THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Eysey Manor, Cricklade, Wiltshire, Phase 4

Post-Excavation Assessment

By Jo Pine

Site Code: EMC08/84

(SU 113 948)

Eysey Manor, Cricklade
Wiltshire, Phase 4

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for Tarmac Ltd

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with contributions by Steve Ford, Rosalind McKenna and Jane Timby

Report 08/84

1 Introduction

1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of *c*. 9 ha of land known as Eysey Manor near Cricklade, Wiltshire (SU 113 948) (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.

1.2 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.

1.3 The work was commissioned by Mr Robert Symes of Tarmac Ltd, Stancombe Quarry, Stancombe Lane, Flaxbourton, Bristol, BS48 3QD.

1.4 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 (Fig. 2). 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.

1.5 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 4. This was adjacent to the area known as Phase 3 which at this report stage will be analysed as a separate entity (Pine 2011). However these and other phases (1, 2A and 2b) will later be discussed as a contiguous archaeological landscape and published as such .

1.5.1 Phase 4 comprised a c. 9 ha in the south-eastern part of the quarry complex (Fig. 3). Within this area gravel extraction was to take place and this would destroy any archaeological deposits if present, therefore full archaeological excavation was undertaken in these areas.

1.6 The archaeological potential of the whole proposal site *c*.150ha 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 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 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 likely damage to or destruction of these archaeological deposits during groundworks for the redevelopment, 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 the then Wiltshire County Council. The site was monitored by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist of Wiltshire Council who replaced him as the planning archaeologist. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the 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 4 were Tim Dawson, Marta Buczek, Vanja Blomqvist, Dan Bray, Gemma Watson and James Early. The fieldwork took place between July and October 2008 in variable weather conditions. The post-excavation work, not including the specialists, was/and is being undertaken by the above team with also assistance by Marta Buczek. Andrew Mundin together with Dan Bray and the author prepared the illustrations.

1.9 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with Corinium Museum, in due course. The site code is EMC08/84.

2 Archaeological background

2.1 Large scale excavations c.33 ha (site phase 1, 2A, 2B and 3) have already taken place within the gravel complex. On the 19ha of Phases 1, 2A and 2B; *c*. 400m to the west (Fig. 3) (Pine 2008 and 2010) excavations revealed a complex landscape, used and occupied, manipulated and responded to, over a long period. These include a number of palaeochannels and overbank alluvial some of which appears to have been stratigraphically earlier than the Iron Age. Two of the channels [821 and 840] were selected for scientific analysis as peaty deposits were observed and the initial results indicate a deforested grassland from the later

Bronze Age. The earliest human features on site have been dated to the middle Bronze Age 1603–1440 cal BC (two sigma) and comprised four ring gully structures (post-built), with a inhumation burial being contemporary, these situated on the low land at *c.* 78 m OD).

2.2 The majority of occupation appears to have taken place in the middle Iron Age, and took the form of fifteen round houses with penannular gullies, numerous pits and postholes, cremation burials and occasional land division features. The ring gully structures 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; other Roman features were scarce comprising droveway ditches. 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 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. Other palaeochannels recorded cartographic evidence suggests may relate to the medieval and post-medieval hydrological history of the site.

2.3 To the east of Phase 4 an archaeological investigation (Phase 3) of c. 15ha has taken place (Pine 2011). This area co-join Phase 4 and has revealed a less densely occupied landscape of middle Iron Age date. The elements of this comprise similar feature types as Phase1/2A ring gully structures and pens and field divisions. Some occupation features appear contemporary, other elements may indicate alterations through time to the settlements and rural landscapes.

2.4 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 '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 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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 OS map and an earlier map dated to 1773.

2.7 Thee 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 not 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.

2.8 Eysey was listed in Domesday 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 in AD1195 although it probably dates from much earlier. The first recorded incumbent was a Nicolas in 1236. The registers date

from 1571 and terminated 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.

2.9 Post-medieval features were recorded as site 6 in the CAT evaluation c. 300m to the south-west of Area 4 and interpreted as post-medieval water management features.

3 The evaluation

3.1 Between May and July 1999 Cotswold Archaeological Trust (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 150 ha 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.

3.2 The phase 4 area was located partly with one of these defined sites (Site 5).

3.2.1 A rectangular cropmark enclosure was examined by evaluation trenches 14 and 19. Five sherds of early Iron Age pottery were recovered (CAT 1999, fig. 6).

3.2.2 Further to the south, ditches, gullies and various pits and postholes were identified, many were undated but some contained pottery dated to the early Iron Age.

3.2.3 To the north of the enclosure other ditches and pits were identified in lower density than to the south; again the majority were undated but it is likely that the majority of the deposits are of Iron Age and Roman date.

3.2.4 A NW–SE cropmark was also partly examined during the evaluation, this is likely a trackway labelled in the evaluation as trackway D.

4 Original project objectives

4.1 General objectives:

4.1.1 The general objectives of the project are to:

4.1.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development.

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 objectives:

4.2.1 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:

4.2.2 What is the nature and date of the landscape features (eg fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organization?

4.2.3 How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

4.2.4 When was the site 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 excavation, 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 at a minimum of 5% of their length. Linear features, such as those defining settlement enclosures, were sampled at a minimum of 10% of their length. Linear features unambiguously of post-medieval date were initially sampled at 1% of their length. However this was subsequently altered with the agreement of the County Archaeological Officer and those of late post-medieval date were planned as a minimum.

6.3 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from 54 sealed and securely dated contexts, some of which yielded carbonized environmental material.

7 Results

7.1 Areas 4 contained linear features (ditches and gullies), ring gully structure gullies, 13 pits and over 50 postholes. The most significant elements of this evidence belong to the Iron Age, but post-medieval activity is also represented. This site is in fact part of a wider landscape of activity but due to the planning process will be for the purpose of this report discussed as a separate entirety. This adjoins the

areas known as Phase 3 (Pine 2011) and Phase 5 (fieldwork forthcoming). Other parts of the quarry have been excavated (Phases 1, 2A and 2b). These areas will eventually be discussed as a contiguous archaeological landscape and published as such.

7.2 A programme of radiocarbon dating (5 AMS determinations) was undertaken for Phase 4. This is in addition to the (10 AMS determinations) for Phase 1, 2A and 2B and two from Phase 3.

7.3 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 1000 separately recorded contexts. A summary list of excavated features forms Appendix 1.

7.4 Quantification of archive

The fieldwork record consist of: approximately 8 standard museum cardboard boxes of finds, with 1 stewart (plastic) boxes of small finds; 4 lever-arch files of written records; 1 correspondence file; approximately 25 rolls of colour print, black and white, and colour slide film; and 16 multi-context plans on drafting film (permatrace) and 13 permatrace section sheets.

8 Phase by phase summary

8.1 To avoid confusion, from this point on, the extraction 'phases' will be referred to as 'Areas', thus the area that is the subject of this report, known as 'Phase 4' in planning and quarry management terms, is 'Area 4' for archaeological purposes. 'Phase' will therefore refer solely to the chronological divisions of the site's development.

8.2 The following phases (sequenced in concordance with the previous work) are discussed:

Phase 1: Late postglacial/early Holocene
Phase 2: Bronze Age
Phase 3: Early Iron Age
Phase 4: Middle Iron Age
Phase 5: Roman
Phase 6: Medieval (Late 12th to early 15th century)
Phase 7: Post-medieval (Late 16th to 20h centuries)

8.2.1 There is a degree of confidence that the deposits assigned to a particular phase are broadly correct. Some of the features assigned to the middle Iron Age phase on the basis of pottery have been shown to have stratigraphic relationships; this has permitted subdivision of some of these elements on a finer chronological scale.

8.2.2 Other middle Iron Age features have then been attributed to sub-phases on the basis of an assessment of the site on a landscape scale together with a logical fit into the site development narrative, where strictly chronological evidence (finds or stratigraphy) is lacking.

8.2.3 However, it must be admitted that often details of the sub-phasing are speculation. This is one of the major problems when discussing horizontal landscape archaeology with minimal stratigraphy and long lived pottery traditions. Spatial organization on a landscape scale is useful when trying to widen the discussion about lifestyle, community and society. Such data is required to consider topics such as land division, land ownership; communal and settlement interaction, so the uncertainties over chronology should be borne in mind.

8.3 Late post-glacial/early Holocene

8.3.1 The excavation and evaluation work on the whole quarry site and surrounding environs indicated that multiple shallow river channels dissected the floodplain and First 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). No additional channels or alluvium were located in this phase (Area 4) of work. These elements appear to lie c.400m to the west, partially exposed in Areas 1/2a and 2b (Pine 2008).

8.4 Phase 2: Bronze Age

8.4.1 No deposits of this date were observed in this phase of fieldwork. Yet c.400 m to the South-west within Area 1 post-built roundhouses of middle Bronze Age date were recorded together with likely active stream channels. These channels seem to have been in filled with peat during the later Bronze Age (Pine 2008) which suggests this area may have become more liable to flooding and waterlogged in this period and thus not permanently settled during this time frame. However some scholars believe that in the Upper Thames Valley in the later Bronze Age settlement was not so permanent, but represented instead by small encampments in an open grassland landscape probably of semi-nomadic herdsmen (Allen *et al*. 1993). Thus this occupation may not have lead to any recognizable archaeological signature, the land may then have been utilized in ways that left no trace in the archaeological record.

8.5 Phase 3: Early Iron Age

8.5.1 No features of this date were recorded in this area of the quarry complex. Some of the pottery identified as early Iron Age for the evaluation may, on reflection, turn out to belong to the middle Iron Age period, as the ceramic transition was a gradual one.

8.6 Phase 4: Middle Iron Age (Figs 4 and 13)

8.6.1 Sub-phases have been defined stratigraphically within this period.

8.6.2 Phase 4i Earlier Middle Iron Age

Stratigraphically the first activity appears to be the construction and habitation of ring gully structure 14800. Ring gully structure 14800 has no pottery with it, however its form, a penannular gully, is typical of the middle Iron Age period in the Upper Thames Valley (Powell *et al.* 2010) Whether some of the other of the ring gully structures in Area 3 or Area 4 are contemporary it is unfortunately not possible to state with certainty. Just two other features have been placed in this sub-phase (ring gully structure 14828 and enclosure 14809).

Ring gully structure 14800 (Fig. 12; Pl. 1)

This was a penannular gully (slots 8115, 8116, 8117, 8127, 8128, 8138, 8139 and 8146) with an internal diameter of *c*. 11m, the gully was between 0.60m and 0.90m wide with a depth of between 0.15m and 0.40m. An entrance was observed on the western side however there were no internal features in the enclosed area. The only finds from this feature were four animal bones and a single specimen of charred wheat. The structure was truncated by ditch 14808 and a modern ditch.

Ring gully structure 14828

This has been placed in this sub-phase as it was truncated by an enclosure (14630) dated to the later middle Iron Age by radiocarbon dating to 231-90 cal BC (KIA 35315) (from the Area 3 excavation: Pine 2011). This indicates that structure 14828 was earlier than this date and narrows the time frame for the activity to an earlier phase in the middle Iron Age. Elements of this structure were previously excavated during the Area 3 fieldwork (as 14635). The feature comprised a penannular gully with an internal diameter of *c.*11m and the gully measured between 0.45m and 0.9m wide and between 0.12m and 0.31m deep. A small entrance was located to the north-

west, with a larger gap to the south-east. The gully was truncated by ditch/ enclosure 14630/14634 on its western side, and by a small gully 14843 on the south-west. Over forty sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this gully, although only five from this phase of work. Posthole 7941 just outside the ring and posthole 7902 just inside it are likely associated with this feature. Within the gully four postholes were recorded which are likely structural (7904/6, 7914 and 7915). Posthole 7904 contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Enclosure 14809
This feature has been ascribed to this early sub-phase based on its radiocarbon date. There would have been no stratigraphic or ceramic objection to its belonging to any other of the sub-phases or indeed for its being in use during numerous of these chronological divisions. A radiocarbon determination from a waterlogged twig fragment gave a date of cal BC 362–179 (KIA 39528). This of course dates its partial infill not its original construction. The only pottery recovered was a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery of L3 fabric from slot 8207 (10072): evidence elsewhere on the site tentatively suggests L3 may be early in the ceramic sequence of the site, but a single sherd cannot be a reliable chronological indicator.

This enclosure comprised a penannular ditch with an internal diameter of *c*.20m, the ditch itself being substantial compared to others on the site, at between 1.50-2.00m wide and with a depth of between 0.51m and 0.70m (Fig. 10; Pl. 5). An entrance was recorded to the NNE with a gap of 2.5m between the two terminal ends. A high water table meant the lower fills were peaty although surprisingly little charred or waterlogged remains were identified. There were no apparent internal or external structures associated and it may have been a stock enclosure or maybe a mass wall construction technique was used for an internal structure which left no trace. A complete cattle skull was placed on the base and side of slot 8206 and sealed by primary gravels (10071).

8.6.3 Phase 4ii (a) Later Middle Iron Age Field systems
Land demarcation appears to be the next occurrence on the site, with the system beginning at this time and developing through a couple of phases. Ditches were laid out and excavated and there is some suggestion that they were enclosing areas of land (fields) in this first stage. Again dating of the system is based on very limited stratigraphy and pottery but there is more evidence for field systems in the middle Iron Age than earlier (Lambrick and Robinson 2009, 86). In fact there is nothing preventing this development occurring later in the middle Iron Age and this would fit nicely with the chronological scheme presented for the field system laid out in Area 3 to the east (Pine 2011).

The earliest land divisions appear to be ditches, 14834, posthole 7937, ditch 7942 and possibly 14832.

Ditch 14834 was cut on a N-S alignment and was recorded in area 4 (7916 and 7938) and area 3 (7046). It was *c*. 14m long. At its southern end it terminated and here was truncated by later ditch 14822. A single sherd of SH1 calcareous/shelly fabric pottery and one of L1 were recovered from slot 7916. This likely formed part of a system with ditch 7942. This latter ditch was only recorded in a limited stretch and was truncated by 14822 , which is likely its recut and this latter ditch's alignment/route may suggest the former route of 7942 before it was completely removed by this later recut.

Ditch 14832 may form a western element of a larger field (along with 7942 and 14822?). It was on a SSW to NNE alignment for *c*. 90m. It was between 0.65m and 0.80m wide and between 0.08m and 0.13m deep. It contained no dating evidence.

Ring gully structure /enclosure 14645
A stretch of the southern leg and terminal of enclosure 14645 (previously excavated in Area 3) were revealed in the northern edge of Area 4 and excavated (as slot 7944). The complete plan comprised a penannular gully with an internal diameter of *c*. 14.5m and it measured between 0.3m and 0.9m wide and between 0.2m and 0.37m deep. The entrance appears to be on the south-eastern side of the ring gully structure and it had been truncated by a post-medieval ditch. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from slot 7049 (8151). Two internal postholes (7849 and 8544) were recorded, but these were undated and need not be contemporary. This has been placed in this sub-phase of site development as it fits neatly in the corner of the field system formed by 14834 and 7942. However it may be this is coincidental and it is earlier.

8.6.4 Phase 4ii (b) Further Field systems
Later ditch digging created definite land enclosures; paddocks and fields. This system included ditches 14807, 14810, 14820, 14821, 14822, 14825, 14831, 14835 and 14836.

Ditch 14822
This ditch (slots 7943, 7946, 7949, 8003, 8007 and 8019) was *c*. 154m long and between 1.00 and 1.10m and 0.35m and 0.6m deep. The ditch was aligned SSW to NNE; it then turned at a 90º angle and then continued

westwards and disappeared under the baulk. Ditch 14832 may still have been extant at this time again forming western edge of field. Slot 8003 produced seven sherds of middle Iron Age pottery including a jar rim.

Gully 14825 was recorded perpendicular to this ditch on a ENE-WSW axis. This was 0.70m wide and 0.32m deep. This appears to create a bay/division for ring gully structures 14824, 14823/6 and its extension 14827.

Ditches 14807 and 14831
A paddock created by ditches 14831 and 14807 (slots 8035, 8036, 8037, 8038, 8039, 8136, 8145, 8321, 8322, 8323, 8325, 8326 and 8242) was partially exposed, its eastern side likely obscured by the presence of a soil bund; it may have joined with 14822 in this area. This feature was previously identified as a cropmark and targeted during the earlier evaluation. Open area excavation confirmed its location and dimensions the paddock was at c.55m by c.90m. The ditches (14807 and 14831) were between 1.15m and 1.25m wide and 0.36m and 0.50m deep. It was truncated by the ditches 14806, 14829 and 14830. Seven sherds of SH1. calcareous/shelly fabric were recovered from ditch 14807. It is possible that ring gully structure 14801/2/3 was associated with this system but of course there is nothing to stop it being earlier or later in the sequence.

Additional system to south
Ditches 14810 and 14835 were contemporary with the above paddock and would have formed a small irregular field (eastern boundary partially formed by southern kink of 14807) with ring gully structure 14811 within it.

Gully 14810
This gully (slots 8308, 8309, 8310, 8311, 8312, 8313, 8314 and 8324) was on a NNW to SSE axis. It was *c*. 96m long between 0.65-0.85m wide and between 0.11m and 0.27m.deep. It joined with ditch 14807 at its northern end and at its southern end it terminated. There was a gap of c.5m between the end of 14810 and the start of 14835 a likely entrance .
Gully 14835
This gully was on a approximate east-west axis (8317, 8542, 8543, and 8546) for *c*. 46m and then turned at a 90 degree angle to be on a N to S alignment for a further *c*. 10m. It was 0.80m wide and measured between 0.1m and 0.2m deep.

Further to south and part of the same system are gullies 14820, 14821, 14836, and likely 8534. A western boundary ditch was not revealed within the excavation area. There was a gap at the southern end of ditch 14835 and northern end of 14836 forming another entrance.

Gully 14820
This gully (8334, 8431, 8520 and 8526) was *c*. 24.5m long and between 0.2m and 0.35m in depth. The ditch was on a SSE to NNW axis and at its southern end was truncated by ring gully structure 14818 and it terminated (8526). There was a gap of c.8m before the start of gully 14821 which was at right angles to 14820, this a likely entrance into the field Sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from gully 14820.
Gully 14821
This gully (8341 and 8345) was *c*. 26m in length and between 0.15m and 0.22m deep. The ditch runs along a SEE to NWW alignment and is truncated at its most southern end by penannular gully 14818.
Gully 14836
This gully (8315, 8316, 8329) and 8541) ran along a S to N alignment for *c*. 34m and measured between 0.18m and 0.23m with the southern end of the ditch obscured by the limits of excavation.

A small stretch of gully (8534) on a east-west alignment is likely contemporary; its full extent not revealed due to the edge of the excavation area. It is suggestive of further divisions to east. Three sherds of middle Iron Age; L1 fabric pottery was recovered from this feature together with burnt stone. Close to the gully 8534 were a number of postholes and pits that were possibly contemporary (8532, 8531, 8533, 8535 and 8536). None contained dating evidence but burnt limestone likely used as packing was recovered from posthole 8532, a feature of prehistoric features on this site..

The ring gully structures which may be contemporary with the laying out of this system are described below. These have been placed in this sub-phase on the basis of landscape considerations.

Ring gully structure 14811 (Fig. 9)
This structure had an internal diameter of *c*. 13m. There is a slight suggestion that the structure had been remodelled and had been re-dug (8234 and 8224). The gully was between 0.50m and 0.70m wide with a depth of between 0.07m and 0.34m (Fig. 10). Fourteen slots (8215, 8216, 8219, 8222, 8223, 8225, 8228 ,8232, 8233, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238 and 8247) had been excavated through it. Posthole 8826 had been cut into the base of the gully. Sixty nine sherds of middle Iron Age pottery of L1 fabric was recovered from slots 8215 and 8216. An

apparent entrance was recorded on the SW side of the gully comprising four postholes (8229, 8230, 8231 and 8246) in a square-like pattern These posthole were between 0.1m and 0.45m deep and between 0.8m and 1.3m in diameter and appeared to be earlier than the gully possibly suggesting an early entrance way. Another gap in the gully to the SE may represent a later doorway. Again apart from landscape considerations there is nothing stopping this feature of being of an earlier or later sub-phase.

Ring gully structure 14824 (Fig. 11)
This has been placed in this sub-phase as it respects gully 14825, which itself respects ditch 14822. This comprised two stretches of semi circular gully, the northern being longer than the southern. It is likely that drainage was also provided by ditches 14825 and 8034. Nine slots (7948, 8004, 8005, 8008, 8021, 8023, 8030, 8032 and 8033) excavated showed it to be between 0.4m and 0.67m in depth. The internal diameter was *c*. 11m. The location of the entrance is unclear although it is likely to be located ether on the western side or the south-eastern side. Nine sherds of middle Iron Age pottery of L1, L3 and SAL1 were recovered from this feature

Ring gully structure 14826/14827/8034 and 14823 (Fig. 11)
This is an odd feature which comprised semi-circular stretches of gully (14823 and 14826) with an internal diameter of c.13m, and an access complex formed by two parallel but unequal=-sized features 14827 and 8034. It appears this complex has been remodelled as 14827 has been truncated by semi circular ditch 14823 which is much bigger and deeper than the opposite semi circular gully 14826 and is possibly thus a recut. A radiocarbon date of 357–152 cal BC (KIA 39526) was obtained from 14826 (slot 7932) together with a sherd of middle Iron Age pottery of SAL1 fabric. If the date is at the later end of the range it would fit well into the later middle Iron Age sub-phase. Yet it must be noted this house may have no relationship with the field system.

Ring gully structure 14801/14838 and entrance complex 14802 and 14803 (Pl. 2)
This was again an unusual form and appeared to be a partially sub circular gully 14801 which was partially obscured by later ditch 14830 (Fig. 12). An irregular gully 14838 to the east is likely to have been contemporary, together with posthole 8041. This creates an internal space of with an internal diameter of *c*.14m. Four sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from 14801 (L1 and L3 fabrics).

An entrance complex was recorded to the south east comprising parallel gullies 14802 and 14803. A radiocarbon date of 359-160 cal BC (KIA 39523) was obtained from charcoal from gully 14803 (slot 8119). Again if the structure was inhabited/constructed at the earlier end of this date range the ring gully structure sits well with being of later middle Iron Age sub-phase date. Gullies 14804 and 14805 may have been excavated around this time, the former respects the northern end of gully 14803.

This sub-circular house plan with entrance complexes have been recorded at other Upper Thames sites such as at Shorncote Quarry, Cotswold Community (Powell *et al*. 2010, fig. 2.52).

8.6.5 Phase 4ii (c) Later Middle Iron Age
It appears that the field system was adapted and a small pen (14806) was incorporated into the system, truncating the partially infilled ditch 14807 (Fig. 12).

Pen/Enclosure 14806
This was a rectangular enclosure (8141, 8147, 8211, 8213 and 8218) with an internal width of *c*. 9m and length of *c*.13m (Pl. 3). An entrance way was recorded to the west.. A radiocarbon date of 170–38 cal BC (KIA 39524) was obtained on wood from the terminus 8148. One sherd of middle Iron Age pottery (L1 fabric) was recovered slot 8213 (10066). If this pen was constructed at the beginning of the date range and ring gully structure 14801/14802/3 at the end of its range of (359–160 cal BC (KIA 39523) there is a short overlap and they could be contemporary. However the dates suggest the house was in existence earlier and the pen was built slightly later but possibly while the house was still in use. The third option is they have nothing to do with one another and the house is much earlier and possibly associated with ring gully structure 14800.

Environmental samples from ditch 14806 contained large quantities of waterlogged material including thousands of seeds of duckweed showing that the base of the ditch may have held standing water, or that it was in the vicinity of open water; as there is nothing else in the surrounding area suggesting this, the inference must be that the ditch itself was wet. As this was also one of the latest features on the site, it is possible that a rising water table was one reason for the apparent abandonment of almost the whole area by the 1st century BC. It is probable that the excavation of gully 14839 occurred around this time, this truncating the terminal of gully 14807

In the far south of the site was another area of settlement which appeared to be late in the site development sequence (Fig. 5). An element of this settlement foci was ring gully structure (14840) which was remodelled a number of times (14819 and 14818). The duration and permanence of the settlement is shown by the numerous replacement of this structure in the same location.

The later version of this structure (14818) dated to 210–90 cal BC (KIA 39525) on alder charcoal from slot 8045 was shown to be constructed over partially in-filled elements (gullies 14820 and 14821) of the earlier

constructed fielded system. This radiocarbon date is of the same range to the date for structure 14630 in Area 3 so that it seems plausible that these occupation units could be contemporary. It is suggested that the earlier occupation on the same locations would also have been contemporary. The pottery from gully 8429 (14819) is probably the latest of the Iron Age assemblages from the site.

It was likely the recutting of this structure several times in the same location was a deliberate act. It is highly plausible even though some of the gullies of the field system had become infilled, that parts of the system were still in use and the banks/hedges still visible; the ring gully structure thus being incorporated into the field edge but with the entrance pointing to the south-east; into another field not revealed due to the limits of the excavation. Indeed the radiocarbon dates from pen 14806 suggest this field system was still extant.

Ring gully structure? 14840

The first permutation of the ring gully structure was a thin gully, which only a small stretch survives c.5m and was very shallow, 0.1m deep. Its had been truncated by ring gully structure 14819 and 14818. A posthole 8419 may be contemporary.

Ring gully structure 14819

The next version of the ring gully was penannular gully 14819. Excavated slots (8342, 8343, 8344, 8410, 8420, 8429, 8441, 8442 and 8445) showed it was between 0.50m and 0.70m wide and between 0.13m and 0.32m deep. It had an internal diameter of *c*. 10m, This feature was cut by penannular gully 14818. A possible entrance was located in the south-east. Sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the gully.

Ring gully structure 14818

The final permutation of penannular gully (slots 8333, 8340, 8405, 8406, 8408, 8418, 8428, 8432, 8436, 8437, 8443, 8444, 8448, 8521 and 8522) had an internal diameter of *c*. 12.5m, was between 0.50m and 0.80m wide with a depth of between 0.15m and 0.50m (Fig. 7). The entrance appears to have been on the south-eastern side. This gully truncated ring gully structure 14819 and gully14820. This gully produced more than 25 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery together with animal bone and burnt stone fragments. Environmental data showed alder being used as fuel with the presence of cereal grain. A radiocarbon date of 210–90 cal BC (KIA 39525, at 77.3% probability, with a 16% chance of an earlier date, see Appendix 7) was gained from alder charcoal from gully terminus 8405, placing this firmly in the later Middle Iron Age. Two internal postholes were recorded (8500 and 8449) which may have been contemporary.

An articulated cow? burial 8540 was also recorded in side the house. This was undated and could belong to an earlier phase of the site when the fields were primarily laid out. It could be though that this is a 'foundation' burial, these being known from Iron Age contexts.

14817 (Pl. 6)

This ring gully structure is unusual because of the annex (14817) which appears contemporary with the final ring gully (14818). This annex was *c*.5m by 6m. The gully was between 0.50m and 0.70m wide with a depth of between 0.15m and 0.4m (slots 8417, 8426, 8433, 8446, 8447, 8519 and 8523) (Fig. 7). It to contained over 25 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, bone, and burnt stone. Analysis of the soil samples showed oak and alder being used as fuel with the presence of cereal grain attested. Interestingly, hammerscale was present in the samples from the gully. Iron objects were also recovered comprising half of an unidentified tool, the tip of a trowel -sized object and corroded lumps of iron.

Within this structure two postholes 8530 and 8527 were recorded together with a hearth (8528). The postholes were undated and could belong to another phase but they could be structural or relate to the hearth

Hearth/ fire pit 8528

This was a shallow ovoid feature , 0.90m by 0.60m and 0.20m deep max cut into the top of an earlier pit 8529 (Fig. 6). The sides and base of the cut were fire reddened silty clay (10751) with burnt limestone appearing to demark the edge of the feature. Above this was a thin lens of charcoal (10754) sealed by a dark black clayey silt with charcoal, one fragment identified as oak (10753) . This was sealed by a mid brown grey clay (10750) which contained oak charcoal.

Hammerscale was recorded in both 10750 and 10753 together with that from gully 14817 suggests this hearth was contemporary with the annex and that it was used at one time as for smithing but of course this may not have been its only function. Two sherds of middle Iron Age pottery came from its fills 10750 and 10753.

Pit 8529

This was 1.30m by 0.80m and over 0.30m deep with near vertical sides. It was undated and is possibly related to an earlier phase of the site development but could relate to an earlier phase of house construction in this part of the site.

It is probable that this activity in the southern part of the site is contemporary with activity in the northern part of Area 4. A D-shaped enclosure (14630/34) were revealed in this area, whose northern extent was revealed

during fieldwork in Area 3 (Fig. 8) and is more fully discussed in the report on the latter (Pine 2011). A waterlogged branch fragment recovered from this feature was radiocarbon dated to 231-90 cal BC KIA 35315). This is virtually identical to the date for 14818 and associated features; 210–90 cal BC (KIA 39525. Landscape distribution suggests separate farmsteads surrounded by a small fields.

There are other middle Iron Age settlement features (ring gully structures, enclosures, pits and postholes) in this southern area of the site, some of these are likely contemporary with one of the versions of the ring gully structure described above and others with other of the permutations (Fig. 5).

There is limited stratigraphy and location evidence to show redefinition and alteration of structures and features in this area of the site; again this suggesting some chronological duration to settlement in this area. There is also a strong probability that further settlement structures and elements are to be found to the south, east and west.

Two parallel ditches (14814 and 14815) appear to be of the earliest of the other features in the area. Only a small stretch of these ditches were revealed in the excavation area, but they are suggestive of elements of a droveway or some type of stock control features. Indeed there is nothing to stop these features of being part of the wider field system proposed or for them to be dated to an early date in this systems development.

Gully 14814

This was a gully (slots 8411 and 8412) on a SE to NW axis. It was *c*. 7m in length, between 0.30m and 0.40m wide and between 0.11m and 0.2m deep. Seven sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from this gully. It was on the same alignment and approximately the same length as 14815 with a gap of c.2.25m between them and is likely related. This was truncated by posthole 8413.

Gully 14815

This was a gully (slots 8349, 8511 and 8512) again on a SE to NW axis. It was c. 5.5m in length, between 0.40m and 0.60m wide with a depth of between 0.09m and 0.13m. At its northern end it was truncated by ring gully structure 14816. The gully contained one sherds of middle Iron Age pottery of L1 fabric and burnt limestone fragments.

Ring gully structure 14816

This again was not fully exposed in the excavation area but what was comprised two small stretches of semi circular gully which suggest a projected internal space of *c*. 9–10m with a likely entrance to the NE. The excavated slots (8348, 8510, 8513 and 8515) showed the gully to between 0.30m to 0.50m wide and 0.12m to 0.16m deep. It contained 1 sherd of middle Iron Age pottery, SH1 fabric. Its relationship with 14812 could not be discerned.

Ring gully structure 14812 (Pl. 7)

A full plan of this structure was not possible due to the western and southern edges of the excavation area. The partial plan exposed comprised a semi- circular gully (slots 8014, 8330, 8331, 8332, 8337, 8339, 8401 and 8516). The projected internal diameter of the gully was *c*. 14m; the gully was between 0.24m and 0.34m wide with a depth of between 0.10m and 0.25m (Fig. 7). Fifteen sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and burnt limestone were recovered from the gully. It seems that the entrance was located on the SE side of the feature. A number of postholes (8400, 8413, 8506-7 and 8517 and 8519) may relate to this feature but given the palimpsest nature of the features may relate to other activity including the other ring gully structure 14816. Postholes 8413 and 8506 contained sherds of middle Iron Age pottery whilst both 8506-7 had burnt limestone as packing material.

Enclosure 14813

This was an irregular shaped enclosure (slots 8010, 8404, 8414, 8415, 8434 and 8438); the gully being between 0.44m-0.70m wide and between 0.06m and 0.43m deep (Fig. 7). Two sherds of pottery and fragments burnt stone together with hammerscale were recovered from this gully. Within the area encompassed by the gully were a number of postholes (8011, 8012, 8416, 8501, 8502, 8505 and 8539. These may be structural or represent outside activities. Posthole 8505 had burnt stone as packing material

Other postholes and pits in this area of the site that relate to one or other of the phases of activity include postholes, 8009, 8402, 8503, 8508 and 8509 and pits 8537, 8538 and 8403. Postholes 8508 and 8509 contained middle Iron Age pottery

The southern elements of a likely D-shaped enclosure (14630/34) were revealed in this excavation area, the northern part of the enclosure was revealed during fieldwork in Area 3 (Fig. 8) and is more fully discussed there (Pine 2011). The enclosure was rectangular *c*.14m by 10m with a opening on its eastern side. The ditch 14630 comprised a curving ditch over 1.00m wide and *c*. 0.70m deep. A waterlogged branch fragment recovered from slot 7232 fill (8385) was radiocarbon dated to 231-90 cal BC (KIA 35315) (Appendix 7). The pottery recovered was also identified as potentially late in the sequence, it had more sherds of sandy ware than calcareous ware. The group also featured at least two saucepan pots.

It is highly probable that ditch 14634 represents the north-south leg/element of the enclosure. It was shallower, compared to ditch 14630. 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 (14633 in Area 3) on a similar axis to 14634 but dug slightly to the west.

It appears that gully 14843 truncates both this enclosure 14634 and ring gully structure 14828. It contains a single sherd of L1 fabric middle Iron Age pottery but this could be residual

8.7 Roman

No features of this date were recorded in this area of the quarry complex. A single sherd of Roman pottery which was the only find from ditch 14808 is not felt to provide a date for that ditch (see below), although that would remain a possibility.

8.8 Medieval

No features of this date were recorded in this area of the quarry complex.

8.9 Post-medieval

Trackway

A trackway/droveway defined by parallel ditches (14829 and 14830) aligned on a south-east to north-west axis were recorded (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 2 and 4). This trackway was previously excavated in the Area 3 excavations as ditches (14668 and 14669) (Pine 2011) This trackway was partially visible prior to excavation as a crop mark. The pair of ditches flanked a track that was c. 4.5m. wide. The trackway is not dated, no pottery or dateable finds were retrieved. However on its orientation the route headed directly to the site of the now derelict Cow Leaze Farm. This farmstead was plotted on the Andrews and Dury's Map of Wiltshire 1773.

Ditch 14808 was recorded on a NNW to SSE alignment for *c*. 110m and was between 0.28m and 0.33m deep. A sherd of Roman pottery (black burnished ware) was recovered from slot 8144 (993), but the ditch appeared to feed into post-medieval ditch 14830 (or perhaps into the existing modern ditch which intersected exactly at this location) and did not appear on the other side suggesting it was contemporary with either this modern ditch, albeit presumably with an earlier cut of this division (this ditch being noted on the 1880s Ordnance Survey, which, however, did not show ditch 14808) or more plausibly the post-medieval trackway 14830.

Ditch 14833

This was on a SW to NE alignment for *c*. 120m and measured between 0.03m and 0.09m deep. It is possible that it is a western continuation of a post-medieval ditch observed on the Ordnance survey map of 1885.

9 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

9.1 *Pottery* by Jane Timby

9.1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 561 sherds weighing 4452g from Area 4, mostly or exclusively dating to the middle Iron Age period (Appendix 2). The assemblage is extremely varied in condition with a particularly high incidence of very small pot crumbs/ fired clay. Overall the pottery recovered from Phase 4 was in a better state of preservation than that from previous work, with an overall average sherd size of 7.9g compared to just 3.8 and 3.7g from Phases 2b and 3 respectively.

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 basic ware 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.

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 The Area 4 assemblage is similar to that from Area 2b but shows a significantly better level of preservation with fewer crumbs and a higher incidence of rimsherds. Shelly wares account for 5.9%, calcareous wares for 78.7%, sandy with limestone wares for 1.8%, sandy wares for 6.3% and crumbs 7.3%. In addition to the usual range of jars there are at least two saucepan pots. Six features individually produced more than 25 sherds. Three of these, posthole 8009, ring gully structure 14811 and ring gully structure 14824 produced mainly calcareous wares. Gully groups 14817 and 14818 both produced small quantities of sandy ware. Gully 8429 with slightly more sandy wares than calcareous wares is probably the latest in date. Other features with sherds of sandy ware include posthole 8212; gully groups 14813 and 14828 and ring gully structure group 14812. The latter includes saucepan pot sherds, some with tooled curvilinear decoration. Of note are joining rimsherds from the same vessel (Fig. 14. 5) from gullies 14817 and 14818.

9.1.5 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 recognized 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 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 Shorncote Quarry (Brossler *et al*. 2002) all documenting quite intense occupation at this time.

9.1.7 A report on this assemblage should be subsumed in publication of the wider site assemblage. Nine sherds from this phase of work should be illustrated.

9.2 Fired clay and ceramic building material

9.2.1 In total 50 fragments of fired clay were recorded alongside the later prehistoric pottery. A sling shot fragment was recovered from ditch 14804. Two similar sling shots were noted amongst the material

from Area 1. There are also a fragment probably from the corner of a perforated loomweight, from gully 14825 (7913).

9.2.2 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. A larger lump from feature 14840 (8424) had finger moulded depressions and may be a piece of daub.

9.3 Struck flint by Steve Ford

9.3.1 A single struck flint flake was recovered from feature 8408 (10554). The piece is not closely datable but is prehistoric.

9.4 Animal Bone

9.4.1 A moderate assemblage of animal bone amounting to 1243 fragments weighing 16.6kg was recovered during excavations (Appendix 4). This will be added to the over 21,000 fragments weighing 106kg recovered from Areas 1, 2A, 2B and 3 excavations. This material is yet to be analysed but will be researched as one assemblage together with the assemblages from Area 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 and Metallurgical debris* by Jo Pine

9.5.1 A small number of items of metalwork were retrieved, all of iron. The majority came from gully 14817 which was contemporary with ring gully structure 14818 and hearth 8528. The metal comprises fragments of a tip of a large blade, fragments of haft and corroded small fragments.

9.5.2 A piece of iron metallurgical debris weighing just 12g was recovered from ring gully structure 14824 (8004, fill 9591) and a small fragment weighing 2g from ring gully structure 14802 (8106, fill 9880). This material is all undiagnostic and could be produced during smithing or smelting. In most cases where only a few kilograms (or less) of slag are recovered, as here, the debris is likely to have been the result of smithing.

9.5.3 Hammerscale was also retrieved from soil samples from some of the structures and associated features on the site. Hammerscale was recovered from ring gully structure 14824, ring gully structure 14800, ring gully structure annex gully 14817, ring gully structure 14819, enclosure 14813 and hearth 8528. On sites where smithing is the predominant metallurgical activity the main type of debris produced is hammerscale. Due to the small scale and friable nature of hammerscale it is not likely to be transported very far from the point of origin.

9.5.4 It is thus interesting to note the clustering of iron tool fragments from 14817 together with hammerscale from this gully and from the hearth 8528 (10750 and 10752). It is strongly suggestive that the hearth is a smithing hearth and the gully annex enclosed a workshop.

9.5.5 Metalwork items are catalogued in Appendix 5 .

9.6 Stone

9.6.1 The stone assemblage comprised burnt limestone (144 fragments) weighing over 29kg, these came from middle Iron Age contexts or undated contexts which are likely contemporary (Appendix 6). None of the stone has been worked. These are likely a by-product of hot rock technology for water heating. Some of these fragments may have been reused as packing stones for timber posts.

9.7 Shell

9.7.1 One small snail shell fragment game from the gully annex 14817 (8417 fill 10577) and an oyster shell fragment from gully 14820 (8335 fill 10486).

9.8 Radiocarbon dating

9.8.1 A comprehensive radiocarbon dating series has been undertaken for all of Phases 1, 2A, 2b and 3. The five additional results from Phase 4 are presented in Appendix 7. Charcoal or waterlogged wood was the material selected because of problems with dating bone collagen due it its deterioration caused by waterlogging.

9.8.2 Analyses were carried out by the University of Kiel laboratory and have been recalibrated using the most up to date curve (Bronk Ramsey 2010). All the results from this phase of work are considered reliable and have been included in the relevant descriptive text above.

9.8.3 Of particular note is that the date for ring gully structure 14818 is almost identical to that for enclosure 14630 from the previous phase of work (Area 3, haul road), and even though the overall range is quite wide, it is reasonably certain that those structures were occupied contemporaneously. Similarly, the use of enclosure 14809 and ring gully structure 14826 appears likely to overlap very substantially. Enclosure 14806, however, seems only be contemporary with the very end of the life of ring gully structure 14803, if at all.

9.9 Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Rosalind McKenna

9.9.1 Fifty-three soil samples were processed from this area. 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 8). 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. The majority of the identified plant remains from Area 4 were from Middle Iron Age contexts or features likely to be of that date.

9.9.2 Charcoal

9.9.2.1 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. fifteen samples produced remains with identifiable material. Appendix 5 shows the results of the charcoal assessment.

9.9.2.2 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 –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.

9.9.2.3 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.

9.9.3 Plant macrofossils other than charcoal

9.9.3.1 Charred remains were present in 20 of the samples (Appendix 9) 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. 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.

9.9.3.2 The samples all produced small assemblages of remains which are indicative of waste/disturbed ground with a damp component, and single occurrences of charred cereal grains. Two samples from ditch 14806 produced a small disturbed waste / disturbed ground assemblage, but also had a major component of damp ground plants with over 1000 duckweed seeds in each sample, as well as horned pondweed, hare's-tail cottongrass, common spike rush and sedge. This shows that this feature was located very close to or contained standing water.

9.9.4 Conclusion

9.9.4.1 The samples produced little environmental material of interpretable value, with the exception of ditch 14806. 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. Ditch 14806 may have enclosed or contained standing water.

9.9.4.2 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).

9.9.4.3 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, 2 and 3 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, 2A, 2B and 3), especially the faunal data, which have yet to be analysed in detail. The 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 chronology for the regional pottery typology, besides providing crucial dating for this site itself. Many areas of research are hampered by the lack of detailed and accurate chronologies. Particularly stressed recently is the need for radio carbon and other scientific dating as a matter of routine (Fitzpatrick 2007; Haselgrove *et al*. 2001; Webster 2007). This is emphasized especially for the Iron Age and for the late Roman to post–Roman period. The programme of radio-carbon dating undertaken here is a positive contribution. Even allowing for the problems surrounding the calibration curve for the middle Iron Age, which produces not only wide date ranges but often multiple equally probable dates, the programme initiated here is showing clear chronological progression in the site's development and highlighting instances of almost certainly contemporary occupation, data which are crucial to any discussion of population density, social forms, land tenure patterns, changes in agricultural/husbandry practice, etc.

11 Conclusions

11.1 The excavations at Eysey Manor (including previous work in Areas 1, 2A/2B and 3) 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 during the middle Iron Age and the late Iron Age. The evolution of the medieval settlement and landscape is also a topic to be addressed. The data should advance studies of the articulation between different types of landscape within the region.

11.2 The site so far (Areas 1, 2A, 2B, 3 and 4) provides a valuable overview of a reasonably large tract (c.33ha) 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 this phases together with phases 1, 2A, 2b and 3.

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 lager 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 (Dating is by association or stratigraphy unless noted).

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Notes*
14843	7900	9450–1	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	
14828	7901	9452–3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
	7902	9454–5	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7903	9456–8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7904	9459	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7905	9460–1	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7906	9462	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14832	7907	9463	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7908	9464–5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14843	7909	9466–7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7910	9470–2	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14843	7911	9468–9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7912	9473–4	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7913	9478	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7914	9475	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14828	7915	9476–7	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14834	7916	10778	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14832	7917	9484	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14832	7918	9485	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14833	7921	9479	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14833	7922	9480	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14833	7923	9481	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14833	7924	9482	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14833	7925	9483	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14832	7926	9486	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	7927	9487–9	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14630	7928	9493–8	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214–59)	
	7929	9490	Posthole	MIA?	
	7930	9491–2	Posthole	MIA?	
14630	7931	9499, 9561–4	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214–59)	
14826	7932	9550, 9553	Gully	MIA 357–152 cal BC	
14826	7933	9551, 9554	Gully	MIA 357–152 cal BC	
14826	7934	9552, 9555	Gully	MIA 357–152 cal BC	
14826	7935	9556	Gully	MIA 357–152 cal BC	
14826	7936	9755–6	Gully	MIA 357–152 cal BC	
	7937	10774	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14834	7938	10768–9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14834	7939	10770	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14630	7940	9557–9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214–59)	
	7941	9570–1	Pit/Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
	7942	10798	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14822	7943	10792–6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14845	7944	9560, 9572	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14825	7945	9565–9	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14822	7946	9573–6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14823	7947	9579–82	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	7948	9577–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14822	7949	9583–6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8000	9587	Posthole	MIA 357–152 cal BC	
	8001	9588	Treebole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8002	9589	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14822	8003	9590–1, 9595–8	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8004	9592	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8005	9593–4	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14823	8006	9599, 9650–3	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14822	8007	9656–61	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8008	9654–5, 9675–6	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8009	9662	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14813	8010	9663	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8011	9664, 9667	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8012	9665–6	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8013	9668–9	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14812	8014	9670–1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8015	9673	Treebole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14816	8016	9672	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	Duplication same as 8348
	8017	9674	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	Duplication same as 8349
14826	8018	9677–8	Posthole	MIA 357–152 cal BC	Duplication same as 1800
14822	8019	9679–84	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14825	8020	9685–7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Notes*
14824	8021	9688–9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14827	8022	9690–4	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8023	9757–9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14825	8024	9695	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14826	8025	9696–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 357–152 cal BC	
14826	8026	9699, 9750–1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 357–152 cal BC	
14827	8027	9780–1	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14823	8028	9776–9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14825	8029	10787	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8030	9752–4	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14825	8031	10786	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8032	9773–5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8033	99559	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14824	8034	99560	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14831	8035	9760–2	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14831	8036	9763–5	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14831	8037	9766–8	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14831	8038	9769–2	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14831	8039	9782–5	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8040	9786–7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8041	9788	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14838	8042	9789	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14838	8043	9790	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14829	8044	9791–3	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14829	8045	9794–5	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14830	8046	9796–9	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14829	8047	9850–4	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14830	8048	9982–4	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14829	8049	9855–8	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14829	8100	9859–64	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14829	8101	9865–9	Ditch	Post medieval	
14829	8102	9870–1	Ditch	Post medieval	
14829	8103	9872–5	Ditch	Post medieval	
14805	8104	9876–7	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14805	8105	9878–9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14802	8106	9880–2	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14803	8108	9887–9	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age 260–160 cal BC	
14801	8109	9886, 9890	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8110	9883	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8111	9884	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8112	9885	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8113	9951–2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14804	8114	9898–9, 9950	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14800	8115	9891–2	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14800	8116	9893–4	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14800	8117	9895–6	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8118	9897	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14803	8119	9953	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?260–160 cal BC	
14804	8120	9954	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14803	8123	9955–6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?260–160 cal BC	
14803	8124	9961–2	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?260–160 cal BC	
14801	8125	9957	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14805	8126	9958	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14800	8127	9959–60	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14800	8128	9968–9	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14804	8129	9963–4	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	8130	9965–6	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14804	8131	9967	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14802	8132	9970	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8133	9971–2	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14802	8134	9973	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14808	8135	9975–6	Ditch	Post–Medieval	
14831	8136	9974, 10282	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	8137	10283–4	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14800	8138	9977–8	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14800	8139	9979–80	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14808	8140	9981	Ditch	Post–medieval?	
14806	8141	9985–7	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170–38 cal BC	
14809	8142	9988–9	Ring gully	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14808	8143	9990–2	Ditch	Post–medieval?	
14808	8144	9993	Ditch	Post–medieval	
14807	8145	9994–6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Notes*
14800	8146	9997–9	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	
14806	8147/8	10050, 10175–80	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age 170–38 cal BC	
14809	8149	10095–7	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8200	10068, 10092–4	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14831	8201	10063, 10098–9, 10150, 10152	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14809	8202	10064, 10151, 10153–4	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8203	10267, 10396–8, 10450–1	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8204	10266, 10389–94	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8205	10265, 10452–6	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8206	10070–1, 10155–9	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8207	10072–5, 10160–3	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8208	10164–74	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8209	10274–81	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14806	8210	10051–4	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170–38 cal BC	
14806	8211	10055–7, 10059–60, 10186–8	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170–38 cal BC	
	8212	10061–2	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14806	8213	10065–6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170–38 cal BC	
	8214	10067	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8215	10076–7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8216	10078–9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14807	8217	10081–3	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age	
14806	8218	10084–91	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170–38 cal BC	
14811	8219	10080	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14809	8220	10286–91	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14809	8221	10268–73	Ditch	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 – 179	
14811	8222	10197–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8223	10199	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8224	10250–1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8225	10181–2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8226	10183	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14808	8227	10184–5	Ditch	Post–medieval?	
14811	8228	10195–6	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8229	10191–4	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8230	10264	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8231	10263	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8232	10189–90	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8233	10252–3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8234	10254	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8235	10255–6	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8236	10257–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8237	10259–60	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8238	10261–2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	8239	10299, 10350–1	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14839	8240	10298	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14839	8241	10292–5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	8249	10382	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14807	8242	10296–7	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	8243	10352–3	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14830	8244	10354–5	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14808	8245	10356–9	Ditch	Post–medieval	
	8246	10360	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14811	8247	10361	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14830	8248	10383–4	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14829	8249	10069	Trackway Ditch	Post medieval	
14829	8300	10385–7	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14829	8301	10365–8	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14830	8302	10380–1	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14830	8303	10379	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14829	8304	10374–6	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14829	8305	10369–72	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14829	8306	10373	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14830	8307	10377–8	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14810	8308	10457	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8309	10458	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8310	10459	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8311	10460	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8312	10461–2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8313	10463	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8314	10464	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14836	8315	10465	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14836	8316	10466–7	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14835	8317	10468	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Notes*
	8318	10469	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14829	8319	10470–2	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14829	8320	10473	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	
14807	8321	10557–9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14807	8322	10560–2	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14807	8323	10772	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14810	8324	10773	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14807	8325	10567–9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14807	8326	10771	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14808	8327	10474	Ditch	Post–medieval	
14808	8328	10475	Ditch	Post–medieval	
14836	8329	10476	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14812	8330	10477–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14812	8331	10479–80	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14812	8332	10481–2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8333	10483–4	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14820	8334	10485	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14820	8335	10486	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14820	8336	10487	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14812	8337	10490–1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8338	10488	Treebole		
14812	8339	10489	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8340	10492–3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14821	8341	10497–9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14819	8342	10494	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14819	8343	10495	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14819	8344	10496	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14821	8345	10776	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8346	10777	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8347	10784	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14816	8348	10785	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14815	8349	99561	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8400	10780	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14812	8401	10779	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8402	10570–1	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8403	10783	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age	
14813	8404	10572–3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8405	10550–1	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14818	8406	10552	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14820	8407	10553	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8408	10554–5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14819	8410	10556	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14814	8411	10564	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14814	8412	10565	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8413	10566	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14813	8414	10574–5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14813	8415	10589–90	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8416	10576	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14817	8417	10577	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90BC	
14818	8418	10578–9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
	8419	10580	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age	
14819	8420	10585	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14820	8421	10584	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14840	8422	10581	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14840	8423	10582	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14820	8424	10583	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8425	10586	Tree bole? Pit?	Later Middle Iron Age	
14817	8426	10587–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90BC	
14818	8427	10781	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	C14
14818	8428	10782	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	C14
14819	8429	10591	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	
14820	8430	10593	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14820	8431	10594	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8432	10592	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14817	8433	10595	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90BC	
14813	8434	10596–8	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	
14821	8435	10599	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14818	8436	10650, 10657	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14818	8437	10664–8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14813	8438	10651–2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8439	10653–4	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8440	10655–6	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Notes*
14819	8441	10663	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14819	8442	10669	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8443	10670	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14818	8444	10660, 10662	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14819	8445	10666	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8446	10658	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14817	8447	10659	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90BC	
14818	8448	10661	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
	8449	99562	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8500	99563	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8501	10686	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8502	10685	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8503	10683	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8504	10684	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8505	10687	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8506	10688	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8507	10689	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8508	10680	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8509	10681	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14816	8510	10671	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14815	8511	10672	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14815	8512	10673	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8513	10674	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8514	10682	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age	
14816	8515	10675	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14812	8516	10676–7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8517	10678	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8518	10679	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
14817	8519	10690	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90BC	
14820	8520	10691	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	
14818	8521	10695–6	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14818	8522	10692	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90 cal BC	
14817	8523	10693	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210–90BC	
14820	8524	10694	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8525	10697	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14820	8526	10698	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8527	10699	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8528	10750-1, 10753–4	Furnace Hearth	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8529	10752	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8530	10755	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age	
	8531	10756	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8532	10757	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8533	10758	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8534	10759, 10762	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8535	10560	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8536	10761	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8537	10763	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8538	10764	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8539	10765	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	
	8540	10766–7	Animal burial	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14836	8541	10789	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14835	8542	10790	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14835	8543	10791	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14835	8546	10788	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14804	8547	10563	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14801	8548	10395	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
14802	8549	10362	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	
		10285	Spread		
		10775	Spread	?	
14830	6949	99558	Trackway Ditch	Post–medieval	

APPENDIX 2: Pottery Catalogue by context (EVE x 100)

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Wt (g)*	*Sherds*	*Rims*	*Diam (mm)*	*EVE*	*Notes*
	7904	9459	Posthole	L1		3	1	-	-	-	
14828	7905	9461	Gully	L3	JAR	11	-	1	12	10	
14843	7909	9466	Gully	L1		7	1	-	-	-	
14828	7912	9473	Gully	SA1		15	2	-	-	-	
14828	7912	9473	Gully	SA1		1	1	-	-	-	
14828	7914	9475	Posthole	SH1f	JAR	8	-	1	-	3	
	7930	9492	Posthole	L3		11	1	-	-	-	
	7930	9492	Posthole	SAL1?2		1	1	-	-	-	sparse li, fe, qtz
14830	7931	9499	Ditch	L1		35	5	-	-	-	
14830	7931	9499	Ditch	SH1		19	7	-	-	-	
14826	7932	9550	Gully	OO/FC		1	14	-	-	-	
14826	7932	9550	Gully	SALI		3	1	-	-	-	
14830	7940	9559	Ditch	L1		18	7	-	-	-	internally burnt
14845	7944	9560	Gully	L1	JAR	32	3	1	10	5	
14845	7944	9560	Gully	OO		1	7	-	-	-	
	7941	9570	pit	L2	JAR	38	7	1	-	3	oolitic
14824	7948	9577	Gully term	L1	JAR	152	58	2	16	20	* 1 VESS
14824	7948	9578	Gully term	L1		39	14	-	-	-	
14824	7948	9578	Gully term	L1		5	1	-	-	-	
14822	8003	9591	Ditch	L3		1	1	-	-	-	
14822	8003	9591	Ditch	SALI	JAR	5	-	1	14	5	
14824	8008	9654	ring gully	L3	JAR	66	5	1	16	7	smoothed * i/e sooted
	8009	9662	Posthole	L1	JAR	434	15	2	18	15	*
	8009	9662	Posthole	L1	JAR	194	9	2	12	30	* 1 VESS
14812	8014	9670	Gully	L1		49	4	-	-	-	
14812	8014	9670	Gully	L1		8	2	-	-	-	
14812	8014	9670	Gully	L3		5	1	-	-	-	
14812	8014	9670	Gully	SA2	?SP	9	1	1	-	1	2=1 body
	8041	9788	Posthole	L1		28	6	-	-	-	
14805	8105	9879	Ditch	L1		392	7	-	-	-	7=1 vess; thick walled
14802	8106	9880	Ditch term	L3	JAR	14	1	1	14	7	
14801	8111	9884	Gully	L1		15	2	-	-	-	
14801	8111	9884	Gully	L3		17	1	-	-	-	
14801	8109	9886	Ditch	L3		8	1	-	-	-	
14803	8108	9887	Ditch term	L1		10	1	-	-	-	
14804	8114	9898	Ditch	OO		0.5	1	-	-	-	
14804	8119	9953	Gully	L1		17	4	-	-	-	
14804	8119	9953	Gully	L3	JAR	76	2	1	20	5	
14804	8119	9953	Gully	OO		5	7	-	-	-	
14804	8119	9953	Gully	SH1		14	2	-	-	-	
14803	8123	9956	Ditch	L1		169	21	-	-	-	probably from 1 vess
14803	8124	9961	Ditch	L1		23	1	-	-	-	
14803	8124	9961	Ditch	L3	JAR	11	-	1	-	1	
14804	8129	9963	Gully term	L1		36	7	-	-	-	
14802	8133	9972	Ditch	L1	JAR	30	-	1	28	8	
14802	8134	9973	Ditch	L1		2	2	-	-	-	
14808	8144	9993	Ditch	DORBB1		23	1	-	-	-	
	8212	10061	Posthole	SA2		12	9	-	-	-	
14806	8213	10066	Ditch	L3	X	16	1	-	-	-	
14809	8207	10072	Ditch	L3		13	1	-	-	-	2=1; inter blackened
14811	8215	10077	Gully	L1		9	2	-	-	-	
14811	8215	10077	Gully	L1	JAR	298	41	2	18	11	
14811	8216	10079	Gully	L1		106	26	-	-	-	
14807	8242	10297	Ditch term	SH1		28	1	-	-	-	4=1; sparser shell
14812	8332	10481	Gully	L1		6	1	-	-	-	
14818	8333	10484	Gully	L1		42	5	-	-	-	
14818	8333	10484	Gully	SA2		4	1	-	-	-	
14818	8333	10484	Gully	SAFEFL		2	1	-	-	-	
14820	8334	10485	Gully	L1	JAR	32	7	1	12	5	
14820	8335	10486	Gully	L3	JAR	11	-	1	-	1	internally sooted
14820	8336	10487	Gully term	L1		46	6	-	-	-	
14812	8339	10489	Gully	L1		4	4	-	-	-	
14812	8339	10489	Gully	OO		0.5	1	-	-	-	
14812	8337	10490	Gully	SA2	SP	50	-	1	18	8	* curvi line dec; flaking
14819	8342	10494	Gully	L1		19	2	-	-	-	
14819	8342	10494	Gully	OO		0.5	2	-	-	-	
14819	8342	10494	Gully	L1	JAR	4	-	1	-	3	
14818	8405	10550	Gully term	L1		38	6	-	-	-	
14818	8405	10550	Gully term	SA1		9	1	-	-	-	smooth exter; glaucon

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Wt (g)*	*Sherds*	*Rims*	*Diam (mm)*	*EVE*	*Notes*
14818	8405	10550	Gully term	SA2		54	1	-	-	-	single curvi line
14818	8406	10552	Gully	L2	JAR	8	-	1	-	3	oolitic; smoothed
14818	8406	10552	Gully	L3		8	4	-	-	-	
14818	8408	10554	Gully	L3		2	2	-	-	-	
14811	8411	10564	Gully	L3		37	1	-	-	-	
14811	8411	10564	Gully	SH1		54	6	-	-	-	
	8413	10566	Posthole	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
	8413	10566	Posthole	OO		0.5	2	-	-	-	
	8413	10566	Posthole	SH1		3	1	-	-	-	
14807	8325	10569	Ditch	SH1		35	6	-	-	-	smooth; sparser shell
14817	8417	10577	Gully	L1		15	6	-	-	-	
14817	8417	10577	Gully	OO		4	5	-	-	-	
14817	8417	10577	Gully	SA2		3	2	-	-	-	
14817	8417	10577	Gully	SH1		2	1	-	-	-	
14818	8418	10578	Gully	L1		27	3	-	-	-	join
	8419	10580	pit	L1		11	4	-	-	-	
14817	8426	10587	Gully	L1		44	7	-	-	-	
14817	8426	10587	Gully	SH1		16	2	-	-	-	
14813	8415	10589	Gully	L1		80	2	-	-	-	
14813	8415	10589	Gully	SA2		14	1	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	L1		0.5	1	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	L1		11	5	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	L1	JAR	44	3	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	L1	JAR	183	-	2	-	3	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	OO		2	2	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	SA2		83	5	-	-	-	2=1; 3=1 joins
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	SA2		9	2	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	SA2		26	5	-	-	-	
14819	8429	10591	Gully term	SA2	JAR	2	-	1	-	1	
14818	8432	10592	Gully	L1		29	6	-	-	-	sooted interior
14818	8432	10592	Gully	L3		5	2	-	-	-	smooth
14818	8432	10592	Gully	L3		20	2	-	-	-	smoothed exterior
14817	8433	10595	Gully	L1	JAR	48	1	1	26	6	joins 8444 (10660) *
14817	8433	10595	Gully	L1		130	10	-	-	-	
14817	8433	10595	Gully	L1		11	4	-	-	-	
14817	8433	10595	Gully	SA2		2	1	-	-	-	
14817	8433	10595	Gully	SH1		11	1	-	-	-	
14818	8446	10658	Gully	L1		84	3	-	-	-	
14818	8444	10660	Gully	L1	JAR	65	-	1	32	7	joins 8433 10595 *
14818	8448	10661	Gully	L1		36	2	-	-	-	
14818	8448	10661	Gully	SH1		32	1	-	-	-	
14818	8437	10664	Gully	L3		4	2	-	-	-	
14815	8511	10672	Gully	L1		23	1	-	-	-	
14816	8515	10675	Gully	SH1		27	1	-	-	-	
14812	8516	10676	Gully	L3		3	1	-	-	-	
	8508	10680	Posthole	L1		31	1	-	-	-	
	8509	10681	Posthole	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
	8509	10681	Posthole	SH1	JAR	13	-	1	12	7	*
	8506	10688	Posthole	L1		16	2	-	-	-	
14820	8520	10691	Gully	SALI4		7	4	-	-	-	
14818	8522	10692	Gully	L1		103	25	-	-	-	
14818	8522	10692	Gully	L1		61	11	-	-	-	
14818	8522	10692	Gully	L3	JAR	11	2	1	14	8	
	8528	10750	furnace hearth	L1		3	1	-	-	-	
	8528	10753	furnace hearth	SAL1?2		16	1	-	-	-	3=1
	8534	10759	Gully	L1		2	2	-	-	-	
	8534	10762	Gully	L1		4	1	-	-	-	internally burnt
	8545	10767	animal burrow	SH1		19	1	-	-	-	
14834	7916	10778	Ditch	L1		3	1	-	-	-	
14834	7916	10778	Ditch	SH1		0.5	1	-	-	-	
	8312	1 m		WILOX		10	1	-	-	-	gy interior
	9840	surf		PMGRE		5	1	-	-	-	
14818	8432	surf	Gully	L1	JAR	17	-	1	16	6	sooted exterior
14818	8432	surf	Gully	SALI		5	1	-	-	-	sparse coarse

APPENDIX 3: Fired Clay by Context

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Wt (g)*	*No*	*Comment*
14825	7913	9473	Gully	MIA	46	1	corner loomweightt
	7914	9475	Posthole	MIA	5	1	
14824	8004	9592	Gully	MIA?	10	2	CBM
14812	8014	9670	Gully	MIA	0.5	1	
14803	8108	9887	Gully	MIA	7	1	
14804	8119	9953	Gully	MIA	33	3	
14804	8119	9953	Gully	MIA	8	1	slingshot
14811	8128	9968	Gully	MIA	6	1	
14804	8129	9983	Gully	MIA	2	1	
14811	8215	10077	Gully	MIA	3	1	
14812	8330	10478	Gully	MIA	3	2	
14818	8333	10484	Gully	MIA	20	13	
14818	8405	10550	Gully	MIA	13	2	
	8413	10566	Posthole	MIA	4	3	
14817	8417	10577	Gully	MIA	18	3	
14840	8422	10581	Gully	MIA	87	8	
14840	8424	10583	Gully	MIA	35	1	daub
14817	8433	10595	Gully	MIA	2	1	
14817	8433	10595	Gully	MIA	7	2	
14817	8447	10659	Gully	MIA	5	1	
	8532	10757	Pit	MIA	12	1	

APPENDIX 4: Bone Catalogue by context

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
14828	7903	9457	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	3	2
14828	7908	9464	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	2	3
14828	7912	9473	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	2	2
14828	7914	9475	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	6	17
	7930	9492	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	10	137
14830	7928	9495	Trackway Ditch	Post-Medieval	14	175
14830	7928	9496	Trackway Ditch	Post-Medieval	1	36
14830	7931	9499	Trackway Ditch	Post-Medieval	109	329
14826	7932	9550	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 357-152 cal BC	4	13
14830	7940	9559	Trackway Ditch	Post-Medieval	22	95
14845	7944	9560	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age?	1	6
14824	8003	9591	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	1	5
14824	8008	9654	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	2	2
	8009	9662	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?	3	37
14812	8014	9670	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	20	287
14805	8104	9876	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	7	65
14805	8105	9879	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	8	101
14802	8106	9880	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	35	106
14802	8106	9882	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	4	47
14801	8110	9883	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	1	32
14801	8109	9886	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	1	39
14803	8108	9887	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age260-160 cal BC	1	9
14803	8108	9888	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age260-160 cal BC	3	11
14804	8114	9897	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	7	322
14804	8114	9898	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?	52	534
14804	8119	9953	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	3	8
14803	8123	9956	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age260-160 cal BC	22	130
14805	8126	9958	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	4	31
14803	8124	9962	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age260-160 cal BC	2	8
14804	8129	9963	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	48	511
14804	8131	9967	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	5	15
14800	8128	9968	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	4	86
14806	8141	9986	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170-38BC	9	15
14806	8210	10052	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170-38BC	3	31
14806	8213	10065	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170-38BC	5	30
14806	8213	10066	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170-38BC	2	6
14811	8215	10077	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	27	95
14806	8217	10081	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age 170-38BC	2	19
14831	8148	10177	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?	3	119
14811	8224	10251	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?	31	89
14809	8203	10267	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 - 179	10	132
14830	8303	10379	Trackway Ditch	Post-Medieval	7	16
14809	8203	10450	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age cal BC 362 - 179	43	27
14812	8330	10478	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	9	111
14812	8331	10480	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	1	12
14812	8332	10481	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	2	11
14818	8333	10484	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	2	38
14820	8335	10486	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	11	232
14820	8336	10487	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	13	31
14812	8339	10489	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	3	24
14812	8337	10490	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	12	93
14818	8340	10493	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	1	12
14819	8342	10494	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	14	159
14819	8343	10495	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	13	264
14819	8344	10496	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	5	32
14818	8406	10552	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	10	96
	8407	10553	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	5	62
14818	8408	10554	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	2	31
	8402	10570	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	10	35
14813	8404	10572	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	4	59
14817	8417	10577	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	6	99
	8419	10580	Pit	MIA	1	13
14840	8422	10581	Gully	MIA	2	92
	8424	10583	Gully	MIA	13	270
14817	8426	10587	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	37	632
14813	8415	10589	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	15	268
14818	8432	10592	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	4	45
14817	8433	10595	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	43	400
14813	8434	10596	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	1	81

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
14813	8438	10651	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	4	25
	8439	10653	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	3	58
14818	8436	10657	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	9	157
14818	8446	10658	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	10	185
14817	8447	10659	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	3	8
14818	8444	10660	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	13	315
14818	8448	10661	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	50	1150
14819	8441	10663	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	3	155
14815	8511	10672	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	9	160
14816	8515	10675	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	5	28
14812	8516	10676	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	2	29
	8514	10682	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age	5	70
	8505	10687	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	2	15
	8506	10688	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	1	5
14817	8519	10690	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	3	27
14820	8520	10691	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	9	189
14818	8522	10692	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	5	72
14817	8523	10693	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	6	108
14818	8521	10695	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	4	7
14820	8526	10698	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age	1	14
	8527	10699	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	1	23
14817	8528	10750	Furnace Hearth	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	7	76
14817	8528	10751	Furnace Hearth	Later Middle Iron Age 210-90BC	2	52
	8530	10755	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age	6	155
	8533	10758	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age	10	91
	8534	10759	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age	30	242
	8540	10766	Animal Burrow	-	252	6241

APPENDIX 5: Metalwork Catalogue by context

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*type*	*Phase*	*Sample no*	*metal*	*No*	*Wt(g)*	*Comment*
14817	8426	10587	Gully	MIA		fe	1	16	blade tip
14817	8426	10587	Gully	MIA		fe	1	11	object
14817	8426	10587	Gully	MIA		fe	1	10	haft
14817	8433	10595	Gully	MIA	441	fe	4	2	lump
	8540	10766	Animal Burrow	-		fe	1	2	lump
	8540	10767	Animal Burrow	-		fe	1	6	objects

APPENDIX 6:STONE

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
14801	8109	9886	Ditch	MIA	3	107
14801	8113	9952	Gully	MIA	2	442
14803	8108	9887	Ditch Terminus	MIA	5	492
14804	8119	9953	Gully	MIA	6	809
14805	8104	9876	Ditch	MIA	7	452
14806	8141	9986	Ditch	MIA	4	385
14806	8210	10053	Ditch	MIA	1	482
14808	8328	10475	Ditch	Post-medieval	1	93
14812	8332	10481	Gully	MIA	2	382
14812	8337	10490	Gully	MIA	1	387
14812	8330	10478	Gully	MIA	2	425
14812	8339	10489	Gully	MIA	2	477
14813	8415	10589	Gully	MIA	6	2000
14813	8434	10598	Gully Terminus	MIA	15	2400
14815	8511	10672	Gully	MIA	4	1571
14818	8437	10664	Gully	MIA	2	304
14818	8432	10592	Gully	MIA	2	492
14819	8343	10495	Gully	MIA	9	2070
14830	7940	9559	Ditch	Post-medieval	2	333
	8506	10688	Posthole	MIA	3	102
	8507	10689	Posthole	MIA	3	238
	7930	9492	Posthole	MIA?	11	242
	7941	9571	Pit	MIA	2	370
	8401	10779	Gully Terminus	MIA	3	487
	8345	10776	Gully	MIA	1	612
	8424	10583	Gully	MIA	1	708
	8505	10687	Posthole	MIA	2	780
	8532	10757	Posthole	MIA	6	1739
	8217	10081	Ditch	MIA	2	2151
	8534	10759	Gully	MIA	17	3500
	8402	10570	Posthole	MIA	17	4500
					144	**29532**

APPENDIX 7: Radiocarbon dating (all ranges given are at two-sigma 95.4% probility, calibrated ages all BC and based on Bronk Ramsey 2010; most likely range in bold)

KIA 39525, Charcoal		
Gully 14818, cut 8405, fill 10550		
Radiocarbon Age	*Calibrated Ages*	*Probability*
BP 2139 ± 25	350–301	16.2%
	210–90	**77.3%**
	73–59	1.9%

KIA 39524; Wood from Peaty Clay		
Ditch 14806, cut 8148; fill 10050		
Radiocarbon Age	*Calibrated Ages*	*Probability*
BP 2069 ± 24	**170–38**	**92.5%**
	28–22	1.0%
	10–3	1.9%

KIA 39523; Charcoal		
Gully 14803 cut 8119; fill 9953		
Radiocarbon Age	*Calibrated Ages*	*Probability*
BP 2168± 26	**359–275**	**49.6%**
	260–160	**43.9%**
	132–118	1.9%

KIA 39526, Charcoal		
Gully 14826, cut 7932, fill 9550		
Radiocarbon Age		
BP 2163 ± 25	**357–280**	**45.3%**
	258–244	1.9%
	235–152	**44.4%**
	137–144	3.8%

KIA 39528, wood		
Ditch14809, cut 8203, fill 10550		
Radiocarbon Age	*Calibrated Age*	*Probability*
BP 2109 ± 28	**362–179**	**95.4%**

APPENDIX 8: Identified charcoal fragments for each sample.

	Sample	416	414	428	445	446	438	449	448	441	437	410	409	406	420	407
	Cut	8133	8119	8215	8516	8511	8417	8525	8528	8433	8405	7949	7948	7935	8148	7944
	Deposit	9972	9953	10077	10676	10672	10577	10753	10750	10595	10550	9583	9578	9556	10050	9560
	Group	14802	14804	14811	14812	14815	14817			14817	14818	14822	14824	14826	14831	14845
	Phase	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA
	Type	ring gully	Gully	ring gully	Gully	Gully	ring gully	hearth	hearth	ring gully	ring gully	Ditch	ring gully	ring gully	Ditch	Ditch
	No. frags	3	3	7	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	3	28	10	3	7
	max. size	8mm	7mm	10mm	11mm	13mm	28mm	8mm	11mm	9mm	7mm	12mm	8mm	6mm	4mm	**6mm**
Name	Vernacular															
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	3		1		1	2			2	1	3	17	3		
Quercus	Oak		1	6	2			1	1					3	3	7
	Indet.		2				5						11	4		

APPENDIX 9: Plant remains other than charcoal.

Sample	415	416	421	422	433	428	430	435	445	442	446	
Cut	8128	8133	8210	8211	8203	8215	8225	8339	8516	8434	8511	
Deposit	9968	9972	10052	10055	10267	10077	10182	10489	10676	10596	10672	
Group	14800	14802	14806	14806	14809	14811	14811	14812	14812	14813	14815	
Phase	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	
Type	Gully	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	gully	gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	
LATIN BINOMIAL												**COMMON NAME**
Ranunculus subg. RANUNCULUS			2	8	9							Buttercup
Ranunculus subg. BATRACHIUM					2							Crowfoots
Betula spp.									1			Birch
Chenopodium spp./ *Atriplex* spp.				4	36	6	4	13	6	2	2	Goosefoot / Orache
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.			1	3	2							Common chickweed
Polygonum lapathafolium			15		1							Pale persicaria
Polygonum aviculare L.			1	16							2	Knotgrass
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love				6	1							Black bindweed
Viola spp.L.			1									Violets
Potentilla spp.			66	13	1							Cinquefoils
*Potentilla anserina*L.			12	8								Silverweed
Lycopus europaeus L.				1								Gypsywort
Carduus spp, / *Cirisium* spp.			12	6								Thistles
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill.			1									Prickly sow thistle
Zannichellia palustris L.			27									Horned pondweed
Lemna spp. L.			1000+	1000+								Duckweeds
Eriophorum vaginatum L.				2								Hare's-tail cottongrass
Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.				12	1							Common spike rush
Carex spp.			3	7								Sedge
POACEAE		1(ch.)									1	Grass
Triticum spp. (ch.)	1										2	Wheat
Indeterminate cereal							1		2	1		
Indeterminate spikelet fork						1						

Sample	438	453	449	441	437	447	410	403	404	440	407	450	454	
Cut	8417	8525	8525	8433	8405	8522	7949	7928	7931	8429	7944	8529	8540	
Deposit	10577	10751	10753	10595	10550	10692	9583	9496	9499	10591	9560	10752	10766	
Group	14817	14817	14817	14817	14818	14818	14822	14830	14830	14819	14845	-	-	
Phase	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	Post-med	Post-med	MIA	MIA	MIA	-	
Type	Gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	Gully	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Pit	Burrow	
LATIN BINOMIAL														**COMMON NAME**
Urtica dioica L.								20						Common nettle
Betula spp.						1	1			1	1			Birch
Chenopodium spp./ *Atriplex* spp.	2				5	3					4			Goosefoot / Orache
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.		1										2	13	Common chickweed
Silene spp.				1										Campion
Rumex spp.							8							Dock
Viola spp.L.					1		1							Violets
Potentilla spp.								1						Cinquefoils
*Potentilla anserina*L.							8	1						Silverweed
Sambucus nigra L.									1					Elder
Carduus spp, / *Cirisium* spp.								1						Thistles
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill.											3			Prickly sow thistle
Taraxacum spp. F.H. Wigg						1								Dandelions
Lemna spp. L.								4						Duckweeds
POACEAE				1(ch.)							3			Grass
Indeterminate cereal	8		1	5	1					1	1		2	
Indeterminate												1		

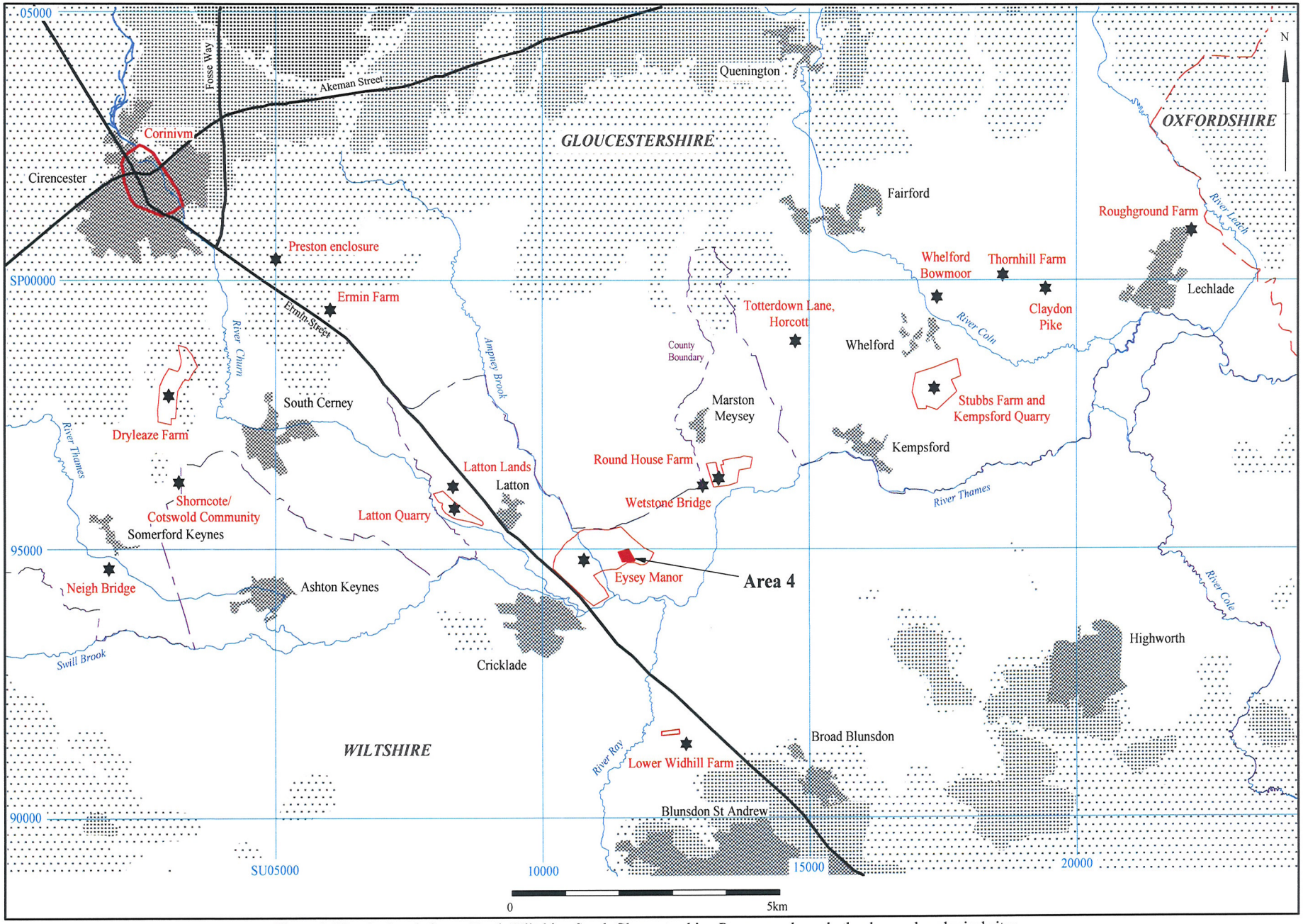

Figure 1. The site in relation to North Wiltshire, South Gloucestershire, Roman roads, and other key archaeological sites.

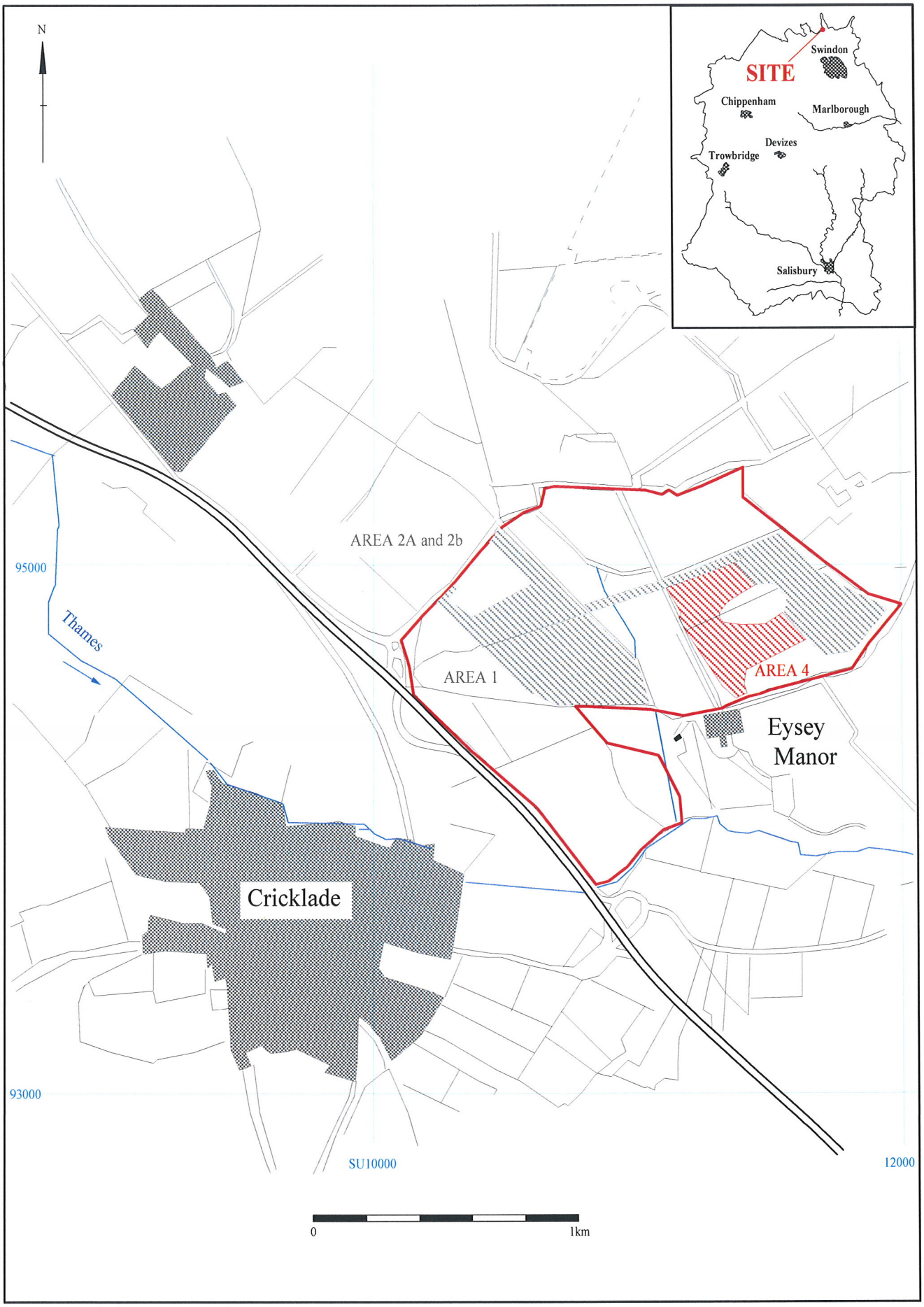

Figure 2 Detailed location of site.

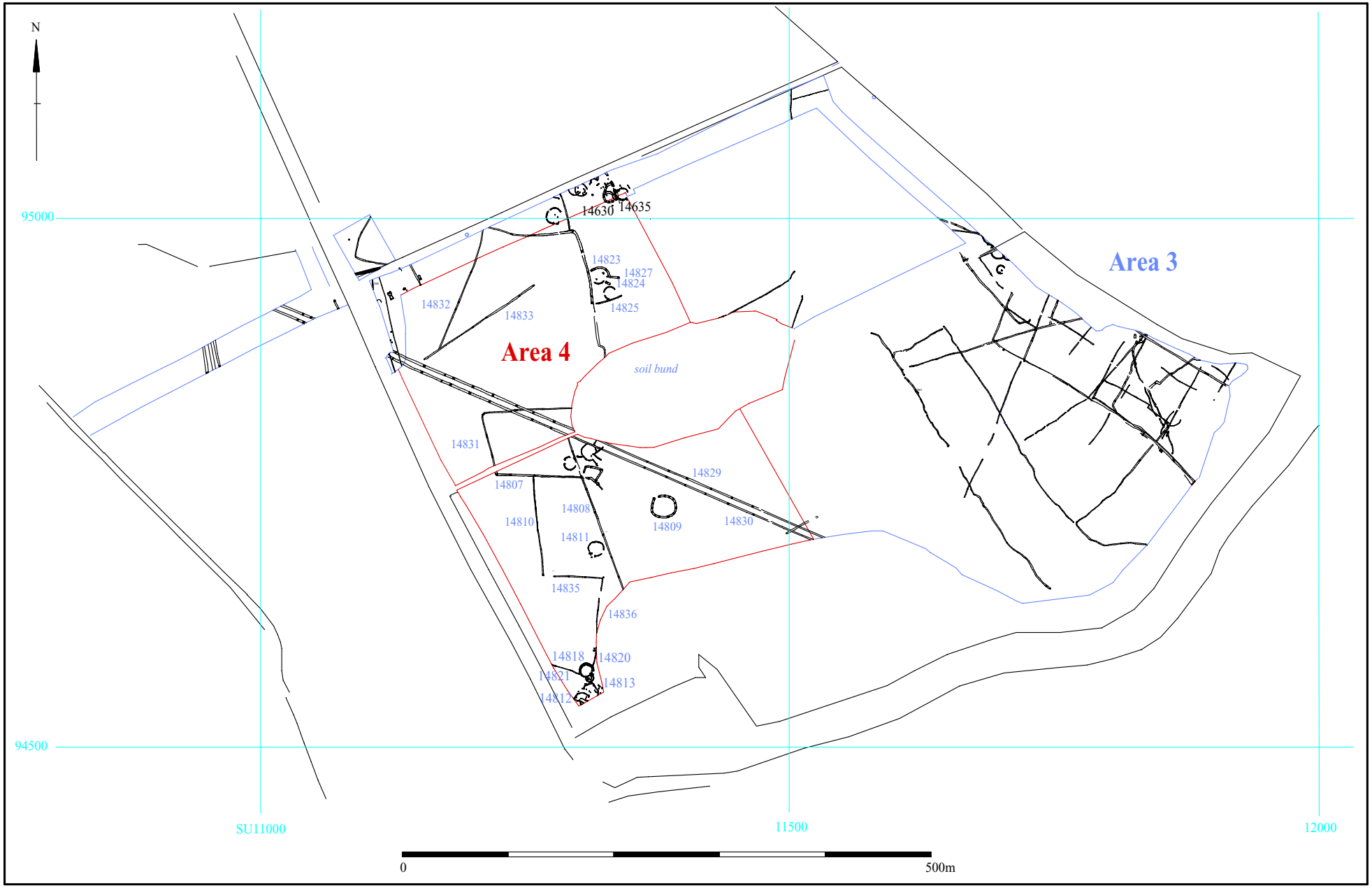

Figure 3. Features within Area 4, in relation to previous phase (Area 3).

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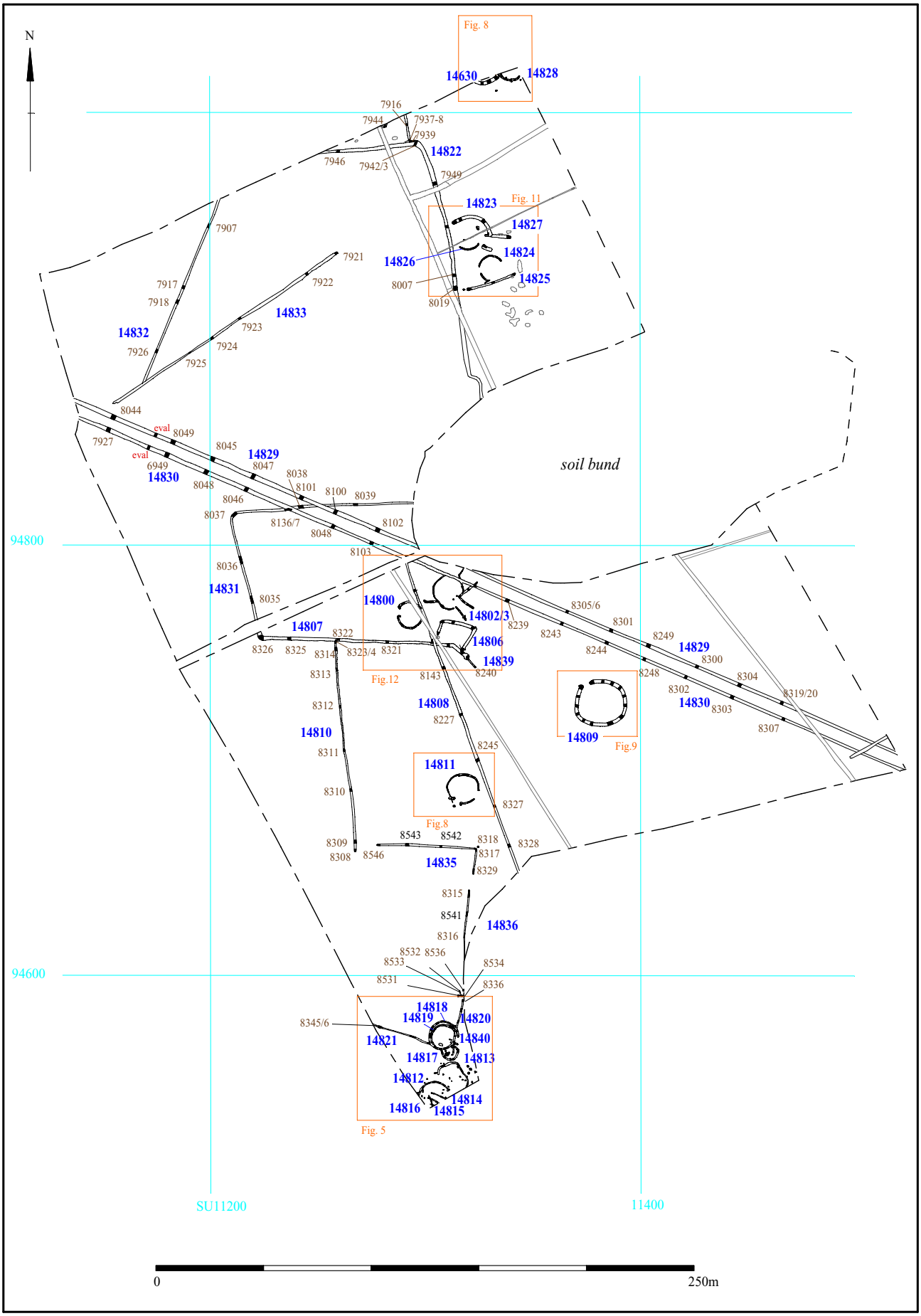

Figure 4. Plan of Area 4.

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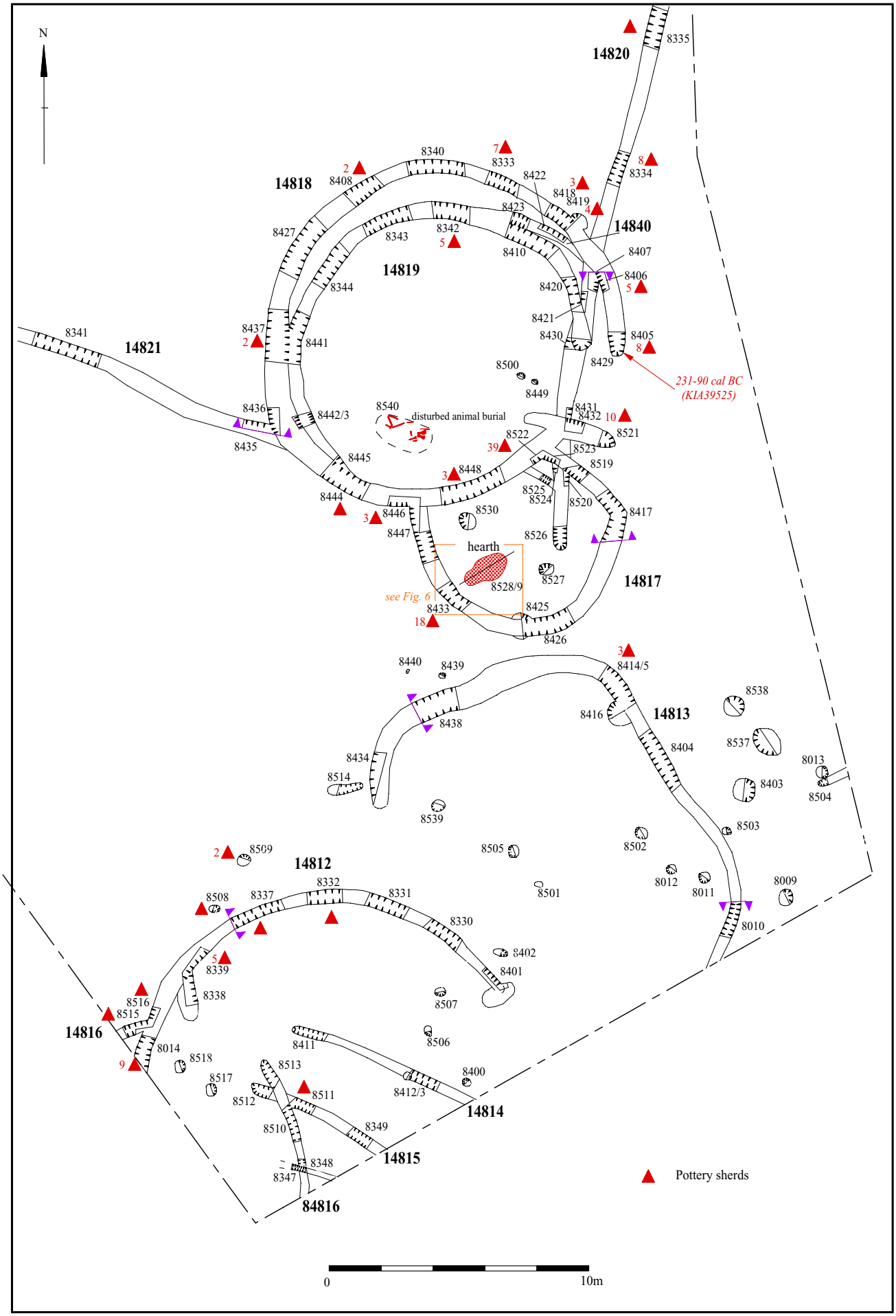

Figure 5. Southern detail of Area 4.

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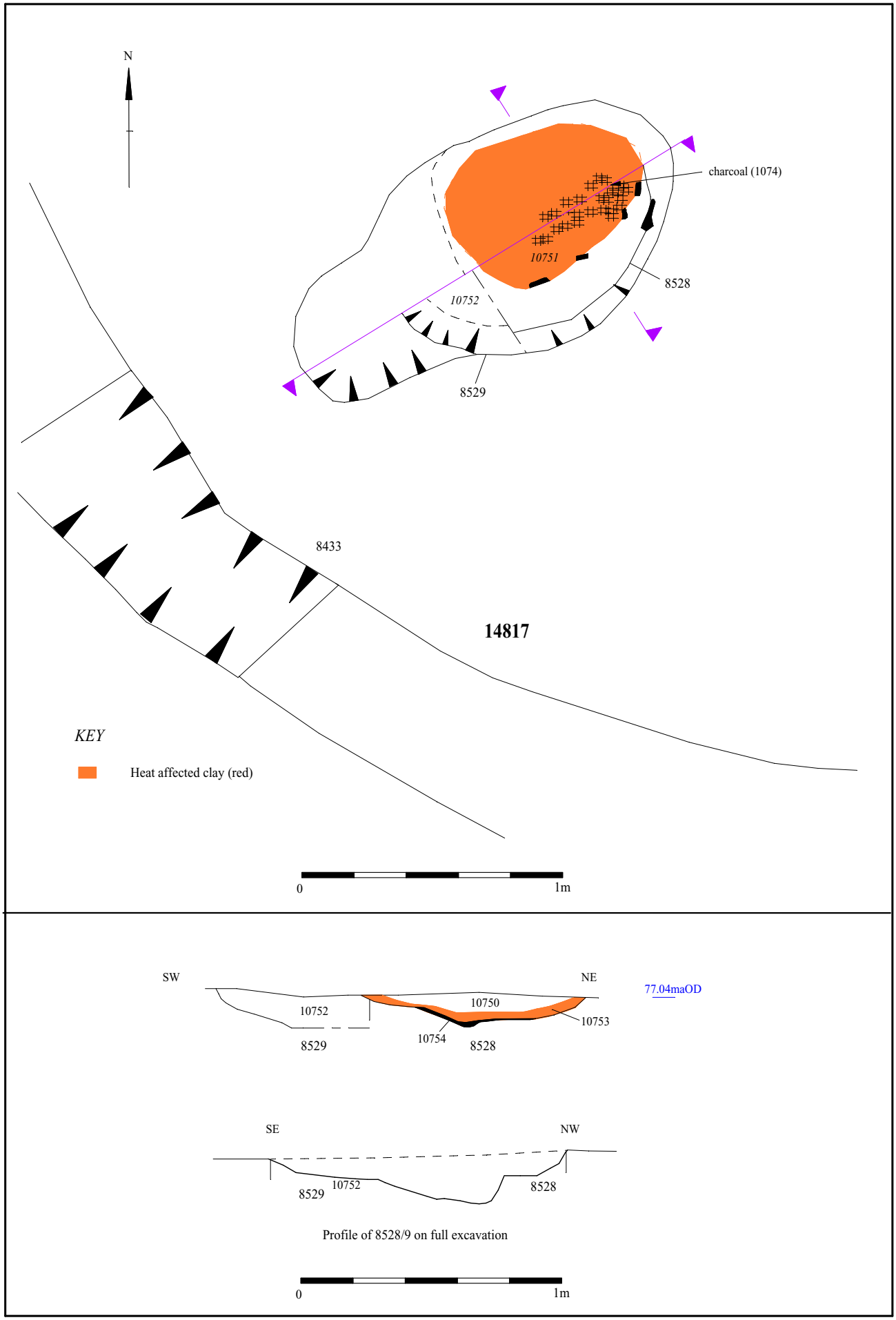

Figure 6. Plan and section of hearth from Roundhouse ring gully 14817.

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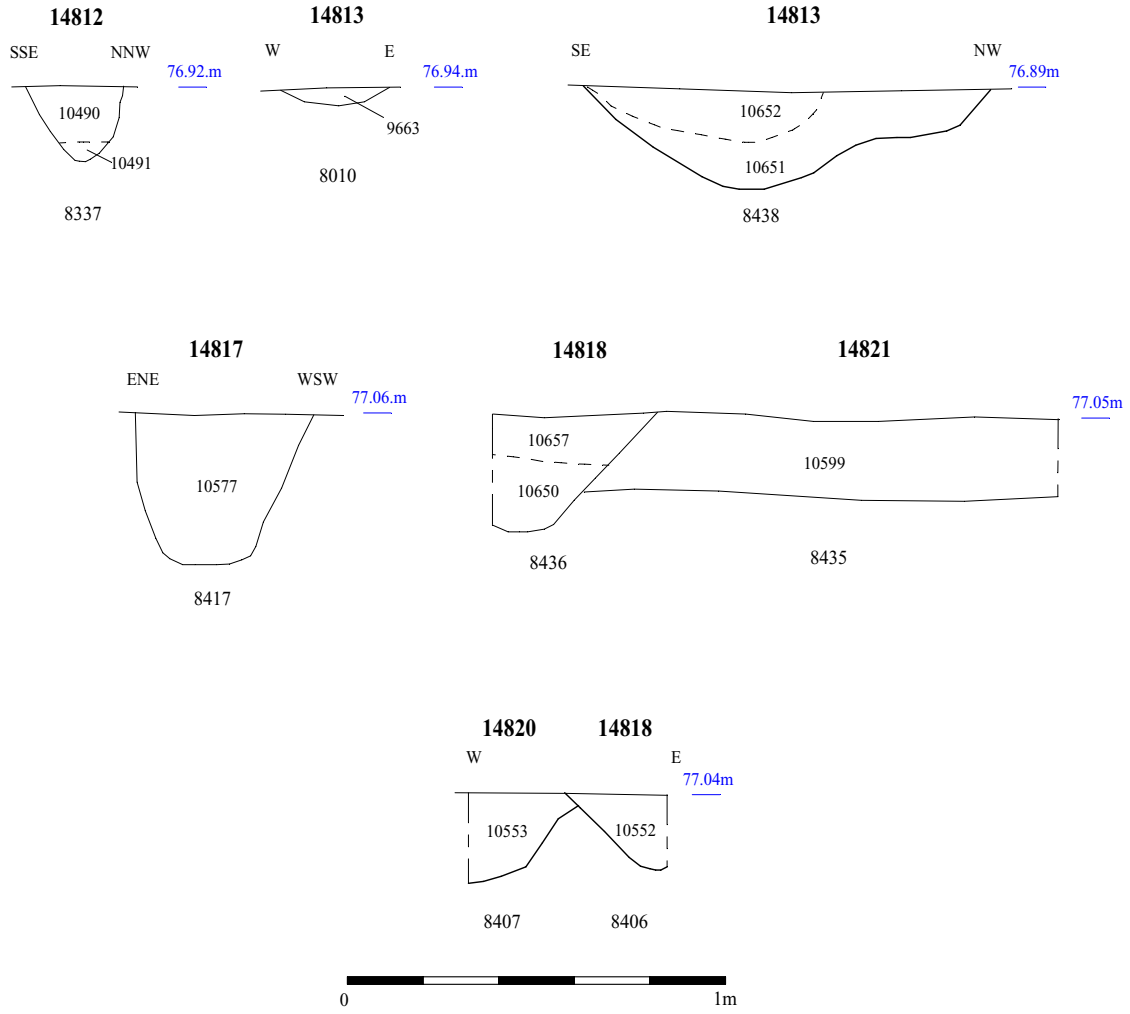

Figure 7. Section from southern features.

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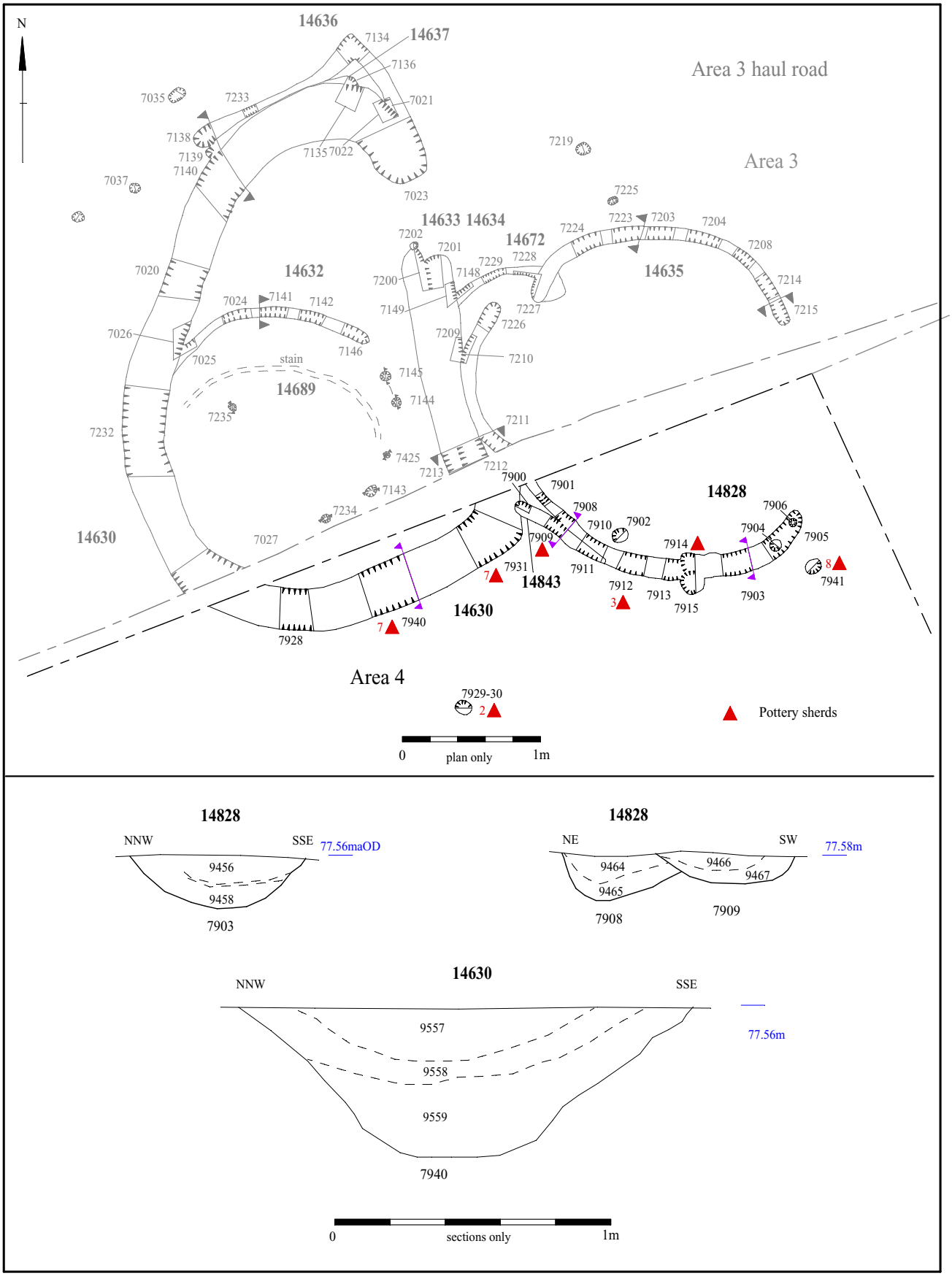

Figure 8. Additional investigation of features found in the Area 3 haulroad (14630-37, 14762).

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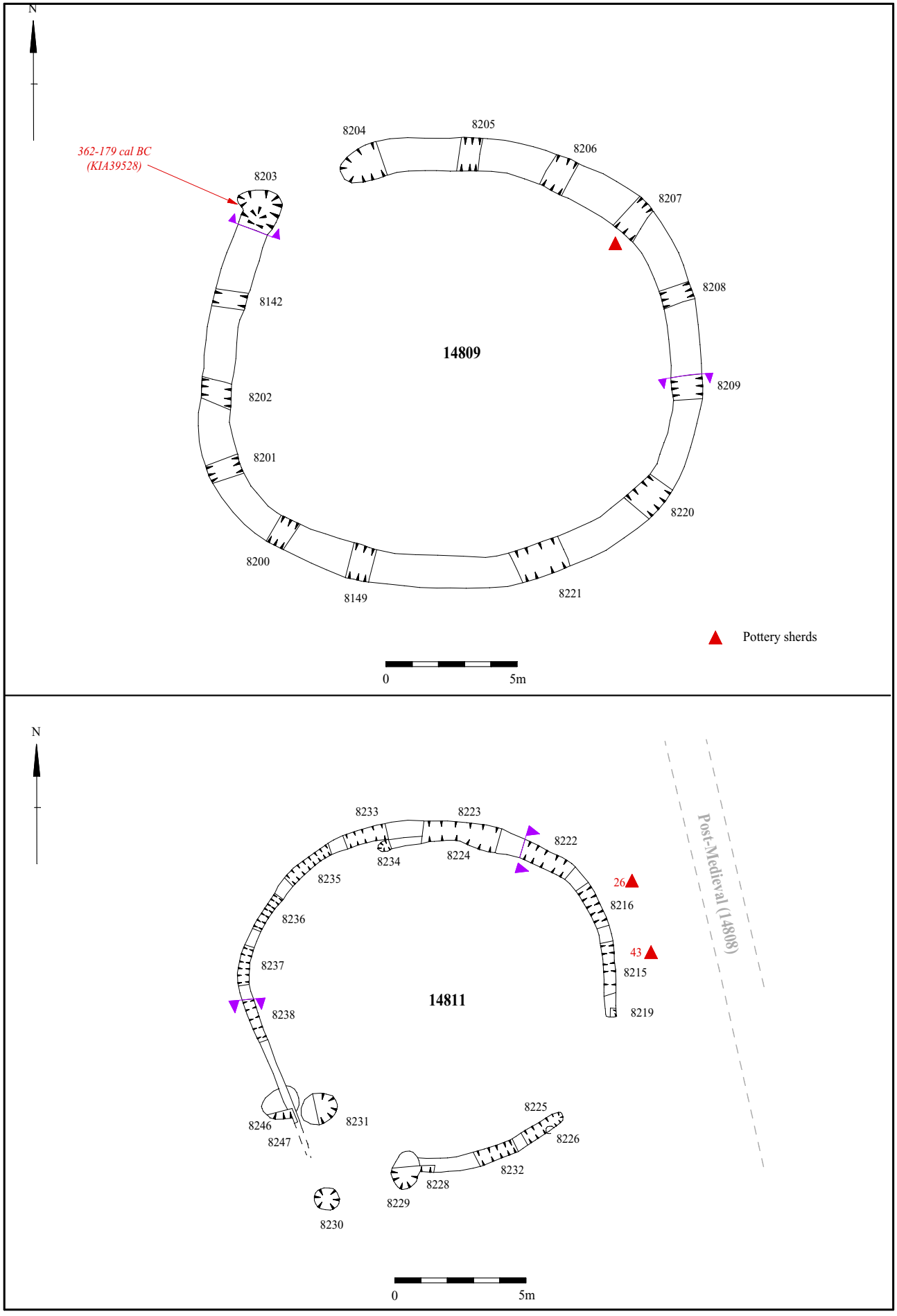
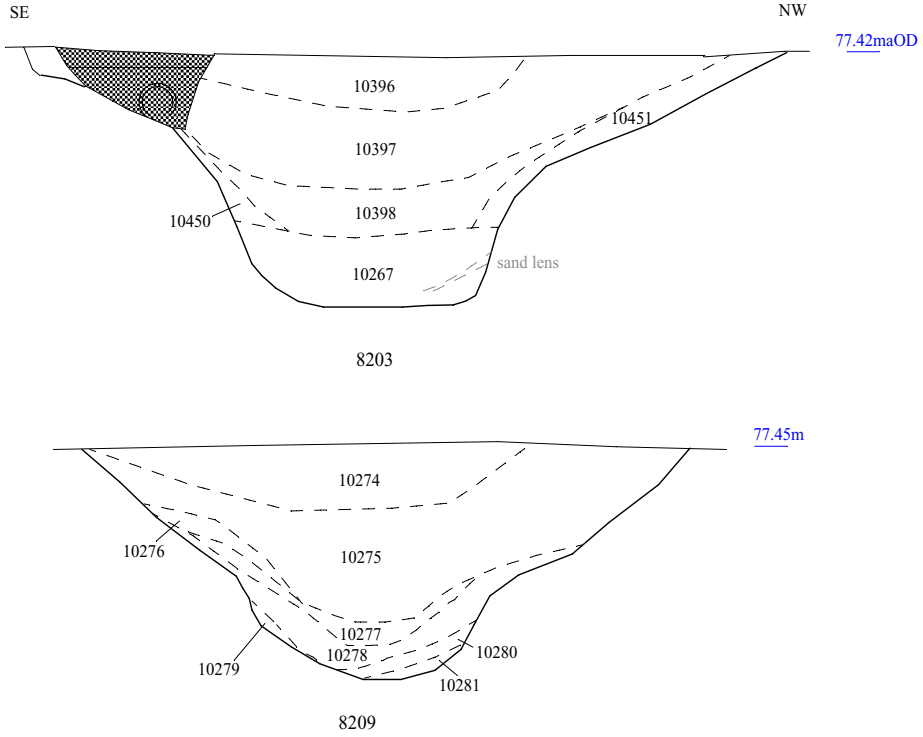


Figure 9. Details of Enclosure 14809 and Ring gully 14811.

Enclosure 14809



Ring gully 14811

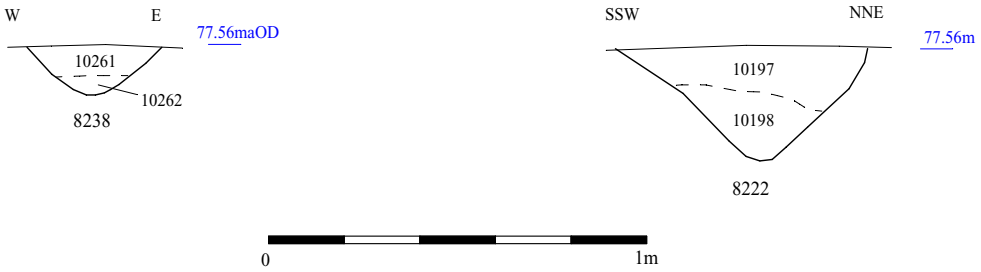


Figure 10. Sections from Enclosure 14809 and ring gully 14811.

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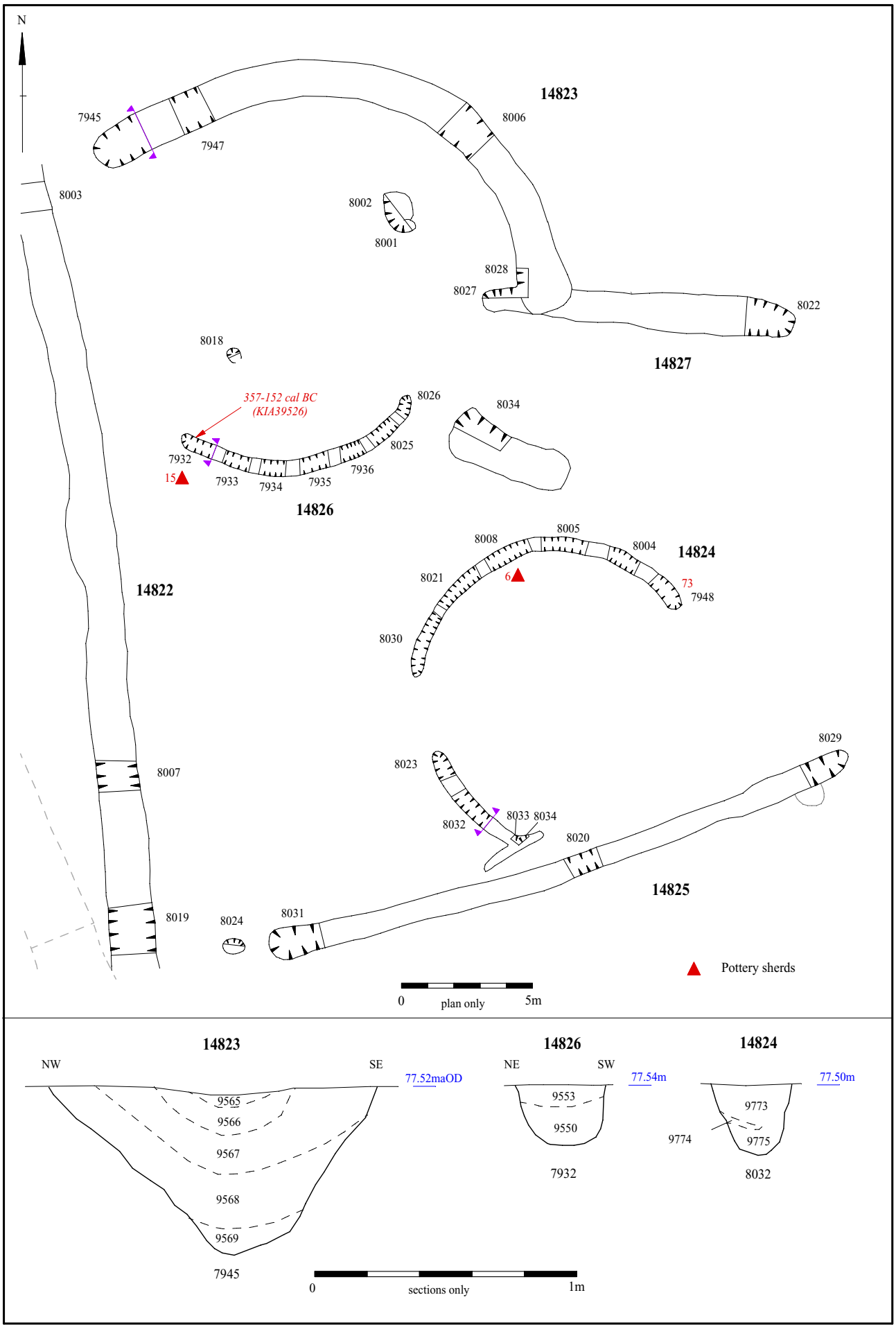

Figure 11. Detail of curvi-linear 14823, ring gully 14824, ring gully 14826. EMC 08/84

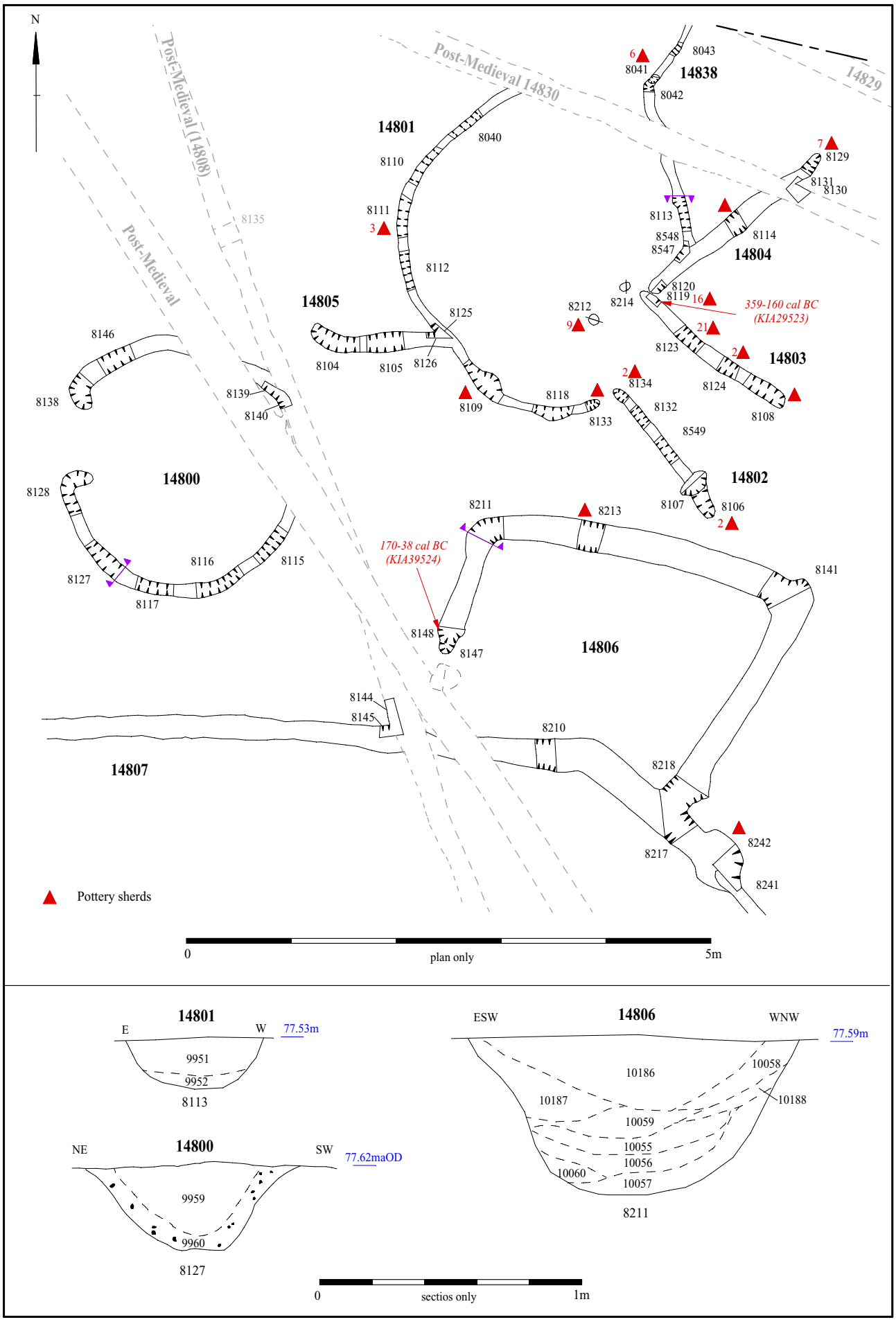

Figure 12. Detail of ring gully 14800 and 14801 and enclosure 14806. EMC 08/84

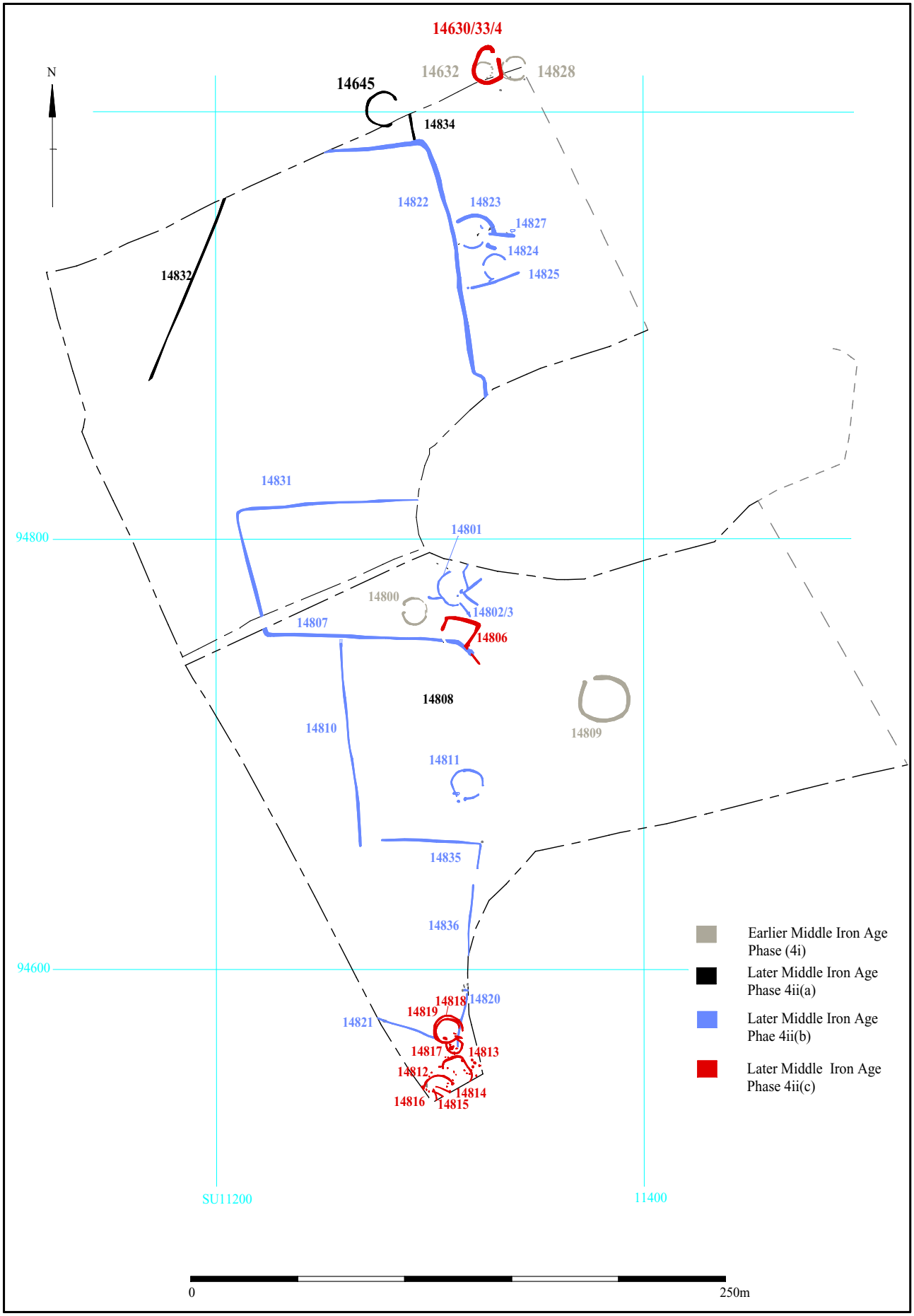

Figure 13. Middle Age features.

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Phase 4

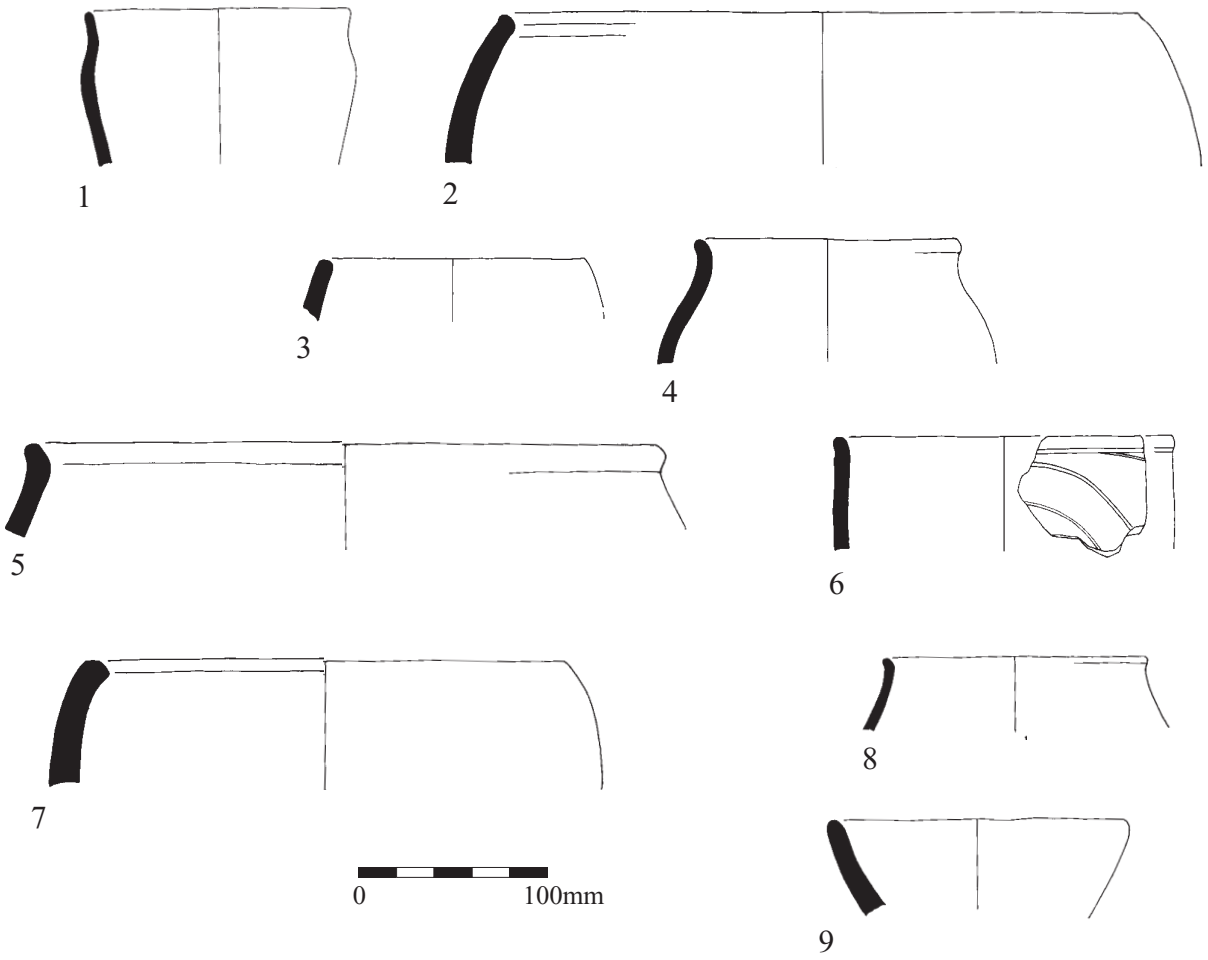

Figure 14. Pottery.

Plate 1. Ring ditch 14800 during excavation, looking east southeast, scales 2m and 1m

Plate 2. Ring ditch 14801, droveway ditch 14830 in foreground, llooking west, scales 2m and 1m.

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Area 4
Archaeological Excavation
Plate 1 and 2

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 3. Enclosure 14806 during excavation, looking north east, scales 2m and 1m

Plate 4. Droveway ditch 14830 and 14831, looking south east.

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Area 4
Archaeological Excavation
Plate 3 and 4

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 5. Slot 8209, from Ring enclosure 14809, looking north northwest scales 0.5m


Plate 6. Ring ditch 14817, before excavation, looking east southeast, scale 1m.

Eysey Manor Quarry, Wiltshire, 2009
Area 4
Archaeological Excavation
Plate 5 and 6

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 7. Ring 14812, enclosure 14817 and ring ditch 14818/9 after excavation, looking west, scales 2m and 1m

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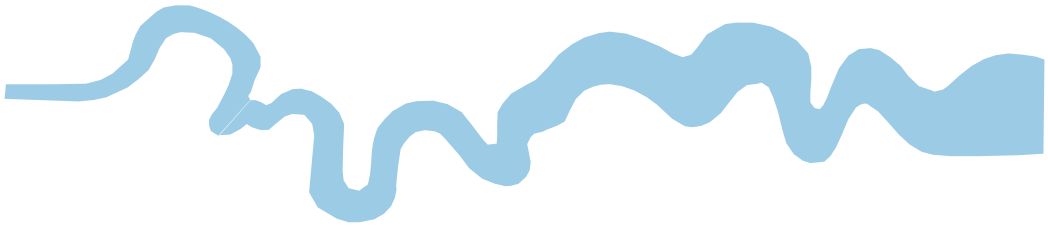
Eysey Manor Quarry, Wiltshire, 2009
Area 4
Archaeological Excavation
Plate 7

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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