

Eysey Manor, Cricklade Wiltshire, Phase 2B

**A Post-Excavation Assessment
for Tarmac Ltd**

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Site Code EMC06/96

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Eysey Manor, Cricklade, Wiltshire, Phase 2B Post-Excavation Assessment

By Jo Pine

with contributions by Steve Ford, Rosalind McKenna and Jane Timby

Report 06/96

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of c.0.95 ha of land known as Eysey Manor near Cricklade, Wiltshire (SU 108 946) (Fig.1). Research aims which might be addressed by the analysis are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis is proposed. Planning permission has been gained from Wiltshire County Council to extract minerals from this area. The consent has been gained subject to a condition which required a programme of archaeological works to excavate and record archaeological deposits prior to extraction or other damage.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Mr Richard Hobbs of Tarmac Ltd, Stancombe Quarry, Stancombe Lane, Flaxbourton, Bristol, BS48 3QD.
- 1.3 The site is located to the east of Cricklade, Gloucestershire (Fig. 1). The site was, until the start of the project, arable farmland. The site is situated on the First Gravel Terrace at c.79m AOD and is a small part of a much larger extraction area (Fig. 2). The gravel in places is sealed by alluvial silt deposits. The gravels of the Upper Thames Valley are the result of the deposition of largely calcareous material, derived from the northern limestone outcrops washed down by post-glacial rivers. On the alluvium silt, a clay loam soil has developed, whilst on the gravel a better drained sandy clay loam. Only very minor variations in elevation across the site seem to have marked impact on the nature of landuse.
- 1.4 The Eysey Manor quarry is eventually to cover c.150 ha and the extraction is to take place over at least 10 years. This report documents the works at the quarry in an area known in Tarmac and planning records as Phase 2B. This was co-joining with the areas known as Phase 1 and 2A which have initially been analysed as a separate entity (Pine 2006). However these and the later phases (3 and 4) will eventually be discussed as a contiguous archaeological landscape and it is proposed they be published as such.
- 1.5 Phase 2B comprised a parcel of land of c.0.75ha in the west part of the site with stripping 25m wide and 300m long aligned SW-NE, to the north of the initial excavations (Phase 1 and 2A) (Fig. 2). Within this area gravel extraction to form a silt pond would destroy any archaeological deposits if present, therefore full archaeological excavation was undertaken in this area.
- 1.6 The archaeological potential of the whole 150ha site has been demonstrated by field evaluation comprising machine dug trenches (CAT 1999) and has been summarized in a contribution to an Environmental Statement. The evaluation revealed extensive areas of occupation and landscape features, many of which were already visible from aerial photography. The evaluation highlighted eight, sometimes extensive, areas of higher archaeological potential representing deposits of early prehistoric through to medieval date but with Iron Age sites particularly well represented. The evaluation also noted that some areas of the proposal site were low-lying with an increased potential for waterlogged remains of high palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 1.7 As a result of inevitable damage to or destruction of these archaeological deposits during extraction, a formal programme of archaeological excavation was requested for the site. A specification for this work was drawn up to follow a brief for the project prepared and approved by Mr Roy Canham, Senior Archaeological Officer with Wiltshire County Council. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the County Council's policies on archaeology, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission.

- 1.8 The project is being managed by Jo Pine who also directed the fieldwork. The field staff for Phase 2B were Natasha Bennett, Sue Burden, Marianne Moen, and Paul Sanderson. The fieldwork took place in August 2006. The post-excavation work, not including the specialists, is being undertaken by the above team with assistance by Marta Buczek. Andrew Mundin together with the author prepared the cad drawings.
- 1.9 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with the Devises Museum, in due course. The site code for Phase 2B is EMC06/96.

2 Archaeological background

- 2 Large scale excavations c18ha (sites phase 1 and 2A) have already taken place on the site on land that co-joins Area 2B (Fig.2) (Pine 2008). Excavations over 9 months revealed a complex landscape, used and occupied, manipulated and responded to, over a long period. These include a number of palaeochannels and overbank alluvium, some of which appears to have been stratigraphically earlier than the Iron Age. Two of the channels were selected for scientific analysis as peaty deposits were observed and the initial results indicate a deforested grassland from the later Bronze Age.
- 2.1 The earliest anthropogenic features on site have been dated to the middle Bronze Age (with a radiocarbon determination of 1603–1440 cal BC at two sigma) and comprised four post-built roundhouses, with a probable inhumation burial being contemporary, these situated on the low land at c. 78 m AOD.
- 2.2 The majority of occupation appears to have taken place in the middle Iron Age, and took the form of fifteen round houses marked by pennanular gullies, numerous pits and postholes, cremation burials and occasional land division features. The roundhouses are to be found in isolated clusters across the landscape, the majority being on the high gravel to the north at c. 79m AOD. Late Iron Age occupation was limited, an unusual 'D' shaped enclosure with probable 'ritual' deposits. isolated pits and postholes and a rectangular enclosure. This was recut in the Roman period.
- 2.3 Other Roman features were scarce, comprising droveway ditches.
- 2.4 Medieval features were concentrated in the south-east corner of the site, a moated manor house, of 12th-15th century origin, with the building and moat being remodelled successively until the early 19th century. The house structure was preserved *in situ* whilst the moat was excavated. A post-medieval water meadow system was also recorded. Cartographic evidence suggests that other palaeochannels recorded may relate to the medieval and post-medieval hydrological history of the site.
- 2.5 To the east additional excavations have taken place in the quarry complex in extraction Phases 3 and 4 (Pine in prep) and Phase 5 is ongoing. These have revealed a less densely occupied landscape of middle Iron Age date. The elements of this comprise similar feature types as Phase 1/2A roundhouses and enclosures and occasional field divisions.
- 2.6 In the wider environs Eysey lies in an area of intense prehistoric and Roman occupation. Significant archaeological research has been undertaken in recent years in advance of mineral extraction, such as at Ashton Keynes, Somerford Keynes, Fairford, Horcott, Latton, Kempsford and Cricklade. Few particularly notable or remarkable individual 'sites' have been revealed but the work has provided substantive advances in our understanding of the spatial organization of past societies over long chronological spans (OA 2004; Preston 2005). The consensus of opinion (backed by extensive data) is that the Thames gravels, especially in the Upper Thames valley, consist of a tightly packed, highly organized landscape by the early Roman period, with settlement 'sites' located roughly one every 0.5km in every direction, and field systems, roads, tracks, occupying more or less every space in between. Aerial photography (cropmarks) provides clear evidence of the extent of the early parcelling of the landscape (which excavation has shown is mainly Iron Age and Roman) but can significantly underestimate its intensity (as at Horcott) and, especially, its chronological range. Similarly, more recent fieldwork as at Cotswold Water Park (Miles *et al.* 2007), Latton, (Pine 2009a), Siddington (Wallis and Milbank in prep), A417-A419 road (Mudd *et al.* 1999 a and b) has indicated that extensive use of landscapes was taking place in the Iron Age by utilizing small, dispersed farmsteads rather than nucleated sites.
- 2.7 Close to Eysey, 500m to the west was the site known as Weavers Bridge excavated during A419/417 excavations (Mudd *et al.* 1999a and b). The site was first evaluated with three trenches by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) in 1994 where in one trench the remnants of a Roman road 'Ermin Street' was uncovered together with a Roman dark agricultural soil. The subsequent excavation area was

c.450sq m. located to the north-east of the revealed Roman road. A midden deposit was recorded dated to the late Roman period together with six late Roman ditches. It is believed the midden suggests the location of buildings nearby. At the northern end of the excavation were a number of braided river channels of probable Medieval date truncated by drainage ditches of medieval or later date.

- 2.8 Within the environs of and on the site itself a series of cropmarks have been identified and mapped as part of the RCHME's National Mapping Project (CAT 1999). These include linear features thought to represent Roman trackways, two of which are located within the Phase 1 and Phase 2a areas of extraction. Other linear features within these areas are thought to represent rectangular enclosures and in the far south the cropmarks may represent water management associated with the deserted village of Eysey. A former river channel, in the south-east of Phase 1, is shown on aerial photographs. It has also been noted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and an earlier map dated to 1773.
- 2.9 The present settlement at Eysey lies surrounded by the proposed 150 ha extraction zone. It appears to have been at one time slightly larger than its present permutation although probably never a large settlement. The population census of 1831 shows the population was 167 and in 1841 it was 188, although these figures also included the population of Water Eaton. The last census before the settlement was included in the Latton population showed the population was just 128.
- 2.10 Eysey was listed in Domesday Book together with Latton. The two manors were joined by King Harold. There was land for 8 ploughs. Of this land 3 hides were held for the lordship with three ploughs. There were 15 villans (peasants), 6 bordars (lowly cottagers), 4 cottagers with five ploughs. There were 2 mills and 200 acres of meadow, pasture 1 league long and half a league broad. Assuming a league to be 3 miles, this is a substantial area. It was worth £10 (Williams and Martin 2002). A church was in use from AD1195 although it probably dates from much earlier. The first recorded incumbent was a Nicolas in 1236. The registers date from 1571 and terminate in 1947. The medieval church building was replaced in 1844 by the Church of St. Mary, although whether on the same site is unclear, although it would usually be so. This church was finally demolished in 1953.
- 2.11 Post-medieval features were recorded as site 6 in the CAT evaluation and interpreted as post-medieval water management features.

3 The evaluation

- 3 Between May and July 1999 CAT carried out a 1% sample evaluation as part of the preparation of an Environmental Statement to accompany the planning application for mineral extraction. Seventy-eight evaluation trenches, 100m long were excavated and located to give as comprehensive a coverage of the site as possible. Archaeological remains were found widely distributed across the 150ha area and were categorized by CAT for ease of interpretation into eight sites ranging in date from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.
- 3.1 Site 3 was located within, or partly within, the Phase 2B area of extraction that is the subject of this report. This produced evidence of early-middle Iron Age occupation, suggestive of small settlements situated on the floodplain. Site 3 consisted of three postholes and a pit and two parallel ditches. One of the postholes and the pit contained early Iron Age pottery. The undated ditches correspond to the linear cropmarks which may be Roman in date.
- 3.2 The evaluation also uncovered the remains of palaeochannel within Phase 2B these being continuations of channels observed and recorded in Phase 1 and 2a extraction Area (see above). Some may represent the former courses of the Ampney Brook and/or the River Thames.

4 Original objectives

4 The general objectives of the project were to:

- 4.1.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the extraction.
- 4.1.1.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.

- 4.1.1.3 Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- 4.1.1.4 Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- 4.2 *Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:*
 - 4.2.1 What is the date and nature of the possible trackways on the main site?
 - 4.2.2 What is the nature and date of the landscape features (eg fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?
 - 4.2.3 How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?
 - 4.2.4 When was the sites first occupied and when were they abandoned?
 - 4.2.5 Are there further occupied areas within the proposal site?
 - 4.2.6 What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

5 Purpose of this report

- 5.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavations, the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national context. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

6 Excavation Methodology

- 6.1 Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits.
- 6.2 All archaeological features were planned and sectioned as a minimum objective. Linear features such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity were sampled to 10% of their length. Linear features, such as those defining settlement enclosures, were sampled at a minimum of 15% of their length. All termini and intersections were examined.
- 6.3 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from seventeen sealed and securely dated contexts, some of which yielded carbonized environmental material.

7 Results

- 7.1 Area 2B contained a number of gullies interpreted as roundhouses, an enclosure and Roman trackway. The most significant elements of this evidence belong to the Iron Age, but Roman activity is also represented.
- 7.2 An extensive programme of radiocarbon dating (9 AMS determinations) for Phase 1 and 2A provides a secure chronology for major landscape elements in these phases and as Phase 2B is a continuation of this landscape these dates can be used in interpreting this additional area. A single additional date was obtained from a feature in Phase 2B (4533, 5117) which was also plotted in Phase 2A.

7.2 The results are presented below in sufficient detail to allow a determination of the potential for analysis, but not in exhaustive detail. The archive contains full information on over 300 separately recorded contexts. A summary list of excavated features forms Appendix 1.

7.3 *Quantification of archive:*

7.3.1 The fieldwork record consist of: approximately 3 standard museum cardboard boxes of finds, with 1 stewart (plastic) boxes of small finds; 1 lever-arch files of written records; 1 correspondence file; approximately 10 rolls of colour print, black and white, and colour slide film; and 3 multi-context plans on drafting film (permatrace) and 3 permatrace section sheets.

8 Phase by phase summary

To avoid confusion, the extraction phases will hereafter be referred to as Areas, thus the area that is the subject of this report, Phase 2B in planning and quarry management terms, is Area 2B for archaeological purposes. 'Phase' will therefore refer to the chronological divisions of the site features.

8.1 *Late post-glacial/early Holocene*

8.1.1 The excavation and evaluation work on the site and surrounding environs indicated that multiple shallow river channels dissected the floodplain and first gravel terrace. Many of these channels were probably formed during the late Devensian/early Holocene and were former channels of the Thames and Ampney. The channels of the Thames incised to greatest extent at the start of the Holocene, thereafter a regime of silting up and simplification occurred, reducing the flow from multiple channels to a single channel (Brown 1997; Robinson 1992). Two major channels 840 and 821 were recorded dissecting Area 1 and 2A and these were also observed continuing together with spreads of alluvium in to Area 2B. It is likely they were early Holocene channels (Fig 2).

8.2 *Bronze Age*

8.2.1 The channel infills consisted of peat deposits sealed by clayey silt mineralogical deposits. The peat that formed in channel 840 was sampled and a core was taken through this material in Area 1. The base of the peat deposit has been dated to 1781–1636 cal BC (Probability 80.1 %) (KIA 35306), the early part of the middle Bronze Age. Peat formation can occur in a channel because it has been blocked by vegetation and this can cause channel diversion to form a cut off channel in which aquatic plants and monocotyledon species (rushes, reeds and grasses) and trees such as alder grow. Eventually the channel can become terrestrialized (Brown 1997). Another reason may be a rise in the water table on the floodplain, caused by deforestation by human agency or possibly beaver activity (Coles 2006). A rise in the water table has been suggested for this part of the Thames Valley starting between the mid/late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age (Robinson and Lambrick 1984). In channel 821 another column was taken in Area 1. Here the base of the peat was dated to 548–400 cal BC (Probability 82%) (KIA 35307) i.e., early to middle Iron Age. This was at a higher elevation on the floodplain which may explain the later date.

8.2.2 Two machine slots were excavated through the channels and the one cut through channel 821 (that to the west) showed peat sealed by clayey silts. A tree stump was also noted cutting through the channel base, sealed by the middle Iron Age peat. This suggests a dry area which then became wetter, however the species could not be identified and it could be a water tolerant species such as *Salix* or *Alnus*.

8.2.3 As discussed the peat and channels were then sealed by more minerogenic sediments These probably entered the channels as overbank flooding deposits from active channels in other areas of the site. This change in sedimentation has been suggested to be result of agricultural intensification. It is likely this flooding occurred on numerous occasions with complex and varied velocity patterns and it has not been possible to date these occurrences closely. However the early Bronze Age peat was sealed by mineralized sediments and settlement then occurred in this area of the channel with material culture of middle Iron Age 598-412 date (Probability 54.4 %), (KIA 35314) sealing the top of these sediments in the channel. This suggests flooding episodes occurred sometime within the earlier part of the middle Iron Age.

8.3 Middle Iron Age (Fig. 4)

8.3.1 Roundhouse 14661

This comprised a circular gully with two entrances to the east and west. Fifteen slots (5008-5011, 5013-5016, 5018-5024) were excavated to show it was 0.38-0.96m wide and 0.10-0.45m deep. The internal diameter of this probable eaves-drip gully would have been 7.5m. Several internal postholes (5026-5031) were recorded. Three (5026-5028) may have represented upright timbers for a wattle and daub frame, the remainder probably represented internal furnishings and/or partitions.

8.3.2 Roundhouse/enclosure 14663

This comprised a gully (slots 5042-46, 5048) with a projected internal diameter of c.5m. A likely entrance was observed on the north-west side. It was little more than a stain on its eastern side and its relationship with spread/midden (6772) could not be discerned. It did however truncate the alluvial clay fills of the earlier palaeochannel. A single posthole (5049) was recorded within its circuit. This being 0.39m by 0.42m and 0.11m deep. Given the small size of this structure it is likely this may have had an ancillary use. Two spread of midden material (6772 and 6797) were located to the east. These deposits were a light brown grey silty clay, c. 0.02m in depth overlying the light grey and reddish brown alluvial clay of an earlier palaeochannel. No pottery was recovered but it was charcoal rich and (6772) contained animal bone (56 fragments). A posthole (5122) cut this spread.

8.3.3 Gully 14662

This was a stretch of gully amounting to about a sixth of a circle, being c.4m in length, 0.45m wide and 0.37m deep and contained pottery and animal bone. It is possible this represented part of a building plan with postholes 5006, 5007, 5101 and 5115 with more of this structure likely to be revealed to the north. Postholes 5109 and 5114 may represent internal furnishings. Its projected size would be c.7m, similar to 14663.

8.3.4 Enclosure 4532/4533

A small enclosure (4532) c.14m by 11m with an opening gateway in its northern side was observed, its southern section having been partially examined during the Area 2A excavation. This ditch was substantial, over 1m wide and c. 0.90m deep. Excavations suggest this may have not been the first permutation of this feature. An earlier phase is suggested by the recording of a small stretch of ditch and its terminal (5039). This enclosure may have been of similar shape and dimensions as the later enclosure (4532) however it may have been completely truncated to the west and south by this later feature and its recut 4533. Stratigraphically this first enclosure may have been associated with gullies/land divisions 4530 or 4531, (recorded during the earlier excavations of area 2A) (Fig. 3). At the terminal end of 4531 there appears to be placed deposits (5690) consisting of over 150 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

The latest phase of the enclosure is represented by redefining of the ditch on its eastern and southern side as shown by ditch 4533. Wood fragments and fragments of worked timber were recovered from the ditch's waterlogged fill (5117, 6759). The timber was radiocarbon dated to 598-412 date (Probability 54.4 %), (KIA 35314) (Appendix 4). Another later addition was the excavation of gully 14664 representing a north-eastern stretch of the enclosure. It is possible that gullies 4530 and 4531 were still extant and thus form part of a second enclosure to the east. To make the enclosures secure for stock a bank or hedge probably accompanied this feature. Gully 4533 was cut by ditch 14678.

8.3.5 Gully 14665 was recorded aligned SW-NE and plotted for 6m. It contained one sherd of south-west black burnished ware (intrusive) and 82 sherds of Iron Age material. A small stretch of gully/scoop 5002 contained Iron Age pottery. Undated postholes 5003-5, 5100, 5121, 5123, 5036, 5037, may belong to this phase of occupation.

8.4 *Roman?*

8.4.1 Trackways

A trackway/droeway defined by ditches was recorded crossing Area 2B and was a continuation of that recorded in both Areas (1 and 2A) of the site. It has been traced within the combined excavation areas for over 400m. This had been partially visible prior to excavation as a cropmark. It comprised a pair of ditches (4520 and 4523), which flanked a track that varied in width between 3.5m and 5m. It crossed Area 2B on a south-north orientation and then appeared to curve round to the north-east as seen in the north-south strip of Area 2A (Fig. 3). This trackway was redefined by ditches 4524 and 4521. These followed roughly the same alignment and configuration until the north of the site in Areas 2A and 2B.

- 8.4.2 In area 2B the eastern trackway ditch 4523/4 continues on its south-north alignment, however the western ditch in its later permutations (14678/9) appears to turn sharply to the west and is plotted for c.75m. Its far western segment can now be seen to have been recorded as ditch 14590 in the previous (Area 1) excavations. It is likely, however, that elements of the north-south western trackway ditch remained visible as a barrier. (In Area 2A there appears to be an entrance into the driveway/field and the driveway turns to the east, defined by parallel 14562/3 and 4546/7).
- 8.4.3 The trackway is not well dated and just a few sherds of 2nd century AD pottery and one tiny sherd of later Roman pottery were recovered during the previous fieldwork, along with small amounts of Middle Iron Age wares. From the evidence in this area(2B), however, the pottery is more strongly suggestive of a Middle Iron Age date, although still in small quantities. The Roman sherds may prove to be intrusive, or may only be dating the period after the ditches had passed out of use. Stratigraphically, there seems no real reason to prefer either date for the initial layout of these ditches. Given all the recutting, these are likely to be Middle Iron Age ditches with a long life with the odd Roman sherd collected in the top infills.

8.5 *Post-medieval*

- 8.5.1 A major old stream channel (4508) was a continuation of that crossing both the Area 1 and 2A areas of the site (Fig. 2). This corresponds to the channel depicted on the Andrews and Dury maps of Wiltshire in 1773 and 1810. Its changing depiction on the Ordnance Survey 25" map c. 1880s indicates this channel had been diverted into a field side ditch aligned east-west sometime between 1810 and 1880. This ditch is still visible within the site today.
- 8.5.2 Two undated gullies (5000 and 14680) were recorded. Gully 5000 was plotted for 40m and its eastern end was obscured by the alluvial deposits. Gully 5000 looks like it relates to gullies 4517,1 and 4 recorded in the earlier fieldwork and given a middle/late Iron Age date.

9 **Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential**

9.1 *Pottery by Jane Timby*

- 9.1.1 The archaeological resulted in the recovery of 614 prehistoric sherds weighing 2345g from Area 2B, mostly or exclusively dating to the middle Iron Age period (Appendix 2). In addition a very small amount of material of Roman pottery (6 sherds) was found. The assemblage is extremely varied in condition with a particularly high incidence of very small pot crumbs/ fired clay. The overall average sherd size of the assemblage was a minuscule 3.8g
- 9.1.2 The prehistoric assemblage was sorted into fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present combined with the size and frequency of these, following the recommended guidelines for the analysis of later prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997). Very small crumbs were counted and weighed only. Roman or named traded wares were coded following the national Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). The sorted sherds were quantified by count and weight for each recorded context. Any decoration, or surface finish such as burnishing, was noted along with evidence for use in the form of sooting, residues or internal leaching.
- 9.1.3 Later prehistoric
- 9.1.3.1 Most of the assemblage, appears to date to the middle Iron Age. Three basic wares were identified, calcareous, sandy with limestone/shell and sandy. The groups are further sub-divided giving a total 13 defined fabrics which have been as far as possible given the same fabric codes as the assemblage analysed from earlier phases of work at Eysey Manor Quarry. The commonest group are the calcareous wares including fossil shelly wares, oolitic limestone-tempered wares, limestone with varying quantities of fossiliferous matter, all fabrics occurring in various grades. Slightly fewer fabrics were noted in Area 2B compared to the previous areas, which is hardly surprising given the smaller number of features.

9.1.3.2 Description of fabrics

CALCAREOUS/SHELLY

SH1: A moderate to common frequency of fossil shell and/or platy voids and some fossiliferous matter. Fragments > 5 mm.

L1: Common to moderate frequency of limestone and fossiliferous matter. Ill-sorted but with quite coarse fragments > 6 mm. Sandy textured ware.

L2: Common to abundant frequency of mainly oolitic limestone, both as individual ooliths and conglomerates. Occasional fossiliferous matter. Mainly fine (> 2 mm) but with some quite coarse with fragments > 5mm.

L3: Common inclusions of fine visible shell and limestone mainly > 2mm in a fine calcareous matrix.

SANDY/CALCAREOUS

SALI: sandy, slightly micaceous ware with rounded quartz (> 0.5 mm) and sparse limestone, some as ooliths or voids (> 2mm) and/or fossil shell fragments. Some sherds with ferruginous pellets.

SANDY

SA1: glauconitic sandy ware. A moderate to common frequency of rounded glauconitic sand > 1mm.

SA2: a medium-fine sandy ware with a moderate frequency of rounded quartz > 1mm, some iron-stained. Generally with smoothed or burnished surfaces.

9.1.4 In overall terms of composition the Area 2B assemblage comprises 4.4% shelly wares, 43.4% calcareous wares, 1.0% sandy with limestone wares, 3.4% sandy ware and 47.8% crumbs. Six features in Area 2B yielded larger assemblages of pottery in excess of 25 sherds, effectively accounting for 88% of the pottery recovered from Area 2B. By far the highest, 221 sherds, came from gully 14661. The generally accepted trend for the Iron Age in this area is a gradual transition from the coarse shelly and more calcareous wares through to a more mixed and sandier assemblage. On this criterion the earliest features from the ceramic content appear to be ditch 4533 (disregarding the Roman sherds which are presumably surface intrusions), and gully 14665, also with Roman contamination. Ditch terminal 5039 stratigraphically below 4532 yielded just three sherds of fabric L1 and crumbs. All features stratigraphically above where these can be determined yielded some sandy limestone and/ or sandy ware.

9.1.5 The assemblage from roundhouse 14661 comprises 49.8% (count) calcareous wares, 0.4% sandy with limestone and 7.2% sandy wares perhaps indicative of a slightly later date in the sequence. Similarly ring gully 14662 was dominated by calcareous wares accompanied by 5.9% sandy calcareous wares but no sandy wares proper. Also broadly of similar date to these are ditch 4520 with 82.3% calcareous and 5.9% sandy and ditch 14464 with 5.4% sandy calcareous ware.

9.1.6 Dating and affinities

9.1.6.1 The Eysey pottery is a typical middle Iron Age assemblage similar to many others documented from the Upper Thames Valley. Typically the pattern is for calcareous wares to dominate the early Iron Age with an increasing proportion of sandy wares moving into the middle Iron Age period. Most of the wares are plain with the exception of a saucepan pot with tooled curvilinear decoration. The 'saucepan' tradition, more typical of the Wessex region in the 4th-2nd centuries BC, is increasingly being recognised on sites in the Cotswold Water Park. These vessels, along with the glauconitic sandy wares are thus probably imports from the east or south. By contrast the Palaeozoic limestone-tempered jars have travelled from the north-west demonstrating the expansion of trading networks during the middle Iron Age period in this region.

9.1.6.2 Comparable middle Iron Age assemblages from within the Cotswold Water Park area include that from the Preston enclosure and enclosures at Ermin Farm (Timby 1999) and slightly further afield the extensive settlements at Claydon Pike, Lechlade (Miles *et al.* 2007), Thornhill Farm, Fairford (Jennings *et al.* 2004) and Horcott (Pine and Preston 2004). Middle Iron Age enclosures and houses have been found at Spratsgate Lane, Cotswold Community School and Shorncliffe Quarry (Brossler *et al.* 2002) all documenting quite intense occupation at this time.

9.1.6.3 A report on this assemblage should be subsumed in publication of the wider site assemblage.

9.1.7 Roman

9.1.7.1 The Roman assemblage is very limited: four sherds of Dorset black burnished ware, from ditch 4533, one sherd of South-west black burnished ware from gully terminal 5038 (14665) and one sherds of Wiltshire sandy ware as a surface find. The low incidence of sherds suggests no immediate local focus of Roman activity.

9.1.8 Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 7)

1. Simple undifferentiated rim jar. Fabric: SH1. Gully 14661 [5023] (6585).
2. Small jar with an undifferentiated rim. Fabric: L1. Gully terminal 14662, [5111] (6691).

3. Small round-bodied jar with a tapering rim. Fabric: L1. Sooted exterior. Gully 14661, [5021] (6581).
4. Globular-bodied jar with a small shaped rim. Fabric: L2. Ditch 4533 [5041] (6662).
5. Wide-mouthed jar/ bowl with a horizontal finger groove below the rim. Fabric: L1. Ditch [5112] (6692).
6. Wide-mouthed jar with an internally bevelled rim. Diameter slightly uncertain. Fabric: SH1. Ditch [5124] (6775).
7. Barrel-shaped jar with an undifferentiated rim. Fabric: SH1. Ditch [5124] (6775).
8. Simple, externally convex, rimmed jar. Fabric: SH1. Sooted exterior. Ditch [5124] (6775).

9.2 *Fired clay by Jane Timby*

- 9.2.1 Amongst the 12 fragments from Area 2B is approximately 25% of an oval sling shot from gully 14664. Two similar sling shots were noted amongst the material from Area 1. Much of the remainder of the fired clay appears to be much degraded crumbs and where there were larger fragments these had no specific features to suggest their original purpose.

9.3 *Struck flint by Steve Ford*

- 9.3.1 A small collection of 5 struck flints were recovered.. They comprised four flakes and a scraper. Three flakes were patinated a white or creamy white and were variously in poor condition. A fourth flake had been burnt. The scraper was both lightly patinated and iron stained with the retouch being fresher than the patination. The pieces are not closely datable and could be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (Appendix 3).

9.4 *Animal Bone*

- 9.4.1 A small assemblage of animal bone amounting to 1,692 fragments weighing 8kg was recovered during excavations. This will be added to the over 20,000 fragments weighing 102kg recovered from Areas 1 and 2A extraction area excavations. This material is yet to be analysed but will be researched as one assemblage together with the assemblages from Areas 3 and 4.
- 9.4.2 The vast majority of this material derives from middle Iron Age deposits. There is potential the assemblage will add to the regional body of data on Iron Age husbandry, since although individual context assemblages are mostly very small, the site as a whole has a very large body of data to offer. An interesting research topic is whether the faunal remains will give credence to the theory of pastoral (cattle) specialism in this region of the Thames Valley.

9.5 *Metalwork*

- 9.5.1 Two nail fragments were retrieved from gully 14665.

9.6 *Radiocarbon dating*

- 9.6.1 An AMS date was obtained from enclosure ditch 4533 on waterlogged wood giving a middle Iron Age date of 598-412 date (Probability 54.4 %), at two sigma. (KIA 35314). A comprehensive radiocarbon dating series was undertaken for Areas 1 and 2A (Pine 2009). Those results which are also significant for this part of the ancient landscape are repeated in Appendix 4 and include peat deposits from channels 821 and 840 and a roundhouse 4549 which was recorded in Area 2A close by.

9.7 *Pollen by Jo Pine*

9.7.1 Pollen Analysis

- 9.7.1.1 Two cores 1 (840) and 2 (821) were taken through two palaeochannels in Area 1. These channels have been plotted dissecting Area 2B thus the results of the analysis is of relevance, but as the results have already been presented (Pine 2008, 17–18), only a summary is offered here.
- 9.7.1.2 The results of the pollen analysis for Core 1 [840] have been divided into three pollen zones (EMC 1-3) using visually observed changes in the taxa (Fig. 6). A basal date of cal BC 1781–1636 (Probability 80.1%) has been obtained.
- 9.7.1.3 Core 2 [821]; counts were abandoned in many of the samples due to particularly poor pollen concentrations or survival although in four samples 100 grains were reached. Counts of 100 are

statistically acceptable for assessment rather than detailed analysis yet this and the lower counts can give some idea of vegetation within this middle Iron Age sequence.

- 9.7.1.4 Detailed analysis will be presented in the full publication report, however it is clear some woodland clearance occurred by the early Bronze Age with disturbed grasslands dominating the vegetation from this period onwards. The water table rose from this early Bronze Age date, with flooding episodes occurring in the middle Iron Age. More wide scale alluviation occurred from the late Iron Age.

9.8 *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Rosalind McKenna*

- 9.8.1 Seventeen bulk soil samples were processed. The flot was sieved to 0.5mm and air dried. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified (Appendix 5). Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics. All the identified plant remains from Area 2B were from Middle Iron Age contexts.

9.8.2 Charcoal

- 9.8.2.1 The preservation of charcoal fragments was relatively variable even within individual samples. Some of the charcoal was firm and crisp and allowed for clean breaks to the material permitting clean surfaces where identifiable characteristics were visible. However, most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret. The majority of the charcoal present in the samples was too poor to enable identification, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Seven samples produced remains with identifiable material. Appendix 5 shows the results of the charcoal assessment.

- 9.8.2.2 The total range of taxa comprises just three species: oak (*Quercus*), alder (*Alnus*), and ash (*Fraxinus*). With ash present in the environment, it is perhaps worth noting that oak is considerably more strongly represented in the samples. Oak is probably the first choice structural timber, and with a local abundance it may have been used instead of ash, thereby providing more by-product fire fuel. As most of the samples and sub-samples contained only a few charcoal fragments, nothing of interpretable value can be gained from them apart being able to identify the charcoal present –Where sizeable assemblages were present, such as in samples 300 and 285, oak dominated the remains with alder also being present in sample 285. Bark was present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire.

- 9.8.2.3 Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

9.8.3 Plant macrofossils other than charcoal

- 9.8.3.1 Charred remains were present in 14 of the samples but were generally very poorly preserved, and were lacking in most identifying morphological characteristics. Plant macrofossils preserved via anoxic waterlogging were also present and produced small assemblages both in volume and diversity. All the Area 2B samples are basically similar in composition (Appendix 6). Where identification was possible, among the charred remains wheat and barley were represented, and indeterminate cereal was more common. An indirect indicator of cereals being used on site is the large proportion of remains of arable weeds that were found in most of the samples. However, these were preserved via waterlogging, and so probably represent different depositional processes to the charred grains. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. The remains of *Spergula arvensis*, *Stellaria media*, *Chenopodium/ Atriplex* and *Rumex* may also fall in this group. Grasses, not identified any further, are present in small numbers in numerous samples, and these may also have been harvested with the cereal crops.

- 9.8.3.2 The gully and a posthole of roundhouse 14661 produced grasses, knotgrass, pale persicaria, docks, sedges and goosefoot/orache, species which are all indicators of disturbed / waste ground. Numerous

unidentified grasses were also recorded. Some charred cereal grain (indeterminate cereal, barley and wheat) was present in very low numbers.

9.8.3.3 Gully 14664 and ditch 14665 both had remains similar in composition to group 14661, showing an area of disturbed/waste ground and grassland, with single charred cereal grains in all of the samples.

9.8.4 Other samples from this area have much the same composition, and all contain a damp component in varying degrees (pale persicaria, hare's-tail cottongrass, common spike rush, and sedge).

9.8.5 Conclusion

9.8.5.1 The samples produced little environmental material of interpretable value. The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species, with a prevalence of alder and oak fire wood. Oak is a particularly useful fuel as well as being a commonly used structural timber that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985). The archaeobotanical evidence found in the samples was all very similar and the remains show the area was located on or in close proximity to damp waste / disturbed ground and an area of grassland.

9.8.5.2 The remains here are similar to those found at other Middle Iron Age sites in the region, such as Thornhill Farm (Jennings *et al.* 2004) and Claydon Pike (Miles *et al.* 2007).

9.8.5.3 The samples have been assessed, and any interpretable data have been retrieved. No further work is required or possible.

10 Summary of the significance of the data

10.1 National and regional research agendas covering the periods represented on the site (including previously excavated areas 1 and 2A and ongoing/future work in other areas) suggest several strands of research to which the results of this project can contribute. Research is increasingly being focussed on landscapes rather than isolated sites (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001; Fitzpatrick 2007; Taylor 2001) and this project will contribute to this wider study.

10.2 Palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of a landscape is fundamental in the understanding of past human occupation. The vegetation cover, the topography, the hydrology and the climate of an area are of consequence. These variables affect the physical and biological resources available which in turn offer a dynamic interrelated set of possibilities to past inhabitants (Brown 1997). Detailed analysis of the different data sets collected from Eysey will hopefully enable a detailed understanding of the environmental context of this large and complex settlement over a long time frame. 'An understanding of the landscape context at the time of human occupation of a particular locality provides important information for determining what types of behavioural activities might have prevailed' (Rapp and Hill 1998, 53). The presence of waterlogged deposits promises significant returns for this aspect of the project.

10.3 Recent publications have also proposed specialized pastoral agriculture in the part of the Upper Thames of which Eysey is a part, during the middle and late Iron Age (Jennings *et al.* 2004, Miles *et al.* 2007). This issue will again be discussed in relation to the data set (including Areas 1 and 2A), especially the faunal data from Eysey Manor, which have yet to be analysed in detail. The small Middle Iron Age bone assemblage may well prove significant, in potentially providing baseline data setting the scene for later changes in husbandry practice.

10.4 The ongoing programme of radiocarbon dating, hopefully in conjunction with sealed deposits of Iron Age pottery, may help to refine the regional pottery typology, besides providing crucial dating for this site itself.

11 Conclusions

11.1 The excavations at Eysey Manor (including Area 1 and 2A) have revealed a complex landscape, used and occupied, manipulated and responded to, over a long period. The data recovered have the potential to permit significant advances in addressing questions of rural economic change, landscape use and development, in particular from the middle Iron Age to the middle Roman period, and should advance studies of the articulation between different types of landscape within the region.

11.2 The site so far (Areas 1, 2A and 2B) provides a valuable overview of a reasonably large tract of landscape demonstrating its evolution over a period of almost 4000 years and as such should be published in an appropriate academic journal although the size of the project makes it more suitable for treatment as a monograph.

12 Updated Project Design

- 12.1 The results of these early phases of work on the quarry promise to add to the developing understanding of the Iron Age and Roman landscape of this region. There is reason to expect future phases will deliver similar extensions of the data available. The results from this phase would most usefully be published alongside results from both previous and future phases of work rather than standing alone.
- 12.2 The research questions driving the overall project remain valid and no new questions have arisen during the course of the work so far, however, future phases of work will be capable of being modified to address new research topics that may arise.

13 Proposals for Publication

- 13.1 This significant archaeological landscape study should be published in some detail in a suitable academic format. The excavation recorded several hundred deposits, with little stratigraphic complexity and although the finds assemblages were not prolific, the pottery and animal bone amounted to a substantial collection. The full information value of the site would best be realized, however, in conjunction with the previous and future phases of work. It is proposed to publish these phases together with phases 1, 2A, 3 and 4.
- 13.2 Very little work is required specifically on the results of this small phase in the overall project, other than to integrate these results with those from the other phases. The animal bone assemblage is small and will most economically and most effectively be analysed as part of the much larger assemblage anticipated from the wider site. Reports on the other classes of finds will also be combined for the full site.

14 Resources and timetable

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of excavated features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
5000	6550		Gully Terminus	MIA	Association
5001	6551–3	4520	Ditch	Roman	Association (pottery here is MIA)
5002	6554–5		Gully Terminus	-	
5003	6556		Posthole	-	
5004	6557		Posthole	-	
5005	6558		Posthole	-	
5006	6559		Posthole	MIA	Association
5007	6560		Posthole	MIA	Association
5008	6561–2	14661	Gully Terminus	MIA	Association (pottery only crumbs)
5009	6563	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5010	6564	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5011	6565	14661	Gully	MIA	Association
5012	6566		Gully	MIA	Association
5013	6567	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5014	6568	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5015	6569	14661	Gully Terminus	MIA	Pottery
5016	6570, 6574	14661	Gully Terminus	MIA	Pottery
5017	6571–3	4520	Ditch	Roman	Association (pottery here is MIA)
5018	6575–6	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5019	6577–8	14661	Gully	MIA	Association
5020	6579–80	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5021	6581–2	14661	Gully	MIA	Association
5022	6583–4	14661	Gully	MIA	Association
5023	6585–6	14661	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5024	6587–9	14661	Gully Terminus	MIA	Pottery
5025	6590	14661	Posthole	MIA	Pottery
5026	6591	14661	Posthole	MIA	Association
5027	6592	14661	Posthole	MIA	Association
5028	6593	14661	Posthole	MIA	Association
5029	6594	14661	Posthole	MIA	Association
5030	6595	14661	Posthole	MIA	Association
5031	6596	14661	Posthole	MIA	Association
5032	6597–8, 6650–4	4530	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5033	6599	14678/9	Ditch	Roman?	Association
5034	6767	14679	Ditch	Roman?	Association
5035	6768–9	14678	Ditch	Roman?	Association
5036	6783		Ditch	-	
5037	6766		Posthole	-	
5038	6655–8	14665	Gully Terminus	MIA	Pottery
5039	6659		Ditch Terminus	MIA	Pottery
5040	6660–1	4532	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5041	6662–5	4533	Ditch Recut	MIA	Pottery
5042	6666	14663	Gully	MIA	Association
5043	6667	14663	Gully	MIA	Association
5044	6668	14663	Gully	MIA	Association
5045	6669	14663	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5046	6670	14663	Gully	MIA	Association
5047	6671		Gully	MIA	Association
5048	6672	14663	Gully	MIA	Association
5049	6673	14663	Posthole	MIA	Association
5100	6674		Posthole	-	
5101	6675		Posthole	MIA	Pottery
5102	6796	14665	Gully	MIA	Association
5103	6676–7	4530	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5104	6679–82	14664	Ditch Terminus	MIA	Pottery (only scraps)
5105	6678		Gully Terminus	IA	
5106	6683		Gully	IA	
5107	6684	14662	Gully	MIA	Pottery
5108	6685–6	4520	Ditch	Roman	Association
5109	6687		Posthole	IA	Pottery
5110	6688–90	4520	Ditch	Roman	Association (pottery here is MIA)
5111	6691	14662	Gully Terminus	MIA	Pottery
5112	6692–4	14664	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5113	6695–7	4530	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5114	6698		Posthole	MIA	Pottery
5115	6699		Pit/Posthole	MIA?	Association
5116	6753–6	4532	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5117	6757–60	4533	Ditch	MIA	Pottery (although also 4 intrusive Roman sherds) and radiocarbon dating
5118	6751–2		Ditch	-	
5119	6761–3		Modern		
5120	6750		River Channel slot	BA	
5121	6764–5		Posthole	-	
5122	6770–3		Posthole	-	
5123	6782		Posthole	-	
5124	6774–7	4532	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5125	6778	14664	Ditch	MIA	Association

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
5126	6779-80	14664	Ditch	MIA	Pottery
5127	6790-2	14679	Ditch	Roman	Association
5128	6793-4	14678	Gully	Roman	Association
5129	6795		Gully	Roman	
5130	6784	14680	Gully	MIA	Association
5131	6785	14680	Gully	MIA	Association
5132	6786, 6789	14664	Gully	MIA	Association
5133	6781, 6787-8	4530	Gully	MIA	Association
	6772		Spread	MIA?	Association
	6797		Spread	MIA?	Association

APPENDIX 2: Pottery Catalogue by context (EVEx100)

Group	Cut	Deposit	Type	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	EVE
4520	5001	6551	ditch	L1		1	2	-
4520	5001	6552	ditch	L1		2	17	-
4520	5001	6553	ditch	L1		6	6	-
4520	5001	6553	ditch	WILRE	I12	1	47	11
	5002	6554	gully term	L		4	9	-
14661	5008	6561	gully term	OO		2	0.5	-
14661	5009	6563	gully	L1		4	5	-
14661	5010	6564	gully	L1		2	3	-
14661	5010	6564	gully	SA2		1	1	-
14661	5011	6565	gully	OO		14	4	-
14661	5011	6565	gully	SA2		1	10	-
14661	5011	6565	gully	SH1	JAR	2	3	1
14661	5013	6567	gully	L1		4	18	-
14661	5014	6568	gully	L1	X	8	74	-
14661	5015	6569	gully term	L1		28	89	-
14661	5015	6569	gully term	OO		18	6	-
14661	5015	6569	gully term	OO		3	1	-
14661	5015	6569	gully term	SALI		1	0.5	-
14661	5015	6569	gully term	SH1		2	12	-
14661	5015	6569	gully term	SH1		2	5	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	L1	JAR	1	2	2
14661	5016	6570	gully term	L1		5	53	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	L1		2	4	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	OO		11	6	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	OO		9	3	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	SA2		1	5	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	SA2		1	4	-
14661	5016	6570	gully term	SH1	X	6	29	-
4523	5017	6571	ditch	L1		1	2	-
4523	5017	6571	ditch	OO		4	3	-
4523	5017	6572	ditch	L1		4	4	-
4523	5017	6572	ditch	L3		1	7	-
14661	5018	6575	gully	L1		7	25	-
14661	5018	6575	gully	L1	JAR	1	7	5
14661	5018	6575	gully	OO		6	2	-
14661	5018	6575	gully	SA2		2	3	-
14661	5020	6579	gully	L1	JAR	4	19	3
14661	5020	6579	gully	OO/FC		19	17	-
14661	5020	6579	gully	SH1		6	25	-
14661	5021	6581	gully	L1	JAR	2	31	15
14661	5021	6581	gully	L1		2	1	-
14661	5021	6581	gully	SA2		1	1	-
14661	5023	6585	gully	L3		4	9	-
14661	5023	6585	gully	SH1?	JAR	1	10	7
14661	5024	6588	gully term	L1		2	8	-
14661	5024	6588	gully term	OO		12	9	-
14661	5024	6588	gully term	SA2		9	62	-
14661	5025	6590	posthole	L1		8	6	-
14661	5025	6590	posthole	L1		7	29	-
4530	5032	6597	ditch	L1		4	25	-
4530	5032	6598	ditch	L1		6	12	-
4532	5033	6599	ditch	SH1		3	12	-
14665	5038	6656	gully term	L1		9	17	-
14665	5038	6656	gully term	L1	JAR	4	10	3
14665	5038	6656	gully term	OO		12	6	-
14665	5038	6657	gully term	L1		10	24	-
14665	5038	6657	gully term	OO		10	6	-
14665	5038	6657	gully term	OO		17	6	-
14665	5038	6657	gully term	OO		19	15	-
14665	5038	6657	gully term	SOWBB1		1	22	-
14665	5038	6658	gully term	L3		2	8	-
	5039	6659	ditch term	L1		3	89	-
	5039	6659	ditch term	OO		6	2	-
4532	5040	6661	ditch	L1	JAR	4	56	2
4533	5041	6662	ditch	L1		1	23	-
4533	5041	6662	ditch	L3	JAR	1	10	3
4533	5041	6663	ditch	L2		23	64	-
	5045	6669	gully	L1		2	29	-
	5101	6675		L1		11	18	-
	5103	6676	ditch	L1		9	13	-
14664	5104	6680	ditch	OO		1	0.5	-
14664	5104	6681	ditch	OO		4	2	-
14664	5104	6682	ditch	OO		3	1	-
14662	5107	6684	gully	L1		1	6	-

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>
	5109	6687	posthole	L1		3	58	-
4520	5110	6688	ditch	L1		8	90	-
4520	5110	6688	ditch	SA1		1	1	-
4520	5110	6689	ditch	L1		5	25	-
4520	5110	6689	ditch	SA1		1	4	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	L1	JAR	1	11	10
14662	5111	6691	gully term	L1	X	13	110	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	L1		6	34	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	L1		22	53	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	L1	JAR	2	15	8
14662	5111	6691	gully term	OO		33	30	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	SALI		4	61	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	SALI	JAR	1	4	7
14662	5111	6691	gully term	SH1		1	8	-
14662	5111	6691	gully term	SH1	X	1	11	-
14664	5112	6692	ditch	L1	JAR	4	25	3
14664	5112	6692	ditch	L1	JAR	1	12	3
14664	5112	6693	ditch	L1		1	4	-
14664	5112	6693	ditch	SALI		1	4	-
14664	5112	6694	ditch	L1		5	33	-
14664	5112	6694	ditch	L1		4	5	-
14664	5112	6694	ditch	SH1		2	5	-
4530	5113	6695	ditch	L1		4	22	-
	5114	6698	ditch term	L1		2	3	-
4532	5116	6755	ditch	L1		2	24	-
4532	5116	6756	ditch	L1		1	15	-
4533	5117	6757	ditch	L1		1	2	-
4533	5117	6757	ditch	OO		2	0.5	-
4533	5117	6758	ditch	L1		24	200	-
4533	5117	6758	ditch	L1		8	33	-
4533	5117	6758	ditch	L1		1	2	-
4533	5117	6759	ditch	DORBB1		1	13	-
4533	5117	6759	ditch	DORBB1	IIC	3	49	4
4533	5117	6759	ditch	L1		1	10	-
4533	5117	6759	ditch	OO		2	0.5	-
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	L1		4	16	-
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	L1		1	8	-
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	SA2		8	8	-
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	SH1	JAR	1	40	3
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	SH1	JAR	3	51	4
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	SH1		2	23	-
5132?	5124	6775	ditch	SH1	JAR	1	10	6
14664	5126	6779	ditch	L1		9	28	-
14664	5126	6779	ditch	SALI		1	6	-
14664	5126	6779	ditch	SH1		1	3	-

APPENDIX 3: Flint Catalogue

5017 (6571)	scraper
5009 (6563)	broken flake
5112 (6694)	intact flake; broken flake
Unstratified	broken flake (burnt)

APPENDIX 4: Radiocarbon dating

KIA 35314, Waterlogged Wood		
Ditch recut 4533, 5117; 6759		
Radiocarbon Age:	BP 2455 ± 29	
	<i>Calibrated Ages</i>	<i>Probability</i>
One Sigma Range: (Probability 68.3 %)	cal BC 748–688	24.6%
	665–644	8.2%
	589–580	2.7%
	556–502	19.8%
	495–487	2.7%
	462–450	3.4%
Two Sigma Range: (Probability 95.4 %)	441–417	6.8%
	753–685	25.8%
	668–610	15.3%
	cal BC 598–412	54.4%

KIA 35306, Peat		
840; Core 1; 51cm deep		
Radiocarbon Age:	BP 3428 ± 32	
	<i>Calibrated Ages</i>	<i>Probability</i>
One Sigma Range: (Probability 68.3 %)	cal BC 1857–1855	0.7%
	1770–1686	67.6%
Two Sigma Range: (Probability 95.4 %)	1876–1841	10.5%
	1823–1796	4.8%
	cal BC 1781–1636	80.1%

KIA 35307; Peat		
821; Core 2; 30–31cm deep		
Radiocarbon Age:	BP 2413 ± 28	
	<i>Calibrated Ages</i>	<i>Probability</i>
One Sigma Range: (Probability 68.3 %)	cal BC 514–408	68.3%
Two Sigma Range: (Probability 95.4 %)	737 – 689	11.4%
	663–648	1.9%
	cal BC 548–400	82.0%

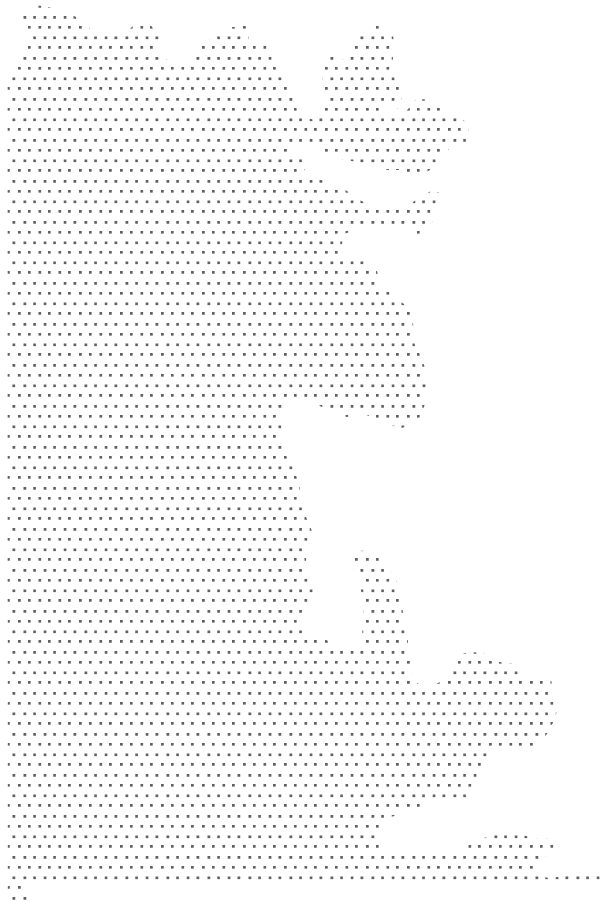
KIA 35313, charcoal		
Group 4549, gully 3033 (fill 4053; sample 176)		
Radiocarbon Age:	BP 2186 ± 26	
	<i>Calibrated Ages</i>	<i>Probability</i>
One Sigma Range: (Probability 68.3 %)	cal BC 354–291	47.8%
	231–198	20.5%
Two Sigma Range: (Probability 95.4 %)	264–175	39.1%
	cal BC 361–271	56.3%

APPENDIX 5: Identified charcoal fragments for each sample.

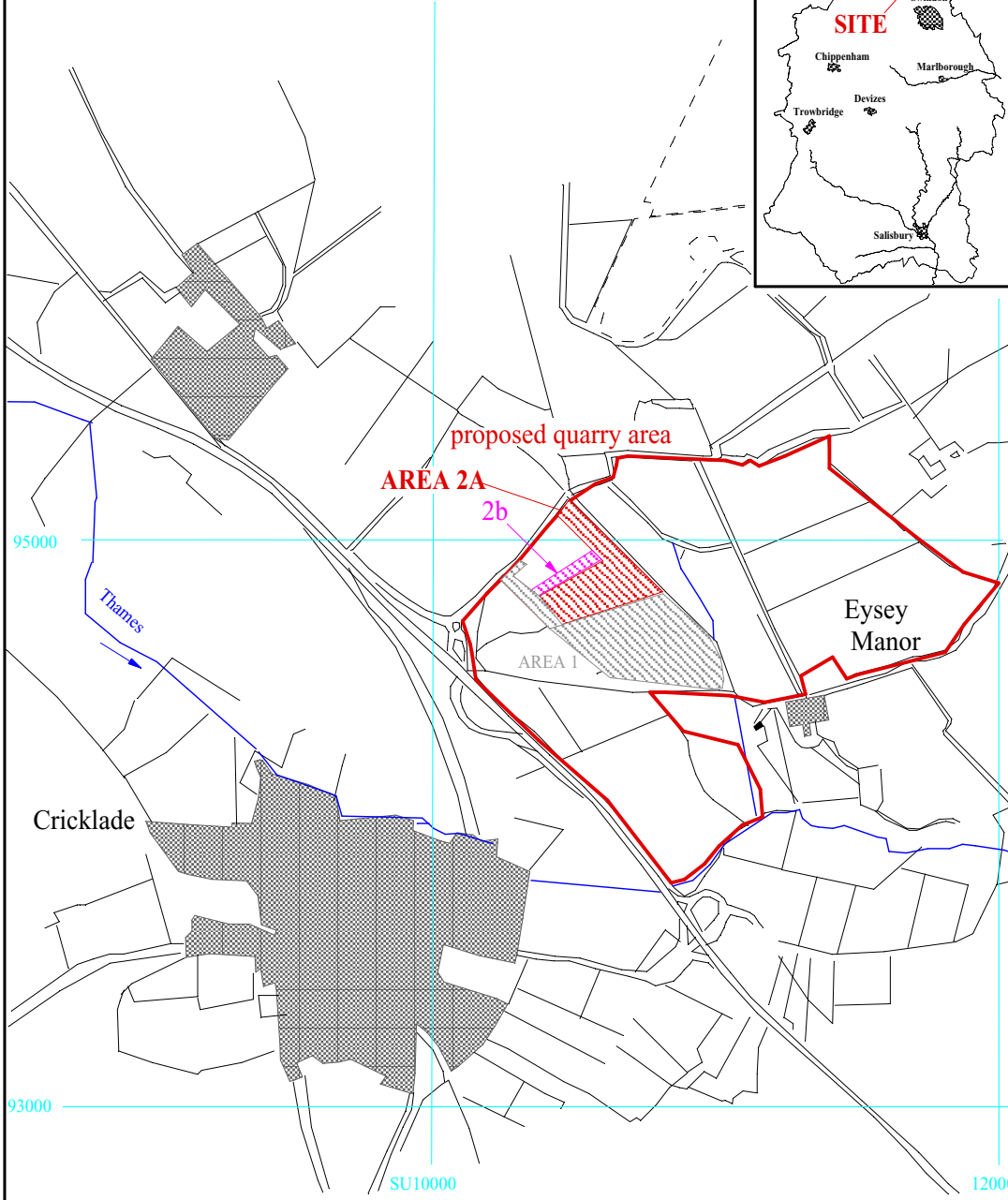
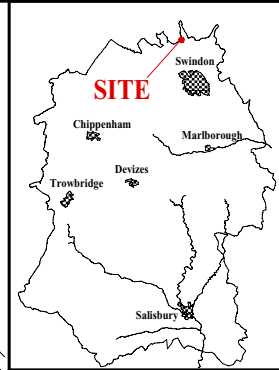
<i>Cut</i>		5117	5008	5015	5016	5025	5111	5038
<i>Deposit</i>		6758	6561	6569	6570	6590	6691	6656
<i>Feature type</i>		Ditch	roundhouse	roundhouse	roundhouse	posthole	gully	gully
<i>Sample</i>		300	284	285	286	287	298	288
<i>No.Frags</i>		100+	25	50	12	6	34	4
<i>Max. size (mm)</i>		19	12	18	9	14	21	8
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder		8	6	9	3	13	2
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash					2	8	
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	100	6	44	2			
	Indet.		11		1	1	13	2

APPENDIX 6: Plant remains other than charcoal.

	<i>Cut</i>	5117	5008	5015	5016	5025	5111	5104	5104	5104	5038	5038	5114	5039	5105
	<i>Deposit</i>	6758	6561	6569	6570	6590	6691	6680	6681	6682	6657	6658	6698	6659	6678
	<i>Group</i>	4533	14661	14661	14661	14661	14662	14664	14664	14664	14665	14665		4532	
	<i>Feature type</i>	Ditch	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH	Gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	Ditch	Ditch	Gully
	<i>Sample</i>	300	284	285	286	287	298	295	296	297	289	290	299	291	293
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. RANUNCULUS	Buttercup								1						
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common nettle				1				1				1		
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch		6	3		2	1		1			1	2	5	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel					1									
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp./ <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	Goosefoot / Orache	17	19	41	41	15	18	27	24	10	28	33	17	9	57
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed			2	18				1			3		9	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.	Corn spurrey					2									
<i>Silene</i> spp.	Campion					1						1			
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i> (Gray)	Redshank		14	28	3	9	2	1	7	8				115	30
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Pale persicaria		15	219	17	17	1	5	34	27		10	2	108	56
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass		66		6		1	4	75	20			1	143	83
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	Dock	3		1	25	2	4		8			2	5	1	1
<i>Viola</i> spp. L.	Violets			3	4							12	2	1	3
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoils		2	1						2			45		
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	Fool's parsley				1									1	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder			1			1								
<i>Valerianella dentate</i> (L.) Pollich				1											
<i>Carduus</i> spp. / <i>Cirsium</i> spp.	Thistles		1			1							2		
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	Nipplewort												2		
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill.	Prickly sow thistle	1	2	2		2	1			1	1	3	3	3	3
<i>Taraxacum</i> spp. F.H. Wigg	Dandelions			1	11		2		3			2	1		2
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> L.	Hare's-tail cottongrass			1											
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Common spike rush		1	3						1	1				
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge			5							1				
POACEAE	Grass	5			94	14	12		29	8	22	44	31	26	23
<i>Hordeum</i> spp. (ch.)	Barley			1											
<i>Triticum</i> spp. (ch.)	Wheat	3	2		1										
Indeterminate cereal		7	1		3		6	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
Indeterminate spikelet fork					1		1								
indeterminate				22					3						



Eysey Manor, Cricklade, Wiltshire



Eysey Manor, Phases 2A and 2b, and Phase 1 haul road



Figure 3. Area 2, Eysey, Wilts

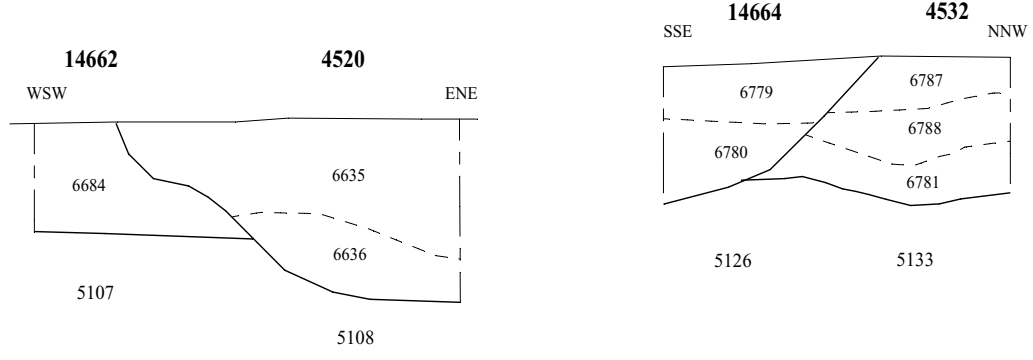
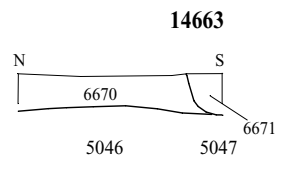
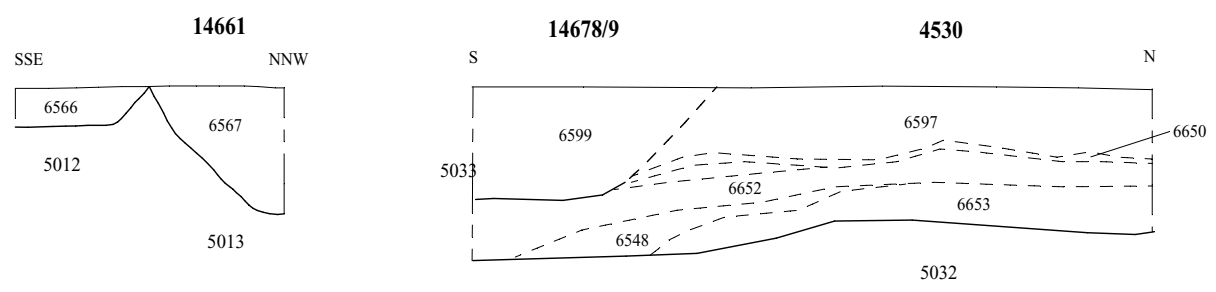
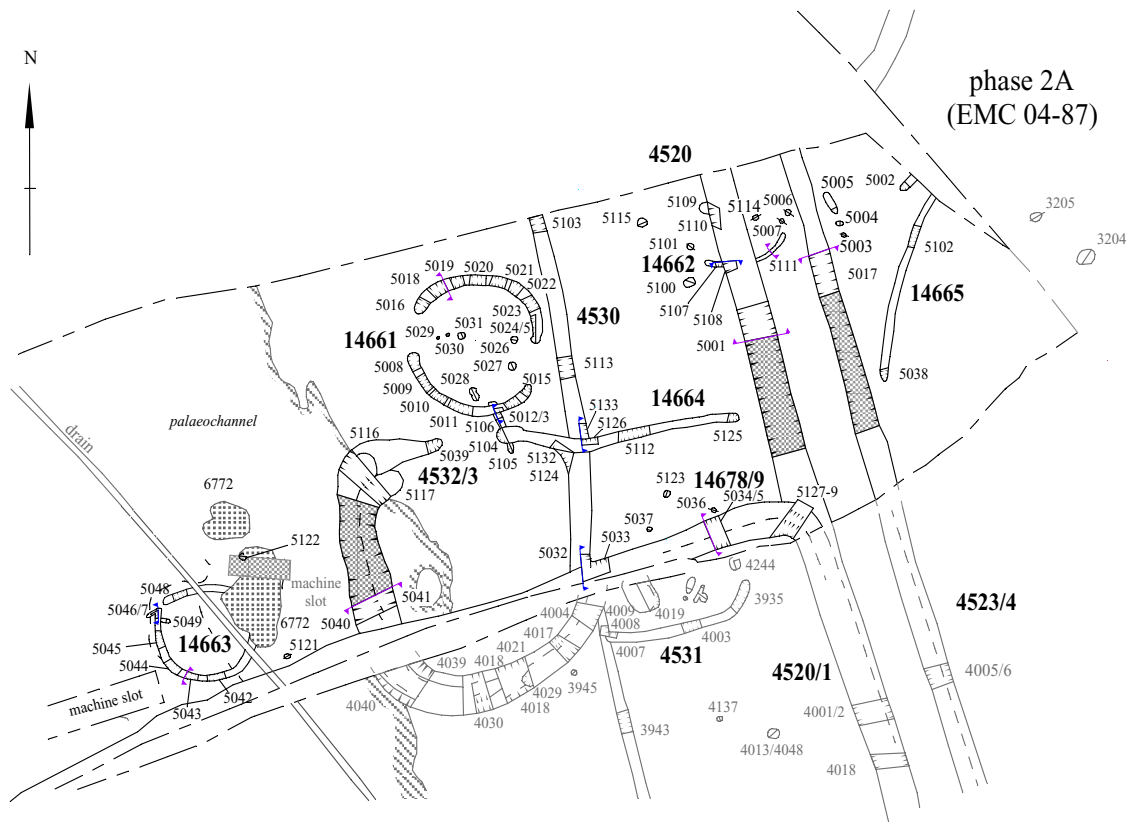


Figure 4. Detail of Area 2b, and relationship sections.

Ring gullies (full and partial rings)

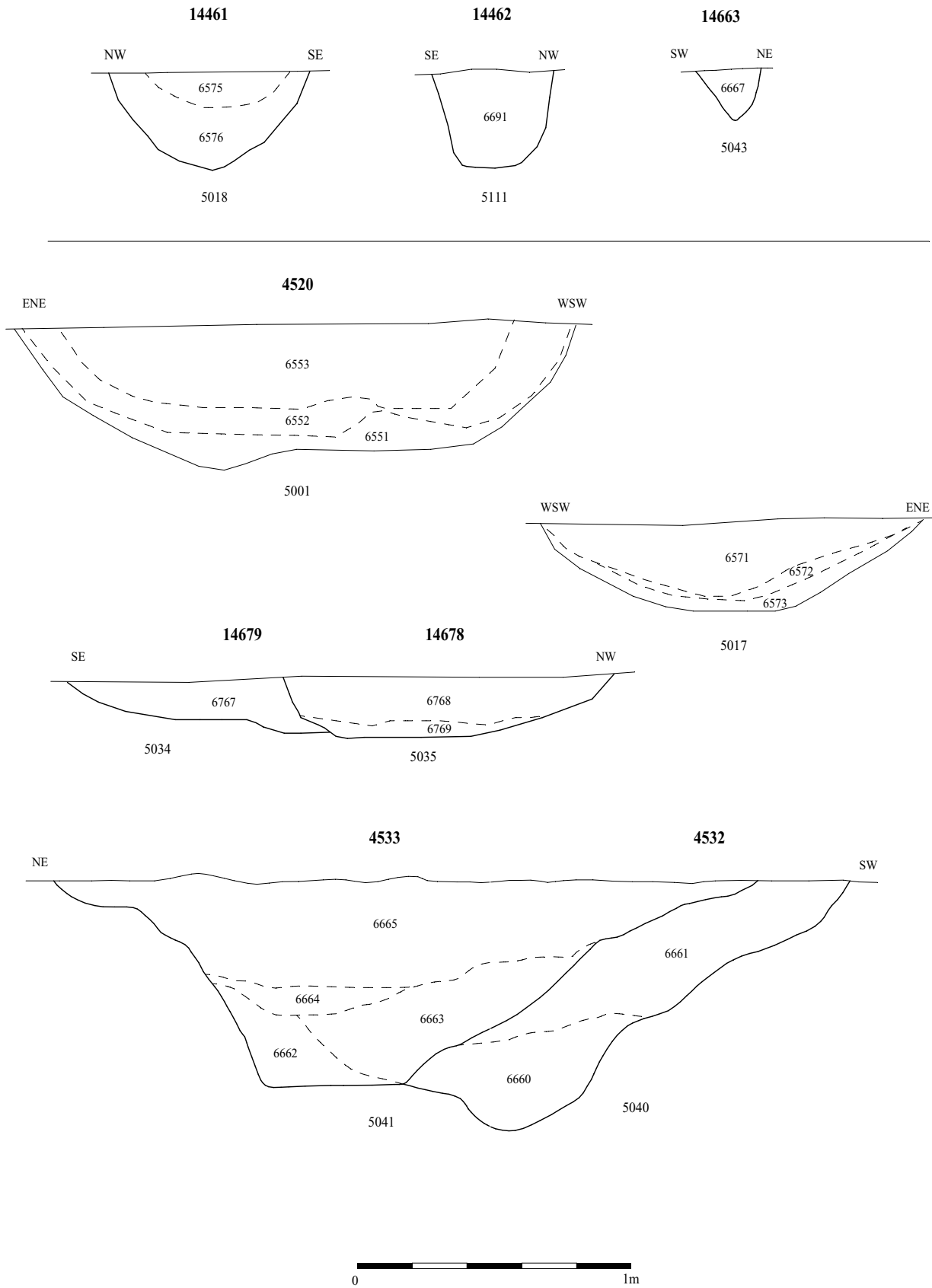


Figure 5. Sections, Roundhouse sections and linear with recut sections.

Area 2b

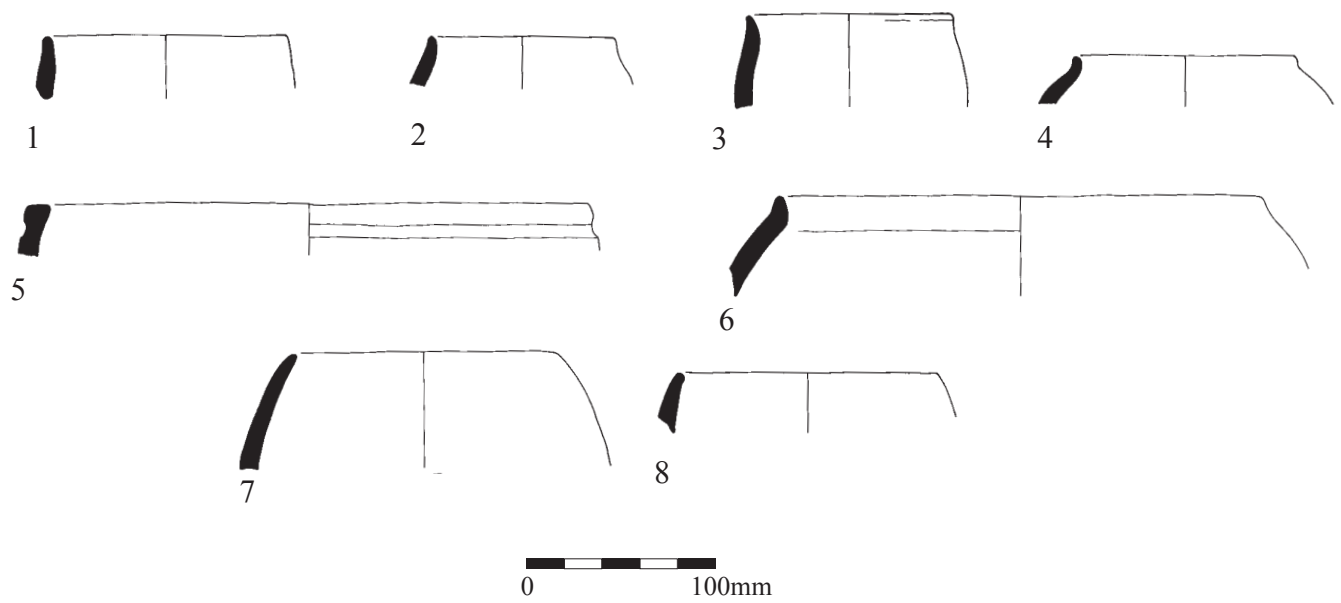


Figure 6. Pottery .