excavations can elucidate on these specific research themes and objectives.

8.4 Dating

"How can we refine further the ceramic chronology for the first millennium BC?" (pg 58)

8.4.1 Look at the ceramic assemblages on the site in reference to the regional typologies in order to see if this can be refined. This may be augmented by taking radiocarbon dates from selected and appropriate assemblages (if available) on the site, which may to help inform on the origins of the settlements across the site.

8.4.2 This should focus on diagnostic vessels such as Scored ware, as well as pottery with La Tene inspired curvilinear or rectilinear designs. Look at these in reference to assemblages produced at Market Deeping and Gamston

8.4.3 Select animal bone for carbon dating to support pottery dating.

8.5 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Settlement

"May the density and/or spatial extent of particular settlement types and periods and within particular landscape zones be underestimated?" (pg 58-62)

8.5.1 Settlements of this period are represented by apparently random spreads of unenclosed settlement, as is the case with the current site. It is likely that there is more structure than is apparent, but more widespread large excavations are required as identification of sites via solely cropmark

evidence is untenable.

8.5.2 Also these settlement types are difficult to differentiate from later prehistoric sites, as well as being notoriously difficult to identify on the clay uplands. Are other settlements located in similar geographical/ environmentally comparable areas to the current site.

8.5.3 Look at other sites to see if earlier settlement evidence is present stratigraphically below later settlement evidence, such as at Little Paxton, Rainsborough Camp, Gamston and Covert Farm, Crick.

"What can we deduce about the morphology, spatial extent and functions of settlements, in particular the processes underlying the development in some areas of enclosed occupation" (pg 58-62)

8.5.4 Can the development of enclosed settlement be assessed from the growth of settlements in this period, with a view of growing agricultural practices or environmental factors, e.g. rising/decreasing water table levels.

8.5.5 Look at other regional examples such as Billingborough, Deeping St. James, Stow-Nine-Churches and also cropmark evidence from the Pitsford, Moulton and Boughton area.

"How can we better understand the nature of the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age?" (pg 58)

8.5.6 Look in further detail at the finds assemblages of these periods in order to ascertain any potential differences in socio-economic factors between these periods. Can a clear end/start point be ascertained for these periods?

8.5.7 Do the settlement types present on the site allow any insight into this transition, for example evidence for economic prosperity/hardship or threat of warfare. Look at examples of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements e.g. Rainsborough, Crick, Thrapston.

8.5.8 Also could the intensification of agricultural practices have made an impact on this transition, for example the need to protect communal resources.

8.6 Middle-Late Iron Age Settlement

"Why were settlements increasingly enclosed during this period and to what extent may the progress of enclosure have varied regionally?" (pg 58-63)

8.6.1 Look at regionally similar sites, such as Crick, Weekley Hall Wood, with view to relationships with local defended sites, such as Rainsborough Camp, and Thrapston and as to whether these defended sites had an impact on the development of enclosed settlement on the site.

8.6.2 Did the intensification of agricultural practices impact on the nature of settlement? For example the clustering of local/communal resources.

"How are nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy?" (pg 58-64)

8.6.3 Can any evidence for hierarchy be ascertained from the evidence uncovered on the current site, with reference made to the position within the landscape, any structural remains as well as any finds indicative of socio-economic status. Look at the current site with reference to possible higher status sites in such as Crick.

"How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns?" (pg 58)

8.6.4 Can the growth/intensification of agricultural practices have impacted on settlement. Did the natural geology play a part in the development of agriculture, e.g. earlier origins in the Nene Valley (Raunds; Harding and Healy 2007) than in the Trent Valley, does this reflect intra-regional variations in the agricultural economy or variable pressures on land use.

9 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

9.1 General

9.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as 'Late Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement at Pitsford to Hannington pipeline, Northamptonshire' in the 'The Northamptonshire Archaeology' journal. It is proposed to submit a draft publication for consideration by the Journal in November 2017, publication date to be determined by the Journal editors.

9.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

9.2.1 Approximately 3000 words.

Figures (see Table 9)

9.2.2 Figures will use colour.

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Location	Showing location in region, county, and detailed plan showing position of current site and excavation area
2	Phased Plan	Plan of the four phases based on Assessment Report Figs. Each period to be represented by a colour, with a key. Labelling will be kept to a minimum so that the figure does not become cluttered at this scale.
3	Local Landscape and Cropmarks	The relevant local sites and finds recorded in the Hertfordshire HER, and any relevant cropmarks, plotted against the main local landscape features, and the natural topography. If cropmark evidence is limited this may be incorporated into the detailed plan in Fig 1.
4	Comparative Plans of LBA/EIA Settlement Sites	If parallels with similar morphology can be found.

		Comparative sites, e.g Rainsborough, Crick, Thrapston, shown in the same style and at the same scale, in order to allow direct comparison.

Table 9: Proposed publication figures

9.3 Report Structure and Headings (3000 words)

Abstract (250 words)

9.3.1 Non-technical summary of the background to the project, the principal results, the content of the article, and the significance of the findings.

Introduction and Background (750 words)

9.3.2 Site location, geology & topography, the previous phases of survey and trial trenching, the known archaeology of the area and details of previous archaeological work and any cropmarks, some general discussion, reason for current fieldwork, fieldwork methodology, where to access 'grey' report and site archive.

Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age Settlement (750 words)

9.3.3 The four settlement sites encountered will be discussed firstly by the individual site and then subsequently compared with one another. Brief description of the features encountered. Focussing on the overall layout and alignments of the features, supported by a plan rather than specifics of each feature. Discussion of the dating evidence (pottery and struck flint) and its limitations. Discussion of probable function. Relationship of the landscape with topography and the main natural landscape features, discussion of any links to recorded cropmarks or other known sites in the area. Discussion of development of the settlement/landscape over time. Discussion of any identified parallels with comparative plans

Middle-Late Iron Age Settlement (750 words)

9.3.4 The settlement sites will be discussed firstly by the individual site and then subsequently compared with one another. Brief description of the features encountered. Focussing on the overall layout and alignments of the features, supported by a plan rather than specifics of each feature. Discussion of the

dating evidence (pottery and struck flint) and its limitations. Discussion of probable function. Relationship of the landscape with topography and the main natural landscape features, discussion of any links to recorded cropmarks or other known sites in the area. Discussion of development of the settlement/landscape over time. Discussion of any identified parallels with comparative plans.

Conclusions (500 words)

9.3.5 Summary of the principal results of the project, their context and significance.

Acknowledgements

9.3.6 Client, consultant, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

Bibliography

9.3.7 List of sources consulted.

9.4 Task List

Task	Description		Complete?
1	Generate bibliography for library/ HER research		
2	Investigate Updated Research Questions:		
2.1	Library research (Cambridge University Library)	-Parallels for the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age settlement in Northamptonshire/East Midlands. -Parallels for similar Middle-Late Iron Age settlement in Northamptonshire/East Midlands.	
2.2	HER research (Northampton)	-Any cropmarks from landscape around site. -Grey reports on unpublished fieldwork in the area.	
3	Incorporate results of additional research into PXA and reissue as Final Report		
4	Write publication report (see Section 9)		
4.1	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of the significant elements.		

4.2	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x c. 1-2	
5	Liaise with Northamptonshire Archaeology Journal regarding publication	
6	Prepare and deposit site archive at the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Store	

Table 10: Task list for post-excavation analysis & publication

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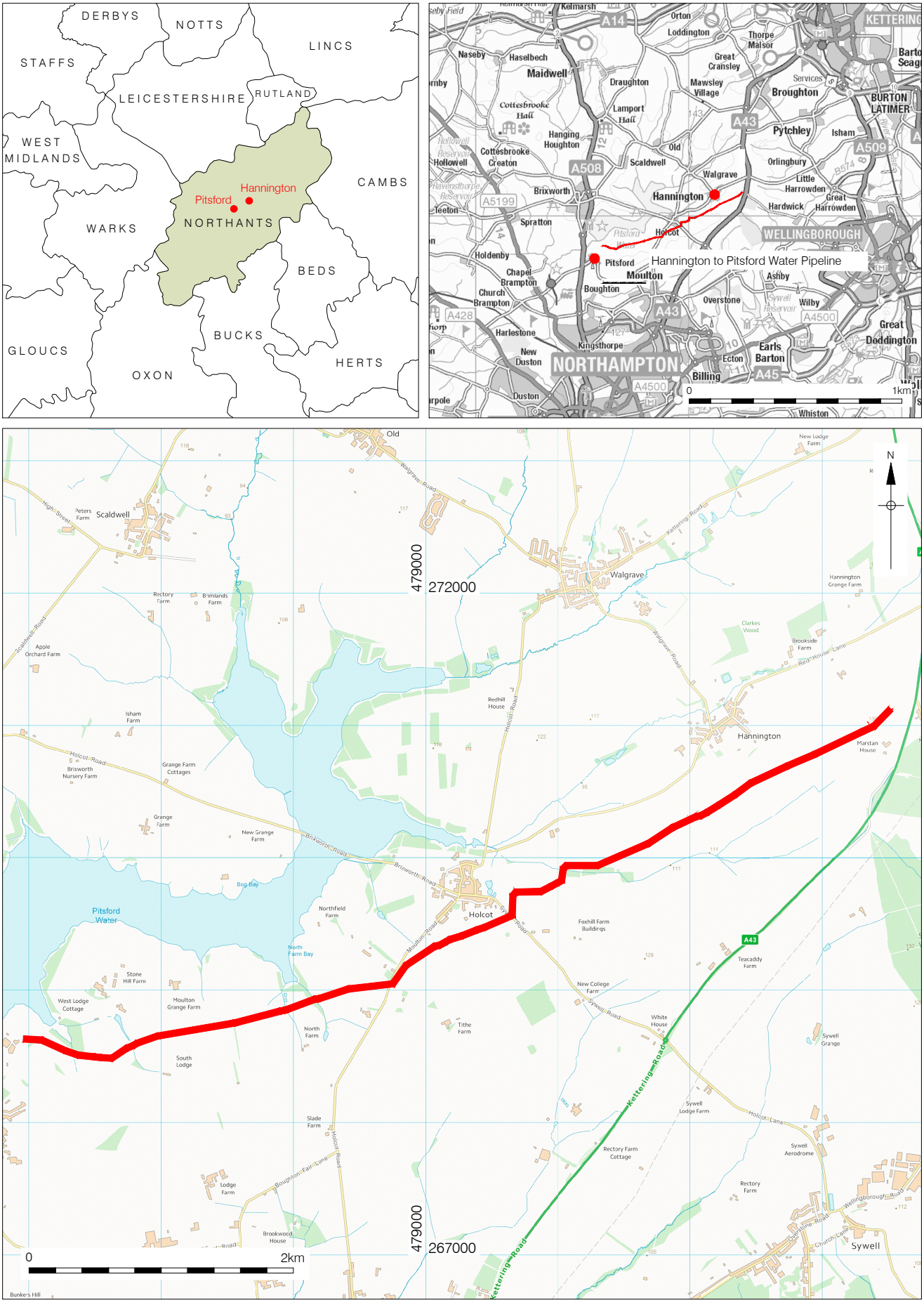

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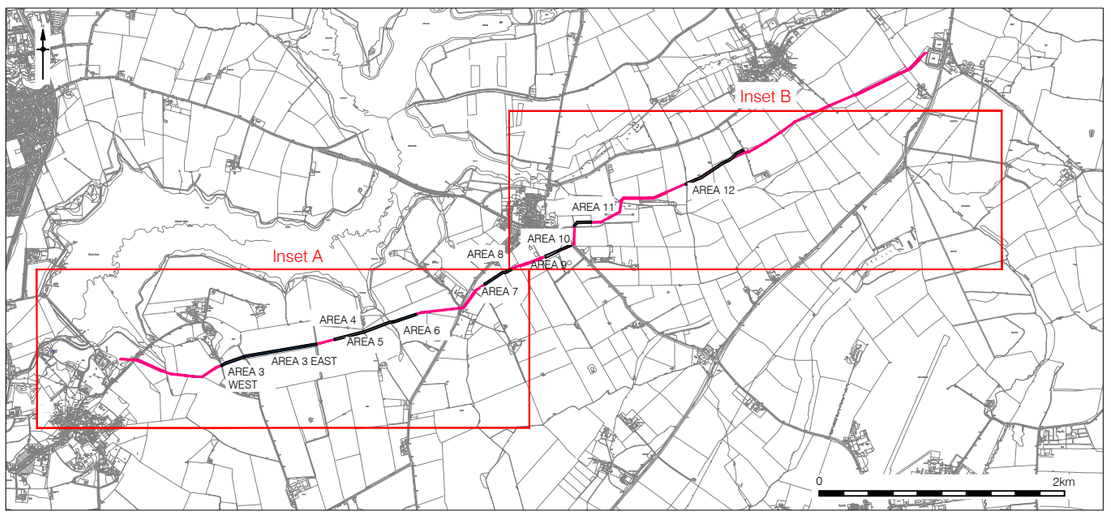
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 40,000 at A4



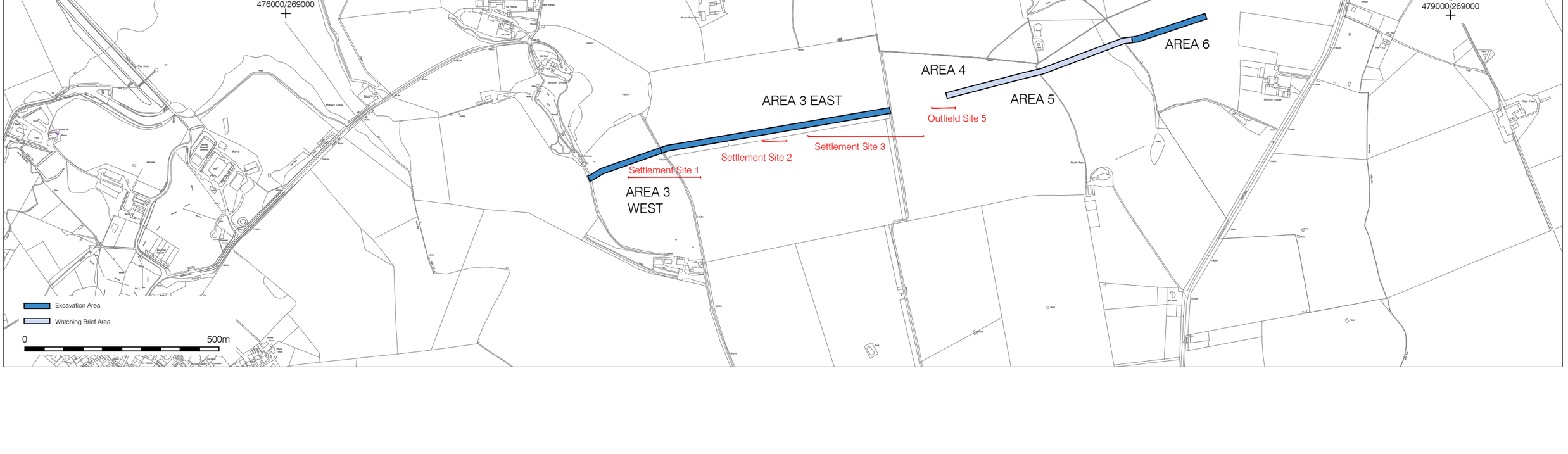


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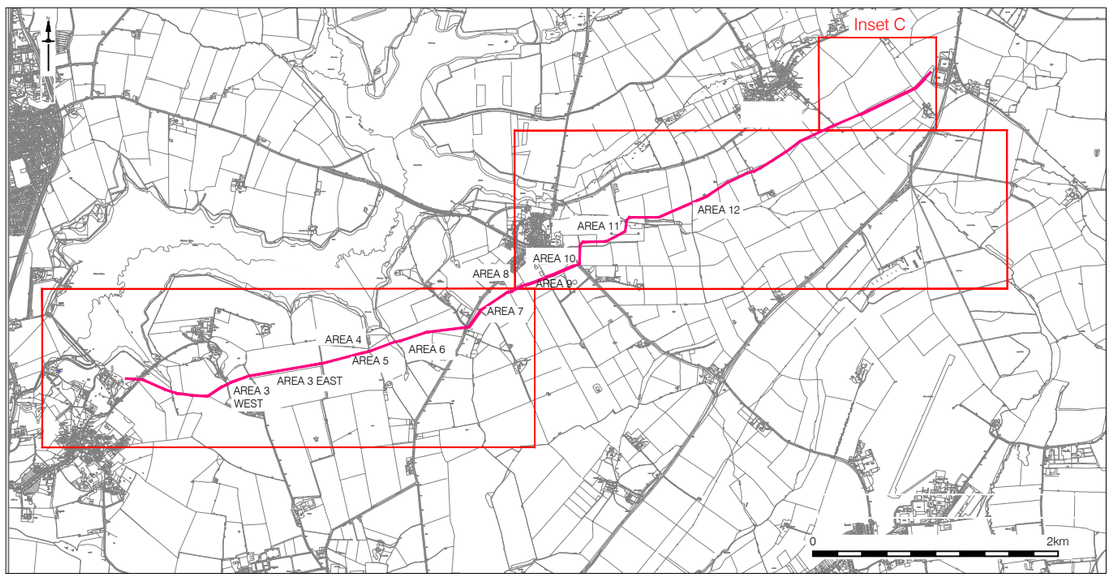
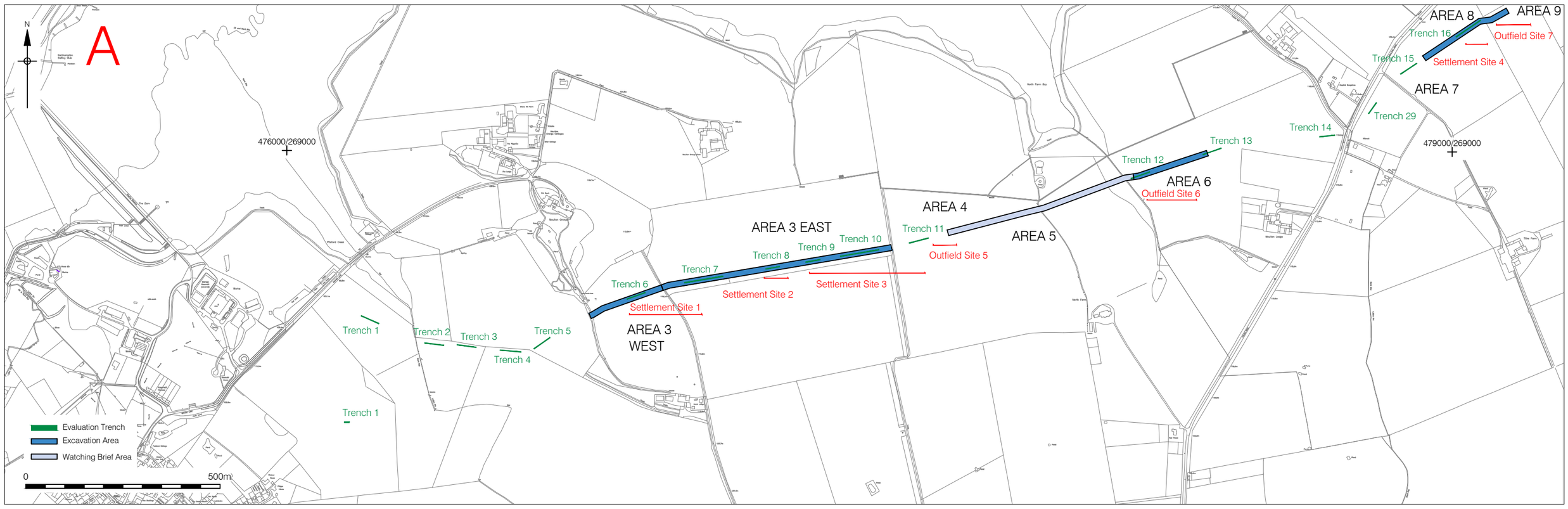
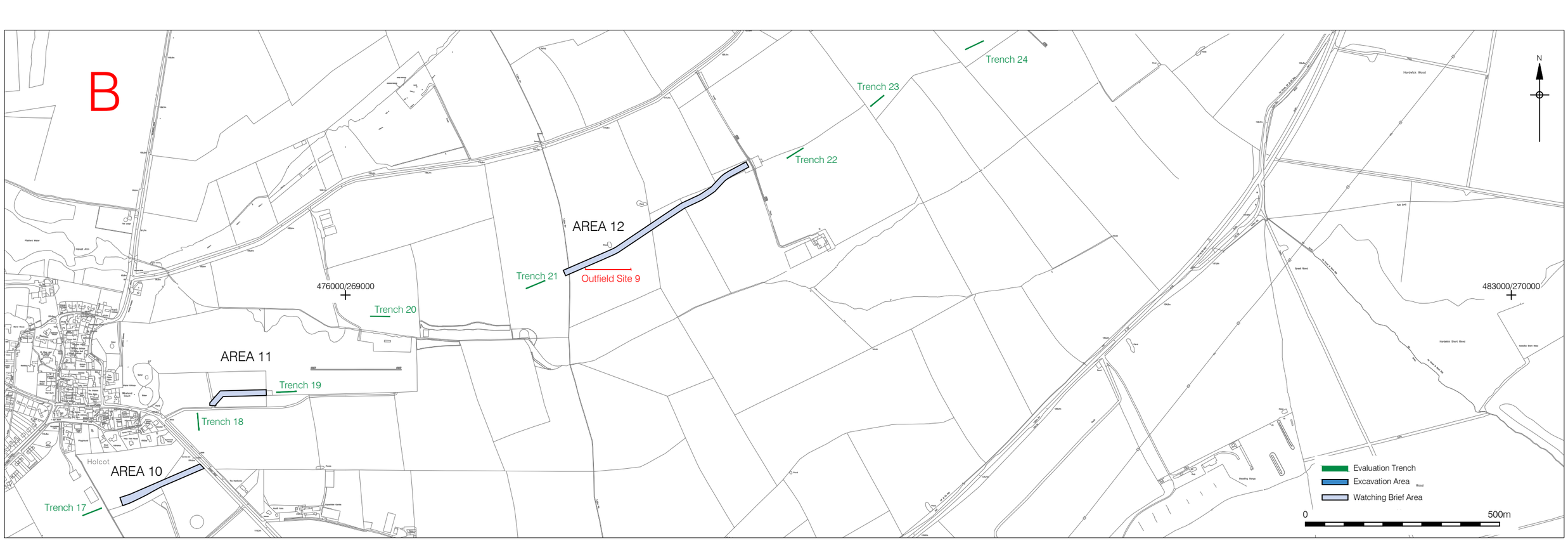
Figure 2
Location plan of Sites along the Hannington to Pitsford Water Pipeline
Inset -1:50,000, Details - 1:10,000 at A2







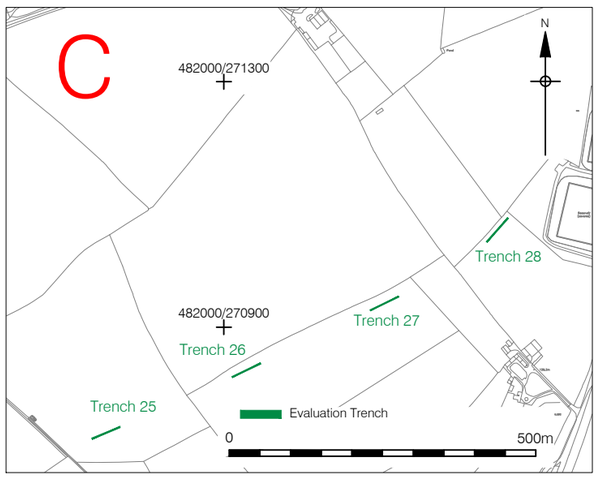
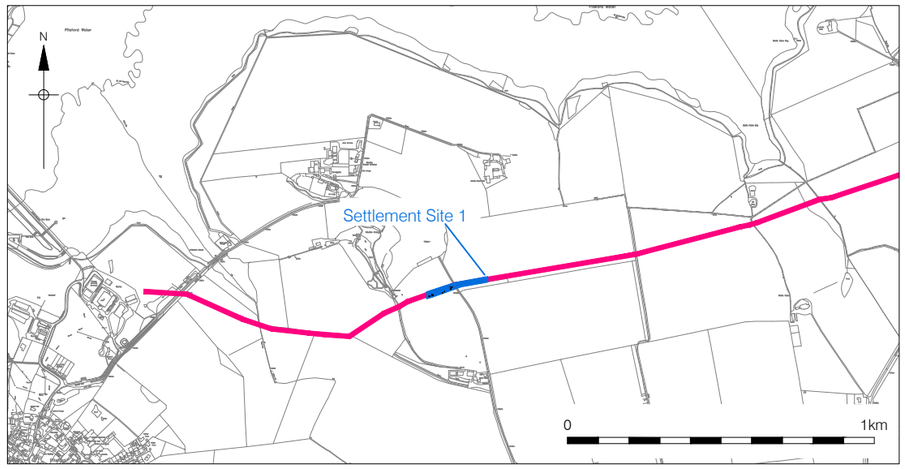
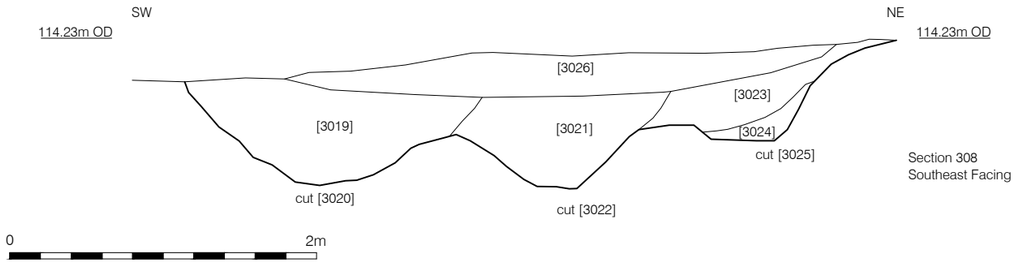


Figure 3
Location plan of Sites and Evaluation Trenches along the Hannington to Pitsford Water Pipeline
Inset -1:50,000, Details - 1:10,000 at A2

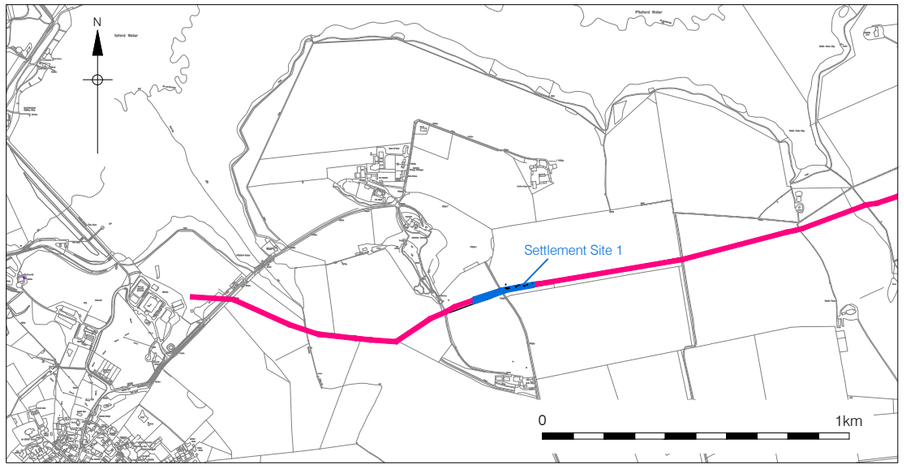


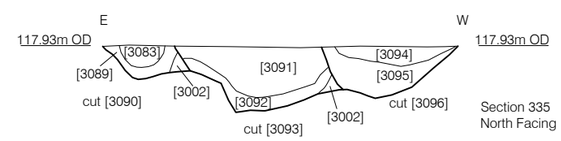


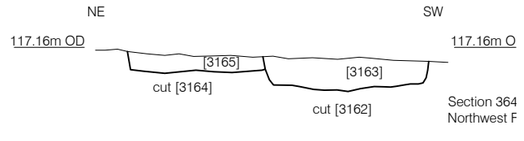
AREA 3 WEST

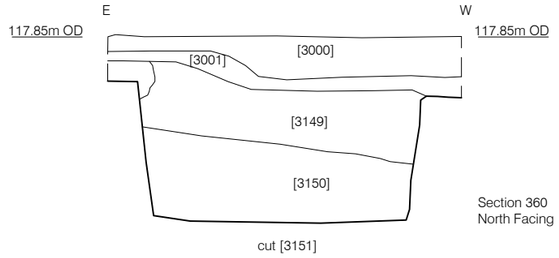
14/11/16 RM

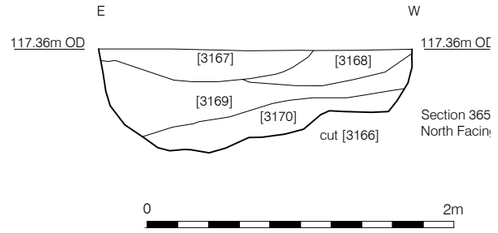
Figure 4A
Detail of Settlement Site 1 (West) with Phasing and Sections
Inset 1:20,000,Plan 1:200 & Section 1:40 at A4











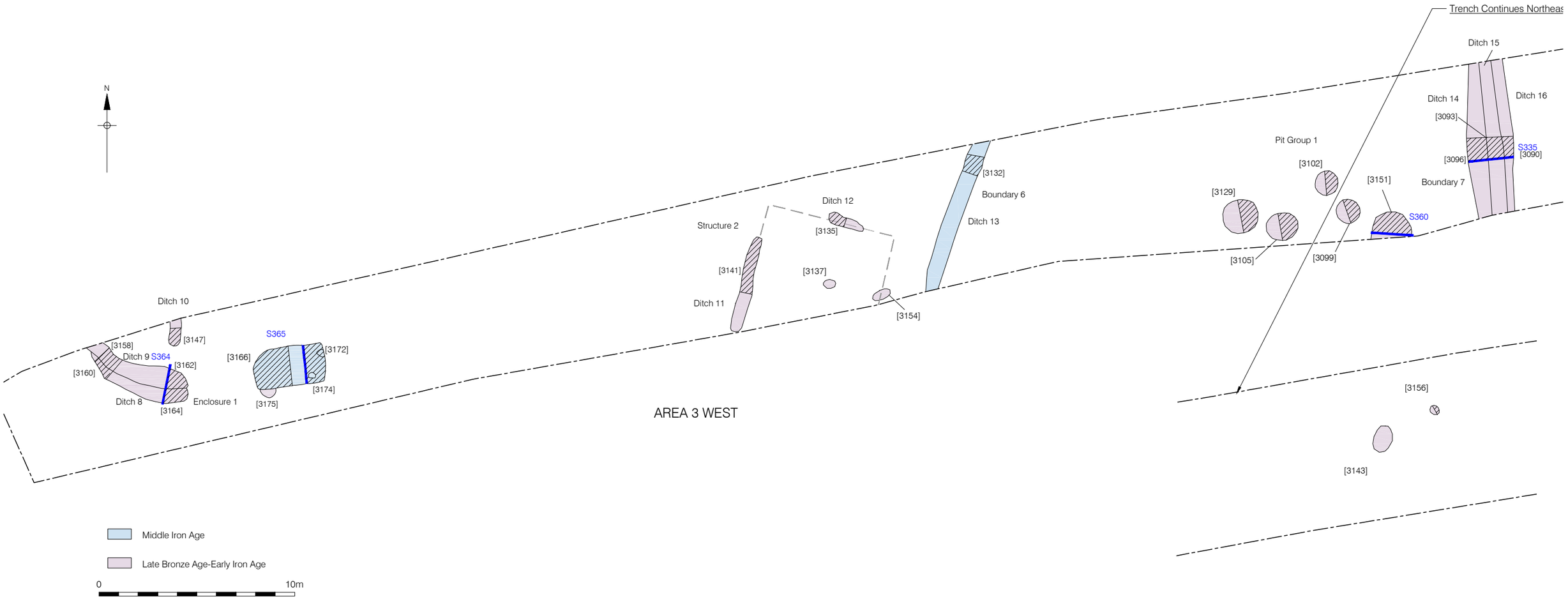


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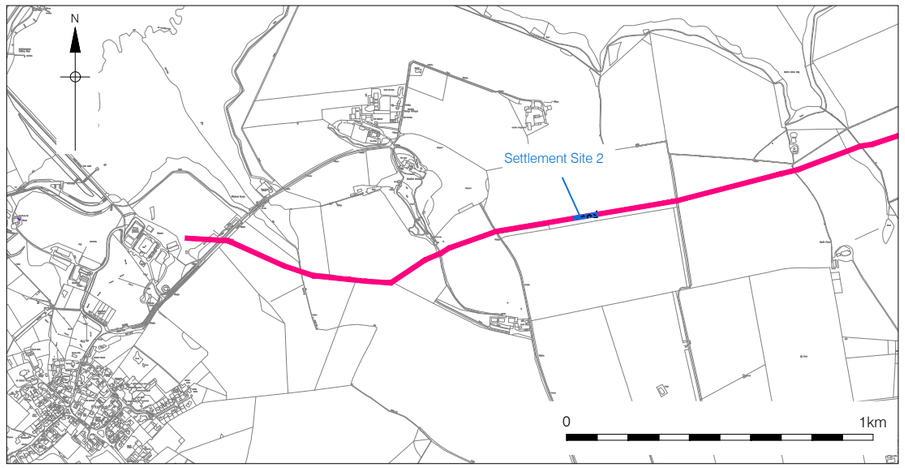
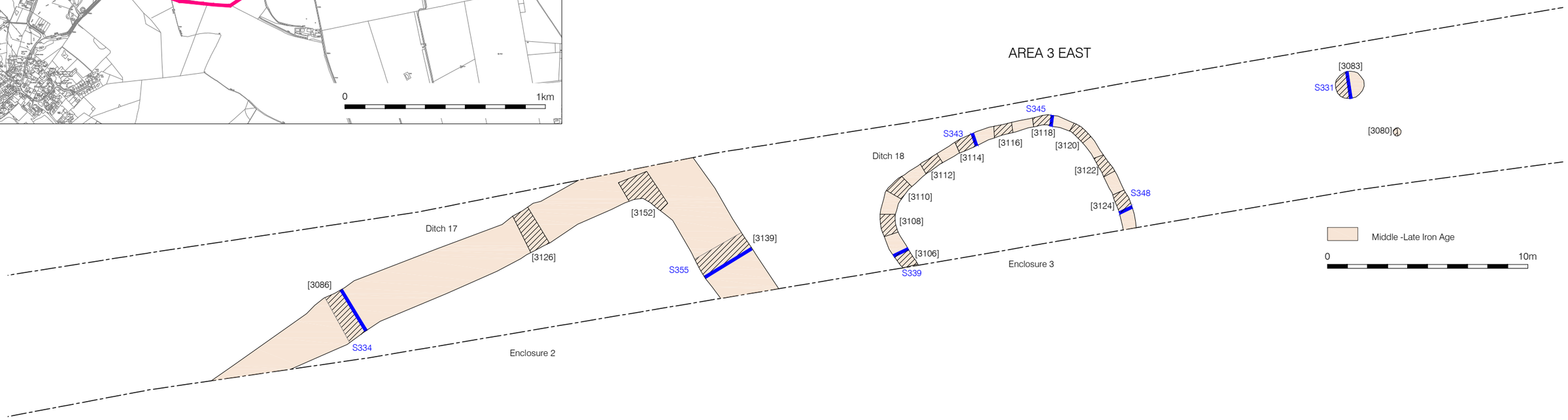
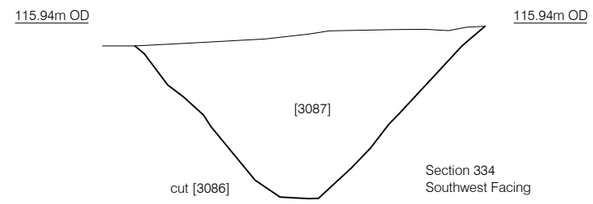
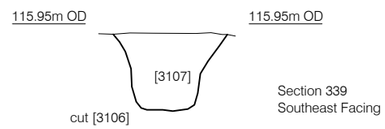
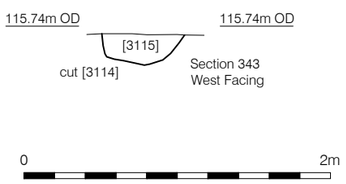
Figure 4B
Detail of Settlement Site 1 with Phasing and Sections
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:200 & Sections 1:40 at A4

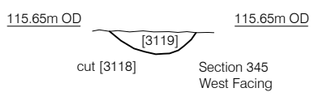


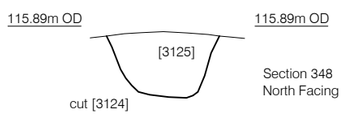












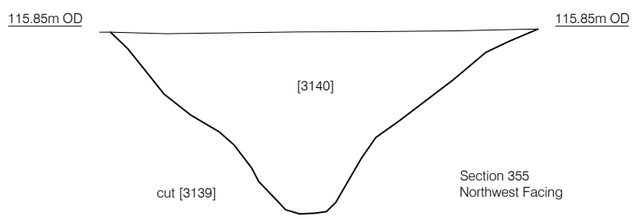


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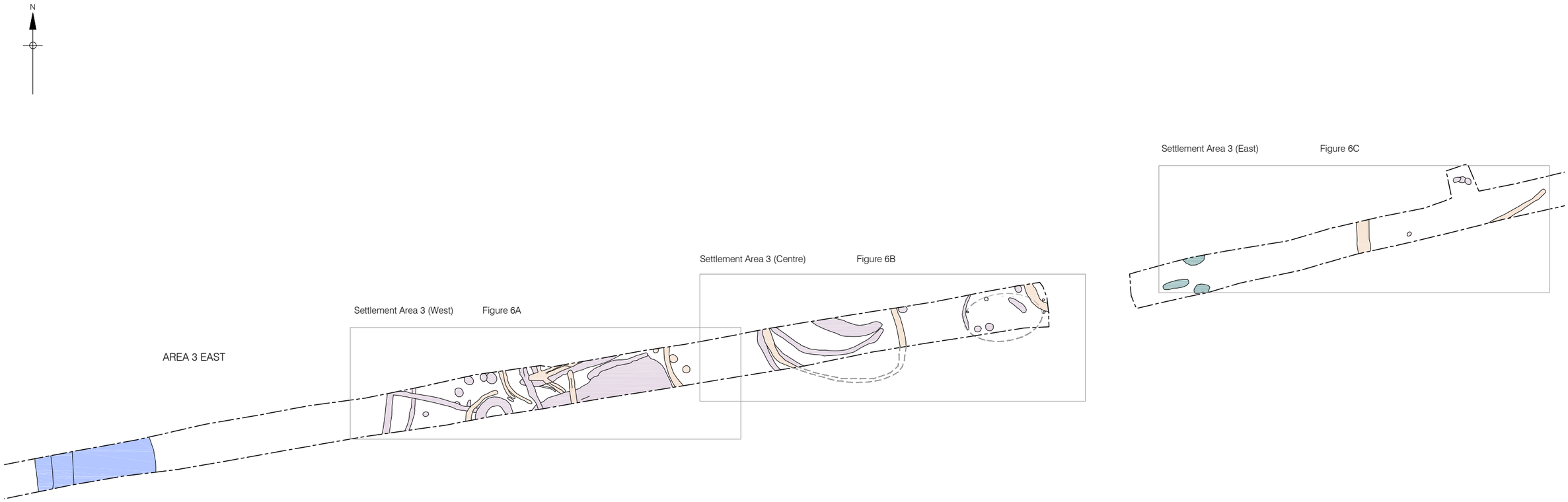
Figure 5
Detail of Settlement Site 2 with Phasing and Sections
Inset -1:20,000,Plan 1:200 & Sections 1:40 at A4



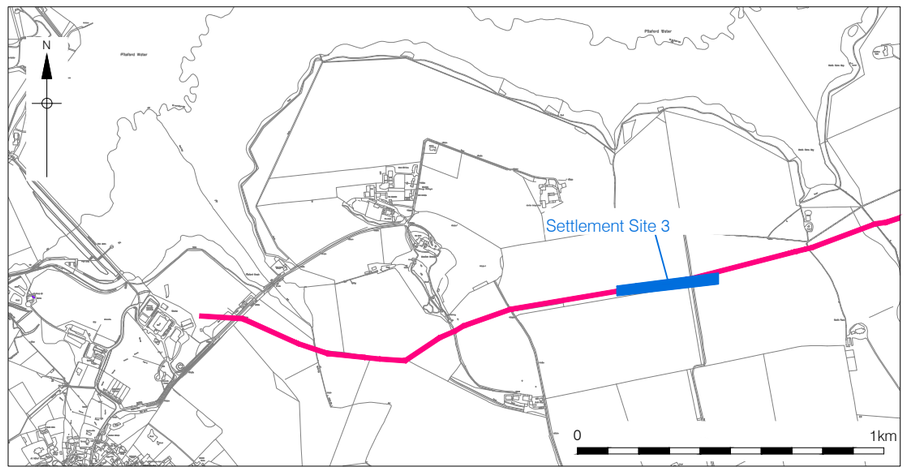


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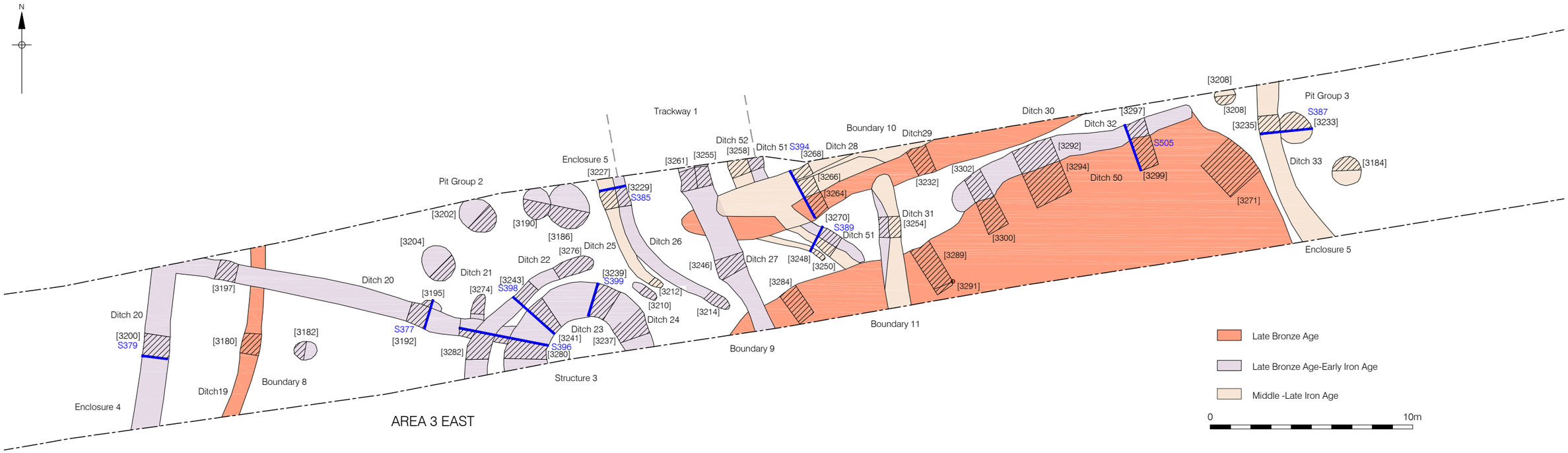
Figure 6
Overall plan of Settlement Site 3 with Phasing
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:800 at A3



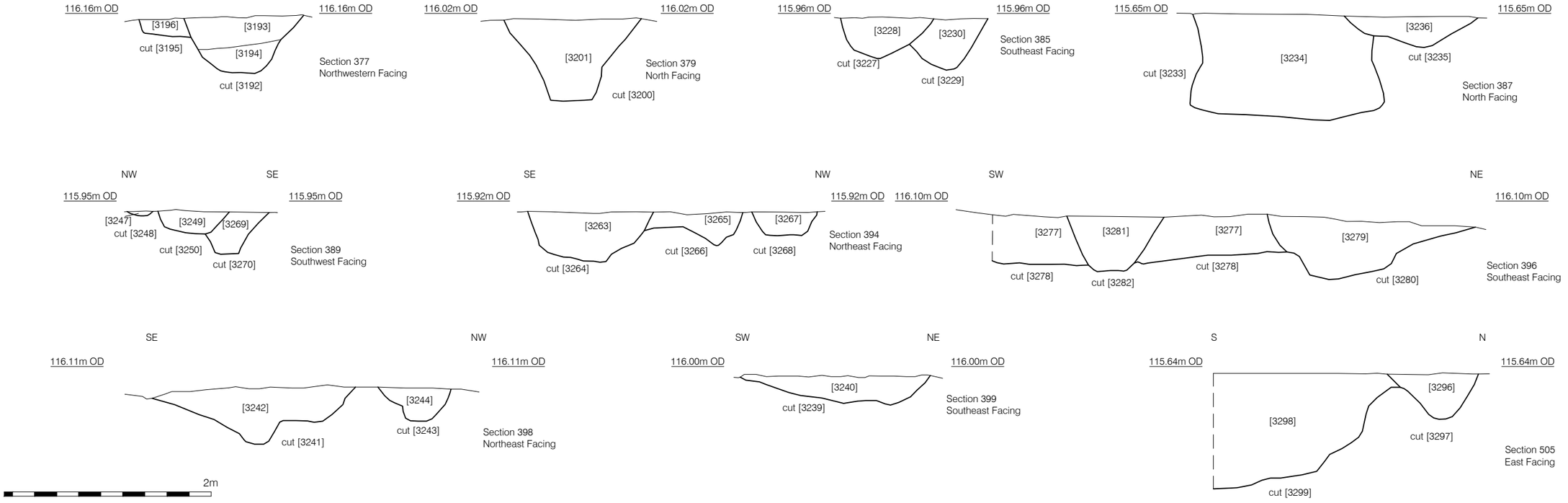


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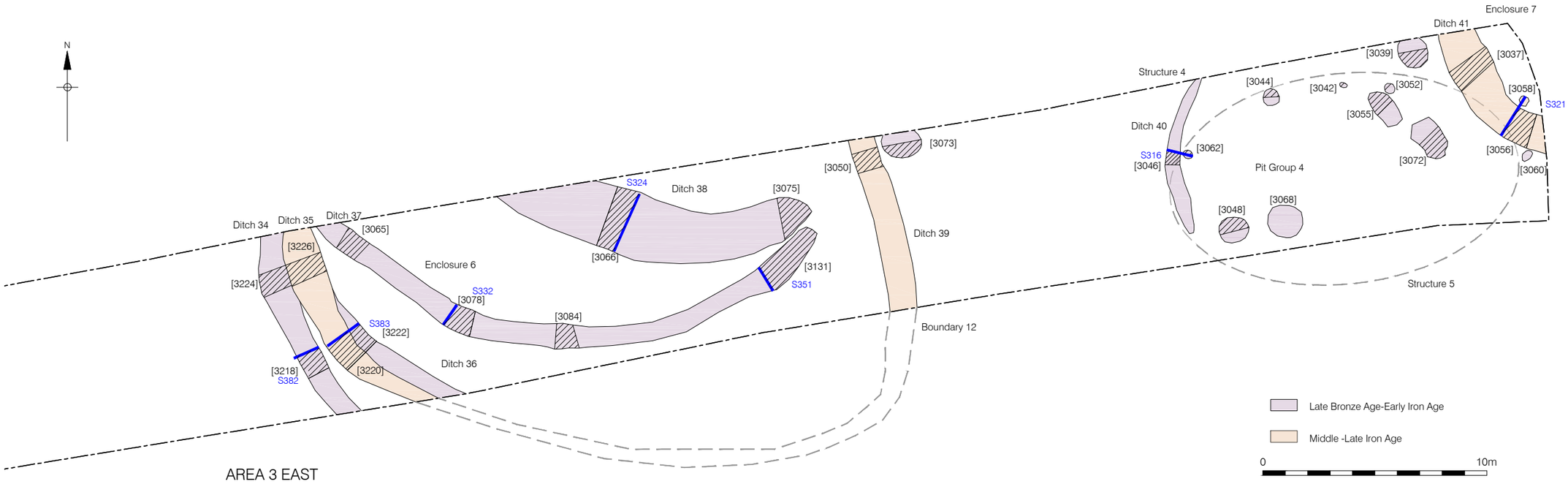
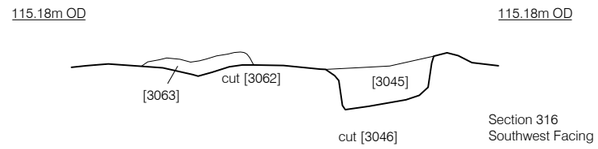
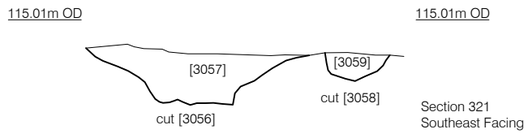
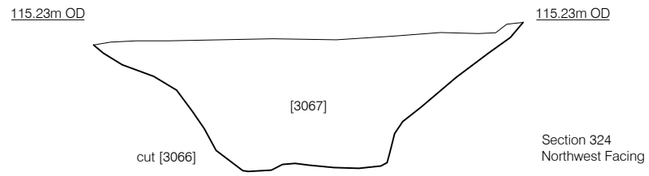
Figure 6A
Detailed plan of Settlement Site 3 (West) with Phasing and Sections
Plan 1:200 and Sections 1:40 at A3

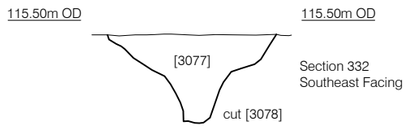


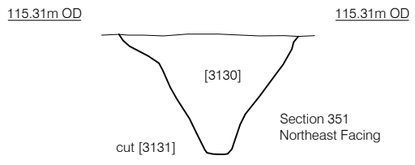
AREA 3 EAST











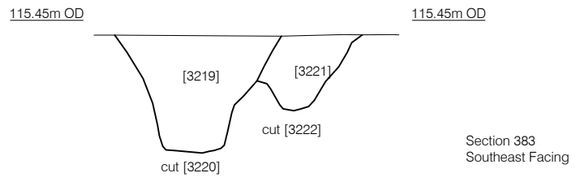


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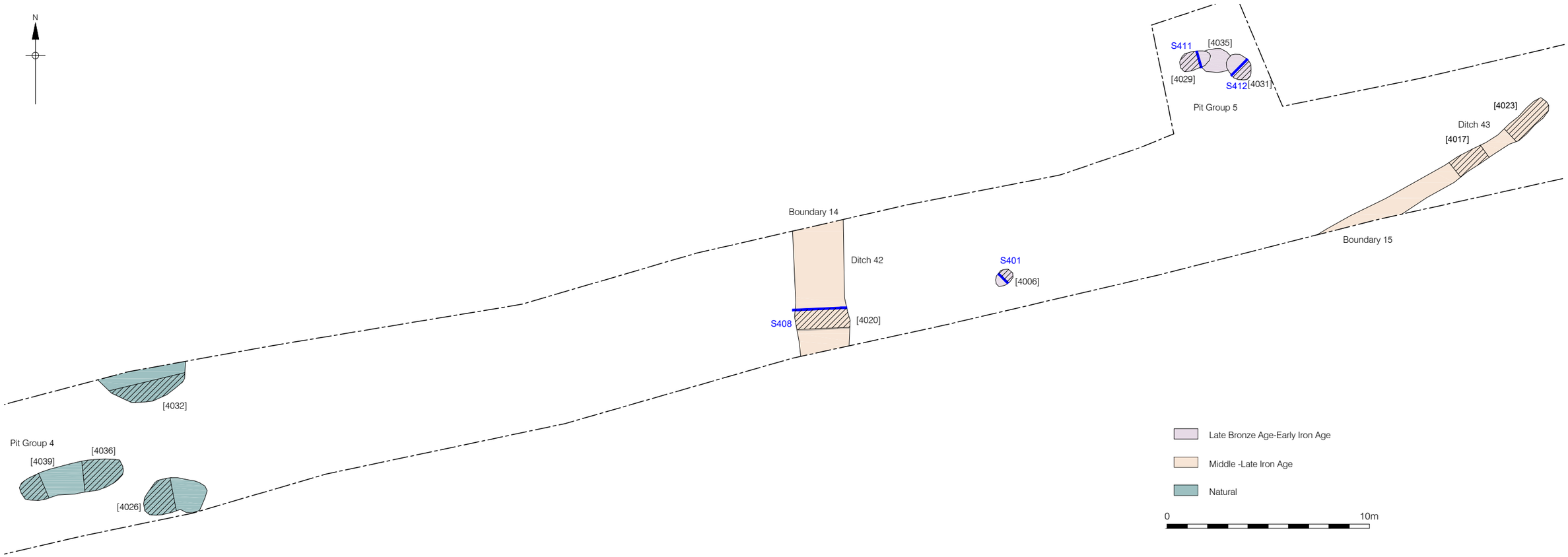
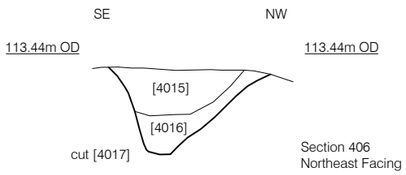
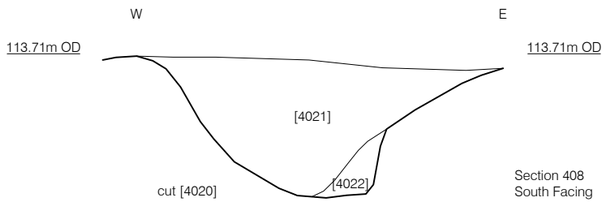
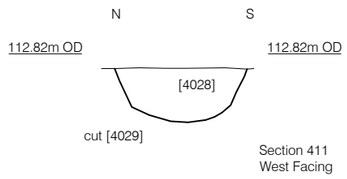
Figure 6B
Detailed plan of Settlement Site 3 (Centre) with Phasing and Sections
Plan 1:200 and Sections 1:40 at A3









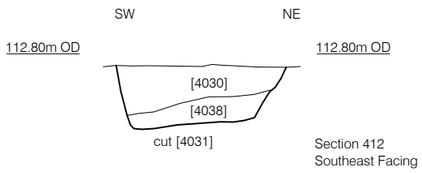


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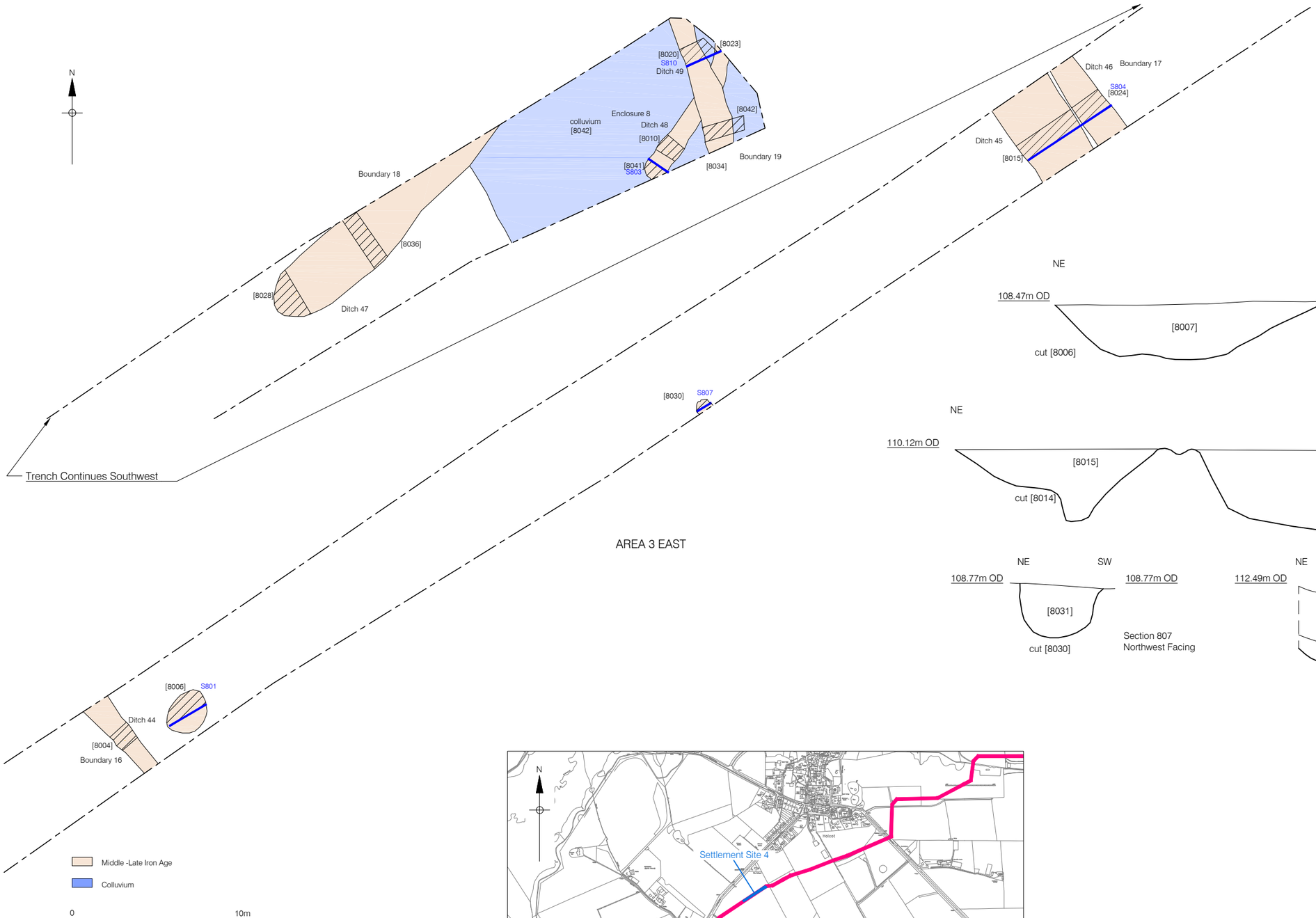
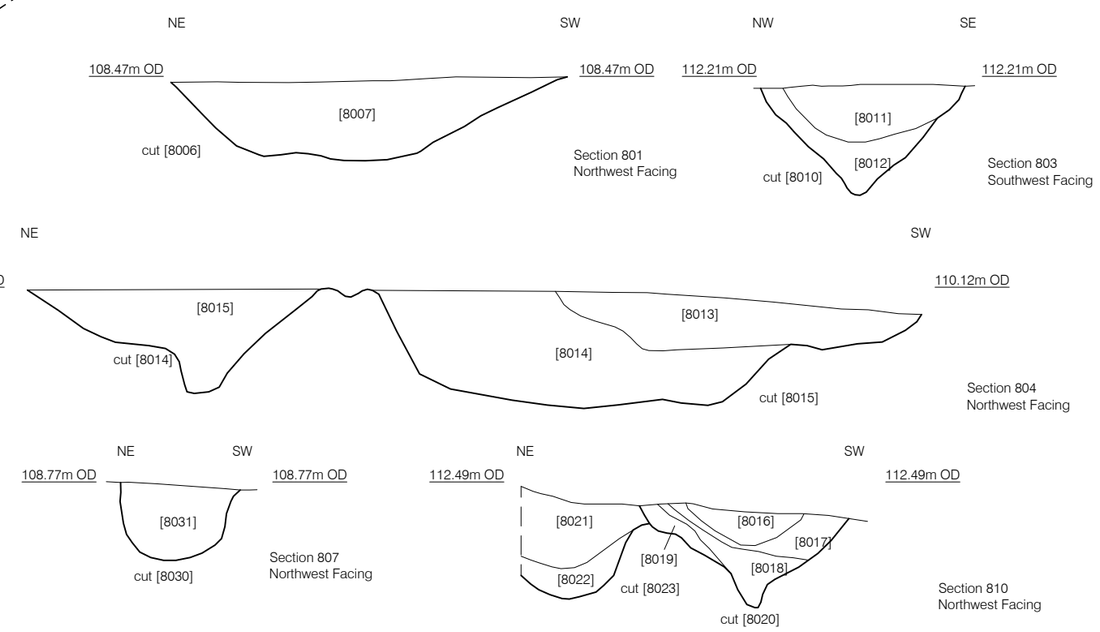
Figure 6C
Detailed plan of Settlement Site 3 (East) with Phasing and Sections
Plan 1:200 and Sections 1:40 at A3





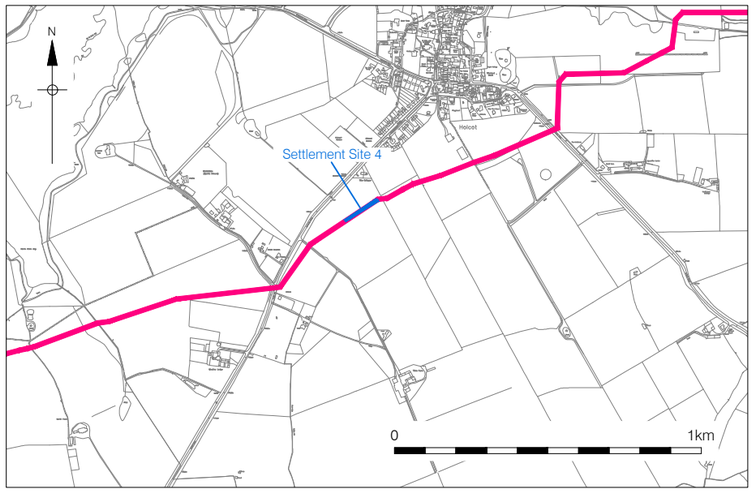
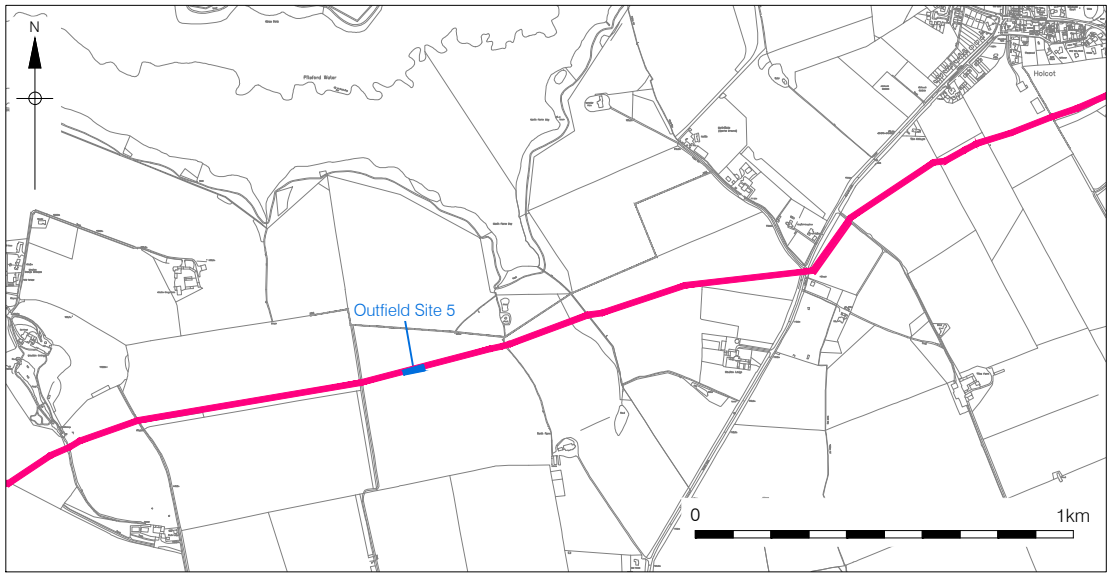


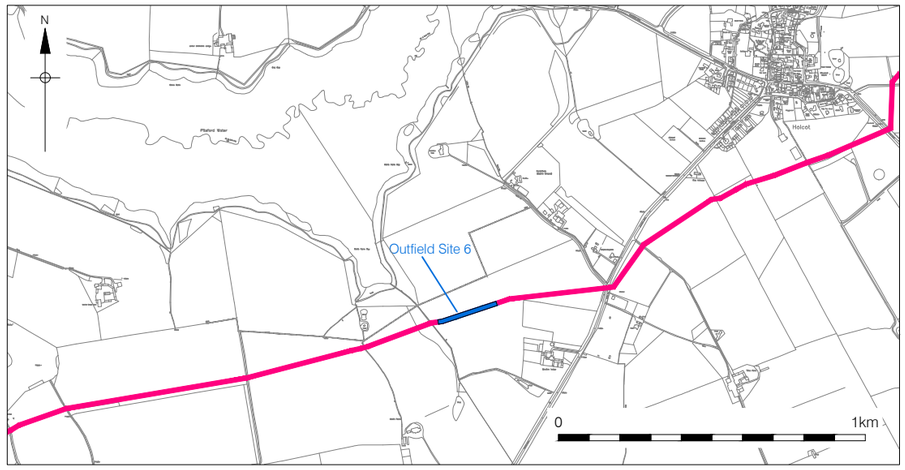
Figure 7
Plan of Settlement Site 4 with Phasing and Sections
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:400 and Sections 1:40 at A3

01/11/16 RM



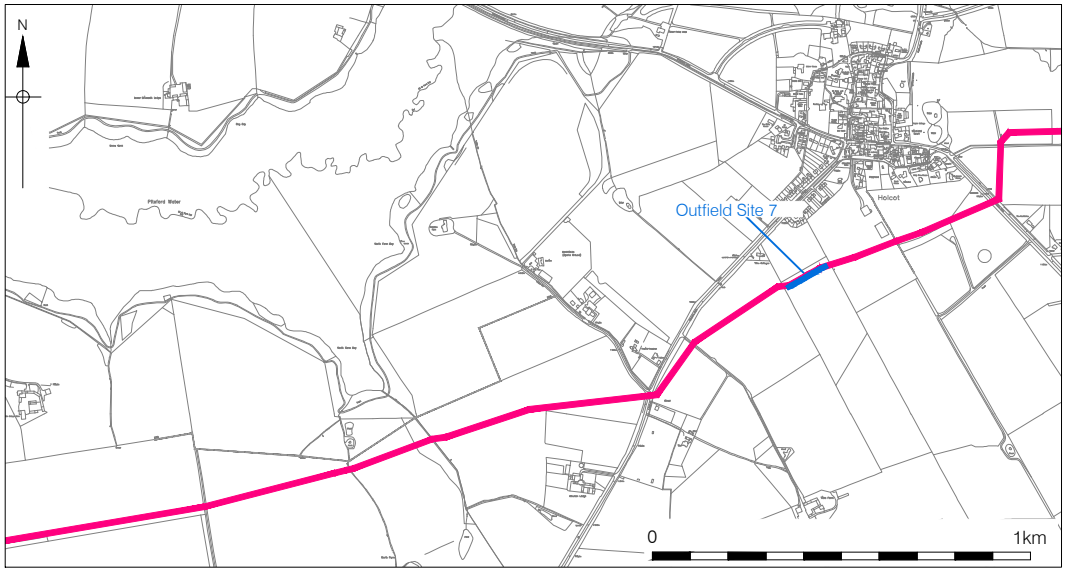
14/11/16 RM

Figure 8
Plan of Outfield Site 5
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:200 at A4



14/11/16 RM

Figure 9
Plan of Outfield Site 6
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:400 at A3



14/11/16 RM

Figure 10
Plan of Outfield Site 7
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:400 at A4

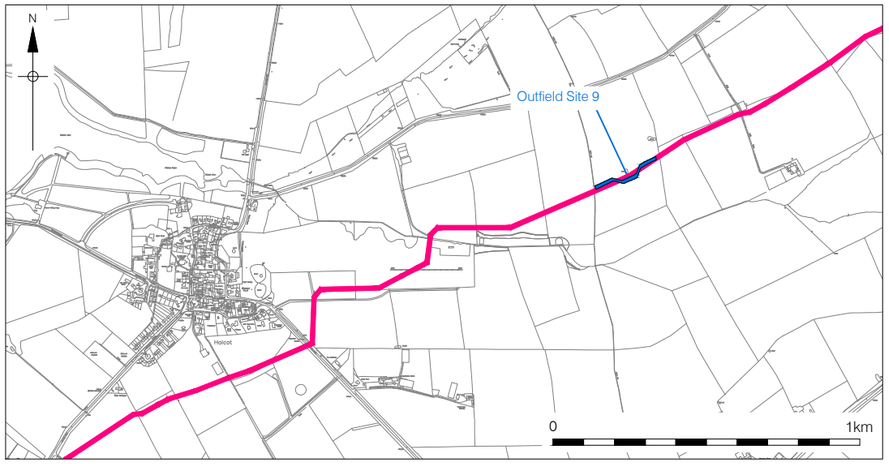


Figure 11
Plan of Outfield Site 9
Inset 1:20,000, Plan 1:400 at A3

14/11/16 RM

12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: South-west view of machine stripping of Area 4

Plate 2: North-east view of Excavation, Area 4

Plate 3: North-west view of Boundary 1, Area 3

Plate 4: North-west view of Boundary 2 and STRUCTURE 1, Area 3

Plate 5: West facing view of Pit [3166], Area 3

Plate 6: North facing view of Postholes [3172] & [3174] in Pit [3166], Area 3

Plate 7: South facing view of redeposited natural (3216) in Pit [3166], Area 3

Plate 8: East facing view of Pit [3166] and Pit [3175], Area 3

Plate 9: South-east view of Pit Group 1, Area 3

Plate 10: South facing view of Pit Group 1, Area 3

Plate 11: South-west facing of Enclosure 3 (50% excavated), Area 3

Plate 12: South-east view of Enclosure 3 (100% excavated), Area 3

Plate 13: South-east view of Ditch slot [3139], Enclosure 2, Area 3

Plate 14: South-east view of Hollow 1, Area 3

Plate 15: North-west facing of Structure 3 (50% excavated), Area 3

Plate 16: North-west facing of Structure 3 (c.75% excavated), Area 3

Plate 17: North-west view of Pit [3204], Pit Group 2, Area 3

Plate 18: South-west view of Ditch slots [3289] and [3291], Area 3

Plate 19: North-west view during excavation of Ditch slot [3271], Area 3

Plate 20: South facing view of Pit [3233] and Ditch slot [3235], Area 3

Plate 21: North-west view of Enclosure 6, Area 3

Plate 22: South-east view of Enclosure 7, Area 3

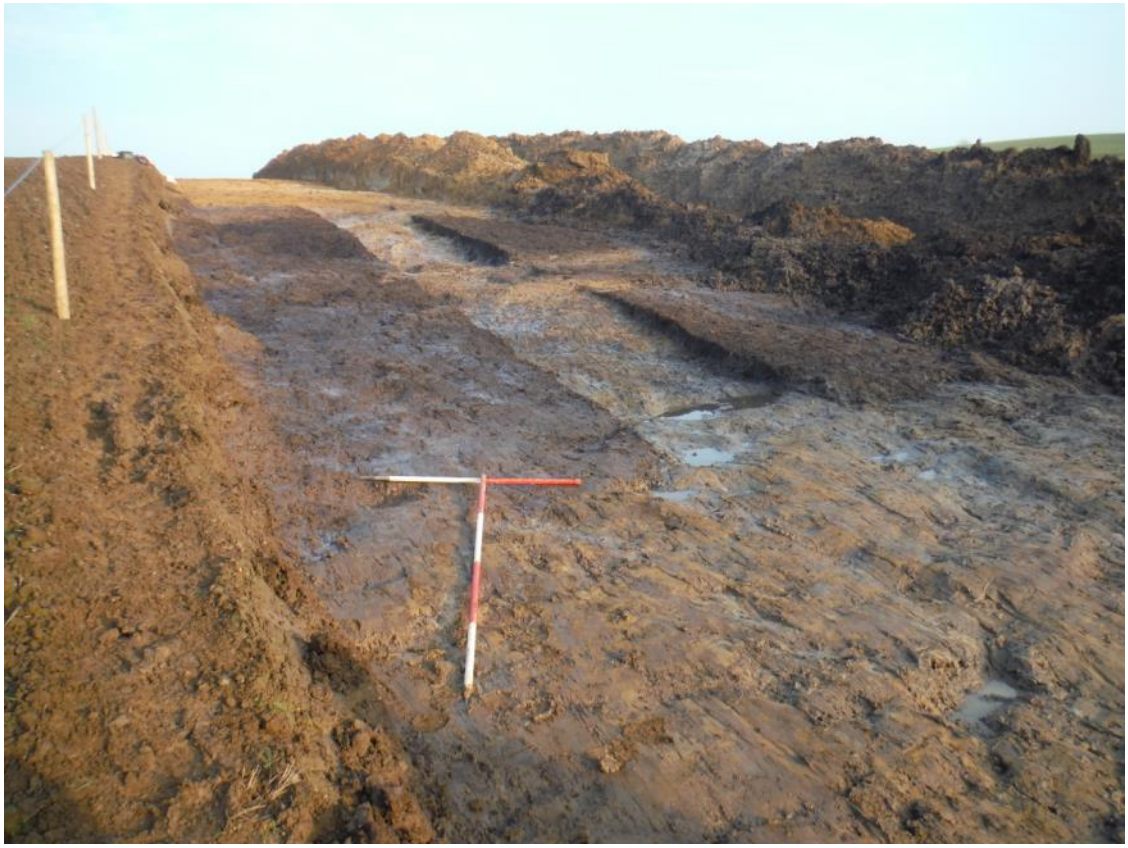


Plate 23: South-east view of Hollow 2, Area 6

Plate 24: North-east view of Hollow 2, Area 6

Plate 25: South-west view of Enclosure 8 and Boundary 19, Area 7/8/9

Plate 26: North-east view of Ridge and Furrow System 2, Area 7/8/9

Plate 27: South-east facing view of Ridge and Furrow System 3, Area 11

Plate 28: South facing view of Ridge and Furrow System 3, Area 11

Plate 29: South facing view during excavation, Area7/8/9

Plate 30: Final site meeting, Area 3

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Area	Context Number	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group	Post-Ex Site
1	1000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
1	1001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
1	1002	0	Layer	Natural			
2	2000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
2	2001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
3	3000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
3	3001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
3	3002	0	Layer	Natural			
3	3003	3003	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 5	Settlement Site 1
3	3004	3003	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 5	Settlement Site 1
3	3005	3005	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 4	Settlement Site 1
3	3006	3005	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 4	Settlement Site 1
3	3007	3007	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 5	Settlement Site 1
3	3008	3007	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 5	Settlement Site 1
3	3009	3010	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3010	3010	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3011	3011	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3012	3011	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3013	3013	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3014	3013	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3015	3015	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3016	3015	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3017	3017	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 5	Settlement Site 1
3	3018	3017	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 5	Settlement Site 1
3	3019	3020	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3020	3020	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3021	3022	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1

3	3022	3022	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3023	3025	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3024	3025	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3025	3025	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3026	0	Layer	Natural	Roman	Boundary 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3027	3027	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3028	3027	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3029	3029	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3030	3029	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3031	3032	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 3	Settlement Site 1
3	3032	3032	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 3	Settlement Site 1
3	3033	3034	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 3	Settlement Site 1
3	3034	3034	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 3	Settlement Site 1
3	3035	3035	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3036	3035	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3037	3037	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 7	Settlement Site 3
3	3038	3037	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 7	Settlement Site 3
3	3039	3039	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3040	3039	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3041	3042	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3042	3042	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3043	3044	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3044	3044	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3045	3046	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3046	3046	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3047	3048	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3048	3048	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3049	3050	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3050	3050	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 5	Settlement Site 3

3	3051	3052	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3052	3052	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3053	3055	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3054	3055	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3055	3055	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3056	3056	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 7	Settlement Site 3
3	3057	3056	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 7	Settlement Site 3
3	3058	3058	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3059	3058	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3060	3060	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3061	3060	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3062	3062	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3063	3062	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3064	3065	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3065	3065	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3066	3066	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3067	3066	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3068	3068	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3069	3068	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3070	3068	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3071	3072	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3072	3072	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3073	3073	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3074	3073	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3075	3075	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3076	3075	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3077	3078	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3078	3078	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3079	3080	Fill	Posthole	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 2

3	3080	3080	Cut	Posthole	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 2
3	3081	3083	Fill	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 2
3	3082	3083	Fill	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 2
3	3083	3083	Cut	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 2
3	3084	3084	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3085	3084	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3086	3086	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3087	3086	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3088	3090	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3089	3090	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3090	3090	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3091	3093	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3092	3093	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3093	3093	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3094	3096	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3095	3096	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3096	3096	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 7	Settlement Site 1
3	3097	3099	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3098	3099	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3099	3099	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3100	3102	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3101	3102	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3102	3102	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3103	3105	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3104	3105	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3105	3105	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3106	3106	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3107	3106	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3108	3108	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2

3	3109	3108	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3110	3110	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3111	3110	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3112	3112	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3113	3112	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3114	3114	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3115	3114	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3116	3116	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3117	3116	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3118	3118	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3119	3118	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3120	3120	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3121	3120	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3122	3122	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3123	3122	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3124	3124	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3125	3124	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 3	Settlement Site 2
3	3126	3126	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3127	3126	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3128	3129	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3129	3129	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3130	3131	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3131	3131	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3132	3132	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 6	Settlement Site 1
3	3133	3132	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 6	Settlement Site 1
3	3134	3132	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 6	Settlement Site 1
3	3135	3135	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3136	3135	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3137	3137	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1

3	3138	3137	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3139	3139	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3140	3139	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3141	3141	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3142	3141	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3143	3143	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 1
3	3144	3143	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 1
3	3145	0	Layer	Natural		Hollow 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3146	0	Layer	Natural		Hollow 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3147	3147	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3148	3147	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3149	3151	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3150	3151	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3151	3151	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3152	3152	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3153	3152	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 2	Settlement Site 2
3	3154	3154	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3155	3154	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Structure 2	Settlement Site 1
3	3156	3156	Cut	Posthole	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3157	3156	Fill	Posthole	Bronze Age	Pit Group 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3158	3158	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3159	3158	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3160	3160	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3161	3160	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3162	3162	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3163	3162	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3164	3164	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3165	3164	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 1	Settlement Site 1
3	3166	3166	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1

3	3167	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3168	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3169	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3170	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3171	3172	Fill	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3172	3172	Cut	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3173	3174	Fill	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3174	3174	Cut	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3175	3175	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3176	3175	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3177	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3178	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3179	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3180	3180	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 8	Settlement Site 3
3	3181	3180	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 8	Settlement Site 3
3	3182	3182	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3183	3182	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3184	3184	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit Group 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3185	3184	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit Group 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3186	3186	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3187	3186	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3188	3186	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3189	3186	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3190	3190	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3191	3190	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3192	3192	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3193	3192	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3194	3192	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3195	3195	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3

3	3196	3195	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3197	3197	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3198	3197	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3199	3197	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3200	3200	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3201	3200	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3202	3202	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3203	3202	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3204	3204	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3205	3204	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3206	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
3	3207	3208	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit Group 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3208	3208	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit Group 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3209	3210	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3210	3210	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3211	3212	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3212	3212	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3213	3214	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3214	3214	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3215	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Enigmatic Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3216	3166	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Enigmatic Pit	Settlement Site 1
3	3217	3218	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3218	3218	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3219	3220	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 12	Settlement Site 3
3	3220	3220	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 12	Settlement Site 3
3	3221	3222	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3222	3222	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3223	3224	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3
3	3224	3224	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 6	Settlement Site 3

3	3225	3226	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 12	Settlement Site 3
3	3226	3226	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 12	Settlement Site 3
3	3227	3227	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3228	3227	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3229	3229	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3230	3229	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Trackway 1	Settlement Site 3
3	3231	3232	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3232	3232	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3233	3233	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit Group 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3234	3233	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit Group 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3235	3235	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3236	3235	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 5	Settlement Site 3
3	3237	3237	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3238	3237	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3239	3239	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3240	3239	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3241	3241	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3242	3241	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3243	3243	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3244	3243	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3245	3246	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 9	Settlement Site 3
3	3246	3246	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 9	Settlement Site 3
3	3247	3248	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3248	3248	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3249	3250	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3250	3250	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3251	3252	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 11	Settlement Site 3
3	3252	3252	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 11	Settlement Site 3
3	3253	3254	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 11	Settlement Site 3

3	3254	3254	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 11	Settlement Site 3
3	3255	3255	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 9	Settlement Site 3
3	3256	3255	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 9	Settlement Site 3
3	3257	3258	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3258	3258	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3259	3260	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3260	3260	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3261	3261	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 9	Settlement Site 3
3	3262	3261	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 9	Settlement Site 3
3	3263	3264	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3264	3264	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3265	3266	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3266	3266	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3267	3268	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3268	3268	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 10	Settlement Site 3
3	3269	3270	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3270	3270	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3271	3271	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3272	3271	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3273	3274	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3274	3274	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 2	Settlement Site 3
3	3275	3276	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3276	3276	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3277	3278	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3278	3278	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure 4	Settlement Site 3
3	3279	3280	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3280	3280	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3281	3282	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3
3	3282	3282	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Structure 3	Settlement Site 3

3	3283	3284	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3284	3284	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3285	3289	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3286	3289	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3287	3289	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3288	3289	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3289	3289	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3290	3291	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		
3	3291	3291	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		
3	3292	3292	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3293	3292	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3294	3294	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3295	3294	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3296	3297	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3297	3297	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3298	3299	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3299	3299	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3300	3300	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3301	3300	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Large Enclosure/Quarry Pit	
3	3302	3302	Cut	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
3	3303	3302	Fill	Ditch	Bronze Age		Settlement Site 3
4	4000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
4	4001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
4	4002	0	Layer	Natural			
4	4003	4003	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 1	Outfield Site 5
4	4004	4003	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 1	Outfield Site 5
4	4005	4006	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
4	4006	4006	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
4	4007	4007	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 2	Outfield Site 5

4	4008	4007	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 2	Outfield Site 5
4	4009	4009	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 2	Outfield Site 5
4	4010	4009	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 2	Outfield Site 5
4	4011	4011	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 1	Outfield Site 5
4	4012	4011	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 1	Outfield Site 5
4	4013	4013	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 2	Outfield Site 5
4	4014	4013	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 2	Outfield Site 5
4	4015	4017	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 15	Settlement Site 3
4	4016	4017	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 15	Settlement Site 3
4	4017	4017	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 15	Settlement Site 3
4	4018	4018	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 1	Outfield Site 5
4	4019	4018	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 1	Outfield Site 5
4	4020	4020	Cut	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 14	Settlement Site 3
4	4021	4020	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 14	Settlement Site 3
4	4022	4020	Fill	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Boundary 14	Settlement Site 3
4	4023	4023	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 15	Settlement Site 3
4	4024	4023	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 15	Settlement Site 3
4	4025	4023	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 15	Settlement Site 3
4	4026	4026	Cut	Treethrow			Settlement Site 3
4	4027	4026	Fill	Treethrow			Settlement Site 3
4	4028	4029	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4029	4029	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4030	4031	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4031	4031	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4032	4032	Cut	Treethrow			Settlement Site 3
4	4033	4032	Fill	Treethrow			Settlement Site 3
4	4034	4035	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4035	4035	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4036	4036	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3

4	4037	4036	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
4	4038	4031	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 5	Settlement Site 3
4	4039	4039	Cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
4	4040	4039	Fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit Group 4	Settlement Site 3
6	6000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
6	6001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
6	6002	0	Layer	Natural			
6	6003	0	Layer	Natural		Hollow 2	Outfield Site 6
6	6004	6005	Fill	Pit			Outfield Site 6
6	6005	6005	Cut	Pit			Outfield Site 6
6	6006	6007	Fill	Pit			Outfield Site 6
6	6007	6007	Cut	Pit			Outfield Site 6
789	8000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
789	8001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
789	8002	0	Layer	Natural			
789	8003	0	Layer	Natural			Settlement Site 4
789	8004	8004	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 16	Settlement Site 4
789	8005	8004	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 16	Settlement Site 4
789	8006	8006	Cut	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 4
789	8007	8006	Fill	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 4
789	8008	8008	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 3	Outfield Site 7
789	8009	8008	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 3	Outfield Site 7
789	8010	8010	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8011	8010	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8012	8010	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8013	8015	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 17	Settlement Site 4
789	8014	8015	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 17	Settlement Site 4
789	8015	8015	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 17	Settlement Site 4

789	8016	8020	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8017	8020	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8018	8020	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8019	8020	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8020	8020	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8021	8023	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8022	8023	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8023	8023	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8024	8024	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 17	Settlement Site 4
789	8025	8024	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 17	Settlement Site 4
789	8026	8026	Cut	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 3	Outfield Site 7
789	8027	8026	Fill	Ditch	post-medieval	Ridge & Furrow System 3	Outfield Site 7
789	8028	8028	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 18	Settlement Site 4
789	8029	8028	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 18	Settlement Site 4
789	8030	8030	Cut	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 4
789	8031	8030	Fill	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age		Settlement Site 4
789	8032	8032	Cut	Natural			N/A
789	8033	8032	Fill	Natural			N/A
789	8034	8034	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8035	8034	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 19	Settlement Site 4
789	8036	8036	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 18	Settlement Site 4
789	8037	8036	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Boundary 18	Settlement Site 4
789	8038	0	Layer	Natural			N/A
789	8039	8041	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8040	8041	Fill	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8041	8041	Cut	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Enclosure 8	Settlement Site 4
789	8042	0	Layer	Natural			Settlement Site 4
10	10000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
10	10001	0	Layer	Subsoil			

10	10002	0	Layer	Natural			
11	11000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
11	11001	0	Layer	Subsoil			
11	11002	0	Layer	Natural			
12	12000	0	Layer	Topsoil			
12	12001	0	Layer	Subsoil			

APPENDIX 4: CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Settlement 1 – Boundary 1

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmØ	charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes	uncharred leaf fragment
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
302	3021	3022	Ditch 2	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	2ml	-	1	1	-
308	3024	3025	Ditch 3	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	3	1	-
303	3026	3026	-	natural	Roman	40L	5ml	-	3	2	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Boundary 2

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume (ml	charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes
								Ab.	Ab.
307	3028	3027	Ditch 4	ditch	Middle Iron Age	40L	5ml	2	2

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Boundary 4

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes
								Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
304	3006	3005	Ditch 6	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	10ml	1	1	2	1	3	2

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Boundary 5

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume (ml	Charred wood >4mmØ	charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes	Charred bone
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
301	3018	3017	Ditch 7	ditch	Middle Iron Age	40L	5ml	1	2	2	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Enclosure 1

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume (ml	charred wood <4mmØ	uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.
330	3163	3162	Ditch 9	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	2

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Pit Group 1

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume (ml	Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred chaff			Charred wood >4mmØ	charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes	uncharred miscellaneous
							Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
323	3098	3099	pit	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2
324	3101	3102	pit	Bronze Age	40L	10ml	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	-	3	-	-
325	3104	3105	pit	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
326	3128	3129	pit	Bronze Age	40L	15ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
329	3150	3151	pit	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Structure 1

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred seeds			Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø	Uncharred root/rhizomes
							Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
300	3009	3010	posthole	Bronze Age	10L	75ml	-	-	-	2	3	2
305	3017	3011	posthole	Bronze Age	10L	100ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
306	3016	3015	posthole	Bronze Age	10L	2ml	1	1	2	-	2	2

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 1 – Ungrouped Pits

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmØ		Charred wood <4mmØ		Uncharred root/rhizomes		Uncharred miscellaneous	
							A	b.	A	b.	A	b.	A	b.
327	3144	3143	pit	Bronze Age	20L	5ml	1		2		1		1	
331	3167	3166	pit	Middle Iron Age	40L	5ml	-		1		-		1	

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 2 – Enclosure 2

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred seeds			charred wood <4mmØ	uncharred miscellaneous
							Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
321	3127	3126	Ditch 17	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	2ml	-	-	-	1	-
315	3109	3108	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	5ml	1	1	2	2	1
316	3113	3112	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	1ml	1	1	1	2	-
317	3117	3116	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	2ml	-	-	-	1	-
318	3121	3120	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	2ml	-	-	-	1	-
319	3125	3124	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	2ml	-	-	-	2	-

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 2 – Enclosure 3

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred seeds			Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred misc
							Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
315	3109	3108	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	5ml	1	1	2	2	1
316	3113	3112	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	1ml	1	1	1	2	-
317	3117	3116	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	2ml	-	-	-	1	-
318	3121	3120	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	2ml	-	-	-	1	-
319	3125	3124	Ditch 18	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	20L	2ml	-	-	-	2	-

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement Site 3 – Boundary 12

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes	Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
343	3219	3220	Ditch 35	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	10ml	1	3	1	1	3	1	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 12: Settlement Site 3 - Boundary 14

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes
									Ab.	Ab.
400	4021	4020	Ditch 42	Boundary 14	ditch	Middle Iron Age	40L	2ml	1	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 13: Settlement 3 – Enclosure 4

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.
341	3199	3197	Ditch 20	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	3	1	1	3	1
342	3201	3200	Ditch 20	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	2ml	1	1	1	1	3	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 14: Settlement - Enclosure 6

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes	Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
310	3067	3066	Ditch 38	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	2ml	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
320	3130	3131	Ditch 37	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	2ml	-	1	1	1	3	-	1
340	3223	3224	Ditch 34	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	3	-	-	-	1	-

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 15: Settlement 3 – Enclosure 7

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes
								Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.
309	3038	3037	Ditch 41	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	2ml	1	1	1	3	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Hollow 1

Sample	Fill	Cut	Group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds		
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.
328	3146	3146	Hollow 1	natural	undated	80L	50ml	2	3	1	1	3

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Pit group 2

Sample	Fill	Cut	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred chaff			Charred twigs	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes
						Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.
335	3187	3186	Bronze Age	40L	10ml	1	1	3	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
336	3203	3202	Bronze Age	40L	10ml	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
337	3205	3204	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 - Pit Group 3

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes	Uncharred miscellaneous
							Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
339	3234	3233	pit	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	2ml	2	1	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Pit Group 4

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred chaff			Charred wood <4mm	Dried waterlogged Seeds		
							Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.
314	3040	3039	pit	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
311	3070	3068	pit	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	-	1	1	3

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Pit Group 5

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes	Uncharred miscellaneous
							Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
402	4034	4035	pit	Bronze Age	40L	2ml	1	1	3	1	2	1	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Structure 3

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes	Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
345	3240	3239	Ditch 23	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	2	-	-	-	1	1
347	3279	3280	Ditch 23	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	2	1	1	2	-	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Structure 4

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds		
								Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.
312	3045	3046	Ditch 40	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	10ml	1	3	1	1	3

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Structure 5

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred grains			Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred root/rhizomes
							Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
313	3063	3062	posthole	Bronze Age	<10L	5ml	1	1	2	2	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 3 – Ungrouped samples

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood <4mmØ	Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.
344	3057	3239	-	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	15ml	2	2
346	3244	3243	Ditch 22	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	5ml	2	2

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100;
d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 4 – Enclosure 8

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred twigs	Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø
								Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
800	8011	8010	Ditch 48	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	10L	10ml	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
805	8039	8041	Ditch 48	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	5ml	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 4 – Boundary 17

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml	Charred grains			Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes
								Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.
801	8014	8015	Ditch 45	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	2ml	1	1	3	1	1	3	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 4 – Boundary 19

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred chaff			Charred twigs	Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø	Uncharred root/rhizomes
								Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.
804	8016	8020	Ditch 49	ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	5ml	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Settlement 4 – Ungrouped sample

Sample	Fill	Cut	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes
							Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.
802	8031	8030	pit	Middle to Late Iron Age	40L	10ml	1	3	2	1	3	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible

Outfield Site 6

Sample	Fill	Cut	Group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml	Charred grains			Charred nutshell	Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.
600	6003	6003	Hollow 2	natural	undated	40L	25ml	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	3
604	6006	6007	-	pit	undated	40L	20ml	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	-

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Large Enclosure Ditch

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sub-group	Feature	Date	Bulk sample volume	Flot volume	Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Uncharred root/rhizomes	Uncharred miscellaneous
								Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.	Div.	Pres.	Ab.	Ab.
349	3272	3271	Ditch 50	ditch	Bronze Age	40L	5ml	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	-
348	3298	3299	Ditch 50	pit	Bronze Age	40L	2ml	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	1

Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Area	Spot date	Sherd	Weight (g)	Comments	Post-ex Site
3000	3000	3	Post Med	1	3	A small post-medieval sherd and a prehistoric sherd from the topsoil.	
3290	3291	3	LBA-IA?	2	22	A small group of handmade sherds.	
3272	3271	3	LBA-IA	3	36	A small group including a fragment from a fingertip decorated vessel and a large jar with an inturned rim.	
3283	3284	3	BA-IA	1	24	A single handmade sherd.	
3288	3289	3	MLIA	25	124	A small group of handmade sherds including a fragment from a necked jar or bowl with a rounded lip.	
3295	3294	3	LBA-IA	3	10	A small group of handmade sherds.	
3298	3299	3	BA-?IA	1	3	A single handmade sherd.	
3301	3300	3	LBA-IA	2	75	A single handmade sherd and a fragment from a fired clay object.	
3004	3003	3	IA	13	199	A small group of shell-gritted bodysherds.	
3009	3010	3	LBA-?IA	8	8	Scraps of handmade pottery similar to vessels in context 3006.	Settlement site 1
3012	3011	3	LBA?	5	21	A small burnished sherd in a similar fabric to vessels from context 3006 along with sherds from an oxidised poorly mixed vesicular vessel of Bronze Age date.	Settlement site 1
3021	3021	3	?	3	11	Fragments from a fired clay object.	Settlement site 1
3026	3026	3	Roman	34	85	A small abraded group including handmade and wheelmade vessels.	Settlement site 1
3144	3143	3	LBA-IA	4	16	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 1
3167	3166	3	LBA-IA	6	30	A small group of handmade sherds including a fragment from a jar with a slightly everted rounded rim probably of Iron Age date.	Settlement site 1
3169	3166	3	MLIA	24	101	A small group including very abraded sherds of scored ware.	Settlement site 1
3177	3166	3	Prehistoric	2	5	Handmade fragments probably from an abraded vessel.	Settlement site 1
3098	3099	3	MIA-Erom	3	57	A small group including fragments from a handmade lug handled jar.	Settlement site 1
3101	3102	3	LBA-IA	5	39	A small group of handmade sherds including a flat base from a large jar.	Settlement site 1
3104	3105	3	LBA-IA	4	35	Handmade sherds from a single vessel.	Settlement site 1
3128	3129	3	MLIA	51	1443	A good fresh medium sized group including fragments from a scored ware jar. The presence in this group of a fragment from jar or bowl in a fine burnished shell-gritted fabric probably from the 'Hemsbury-Draughton' style makes a later Iron Age date for this group most likely (2nd-1st century BC).	Settlement site 1

3149	3151	3	LBA-IA	5	40	A small group of handmade sherds including a very vesicular example probably of Bronze Age date.	Settlement site 1
3150	3151	3	LBA-EIA	11	113	A small abraded group including an abraded sherd with incised decoration and a carinated shoulder from a further vessel with a row of stabbed fingernail decoration.	Settlement site 1
3138	3137	3	LBA-IA	4	17	A small group of handmade sherds including a fragment from a jar with internal carbonised residue.	Settlement site 1
3155	3154	3	LBA-IA	8	230	Fragment from a large cylindrical jar a Deverel-Rimbury origin for the vessel in the 2nd Ma BC cannot be ruled out.	Settlement site 1
3019	3020	3	BA	1	17	Thin walled handmade sherds with a reduced core and inner surface.	Settlement site 1
3136	3135	3	LBA-IA	3	16	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 1
3095	3096	3	LBA-IA	3	17	A small group including fragments from a thin-walled handmade vessel. Late Bronze Age or more probably Late Iron Age.	Settlement site 1
3023	3025	3	LBA-IA	3	12	Abraded thin walled handmade sherds.	Settlement site 1
3024	3025	3	LBA?	4	33	A small group of vesicular sherds along with thin-walled sherds similar to those in context 3006.	Settlement site 1
3006	3005	3	LBA-?EIA	56	1238	A large proportion of a shell-gritted necked jar with a pinched out flat base. Also present were a range of at least two further necked jars or bowls with fine burnished external surfaces.	Settlement site 1
3018	3017	3	LBA?	3	28	A small group of thin walled Bronze Age vessels similar to those from context 3006 including one pinched-out basal sherd with thick internal carbonised deposits suitable for C14 dating.	Settlement site 1
3161	3160	3	BA-IA	1	12	A single handmade sherd.	Settlement site 1
3165	3164	3	LBA-IA	4	2	A small group of abraded handmade sherds.	Settlement site 1
3159	3158	3	BA-IA	4	7	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 1
3163	3162	3	LBA-IA	14	14	A small group of abraded handmade sherds.	Settlement site 1
3016	3015	3	BA	8	5	Small crumbly vesicular sherds.	Settlement site 1
3140	3139	3	IA	13	164	Fragments from a single large handmade jar.	Settlement site 2
3040	3039	3	LBA-IA	6	8	Small abraded scraps of handmade pottery.	Settlement site 3
3061	3060	3	LBA-IA?	1	1	A single small abraded handmade sherd.	Settlement site 3
3074	3073	3	MLIA?	4	11	A small group including abraded fragments possibly from a scored ware jar.	Settlement site 3
3183	3182	3	LBA-EIA?	32	295	A small group including a jar with an internally flanged rim and stabbed fingertip decoration. Possibly a parallel for for jars from the Gretton assemblage but it is difficult to reconstruct the vessel from the fragments	Settlement site 3

						present.	
3196	3195	3	LBA-EIA	2	11	A fragment from a handmade jar with a row of slashed fingernail decoration along the shoulder.	Settlement site 3
3257	3258	3	MLIA?	7	26	A small group of handmade sherds. A single grog and fine shell-gritted sherd probably dates this group to the later Iron Age.	Settlement site 3
3071	3072	3	LBA-IA	3	8	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3187	3186	3	LBA-EIA	26	263	A small fresh group including handmade fragments from a jar and a carinated jar or bowl with a thin rim tip broadly of Knight's Form 1 class and similar to examples from Vicarage Farm Fengate and Gretton (Knight 1984, Fig. 11.18, Fig 13.3)	Settlement site 3
3189	3186	3	LBA-EIA	35	413	A fresh medium sized group including a rim from a jar with a slashed rim similar to an example from Fengate (Knight 1984, Fig. 11.4)	Settlement site 3
3205	3204	3	LBA-EIA	19	181	A small group of sherds from jars and bowls with fingernail stabbed decoration.	Settlement site 3
3185	3184	3	MLIA	21	44	A small group of sherds including fragments from a scored ware jar.	Settlement site 3
3047	3048	3	LBA-IA	3	12	A small group of grog-gritted sherds.	Settlement site 3
3069	3068	3	LBA-IA?	6	11	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3070	3068	3	Prehistoric	3	34	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3041	3042	3	LBA-IA	5	65	Fragments from a single handmade jar.	Settlement site 3
3063	3062	3	LBA-IA	24	44	A small group of handmade sherds including fragments from a thin-walled vessel with a pinched-out base.	Settlement site 3
3193	3192	3	LBA-IA	8	51	A small group of handmade grog-gritted sherds.	Settlement site 3
3194	3192	3	Prehistoric	8	21	A small group of vesicular grog-gritted sherds, perhaps of Bronze Age date.	Settlement site 3
3198	3197	3	LBA-?IA	2	6	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3201	3200	3	BA-IA	4	12	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3203	3202	3	LBA-EIA	25	166	A small group including a fragment from a vessel with a fingernail stabbed decoration and a cordoned jar that may be of Deverel-Rimbury type.	Settlement site 3
3277	3278	3	LBA-IA	6	22	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3244	3243	3	LBA-EIA	5	14	A small group including a fragment from a jar with fingernail stabbed decoration.	Settlement site 3
3281	3282	3	MLIA	10	201	A small group including fragments of scored ware, a small jar with a triangular rim and a flattened profile and a large globular jar with a rounded direct rim.	Settlement site 3

3240	3239	3	LBA-IA	2	3	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3242	3241	3	LBA-IA	18	52	A small group including a fragment from a jar with an inturned rim (probably of LBA-IA date).	Settlement site 3
3279	3280	3	BA-IA?	1	3	A single abraded handmade sherd.	Settlement site 3
3228	3227	3	LBA-IA	24	173	A small group of handmade sherds including a basal fragment from a large jar.	Settlement site 3
3213	3214	3	LBA-IA	3	32	A small group of handmade sherds including a fragment from a base.	Settlement site 3
3230	3229	3	LBA-IA	17	165	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3245	3246	3	LBA-IA?	2	2	Two small abraded sherds.	Settlement site 3
3256	3255	3	LBA-IA	2	25	Two handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3262	3261	3	LBA-IA	8	65	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3231	3232	3	LBA-IA	2	4	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3251	3252	3	LBA-IA?	1	3	A single abraded handmade sherd.	Settlement site 3
3221	3222	3	LBA-IA	1	29	A single abraded handmade sherd probably of mid to late Iron Age date.	Settlement site 3
3085	3084	3	LBA-IA	8	18	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3076	3075	3	IA?	2	11	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3049	3050	3	Prehistoric	1	1	A single abraded grog-gritted sherd.	Settlement site 3
3036	3035	3	LBA-IA	4	4	A small group of abraded handmade sherds.	Settlement site 3
3045	3046	3	LBA-IA	13	61	A small group including a fragment from a handled vessel and jars with everted rims.	Settlement site 3
3038	3037	3	LBA-IA	17	135	Fragments from handmade jars including a pinched out base.	Settlement site 3
3057	3056	3	MLIA?	36	544	A fresh group of vesicular grog-gritted sherds including a fragment from a large jar. Two sherds show signs of scored diagonal lines one sherd is problaby an example of Scorded ware dating to the lid to late Iron Age.	Settlement site 3
4030	4031	4	LBA-IA?	5	60	Fragments from a large friable vessel.	Settlement site 3
4022	4020	4	MLIA	5	134	Fragments from a large scored ware jar.	Settlement site 3
4015	4017	4	?	4	20	Baked clay.	Settlement site 3
8000	8000	789	Modern	1	7	A small group including a modern sherd.	
8014	8015	789	LIA-Modern	3	71	Fresh fragments from a wheel-finished channel-rimmed jar with a slashed rim tip and a modern sherd.	Settlement site 4
8011	8010	789	IA	4	37	A small group of handmade sherds.	Settlement site 4
8021	8023	789	LIA	59	425	A group of oxidised sherds from at least two necked jars with rounded lips.	Settlement site 4

8022	8023	789	LIA	10	139	A small group of fresh oxidised sherds including a fragment from a flat plain base.	Settlement site 4
8039	8041	789	LIA	6	82	A large fragment from an oxidised carinated bowl decorated with a cordoned neck and a rounded lip.	Settlement site 4
8016	8020	789	LIA	5	203	A small group including a grog-gritted sherd from a large jar with an internal carbonised residue, a handmade channel-rimmed jar and a fired clay object.	Settlement site 4
8018	8020	789	LIA	11	286	A good fresh group of oxidised sherds including fragments from a necked jar with cordoned decoration and another vessel decorated with cordons and a zone of acute combed lattice.	Settlement site 4
8035	8034	789	LIA	30	751	A small fresh group of oxidised wares. Three vessels were retrieved, two large necked storage jars one with combed decoration along with a necked bowl with a rounded lip.	Settlement site 4

16 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-275096	
Project details	
Project name	Hannington to Pitsford Water Pipeline, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring: A Post-Excavation Assessment
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of archaeological excavations and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on twelve sites along the route of the Hannington to Pitsford water pipeline in Northamptonshire. The pipeline contained a mid-point at Chainage 3750 NGR SP 79328 69513 to the south of the village of Holcot. The main programme of excavation and monitoring was conducted across ten weeks between the 3rd of November 2014 and the 23rd of January 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water, in response to a brief issued by Lesley-Ann Mather of Northamptonshire County Council ahead of the construction of a 7.5km long water pipeline designed to increase water capacity. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the construction of the new pipe and any associated groundworks. The archeological excavations revealed a series of long-lived settlement sites (SETTLEMENT SITES 1-4) spread across the whole of the pipeline excavations. Two main foci of settlement activity were identified in Areas 3 and 7. These settlement sites consisted of a range of features including structures, enclosures, boundaries and pit groups. However no direct evidence for dwellings were encountered likely due to the constraints of the pipeline excavations.
Project dates	Start: 03-11-2014 End: 23-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HPWP14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	STRUCTURE Bronze Age
Monument type	STRUCTURE Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BONE Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DAVENTRY HANNINGTON Hannington to Pitsford Water Pipeline, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring: A Post-Excavation Assessment
Postcode	NN6 9SF
Study area	7.5 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SP 79328 69513 52.317591468045 -0.836080565443 52 19 03 N 000 50 09 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 93.52m Max: 118.11m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council

Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Matthew Lees
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	HPWP14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	HPWP14
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	HPWP14
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	

1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hannington to Pitsford Water Pipeline Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring: Post-Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, M. and Lee, M.
Other bibliographic details	R.11996
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 bound report including text, figures, plates and appendices

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