

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire,
Processing Area and Extraction Phases 1 and 2**

Post-excavation assessment

by James Lewis and Sean Wallis

Site Code: RFW05/49

(SU137 965)

Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire Processing Area and Extraction Phases 1 and 2

**A Post-Excavation Assessment
for Moreton C. Cullimore (Gravels) Limited**

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Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RFW 05/49

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Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, Processing Area and Extraction Phases 1 and 2 Post-Excavation Assessment

by James Lewis and Sean Wallis

with contributions by Steve Crabb, Ceri Falys, Steve Ford, Sheila Hamilton-Dyer and Jane Timby

Report 05/49b

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of 10ha of land at Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire (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 The site is located within agricultural land very close to the Wiltshire-Gloucestershire border. The north of the site is bounded by a road and just beyond this lies the village of Marston Meysey. The southern boundary is defined by the River Thames. Geological maps (BGS 1974) indicate the underlying geology is First Gravel Terrace. 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. The site is at an elevation of *c.*73m above Ordnance Datum. At the south end of the site is the line of a former canal, now backfilled; many drains leading into, or running parallel to this canal also form a feature of the site.
- 1.3 The extraction of the quarry is divided into nine phases and covers a total area of 55ha. The current report is concerned with parcels of land designated for the processing area, and extraction Phases 1 and 2. For the purposes of the archaeological reporting below, quarry operational ‘phases’ will be referred to as ‘Areas’ to avoid confusion with archaeological (chronological/cultural) phases. Area 1 (Pl. 6) and Area 2 (including a haul road area) covered 3.1ha and 3.75ha respectively while the ‘processing area’ (Pl. 2) was 3.7ha (Fig 2).
- 1.4 Planning permission (app. no. N001105) had been granted by Wiltshire County Council for the extraction and processing of sand and gravel from an irregular plot of land located at Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire (SU137 965). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the granting of consent which found a range of archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods (OAU 1991). Due to the presence of these archaeological deposits on the site and in the surrounding environs, The planning permission was subject to a condition relating to archaeology.
- 1.5 The archaeological potential was reassessed to take account of more recent information (Preston 2005). As a result of the destruction of these archaeological deposits during quarrying, a formal programme of archaeological excavation was requested for the sites, following an outline specification approved by Mr Roy Canham, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire County Council, 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 (TVAS 2005). Individual phases of extraction or groups of phases were governed by specific written schemes of investigation and the works described below followed such a scheme agreed by Mr. Canham.
- 1.6 The fieldwork was supervised by Simon Cass, James Lewis and Sean Wallis, with the assistance of Natasha Bennett, Daniel Bray, Marta Buczek, Aidan Colyer, Steve Crabb, Tim Dawson, James Earley, Ceri Falys, Arkadiusz Gnas and James McNicoll-Norbury. The excavations took place episodically between June 2006 and March 2008.
- 1.7 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it will be deposited with Devizes Museum in due course. The site code is RFW 05/49.

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 Marston Maisey parish in which Roundhouse Farm lies, is on the boundary between Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in the Upper Thames Valley, on First Terrace Gravel. Neighbouring parishes in both counties have seen significant archaeological research 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). For example sites located in the zone now known as the Cotswold Water Park are of great significance for the study of the impact of the Roman conquest on the native population; 'remains of this period are present in almost all excavations in the area,' (OA 2004, 4) ranging from field systems to extensive settlement sites. 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 Eysey Manor (Pine 2009c, Latton (Pine 2009a), Siddington (Wallis and Milbank in prep), Roundhouse Farm areas 3 and 4 (Lewis and Cass, in prep) and by recent evaluation on land to the west of the site at Wetstone Bridge, (Pine 2009b) has indicated that extensive use of landscapes was taking place in the Iron Age by utilising small, dispersed farmsteads rather than nucleated sites.
- 2.2 The area is by no means bereft of medieval and early-post medieval archaeology, as noted recently, as at Cleveland Farm (Coe et al 1991) and Eysey Manor (Pine 2009cp) although classic site types such as occupation under existing settlements has not been explored extensively. Marston Meysey or Maisey is not in Domesday Book; the first reference to it (as Merston) comes in AD1199, with de Meysi family adding the manorial suffix in the 13th century (Mills 1998, 235).
- 2.3 In post-medieval times the Thames and Severn Canal was constructed which traversed the site. The canal was constructed in c. 1787 and contemporary plans show several of the boundaries revealed during the excavation (OAU 1991, 2). Some of these features appear to be feeder drains for the canal.

3 The evaluation

- 3.1 Eighty trenches were initially dug, 50m long and 1.8m wide. These trenches were initially placed to investigate cropmarks depicted on aerial photographs. Then a further 26 smaller trenches were dug in order to investigate individual features uncovered in the evaluation. Twenty-two of the 80 trenches covered the areas discussed in this report.

4 Original project objectives

4.1 The general objectives of the project were to:

- 4.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by extraction;
- 4.1.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- 4.1.3 Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and
- 4.1.4 Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results from other excavations in the region.

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

- 4.2.1 What is the nature of the landscape (e.g. fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?
- 4.2.2 Are their occupied areas within the proposed site? If so when were they first occupied and when were they abandoned?
- 4.2.3 How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?
- 4.2.4 What is the palaeo-environmental 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 The excavation was divided into three areas; the Processing Area, Area 1 and Area 2, with a combined area of around 10ha. The complete area stripped is shown in Figure 2.
- 6.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits.
- 6.3 The archaeological deposits include ditches, gullies, pits and ring gullies. All archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. All discrete features were half sectioned as a minimum, with the majority of postholes being fully excavated. Over 50% of the ring gullies and a minimum of 10% of linear features was excavated in slots, except where these were clearly post-medieval. All termini and intersections were examined. A full written, drawn and photographic record of the excavation was made. A catalogue of phased features and contexts is to be found in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from 103 sealed and securely dated contexts, some of which yielded tiny additional amounts of pottery and animal bone as well as charred plant remains.

7 Results

- 7.1 Some 776 deposits were recorded in 380 cut features, consisting of slots excavated in 80 ditches, nine ring gullies, around 20 pits, and a very few post holes, with dates ranging from the Bronze Age to post-medieval, but almost all of the features were in a narrow time span from the Middle Iron Age to early Roman period.
- 7.1.1 Large parts of the site were prone to flooding during excavation, and feature identification and resolution in these areas was not always ideal.
- 7.2 *Quantification of archive:*
- 7.2.1 The archive consists of 2 boxes of animal bone, 2 boxes of pottery, one box file of correspondence, five lever arch files context sheets, three rolls of planning and section sheets (Permatrace) drawings, 1689 photographic colour prints and a similar number of monochrome contact prints and colour slides.

8 Phase by phase summary (Figs 3–5)

- 8.1 The context numbers given in the ditch descriptions are presented in two forms, e.g., 64/4 and 200; the first (64/4) was the convention used for the OAU evaluation and refers to a context number followed by a trench number. The second format was the convention followed during excavation which just required the use of context numbers. Ditches excavated as multiple individual interventions (slots) have been given an overall group number for convenience; these are all 5-figure numbers beginning at 10000 to make them immediately distinguishable.
- 8.2 The chronological phases used here are intended to be applicable to all of the excavated areas at Roundhouse Farm even though some phases are not represented in the current areas excavated.

Phase 1: Mesolithic and Neolithic

Phase 2: Bronze Age

Phase 3: Iron Age

3i Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

3ii Early Iron Age

3iiiA Middle Iron Age A

3iiiB Middle Iron Age B

3iv Late Iron Age/Early Roman

- Phase 4: Roman*
 4a: 1st-2nd centuries
 4b: 3rd century
- Phase 5: Saxon*
Phase 6: Medieval
Phase 7: Post-Medieval

8.3 *Phase 1: Mesolithic and Neolithic*

8.3.1 No evidence was found for activity during this period.

8.4 *Phase 2: Bronze Age (Fig. 11)*

8.4.1 One shallow pit 127 in Area 1 was tentatively dated on the basis that it contained one sherd of Bronze Age pottery. The pit measured 0.77m in diameter and 0.19m deep.

8.5 *Phase 3 Iron Age (Figs 11, 12 and 13)*

8.5.1 Phase 3iiiA Middle Iron Age (Fig. 11)

The Middle Iron Age landscape was occupied by at least four roundhouses, set within a mostly regular rectangular series of fields, but the occupied areas were not apparently themselves enclosed. It is not clear if the roundhouses would all have been occupied at one time, or represent successive shifts across the landscape, but the pattern of fields does appear to divide them from one another, so at least some contemporaneity can be posited. At the same time, two of the locations were occupied by successive rebuildings, so there is also some time-depth to the occupation.

Roundhouse 10068 (Fig. 6; Pl. 11)

Roundhouse 10068 (513–17, 521, 523, 525, 527, 531, 537, 539 and 547) was a penannular gully in Area 2.. It was truncated by a later roundhouse (10069) and a ditch (10071). The gully measured 10m in diameter, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. The roundhouse contained 42 sherds of pottery dating from the middle Iron Age and had an east-facing entrance. Four features were found within the area encompassed by 10068. They are associated with the sequence of roundhouses and have been placed in middle Iron Age sub-phase B. Pit 538 was oval in shape and measured 0.73m in length, 0.48m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained 25 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery. Posthole 535 measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It contained no datable evidence but probably represented the remains of internal support. Postholes 519 and 533 appear to be part of an internally located entrance for 10068 and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Posthole 519 was truncated by the later gully 10070. Roundhouse 10068 was rebuilt (10069 and 10070), this being deemed to be a second phase within the Middle Iron Age occupation (see 8.5.2 below).

Roundhouse 10049, gully 10050 and pit 406 (Fig. 7)

Roundhouse 10049 (57/7, 336, 337, 338, 711 and 712) measured 10.3m in diameter and the gully measured 1m wide and 0.12m deep. It had been recognized in Trench 57 of the evaluation (though neither plan nor section drawings were included in the report), and in that stage of work, it (along with later gully 57/6) produced 59g of undiagnostic Iron Age pottery. No datable material was recovered from this feature during the excavation, however it must date to at least the first part of the middle Iron Age as it is truncated by a later Iron Age roundhouse (10052) and later ditch 10043. In the area surrounded by 10049 was a small NW-SE aligned gully 10050 (346, 401 and 405). It measured 2.25m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. The gully contained animal bone and the SE end was truncated by 10043. Both roundhouses had an eastern entrance. Remains of another gully, 10050, may have been a rebuilding of this structure. Gully 10050 produced 15 sherds of Middle Iron Age (and perhaps, earlier) pottery.

A shallow posthole 406 probably belonged to 10049 and was truncated by 10050. It measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep and contained no datable evidence.

Roundhouses 10039 and 10047, 10048 and 10040 (Fig. 8)

Within the area enclosed by 10032 (see below) were several curvilinear gullies which were the remains of earlier roundhouses 10039 and 10048, 10047 and 10040. Gullies 10039 (237 and 249) and 10048 (316, 321, 327, 340, 348, 423 and 436) appeared to be the remains of the earliest structure which would have had a diameter of about 15m. Gully 10039 measured 9m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep and 10048 was 20m in length, 0.77m wide and 0.3m deep.

These gullies were cut by two later gullies 10040 and 10047 which appeared to be the remains of a structure. This structure had a diameter of at least 15m. Gully 10040 (238 and 300) measured 10m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.22m deep. Gully 10047 (347, 349, 400, 407 and 435) was at least 10m in length, 0.53m wide

and 0.21m deep. Gully 10047 produced 86 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone, 10048 had 277 sherds while 10039, 10040 had just one sherd each.

Curvilinear Gullies 10041, 10033, 10038 and 10044 (Fig. 8)

Surrounding roundhouses 10039/10047 and 10048/10040 and within the area later enclosed by ditch 10032 were remains of four curvilinear gullies. Gully 10033 (203 and 204) was 14m in length, 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep. It had an unclear relationship with 10032 but did contain 92 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery. In one section was found evidence for an earlier cut (205) although this was not recorded anywhere else. To the west of this was the remains of gully 10038 (403 and 404). It measured 7.5m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It terminated at a post hole (402), suggesting a west-facing entrance. Post hole 402 was an oval, 0.71m by 0.65m and 0.52m deep. It contained no dating evidence. The south side of this ring was formed by curvilinear gully 10041 (240, 246, 301, 306, 308, 315, 317, 328, 408 and 438), 27m long, 1m wide and 0.46m deep. The gully contained no less than 400 sherds (many very small but also including larger pieces) of middle Iron Age pottery (some of which may be early in the period) and a small quantity of animal bone. Gully 10044 (323, 325, 341, 412 and 427) was the remains of a N-S aligned gully with only a slight curve; it appears to be an extension of 10033 but this is not certain. It measured 8m in length, 0.56m wide and 0.24m deep and it contained animal bone and 36 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery (some of which were mere crumbs). It was truncated on its north terminus by roundhouse 10032 and southern terminus was truncated by ditch 10043. It is possible that these four gullies are all related to one roundhouse, although the eastern side (10044) does not quite form a circle, so perhaps these gullies were not themselves structural but enclosed or drained a structure formed of 10040/10048 etc.

Gully 10083 (Fig. 8)

Gully 10083 (409, 415, 437 and 431) was a small length of gully which was aligned NW-SE and measured 6m in length and 1m wide. It appeared to be an extension of 10041, creating an entrance between the latter and 10044, but so little of 10083 survived that this was difficult to determine with certainty. Gully 10083 contained animal bone and 130 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery (50 of which were just crumbs). Its SE terminus was truncated by ditches 10032 and 10043 and its NW terminus merged into gully 10041.

Curvilinear Gully 10042 (Fig. 8)

Gully 10042 (247, 307, 313, 318, 410 and 420) was probably the remains of a roundhouse which had been heavily truncated. It measured 15m in length, 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep. The gully contained animal bone and 353 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery (though many of these are tiny crumbs). The gully was cut by enclosure 10032 and ditch 10043. Both its positioning and the similar degree of truncation suggest it may have been contemporary with 10040/10048 to the north.

Gullies 10045, 10046 (Fig. 8)

Gully 10045 (324 and 416) was a NW-SE aligned gully which measured 6m in length, 0.35 wide and 0.18m deep. It contained animal bone and one sherd of pottery and truncated an earlier gully 10046 and was itself truncated by a middle Iron Age ditch 10044. Gully 10046 (326 and 425) was a short N-S aligned gully which measured 4m in length, 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep. No dating evidence was found in it but it is on the same alignment and only 1.5m north of 10043 and so it is thought to be late Iron Age/early Roman. Neither of these seems to belong closely with any of the roundhouse structures in this area, but they certainly cannot be any later than this phase.

A number of ditches are essentially undated but have been phased here based on their role in the landscape, since their existence seems to depend on and to help define, the middle Iron Age land use. The major lines of these (10034, 10036) were visible on aerial photographs.

Ditches 10001 and 10002 (Fig. 5)

Ditches 10001 (6, 23, 25 and 28) and 10002 (10, 13, 15, 16, 29, 31 and 41) extended beyond the northern and southern baulks at the east side of the site. They formed a single long boundary with a small (1.6m) entrance gap between them. No dating evidence was recovered from them, however 10002 was cut by both Roman gully 10000 and 2nd/3rd century ditch 10004. They have been phased here as they appear to belong to the same system as 10034 and 10036 (below). These ditches were aligned NNE-SSW: 10001 was 100m long, 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep. Ditch 10002 measured 126 in length, 1.1m wide and 0.56m deep (Pl. 1).

Ditch 10005, 10006 (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10005 (37, 38, 39 and 40) was an NW-SE aligned cut which measured c. 37m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep. Ditch 10006 (56/4, 33, 34, 35 and 36) was a right angled ditch and it measured c.45m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep, which is probably an extension of ditch 10034. Although undated, these ditches

seem to provide a link between the major NNE–SSW elements 10002 and 10034, defining the south side of a large field, and are phased to match.

Ditch 10034 (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10034 (58/5, 59/4, 200, 625, 709 and 717) was an L-shaped ditch located on the eastern side of Area 2. It extended west from the eastern baulk for *c.* 25m and then displayed a right angled turn and extended NNE for 160m until continuing back beyond the eastern baulk. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep and contained no finds from either evaluation or excavation, except a single tiny sherd of Roman pottery (from slot 709, where three ditches converged: this is assumed to be intrusive). Ditch 10034 was truncated by N–S aligned ditches 10043 and 10056, and has been phased here based on its being parallel to and very similar to ditch 10036.

Ditches 10036 (recut 10062) and 10080 (Fig. 4; Pl. 16)

Ditch 10036 (64/5, 65/3, 67/3, 68/3, 3, 332, 335, 501, 548, 549, 607, 612, 614, 618 and 623) was the longest feature excavated in Area 2, 250m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep. The ditch was aligned NNE-SSW and was truncated by later ditches 10007 and 10062. Towards the north it had been partially re-cut (as 10062: 615, 616 and 619). This re-cut measured at least 45m in length, 1m wide and 0.49m deep. No datable evidence was found in any of these features however ditch 10036 was cut by 10025/07 which has been assigned to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Ditch 10080 (503, 505 and 506) continued the line of 10036 to the south after a gap of just 0.6m. It measured 30m in length, 0.85m wide and 0.33m deep. This stretch of gully stopped just short of driveway 10008, which suggests it may have been contemporary with that feature, but 10080 was more regularly cut than 10036 and could perhaps have been a later addition. It contained no finds. It is possible that both 10080 and the southernmost extent of 10036 were recut entirely when the driveway was created, and thus these features could have had a life extending into the early Roman period.

Ditch 10067 (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10067 (445, 446, 603, 604, 718 and 722) was aligned NW-SE. It was considerably further north than a ditch thought to have been visible on aerial photographs. It measured 90m in length, 0.42m wide and 0.45m deep. It terminated at its SE end approximately 0.5m before 10036, and is assumed to be contemporary with the latter. It passed just north of roundhouse 10068 and probably was related to that as well. No finds came from this ditch, which was cut by ditch 10007.

A group of minor ditches has also been phased here, based on landscape logic, although in this case, the attribution is even more tentative, simply that they seem to belong with 10034 and 10036.

Ditches 10059, 10060, 10061 and 10064 (Fig. 4)

These ditches appeared to form two small enclosures between major ditch 10034 and 10036. Ditch 10064 (609 and 611) was aligned WNW–ESE. It measured 32m in length, 1m wide and 0.3m deep and truncated an earlier pit (610). Both termini were untraceable however the eastern end aligned with 10061. Ditch 10061 (62/4, 613, 617, 621, 634–6) measured 41m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. Parallel E-W aligned ditches 10059 (61/4, 630, 633 and 739) and 10060 (61/9 and 624) and 10076 (637 and 740) were located immediately east of 10061 and 10064. Ditch 10059 measured 28m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep. It was truncated by a post-medieval drain. Twelve metres north of 10059 was 10060. This measured at least 28m in length 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The eastern terminus became untraceable and the western end terminated just at ditch 10061. The only finds from any of these ditches was a single tiny (1g) sherd of Roman pottery in 10061.

Pit 610 was an irregular shaped pit which was truncated by ditch (10064). It measured 0.9m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep. No datable finds were found with this feature but it cannot be later than ditch 10064.

8.5.2 Phase 3iiiB Middle Iron Age (Fig. 12)

Other than recutting of ditches, activity in the second Middle Iron Age phase consisted of the building of further round house structures, largely in the same places as previously occupied, with one set within a new circular enclosing ditch. It is likely that the other main ditches remained open throughout this phase.

Enclosure 10032 (Fig 8; Pls 7–9)

At the northern edge of the site was a large penannular ditch 10032 (202, 236, 239, 245, 248, 305, 314, 342, 414, 417, 422, 432, 433, 434 and 439). The entrance was located in the SE area of the feature and it measured 15m in diameter, 0.75m wide and 0.33m deep. This seems to large to have been a roundhouse structure itself, but is more plausible as an enclosure around one. The ditch was found to contain over 1000 pieces of middle Iron Age pottery and around 100 fragments of animal bone. There was evidence at one terminus (422) of 10032 of re-cutting (424) however this was not found in any other sections, so it may be a separate pit cut into the terminus.

Charcoal from slot 305 produced a radiocarbon date of cal BC 362–200 at 95% (or 362–268 at 57%) (KIA 39676). Ditch 10032 cut across the earlier roundhouse structural gullies (10033, 10044, 10083) but it was most probably associated with a roundhouse constructed as 10040 and 10047 (discussed above), or a structure footed in post holes (below).

Pits and Postholes within 10032 (Fig 8)

Several small pits and/or large postholes were found within the area encompassed by 10032. It is not clear which of these features belonged to which Iron Age sub-phase. Most of them contained no dating evidence but they are assumed to be associated with the sequence of roundhouses. For simplicity the features have been placed in the later sub-phase B although undoubtedly some of them would be earlier. No obvious circular plan can be established, but the central group of posts might just form a 4.5m diameter ring. More probably the posts represent the remains of internal fittings or divisions within the roundhouses.

Pit 242 was located just off centre in the area surrounded by circular ditch 10032. It measured 0.75m in diameter and was 0.11m deep; it contained animal bone and three tiny scraps of middle Iron Age pottery.

Three oval post-holes (241, 243, 244) formed a line of posts which were aligned NW-SE, almost in the centre of 10032. The pits measured *c.*0.6m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep. No dating evidence was found in these features.

Three pits (302–4) were found probably creating an entrance between the earlier ring gullies (10040 and 10048). The pits contained animal bone and middle Iron Age pottery: 2 sherds from 304, 19 from 303.

Pits 311 and 312 and posthole 428 were found within the central area of 10032. They measured at the most 0.4m in diameter and 0.4m deep. They contained no datable finds.

Three postholes (309, 310, 419) were located in the southern area of 10032, between it and gully 10041. They measured 0.2m in diameter and no more than 0.2m deep. These may be more plausible as structural, possibly housing the ends of projecting rafters. Very little erosion would have been required to remove traces of these from the rest of the circuit.

Just outside ditch 10032 to the south were three further pits or post holes. Pit 322 was circular, 0.96m in diameter and 0.36m deep. It contained one sherd and six crumbs of middle Iron Age pottery, and animal bone. Posthole 429 measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.01m deep. It contained no direct dating evidence but is associated with the sequence of roundhouses. Posthole 319 was truncated by the Roman ditch 10043. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.34m deep and it contained a single piece of middle Iron Age pottery.

Roundhouse 10052 (Fig. 7; Pl. 10)

Just south of the enclosure complex 10032 was Roundhouse 10052 (57/6, 639, 703, 704, 705 and 710). It measured 8.5m in diameter and the gully itself was 0.7m wide and 0.52m deep. The feature truncated earlier roundhouse ring gully 10049 and was truncated by an N-S aligned ditch (10043) and pit 641. Animal bone and 33 sherds of pottery dating from the middle Iron Age, along with some fired clay, were recovered from the gully (in addition to a small amount from the evaluation). There were not internal features to this roundhouse.

Roundhouse 10069 and 10070 and Gully 10071 (Fig. 6; Pl. 12)

The two gullies 10069 (520, 524, 526, 528-9, 532 and 540) and 10070 (518, 522, 534 and 536) formed two parts a Roundhouse with a diameter of 8m and gullies up to 0.65m wide and 0.28m deep. This was a direct replacement of earlier structure 10068; it seems to have entrances in both SW and SE faces, but the SW gap may be a false impression, as here the gully was only some 0.07m deep and it may simply have been eroded away. Animal bone and 228 sherds dating from the middle Iron Age were recovered, all but three of these from 10070. A curvilinear gully (10071) (541, 544 and 546) extending from the south of roundhouse 10070 was 8m long, 0.85m wide and 0.55m deep and contained animal bone and a single piece of middle Iron Age pottery. The northern terminus truncated 10068 and its SE end was truncated by a Roman ditch 10025 (see below).

Roundhouse 10072 and ditches 10073, 10074 (Figs 4 and 10; Pl. 13)

Roundhouse 10072 (729, 730, 731, 732, 733 and 734) measured 7m in diameter, 0.35m wide and 0.17m deep and had a north facing entrance. Ditch 10073 (63/4, 63/5, 605, 606, 608, 725, 726, 728 and 737) was an irregular shaped ditch. It was aligned E-W and then turned south where it terminated, its eastern end was untraceable. In one section (726 and 727) was found evidence of an earlier gully (10063) which had been recut by 10073. It partially enclosed or respected roundhouse 10072. It measured 77m in length, 0.63m wide and 0.2m deep and is just possibly a feature visible on aerial photographs. Located 1m south-west of the terminus of 10073 was a small posthole 724. It measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Ditch 10074 (735) was a NE-SW aligned ditch which measured 25m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep. It was truncated by a modern drain and stopped just short of 10073, so it is assumed to be contemporary with the latter. None of these features contained dating evidence, they have been phased here because they do not sit entirely comfortably within the field system but can be assumed to predate the Roman period.

Pit 146

Located in the south of Area 1 adjacent to a modern ditch was a small pit which measured 0.75m in length, 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained 12 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, 3 pieces of fired clay and animal bone.

8.5.3 Phase 3 ivA Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Fig. 13)

Just a single ditch (10043) securely belongs in this sub-phase, but a number of other features appear to be related to it. It is possible that this sub-phase represents a further development within the middle Iron Age, but ditch 10043 cut clear across the earlier fields and seems to represent a distinct break; the tiny amount of Roman pottery present suggests that this phase ended very early in the Roman period.

Ditch 10043 (Fig. 4; Pl. 15)

Ditch 10043 (58/4, 57/7-10, 59/5, 320, 339, 411, 413, 421, 426, 430, 626, 629, 638, 640, 701, 702 and 708) was a N-S aligned feature. It measured 160m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep. It truncated Roundhouses 10044, 10049 and 10052 and ditches 10083, 10042 and 10034. In one section (627) was found evidence of a very localized recut an earlier ditch (626). The ditch was truncated by 10058 and probably 10057, and its relationship with 10050 could not be determined. The ditch contained 79 sherds (mainly tiny) of residual middle Iron Age pottery and two (only slightly larger) of 2nd-century Roman pottery.

Ditch 10031 (Figs 4 and 8)

Ditch 10031 (2 and 201) was a N-S aligned ditch which extended beyond the northern baulk and terminated next to ditch 10032. It measured at least 19m in length, 0.68m wide and 0.23m deep and is most plausibly an extension of ditch 10043. It contained 24 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and a piece of fired clay.

Roundhouse 10075 and ditches 10077 and 10078 (Fig. 9; Pl. 14)

Roundhouse 10075 (642-9, 700, 714 and 716) was incomplete with the eastern part untraceable, but what survived measured 11.8m in diameter, 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep. The gully contained just crumbs of prehistoric and middle Iron Age pottery. There is no particular reason for phasing this in the late Iron Age period, except that it sits a little uncomfortably within the middle Iron Age field system.

Ditch 10078 (707, and 713) was a NE-SW aligned ditch which extended beyond the eastern baulk of Area 2 but not into the processing area, and terminated 0.75m before the SE terminus of 10075. It measured at least 6m in length, 1.25m wide and 0.5m deep. Animal bone and over 300 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the ditch. Ditch 10077 was an L-shaped gully which extended from the eastern baulk for approximately 3m then turned sharply south and continued for at least a further 3m before becoming untraceable. Both ditches seem to respect the roundhouse. Ditch 10078 contained over 300 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, many just crumbs, and a tiny sherd of samian, while 10077 had 89 sherds mostly from a single middle Iron Age vessel. Again, these features could belong in the middle Iron Age phase, except for the suspicion that 10078 may be the terminus of 10043, the single tiny sherd of samian pottery, and their slightly awkward placement within the middle Iron Age field system.

8.5.4 Phase 3 ivB Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Fig. 13)

Cutting across the middle Iron Age field system (and that of the previous sub-phase) was a series of ditches on a totally new alignment, representing a radical change in the use of this landscape. None of this was apparent from aerial photographs or earlier work. These ditches may have been laid out in the late Iron Age, recut on a number of occasions probably towards the end of the late Iron Age, and stayed open long enough to receive small quantities of early Roman pottery in their fills.

Ditch 10007 and 10024 and recuts **10025** and **10028** (Figs 3 and 4)

Ditches 10007 (70/3, 47, 212, 214, 227, 232, 448, 509, 600, 601, 620, 622, 720 and 723) and 10024 (106) were in effect a single SW-NE aligned linear ditch, which had been re-cut on at least one occasion (10025 (46, 120, 213, 228, 231, 449, 508, 545 and 721), 10028 (101, 102 and 130)). The ditch measured 320m in length, 0.7-1.56m wide and 0.36-0.5m deep, with a wide variation in fill sequences along its length, from a single fill to has many as five. A third cut (10086) was seen in only one place (233). Surprisingly for such a substantial feature, ditch 10007 contained just eight sherds of pottery dating from the 2nd century AD; recut 10025 contained only crumbs of undiagnostic prehistoric (probably Iron Age) pottery. It was in turn cut by a Roman droveway (10008 and 10009, see below) and very minor ditch 10020. Ditch 10007 truncated a number of other features including two earlier ditches 10036 and 10067, a minor middle Iron Age ditch (10071, see above) which in turn truncated a middle Iron Age ring-gully (10068).

Ditch 10016 (Fig. 3)

At the western edge of the site, ditch 10016 appears to have been laid out in relation to 10007/10024. Ditch 10016 was an L-shaped ditch (43, 125, 131, 135–7 and 140) initially aligned NW-SE and then turning 90° and continuing NE. It measured 75m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained seven sherds of pottery dating from the 1st-2nd century AD. The ditch was truncated by post-medieval drains. Its relationship with ditch 10014 was unclear and they may have been partially contemporary.

Gullies 10053 and 10054 (Fig. 4)

Gully 10053 was aligned parallel to 10007, to its north, and seems likely to be contemporary. Gully 10053 (66/4, 343, 344, 345, 510, 542 and 543) was aligned NE-SW and measured 80m in length, 0.38m wide and 0.11m deep. It seems to have been contemporary with 10054 (66/3 and 602) a very ephemeral feature which was aligned NWW-SEE. It measured 32m in length, 0.5m wide and no more than 0.2m deep: two small sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 10054.

Ditches 10056, 10057, 10058 (Fig. 4)

More tentatively assigned to this period, purely on stratigraphy, are three north-south ditches. Ditch 10056 (628, 715 and 736) was traced northwards from the intersection between 10034 and 10043. It measured 40m in length, 1m wide and 0.15m deep. It was truncated by 10043. In one section only (626/627) there was evidence for an earlier ditch 10057. Gully 10058 (59/5, 631 and 632) was an N-S aligned gully which was probably truncated by ditch 10043, though this was not clear. It measured 55m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep and became untraceable at either end. Although no pottery was found in any of these features, all were stratigraphically between 10034 and 10043 and can therefore only fall between the middle Iron Age and the early Roman period. They could all belong to a system of land division laid out off 10007, albeit perhaps irregular.

It is possible, though not certain, that the southern part of ditch 10036 (and 10080), and possibly ditch 10064, could have been redefined in this period.

8.6 Phase 4a: Roman 1st–2nd century AD (Fig. 14)

Another reorganization of the landscape is represented by the imposition of a broad droveway, cut across the major ditch of the previous phase. It is likely, however, that elements of the earlier system remained in use alongside the droveway.

Drove-way 10008 and 1009 (Figs 3 and 4)

At some point during the 1st century AD a NW-SE aligned ‘drove-way’ (10009, 10008) was constructed across Areas 1 and 2; it remained in use long enough to incorporate 2nd-century pottery in its fills and was re-cut on at least one occasion (10026 and 10027). It truncated earlier ditches (10007, 10014, 10021, 10025, 10028 and 10066). The two ditches 10008 (110, 121, 216, 219, 223, 229 and 511) and 10009 (45, 115, 128, 206, 211 and 221) appear to be the first cut of this feature and these each, rather oddly, contained just one tiny scrap of samian pottery. Although in one section of 10008 there was evidence for an earlier ditch (109), this was not found elsewhere. Ditch 10008 measured 240m in length, at least 0.75m wide and 0.44m deep and ditch 10009 measured 195m in length, at least 0.62m wide and 0.4m deep. After a short time these ditches were re-cut as 10026 (111, 122, 215, 220, 230 and 512) and 10027 (74/2, 44, 210 and 222). These ditches measured; 10026 240m in length, 1.65m wide and 0.52m deep and 10027 was 190m long, 1.6m wide and 0.46m deep. These later re-cuts contained a small quantity of 2nd-century Roman pottery. All the other ditches of this period seem to have been laid out off the droveway ditches.

Ditches 10065 and 10066 (recut 10085) (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10066 (217, 225 and 234) led north-east away from droveway ditch 10008. It had been recut as 10085 (218, 224, 226, 235, 719)) and this had in places removed the whole of the original cut. It measured 80m in length, 1.32m wide and 0.31m deep, and petered out to the north; this ditch seems to be one of those visible on aerial photographs. Ditch 10065 (447, 500 and 507) led perpendicularly off 10066 to the south-east, also being parallel to 10067, 73m south of it, and 10064 closer to. It terminated c.7m before ditch 10036. It measured 33m in length, 0.63m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch contained six sherds of 2nd century pottery. Both of these ditches appear could form an enclosure with the droveway ditch and 10036 which might suggest that the latter had been re-established in this phase, but it may be coincidence.

Ditches 10014, 10017, 10021 (Fig. 3)

These three cuts appear to form a small enclosure which was dependent on the ‘drove way’. Ditch 10021 (104, 107, 117, 119, 124 and 129) was aligned E-W and extended from the western baulk for 35m until it was truncated by 10009 but also truncated an earlier ditch 10029. It measured 1.04m wide and 0.33m deep, and

seems to have replaced earlier ditch 10028 on a very similar alignment. Ditch 10014 was an NE-SW aligned ditch (48, 100, 132, 134, 138, 144 and 207) (Pl. 3). It measured 90m in length, 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep. No dating evidence was found in this feature and the relationship between 10014 and 10016 was unclear it is possible that 10014 was at least partly contemporary with 10016, but it was also contemporary with 10017, which clearly cut across 10016: these could have been successive remodellings of an enclosure. Ditch 10017 (126, 133 141 and 143) was aligned NW-SE; it measured 40m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep. No dating evidence was found within the feature however it was truncated by 10014 and itself cut 10016. The ditch also appeared to respect 10028, but by this time 10028 cannot have been visible, and it will have been 10021 that 10017 respected.

Gully 10013

Gully 10013 (42, 49 and 147) was a small NW-SE aligned feature which extended from the southern baulk towards 10014, and measured 35m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep. No datable evidence was found with it although it is similar in plan and on the same alignment as ditch 10017. It was truncated by two post-medieval ditches (10010 and 10011).

Ditches 10022, 10023 and 10029 (Fig. 3)

A series of minor ditches all seem to have been laid out off the driveway, apparently contemporary with ditch 10021. Small gullies 10022 (105, 116 and 118) and 10023 (118) measured 10m in length, 0.39m wide and 0.12m deep. Neither contained datable evidence. Ditch 10029 (103 and 108) was a very short ditch aligned NE-SW and measured 5m in length at least 0.95m wide and 0.34m deep. No datable evidence was found in this ditch but it may be related to 10021.

Ditch 10076 (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10076 truncated Roundhouse 10075. It measured 22m in length, 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep. Ditch 10076 contained one tiny scrap of 2nd-century pottery.

Ditches 10000 and 10003 (Fig. 5)

Ditch 10000 (5, 14, 20 and 30) was an E-W aligned ditch which extended from the eastern baulk and was truncated by ditch 10004 (see below). It measured 55m in length, 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch contained 64 sherds of 1st -2nd century Roman pottery and some residual earlier material. Ditch 10003 (55/3, 53/5, 8, 12, 18, 22 and 26) appears to have been contemporary with 10000 as it too was truncated by 10004, and it cut ditch 10002. Ditch 10003 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured at least 205m in length, 0.66m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained 26 sherds of 1st- to 2nd-century Roman pottery, all from slot 24. This ditch (projected south) would meet driveway ditch 10008 (also projected) at right angles; a ditch doing this is shown on the aerial photograph plot (OAU 1991, fig. 16).

8.6.1 Phase 4b: Roman 3rd century (Fig. 14)

Ditch 10004 (Fig. 5)

Ditch 10004 (53/5, 9, 11, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 and 32) was a recut of 10003, a NNE-SSW aligned ditch which measured 250m in length, 1.35m wide and 0.3m deep. It was found to contain 17 sherds of 2nd- and 3rd-century Roman pottery and some residual middle Iron Age pottery (or, possibly, pottery that represents a longer life for a middle iron Age fabric). It seems to be the latest episode in the use of this landscape before the post-medieval period.

8.7 Phase 5: Saxon

No features were found dated from this phase.

8.8 Phase 6: Medieval

No features were found dated from this phase.

8.9 Phase 7: Post-Medieval (Fig. 15)

Ditches 10012 and 10015 (Fig. 3)

Ditches 10012 (208) and 10015 (75/5 and 209) were two N-S aligned post-medieval ditches of the three which crossed the Area 1. Only single slots were excavated through these to confirm their dating. They measured at least 125m in length, 1.4m wide and 0.56m deep. Ditch 10012 was truncated by later post-medieval ditches (10010 and 10011, see below) whereas 10015 truncated 10010, this indicates at least two phases of activity in the post-medieval period.

Ditches 10010 and 10011 (Fig. 3)

Ditch 10010 (145) was an E-W aligned ditch (145) which ran parallel with ditch 10011. It truncated an earlier ditch (10012) and was itself truncated by a modern drain. The ditch measured 87m in length, 1m wide and 0.31m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. Approximately 4m to the south of 10010 was another E-W aligned ditch 10011 (148) and this measured at least 50m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.44m deep. No dating evidence was found in this feature.

Ditch 10035 and 10055 (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10035 (68/4, 1 and 330) was a N-S aligned ditch which measured c.280m in length, 1.05m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained no datable evidence but a truncated a number of Roman ditches and was on the same alignment as other identified post-medieval ditches. Ditch 10035 (69/4, 331 and 334) recut ditch 10055.

Ditches 10081, 10082, 10090 (Fig. 4)

Ditches 10081 (738), 10082 (442) and 10090 (444) were three of a series of four post-medieval ditches aligned NE-SE either side of and parallel to the canal, and extending beyond the edge of the excavation. They measured c.90m in length, and at least 1m wide and 0.19m deep. This series of ditches truncated an Iron Age ditch (10073) and the early Roman droveway (1008, 10009). Ditch 10082 also truncated post-medieval ditches 10088 and 10089.

Ditches 10088 and 10089 (Fig. 4)

Ditch 10088 (440 and 443) was a shallow aligned N-S ditch which extended beyond the southern boundary and the northern terminus was truncated by the canal. It measured 15m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It had an unclear relationship with 10089 (441) which was on the same alignment. It measured 15m in length, approximately 1m wide and 0.5m deep. It appeared to be truncated by two later recuts (502 and 504). These were only identified in section.

Ditch 333

Ditch 333 was a shallow N-S aligned ditch which continued beyond the northern terminus and extended in to the site for 1.1m until it terminated. It was 1.05m wide and 0.23m deep. It appeared to truncate 10036.

8.10 Un-phased Features

Very few features remain unphased (allowing that some of the phasing presented above is not solidly based).

Two linear ditches (10018 and 10019) on the same E-W alignment were located 8m north of 10016. Ditch 10018 (112 and 149) measured 8m in length, 0.51m wide and 0.23m deep. Ditch 10019 (113, 123 and 142) measured 22m in length, 0.92m wide and 0.32m deep. Neither feature contained any dating evidence. Although both apparently respected ditches 10028 and 10009, it is difficult to imagine their role in any contemporary landscape with those features. Ditch 10020 was another minor undated ditch in the same area (Pl. 4).

Gully 7 was aligned NE-SW and extended beyond the northern baulk and became untraceable as it continued SW. It measured at least 20m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep.

Pit 139 was a shallow circular pit which measured 10.5 in diameter and 0.14m deep.

9 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

9.1 Pottery by Jane Timby

9.1.1 The archaeological work at Roundhouse Farm resulted in the recovery of approximately 3556 sherds of pottery, weighing c. 106 kg, mostly dating to the later prehistoric period but accompanied by lesser quantities of Roman ware, a single possible Bronze Age sherd and two of post-medieval/modern date.

9.1.1.1 The assemblage was extremely varied in condition with a particularly high incidence of very small pot crumbs/ fired clay amongst the later prehistoric material effectively accounting for 29.7% of the whole assemblage by count, 5.2% by weight. By contrast there were multiple sherds from single vessels. Despite this the overall average sherd size is extremely low at 3g. Pottery was recorded from some 112 individual contexts. The distribution of sherds per context was extremely variable ranging from single pieces up to c.954 from slot 305 in ditch 10032.

9.1.1.2 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 (coded OO) were counted and weighed only. Roman named or traded wares were coded following the national Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998).

9.1.1.3 The sorted sherds were quantified by count and weight for each recorded context. Rim sherds were measured to ascertain diameter and the percentage present noted for the estimation of vessel equivalents

(EVE). Any decoration, or surface finish such as burnishing, was noted along with evidence for use in the form of sooting, residues or internal calcareous deposits. Appendix 2 summarizes the assemblage by designated fabric. A catalogue by context forms Appendix 3.

9.1.2 Early prehistoric

9.1.2.1 A single sherd from Area 1 pit 127 (364) is potentially the earliest present. This is a moderately thick-walled bodysherd (7–9mm), mid brown in colour with a smoothed exterior surface. The paste contains a sparse to moderate frequency of grog and rare limestone. The character of the fabric might suggest that this piece is of Bronze Age date.

9.1.3 Later prehistoric

9.1.3.1 Most of the assemblage, c 3400 sherds weighing c 9.75kg, appears broadly to date to the middle Iron Age. Of this total some 2343 sherds were identified to a fabric, with the remaining 1057 (30%) comprising non-diagnostic pot/ fired clay crumbs.

9.1.3.2 Three basic wares were identified: calcareous; sandy with limestone/shell; and sandy ware. The first group is further sub-divided into five fabrics giving a total seven defined fabrics. The commonest group are the calcareous wares including fossil shelly wares, oolitic limestone-tempered wares, limestone with varying quantities of fossiliferous matter, and all fabrics occurring in various grades. Fabric codes L1, L2, SALI and SA3 match with those used for the assemblage at Eysey Manor Farm (Timby 2009). Minor fabrics L3–L5 are bespoke to this assemblage.

9.1.3.3 Description of fabrics

Calcareous (limestone/ fossil shell)

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

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: A finer fabric with sparse inclusions of fine limestone/ fossil shell (> 1-2 mm).

L4: A mainly black ware with a soapy feel and a sparse frequency of fine-medium-sized fragments of shell and limestone.

L5: A moderate to common frequency of medium-coarse fossil shell and limestone > 6 mm. Very hackley fracture.

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. Slightly sandy feel. Colour variable from dark orange through to darker brown.

Sandy

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

9.1.3.4 Overall calcareous wares (Jurassic source limestone and shell/fossiliferous debris wares) account for 54.2% by count, 87% by weight of the total later prehistoric assemblage. Most or all of these wares could have been locally made. The mixed sandy with calcareous wares account for 13.2% count (5.4% wt) whilst the sandy group contributes a further 1.5%, 2% weight. The remaining 31% count (5.6% wt) comprises the non-diagnostic crumbs.

9.1.3.5 Vessel forms

9.1.3.5.1 Much of the assemblage was very fragmentary making it difficult to confidently ascribe rims to forms. All the pots were handmade with unfinished, smoother or more rarely, burnished finishes. In broad terms the group is dominated by a range of wider-mouthed jars and smaller jars. Of the 19 measurable rims the diameters range from 100mm through to single large vessel of 240mm, with most vessels falling into the 140–200mm range. The jars fall basically into three types, those with plain slack-sided bodies with simple undifferentiated rims (e.g., Fig. 16: 1, 4), and those with rounded barrel-shaped bodies with simple, sometimes slightly everted rims with rounded or squared tops (e.g., Fig. 16: 3, 5-8) and those with modified expanded or shaped rims and carinated shoulders (e.g. Fig. 16: 10). One vessel has a simple rim above an angled shoulder (Fig. 16: 2). In addition there are some lower bodysherds with tooled line decoration from what is probably a saucepan pot (Fig. 16: 9). Similar vessels in this tradition have been noted at Eysey Manor Farm (Timby 2009) and the middle Iron Age enclosure at Ermin Farm on the A419 south of Cirencester (Timby 1999, fig. 7.7).

9.1.3.6 Modifications and use

9.1.3.6.1 No examples of post-firing modification were noted in terms of perforations or re-use of sherds. Several vessels show evidence of use in the terms of exterior sooting or internal blackening. Some of the calcareous wares show pitting or voids on the interior surface where inclusions have leached out probably due to the contents of the vessel during use.

9.1.3.7 Site distribution

- 9.1.3.7.1 Pottery was recovered largely from gullies and ditches with a small amount from postholes and pits. Area 1 produced a fairly modest later prehistoric assemblage with just two features producing pottery, pit 396 with 12 small sherds of SALI and ditch 10025 with just degraded crumbs.
- 9.1.3.7.2 Most of the later prehistoric pottery came from Area 2 and a significant proportion of this was concentrated in the roundhouse complex in the northern part of the site. One of the larger assemblages came from ditch 10032 surrounding the round house complex. This produced 1105 sherds of pottery weighing 1592.5g of which just over half comprised small crumbs, nearly one-third of the total recovered assemblage. In terms of composition the assemblage comprised 27% fabric SALI and 20.7% calcareous wares with 0.5% sandy ware. Only four vessels were represented by rims.
- 9.1.3.7.3 Of the internal gullies, 10039 and 10040 each produced a single tiny sherd of fabric L1; gully 10041 was more prolific with 406 sherds (1127g). Of this 58% comprises calcareous wares, 41.6% non-diagnostic crumbs and less than 0.5% SALI.
- 9.1.3.7.4 Gullies 10047 and 10048 had slightly less pottery with 83 (228g) and 277 (1004.5 g)sherds respectively. The earlier of the two cuts, 10048, contained 94.9% calcareous wares with no examples of SALI and a single crumb of SA2, a broadly similar profile to gully 10041. By contrast gully 10047 has 43.4% calcareous wares against 47% SALI. This appears to be reflecting the trend for an increase in sandier wares in the Upper Thames Valley progressing from the earlier into the middle Iron Age. Gully 10083 with 130 sherds (569g) also has a slight bias towards the calcareous group which accounts for 56% with just 5.4% SALI. Gully 10044 produced a small group of 41 sherds (112g), all calcareous wares apart from three sherds of presumably intrusive Central Gaulish samian. Gully 10045 by contrast yielded just three small pieces. Only two of the internal pits and postholes contained pottery: pit 202 with just one sherd of SA2 and posthole 303 with 18 sherds, 50% crumbs, 50% fabric L1.
- 9.1.3.7.5 Ditch 10031 north of the round house complex and cut by outer ring ditch 10032 produced 25 sherds, all fabric L1 weighing 179g. Ditch 10043 running south of the complex on the same alignment as 10031 produced two intrusive Roman grey wares and 70 sherds of fabric L1 and L4. Curvilinear gully 10042 produced a moderately high density of pottery with 353 sherds which includes the decorated saucepan pot. Although such vessels are not closely dateable it is probable that they were introduced in the latter part of the middle Iron Age which would fit with this feature being stratigraphically later than the roundhouse. Calcareous wares account for 48.4% by count, sandy wares for 10.7%, sandy limestone wares 2.5% and crumbs for 38.5%. Curvilinear gully 10050 had a small group of just 17 sherds, mainly calcareous sherds and crumbs. Curvilinear ditch 10077 produced 89 sherds most of which appear to be from a single vessel (Fig. 16: 6) in fabric L1. The ring ditch 10052 had just 33 sherds, 81.8% calcareous.
- 9.1.3.7.6 The ditches forming ring ditch complex 10068–70 collectively yielded 270 sherds, all calcareous wares apart from 75 sherds of fabric SALI from gully 10070. Ring gully 10075 had a small assemblage of 13 sherds, mainly crumbs with two joining sherds of a jar in fabric L2 (oolitic limestone).
- 9.1.3.7.7 The only other significant later prehistoric assemblages from Area 2 are from ditch 10078 (300 sherds) and pit 538 (25 sherds), in both cases all calcareous wares and thus potentially earlier in the overall sequence.
- 9.1.3.7.8 None of the features in the processing area contained pottery dated to the later prehistoric period

9.1.3.8 Dating and affinities

- 9.1.3.9 The Marston Meysey 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 sandier wares moving into the middle Iron Age period. Most of the wares are plain with the exception of a single vessel with tooled decoration. The assemblage is in exceptionally poor condition. Some attempt has been made to seriate the larger groups to try and isolate the earlier from later features on the basis of the proportions of calcareous wares to the sandy limestone and sandy wares. The latter generally form a very small component. On the basis of the seriation most of the groups broadly belong to one phase of activity but the high level of non-diagnostic crumbs may be obscuring some of the patterning. Those groups which stand out as potentially later although still within the middle Iron Age are groups 10047, 10068-70 and 10032.
- 9.1.3.10 There are numerous comparable middle Iron Age assemblages from within the Cotswold Water Park area, in particular Eysey Manor Farm (Timby 2009), the Preston enclosure and enclosures at Ermin Farm (Timby 1999) and slightly further afield the extensive settlements around Fairford and Lechlade (e.g. Miles *et al.* 2007; Jennings *et al.* 2004; Pine and Preston 2004; Stansbie *et al.* 2008). Middle Iron Age enclosures and houses have been found at Spratsgate Lane, Cotswold Community School and Shorcote Quarry (Brossler *et al.* 2002) all documenting quite intense occupation in the period spanning the 4th–2nd centuries BC.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 16)

1. Slack-sided jar with an undifferentiated rim. Fabric: L1. Gully10083, slot 408 (785).
2. Wide-mouthed jar with an angled shoulder. Fabric: SALI. Gully10083, slot 431 (887).
3. Round-bodied jar with a simple everted rim. Fabric: L1. Gully 10032 slot 248 (653).
4. Simple slack-sided jar with an undifferentiated rim. Fabric L1. Sooted black exterior. Gully 10041, slot 317 (681).
5. Round-bodied jar, slightly necked. Fabric: L1. Ditch 10052 slot 639 (1273)
6. Wide-mouthed jar/bowl with an undifferentiated rim very slightly internally bevelled. Fabric: L1. Ditch 10077 slot 706 (1287).
7. Everted rim jar. Fabric: L1. Pale brown with a grey core and blackened interior from use. Gully 10042 slot 422 (868).
8. Globular-bodied jar with slightly thickened, rounded, rim. Fabric: L3. Gully 10042 slot 307 (668).
9. Joining lower wall sherds from a saucepan-style pot with tooled line decoration. Fabric: SA2. Gully 10042 slot 307 (668).
10. Slightly shoulder small jar with a finger-shaped rim. Fabric: L1. Blackened exterior. Pit 538 (1067).

9.1.4 Roman

- 9.1.4.1 A fairly modest group of 155 sherds of Roman date were recorded. Most of the wares are local Wiltshire products, with a mixture of oxidized and grey wares (WIL OX; WIL RE; WIL GR; WIL BB). Accompanying these are 11 small sherds of mainly Central Gaulish samian, 44 sherds of Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) and a single sherd of Savernake ware (SAV GT). The DOR BB1 includes jars and a several sherds from a plain-walled dish.
- 9.1.4.2 Nearly all the Roman pottery was recovered from various ditches and gullies with the individual quantities per feature quite low. In terms of distribution most of the assemblage was recovered from the Processing area, a total 104 sherds with 24 sherds from Area 1 and 27 sherds from Area 2. The material from Areas 1 and 2 appears to indicate activity mainly dating to the 2nd century. The sherds from the processing area include some later material, notably a flared rim DOR BB1 jar and plain-sided dish, and thus appears to span the 2nd-later 3rd century.

9.2 *Fired clay by Jane Timby*

- 9.2.1 In total 67 fragments of fired clay weighing 174g were recorded alongside the pottery, mainly from the later prehistoric features in Area 2. The material was fairly well distributed across various features with the largest collection coming from round house gully 10041 with 38 pieces, weighing 81g, 56% of the total recorded group. Much 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 but the association with a roundhouse gully suggests much of it was probably structural.

9.3 *Slag by Steven Crabb*

- 9.3.1 A single small (35g) fragment of iron smelting slag was recovered from gully 10044 (323). It has moderate porosity and an orangey brown exterior with a small fragment of charcoal entrapped. In later periods, a small amount of smelting slag such as this would not necessarily indicate production of iron on site, but in a middle Iron Age context, such finds are still relatively rare, and there is much less chance of it representing redeposited 'background noise'. The quantity is nonetheless small, and the single piece in isolation, with no apparent furnace site, does not indicate the location of production, but it certainly suggests at least some iron production nearby in middle Iron Age.

9.4 *Struck flint by Steve Ford*

- 9.4.1 A small collection of eight struck flints were recovered during the course of the phase 1 and 2 excavations. All except one was recovered from excavated features as individual finds. The collection is catalogued in Appendix 4.
- 9.4.2 Five of the pieces are lightly patinated a bluish grey tinge. The flints are generally in good condition with no post-depositional damage (apart from one burnt flake) and no evidence of frost flaws. The remaining cortex on some pieces is quite thick and perhaps suggests a source direct from the chalk.
- 9.4.3 Curiously, four of the six pieces are blades or narrow flakes of Mesolithic and/or earlier Neolithic origin. These latter finds were recovered from residual contexts and presumably represent casual loss or discard across the landscape.

9.5 *Animal Bone* by Sheila Hamilton Dyer

- 9.5.1 A total of 3.5kg of animal bone was recovered by hand collection and from sieved samples. Identifications were made using the author's modern comparative collection. All specimens were identified to taxon and element with the following exceptions: ribs and vertebrae of the ungulates (other than axis, atlas, and sacrum), undiagnostic shaft and other fragments were identified only to the level of cattle/horse-sized and sheep/pig-sized. Any fragments that could not be assigned even to this level have been recorded as mammalian only. It was not possible to separate sheep from goat in this assemblage. Recently broken bones were joined where possible and have been counted as single specimens. Tooth eruption and wear stages of cattle, sheep and pig mandibles were recorded following Grant (1982). The archive includes details of metrical and other data not presented in the text.
- 9.5.2 On examination the 1021 fragments were derived from 763 individual specimens. The general condition of the bone in each context was scored from 1 Good to 5 Very Poor. None were classified as Good, with little or no degradation of the bones, over half were classed as Fair where at least half of the bones from the context have such a degree of surface damage that some details are obscured and measurements are restricted. Over 28% were classed as Poor, with significant attrition and loss of surface detail (Appendix 5: Table 1). This damage restricts the amount of information that can be recorded and causes taphonomic bias that must be taken into account during analysis.
- 9.5.3 Much of the bone is hard but brittle, others are friable and 72% of the specimens had suffered some damage in excavation and processing; the smallest of these fragments and bone dust found in the bags were not counted. Overall 42.9% of the specimens were recorded as having some erosion of the bone surface; this was particularly high in phase 4a. Some of the material is charred or calcined and a few bones have gnaw marks but no butchery marks could be observed (Appendix 5: Table 2). Given the condition of the material it is highly likely that gnawing and butchery marks have been lost. None of the bones were sufficiently complete for measurement.
- 9.5.4 All of the diagnostic remains are of the domestic ungulates; horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Many of the smaller fragments could be identified only to general taxon group (Appendix 5: Table 3). The material is heavily biased in favour of the teeth, this is often the case where preservation is not good as tooth enamel is more resistant to erosion (Appendix 5: Table 4).
- 9.5.5 The single, fragmentary, sheep/goat mandible and the loose mandibular teeth represent fully adult sheep whereas the cattle teeth include juvenile and older animals. It should be stressed however that this evidence is very limited, being from only six loose teeth of sheep and three of cattle. Pig at this site is identified only by two teeth, a deciduous incisor and the fragmentary remains of a male lower canine (tusk). Aging data from epiphysial fusion are similarly limited, suffering even more from taphonomic bias but does indicate the presence of some sheep younger than is given by the tooth data. The five horse remains include two teeth from adults.
- 9.5.6 There is some indication of phase differences; the material from phase 4 is almost entirely from cattle and cattle-sized bones. This is offset, however, by the poor preservation in this phase. As already noted above there is a higher proportion of eroded bones and all of the specimens identified to precise taxon (only nine) are teeth. An increase in the proportion of cattle over sheep between Iron Age and Roman period assemblages is typical of most sites in England but in view of the small size of the assemblage and the poor preservation this finding should be treated with caution.
- 9.5.7 No further work is possible on this small assemblage.

9.6 *Burnt Bone* by Ceri Falys

- 9.6.1 A total of 43 fragments, weighing 70g, of burnt animal bone was recovered from 12 contexts (Appendix 5). The condition of the remains was generally poor and displayed a high degree of fragmentation, with maximum fragment sizes ranging from 9mm to 38mm. The small sizes prevented any element or species identification. A variation in colouring of the burnt bone between deposits was also noted, ranging from charred black, through hues of blue-grey and white, indicating the differing lengths of time/exposure and temperatures reached during the burning process. No further information could be derived from these burnt remains.
- 9.6.2 All of the features with burnt bone, except for 706, are in the area shown on figure 8, i.e. enclosure 10032 and environs, and all in the south-east half of that area. It is not clear if this is attributable to better preservation conditions in this area or reflects a genuine difference in behaviours.

9.7 *Shell* by Steven Crabb

- 9.7.1 A small amount of shell (8g) was recovered from three features on this site through recovery on site and also wet sieving. The shell recovered is all very fragmentary and therefore no definite species could be discovered by basic visual analysis, however the shell from the 2nd spit (0.1m-0.2m) of 305 (ditch 10032) could be oyster.

9.8 *Charred plant remains by Mark Robinson*

9.8.1 To be completed

9.9 *Radiocarbon dating*

9.9.1 Two samples were submitted to the University of Kiel for AMS carbon dating. Both samples gave more than the 1mg of carbon recommended for a precise measurement and produced sufficient ion beam. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are in the normal range and the results are considered reliable. Calibrated dates were calculated using CALIB rev 5.01, data set IntCal04 (Reimer *et al.*).

9.9.2 The results are presented in Appendix 7. Charcoal was the material selected because the very poor preservation of bone suggested that bone collagen would not be suitable. Dating of bone failed at the site at Eysey Manor quarry which lies in a similar topographic setting (Pine 2009).

9.9.3 A sample of Pomoideae charcoal from 0.50m deep in Ditch 10032, 305 (663) produced a middle Iron Age date, to confirm the pottery dating. A date from a core sample had clearly been contaminated with modern material and has been discounted.

10 **Summary of the significance of the data**

10.1 National and regional research agendas covering the periods represented on the site suggest 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).

10.2 Palaeo-environmental reconstruction of a landscape is fundamental in the understanding of past human occupation. The vegetation cover, the topography, the hydrology and the climate of the 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 this and subsequent phases of work in the quarry will hopefully enable a detailed understanding of the environment context of settlement. '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).

10.4 Recent publications have also proposed specialized pastoral agriculture in the part of the Upper Thames of which the landscape at Roundhouse Farm was 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, especially the faunal data from Roundhouse Farm.

10.5 Particularly stressed recently is the need for absolute dating on Iron Age sites as a matter of routine, as chronologies for this period are still problematic, with many sites not able to be dated more closely than to within a couple of centuries (Fitzpatrick 2007; Haselgrove *et al.* 2001). In the context of the area explored here, particular interest would centre on the chronological relationship between the widely separated roundhouses; were they contemporary, indicating a very fully peopled and farmed landscape, or successive, suggesting a lower population and considerably less pressure on land? Unfortunately, as discussed above, suitable material was not recovered from these phases of work for an extensive programme of dating; only one result was obtained. Future work will hope to add to this.

10.6 The material recovered includes significant, if frustratingly fragmentary, pottery and animal bone assemblages but only tiny quantities of other finds.

11 **Conclusions**

11.1 The excavations at Roundhouse Farm have revealed evidence for occupation and activity generally restricted to two periods: middle Iron Age and Roman. The data has the potential to further our understanding in addressing questions of rural economic change, landscape use and development from these two periods and provide data in order to answer the research objectives.

11.2 The original research aims (4.2) can be addressed as follows:

11.2.1 *What is the nature of the landscape (e.g., field, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organization?* The middle Iron Age landscape is dominated by a roundhouses and ditches denoting large fields. The roundhouses all date to the middle Iron Age or possibly the late Iron Age, and do not appear to be directly associated with contemporary enclosures, except where ditch 10032 created a very compact enclosure around one occupied area. The roundhouses appear to have been part of a dispersed settlement across the landscape, though it is possible they represent one small family unit shifting over time. The majority of the ditches belonged to the Roman period focussing around the 1st-

2nd centuries AD. Of the ditches the most interesting feature is the droveway and future excavation may reveal more of the role that this feature played in the landscape.

- 11.2.2 *Are there occupied areas within the site? If so when were they first occupied and when were they abandoned?* The occupied areas are represented by the roundhouses. These appear to have been constructed, used and abandoned in the middle Iron Age. A radiocarbon determination of 362–268 cal BC (KIA 39676) was obtained from charcoal from section 305 of enclosure ditch 10032. This sample was from the later sub-phase so assuming a close chronological sequence of the successive roundhouses in this location, this part of the site was occupied from the 4th to the mid 3rd century BC. The possibility of the other roundhouses extending this sequence (forwards or backwards) cannot be readily addressed from the available data.
- 11.2.3 *How did the landscape features relate to occupied areas?* As noted above only one boundary feature (10073) convincingly respected a roundhouse. Generally many of the ditches truncated the other structures and appeared to have no association with them. It appears that the landscape was only significantly divided up in the early Roman period.
- 11.2.4 *What is the palaeo-environmental setting of the area?* The report is pending and will be fully discussed at a later date
- 11.3 New research aims for future phases could include:
- 11.3.1 Refining the middle Iron Age pottery sequence, preferably in relation to absolute dating evidence.
- 11.3.2 Exploring whether there really was iron smelting on the site in the middle Iron Age, as suggested by the slag find (and if so, identifying an ore source).
- 11.3.3 Filling in the possible chronological gap in the late Iron Age.
- 11.3.4 Examining reasons for the apparently very early abandonment of such a large tract of land, with very little evidence from this phase dated after the 2nd century, and none at all after the 3rd.

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.
- 12.2 The results from this phase would most usefully be published alongside results from future phases of work.

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 following phases of work. A full report could therefore be impracticably long for the inclusion in a journal; and it may be considered more appropriate to publish it as a monograph along with phases 3 and 4. A decision on the most appropriate vehicle for publication will therefore have to await the assessment of phases 3 and 4.
- 13.2 An interim summary will be published in the Archaeological Review of *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*.

14 Resources and timetable

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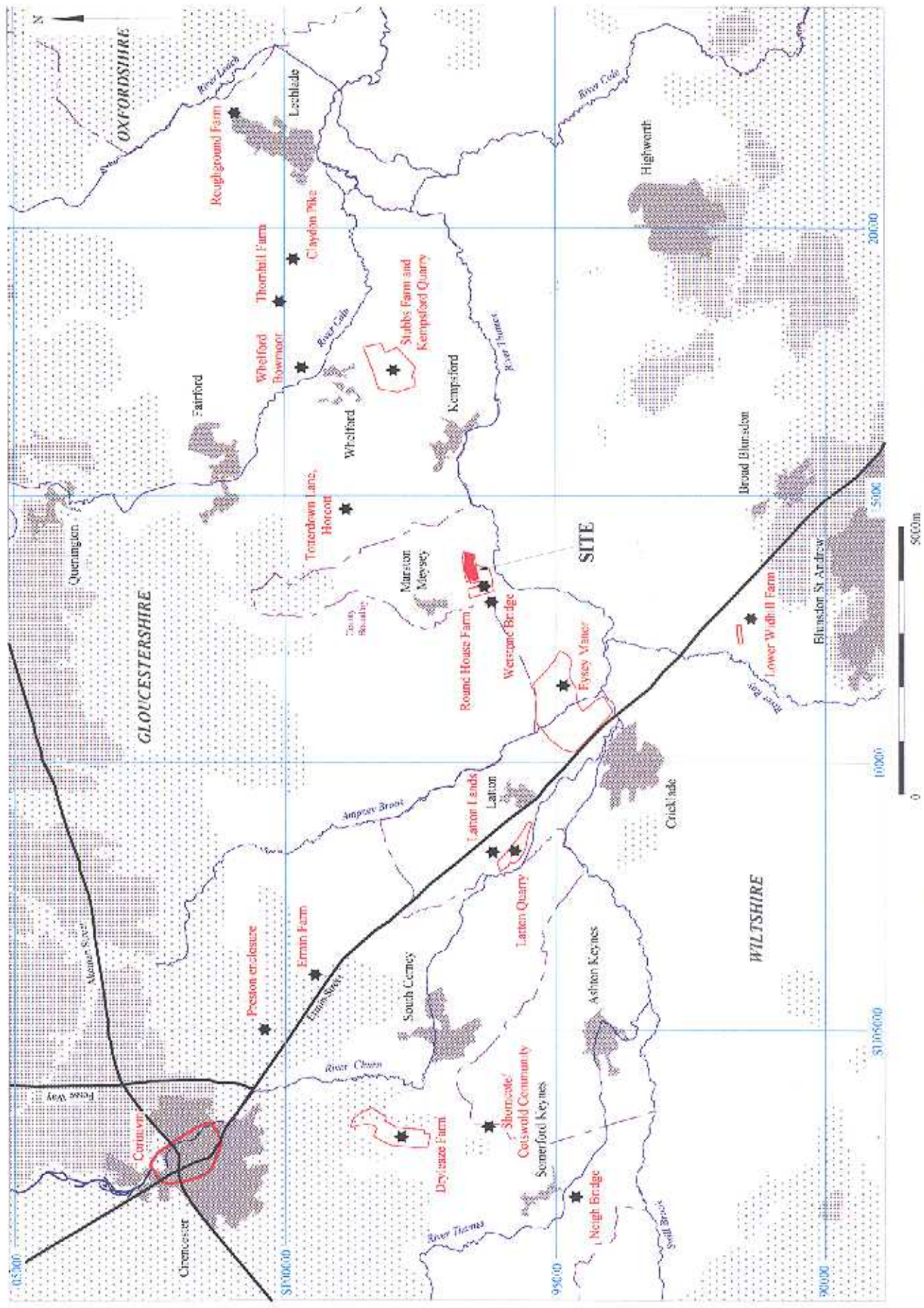


Figure 1. Showing North Wiltshire, South Gloucestershire, Roman roads, key archaeology and the sites.

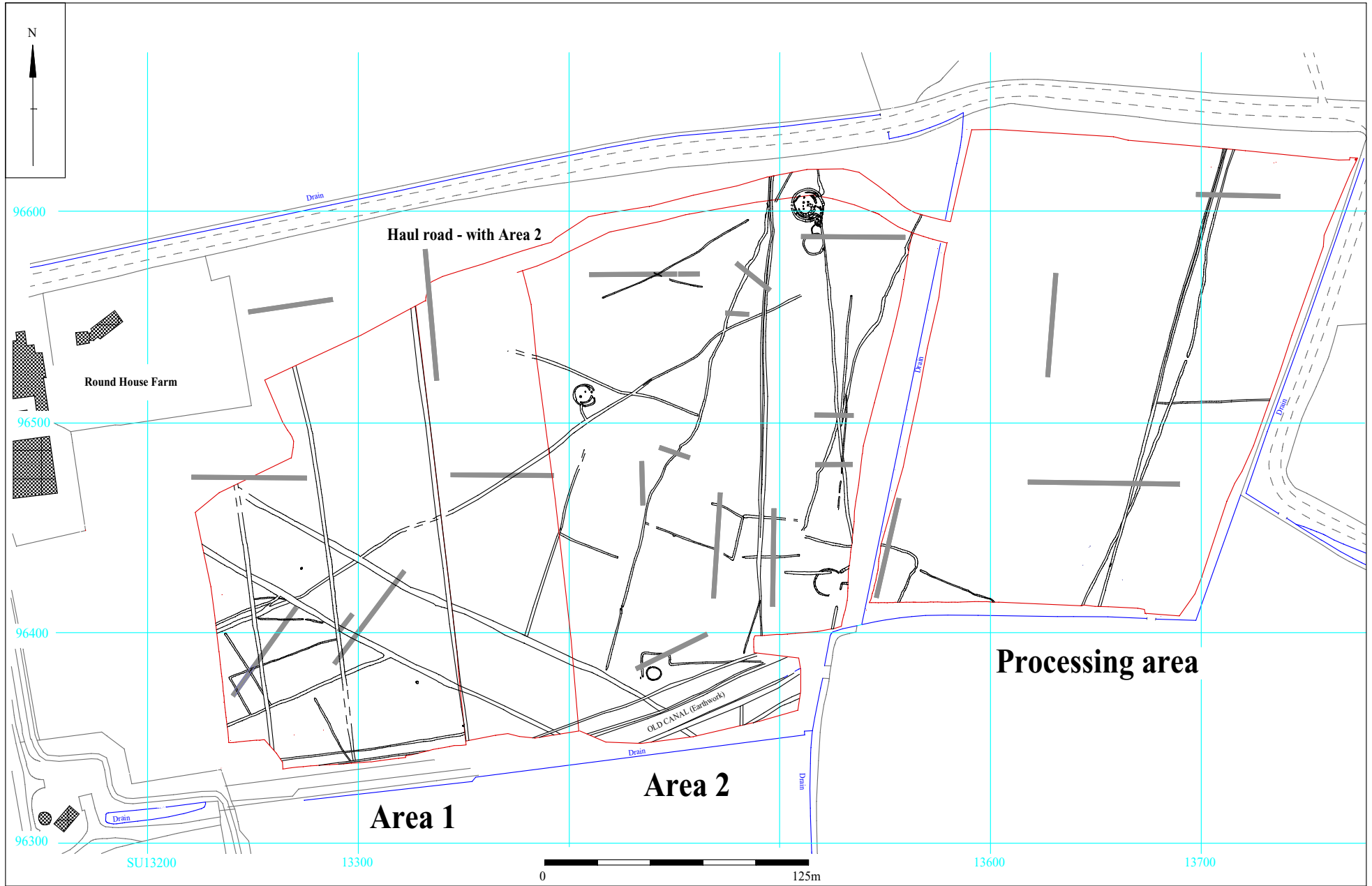


Figure 2. Location of areas.

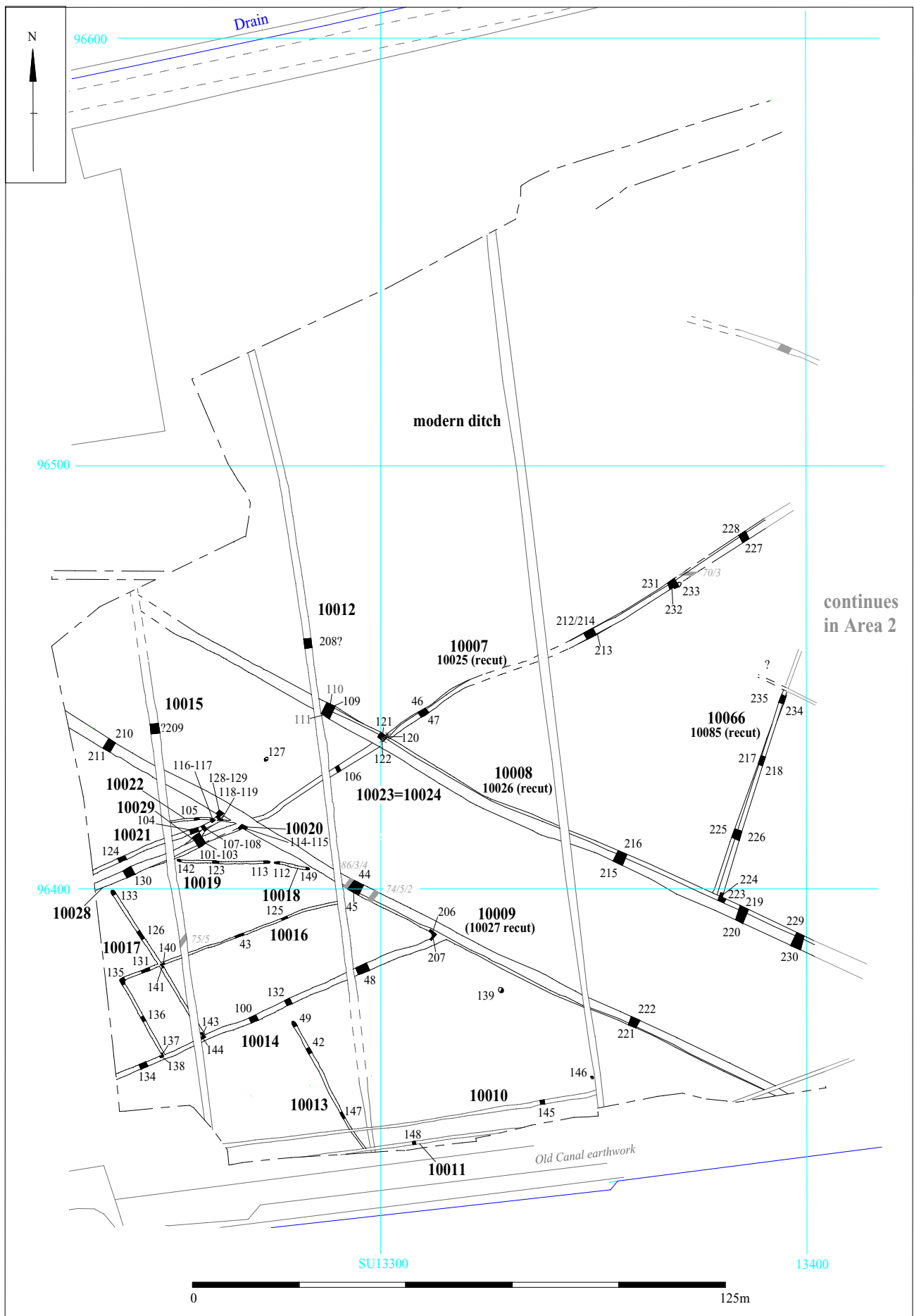


Figure 3. Detail of Area 1.

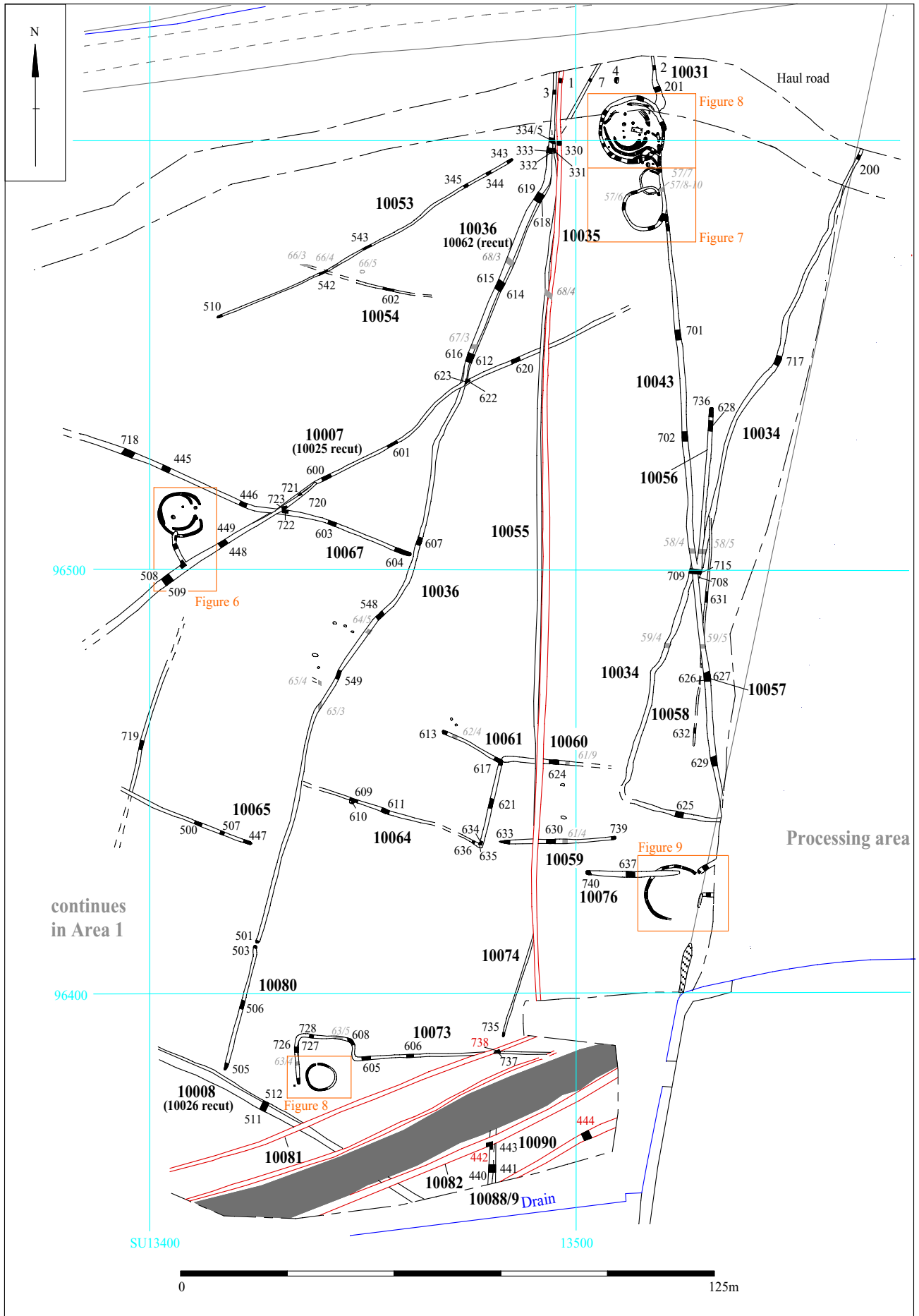


Figure 4. Detail of Area 2.

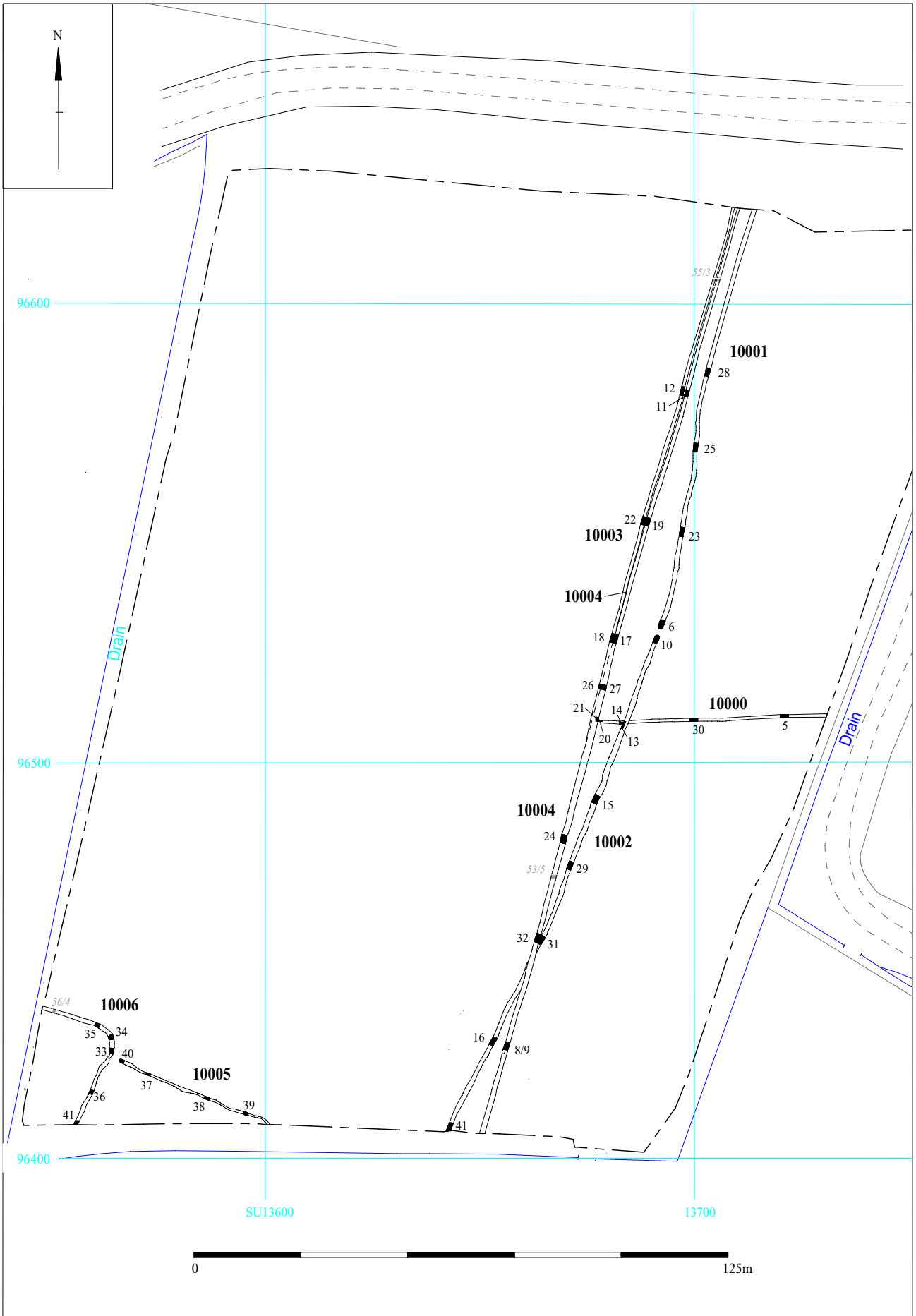


Figure 5. Detail of processing area.

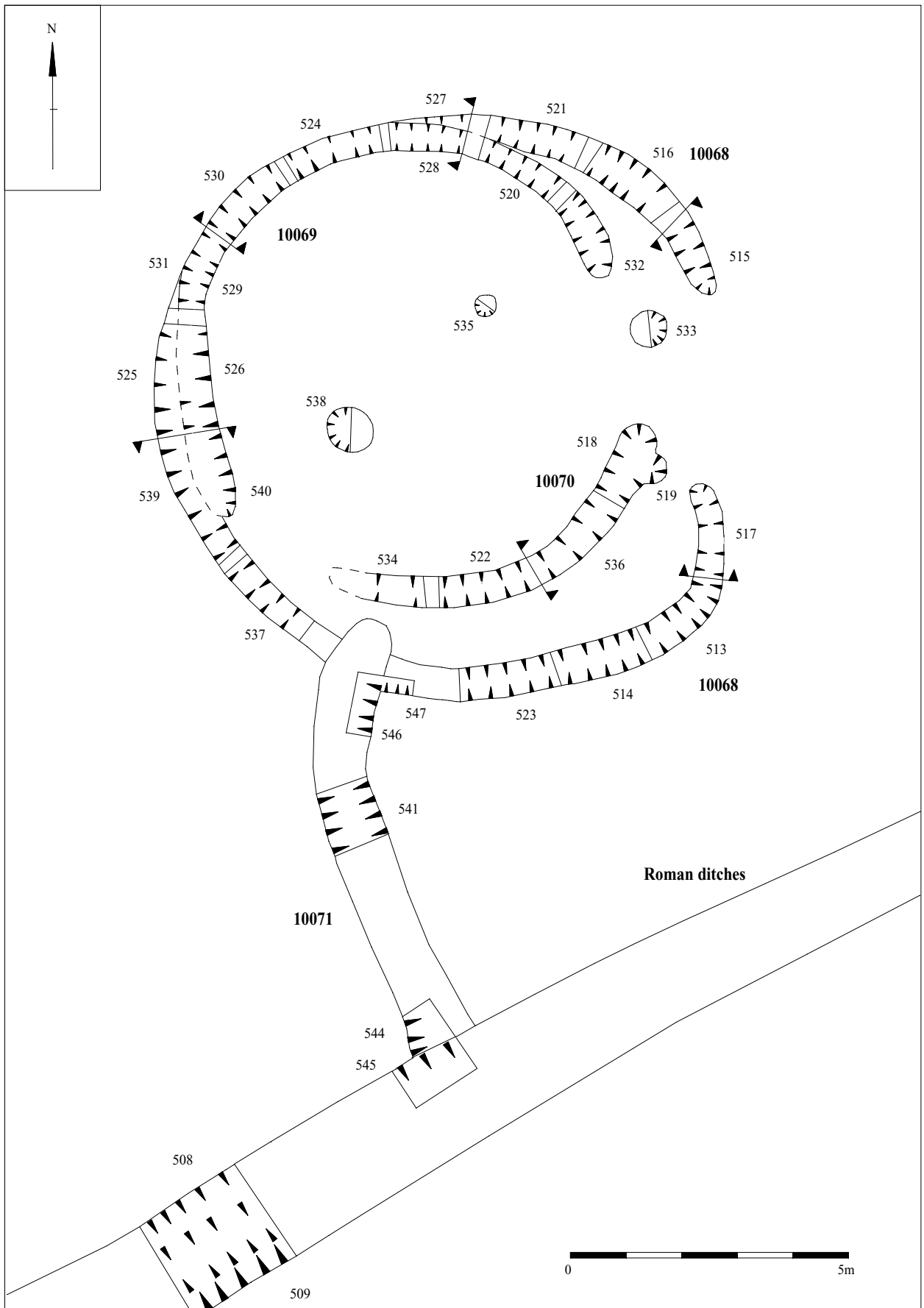


Figure 6. Roundhouse 10068 and 10069

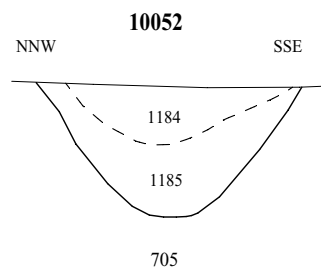
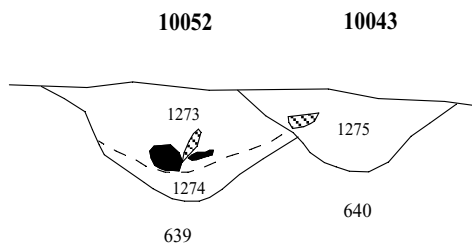
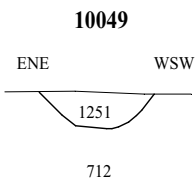
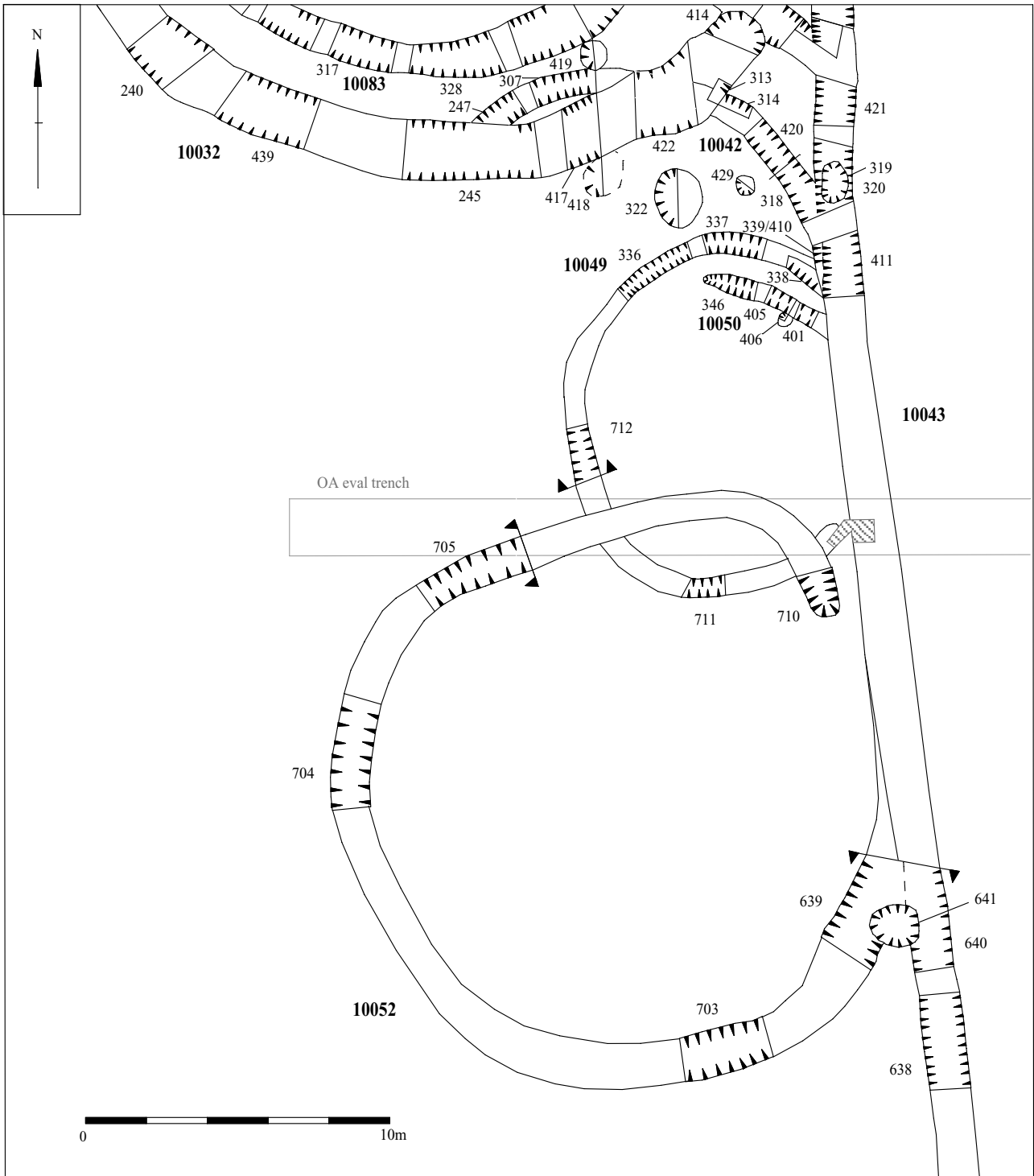


Figure 7. Roundhouse 10049 and 10052 and sections.

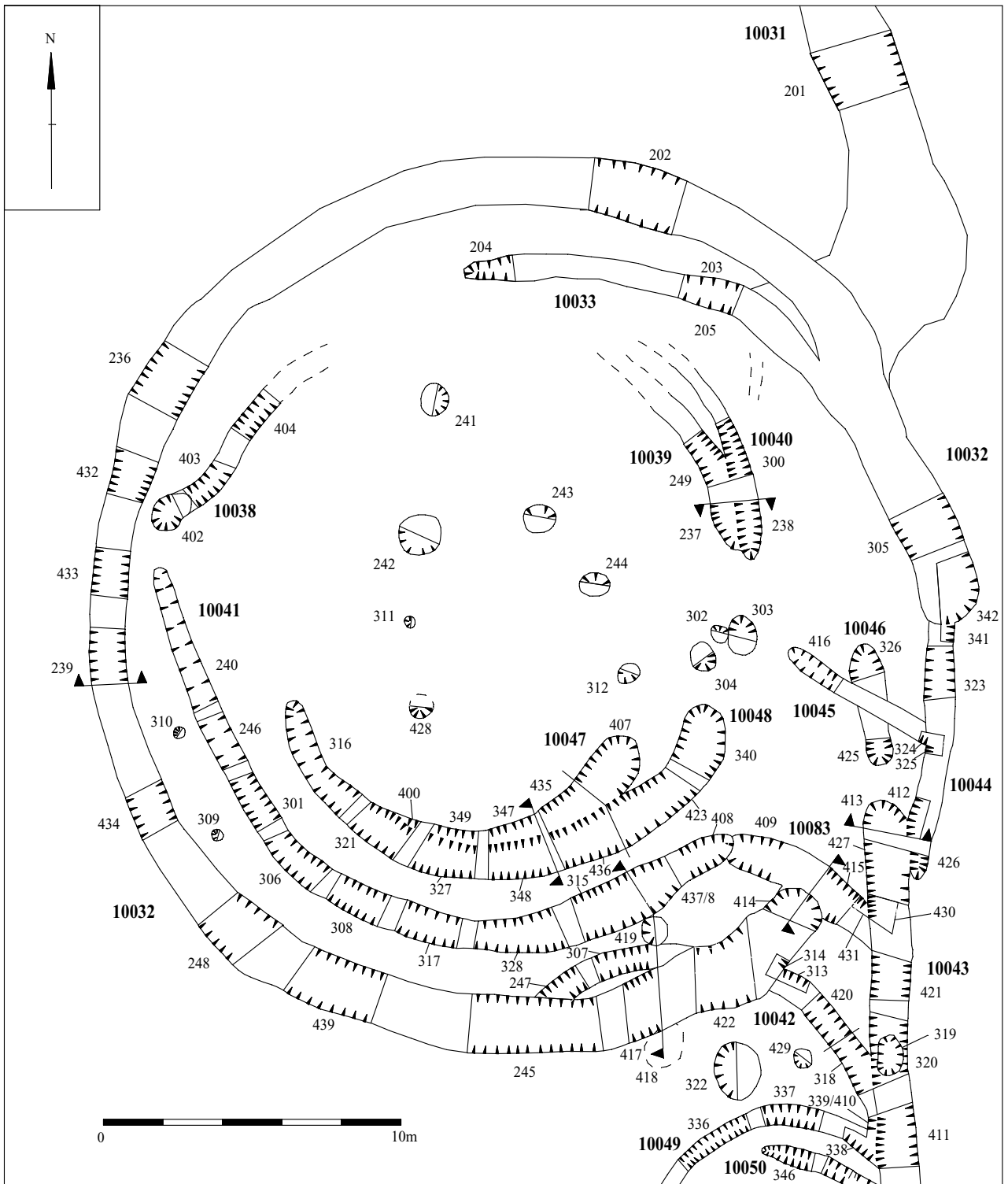


Figure 8. Middle Iron Age Roundhouse grouping and enclosure.

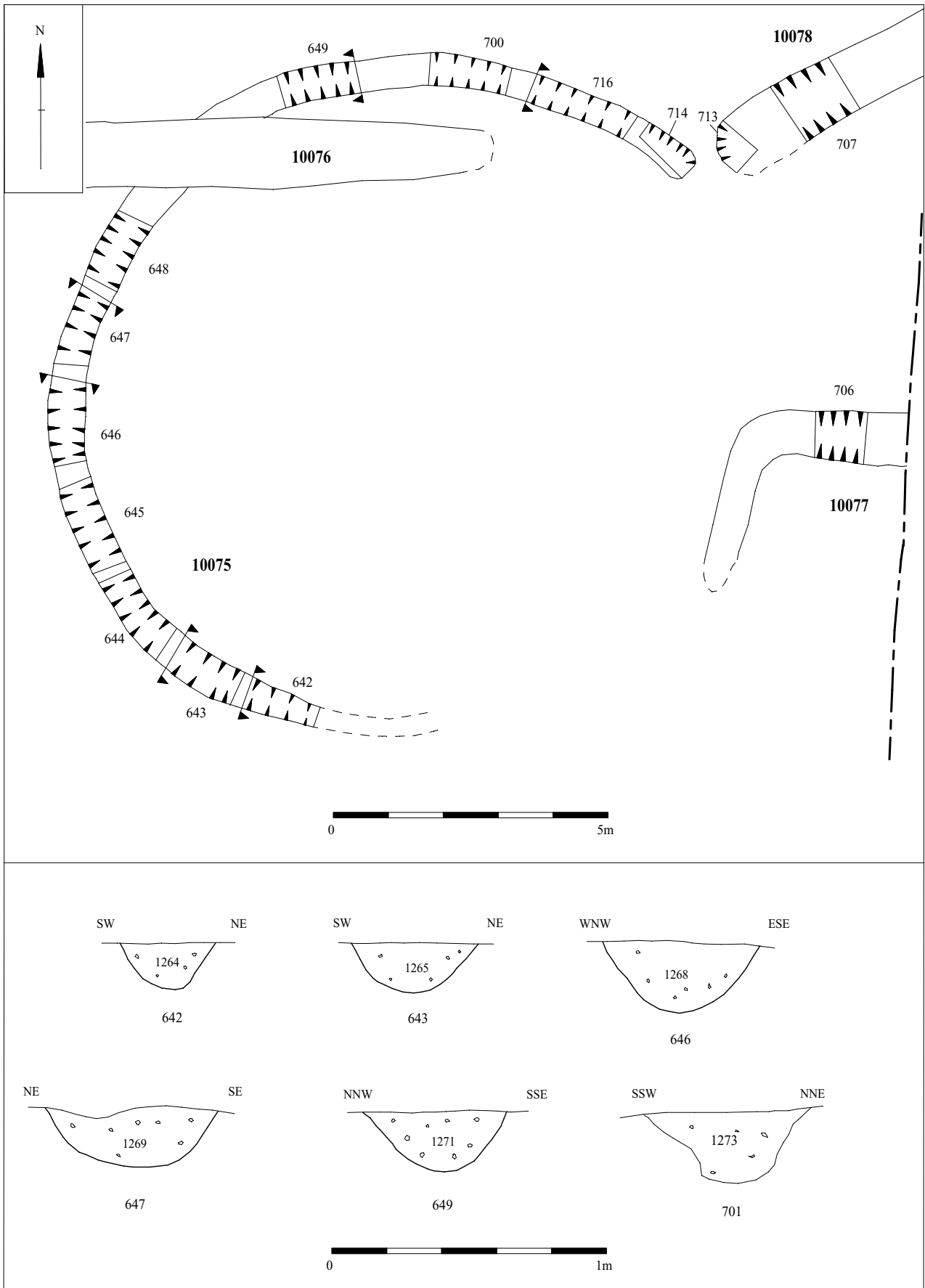


Figure 9.Detail of Roundhouse 10075

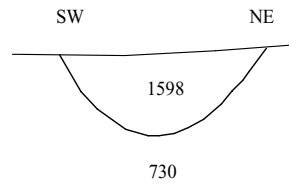
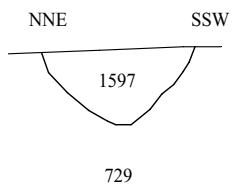
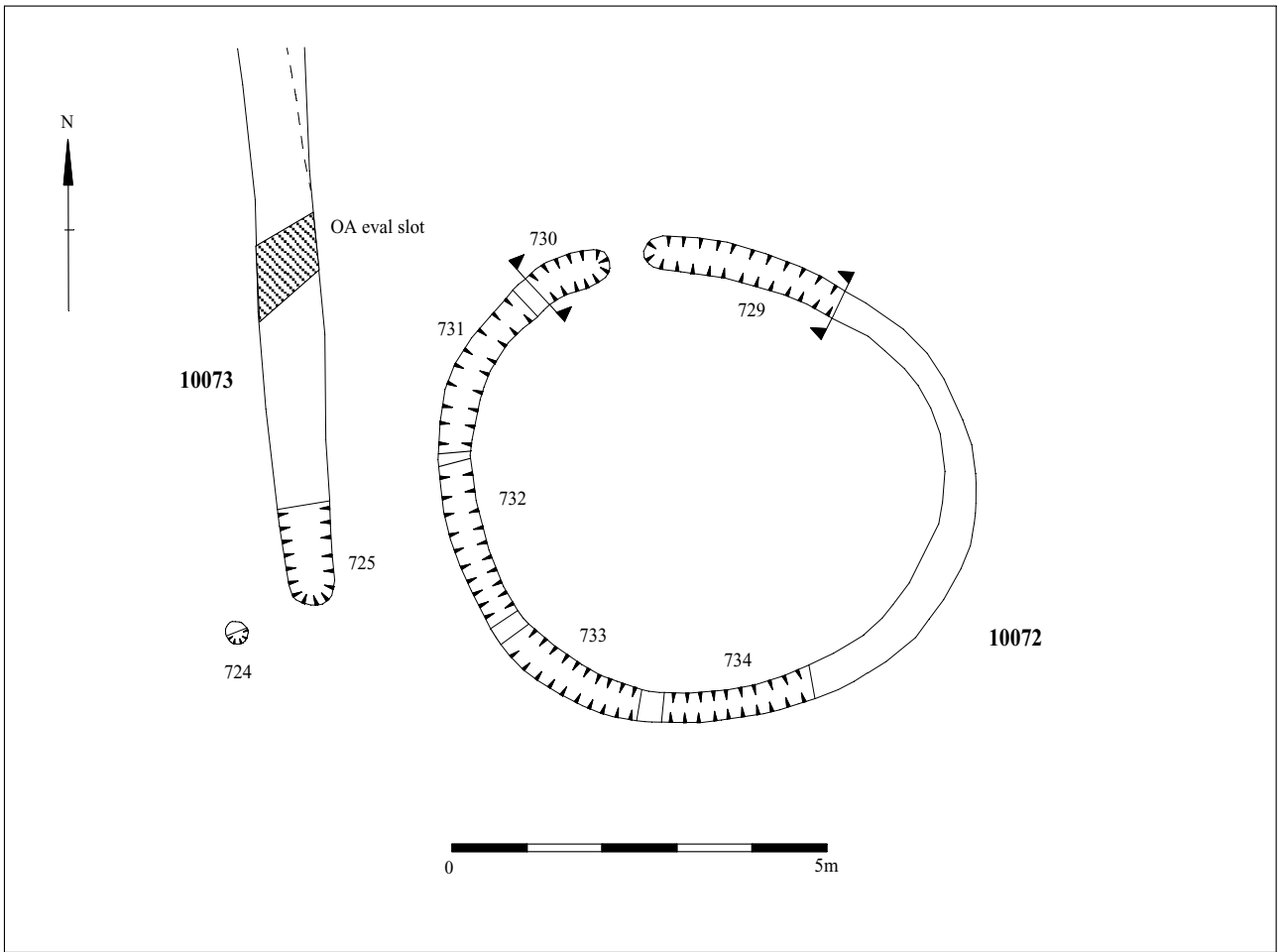


Figure 10. Roundhouse 10072 and sections.

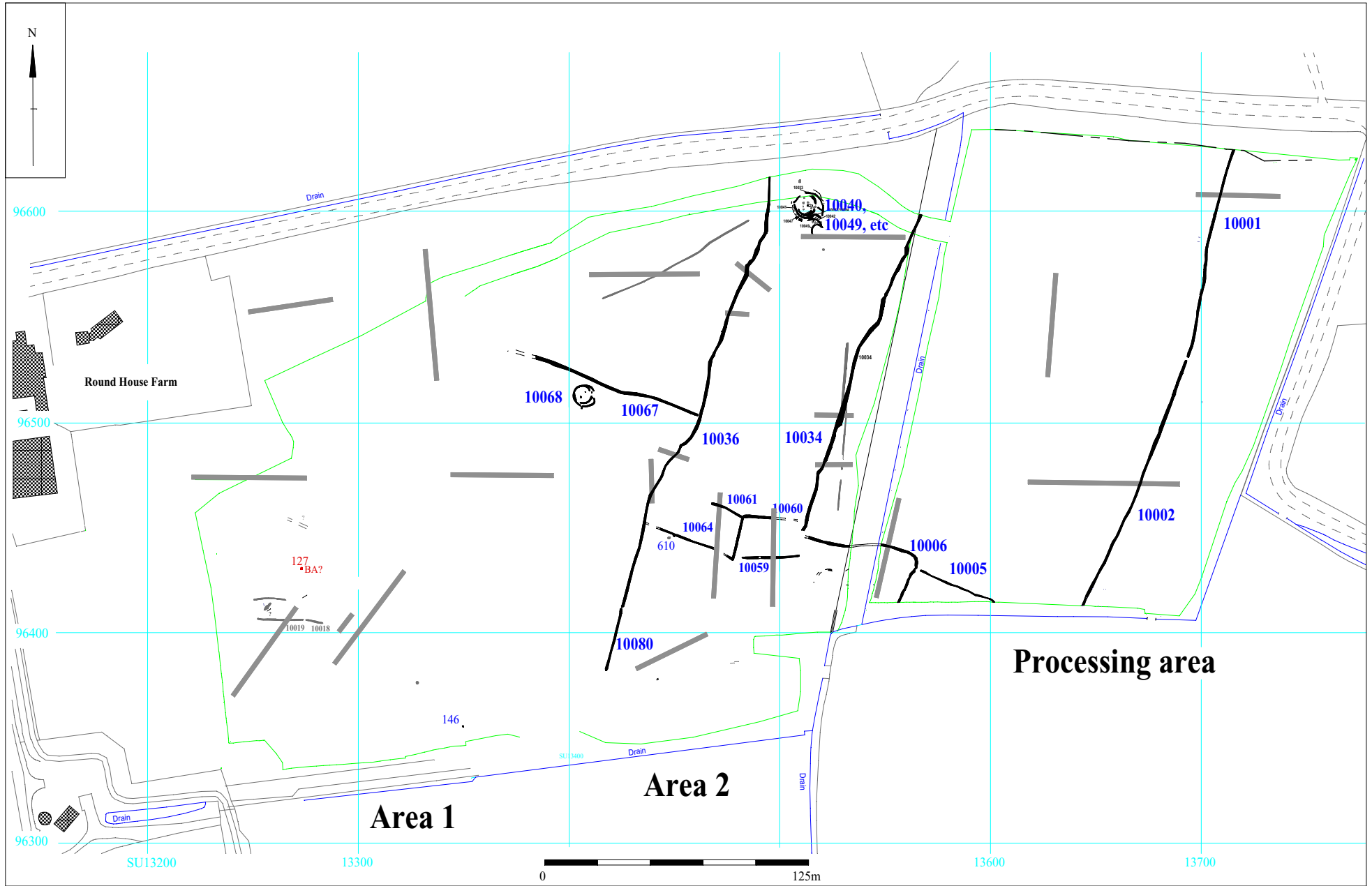


Figure 11. All Middle Iron Age (phase 3iiiA) features, and Bronze Age pit 127.

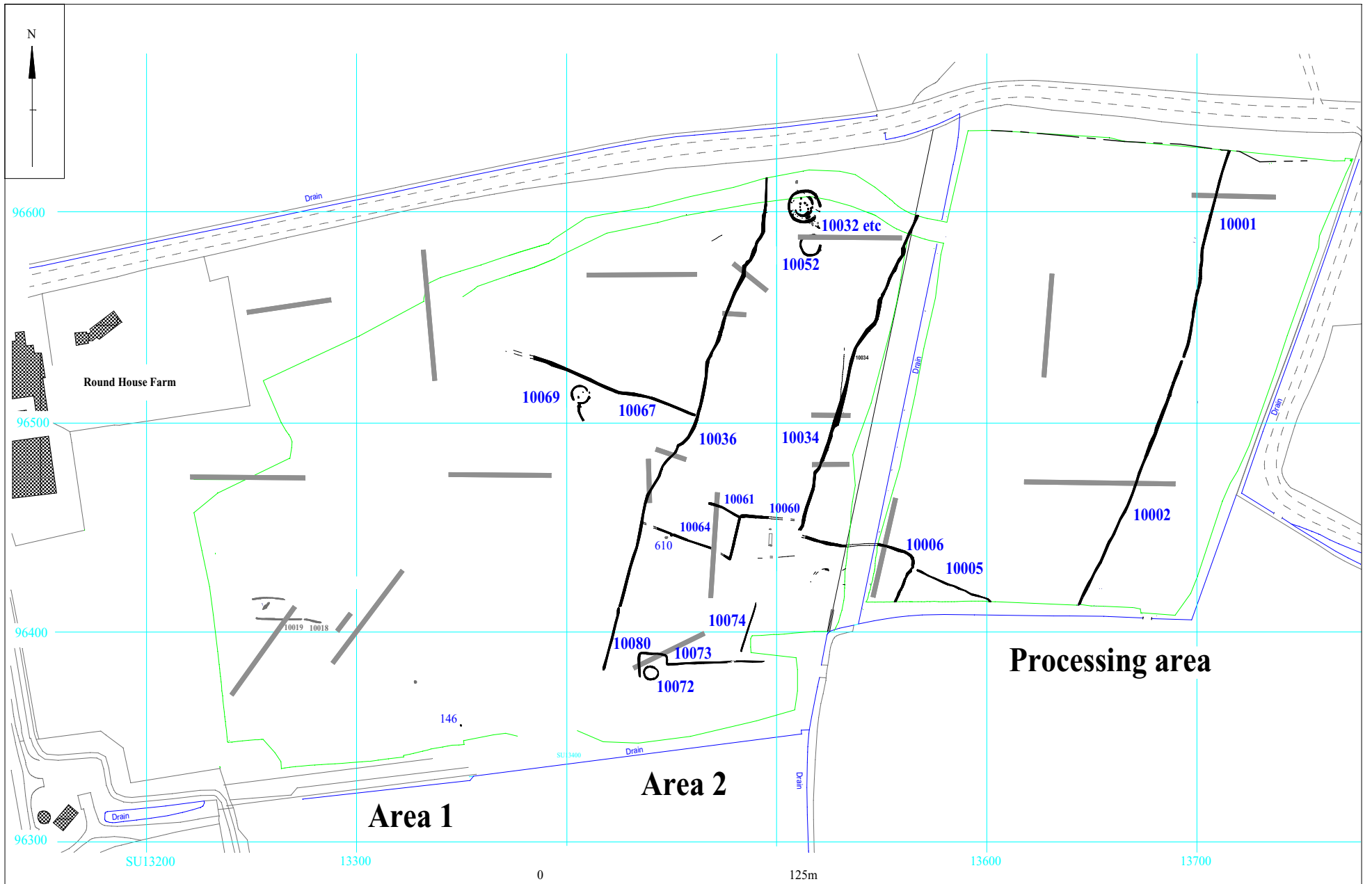


Figure 12. All Middle Iron Age (phase 3iiiB) features, including earlier features still in use.

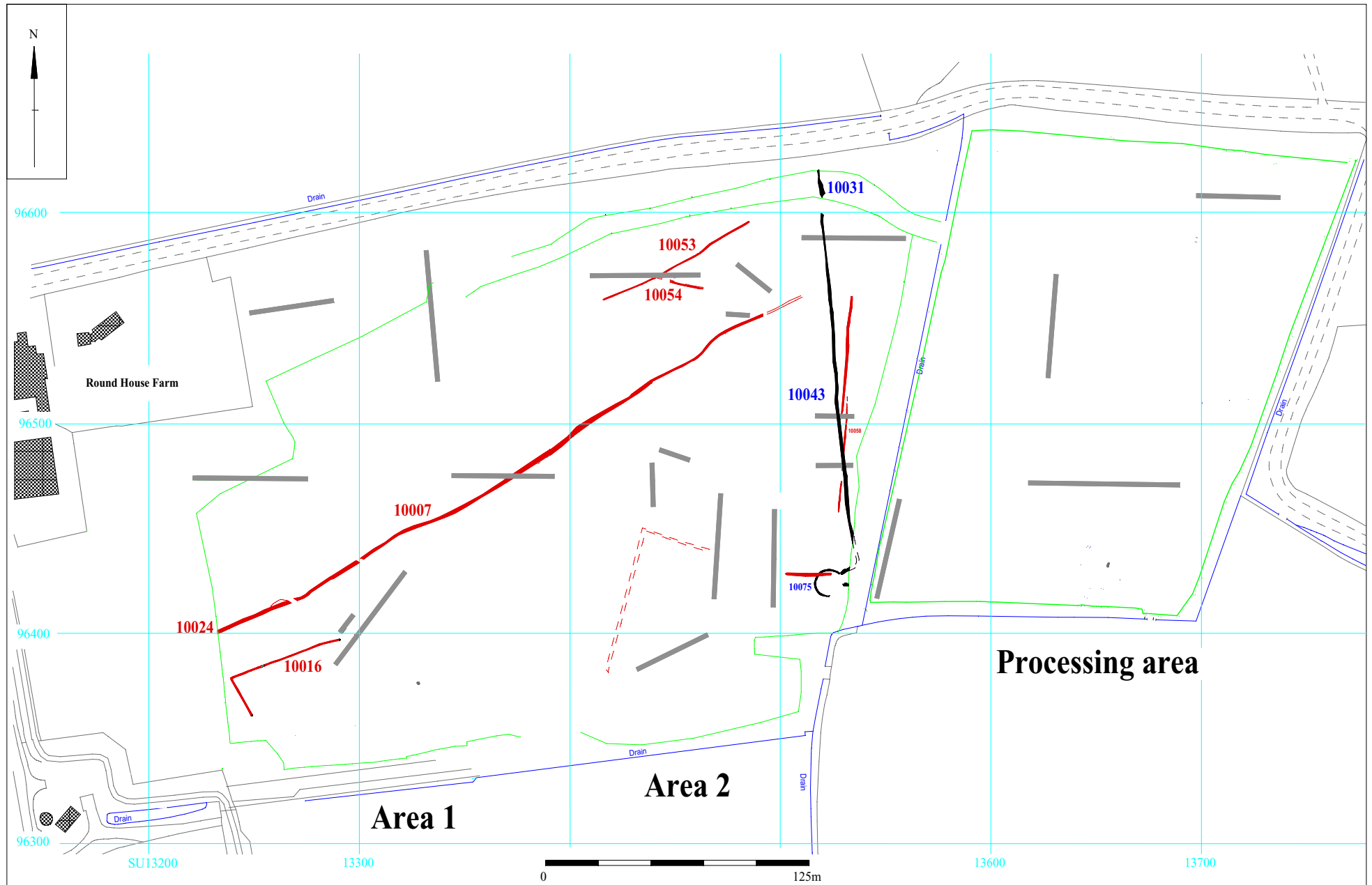


Figure 13. All late Iron age to early Roman features (phase 3ivA black; 3ivB red).

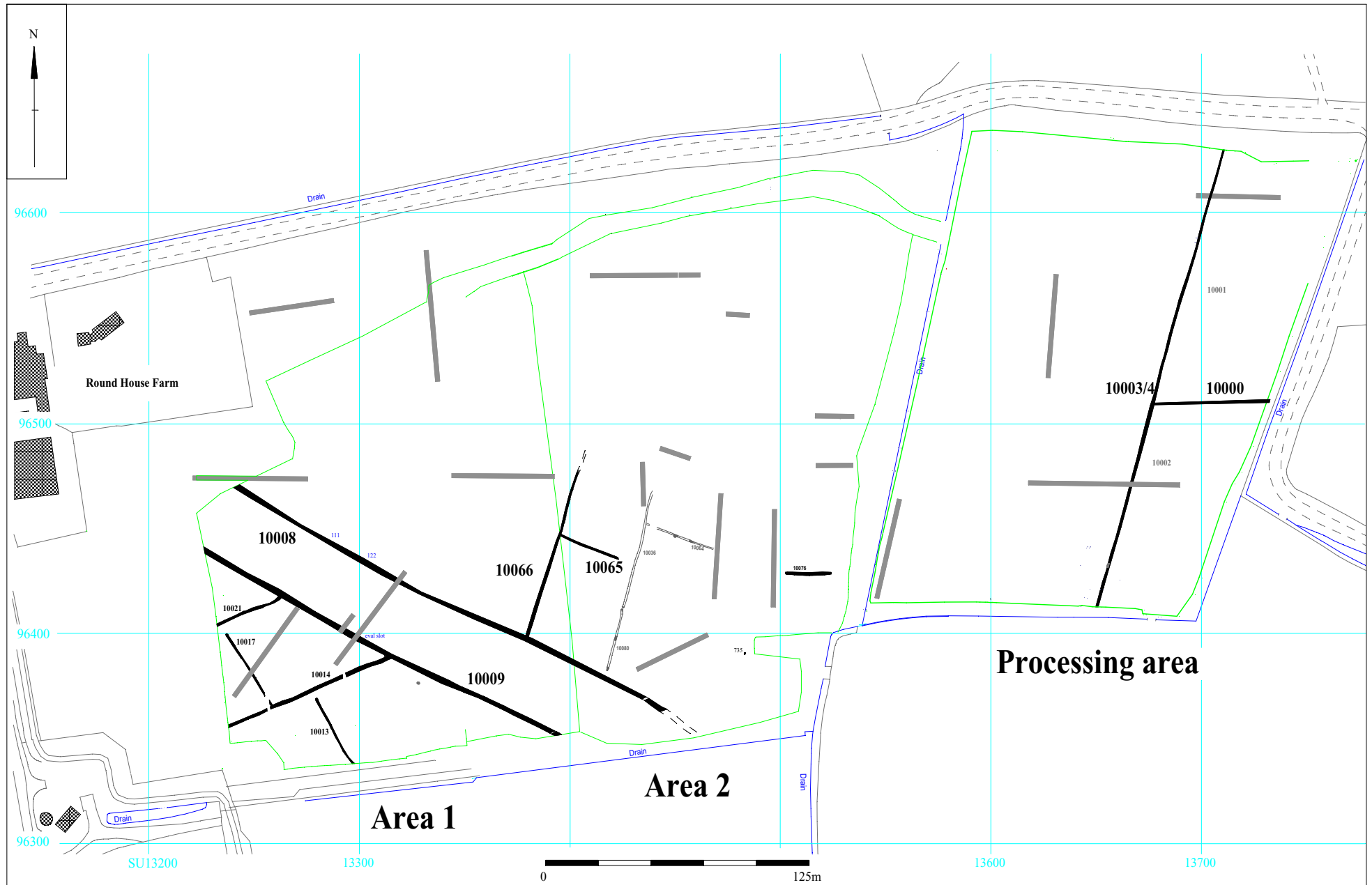


Figure 14. All 2nd Century or Later Roman features.

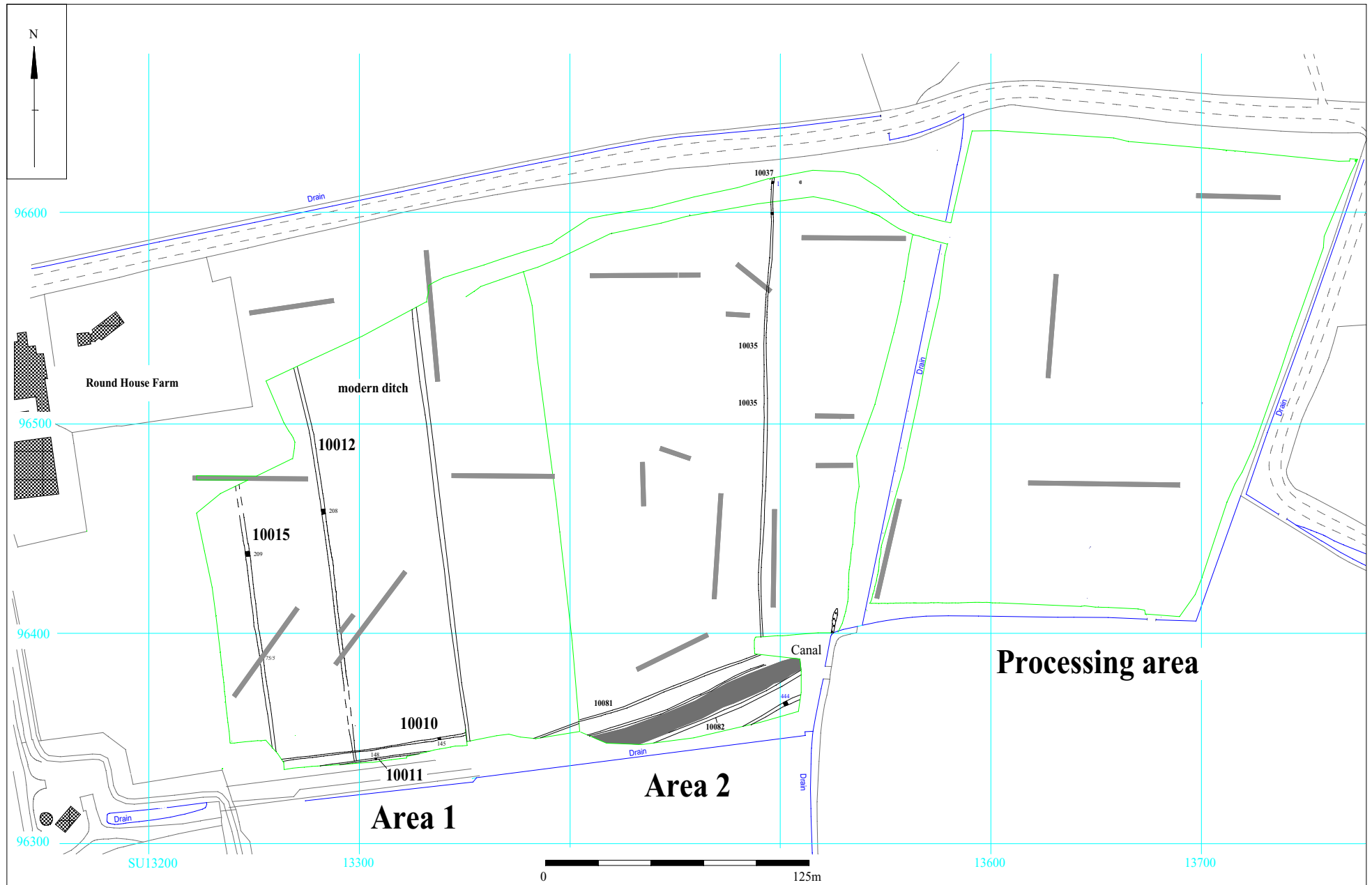


Figure 15, Canal, post-medieval and modern field boundaries.

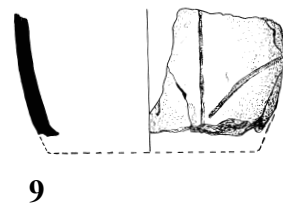
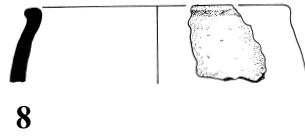
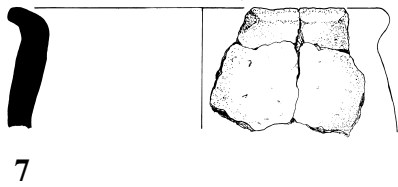
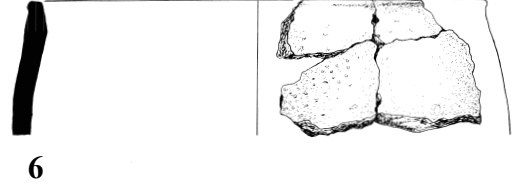
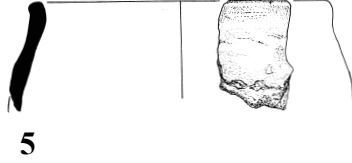
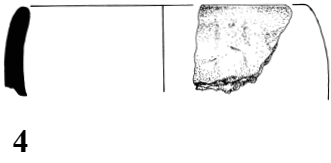
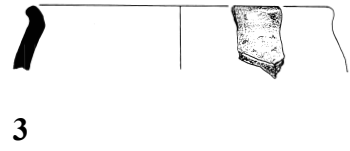
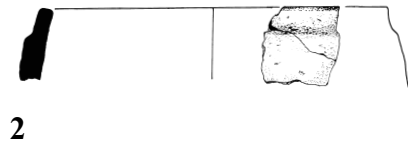
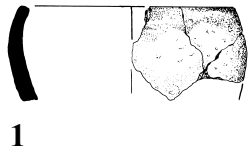




Plate 1. Processing area, ditch 10002 [15], looking north north-east, scales 0.5m.



Plate 2. Processing area, general site shot, looking south.

RFW 05/49

**Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation**

Plates 1 and 2

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 11. Area 2, ring gully 10068 and 10069, looking east, scales: 2m and 1m..



Plate 12. Area 2, ring gully 10069 [517], looking south, scales: 0.5m and 0-1m.

RFW 05/49

Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation

Plates 11 and 12

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 13. Area 2, ring gully 10072, working shot looking north.



Plate 14. Area 2, ring gully 10075, looking east, scales: 2m and 1m.

RFW 05/49

**Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation**

Plates 13 and 14

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 15. Area 2, ditches 10043 [626] and ditch 10057 [627] looking south, scales; 1m and 0.2m.

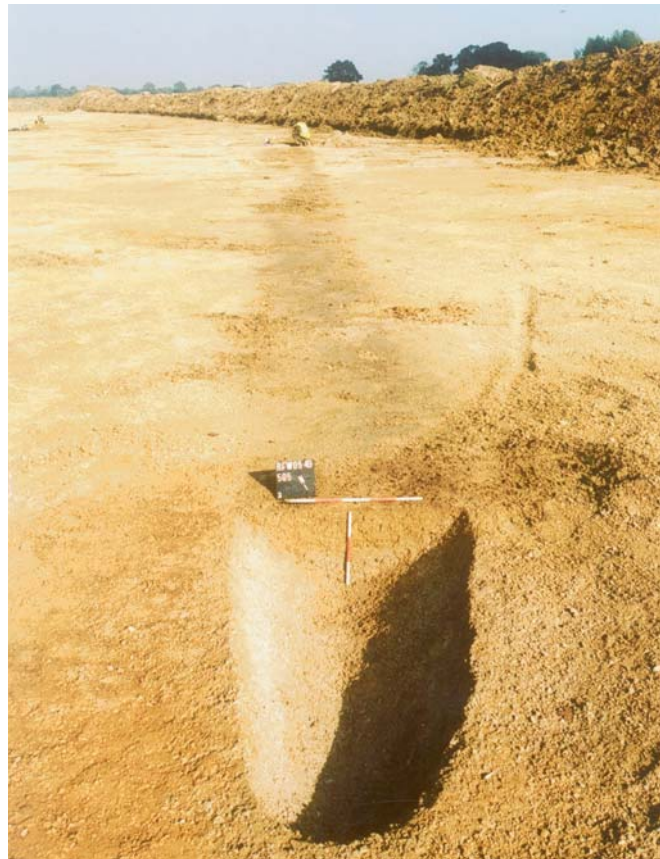


Plate 16. Area 2, ring gully 10080 looking north north east from [505], scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

RFW 05/49

**Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation**

Plates 15 and 16

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

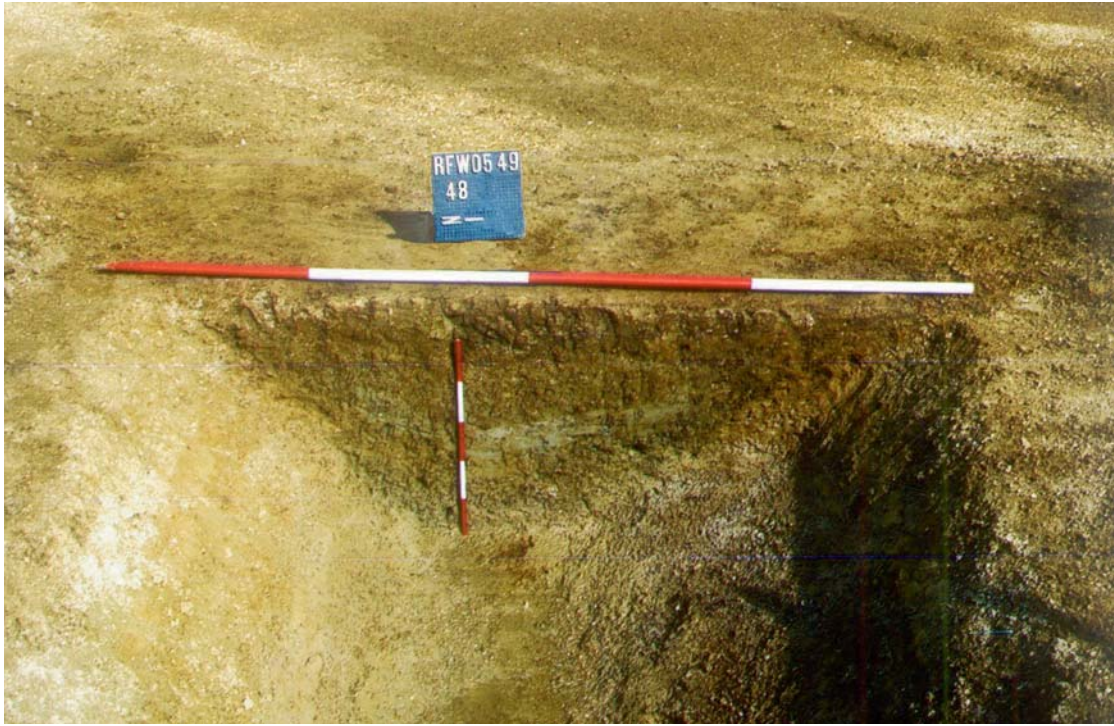


Plate 3. Area 1, ditch 10014 [48], south west facing section, scales; 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Area 1 ditch 10020, recut 10028 and feature 10029, south west facing section, scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation

Plates 3 and 4

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Area 1, ditch 10066 [217] and ditch [218], south south west facing section, scales; 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Area 1, general area shot.

RFW 05/49

**Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation**

Plates 5 and 6

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. Area 2, multiple ring gullies enclosed by ring ditch 100032 before excavation, looking north west, scales; 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Area 2, as above after excavation, looking east.

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Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation

Plates 7 and 8

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 9. Area 2, enclosure ring ditch 10032 looking south, scales; 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 10. Area 2, ring gully 10052, looking west, scales: 2m and 1m.

RFW 05/49

Round House Farm, Marston Meysey, Wiltshire, 2006-2008
Archaeological excavation

Plates 9 and 10

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
4	54		Pit	2			
127	364		Pit	1		?Bronze Age	Pottery
139	388		Pit	1			
146	396		Pit	1		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
205	458		Pit	1			
241	591		Pit	2			
242	592		Pit	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
243	593		Pit	2			
244	594		Pit	2			
302	660		Pit	2			
303	661		Post-hole	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
304	662		Post-hole	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
309	671		Pit	2			
310	672		Pit	2			
311	673		Pit	2			
312	674		Pit	2			
319	685, 689		Post hole	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
322	690, 691		Pit	2		?Prehistoric	Pottery
406	784		Pit	2			
418	859-61		Pit	2			
419	855		Post hole	2			
428	882, 884		Post-hole	2			
429	883		Post-hole	2			
502	957, 1365		Ditch	2			
504	958, 1366		Ditch	2			
519	990		Post-hole	2			
533	1076-7		Post-hole	2			
535	1064		Post-hole	2			
538	1067		Pit	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
610	1169		Pit	2			
641	1280		Post-hole	2			
724	1394		Post-hole	2			
5	55	10000	Gully	PS		1st to 2nd century	Pottery
14	71	10000	Gully	PS		1st to 2nd century	Pottery
20	87-8	10000	Gully	PS		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
30	159-61	10000	Gully	PS		2nd century	Pottery
6	60-3	10001	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
23	91-3	10001	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
25	96-8	10001	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
28	153-4	10001	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
10	64-6	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
13	68-70	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
15	72-4	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
16	75-8	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
29	155-8	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
31	162-4	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
41	183-5	10002	Ditch	PS		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
7	56	10003	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
9	58	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Stratigraphy
12	67	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Stratigraphy
18	81-2	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Stratigraphy
22	85-6	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Stratigraphy
24	94-5	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Pottery
26	99, 150	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Stratigraphy
32	165-6	10003	Ditch	PS		2nd century	Stratigraphy
8	57	10004	Ditch	PS		late 2nd/3rd century	Stratigraphy (pottery earlier)
11	59	10004	Ditch	PS		late 2nd/3rd century	Stratigraphy (pottery earlier)
17	79-80	10004	Ditch	PS		late 2nd/3rd century	Stratigraphy
19	83-4	10004	Ditch	PS		late 2nd/3rd century	Stratigraphy
21	89-90	10004	Ditch	PS		late 2nd/3rd century	Pottery
27	151-2	10004	Ditch	PS		late 2nd/3rd century	Stratigraphy
37	178-9	10005	Gully	PS		-	-
38	180	10005	Gully	PS		-	-
39	181-2, 295	10005	Gully	PS		-	-
40	296-7	10005	Gully	PS		-	-
33	167-9	10006	Ditch	PS		-	-
34	170-3	10006	Ditch	PS		-	-
35	174-5	10006	Ditch	PS		-	-
36	176-7	10006	Ditch	PS		-	-
216	585-7	10006	Ditch	2		-	-
47	197	10007	Ditch	1		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
212	474-6	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
214	482-3	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
227	553-4	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
231	564-6	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
448	898	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
509	994-8	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
600	1152	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
601	1153-4	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Pottery
620	1187	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
622	1188	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
720	1384-5	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
723	1389-90	10007	Ditch	2		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
110	276-8	10008	Ditch	1		2nd century	Pottery
121	351-3	10008	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
215	583-4	10008	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
219	573	10008	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
223	490-4	10008	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
229	576-7	10008	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
511	973-5	10008	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
45	192-5	10009	Ditch	1		2nd century	Pottery
115	287-9	10009	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
128	365	10009	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
206	466-7	10009	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
211	472-3	10009	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
221	488-9	10009	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
145	394-5	10010	Ditch	1		post-medieval	
148	460-1	10011	Ditch	1		post-medieval	
208	462, 465	10012	Ditch	1		post-medieval	
42	186	10013	Gully	1		-	
49	252	10013	Gully	1		-	
147	397	10013	Gully	1		-	
48	198-9, 250-1	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
100	253-5	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
132	372-4	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
134	376-8	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
138	386-7	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
144	393	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
206	469	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
207	468	10014	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
209	463-4	10015	Ditch	1		post-medieval	
43	187-8	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
125	358-9	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Pottery
131	370-1	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
135	379-80	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Pottery
136	381-2	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
137	383-5	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
140	389	10016	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
126	363	10017	Gully	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
133	375	10017	Gully	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
141	390	10017	Gully	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
143	392	10017	Gully	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
112	282	10018	Gully	1		-	-
149	398	10018	Gully	1		-	-
113	283	10019	Gully	1		-	-
123	294	10019	Gully	1		-	-
142	391	10019	Gully	1		-	-
102	262-4	10020	Ditch	1		earlier than 2nd century	Stratigraphy
130	367-9	10020	Ditch	1		earlier than 2nd century	Stratigraphy
104	256-8	10021	Ditch	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
107	269-71	10021	Ditch	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
117	291	10021	Ditch	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
119	293	10021	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
124	360-2	10021	Ditch	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
129	366	10021	Ditch	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
105	267	10022	Gully	1		-	-
116	290	10022	Gully	1		-	-
118	292	10023	Gully	1		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy/Landscape
106	268	10024	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
46	196	10025	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy (pottery earlier)
120	298-9, 350	10025	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy (pottery earlier)
213	477-81	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
228	555-7	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
232	562-3	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
449	899, 950-1	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
508	991-3	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
545	1083-4	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
721	1386-7	10025	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
111	279-81	10026	Ditch	1		2nd century	Pottery
122	354-7	10026	Ditch	1		2nd century	Pottery
220	574-5	10026	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
230	578-82	10026	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
512	976	10026	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
44	189-91	10027	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
210	470-1	10027	Ditch	1		2nd century	Stratigraphy
222	558-61	10027	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
101	259-61	10028	Ditch	1		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
114	284-6	10028	Ditch	1		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
103	266	10029	Gully	1		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
108	272-3	10029	Gully	1		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
109	274-5	10030	Ditch	1		1st-2nd century	Stratigraphy
2	52	10031	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
201	451-3	10031	Ditch	1		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
202	454-6	10032	Gully	1		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
236	588-9	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
239	595-6	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
245	650, 665-7	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
248	653-5	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
305	663, 669-70	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
314	678	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
342	769-71	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
414	799, 850	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
417	856-8	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
432	1358-9	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
433	1360-1	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
434	1362-3	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
439	896-7	10032	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy (Roman pottery intrusive)
203	457	10033	Gully	1		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
204	459	10033	Gully	1		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
200	399, 450	10034	Ditch	1		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
709	1297-8	10034	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy (Roman pottery intrusive)
717	1379-81	10034	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
1	50, 51	10035	Ditch	2		Modern	Stratigraphy
330	756	10035	Ditch	2		Modern	Stratigraphy
625	1192-3	10035	Ditch	2		Modern	Stratigraphy
3	53	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
332	758-9	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
335	762-3	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
501	955-6	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
548	1150	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
549	1151	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
607	1166-7	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
614	1173-5	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
618	1183-5	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
623	1189-90	10036	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
402	779-80	10038	Post-hole	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
403	781	10038	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
404	782	10038	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
237	597	10039	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
249	656	10039	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
238	598-9	10040	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
300	657	10040	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
240	590	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
246	651	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
301	659	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
306	664	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
308	675	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
315	679	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
317	681	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
328	753	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
437	893-4	10041	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
247	652, 658	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
307	668	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
313	676-7	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
315	853-4	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
318	682-3, 687	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
339	765	10042	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
410	788-9	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
420	862-3	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
422	868-70, 873	10042	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
320	684, 686	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
411	790, 795-6	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
413	793-4	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
421	865-7	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
426	877	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
430	885-6	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
626	1194-5	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
629	1251-2	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
638	1263	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
640	1275	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
701	1276	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
702	1277	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
708	1295-6	10043	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy (Roman pottery intrusive)
323	692-3	10044	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
325	696-7	10044	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
341	767-8	10044	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
412	791-2	10044	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
427	878-80	10044	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
324	694-5	10045	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
416	797-8	10045	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
326	698-9	10046	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
425	874-6	10046	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
321	688	10047	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
347	776	10047	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
349	751	10047	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
407	864, 881	10047	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
435	890	10047	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
316	680	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
327	752	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
340	766, 787	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
348	777	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
400	750	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
423	871-2	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
436	891-2	10048	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
336	754	10049	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
337	755	10049	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
338	764	10049	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
711	1350	10049	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
712	1351	10049	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
346	775	10050	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
401	778	10050	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
405	783	10050	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
706	1286-7	10051	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
710	1299	10051	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
639	1273-4	10052	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
703	1281-2	10052	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
704	1283	10052	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
705	1284-5	10052	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
343	772	10053	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
344	773	10053	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
345	774	10053	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
510	1278-9	10053	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
542	1078	10053	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
543	1079	10053	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
602	1155	10054	Gully	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape (pottery Roman)
331	757	10055	Gully	2		post-medieval	
334	761	10055	Gully	2		post-medieval	
628	1197-8	10056	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
715	1356	10056	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
736	1451	10056	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
631	1255	10057	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
632	1256	10057	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
627	1196	10058	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
630	1253-4	10059	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
633	1257	10059	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
739	1457	10059	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
624	1199, 1250	10060	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
613	1171-2	10061	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
617	1181-2	10061	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
621	1191	10061	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
634	1258-9	10061	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape (Pottery intrusive)
635	1260	10061	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
636	1261	10061	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
612	1177-8	10062	Ditch	2		?Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
615	1176	10062	Ditch	2		?Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
616	1179-80	10062	Ditch	2		?Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
619	1186	10062	Ditch	2		?Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
727	1396	10063	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
609	1168	10064	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
611	1170	10064	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Landscape
447	969-70	10065	Ditch	2		2nd century	Pottery
500	952-4	10065	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
507	966-8	10065	Ditch	2		2nd century	Pottery
217	484-5	10066	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
224	495-7	10066	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
225	498-9	10066	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
234	569	10066	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
719	1383	10066	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
445	1373-5	10067	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
446	1376-8	10067	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
603	1156-8	10067	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
604	1159-60	10067	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
718	1382	10067	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
722	1388	10067	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
513	977	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
514	978-9	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
515	980-2	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
516	983-5	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
517	986-8	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
521	1094-6	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
523	1050-1	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
525	1054-5	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
527	1097-9	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
531	1061-2	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
537	1066	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
539	1068-70	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
547	1088-9	10068	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
520	1092-3	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
524	1052-3	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
526	1056	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
528	1161-2	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
529	1060	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
530	1057-9	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
532	1090-1	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
540	1071	10069	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
518	989	10070	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
522	999	10070	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
534	1063	10070	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
536	1065	10070	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
541	1072-5	10071	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
544	1080-2	10071	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
546	1085-7	10071	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
729	1397	10072	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
730	1398	10072	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
731	1393	10072	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
734	1399	10072	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
605	1163	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
606	1164	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
608	1165	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
725	1391	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
726	1395	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
728	1392	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
737	1453-4	10073	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
735	1450	10074	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Landscape
642	1264	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
643	1265	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
644	1266	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
645	1267	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
646	1268	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
647	1269	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
648	1270	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
649	1271	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy (Pottery earlier?)
700	1272	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
714	1355	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Pottery
716	1357	10075	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
637	1262	10076	Ditch	2		2nd century	Pottery
740	1458	10076	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
706	1286-7	10077	Ditch	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
707	1288-94	10078	Ditch	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Pottery
713	1352-3	10078	Ditch	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Pottery
714	1354	10078	Ditch	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy/Landscape
503	959-60	10080	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
505	961-3	10080	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
506	964-5	10080	Ditch	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
738	1455-6	10081	Ditch	2		Post-medieval	
408	785	10083	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
415	851-2	10083	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
431	887-9	10083	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Pottery
438	895	10083	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
409	786	10084	Gully	2		Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
218	486-7	10085	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
226	550-2	10085	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
235	570-1	10085	Ditch	2		2nd century	Stratigraphy
233	567-8	10086	Ditch	2		1st to 2nd century	Stratigraphy
333	760	10087	Gully	2		Middle to Late Iron Age	Stratigraphy
440	1364	10088	Gully	2		Post-medieval	
442	1369	10088	Gully	2		Post-medieval	
441	1367-8	10089	Gully	2		Post-medieval	
443	1370	10089	Gully	2		Post-medieval	
444	1371-2	10090	Ditch	2		Post-medieval	

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY FABRICS

	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No %</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Wt %</i>
EARLY PREH?	GRLI	grog and limestone	1	-	25	0.2
IRON AGE	L1	dense limestone and fossil shell	1568	44.1	7911	74.5
	L2	oolitic limestone, some fossil	11	0.3	53	0.5
	L3	sparser finer limestone/shell	4	0.1	23	0.2
	L4	soapy with sparse limestone	257	7.2	486	4.6
	L5	coarse shell/ limestone	2	0.1	8	0.1
Sandy/calcareous	SALI	sandy with limestone/shell	449	12.6	528	5.0
Sandy	SA1	medium-fine sandy	52	1.5	192	1.8
	OO	undiagnostic small crumbs	1057	29.7	547	5.2
ROMAN	LEZ SA	Central Gaulish samian	10	0.3	67.5	0.6
	LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	1	-	0.5	0.0
	DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	44	1.2	319	3.0
	SAV GT	Savernake ware	1	-	55	0.5
	WIL BB	Wiltshire black burnished ware	1	-	16	0.2
	WIL OX	Wiltshire oxidised ware	28	0.8	43	0.4
	WIL RE	Wiltshire reduced sandy ware	58	1.6	290	2.7
	WIL GR	Wiltshire reduced sandy with grog	12	0.3	53	0.5
TOTAL			3556		10617	

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Diam</i>	<i>Eve</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	subsoil		subsoil		WILRE		50	1	-	-	-	
127	364		pit	PH1	GROG		25	1	-	-	-	some limestone; smooth ext, thick wall
146	396		pit	PH1	FC		8	3	-	-	-	
146	396		pit	PH1	SAL1		59	12	-	-	-	
242	592		pit	PH2	OO		1	2	-	-	-	
242	592		pit	PH2	SA2		0.5	1	-	-	-	
303	303		posthole	PH2	L1		11	9	-	-	-	
303	303		posthole	PH2	OO		7	9	-	-	-	
303	661		posthole	PH2	L1		7	1	-	-	-	
304	662		posthole	PH2	L4		0.5	1	-	-	-	
304	662		posthole	PH2	SAL1		2	1	-	-	-	
319	685		gully	PH2	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
322	690		pit	PH2	OO		4	6	-	-	-	
322	691		pit	PH2	SAL1		8	1	-	-	-	
538	1067		pit	PH2	L1	JAR	39	1	1	11	10	* DRAWN
538	1067		pit	PH2	L1		64	23	-	-	-	
605					PMCHINA		3	1	-	-	-	
14	71	10000	gully	PS	WILREGR		25	4	-	-	-	
30	159	10000	gully	PS	CGSAM		4	1	-	-	-	
30	159	10000	gully	PS	DORBB1		8	7	-	-	-	
30	159	10000	gully	PS	WILOX		18	21	-	-	-	
30	159	10000	gully	PS	WILRE		50	26	-	-	-	
5	55	10000	gully	PS	FC		18	5	-	-	-	
5	55	10000	gully	PS	L1		1	1	-	-	-	
5	55	10000	gully	PS	WILBB		16	1	-	-	-	
5	55	10000	gully	PS	WILREGR		12	4	-	-	-	
24	94	10003	ditch	PS	SAVGT		55	1	-	-	-	
24	95	10003	ditch	PS	DORBB1	IIC	264	24	1	16	7.5	mainly 1 vess
11	59	10004	ditch	PS	SAL12		21	1	-	-	-	sl different to MIA eggs
18	57	10004	ditch	PS	DORBB1		7	4	-	-	-	
18	57	10004	ditch	PS	WILOX		19	3	-	-	-	
18	57	10004	ditch	PS	WILRE	I1	26	6	2	12	11	
21	90	10004	ditch	PS	DORBB1	I11	13	-	1	18	7	2=1 fbk; late Roman
601	1153	10007	gully	PH2	WILRE	I2	18	2	1	10	10	
601	surf	10007	gully	PH2	WILRE		10	5	-	-	-	
110	276	10008	ditch	PH1	CGSAM		1	1	-	-	-	
45	192	10009	ditch	PH1	CGSAM		1	1	-	-	-	
148	461	10011	ditch	PH2	PMGRE		2	1	-	-	-	
148	461	10011	ditch	PH2	SGSAM		0.5	1	-	-	-	
125	359	10016	gully	PH1	WILREGR		3	2	-	-	-	
135	379	10016	gully	PH1	DORBB1		5	5	-	-	-	
120	298	10025	ditch	PH1	OO		0.5	13	-	-	-	IA
46	196	10025	ditch	PH1	OO		3	3	-	-	-	IA
111	279	10026	ditch	PH1	DORBB1	I	9	-	1	14	6	
111	279	10026	ditch	PH1	WILRE		3	1	-	-	-	
111	280	10026	ditch	PH1	CGSAM		28	1	-	-	-	
111	280	10026	ditch	PH1	DORBB1	I	13	2	1	14	10	
111	280	10026	ditch	PH1	WILRE		36	8	-	-	-	
122	355	10026	ditch	PH1	CGSAM		15	1	-	-	-	
2	52	10031	ditch	HR	FC		11	1	-	-	-	
2	52	10031	ditch	HR	L1		34	1	-	-	-	
2	52	10031	ditch	HR	L1		14	7	-	-	-	
201	451	10031	ditch	HR	L1	JAR	14	4	1	-	3	
201	451	10031	ditch	HR	L1		117	12	-	-	-	
202	454	10032	ditch	HR	L1		1	2	-	-	-	
202	454	10032	ditch	HR	SAL1		1	1	-	-	-	
202	454	10032	ditch	HR	SAL1		1	3	-	-	-	
245	665	10032	gully	PH2	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
245	665	10032	gully	PH2	L1		4	2	-	-	-	
248	653	10032	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	20	-	3	14	12	globular jar
248	653	10032	ditch	PH2	L1		49	11	-	-	-	
248	654	10032	ditch	PH2	L1		5	1	-	-	-	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Diam</i>	<i>Eve</i>	<i>Comment</i>
248	654	10032	ditch	PH2	L4		0.5	1	-	-	-	
248	654	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		5	6	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	FC		4	1	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	49	-	3	20	11	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	L1		650	113	-	-	-	quite coarse
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	L1		14	1	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	L4		27	5	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		67	37	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		7	17	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		56	93	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		52	125	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		12	33	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		3	18	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		51	157	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		2	11	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		11	50	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	SAL1		90	34	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	SAL1		2	1	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	SAL1		2	1	-	-	-	
305	663	10032	ditch	PH2	SALI/OO		129	253	-	-	-	
342	769	10032	ditch	PH2	FC		8	2	-	-	-	
342	769	10032	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	197	60	1	-	2	
342	769	10032	ditch	PH2	SAL1		2	1	-	-	-	
414	799	10032	ditch	PH2	L1		10	8	-	-	-	
414	799	10032	ditch	PH2	L4		6	7	-	-	-	
414	799	10032	ditch	PH2	OO		10	24	-	-	-	
414	799	10032	ditch	PH2	SA2		10	5	-	-	-	
414	799	10032	ditch	PH2	SAL1		13	6	-	-	-	
414	850	10032	ditch	PH2	L2		20	7	-	-	-	oolitic
417	857	10032	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	8	1	1	-	3	
203	457	10033	gully	HR	L1		240	34	-	-	-	
203	457	10033	gully	HR	L1		417	56	-	-	-	
203	457	10033	gully	HR	SAL1		13	2	-	-	-	
709	1297	10034	ditch	PH2	WILOX		3	1	-	-	-	
237	597	10039	gully	PH2	L1		2	1	-	-	-	internally sooted
238	598	10040	gully	PH2	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
301	659	10041	gully	PH2	L1		11	3	-	-	-	quite coarse
306	664	10041	gully	PH2	L2		4	2	-	-	-	
308	675	10041	gully	PH2	L1		9	2	-	-	-	
315	679	10041	gully	PH2	L1		400	140	-	-	-	
315	679	10041	gully	PH2	OO		60	110	-	-	-	
317	681	10041	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	33	3	1	16	10	* drawn
317	681	10041	gully	PH2	L1	X	224	8	-	-	-	8=1
317	681	10041	gully	PH2	L1		47	6	-	-	-	internally burnt
328	753	10041	gully	PH2	FC		24	22	-	-	-	
328	753	10041	gully	PH2	L1		73	21	-	-	-	
328	753	10041	gully	PH2	L4		93	28	-	-	-	includes x2 base
328	753	10041	gully	PH2	OO		12	25	-	-	-	
437	893	10041	gully	PH2	FC		57	16	-	-	-	
437	893	10041	gully	PH2	L1		123	19	-	-	-	
437	893	10041	gully	PH2	L5		8	2	-	-	-	v coarse shell, hackley fracture
437	893	10041	gully	PH2	OO		20	34	-	-	-	
437	893	10041	gully	PH2	SAL1		10	2	-	-	-	
247	652	10042	gully	PH2	L1		69	13	-	-	-	
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	3	-	1	-	1	
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	5	-	1	10	5	
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	14	-	1	10	7	
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	119	-	6	20	25	
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	L1		563	85	-	-	-	sev joins; x2 int burnt
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	L3	JAR	10	1	1	10	8	* drawn black int; sandier, sparser shell
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	OO		74	124	-	-	-	
307	668	10042	gully	PH2	SA2		143	25	-	-	-	saucepan pot décor * drawn
313	677	10042	gully	PH2	OO		1	5	-	-	-	
313	677	10042	gully	PH2	SALI	JAR	19	6	1	-	2	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Diam</i>	<i>Eve</i>	<i>Comment</i>
313	677	10042	gully	PH2	SALI	JAR	8	-	2	14	9	sym sparse voids (calc)
318	682	10042	gully	PH2	L4		12	7	-	-	-	black soapy feel
318	683	10042	gully	PH2	L3		10	1	-	-	-	sooted exterior
318	687	10042	gully	PH2	L1		4	1	-	-	-	internally sooted
410	788	10042	gully	PH2	L1		8	6	-	-	-	
410	788	10042	gully	PH2	SA2		2	1	-	-	-	
420	863	10042	gully	PH2	L1		6	3	-	-	-	
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	94	2	2	20	8	* drawn; joins inter black
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	L1		0.5	1	-	-	-	
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	L1		65	38	-	-	-	
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	L3	JAR	3	-	1	-	2	
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	OO		1	6	-	-	-	
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	SA2		2	1	-	-	-	
422	868	10042	gully	PH2	SA2		25	11	-	-	-	
430	885	10043	gully	PH2	L1		2	2	-	-	-	
626	1195	10043	ditch	PH2	L1		234	39	-	-	-	
627	1251	10043	ditch	PH2	L1		21	1	-	-	-	
640	1275	10043	ditch	PH2	L1		8	2	-	-	-	
640	1275	10043	ditch	PH2	L4		56	26	-	-	-	
708	1295	10043	ditch	PH2	WILGR		8	1	-	-	-	
708	1295	10043	ditch	PH2	WILREFL		5	1	-	-	-	
866	421	10043	gully	PH2	L1		26	9	-	-	-	
323	692	10044	gully	PH2	FC		8	5	-	-	-	
323	692	10044	gully	PH2	OO		0.5	2	-	-	-	
325	696	10044	gully	PH2	L1		5	1	-	-	-	
325	696	10044	gully	PH2	L4		15	7	-	-	-	
427	879	10044	gully	PH2	L1		73	22	-	-	-	
427	879	10044	gully	PH2	L1		0.5	1	-	-	-	
427	897	10044	gully	PH2	CGSAM		10	3	-	-	-	
416	797	10045	gully	PH2	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
416	797	10045	gully	PH2	OO		1	2	-	-	-	
321	688	10047	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	5	-	1	-	1	
321	688	10047	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	59	6	2	20	10	
321	688	10047	gully	PH2	L1		10	6	-	-	-	
321	688	10047	gully	PH2	SAL1		36	23	-	-	-	
327	751	10047	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	21	2	2	-	3	
327	751	10047	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	67	18	2	14	7	
327	751	10047	gully	PH2	L4	JAR	5	-	1	10	7	
347	776	10047	gully	PH2	L1		3	3	-	-	-	
347	776	10047	gully	PH2	SA2		3	1	-	-	-	
347	776	10047	gully	PH2	SAL1		15	12	-	-	-	
407	864	10047	gully	PH2	FC		5	3	-	-	-	
407	864	10047	gully	PH2	SALI		2	4	-	-	-	
316	680	10048	gully	PH2	FC		4	3	-	-	-	
316	680	10048	gully	PH2	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
316	680	10048	gully	PH2	L1		6	6	-	-	-	
316	680	10048	gully	PH2	OO		1	6	-	-	-	
316	680	10048	gully	PH2	SA2		0.5	1	-	-	-	
327	752	10048	gully	PH2	L1		36	9	-	-	-	
340	766	10048	gully	PH2	FC		6	1	-	-	-	
340	766	10048	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	406	39	2	-	2	
340	766	10048	gully	PH2	L1		157	35	-	-	-	
340	766	10048	gully	PH2	L4	X	3	1	-	-	-	
340	787	10048	gully	PH2	FC		4	2	-	-	-	
340	787	10048	gully	PH2	L1		45	11	-	-	-	
340	787	10048	gully	PH2	OO		3	7	-	-	-	
423	871	10048	gully	PH2	L1		310	115	-	-	-	
436	891	10048	gully	PH2	L4	JAR	35	42	2	16	7	
401	778	10050	pit	PH2	L1		6	9	-	-	-	
401	778	10050	pit	PH2	L1/OO		2	4	-	-	-	
401	778	10050	pit	PH2	L4		3	2	-	-	-	
405	783	10050	gully	PH2	OO		1	2	-	-	-	
706	1287	10051	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	18	-	1	-	3	all 706 = 1 vessel
706	1287	10051	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	119	2	2	24	8	* drawn
706	1287	10051	ditch	PH2	L1		113	49	-	-	-	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Diam</i>	<i>Eve</i>	<i>Comment</i>
706	1287	10051	ditch	PH2	L1		348	35	-	-	-	
639	1273	10052	ditch	PH2	FC		17	3	-	-	-	
639	1273	10052	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	329	22	1	-	5	
639	1273	10052	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	43	-	2	16	8	
703	1281	10052	ditch	PH2	L1		3	1	-	-	-	
703	1281	10052	ditch	PH2	L1		3	1	-	-	-	
705	1284	10052	ditch	PH2	SA2		6	6	-	-	-	
602	1155	10054	gully	PH2	WILOX	I	3	2	1	12	5	
634	1259	10061	ditch	PH2	WILRE		1	1	-	-	-	
507	968	10065	ditch	PH2	CGSAM		8	1	-	-	-	
577	969	10065	gully	PH2	WILRE		96	5	-	-	-	
513	977	10068	ditch	PH2	L1		46	10	-	-	-	
513	977	10068	ditch	PH2	L4		1	1	-	-	-	
514	979	10068	ditch	PH2	L1		30	10	-	-	-	
517	986	10068	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	78	20	1	-	3	
530	1057	10069	ditch	PH2	L1		2	3	-	-	-	
518	989	10070	ditch	PH2	L1	X	262	73	-	-	-	mostly 1 vess
518	989	10070	ditch	PH2	L1		19	6	-	-	-	
518	989	10070	ditch	PH2	OO		43	67	-	-	-	
518	989	10070	ditch	PH2	SAL1		67	75	-	-	-	
522	999	10070	ditch	PH2	L1		3	4	-	-	-	
546	1085	10071	ditch	PH2	L1		12	1	-	-	-	fossil shell and limestone
649	1271	10075	gully	PH2	OO		1	13	-	-	-	
714	1355	10075	ditch	PH2	L2	JAR	29	1	1	18	5	join; oolitic limestone
637	1262	10076	ditch	PH2	CGSAM		0.5	1	-	-	-	no surfaces
707	1288	10078	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	6	-	1	-	3	
707	1288	10078	ditch	PH2	L1	JAR	10	-	1	12	8	
707	1288	10078	ditch	PH2	L1		195	20	-	-	-	
707	1290	10078	ditch	PH2	L1		371	125	-	-	-	
707	1290	10078	ditch	PH2	L1		23	21	-	-	-	
707	1292	10078	ditch	PH2	L4		4	4	-	-	-	
707	1293	10078	ditch	PH2	L4	JAR	220	120	1	-	5	black soapy feel; v friable
713	1352	10078	gully	PH2	L1		21	7	-	-	-	
408	785	10083	gully	PH2	L1	JAR	16	-	1	-	3	* drawn
408	785	10083	gully	PH2	L1		479	70	-	-	-	
408	785	10083	gully	PH2	L4		5	1	-	-	-	
408	785	10083	gully	PH2	OO		37	50	-	-	-	
408	785	10083	gully	PH2	SAL1		3	1	-	-	-	
415	851	10083	gully	PH2	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
431	887	10083	gully	PH2	SAL1	JAR	25	5	1	18	5	* drawn

APPENDIX 4: Flint Catalogue

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Scraper</i>
u/s						1	
8	57	10004			1 (burnt)		
22	86	10003				1	
28	153	10001					1
33	167	10006					1
35	174	10006	1				
115	387	10014				1	
541	1075	10071		1			

APPENDIX 5 :ANIMAL BONE

TABLE 1: BONE PRESERVATION

by context count								
Preservation	3iii-a	3iii-b	3iv	4a	4b	undated	Total	%
Good							0	0.0
Quite Good	2	7		1		1	11	12.4
Fair	14	30	1	3			48	53.9
Poor	5	15	1	3	1		25	28.1
Very Poor		1	1	3			5	5.6
Total	21	53	3	10	1	1	89	
by bone count								
Preservation	3iii-a	3iii-b	3iv	4a	4b	undated	Total	%
Good							0	0.0
Quite Good	7	53		2		3	65	8.5
Fair	95	343	3	14			455	59.6
Poor	31	145	5	36	2		219	28.7
Very Poor		1	5	18			24	3.1
Total	133	542	13	70	2	3	763	

TABLE 2: BONE CONDITION BY PHASE

Phase	breaks	gnawed	eroded	charred	calcined	loose teeth	Total
3iii-a	95	3	53	2		21	133
3iii-b	385	5	214	26	49	53	542
3iv	7		5			3	13
4a	59		52			7	70
4b	2		2			2	2
undated	1	1	1			1	3
total	549	9	327	28	49	87	763
Phase	breaks	gnawed	eroded	charred	calcined	loose teeth	Total
3iii-a	71.4	2.3	39.8	1.5		15.8	133
3iii-b	71.0	0.9	39.5	4.8	9.0	9.8	542
3iv	53.8		38.5			23.1	13
4a	84.3		74.3			10.0	70
4b	100		100			100	2
undated	33.3	33.3	33.3			33.3	3
	72.0	1.2	42.9	3.7	6.4	11.4	

TABLE 3: SPECIES REPRESENTATION BY PHASE

Common name	3iii-a	%	3iii-b	%	3iv	4a	%	4b	undated	NISP	%
horse	1	0.8	4	0.7			0			5	0.7
cattle	11	8.3	37	6.8		6	8.6	2		56	7.3
sheep/goat	25	18.8	50	9.2	3	1	1.4		2	81	10.6
pig		0	2	0.4			0			2	0.3
cattle-sized	8	6.0	83	15.3		40	57.1		1	132	17.3
sheep/pig sized	15	11.3	88	16.2		5	7.1			108	14.2
mammal, indet	73	54.9	278	51.3	10	18	25.7			379	49.7
total NISP	133		542		13	70		2	3	763	
	17.4		71.0		1.7	9.2		0.3	0.4		

TABLE 4: TEETH

Common name	NISP	%	loose teeth	% teeth
horse	5	0.7	2	40.0
cattle	56	7.3	35	62.5
sheep/goat	81	10.6	46	56.8
pig	2	0.3	2	100
cattle-sized	132	17.3	2	1.5
sheep/pig sized	108	14.2	0	0
mammal, indet	379	49.7	0	0
total NISP	763		87	

APPENDIX 6: Burnt bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Max Frag Size (mm)</i>	<i>Colour</i>
238	598	10040	2	6	27	Grey
248	653	10032	1	1	18	White-grey
248	654	10032	1	1	18	White-grey
303	661		1	2	9	Grey
305	663	10032	19	29	19	Mixture: black, grey, white
307	668	10042	3	5	21	White
318	682	10042	2	12	38	Blue-grey
322	690		1	2	20	Grey
347	776	10047	1	2	11	White
407	864	10047	2	3	14	Grey
422	868	10042	1	2	12	Grey
706	1287	10051	9	5	21	Mixture: grey + white

APPENDIX 7: Radiocarbon Dating

KIA39676 Wood Charcoal - Pomoideae		
Ditch 10032, 305 (663) sample 32; 50cm deep		
Radiocarbon Age:	BP 2202 ± 21	
	<i>Calibrated Ages</i>	<i>Probability</i>
One Sigma Range: (Probability 68.3 %)	cal BC 357–342	9.7%
	326–284	31%
	256–247	4.8%
	234–204	22.8%
Two Sigma Range: (Probability 95.4 %)	265–200	38.2
	cal BC 362–268	57.2%

KIA39677 , Wood Charcoal - Oak Heartwood		
840; Core 1; 59cm deep		
Radiocarbon Age:	BP 3428 ± 32	
	<i>Calibrated Ages</i>	<i>Probability</i>
One Sigma Range: (Probability 68.3 %)	cal AD 1700–1703	2.1%
	1706–1720	14.5%
	1819–1833	11.7%
	1880–1915	40.0%
Two Sigma Range: (Probability 95.4 %)	1952–1954	1.9%
	1812–1863	24.1%
	cal AD 1866–1918	45.3%