

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT  
PEGSWOOD MOOR FARM, MORPETH,  
NORTHUMBERLAND**

**Post-Excavation Assessment Report**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT  
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.**

**An Archaeological Excavation at Pegswood Moor Farm, Morpeth, Northumberland**  
**Post-Excavation Assessment Report**

**Central National Grid Reference: NZ 201 882**  
**Site Code: PMF 00**

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**Consultants:**  
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**Contractor:**  
**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

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# CONTENTS

page

## List of Figures and Plates

### ***PART A: PROJECT SUMMARY***

<b>1.</b>	<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	General Background	5
2.2	Site Location and Description	8
2.3	Geology and Topography	8
2.4	Planing Background	9
2.5	Archaeological and Historical Background	10
<b>3.</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	Fieldwork	13
4.2	Post-Excavation	17
<b>5.</b>	<b>PHASED SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1	Phase 1: Natural Sub-Stratum	19
5.2	Phase 2: Mesolithic/Early Neolithic – Bronze Age	19
5.3	Phase 3: Unenclosed Iron Age Settlement	20
5.4	Phase 4: Enclosed Iron Age Settlement	24
5.5	Phase 5: Romano-British Occupation	47
5.6	Phase 6: Modern Agricultural Activity	57

### ***PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT***

<b>6.</b>	<b>STRATIGRAPHIC DATA</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>POTTERY, BRIQUETAGE AND FIRED CLAY ITEMS</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>STONE OBJECTS</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>GLASS OBJECTS</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>STRUCK FLINT</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>PLANT MACROFOSSILS &amp; OTHER REMAINS FROM BULK SAMPLES</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>FAUNAL REMAINS</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>RADIOCARBON DATING</b>	<b>115</b>

## ***PART C: CONCLUSIONS & RESEARCH AGENDA***

<b>14.</b>	<b>SITE DATA: CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>	<b>124</b>
15.1	Existing Research Frameworks	124
15.2	Original Site Specific Research Questions	127
15.3	Additional Site Specific Research Questions	146
<b>16.</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT DATA AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE</b>	<b>154</b>
16.1	Project Data-Set: Summary of Potential for Further Analysis	154
16.2	Artefactual and Palaeoenvironmental Material: Summary of Potential for Further Analysis	156
16.3	Publication Outline	160

## ***PART D: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & BIBLIOGRAPHY***

<b>17.</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>164</b>

## **PLATES**

## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A: Phased Sequence Diagram**

**Appendix B: Context Index**

**Appendix C: Contact Details**



## List of Figures and Plates

<b>Figure 1</b>	<b>Site location</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 2</b>	<b>Excavation area location</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure 3</b>	<b>Excavation area and evaluation trench location</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Figure 4</b>	<b>Phases 2 and 3, composite plan</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Figure 5</b>	<b>Phase 3, detail</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Figure 6</b>	<b>Phase 4, overall plan</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Figure 7</b>	<b>Phase 4, detail 1</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Figure 8</b>	<b>Phase 4, detail 2</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Figure 9</b>	<b>Phase 4, detail 3</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Figure 10</b>	<b>Phase 4, detail 4</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Figure 11</b>	<b>Phase 4, detail 5</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Figure 12</b>	<b>Phase 5</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Figure 13</b>	<b>Phase 5, detail</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Figure 14</b>	<b>Sections 1 and 2</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Figure 15</b>	<b>Sections 3, 4 and 5</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Figure 16</b>	<b>Sections 6, 7 and 8</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Figure 17</b>	<b>Section 9</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Figure 18</b>	<b>Sections 10 and 11</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Figure 19</b>	<b>Sections 12, 13 and 14</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Figure 20</b>	<b>Section 15</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Figure 21</b>	<b>Section 16</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Figure 22</b>	<b>Section 17</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Figure 23</b>	<b>Section 18</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Plate 1</b>	<b>Aerial view of the site, September 2000</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Plate 2</b>	<b>Structure 1</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Plate 3</b>	<b>Structure 5</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Plate 4</b>	<b>South-west corner of Enclosure 2</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Plate 5</b>	<b>Ditch terminal at S entrance to Enclosure 2</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Plate 6</b>	<b>Gully terminal at E entrance to Enclosure 12</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Plate 7</b>	<b>Whetstone, SF4</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Plate 8</b>	<b>Saddle quern, SF5</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Plate 9</b>	<b>Rotary quern, SF15</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Plate 10</b>	<b>Armlet fragments, SF13 and SF11</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Plate 11</b>	<b>Excavation of Enclosure 12, September 2000</b>	<b>172</b>

## ***PART A: PROJECT SUMMARY***

## **1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Pegswood Moor Farm, Morpeth, Northumberland. The site's central National Grid Reference is NZ 201 882. The excavation was undertaken between the 19<sup>th</sup> July and the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2000, in advance of open cast mineral extraction. The work was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong Consulting Group on behalf of the site operator, H.J. Banks and Company Limited.
- 1.2 The site is situated in a rural setting to the south of the Pegswood to Hebron road, approximately 2 miles north of Morpeth. The site formed part of a 9.2 hectares western extension to existing open cast workings. The proposed extension area was previously undeveloped agricultural land and comprised two fields (adjoining northern and southern fields) to the west of the existing workings.
- 1.3 The excavation herein described was preceded by an archaeological evaluation of the site in June 2000. The aim of the initial (Phase 1) evaluation was to investigate a possible enclosure, identified through aerial photographic evidence in the north-eastern corner of the site, with three trial trenches. The evaluation recorded archaeological features of note within two of the trenches. Accordingly, these trenches were extended allowing the remains to be further investigated in order to clarify their nature and significance. The broad conclusion of the Phase 1 evaluation was that a hitherto unknown settlement of Iron Age date had been discovered in the northern portion of the site.
- 1.4 On the basis of the findings of the Phase 1 evaluation, open area excavation was undertaken across an area measuring 100m E-W x 55m N-S in the north-east of the site, in order to investigate the form and scale of the settlement. In addition, further (Phase 2) evaluation comprising five trenches was undertaken across the remainder of the proposed extraction site. Of these, only the two northernmost trenches revealed remains thought to be associated with the Iron Age settlement. The findings of the Phase 2 evaluation suggested that the southern field within the proposed site extension was devoid of archaeological remains.
- 1.5 The archaeological remains encountered within the initial open area were of a far greater scale than could have been anticipated on the basis of the Phase 1 evaluation, with Iron Age settlement evidence continuing beyond all edges of the area. Accordingly, it was decided that additional archaeological excavation and recording was required across most of the northern field of the proposed site extension in order to record the settlement remains prior to their destruction. Additional (Phase 3) evaluation - essentially a prospecting exercise - was also undertaken to identify the southern limit to the settlement activity at the site.

- 1.6 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in the northern field in a series of contiguous areas, dictated by the requirements of the site operators, specifically the construction of an access road around the site's northern and western perimeter as well as the extraction programme itself which advanced from the south. The maximum dimensions of the complete archaeological excavation area were 250m N-S x 170m E-W, covering a total area of approximately 4.25 hectares.
- 1.7 The excavation demonstrated that sporadic activity was occurring on the site from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period through to the Bronze Age. Actual habitation at the site appeared to begin during the Late Iron Age and continue through into the Romano-British period. There was no evidence for any further activity at the site until the late post-medieval/modern era.
- 1.8 The earliest evidence for habitation at the site comprised the remains of four roundhouse structures and an associated stock enclosure or animal pen. These features are interpreted as part of a small, unenclosed Iron Age farmstead settlement.
- 1.9 The subsequent occupation of the site was characterised by a change to an enclosed Iron Age settlement and there is compelling evidence for continuity of occupation of the site with the unenclosed settlement evolving into an enclosed settlement without a period of abandonment. The enclosed settlement evolved over time into an extensive and highly spatially organised community with areas demarcated for habitation, storage and industrial activities. A field system, stock enclosures, smaller stockyards and a driveway were associated with this settlement.
- 1.10 The final phase of occupation to be recorded saw an alteration in the layout of the field system and the abandonment of the area previously utilised for settlement. This latest phase of occupation was represented by a large enclosure of Romano-British date constructed with posts and planks and interpreted as a stock enclosure, probably for the trading of animals. Two glass armlet fragments date this period of occupation between the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Numerous ditches and fence lines were associated with this enclosure and these field boundaries appear to have been an imposition on the previous layout. Although this final phase of occupation demonstrated a dramatic alteration of the site environs, the excavated evidence suggests that the site was not abandoned between these phases of occupation.
- 1.11 The site is important in a local, regional and national context as it offers a rare opportunity to study an extensive area of a late Iron Age settlement with associated field system. Furthermore, the settlement is of a type hitherto unknown in the locality. The excavation has added significantly to the growing body of information concerning the previously unrecognised complexity of late Iron Age society in the North-East of England. Artefacts recovered from the site include quernstones, whetstones, glass armlets, pottery, briquetage and fired clay objects.



- 1.12 The investigations within the western extension to the open cast site at Pegswood Moor Farm offered a rare instance within the region for the controlled recovery of later prehistoric artefacts from an extensive settlement. The pottery assemblage, although modest in size, is an important group in regional terms. Though the number of cereals and other carbonised plant remains recovered from the site is relatively small, their presence in an area where there is relatively little evidence of similar plant remains from Iron Age and Romano-British deposits highlights the local and regional importance of these remains. In conclusion, the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence from the site warrant full publication.
- 1.13 This Post-Excavation Assessment Report is divided into four parts (Parts A-D). Part A, the Project Summary, includes an introduction to the site, its location, geology and topography, planning and archaeological background, and a full description of the archaeological methodology employed during the investigations. It concludes with detailed descriptions of the archaeological remains representing each of the main phases of occupation, supported by summary discussions and detailed illustrations. Part B, the Data Assessment, quantifies the written, graphic and photographic elements of the project archive and contains specialist assessments of the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence, with recommendations for further analysis for each category of data.
- 1.14 Part C, the Conclusions and Research Agenda, sets out the conclusions of the project to date, as well as the project's original research questions and new questions which came to light during the course of the post-excavation assessment. In some cases, research questions can be answered with the data already available, while in others further analysis is required. Part C, therefore, also includes a discussion of the significance of the project data in local, regional and national terms, a summary of its potential for further analysis and an outline of the proposed publication format. Part D contains the acknowledgements and bibliography.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 General Background**

- 2.1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (hereafter PCA) at Pegswood Moor Open Cast Coal Site (hereafter Pegswood Moor OCCS), Morpeth between the 19<sup>th</sup> July and the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2000, in advance of extraction of coal and fireclay. The work was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong Consulting Group on behalf of H.J. Banks and Company Limited (hereafter the Client).
- 2.1.2 The archaeological excavation area was located within the northern portion of a proposed western extension to Pegswood Moor OCCS, which is centred around the site of the former Pegswood Moor Farm (Figure 1). The entire western extension area comprised 9.2 hectares of land, which prior to the work was being used for arable agriculture.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological excavation was undertaken as a planning condition of Northumberland County Council, upon the recommendation of the County Conservation Team, in order to mitigate the impact of the mineral extraction upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.1.4 The archaeological fieldwork involved excavation and recording within an area whose maximum dimensions were 250m N-S x 170m E-W, covering a total area of c. 4.25 hectares and representing c. 46% of the site's western extension (Figure 2). The excavation area was defined through a phased programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by PCA in June and July 2000.
- 2.1.5 Prior to the fieldwork, Wardell Armstrong prepared a desk-based archaeological assessment of the site.<sup>1</sup> All archaeological investigations at the site were undertaken by PCA under the direction of Jennifer Proctor and the project management of Robin Taylor-Wilson. The excavation was undertaken according to a written scheme of investigation (hereafter WSI) prepared by PCA.<sup>2</sup> The fieldwork was monitored by the Northumberland County Conservation Team.
- 2.1.6 The format of this post-excavation assessment report on the investigations at Pegswood Moor OCCS follows the methodology outlined in '*Management of Archaeological Projects - 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*' (hereafter MAP2).<sup>3</sup>
- 2.1.7 The completed project archive, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, as well as artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material, will be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the site code PMF 00.

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<sup>1</sup> Hodgkinson, 2000a.

<sup>2</sup> Taylor-Wilson, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Andrews, 1991.

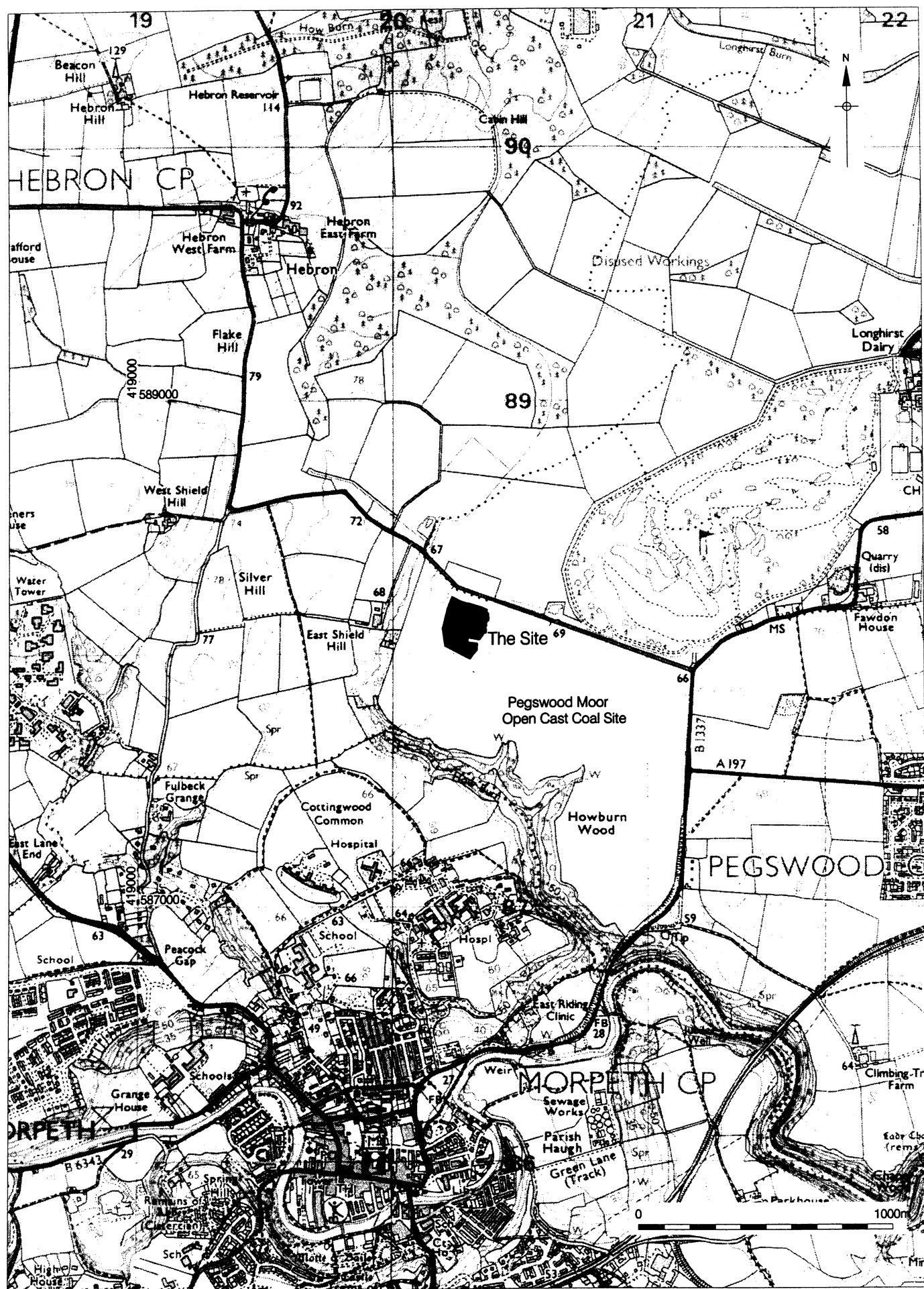


Figure 1  
Site location  
1:20,000

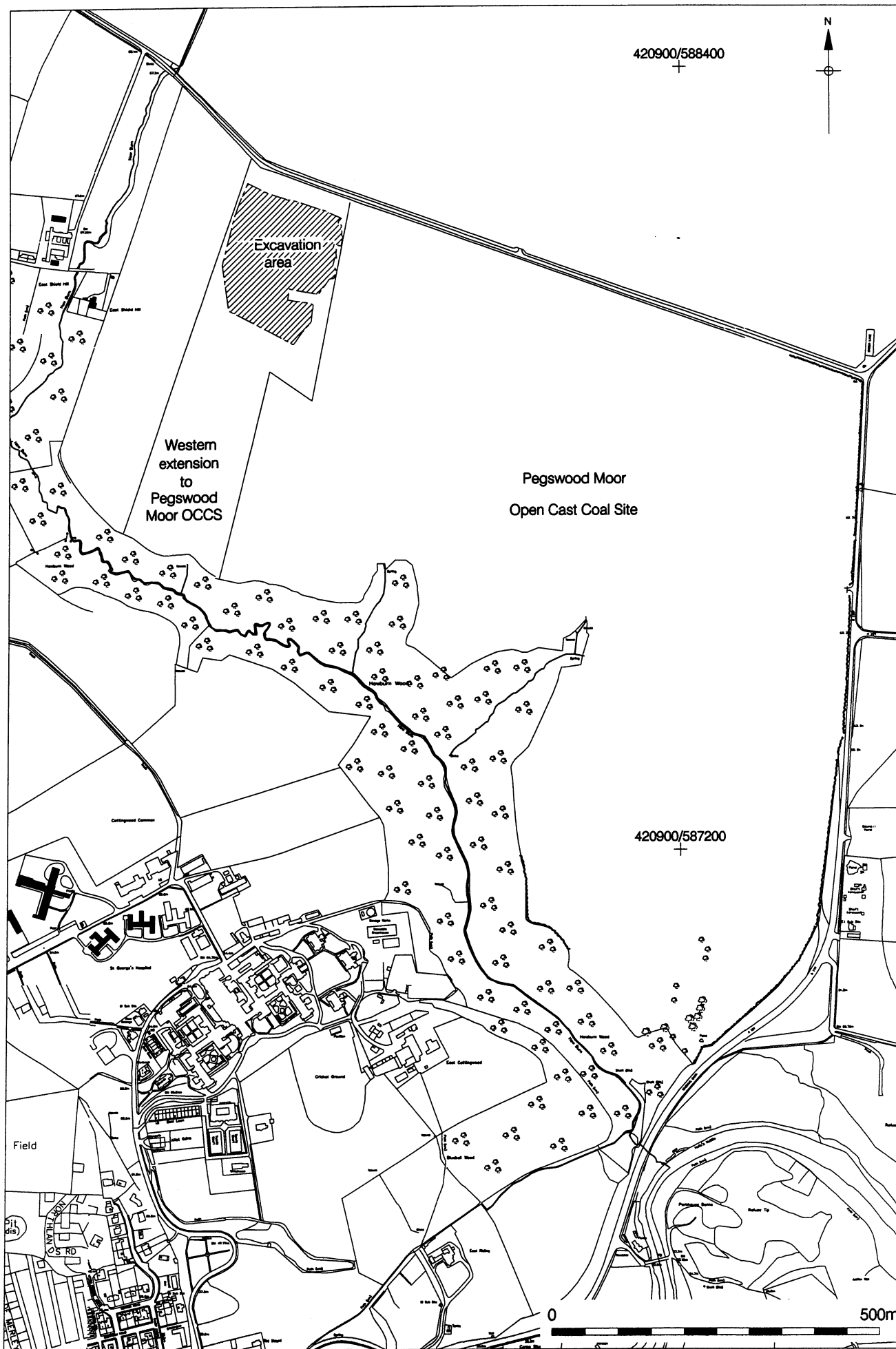


Figure 2  
Excavation area location  
1:8,000



## **2.2 Site Location and Description**

- 2.2.1 The site is located c. 2km to the north of Morpeth on the western edge of the village of Pegswood in Northumberland. Its situation is essentially low-lying, less than 8km from the Northumberland coast and with the foothills of the Cheviots c. 10km to the west. The site's central National Grid Reference is NZ 201 882 (Figure 1).
- 2.2.2 The excavation area was located within the northern portion of a western extension to the Pegswood Moor OCCS (Figure 2). The western extension area, c. 9.2 hectares in size, was undeveloped agricultural land prior to the work and comprised two fields, the southernmost being used to grow turnips and the northernmost under cereal crop.
- 2.2.3 The western extension to the extraction site is bounded to the north by a minor road running between the B1337, as it skirts Pegswood, and West Shield Hill, from where it continues north to the hamlet of Hebron and to the south by the northern edge of Howburn Wood. At the time of the archaeological fieldwork, the excavation area was bounded to the east and west by hedge-lines, with the existing open cast workings - centred around the former Pegswood Moor Farm – lying beyond the hedge line to the east.

## **2.3 Geology and Topography**

- 2.3.1 The solid geology of the Pegswood area comprises rocks of Upper Carboniferous age, principally Sandstone in Lower Coal Measures and the Lower Coal Measures themselves.<sup>4</sup> The solid geology is characterised by strata trending downwards in an ESE direction and cut by the Pegswood Moor Fault, which runs on a NW-SE alignment. The coal seams present in the area include the Little Wonder, Bandy and Brockwell seams, which outcrop in the west. To the east, the Pegswood Moor Fault displaces the upper seams and older seams are present down to the Marshall Green seam in the south-west.
- 2.3.2 Like most of this part of Northumberland, the solid rocks are covered by superficial Quaternary deposits or drift. Extensive drift deposits were laid down during the Devensian glaciation, these principally consisting of till (boulder clay) but with laminated clay, sands and gravels also present.<sup>5</sup>
- 2.3.3 The soils of the Morpeth area are of the Dunkeswick soil association, typically slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soil.<sup>6</sup> The clayey sub-soil impedes percolation and causes rapid run-off of rainfall in winter. Such soils are seasonally waterlogged for long periods in winter but well-conceived drainage measures have typically been employed to reduce waterlogging significantly.
- 2.3.4 The site itself lies on ground that slopes down gently from north to south. The level of the underlying boulder clay falls over a distance of 250m from c. 68.95m OD in the north of the excavation area to c. 67.55m OD in the south.

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<sup>4</sup> Jackson and Lawrence, 1990.

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Jarvis, 1984.

- 2.3.5 A small contour ridge at 70m is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map immediately to the north-west of the excavation area. To the north and east of the excavation area previous workings have dramatically altered the natural topography.
- 2.3.6 The How Burn, a tributary of the River Wansbeck, flows NNE-SSW c. 400m to the west of the excavation area and then turns to flow NW-SE to the south of the excavation area at a distance of c. 750m.

## 2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 The Client had applied for planning permission to undertake additional open cast extraction of coal and fireclay to the west of the original Pegswood Moor extraction site. The County Conservation Team is responsible for archaeological development control in Northumberland and, in this instance, they advised Northumberland County Council directly, since the application related to mineral extraction. An archaeological desk-based assessment was recommended, as the first stage of a scheme of archaeological works.
- 2.4.2 The Client, therefore, commissioned the Wardell Armstrong Consulting Group to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in order to formulate a baseline consideration of the site's archaeological potential.
- 2.4.3 The need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the document *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG16).<sup>7</sup> That document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. Paragraph 21 of PPG16 states that:
- 'Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.'*
- 2.4.4 The strategic development plan policy framework is provided by the Northumberland County Structure Plan Deposit Draft (February 1994) and the Northumberland County Minerals Local Plan.
- 2.4.5 On the basis of the results of the desk-based assessment, the County Conservation Team recommended an archaeological field evaluation of the site prior to determination of the planning application. On the basis of the results of the (Phase 1) evaluation it was agreed that archaeological excavation and recording within an area (OA1) measuring 100m x 55m should be undertaken.
- 2.4.6 In light of the archaeological remains revealed within OA1, the County Conservation Team stipulated that additional excavation and recording was required across much of the northern field within the western mine extension, in order to record important archaeological remains prior to their destruction.

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<sup>7</sup> Department of the Environment, 1990.

- 2.4.7 The archaeological excavation in the northern field was undertaken in several contiguous areas, as dictated by the requirements of the extraction programme. Further phases of evaluation were also undertaken (Phases 2 and 3) in order to establish a southern limit to the archaeological activity in the northern field. The broad aim of the additional evaluation work was to provide all parties with a firmer idea of the overall scope of the archaeological work required at the site.
- 2.4.8 PCA's WSI for the archaeological investigations was prepared after discussions with the County Conservation Team, Wardell Armstrong and the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Science. The scheme described within that document was intended to form the framework for the execution of the archaeological project through to completion.

## **2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.5.1 The contents of this sub-section are essentially summarised from information collected by David Hodgkinson for Wardell Armstrong's desk-based assessment of the site. The writing and research of Mr Hodgkinson is gratefully acknowledged. Sources consulted for the desk-based assessment were the existing records held by the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) and the Northumberland Records Office (in Gosforth and Morpeth). Secondary sources were also consulted at Northumberland County Library. Aerial photographic evidence held by the Northumberland SMR, Newcastle University's Museum of Antiquities and the Northumberland Records Office (Gosforth) was also consulted. A request was also placed with the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, but this source did not hold any material covering the study area.
- 2.5.2 Prior to the fieldwork herein described, there were no known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric or Romano-British period in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 2.5.3 Aerial photographs held in the Museum of Antiquities identified a number of cropmark features within the general vicinity of Pegswood Moor Farm. Three cropmark sites were identified in the immediate area of the western extension to the open cast site, including a rectilinear cropmark in the north-east corner of the site thought to be a possible prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure.<sup>8</sup>
- 2.5.4 An archaeological evaluation had been undertaken by The Archaeological Practice in 1996 to investigate cropmarks identified by aerial photography immediately to the east of the site herein described.<sup>9</sup> No archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation and open cast extraction was subsequently carried out at that site.

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<sup>8</sup> SMR: NZ 28 NW 20.

<sup>9</sup> The Archaeological Practice, 1996.

- 2.5.5 Wardell Armstrong's desk-based assessment established that the site lay within the demesne lands of the medieval Barony of Bothal. Very little documentary evidence relates directly to the early period of the site and it is thought that the land was open moorland until the post-medieval period. From this time, the land was gradually enclosed during the period of agricultural reform. Subsequently, the area has been exploited for its mineral resources.
- 2.5.6 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of the Ordnance Survey map, from 1866, shows that by this time the present field patterns had been established around Morpeth and from this time the fields comprising the western extension to the open cast site have been utilised as agricultural land.



### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The broad aims of the excavation, as set out in PCA's WSI were:

- to provide a standard 'rescue' level of record for archaeological features considered to be of lesser significance, such as isolated structural features (postholes and stakeholes) and linear field or enclosure boundary ditches and linear gullies;
- to provide a more detailed record of archaeological features considered to be of greater significance, for example, those which are seemingly indicative of roundhouse dwellings, the rectilinear enclosure encountered at the western end of OA1, probable cremation burials, complete pits of whatever function, definite arrangements of structural features, working hollows and possible hearths.

3.2 The site specific research questions, as set out in PCA's WSI, were:

- Is it possible to assess the form and size of this settlement when it was first established? Can stratigraphic evidence be used to gauge its evolution over time and what can we ascertain about the settlement's form and size when it was finally abandoned?
- Are the substantial (generally) linear ditches portions of massive defensive enclosures around clusters of roundhouses or do they simply represent evidence of large-scale organisation of the landscape for the purposes of pasture and stock herding associated with essentially open settlement?
- Is it possible to ascertain the relative status of the occupants of each roundhouse dwelling based upon the relative size of each structure and the quantity and nature of cultural material recovered from the 'eaves drip' gullies? Are there any clues within the interior of the gullies to suggest the method of construction of the roundhouses themselves? Is there any evidence of other possible uses of these structures, for example, stock keeping?
- What else can we determine about the day-to-day existence of the inhabitants of the settlement, for example, what information can plant macrofossils recovered by bulk soil sampling and hand recovered faunal remains provide about the economic basis of the settlement and the diet of its occupants?
- Can radiocarbon dating assist in refining the sketchy ceramic chronology for the Iron Age in northern Britain? The indicated periods of occupation, however, span a rather weak area in the radiocarbon calibration curve.
- How does the site compare with other Iron Age settlement sites in the 'Tyne-Forth Province' and in this regional context, how significant is the evidence for continuity of occupation into the Romano-British period?

DAVID  
CURRIE

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 Three 30mx 2m trenches (Trenches 1-3) were investigated during the initial (Phase 1) evaluation undertaken by PCA in June 2000,<sup>10</sup> according to a brief prepared by Wardell Armstrong.<sup>11</sup> The broad aim was to investigate a possible enclosure identified as a cropmark in the north-east corner of the proposed western extension to the existing Pegswood Moor OCCS. These trenches established that although the cropmark appeared to be caused by modern field drains, archaeological features - at that stage of uncertain date - were present within two of the trenches.
- 4.1.2 A contingency within the evaluation brief allowed for the excavation of 50% of the original trench area (30m<sup>2</sup>) in the event of archaeological remains being encountered, in order to clarify their nature and significance. Accordingly two trench extensions, measuring 5m x 6m, were excavated and this revealed a roundhouse dwelling, defined by a penannular ring gully and probable wall construction trenches, in the southernmost trench (Trench 2), along with linear features, presumably demarcating field or enclosure boundaries, in the westernmost trench (Trench 3). A provisional interpretation based upon the excavated evidence was that the remains of a family unit Iron Age farmstead of some longevity were located on the site.
- 4.1.3 As a result of the Phase 1 evaluation, planning permission was granted subject to a condition that an open area excavation should be undertaken in the western extension to the Pegswood Moor OCCS in order to investigate the form and scale of the settlement. Topsoil stripping across an area measuring 100m E-W x 55m N-S in the north-eastern corner of the western extension area commenced on the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2000. Prior to the commencement of this work, five additional evaluation trenches (Trenches 4-8) were also excavated in the southern part of the western extension area, these comprising the Phase 2 evaluation (Figure 3). No archaeological remains were located within Trenches 7 and 8, located in the southern field, or in Trench 6, located in the far south of the northern field. Linear ditches, thought to be associated with the Iron Age settlement, were recorded in Trenches 4 and 5.
- 4.1.4 A team of nine archaeologists from PCA undertook the Phase 2 evaluation and the initial open area excavation.
- 4.1.5 Topsoil stripping in the initial open area was carried out under archaeological supervision with a 180° mechanical excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket. A second machine was utilised to remove spoil from the area.
- 4.1.6 Previous (agricultural) landuse had caused horizontal truncation of archaeological features, which were encountered at the truncated upper interface of the natural sub-stratum. This interface was located c. 300mm below a heavy clay ploughsoil/topsoil. There was no survival of 'secondary' sub-soil material at any location on the site.

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<sup>10</sup> Proctor, 2000.

<sup>11</sup> Hodgkinson, 2000b.

- 4.1.7 The archaeological remains encountered within the initial open area were on a far greater scale than could have been anticipated on the basis of the findings of the Phase 1 evaluation, with the settlement continuing beyond all edges of the initial excavation area. Following discussions between the Client, Wardell Armstrong, PCA and the County Conservation Team, it was agreed that archaeological investigations should continue in the initial open area to allow these important remains to be adequately recorded.
- 4.1.8 A Phase 3 evaluation was then undertaken to identify the southern limit of the intensive settlement activity at the site. This was essentially a prospecting exercise intended to provide all parties with some idea of the scope of additional archaeological work which would be required in the southern part of the western extension to the Pegswood Moor OCCS. No archaeological recording was undertaken in the Phase 3 evaluation areas, some of which were ultimately subsumed with the southern portion of the overall excavation area.
- 4.1.9 In the light of these findings, the County Conservation Team stipulated that additional archaeological excavation and recording was required within the western extension to the Pegswood Moor OCCS in order to record the settlement remains prior to their destruction. The Phase 2 evaluation had indicated that the southern field was devoid of archaeological remains; therefore, this portion of the OCCS was released immediately to the Client. Archaeological excavation and recording was, however, required across the majority of the northern field. This work was undertaken in several phases, as dictated by the requirements of the development. The total excavated area had maximum dimensions of 250m N-S x 170m E-W, covering a total area of c. 4.25 hectares and representing c. 46% of the western extension to the Pegswood Moor OCCS. A team of up to 25 archaeologists undertook this work.
- 4.1.10 Topsoil stripping was carried out across the majority of the excavation area using a 360° mechanical excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket. A convoy of trucks was used to remove spoil, which was stored along the western and northern perimeters of the site to form a safety bund for the open cast extraction. This topsoil is to be reinstated on the site when extraction is concluded.
- 4.1.11 In the southern part of the site, topsoil was initially stripped using a box scraper/tractor method. This area was subsequently re-machined using a 360° mechanical excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket to permit archaeological inspection.
- 4.1.12 Extensive areas of intense archaeological activity and locations where inter-cutting archaeological features were observed were cleaned by hand by the archaeological team to allow detailed investigation, excavation and recording. Where relationships were not apparent in plan, archaeological sondages were excavated across features to ascertain stratigraphic relationships in section.

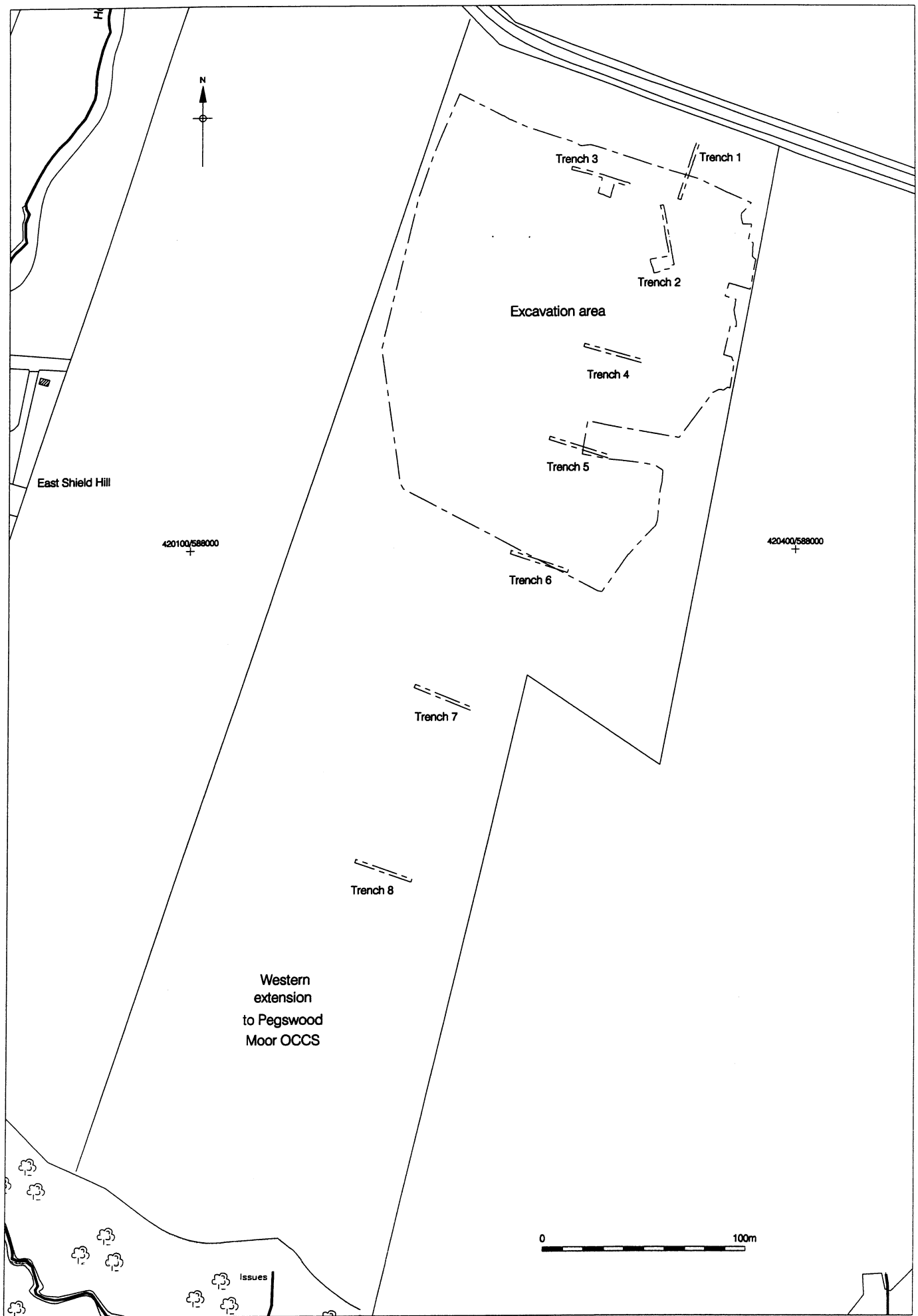


Figure 3  
Excavation area and evaluation trench location  
1:2,500



- 4.1.13 The pre-determined sampling policy for archaeological features was set out in PCA's WSI and comprised:
- Complete features, such as pits and postholes, were half-sectioned to determine and record their form, and then fully excavated to aid recovery of dateable material.
  - Linear features, such as ditches and gullies, were sectioned, as appropriate, to obtain a meaningful sample of each feature and give an indication of variations in profile along their length. Where phasing was apparent, excavated sections concentrated on the recovery of dating evidence and profile determination. Deposits at junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features, were removed over sufficient length to determine the nature of stratigraphic relationships between components.
  - Circular gullies interpreted as roundhouse gullies were sectioned so that at least 40% of each feature was excavated, although in most cases a greater proportion of each gully was excavated. The excavated portions included both terminals.
  - Potential cremations were excavated in their entirety.
- 4.1.14 A strategy for sampling archaeological deposits for palaeoenvironmental remains was formulated and refined throughout the excavation, as described in PCA's WSI. In general, the fills of roundhouse gullies, pits, possible hearths, ditches and postholes were considered for bulk sampling (normally 20-30 litres). Ditch and gully terminals were also sampled where possible. In addition, priority was given to features that displayed visible evidence of archaeological activity, such as charcoal, burnt bone or burnt daub. The sampling strategy was initially formulated in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Science, who visited the site on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 2000.
- 4.1.15 A total of 72 bulk samples were collected for palaeoenvironmental and other material during the excavations. Bulk samples were double bagged in securely fastened thick polythene bags, containing two spun bonded polyethylene labels marked using permanent black marker pen, showing the site code, the archaeological context number and a sequential sample number.
- 4.1.16 A total of 6 spot samples were collected from deposits for possible scientific dating by conventional radiometric or Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) techniques. Material was wrapped in aluminium foil and kept in airtight conditions along with a spun bonded polyethylene label marked using permanent black marker pen, showing the site code, the archaeological context number and a sequential sample number.
- 4.1.17 In general, the excavation followed the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and was conducted in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA)<sup>12</sup> and the methodologies set out in PCA's *Site Recording Manual*.<sup>13</sup> PCA is an IFA 'Registered Archaeological Organisation'.

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<sup>12</sup> Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999.

<sup>13</sup> Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 1999.

- 4.1.18 *Pro forma* recording sheets were used to compile a full and proper record of all written, graphic and photographic work undertaken. Detailed written records were made of all archaeological features and deposits encountered, comprising both factual and interpretative elements. Drawings were on polyester-based drawing film at a scale of 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All site drawings were related to the site survey grid, which was located according to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Geodimeter and Nokia Total Station Electronic Distance Measurers (EDMs).
- 4.1.19 The height of all principal strata and features was calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the values were indicated on the appropriate plans and section drawings.
- 4.1.20 Artefacts and faunal remains were recovered by hand from archaeological features and deposits during the fieldwork. Ceramic material, stone objects and faunal remains were bagged unwashed in polythene bags, along with a spun bonded polyethylene label marked using permanent black marker pen, showing the site code and the archaeological context number. Glass objects were cushioned in acid free tissue and similarly bagged and labelled.
- 4.1.21 Certain artefacts (glass and stone, but not struck flint) were recorded as 'small finds'. These artefacts had their two-dimensional grid co-ordinates recorded, along with their absolute height above Ordnance Datum. Each 'small find' was assigned its own unique 'small find' (SF) number and a register of these artefacts was maintained.
- 4.1.22 A detailed photographic record of the excavations was compiled. This included black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating the principal features and finds discovered in detail and in general context. All photographs of this nature included a clearly visible graduated metric scale. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological investigations.

## **4.2 Post-Excavation**

- 4.2.1 This report is the culmination of a phase of post-excavation assessment of the findings of the archaeological excavation at Pegswood Moor Farm. It includes an assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental data recovered, in accordance with the guidelines of English Heritage, as set out in MAP2.
- 4.2.2 The site's stratigraphic data is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts, enhancing matrices, consulting with external specialists and phasing the stratigraphic data. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below in Section 5. The contents of the written, graphic and photographic archive are listed in Section 6.

- 4.2.3 The artefactual material from the site comprised assemblages of ceramic material, mostly pottery but also briquetage and other fired clay objects, stone, glass and lithics. All material was washed, dried, marked and packaged, as appropriate, and according to relevant guidelines.<sup>14</sup> Specialist assessment of each category of material was undertaken, as described below in Sections 7-10. No other categories of inorganic artefactual material were represented, including metal.
- 4.2.4 Organic material, in the form of bone, was recovered by hand and through bulk sediment sampling. The material was washed, dried, marked and packaged, as appropriate and according to relevant guidelines.<sup>15</sup> Specialist assessment of the assemblage was undertaken, as described below in Section 12.
- 4.2.5 From the total of 72 bulk sediment samples collected during the fieldwork, 46 were selected, according to a post-excavation prioritisation procedure, to be sub-sampled for processing and assessment. The flots and residues from the sub-samples were examined for palaeoenvironmental remains and other archaeological material, with specialist assessment then being undertaken, as described below in Section 11.
- 4.2.6 Spot samples of organic material, specifically charcoal and bone, identified for possible scientific dating by conventional radiometric or AMS techniques were passed directly on for specialist analysis, as described below in Section 13.
- 4.2.7 Survival of all materials recovered during or generated by archaeological projects depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, graphic and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all recovered materials will be packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.<sup>16</sup> None of the recovered materials required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research. The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case the Museum of Antiquities in Newcastle University, will be met in full.
- 4.2.8 Data will be prepared for accession to the Northumberland County Sites and Monuments Record.

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<sup>14</sup> Watkinson and Neal, 1998; UKIC, 1983.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> UKIC, 1990.

## 5. PHASED SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

*The site was excavated in several contiguous areas, as dictated by the requirements of the extraction programme. For the purpose of this report the archaeological sequence is described across the site as a whole.*

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-Stratum

5.1.1 Natural boulder clay, [183], varied in composition across the site (in evaluation trenches it was assigned other numbers) but predominantly comprised sandy clay, which was light to mid yellow brown in colour, mottled with iron panning. The boulder clay contained small fragments of coal and occasional stones, which varied in size from small to large.

5.1.2 The natural sub-stratum was encountered at a height of 68.95m OD in the north of the site sloping down to 67.55m OD in the south, over a distance of 250m. This was the level at which the archaeological deposits survived.

### 5.2 Phase 2: Mesolithic/Early Neolithic - Bronze Age (Figure 4)

Pit [968], fill [967]

5.2.1 Sixteen struck flints were recovered from the site. Six of these were unstratified finds recovered from topsoil during machine stripping. A formal assessment of the lithics appears in Section 10.

5.2.2 Six very small trimming flakes in sharp condition were recovered from a small pit in the southern third of the site. The similarity in colour of these flakes suggests that they originated from the same nodule and their condition suggests that the knapping was *in situ*. The feature from which the flints were recovered was a small sub-circular pit, [968], which measured 0.87m x 0.89m x 0.10m deep. Its clayey fill, [967], contained moderate inclusions of charcoal.

5.2.3 The remainder of the lithic assemblage comprised four flints found as residual material within Iron Age features and some unstratified material. The struck material was in variable condition with some pieces slightly abraded and chipped, suggesting that they had been subject to redeposition processes. Other pieces were in good or sharp condition and these were likely to have been discarded close to where they were recovered. The material that is dateable comprised a blade most characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries, two knives of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, and a core-tool probably of Middle Bronze Age or later date. The crudity of some of the other pieces suggests a date during or after the Middle Bronze Age.

5.2.4 In summary, although the assemblage is small, these flints demonstrate that sporadic activity was occurring on the site from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period through to the Bronze Age.

### 5.3 Phase 3: Unenclosed Iron Age Settlement (Figure 4)

#### 5.3.1 Structure 1 (Figure 5 & Plate 2)

Wall construction trench [179], fill [178]; wall construction trench [181], fill [180]  
Ring gully [149], fills [148], [133]  
Postholes [185], [189]; fills [184], [188]; stakehole [187], fill [186]  
Linear slots [156], [193]; fills [155], [192]

5.3.1.1 Towards the site's north-eastern corner were two sections of curvilinear feature, [179] and [181], separated by an interval of 3m. Both had concave sides, a flat base and measured up to 0.40m wide and up to 0.23m deep. The clayey silt fills of both contained frequent inclusions of charcoal. It is probable that these features originally formed a continuous penannular feature, the shallowness of their butt ends implying that the original feature has been ploughed through. These features have been interpreted as forming elements of a wall construction trench for a roundhouse, Structure 1 (S1 on Figure 5).

5.3.1.2 Feature [179] was truncated to the south by a penannular gully, [149], which was up to 0.65m wide x 0.34m deep. It had a rounded terminal in the south-east, sides sloping at 45° and a flat base. The gully had a break in the east and, although a later feature had truncated the north-eastern terminal, it is evident that the gap would have been in excess of 6m. The internal diameter of the overall feature, which is interpreted as a ring gully surrounding Structure 1, can be estimated as 10.93m.

5.3.1.3 The gully's primary fill, [148], comprised clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and the latest fill, [133], contained a large proportion of charcoal and frequent inclusions of small fragments of burnt daub, suggesting that the structure may have burnt down. One sherd of Iron Age pot (Fabric 4, see Section 7) was recovered from the upper fill along with a fragment of daub displaying a withy impression.

5.3.1.4 Several other features were recorded in close proximity to Structure 1. Internally were two postholes, [185] and [187], located towards the centre of the structure, along with a third posthole, [189], to the east, this possibly representing the southern side of an entranceway into the structure. A short linear slot, [156], was recorded adjacent to the south-western side of Structure 1, while a similar feature, [193], was situated internally and had been truncated by its main elements. The purpose of these features is uncertain.

#### 5.3.2 Structure 2 (Figure 5)

Ring gully [163], fills [161], [162]  
Feature [177], fill [176]

5.3.2.1 To the west of Structure 1 was a curving section of gully, [163], up to 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. This is interpreted as representing approximately one quarter of a penannular ring gully, representing a second roundhouse, Structure 2. The internal diameter of the structure can be estimated as 10.98m. The gully's clayey primary fill, [162], contained occasional inclusions of charcoal and its upper fill, [161], contained moderate charcoal inclusions with some burnt stone.

- 5.3.2.2 Gully [163] truncated a short curvilinear feature, [177], to the east, which may have been associated with the structure. Feature [177] was 3.5m long and measured 0.25m x 0.15m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base.

### 5.3.3 **Structure 3 (Figure 5)**

Ring gully [138], fills [139], [140]

- 5.3.3.1 Immediately to the west of Structure 2 was a short length of curvilinear gully, [138], which had stepped sides, a flat base and was 0.60m wide x 0.25m deep. This also appeared to form approximately one quarter of a penannular gully, representing Structure 3, the internal diameter of which can be estimated as 12.26m. Its primary fill, [140], contained occasional charcoal, while its upper fill, [139], contained charcoal and some burnt stone.
- 5.3.3.2 The relative positions of Structures 2 and 3 indicate that both structures could not have been in existence contemporaneously, although it was not possible to determine stratigraphically which was the earliest.

### 5.3.4 **Structure 4 (Figure 5)**

Wall construction trench [1080], fills [1078], [1079]  
Wall construction trench [1144], fill [1143]  
Pit [1111], fills [1108], [1109], [1110]

- 5.3.4.1 Approximately 40m to the south-west of Structures 1, 2 and 3, were two sections of curvilinear feature, with a 2m gap between them. The longer of the two features, [1080] to the north, measured 0.40m wide and 0.19m deep. Its sides varied from near vertical to 45°, with the internal side generally steeper, and it had a flat base. The feature to the south, [1144], survived to a depth of only 90mm. It is considered probable that these features were originally continuous, possibly forming a penannular ring gully that has since been ploughed through. However, on the basis of its profile, the preferred interpretation is that this feature is an interrupted wall construction trench, for Structure 4, the diameter of which can be estimated as 7.06m.
- 5.3.4.2 A sub-circular pit, [1111], was located towards the centre of Structure 4. It measured 1.09m x 0.90m x 0.18m deep and its sides varied from vertical to gradually sloping. The base was slightly concave with localised irregularities. The pit's primary fill, [1110], comprised a distinctive ashy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. A silty clay secondary fill, [1109], contained distinctive patches of ash, while the latest fill, [1108], was a silty clay deposit notable for frequent burnt sandstone and charcoal fragments and occasional ash lenses. The location of this feature and the distinctive nature of its fills are indicative of a hearth, but no evidence of scorching of the surrounding clay was recorded to support this idea. It is possible, therefore, that this feature was a rubbish pit to dispose of debris from a nearby hearth, of which no trace survived.

### 5.3.5 *Ditch and fenced enclosure (Enclosure 1) (Figure 5)*

Ditch [196], fills [195], [197]; ditch re-cut [1445], fill [194]  
Ditch [583], fills [1385-1386]; ditch re-cut [1458], fill [1384], fill [585]; ditch re-cut [606], fills [584], [607]  
Fence line [1167]; postholes [1168-1170], fill [1067]  
Fence line [1172]; postholes [1173-1175], [1176], [1236], fill [1171]  
Fence line [1223], fill [1246]; postholes [1241-1245], fill [1222], posthole [1205], fills [1204], [1060]  
Posthole [1361], stakehole [1368], fill [1360]  
Posthole [1363], fill [1362]  
Posthole [1261], fills [1257-1260]; posthole [1263], fill [1262]; posthole [1265], fill [1264]; posthole [1267], fill [1266]

- 5.3.5.1 To the west of Structures 1 to 4 was a curvilinear ditch, [583], c. 15m in length, with a rounded butt-end to the south. It had a V-shaped profile and was 1.10m wide x 0.45m deep. A silty clay deposit, [1386], represented a primary silting episode and this was overlain by a similar deposit, [1385], of similar origin. The ditch widened to the north, up to 1.70m, where an excavated portion revealed a profile with 45° sides, a flat base and a depth of 0.5m.
- 5.3.5.2 Ditch [583] had been re-cut in the south as a U-shaped ditch, [1458], which was narrower and shallower than the original version, measuring 0.70m wide x 0.25m deep (Figure 14, Section 2). Its silty clay fill, [1384], contained moderate inclusions of stone, indicating deliberate backfilling, prior to the construction of Structure 5, (Phase 4, below). In the north, ditch [583] had been recut as a more substantial U-shaped ditch, [606], 1.2m x 0.45m deep (Figure 14, Section 1). The lower portion of this section was filled with a 0.10m thick deposit, [607], representing primary silting, overlain by a sandy clay deposit, [584], notable for moderate stone and charcoal inclusions indicating deliberate backfilling.
- 5.3.5.3 To the east of ditch [583], and running roughly parallel to it, was another ditch, [196], which had 45° sides on its western edge, stepped sides to the east and a flat base. It was traced for a length of 16m and was 1.10m wide x 0.40m deep. As with the ditch to the west, it had silted-up (fills [197] and [195]) and had then been re-cut, on this occasion as a narrower and shallower U-shaped ditch, [1445]. The re-cut's fill, [194], was a sandy clay deposit with stone and charcoal inclusions, suggestive of a deliberate backfill.
- 5.3.5.4 At its southern end, ditch [196] turned to the south-west where it continued as a fence line, forming the southernmost portion of the enclosure whose western and eastern sides are defined by ditches [583] and [196]. The fence line comprised a construction trench, [1223], c. 10m in length x 0.60m wide x 0.35m deep. A 3.20m length of the feature was excavated in the west and this exposed near vertical sides and a flat base. It was lined with a sandy clay deposit, [1246], containing occasional stones that are interpreted as packing for timber uprights. Five postholes, [1241-1245], were located in the base of the construction trench, varying in size from 0.30m in diameter to 0.60m x 0.35m. The post-packing material, [1246], was overlain by a clayey sand fill, [1222], which also filled the postholes, indicating that the timbers had eventually been removed from their housings. The quantity of stone within this deposit suggests that the construction trench and postholes had been deliberately backfilled following abandonment of the enclosure.

- 5.3.5.5 Construction trench [1223] was truncated in the west by a large posthole, [1205], which measured 1.1m x 0.90m x 0.45m deep. The posthole was sub-oval in shape with vertical sides at the top, steeply sloping down to a concave base. Post-packing material, [1204], survived *in situ* and comprised firm sandy clay with frequent packing stones up to 150mm. The post-pipe measured 0.50m x 0.40m x 0.40m deep, indicating the size of the timber that the feature had housed. The post-pipe's fill, [1060], comprised a sandy silt deposit which yielded a relatively large quantity of pottery from its upper part. The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds, 19 of which were from the same vessel. This would suggest that following the removal of the timber upright, the cavity had been deliberately backfilled with this material.
- 5.3.5.6 Another section of wall construction trench, [1172], was located immediately to the west of posthole [1205] and it is likely that this was a continuation of the line of trench [1223]. This trench was a linear feature, 1.65m in length, with a straight southern side and irregular northern side, presumably reflecting the position of posts. It had gradually sloping sides, a concave base and was 0.45m wide x 0.17m deep. To the west it had been truncated by a later gully (see Structure 5, below). Trench [1172] contained five posts, [1173-1176] and [1236], which varied in size from 0.15m in diameter to 0.45m x 0.35m. The posts appear to have been removed and the trench and postholes backfilled with a clayey deposit, [1171], prior to the construction of a replacement fence on the same alignment. This was represented by a linear trench, [1167], which had three substantial postholes, [1168-1170], cut into its base. These measured up to 0.80m x 0.50m. Secondary trench [1167] and associated postholes are interpreted as a repair to the earlier fence line [1172]. Two posts, [1361] and [1363], located to the south of trench [1172] may have been associated with the fence line.
- 5.3.5.7 A cluster of postholes were recorded to the north-west of construction trench [1172]. The earliest, [1267], measured 1.0m x 0.90m x 0.13m. This had been replaced by two smaller posts, [1263] and [1265], which in turn had been replaced by another substantial post, [1261], which measured 1.10m x 0.82m x 0.30m deep.
- 5.3.5.8 The stratigraphic elements described above have been interpreted as forming an enclosure (Enclosure 1) delineated by ditches to the west and east and a fence line formed by substantial posts to the south-east. The north side of the enclosure was apparently removed by successive episodes of later ditch cutting, probably respecting its original northern side.
- 5.3.5.9 The entranceway into Enclosure 1 almost certainly lay to the south-west, where the gap between construction trench [1172] and the terminal of ditch [583] was c. 9m. However, the entrance may have been smaller if the group of posts described above formed part of the enclosure entrance. It is possible that these posts marked the entrance, but this cannot be proven due to later truncation in the area between the posts and the fence. If these posts were a gate marker then the entrance would have been 6m wide or less.
- 5.3.5.10 Enclosure 1, therefore, measured 21m NW-SE x 16m NE-SW and had an entrance to the south-west between 6m and 9m wide. The evidence for re-cuts and repairs to the enclosure demonstrates that it remained in use over a long period of time. The substantial nature of its construction suggests that it was unlikely to have been used simply as a storage area; a more likely interpretation is that it was an animal pen.



### **5.3.6 Phase 3 Discussion**

- 5.3.6.1 The earliest phase of settlement was represented by the remains of four roundhouse structures, interpreted as part of a small, unenclosed Iron Age farmstead settlement, with a possible associated stock enclosure, or animal pen, to the west. Two of the structures (1 and 4) had been truncated by ditches associated with the later Phase 4 settlement, whilst the location of Structure 3 suggests that it predated the Phase 4 occupation.
- 5.3.6.2 Although it was not possible to establish physical connections between the four structures and the enclosure, the evidence of truncation of some, if not all, elements by Phase 4 features, combined with the spatial arrangement of the elements, strongly suggests association.
- 5.3.6.3 The evidence for repair and rebuilding of the enclosure fence, along with the evidence for re-cutting of the enclosure ditches, indicates longevity of use of the enclosure. The stony nature of the material filling the construction trench and associated postholes suggests that these features had been deliberately backfilled, presumably when the enclosure was demolished to make way for Structure 5 in Phase 4. The inclusion of 19 fragments of the same ceramic vessel in posthole [1205], may indicate an 'end-of-use' ritual. In summary, these findings suggest that the Phase 4 activity, as represented by Enclosure 2 and Structures 5, 6 and 7 below, was undertaken as a deliberate planned reorganisation of the settlement.

## **5.4 Phase 4: Enclosed Iron Age Settlement (Figure 6)**

### **5.4.1 Enclosure 2 (Figure 7 & Plates 4 and 5)**

Ditch [591], fills [589], [590]  
Ditch [1086], fills [1084], [1085]; ditch re-cut [1437], fills [1082], [1083]  
Ditch [1086], fills [1139], [1140]; ditch re-cut [1441], fills [1137], [1138]  
Ditch [1086], fill [1334]; ditch re-cut [1442], fill [1284]  
Ditch [1086], fills [1396], [1397], [1398]; ditch re-cut [1444], fills [1393], [1394]  
Ditch [1086], fills [1407], [1409], [1410], [1411]; ditch re-cut [1415], fills [1404], [1405], [1406], [1408]  
Ditch [637], fill [1100], [1101]; ditch re-cut [1102], fills [636], [1100]  
Ditch [1178], fills [1185-1188], [1104], [1416-1426]  
Internal division: Linear feature [209], fill [208]; ditch [340], fill [214]; ditch re-cut [1457], fill [338]; ditch [342], fill [341]

- 5.4.1.1 Approximately 5m to the west of Enclosure 1 was a ditch, [1086], which ran N-S for 48m then turned at a 90° angle and ran to the east for a distance of 21m, terminating at a square butt-end. In the north this ditch had been truncated by later field boundaries associated with Phase 5 occupation. Ditch [1086] was up to 1.70m wide x 0.62m deep and had sides sloping at 45° stepping down to a narrow vertically-sided slot in its base (Figure 15, Section 3). There was evidence in all excavated sections that the feature had silted up and been re-cut on at least one occasion (Figure 15, Sections 3 and 4)

- 5.4.1.2 To the east of ditch [1086] was ditch [637], which ran N-S for 49m and was 1.30m wide x 0.73m deep. This was originally a near vertically-sided feature with a concave base, although subsequent to it silting-up, it had been recut with a vertically-sided slot in the base, essentially similar in profile to ditch [1086] to the west.
- 5.4.1.3 To the north, a ditch element, [591], which was visible only in section, has been interpreted as the remains of the original northern boundary ditch of Enclosure 2. This ditch had silted-up and been re-cut as ditch [174] to form the southern boundary of Enclosure 6, located to the north, discussed below.
- 5.4.1.4 The southern end of ditch [637] had been truncated by the right-angled corner of another ditch, [1178]. To the west, this feature terminated in a square butt end, and from there ran to the east for 10m to the aforementioned corner. It then continued N-S for 48m where it formed the eastern side of a large stock enclosure. This ditch was 1.50m wide x 0.50m deep and had concave sides stepping down to a steep-sided slot and flat base (Figure 15, Section 5).
- 5.4.1.5 The above ditches have been interpreted as representing elements of a rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 2), measuring 52m N-S x 40m E-W. The square butt ends of ditches [1086] and [1178] formed a 3m wide entrance in the south-east of Enclosure 2. Both butt ends had near vertical sides stepping down to a vertically-sided slot with a flat base. Ditch [1086] contained stone post-packing, including a fragment of quernstone (SF33), set into the end of the slot, suggesting the presence of a substantial timber upright (Plate 5). The butt ends were identical in profile, indicating that ditch [1178] may have also had a timber upright marking the entrance into the enclosure.
- 5.4.1.6 A linear NW-SE orientated feature, [209], which had been re-cut on two occasions, as ditches [340] and [342], was recorded in the north-eastern quarter of Enclosure 2. The latest re-cut, ditch [340], was a steep-sided feature with a flat base which measured 9.40m x 1.60m x 0.45m deep. It had a rounded end to the west and abutted the main enclosure ditch, [637], to the east. It is proposed that feature [209] and, later, ditches [340] and [342], in association with the surviving eastern element of Enclosure 1, formed an internal sub-division in the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 2. This interpretation assumes that Enclosure 1, the longevity of which has been demonstrated, remained in use during at least part of Phase 4.

#### **5.4.2 Structure 5 (Figure 7 & Plate 3)**

Ring gully [333], fill [332]; ring gully [348], fill [349]; ring gully [351], fill [350]; ring gully [1081], fill [1075]; ring gully [1157], fill [1156]  
 Wall construction trench [1330], fills [1328 [1329]; wall construction trench [1201], fill [1200]; posthole [1311], fill [1310]  
 Entrance posts (N): posthole [1379], fills [1378], [1427]; posthole [1381], fills [1380], [1428]; posthole [1383], fills [1382], [1429]  
 Entrance posts (S): posthole [1203], fill [1201]; posthole [1213], fill [1212]; posthole [1221], fill [1220]; posthole [1240], fill [1239]  
 Interior postholes: posthole [1372], fill [1371]; postholes [1400] and [1403], fill [1399]; posthole [1402], fill [1401]  
 Votive pits: pit [822], fill [821]; pit [1211], fill [1210]

- 5.4.2.1 In the north-western quarter of Enclosure 2 were two sections of curvilinear wall construction trench. The first, trench [1330], was 0.57m wide x 0.18m deep and had near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was lined with clay, [1329], interpreted as the remains of post-packing material, overlain by a silty clay deposit, [1328]. The second, trench [1201], had the same profile and was 0.42m wide x 0.20m deep. There were no traces of clay packing in this feature and the composition of its fill, [1200], suggests that after the structural remains had been removed the trench simply silted-up. On the western side of the structure there was a 4m gap between these features, at approximately the mid point of which a large oval posthole, [1311], was located. This had near vertical sides, a flat base and measured 0.70m x 0.63m x 0.11m deep.
- 5.4.2.2 Construction trenches [1330] and [1201], along with posthole [1311], have been interpreted as representing the walls of a roundhouse, Structure 5, the internal diameter of which can be estimated as 7.82m.
- 5.4.2.3 Parallel with, and external to, the walls of the roundhouse were elements of a penannular ring gully, [1081]. There was evidence that this had been recut on at least three occasions; three separate gullies, [333] (this yielded 19 sherds of pottery from the same vessel), [348] and [351], were recorded at the northern butt end and traces of a gully, [1157], on a slightly different alignment survived to the south. Gully [1081] was 0.70m wide x 0.27m deep and had sloping sides and a flat base. Its full diameter was 10.46m.
- 5.4.2.4 Within the eastern half of Structure 5 were two groups of postholes, located 2m apart. The four posts, [1203], [1213], [1221] and [1240], on the south side of the entrance varied in diameter from 0.33m to 0.59m whilst the three posts, [1379], [1381] and [1383], on the north side ranged from 0.20m to 0.44m in diameter. All of these postholes contained intact stone post-packing. These postholes reflect an east facing entrance into the roundhouse; and would have held timber uprights for the doorway.
- 5.4.2.5 Three other postholes, [1372], [1400] and [1402], were located within the interior of the roundhouse, towards the centre. They are assumed to represent internal structural elements of some description.
- 5.4.2.6 Two small pits were located within the interior of the roundhouse. The first, pit [822], was situated in the north-eastern quarter of the structure, close to the roundhouse wall. It was sub-oval with gently sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.52m x 0.42m x 0.13m deep. Its loose silty sand fill, [821], contained a large quantity of charcoal and tiny fragments of burnt and calcined bone and excavation also exposed a large cow tooth overlain by a fragment of briquetage and a large fragment of bone.
- 5.4.2.7 The second, pit [1211], was located opposite pit [822] in the north-western quarter of the roundhouse. This feature had been subject to severe plough damage and only survived to a depth of 50mm. It was sub-circular in plan with a concave base and measured 0.38m in diameter. Its silty clay fill, [1210], also contained large quantities of charcoal and fragments of burnt bone, including tooth fragments. Slag was also noted in the residue of the bulk soil sample taken from this pit.

#### **5.4.3 Structure 6 (Figure 7)**

Gully [1059], fill [1058]

Wall construction trench [1306] and posthole [1331], fills [1318], [1319], [1327]; wall construction trench [1321] and posthole [1322], fill [1320]

Internal features: posthole [1340], fill [1339]; posthole [1342], fill [1341]; posthole [1346], fill [1345]; posthole [1348], fill [1347]; posthole [1350], fill [1349]; posthole [1352], fill [1351]; pit [1225], fills [1224] and [1226]; linear slot [1344], fill [1343]

- 5.4.3.1 To the south of Structure 5 was a curvilinear gully, [1059], the eastern end of which had been truncated (see Structure 7, below). It was 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep and had concave sides and an uneven base. Internal to this feature was a curvilinear feature, [1306], 0.34m wide x 0.24m deep with sides which varied from steep to gradual. This is interpreted as representing a wall construction trench, forming a building some 7.13m in diameter, with gully [1059] probably forming an external ring gully.
- 5.4.3.2 A post setting, [1331], containing stone post-packing was recorded at the northern end of feature [1306], which itself had an irregular base with post impressions visible. Together, these elements have been interpreted as the walls and drainage gully of a roundhouse, Structure 6.
- 5.4.3.3 A sandy deposit, [1318], exposed along the length of feature [1306], is interpreted as post-packing placed around upright timbers. At the feature's eastern end, deposit [1318] was overlain by a sandy silt fill, [1327], with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and lumps and burnt stone. It is possible that this may be evidence that part of the roundhouse structure burnt down. Elsewhere deposit [1318] was overlain by a silty clay fill, [1319], suggesting the construction trench had silted-up after the timbers had rotted.
- 5.4.3.4 A further section of wall construction trench, [1321], was located to the east of feature [1306]. This was also 0.34m wide and its depth varied from 50mm to 0.12m in the west, suggesting that the feature had been ploughed through. It is probable, therefore, that the two features originally conjoined. A posthole, [1322], containing stone post-packing was recorded towards the centre of this feature.
- 5.4.3.5 Several postholes were recorded in the interior of Structure 6, and it is likely that these may represent part of the building's superstructure or internal features. A shallow linear slot, [1344], was also recorded inside the structure. This measured 1.95m x 0.30m and varied in depth from 50mm to 30mm. Interpretation is difficult as the feature had been badly plough damaged, but it may have held timbers associated with an internal feature of the roundhouse.
- 5.4.3.6 A small sub-oval pit, [1225], was located towards the northern edge of Structure 6. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.83m x 0.57m x 0.11m deep. Its primary fill, [1226], comprised silty sand with occasional stone and its upper fill, [1224], comprised silty sand and charcoal.

#### **5.4.4 Structure 7 (Figure 7)**

Ring gully [1088], fill [1087]; gully [1207], fill [1206]; gully [1209], fill [1208]

Wall construction trench [1315], fill [1314]

Postholes: Posthole [1215], fill [1214]; posthole [1217], fill [1216]; posthole [1219], fill [1218]; posthole [1231], fill [1230]; posthole [1235], fill [1234]; posthole [1317], fill [1316]; posthole [1324], fill [1323]; posthole [1326], fill [1325]

- 5.4.4.1 The ring gully associated with Structure 6 had been truncated to the south by a more substantial but essentially similar feature, [1088], with concave sides and a flat to concave base. This gully was 0.16m deep and 0.92m wide, possibly reflecting the width of an original gully and a re-cut. To the east, two distinct gully elements, [1207] and [1209], were identified. Together, these features represent the ring gully of a further roundhouse, Structure 7.
- 5.4.4.2 A 1.4m long section of probable wall construction trench, [1315], was recorded in the eastern part of the structure. This had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.30m x 80mm deep. It was not possible to ascertain the diameter of the structure represented by this feature, based on the excavated remains, although the diameter of the surrounding ring gully would suggest that it was at least 7m.
- 5.4.4.3 Several postholes were located in the interior of Structure 7. The clayey fill, [1218], of posthole [1219] contained frequent charcoal. Postholes [1215], [1217], [1324] and [1326] may have formed a square structure, c.1m<sup>2</sup>, in the centre of the roundhouse. It is possible that this may have been a hearth surround.

#### **5.4.5 Discussion of Structures 5-7 and Enclosure 2**

- 5.4.5.1 Three buildings, Structures 5-7, were surrounded by a rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 2, defined by ditches with an entrance to the south-east, measuring 52m N-S by 40m E-W and just over 2,000 square metres in area. It is clear that all three structures could not have co-existed, although it is possible that the northern and southern buildings, 5 and 7, could have been in use contemporaneously. Structure 6 was located very close to the southern edge of Structure 5 and it seems unlikely, though possible, that they were contemporary.
- 5.4.5.2 Enclosure 1 (Phase 3) had been deliberately backfilled in the south and west prior to the construction of Structure 5. However, the enclosure may have remained partially in use in the east, forming part of an internal sub-division within Enclosure 2.
- 5.4.5.3 Two pits located within Structure 5 may have had ritual associations, possibly related to the end of occupation of the building. The pits contained charcoal, bone, briquetage, burnt bone and slag and it is unlikely that domestic rubbish would have been disposed of inside the structure during its occupation.
- 5.4.5.4 The pottery assemblage recovered from the butt end of ring gully [333] on the north-east side of Structure 5 included 19 sherds from the same vessel, including rim and base sherds. It is possible that this material may have had ritual associations, since elsewhere on the site ring gullies generally contained very few artefactual remains. Both the quantity of material and its location in the gully's terminal, therefore, strongly suggest deliberate deposition. Ritual deposition of chosen objects in the terminals of linear features is a well-recognised practice throughout the prehistoric period.

#### 5.4.6 **Stock Enclosure (Enclosure 3) (Figure 8)**

Ditch [830], fills [829], [841]; ditch [1090], fills [1095], [1097]  
Ditch [832], fills [831], [851]; ditch [1159], fills [1158], [1179-1180], [1193]  
Ditch [883], fills [879-882], [1044-1045]; ditch [1182], fill [1181]  
Ditch [966], fills [964-965]; ditch [990], fill [989]; posthole [988], fill [987]; posthole [1004], fill [1003]  
Ditch [970], fills [969], [986]; ditch [1043], fill [1033]  
Ditch [980], fills [977-979], [1034-1037]  
Ditch [997], fills [1038-1039]  
Ditch [1010], fills [1009], [1019-1020]  
Ditch [1024], fills [1023], [1025-1026]  
Ditch [1178], fills [1185-1188], [1104], [1416-1426]; ditch [981], fill [918]; ditch [1030], fills [1027-1029]  
Fence lines: trench [1008], fill [1007]; trench [1015], fill [1014]; trench [1017], fill [1016]; posthole [1002], fill [1001]  
Outer postholes: posthole [1354], fill [1353]; posthole [1356], fill [1355]; posthole [1359], fills [1357], [1358]

- 5.4.6.1 To the south of Enclosure 2 were various substantial ditch elements. A pair of parallel E-W orientated ditches, [970] and [990], were identified towards the southern limit of excavation, but it is uncertain whether one replaced the other or if they co-existed. Ditch [970] was traced for 51m and then continued to the west, beyond a 1.60m gap, as ditch [1043], although it is probable that the area between had been ploughed through and that these originally formed a continuous ditch, c. 64m in length. Ditch [970] measured 0.90m x 0.25m deep and had 45° sides and a flat base. Ditch [990], 2m to the south, had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.60m wide x 0.13m deep. This feature was recorded to the east as ditch [966], giving a total length of 66m. Together these features have been interpreted as forming the southern side of a large enclosure, Enclosure 3.
- 5.4.6.2 The line of ditch [966] continued beyond the eastern side of the putative enclosure, where it was recorded as ditch [994]. This had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.63m wide x 0.21m deep. It continued to the east to meet the limit of excavation. It was separated from ditch [966] by a gap of 1m, probably a result of plough damage. This ditch presumably bounded a field located to the south-east of Enclosure 3 and may have been associated with a N-S orientated ditch [940], as described below.
- 5.4.6.3 The western side of Enclosure 3 was delineated by a 36m length of N-S aligned ditch, [883]. The feature had sides sloping at 45°, a flat base and measured 0.86m x 0.32m deep. It had been truncated to the north by ditches associated with Phase 5 occupation and continued a short distance beyond this as ditch [1182]. This appeared to have been replaced by a more curvilinear section of ditch, [1159], recorded at its northern extent as ditch [832].
- 5.4.6.4 A curvilinear ditch, [1010], had been strategically located between the butt ends of ditches [883] and [990], forming two entrances, both 6m wide, at the south-western corner of Enclosure 3. Ditch [1010] ran NNW-SSE for 6m then turned to run W-E for 5m, creating a rounded corner to the enclosure. The ditch was 0.62m wide x 0.13m deep and had 45° sides and a concave base. An 8.5m length of linear ditch, [997], was located across and set back 2.40m from the entrance in the enclosure's western side. This ditch measured 0.28m x 0.24m deep and had 45° sides and a flat base.
- 5.4.6.5 The western side of ditch [1010] had been truncated by a 6m length of NE-SW orientated ditch, [1024], which may have been a feature associated with the entranceway. This had 45° sides and a flat base and measured 0.87m x 0.15m deep.

- 5.4.6.6 To the north of ditch [832] in the north-western corner of Enclosure 3, was an E-W orientated ditch, [830], which was also recorded as ditch [1090]. This feature appeared to form the northern side of Enclosure 3 for a distance of c. 26m, but continued for c. 30m to the western edge of excavation, where it formed the southern boundary of another enclosure, Enclosure 11, discussed below. To the east the feature had been truncated by ditches associated with the Phase 5 settlement.
- 5.4.6.7 Three substantial postholes were recorded exterior to the south-west corner of Enclosure 2. Post [1354] was sub-circular, measuring 1.10m in diameter x 0.30m deep, and its black clayey silt fill, [1353], was broadly indicative of a post having rotted *in situ*. Post [1356] was circular, 1.10m in diameter x 0.22m deep, with a linear extension to the north-east indicative of the post having been wrenched from the hole. The mixed nature of its fill, [1355], supports the theory that the post had been removed and the feature had subsequently silted-up. Post [1359] was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.40m x 0.83m x 0.26m deep, and was also filled by material indicative of the posthole silting up following the removal of the timber. These substantial timber posts are interpreted as marking one side of an access between Enclosures 3 and 11, the latter discussed below. It was not possible to examine the other side of this access due to poor ground conditions.
- 5.4.6.8 The eastern side of Enclosure 3 was delineated to the north by ditch [1178], recorded further south beyond an unexcavated area as ditches [981] and [1030]. This feature butt-ended to the south, creating an apparently deliberate 5m wide entrance to the enclosure, the southern side of which was formed by a series of fence lines and other ditches. One of these, ditch [980], ran 6m N-S from the south side of the entrance to the south-eastern corner of the enclosure. It was 0.86m wide x 0.44m deep and had sides sloping at 45°, which stepped down to a shallow vertically-sided slot with a flat base. This ditch continued beyond the corner of the enclosure, where it was recorded as ditch [940], for a distance of 38m N-S, continuing to the southern limit of excavation.
- 5.4.6.9 A succession of curvilinear fence lines formed a curving south side to the south-eastern entrance to Enclosure 3. The earliest of these, feature [1017], measured 0.80m x 0.25m deep. It had been replaced by feature [1015], which shifted the fence line slightly to the north. In turn this had been replaced by feature [1008], which moved the fence line to the south of its original line. These shifts in the line of the fence presumably occurred as it was more practical to completely rebuild the timber fence on undisturbed ground rather than along the line of a rotted fence.

#### 5.4.7 **Droeway (Figure 8)**

Ditch [942], fills [941], [1071-1074]

Ditch [899], fill [900]

Ditch [923], fill [922]

Fence lines: trench [985], fills [984], [998-999]; trench [913], fills [909-912]; trench [959], fill [958]

- 5.4.7.1 A roughly E-W orientated fence line, [913], was recorded to the east of the south-eastern entrance to Enclosure 3. It was represented by a linear feature 1.0m wide x 0.38m deep with gently sloping sides, which stepped down to a 0.30m wide vertically-sided slot with a concave base.

- 5.4.7.2 Running parallel to feature [913], 6m to the north, was another fence line, represented by linear feature [985]. This measured 0.23m x 0.14m deep and was traced for 3.20m, whereupon it met the eastern limit of excavation. Beyond a 1.50m gap was a ditch, [942], which measured 1.40m x 0.28m deep and continued on the same alignment for c. 20.0m. This had steep sides, a flat base and a rounded butt end to the east.
- 5.4.7.3 The features described above have been interpreted as elements of a 6m wide driveway leading up to the south-eastern entrance to Enclosure 3. In total this driveway was recorded for a distance of 28m roughly E-W but it continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation.
- 5.4.7.4 The western end of ditch [942] had been truncated by a short section of ditch, [899], which cut across the driveway on a NW-SE alignment close to the entrance. It is not known whether this feature would have partially or completely blocked the driveway as it had been truncated and presumably replaced by another section of ditch, [923], to the south.
- 5.4.7.5 A further fence line, represented by linear trench [959], had been truncated by ditch [923]. This ran for c. 7.20m on a NW-SE orientation from the eastern end of the south side of the entrance. It was 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. This feature may have been contemporary with ditch [899], although this is not certain.

#### **5.4.8 Stockyard (Enclosure 4) (Figure 8)**

Ditch [1270], fills [1269], [1272], ditch re-cut [1450], fills [1268], [1271]  
 Ditch [1309], fills [1307-1308]  
 Feature [1282], fills [1280-1281]

- 5.4.8.1 Within the north-eastern quarter of Enclosure 3 was a linear ditch, [1270]. L-shaped in plan, its western side was traced for 21m N-S, but beyond this to the north it became impossible to identify due to poor ground conditions. Its southern side measured 24m E-W, with a rounded butt end to the east. The feature was 0.70m wide x 0.41m deep and had near vertical sides and a flat base. There was evidence to suggest that after having had silted-up, the feature had been re-cut, as ditch [1450].
- 5.4.8.2 Ditch [1270] apparently formed the western and southern sides of an enclosure, Enclosure 4, set within Enclosure 3 and interpreted as a stockyard. It is possible that the eastern side of this enclosure was defined by ditch [1178] (which also formed the eastern side of Enclosure 3), although the c. 10m gap between the eastern end of the southern side of Enclosure 4 and ditch [1178] might suggest otherwise. The northern side was not visible due to localised poor ground conditions in this part of the site. A short length of linear ditch, [1309], in the north-west, is unlikely to have formed part of the northern side of the enclosure boundary ditch as it had a butt end and was on a different alignment to ditch [1270]. However, it may have been related in some way to Enclosure 4, perhaps representing part of an internal partition.
- 5.4.8.3 A curvilinear feature, [1282], was recorded close to the southern boundary of Enclosure 4. It had rounded ends, concave sides and base and measured 2.60m in length x 1.60m x 0.35m deep. Its primary fill, [1281], comprised silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and an upper fill, [1280], comprised silty clay and crushed and fragmented charcoal with frequent inclusions of dark red brown crushed and fragmented burnt stone. The quantity of fire debris contained within this feature suggests that it may have been a rubbish pit used specifically for the disposal of hearth debris.



#### **5.4.9 Discussion of Enclosure 3, driveway and stockyard (Enclosure 4)**

- 5.4.9.1 The features discussed above appear to form elements of a large enclosure (Enclosure 3) with a smaller stockyard (Enclosure 4) occupying most of its north-eastern quarter, located to the south of Structures 5, 6 and 7, and Enclosure 2. The alignment of Enclosure 3, along with the fact that ditch [1178] formed an eastern side to both Enclosures 2 and 3, indicates that they were closely associated. Enclosure 3 measured more than 90m N-S x 74m E-W, enclosing an area of over 6,660 square metres, with the smaller stockyard, Enclosure 4, delimiting an area up to 40m N-S by 35m E-W, at least 637 square metres.
- 5.4.9.2 Two entrances were observed at the south-western corner of Enclosure 3, marked by breaks in the defining boundary ditches. To the east, a third entranceway was observed, with a driveway leading into it from the east. A ditch transecting this driveway close to the entrance indicates an attempt to block access at some time. The northern boundary of the enclosure was obscured in its central portion by localised poor ground conditions. However, the three substantial postholes, [1354], [1356], [1359], recorded at the south-western corner of Enclosure 2, could conceivably represent the eastern side of a northern entrance-way. This would have allowed ingress between Enclosures 3 and 11.
- 5.4.9.3 It is postulated, therefore, that the above elements represent features associated with the general management of stock, associated with settlement evidence represented by Structures 5, 6 and 7.
- 5.4.9.4 Evidence of boundaries continuing beyond limits of excavation in the west, south-east and east, as well as the driveway entering the enclosure from the east, indicate a field system to the west, south and east, which was even more extensive than that recorded within the limits of the excavation.

#### **5.4.10 Enclosure 5 and associated ditches (Figures 9 and 11)**

Ditch [731], fill [730]; ditch re-cut [735], fill [734]; ditch re-cut [711], fill [710]; ditch re-cut [697], fill [696]; ditch re-cut [681], fills [675], [680]; ditch [733], fill [732]  
Ditch [709], fill [708]  
Possible fence lines: ditch [718] (= [1120]), fills [716-717]; ditch [720], fills [718], [728-729]; ditch [1120], fill [1121]; ditch re-cut [1122], fills [1123-1124]; ditch [1192], fill [1191]; ditch [1229], fill [1228]; ditch re-cut [1227], fills [1152], [1190]  
Hollow [1162], fills [1160-1161], [1163]  
Ditch [182] (= [724] = [1154]), fills [201-204], ditch re-cut [200], fills [136-137], ditch re-cut [199], fills [145-146], [198]  
Ditch [724], fills [721-723], [725-727], [736-738]  
Ditch [1154], fills [1149-1151], [1153], [1278]  
Ditch [481] (= [642]), fills [475], [480], [5576], [1373-1377]; ditch re-cut [562], fills [560-561], ditch re-cut [511], fills [521], [557-559]  
Ditch [642], fills [668], [672-674], [742-747]; ditch re-cut [1451], fills [669-671], [739-741]; ditch re-cut [1452], fills [641], [677]  
Ditch [1131], fills [1129-1130], [1136], [1276], [1279]; ditch [1194], fills [1198-1199]; ditch re-cut [1247], fills [1195-1197]

- 5.4.10.1 A series of ditches and re-cuts, all aligned roughly E-W, was recorded in the far north-eastern corner of the excavation area. The earliest of these features, ditch [731], ran into the eastern limit of excavation. It was the western butt end of a ditch, with only its base surviving later episodes of re-cutting. The surviving portion, which had 45° sides, a flat base and measured 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep, may even have been simply a slot in the base of a larger ditch. It had been re-cut as a U-shaped ditch, [735], which was 1.45m wide x 0.40m deep.

- 5.4.10.2 This appeared to have a butt end to the east, as it began to taper into a rounded end at the point at which it had been truncated by another re-cut, ditch [711]. The latter feature was traced for a distance of 10.40m, having been truncated to the west and with a rounded butt end to the east. It had steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep.
- 5.4.10.3 Ditch [711] had also been re-cut along most of its length, as ditch [697], which ended at the same location to the east. This, however, was a narrower feature, measuring 0.90m wide x 0.65m deep, with very steep sides and a narrow, flat base. In turn, ditch [697] had been re-cut along most of its length by the latest ditch in this sequence, ditch [681]. This measured 0.85m wide x 0.25m deep and was traced for a distance of 8m; it had rounded butt ends to the east and west (Figure 16, Sections 6, 7 and 8). A relatively large quantity of pottery was found at the base of the eastern butt end and this material appeared to have been placed in the feature prior to it being backfilled.
- 5.4.10.4 The pottery assemblage from the butt end of ditch [681] comprised 118 sherds from the same vessel - a very large jar with a rim diameter of 410mm. The fills of all the other ditch re-cuts at this location comprised deposits which indicated that the features had silted-up naturally. The fill, [680], of ditch [681], however, was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal, indicative of the feature having been deliberately backfilled following deposition of the pottery in the eastern butt end. It is possible that this took place prior to the realignment of the ditches by ditch [642], as described below.
- 5.4.10.5 The northern end of a linear feature, [709], was located to the south of the eastern end of the group of ditches described above. It was U-shaped in profile, 0.70m wide x 0.14m deep, and had been truncated to the south by ditch [642] so only survived for a distance of 0.90m. Interpretation cannot be definite due to the extent of truncation, but this feature appears to be the butt end of a N-S orientated ditch, the dimensions and location of which broadly suggest that it may have been associated with the E-W boundary described above.
- 5.4.10.6 Some 7m to the south of ditch [709], beyond the area occupied by ditch [642], was a ditch, [1120], U-shaped in profile and measuring 0.62m wide x 0.19m deep. It ran on a NNW-SSE orientation for a distance of 3.40m and had a rounded terminal to the south. To the north it had been truncated by a re-cut and the original ditch did not survive. Its profile and dimensions suggest that it could have been a continuation of ditch [709] and, if this were the case, the feature would have curved round to the west as it progressed north.
- 5.4.10.7 Having silted-up, ditch [1120] had been replaced on the same alignment as ditch [1122], which had near vertical sides, a concave base and measured 0.44m wide x 0.42m deep. To the north this feature was recorded as ditch [718], where the primary fill, [717], comprised clay, burnt wood and burnt clay. The profile of the feature and the composition of the basal fill in the north indicate that this was a fence line, which had burnt *in situ* at least in its northern portion. The composition of the fills further south indicate that the fence had probably been dismantled with the feature then silting-up naturally.

- 5.4.10.8 Ditch [1229] was located 1.80m to the south of ditch [1120], continuing initially on the same NNE-SSW alignment before curving to the west at which point it was truncated by ditch [724]. Ditch [1229] had a pointed butt end to the north, a U-shaped profile and was up to 1m wide x 0.18m deep. The 1.80m wide gap between ditches [1120] and [1229] was mostly occupied by a sub-circular but rather irregular feature, [1162], measuring 1.40m x 1.10m x 0.15m deep. This was probably not a posthole and may simply represent a hollow created in the underlying sub-stratum by continuous traffic (stock and/or people) through the entranceway.
- 5.4.10.9 Following its silting-up, ditch [1229] was replaced by a ditch, [1192], located 0.80m to the east but following the same alignment. This had a rounded butt end and was truncated to the west by ditch [724]. It had a U-shaped profile, measured 0.52m wide x 0.25m deep, and is interpreted as a fence line. It had silted-up and was replaced on the same alignment by another fence line, [1227]. This had near vertical sides, a concave base and measured 0.38m wide x 0.24m deep. The fills of the feature suggested that after the fence had been dismantled, the open feature had silted-up.
- 5.4.10.10 A sinuous ditch, [1131], butt-ended adjacent to probable fence line [1227]. At this point the feature had near vertical sides, a flat base and measured 0.74m wide x 0.36m deep. It was traced for 15m running on a NW-SE orientation, before it turned to the south for 3m, at which point it met the limit of excavation. It continued 7m to the south, beyond an unexcavated area, where it was recorded as ditch [1194], a sinuous but roughly N-S aligned feature, which continued for 14m to the south to meet the limit of excavation. Sections excavated across this feature showed it to be 1m wide x 0.60m deep and that it had silted-up and been re-cut on at least one occasion.
- 5.4.10.11 Ditch [642] ran from the eastern limit of excavation in a NE-SW direction for 10m. It then turned to run SE-NW for 12m before curving to run E-W. At the point where it curved, the ditch truncated the E-W orientated ditch complex, described above, essentially continuing on the same alignment. The main E-W aligned stretch of this feature, recorded as ditch [481], was traced for a distance of 55m, at which point it was truncated by ditch [174], of Enclosure 6 (see below), which continued on the same E-W alignment. Sections excavated across ditch [642] revealed a complex sequence of silting-up and re-cutting of the feature (Figure 17, Section 9). The original ditch cut was 2.40m wide x 0.85m deep, while the final re-cut was shallower and narrower, typically 1.60m x 0.30m. A complete lower stone from a beehive quern (SF7) was recovered from its latest fill, [641]. The E-W stretch of the boundary, ditch [481], was a substantial feature measuring 2.75m wide x 0.86m deep. This too had undergone a complex sequence of silting-up and re-cutting. In this case the final re-cut, ditch [511], was nearly the same width as the original ditch, although about half the depth (Figure 18, Section 10).
- 5.4.10.12 The sequence of features, described above, in the north-eastern corner of the site suggests that narrow ditches proved ineffective as boundaries at this location, despite being continually re-cut, due to their rapid silting-up, so that they were eventually replaced by a far more substantial ditch. The boundary realignment close to the eastern limit of excavation, as represented by the distinct 'kink' in ditch [642], may have occurred because the ground became unworkable due to the continual re-definition of the boundary, so that it eventually proved more practical to simply move the ditch to the south.

- 5.4.10.13 A substantial semi-circular ditch, [182], abutted E-W aligned ditch [481] towards its central point. To the east, this ditch terminated at a rounded butt end just 0.50m away from the south edge of ditch [642], the 'kinked' continuation of ditch [481]. Sections excavated across ditch [182] in the west revealed that it was up to 3.40m wide x 0.80m deep and had silted-up and been re-cut on at least two occasions (Figure 18, Section 11). The butt end of this feature, ditch [724], narrowed to a width of 1m and terminated with a rounded end.
- 5.4.10.14 Towards ditch terminal [724], the feature broadly followed the alignment of the group of ditches and fence lines (ditch [1120] etc.) described above, but was located c. 1.30m to their west. Lenses of burnt material were recorded within the lower fills of butt ended ditch [724] and this material appears to have been incorporated into the feature as it was gradually silting-up. Two of these deposits, [723] and [727], comprised a layer of burnt turf whilst another, [726], was a deposit of spent coal.
- 5.4.10.15 Semi-circular ditch [182] followed the alignment of the earlier group of ditches and fence lines, described above, and appeared to be a reinstatement of these boundaries. Along with E-W aligned boundary ditch, [481], it enclosed an area of 266 square metres (Enclosure 5). It seems probable that the overall area enclosed by the earlier group of boundary features would have been largely similar.

#### **5.4.11 Enclosure 10 (Figure 9)**

Ditch [1099], fills [1126], [1132]; ditch re-cut [1449], fills [1098], [1125]; ditch [1112], fill [1113]; ditch [1114], fills [1147-1148]; ditch re-cut [1440], fill [1115]; ditch [1128], fill [1127]; ditch [1286], fills [1288], [1291]; ditch [1296], fills [1293-1295], [1305]

- 5.4.11.1 A group of parallel NNE-SSW orientated ditches was recorded adjacent to the eastern limit of excavation. The westernmost of this group, ditch [1112], was traced for a distance of 18.6m, continuing into the limits of excavation. This ditch was 1.59m wide x 0.13m deep and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch [1099] was located immediately to the east of ditch [1112] and had 45° sides, a concave base and was 1.15m wide x 0.49m deep. It was traced for 10.90m, continuing to the south beyond the limit of excavation and with a rounded butt end to the north. Sections excavated across the feature demonstrated that it had silted-up and then been re-cut, as ditch [1439], to the same width and around half the depth.
- 5.4.11.2 A further 4.3m length of ditch, [1114], with a butt end to the south, continued the line of ditch [1099] less than 0.20m to the north. This had near vertical sides, a flat base and measured 0.48m wide x 0.32m deep. This feature had also silted-up and been re-cut, as ditch [1440], to around half the original depth. The southern end of ditch [1099] had been truncated to the south by a third ditch, [1128], which had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.55m wide x 0.24m deep. It was recorded for a distance of 14.20m, continuing into the limits of excavation.
- 5.4.11.3 Two parallel NNE-SSW aligned ditches, [1286] and [1296], were recorded 35m to the north of the three ditches described above, beyond an unexcavated area. These features ran immediately adjacent to each other for a distance of 23m but it was not possible to ascertain a stratigraphic relationship between the two. Ditch [1286] had concave sides and base, measured 1.15m wide x 0.40m deep, and met limits of excavation to the north and south. Ditch [1296], located immediately to the west of ditch [1286], had essentially the same profile and measured 0.70m wide x 0.36m deep.

- 5.4.11.4 It is most likely that ditches [1286] and [1296] continued to the south as two of ditches [1112], [1114] and [1128], as demonstrated by a projection of their alignments through the unexcavated area between them. Together these features are interpreted as elements of the eastern side of an enclosure, Enclosure 10, the western side of which is formed by ditches [637] and [1178] of Enclosures 2 and 3. The southern side may have been delineated by ditch [942] of the driveway associated with Enclosure 3 or, alternatively, by ditch [994] to the south of the driveway.

#### **5.4.12 Discussion of Enclosures 5 and 10**

- 5.4.12.1 The features described above have been interpreted as representing a rectangular enclosure approximately 120m long x 60m wide, with a semicircular enclosure, Enclosure 5, approximately 12m x 25m, in its north-eastern corner. Converging and parallel double ditches may be interpreted as being indicative of stock control, to allow herds to be funnelled into a narrow double ditched 'race' leading to various fields to the south and east and also into the driveway associated with Enclosure 3. The northern side of the driveway may have been the southern boundary of Enclosure 10.
- 5.4.12.2 The earliest phase of Enclosure 5, as defined by narrow ditches and fence lines, had a 1.80m wide entrance to the east, with evidence of possible 'puddling' being recorded at this entrance. However, a substantial ditched feature ultimately replaced the boundary of the enclosure. An entranceway to the east can be fairly confidently assumed for this feature, although its precise position and dimensions are rather indeterminate. The gap between ditch terminal [724] and ditch [642] in its final form, would have been, at only c. 0.5m, far too impractical for the herding of stock. While there is no trace of a re-cut in the butt end of ditch [724], there were re-cuts along the length of ditch [182], suggesting that the butt end may itself have been a re-cut responsible for extending the ditch to the north. An earlier butt end to the south, although unproven, would have created a wider entrance. Ditch [642] was a narrower ditch in its original form, which would also have given any original entrance a greater width. It is possible, however, that either the actual entranceway was simply not found within the constraints of the excavation, or that entrance to and egress from the enclosure was only ever achieved by some other means, for example by bridging, perhaps using planks at various locations as necessary.

#### **5.4.13 Structure 8 (Figure 10)**

Wall construction trench [754], trench re-cut [757], fills [752- 753], [758- 759]  
Wall construction trench [756], fill [755]

- 5.4.13.1 Two curvilinear features, interpreted as wall construction trenches, were located adjacent to the northern limit of excavation. The first, feature [754], had near vertical sides, a flat base and measured 0.40m wide x 0.25m deep. Sections excavated across it demonstrated that the construction trench had been lined with clay deposits, [753] and [758], probably used as post-packing for the timbers. The timbers themselves had probably rotted *in situ*. The clay lining appeared undisturbed and was overlain by dark grey to black silty deposits, [752] and [759]. The base of the clay lining was uneven, presumably reflecting the positions of the timber uprights originally housed within the construction trench.

5.4.13.2 A second section of wall construction trench, [756], was situated 0.25m to the west of feature [754]. This had been severely plough damaged and only survived to a depth of 0.14m. It was up to 0.31m wide and had vertical sides, a flat base with some irregular dips, which probably represent the original locations of timber uprights. Occasional patches of clay throughout the silty clay fill, [755], of this feature suggest that a clay lining had been disturbed by ploughing.

5.4.13.3 The wall construction trenches described above apparently represent the foundations of a roundhouse, Structure 8, only half of which was visible within the limit of the excavation. The structure measured 9.20m in diameter. Although there was no trace of a ring gully surrounding the wall construction trench, this may have been due to the considerable horizontal truncation in this area rather than the absence of such a gully.

#### **5.4.14 Structure 9 (Figure 10)**

Gully [487], fill [486]

5.4.14.1 Approximately 20m south of Structure 8 was a curvilinear gully, [487], with steep sides, a concave base and measuring 0.47m x 0.10m deep. Its silty sand fill, [486], had frequent gravel inclusions. Gully [487] was truncated to the south by a similar gully [485] (Structure 10) and to the north was truncated by a penannular gully, [489] (Structure 11). Gully [487] is interpreted as the remains of a penannular feature associated with a further roundhouse, Structure 9, the diameter of which can be estimated at 9.28m. The severity of horizontal truncation through plough damage means that precise interpretation of this feature is problematic and it was not possible to distinguish whether it represented the remains of an encircling drainage ring gully or the actual wall construction trench of a roundhouse.

#### **5.4.15 Structure 10 (Figure 10)**

Gully [485], fill [484]

5.4.15.1 Truncating gully [487] of Structure 9, to the south, was a curvilinear gully, [485], 0.50m wide but surviving only to a depth of 80mm. It had steep sides, a concave base and its coarse sandy fill, [484], had frequent clay lenses and occasional stone.

5.4.15.2 This feature has been interpreted as the ring gully or wall construction trench of a roundhouse, Structure 10, of diameter c. 7.85m. This may have replaced Structure 9, and was subsequently truncated to the south by gully [587] (Structure 14).

#### **5.4.16 Structure 11 (Figure 10)**

Ring gully [537], fill [536]; ring gully [489], fill [488]  
Internal posts: posthole [541], fill [540]; posthole [553], fill [552]; posthole [555], fill [554]; posthole [566], fill [565]; posthole [574], fill [573]

5.4.16.1 Truncating gully [487], Structure 9, to the north was a curvilinear gully, [489], which measured 0.30m x 0.10m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and its silty sand fill, [488], contained occasional clay lenses. To the north, was a less well preserved gully, [537], which only survived to a depth of 40mm but appeared to be a continuation of the same feature. It had sloping sides, an irregular base its clayey sand fill, [536], contained occasional charcoal and clay lenses. These two elements appear to represent a ring gully, with a diameter of c. 10m, surrounding Structure 11.

- 5.4.16.2 Two features located near to the south-east entrance into the structure are interpreted as postholes due to their profile and dimensions and may have formed part of a doorway into the structure. The first, posthole [566], was sub-circular with near vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.34m x 0.24m x 0.19m deep. The second, posthole [574], had a similar profile and was 0.20m diameter x 0.14m deep. It was filled with deposit [573], comprising burnt sandy clay and charcoal, suggesting that the post may have burnt *in situ*.
- 5.4.16.3 Three small pits were located towards the centre of Structure 11. Pit [553] was sub-circular, measuring 0.52m x 0.44m x 60mm deep, and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, [552], comprised burnt clayey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit [555] was a similar shape and profile as pit [553] and was filled with a similar deposit, [554]. This pit measured 0.40m x 0.35m x 20mm deep. Pit [541] was sub-oval with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was 50mm deep and measured 0.50m x 0.60m, truncated to the west. Its fill, [540], comprised gritty silty fine sand.
- 5.4.16.4 The absence of burning of the natural clay around these pits indicates that they were not the bases of hearths. It is possible that these may have been associated with the end of occupation of the structure, as with the pits located inside Structures 5 and 6 to the south-east. Although interpretation of these features is less certain, due to severe horizontal truncation, their dimensions, along with the presence of burnt material within them, suggest parallels with the pits inside Structures 5 and 6.

#### **5.4.17 Structure 12 (Figure 10)**

Ring gully [477], fill [476]  
Posthole [403], fill [402]  
Pit [547], fill [546]

- 5.4.17.1 Truncating Structure 11 to the north was a penannular gully, [477], which measured 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep and had concave sides and an irregular base. This appeared to be a largely complete ring gully surrounding a roundhouse, Structure 12. It measured 8.66m in diameter with a 4m wide entrance situated in the east.
- 5.4.17.2 Two features appeared to be internal to Structure 12; three others may be internal to this structure or to Structure 13 (see below) and accordingly have been phased with the later, Structure 13. Pit [547] was sub-circular with concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.78m in diameter x 0.10m deep. Its sandy silt fill, [546], had occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 5.4.17.3 Posthole [403] was situated close to the eastern entrance and may have formed part of a structural element associated with a doorway. It was sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.27m x 0.23m x 0.19m deep.

#### **5.4.18 Structure 13 (Figure 10)**

Ring gully [470], fill [469]  
Internal posts: posthole [466], fill [465]; posthole [572], fill [571]  
Internal pit: pit [564], fill [563]

- 5.4.18.1 Structure 12 was truncated to the west by a penannular gully, [470], which had concave sides and base and was 0.38m wide x 0.25m deep. This gully had a diameter of 7.73m and appeared to be a largely intact ring gully associated with a further structure, Structure 13, with a 6.40m wide gap in the east.

- 5.4.18.2 Two postholes were located inside the gap of ring gully [470]. Post [572] was circular with vertical sides, a flat base and measured 0.30m diameter x 0.33m deep. Its sandy clay fill, [571], had frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt stone and occasional charcoal lenses, suggesting that the post may have burnt *in situ*. Post [466] was sub-rectangular with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.30m x 0.25m x 60mm deep. As discussed above, the positions of postholes [466] and [572] suggest possible association with Structure 12. However, if these features were associated with Structure 13, then they may have been part of an entranceway, which makes their association with this structure the preferred interpretation. Such an entrance would have been c. 4m wide.
- 5.4.18.3 Pit [564], which again may have been internal to either Structure 12 or 13, was square in plan with rounded corners, steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.17m x 0.17m x 50mm deep and its fill, [563], comprised charcoal and sand with inclusions of burnt bone. The composition of the material within this pit suggests that it may have been a votive offering associated with the end of occupation of the structure.

#### **5.4.19 Structure 14 (Figure 10)**

Ring gully [587], fills [586], [604]

Internal features: pit [512], fill [542]; posthole [514], fill [513]; stakeholes [516], fills [515]

- 5.4.19.1 To the south, Structures 9 and 10 were truncated by curvilinear gully, [587]. This feature had gently sloping sides, a tapered base and was 0.41m wide x 0.13m deep. A sandy clay deposit, [604], representing primary silting, was overlain by a clayey silt fill, [586], with frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal. This feature is interpreted as a ring gully, associated with a further structure, Structure 14, 7.04m in diameter. The relatively high quantity of charcoal observed within the fills of the gully may indicate that the structure burnt down, although the absence of other burnt material, such as daub, suggests that the material may simply originate from sweepings of domestic rubbish, such as hearth debris.
- 5.4.19.2 Pit [512], located within the south-western quarter of Structure 14, was circular with near-vertical sides, a concave base and measured 0.60m x 0.55m x 0.13m deep. Its sandy silt fill, [542], contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and stones. Posthole [514], to the north of the pit, was circular with gently-sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.26m x 0.23m x 80mm. A cluster of six stakeholes, [516], was also recorded inside Structure 14 in the vicinity of these two features.

#### **5.4.20 Structure 15 (Figure 10)**

Wall construction trench [473], fills [471-472]

Internal stakeholes [407-423], [439-459] (odd nos.), fills [406-422], [438-458] (even nos.)

External stakeholes [425-437] (odd nos.), fills [424-436] (even nos.)

- 5.4.20.1 Less than 20m to the north-east of Structure 14 was another curvilinear gully, [473], which measured 0.51m wide x 0.11m deep and had concave sides and base. This feature is interpreted as the wall construction trench of a structure, Structure 15, the diameter of which was 7.43m. The feature had been ploughed through to the north and no trace of it survived.



- 5.4.20.2 A cluster of 19 stakeholes recorded in the southern portion of the structure may have been the remnants of timber stakes from wattle walling, although no clear patterns could be discerned. Seven stakeholes were also located outside the structure to the south-east and these too may have been associated with Structure 15, although this is not certain.

**5.4.21 Ditch [479] (to the west of Structures 8-15) (Figure 10)**

Ditch [479], fills [483], [478]

Fill [863], ditch re-cut [862], fill [861]

Fill [777]; ditch re-cut [1447], fills [773-776]; ditch re-cut [1448], fills [771-772]

Fill [828]; ditch re-cut [827], fill [826]; ditch re-cut [825], fills [823-824]

- 5.4.21.1 To the west of Structures 8, 11, 12, 13 and 15 was a N-S orientated linear ditch, [479], which was traced for a length of c. 26m. To the north it met the limit of excavation and to the south it had a square butt end with rounded corners. Four sections were excavated across the ditch, which had maximum dimensions of 0.80m x 0.50m deep, and these demonstrated that it had silted-up and been re-cut on several occasions.
- 5.4.21.2 In its central portion ditch [479] was U-shaped in profile and measured 0.78m wide x 0.50m deep (Figure 19, Section 12). A silty clay deposit, [777], represented partial silting-up as the natural sub-stratum became weathered. The feature had then been re-cut as ditch [1447], with the same profile and to similar dimensions, 0.70m x 0.45m deep. This re-cut then became filled with a series of deposits, [773-776], the bluish grey silty clay composition of which was indicative of water-deposited material.
- 5.4.21.3 The latest recorded version of the feature, ditch re-cut [1448], was again U-shaped, but this was much shallower than the original feature, measuring 0.26m deep x 0.65m wide. Its primary fill, [772], comprised material resulting from weathering of the natural sub-stratum, whilst the latest fill, [771], was water-deposited bluish grey silty clay.
- 5.4.21.4 Further north, ditch [479] had 45° sides, a concave base and measured 0.70m x 0.48m deep. The primary silting-up fill, [828], was essentially the same material as the primary fill to the south, again suggesting natural weathering. The ditch was then re-cut, as ditch [827], to a depth of 0.35m and this version also became filled with water-deposited material, [826]. The latest re-cut, ditch [825], was 0.28m deep and was filled by the same depositional sequence as re-cut [1448].
- 5.4.21.5 In its northernmost portion, ditch [479] was U-shaped and measured 0.80m wide x 0.35m deep. The primary silting, [863], again comprised material derived from weathered natural clay. This feature was re-cut, as ditch [862], to a depth of 0.27m x 0.50m wide, and subsequently became filled with water-deposited material, [861]. No subsequent re-cut was recorded here, although it is likely that this may be due to horizontal truncation as the ditch survived to a lesser depth in this area.
- 5.4.21.6 In the far south, adjacent to the butt end, ditch [479] had 45° sides and a narrow concave base. The primary silting, [483], was located only within the base of the ditch, unlike other areas where it also lined the feature's sides. This was overlain by the latest fill, [478], with no re-cuts visible. It is possible that the ditch was re-cut in this area but to the same or greater dimensions that the original feature, thereby leaving no evidence.

- 5.4.21.7 The evidence gathered from the excavated sections of this ditch demonstrates that considerable effort had gone into maintaining this feature, indicating longevity of use.

**5.4.22 Enclosure 6, surrounding Structures 8-15 (Figure 10)**

Ditch [174], fills [171-173], [207], [599-603]  
Ditch [618], fill [617], [632]  
Ditch re-cut [616], fill [615]  
Ditch re-cut [1022], fill [1021]  
Ditch re-cut [614]  
Ditch re-cut [1042]  
Gully [631], fill [630]; gully [634], fill, [1040]; gully [635], fill [1455]; gully [1012], fill [1011]  
Ditch [1453], fills [884-886], [914], ditch re-cut [887], fills [888-889], [915-918], ditch re-cut [892], fill [893], ditch re-cut [890], fills [891], [894-895]

- 5.4.22.1 A substantial ditch, [174], was located 36m to the east of Structures 8-15. This ran from the northern limit of excavation for a distance of 40m in a NNW-SSE direction. It turned in the south to run roughly E-W, effectively re-cutting the line of the northern side of Enclosure 2, for a distance of 95m, continuing to the west up to the limit of excavation.
- 5.4.22.2 The most northerly sections excavated across ditch [174] in the NNW-SSE aligned portion revealed a profile with concave sides, stepping down to a wide concave base (Figure 19, Section 13). The ditch was 2.10m wide x 0.70m deep. The profile changed to the south with stepped sides and a flat-based slot 0.50m wide. The primary fill, [173], of the ditch in these areas comprised sticky bluish grey silt, indicating that the ditch had silted-up with water-deposited material. The overlying fill, [172], comprised a mixture of weathered natural clay and water-deposited material. The latest fills, [171] and [207], appeared to be topsoil filling a depression at the top of the ditch. Sections excavated across the ditch at the point at which it turned to the west demonstrated that it cut through an earlier E-W orientated ditch, forming part of Enclosure 2. In this area the ditch had the same sequence of fills, recorded as deposits [599-603].
- 5.4.22.3 Sections excavated across the line of ditch [174] in the area immediately to the south of Structures 8-15 revealed a complex sequence of ditches, re-cuts and associated drainage gullies (Figure 20, Section 15; Figure 21, Section 16; Figure 22, Section 17).
- 5.4.22.4 The original E-W feature, recorded as ditch [618], was 2m wide x 0.50m deep and had concave sides and a wide, flat base. A sandy silt deposit, [617], represented silting-up and in the east the feature was then re-defined as ditch [616], which had a butt end at its west end and continued to the east beyond the excavated area. This ditch was 0.95m wide x 0.70m deep and had steep sides with a narrow concave base, 0.28m wide. To the west, ditch [618] had been re-cut as ditch [1022], which was very similar in profile and dimensions to ditch [616].
- 5.4.22.5 Ditches [1022] and [616] were subsequently re-cut by another E-W orientated ditch, [614], which was a wide U-shaped feature up to 1.80m wide x 0.35m deep. A series of gullies, [631]=[1012], [634] and [635] were located on the southern side of this ditch. Gully [631] was closest to the edge of the ditch and was 0.40m wide x 0.25m deep. The primary fill, [630], comprised a bluish grey sandy silt, indicating natural silting-up of the feature. Gully [634] was located next to the edge of gully [631] and this was 0.50m wide x 0.30m deep. To the west, this also had a primary fill, [1040], indicating natural silting-up. In the east of the excavated area there was a third gully, [635], which was much shallower, 0.30m wide x 0.14m deep.

- 5.4.22.6 These gullies appear to have been dug in order to facilitate drainage in the area and presumably to prevent ditch [614] from filling with water. The latest fills of gullies [631] and [634] were notably different in composition and may be associated with Phase 5 deliberate backfilling of the features, as described below. The nature of the fill of ditch [614] also indicates that this feature was deliberately backfilled prior to the construction of the Phase 5 enclosure.
- 5.4.22.7 Ditch [614] was not visible in the far west of the excavated area and, therefore, probably had a butt end in the unexcavated section. The ditch was narrowing in the westernmost section to be excavated, suggesting it may have had a terminus beyond this point. In this area the eastern terminus of a ditch, [1042], which continued to the west was recorded. This had near-vertical sides, a flat base and was 0.97m wide x 0.30m deep. This feature also appeared to have been backfilled prior to the construction of the Phase 5 enclosure.
- 5.4.22.8 A 1.50m length of the E-W orientated ditch [174] was excavated against the westernmost limit of excavation and this again revealed a series of re-cuts demonstrating an ongoing effort to maintain this feature.

#### **5.4.23 *Discussion of Structures 8-15 and Enclosure 6***

- 5.4.23.1 The remains of eight structures were identified in the north-western corner of the site. The close positioning of these suggests that they were associated and formed part of the same settlement. With the exception of one (Structure 15) they were aligned in a linear, or 'string' arrangement. These structures had been severely plough damaged and were in a poor state of preservation, in most instances only the bases of gullies and wall construction trenches survived. The relative position of these features indicates that the structures could not have been contemporary and no more than four could have coexisted. The number of structures, therefore, suggests longevity of occupation in this part of the site with structures being replaced in similar positions when re-building became necessary. The northernmost structure was only half exposed within the limits of the site and it is possible that the 'string' continued to the north.
- 5.4.23.2 This group of structures appears to have been enclosed by an extensive and substantial boundary ditch, only the eastern and southern sides of which were visible within the limits of excavation. It is suggested that this ditch formed an enclosure, Enclosure 6, which measured at least 95m E-W by 50m N-S.
- 5.4.23.3 Further subdivision of Enclosure 6 was apparently provided by a N-S ditch immediately west of the northernmost elements in the string of structures. The evidence from the sections excavated across this ditch demonstrates that considerable effort had gone into maintaining this boundary, indicating longevity of use. This supports the interpretation that this ditch was associated with the string of roundhouses, which also must have existed over a considerable length of time. The function of this ditch may have been to sub-divide an area of occupation to the east from an area of stockholding to the west.

#### **5.4.24 Enclosures 7 and 8 (to the east of Structures 8-15) (Figure 10)**

Ditch [385], fills [327], [329], [383-384]

Pit [523], fill [522]

Ditch [613], fills [501], [612], [621-623]

Ditch [690], fill [689]

Gully [639], fill [638]; gully [504], fills [503], [654]

Internal boundary ditches: ditch [212], fills [210-211]; ditch [335], fill [334]; ditch [337], fill [336]; ditch [363], fill [362]; ditch [405], fill [404]; ditch [475], fill [474]

Postholes [216-326] (even nos.), fills [215-325] (odd nos.)

- 5.4.24.1 A series of parallel ditches aligned ENE-WSW was located to the west of enclosure ditch [174]. Ditch [335] extended 31m to the west of ditch [174], with a rounded butt end in the west. It had concave sides and base and measured 0.87m x 0.25m deep. Ditch [337] ran parallel to ditch [335], c. 0.80m to the south and this measured 0.75m x 0.45m deep. This feature had a flat base and its sides at the eastern end stepped from 45° to near-vertical becoming more concave in the west.
- 5.4.24.2 Ditch [337] was traced for c. 20m before being truncated in the west by ditch [405]. It continued beyond this truncation, where it was recorded as ditch [475], giving a total length of c. 26m. To the east, ditch [405] ran immediately to the south of ditch [337] but turned direction slightly in the west to truncate it. Ditch [405] had concave sides, a flat base and measured 0.30m x 0.30m deep. It was traced for a distance of c. 20m. Ditches [337] and [405] appear to represent reinstatements of the same boundary. While it is possible that a double ditch existed here (one half formed by ditch [335]), it is probably more likely that these features represent three phases of the same boundary, with only one existing at any time.
- 5.4.24.3 To the south of this boundary was a N-S aligned ditch, [363]. It was traced for a distance of 13m, having been truncated to the south and with a rounded butt end to the north. It had concave sides and base and measured 0.90m x 0.25m deep.
- 5.4.24.4 To the west of ditch [363], a NNE-SSW aligned linear feature, [690], was recorded but not excavated. Its dimensions, 8m long x 2.40m wide, suggest that it was a ditch. This feature was probably a continuation of ditch [475], which appeared to be turning to the south at its westernmost point. An alternative interpretation is that ditch [690] continued to the north, as a curvilinear ditch, [613], beyond features associated with Phase 5 activity. Ditch [613] was aligned NW-SE and had 45° sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.19m wide x 0.52m deep (Figure 23, Section 18).
- 5.4.24.5 The surviving section of ditch [613] was 5.40m long, truncated to the north and south by Phase 5 features. If ditches [475] and [690], were once contiguous, as intimated above, it is probable that ditches [613] and [405] may also have originally conjoined. Ditch [405] appeared to be turning to the north at its westernmost point, while ditch [613] appeared to be turning to the east at its southern end.
- 5.4.24.6 A curvilinear ditch, [385], was recorded c. 10m to the north of ditch [613]. This feature had been truncated to the south by later (Phase 5) ditches. It was aligned SSW-NNE for 5m then turned SW-NE for 11m, at which point it met the limit of excavation. The ditch had stepped sides and a concave base and was 2.50m wide x 0.86m deep (Figure 19, Section 14).

- 5.4.24.7 This group of ditches is interpreted as having formed boundaries for two enclosures probably associated with Structures 8-15. The eastern sides of both were delineated by the N-S orientated portion of enclosure ditch [174]. The northern and western sides of the northern enclosure, Enclosure 7, appear to have been formed by a large ditch recorded in separate sections as ditches [385] and [613]. Ditch [690], to the south, may have been part of the same boundary, although it is more probable that ditch [613] turned to the east, and continued as ditch [405], to form the southern side of Enclosure 7, the area of which was c. 400m<sup>2</sup>. To the south was Enclosure 8, with an area of nearly 600m<sup>2</sup>, the western and northern sides of which were probably formed by ditches [690] and [475]/[337], respectively. This boundary pre-dated the one formed by ditch [405]. The southern side of Enclosure 8 was formed by the E-W portion of ditch [174] and it was further subdivided by a N-S ditch, [363]. Entrance to Enclosure 8 was seemingly possible only through Enclosure 7, with the location of the entrance varying according to which boundary ditch formed its northern side.
- 5.4.24.8 A large number of postholes, [216-326] (even nos.), were located in the western half of Enclosure 7. These comprised 56 postholes of varying dimensions and shapes.

#### **5.4.25 Discussion of Enclosures 7 and 8**

- 5.4.25.1 Enclosures 7 and 8 were apparently sub-divisions of Enclosure 6. Their proximity to Structures 8–15 suggests a domestic function.
- 5.4.25.2 As yet no individual structures have been identified within the posthole cluster in Enclosure 7. However, further analysis may reveal the presence of structures such as four-post granaries. No internal features were discovered within Enclosure 8. These enclosures may have been utilised as storage areas or perhaps pens for smaller livestock, such as domestic fowl.

#### **5.4.26 Ditch complex (Figure 11)**

Probable fence lines: ditch [656], fill [655]; ditch [658], fill [557]; ditch [660], fills [659], [694-695], [698-699]; linear feature [662], fill [661]; ditch [663], fills [664], [691]; ditch [666], fill [665]; ditch [677], fill [676]; ditch [679], fill [678]; ditch [707], fill [706]

- 5.4.26.1 A group of features was recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site, to the north of Enclosure 5. These were mostly ditches and have been interpreted as probable fence lines. One, however, was a shallow E-W orientated linear feature, [662], with rounded terminals at each end. It extended 32m in length and was 0.60m wide x up to 0.23m deep. Its irregular and rather unsubstantial nature suggests that it may actually represent a hedge line.
- 5.4.26.2 To the north of ditch [481], was a linear N-S aligned ditch, [666], with rounded ends and concave sides and base. It was 2.20m in length and measured 0.50m x 0.22m deep. Immediately to the north was a similar feature, [679], also aligned N-S. This measured 1.82m in length, with a square butt end to the north and a rounded southern end and sides sloping at 45° with a tapered base. It was 0.44m wide x 0.18m deep. A third ditch, [658], aligned NE-SW was located 1.10m to the north. This measured 5.86m in length and had rounded ends, steep and near-vertical sides, and a tapered base. It was 0.64m wide x 0.18m deep. Clusters of stones, probably post-packing, were exposed within its base. The dimensions and profiles of these three features suggest that they were elements of an interrupted fence line. The composition of their fills indicates that the fence was dismantled and the feature silted-up.

- 5.4.26.3 Fence line [658] had been truncated towards its centre by a linear ditch, [660], which extended c. 10m NNE-SSW. It had rounded ends, vertical sides and a base that varied from flat to tapered. The feature measured 0.43m x 0.43m deep. Sections excavated across the feature in the south demonstrated that the feature had partially silted-up before being backfilled with a silty deposit, [659], with frequent inclusions of charcoal, burnt bone, stone and occasional pottery fragments. This backfilled material was present only within the northern end of the feature. Two stone artefacts were recovered from the northern butt end of the feature, an almost complete pebble hone (SF8) and a rounded hammer stone (SF9). This feature is interpreted as a fence line due to the dimensions and profile of the cut. The nature of the fills would indicate that the fence had been dismantled, and the open feature began to silt-up before being deliberately backfilled.
- 5.4.26.4 A slightly curvilinear feature, [677], aligned NNE-SSW, was located to the east of the group of features described above. This was traced for 8.50m and had a rounded end in the south and met the limit of excavation to the north. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.32m x 70mm deep. Interpretation is problematic as the feature only survived to a shallow depth, although its dimensions suggest that this was also the remains of a fence line rather than a roundhouse ring gully. It had been truncated across its centre by a roughly linear ditch, [656], which extended 15m roughly E-W. This had rounded ends and irregular sides and base and measured 0.45m x 0.14m deep.
- 5.4.26.5 A group of 129 stakeholes, [991], were recorded along the edges and to both sides of ditch [656] and also continued to the west beyond the feature's terminus. A group of 6 stakeholes to the south-east appeared to form an arc.
- 5.4.26.6 A curvilinear ditch, [663], was located to the north-west of the interrupted fence line. This had a rounded end to the south and was orientated S-N for 1.60m then turned to run SE-NW for 4.80m at which point it met the limit of excavation. It had sides sloping at 45° and a flat base and was 0.44m wide x 0.15m deep. This feature is interpreted as a possible fence line based on its profile, dimensions and shape in plan.
- 5.4.26.7 A posthole, [648], was located c. 1m to the south-east of the butt end of feature [663]. This had been truncated to the south by a later posthole, [646], which appeared to replace it. These posts may have been associated with the fence line.

#### **5.4.27 Group of hearths (Figure 11)**

Hearth [135], fills [134], [141]; hearth [144], fills [142-143]; hearth [152], fills [150-151]; hearth [159], fills [157], [164-165]; hearth [167], fill [166]; hearth [160], fill [159]; hearth [170], fills [168-169]

- 5.4.27.1 A group of seven features was recorded towards the north-eastern corner of the site. Six of these were located to the north of the E-W ditch [481] and the other, feature[160], was located to the south of this feature. The dimensions of these features are given in Table 5a below. The natural clay surrounding all of these features was scorched indicating that they were probably hearths. The fills of the features, which comprised burnt clay and sand with charcoal inclusions, support this interpretation.

Cut	Length	Width	Depth	Shape
135	1.94m	1.27m	0.15m	sub-circular; concave sides and base
144	1.30m	0.90m	0.14m	sub-circular; irregular sides and base
152	0.93m	0.90m	50mm	sub-circular; irregular gently sloping sides; flat base
158	1.37m	0.91m	0.16m	sub-rectangular; irregular edges and sides; flat base
160	1.50m	1.40m	0.10m	sub-circular; irregular edges; gently sloping sides; irregular base
167	1.55m	1.10m	0.11m	sub-circular; irregular edges; gently sloping sides; irregular base
170	1.04m	0.45m	0.15m	sub-rectangular; irregular edges and sides; flat base

Table 5a: Phase 4 hearth dimensions

#### 5.4.28 Discussion of Enclosure 9, ditch complex and hearths

- 5.4.28.1 In the north-eastern corner of the excavation area an enclosure, Enclosure 9, was formed by the eastern boundary of Enclosure 6 and the substantial E-W ditch [481], which formed the northern boundary of Enclosure 5 and extended beyond to form a field boundary.
- 5.4.28.2 Within Enclosure 9 was a group of linear features, interpreted as fence lines, with no particularly coherent plan. These may have functioned as windbreaks or temporary shelters.
- 5.4.28.3 A group of 129 stakes occupied an E-W corridor approximately 13m long and 2m wide, associated with an E-W fence line. Assigning a function to these stakes is problematic. They may represent temporary fences or wattle hurdles, used in stock control. Alternatively, they may have been used to provide tenter frames, for the processing of animal hides.
- 5.4.28.4 The hearths are unlikely to have been used for cooking purposes; such hearths would have been located inside the roundhouse dwellings. It is probable, therefore, that these features represent the remains of industrial activity. Three bulk soil samples produced possible hammer-scale and air fall spatter, indicative of metalworking. One of these samples was taken from the butt end of ditch [724] in Enclosure 5, which also contained a dump of spent coal. This feature lies less than 20m to the east of the group of hearths and could have been utilised to dump rubbish from the working area.
- 5.4.28.5 It is tentatively suggested that Enclosure 9 may have had a largely industrial function. Its position immediately east of the settlement area represented by Enclosure 6 and associated structures (*i.e.* downwind from entrances to dwellings) may further strengthen this view.

#### 5.4.29 Enclosure 11 (Figure 6)

Ditch [1077], fill [1076]  
Pit [816], fills [814], [815], [857]  
Pit [844], fills [842], [843], [845]

- 5.4.29.1 Ditches [830] and [1090], in addition to forming part of the north side of Enclosure 3, as described above, also delimited the southern side of another enclosure, Enclosure 11. There is some evidence that this may have been a double-ditched boundary, indicated by a short length of a ditch, [1077], recorded c. 1.5m to the north of ditch [1090] and parallel to it.
- 5.4.29.2 The northern and eastern sides of Enclosure 11 were bounded by the south side of Enclosure 6 and the west side of Enclosure 2, respectively. Enclosure 11 measured approximately 70m N-S by at least 70m E-W, continuing to the west beyond the limit of excavation.

- 5.4.29.3 The south-east corner of Enclosure 11 allowed ingress into Enclosure 3, as discussed above. One side of this entrance was marked by substantial timbers but the precise nature and dimensions of the entrance are unknown due to poor ground conditions in the vicinity.
- 5.4.29.4 Two features were excavated in the south-western part of Enclosure 11. Feature [816] was oval in plan tapering to the east. It was 7.6m long x 3.18m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. Its function was uncertain but it may have been a watering hole for livestock.
- 5.4.29.5 To the south-west was pit [844] which was sub-oval in plan and measured 2.50m N-S x 1.70m E-W x 0.70m deep. Again its function was not ascertained, although the composition of the fills indicates that it was probably not a rubbish pit.

#### **5.4.30 Discussion of Enclosure 11**

- 5.4.30.1 Enclosure 11 formed part of a network of enclosures associated with the settlement nucleus within Enclosure 2. There was a suggestion of a double-ditched boundary system, similar to that recorded along the south side of Enclosure 3. Again this may be interpreted as associated with the control of stock. The larger of the two features inside Enclosure 11 were noteworthy as it was the largest discrete feature recorded at the site.

### **5.5 Phase 5: Romano-British Occupation (Figure 12)**

#### **5.5.1 Backfilling of Iron Age enclosure ditch**

Backfill of Phase 4 ditches [582], [629], [633], [1041]

- 5.5.1.1 An orange brown sandy clay, [582], within the upper portion of Phase 4 ditch [614] was noticeably different from the natural silting and water-deposited material that filled the ditch elsewhere, suggesting deliberate backfilling. A fragment of glass armlet (SF13) was recovered from the backfill of the ditch. This has been dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Two of the gullies running parallel to ditch [614] also seem to have been deliberately backfilled at this point. The uppermost fill, [629], of gully [631] comprised light brown sandy silt with occasional stones. The uppermost fill, [633], of gully [634] comprised mixed grey and brown clayey sand with occasional stones. These deposits were notably different from the water-deposited silting and weathered clay deposits that filled the features elsewhere.
- 5.5.1.2 The butt end of ditch re-cut [1042] contained at its base an almost complete lower stone from a beehive quern (SF18), along with several large stones. The ditch had then been backfilled with mid brownish grey silty clay, [1041]. The presence of the quern stone and the composition of this deposit indicate deliberate backfilling. As with ditch [614], the absence of silting in this ditch indicates that it was backfilled soon after it had gone out of use.



## 5.5.2 Enclosure 12 (Figure 13 & Plates 6 and 11)

Fence lines: construction trench [361]; postholes [491-497], fills [364-365]  
Construction trench [368], fill [360]; posthole [798], fill [797]  
Construction trench [580], fills [579], [931]; postholes [625-628], fills [578], [877], [876]; posthole [858], fills [868-871]; posthole [927], fills [864-867]  
Construction trench [770], fills [769], [779], [875], [783]; posthole [860], fill [859]  
Construction trench [806], fills [805], [817-818]  
Construction trench [928], fill [932]  
Construction trench [1013], fill [1000]

- 5.5.2.1 To the north of backfilled ditch [614] was a linear N-S orientated feature, [361], up to 0.60m wide x 0.35m deep. It had a rounded terminus to the south and extended 18m to the north. Sections excavated across this feature in the north revealed a profile with vertical sides and a flat base, and the feature is thus interpreted as the construction trench for a substantial timber fence delineating part of a rectilinear enclosure, as discussed below. The feature contained a loose deposit, [365], comprising greyish brown clayey sand with occasional stone and clay lenses. This material indicates that the timber fence had been dismantled in antiquity with the feature subsequently silting-up.
- 5.5.2.2 Approximately 3m to the south was another linear feature, [580], on the same alignment. This ran N-S for 10m and then turned in the south to run E-W for 6m. To the north the feature had a rounded butt end. A 6m length of the feature was excavated in this area, which revealed a V-shaped profile with eight postholes, [490-497], plank impressions and stone post-packing present. The sides and base of the feature were lined with an orange sandy clay deposit, [579], interpreted as post-and-plank packing. An upper fill, [578], comprised sticky greyish brown, sandy silt with stone post-packing.
- 5.5.2.3 The feature described above is interpreted as a continuation of fence line [361], with a 3m wide entranceway between the two elements. The presence of the stone packing, along with the impressions of posts and planks evident in the clay lining, indicate that the timbers had been left to rot *in situ*.
- 5.5.2.4 Another group of post impressions, [625-628], were recorded in the south-east corner of feature [580], where it was again lined with clay, overlain by fill [578].
- 5.5.2.5 The size of construction trench [580] increased in the E-W aligned section. In this area it was up to 1.20m wide x 0.55m deep. Further evidence for timber posts was recorded west of the corner. A section across the feature revealed the original construction trench, [580], with the sides and base lined with a deposit, [931], of firm yellow clay. A substantial posthole, [858], measuring 0.70m x 0.50m, was recorded at the terminus of trench [580], indicating that a substantial timber upright had marked the entrance. It appeared to have had the upright removed before being backfilled with clayey deposits, [868-872]. A smaller upright was then evidently inserted into the feature, as represented by posthole, [927], which measured 0.70m wide x 0.40m deep and had near vertical sides to the north, 45° sides to the south and a flat base. The northern side and base of posthole [927] were lined with a clay deposit, [867]. The later fills, [864-866], indicated that following removal of the post, the feature had gradually silted-up.

- 5.5.2.6 The increase in size of the construction trench in this area, along with the evidence for replacement of substantial timbers, could be explained by the presence of the underlying Phase 4 ditch. That feature may have resulted in localised waterlogged conditions, thereby requiring the fence to be more substantial in order to prevent movement and rotting of the constituent timbers. The fact that large timbers needed to be replaced supports the idea that the ground was probably waterlogged at this location.
- 5.5.2.7 Construction trench [580] terminated in the west with a rounded butt end, notable for the impression of the base of a large post, [858], as described above. The southern side of the enclosure continued as a linear construction trench, [928], after a gap of 2m, which formed another entranceway through the fence. The eastern end of construction trench [928] also terminated with a large rounded butt end, similar in dimensions to the butt end of trench [580], indicating that timber posts may have marked both sides of the entrance.
- 5.5.2.8 A narrow linear feature, [1013], ran from the western terminus of feature [580] in a NNW-SSE direction. It was recorded for a distance of 3.26m and was 0.45m wide x 0.51m deep. The feature had near-vertical sides and a flat base and this profile and the dimensions of the feature indicate that it represents a fence line. A complete upper quernstone (SF16), along with a fragment of upper quernstone (SF17), were located at the base of this feature. This fence line cut across the backfilled ditch complex of Phase 4, demonstrating that it can be reasonably associated with Phase 5 activity. It may represent a fence leading up to the entranceway. It is possible that a similar fence was located on the western side of the entrance, thereby forming a driveway, although further excavation in that area was not possible.
- 5.5.2.9 Fence line [928] had been constructed on a WNW-ESE orientation along the northern side of the backfilled Phase 4 ditch and it was traced for 11.20m, having rounded termini at either end. The western terminus was less substantial than that to the east, 0.60m wide compared to 1.10m. The construction trench measured 0.74m x 0.47m deep and had near-vertical sides in the south and stepped sides in the north. Its northern side was lined with clay, [1456], probably the remnants of packing for the timber fence. A post-impression, [930], was recorded at the western end of the feature.
- 5.5.2.10 Some 6m beyond the western terminus of feature [928], the enclosure continued as construction trench [770]. The eastern terminus of trench [770] was relatively small at 0.40m wide and this element, along with the western terminus in feature [928], provided a 6m wide entranceway into the enclosure. Feature [770] measured 32.2m NNW-SSE with a 90° corner, a 5m ESE-WNW return in the south, and was 0.60m wide x 0.35m deep. Its sides varied from near-vertical to 45° and the base was generally flat. The sides and base were lined with a deposit, [779], of firm, orange silty clay, interpreted as the remnants of timber packing. This was overlain by a fill, [769], comprising mid brown clayey silt.
- 5.5.2.11 A section excavated across the ESE-WNW portion of fence line [770] revealed a primary fill, [875], comprising mid grey clayey silt, overlain by a grey sandy clay deposit, [783]. The composition of these deposits, and the absence of any clay lining, indicates that any timber structure may have been removed at disuse. A small posthole, [860], was located in the south-western corner of the enclosure and appears to be a repair to the timber structure, since it truncated the lower fill of feature [770].

- 5.5.2.12 To the north, feature [770] truncated construction trench [806]. The latter measured 15m E-W and 1.60m NNE-SSW, forming the north-western corner of the enclosure. Feature [806] had steep sides, which tended to be steepest on the northern edge, and a concave base. It was up to 0.70m wide x 0.60m deep. A section excavated across the feature at its eastern extent revealed the presence of a clay lining, [818], on the northern edge, which is interpreted as the remnants of packing for the timber fence. The base of the cut had silted-up with a deposit, [817], of clay with lenses of silty sand, indicating that timbers had been removed before silting occurred. The latest fill, [805], comprised grey clayey silt with occasional sand and charcoal, again indicating silting up of the feature.
- 5.5.2.13 Construction trenches [361] and [806] were truncated by feature [368], which ran north from a southern terminus for 2.6m then turned to run E-W for 11m up to a western terminus, thereby forming the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. The feature was V-shaped in profile and measured up to 0.80m wide x 0.44m deep. Its fill, [360], comprised dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal and stone and clay and sand lenses. A fragment of glass armlet (SF11) was recovered from the western terminus. Post [798] was located on the northern side of the construction trench, close to the western terminus. This measured 0.78m x 0.45m x 0.16m deep and had a cluster of stones in the centre of the base, which presumably formed a post-pad. This may have been an additional repair to the timber fence represented by feature [368], which seems to have replaced a corner of the structure.

### **5.5.3 Enclosure 12 Discussion**

- 5.5.3.1 The fence lines and postholes described above appear to represent elements of a substantial fence surrounding an enclosure, Enclosure 12, of Romano-British date. The enclosure was trapezoidal in plan with rounded corners. The northern side was 26m wide, the southern side was 36m wide and it measured 34m N-S, enclosing an area of just over 1000 square metres. Two entrances were located along the southern side of the enclosure; a 6m wide entrance in the south-west and a 2m wide entrance in the south-east. A further entrance 3m wide was located on the eastern side. The enclosure appears to have been constructed and/or repaired, in individual sections with timber posts and planks. On the eastern side of the enclosure, in the vicinity of the entrance, the post and plank impressions were extremely well preserved.
- 5.5.3.2 The eastern side of the enclosure truncated Structures 9-14, cutting through the middle of some of the roundhouses. Prior to the construction of Enclosure 12, sections of the major Phase 4 ditch were apparently deliberately backfilled. The fact that the ditch had not silted-up prior to being backfilled suggests that there was only a short period of time between the ditch going out of use and the backfilling event; if the ditch had been left open for any considerable length of time it would have silted-up. These actions suggest deliberate imposition of a new enclosure over an existing settlement.

- 5.5.3.3 The form of the enclosure indicates that it did not delimit an area of habitation and the provision of three entrances has led to an interpretation of this feature as a stock enclosure. The range in entrance sizes may suggest different animals were being brought into the enclosure, perhaps cattle through the largest, 6m wide, entrance in the south west, sheep through the south-east entrance with people possibly using the more elaborate eastern entrance. The lack of provision of watering facilities inside the enclosure indicates that it was not for the long term holding of animals. The elaborate timber construction of the enclosure, which would have utilised a large quantity of wood, along with the evidence for the short term holding of a variety of animals, suggests that this enclosure was not simply a stock enclosure. It is possible, therefore, that the enclosure may have functioned as a market place for stock.
- 5.5.3.4 The apparently careful placing of two almost complete quernstones, one in the backfilling of the Phase 4 ditch and one in the new construction along with a further fragment, suggests deliberate termination and foundation deposits associated with this new phase of activity.

#### 5.5.4 **Features inside Enclosure 12 (Figure 13)**

Gully [819], fill [820]  
 Linear feature [807], fill [808]  
 Pit [782], fills [780-781]  
 Posthole [749], fill [748]; posthole [768], fill [767]; posthole [785], fill [784]; posthole [787], fill [786];  
 posthole [789], fill [788]; posthole [791], fill [790]; posthole [793], fill [792]; posthole [796], fills [794-795];  
 posthole [802], fill [801]; posthole [804], fill [803]; posthole [812], fill [811]; posthole [839], fills [838], [840]

##### **Structure 16**

- 5.5.4.1 A curvilinear gully, [819], was situated in the southern half of Enclosure 12. It survived to a depth of 90mm, had concave sides and base and was 0.30m wide. The diameter of the structure represented (Structure 16), can be estimated as 5.65m, which indicates that it is unlikely to have been for habitation. Five fragments of pottery were recovered from the fill, [820], of the gully.

##### **Fence line**

- 5.5.4.2 A linear feature, [807], was traced from the northern edge of Structure 16 running for 11m to the south-west. It had irregular sides, a concave base and was 0.16m wide. Interpretation cannot be certain as the feature only survived to a depth of 70mm, but it may represent the base of a ploughed-out fence line.
- 5.5.4.3 Two postholes, [802] and [804], were located to the east of feature [807]. Post [802] was sub-circular with near-vertical sides and a tapered base and measured 0.40m x 0.32m x 0.17m deep. Post [804] was sub-circular with gently sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.31m x 0.18m x 80mm deep.

##### **Pit**

- 5.5.4.4 An oval pit, [782], was situated towards the centre of the enclosure. This had near vertical sides, a flat base and measured 1.74m x 1m x 0.25m deep. Its primary fill, [781], comprised light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional stone and lumps of orange clay. This was overlain by a deposit, [780], of dark greyish brown to black sandy silt,
- 5.5.4.5 Several postholes, [785-793] (odd nos.), [796] and [812], of unknown function were located in the vicinity of this pit.

### 5.5.5 ***Pit to the north of Enclosure 12 (Figure 13)***

Pit [751], stakehole [761], fills [764], [778], stakehole [762], fill [765], stakehole [763], fill [766], fills [760], [750]

- 5.5.5.1 Pit [751] was located 1.5m beyond the north-west corner of Enclosure 12. It was ovoid with steep sides, an irregular base and measured 0.95m x 0.59m x 0.17m deep. Three stakeholes, [761-763], had been cut through the base of the feature and these were all circular with steep sides and tapered bases. They were up to 0.15m in diameter x 0.11m deep and their fills, [764-766], comprised black silty ash, suggesting the stakes had burnt *in situ*. The overlying deposits, filling pit [751], indicated that subsequent to the burning of the stakes the pit had silted-up. Although phasing of this feature cannot be definite, the absence of any other features in the area indicates that it may be associated with the Phase 5 activity. The function of this feature is not known.

### 5.5.6 ***Boundary ditches and probable fence lines to the east of Enclosure 12 (Figure 13)***

Ditch [343], fills [345-347]; postholes [353-359] (odd nos.), fills [352-358] (even nos.)  
Fence line: ditch [344], fill [331]  
Fence line: ditch [388], fill [386]; stakeholes [390-394] (odd nos.), fills [389-393] (even nos.); stakehole [399], fill [398]; stakehole [401], fill [400]; posthole [462], fill [387]  
Ditch [643], fill [649]  
Ditch [499], fills [500], [498]; stakeholes [506-510] (even), fills [505-509] (odd nos.); fence line [545], fill [544]; postholes [528-534] (even nos.), [543], fills [527-533] (odd nos.), [535]  
Posthole [524], fill [581]; posthole [526], fill [525]; posthole [549], fill [548]; posthole [551], fill [550]  
Fence line: ditch [372], fill [382]; posthole [370], fill [369]; postholes [374-380] (even nos.), fills [373-379] (odd nos.)  
Postholes [353-359] (odd nos.), fills [352-358] (even nos.)  
Fence lines: ditch [701], fill [700]; ditch [703], fill [702]; ditch [705], fill [704]

- 5.5.6.1 To the east of Enclosure 12 at a distance of approximately 24m in the north and 14m in the south was a linear ditch, [343], recorded for a distance of 40m NNE-SSW, continuing to the south as ditch [1055], giving a total length of 100m. This ditch had concave sides in the east, with the western side steeper, and a concave base. It measured up to 1.70m wide x 0.30m deep and had a rounded butt end to the north.
- 5.5.6.2 The northern end of ditch [343] was excavated within a 4m long section and the fills, [345-347], indicated that it had silted-up naturally. A group of four postholes, [353-359] (odd nos.), was recorded along the eastern edge of the ditch in this area. These all had vertical sides and flat bases and measured up to 0.25m x 0.15m x 80mm deep. Further posts may have been situated along the feature but this was not proven. The presence of these postholes indicates that the ditch may have had a timber fence associated with its eastern edge, possibly to prevent livestock from entering the ditch from the east. The alignment of this ditch paralleled the western side of Enclosure 12.
- 5.5.6.3 Following the silting-up of ditch [343], a linear feature, [344], had been cut through the fills of the ditch towards its western side. This also had a butt end in the north, 1.20m beyond the end of the earlier ditch. Feature [344] had steep sides, a concave base and was 0.46m wide x 0.18m deep. Its fill, [331], comprised black and red ash, burnt clay and burnt daub. The composition of the fill and the profile and dimensions of the feature suggest that this had been a wattle and timber fence that had burnt down. It was recorded for a distance of 5.20m but appeared to continue to the south beyond the area excavated.

- 5.5.6.4 A complex sequence of boundary features was recorded to the west of ditch [343], running parallel at a distance of between 2m and 3m. These features cut through the substantial silted-up ditch, [385]=[613] of Enclosure 7, associated with Phase 4 occupation. Two sections were excavated across these features, in the north and south, and it is presumed that the fence lines continued into the central area and probably formed a continuous boundary, although it was not possible to identify them in this area without further investigation.
- 5.5.6.5 Close to the northern limit of excavation was a fence line, [701], which was traced for a distance of 4.1m. In the north it butt-ended and was 0.50m wide, widening in the south to 0.80m. Its fill, [700], comprised silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal and moderate fragments of red burnt clay. The composition of this material indicates that this feature was a wattle and daub fence line, which had burnt down.
- 5.5.6.6 Immediately to the east was another linear feature, [703], which extended 2.06m in length and was 0.34m wide. This is also interpreted as a fence line. Its fill, [702], was the same composition as fill [700], as described above. A posthole, [705], recorded to the south measured 0.42m x 0.28m, but was truncated to the east, and also had a distinctive fill, [704], with charcoal and burnt daub. These two features appear to have been associated with fence line [701] and may have been part of the structure or perhaps a repair or reinforcement.
- 5.5.6.7 The three features described above were truncated to the east by a linear feature, [388], interpreted as a ditch. This had a sub-square terminal in the south and continued to the north beyond the limit of excavation. It had near vertical sides, a flat base and was 0.45m deep x >9m long. The ditch widened to 0.85m towards its terminal in the south but was only 0.20m wide in the north.
- 5.5.6.8 The primary silting, [463], of ditch [388], had been truncated by a series of postholes and stakeholes. A shallow feature, [462], was situated in the base of its butt end and this may have been the base of a post which had burnt *in situ* as its fill, [387], comprised ash, charcoal and burnt daub. Four stakeholes, [390-394] (even nos.) and [399], were located along the western edge of ditch [388], near to the butt end. These were all oval with near-vertical sides and concave bases and measured up to 0.10m x 60mm x 80mm deep. The fills of the stakeholes comprised ash, charcoal and burnt daub, indicating the timbers had burnt *in situ*. A small posthole, [401], was situated between the stakes and its fill, [400], also contained burnt material demonstrating that the post had burnt.
- 5.5.6.9 Ditch [388], therefore, seems to have had a timber fence line running along its western side. The ditch's primary fill and the fills of the associated stakeholes and postholes were overlain by a fill, [386], comprising mixed dark grey, yellow and reddish brown silt. This was overlain by a deposit, [371], of silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt daub. The presence of this burnt material again indicates that a wattle and timber fence, running along the western side of the ditch, had burnt down and the debris had filled the ditch.

- 5.5.6.10 A further length of ditch, [372], continued to the south of ditch [388] along the same alignment, after a gap of only 0.40m. This had a sub-square terminal in the north and had near-vertical sides and a concave base. It was 0.90m wide x 0.36m deep and was recorded for a length of 1.8m, but continued to the south beyond the excavated area. This ditch also had a primary silting fill, [382], truncated by stakeholes, [370], [376-3780] (even nos.), and a posthole, [374], along its western edge. These features again indicate that the ditch had a fence line associated with its western edge. The primary silting of the ditch and the fills of the stakeholes and postholes were overlain by distinctive material that again contained charcoal and burnt daub, demonstrating that the fence had also burnt down in this area.
- 5.5.6.11 The relatively narrow gap between ditches [388] and [372] is puzzling. The features appear to have been associated since they have the same dimensions, shape and sequence of silting and structural elements. However, a gap of only 0.40m would not allow animals to pass through, although it is possible that it may have been used for human access.
- 5.5.6.12 A second area was excavated through the western boundary complex, 10m to the south of the area described above. A linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch, [643], was recorded, which had steep sides, a flat base and terminated to the south with a narrow rounded butt end. It was traced for 7.70m and it measured 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep. The feature appears to have silted-up with a deposit, [649], comprising weathered natural clay. This boundary feature was then evidently replaced by a ditch, [499], which was narrower than the original version and had a V-shaped profile with a concave base and a rounded butt end in the south. It measured 0.65m wide x 0.33m deep and was recorded for a length of 6.1m, continuing to the north into the unexcavated area.
- 5.5.6.13 As with the ditches to the north, ditch [499] contained a shallow primary silting-up deposit, [500], which was truncated by stakeholes. Three stakeholes, [506-510] (even nos.), were recorded along the western edge of the ditch, indicating that a fence ran along the edge of the feature. The greyish brown silty sand fills, [505-509] (odd nos.), of these stakeholes, indicated that they had not burnt but had probably rotted *in situ*. Ditch [499] is interpreted as a continuation of ditch [372] to the north; this is suggested by their similarity in form and projection of their alignment.
- 5.5.6.14 A short length of a linear feature, [545], with a butt end to the south, was recorded to the west of ditch [499]. It had a rounded end with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1m wide x 0.20m deep and was recorded for a length of 1.37m, continuing to the north beyond the excavated area. Five postholes, [528-534] (even nos.) and [543], were recorded along the eastern edge of the ditch. Its silty fill, [544], indicated that it had silted-up. It is presumed that this feature continued the line of the parallel boundaries recorded to the north.

### 5.5.7 *Boundaries to the south of Enclosure 12 (Figure 12)*

Ditch [901], fills [902-906]; ditch re-cut [1431], fills [907], [1048-1049]  
Ditch [908], fills [919-921], [1046-1047]  
Ditch [1055], fills [1053-104], [1283], [1285]  
Ditch [1057], fill [1056]  
Ditch [1063], fill [1062]; ditch re-cut [1443], fill [1061]  
Ditch [1065], fills [1064], [1066]  
Ditch [1095], fill [1094]  
Ditch [1097], fill [1096]  
Ditch [1253], fills [1251-1252]  
Ditch [1275], fill [1273]

- 5.5.7.1 A pair of parallel ditches was located to the south of Enclosure 12 and these ran from the south-western corner of the excavation area in a NE-SW direction. The easternmost ditch, recorded as ditch [908] in the south and ditch [1097] in the north, was 78m long, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south. In the north this ditch turned at a right angle to run 10m W-E. The feature measured up to 1.50m wide x 0.25m deep and had a U-shaped profile in the north, but 45° sides and a flat base in the south. The composition of the various fills of the ditch indicated that it silted-up with weathered natural clay.
- 5.5.7.2 The western ditch, recorded as ditch [901] to the south and ditch [1095] to the north, measured 79m NE-SW, continuing to the south beyond the limit of excavation. As with the earlier ditch, it turned in the north to run W-E for 10m. The feature measured up to 0.84m wide x 0.34m deep. Its profile in the north was notably different from the parallel feature, with the sides sloping down to a vertical sided slot with a concave base. This may have been an attempt to counter the problem of the ditch silting-up. In the south, the feature's profile varied from V-shaped to 45° sides with a flat base. Sections excavated across the southern portion of the ditch revealed a series of banded fills, [902-906] and [1050], representing silting-up. The ditch had been re-cut, as ditch [1431], with a V-shaped profile to the same width and around half the depth.
- 5.5.7.3 Although in most areas there was no stratigraphic relationship between the two ditches, a section excavated across them towards the southern limit of excavation demonstrated that the western ditch [901] had been cut through the silted-up fill of ditch [908]. This may suggest that they were not contemporary features, although it seems more probable that this was simply an effect of re-cutting in this particular area. The replacement of a ditch by another on a parallel alignment would be unlikely.
- 5.5.7.4 Further parallel ditches aligned NNE-SSW were recorded to the north of the butt ends of ditches [1095] and [1097]. The eastern ditch, [1055], was located 4m to the north of the termini, thereby apparently providing an entranceway. These ditches had obvious butt ends and had not simply been ploughed through in the area between. Ditch [1055] was 58m long, but it cut through and continued beyond an E-W orientated Phase 4 ditch, where it was recorded as ditch [343], giving a total length of 100m. The feature measured up to 1.18m in width x 0.40m deep and had steeply-sloping sides in the west, more gently sloping sides in the east, and a concave base.



- 5.5.7.5 Ditch [1057] was located 3m to the west of ditch [1055], running on the same alignment. It appeared to butt end in the north, although careful investigation demonstrated that the ditch had been ploughed through and continued to the north, after a gap of 0.20m, where it was recorded as ditch [1063]. The total recorded length of this feature was 41m, although it probably continued further north parallel to ditch [1055]. The ditch was up to 0.83m wide x 0.27m deep and had concave sides and a flat base. There was no stratigraphic relationship with ditch [1055], and it is considered likely that they were parallel, contemporary features.
- 5.5.7.6 A third parallel ditch, [1065], was located immediately adjacent to the western side of ditch [1057]/[1063]. This feature had been severely plough damaged and was completely truncated in the north before continuing, further north, as ditch [1275]. This gave an overall length of 26m NNE-SSW, although the feature had been ploughed through to the south so originally may have had a similar length as the ditches to the east. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was up to 0.80m wide x 0.16m deep.

### **5.5.8 Discussion of North-South boundary**

- 5.5.8.1 A series of ditches and fence lines were recorded to the east and south of Enclosure 12. Although these features have no stratigraphic relationship with the enclosure, they are interpreted as belonging to the same phase of occupation. The construction of the enclosure and these ditches and fence lines appears to have been a definite imposition on the previous settlement as the enclosure ditches were cut through several of the earlier structures and involved the backfilling of the main E-W orientated ditch. The overall alignment of features also changed in this phase.
- 5.5.8.2 To the east of Enclosure 12 the sequence of linear boundaries was complex. In this area, timber fence lines were constructed over the line of earlier silted-up ditches, indicating that these boundaries were maintained over a period of time. There were two parallel rows of ditches and fence lines and the eastern side seems to have been a ditch with a timber fence on its eastern edge, later replaced by another fence line. The western side seems to have been fence lines replaced with a ditch with a fence on its west side. These boundaries appear to have been repeatedly burnt down and reinstated.
- 5.5.8.3 The combined features described above, comprising fences and ditches, formed a major NNE-SSW boundary running across the full length of the area of investigation, and truncating boundaries associated with Phase 4 Enclosures 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8. To the east of this boundary, however, no apparently associated Phase 5 features were discovered and it is possible that this may have been an open space not subject to any form of sub-division. Similarly to the west of the boundary, the area in which Enclosure 12 was located may have been open space or alternatively may have been enclosed. The full extent of landscape management at this time could not be determined within the area of investigation, despite its huge scale.

## **5.6 Phase 6: Modern Agricultural Activity**

- 5.6.1 Numerous post-medieval/modern field drains were encountered within the excavation area. In the main, these comprised narrow linear drain trenches, containing cylindrical ceramic pipes laid-to-end, crossing the site on a NE-SW orientation.
- 5.6.2 One exception was a drain trench, [520], containing 'horse-shoe' type ceramic drain tiles. In the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, this feature had been cut through the backfill of the principal E-W orientated Phase 4 ditch, [481], along c. 50m of its length (*i.e.* where the ditch formed the northern portion of Enclosure 5) before turning at right angles in the centre of the site to run S-N (Figure 18, Section 10). It is likely that this drain was deliberately sited along the length of the ditch because it would have been easier to cut the drain trench through the feature's backfill rather than through the natural boulder clay.
- 5.6.3 The natural boulder clay and archaeological features were sealed by a deposit of ploughsoil/topsoil that was on average c. 300mm thick.

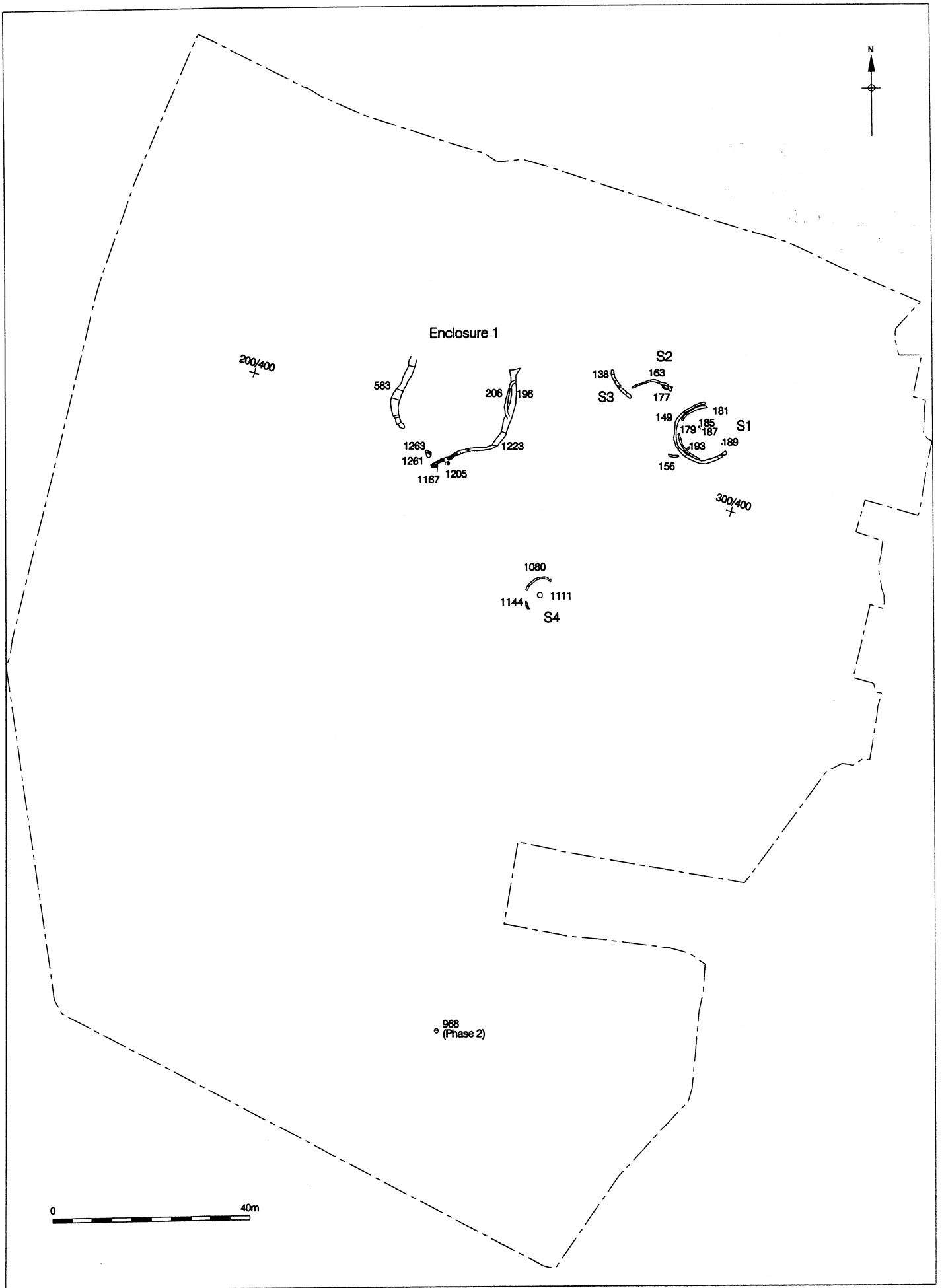


Figure 4  
Phases 2 and 3, composite plan  
1:1,000

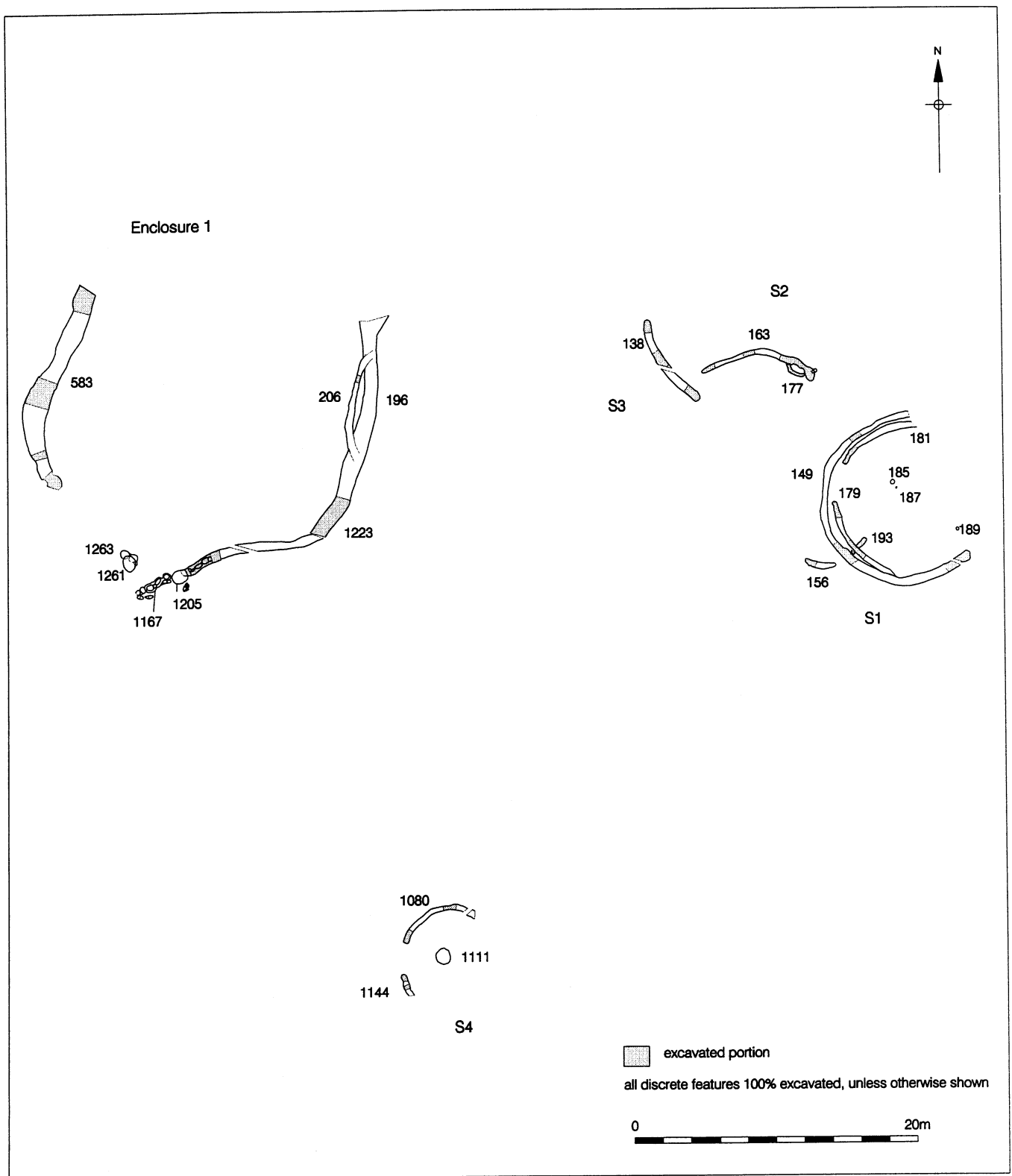


Figure 5  
Phase 3, detail  
1:400

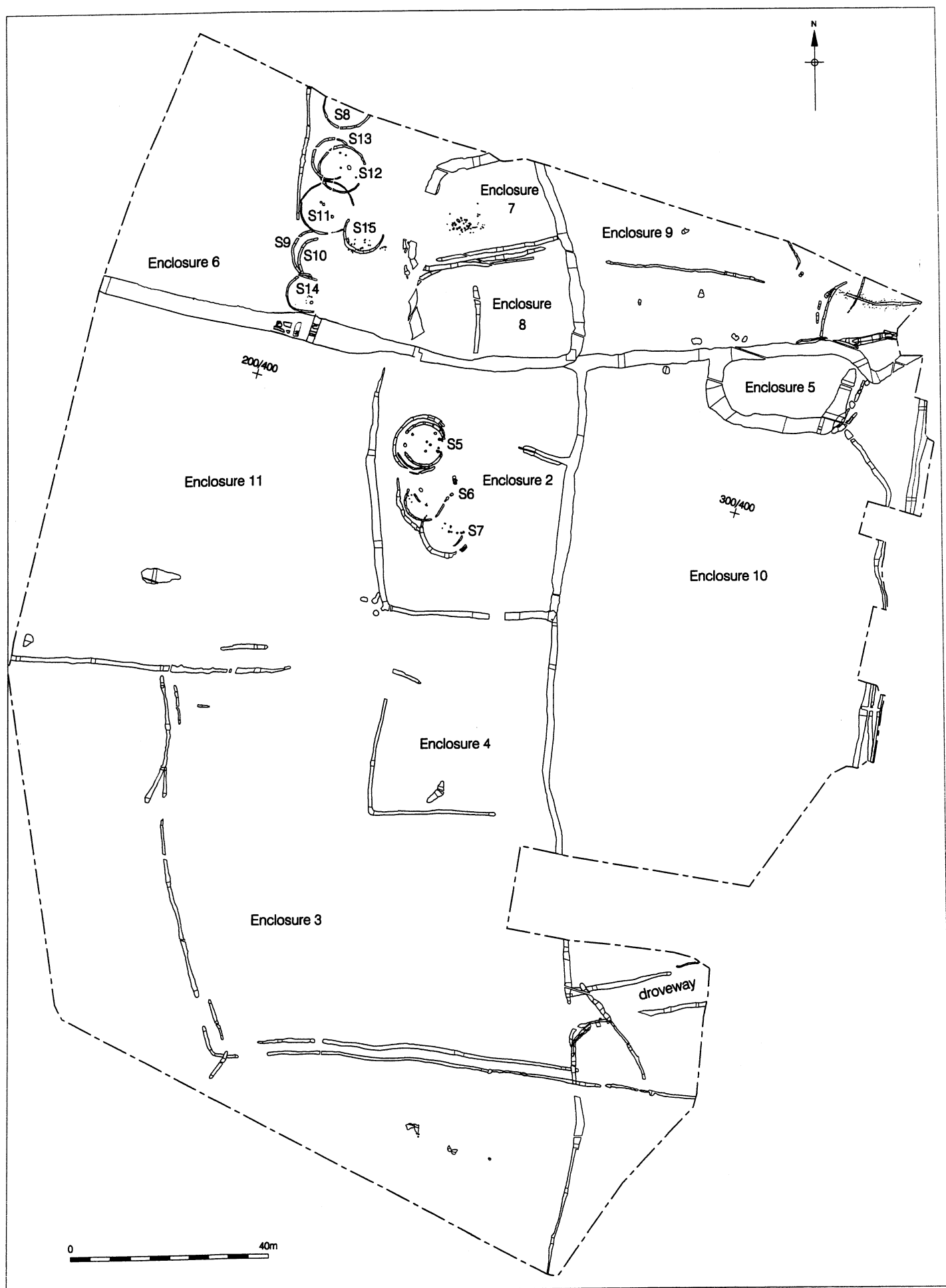


Figure 6  
Phase 4, overall plan  
1:1,000



Figure 7  
Phase 4, detail 1  
1:200

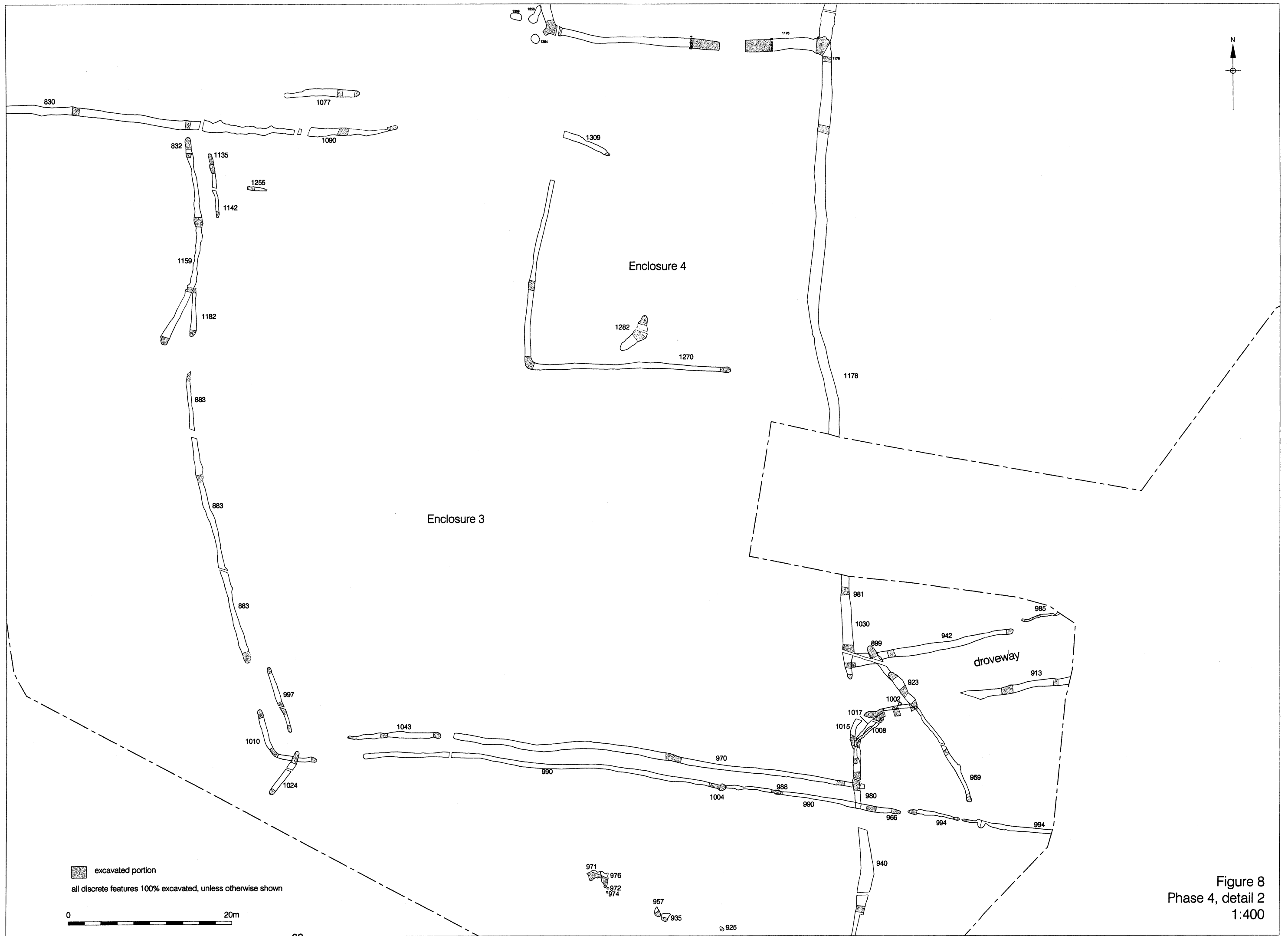
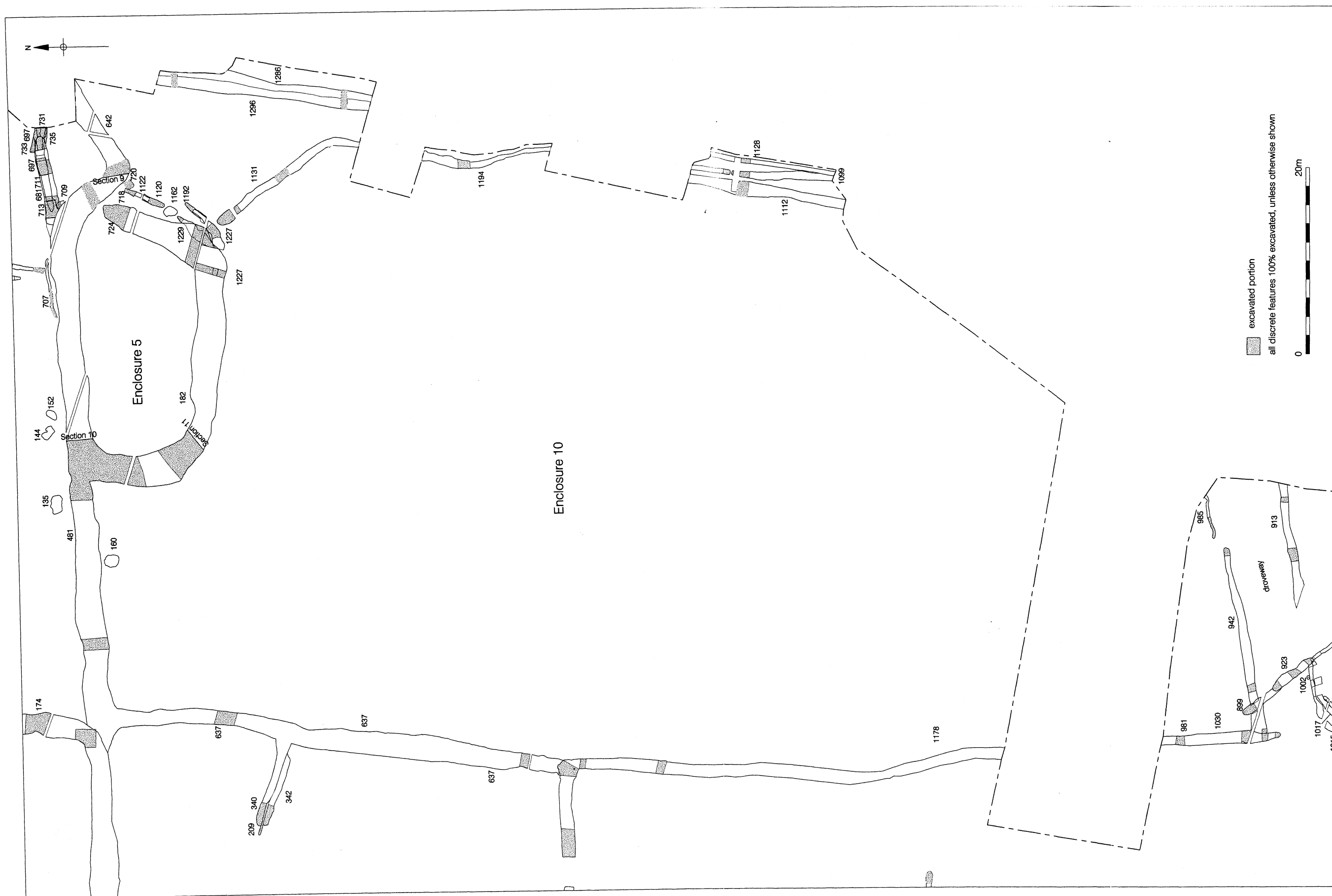
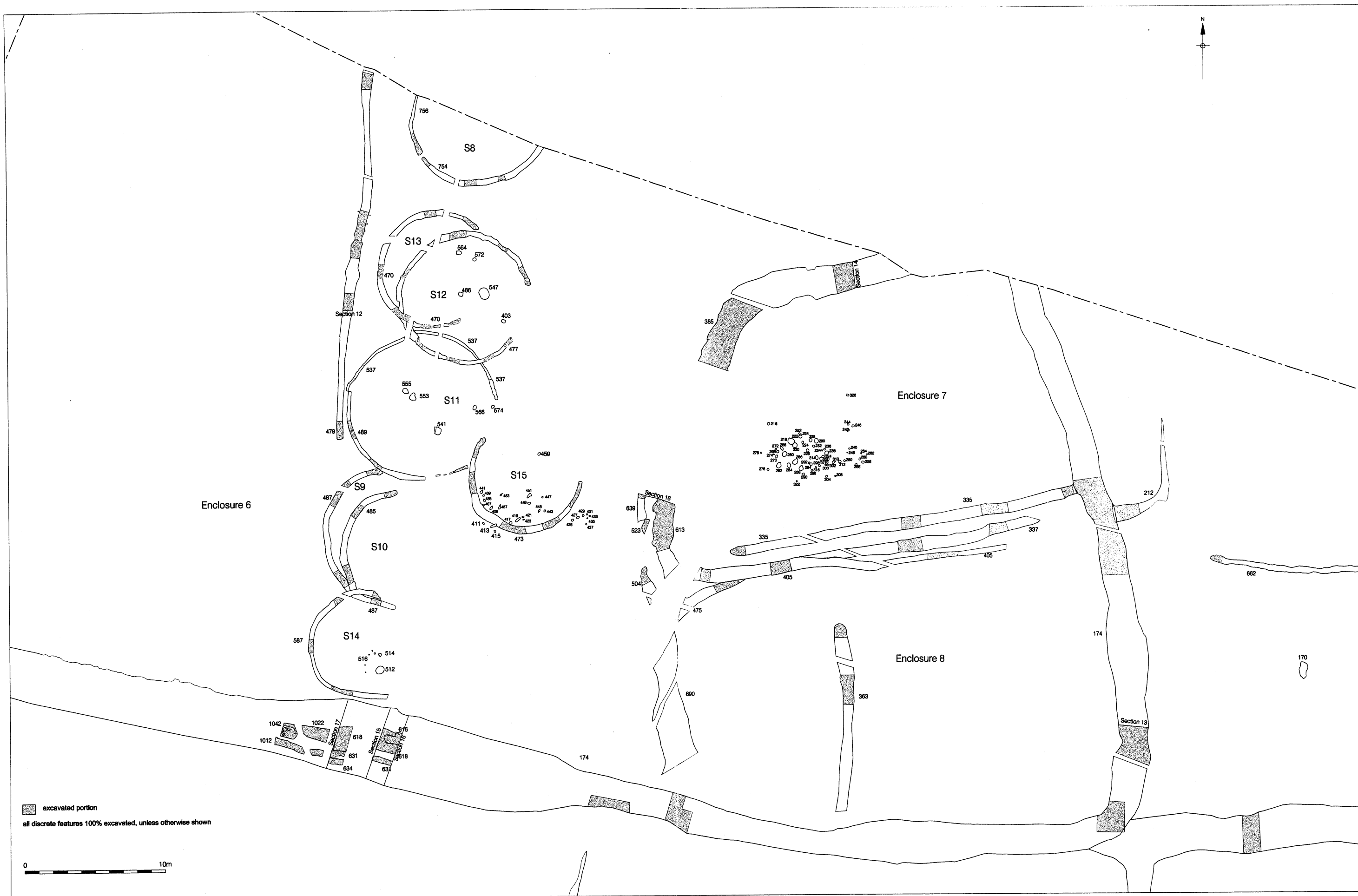
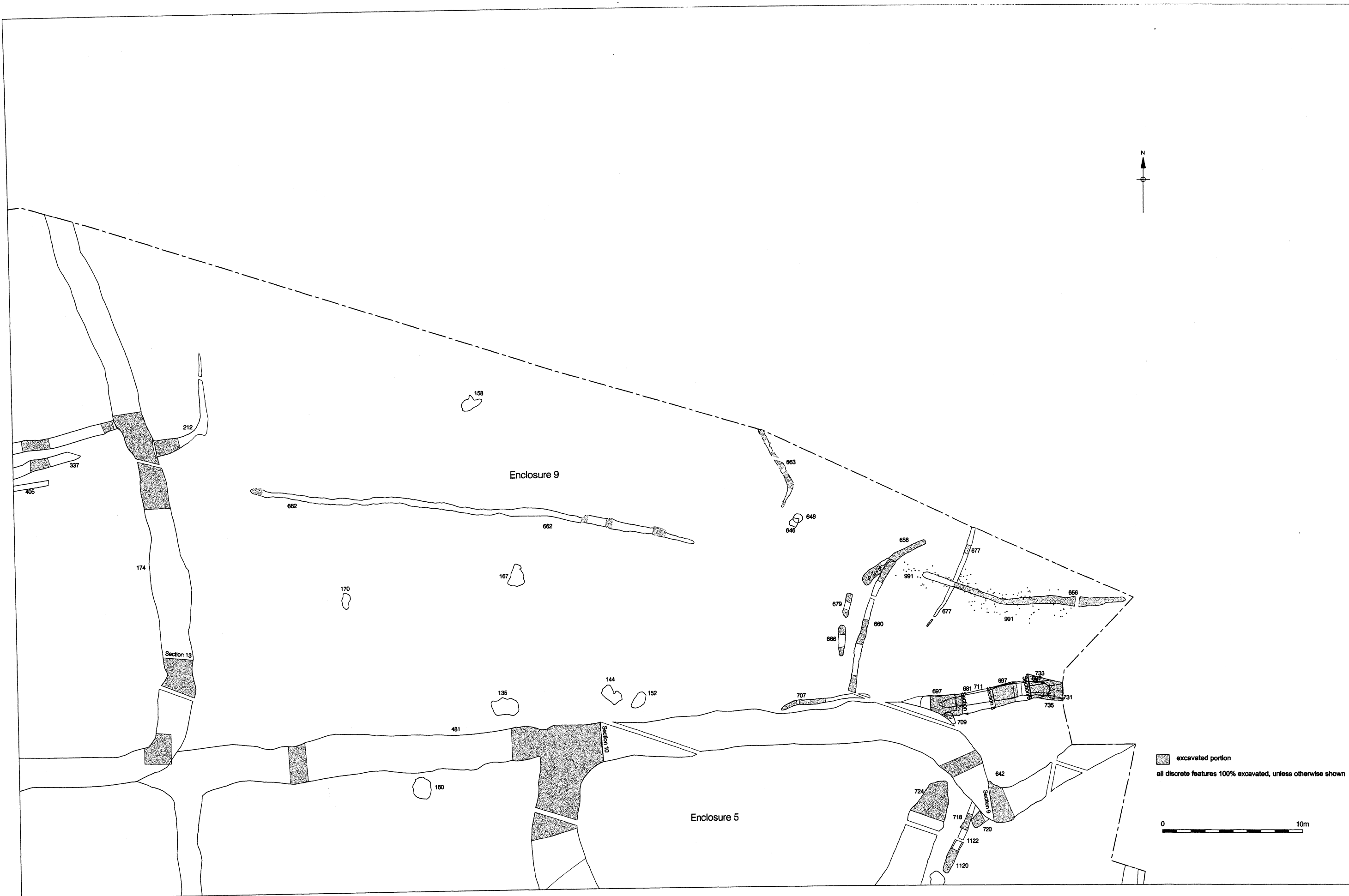


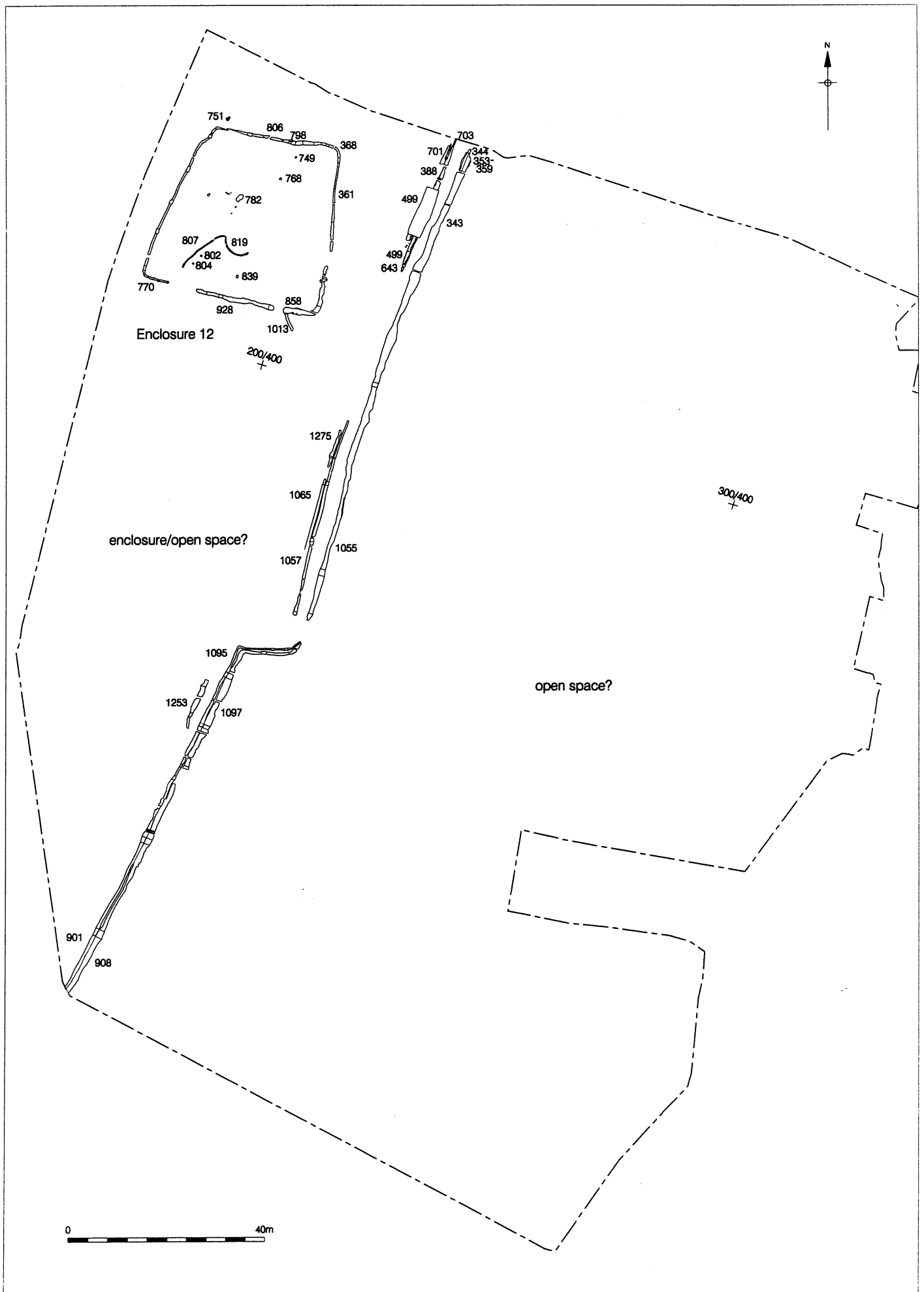
Figure 8  
Phase 4, detail 2  
1:400

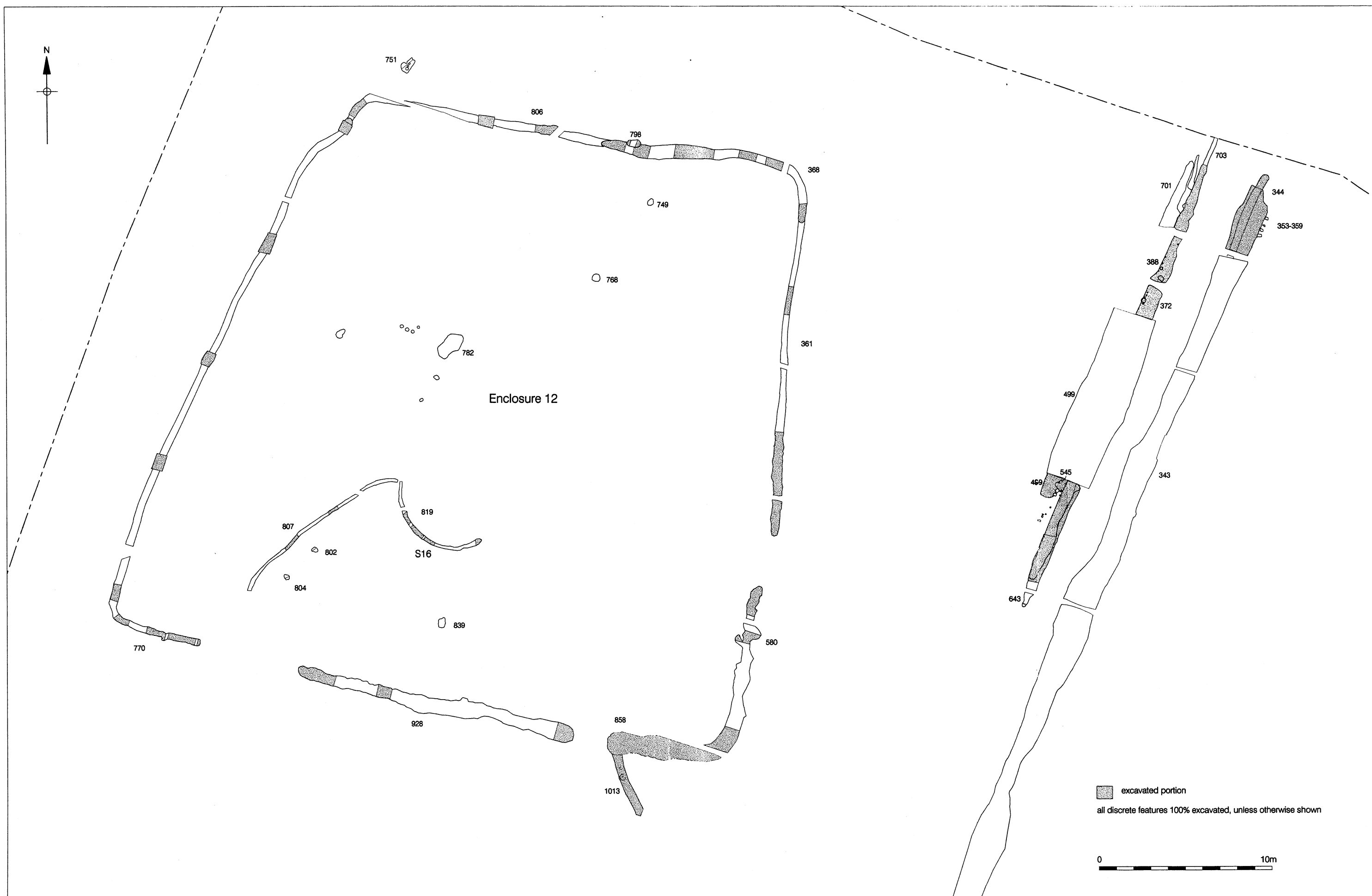






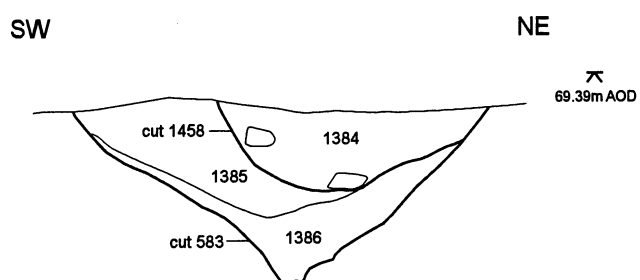








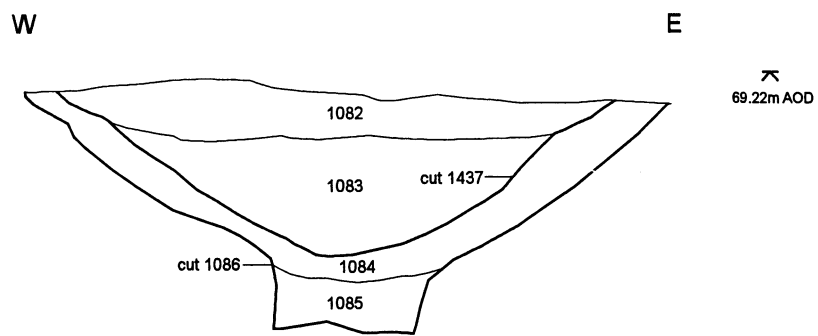
Section 1. North facing



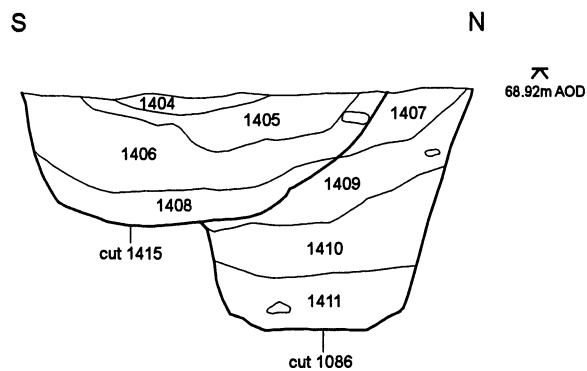
Section 2. South-east facing



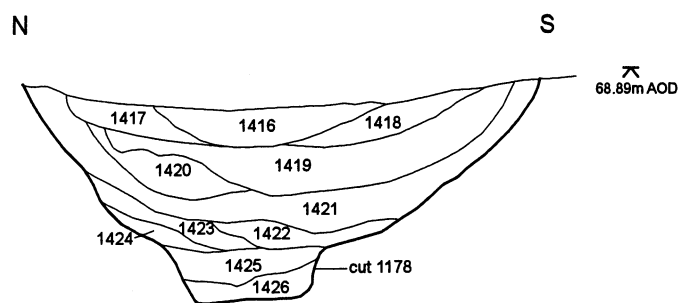
Figure 14. Sections 1 and 2  
Scale 1:20



Section 3. South facing



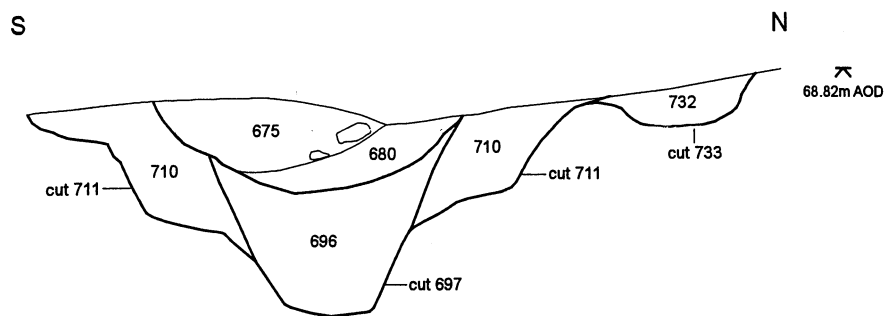
Section 4. East facing



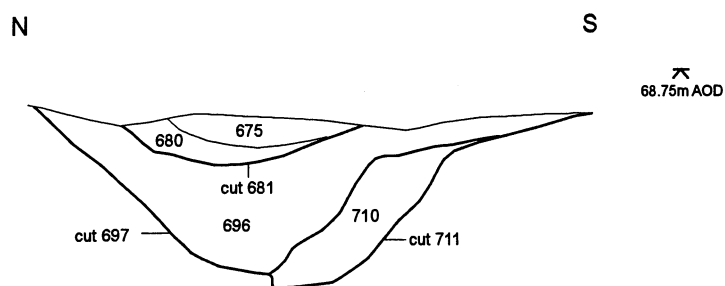
Section 5. West facing



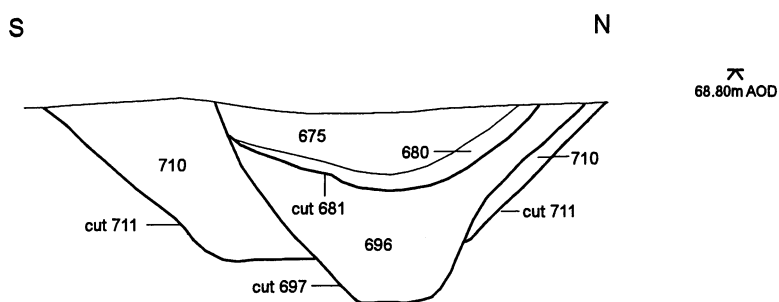
Figure 15. Sections 3, 4 and 5  
Scale 1:20



Section 6. East facing



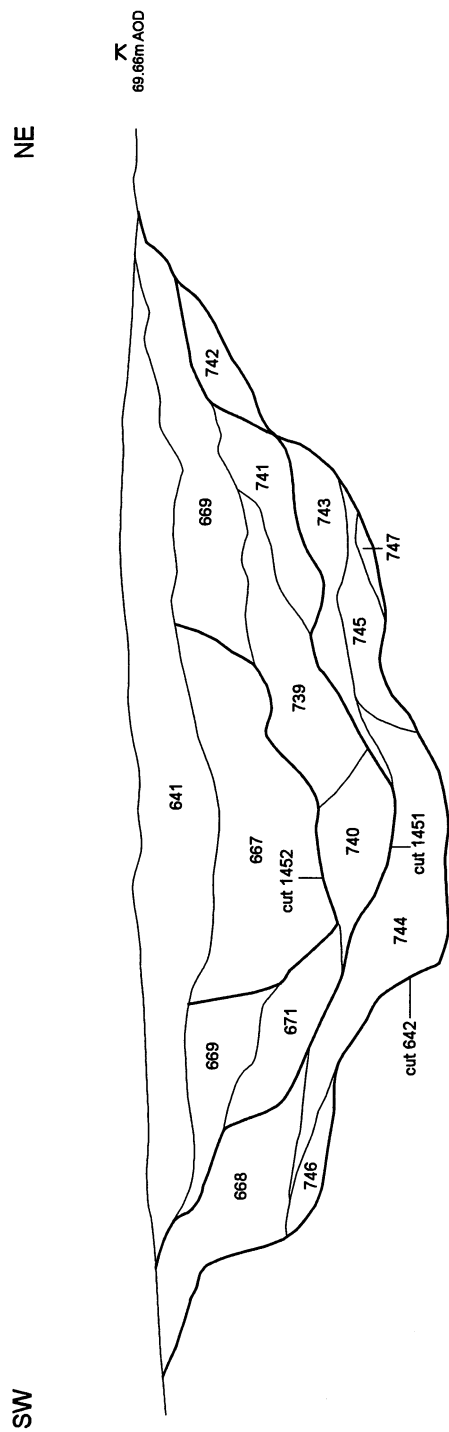
Section 7. West facing



Section 8. East facing



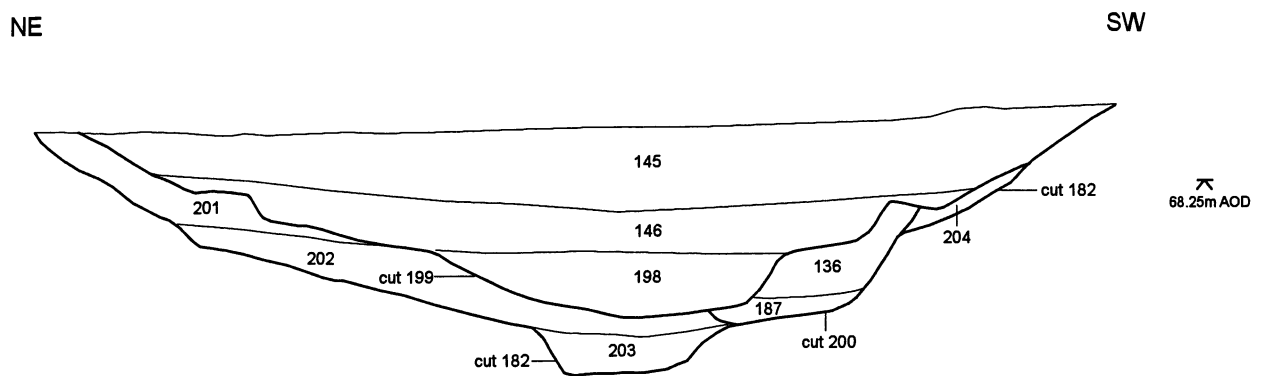
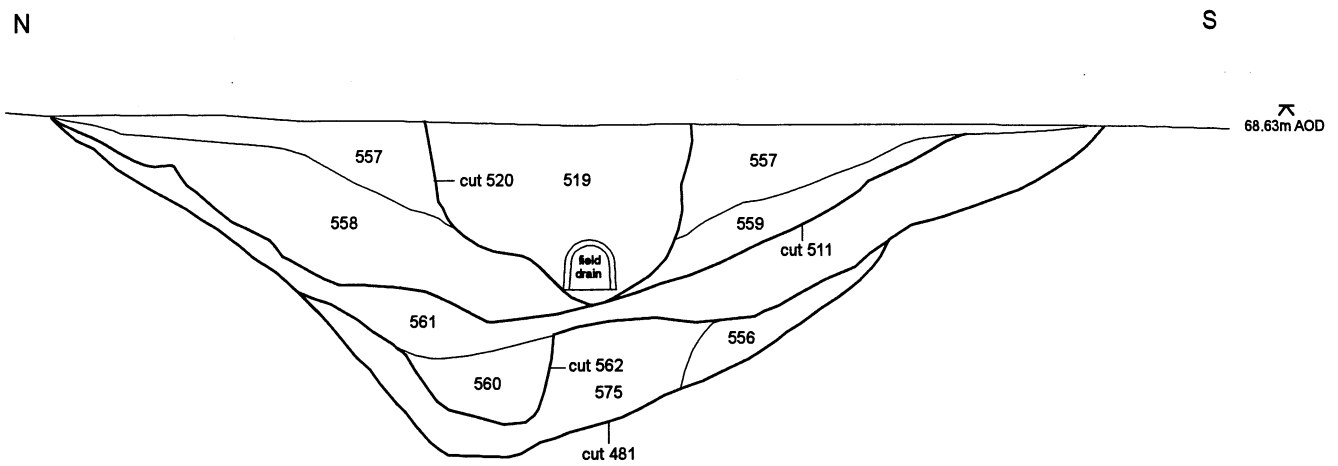
Figure 16. Sections 6, 7 and 8  
Scale 1:20



Section 9, East facing

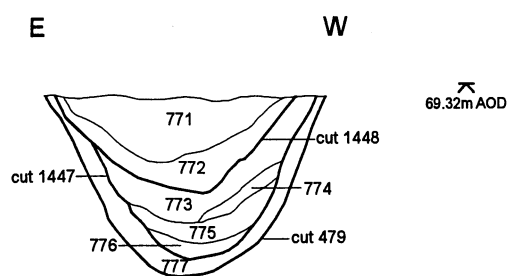
Figure 17. Section 9  
Scale 1:20



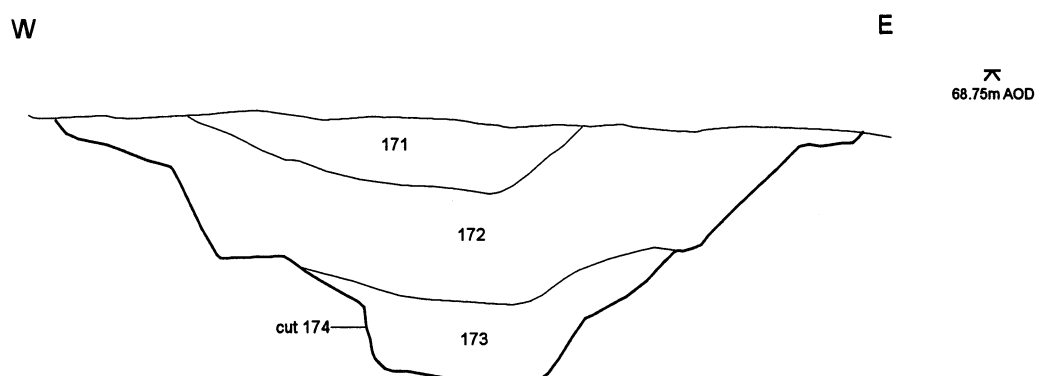


0 1m

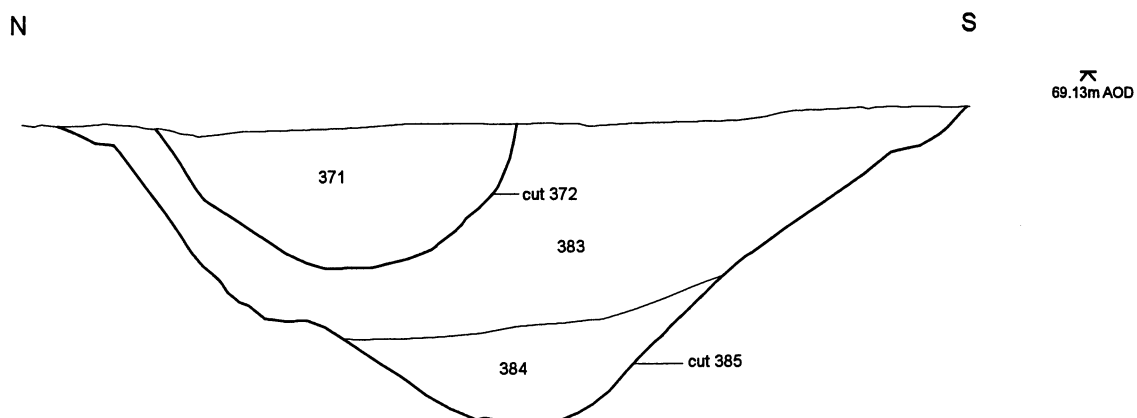
Figure 18. Sections 10 and 11  
Scale 1:20



Section 12. North facing



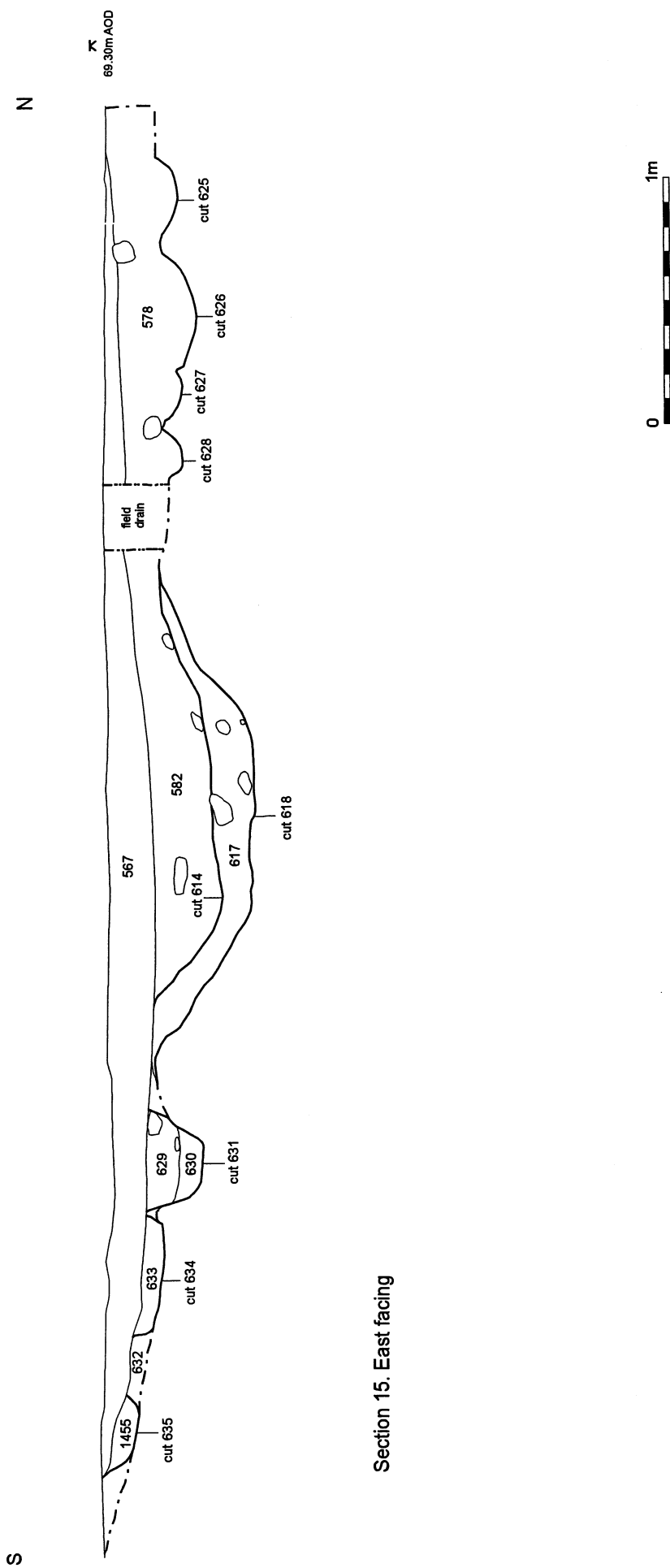
Section 13. South facing



Section 14. West facing

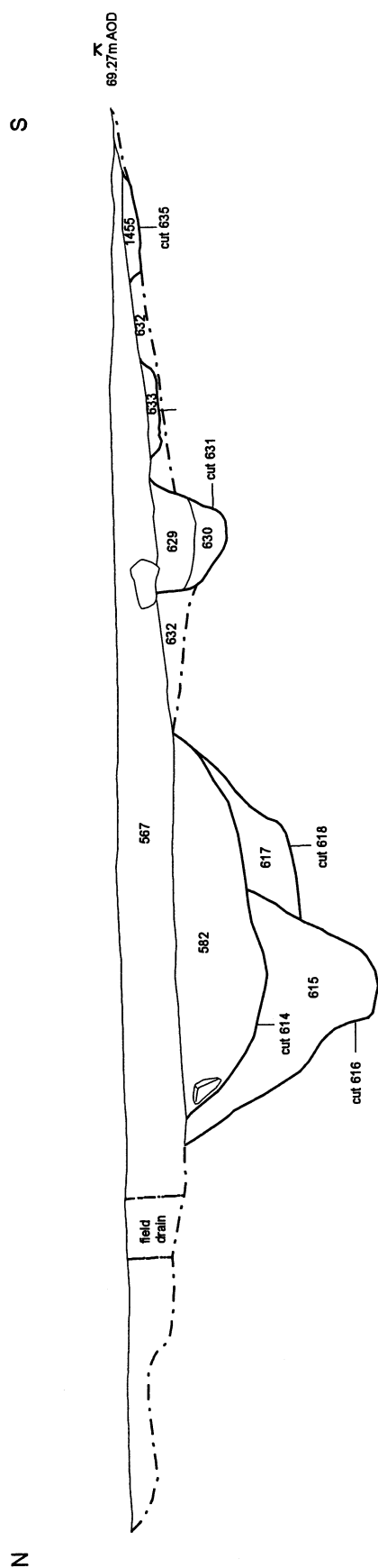


Figure 19. Sections 12, 13 and 14  
Scale 1:20



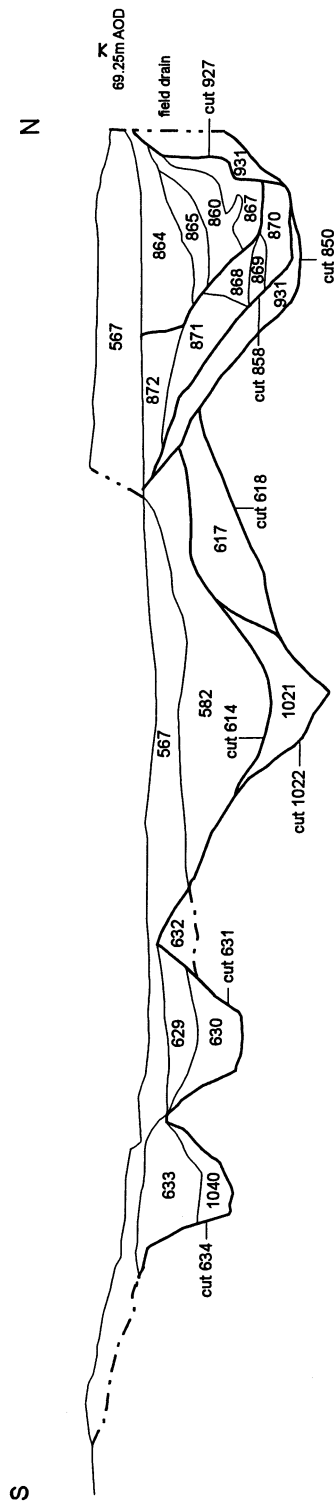
Section 15. East facing

Figure 20. Section 15  
Scale 1:25



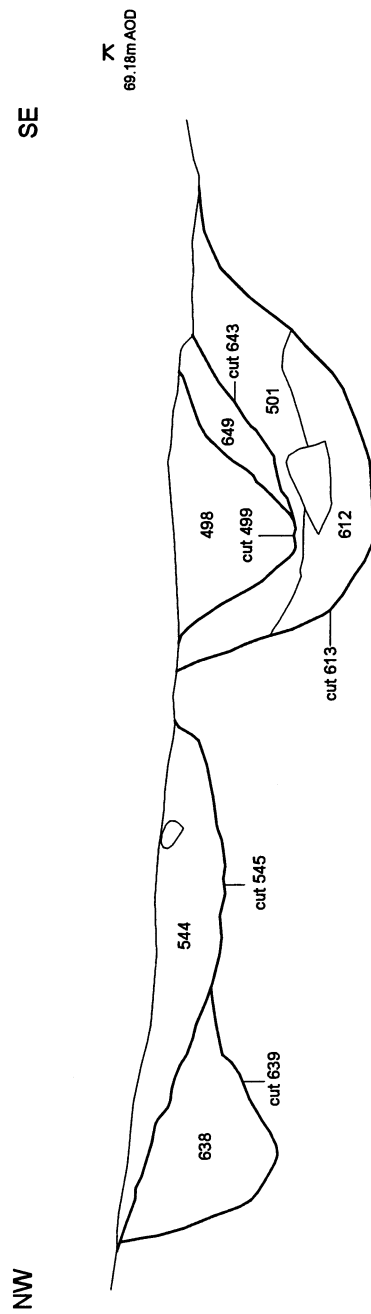
Section 16. West facing

Figure 21. Section 16  
Scale 1:25



Section 17. East facing

Figure 22. Section 17  
Scale 1:25



Section 18. South-west facing

Figure 23. Section 18  
Scale 1:20

## ***PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT***

## 6. STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

### 6.1 Written and Graphic Records

6.1.1 The contents of the paper archive are set out in Table 6a.

Item	No.	Sheets
Context Register	1	34
Context Sheets	-	1,255
Section Register	1	10
Section Drawings	321	217
Plans	283	892
Sample Register	1	2
Sample Sheets	-	72
Small Finds Register	1	1

*Table 6a. Quantification of paper records*

### 6.2 Photographic Records

6.2.1 The contents of the photographic archive are set out in Table 6b.

Item	No.	Sheets
Colour Slide Register	20	20
Colour Slides	475	33
Monochrome Print Register	16	16
Monochrome Prints	420	64
Monochrome Negatives	420	24

*Table 6b. Quantification of photographic records*

### 6.3 Project Archive

6.3.1 The paper and photographic archive is currently housed at the Northern Office of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

6.3.2 The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all 'finds' (see the following sections) will be packaged for long-term storage according to relevant guidelines.<sup>16</sup> The archive is to be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities at Newcastle University for permanent curation. The depositional requirements of the receiving body will be met in full.

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<sup>16</sup> UKIC, 1990.



## 7. POTTERY, BRIQUETAGE AND FIRED CLAY ITEMS

By S. H. Willis, University of Durham

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The excavations and fieldwork at Pegswood Moor Farm yielded a total of 243 sherds of pottery, of which 242 sherds (6,957grams) derive from vessels of Iron Age tradition, with one sherd coming from a modern flower pot. Around 27 rim sherds are identifiable amongst the Iron Age tradition pottery, with a maximum of c. 35 vessels of this date being represented.
- 7.1.2 Other sherds of ceramic material were also submitted to this author for reporting. These include 3 fragments from briquetage (salt container) vessels contemporary with the Iron Age tradition pottery sherds (see below) and several items evidently related to activities involving heat which are reported under a separate heading, below. A number of pieces of sundry fired clay were also recovered, some perhaps being fired daub; again these are reported in a separate sub-section.
- 7.1.3 The Iron Age tradition pottery came from 27 separate contexts of various types examined across the site. The briquetage came from 2 different contexts. Overall, the great majority of these items were recovered from stratified deposits that have been provisionally phased. The material has been well collected. Though fragmentary these ceramic items are in comparatively good condition; they are not particularly abraded nor weathered; original surfaces are largely intact, with ancient residues apparent in many cases. The average sherd weight is within the normal range for material of this sort from settlement sites in the region.
- 7.1.4 The 242 sherds of Iron Age tradition pottery comprise one of the largest collections of later prehistoric ceramics recovered from a site in Northumberland and their examination carries much potential for elucidating a variety of aspects of culture and practice at the site during the pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman Iron Age. That almost the entire ceramic assemblage has been recovered from discrete stratified and phased settlement contexts, plus the fact that it is in comparatively good condition, with much that can be reconstructed to establish part profiles of vessels, means that this collection has considerable research potential and is a vital resource in the characterisation of the site.

## **7.2 The Fabrics**

### **7.2.1 Pottery fabrics associated with the vessels of Iron Age tradition**

7.2.1.1 Six fabric types could be discerned amongst the collection. All of these fabrics are fairly hard with irregular fractures. Extant original surfaces have, generally, been wiped with some care to give a quite smooth feel; fractures are generally rough. Sherd cores, margins and the interior surface are normally unoxidized and appear, essentially, black. Exterior surfaces display irregular oxidization, and where this has occurred, surfaces are often red, mid-brown or yellowish brown. The principal difference between the fabrics is the character of the inclusion types present.

7.2.1.2 The pottery has been classified into the following fabric varieties:

**Fabric 1.** 'Massive' angular fragments of fine-grained basaltic/doleritic rock, c. 6-12mm in longest dimension, are common to abundant; these inclusions have been well-sorted. Some of these rock fragments are oxidizing to white and red. This type of fabric occurs elsewhere in the region.

**Fabric 2.** This variety of fabric contains somewhat less frequent basaltic/doleritic fragments, while some rounded clay pellets occur in sparse frequency.

**Fabric 3.** Small angular fragments of fine-grained basaltic/doleritic rock are common, (c. 1, 2 or 3mm in longest dimension) giving rise to a rather 'gritty' appearance.

**Fabric 4.** 'Massive' angular fragments of basaltic/doleritic rock occur in moderate frequency; fine 'sparkling' semi-translucent quartz grains are moderate to common, perhaps representing disaggregated sandstone. This type of fabric occurs elsewhere in the region.

**Fabric 5.** As Fabric 4 but with small fragments of white quartz present, c. 2-3mm in longest dimension.

**Fabric 6.** Quartz grained tempered fabric; fine quartz/sand grains are frequent. This type of fabric occurs elsewhere in the region.

### **7.2.2 Briquetage fabric: Fabric A**

7.2.2.1 The fabric is mainly oxidized, either red or yellowish brown, with an unoxidized interior margin and surface which can appear waxy. It is fairly hard with a smooth, soapy, feel. Fractures are irregular. Linear voids consistent with the combustion of chaff temper occur in moderate frequency; very fine quartz/sand grains and white specks are present, though rare, and are probably indigenous to the clay. The fabric of these examples from Pegswood Moor Farm is characteristically identical to that of fragments from briquetage salt containers from other sites in the region, of later Iron Age date.

### **7.2.3 Discussion of the Fabrics**

7.2.3.1 It is highly likely that all of the pots represented were made locally, using selected local resources. Local clays seem to have been used, possibly Boulder Clay that has been 'cleaned' or refined via settlement in a water pit, or similar. To the clay matrix, the potters have added tempering in order for the pots to efficiently absorb sudden temperature change and the rise to high temperature – in other words avoiding their explosion or cracking during firing and subsequent exposure to heat. A variety of tempers could be used to this effect but in the case of the Pegswood Moor Farm pot the potters have been deliberate in their selection of temper material.

- 7.2.3.2 Virtually all the later prehistoric pottery contains crushed igneous rock fragments which occur in common frequency. The rock type is fine-grained and very hard, being generically dolerite (though it may be more accurate to describe the rock as basaltic-doleritic). Six varieties of fabric occur, following slightly different 'recipes', but these are really variations on a theme, and do not seem to relate to differences in the form of the vessels.
- 7.2.3.3 This pattern is typical of the area between the Tyne and the Tweed, where rock of this type is very much the main temper employed, as for instance with the pottery from Burradon, south of Pegswood Moor Farm. In County Durham, Teesside and North Yorkshire dolerite is also a common temper in this pottery, but less exclusively.
- 7.2.3.4 Clearly these ancient potters were exercising careful selection as regards what went into their pots. There was something about dolerite that was significant to them. Whilst it was clearly, functionally, a practical sound temper, so too is sand. Why dolerite was preferentially chosen remains a matter for archaeological investigation. Dolerite occurs in the form of narrow intrusive dykes across the north-east of England, such as the Whin Sill. These dykes often form enduring upstanding topographic features and so it may be that they were selected for a symbolic reason, the rock perhaps being deliberately quarried at such locations. Less prosaically this rock occurs as erratic pebbles in the Boulder Clays across the region, together with many other rocks of course. Such pebbles may have been sorted out from the Boulder Clay by ancient potters, or collected as river pebbles.

### 7.3 Typological and Quantitative Information (Tables 7a-d)

#### 7.3.1 Phase 2

- 7.3.1.1 No pottery was collected from contexts assigned to Phase 2.

#### 7.3.2 Phase 3

- 7.3.2.1 A total of 27 sherds of pottery was recovered from Phase 3 contexts.

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	No. of rim sherds	Rim %	Form
133	4	1	1	10	0	-	Uncertain
1108	4	2	1	135	0	-	probable Jar
1060	4	22	19	645	2	13%	Jar
1060	4	23	2	61	0	-	probable Jar
1067	4	24	4	73	0	-	probable Jar
<b>Totals</b>	-	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-

Table 7a. Pottery from Phase 3: typology and quantitative data

#### 7.3.2 Phase 4

- 7.3.2.1 The majority of the pottery from the excavation comes from Phase 4, which doubtless, in part, reflects the fact that deposits of this Phase were comparatively well-represented and investigated.

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	No. of rims	Rim %	Form
211	4	3	1	94	0	-	Jar
214	4	4	19	247	4	11%	Jar
214	6	5	1	10	1	2%	Jar or Bowl
332	4	6	19	88	1	4%	probable Jar
332	1	7	1	9	0	-	uncertain
332	4	8	7	28	0	-	probable Jar
350	1	9	3	31	0	-	uncertain
395	2	10	5	129	0	-	Jar or Bowl
482	1	11	1	80	0	-	probable Jar
521	1	12	1	14	1	5%	probable Jar
521	3	13	1	83	1	4%	Jar
612	4	15	7	162	1	5%	Jar
636	4	16	2	27	0	-	Uncertain
657	1	17	1	328	1	7%	Large Jar
659	4	18	2	28	0	-	Uncertain
680	4	19	118	3936	11	34%	Large Jar
695	4	20	1	1	0	-	Uncertain
722	4	21	2	60	1	4%	Jar
1150	1	25	2	16	0	-	uncertain
1212	4	26	1	6	0	-	uncertain
1278	4	27	1	248	0	-	Jar
1405	4	28	1	14	0	-	uncertain
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>22</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>5639</b>	<b>22</b>	-	-

Table 7b. Pottery from Phase 4: typology and quantitative data

### 7.3.3 Phase 5

7.3.3.1 Phase 5 contexts produced a total of 14 sherds of pottery.

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	No. of rims	Rim %	Form
360	4	29	1	14	1	6%	probable Jar
365	Mod.	32	1	3	1	5%	Flower Pot
582	4	14	5	146	1	4%	Jar or Bowl
820	4	30	5	141	1	15%	Bowl
864	5	31	1	7	0	-	
870	5	33	1	3	0	-	
<b>Totals</b>	-	<b>6-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-

Table 7c. Pottery from Phase 5: typology and quantitative data

### 7.3.4 Phase 6

7.3.4.1 Unstratified pottery from the excavation amounted to 5 sherds.

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	No. of rims	Rim %	Form
U/s	4	34	3	34	0	-	probable Jar
U/s	4	35	1	29	0	-	probable Jar
U/s	5	36	1	20	0	-	probable Jar
<b>Totals</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-

Table 7d. Unstratified pottery: typology and quantitative data

#### **Explanation of conventions employed in Tables 7a-d above**

Each separate vessel identified amongst the sherds has been allocated an individual number, i.e. the Vessel Number. 'Rim %' denotes the percentage of the rim circumference represented by a rim sherd/s (a complete rim circumference would be 100% of course).

## 7.4 Form, Technology of Manufacture, and Use Information (Tables 7e-h)

### 7.4.1 Phase 3

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	Form	Rim diam. (cm)	Techn.	Sherd thickness (mm)	Residues	Notes
133	4	1	unc.	-	1	14	0	weathered
1108	4	2	?Jar	-	? 1	15	BZI 1	-
1060	4	*22	Jar	c.25	12	15	BZE 3 BZI 11 BZIE 2 RZE 2	Rim type 1
1060	4	23	?Jar	-	-	15	-	-
1067	4	24	?Jar	-	0	lnp	0	Inc. base sherd

Table 7e. Pottery from Phase 3: form, technology of manufacture, and use

### 7.4.2 Phase 4

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	Form	Rim diam. (cm)	Techn.	Sherd thickness (mm)	Residues	Notes
211	4	*3	Jar	-	1	11	0	Base sherd
214	4	*4	Jar	16	5	15	0	Rim, cf type 5
214	6	*5	Jar or Bowl	Unc.	0	9	0	Rim type 4; no curvature
332	4	*6	? Jar	Unc.	0	9	0	Rim type 3; base sherds present
332	1	7	unc.	-	0	15	0	-
332	4	8	? Jar	-	0	7	0	-
350	1	9	unc.	-	2	14	0	-
395	2	10	Jar or Bowl	-	3	17	BZE 2	-
482	1	11	?Jar	-	1	16	ZI 1	-
521	1	*12	?Jar	15	0	16	0	Rim cf. type 1
521	3	*13	Jar	23	0	13	RZE 1	Rim cf. type 1
612	4	*15	Jar	c.16	2	14	BZE 2	Rim cf. type 1
636	4	16	unc.	-	2	14	BZE 1	-
657	1	*17	Jar	c.35	0	19	RZE 1	Rim type 2
659	4	18	unc.	-	?1	11	BZE 2	-
680	4	*19	Jar	41	45	18	BZE 43 RZE 5	Rim cf. type 1
695	4	20	unc.	-	0	lnp	0	-
722	4	*21	Jar	22	2	16	BZE 1 RZE 1	Rim cf. type 2
1150	1	25	unc.	-	1	c.10	0	-
1212	4	26	unc.	-	0	10	0	-
1278	4	*27	Jar	-	1	18	ZI 1	Base sherd
1405	4	28	unc.	-	0	9	0	-

Table 7f. Pottery from Phase 4: form, technology of manufacture and use

### 7.4.3 Phase 5

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	Form	Rim diam. (cm)	Techn.	Sherd thickness (mm)	Residues	Notes
360	4	*29	Jar or Bowl	c.17	1	10	0	Rim of type 1
365	Mod	32	F. Pot	13	Factory	-	-	Collar rim
582	4	*14	Jar or Bowl	c.35	2	18	BZI 4 RZE 1	Rim of type 5
820	4	*30	Bowl	c.12	5	13	0	Rim of type 1
864	5	31	unc.	-	1	13	0	-
870	5	33	unc.	-	0	Inp	0	-

Table 7g. Pottery from Phase 5: form, technology of manufacture, and use

### 7.4.4 Phase 6

Context	Fabric	Vessel No.	Form	Rim diam. (cm)	Techn.	Sherd thickness (mm)	Residues	Notes
U/s	4	34	? Jar	-	2	12	0	2 joining sherds
U/s	4	35	? Jar	-	0	11	0	-
U/s	5	36	? Jar	-	0	Inp	0	From base

Table 7h. Unstratified pottery: form, technology of manufacture and use

#### Explanation of codes employed in Tables 7e-h above

Under Form, the following abbreviations are employed: 'unc.' denotes that the vessel form is uncertain; '? Jar', means that the item is thought probably a jar. The heading 'Techn.' is an abbreviation meaning: number of sherds where there is evidence of the technology of manufacture, that is, by coil or slab forming in the case of the sherds from Iron Age tradition vessels. 'Thickness of Sherds' records the maximum thickness of the vessel wall as indicated by the extant sherd/s; 'Inp' is used where the sherd is 'incomplete' that is, the thickness of vessel walls is not recordable as the sherd lacks one or two original (interior / exterior) surfaces. Under 'Residues' the presence of any macroscopically detectable surface residue is recorded: BZI 1 meaning 1 body sherd with carbonised residue present on an interior surface; RZE 2 would therefore note 2 rim sherds with carbonised residue on the exterior surface. Items requiring illustration are indicated by means of a \* prefixed to their Vessel Number).

## 7.5 Manufacture and Typology; Vessel Form and Rim Type

- 7.5.1 In terms of the fabrics (i.e. clay and inclusions) and form types represented, as well as the technology of manufacture, the pottery from Pegswood Moor Farm is typical of pottery assemblages from sites of Iron Age date in the region (i.e. between the Tees and the Firth of Forth).
- 7.5.2 All sherds of pottery of Iron Age tradition come from hand-made vessels. The hand-forming was accomplished via simple construction – using coil or slab building techniques. Many of the sherds from the site have fractured along these construction lines, which are often oblique to the walls of the vessels. In addition, some breakage 'planes' are convex or concave.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> cf. Jobey, 1970, 72-8.

- 7.5.3 The surfaces of the pots have consistently been smoothed but are otherwise unelaborated. No burnishing occurs. The only decoration occurs on the upper surface of 1 or 2 rim sherds and is very rudimentary and unobtrusive, taking the form of finger pad impressions. The infrequency of elaboration is a pattern seen elsewhere in the region, while the occasional incidence of finger pad 'decoration' isprecedented.
- 7.5.4 The great majority of the vessels represented amongst this collection are either clearly, or likely to be, examples of jars of so-called 'barrel' type. That is, of approximate barrel shape minus the top third of the barrel, with rather wide mouths. This form class predominates within the region, particularly in Northumberland where there is evidently little variety in forms. This is evidently so at Burradon, Tyne and Wear<sup>18</sup>. There is somewhat more variety in the forms occurring in this tradition further south, in the Tees Lowlands region, though here too jars predominate (comprising c. 80% of assemblages), with the barrel form likewise prominent. Amongst the present collection, as elsewhere, there is some considerable range in the size of the individual vessels; there are seemingly large, medium and small jars present. The large vessels represented here are truly massive with rim diameters of c. 350mm (2 examples) and 410mm placing them amongst the biggest vessels of this date from the region. This difference in size will certainly be deliberate and must be associated with function. The capacity and form of these particular large vessels means that they may, effectively have been cauldrons, with the potential of holding and/or cooking, food sufficient for a gathering of people.
- 7.5.5 Considerable uniformity occurs likewise in the case of the rim forms (see below), though Vessel No. 6 is a noteworthy variant.
- 7.5.6 At least one bowl is present (coming from context 820, Phase 5; Vessel No. 30). In some cases it is unclear from rim sherds (the most form-diagnostic material) whether a bowl or jar is represented as these types share similar rim types, so it is possible that some further bowls are present. (In these cases it is stated that the vessel is either a jar or a bowl).
- 7.5.7 There are 5 different rim types represented, all being precededented amongst regional pottery collections. The types are simple, with the majority being variations on a single theme.

**Rim Type 1.** The rim is essentially 'upright', slightly in-turned and usually tapered somewhat towards its terminal; the terminal is usually rounded. Examples occur at Stanwick,<sup>19</sup> Thorpe Thewles<sup>20</sup> and Burradon.<sup>21</sup>

**Rim Type 2.** The rim is essentially upright, slightly in-turned and has been somewhat flattened, resulting in a slight internal over-hang. Examples occur at Stanwick<sup>22</sup> and Thorpe Thewles.<sup>23</sup>

**Rim Type 3.** The rim is turned slightly outwards, creating a neck and 'slack' profile; the rim terminal is tapered to a point. Examples occur at Thorpe Thewles.<sup>24</sup>

**Rim Type 4.** As with Type 1 the rim is essentially upright with a slight in-turn, though in this case the tapering terminal is bent further inwards.

<sup>18</sup> Jobey, *op. cit.*

<sup>19</sup> Wheeler, 1954, Fig. 12 No. 29.

<sup>20</sup> Swain, 1987, Fig. 44 No. 82, Fig. 46 No. 138.

<sup>21</sup> Jobey, *op. cit.*, Fig. 9 No. 12.

<sup>22</sup> Wheeler, *op. cit.*, Fig. 12 No. 30.

<sup>23</sup> Swain, *op. cit.*, Fig. 45 No. 49, Fig. 46 No. 135.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Fig. 44 No. 106, Fig. 46 No. 170.

**Rim Type 5.** The rim is similar to Type 1, though is upright (with no in-turning); there is some tapering towards the terminal which is rounded. Examples occur at Thorpe Thewles<sup>25</sup> and Burradon.<sup>26</sup>

## 7.6 List of Ceramic Items Warranting Illustration in the Publication Report

7.6.1 Fifteen pottery items and one briquetage item are worthy of illustration. They are listed below.

Vessel No.	Form	Notes
3	Jar,	Represented by base (15% represented); base diameter 12cm
4	Barrel Jar	Rim Type 5
5	Jar or Bowl	Rim Type 4
6	Small Jar	Rim Type 3; base also represented
12	Probable Barrel Jar	Rim Type 1
13	Barrel Jar	Rim Type 1
14	Jar or Bowl	Rim Type 5
15	Barrel Jar	Rim Type 1; has slight finger pad impressions along top of rim
17	Large Barrel Jar	Rim Type 2
19	Large Barrel Jar	Rim Type 1
21	Barrel Jar	Rim Type 2
22	Barrel Jar	Rim Type 1
27	Jar	Represented by base (10% represented); base diameter 22cm
29	Jar or Bowl	Rim Type 1
30	Bowl	Rim Type 1
	Briquetage 'base'	From context 821

Table 7i. Ceramic items recommended for illustration

## 7.7 Chronology

7.7.1 The Iron Age tradition pottery from Pegswood Moor Farm is part of a long-lived tradition spanning the first millennium BC and continuing into the Roman Iron Age. Current evidence suggests there is only limited typological change to pottery styles during this long period.

7.7.2 Although there are no sherds of Roman pottery present amongst the recovered assemblage this does not preclude occupation at the site during the Roman era as the evidence from elsewhere shows that traditional pottery styles continued to be used at sites with indigenous origins well into the Roman era. Hence, it may be that some of the vessels from the site, though of Iron Age tradition in terms of their typology, were actually in use during the early Roman era, contemporary with the glass bangles from the site.

7.7.3 Unfortunately the nature of this pottery, not least the simplicity of its forms and lack of typological development, means that it is not possible to suggest dates for the occupation phases at Pegswood on the basis of the pottery. Close scrutiny of the details relating to the fabrics and rims may reveal some chronological guides and should be under-taken as part of the work towards publication.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, Fig. 44 No. 114.

<sup>26</sup> Jobey, *op. cit.*, Fig. 9 No. 11.



- 7.7.4 Examples of briquetage from sites occupied during the Iron Age and early Roman period in the region seem, on current evidence, to be associated with occupation dating to the late Iron Age and immediate post-conquest period. It may be therefore that the few finds of briquetage from the present site are indicators of occupation during the later Iron Age; their occurrence in Phase 4 contexts seems consistent with this possibility.

## 7.8 Carbonized Residues

- 7.8.1 A surprisingly high proportion of the vessels represented amongst the pottery from the site show evidence of use in cooking, having burnt remains adhering to their surfaces. They appear to have been placed in or near to a fire with food substances within, which have boiled over leaving carbonised residues on the exterior of the vessels. One or two vessels have carbonised remains on the interior where food has burnt within the pot, which has not been cleaned out.
- 7.8.2 Recent work has taken samples of such burnt remains from the sides of ancient pots and submitted these residues for Carbon 14 dating, with good results. It may be possible to conduct this analysis with some of the pots from Pegswood Moor. This technique, of course, provides a potentially important means for dating the site (directly through the actions of people) at a time period for which we have very few means of dating remains with any precision.

## 7.9 The Briquetage (Salt Container) Vessels

- 7.9.1 The three fragments of briquetage indicate that salt was in use at the site. The fragments come from ceramic salt containers that will probably have been of small cylindrical form, or trough-like (with 2 troughs bound together to form a cylinder for transport). The fragments occur in a fragile but distinctive chaff (grass) tempered fabric which is always a clear indicator as to what they represent. Again these vessels were hand-made practical vessels. Light, porous and readily formed, they were used to store and convey salt and are unique to the (?Late) Iron Age and early Roman period. The salt will have been sea salt, collected on a semi-industrial scale on the North Sea coast. Where this occurred is not yet known. It is however documented that there was extensive 'salt winning' undertaken along much of the Northumberland coast between Saltburn and Blyth during the early Modern period and into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, connected with the fishing industry. Medieval salt making is known at Teesmouth.

Context	Fabric	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Comments
<b>Phase 4</b>				-
612	A	2	14	Hand formed; both of irregular shape; fairly typical examples
821	A	*1	13	Hand formed; fabric of typical appearance; possibly from a base.
<b>Totals</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	-

Table 7j. Incidence of Briquetage (Salt Container) Fragments

7.9.2 Pegswood Moor Farm has the distinction of being the most northerly Iron Age site in Britain to have yielded briquetage fragments to date. The presence of these salt container vessels at Iron Age sites in the North-East is one of our best indicators of the trade and exchange networks which must have existed in the region, but which are not otherwise detectable from the archaeological remains normally encountered at sites belonging to this period. As can be appreciated salt was a vital commodity in past times and was employed in a variety of processes, not just for seasoning and preservation of food. It is possible that one of the fragments of briquetage is part of a 'special deposit', possibly a ritual deposit at the site. At Burradon, and at sites in the Tees valley of Iron Age date, fragments of these briquetage containers occur in potentially symbolic or ritual deposits, particularly associated with the end of occupation at domestic sites.

## **7.10 Pottery: Summary**

7.10.1 A modest-sized assemblage of later prehistoric pottery representing c. 35 different vessels, together with briquetage and other ceramic remains was recovered from this site, forming a rare instance within the region of the controlled recovery of later prehistoric artefacts from an extensively investigated settlement complex.

7.10.2 Although the amount of pottery recovered from these extensive area excavations seems modest there is no doubt that this is, regionally, an important group of material. Most of this pottery was recovered from stratified settlement contexts, and comprises relatively well preserved sherds, many of which conjoin to form part profiles of the original vessels. Pottery was the main artefact type recovered from the works (as is normal for a site of this date), and this material can provide a range of information on life, practice and culture at the site. The quantity of pottery compares well with the small collections from sites on Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, where, evidently people used pottery vessels during the first millennium BC, and into the Roman period, but not, seemingly, on any large scale.

7.10.3 Later prehistoric ceramics from the North-East of England have been comparatively well-studied in recent years; understanding of this material from Pegswood Moor Farm is likely to benefit from the knowledge gained from these other assemblages. Understanding of the present assemblage will only be extracted from detailed study and comparison with other groups from the region.

## **7.11 Pottery: Recommendations**

- 7.11.1 Further work towards publication should scrutinize details relating to the fabrics and rims in order to reveal any chronological guides. ✓
- 7.11.2 The ceramic report for publication will need to consider fully any other dating evidence available (e.g. from other classes of artefact, and from absolute dating methods), in order to arrive at a firmer idea as to the likely date range of the assemblage and its elements.
- 7.11.3 Further work should also examine the differences in the sizes of the vessels and establish their significance in terms of regional trends and usage.
- 7.11.4 The incidence of the carbonised residues on the pottery should be examined, combined with other variables, as such work has previously revealed, for example, trends in the functions of pottery of this type. It would be possible to compare the evidence from Pegswood Moor Farm with the dataset from other sites in order to highlight any similarities or differences. ✓
- 7.11.5 The contextual and spatial distribution of the assemblage should be studied in an endeavour to discern trends in its occurrence across the site.
- 7.11.6 There should be consideration of the possibility that some of the ceramic finds relate to votive activity or other 'special deposits'.
- 7.11.7 It will be necessary to note the taphonomy of the collection, for instance via average sherd weight data, comparing this with data from other regional assemblages.
- 7.11.8 For publication, the significance of the briquetage from the site will need to be discussed.
- 7.11.9 Ideally 16 items should be drawn for illustration (see Table 7i above) in the published report (15 pottery vessels; 1 briquetage fragment). These drawings should be checked by the specialist at the pencil stage.
- 7.11.10 The evidence of the pottery from this site can be compared with the growing corpus of such material from sites in the wider region, and can thereby contribute to an understanding of ancient life and activities at this site at a series of levels.
- 7.11.11 No specialist petrological work is required.

## **7.12 Residues and other items resulting from activities involving heat**

- 7.12.1 There are four cases of fused material resulting from activities involving heat. These come from four separate contexts, and could relate to different types of processes as they are qualitatively different types of remains. The items are listed here, with observations by Phil Clogg of the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, integrated within the text.

### **7.12.2 Catalogue**

#### **Phase 3**

1. Context 1067, one fragment, 13g. This fragment is approximately wedge shaped in plan measuring 44 x 30 x 23mm; it is mainly black. It has a fused/vitrified 'upper' surface, with the lower surface resembling a fired clay. It is not clear what this residue represents. It is possible that this is a dragging off of dross that has fused with other material. It is more, likely, however, to constitute a mix of cinder, unburnt fuel and slag. Scanning via XRF proved inconclusive. Of these four cases of residue, this is the most likely to be the result of an industrial process, but is not necessarily so.

#### **Phase 4**

2. Context 722, three fragments, 6g. These small amorphous pieces are characteristically similar, light, black and vesicular; they measure 29 x 20 x 12mm, 25 x 23 x 7mm and 25 x 15 x 11mm. These residues are cinder, which could be the result of a potentially wide range of processes.  
3. Context 1133, three fragments, 61g. These fragments are characteristically similar nodules, stained a variety of browns and measuring 52 x 45 x 28mm, 31 x 31 x 29mm and 31 x 28 x 13mm. These residues are fuel ash slag, relating to a low heat process.

#### **Phase 5**

4. Context 567, one fragment, 42g. This fragment is approximately semi-circular in plan, measuring 58 x 35 x 21mm and derives from a bigger item; some 'run' projects from the semi-circular shape. One surface is partially fused and is described here as the upper surface; this has a slight green tinge and it is from this that the run projects. Below this and forming the core and lower surface of the fragment is a more typical, light red, fired clay matrix, with some small voids. This seems to be a fragment from the clay lining of an oven or kiln, with a slightly fused/vitrified surface as a result of heating. It may be that the clay has mixed with something within the kiln that has induced a 'run' similar to that seen with metal slag. This is an unusual, puzzling item. Scanning via XRF proved inconclusive.

## **7.13 Residues: Discussion and Recommendations**

- 7.13.1 None of these items is diagnostic. There seems no particular significance to the find spot context of each of these items.
- 7.13.2 No further work is required in the case of any of these pieces, which should be listed in the final report in the manner above. These items have no special conservation or storage requirements.

## 7.14 Fired Clay Items

- 7.14.1 Sundry fired clay items were recovered from a number of site contexts, totalling 35 pieces weighing 151grams. These items are recorded in Table 7k.

Context	No. of frags	Weight (g)	Daub?	Comments
<b>Phase 4</b>				
332	1	2	Possibly	Oxidized surface
584	20	61	Possibly	Fairly amorphous; oxidized; all perhaps derive from ?1 larger item; ??chaff temper
612	3	41	No	Amorphous; oxidized
1133	1	7	No	Amorphous; oxidized; similar to frags from 1150
1150	4	21	No	Amorphous; oxidized; similar to frags from 1133
1319	1	1	No	Amorphous; unoxidized
1323	2	4	No	Amorphous frags; partially oxidized
<b>Phase 5</b>				
365	1	1	Possibly	Approx. button shaped; part oxidized
498	1	6	Possibly	Oxidized; 1 smooth original surface
<b>Unstrat.</b>				
U/s	1	7	No	Amorphous pellet, partially oxidized
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>151</b>		

Table 7k. Incidence of Fired Clay

## 7.15 Fired Clay Items: Discussion and Recommendations

- 7.15.1 None of these items is diagnostic. No further work is required in the case of any of these pieces, which should be listed in the final report in a catalogue format similar to the above tabulation. These items have no special conservation or storage requirements.

## **8. STONE OBJECTS**

*By D.F. Williams, Ph.D., FSA, University of Southampton*

### **8.1 Catalogue of Stone Objects**

#### **1]. SF4 [327] Phase 4**

Broken hone of millstone grit [Carboniferous].

#### **2]. SF24 [214] Phase 3: Fill of ditch [340]**

Rounded pebble of iron-stone [?Carboniferous].

#### **3]. (a) SF1 [146] Phase 4: Fill of ditch [199], re-cut of ditch [182]**

Rounded pebble of ironstone [?Carboniferous].

#### **(b) SF2 [146] Phase 4: Fill of ditch [199], re-cut of ditch [182]**

Rounded pebble of ironstone [?Carboniferous].

#### **(c) SF3: [146] Phase 4: Fill of ditch [199], re-cut of ditch [182]**

Pebble of fine-grained micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures] used as a secondary hone.

#### **4]. SF25 [476] Phase 4: Fill of roundhouse gully [477]**

Fragment of hone in a fine-grained micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures].

#### **5]. SF14 [148] Phase 4: Fill of roundhouse gully [149]**

Small irregular-shaped piece of ?burnt fine-grained limestone [?Carboniferous].

#### **6]. (a) SF27 [1075] Phase 4: Fill of roundhouse gully [1081]**

Small piece of a possible quern in a medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures].

#### **(b) SF28 [1075] Phase 4: Fill of roundhouse gully [1081]**

Small burnt piece of a possible quern from a ?glacial erratic igneous rock.

#### **7]. SF33 [1411] Phase 4: Primary fill enclosure ditch [1086]**

Fragment of the upper stone of a beehive quern of millstone grit [Carboniferous].

#### **8]. SF22 [1280] Phase 4: Fill of curvilinear feature [1282]**

Large worked fragment of magnesium limestone [?Permian].

#### **9]. SF5 [464] Phase 4: Primary fill of ditch [182]**

Complete ?saddle quern of medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures].

#### **10]. SF26 [540] Phase 4: Fill of possible hearth [541] inside roundhouse**

Possibly a loomweight in ironstone [?Carboniferous].

#### **11]. (a) SF7 [641] Phase 4: Latest fill of ditch [1452], re-cut of ditch [642]**

Complete lower stone from a beehive quern in a medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures]. It has a slightly convex grinding surface with a round spindle socket set 30mm into the stone. The base is domed-shaped with a diameter of 33cm.

#### **(b) SF10 [641] Phase 4: Latest fill of ditch [1452], recut of ditch [642]**

Broken pebble of quartzite possibly used as a hone.

#### **12]. SF18 [1041] Phase 5: Fill of butt end of enclosure ditch [1042]**

Almost complete lower stone from a beehive quern in a medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures]. It has a slightly convex grinding surface with a round spindle socket set 33mm into the stone. The base is domed-shaped with a diameter of 50cm.

**13]. (a) SF16 [1000] Phase 5: Fill of fence line [1013]**

Complete upper quernstone in a medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures]. The hopper is V-shaped leading to a straight feed-pipe, widening slightly towards the concave grinding surface. It has an unpierced lateral handle socket that does not penetrate to the central hopper and feed-pipe. The diameter is 38cm.

**(b) SF17 [1000] Phase 5: Fill of fence line [1013]**

Part of an upper quernstone in a medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures]. Part of the hopper and feed-pipe remain, together with the handle socket.

**14]. (a) SF8 [659] Phase 4: Fill of fence line [660]**

Almost complete pebble hone of a fine-grained micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures].

**(b) SF9 [659] Phase 4: ?Fill of fence line [660]**

Rounded ?hammer stone of ?quartzite with flat worked top.

**15]. SF19 [1097] Phase 4: Fill of roundhouse gully [1088]**

Part of an upper quernstone in an unidentified stone.

## **8.2 Discussion of Stone Objects**

- 8.2.1 The majority of the stone listed above could have been obtained from a fairly local source. The site lies in an area of Carboniferous Coal Measures, close by to outcrops of Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone. The single small piece of Magnesian Limestone may have come from the Permian to the south of South Shields. It is possible, of course, that some of this material, the querns for example, could have been made and brought in from further afield as Carboniferous formations are widespread in the region.
- 8.2.2 Saddle querns were used during the Neolithic period, were still in use during the middle to late Iron Age, occasionally being found in direct association with rotary querns,<sup>27</sup> and are occasionally found in the Roman period also.<sup>28</sup> All of the larger fragments of upper stones are of the beehive quern type, which operated from the pressure of their heavy upper stones with a tearing action on the cereals. This form of quern is common in the north of Britain and seems to have been in use from the second century BC until the mid second century AD, being regarded as a native form of rotary quern.<sup>29</sup> The outer surfaces of most of the querns at Pegswood have been roughly dressed by pecking with some form of punch tool to form a low dome shape.

## **8.3 Stone Objects: Recommendations**

- 8.3.1 It is recommended that further work be undertaken to assess the degree of wear on the complete quernstones, SF7, SF16, and SF18, and consideration of implications.
- 8.3.2 It is recommended that further work be undertaken in an attempt to identify the function of the small saddle quernstone, SF5.

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<sup>27</sup> Wainwright, 1979.

<sup>28</sup> Hayes, 1974.

<sup>29</sup> Welfare, 1986.

- 8.3.3 SF26 has been provisionally identified as a loomweight. It is recommended that further work be undertaken in an attempt to confirm this.
- 8.3.4 The complete quernstones, whetstones and 'pounder' should be drawn for inclusion in any publication paper; SF3, SF4, SF5, SF7, SF8, SF9, SF16, and SF18.
- 8.3.5 It is recommended that microscopic analysis should be carried out on the small saddle quernstone, SF5, and whetstones, SF3, SF4, SF8 and SF10, in order to clarify their function.



## 9. GLASS OBJECTS

By L. Allason-Jones, Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle University

### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 Fragments of 2 glass armlets were recovered from the excavation at Pegswood Moor Farm. Both date from the early Roman period and both were recovered from Phase 5 deposits. The first, SF13, was recovered from deposit [582], a deliberate backfill of Phase 4 ditch [614], and the second, SF11, came from deposit [360], a deliberate backfill of palisade trench [368], which formed part of Enclosure 10.

### 9.2 Catalogue of Glass Objects

#### ***Context [582], SF13***

Fragment of plain, opaque, olive yellow, glass armlet of triangular section. Kilbride-Jones Type 3B. Kilbride-Jones was of the opinion that this type was not as common as the plain white Type 3A, nor had it as long a period of manufacture, belonging to the late 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. Type 3B does not feature in Price's discussion of glass armlets in East Yorkshire and it appears that the type was confined to the area between Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall. Internal diameter: 57mm, Width: 7mm, Thickness: 10mm

#### ***Context [360], SF11***

Fragment of a translucent, ice blue glass armlet of triangular section with a cobalt blue and white cord along the apex. Kilbride-Jones Type 2; Price Type 2Ai. This is the commonest type found in Britain with the bulk of the examples coming from military and native sites in the northern military zone in 2<sup>nd</sup> century contexts. Internal diameter: 54mm, Width: 7mm, Thickness: 10mm

### 9.3 Discussion of Glass Objects

- 9.3.1 Although native sites in Northumberland usually produce little in the way of material goods, the exception to the rule is invariably glass armlets. There has been much debate as to their origin and use, with suggestions that they were worn as pendants or bangles or used as horse-harness, fasteners or hair-rings.<sup>30</sup> In particular, there has been discussion as to whether they were the product of the military for sale to the local population<sup>31</sup> or by the native population for sale to the military.<sup>32</sup> However, despite the numbers of glass armlets found in the Military Zone, the evidence one way or the other is still elusive.

### 9.4 Glass Objects: Recommendations

- 9.4.1 It is recommended that the glass armlets, SF11 and SF13, should be drawn for inclusion in any publication.

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<sup>30</sup> See Kilbride-Jones, 1938; Stevenson, 1957; Price, 1988; Allason-Jones, 1991.

<sup>31</sup> Price, *op. cit.*

<sup>32</sup> Allason-Jones, *op. cit.*

## **10. STRUCK FLINT**

*By B.J. Bishop*

### **10.1 Introduction**

- 10.1.1 Sixteen struck flints were recovered during the archaeological fieldwork at Pegswood Moor Farm. This report quantifies the lithic material and includes some general, preliminary impressions and interpretations of the material, and recommendations for further work. As the material was only cursorily examined, a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here. The material was recovered from one prehistoric pit, features dateable to the Late Iron Age/early Roman periods or unstratified contexts.

### **10.2 Condition**

- 10.2.1 The struck material was in a rather variable condition with some pieces being slightly abraded and chipped, suggesting that they had been subjected to processes such as trampling and redeposition. Other pieces were in good or sharp condition and these were likely to have been discarded close to where they were recovered.

### **10.3 Raw Material**

- 10.3.1 All of the struck material consisted of flint or cherty flint. Most of the struck flint retained a hard and often battered cortex indicating that it had been obtained from derived sources, most probably alluvial gravels. It was variable in colour; most pieces were an opaque speckled dark green; but semi-translucent dark brown, opaque orange-brown, opaque pinkish brown and semi-opaque speckled grey pieces were also present. The variability of the flint would also support a derived source for the raw material. The flint appeared to have reasonable flaking qualities but was prone to thermal shattering, resulting in occasional step fracturing and flake shattering occurring during reduction.

### **10.4 The Assemblage**

#### **Context [478]**

Small, rather battered trimming flake of semi-translucent dark brown flint.

#### **Context [681]**

Small platform face rejuvenation flake. Dorsal retains several narrow flake and blade removal scars and also a series of step fractures. Semi-opaque speckled grey flint.

#### **Context [773]**

A core preparation flake with hard battered cortex on dorsal. Opaque speckled dark green flint.

#### **Context [950]**

A rather battered semi-opaque speckled grey blade with the dorsal exhibiting a severe hinge fracture scar.

### **Context [967]**

Six very small trimming flakes in sharp condition, one of which would appear to be a small core 'tablet' type rejuvenation flake from a faceted platformed core. The similarity in colour of these flakes would suggest that they originated from the same nodule, their condition suggesting that the knapping may have been *in situ*.

### **Unstratified**

Slightly battered opaque orange-brown flake. Left dorsal has been retouched with semi-invasive parallel flaking forming a roughly triangular edge-trimmed knife.

Slightly battered opaque speckled dark green narrow flake with c. 40% hard battered cortex. Left dorsal exhibits finely executed semi-invasive parallel retouch forming a cortically backed knife.

Small opaque speckled dark green trimming flake.

A rather battered semi-translucent dark brown flake.

A large, natural and incipiently recorticated chunk of opaque, pinkish brown cherty flint with two rather crude notches cut into it. These possibly may be of natural origin, although if not, would make an effective obtuse piercing core-tool.

Large preparation flake of opaque speckled dark green flint with its dorsal mostly covered with a hard, weathered chalky cortex. One margin had been steeply retouched with scalar flaking and several flakes have been removed from its ventral surface. It is uncertain whether the scalar flaking was an attempt to produce a tool such as a side scraper or a platform with which to detach further flakes. It may therefore be regarded as either a retouched tool or a flake-core.

## **10.5 Discussion of Struck Flint**

- 10.5.1 With consideration of the size of the excavation this assemblage is small, and despite its size, would appear to be heterogeneous and probably the produce of more than one period. Tentatively, the blade from context [950] would be most characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. The two unstratified knives would be most consistent within Neolithic or Early Bronze Age assemblages and the unstratified core-tool within Middle Bronze Age or later assemblages. None of the other items are dateable except to within the prehistoric period.
- 10.5.2 The small group of trimming flakes from context [967] are interesting as they suggest the possibility of *in situ* knapping. The presence of a faceted platform on one of them would suggest that they were the product of a reduction strategy that was unlikely to date to long after the Neolithic.
- 10.5.3 The crudity of some of the other pieces, especially the core-tool, would suggest a date during or after the Middle Bronze Age and, in the light of recent research,<sup>33</sup> could theoretically be contemporary with the Late Iron Age settlement identified. The quantities of material involved would indicate that this was unlikely, and even if some flintworking was occurring, it represented a very small and insignificant aspect of the material culture.

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<sup>33</sup> e.g. Young and Humphrey, 1999.

## **10.6 Struck Flint: Recommendations**

- 10.6.1 The assemblage recovered from the excavation is small and although demonstrates activity was occurring, probably from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic until the Bronze Age, is unlikely to substantially increase knowledge of the specific chronology or the nature of the activities occurring at the site. No further work is therefore recommended for the assemblage as recovered, although a brief description of it should be included in any publication of the excavation as, although of limited interpretative value in itself, it may be of interest to future syntheses of prehistoric activity in this area.

## **11. PLANT MACROFOSSILS & OTHER REMAINS FROM BULK SAMPLES**

*By K. L. Hunter*

### **11.1 Introduction**

11.1.1 A programme of bulk soil sampling was undertaken during the excavation at Pegswood Moor Farm. This is an assessment of the plant macrofossils, other environmental remains and finds within 46 bulk samples recovered during the fieldwork.

11.1.2 This assessment follows on from the assessment of a single bulk sample recovered during the evaluation fieldwork. That sample, taken from a roundhouse gully in evaluation Trench 2 produced evidence of Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and other cereal remains.<sup>34</sup> It also highlighted the potential for waterlogged remains as well as modern contamination.

### **11.2 Aims**

11.2.1 The aim of this assessment was to carry out a rapid qualitative and quantitative assessment of a wide range of contexts from the site, looking at plant macrofossils along with other environmental remains and finds from the samples provided.

11.2.2 It was also intended to assess the quality and type of preservation of the above remains and to discuss whether they could help in the interpretation of the features sampled.

11.2.3 The potential for further work of the material recovered was also considered on its own merits and in relation to historically and geographically comparable sites.

11.2.4 The assessment has also allowed a review of the general condition of the different ecofacts and artefacts associated with the plant remains.

### **11.3 Methodology**

11.3.1 A total of 72 bulk samples was recovered during the excavation. The sampled contexts were graded according to their level of priority for assessment. Two levels of priority were assigned: high and low. Samples from all high priority contexts and some low priority contexts were assessed, while samples from the remaining low priority contexts were not assessed. When prioritising contexts the following factors were considered:

- Material from a wide variety of feature types should be assessed.
- The spatial distribution of the sampled features.
- Relative depths of sampled material and the likelihood of deposit contamination.
- Visible archaeological evidence within deposits.

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<sup>34</sup> ASUD, 2000.

- 11.3.2 From the overall number of bulk samples, 46 were selected for processing and assessment. They were sub-sampled to provide 5 litre samples for assessment. Each of these sub samples was processed by Humber Field Archaeology using a flotation technique, in order to separate the lighter material (flot) from the minerogenic portions of the soil sample. Both the flot and residue were recovered on 500µm mesh. The flot and residue from each sample were further sub-divided into 2mm, 1mm and 500 µm fractions by the author. Each of these fractions, or a proportion, was scanned using a MTL10 stereomicroscope and the frequency of the different types of remains was recorded.
- 11.3.3 The identifiable plant macrofossils were recorded (Tables 11b & 11d). Along with a more general summary of environmental remains and finds from the samples (Tables 11c & 11e) as this may provide further insight into the nature of the deposits.
- 11.3.4 The identification of the plant remains was carried out with comparison to modern reference material and reference texts.<sup>35</sup> The nomenclature for the identification of the plant remains follows Stace<sup>36</sup> and for the purpose of this assessment the term seed includes achene, nutlet etc.

## **11.4 Summary of Results**

### **11.4.1 Phase 3**

#### **Pit [1111] (associated with Structure 4)**

##### **Context [1108], Sample 55**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.

A moderate amount of charcoal and heather type stems present.

A few small bone fragments, some of which were burnt, were noted.

Frequent unburnt coal fragments were also present.

#### **Posthole [1167] (associated with Enclosure 1)**

##### **Fill [1067], Sample 57**

No cereal remains and very little charcoal were noted from this sample.

Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet and coal was present.

#### **Post-pipe [1205] (associated with Enclosure 1)**

##### **Context [1060], Sample 61**

No cereal remains and very little charcoal were noted from this sample.

Coal was also present.

### **11.4.2 Phase 4**

#### **Hearth [144] (north of Enclosure 5)**

##### **Context [142], Sample 6**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.

Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.

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<sup>35</sup> Jacomet, 1987; Berggren, 1981; Beijerinck, 1947.

<sup>36</sup> Stace, 1995.

**Ditch [174] (associated with Enclosure 6)**

**Context [173], Sample 8**

A few cereal grains were noted in this sample.  
They were fairly degraded but exhibited some characteristics of barley (*Hordeum* sp.).  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.

**Ditch [199] (re-cut of ditch [182], associated with Enclosure 5)**

**Context [146], Sample 4**

This sample contained a possible charred cereal node and a moderate amount of charcoal.

**Ditch [385] (associated with Enclosures 7 & 8)**

**Context [384], Sample 13**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample with only occasional fragments of charcoal.  
Coal fragments were also present.

**Ditch [479] (west of Structures 8-15)**

**Context [478], Sample 32**

A few charred cereal grains were noted, although they were too degraded to identify to species.  
Occasional charcoal fragments were also noted.  
Coal fragments and possible pottery was also present.

**Pit [547] (associated with Structure 12)**

**Context [546], Sample 14**

Charred oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were present along with a couple of possible wheat (*Triticum* sp.) glume base and rachis fragments in poor condition.  
A few charred seeds were noted including sedge, heath grass along with heather type stems.  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.  
There was also a small amount of a mortar-like substance in the residue.

**Pit [553] (associated with Structure 11)**

**Context [552], Sample 28**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
Amorphous charred concretions, with plant impressions on the surface, were noted.  
There was also evidence of fragmented silicified plant remains.  
There were occasional charcoal and heather type stems fragments.  
Iron fragments were present in the residue.

**Fence line [660] (north of Enclosure 5)**

**Context [659], Sample 16**

Frequent cereal grains were noted, including free threshing type wheat, and degraded grains that may include barley and oat.  
Chaff was also recorded including wheat rachis and glume base fragments.  
There were also charred remains that resembled false oat grass/onion couch terminal culm nodes.  
Charred seeds included ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), sedge, and grass type.  
Heather type stems, sedge tubers and moss were also present.  
Burnt bone and slag were also noted.

**Ditch [697] (north of Enclosure 5)**

**Context [696], Sample 19**

No cereal remains and very little charcoal were noted from this sample.  
The residue contained coal.

**Ditch [724] (associated with Enclosure 5)**

**Context [723], Sample 20**

No cereal remains were noted, but there were amorphous charred organic lumps one of which contained a sedge seed. There were also abundant fragments of charcoal including some exhibiting ring porous characteristics.  
A few seeds were present including heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) and sedge.  
The residue from this sample contained abundant small fragments of bone, much of which was burnt, including fragments of herbivore teeth and possibly pig tooth.

**Ditch [724] (associated with Enclosure 5)**

**Context [726], Sample 21**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample and only a very few fragments of charcoal were noted.

Coal fragments dominated the residue

**Ditch [724] (associated with Enclosure 5)**

**Context [727], Sample 22**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample and only a very few fragments of charcoal were noted.

Flakes of iron with active corrosion and other fragments in the residue were attracted to a magnet.

Coal fragments were also present.

**Pit [822] (Structure 5)**

**Context [821], Sample 33**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample, some of the charcoal exhibited ring diffuse characteristics.

Hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) fragments along with heather type stems and a galingale nutlet (*Cyperus* sp.) were also present.

A very large quantity of bone fragments, much of it burnt was present in both the flot and residue.

**Ditch [899] (associated with driveway leading to Enclosure 3)**

**Context [900], Sample 37**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.

Possible sedge rhizome fragments and grass (*Poaceae*) seeds present.

Abundant charcoal, some of which exhibited ring diffuse characteristics.

The residue contained a fragment of slag that was attracted to a magnet.

Modern roots were also present.

**Posthole [935]**

**Context [934], Sample 41**

Contained moderate charcoal, much of it impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion.

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.

Abundant modern roots and one modern sedge nutlet were noted.

**Ditch [994] (east of Enclosure 3)**

**Context [992], Sample 46**

A small quantity of modern barley chaff was present in this sample.

The only charred plant remains noted were charcoal fragments, which occurred in very small quantities in both the flot and the residue.

The charcoal from the residue appeared to be impregnated with a rust-coloured deposit.

Coal fragments were also present.

**Gully [1012] (associated with Enclosure 6)**

**Context [1011], Sample 48**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.

Charred heather/ling type stems (*Calluna/Erica* sp.) were present along with fragments of sedge rhizomes.

A small amount of charcoal was also present.

A small sphere of iron with active corrosion on the surface, along with some of the residue, was attracted to a magnet.

**Fence line [1015] (entrance to Enclosure 3)**

**Context [1014], Sample 51**

Modern roots and cereal straw were present in the flot.

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.

A moderate amount of charcoal was noted, much of which was impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion. Coal was present in the residue.



**Gully [1081] (Structure 5)**  
**Context [1075], Sample 53**

Modern barley chaff and possibly modern blackberry seeds noted.  
No charred cereal remains were noted.  
A moderate amount of charcoal was present.  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.  
Coal was present.

**Ditch [1086] (associated with Enclosure 2)**  
**Context [1085], Sample 54**

Lower fill of a large enclosure ditch  
No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
Very few fragments of charcoal and Ericaceae stems present.  
Coal fragments were also present.

**Ditch [1131] (south-east of Enclosure 5)**  
**Context [1276], Sample 70**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample and only a very few fragments of charcoal were noted.  
Fragments from the tooth of a large mammal were noted.

**Gully [1192] (associated with Enclosure 5)**  
**Context [1190], Sample 59**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample and only a very few fragments of charcoal were noted.  
A possible sedge nutlet was seen.  
Coal was present.

**Wall construction trench [1201] (Structure 5)**  
**Context [1200], Sample 65**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
A moderate amount of charcoal was present, some of which was impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion.  
Coal was also present.

**Pit [1211] (associated with Structure 5)**  
**Context [1210], Sample 60**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
Frequent small fragments of charcoal were noted along with abundant burnt bone fragments.  
The bone included tooth fragments.  
Slag was also noted.

**Posthole [1219] (Structure 7)**  
**Context [1218], Sample 64**

No cereal remains were present.  
Frequent charcoal was noted, some of which exhibited ring diffuse characteristics.  
Coal was also present.

**Pit [1225] (Structure 6)**  
**Context [1224], Sample 62**

One possible cereal grain fragment was present but it was too degraded to identify to species.  
There were a relatively large amount of charcoal, sedge rhizomes and Ericaceae stems present.  
There was a moderate amount of small bone fragments, some of which were burnt present.  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.

**Feature [1282] (associated with Enclosure 4)**  
**Context [1280], Sample 72**

Abundant charcoal was noted from this sample, some of which exhibited ring porous characteristics. Much of the charcoal was impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion.  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.

**Posthole [1311]**

**Context [1310], Sample 73**

A posthole associated with the wall of a roundhouse (1201) opposite the entrance.  
No cereal remains and very little charcoal were noted from this sample.  
Coal was present.

**Posthole [1317] (Structure 7)**

**Context [1316], Sample 74**

No cereal remains or charcoal were noted within this sample.  
Abundant modern roots were present.

**Pit [1372] (Structure 5)**

**Context [1371], Sample 77**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.  
Possibly waterlogged seeds present.  
The residue contained a relatively large amount of very small fragments of burnt bone including tooth fragments.

**Ditch [1447] (re-cut of ditch [479], west of Structures 8-15)**

**Context [773], Sample 29**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
A few fragments of charcoal and a seed fragment were noted.  
Coal fragments were also present.  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.

**Ditch [1447] (re-cut of ditch [479], west of Structures 8-15)**

**Context [775], Sample 30**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
The charcoal present appeared to be only partially carbonised and some of the fragments exhibited ring porous characteristics.  
Possibly waterlogged rush seeds (*Juncus* sp.) were also present.  
Coal and slag were also present.

**Ditch [1448] (re-cut of ditch [479], west of Structures 8-15)**

**Context [771], Sample 27**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
A sedge seed (*Carex* sp.) was present, as well as heather/ling type stems (*Calluna/Erica* sp.).  
Coal fragments were also present.

**11.4.2 Phase 5**

**Fence line [344] (east of Enclosure 10)**

**Context [331], Samples 11/1, 11/2**

Both of these samples contained significantly more plant remains than most of the other samples assessed.

No cereal remains were noted but other charred remains included blackberry seeds (*Rubus* sp.), heather type (Ericaceae) leaves and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) seed and leaves and false oat grass/onion couch (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatus* var. *bulbosum*) terminal culm nodes.

There were also partially charred blackberry and gorse seeds in Sample 11/2.

Uncharred plant remains were present in both samples including blackberry seeds, heather type leaves and sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.).

There was a moderate amount of charcoal in both samples.

Sample 11/1 contained iron fragments with evidence of active corrosion, along with coal.

Sample 11/2 contained possible burnt clay.

**Construction trench [368] (associated with Enclosure 10)**

**Context [360], Sample 25**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.  
Some of the residue was attracted to a magnet.

**Posthole [462] (associated with fence line [388] east of Enclosure 10)**

**Context [387], Sample 12**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.  
Possibly waterlogged plant remains include blackberry, rush, sedge, grass and sphagnum moss.  
The residue contained a small number of Fe flakes, possibly hammerscale.

**Construction trench [770] (associated with Enclosure 10)**

**Context [769], Sample 39**

No cereal remains and only occasional fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.  
One charred sedge seed was noted.  
The charcoal is impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion.

**Construction trench [770] (associated with Enclosure 10)**

**Context [769], Sample 26**

No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
Occasional charcoal fragments noted.  
The residue contained modern roots and coal fragments.

**Pit [782] (associated with Structure 10)**

**Context [780], Sample 23**

This sample contained one cereal grain, which was too degraded to identify to species.  
There were also heather type stems and twigs, which appeared to be only partially charred.

**Construction trench [806] (Structure 10)**

**Context [805], Sample 24**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.  
Possibly waterlogged plant remains (including a blackberry seed) were present in a small quantity.

**Posthole [927] (associated with Enclosure 10)**

**Context [864], Sample 36**

One grain of hulled barley, heavily impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion, was found in the residue.  
The residue also contained coal.

**Fence line [1013] (south of Enclosure 10)**

**Context [1000], Sample 47**

No cereal remains and only a few fragments of charcoal were noted from this sample.  
The charcoal is impregnated with a rust-coloured concretion.  
The residue also contained coal.

**Ditch [1042] (associated with Enclosure 6)**

**Context [1041], Sample 49**

Fill [1041] is interpreted as deliberate backfilling in Phase 5 of a Phase 4 ditch.  
No cereal remains were noted from this sample.  
A small amount of charcoal was also present.  
The residue contained coal fragments.

## **11.5 Discussion**

### **11.5.1 *Plant macrofossils***

- 11.5.1.1 The potential for further plant macrofossil analysis is relatively high for the 13 samples listed in Table 11a. The different types of preservation represented (*i.e.* charred, waterlogging and silification) have the potential for producing a greater variety of species than would be represented in the assemblage if only one or two of the preservation conditions had occurred.

### **11.5.2 *Charred remains***

- 11.5.2.1 Both charred cereals and one other potential food species (hazelnut) have been noted from some of the 13 samples containing plant remains. Though the number of cereals and other carbonised plant remains is relatively small their presence in an area where there is relatively little evidence of similar plant remains from Iron Age and Romano-British deposits highlights the local and regional importance of these remains. The presence of potentially identifiable wheat chaff may well serve to confirm the presence of specific glume and free threshing types.
- 11.5.2.2 The other charred remains again are few in number but their association with the use of hearths, pit [1111], and possible cremation pits, [822], [1211] and [1372], may be significant. The association of sedge tubers and nutlets with heath grass seeds and heather stems may represent the remains from turf burning.<sup>37</sup> Further analysis of these remains and comparison with other similar deposits may prove useful. The grain and glume base of possible glume wheat (a type of wheat that requires parching and threshing in order to release the grain from the chaff) seems to fit with the evidence from the evaluation. A possible free threshing wheat rachis also compares with work carried out by van der Veen<sup>38</sup> and Huntley and Stallibrass.<sup>39</sup>
- 11.5.2.3 The presence of cereal grains and chaff highlights the potential for AMS dating on some of the deposits.

### **11.5.3 *Waterlogged remains***

- 11.5.3.1 A number of the samples produced uncharred seeds and other plant remains. As the residues had been dried before scanning their condition in some cases was not good, so it has been difficult to say if these remains are contemporary with the deposits or are modern intrusions. However, the occurrence of partially charred blackberry seeds suggest that the conditions must have been at least suitable to preserve the more robust remains such as the blackberry seeds and mosses.

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<sup>37</sup> Carruthers and Hunter forthcoming.

<sup>38</sup> van der Veen, 1992.

<sup>39</sup> Huntley and Stallibrass, 1995.

#### **11.5.4 Silicification**

- 11.5.4.1 Sample 28 from pit [553] produced small fragments of silicified plant remains. Though the remains were too small to identify, their presence highlights the potential for other such remains from the remaining unprocessed hearth samples. Silification can occur in the centre of a hearth or bonfire in fully oxidising conditions, which cause only the silica skeleton of certain silica rich plant remains to be preserved. These can be parts of the plant not normally preserved during charring such as some cereal chaff.<sup>40</sup> These silica remains are less robust than the carbonised ones and are therefore more susceptible to mechanical damage.

#### **11.5.5 Charcoal**

- 11.5.5.1 Although charcoal occurs in many of the samples, much of it is too small for species identification (less than 2mm in all dimensions). Of the larger fragments, most have become impregnated with an iron-pan like concretion, which has filled the vessels in the charcoal. This serves to obscure many of the diagnostic features of the wood. Therefore any further charcoal analysis can only be limited.

#### **11.5.6 Bone**

- 11.5.6.1 Four samples (20, 60, 33, 77) produced relatively large quantities of bone. All of the bone was fragmentary and the majority was burnt. It was noted during the scanning that there were a number of tooth fragments present.

#### **11.5.7 Possible metalworking debris**

- 11.5.7.1 Three samples produced small flakes of iron and in one case an iron sphere.

### **11.6 Recommendations**

#### **11.6.1 Plant remains**

- 11.6.1.1 It is recommended that full analysis be carried out on 30 litres (where possible) of the unprocessed portions of the 13 samples that contain relatively large quantities of plant remains, as listed in Table 11a.
- 11.6.1.2 Where the potential for waterlogged remains has been highlighted, the flots and residues need to be kept wet. The flot should be stored in distilled water or Industrial Methylated Spirit (IMS) to inhibit decay. The residues should be stored wet in a cool dark environment prior to analysis.

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<sup>40</sup> Robinson and Straker, 1991.

- 11.6.1.3 An unprocessed sub-sample, of 1 litre, should be provided to the specialist from each sample of material from each hearth or possible hearth. The remainder of the samples should then be processed and the flint and residue dried as before.
- 11.6.1.4 It is also recommended that any remaining unprocessed hearth or possible hearth samples be assessed, particularly if they were taken from the lower fills, as these appear to have a higher potential for charred and silicified remains.
- 11.6.1.5 Cereal grains recovered from these samples may be suitable for AMS dating once they have been recorded.
- 11.6.1.6 The identification of the charcoal from this site would be problematic due to the iron impregnation. Consequently, no further work is recommended on the charcoal.

### 11.6.2 **Bone**

- 11.6.2.1 This assessment has highlighted the presence of concentrations of burnt bone fragments in 4 samples (20, 33, 60 and 77). It may be possible to identify some of these fragments to species and, therefore, it is recommended that further analysis be undertaken on these faunal remains.

### 11.6.3 **Iron**

- 11.6.3.1 Small numbers of iron fragments were noted in several samples, including possible hammerscale and air-fall spatter. Three samples (12, 22 and 48) should be investigated further for such evidence. Consultation with an archaeometallurgist is recommended to determine, if possible, the precise origin of the material.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SAMPLE	POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS
173	Ditch 174	8	Plant remains
331	Palisade trench 344	11/1; 11/2	Plant remains
387	Posthole 462	12	Plant remains Possible metalworking debris
546	Pit 547	14	Plant remains
552	Pit 553	28	Plant remains
659	Fence line 660	16	Plant remains
723	Ditch 724	20	Plant remains Bone
727	Ditch 724	22	Possible metalworking debris
821	Pit 822	33	Plant remains Bone
864	Posthole 927	36	Plant remains
900	Ditch 899	37	Plant remains
1011	Gully 1012	48	Plant remains Possible metalworking debris
1108	Pit 1111	55	Plant remains
1210	Pit 1211	60	Bone
1224	Pit 1225	62	Plant remains
1371	Pit 1372	77	Bone

Table 11a. Summary of samples recommended for further work

FEATURE	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	VOLUME/ml	CARBONISED				WATER LOGGED	COMMENTS
			Flat	Res.	grain	chaff	seed	charcoal	seed
<b>Phase 3</b>									
Pit 1111	1108	55	<5	120				**	Ericaceae stems
Posthole 1167	1067	57	<5	180				*	-
Post-pipe 1205	1060	61	<5	210				*	Charcoal in residue impregnated with Fe
<b>Phase 4</b>									
Hearth 144	142	6	<5	75				*	-
Ditch 182	146	4	<5	30		*		**	Possible cereal node
Ditch 174	173	8	<5	20					Cereal cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (?barley) grains
Ditch 385	384	13	<5	80				**	-
Ditch 479	478	32	<5	100	*			**	Possible degraded grain fragments
Pit 547	546	14							-
Pit 553	552	28	<5	100			*	**	Concretion with plant impression. Silicified remains. Ericaceae stems. Possible seed.
Fence line 660	659	16	43	490	***	***	*	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (wheat ?free threshing type), cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (oat), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (barley). Chaff includes <i>Triticum</i> rachis fragments and a possible glume base cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> culm nodes. Ericaceae stems. Tuber and moss fragments. Seeds include <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (ribwort plantain) and Poaceae.
Ditch 697	696	19	<5	80				*	-
Ditch 724	723	20	<5	80			*	****	Ring porous charcoal. Charred organic concretion containing <i>Carex</i> sp. Poaceae (grasses) including <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (heath grass).
Ditch 724	726	21	<5	650				*	-
Ditch 724	727	22	<5	80				*	-
Ditch 479	771	27	<5	50				*	Carex sp. Ericaceae stems.
Ditch 1447	773	29	<5	58				*	Possible seed.
Ditch 1447	775	30	<5	50				*	Partially charred wood. Waterlogged/modern <i>Juncus</i> sp. (rush) seeds
Pit 822	821	33	<5	520				*	Hazelnut shell fragments. Ericaceae stems. Charcoal includes ring diffuse characteristic, cf. <i>Cyperus</i> sp. (galingale).
Ditch 899	900	37	<5	50			*	**	Ring diffuse and porous charcoal. Tuber fragments. Poaceae.
Posthole 935	934	41	<5	80				**	Charcoal in residue impregnated with Fe. Modern <i>Carex</i> nutlet.
Ditch 994	992	46	<5	120				**	Charcoal impregnated with Fe.
Ditch 1012	1011	48	<5	100				*	Ericaceae stems. ?Tuber fragments.
Fence line 1015	1014	51	<5	50				**	Charcoal impregnated with Fe. Modern roots and straw.
Gully 1081	1075	53	<5	210				**	Modern <i>Hordeum</i> sp. rachis. Straw. Possibly modern/waterlogged <i>Rubus</i> sp.
Ditch 1086	1085	54	<5	70				*	Ericaceae stems.
Gully 1192	1190	59	<5	70			*	*	cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.
Feature 1201	1200	65	<5	110				**	-
Pit 1211	1210	60	<5	300				***	-
Posthole 1219	1218	64	24	68				***	Charcoal includes ring diffuse characteristic.
Pit 1225	1224	62	<5	200	*			***	Frequent tuber fragments. Possible cereal grain fragment. Ericaceae stems.
Ditch 1131	1276	70	<5	250				*	Charcoal impregnated with Fe.
Feature 1282	1280	72	28	80				***	Charcoal impregnated with Fe. Includes ring porous.
Posthole 1311	1310	73	<5	200				*	Charcoal impregnated with Fe.
Posthole 1317	1316	74	<5	80					Abundant modern roots.
Pit 1372	1371	77	<5	80			*	*	Charred Poaceae. ?Modern/waterlogged seeds.

Table 11b. Summary of plant macrofossils: Phases 3 and 4

FEATURE	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	PLANT REMAINS	BONE				OTHER	
				Indet.	Mammal		Fish		
					Large	Small			
Phase 3									
Pit 1111	1108	55	**	*					Coal. Some of bone frags. are burnt
Posthole 1167	1067	57	**						Coal. Some of residue is magnetic
Post-pipe 1205	1060	61	**						Coal
Phase 4									
Hearth 144	142	6	*						Some of residue is magnetic
Ditch 182	146	4	**						.
Ditch 174	173	8	*						Some of residue is magnetic
Ditch 385	384	13	**						Coal
Ditch 479	478	32	**						Coal. ?Pottery
Pit 547	546	14	***						Some of residue is magnetic
Pit 553	552	28	***						Fe
Fence line 660	659	16	****		*				Fe flakes (?hammerscale)
Ditch 697	696	19	*						Coal
Ditch 724	723	20	****	****	**				Abundant small frags of bone, mostly burnt; includes herbivore tooth frags and possibly pig
Ditch 724	726	21	*						Coal
Ditch 724	727	22	*						Coal. Fe flakes with active corrosion. Some of residue is magnetic
Ditch 1448	771	27	**						Coal
Ditch 1447	773	29	**						Coal. Some of residue is magnetic
Ditch 1447	775	30	**						Coal. Slag
Pit 822	821	33	***	****	****				Abundant small bone frags., mostly burnt
Ditch 899	900	37	**						Modern root. Slag
Posthole 935	934	41	***						Modern roots
Ditch 994	992	46	**						Coal. Modern <i>Hordeum</i> sp. chaff
Ditch 1012	1011	48	**						Fe sphere with active corrosion. Some of residue is magnetic
Fence line 1015	1014	51	**						Coal
Gully 1081	1075	53	**						Coal. Some of residue is magnetic
Ditch 1086	1085	54	**						Coal
Gully 1192	1190	59	*						Coal
Feature 1201	1200	65	***						Coal
Pit 1211	1210	60	***		****				Slag. Abundant bone including tooth frags.
Posthole 1219	1218	64	****	***					Coal. Burnt bone including tooth frags.
Pit 1225	1224	62	***	**					Some of residue is magnetic. Some of bone frags. are burnt
Ditch 1131	1276	70	**		*				Tooth frags.
Feature 1282	1280	72	****						Some of residue is magnetic
Posthole 1311	1310	73	**						Coal
Posthole 1317	1316	74	*						Coal. Modern roots
Pit 1372	1371	77	**		***				Abundant small bone frags., mostly burnt

Table 11c. Summary of other remains and finds: Phases 3 and 4



FEATURE	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	VOLUME/ml				CARBONISED				WATER LOGGED	COMMENTS
			Flot	Res.	grain	chaff	seed	charcoal	seed			
Construction trench 344	331	11/1	<5	425			**	**	**		**	Partially charred <i>Rubus</i> sp. (blackberry type) seeds and <i>Ericaceae</i> (heather type) leaf. cf. <i>Scirpus</i> sp. (club rush). <i>Carex</i> (sedge). ?Water logged <i>rubus</i> , <i>Ericaceae</i> leaves, cf. <i>Ranunculus</i> (buttercup family)
Construction trench 344	331	11/2	9	220			**	**	**		**	cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> culm nodes, (false oat-grass/onion couch) terminal nodes. Charred and partially charred legume seed and leaves, cf. <i>Ulex europaeus</i> (gorse). Uncharred <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sphagnum</i> sp. (moss). Possibly waterlogged.
Ditch 368	360	25	<5	58				*	*		*	?modern/waterlogged <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Poaceae</i> , moss.
Posthole 462	387	12	<5	33								
Construction trench 770	769	39	<5	50				**				<i>Carex</i> sp. Charcoal in residue impregnated with Fe.
Pit 782	780	23	<5	53	*			*				Cereal grain. <i>Ericaceae</i> stems. Partially charred twigs.
Construction trench 770	769	26	<5	50				**				-
Ditch 806	805	24	<5	37			*	*				
Ditch 858	864	36	<5	100	*			*				<i>Hordeum</i> sp. grain impregnated with Fe.
Ditch 1013	1000	47	<5	<5				*				Charcoal in residue impregnated with Fe.
Ditch 1042	1041	49	<5	22				*				

Table 11d. Summary of plant macrofossils: Phase 5

FEATURE	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	PLANT REMAINS	BONE				OTHER
				Indet.	Mammal	Fish	Amphibian	
					Large	Small		
Construction trench 344	331	11/1	***					Coal. Fe frags with active corrosion
Construction trench 344	331	11/2	***					Burnt clay?
Construction trench 368	360	25	**					Some of residue is magnetic
Posthole 462	387	12	**					Fe flakes (?hammerscale)
Construction trench 770	769	39	**					-
Construction trench 770	769	26	**					Modern roots. Coal
Pit 782	780	23	**					Some of residue is magnetic
Feature 806	805	24	**					-
Posthole 927	864	36	**					Coal
Feature 1013	1000	47	**					Coal
Ditch 1042	1041	49	**					Coal

Table 11e. Summary of other remains and finds: Phase 5

## 12. FAUNAL REMAINS

By Louisa J Gidney, Archaeological Services University of Durham

### 12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 A number of excavated contexts at Pegswood Moor Farm contained very limited quantities of animal bones, which were submitted to Archaeological Services University of Durham (ASUD) for assessment of their potential to provide archaeological information. Four residues from sieving were also submitted for assessment of any faunal remains contained therein.

### 12.2 Faunal Remains Assessment

- 12.2.1 A total of 13 contexts produced fragments of animal bone (see Table 12a). Preservation of the material was poor:
- the dentine has decayed from teeth, leaving only flakes of enamel;
  - severe leaching of the mineral component of unburnt bone has led to surface degradation, flaking and crumbling;
  - burnt bone is brittle by nature, rendering burnt fragments vulnerable to breakage into smaller fragments.
- 12.2.2 The only species to be positively identified was cattle. Tooth enamel was observed in contexts [214] and [723]; calcanea (heel-bones) were recorded in contexts [482] and [612]. Fragments of long bone shaft, possibly of sheep-size, were noted in context [365]. Most fragments were too small for identification, even to size class of animal. Moreover, it was not possible to determine if the small bone fragments were human.
- 12.2.3 Burning was observed on a number of bone fragments. It is not possible to assess the temperature to which the bone has been exposed; such burn marks could have been inflicted merely by exposure to an open hearth.

Hand-recovered bone		
Context	Weight (g)	Comments
214	9.2	Cattle tooth enamel fragments
365	1.4	Sheep-size long bone shaft fragments, calcined
482	9.0	Cattle calcaneum, poor condition
563	9.8	Calcined long bone shaft fragments
571	5.1	Comminuted fragments of calcined bone
612	65.3	Cattle calcaneum, poor condition Cattle-size frags, possibly including scapula and long bone
640	4.6	Indeterminate fragments
659	3.0	Fragment calcined bone Fragment burnt shale
1278	1.8	Indeterminate fragment

Bone from sieved sample residues			
Context	Sample	Weight (g)	Comments
723	20/1	<0.1	Fragments from cattle tooth enamel
821	33/1	<0.1	Small fragments of burnt and calcined bone
1210	60/1	<0.1	Comminuted fragments of calcined bone
1108	55	0.2	No identifiable bone
1218	64	<0.1	Minute fragments of burnt bone, species identification not possible
1224	62	1.4	Small unidentifiable burnt bone fragments
1276	70	<0.1	Possible fragments of tooth enamel, species identification not possible
1371	77	<0.1	? minute fragments tooth enamel

*Table 12a. Quantification of faunal remains*

### 12.3 Conclusions

- 12.3.1 Several very small and poorly preserved fragments of animal bone from the excavations at Pegswood Moor Farm have been assessed with regard to their potential for providing archaeological information.
- 12.3.2 The assemblage has only produced positive evidence for the presence of cattle bones at the site.
- 12.3.3 Particularly high temperatures are not required for producing burnt bone fragments, such as have been noted here. These effects can be achieved by burning on an open hearth.
- 12.3.4 The author was not able to determine whether or not any of the small fragments of burnt bone were human. A specialist human osteoarchaeologist should examine the material.

## 13. RADIOCARBON DATING

*By Archaeological Services University of Durham in conjunction with the Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre*

### 13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 Six samples were originally submitted to Archaeological Services University of Durham (ASUD) for radiocarbon dating. Three of the samples were determined to be unsuitable and the other three were submitted to the Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre (SURRC) for dating. Upon inspection at SURRC two of these three samples were considered to be of too poor quality to produce dates and consequently only Sample 66 was dated.

### 13.2 Dating

#### 13.2.1 Sample 66

This sample comprised c. 6g of charcoal (*Betulaceae* cf. *Corylus*/hazel) from context [1150], the latest surviving fill deposit within Phase 4 ditch [1154].

### 13.3 Results

- 13.3.1 The summary results of the analysis are shown below. The  $1\sigma$  (one standard deviation) level of confidence indicates a 68% probability that the true value lies between the  $+1\sigma$  and  $-1\sigma$  limits. Broadening the limits to  $\pm 2\sigma$  means the probability rises to 95%.

Sample 66	Context [1150]
Laboratory Sample Code	AA-43432(GU-9433)
Radiocarbon Age BP	1960 $\pm$ 50
Calibrated Age Ranges	$1\sigma$ cal BC 36-cal AD 116, cal BP 1985-1834
	$2\sigma$ cal BC 51-cal AD 131, cal BP 2000-1819

### 13.4 Recommendations

- 13.4.1 It is recommended that additional material from the excavations be assessed for its potential to undergo radiocarbon dating. Since the AMS technique of dating requires only 1-2 milligrams of carbon, it is probable that seeds recovered from bulk samples or even carbonised residues on ceramic artefacts could be sampled for possible dating.
- 13.4.2 Material from Phases 3 and 5 contexts should be targeted for additional radiocarbon dating for comparison with the results of the Phase 4 context.

## ***PART C: CONCLUSIONS & RESEARCH AGENDA***

## 14. SITE DATA: CONCLUSIONS

- 14.1 The excavation at Pegswood Moor demonstrated that sporadic activity was occurring on the site from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period through to the Bronze Age. Evidence for habitation at the site commenced in the Late Iron Age and continued through into the Romano-British period. There was no evidence for any later archaeological activity at the site, prior to the late post-medieval/modern period.
- 14.2 The natural sub-stratum comprises undifferentiated boulder clay and drift, which becomes seasonally waterlogged for long periods in winter, although drainage measures can reduce waterlogging significantly. The site lies on ground which gently slopes down from north to south. A small contour ridge at 70m is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map to the immediate north-west of the excavated area. The How Burn, a tributary of the River Wansbeck, flows NNW-SSE to the west of the site and then turns to flow NW-SE to the south of the site. The burn is situated 400m to the west and 750m to the south of the excavated area. The site lies on the coastal plain less than 8km (5 miles) from the sea and the foothills of the Cheviots are located 10km to the west. A wide range of resources would, therefore, be accessible to inhabitants of the site.
- 14.3 The earliest evidence for exploitation of the site (Phase 2) comprised 16 struck flints. Six small trimming flakes were recovered from a small pit in the south of the site. The similarity in colour of these flakes suggests that they came from the same nodule and their condition suggests *in situ* knapping. The presence of a faceted platform on one of the flakes would suggest that they were the product of a reduction strategy that was unlikely to date to long after the Neolithic. The dateable material spans the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and the Middle Bronze Age periods. Although some of the remainder of the assemblage comprised abraded pieces, others were in good or sharp condition indicating that they were likely to have been discarded close to where they were recovered. Although no evidence was encountered to indicate actual habitation of the site during these periods, the presence of the flint assemblage demonstrates that sporadic activity was occurring on the site from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period through to the Bronze Age.
- 14.4 The earliest evidence for habitation at the site (Phase 3) comprised the remains of four roundhouse structures (Structures 1-4) and an associated stock enclosure or animal pen (Enclosure 1). These features are interpreted as part of a small unenclosed Iron Age farmstead settlement. The best-preserved structure, Structure 1, was represented by a penannular ring gully and internal concentric wall construction trench. The gully had silted-up and been re-cut on at least one occasion, demonstrating longevity of occupation of the structure. The latest fill of this ring gully contained a large quantity of charcoal along with some burnt daub, suggesting that the structure may have burnt down.

- 14.5 Structures 2 and 3 were less well-preserved with only around half of their ring gullies surviving. Structure 4 was represented by two elements of an interrupted wall construction trench. A circular pit was located in the centre of this structure, and although this contained a large quantity of ash and charcoal, is not interpreted as a hearth due to the absence of any burning of the surrounding natural clay.
- 14.6 Enclosure 1 was located to the west of the Phase 3 structures and was bounded to the east and west by ditches, fences and postholes. No evidence survived for the northern side of the enclosure, which had been truncated by an E-W, Phase 4 ditch. The enclosure thus formed measured 21 m NW-SE by 16m NE-SW and had an entrance in the south between 6m and 9m wide. The evidence for re-cuts and repairs to the enclosure demonstrates that it was used over a long period of time. The substantial nature of its construction suggests that it was unlikely to have been used simply as a storage area and a more likely interpretation is that it was a small animal pen. The archaeological evidence indicates that the ditch was deliberately backfilled and the fence line was partially demolished and backfilled prior to the construction of Structure 5, associated with the Phase 4 period of occupation. Although it was not possible to establish physical connections between the four structures and the enclosure, the evidence of truncation of some, if not all, elements by Phase 4 features, combined with the spatial arrangement of the elements suggests that they were associated.
- 14.7 One fragment of pottery was recovered from the ring gully of Structure 1 and two fragments were recovered from the pit inside Structure 4. One of the postholes of Enclosure 1 contained 19 fragments of the same pot and these appear to have been deposited in the posthole after the post had been removed; this may indicate an end-of-use ritual. This vessel was a jar with a rim diameter of c. 25cm. Four pottery sherds were also found in another posthole, which formed part of Enclosure 1. These are all of Iron Age tradition and are all the same fabric. A bulk sample of the fill of the pit inside Structure 4 produced a very small quantity of bone, but this was too small to be identified to species, along with heather type stems, which may represent the remains from turf burning.
- 14.8 Although scant artefactual remains were recovered from the Phase 3 period of occupation of the site, and much of the evidence may have been obscured by later settlement, the surviving archaeological remains indicate that a small unenclosed farmstead of some longevity formed the earliest phase of settlement. The presence of a stock pen, along with the small quantity of bone recovered from one of the Phase 3 features, demonstrates that pastoralism formed a part of the economy. There was no evidence for arable farming, in the form of cereal grains or quernstones; however, it is likely that the farmstead was supported by a mixed economy given the evidence from other sites in the region.

- 14.9 The Phase 4 occupation of the site saw a considerable expansion in the size of the settlement and a marked change to enclosed habitation. The backfilling and demolishing of Enclosure 1 to make way for Structure 5 suggests a deliberate and planned reorganisation of the settlement. Enclosure 2, defined by ditches with an entrance in the south-east, measured 52m N-S by 40m E-W and was just over 2,000m<sup>2</sup> in area. Three structures were located inside the enclosure, the positions of which demonstrated that all three could not have co-existed. The best preserved of these, Structure 5, comprised a wall construction trench in two sections with a large posthole in between on the west side of the structure. Two groups of stone packed postholes formed an east-facing entrance into the structure. The wall trench was surrounded by a concentric penannular ring gully, which had silted-up and been re-cut on at least three occasions, indicating the long life span of the structure.
- 14.10 Structures 6 and 7 were less well preserved, but the surviving evidence also demonstrated the same construction technique with a wall trench surrounded by a ring gully. A linear ditch that had been re-cut twice was located in the north-east of Enclosure 2, presumably forming an internal division within the enclosure. It seems possible that Enclosure 1 remained in use into Phase 4. The longevity of its use has already been established and this linear ditch, in association with the north-east element of Enclosure 1, would serve to enclose a small area in the north-east corner of Enclosure 2.
- 14.11 Two small pits were located inside Structure 5. The first was situated on the north-east side of the structure, close to the roundhouse wall, and contained a large quantity of charcoal and tiny fragments of burnt and calcined bone. This pit also contained a large cow tooth overlain by a fragment of briquetage and a large fragment of bone. The second pit was located on the north-west side of the roundhouse. This feature had been subjected to severe plough damage and only survived to a depth of 50mm. The fill of this pit also contained large quantities of charcoal and fragments of burnt bone including tooth fragments. Slag was also noted in the residue of the bulk sample taken from this pit. The interior of a roundhouse is an unlikely location for the disposal of rubbish, and the size of these features also suggests that they were not simply rubbish pits. These features appear to have had a ritual origin and are interpreted as foundation deposits associated with the construction of the roundhouse. A quantity of pottery was recovered from the base of the north-east terminal of the ring gully that surrounded Structure 5. The assemblage included 19 sherds from the same vessel with both rim and base sherds present. The quantity of pottery in this specific location indicates ritual deposition of this material. Little artefactual remains were recovered from the ring gullies, and the presence of this amount of pot in the base of a terminal would point to a ritual that may have been associated with the end-of-use of the structure.



- 14.12 A large ditch defined enclosure, Enclosure 3, was located to the south of Enclosure 2 and it is probable that these enclosures were associated. Enclosure 3 measured over 90m N-S by 74m E-W, enclosing an area of over 6,600m<sup>2</sup>. A smaller stockyard, Enclosure 4, was located in the north-east corner of Enclosure 3, this measuring 40m N-S by 35m E-W. Two entrances were located in the south-west corner of Enclosure 3, marked by breaks in the defining boundary ditches. A third entrance was located in the south-east and a 6m wide driveway led into this entrance. The northern boundary of the enclosure was obscured in its central portion by poor ground conditions. The presence of three substantial postholes at the south-west corner of Enclosure 2 may represent the eastern side of an entranceway between Enclosure 3 and a large rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 11, to its north. Enclosure 11 measured 70m N-S x at least 70m E-W. The overall form of Enclosure 3 and its associated features indicates the herding, control and management of stock. An extensive field system probably lay to the west, south and east.
- 14.13 The northern boundary ditch of Enclosure 2 had been re-cut along its length by the enclosure ditch for a group of structures located to the north-west. Structures 8-15 were enclosed by an extensive and substantial ditch, only the southern and eastern sides of which were located within the limits of excavation. This ditch formed an enclosure, Enclosure 6, which measured at least 95m E-W by 50m N-S. The fact that this ditch re-cut the northern side of Enclosure 2 along its entirety and on exactly the same alignment may suggest that this enclosure was still being utilised. This implies that the structures inside Enclosure 2 were still occupied at the time of the construction of Enclosure 6 and provides evidence for the expansion of the settlement.
- 14.14 Enclosure 6 contained the remains of eight structures, seven of which were arranged in a 'string' alignment along a N-S axis. The position of the structures, with inter-cutting arcs of gullies, demonstrates that they could not all have been contemporary and no more than four could have co-existed. This N-S arrangement would have been the result of the continual replacement of structures whilst maintaining east-facing entrances. The northernmost structure was only half exposed within the limits of excavation and it is likely that further structures are located to the north. These structures had been severely plough damaged and only the bases of penannular features survived. Structure 8 in the north seemingly comprised the remains of a wall construction trench, as evidenced by the profile of the feature and the fact that it was interrupted.

- 14.15 Enclosure 6 was sub-divided by a N-S orientated ditch immediately to the west of the line of structures, although not extending as far south as Structures 9, 10 and 14. This was presumably to separate the area of habitation from an area to the west set aside for some other purpose, perhaps stock holding or storage. Enclosures 7 and 8 were located to the east of the structures and were sub-divisions within Enclosure 6. A large group of postholes was located within Enclosure 7 and Enclosure 8 was further sub-divided into two areas. The proximity of these enclosures to Structures 8-15 suggests they had a domestic function and they may have functioned as storage areas for the settlement, and also may have been utilised as pens for smaller livestock.
- 14.16 Further activity associated with the Phase 4 settlement was located in the north-east of the site, to the east of Structures 8-15. A large enclosure (Enclosure 9) was defined by the eastern boundary of Enclosure 6 and by the northern boundary of Enclosure 5. The northern and western boundaries of Enclosure 9 were presumed to lie outside the excavated area. A group of six hearths was recorded inside Enclosure 9, with a seventh lying outside the southern boundary. These hearths are unlikely to have been used for cooking purposes; such hearths would presumably have been located inside the roundhouse dwellings. A more likely interpretation is that they represent the remains of some industrial activity, perhaps metalworking. To the east of the hearths was a group of 129 stakes that formed an E-W line 13m long by 2m wide. A group of fence lines, interpreted as possible wind breaks, bounded these stakes to the west. Interpretation of these is provisional, but it is possible that the stakes may have been associated with tenter frames, for the processing of animal hides, with the fences providing protection from the prevailing westerly wind. The presence of slag in a bulk sample from one of the fence lines provides further evidence that this was an industrial area.
- 14.17 A large rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 10, approximately 120m long by 60m wide, was located to the east of Structures 5-7. Enclosure 5, a semi-circular enclosure measuring 12m x 25m, was located in the north-east corner of Enclosure 10. The first phase of Enclosure 5 was delimited by narrow ditches later replaced by fence lines. These in turn were replaced by substantial ditches. It is possible that this was utilised as a stock enclosure.
- 14.18 The archaeological evidence from Phase 4 demonstrates that a large settlement with a high degree of spatial organisation occupied the site during the Late Iron Age. Areas were designated for habitation, storage, stock, industrial activities and arable land. Evidence for the rebuilding of structures and expansion of the settlement demonstrates the long duration of the settlement. The archaeological, artefactual and environmental evidence indicates that a wide range of activities occurred at the site. The presence of stockyards, droveways and the bone assemblage demonstrates that the inhabitants of the settlement practised pastoralism.

- 14.19 The charred grains recovered from the bulk samples, along with the quernstones and evidence for widespread field systems, both within and beyond the limits of excavation, also demonstrates that arable farming formed a part of the economy. The possible presence of metalworking debris along with the group of hearths may indicate that metalworking took place at the site. Briquetage recovered from Phase 4 features demonstrates that the settlement was involved in salt trading. A comparatively large quantity of pottery was recovered from the Phase 4 features. It is likely that the pots represented were all made locally, using selected local resources.
- 14.20 The latest phase of activity recorded at the site (Phase 5) saw a marked and deliberate alteration in the layout of the settlement and associated field systems. Part of the southern boundary of Enclosure 6 was deliberately backfilled prior to the construction of Enclosure 12. Fragments of two glass armlets, recovered from the enclosure construction trench and the backfill of the Enclosure 6 ditch, date the enclosure to the Romano-British period, between the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The enclosure was trapezoidal in plan with rounded corners. It measured 26m across its northern side, 36m across its southern side and 34m N-S, enclosing just over 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. The eastern side of the enclosure cut through Structures 9-14. The enclosure was constructed with posts and planks and had two entrances, 6m and 2m wide, along the south side, and a 3m wide entrance in the east. The form of the enclosure indicates that it did not delimit an area of habitation and the provision of three entrances has led to an interpretation of this feature as a stock enclosure.
- 14.21 The range in entrance sizes implies that these may have been for different animals. The 6m wide entrance in the south-west was likely to have been for cattle. The south-east entrance had a fence leading into it on the east side, and it is possible that a parallel fence was situated on the west side, although it was not possible to investigate this area. Such an entrance arrangement is most likely associated with the herding of sheep into the enclosure. The lack of provision of watering facilities inside the enclosure indicates that it was not for the long term holding of animals. The elaborate timber construction of the enclosure, which would have utilised a large quantity of wood, along with the evidence for the short term holding of a variety of animals, suggests that this was not simply a stock enclosure. It is therefore possible that the enclosure functioned as a market place for stock. The entrance along the east side appears to have been rather elaborate with well-preserved post impressions on either side; it is feasible that if the enclosure did function as a trading place, then this entrance may have been for human access into the enclosure as entrances utilised for beasts would presumably have become bemired.
- 14.22 A fence line led up to the south-east entrance and a complete quernstone along with a quern fragment were discovered at the base of this feature. Another complete quernstone had been placed in the base of one of the Phase 4 Enclosure 6 ditches prior to it being backfilled. These suggest ritual depositions associated with this new phase of activity.

- 14.23 The Phase 5 activity also comprised a series of ditches and fence lines located to the east and south of Enclosure 12. Although these have no stratigraphic relationship with the enclosure, their alignment broadly implies association. The features are on the same alignment as the western side of Enclosure 12 and they altered the alignment of the earlier Phase 4 field system. Therefore, the enclosure and the field boundaries appear to have been a dramatic imposition on the previous settlement, with considerable alteration of the layout.
- 14.24 A complex sequence of boundaries was recorded to the east and north-east of Enclosure 12. In this area, timber fence lines were constructed over the line of earlier silted-up ditches, indicating that they were maintained over a period of time. Two parallel rows of ditches were located in this area, with the eastern ditch having a timber fence on its eastern edge and the western ditch having a fence on its western edge. These boundaries appear to have repeatedly burnt down and been reinstated. Elements of this extensive boundary system were recorded to the south of Enclosure 12. A pair of parallel ditches ran from the south-west corner of the excavation area, on the same alignment as the ditches and fence lines, for a distance of 79m then turned to the east for a distance of 10m. Further parallel ditches then continued after a gap of 4m, forming an entrance into the field system. The eastern ditch formed part of the ditch and fence line complex recorded to the east of Enclosure 12, giving a total distance of 100m. Therefore, the field system associated with Enclosure 12 was recorded for a distance of nearly 185m, and it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south.
- 14.25 There was no evidence for any area of habitation associated with the Phase 5 occupation of the site, which may explain the scarcity of artefactual remains recovered from the Phase 5 features. Only 13 sherds of pottery were recovered, including two of a fabric type that was not represented in the large assemblage from the Phase 4 period of occupation. A fragment of bone was also recovered from Enclosure 12, and while its small size makes identification of the species impossible, it was evidently sheep-sized. The glass armlet fragments are an important aid in dating this phase of occupation to the early Romano-British period. The enclosure itself implies that pastoral farming played an important role in the economy.

## 15. RESEARCH AGENDA

### 15.1 Existing Research Frameworks

- 15.1.1 English Heritage's 1997 draft research agenda highlights a number of academic priorities at a national level.<sup>41</sup> The intention of that document was to:

*"establish a broad framework of research priorities which can, and indeed must, be enhanced through both the detailed application of projects and by the development of regional, chronological and interest group based debate."*<sup>42</sup>

- 15.1.2 Various themes were identified, these being divided into six groups, which were letter coded and included:

- The study of processes of change (**PC**).
- Issues related to chronological periods; divided into prehistoric (**P**) and historic (**H**).

- 15.1.3 It is considered that the Pegswood Moor site has the potential to contribute to three of the themes identified in English Heritage's draft research agenda. These are:

**PC4 - Briton into Roman (c. 300 BC-AD 200)**

*A high level of continuity in settlement and land use and, by implication, in social and economic organisation, between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods is becoming increasingly apparent, as are contemporary regional variations. Increasing awareness of the complexity of the transition, combined with issues of ethnicity, and social and economic dislocation, would seem to offer great potential for exploiting complex data-sets.*

**P8 - Late Iron Age hillforts, enclosures and settlements**

*The understanding of important monuments, such as oppida and hillforts, and their place in the landscape, is only gradually developing. EH funded programmes at Danebury, where recent work has centred upon placing hillforts within a regional settlement context, and the publication programmes for excavations such as Cadbury and Hambledon, are providing considerable information. The development and nature of nucleated settlement in this period, however, is still poorly understood, and work on oppida in particular, rare.*

**H1 - Military and civilian interaction**

*The social and economic interaction between these elements of society has received some attention on a site by site basis. There is an opportunity, now that significant data sets have been gathered from a variety of settlement sites (vici, fort, town, rural, etc) to provide a synthesis and more complex models of these processes. This in turn should help create a more focused agenda for further work.*

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<sup>41</sup> English Heritage, 1997.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 40.

- 15.1.4 A report in 2001 by the Iron Age Research Seminar (IARS) and the Council of the Prehistoric Society (CPS) has identified five strategic areas central to future research on the British Iron Age.<sup>43</sup> These are:
- chronological frameworks;
  - settlement patterns and landscape history;
  - material culture studies;
  - regionality;
  - the nature of socio-economic changes during the period.
- 15.1.5 The IARS/CPS report highlights the fact that in many regions of Britain, even basic Iron Age chronology is a problem, while most others rely heavily on a few key sequences or artefact associations, and identifies the need for multiple single-entity radiocarbon dating to become routine for Iron Age sites. It also proposes the wider use of AMS dating of organic residues on pottery.
- 15.1.6 The IARS/CPS report identifies the need for project briefs to specify larger and more flexible sampling fractions in order to enable thorough recording and analysis of structured deposits and spatial organisation. Project briefs should also make clear the need to look outside visible settlement boundaries, which are often part of wider 'inhabited zones' where everyday activities took place. There has been little attempt to interpret overall patterns of settlement and, in particular, field systems have not been a popular target for study.
- 15.1.7 The report indicates that there is scope for more research on regional differences in Iron Age house organisation and ritual deposits. More work is required on how the different components of Iron Age societies were organised spatially and seasonally across the landscape, and on how Iron Age people understood and perceived their landscapes.
- 15.1.8 The report suggests that the potential of material culture to contribute to information about Iron Age life remains under-exploited. Scientific analysis of finds of all types should be essential. There have been various general reviews of ceramic research and some authors have considered technology, typology, distribution, use and meaning. However, relatively little of this work has been undertaken on pottery from north of the Humber. The recent identification of briquetage in North-East England is highly significant. The other key area is function, where techniques of organic residue analysis have now developed to the extent where useful questions can be tackled. There has been some work done on the sourcing and distribution of querns, but provenance of stone artefacts remains an under-researched topic. Function is another key topic, especially for the ubiquitous 'coarse stone tool'. These are commonly found but rarely understood. There is a need for both regional syntheses to identify recurring types, and for experimental work to clarify function. Substantial understanding has been achieved with glass artefacts, including bangles. Questions however, remain; notably whether glass was made or merely reworked. The adoption of colours other than red, and their technology, has also seen little study.

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<sup>43</sup> Haselgrove, *et al.*, 2001.

- 15.1.9 The report highlights that within the last decade, it has become increasingly clear that regional variations are a central feature of the British Iron Age, and defining and evaluating these differences should be a core objective of future research. Efforts are needed to correct the substantial variations in knowledge that exist between different parts of Britain. Some areas are effectively blank, and in these, any opportunities for fieldwork on Iron Age sites should be treated as potentially significant for advancing understanding at a national level. Many other regions would benefit from synthesis and from projects aimed at filling gaps in the existing framework.
- 15.1.10 As with the English Heritage's draft research agenda, the IARS/CPS report also highlights the importance of processes of change in the Iron Age. There are significant differences between Britain in c. 500 BC and Britain in c. 50 BC. Recent work has suggested that there are substantive differences in the range and form of social processes at work. These differences are poorly understood, partly because they are only now being recognised, and partly because they represent the outcome of a gradual transformation over several centuries.
- 15.1.11 The IARS/CPS report discusses how one of the most striking features of the later Iron Age is the sheer abundance of evidence of different kinds, whether numbers of settlements or the quantities of material culture found on them. Although this material provides plentiful data for research, only rarely are the reasons behind this abundance questioned. Equally, while regional variations in material culture and social practice are particularly visible in the period after 300 BC, archaeological research needs to establish how much this is due to the greater quantity and variety in evidence, and how much to a genuine intensification of regional differences at this time.
- 15.1.12 The report identifies another feature of the later Iron Age; settlement expansion and ever intensifying use of the landscape, almost certainly linked to a significant rise in population. The closing centuries of the last millennium BC saw settlement expansion into many previously sparsely settled areas, so that by the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, large parts of the lowland landscape were virtually fully settled. It seems likely that prior to this period, many areas were relatively sparsely occupied and exploited; one reason being that the fertile but heavy soils which characterise many of the relevant areas were previously relatively difficult to cultivate.
- 15.1.13 The report discusses the theory that the use of iron-tipped plough shares and cereal crops suited to heavier soils and the introduction of the rotary quern, together with the climatic improvements after c. 400 BC, undoubtedly assisted settlement expansion, although the impetus to agricultural expansion may have come from changes in social organisation. This expansion into thinly-settled areas and the social processes underlying the phenomenon are increasingly emerging as one of the crucial features of the later Iron Age. Frequently the expansion process is linked with developing craft specialisation and production of non-local exchange, as well as with new kinds of settlement, which in turn indicate new forms of social organisation. In some cases the colonisation of new land was apparently accompanied by the laying out of extensive field systems, although better dating evidence is needed. In other cases, settlement expansion may have promoted agricultural innovation.

- 15.1.14 The IARS/CPS report highlights that the phenomena described above require further investigation, both to understand the mechanisms at work locally, and to assess to what extent similar processes were operating throughout different regions of both lowland and upland Britain. In northern Britain, the absence of a well-understood regional sequence, longevity of material culture forms and lack of pottery, present major obstacles to the investigation of the nature and timing of changes at the end of the Iron Age and into the period of Roman occupation. It is likely that there were some moves towards political centralisation and greater social complexity and the routine use of absolute dating is essential for progress. The impact of the Roman occupation on Iron Age settlement forms and the often highly selective uptake of Romanised material culture both within and beyond the frontier, remain key areas for further research.

## 15.2 Original Site Specific Research Questions

*The project's original research objectives, as set out in the WSI, are discussed below, in light of the findings of the excavation.*

### 15.2.1 ***Is it possible to assess the form and size of this settlement when it was first established? Can stratigraphic evidence be used to gauge its evolution over time and what can we ascertain about the settlement's form and size when it was finally abandoned?***

- 15.2.1.1 The first phase of settlement at the site comprised the remains of four roundhouse structures, which formed part of a small, unenclosed Iron Age farmstead, located in the central part of the excavated area. A maximum of three structures could have been in existence at any time. The ring gully surrounding Structure 1 had silted up and been re-cut on at least one occasion; this is evidence for the longevity of use of this structure. A small stock enclosure (Enclosure 1), bounded by ditches in the west and ditches and fence lines in the east, is assumed to have been associated with these structures. This enclosure measured 21m x 16m. The ditches had silted up and been re-cut and the fences had also been replaced in some areas again indicating a long life span for this enclosure. Although there were no physical connections between the four structures and the enclosure, the evidence of truncation of nearly all of these elements by Phase 4 features, combined with the spatial arrangement of the elements, suggests association.
- 15.2.1.2 The subsequent Phase 4 occupation of the site was characterised by a change to an enclosed settlement, which evolved over time into an extensive and highly spatially organised community. There is compelling evidence for continuity of occupation of the site with the unenclosed Phase 3 settlement evolving into an enclosed settlement without a period of abandonment. The ditches forming Enclosure 1 had been deliberately backfilled and the fences dismantled suggesting that little time had elapsed between the enclosure going into disuse and these events taking place. If the ditches had been abandoned for any period of time then they would have silted up naturally; conditions on the site indicate this would have occurred relatively quickly. The fact that the Phase 4 features truncated three of the earlier roundhouses and associated enclosure could perhaps be seen as a deliberate action symbolising the change in the organisation and layout of the settlement.



- 15.2.1.3 In the centre of the site were three structures, bounded by a rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 2). Only two of these structures can have been in existence contemporaneously; stratigraphic evidence demonstrated that Structure 6 pre-dated Structure 7. The enclosure measured 52m N-S x 40m E-W and was just over 2,000m<sup>2</sup> in area. The drainage ring gully which surrounded Structure 5 had silted up and been re-cut on at least three occasions; demonstrating occupation over a long period and considerable effort in maintaining the drainage gully.
- 15.2.1.4 It is likely that the settlement area expanded to the north, with the construction of a rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 6), bounded by a substantial ditch, only the eastern and southern sides of which were visible within the limits of excavation. The enclosure measured at least 95m E-W x 50m N-S and contained the remains of eight structures, seven of which were arranged in a 'string' alignment along a N-S axis. The position of the structures, with intercutting arcs of gullies, demonstrates that they could not all have been contemporary and no more than four could have co-existed. This N-S arrangement would have been the result of the successive replacement of structures whilst maintaining east-facing entrances and demonstrates that the area must have been occupied by structures over a long period of time. The northern-most structure was only half exposed within the limits of excavation and it is possible that further structures were located to the north.
- 15.2.1.5 The southern side of Enclosure 6 truncated the northern side of Enclosure 2 along its entire length. The fact that this ditch respected the alignment of Enclosure 2 and in effect re-cut this ditch suggests that Enclosure 2 was still in use when Enclosure 6 was constructed. This is evidence for the expansion of the settlement. So at its peak a maximum of 6 structures could have existed within the Phase 4 settlement at any one time within the excavated area, although it is possible that further structures may have existed beyond the edge of excavation in the northern area of Enclosure 6.
- 15.2.1.6 Enclosure 6 was sub-divided by a N-S ditch immediately to the west of the line of structures which was presumably to separate the area of habitation from an area to the west set aside for some other purpose, perhaps stock holding or storage. This ditch had silted up and been re-cut on numerous occasions, confirming the longevity of use indicated by the string of structures in the area. Enclosures 7 and 8 were located to the east of the structures and were subdivisions within Enclosure 6. The proximity of these enclosures to Structures 8-15 suggests they had a domestic function and a likely interpretation is that these enclosures functioned as storage areas for the settlement, and also may have been utilised as pens for smaller livestock such as chickens. A large group of postholes were located within Enclosure 7, perhaps representing features such as granaries.
- 15.2.1.7 Distinct zones of activity were also recorded further east where a large enclosure (Enclosure 9) was delimited by the eastern boundary of Enclosure 6 and the northern boundary of Enclosure 5, apparently continuing beyond the excavated area. A group of six hearths inside Enclosure 9, with a seventh lying outside the southern boundary, probably represent the remains of some industrial activity, perhaps metalworking. Further fenced subdivisions to the west may have delimited hide-processing areas, with fences providing protection from the prevailing west wind.

- 15.2.1.8 The layout of the settlement was thus carefully organised with storage areas located close to the area of habitation, presumably for security and ease of access for the inhabitants of the site. The location of industrial areas further afield from the living area, and downwind of the prevailing west wind, was presumably a conscious decision to keep unpleasant activities, in terms of the smell and fire hazard, away from the houses.
- 15.2.1.9 Evidence of fields, stock enclosures, smaller stockyards, a driveway and further field boundaries continuing beyond the limits of excavation in the west, south and east indicate an extensive field system associated with the Phase 4 settlement.
- 15.2.1.10 The final phase of occupation recorded within the excavated area saw a dramatic alteration in the layout of the field systems and the abandonment of the area previously utilised for settlement. This latest phase of occupation comprised a large enclosure of Romano-British date constructed with posts and planks and interpreted as a stock enclosure probably for the trading of animals. Two glass armlet fragments date this period of occupation to between the end of the first and the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century.
- 15.2.1.11 Although this final phase of occupation demonstrated a dramatic alteration of the site environs, nevertheless the excavated evidence indicates that the site was not abandoned between the Phase 4 and 5 periods of occupation. The south-west side of Enclosure 6 was deliberately backfilled prior to the construction of the Phase 5 Enclosure 12. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that it must have been backfilled soon after it had gone into disuse. The east side of Enclosure 12 truncated six of the Phase 4 roundhouses within Enclosure 6. This seems a deliberate statement associated with the reorganisation of the settlement and it also suggests that remains of the roundhouses were still visible on the ground when Enclosure 12 was constructed.
- 15.2.1.12 There were no areas of habitation recorded within the limits of excavation associated with the latest phase of occupation. The substantial nature of Enclosure 12 suggests that a settlement of some size must have been associated with it. The fact that a large group of structures had gone out of use at the time of its construction also indicates that the population of the Phase 4 settlement must have moved somewhere in the vicinity. The excavated evidence for the continual reinstatement of boundaries associated with Enclosure 12 to the east indicates that this settlement must have been in existence for some length of time.
- 15.2.2 *Are the substantial (generally) linear ditches portions of massive defensive enclosures around clusters of roundhouses or do they simply represent evidence of large-scale organisation of the landscape for the purposes of pasture and stock herding associated with essentially open settlement?***
- 15.2.2.1 The scale and form of the ditches indicates that they did not have any defensive purpose nor were they simply for pasture and stock herding associated with essentially open settlement. The earliest phase of habitation at the site did comprise an unenclosed settlement but this was superseded by an enclosed settlement. This settlement had a high degree of spatial organisation with ditches enclosing a variety of areas utilised for specific purposes, such as habitation, stock keeping, storage and industry. These ditches probably served the dual purpose of defining these areas for particular activities as well as improving drainage in the vicinity.

15.2.2.2 Associated with this enclosed settlement was a series of ditches that delimited field systems and stock enclosures. Elements of these are interpreted as stock herding features. Francis Pryor has identified elements associated with sheep management in Fenland field systems.<sup>44</sup> Although these date from the Bronze Age, the function of these features is relevant to the field systems recorded at Pegswood. A complex system of droveways and stockyards at Newark Road comprised confined spaces where flocks were temporarily kept while animals were sorted, inspected and exchanged.<sup>45</sup> A similar stock handling system was recognised at the nearby site of Storey's Bar Road, where rectilinear paddocks were entered via corner entrances, a position that took advantage of the natural funnelling effect of the fields' two sides. All of the corner entranceways showed evidence for diversion or narrowing, which again suggests their use in handling stock.<sup>46</sup> These elements are displayed in Enclosure 3 at Pegswood Moor and this is interpreted as an enclosure for sheep. The entrance into the enclosure was via a droveway in the south-east. The complex of ditches in the south-west corner appear to be for sorting sheep out of the enclosure. The two gaps in this corner on the west and south sides presumably led into two separate areas, although this could not be confirmed as the field systems lay beyond the edge of excavation. It is probable that temporary hurdles and drafting gates were utilised to handle the animals, but these would have left no archaeological trace.

**15.2.3 *Is it possible to ascertain the relative status of the occupants of each roundhouse dwelling based upon the relative size of each structure and the quantity and nature of cultural material recovered from the 'eaves-drip' gullies? Are there any clues within the interior of the gullies to suggest the method of construction of the roundhouses themselves? Is there any evidence of other possible uses of these structures, for example, stock keeping?***

15.2.3.1 The degree of horizontal truncation of archaeological features by recent ploughing has resulted in limited survival of structures. In some cases the structural remains comprised only the bases of penannular features and precise interpretation of these cannot be certain. However, a group of features have been interpreted as wall construction trenches on the basis of their form. Table 15a lists the dimensions of the structures that have been interpreted as such.

15.2.3.2 Using the available evidence from seven of the structures, it is possible to suggest an interpretation for the uncertain elements based on the range in size of the known elements. All of the wall construction trenches are under 10m in diameter, with the exception of Structure 1, which is just over 10m. The only uncertain structural element that falls within the cut-off point is Structure 11, which has a diameter of 10.0m. However, the position of the ditch behind this penannular gully implies that this was an eaves-drip gully. If it had been a wall construction trench, there would not have been enough space to accommodate a drip gully between this and the ditch. The dimensions of the certain elements, therefore, suggest that the gullies surrounding Structures 2, 3 and 11 are the remains of drainage gullies whilst the remainder of the uncertain features are wall construction trenches. Table 15b lists the dimensions of the uncertain elements interpreted on this data.

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<sup>44</sup> Pryor, 1996.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 314.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 319.

Structure	Wall construction trench diameter and area	Ring gully diameter and area	Uncertain function diameter and area
1	10.06m (79.45m <sup>2</sup> )	10.93m (93.90m <sup>2</sup> )	-
2	-	-	10.98m (94.74m <sup>2</sup> )
3	-	-	12.26m (118.10m <sup>2</sup> )
4	7.06m (39.14m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
5	7.82m (48.05m <sup>2</sup> )	10.47m (80.74m <sup>2</sup> )	-
6	7.13m (39.89m <sup>2</sup> )	9.63m (72.80m <sup>2</sup> )	-
7	7.31m (41.95m <sup>2</sup> )	9.81m (75.66m <sup>2</sup> )	-
8	9.20m (66.43m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
9	-	-	9.28m (67.70m <sup>2</sup> )
10	-	-	7.84m (48.23m <sup>2</sup> )
11	-	-	10.00m (78.55m <sup>2</sup> )
12	-	-	8.66m (58.93m <sup>2</sup> )
13	-	-	7.73m (46.95m <sup>2</sup> )
14	-	-	7.04m (38.96m <sup>2</sup> )
15	7.43m (43.40m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-

Table 15a. Dimensions and areas of Structures 1-15

Structure	Wall construction trench diameter and area	Ring gully diameter and area
1	10.06m (79.45m <sup>2</sup> )	10.93m (93.90m <sup>2</sup> )
2	8.48m (56.45m <sup>2</sup> )	10.98m (94.74m <sup>2</sup> )
3	9.76m (74.78m <sup>2</sup> )	12.26m (118.10m <sup>2</sup> )
4	7.06m (39.14m <sup>2</sup> )	9.56m (71.74m <sup>2</sup> )
5	7.82m (48.05m <sup>2</sup> )	10.47m (80.74m <sup>2</sup> )
6	7.13m (39.89m <sup>2</sup> )	9.63m (72.80m <sup>2</sup> )
7	7.31(41.95m <sup>2</sup> )	9.81m (75.66m <sup>2</sup> )
8	9.20m (66.43m <sup>2</sup> )	11.70m (107.46m <sup>2</sup> )
9	9.28m (67.70m <sup>2</sup> )	11.78 (108.93m <sup>2</sup> )
10	7.84m (48.23m <sup>2</sup> )	10.34 (83.93m <sup>2</sup> )
11	7.50 (44.16m <sup>2</sup> )	10.00m (78.55m <sup>2</sup> )
12	8.66m (58.93m <sup>2</sup> )	11.16 (97.77m <sup>2</sup> )
13	7.73m (46.95m <sup>2</sup> )	10.23 (82.15m <sup>2</sup> )
14	7.04m (38.96m <sup>2</sup> )	9.54 (71.44m <sup>2</sup> )
15	7.43m (43.40m <sup>2</sup> )	9.93 (77.40m <sup>2</sup> )

Table 15b. Known and estimated dimensions and areas of Structures 1-15

**Bold text:** feature present, interpretation based on excavated evidence. *Italic text:* feature present, interpretation based on dimensions of above structures. Plain text: feature not present, dimensions estimated from available data

Structure	Phase	Wall construction cut diameter and area
14	4	7.04m (38.96m <sup>2</sup> )
4	3	7.06m (39.14m <sup>2</sup> )
6	4	7.13m (39.89m <sup>2</sup> )
7	4	7.31(41.95m <sup>2</sup> )
15	4	7.43m (43.40m <sup>2</sup> )
11	4	7.50 (44.16m <sup>2</sup> )
13	4	7.73m (46.95m <sup>2</sup> )
5	4	7.82m (48.05m <sup>2</sup> )
10	4	7.84m (48.23m <sup>2</sup> )
2	3	8.48m (56.45m <sup>2</sup> )
12	4	8.66m (58.93m <sup>2</sup> )
8	4	9.20m (66.43m <sup>2</sup> )
9	4	9.28m (67.70m <sup>2</sup> )
3	3	9.76m (74.78m <sup>2</sup> )
1	3	10.06m (79.45m <sup>2</sup> )

Table 15c. Structures 1-15 listed according to known or estimated diameter

- 15.2.3.3 Table 15c demonstrates that the structures ranged in diameter from 7.04m to 10.06m. With the exception of Structure 4, the earlier, Phase 3 structures are at the larger end of the scale, with Structures 1 and 3 being the largest examples from the site. There was no artefactual evidence to suggest that this difference in size was due to the relative status of the occupants. It is assumed that structures accommodated family units. The larger size of the Phase 3 Structures, 1, 2 and 3, may be due to the fact that these formed part of an unenclosed settlement and, therefore, the size of the structures were not limited by enclosure boundaries. It is also probable that these structures accommodated a single extended family unit and, as already discussed. Structures 1-3 did not co-exist and were replacements probably for the same ancestral family unit. Structure 4 stands out amongst the Phase 3 structures as it is the second smallest on the site. This may suggest that this building was not for habitation but may have been for storage or perhaps for some craft activity. The majority of the Phase 4 structures provided around half of the living area of the Phase 3 roundhouses. This decrease in living area is compensated for by an increase in the number of structures; perhaps this may reflect a change from a single extended family unit living in one house to smaller family units living in several houses.
- 15.2.3.4 The scarcity of artefactual material directly associated with individual structures means it is not possible to ascertain the relative status of the occupants of each roundhouse dwelling based on the nature of cultural material. Artefactual material was virtually absent from the drip gullies, suggesting that the interior of the houses were kept clean and rubbish was disposed of away from the areas of habitation. It has been noted in respect of roundhouses in hillforts that it is rarely possible from surface features to distinguish any distinctive hierarchy in house size or construction.<sup>47</sup> Equally there is nothing amongst the evidence from this site that can be used to assess the status of the roundhouses.
- 15.2.3.5 Structures 5-7, contained within Enclosure 2, were better preserved and traces of wall construction cuts surrounded by drainage gullies were found in all three. Structure 5 was the best preserved and this comprised two sections of wall construction cut with a 4m gap between the two on the west side, directly opposite the entrance. In the centre of this gap was a large posthole. The northern construction trench of Structure 5 was lined with clay interpreted as post packing for timber uprights. There were no traces of clay packing in the southern construction trench and the composition of the fill suggests that the structural remains had been removed and the cut had subsequently silted up. The construction trench for Structure 6 did not have a gap in the west side, although there may have been a gap to the north-west as the feature did not survive in this area. The construction trench for Structure 6 contained a post setting with stone post packing at the north-west end of the feature. The trench had an irregular base with post impressions visible and a deposit of sand throughout the trench interpreted as post packing placed around the timbers. Structure 1 was similar to Structure 5 with two sections of wall construction trench, with a gap of 3m in between on the west side, surrounded by an external drip gully. Structure 4 was also constructed with two sections of wall construction trench and a gap of 2m in the west side.

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<sup>47</sup> Higham, 1986, 125.

- 15.2.3.6 Structure 8 was also defined by a construction trench and in the east this was lined with clay used as post packing for the timbers. The timbers seem to have rotted *in situ* as the clay lining appeared undisturbed and the base of the clay lining was uneven, presumably reflecting the timber uprights contained within the construction cut.
- 15.2.3.7 The presence of stakeholes both external and internal to the penannular feature representing Structure 15 may indicate that this feature was also a wall construction trench as stakes are unlikely to have surrounded a drainage trench. It is possible that the external stakes may have been the remainder of a ring of an outer setting of stakes, although interpretation cannot be definite as only a few were present. Two of the houses at West Brandon had an outer setting of stakes, presumably to act as anchors for the rafter.<sup>48</sup>
- 15.2.3.8 Two main types of timber roundhouse are known in the region. Very large houses were constructed with an isolated timber ring of supports. The more common type in the region was the construction trench technique for a fence or palisade-type outer wall capable of bearing a conical roof.<sup>49</sup> The construction technique utilised for Structure 5 appears unusual with the trench built in two sections and the posthole in between. A similar technique appears to have been used for the construction of Structure 4, which also has two sections of wall construction gap with a 2.20m gap. Although there was no posthole in the gap, it is possible that one may have existed but all traces had been removed through plough truncation. A gap was also recorded in the construction trench of Structure 8, but this was very small and the feature was essentially continuous within the area excavated. However, as only half of the structure was revealed within the limits of excavation, it is not possible to determine whether this feature was also constructed with two sections of trench with a gap in the west.
- 15.2.3.9 In the east of Structure 5 were two groups of postholes, located 2m apart. All of the postholes contained intact stone post packing. These postholes reflect an east facing 2m wide entrance into the roundhouse; and would have held timber uprights for the doorway. These posts presumably strengthened the entrance gap and gave support to the door.<sup>50</sup>
- 15.2.3.10 The wall construction trenches of Structures 1 and 5-7 were surrounded externally by concentric ditches. The gully or ditch would serve to collect rainwater running off the roof, either to conserve it or prevent it from flooding the house during heavy rain.<sup>51</sup> The eaves-drip gully surrounding Structure 5 had silted up and been re-cut on at least three occasions; this demonstrates that this had been deliberately dug and was not formed naturally by the action of water running off the roof.

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<sup>48</sup> Cunliffe, 1978, 225.

<sup>49</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 122.

<sup>50</sup> Cunliffe, *op. cit.*, 177.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 177.

- 15.2.3.11 The penannular gully surrounding Structure 1 had also silted up and been re-cut. The evidence for silting and re-cutting demonstrates that these were for drainage and that the structures were not the double-walled variety.<sup>52</sup> The absence of drainage gullies around Structures 4 and 8 may be due to lack of preservation rather than lack of provision of these features; indeed it is most likely, given the nature of the natural subsoil, that the construction trenches would have been surrounded by drainage gullies.
- 15.2.3.12 It is possible that methods of walling which have left no trace may have been employed at the site. A form of mass-walling using puddled clay mixed with vegetable binding and without a recognisable timber component was recorded at two structures at Thorpe Thewles.<sup>53</sup> The absence of posts or stakes internal to the drainage gullies of other structures at this site suggested to the excavator that this was probably the standard method of construction, which would have utilised the most abundant raw material. It is also possible that turf walls may have been used, utilising the turf stripped from the house platform.<sup>54</sup> A dwarf wall would have been the most likely method, used principally to keep the ring beam and rafter-ends clear of the ground.
- 15.2.3.13 None of the structures had any evidence for the presence of central supports for the roof; although this may be due to a lack of preservation, it is more likely that supports were unnecessary for structures of such small span.<sup>55</sup> Timber roundhouses in the region range from 6m to 15m in diameter<sup>56</sup> and the structures at Pegswood Moor are therefore at the smaller end of this scale. A ring-beam at eaves level would have been all that was required to provide the strength necessary to carry the roof.<sup>57</sup>
- 15.2.3.14 The absence of hearths in the interior of the structures makes interpretation of function problematic. The substantial nature of Structure 5 and, by inference of the surviving remains, Structures 6 and 7, can leave little doubt that these were domestic dwellings. Four postholes in the centre of Structure 7 formed a square structure c. 1m<sup>2</sup> and it is possible that this may be the remains of a hearth surround.
- 15.2.3.15 The absence of hearths in these features is presumably due to a lack of survival. The hearths recorded in the centre of the main house at Thorpe Thewles were represented by areas of *in situ* burning.<sup>58</sup> These had no traces of a stone surround. The earliest hearth was surrounded by a raised lip of oxidised clay and stood to a height of 80mm, set directly on natural clay. A subsequent hearth consisted of brick-red, oxidized, clean clay that left a slight depression 130mm deep after excavation.

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<sup>52</sup> Holbrook, 1988, 53.

<sup>53</sup> Heslop, 1987, 118.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 118.

<sup>55</sup> Cunliffe, *op. cit.*, 175.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 225.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 177.

<sup>58</sup> Heslop, *op. cit.*, 25.

- 15.2.3.16 The survival of horizontal stratigraphy at Thorpe Thewles, including floor surfaces, ensured the survival of such features. The severe degree of truncation of archaeological features at Pegswood Moor means that such ephemeral features have left no trace. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the other structures were not domestic dwellings, although it is possible that some of them may have been used for storage or for activities such as wool weaving and spinning.
- 15.2.3.17 The exceptions are Structure 4, as discussed above, and Structure 16, within Enclosure 12. The small size of the latter suggests that it was not a dwelling, and its location, within an area interpreted as a stock enclosure, suggests another function. It is possible that this was not even a timber building, and may have been some form of circular feature associated with the function of the enclosure, possibly a storage facility for cattle feed.
- 15.2.4 *What else can we determine about the day-to-day existence of the inhabitants of the settlement, for example, what information can plant macrofossils recovered by bulk soil sampling and hand recovered faunal remains provide about the economic basis of the settlement and the diet of its occupants?***
- 15.2.4.1 The combined evidence from the archaeological, environmental and artefactual remains demonstrates that the economy of the settlement was based on a mixed agricultural regime, supplemented by some foraging. The archaeological evidence from the stock enclosures and droveway demonstrates that pastoralism formed a major part in the economy.
- 15.2.4.2 Unfortunately, the preservational conditions of the boulder clay resulted in a very small and poorly preserved faunal assemblage. The only species to be positively identified was cattle. Fragments of long bone shaft, possibly of sheep-size, were also noted. However, most fragments were too small for identification, even to size class of animal. This situation is paralleled at many sites in the region where the paucity of faunal remains has meant that little viable statistical analysis has been undertaken.<sup>59</sup> Where such analysis has been possible, cattle appear to be the dominant food source. However, the presence of sheep, pigs and horses indicates that cattle-raising was not the sole pastoral activity. An exception is Tynemouth where sheep made up 50% of the assemblage; possibly because the coastal marsh grazing was exploited as sheep were more vulnerable to predators inland.<sup>60</sup>
- 15.2.4.3 At Pegswood Moor features associated with sheep herding, as discussed above, suggest that sheep played a major role in the pastoral economy at the site. It is possible that the nearby coastal resources were exploited for seasonal grazing and the droveway leading into the settlement from the east (the coast) may have been the main route for this movement of stock. The faunal remains demonstrated that cattle also played a role in the pastoral economy at Pegswood. The interpretation of the Phase 5 stock enclosure is crucial to the understanding of the economic basis of this latest phase of settlement, and it is hoped that further research will help to elucidate its function.

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<sup>59</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 136.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 136.



- 15.2.4.4 Arable farming is suggested by the field boundaries, with further proof provided by the quernstones and environmental remains. The environmental samples produced a small number of charred cereals and other carbonised plant remains. Possible grain and glume base of glume wheat (a type of wheat that has to be parched and threshed in order to release the grain from the chaff) may be present in the assemblage. Other possible species were free threshing wheat rachis and barley. Charred hazelnut and waterlogged blackberry seeds were also present indicating some foraging. The association of sedge tubers and nutlets with heath grass seeds and heather stems may represent the remains from turf burning. There is some indication from the fills of the Enclosure 5 ditch that turf may have been utilised as a fuel source for industrial purposes. Further analysis and processing of the environmental samples will be undertaken to confirm the nature of the assemblage.
- 15.2.4.5 Three complete beehive quernstones, two lower and one upper stone, were recovered from the site along with five quern fragments. The presence of these demonstrates that cereals were processed on the site and is irrefutable evidence for arable farming. The beehive form of quern is common in the north of Britain and seems to have been in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC until the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, being regarded as a native form of rotary quern. The stone utilised for the querns was millstone grit [Carboniferous] and medium coarse micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures]. These could have been obtained from a fairly local source. The site lies in an area of Carboniferous Coal Measures, close to outcrops of Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone. It is possible, of course, that some of the querns could have been made and brought in from further afield as Carboniferous formations are widespread in the region. New work on querns has shown that some sites acquired examples which had evidently been produced at some distance from the consumer site.<sup>61</sup> It seems likely that some querns at least were professionally fashioned both at the quarry and in the finishing stages, and they may have been traded over some distance.<sup>62</sup> The outer surfaces of most of the querns at Pegswood Moor have been roughly dressed by pecking with some form of punch tool to form a low dome shape.
- 15.2.4.6 The stone assemblage also contained five whetstones and these were made from millstone grit, quartzite and micaceous sandstone [Coal Measures]. As with the querns, these could all have been acquired from a local source. Four of these were recovered from the north-east part of the site, in the area where industrial activity seems to have occurred, and this location may be a clue to their function. It is probable that the stones were used for sharpening iron tools; iron knives would have been utilised for skinning and cutting hides<sup>63</sup> and the stones may therefore be associated with the possible evidence for tenter frames in this area.

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<sup>61</sup> Willis, 1999, 100.

<sup>62</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 141.

<sup>63</sup> Cunliffe, *op. cit.*, 289.

- 15.2.4.7 Other stone objects included a possible loomweight, which if positively identified will provide firm evidence for wool-weaving at the site. The manufacture of woollen fabrics seems to have been carried out in most parts of the country, presumably on a part time basis within each household.<sup>64</sup> Evidence for this is provided by clay and stone loomweights, used for keeping bunches of warp threads taut. No archaeological traces of the looms survive in this country.<sup>65</sup>
- 15.2.4.8 Metalworking also appears to have been carried out at the site. Slag was present in four environmental samples and the positive identification of the possible hammer-scale and air-fall spatter will further strengthen the evidence for this industrial activity.
- 15.2.4.9 The identification of three fragments of briquetage at the site indicates that salt was being used at the site. Salt would have been a vital commodity that was required not only as an essential part of the diet but also as a preservative for meat stored during the winter. The briquetage fragments are from ceramic salt containers that would probably have been of small cylindrical form, or trough-like. The presence of this material is also extremely important in demonstrating an exchange network. The salt will have been sea-salt, collected on a semi-industrial scale on the North Sea coast. The location of this is not known, although Teesmouth and its creek systems are a strong candidate.<sup>66</sup>
- 15.2.4.10 Further possible evidence for an exchange network is provided by a fragment of worked stone (SF22). The function of the object itself is unknown, but it is magnesium limestone [?Permian] and may have come from the Permian to the south of South Shields, c. 30km distant.
- 15.2.4.11 It is highly likely that all of the vessels represented in the pottery assemblage were made locally. Local clays seem to have been used, possibly Boulder Clay that had been cleaned or refined via settlement in a water pit or similar. The pots were all hand-made vessels; this was a simple method using coil or slab building techniques and would have been fired in either an above ground bonfire or in a 'clamp', a pit cut into the ground in which a fire is constructed. Such a method would have left little archaeological trace, and if this did occur at the site the degree of horizontal truncation is likely to have removed all evidence.
- 15.2.4.12 The great majority of the vessels represented amongst this collection are either clearly, or likely to be, examples of jars of so-called 'barrel' type. That is, of approximate barrel shape minus the top third of the barrel, with rather wide mouths. Amongst the collection, as elsewhere, there is some considerable range in the size of the individual vessels; there are seemingly large, medium and small jars present. The large vessels represented here are truly massive with rim diameters of c. 350mm (2 examples) and 410mm placing them amongst the biggest vessels of this date from the region (see below). This difference in size will certainly be deliberate and must be associated with function. The capacity and form of these particular large vessels means that they may, effectively have been cauldrons, with the potential of holding and/or cooking food sufficient for a gathering of people.

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<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 287.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 1978, 287.

<sup>66</sup> Willis, *op. cit.*, 101.

Vessel	Context	Feature type and comments	Phase	Rim diam.
14	582	Backfilling of Phase 4, Enclosure 6 ditch [614]	5	350mm
17	657	Fill of cut for Fence [658] in Enclosure 9	4	350mm
19	680	Backfilling of Enclosure 5 Ditch [681]	4	410mm

*Table 15d. Provenance of particularly large vessels*

- 15.2.4.13 A high proportion of the vessels have evidence that they were used for cooking in the form of burnt remains adhering to their surfaces. They appear to have been placed in or near a fire with food substances within, which have boiled over leaving carbonised remains on the exterior of the vessels. One or two also have carbonised remains on the interior where food has burnt within the pot, which has not been cleaned out. These carbonised remains may provide a valuable source of information. The residues can be radiocarbon dated which will provide a potentially important means for dating the site (directly through the actions of people). Some further recent advances have been made with regard to establishing what was being cooked (and eaten) in prehistoric pottery vessels. The nature of the production of these vessels means that the clay matrix of the pot can absorb some liquid, etc, when the vessel is used for cooking. Recent analysis has revealed that small amounts of lipid fatty material recovered from the clay bodies of pots can indicate what a vessel was last used to cook. Thus far the results have been interesting, though somewhat predictable, indicating the cooking of meats, dairy products and cabbage. Thus far no work has been done on ancient pottery from the region to establish what the average Northumberland cooked diet consisted of. Therefore this type of analysis on the Pegswood Moor pottery has the potential to provide important regional information.
- 15.2.4.14 It has been suggested that there would have been much more of this pottery in use at sites of this period than survives. This could be either because it is relatively fragile and does not survive, or because broken pots were cleared up and dumped away from the domestic sites, being incorporated perhaps in middens and spread on fields.
- 15.2.5 *Can radiocarbon dating assist in refining the sketchy ceramic chronology for the Iron Age in northern Britain? The indicated periods of occupation, however, span a rather weak area in the radiocarbon calibration curve.***
- 15.2.5.1 Six samples were originally submitted for radiocarbon dating. Three of these were determined to be unsuitable and the other three were submitted to the Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre (SURCC). Upon inspection at SURCC, two of the samples were considered to be of too poor quality to produce dates. Consequently, only one sample was dated. This was taken from the fill, [1150], of ditch [1154], associated with the Phase 4 period of occupation in the north-east corner of the site. This produced an AMS date of  $1960 \pm 50$  years BP ( $10 \text{ BC} \pm 50$ ). At a 68% confidence level this gives an age range of cal BC 36 - cal AD 116 and at a 95% confidence level a range of cal BC 51 - cal AD 131.

- 15.2.6** *How does the site compare with other Iron Age settlement sites in the 'Tyne-Forth Province' and in this regional context, how significant is the evidence for continuity of occupation into the Romano-British period?*
- 15.2.6.1 Climatic deterioration of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium reached its maximum effect by about 800 BC. The impact on the habitable environment in northern Britain was considerable and was most severe in areas of high rainfall. The effect of the climatic change was a large-scale increase in hill-wash, exacerbated in areas where human interference had deforested the landscape. Other wide areas with poor drainage were reduced to impoverished moorland or blanket peat. East of the Pennines/Cheviots the worst affected areas were the higher foothills and the fell sandstones, which were probably largely abandoned by this time.<sup>67</sup>
- 15.2.6.2 In the lowlands pollen cores suggest that the pattern of clearance established in the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium continued well into the 1<sup>st</sup>. By the 8<sup>th</sup> century some clearances were beginning to be continuously maintained east of the Pennines, and particularly in County Durham. The evidence suggests that the permanently cleared environment, which had been typical of well-drained, particularly limestone soils, for 1,000 years was now being extended to allow permanent settlement and exploitation on the lowland terrains.<sup>68</sup>
- 15.2.6.3 The response to this climatic change was complex but two major features can be discerned. The most obvious is the widespread abandonment of land previously occupied, which was allowed to revert to waste or poor quality pasture. The second is the increased level of territorial awareness within the community, and the growing investment in security, from encroachment or outright attack.
- 15.2.6.4 Palisaded enclosures began to be constructed in the first half of the millennium and these frequently occupied well-drained spots on the edges of uplands. However, there is a high possibility that lowland palisaded sites may have been lost due to agriculture. Palisaded enclosures or settlements were constructed over a considerable length of time; from at least c. 700 BC probably into the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, so that the presence of a palisade cannot be used as a chronological indicator. In broad chronological terms, palisaded settlements succeeded, and were over several centuries contemporary with, unenclosed settlements.
- 15.2.6.5 Soon after the mid millennium, the major palisaded sites were being replaced with new defensive enclosures; hillforts of various types. These are interpreted as the permanent residences of a social and political elite and their dependants.<sup>69</sup> In northern Northumberland the fortified sites formed only a part of the settlement site hierarchy, which had a handful of oppida at its apex.<sup>70</sup> The scale of the multivallate defences makes it improbable that they were constructed solely by the residents of the site. It seems likely that manpower was drawn from clients or estate workers of the aristocratic patron who would have lived outside the ramparts in undefended or only weakly defended settlements.

<sup>67</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 117.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 118.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, 129.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, 132.

- 15.2.6.6 A pattern of small homestead enclosures is now well documented in Northumberland. The coastal plain and other Boulder Clay covered areas were in the past thought to have been devoid of activity in the late prehistoric period. Aerial photography has demonstrated that the lowland north-east was as densely settled in these periods as any other part of the region.<sup>71</sup> The common settlement types identified are rectilinear enclosures, sometimes single, sometimes double, with one enclosure inside the other.<sup>72</sup> However, without excavation it is impossible to distinguish between enclosed settlements of the late pre-Roman and the Roman period.
- 15.2.6.7 Excavations on several ditched enclosures on the Northumberland Lowlands have provided evidence for pre-Roman occupation. Jobey has demonstrated that they began as early as, and were the lowland equivalent of, the hill-forts. The enclosures tend to be sub-circular or near square and the basic shape was not determined by period; the shape relates to topography or function rather than chronology.<sup>73</sup>

#### **Unenclosed settlements**

- 15.2.6.8 The single unenclosed house is a fairly common settlement type in Northumberland and a survey of the county indicates that more than 50% of all known unenclosed settlements consisted of a single house.<sup>74</sup> There is evidence for unenclosed settlements preceding enclosed ones.
- 15.2.6.9 The site at West Brandon (Co. Durham) has shown that these rectilinear enclosures could begin as open sites.<sup>75</sup>
- 15.2.6.10 Excavations at Chester House (Northumberland) demonstrated that the initial colonization of the site was marked by at least two and possibly three phases of unenclosed settlement.<sup>76</sup> The earliest occupation was a single unenclosed roundhouse of large diameter (16.8m). This large pre-Roman house was replaced by a smaller structure, 9.3m diameter, and the excavated evidence indicates that there was not a significant time lapse between their construction, suggesting more or less continuous occupation of the site. This house represented a 70% drop in covered area from the first building, but this may be compensated by an increase in the number of structures; a possible structure was recorded in the corner of excavation and others may have lain outside the excavation area.

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<sup>71</sup> Burgess, 1984, 163.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, 163.

<sup>73</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 133.

<sup>74</sup> Gates, 1983, in Holbrook, 1988, 57.

<sup>75</sup> Burgess, *op. cit.*, 163.

<sup>76</sup> Holbrook, *op. cit.*, 57.

- 15.2.6.11 A probable unenclosed settlement preceded an enclosed settlement at Burradon although this depends upon the interpretation of two concentric enclosure perimeters. The similarity in plan of the perimeters and the identical treatment of the entranceways would favour contemporaneity.<sup>77</sup> If so then a series of houses at this site can be seen as belonging to an earlier phase of unenclosed settlement. The remains of 11 structures were recorded, but the position of these indicates that no more than three could have existed at any one stage; at times there could well have been less.<sup>78</sup>
- 15.2.6.12 A similar situation is found with the double enclosure at Hartburn. If these are also interpreted as contemporary, then an earlier phase of unenclosed settlement also existed at this site. This was represented by the remains of 18 structures, with a maximum of 4 or 5 in existence at any one stage, although this number could well have been less.<sup>79</sup>
- 15.2.6.13 Gates's distribution map of unenclosed settlement in Northumberland shows a concentration of sites in the uplands, with only six sites known below the 122m contour.<sup>80</sup> However, this distribution pattern is more likely to reflect subsequent land use; sites in the uplands are still visible as extant monuments and these will have disappeared on the coastal plain through centuries of ploughing. The insubstantial nature of this settlement type also means that they do not appear as crop marks. An insight into the true lowland distribution of these sites may be gained by the fact that unenclosed settlements have been found beneath three later rectilinear enclosures (Burradon, Hartburn and Chester House).<sup>81</sup> However, at none of these sites is the relationship totally unambiguous. The Burradon and Hartburn pottery is the only dating evidence currently available for unenclosed settlements on the coastal plain. Although pottery from this period is notoriously difficult to closely date, Gates considers it too early for a Late Iron Age/Romano-British context and suggests an early first millennium BC date for these sites.<sup>82</sup>
- 15.2.6.14 The evidence from Pegswood Moor fits in with the emerging pattern for settlement distribution on the coastal plain where excavations of enclosed settlements have provided evidence for an initial period of unenclosed habitation preceding enclosed settlements. The published excavated evidence suggests an earlier date for these unenclosed settlements than that proposed for Pegswood, where a Late Iron Age date is indicated. Here the first phase of settlement comprised an unenclosed settlement represented by the remains of four structures and a small stock enclosure. Although the relative phasing of these buildings cannot be ascertained, the positions of the hut circles demonstrate that of Structures 1, 2 and 3, only two of the three could have existed at any one time and it is possible that only one was in existence at any given time. Structure 4 could have been contemporary with any of the other three buildings, or could have pre- or post-dated them. The evidence for the longevity of the associated stock enclosure suggests that this may well have been in existence throughout all phases of rebuild.

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<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 58.

<sup>78</sup> Jobey, *op. cit.*, 88.

<sup>79</sup> Jobey, 1973, 49.

<sup>80</sup> Gates, *op. cit.*, 57.

<sup>81</sup> Holbrook, *op. cit.*, 58.

### **Enclosed settlements**

- 15.2.6.15 The sub-rectangular enclosure containing one or two circular structures is widely recognised as a standard settlement type in the region. These appear to range from the early first millennium to the Roman period.<sup>83</sup> On the whole there is a strong degree of consistency in the morphology of sites and site features.<sup>84</sup> The sites are rectilinear enclosures (single or double, with one enclosure inside the other).<sup>85</sup> The nature of the enclosure varies; some are surrounded by ditches, others have palisades and some have both types present.<sup>86</sup> The size of the enclosed area varies considerably, ranging from 0.1 to 0.8 hectares. In Northumberland the structures are built in timber in the late prehistoric period and there is evidence for the development of stone buildings in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>87</sup>
- 15.2.6.16 At Burradon the putative unenclosed settlement was apparently replaced by a double banked and ditched enclosure of the Iron Age/Romano-British period. Here the outer enclosure ditch was 3m wide x 1.25m deep and enclosed an area of 0.7 hectares.<sup>88</sup> There was evidence for an external bank 3m wide and an entranceway was located on the east side. The inner enclosure was almost square and was delimited by a ditch, 4.5-5m wide x 2.5m deep, and internal bank. This enclosure was 0.15 hectares in area and contained a single central house. The enclosure ditch at Chester House was 6.9-8.0m wide x 1.50-1.74m deep and surrounded an area of 0.2 hectare.
- 15.2.6.17 At Chester House unenclosed settlement was succeeded by the construction of a rectilinear enclosure with which no houses can be associated with certainty. These enclosures are generally considered to be non-defensive and presumably were designed to facilitate drainage and discourage wild animals.<sup>89</sup> The scale of the ditch at Chester House is excessively large for such functions, and may have had an element of prestige.<sup>90</sup>
- 15.2.6.18 The enclosed settlement at Pegswood Moor clearly does not fit into this site type of the sub-rectangular enclosure. Recent expansion in knowledge of sites has revealed more variety in the settlement system than previously thought.<sup>91</sup> There was clearly a considerable degree of contemporary variety, while individual sites such as Huckhoe, Rock Castle, Stanwick and Thorpe Thewles display marked evolution. It is these sites with which Pegswood Moor has more in common and an examination of the published evidence from these sites may aid in the understanding of this settlement. The evidence from Pegswood Moor does demonstrate continuity of occupation from an unenclosed to an enclosed settlement, which is paralleled elsewhere in the region.

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<sup>82</sup> Gates, *op. cit.*, 58.

<sup>83</sup> Haselgrove and Allon, 1982, 44.

<sup>84</sup> Willis, *op. cit.*, 83.

<sup>85</sup> Burgess, *op. cit.*, 163.

<sup>86</sup> Haselgrove and Allon, 1982, 44.

<sup>87</sup> Highham, *op. cit.*, 132

<sup>88</sup> Jobey, 1970, 54.

<sup>89</sup> Holbrook, *op. cit.*, 58.

### **Economy, exchange and ritual**

- 15.2.6.19 Recent research has demonstrated that the Iron Age in the north-east of England was far from being a cultural and economic backwater as was portrayed in the past.<sup>92</sup> It was seen as having an internal uniformity, specifically a consistency and limited variety in settlement type, agriculture, and material remains. The accumulating evidence is now beginning to show degrees of diversity and complexity both in its settlement and material records comparable to the Iron Age elsewhere, e.g. Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and the East Midlands.<sup>93</sup> Many of the elements that have recently been recognised have also been found amongst the archaeological and artefactual evidence recovered from Pegswood Moor.
- 15.2.6.20 New evidence and re-evaluation has provided evidence of ritual and exchange activities within the region. The existence of these two key practices has hitherto been largely unrecognised in the archaeological record of the north-east.<sup>94</sup> Termination deposits at symbolic locations are suggested at Burradon with the re-examination of two pits dug into the filled terminals of an eaves-drip gully.<sup>95</sup> A similar interpretation is proposed for a pit at Melsonby (North Yorkshire).<sup>96</sup> There is also some indication that querns and quern fragments were ritually deposited on sites within the region.<sup>97</sup> At Doubstead a quern fragment was found with a ring and bracelet at the terminal of the entrance ditch. Examination of the quern distribution from Thorpe Thewles has shown that two came from the terminals of penannular building gullies, another lay within a gully near a terminal, and a fourth lay just outside a terminal. These amount to a quarter of the stratified querns from the site. Pegswood Moor had produced evidence for the deposition of pottery in significant locations and also the ritual deposition of complete quernstones.
- 15.2.6.21 Recent studies of artefacts from the region have provided the first convincing evidence for the existence of exchange networks.<sup>98</sup> New work on querns has shown that some sites acquired examples which had evidently been produced at some distance from the consumer site. A number of native sites have produced early Roman fine ware pottery including south Gaulish Samian and Gallo-Belgic types dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD; it is entirely possible that these arrived via extant indigenous networks.

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<sup>90</sup> Holbrook, *op. cit.*, 58.

<sup>91</sup> Willis, *op. cit.*, 83.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, 83.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 83.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, 96.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 96.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, 96.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, 99.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, 100.



15.2.6.22 Research recently undertaken by Steve Willis has identified a hitherto unrecognised trade in salt in the late Iron Age of the region, probably continuing into the Roman period. Fragments of briquetage have been found at nine sites and Pegswood Moor is the tenth, and also the most northerly. It is likely that there was an industry extracting sea salt on the north-east coast, Teesmouth and its creek systems being a strong candidate. It therefore appears increasingly normal for sites of the appropriate date to have been recipients of salt; further evidence for the existence of an exchange system.<sup>99</sup>

15.2.6.23 The scarcity of upstanding field remains in Northumberland suggests that crop cultivation was centred on the lowlands, where later agriculture has obscured the evidence.<sup>100</sup> Despite the ubiquity of querns on upland and lowland sites, only a small minority of settlements in the Cheviot foothills are associated with field systems. This absence may be due to the use of land division less susceptible to aerial photography. Prior to this excavation, no settlement in the Northumberland lowlands had been associated with a field system, with the exception of Yeavinger.<sup>101</sup> Pegswood Moor produced unique evidence for the definite association of field systems with a Late Iron Age lowland settlement. It has been suggested that the lowland settlements may have been primarily arable, with field systems having long since disappeared.<sup>102</sup> The excavation at Pegswood Moor has demonstrated that field systems did exist and have survived later ploughing, but their identification as crop marks may be problematic due to their insubstantial nature.

#### **Romano-British settlement**

15.2.6.24 Whilst many sites, such as West Brandon, seem to have been abandoned before the conquest after a lengthy or short period of occupation, other homesteads, such as Hartburn, display evidence of continuity of occupation into the Roman period.<sup>103</sup> The Pegswood Moor evidence indicates continuity of settlement between the unenclosed settlement of the Late Iron Age, the enclosed settlement and the Romano-British occupation. The enclosed settlement dates from the late Pre-Roman Iron Age and this occupation continues into the Roman period. Such continuity, therefore, fits into an established regional settlement pattern.

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<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, 101.

<sup>100</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 203.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, 203.

<sup>102</sup> Macinnes, 1984, 196.

<sup>103</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 134.

- 15.2.6.25 In the Northumberland lowlands the pattern of settlement and economy that was established in the pre-Roman period seems to have been unaltered by the conquest. Mixed agriculture was established in the pre-Roman era, yet there have been few recognisable fields with formal boundaries in late prehistoric or Roman contexts. The majority of Northumbrian farmsteads are devoid of evidence for associated fields; in many cases this could be due to later ridge and furrow obscuring such boundaries, but the lowland sites located as crop marks are also largely devoid of field systems.<sup>104</sup> It has therefore been argued that the basis of the Northumbrian economy in the Roman period was livestock.<sup>105</sup> This is supported by the most common settlement layout of the period; enclosed space within the settlement perimeter equipped as hard standing and interpreted as stock pens. In addition, many sites occupy strategic positions within a pastoral resource territory, between high level summer pasture and low ground suitable for winter grazing and a hay crop.<sup>106</sup> Statistical analysis on faunal assemblages from the Roman period is impossible, due to the prevalence of acid soils in the region, however, it is well established that cattle and other livestock were kept.
- 15.2.6.26 The dispersed nature of rural settlement, the under-representation of permanent fields, and the prevailing climatic and environmental conditions have led to the theory that the local communities depended to a large extent on pastoralism for their livelihood and that they lived within a settlement structure that had evolved on capital derived from this source.<sup>107</sup>
- 15.2.6.27 As discussed, the continuity of occupation into the Romano-British period is paralleled elsewhere in the region. The significance of the continuity at Pegswood Moor is concerned with the nature of this Romano-British occupation and the marked and deliberate alteration in the layout of the settlement and associated field systems. The Romano-British occupation saw the abandonment of areas that had been used over a long period of time for habitation. The excavated evidence demonstrates there was not a period of abandonment between the construction of the Romano-British enclosure and the destruction of the string of roundhouses. The fact that a large group of structures had gone out of use at the time of the construction of the enclosure indicates that the population of the late Iron Age settlement must have moved somewhere in the vicinity. The possible connection between this reorganisation of the settlement and the role of the Roman army is discussed in the additional research questions, below.

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<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, 201.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, 201.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, 201.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, 203.

### 15.3 Additional Site Specific Research Questions

*Additional research questions have been formulated in light of the findings of the excavation. These have been grouped in broad categories, which are set out and discussed below.*

#### **The Pegswood Moor settlement and its development**

##### **15.3.1 *The extent of the settlement remains unresolved. Could an examination of aerial photographic evidence be utilised to determine the extent of the settlement and its associated field systems?***

- 15.3.1.1 The excavation demonstrated that archaeological features continued beyond the limits of excavation, particularly to the north and west. This might suggest that there is some potential for the use of cropmark evidence from adjacent fields to identify features associated with the settlement. However, the possibility should be considered that such a line of enquiry may prove unfruitful, due to the insubstantial nature of ancient field boundaries along with the destructive action of recent ploughing.

##### **15.3.2 *What methodologies could be employed to estimate the number of inhabitants of the settlement and the life span of individual structures?***

- 15.3.2.1 Experimental archaeology has been utilised to estimate the life span of Iron Age roundhouses and to calculate the possible number of inhabitants based on floor space. An examination of the published literature, in particular the results of work at Butser Ancient Farm, should be undertaken to attempt to establish the size of the population at the site. — *CONK?*

##### **15.3.3 *The dominant feature within the exposed portion of the settlement is the E-W boundary in the northernmost third of the excavated area. What is the significance of this feature?***

- 15.3.3.1 The alignment of the substantial E-W boundary with the northernmost third of the site was utilised throughout all phases of occupation and the boundary itself was continually reinstated. It is possible that the alignment itself may have been significant, perhaps even being related to the underlying geology. It is possible, therefore, that examination of detailed geological information could determine whether the location of this boundary was indeed influenced by geological factors.

##### **15.3.4 *Are there any parallels for the construction technique utilised for Structures 4 and 5?***

- 15.3.4.1 The common type of timber roundhouse in the region was the construction trench technique for a fence or palisade-type outer wall capable of bearing a conical roof.<sup>108</sup> The construction technique utilised for Structure 5 appears unusual with the trench built in two sections and a posthole in between. A similar technique appears to have been used for the construction of Structure 4, which also has two sections of wall construction trench with a 2.20m gap. Further research, in a regional and wider context, may identify parallels for this construction technique or may suggest that this is a unique case.

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<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, 122.

**15.3.5    *Are there any parallels for the Romano-British enclosure, either within the region or further afield, and if so can these be used to establish the function of the enclosure?***

15.3.5.1    The elaborate form of the Romano-British enclosure suggests that it is unlikely to have functioned solely as a stock enclosure. The lack of associated settlement evidence, *i.e.* areas of habitation, makes interpretation of this enclosure problematic. The enclosure is provisionally interpreted as an enclosure for mixed stock, based on the size of the entrances, and a possible interpretation is that this may have served as a market place. An examination of evidence from other sites may establish the function of this enclosure.

**15.3.6    *Is there any evidence for a trade link between the Roman army and the inhabitants of the site?***

15.3.6.1    The role of the Roman army in the region at this time is the crucial factor regarding this question. The evidence from the glass armlets dates the enclosure to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. In AD 81 Agricola moved his forces from the Tyne-Solway to the Forth-Clyde and for most of the decade he campaigned north of this isthmus. By AD 90 the army had abandoned all positions north of the Forth and southern Scotland was held until around the end of the century, but certainly by AD 105 the area was abandoned and troops retreated to the Tyne-Solway isthmus.<sup>109</sup>

15.3.6.2    In AD 122 work commenced on Hadrian's Wall and no Hadrianic forts existed north of the wall in the eastern section. The Hadrianic frontier was abandoned in AD 139 and the frontier was moved to the Forth-Clyde isthmus. For most of a generation Northumberland was within the Roman province and the almost complete absence of military works might imply that client status was retained.<sup>110</sup> The Antonine Wall was briefly abandoned in the mid AD 150's before being permanently abandoned in the AD 160's.

15.3.6.3    It is difficult to be precise about the size of the army in northern Britain in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century. However, documentary sources provide more solid evidence for the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the number of troops stationed in the northern frontier in AD 120 is thought to be 30,000.<sup>111</sup> An army of this size would require the provision of a wide range of goods demanding the use of many products in both raw and finished states.<sup>112</sup> Each army unit was provided with an area of land around its fort to help provide it with raw materials and it seems probable that this would be used to provide food through crops or grazing.<sup>113</sup> Both direct and indirect taxes were normally paid in cash. However, the poverty of frontier tribes sometimes led to taxation in kind; Tacitus notes that the Frisii tribe were assessed for taxation in ox-hides, which were required for military purposes, and the Batavians provided recruits instead of taxation. Both forms of taxation may well have operated on the northern frontier of Britain.<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 158.

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, 169.

<sup>111</sup> Breeze, 1984, 268.

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, 268.

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, 277.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, 277.

15.3.6.4 Soldiers could also requisition goods from civilians if they had a permit. Goods were also bought from civilians, either on the open market, or by order. However, all documentary sources relating to purchases are for single and mostly small orders; there is no evidence that the army had a regular order or contract with a single supplier for any goods.<sup>115</sup> Therefore, staple products for the army were acquired in a variety of ways; self-manufacture, taxation, purchase or requisition. The cumulative economic effect of over 30,000 troops in the north of Britain in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century must have been enormous.<sup>116</sup>

15.3.6.5 Documentary evidence relating to the supply of the Roman army in Britain is extremely scarce. In *Agricola* it is stated that corn was requisitioned and delivered directly to forts.<sup>117</sup> The number of Roman objects found on native sites is very small and, largely as a result, knowledge of the relationship between the Roman and native population is minimal. If these farmers did feed the Roman army, there is no way, on present evidence, of demonstrating this.<sup>118</sup> The possible link between the reorganisation of the settlement at Pegswood Moor in the early Roman period and the role of the campaigning army should be examined.

### **15.3.7 What is the possible significance and function of the Phase 5 NNE-SSW boundary?**

15.3.7.1 The Phase 5 field boundary complex was recorded for a distance of over 185m and comprised a variety of boundary types such as ditches, parallel ditches and fence lines. The variety in boundary type may have been associated with changes in the function of the boundary in particular places and these elements could be examined in order to determine particular functions. The elements of the field boundary system recorded in the centre of the site, with the parallel ditches and entranceway, may be related to stock herding. Evidence from other sites, such as the Bronze Age sites excavated in the Fens, could be examined in order to elucidate the function of the boundary in this area. In the north, the ditches silted up and were re-cut and the fence lines appear to have repeatedly burnt down and then been reinstated, indicating the relative longevity of this boundary system. At present the function of these fence lines is unclear, but further research may suggest a possible explanation. There was no evidence for any Phase 5 occupation to the east of this major boundary and the possible significance of this should be examined.

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<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, 279.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, 282.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, 282.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, 285.

### **Dating the site**

#### **15.3.8 *Can additional radiocarbon dating assist in refining the ceramic chronology for the Iron Age in northern Britain?***

- 15.3.8.1 As discussed above, of the original six samples submitted for radiocarbon dating, only one produced dating evidence. However, it is possible that both organic material (particularly charred seeds) recovered from the residues of bulk samples and carbonized residues from the pottery may be suitable for radiocarbon dating, using the AMS technique. Accelerator measurement differs from the older decay counting method in that it enables samples a thousand times smaller to be dated. Therefore, this technique could, when applied to carbonized residues from the pottery, provide a potentially important means of dating the site directly, through the actions of people. Any dating obtained by this means would clearly have the potential to add significant data to the ceramic chronology for this period. As a consequence, residues from the pottery should be prioritised ahead of organic material obtained from bulk environmental samples, with regard to possible radiocarbon dating using the AMS technique.

### **Site activities**

#### **15.3.9 *Was there a zonal basis for day-to-day activities within the settlement?***

- 15.3.9.1 The spatial distribution of artefactual material, along with the distribution of different classes of material recovered from environmental samples, has the potential to elucidate whether different activities were undertaken in specific zones within the overall settlement. By plotting such distributions, the results could be examined for any patterns which may emerge.

#### **15.3.10 *There are numerous incidences of apparent ritual activity at the site. What is the significance of this activity?***

- 15.3.10.1 Several small pits recorded in the interior of some of the roundhouses do not appear to have had a domestic function. In the main they appear to be too small for rubbish disposal. Furthermore, their position within the structures is an unlikely place for the disposal of domestic rubbish. It is possible that these features could be associated with the construction of the houses and this interpretation could be confirmed by examination of evidence from other sites of the period, both in the region and further afield.
- 15.3.10.2 There is some evidence from the region that briquetage occurs in potentially symbolic or ritual deposits<sup>119</sup> and an examination of these instances may provide parallels for the possible ritual deposition of briquetage at Pegswood. The pottery recovered from the base of the terminal of a drainage gully surrounding Structure 5 may also have had ritual significance. The drainage gullies generally contained scant artefactual remains and the large quantity of pottery in the base of this gully, including 19 sherds from the same vessel, suggests deliberate deposition of this material.

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<sup>119</sup> Willis, *op. cit.*, 96.

15.3.10.3 Two further instances of the possible ritual deposition of a large quantity of pottery were also noted in the base of a ditch terminal and in a posthole. These instances all appear to be associated with the end of use of the specific features, and the placed deposits may relate to this. The deposition of the complete quernstones also appears to have had some ritual significance and there is some indication that querns and quern fragments were ritually deposited on sites within the region.<sup>120</sup> It has been suggested that querns were likely to have been invested with special meaning through their role in the cycle of arable production.<sup>121</sup>

15.3.10.4 Research into prehistoric ritual deposition may elucidate the significance of these instances of apparent ritually deposited material at Pegswood.

**15.3.11 *Are there any parallels for the stakeholes and associated features recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site?***

15.3.11.1 A group of 129 stakes formed an E-W line 13m long x 2m wide and an arc of stakes was also recorded, in the north-eastern corner of the site. A group of fence lines, interpreted as possible wind breaks, bounded these stakes to the west. Interpretation of these is tentative, but it is possible that the stakes may have been from tenter frames, for the processing of animal hides, with the fences providing protection from the prevailing west wind. Evidence from other excavated settlements, both within the region and further afield, will be examined to ascertain if there are any parallels for these features that may aid interpretation.

**15.3.12 *Can any structures be discerned amongst the postholes recorded in Enclosure 7? Can evidence from other sites elucidate the function of any such structures?***

15.3.12.1 Analysis of the size, dimensions and spatial arrangement of the posts should be undertaken in order to determine any patterns, which may point to the presence of specific structures. It is possible that structures such as 2 and 4-post granaries may be located amongst this group of postholes. The results will be compared with evidence from other sites in order to determine the function of any such structures, which may emerge from this analysis.

**15.3.13 *Was metalworking carried out at the site and what was the function of the group of hearths?***

15.3.13.1 Although very few furnaces of this period have been found across the country, the presence of slag, iron ore and cinder is widespread and demonstrates that iron extraction and forging was a normal homecraft and not solely undertaken by specialists.<sup>122</sup> The relatively simple process would have involved crushed iron ore being mixed with charcoal and placed in a bowl furnace, which would have been partially covered with clay. The temperature of the fire would have been raised with the aid of bellows, up to c. 800°C. The process was simple enough to have been carried out domestically on a part-time basis and over most of the country it would have been possible for communities to extract enough ore themselves from local sources. Since broken objects could be re-forged, there may actually have been relatively little consumption of iron.

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<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, 99.

<sup>121</sup> Hingley, 1992 in Willis, *op. cit.*, 99.

<sup>122</sup> Cunliffe, 1978, 290.

- 15.3.13.2 The gradual introduction of iron-working in the last centuries BC in the north had major implications for arable farming; stronger and more efficient equipment would considerably improve production.<sup>123</sup> There is evidence in the region for metalworking amongst the farming community; at Catcotes (Cleveland) a clay furnace was found inside a hut<sup>124</sup> and two bowl furnaces were found at West Brandon (Co. Durham).<sup>125</sup> Fragments of fused material resulting from activities involving heat were recovered from Pegswood. Unfortunately none of these were diagnostic, but they do suggest industrial processes were carried out at the site.
- 15.3.13.3 Slag was recovered from four of the bulk samples that were assessed. Further evidence for metalworking included possible hammerscale and air-fall spatter. Analysis of the possible metalworking debris identified in the bulk sample residues should be undertaken by a specialist archaeometallurgist. Although the bulk samples taken from the fills of the possible hearths were comparatively small, due to the insubstantial nature of the remains, it is recommended that this material is assessed for its potential to elucidate the function of these features.

#### **Artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence**

##### **15.3.14 What information can be gained from further analysis of the pottery?**

- 15.3.14.1 A modest-sized assemblage of later prehistoric pottery representing c. 35 different vessels, together with briquetage and other ceramic remains was recovered from this site, forming a rare instance within the region of the controlled recovery of later prehistoric artefacts from an extensively investigated settlement complex. Although the amount of pottery recovered from these extensive area excavations seems modest there is no doubt that this is, regionally, an important group of material. Further work towards publication should scrutinise details relating to the fabrics and rims in order to reveal any chronological guides and consider fully any other dating evidence available (e.g. from other classes of artefact, and from absolute dating methods), in order to arrive at a firmer idea as to the likely date range of the assemblage and its elements.
- 15.3.14.2 Additional research should also examine the differences in the sizes of the vessels and establish their significance in terms of regional trends and usage and similarly examine the incidence of the carbonised residues on the pottery, combined with other variables, as previous work has proved to be successful in revealing trends in the functions of pottery of this type; the evidence from Pegswood Moor can be compared with the data-set from other sites to highlight any similarities or differences.
- 15.3.14.3 An examination of the contextual and spatial distribution of the assemblage should help to determine trends in its occurrence across the site.

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<sup>123</sup> Higham, *op. cit.*, 140.

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, 140.

<sup>125</sup> Cunliffe, *op. cit.*, 290.



**15.3.15 Can the degree of wear on the complete quernstones be assessed?**

15.3.15.1 An assessment of the wear patterns on the complete quernstones could provide further evidence for the possible ritual deposition of these artefacts. Visual inspection indicates that they are in very good condition and if this is confirmed by microscopic analysis it will support the theory that they may have been a placed deposit; the discarding of querns in good condition would not be viewed as simple disposal of domestic rubbish.

**15.3.16 Can the function of the small saddle quernstone be determined through further analysis?**

15.3.16.1 The small saddle quern appears to be too small for grinding cereals. Information from other sites may indicate what this may have been utilised for. Microscopic analysis of the surface of the artefact might be used to ascertain what substance was ground in this artefact.

**15.3.17 Can analysis of the whetstones indicate what was sharpened on them?**

15.3.17.1 Microscopic analysis of the surfaces of the whetstones may provide evidence for the sharpening of iron tools, as demonstrated by such analysis on stones from Plumpton Plain, Sussex.<sup>126</sup> No iron objects were recovered from the excavation and such analysis may aid in assessing the range of materials utilised at the settlement.

**15.3.18 Can the possible stone loomweight be positively identified?**

15.3.18.1 A possible loomweight in ironstone (SF26) was recovered from a pit inside Structure 11. The positive identification of this object as a loomweight is crucial, as it would demonstrate that wool was woven at the site. The position of this pit in the centre of a structure is also potentially important; if this is a loomweight then it may suggest that weaving was carried out inside this structure.

**15.3.19 What potential is there for further work on plant macrofossils recovered from bulk samples?**

15.3.19.1 Sub-samples of 45 bulk samples from the site were assessed. The potential for further plant macrofossil analysis is relatively high for 13 of these sub-samples and it is recommended that full analysis be carried out on these, following processing of the remainder of the sample. The different types of preservation represented (charred, waterlogging and silification) have the potential for producing a greater variety of species than would be represented in the assemblage if only one or two types of the preservational conditions had occurred. Both charred cereals and other potential food species (hazelnut) were present. Although the number of cereals and other carbonised remains is small, their presence in an area where there is relatively little evidence of similar plant remains from Iron Age and Romano-British deposits highlights the local and regional importance of these remains.

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<sup>126</sup> Cunliffe, 1978, 16.

15.3.19.2 The presence of potentially identifiable wheat chaff may well serve to confirm the cultivation of specific glume and free threshing types. Possible grain and glume base of glume wheat (a type of wheat that has to be parched and threshed in order to release the grain from the chaff) may be present in the assemblage along with possible free threshing wheat rachis. The association of sedge tubers and nutlets with heath grass seeds and heather stems may represent the remains from turf burning. Further analysis of these remains and comparison with other similar deposits should be undertaken.

## **16. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT DATA AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE**

### **16.1 Project Data-Set: Summary of Potential for Further Analysis**

16.1.1 The research agendas of English Heritage and the Council of the Prehistoric Society have been thoroughly reviewed above. When considered within the context of these existing research frameworks, this assessment of the archaeological evidence from Pegswood Moor has demonstrated that many elements of the recovered data-set have a high potential for further analysis. Furthermore, it is considered that the archaeological remains excavated at Pegswood Moor are of importance at a local, regional and national level, as discussed below. In summary, it is considered that the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence warrant full publication.

16.1.2 At a local level, the archaeological evidence from the Pegswood Moor excavation contributes a substantial body of information about a Late Iron Age settlement of a hitherto locally rare type. Dissemination of evidence through a publication would contribute significantly to our understanding of the Iron Age and transitional Roman period in the locality.

- Crucially, such a publication would draw attention to the Phase 3 evidence which indicates a rare site type for the lowland zone; the aforementioned distribution map of unenclosed settlement produced by Gates shows little below the 122m contour line.
- The Phase 3 and 4 evidence from Pegswood Moor indicates that further similar sites, representative of lowland crop cultivation, may have been obscured by subsequent agricultural practices. Being less visible than upland sites, seen through earthworks and noted from aerial photography, an entire body of evidence may have been overlooked. A type of 'vicious circle' may have developed wherein as it has been hitherto assumed that Iron Age settlements of this size and nature did not survive in the Northumberland lowlands, such evidence has not been looked for. Publication of the results of the excavations at Pegswood Moor will hopefully draw attention to the potential for future excavations in the locality.
- It is highly likely that all the vessels represented in the pottery assemblage were made locally. Thorough publication of the ceramic evidence, especially in conjunction with absolute dating methods (in particular AMS radiocarbon dating of residues associated with ceramic material), will contribute towards building up a corpus of information on local pottery production.

16.1.3 At a regional level, the archaeological evidence from the Pegswood Moor excavation adds to the growing body of knowledge concerning the previously unrecognised complexity of Iron Age society in north-east England. Within the last decade, it has become increasingly clear that regional variations are a central feature of the British Iron Age, and defining and evaluating these differences should be a core objective of future research.

- The importance of pastoralism within Iron Age society in the Tyne-Forth province has hitherto barely been recognised. In particular, the site has offered a unique opportunity to examine field systems demonstrably associated with excavated settlement evidence.
- The importance of regional trade networks is indicated by the recovery of material culture from the site, in particular salt exchange through survival of briquetage, distribution of quernstones, and trade/exchange of glass artefacts (armlets). Ritual concerns are reflected in the deliberate deposition of such artefacts in strategic locations.
- Dietary information can be gained from analysis of pot residues and if successful such analysis would inform on the composition of the Northumberland cooked diet.
- The later, large Phase 5 enclosure reflects the continuity of importance of pastoralism to the regional economy and indicates a reliance on livestock trade and exchange. The position of this enclosure would appear to be crucial within a broader pattern of settlement and exchange; much information about which may only come to light through further research and excavation. Clearly there is a contemporary settlement shift, albeit of unknown distance, and this is clearly of importance in understanding within a framework of known regional settlement patterns of this period.
- This phase of activity may also provide new insights into the impact of the Roman army on the area, by direct intervention and/or indirect influence.

16.1.4 At a national level, the archaeological evidence collected from the Pegswood Moor excavation has the potential to contribute to a wider understanding of 'Iron Age Britain' as a whole. The IARS/CPS report emphasises that traditional research excavation has concentrated on a few key areas, such as Atlantic Scotland, East Yorkshire and Wessex, where archaeological remains of the period are more highly visible. Consequently the lowland zones of the Tyne-Forth province could be seen to have been neglected.

- Although uncommon in the north-east region, non-hillfort, enclosed, lowland settlements are a relatively common feature of many parts of southern Britain. However, to what extent this bias is due to preferential excavation strategies, and to what extent it is real, is debatable. Regional similarities and differences are highlighted as a research priority within the IARS/CPS report. Recent studies have questioned the idea of a single, unified British Iron Age and emphasised the regionality of settlement type, and variations in material culture, ritual and social practice. Whilst regional differences can assist the reconstruction of a complex social mosaic, some phenomena only emerge through inter-region comparison.

- A clear transition takes place with the construction of the Phase 5 enclosure at the site though some continuity is also apparent; the focus of settlement shifts, although the area still remains important; field boundaries move, but are reinstated with apparently equal emphasis in their new alignments. Understanding of this change at the site appears to rest on a comprehension of the influence of Rome within the region. This transitional phase of archaeology (Briton into Roman) merits further examination and the influence of the Roman army cannot be viewed in regional isolation, but must be examined in a country-wide context.

16.1.5 In summary, much of the archaeological evidence produced by the investigations at Pegswood Moor has the potential to provide important information concerning a number of the key issues highlighted in the research agendas of English Heritage and the Council of the Prehistoric Society. Therefore, in order to fulfil this potential, the site data-set should be made accessible to the archaeological community as a whole through publication in an academic format.

## **16.2 Artefactual and Palaeoenvironmental Material: Summary of Potential for Further Analysis**

### **16.2.1 Pottery, briquetage and fired clay objects**

16.2.1.1 The ceramic assemblage, although modest in size, is an important group in regional terms. This was a rare instance within the region for the controlled recovery of later prehistoric ceramic material from an extensively investigated settlement. The recommendations for the ceramic material are as follows:

- Further work towards publication should scrutinise details relating to the fabrics and rims in order to reveal any chronological guides.
- The ceramic report for publication will need to consider fully any other dating evidence available (e.g. from other classes of artefact, and from absolute dating methods), in order to arrive at a firmer idea as to the likely date range of the assemblage and its elements.
- Further work should also examine the differences in the sizes of the vessels and establish their significance in terms of regional trends and usage.
- The incidence of the carbonised residues on the pottery should be examined, combined with other variables, as previous work has proven to be successful, revealing trends in the functions of pottery of this type; the evidence from Pegswood Moor can be compared with data-sets from other sites to highlight any similarities or differences.
- The contextual and spatial distribution of the assemblage should be studied in an endeavour to discern trends in its occurrence across the site.
- There should be consideration of the possibility that some of the ceramic finds relate to votive activity or other 'special deposits'.

- It will be necessary to note the taphonomy of the collection, for instance via average sherd weight data, comparing this with data from other regional assemblages.
- For publication, the significance of the briquetage from the site will need to be discussed.
- Ideally 16 items should be drawn for illustration in the published report (15 pottery vessels; 1 briquetage fragment). These drawings should be checked by the specialist at the pencil stage. The pots to be drawn are: 3 [211], 4 [214], 5 [214], 6 [332], 12 [521], 13 [521], 14 [582], 15 [612], 17 [657], 19 [680], 21 [722], 22 [1060], 27 [1278], 29 [360], 30 [820]. The briquetage fragment recovered from context [821] is also to be drawn.
- The evidence of the pottery from this site can be compared with the growing corpus of such material from sites in the wider region, and can thereby contribute to an understanding of ancient life and activities at this site at a series of levels.

### **16.2.2 Stone objects**

16.2.2.1 A total of 21 stone objects were recovered and catalogued from 15 contexts at the site. The assemblage includes quernstones, whetstones, honestones, a hammer stone and possible loomweight. Three complete beehive quernstones were recovered along with five quern fragments. These may have been sourced locally; nevertheless the provenance of stone artefacts remains an under-researched topic<sup>127</sup> and a consideration of their provenance will contribute to an understanding of trade and distribution networks. The presence of quernstones in conjunction with the recovery of charred grains from bulk samples and the presence of field systems clearly indicates the importance of arable farming to the local economy. However, the deliberate deposition of three of the quernstones at strategic boundary locations suggests ritual concerns and use as foundation or closure deposits. Further consideration of this deliberate deposition is crucial. Additionally various stone artefacts demand specific examination. The recommendations for the stone objects are as follows:

- Assessment of degree of wear on the complete quernstones, SF7, SF16, and SF18, and consideration of implications, in light of the special circumstances of their deposition.
- Although a local source seems likely, positive identification of the provenance of the quernstones, through petrological analysis, is recommended.
- The small saddle quernstone, SF5, was unlikely to have been used for processing grain. Microscopic analysis may help to determine what was being ground by this quernstone.
- Microscopic analysis should also be carried out on whetstones, SF3, SF4, SF8 and SF10, to attempt to identify function.
- A possible stone loomweight, SF26, has been identified. Comparative research may help to confirm this interpretation.

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<sup>127</sup> Haselgrove *et al.* 2001

- The complete quernstones, whetstones and 'pounder' should be drawn for inclusion in the publication; SF3, SF4, SF5, SF7, SF8, SF9, SF16, and SF18.

### **16.2.3 Glass objects**

16.2.3.1 Fragments of two glass armlets were found associated with Phase 5 deposits. It is usually accepted that such objects were produced in northern Britain, probably in the late 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>128</sup> The armlets are widely distributed across northern England and southern Scotland, at both military and native sites, and their production appears linked to the Roman army in some way, although there has been discussion as to whether they were the product of the military for sale to the local population or *vice versa*. A consideration of their implications in the context of the Phase 5 enclosure is therefore desirable. The recommendations for the glass armlets are as follows:

- It is recommended that the glass armlets, SF11 and SF13, should be drawn for inclusion in the publication.

### **16.2.4 Struck flint**

- No further work is recommended for the assemblage as recovered, although a brief description of it should be included in any publication of the excavations as, although of limited interpretative value in itself, it may be of interest to future syntheses of prehistoric activity in this area.

### **16.2.5 Faunal remains**

16.2.5.1 Preservation of bone at the site was very poor and consequently only a small assemblage of badly degraded fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand from the excavations. The only positively identified species at the site was cattle, though sheep-sized bones were noted. Concentrations of burnt bone fragments were recovered from a number of bulk samples, including from features that were provisionally interpreted as cremations. Although assessment failed to identify these burnt bone fragments to species, it would be unusual if this were not possible since none of the material appears to have been ground down subsequent to burning. The burning noted would not have required particularly high temperatures and these effects could have been achieved by burning on an open hearth. Additionally the assessment highlighted the presence of concentrations of burnt bone fragments in four samples submitted for bulk processing (20, 33, 60 and 77). The recommendations for the faunal remains are as follows:

- Additional examination of the burnt bone by an osteoarchaeologist could establish whether or not this material was of human origin.

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<sup>128</sup> Price, 1987

- It is recommended that full analysis be carried out on 30 litres (where possible) of the 2 unprocessed portions of the samples listed in Table 11a as having potential for further work on bone, namely samples 60 and 77. In addition, faunal remains from samples 20 and 33, which have also been identified as having further potential for plant remains, should be further examined.

#### **16.2.6 Plant remains**

16.2.6.1 Though the number of cereals and other carbonised plant remains recovered from the site was relatively small, their presence in an area where there is relatively little evidence of similar plant remains from Iron Age and Romano-British deposits highlights the local and regional importance of these remains. The recommendations for the plant remains are as follows:

- Full analysis should be carried out on 30 litres (where possible) of the 13 unprocessed portions of the samples listed in Table 11a as having potential for further plant remains. These samples are: 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 28, 33, 36, 37, 48, 55 and 62.
- Where the potential for waterlogged remains has been highlighted the flots and residue need to be kept wet. The flot should be stored in distilled water or Industrial Methylated Spirit (IMS) to inhibit decay. The residues should be stored wet in a cool dark environment prior to analysis.
- The cereal grains recovered from these samples may be suitable for AMS dating once they have been recorded.
- Identification of the charcoal from this site would be problematic due to the iron impregnation. Therefore, no further work is recommended on this material.

#### **16.2.7 Radiocarbon dating**

16.2.7.1 Six samples were collected and submitted from the site for conventional radiocarbon dating. Following specialist appraisal, AMS dating was carried out on one sample. However, other material recovered from the site has the potential for dating by the AMS technique. As outlined above, cereal grains recovered from bulk samples, as well as carbonised residues on some of the pottery recovered, may be suitable. Recommendations for radiocarbon dating are as follows:

- Further samples from environmental residues, if recovered, could be submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating, if suitable.
- Carbonised residues on some of the pottery should be examined for suitability and, if possible, also submitted for AMS dating.



### **16.2.8 Metalworking debris**

16.2.8.1 A possible industrial area containing several hearths was identified associated with the Phase 4 enclosed settlement at the site. Small numbers of iron fragments, including possible hammerscale and air-fall spatter, were recovered from several bulk samples and further samples remain to be processed which may also be productive of metalworking debris. Consultation with an archaeometallurgist is recommended to determine, if possible, the precise origin of the material and nature of the metalworking activity. The recommendations for the metalworking debris are as follows:

- It is recommended that full analysis be carried out on 30 litres (if possible) of the unprocessed portion of sample 22, listed in Table 11a as having potential for further work on metalworking debris. In addition, samples 12 and 48, also identified as having potential for further plant remains, should be further examined for metalworking debris.
- The remaining unprocessed hearth samples, samples 5, 6 and 7, should be processed and the residues examined for metalworking debris: hammerscale and air-fall spatter. The importance of material from possible hearths is increased if the samples were taken from the lower fills, as these have a higher potential for charred and silicified remains.
- An unprocessed sample, of one litre, should be provided from each bulk sample recovered from possible hearths to the archaeometallurgist.
- It is recommended that all possible metalworking debris be examined by an archaeometallurgist.

## **16.3 Publication Outline**

16.3.1 A suggested outline format for the publication report is set out below.

**ABSTRACT:** This introductory paragraph will summarise the site publication including its location, period, finds and significance.

**INTRODUCTION:** The introduction will describe the site in its modern setting, detail the background to the excavation and outline the methodology of the excavation.

**GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND:** This section will detail the geology and topography of the site and how its development and occupation may have been influenced by these factors.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:** This section will focus on archaeological excavations and finds that have produced evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site and across north-east England in order to set the results of the excavation in context.

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE:** This will detail the results of the excavation with a description of the archaeological features for each phase of occupation. The pottery, briquetage, environmental evidence, faunal remains and registered finds should be integrated into the phase discussions, and overall discussion of the evidence, where appropriate.

**DISCUSSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE:** This will propose an interpretation of the archaeological remains based on the excavated features, the artefactual and environmental evidence, and research into similar sites at a national as well as regional level. The IARS/CPS report emphasises the need for more contextual, integrated discussion of finds assemblages, with a more holistic approach to data exploration.<sup>129</sup> The report states:

*'As well as obvious topics like exchange and interaction with other groups, headings for exploring the data more holistically might include bodily adornment; identity; food and feasting; rubbish deposition; deliberate discard; exchange between groups; and decoration and colour; all of which contribute to our understanding of social and ritual practices. Minimum levels of quantitative and contextual data are essential to allow easier comparisons of finds assemblages and for others to consider issues of structured deposition and spatial organisation'*

This would seem to be an appropriate approach to take to the Pegswood Moor evidence where finds and archaeoenvironmental data-sets are relatively small and consideration of contextual origins should produce a more informative result.

**ILLUSTRATIONS:** These will include:

- Site location plan
- Location plan of the excavated area
- Phase plans
- Plans of individual features and groups of features
- Selection of section drawings
- Finds illustrations

16.3.2 It is considered that the size, scope and perceived importance of this site merit publication in monograph format. It is suggested that the standard format of an article in the appropriate local/regional journal (*Archaeologia Aeliana*) would not allow for a sufficiently thorough examination and illustration of the data from Pegswood. However, possible outlets for publication might include the Monograph Series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, or even a national outlet such as a Council for British Archaeology Research Report.

16.3.3 An estimation of the length in words of any potential publication text will be accurately determined once the recommendations of this assessment report are addressed and discussed.

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<sup>129</sup> Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 10

## ***PART D: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & BIBLIOGRAPHY***

## 17. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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*Ceramics:* Steve Willis

*Struck flint:* Barry Bishop

*Plant macrofossils:* Kath Hunter

*Bulk sample processing:* Humber Field Archaeology

*Stone objects:* David Williams

*Faunal remains:* Louisa Gidney

*Radiocarbon dating:* Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre

### PCA Credits

*Site Director and principal author:* Jennifer Proctor

*Project Manager:* Robin Taylor-Wilson

*Post-excavation Consultant:* Victoria Ridgeway

*Field survey:* Jim Wright and Adrian Bailey

*Post-excavation CAD:* Josephine Brown and Sally Pickard

*Field team:* Jamie Armstrong, Adrian Bailey, Jaki Benton, Nicholas Best, Nicholas Boldrini, Matthew Claydon, Oliver Cooper, Philip Davies, Andrew Durkin, Jason Hall, Sean Jackson, Catrin Jenkins, Elanor Johnson, Christopher Jones, Timothy Lankshear, Iain Macintyre, Richard Neil, Martin O'Hare, Michael Parsons, Mark Randerson, William Ravenscroft, Charles Rickaby, Ewen Rutter, Lucy Smith, Stephen Street, Jonathon Tabor, Alan Telford, Stephen Toase, Imogen Wellington, Ben Westwood and Andrew Willis.

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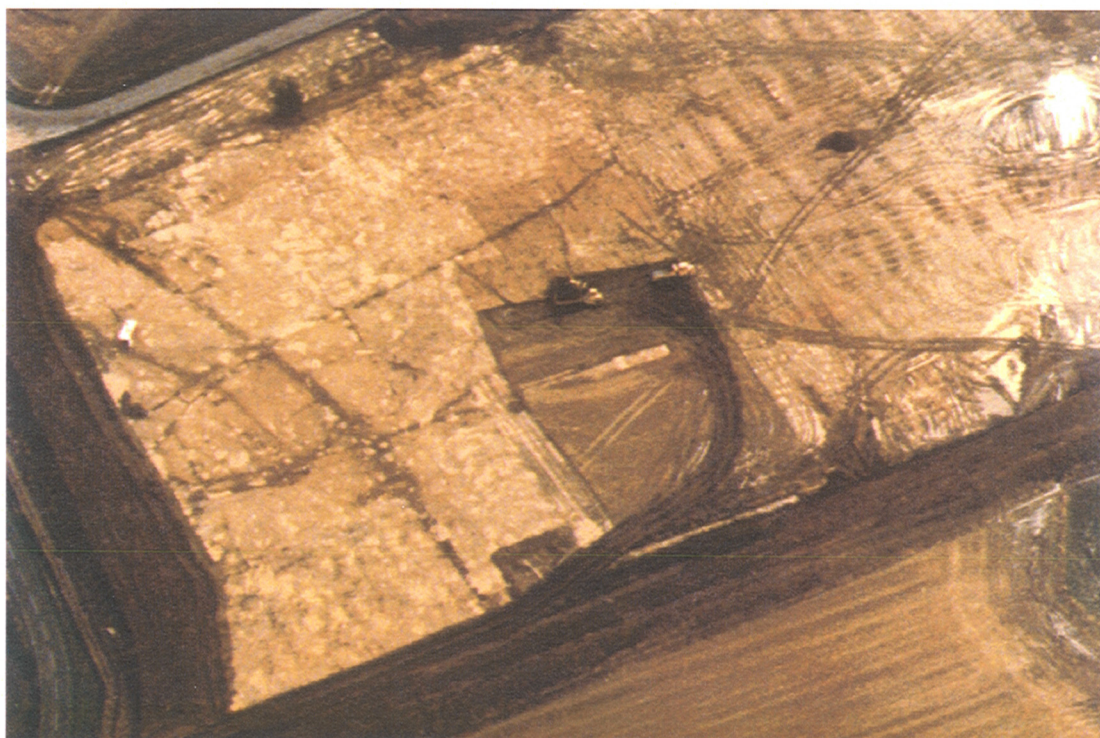
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**Plate 1**      **Aerial view of the site, from the NW: September 2000**



**Plate 2**      **Structure 1, from the SW: scale 2m**



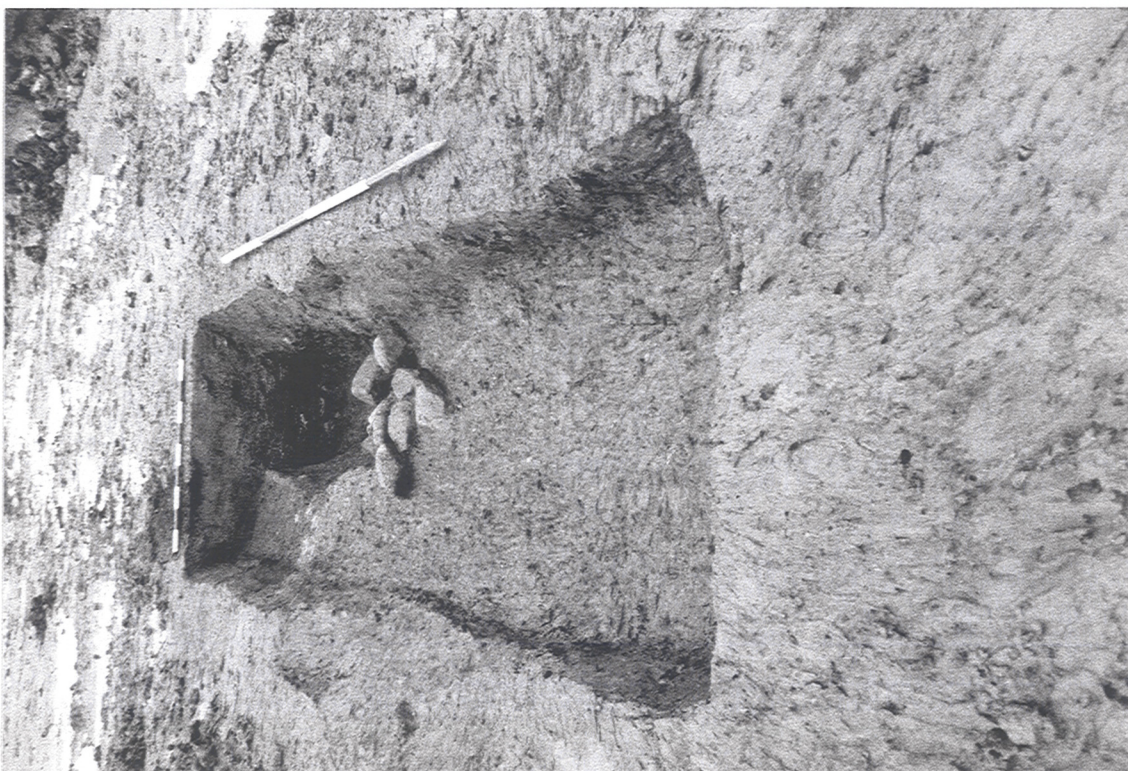


**Plate 3**      **Structure 5, from the E: scales 1m and 2m**



**Plate 4**      **SW corner of Enclosure 2, from the S: scale 1m**





**Plate 5** Ditch terminal at S entrance to Enclosure 2,  
from the E: scales 2m and 1m



**Plate 6** Gully terminal at E entrance to Enclosure 12,  
from the south: scales 1m and 0.5m





**Plate 7**      **Whetstone, SF4: scale 5cm**

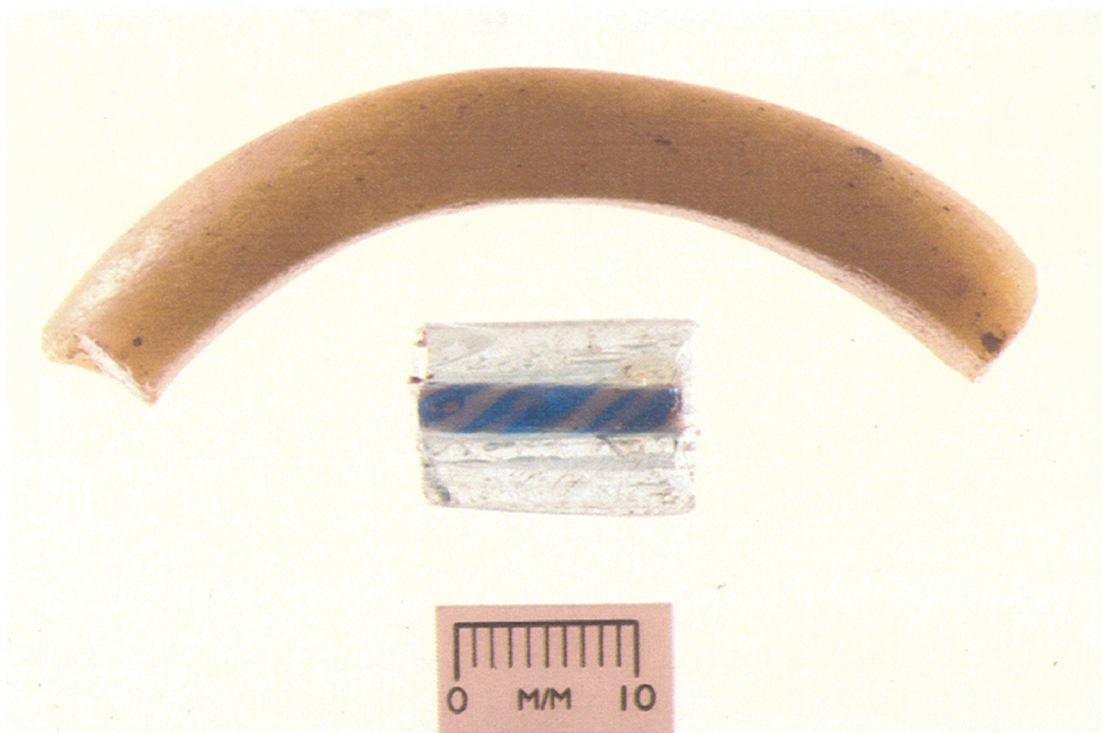


**Plate 8**      **Saddle quern, SF5: scale 5cm**





**Plate 9**      **Rotary quern, SF15: scale 5cm**



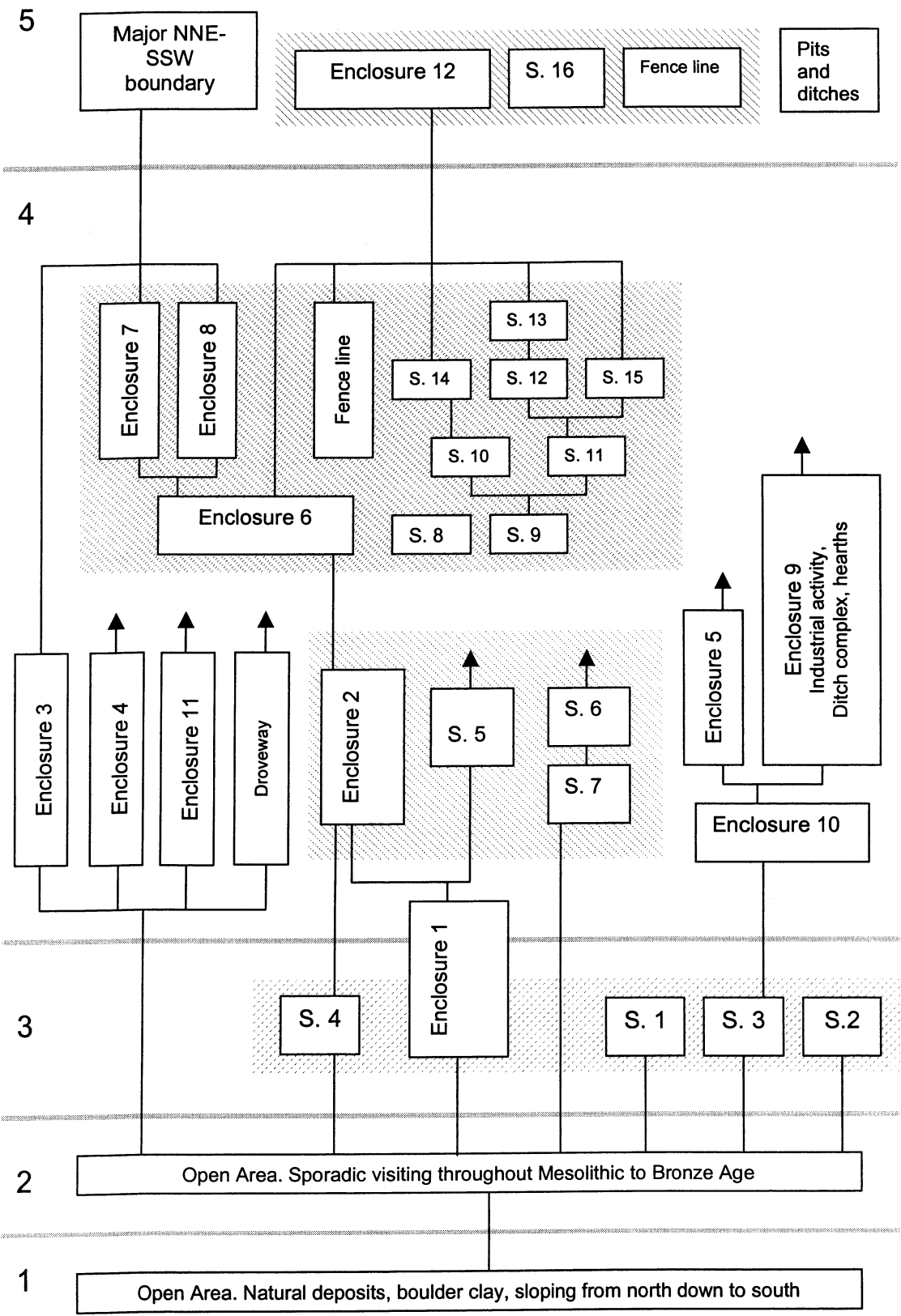
**Plate 10**      **Armlet fragments SF13 (above) and SF11 (below): scale 1cm**





**Plate 11**      **Excavation of Enclosure 12, from the W: September 2000**

Appendix A  
Phased Sequence Diagram



## **Appendix B**

### **Context Index**

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
100	4	fill	ditch 102	-	loose, dark brown, clay sand, occasional gravel; 0.17m thick
101	4	fill	ditch 102	primary fill	sticky; yellow and dark grey; sandy, silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.46m thick
102	4	cut	ditch	same as ditch 121	N-S linear; 45 degree sides with vertical sided slot in base; flat base; 1.04m wide x 0.62m
103	6	layer	topsoil	-	loose; mid greyish brown; clay sand; 0.30m thick
104	1	layer	natural	-	dark orange and dark reddish brown; clay; occasional sub-angular fragments of sandstone
105	6	fill	drain 106	-	compact; mid brownish grey; clay
106	6	cut	drain	-	linear field drain
107	6	cut	drain	-	linear field drain
108	6	fill	drain 108	-	compact; mid brownish grey; clay
109	6	cut	drain	-	linear field drain
110	1	layer	natural	-	firm; mid orange brown; clay
111	6	layer	topsoil	-	loose; mid greyish brown; silty clay; 0.30m thick
112	4	fill	gully 116	-	friable; dark grey-black; occasional flecks of charcoal and ash
113	4	fill	gully 115	-	friable; mixed grey and yellowish orange; clay sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 90mm thick
114	4	fill	gully 115	primary fill	soft; light grey; clay silt; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 30mm thick
115	4	cut	gully	-	curvilinear; rounded terminus; concave sides and base; 1.50m x 0.44m x 0.16m
116	4	cut	re-cut of 115	-	concave sides and base; 0.30m wide x 0.14m
117	6	layer	topsoil	-	loose; mid brown; clay sand; 0.27m thick
118	1	layer	natural	-	compact; mid greyish orange; sandy clay
119	4	fill	ditch 121	-	loose; dark brown-black; sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of sandstone; 0.16m thick
120	4	fill	ditch 121	primary fill	compact; mid greyish yellow; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 0.38m thick
121	4	cut	ditch	same as ditch 102	N-S linear; 45 degree sides with vertical sided slot in base; flat base; 1.25m wide x 0.37m
122	6	layer	topsoil	-	loose; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; 0.38m thick
123	1	layer	natural	-	stiff; light greyish yellow; silty clay
124	6	fill	drain 125	-	-
125	6	cut	drain	-	linear field drain
126	6	fill	drain 127	-	-
127	6	cut	drain	-	linear field drain
128	6	fill	drain 129	-	-
129	6	cut	drain	-	linear field drain
130	6	fill	cut 132	-	firm; mid brownish yellow; clay silt; 0.12m thick
131	6	fill	cut 132	-	firm; mid brownish grey; clay silt; frequent ash and flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
132	6	cut	modern pit	-	irregular sub-oval; uneven base; 2m x 0.9m x 0.21m
133	3	fill	gully 149	-	firm; black; charcoal and clayey silt; frequent flecks and small fragments of daub; 50mm thick
134	4	fill	pit 135	-	loose; dark greyish brown; burnt sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 0.13m thick



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
135	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-circular; concave sides and base; 1.94m x 1.27m x 0.15m deep
136	4	fill	ditch 199	-	stiff; mid orange brown; clayey silt, occasional lenses of sand and flecks of coal and charcoal, 0.14m thick
137	4	fill	ditch 199	-	stiff; light bluish grey; silty clay, very occasional flecks of charcoal, 60mm thick
138	3	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	semi-circular; rounded ends; stepped sides; from 45 degree to near vertical; flat base; 0.60m wide x 0.25m deep
139	3	fill	gully 138	-	firm; dark greyish brown; silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone, some burnt; 0.15m thick
140	3	fill	gully 138	primary fill	firm; mottled greyish brown and orange yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 0.13m thick
141	3	fill	pit 135	primary fill	loose; light grey; fine sand; occasional stones; 50mm thick
142	4	fill	pit 144	-	loose; dark greyish brown; burnt sandy clay; occasional stones and flecks of charcoal; 60mm thick
143	4	fill	pit 144	primary fill	loose; light grey; fine sand; occasional small stones; 40mm thick
144	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-circular; irregular sides and base; 1.30m x 0.90m x 0.14m deep
145	4	fill	ditch 199	-	stiff; light bluish grey; clayey silt; occasional pea grit and flecks of charcoal; 0.25m thick
146	4	fill	ditch 199	-	stiff; mid bluish grey; sandy, clayey silt; occasional pea grit and flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
148	3	fill	gully 149	-	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
149	3	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	penannular; rounded end in south-east; sides concave steeping to 45 degree slope; flat base; 0.65m wide x 0.34m deep
150	4	fill	pit 152	-	loose; dark greyish brown; burnt sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 30mm thick
151	4	fill	pit 152	primary fill	loose; light grey; scorched clayey sand; occasional stones; 30mm thick
152	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-circular with irregular sides; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.93m x 0.90m x 50mm deep
153	6	layer	topsoil	-	soft; grey; clayey silt; 0.36m thick
154	1	layer	natural	-	stiff; orange yellow; clay
155	3	fill	slot 156	-	compact; light grey; slightly clayey sand; 0.12m thick
156	3	cut	linear slot	-	curvilinear; rounded ends; irregular sides; flat base; 2.2m x 0.4m x 0.12m deep
157	4	fill	pit 158	-	loose; dark brownish grey; burnt sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 0.12m thick
158	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-rectangular; irregular edges; irregular sides; flat base; 1.37m x 0.91m x 0.16m deep
159	4	fill	pit 160	-	firm; light brownish grey; burnt sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 50mm thick
160	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-circular; irregular edges; gently sloping sides; irregular base; 1.50m x 1.40m x 0.10m deep
161	3	fill	gully 163	-	firm; dark greyish brown; silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional stones, some burnt; 0.10m thick
162	3	fill	gully 163	primary fill	firm; light bluish grey and orange; silty clay; occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
163	3	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	semi-circular; rounded ends; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep
164	4	fill	pit 158	-	loose; dark grey; burnt silty clay; frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal; 40mm thick
165	4	fill	pit 158	primary fill	firm; mixed orange brown and grey; clay; 0.16m thick
166	4	fill	pit 167	-	firm; mid greyish brown; burnt sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.11m thick
167	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-circular; irregular edges; gently sloping sides; irregular base; 1.55m x 1.1m x 0.11m deep
168	4	fill	pit 170	-	firm; dark greyish brown; burnt sandy clay; occasional stone fragments and flecks of charcoal; 0.14m thick
169	4	fill	pit 170	primary fill	firm; mottled - mid orange and dark grey; scorched clay; 0.15m thick
170	4	cut	pit	hearth?	sub-rectangular; irregular edges; irregular sides; flat base; 1.04m x 0.45m x 0.15m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
171	4	fill	ditch 174	-	friable; dark grey with occasional light-mid yellowish grey lenses; silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.18m thick
172	4	fill	ditch 174	-	sticky; mixed dark grey and reddish brown; clayey sand; occasional stones; 0.46m thick
173	4	fill	ditch 174	primary fill	sticky; light bluish grey; silt; occasional stones; 0.20m thick
174	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	linear; stepped sides, varying from vertical to concave, flat slotted base; 2.05m x 0.70m; 40m N-S, turns in south to run E-W for 50m, beyond which recorded as 618
176	3	fill	feature 177	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 0.15m thick
177	3	cut	curvilinear feature	-	curvilinear; rounded end in east; steep sides; flat base; 3.5m x 0.25m x 0.15m deep
178	3	fill	trench 179	-	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal; 0.15m thick
179	3	cut	wall trench	structure	semi-circular; rounded end in west; concave sides; flat base; 0.38m wide x 0.15m deep
180	4	fill	gully 181	-	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal; 0.23m thick
181	3	cut	wall trench	structure	semi-circular; rounded end in west concave sides; flat base; 0.40m wide x 0.23m deep
182	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	curvilinear; very gradually sloping sides with shallow steep sided slot in base; flat base; 2.5m wide x 0.80m deep; 12m N-S, turns to run W-E for 12m, beyond this recorded as 1154
183	1	layer	natural	-	boulder clay
184	3	fill	posthole 185	-	firm; dark grey; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional stones; 70mm thick
185	3	cut	posthole	-	circular; gradually sloping sides; flat base; 0.34m x 0.29m x 70mm deep
186	3	fill	stakehole 187	-	loose; dark grey-black; sandy clay; 0.18m thick
187	3	cut	stakehole	-	circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.12m diameter x 0.18m deep
188	3	fill	posthole 187	-	firm; mid grey; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.14m thick
189	3	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.18m diameter; 0.14m deep
192	3	fill	slot 193	-	firm; dark grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; occasional stones; 0.20m thick
193	3	cut	linear slot	-	rectangular; rounded ends; north side stepped; south side near vertical; 1.35m x 0.30m x 0.20m
194	3	fill	ditch 1445	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional fragments of sandstone and flecks and small fragments of charcoal; 0.19m thick
195	3	fill	ditch 196	-	firm; orange brown; clay silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
196	3	cut	ditch	enclosure	curvilinear; west side 45 degree; east side stepped; concave base; 16.00m x 1.12m x 0.40m;
197	3	fill	ditch 196	primary fill	firm; light brownish grey; clay; 90mm thick
198	4	fill	ditch 199	primary fill	stiff; mid to dark greyish blue; sandy, silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of stone; 0.30m thick
199	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 182	curvilinear; stepped sides; very gradually sloping stepping down to U-shaped slot in base; recorded for length of 12m, 2.7m wide x 0.80m
200	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of 182	small area of re-cut seen in section; steep side; flat base; 0.58m wide x 0.32m
201	4	fill	ditch 182	-	stiff; mid orange and yellowish brown; clay silt; occasional pea grit, flecks of charcoal and firm bluish grey clay lenses; 0.10m thick
202	4	fill	ditch 182	-	stiff; orange and brownish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal, small fragments of stone and firm mid grey silt lenses; 0.14m thick
203	4	fill	ditch 182	-	firm; dark greyish brown; occasional flecks of charcoal and pea grit; 0.12m thick
204	4	fill	ditch 182	-	firm; dark reddish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal, pea grit and thin lenses of grey silt; 60mm thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
205	4	fill	gully 206	-	firm; mid brownish grey; sandy clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal
206	4	cut	gully -	-	curvilinear; steep sides; flat base; 7m x 0.50m x 0.10m
207	4	fill	ditch 174	-	firm; dark grey-black; clay silt; 0.20m thick
208	4	fill	slot 209	-	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.13m thick
209	4	cut	linear slot	-	linear; gently sloping sides; flat base; 1.10m x 0.27m x 0.13m deep
210	4	fill	ditch 212	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
211	4	fill	ditch 212	primary fill	firm; dark bluish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of stone; 0.60m thick
212	4	cut	ditch	-	linear; E-W turning 90 degrees in east to run S-N; sides concave stepping to near vertical; flat base; 1.20m wide x 0.60m long
214	4	fill	ditch 340	-	firm; mid grey and orange; frequent small fragments of charcoal; occasional stones; 0.45m thick
215	4	fill	posthole 216	-	loose; mid brown; fine clayey sand; occasional small sandstone fragments
216	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.16mx 0.15m x 0.14m deep
217	4	fill	posthole 218	-	same as 215
218	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; vertical sides; tapered base; 0.57m x 0.46m x 0.23m deep
219	4	fill	posthole 220	-	same as 215
220	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; concave sides and base; 0.34m x 0.27m x 80mm deep
221	4	fill	posthole 222	-	same as 215
222	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.25m x 0.15m x 50mm deep
223	4	fill	posthole 224	-	same as 215
224	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.16m diameter x 90mm deep
225	4	fill	posthole 226	-	same as 215
226	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; vertical sides; concave base; 0.23m x 0.21m x 80mm deep
227	4	fill	posthole 228	-	same as 215
228	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-square; vertical sides; flat base; 0.24m x 0.24m x 60mm
229	4	fill	posthole 230	-	same as 215
230	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; vertical sides; concave base; 0.34m x 0.26m x 0.10m
231	4	fill	posthole 232	-	same as 215
232	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; 45 degree sides; sloping base; 0.20m x 0.14m x 50mm deep
233	4	fill	posthole 234	-	same as 215
234	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; vertical sides; concave base; 0.14m x 0.10m x 80mm deep
235	4	fill	posthole 236	-	same as 215
236	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; sloping sides; concave base; 0.16m x 0.15m x 70mm deep
237	4	fill	posthole 238	-	same as 215
238	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.36m x 0.24m x 0.14m deep
239	4	fill	posthole 240	-	same as 215

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
240	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; sloping sides; concave base; 0.10m x 0.06m x 30mm deep
241	4	fill	posthole 242	-	same as 215
242	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.22m x 0.18m x 0.30m deep
243	4	fill	posthole 244	-	same as 215
244	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; concave sides and base; 0.17m diameter x 60mm deep
245	4	fill	posthole 246	-	same as 215
246	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; near vertical sides; 0.21m x 0.15m x 0.34m deep
247	4	fill	posthole 248	-	same as 215
248	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; concave sides and base; 0.09m x 0.07m x 20mm deep
249	4	fill	posthole 250	-	same as 215
250	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; concave sides and base; 0.15m x 0.14m x 30mm deep
251	4	fill	posthole 252	-	same as 215
252	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides, sloping base; 0.13m x 0.11m x 60mm deep
253	4	fill	posthole 254	-	same as 215
254	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.16m x 0.14m x 50mm deep
255	4	fill	posthole 256	-	same as 215
256	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; uneven base; 0.20m x 0.12m x 80mm deep
257	4	fill	posthole 258	-	same as 215
258	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.22m x 0.19m x 40mm deep
259	4	fill	posthole 260	-	same as 215
260	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.20m x 0.17m x 90mm deep
261	4	fill	posthole 262	-	same as 215
262	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; vertical sides; concave base; 0.10m x 70mm x 30mm deep
263	4	fill	posthole 264	-	same as 215
264	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 70mm x 60mm x 30mm
265	4	fill	posthole 266	-	same as 215
266	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; undercut sides; concave base; 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.14m deep
267	4	fill	posthole 268	-	same as 215
268	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.24m x 0.17m x 0.15m deep
269	4	fill	posthole 270	-	same as 215
270	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.25m x 0.19m x 0.10m deep
271	4	fill	posthole 272	-	same as 215
272	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.15m x 90mm x 20mm deep
273	4	fill	posthole 274	-	same as 215
274	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.11m x 90mm x 30mm deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
275	4	fill	posthole 276	-	same as 215
276	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; flat base; 0.18m x 0.15m x 70mm deep
277	4	fill	posthole 278	-	same as 215
278	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steeply sloping sides; concave base; 0.11m x 90mm x 20mm deep
279	4	fill	posthole 280	-	same as 215
280	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderately sloping sides; flat base; 0.32m x 0.40m x 0.10m deep
281	4	fill	posthole 282	-	same as 215
282	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep to moderately sloping sides; concave base; 0.43m x 0.33m x 0.19m deep
283	4	fill	posthole 284	-	same as 215
284	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderately sloping sides; concave base; 0.32m x 0.20m x 0.10m deep
285	4	fill	posthole 286	-	same as 215
286	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderately sloping sides; flat base; 0.45m x 0.28m x 0.15m deep
287	4	fill	posthole 288	-	same as 215
288	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; undercut and moderately sloping sides; flat base; 0.44m x 0.31m x 0.21m deep
289	4	fill	posthole 290	-	same as 215
290	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.21m x 0.14m x 40mm deep
291	4	fill	posthole 292	-	same as 215
292	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steeply sloping sides; concave base; 0.13m x 0.11m x 0.09m deep
293	4	fill	posthole 294	-	same as 215
294	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; undercut and moderately sloping sides; concave base; 0.22m x 0.19m x 0.10m deep
295	4	fill	posthole 296	-	same as 215
296	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.17m x 0.14m x 90mm deep
297	4	fill	posthole 298	-	same as 215
298	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.17m x 0.15m x 0.11m deep
299	4	fill	posthole 300	-	same as 215
300	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; moderately sloping sides; concave base; 0.13m x 0.10m x 50mm deep
301	4	fill	posthole 302	-	same as 215
302	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.14m x 0.12m x 50mm deep
303	4	fill	posthole 304	-	same as 215
304	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.14m x 0.12m x 70mm deep
305	4	fill	posthole 306	-	same as 215
306	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.15m x 0.12m x 70mm deep
307	4	fill	posthole 308	-	same as 215
308	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.08m x 0.06m x 50mm deep
309	4	fill	posthole 310	-	same as 215

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
310	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.22m x 0.17m x 80mm deep
311	4	fill	posthole 312	-	same as 215
312	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; flat base; 0.20m x 0.17m x 70mm deep
313	4	fill	posthole 314	-	same as 215
314	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate to gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.30m x 0.20m x 60mm deep
315	4	fill	posthole 316	-	same as 215
316	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.11m x 0.10m x 30mm deep
317	4	fill	posthole 318	-	same as 215
318	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.17m x 0.13m x 80mm deep
319	4	fill	posthole 320	-	same as 215
320	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; undercut and gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.28m x 0.27m x 50mm deep
321	4	fill	posthole 322	-	same as 215
322	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; uneven base; 90mm x 80mm x 40mm deep
323	4	fill	posthole 324	-	same as 215
324	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.24m x 0.17m x 50mm deep
325	4	fill	posthole 326	-	same as 215
326	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; vertical and gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.18m x 0.11m x 40mm deep
327	4	fill	ditch 385	-	firm; grey with orange flecks; clayey silt; occasional gravel; 0.52m thick
328	4	group no.	postholes	-	group number for postholes 216-326
329	4	fill	ditch 385	primary fill	sticky; light grey; silt; occasional stone; 0.33m thick
330	void				
331	5	fill	ditch 344	-	loose; black and red; ash, burnt clay, burnt daub; 0.16m thick
332	4	fill	gully 333	-	compact; dark grey-black; sandy clay; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 0.13m thick
333	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded terminal in south-east; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.38m wide x 0.13m deep
334	4	fill	ditch 335	-	loose; light greyish orange; silt; 0.25m thick
335	4	cut	ditch	-	ENE-WSW linear; rounded end in west; concave sides and base; 31m x 0.87m x 0.25m deep
336	4	fill	ditch 337	-	firm; mid brownish grey; slightly silty clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.45m thick
337	4	cut	ditch	-	ENE-WSW linear; sides at eastern end stepped from 45 degree to near vertical; becomes more concave in west; flat base; 20m x 0.75m x 0.45m deep
338	4	fill	ditch 1457	-	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
340	4	cut	ditch	enclosure sub-division?	NW-SE linear; rounded end in west; steep sides; flat base; 9.40m x 1.60m x 0.45m deep
341	4	fill	ditch 342		firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional stones; 0.28m thick
342	4	cut	ditch	enclosure sub-division?	NW-SE linear; rounded end in west; concave sides; flat base; 8.00m x 0.56m x 0.28m deep
343	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end; concave sides in east; west side steeper; concave base; 40m x 1.70m x 0.30m deep
344	5	cut	ditch	probable fence line	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end; steep sides; concave base; 5.20m x 0.46m x 0.18m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
345	5	fill	ditch 343	primary fill	firm; mid greyish brown; silty clay
346	5	fill	ditch 343	-	firm; yellow with grey mottling; clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal
347	5	fill	ditch 343	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay
348	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded terminal in south-east; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.22m wide x 70mm deep
349	4	fill	gully 348	-	compact; dark grey-black; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones; 70mm thick
350	4	fill	gully 351	-	compact; dark grey-black; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones; 0.10m thick
351	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded terminal in south-east; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep
352	5	fill	posthole 353	-	loose; dark greyish brown; sandy, clayey silt; 40mm thick
353	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.20m x 0.14m x 40mm deep
354	5	fill	posthole 355	-	soft; dark greyish brown; sandy, clayey silt; 30mm thick
355	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.18m x 90mm x 30mm deep
356	5	fill	posthole 357	-	soft; dark greyish brown; sandy, clayey silt; 50mm thick
357	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.24m x 0.14m x 50mm deep
358	5	fill	posthole 359	-	soft; dark greyish brown; sandy, clayey silt; 80mm thick
359	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.25m x 0.15m x 80mm deep
360	5	fill	construction trench 368	-	firm; dark greyish brown; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal, small fragments of stone and clayey sand lenses; 0.23m thick
361	5	cut	construction trench	enclosure/ fence line	N-S linear; rounded end in south; vertical sides; flat base; 18m x 0.58m x 0.20m deep; 8 postholes within trench at southern terminus 490-497
362	4	fill	ditch 363	-	firm; mid greyish brown and yellowish orange; clayey silt; very occasional stones; 0.25m thick
363	4	cut	ditch	enclosure sub-division?	N-S linear; rounded end in north; concave sides and base; 13m x 0.90m x 0.25m deep
364	5	fill	construction trench 361	packing	firm; mid greyish orange; clay; occasional small stones; 60mm thick
365	5	fill	construction trench 361	-	loose; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; occasional small stones and clay lenses; 60mm thick
368	5	cut	construction trench	enclosure/ fence line	linear; rounded ends; rounded corner; steep sides; tapered base; 0.47m wide x 0.23m deep; 11m E-W, turns through ninety degrees to run N-S for 2.60m
369	5	fill	stakehole 370	-	soft; grey; silt; 0.18m thick
370	5	cut	stakehole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.10m diameter x 0.18m deep
371	4	fill	ditches 372 & 388		loose; dark brownish grey; silty sand; occasional gravel; at north end frequent flecks of charcoal and dark red burnt clay; 0.36m thick
372	4	cut	ditch	probable fence line	NNE-SSW linear; east side near vertical; west side concave; concave base; >1.8m x 0.90m x 0.36m deep
373	5	fill	posthole 374	-	soft; mid grey; silty sand; 0.15m thick
374	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; flat base; 0.20m diameter x 0.25m deep
375	5	fill	stakehole 376	-	loose; mid grey; silty sand; 50mm thick
376	5	cut	posthole		sub-circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 70mm diameter x 50mm deep
377	5	fill	stakehole 378	-	loose; mid grey; silty sand; 0.12m thick
378	5	cut	stakehole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; pointed base; 60mm diameter x 0.12m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
379	5	fill	stakehole 380	-	soft; mid grey; sandy silt; 0.13m thick
380	5	cut	stakehole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; pointed base; 70mm diameter x 0.13m deep
382	5	fill	ditch 372	lining?	firm; orange yellow; clay; 0.20m thick
383	4	fill	ditch 385	-	light grey and orange brown; clayey silt; 0.56m thick
384	4	fill	ditch 385	primary fill	sticky; bluish grey; silt; 0.25m thick
385	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	curvilinear; stepped sides; concave base; 2.50m wide x 0.86m deep; 16m NNE-SSW then turns in north to run 11m NE-SW
386	4	fill	ditch 388	-	firm; mixed dark grey, yellow and reddish brown; silt; 0.45m thick
387	5	fill	posthole 462	-	soft; mixed - black with orange and red; mixed ash, charcoal and silt; 0.12m thick
388	5	cut	ditch	probable fence line	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; near vertical sides; concave base; >9m x 0.85m x 0.45m deep
389	4	fill	stakehole 390	-	soft; dark grey-black; ash and silt; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
390	5	cut	stakehole	-	oval; steep sides; pointed base; 80mm x 45mm x 50mm deep
391	5	fill	stakehole 392	-	soft; mixed - black with orange and red; mixed - ash, charcoal and silt; 50m thick
392	5	cut	stakehole	-	oval; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.10m x 60mm x 80mm deep
393	5	fill	stakehole 394	-	soft; dark grey-black; ash and silt; frequent flecks of charcoal and lenses of orange burnt clay; 60mm thick
394	5	cut	stakehole	-	oval; near vertical sides; concave base; 80mm x 60mm x 60mm deep
395	4	fill	ditch 182	-	compact; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional stones; 0.65m thick
396	4	cut	stakeholes	-	group no.; 12 stakeholes associated with ditch 199
397	4	fill	stakeholes 397	-	firm; mid grey; sand
398	5	fill	stakehole 399	-	soft; mixed - black with orange and red; ash and silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 80m thick
399	5	cut	stakehole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 50mm x 40mm x 80mm deep
400	5	fill	stakehole 401	-	soft; light brown flecked with yellow, orange and red; ashy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
401	5	cut	stakehole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.18m x 0.14m x 50mm deep
402	4	fill	posthole 403	-	firm; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.19m thick
403	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.27m x 0.23m x 0.19m deep
404	4	fill	ditch 405	-	loose; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
405	4	cut	ditch	enclosure sub-division?	ENE-WSW linear; concave sides; flat base; 20m x 0.30m x 0.30m deep
406	4	fill	posthole 407	-	loose; mottled orange brownish grey; clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; very occasional small sandstone fragments
407	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; undercut and steep sides; concave base; 0.15m x 0.12m x 0.12m deep
408	4	fill	posthole 409	-	same as 406
409	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep to moderate sides; concave base; 0.33m x 0.12m x 0.13m deep
410	4	fill	posthole 411	-	same as 406
411	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep to moderate sides; concave base; 0.16m x 0.11m x 80mm deep
412	4	fill	posthole 413	-	same as 406
413	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep to moderate sides; concave base; 0.47m x 0.13m x 0.21m deep



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
414	4	fill	posthole 415	-	same as 406
415	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.18m x 0.13m x 80mm deep
416	4	fill	posthole 417	-	same as 406
417	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; undercut sides; concave base; 0.23m x 0.23m x 0.21m deep
418	4	fill	posthole 419	-	same as 406
419	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.46m x 0.15m x 0.18m deep
420	4	fill	posthole 421	-	same as 406
421	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; firm sides; flat base; 0.17m x 0.13m x 40mm deep
422	4	fill	posthole 423	-	same as 406
423	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.16m x 70mm x 30mm deep
424	4	fill	posthole 425	-	same as 406
425	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.18m x 0.16m
426	4	fill	posthole 427	-	same as 406
427	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.26m x 0.11m x 0.29m deep
428	4	fill	posthole 429	-	same as 406
429	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.17m x 0.14m x 25mm deep
430	4	fill	posthole 431	-	same as 406
431	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate sides; concave base; 0.13m x 0.10m x 50mm deep
432	4	fill	posthole 433	-	same as 406
433	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate sides; concave base; 0.10m x 70mm x 30mm deep
434	4	fill	posthole 435	-	same as 406
435	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate sides; concave base; 80mm x 70mm x 45mm deep
436	4	fill	posthole 437	-	same as 406
437	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; moderate sides; concave base; 0.11m x 0.10m x 0.20m deep
438	4	fill	posthole 439	-	same as 406
439	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.15m x 0.12m x 80mm deep
440	4	fill	posthole 441	-	same as 406
441	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; steep sides; flat base; 0.24m x 0.16m x 0.13m deep
442	4	fill	posthole 443	-	same as 406
443	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.18m x 0.15m x 0.12m deep
444	4	fill	posthole 445	-	same as 406
445	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.21m x 90mm x 35mm deep
446	4	fill	posthole 447	-	same as 406
447	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.12m x 90mm x 50mm deep
448	4	fill	posthole 449	-	same as 406

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
449	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.21m x 0.13m x 80mm deep
450	4	fill	posthole 451	-	same as 406
451	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.42m x 0.24m x 0.22m deep
452	4	fill	posthole 453	-	same as 406
453	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.26m x 0.10m x 70mm deep
454	4	fill	posthole 455	-	same as 406
455	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.24m x 0.15m x 90mm deep
456	4	fill	posthole 457	-	same as 406
457	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; moderate to steep sides; concave base; 0.38m x 0.13m x 0.12m deep
458	4	fill	posthole 459	-	loose; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 85mm deep
459	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; flat base; 0.23m x 0.19m x 85mm deep
460	void				
461	void				
462	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; near vertical sides; irregular base; 0.29m x 0.23m x 40mm deep
463	4	fill	ditch 388	primary fill	firm; mixed mid grey and yellow; sandy silt; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
465	4	fill	posthole 466	-	firm; mid grey; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 60mm thick
466	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; steep sides; concave base; 0.30m x 0.25m x 60mm deep
469	4	fill	gully 470	-	loose; dark brown; clayey sand; frequent small and medium stones; 0.25m thick
470	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	penannular; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 0.38m wide x 0.25m deep
471	4	fill	gully 473	-	loose; light greyish brown with orange mottling; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 50mm thick
472	4	fill	gully 473	-	firm; light orange brown; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.11m thick
473	4	cut	wall construction trench	roundhouse	penannular; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 0.51m wide x 0.11m deep
474	4	fill	ditch 475	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.15m thick
475	4	cut	ditch	enclosure sub-division	NE-SW linear; concave sides; flat base; 7m x 0.65m x 0.15m deep
476	4	fill	gully 477	-	loose; mid brown; clayey coarse sand; frequent medium and large stones; 0.20m thick
477	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	penannular; rounded ends; concave sides; irregular base; 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep
478	4	fill	ditch 479	-	friable; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.25m thick
479	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	N-S linear; square end with rounded corners in south; 45 degree sides; concave base; >26m x 0.80m x 0.45m deep
480	4	fill	ditch 481	primary fill	firm; dark grey with frequent red and brown mottling; silty clay; 0.20m thick
481	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	E-W linear; concave sides and base; 55m x 2.75m x 0.86m; recorded in east as 642
482	4	fill	ditch 182	primary fill	soft; dark grey with frequent reddish brown mottling; silty clay; becoming sandy towards base of fill; occasional gravel and flecks of charcoal; 0.40m thick; same as 203
483	5	fill	ditch 479	primary fill	firm; yellowish orange with grey patches; clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.10m thick
484	4	fill	gully 485	-	friable; light grey; silty coarse sand; frequent clay lenses, occasional small stones; 80mm thick
485	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	semi-circular; rounded end in north; steep sides; concave base; 0.50m wide x 80mm deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
486	4	fill	gully 487	-	loose; light grey; silty sand; frequent fine gravel; 0.10m thick
487	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	semi-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.47m wide x 0.10m deep; internal diameter 9.28m
488	4	fill	gully 489	-	loose; light greyish brown; silty sand; occasional yellow clay lenses; 0.10m thick
489	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	semi-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep
490	4	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; near vertical sides; sloping base; 0.31m x 0.17m x 0.42m deep
491	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; near vertical sides; sloping base; 0.36m x 0.19m x 0.14m deep
492	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.39m x 0.19m x 0.12m deep
493	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; steep sides; concave base; 0.34m x 0.30m x 0.22m deep
494	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; steep sides; concave base; 0.30m x 0.14m x 0.11m deep
495	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.31m x 0.10m x 80mm deep
496	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; steep sides; sloping base; 0.36m x 0.17m x 0.18m deep
497	5	cut	posthole	construction trench 361	rectangular with rounded corners; steep sides; flat base; 0.27m x 0.15m x 60mm deep
498	5	fill	ditch 499	-	loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand; occasional small stones; 0.30m thick
499	5	cut	ditch	probable fence line	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; steep sides; flat base; >6.1m x 0.65m x 0.33m deep
500	5	fill	ditch 499	clay lining	firm; yellow; clay; frequent sand lenses
501	5	fill	ditch 499	-	firm; mixed yellow, brown and grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.33m thick
503	4	fill	ditch 504	-	firm; light yellowish grey; sandy, silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.14m thick
504	4	cut	ditch	-	NW-SE linear; stepped sides; flat base; 3m x 0.69m x 0.19m deep
505	5	fill	stakehole 506	-	loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand; 50mm thick
506	5	cut	stakehole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; sloping base; 70mm diameter x 50mm deep
507	5	fill	stakehole 508	-	loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand; 0.12m thick
508	5	cut	stakehole	-	square; near vertical sides; sloping base; 50mm x 40mm x 0.12m deep
509	5	fill	stakehole 510	-	loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand; 60mm thick
510	5	cut	stakehole	-	triangular; undercut edges; flat base; 50mm x 50mm x 60mm deep
511	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 481	linear; concave sides, very gradually sloping; concave base; 2.3m wide x 0.51m
512	4	cut	pit	-	circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.60m x 0.55m x 0.13m deep
513	4	fill	posthole 514	-	firm; dark grey; silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 80mm thick
514	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.26m x 0.23m x 80mm deep
515	4	fill	stakeholes	-	group no.: 6 stakeholes; firm; mid grey; silty clay
516	4	cut	stakeholes	-	group no.: 6 stakeholes
519	6	fill	drain 520	-	backfill of modern field drain
520	6	cut	drain	-	substantial E-W linear field drain; truncates ditch 481 along most of its length; 1m wide x 0.50m deep; modern horseshoe drain
522	4	fill	pit 523	-	soft; light yellowish grey; clayey silt; 0.14m thick
523	4	cut	pit	-	sub-rectangular; near vertical sides; flat base; 1.40m x 0.46m x 0.14m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
524	5	cut	stakehole	-	rectangular; undercut sides; sloping base; 0.12m x 60mm x 40mm deep
525	5	fill	stakehole 526	-	loose; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional small stones; 40mm thick
526	5	cut	stakehole	-	square; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.10m x 90mm x 40mm deep
527	5	fill	posthole 528	-	firm; mid greyish brown with yellow patches; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 80mm thick
528	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.26m x 0.17m x 80mm deep
529	5	fill	posthole 530	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
530	5	cut	posthole	-	rectangular; irregular edges; near vertical sides; irregular base; 0.40m x 0.22m x 0.10m deep
531	5	fill	posthole 532	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 70m thick
532	5	fill	posthole 532	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 70m thick
533	5	fill	posthole 534	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
534	5	cut	posthole	-	triangular; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.25m x 0.21m x 0.10m deep
535	5	fill	posthole 534	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; 40mm thick
536	4	fill	gully 537	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and thin grey clay lenses; 40mm thick
537	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	semi-circular; gradually sloping sides; irregular base; 0.24m wide x 40mm deep
540	4	fill	pit 541	-	firm; light greyish brown; silty fine sand; frequent grit; 50mm thick
541	4	cut	pit	-	sub-oval; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 50mm deep
542	4	fill	pit 512	-	soft; dark brownish grey; sandy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones; 0.13m thick
543	5	cut	posthole	-	square; rounded corners; steep sides; concave base; 50mm thick
544	5	fill	ditch 545	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.23m thick
545	5	cut	ditch	fence line	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; gradually sloping sides; concave base; >1.37m x 1m x 0.20m deep
546	4	fill	pit 547	-	soft; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
547	4	cut	pit	-	circular; concave sides; flat base; 0.78m diameter x 0.10m deep
548	5	fill	stakehole 549	-	soft; dark greyish brown; clayey, sandy silt; 40mm thick
549	5	cut	stakehole	-	rectangular; near vertical sides; flat base; 70mm x 50mm x 40mm deep
550	5	fill	stakehole 551	-	soft; dark greyish brown; clayey, sandy silt; 35mm thick
551	5	cut	stakehole	-	rectangular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.10m x 80mm x 35mm deep
552	4	fill	hearth 553	-	loose; mid greyish brown; burnt clayey sand; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 60mm thick
553	4	cut	hearth	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.52m x 0.44m x 60mm deep
554	4	fill	hearth 555	-	firm; mid to dark greyish brown; burnt clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and thin grey clay lenses; 20mm thick
555	4	cut	hearth	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.40m x 0.35m x 20mm deep
556	4	fill	ditch 481	-	firm; mixed mid grey and orange with dark orange and yellow; sandy clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
557	4	fill	ditch 511	-	firm; dark brownish grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
558	4	fill	ditch 511	-	firm; dark greyish blue with orange patches; silty clay; 0.30m thick
559	4	fill	ditch 511	-	firm; mid greyish blue with orange patches; silty clay; 0.15m thick
560	4	fill	ditch 562	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; 0.15m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
561	4	fill	ditch 562	-	firm; mid grey and orange; silty clay; 0.20m thick
562	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 481	linear; gently sloping sides stepping down to U-shaped slot in base; seen in section; 0.70m wide x 2.7m wide x 0.35m
563	4	fill	pit 564	-	soft; dark brown; mixed - crushed and fragmented charcoal with sand; frequent small fragments of burnt bone; 50mm thick
564	4	cut	pit	votive pit?	square; rounded corners; steep sides; flat base; 0.17m x 0.17m x 50mm deep
565	4	fill	posthole 566	-	firm; mid greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional small stones; 0.19m thick
566	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.34m x 0.24m x 0.19m deep
567	6	fill	slumped topsoil	-	loose; light greyish brown; sandy silt; 0.20m thick; topsoil filling depression of ditches
569	5	fill	stakehole 570	-	loose; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; 30mm thick
570	5	cut	stakehole	-	triangular; moderately sloping sides; concave base; 0.15m x 70mm x 30mm
571	4	fill	posthole 572	-	soft; mid orange brown; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal, small burnt stones and patches of bluish grey clay; occasional thin lenses of charcoal; 0.33m thick
572	4	cut	posthole	-	round; vertical sides; flat base; 0.30m diameter x 0.33m deep
573	4	fill	posthole 574	-	loose; dark greyish brown; burnt sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.14m thick
574	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.20m diameter x 0.14m deep
575	4	fill	ditch 481	-	firm; mid bluish grey with occasional orange; silty clay; 0.30m thick
576	5	fill	posthole 577	-	stiff; mid greyish brown; sandy clay; 0.25m thick
577	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; irregular base; 0.45m x 0.65m x 0.25m
578	5	fill	trench 580	-	sticky; light greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal; occasional stones, up to 0.15m; 0.30m thick
579	5	fill	trench 580	packing	firm; dark orange brown; sandy clay; 0.17m thick
580	5	cut	construction trench	enclosure/ fence line	linear; rounded terminals in west and north; irregular sides and base due to post settings; 10m N-S, round corner in south, turns to run E-W for 6m; 1m wide x 0.50m
581	5	fill	stakehole 524	-	soft; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; 40mm thick
582	5	fill	ditch 614	backfill	firm; orange brown with blue grey flecks; sandy clay; occasional stones, up to 0.15m; 0.39m thick
583	3	cut	ditch	enclosure	curvilinear; rounded end in south-east; concave sides and flat base in north; V-shaped profile in south; 15m x 1.73m x 0.50m
584	4	fill	ditch 606	backfill	firm; mid yellowish grey; sandy clay; frequent small fragments of sandstone; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
585	3	fill	ditch 583	-	compact; light greyish orange; sandy clay; frequent flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone; up to 0.50m thick
586	4	fill	gully 587	-	firm; mid grey with orange clay flecks; clayey silt; frequent flecks and small-medium fragments of charcoal; 0.13m thick
587	4	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded end in north; gently sloping sides; tapered base; 0.41m wide x 0.13m deep
588	5	fill	gully 639	-	firm; mid greenish grey with yellow patches; sandy silt; very occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
589	4	fill	ditch 591	-	firm; mid orange brown with grey mottling; clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.23m thick
590	4	fill	ditch 591	-	firm; mid grey and dark brown; silty clay and brown sand; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.39m thick
591	4	cut	ditch	same as ditch 174	linear; sides sloping at 50 degrees; tapered base; 2m wide x 0.69m
592	5	fill	ditch 595	-	loose; dark orange brown; sandy clay; occasional small stones; 0.15m thick
593	5	fill	ditch 595	-	loose; mid brownish grey; silty clay; 0.18m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
594	5	fill	ditch 595	-	firm; mid orange and greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional small stones; 0.19m thick
595	5	cut	ditch	same as ditches 343 &	N-S linear; irregular sides; flat base; 1.35m wide x 0.28m deep
596	4	fill	ditch 597	-	loose; dark orange brown; sandy clay; occasional small stones; 0.25m thick
597	4	cut	ditch	-	E-W linear; very gradually sloping sides; uneven base; 2.57m wide x 0.25m; possible depression in underlying ditch rather than a cut feature
598	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 609	curvilinear (section excavated across south-east corner); steep sides; flat base; 0.74m deep
599	4	fill	ditch 598	primary fill	firm; mid bluish grey; clay silt; 0.20m thick; same as 600
600	4	fill	ditch 598	primary fill	firm; mid bluish grey; clay silt; 0.20m thick; same as 599
601	4	fill	ditch 598	-	firm; mid greyish brown; silty clay; 0.20m thick
602	4	fill	ditch 598	-	firm; orange; sandy clay; occasional bluish grey silt; 0.30m thick; same as 603
603	4	fill	ditch 598	-	firm; orange; sandy clay; occasional bluish grey silt; 0.30m thick; same as 602
604	4	fill	gully 587	-	firm; mid to light grey; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 30mm thick
605	4	fill	gully 487	-	firm; light orange grey; sandy clay; 0.10m thick
606	3	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 583	linear; U-shaped profile; 1.2m wide x 0.45m deep
607	3	fill	ditch 606	primary fill	compact; light bluish grey; silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small fragments of sandstone; 0.11m thick
609	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	original ditch cut seen in section; 45 degree sides; base not seen; 0.35m wide x 0.60m deep
610	4	fill	ditch 609	-	firm; orange yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.25m thick
611	4	fill	ditch 609	-	firm; brown yellow; silty clay; 0.30m thick
612	4	fill	ditch 613	-	loose; mid grey and greyish brown; sandy silt; moderate fragments of sandstone and limestone cobbles, up to 0.60m x 0.55m x 0.36m; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.20m thick
613	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	NW-SE linear; 45 degree sides; slightly concave base; 5.40m long x 1.19m x 0.52m deep
614	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	E-W linear; steep sides; concave base; 1.80m wide x 0.35m deep
615	4	fill	ditch 616	-	sticky; mid bluish grey and brown; clay silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.70m thick
616	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	E-W linear; rounded terminal in west; steep sides; concave base; 0.90m wide x 0.70m
617	4	fill	ditch 618	-	soft; light bluish grey; coarse sandy silt; 0.40m thick
618	4	cut	ditch	same as ditch 174	E-W linear; steep sides; flat base; 2.00m wide x 0.50m deep
621	4	fill	ditch 613	-	firm; yellow mottled with light grey; silty clay; occasional small fragments of sandstone and flecks of charcoal; 0.12m thick
622	4	fill	ditch 613	-	soft; mid reddish greyish brown; clayey silt with some sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone; 0.19m thick
623	4	fill	ditch 613	-	soft; light mid grey to greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of coal; 0.31m thick
625	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; irregular sides; concave base; 0.35m x 0.20m x 0.30m
626	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; irregular sides; concave base; 0.55m x 0.30m
627	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; irregular sides; concave base; 0.30m x 0.25m
628	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; irregular sides; concave base; 0.20m x 0.25m
629	5	fill	gully 631	-	loose; light brown; fine sandy silt; 0.16m thick
630	5	fill	gully 631	primary fill	soft; mid bluish grey; fine sandy silt; 0.10m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
631	5	cut	gully	-	E-W linear; steep sides; concave base; 0.40m wide x 0.25m deep > 4.00m long
632	5	deposit	trample	-	firm; dark orange brown; clay; 0.10m thick
633	5	fill	gully 634	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clay sand; 0.20m thick
634	5	cut	gully	-	E-W linear; steep sides; flat base; 0.50m x 0.30m deep; >4.00m long
635	5	cut	gully	-	E-W linear; steep sides; concave base; 0.30m wide x 0.14m deep
636	4	fill	ditch 1102	-	firm; light brownish grey; clay silt; occasional small stones; 0.30m thick
637	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	N-S linear; steep sides; flat base; 49m x 1.32m x 0.73m
638	4	fill	ditch 639	-	firm; mixed light yellow and mid grey; slightly sandy silty clay; occasional small fragments of sandstone and flecks of charcoal; 0.42m thick
639	4	cut	ditch	-	NW-SE linear; west side near vertical, east gradual; concave base; 2.10m long x 0.64m wide x 0.42m deep
641	4	fill	ditch 1452	-	friable; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional gravel; 0.20m thick
642	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	curvilinear; near vertical on north side, gradual sloping sides on south; flat base; 2.40m wide x 0.85m deep; <10m NE-SW, then turns SW-NE for 10m from where it is recorded as 481
643	5	cut	ditch	field boundary?	NNE-SSW linear; steep sides; flat base; 7.70m long x 0.60m wide x 0.25m deep
645	4	fill	posthole 646	-	friable; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 85mm thick
646	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; irregular base; 0.63m x 0.59m x 85mm deep
647	4	fill	posthole 648	-	sticky; orange brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and medium stones; 0.11m thick
648	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; steep sides; flat base; 0.62m diameter x 0.11m deep
649	5	fill	ditch 643	-	firm; mid greenish grey; sandy silty clay; occasional small pebbles; 0.25m thick
654	4	fill	ditch 504	-	soft; dark grey; clayey silt; 30mm thick
655	4	fill	ditch 656	-	loose; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal, coal and sandstone; 0.14m thick
656	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	E-W linear; rounded ends; irregular sides and base; 15m long x 0.45m x 0.14m deep
657	4	fill	ditch 658	-	loose; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal and coal; occasional small stones; 0.18m thick
658	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	NE-SW curvilinear; rounded ends; steep and near vertical sides; tapered base; 5.86m long x 0.64m x 0.18m deep
659	4	fill	ditch 660	-	friable; mid brown; sandy silt; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal and burnt bone; occasional small stones; 0.15m thick
660	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	NNE-SSW linear; rounded ends; vertical sides; flat base; 10m long x 0.43m x 0.43m deep
661	4	fill	ditch 662	-	friable; dark grey to dark brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.23m thick
662	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	ESE-WNW linear; rounded ends; concave sides; flat base; 32m x 0.60m x 0.23m deep
663	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	linear; rounded end in south; 45 degree sides; flat base; >4.80m NW-SE, then turns in south to run N-S for 1.60m; 0.44m wide x 0.15m deep
664	4	fill	ditch 663	-	loose; black; silty sand with crushed and fragmented charcoal; 0.13m thick
665	4	fill	ditch 666	-	firm; mid brownish grey with orange grey lenses; clayey silt with clay and sandy clay lenses; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.20m thick
666	4	cut	ditch	fence line	N-S linear; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 2.20m x 0.50m x 0.22m deep
667	4	fill	ditch 1452	-	soft; mid grey; silty clay; 0.11m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
668	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; light orange brown; silty sand; occasional gravel; 0.22m thick
669	4	fill	ditch 1451	-	soft; light grey; sand; frequent clay and gravel; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.35m thick
670	4	fill	ditch 1451	-	soft; light brown; clay; 0.20m thick
671	4	fill	ditch 1451	-	soft; light brown; sand; frequent clay lenses and gravel; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
672	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; mottled mid red and grey; silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
673	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; dark grey; clay; frequent sand; 0.10m thick
674	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; mid pinkish grey; sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and coal; 60mm thick
675	4	fill	ditch 681	-	loose; light brown; fine silty sand; occasional gravel; 0.17m thick
676	4	fill	ditch 677	-	loose; dark greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal, coal and small stones; 70mm thick
677	4	cut	gully?	possible fence line	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; gently sloping sides; concave base; >8.50m x 0.32m x 70mm deep
678	4	fill	ditch 679	-	firm; mid greyish brown with yellow orange flecks and lenses; clayey silt with silty clay lenses; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.18m thick
679	4	cut	ditch	fence line	N-S linear; north end square, south rounded; 45 degree sides; tapered base; 1.82m x 0.44m x 0.18m deep
680	4	fill	ditch 681	-	loose; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
681	4	cut	ditch	-	ENE-WSW linear; tapered ends; steep sides; concave base; 8m x 0.85m x 0.25m deep
682	6	fill	posthole 683	-	modern posthole
683	6	cut	posthole	-	modern posthole
684	6	fill	posthole 685	-	modern posthole
685	6	cut	posthole	-	modern posthole
686	6	fill	posthole 687	-	modern posthole
687	6	cut	posthole	-	modern posthole
688	5	group no.	stakeholes	-	group no. for stakeholes
689	4	fill	ditch 690	-	soft; mid to dark greyish brown; silt; occasional flecks of charcoal, coal, and small stones; not excavated
690	4	cut	ditch	-	NNE-SSW linear; not excavated; 8m x 2.40m
691	4	fill	ditch 663	-	firm; mid to dark grey; clayey silty sand; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; 0.14m thick
694	4	fill	ditch 660	-	firm; mid orange yellow; clayey sand; occasional small stones; 0.12m thick
695	4	fill	ditch 660	-	sticky; mid brownish grey; silty clay with patches of grey white sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 60mm thick
696	4	fill	ditch 697	-	sticky; mid bluish grey; clayey silt; moderate lenses of orange clay; 0.65m thick
697	4	cut	ditch	-	ENE-WSW linear; rounded end in east; steep sides; flat base; 9m x 0.90m x 0.65m deep
698	4	fill	ditch 660	-	hard; mid yellow to light grey; clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.11m thick
699	4	fill	ditch 660	-	firm; mid grey; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
700	5	fill	ditch 701	-	loose; mid brown; silty sand; frequent charcoal and small fragments of dark red burnt clay; occasional small stones; not excavated
701	5	cut	ditch	probable fence line	NNE-SSW linear; not excavated; >4.1m x 0.80m



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
702	5	fill	ditch 703	-	loose; mid to dark brown; silty sand; frequent charcoal and small fragments of burnt dark orange and red clay; occasional small stones; not excavated
703	5	cut	ditch	probable fence line	NNE-SSW linear; not excavated; 2.06m x 0.34m
704	5	fill	posthole 705	-	loose; friable; mid brown; silty sand; frequent charcoal and small fragments of dark orange and red burnt clay; not excavated
705	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-rectangular; not excavated; 0.42m x 0.28m
706	4	fill	ditch 707	-	friable; dark brownish grey; sandy silt; occasional small fragments of sandstone; 0.24m thick
707	4	cut	ditch	fence line	E-W curvilinear; gently sloping sides; concave base; 5.40m x 0.23m x 0.24m deep
708	4	fill	ditch 709	-	firm; mid to dark greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional clay lenses and small sandstone fragments; 0.14m thick
709	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	N-S linear; rounded end in north; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.90m x 0.70m x 0.14m deep
710	4	fill	ditch 711	-	friable; light greyish brown with orange flecks; orange coarse sand and silt; occasional small stones; 0.45m thick
711	4	cut	ditch	-	ENE-WSW linear; rounded end in east; steep sides; flat base; 9m x 1.50m x 0.60m deep
712	void				
713	void				
714	void				
715	void				
716	4	fill	ditch 718	-	loose; light yellow and greyish brown; silty sand; occasional small stones; 0.14m thick
717	4	fill	ditch 718	primary fill	sticky; black and red; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 40mm thick
718	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	N-S linear; steep sides; concave base; 2m x 0.50m x 0.18m deep (7m long with 1120)
719	4	fill	ditch 720	-	loose; mid grey with orange flecks; occasional small fragments of coal and small stones; 0.13m thick
720	4	cut	ditch	possible fence line	NE-SW linear; squared end; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.90m x 0.80m x 0.45m deep
721	4	fill	ditch 724	-	friable; light yellowish brown with grey flecks; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.47m thick
722	4	fill	ditch 724	-	soft; mid grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and yellow clay lenses; 0.30m thick
723	4	fill	ditch 724	-	soft; black; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 40mm thick
724	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	N-S linear; rounded end in north; 45 degree sides stepping down half way; concave base; 2.80m x 2.60m x 0.80m deep
725	4	fill	ditch 724	-	soft; light grey; sandy clay; frequent bands of light grey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.18m thick
726	4	fill	ditch 724	-	loose; black; spent coal; 0.10m thick
727	4	fill	ditch 724	-	soft; black; silt; light grey clay lens; 30mm thick
728	4	fill	ditch 720	-	firm; orange with light grey flecks; silty clay; 0.18m thick
729	4	fill	ditch 720	primary fill	soft; mid grey; silt; 0.18m thick
730	4	fill	ditch 731	-	sticky; mixed mid grey and mid orange; clayey silt; occasional dark orange clay lenses; 0.20m thick
731	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	ENE-WSW linear; steep sides; flat base; >1.20m x 0.45m x 0.20m deep
732	4	fill	ditch 733	-	loose; light greyish brown; fine sandy silt; 0.10m thick
733	4	cut	ditch	-	E-W linear; steep sides; concave base; 1.60m x 0.40m x 0.10m deep
734	4	fill	ditch 735	-	soft; light greyish brown; coarse sandy silt; occasional small stones at base of fill; 0.40m thick
735	4	cut	ditch	-	ENE-WSW linear; rounded end in west; steep sides; concave base; 1.50m x 1.45m x 0.40m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
736	4	fill	ditch 724	-	soft; light red brown; clay; occasional patches of light yellow clay; 0.16m thick
737	4	fill	ditch 724	-	firm; mid reddish brown; clay; frequent gravel; 0.18m thick
738	4	fill	ditch 724	-	soft; mid reddish brown; silty sand; 0.40m thick
739	4	fill	ditch 1451	-	firm; mid reddish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and fine gravel; 0.20m thick
740	4	fill	ditch 1451	-	firm; mid grey; clay; frequent silt; 0.20m thick
741	4	fill	ditch 1451	-	soft; light greyish brown; silty sand; occasional fine gravel; 0.18m thick
742	4	fill	ditch 642	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.12m thick
743	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; mid grey with reddish brown flecks; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and thin bands of sand; 0.13m thick
744	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; mid grey; clay; occasional patches of dark reddish brown clay; 0.25m thick
745	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; mid grey; clay; 0.10m thick
746	4	fill	ditch 642	-	soft; light orange brown; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
747	4	fill	ditch 642	-	firm; mid reddish brown; clay; 40mm thick
748	5	fill	posthole 749	-	firm; light to mid grey; silty clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal, fine gravel and patches of orange clay; 0.10m thick
749	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.37m x 0.32m x 0.10m deep
750	5	fill	pit 751	-	firm; mid bluish grey with orange flecks; sandy clay; frequent (firmly packed) medium stones; 70mm thick
751	5	cut	pit	-	ovoid; steep sides; irregular base; 0.95m x 0.59m x 0.17m deep
752	4	fill	trench 757	-	soft; dark grey; silt; 0.22m thick
753	4	fill	trench 754	-	plastic; patchy mid yellow and grey; patchy silt and clay; 0.22m thick
754	4	cut	wall construction trench	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded end in west; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.32m wide x 0.22m deep
755	4	fill	trench 756	-	firm; light to mid grey; silty clay; occasional patches of orange clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.14m thick
756	4	cut	wall construction trench	roundhouse	curvilinear; squared end in east; near vertical sides; flat base with some irregular dips; 0.31m wide x 0.14m deep
757	4	cut	construction trench	re-cut of trench 754	curvilinear; steep sides; variable base, V-shaped and flat; 0.40m wide x 0.25m deep
758	4	fill	trench 754	-	plastic; yellow; clay; occasional small stones; 26mm thick
759	4	fill	trench 757	-	loose; dark grey to black; silty clay; 6mm thick
760	5	fill	pit 751	-	friable; black; silty ash; 80mm thick
761	5	cut	stakehole	-	circular; steep sides; tapered base; 0.10m diameter x 0.11m deep
762	5	cut	stakehole	-	circular; steep sides; tapered base; 0.15m diameter x 80mm deep
763	5	cut	stakehole	-	circular; steep sides; tapered base; 0.10m diameter x 80mm deep
764	5	fill	stakehole 761	-	friable; black; silty ash; 60mm thick
765	5	fill	stakehole 762	-	friable; black; silty ash; 80mm thick
766	5	fill	stakehole 763	-	friable; black; silty ash; 80mm thick
767	5	fill	posthole 768	-	firm; light to mid grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; frequent thin lenses of orange clay; 0.18m thick
768	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; tapered base; 0.48m x 0.43m x 0.18m deep
769	5	fill	trench 770	-	friable; light to mid brown; clay silt; occasional sand; 0.30m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
770	5	cut	construction trench	enclosure/ fence line	linear; rounded terminals in east and north; steep to near vertical sides; flat and concave base; 0.60m wide x 0.35m deep; NNW-SSE for 32m, turns in south to run E-W for 5m, rounded corner
771	4	fill	ditch 1448	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; occasional thin lenses of sand; 0.18m thick
772	4	fill	ditch 1448	-	soft; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 98mm thick
773	4	fill	ditch 1447	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; occasional thin lenses of sand and flecks of charcoal; 99mm thick
774	4	fill	ditch 1447	-	soft; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional thin lenses of sand; 52mm thick
775	4	fill	ditch 1447	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 86mm thick
776	4	fill	ditch 1447	primary fill	soft; mid bluish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 49mm thick
777	4	fill	ditch 479	-	soft; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 48mm thick
778	5	fill	stakehole 761	-	firm; dark bluish grey with orange flecks; sandy clay; occasional small stones; 50mm thick
779	5	fill	trench 770	packing?	firm; mid yellowish orange silty clay; 0.28m thick
780	5	fill	pit 782	-	soft; dark greyish brown to black; sandy silt; 75mm thick
781	5	fill	pit 782	primary fill	firm; light greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional small stones and medium pockets of orange clay; 0.11m thick
782	5	cut	pit	-	oval; near vertical sides; flat base; 1.74m x 1m x 0.25m deep
783	5	fill	trench 770	-	loose; light grey; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.20m thick
784	5	fill	posthole 785	-	firm; light to mid grey; fine silty clay; very occasional fine gravel and flecks of charcoal; 90mm thick
785	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.19m x 0.17m x 90mm deep
786	5	fill	posthole 787	-	firm; light mid grey; fine silty clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; occasional lenses of orange clay; 90mm thick
787	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.19m x 0.20m x 90mm deep
788	5	fill	posthole 789	-	firm; mid greyish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
789	5	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; tapered base; 0.30m x 0.23m x 80mm deep
790	5	fill	posthole 791	-	firm; mid grey; fine silty clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; occasional lenses of orange clay; 90mm thick
791	5	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.20m diameter x 90mm deep
792	5	fill	posthole 793	-	firm; light mid grey; fine silty clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; occasional lenses of orange clay; 90mm thick
793	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.18m x 0.15m x 90mm deep
794	5	fill	posthole 796	-	friable; dark grey with black and white lenses; silty ash; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.16m thick
795	5	fill	posthole 796	primary fill	firm; light grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 40mm thick
796	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; flat base; 0.58m x 0.40m x 0.10m deep
797	5	fill	post 798	-	friable; light greyish brown; silty coarse sand; 0.16m thick
798	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.78m x 0.34m x 0.16m
799	4	fills	stakeholes 800	-	group no.; firm; dark greyish brown; sandy silt
800	4	cuts	stakeholes	-	group no.; 6 stakeholes; between 40mm-60mm diameter and 60mm-0.12m deep; circular; vertical sides; rounded base; associated with ditch 479
801	5	fill	posthole 802	-	spongy; light grey; sandy clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.17m thick
802	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; tapered base; 0.40m x 0.32m x 0.17m deep
803	5	fill	posthole 804	-	firm; light grey; clayey sand; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
804	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.31m x 0.18m x 80mm deep
805	5	fill	trench 806	-	friable; mid grey; clay silt; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.27m thick
806	5	cut	construction trench	enclosure/ fence line	linear; steep sides; concave base; 0.70m wide x 0.60m deep; E-W for 15m, then turns to run N-S for 1.60m
807	4	cut	linear trench	possible fence line	NE-SW linear; irregular sides; concave base; 11m x 0.16m x 70mm deep
808	4	fill	trench 807	-	plastic; dark greyish brown to light orange brown; sandy clay; 70mm thick
809	4	cut	pit	?tree clearance	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; rounded base; 3.0m x 1.8m x 0.25m deep
810	4	fill	pit 809	-	firm; light blue grey; silty sand; moderate flecks of charcoal; occasional small burnt stones
811	5	fill	posthole 812	-	firm; light mid grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and lenses of orange clay; very occasional pebbles; 0.12m thick
812	5	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.12m deep
813	5	fill	trench 806	packing?	sticky; dark yellow; sandy clay; occasional stone; 0.20m thick
814	4	fill	pit 816	-	firm; mid brown; clayey silt; mottled with orange clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal and fine pebbles; 0.18m thick
815	4	fill	pit 816	primary fill	firm; light grey mottled with orange; clayey silt; very occasional fine pebbles; 0.30m thick
816	4	cut	pit	?tree clearance	oval; 70 degree sides; uneven base; 7.6m x 3.18m x 0.50m deep
817	5	fill	trench 806	-	friable; mid yellowish brown; clay with silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.25m thick
818	5	fill	trench 806	packing	soft; mid yellowish brown; clay; occasional sandy silt lenses; 0.10m thick
819	5	cut	gully	structure	curvilinear; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 0.30m wide x 90mm deep
820	5	fill	gully 819	-	plastic; dark brownish grey to light yellowish brown towards base; silty clay; 90mm thick
821	4	fill	pit 822	-	loose; grey and black; slightly silty sand; frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal and burnt bone; 0.13m thick
822	4	cut	pit	votive?	sub-oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.52m x 0.42m x 0.13m deep
823	4	fill	ditch 479	-	firm; light grey; silty clay; 0.10m thick
824	4	fill	ditch 479	-	firm; grey and orange; clay; 0.16m thick
825	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 479	linear; steep sides; flat base; 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep
826	4	fill	ditch 827	-	firm; dark bluish grey; silty clay; very occasional small stones; 0.22m thick
827	4	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch 479	linear; steep sides uneven base; 0.54m wide x 0.35m deep
828	4	fill	ditch 479	primary fill	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 48mm thick
829	4	fill	ditch 829	-	soft; dark greyish brown; silty sand; 0.25m thick
830	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear; irregular stepped sides; uneven base; >32m x 1.03m x 0.36m deep (>54m with ditch 1090)
831	4	fill	ditch 832	-	plastic; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and fine pebbles; 0.10m thick
832	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	N-S linear; rounded end in north; 45 degree sides; flat base; 2m x 0.45m x 0.20m deep
833	5	fill	feature 835	-	soft; dark brown with light grey sand; clay sand; 0.5m thick
834	5	fill	feature 835	-	soft; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; frequent thin lenses of sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.30m thick
835	5	cut	tree bole?	-	irregular shape; irregular sides; concave base; 4.4m x 2.2m x 0.50m deep
838	5	fill	posthole 839	-	loose; light grey; clayey sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.19m thick
839	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; concave base; 0.60m x 0.36m x 0.19m deep
840	5	fill	posthole 839	-	loose; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 90mm thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
841	4	fill	ditch 830	primary fill	firm; dark mid yellowish brown; clayey sand; 0.16m thick
842	4	fill	pit 844	-	soft; dark grey, silt; occasional small stones; 0.13m thick
843	4	fill	pit 844	-	stiff; mottled light grey clayey sand with light brown sandy clay; frequent fine pebbles; occasional small fragments of coal; 0.65m thick
844	4	cut	pit	tree clearance?	sub-oval; steep sides; flat base; 2m x 2m x 0.70m deep
845	4	fill	pit 844	-	firm; light grey; silt; 50mm thick
851	4	fill	ditch 832	primary fill	firm; orange; sandy clay; 0.13m thick
857	4	fill	pit 816	primary fill	firm; mid brownish orange; clay; 0.35m thick
858	5	cut	construction trench	-	linear; rounded end in west; north side near vertical; south side 45 degrees; flat base; 6m x 1.23m x 0.52m deep
859	5	fill	posthole 860	-	firm; light orange grey; clayey silt; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.15m thick
860	5	cut	posthole	-	oval; steep sides; sloping base; 0.53m x 0.37m x 0.15m deep
861	4	fill	ditch 862	-	firm; mid bluish grey; clayey silt; 0.27m thick
862	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 479	-	linear; steep sides; flat base; 0.46m wide x 0.27m deep
863	4	fill	ditch 479	primary fill	firm; yellow with grey lenses; clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.38m thick
864	5	fill	posthole 927	-	firm; mid greenish grey; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.18m thick
865	5	fill	posthole 927	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.45m thick
866	5	fill	posthole 927	-	firm; dark brownish grey; silty clay; 0.33m thick
867	5	fill	posthole 927	-	firm; orange; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.35m thick
868	5	fill	ditch 858	-	firm; mid bluish grey; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.16m thick
869	5	fill	ditch 858	-	firm; mid orange grey; clay; 50mm thick
870	5	fill	ditch 858	-	firm; mid orange grey; clay; 0.11m thick
871	5	fill	ditch 858	-	firm; mid orange brown; clay; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.27m thick
872	5	fill	ditch 858	-	firm; mid greyish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.15m thick
873	4	fill	pit 844	-	soft; mottled light grey and mid orange brown; clay sand; occasional fine pebbles; 0.32m thick
874	4	fill	pit 844	primary fill	stiff; mottled light brown and brown orange; sandy clay; occasional small stones; 0.56m thick
875	5	fill	ditch 770	-	loose; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 0.14m thick
876	5	fill	posthole 877	-	loose; dark orange brown; coarse sandy clay with gravel; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.17m thick
877	5	cut	posthole	-	circular; vertical sides; concave base; 0.10m diameter x 0.17m deep
879	4	fill	ditch 883	-	loose; light orange brown; sand; moderate small sandstone fragments and clay lenses; 80mm thick
880	4	fill	ditch 883	-	loose; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; occasional small fragments of stone; 0.22m thick
881	4	fill	ditch 883	-	loose; light orange brown; sand; occasional small sandstone fragments; 30mm thick
882	4	fill	ditch 883	primary fill	loose; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal; 0.19m thick
883	4	cut	ditch	-	NNW-SSE linear; rounded butt end in south; 45 degree sides; flat base; 36m long x 0.86m wide x 0.32m deep
884	4	fill	ditch 1453	-	soft; light brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.24m thick
885	4	fill	ditch 1453	-	soft; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal 0.23m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
886	4	fill	ditch 1453	-	soft; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.12m thick
887	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1453	-	linear; concave sides; tapered base; 1.60m wide x 0.40m deep
888	4	fill	ditch 887	-	firm; light bluish grey and yellowish brown; silty clay; 0.23m thick
889	4	fill	ditch 887	-	firm; mid yellowish brown and grey; silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.19m thick
890	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1453	-	linear; concave sides; flat base; 0.70m wide x 0.56m deep
891	4	fill	ditch 890	-	firm; light bluish grey with mid yellowish brown; silty clay; 0.35m thick
892	4	cut	gully	-	linear; concave sides and base; 0.60m wide x 0.28m deep
893	4	fill	gully 892	-	firm; mid grey silt and mid yellowish brown silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.27m thick
894	4	fill	ditch 1453	-	firm; mid grey; silt; 0.16m thick
895	4	layer	topsoil	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey silt
896	4	group no.	stakeholes	-	group no.; 9 stakeholes along construction trench 858
897	4	fill	ditch 899	-	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; very occasional flecks of charcoal and fine gravel; 0.18m thick
898	4	fill	ditch 899	primary fill	firm; orange; silty clay; occasional fine pebbles, flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone; 0.18m deep
899	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NW-SE linear; 45 degree sides; flat base; > 5.00m long x 0.78m wide x 0.32m deep
900	4	fill	ditch 923	-	firm; mid greyish brown; silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.22m thick
901	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NE-SW linear; 45 degree sides; flat base; >42m long x 0.84m wide x 0.34m deep (79m long with 1095)
902	5	fill	ditch 901	-	firm; mid grey; sandy silt; occasional small sandstone fragments; 90mm thick
903	5	fill	ditch 901	-	firm; mid grey orange; clayey sand; 0.13m thick
904	5	fill	ditch 901	-	loose; mid yellowish grey; coarse sand with pockets of clay; 0.14m thick
905	5	fill	ditch 901	-	loose; light greyish yellow; clayey sand; 0.14m thick
906	5	fill	ditch 901	-	compact; mid yellow; sandy clay; 0.15m thick
907	5	fill	ditch 901	-	loose; dark grey-black; silty sand; 0.15m thick
908	5	cut	ditch	-	NE-SW linear; 45 degree sides; flat base; >42m long x 1.35m wide x 0.17m deep; 78m long (with 1095)
909	4	fill	ditch 913	-	firm; light grey; clay; 0.12m thick
910	4	fill	ditch 913	-	firm; mottled grey and yellow; sandy clay; 0.17m thick
911	4	fill	ditch 913	-	firm; mottled grey and yellow; sandy clay; 0.15m thick
912	4	fill	ditch 913	-	firm; grey; silty clay; 60mm thick
913	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	ENE-WSW linear; gently sloping sides with vertical sided slot in base; concave base; >13.00m long x 1.00m wide x 0.38m deep
914	4	fill	ditch 1453	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.38m thick
915	4	fill	ditch 887	primary fill	soft; light bluish grey; silt; occasional small stones; 0.10m thick
916	4	fill	ditch 887	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; clayey silt; 0.14m thick
917	4	fill	ditch 887	-	firm; mid yellowish brown clay and light grey silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.19m thick
918	4	fill	ditch 981	-	friable; dark grey; silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.52m thick
919	5	fill	ditch 908	-	loose; dark grey-black; silty sand; 0.18m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
920	5	fill	ditch 908	-	firm; mid yellow; sandy clay; 0.16m thick
921	5	fill	ditch 908	-	firm; mid greyish yellow; sandy clay; 70mm thick
922	4	fill	ditch 923	-	firm; light orange brown mottled with light grey; clay; 90mm thick
923	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NW-SE linear; rounded ends; gently sloping sides; flat base; 5.44m long x 1.10m wide x 0.29m deep
924	4	fill	posthole	-	friable; mid bluish grey; coarse silty sand; 0.14m thick
925	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; steep sides; flat base; 0.66m x 0.48m x 0.14m deep
926	5	group no.		-	group no. for enclosure
927	5	cut	posthole	-	seen in section; north side near vertical and stepped; south side near vertical and stepping down; base flat; 0.70m x 0.40m deep; base 0.20m wide, suggesting size of post
928	5	cut	construction trench	-	linear; rounded ends; gradually sloping sides on south; stepped on north; concave base; 11.20m x 0.74m x 0.47m deep
929	4	fill	posthole 930	-	soft; mid yellowish brown; slightly sandy clay; frequent grit; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.15m thick
930	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.20m diameter x 0.15m deep
931	5	fill	construction trench 858	lining	firm; yellow; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
932	5	fill	construction trench 928	-	firm; mid greyish brown; clayey silt; very occasional fine gravel and flecks of charcoal; 0.45m thick
933	4	fill	pit 935	-	compact; dark brownish grey; sandy, silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; 0.12m thick
934	4	fill	pit 935	primary fill	firm and plastic; mid bluish grey mottled with grey and orange yellow; occasional small stones and patches of clay; 0.18m thick
935	4	cut	pit	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.96m x 0.82m x 0.30m deep
936	4	fill	posthole 925	-	friable; light brownish orange; sandy clay; occasional patches of sand and small stones; 0.66m x 0.48m x 0.12m deep
937	4	fill	ditch 940	-	firm; dark grey; slightly sandy clay; very occasional small and medium fragments of sandstone; 60mm thick
939	4	fill	ditch 940	-	firm; yellow orange mottled with blue grey; clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.43m thick
940	4	cut	ditch	-	NE-SW linear; sides generally steep with concave base; >36m long x 1.60m wide x 0.43m deep (>46m long with 980)
941	4	fill	ditch 942	-	soft, mid yellowish brown; slightly clayey sand; 0.17m thick
942	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	ENE-WSW linear; rounded end in east; steep sides; flat base; 20.00m long x 1.40m wide x 0.28m deep
943	4	fill	ditch 940	-	firm; dark brownish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; very occasional small stones; 0.10m thick
944	4	fill	ditch 940	-	firm; mid orange brown; slightly silty clay; occasional small stones and flecks of coal; 0.35m thick
945	4	fill	ditch 940	primary fill	firm; mixed mid grey silt and mid orange brown sandy clay; 50mm thick
955	4	fill	ditch 940	-	heavily compacted; mid reddish brown; clay; 0.40m thick
956	4	fill	pit 957	-	firm; mid bluish grey with patches of orange yellow; silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.29m thick
957	4	cut	pit	-	sub-oval; irregular sides and base; 1.06m x 0.72m x 0.29m deep
958	4	fill	ditch 959	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; 0.10m thick
959	4	cut	ditch	-	NW-SE linear; rounded end in south; gently sloping sides; flat base; 7.20m long 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep
960	4	fill	ditch 962	-	firm; mid grey; sandy silt; occasional small fragments of sandstone; very occasional patches of orange clay; 0.18m thick
961	4	fill	ditch 962	-	firm; dark orange; clay; occasional small fragments of sandstone; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.18m thick
962	4	cut	ditch	-	NW-SE linear; rounded end in south; near vertical sides; flat base; 3.00m long x 1.00m wide x 0.43m deep
964	4	fill	ditch 966	-	firm; mid grey; slightly sandy clay; very occasional fine pebbles; 0.11m thick



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
965	4	fill	ditch 966	primary fill	firm; light orange brown mottled with bluish grey, slightly sandy clay; 0.11m thick
966	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear, steep sides; flat base; 6.50m long x 0.63m wide x 0.21m deep
967	2	fill	pit 968	-	firm; light bluish grey with orange yellow patches; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone; 0.10m thick
968	2	cut	pit	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.87m x 0.89m x 0.10m deep
969	4	fill	ditch 970	-	firm; mid brown; sandy silt; occasional orange clay patches and gravel; 90mm thick
970	4	cut	ditch	-	E-W linear; 45 degree sides; flat base; 51m long x 0.90m wide x 0.25m deep
977	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; mid to dark grey; sandy silt; 0.11m thick
978	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; orange; clay; occasional patches of grey silt and flecks of charcoal; very occasional small sandstone fragments; 0.14m thick
979	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; mid to dark grey; silt; 40mm thick
980	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	N-S linear; 45 degree sides stepping to shallow vertical sided slot in base; flat base; 9.00m long x 0.86m wide x 0.44m deep
981	4	cut	ditch	-	N-S linear; 45 degree sides; flat base; >4.40m long x 1.00m wide x 0.35m deep (13.00m long with 962 and 1030)
984	4	fill	ditch 985	-	firm; light to mid yellow grey; silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 0.12m thick
985	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	ENE-WSW linear; gently sloping sides; flat base; >3.20m long x 0.23m wide x 0.14m deep
986	4	fill	ditch 970	-	firm; mid-dark orange; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone; 0.10m thick
987	4	fill	posthole 988	-	firm; mid orange brown; silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.20m thick
988	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; vertical sides; concave base; 0.84m x 0.56m x 0.20m deep
989	4	fill	ditch 990	-	firm; mottled - mid orange and greyish green; silty clay; 0.13m thick
990	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear; rounded end in west; steep sides; flat base; 61m long x 0.35m wide x 0.13m deep (66m long with 966)
991	4	group no.	stakeholes	-	group no.; 129 stakeholes along length of feature 656
992	4	fill	ditch 994	-	firm; mid brownish grey; slightly sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; very occasional fine pebbles; 90mm thick
993	4	fill	ditch 994	primary fill	firm; light mid yellowish brown mottled grey; slightly sandy clay; occasional fine pebbles; 90mm thick
994	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear; rounded end in west; concave sides; flat base; 18m long x 0.48m wide x 90mm deep
995	4	deposit	spread	-	firm; mid brown; silt clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 4.2m x 1.4m x 80mm thick
997	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNW-SSE linear, rounded ends; 45 degree sides; flat base; 8.5m long x 0.28m wide x 0.24m deep
998	4	fill	ditch 985	primary fill	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 20mm thick
999	4	fill	ditch 985	-	loose; mid yellowish grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional medium stones; 0.10m thick
1000	5	fill	gully 1013	-	firm; mid grey with occasional patches of mid yellow; silty clay; moderate small stones; occasional medium stone fragments and flecks of charcoal; 0.51m maximum thickness
1001	4	fill	posthole 1002	-	soft; light brown; sandy clay; 0.11m thick
1002	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.40m diameter x 0.11m deep
1003	4	fill	posthole 1004	-	loose; mid orange brown; clayey sand; frequent small and medium stones; occasional flecks of charcoal and mid brown clay patches; 0.26m thick
1004	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; concave sides and base; 0.86m x 0.70m x 0.26m deep



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1007	4	fill	posthole 1008	-	firm; dark grey; silty clay; occasional thin lenses of yellow clay; 0.19m thick
1008	4	cut	linear	fence line	NE-SW linear; steep sides; concave base; 7.5m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m deep
1009	4	fill	ditch 1010	-	loose; mottled mid orange and grey; slightly silty sand; 0.13m thick
1010	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	curvilinear; rounded ends; 45 degree sides; concave base; 6m NNW-SSE then 5m W-E x 0.62m wide x 0.13m deep
1011	4	fill	gully 1012	-	firm; dark bluish grey; silty clay; 0.16m thick
1012	4	cut	gully	-	WNW-ESE linear; steep sides; concave base; >4m x 0.50m x 0.16m deep
1013	5	cut	gully	-	NNW-SSE linear; near vertical sides; flat base; >3.26m x 0.45m x 0.51m deep
1014	4	fill	feature 1015	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; silt clay; frequent lenses of grey clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 60mm thick
1015	4	cut	linear feature	fence line	curvilinear; steep sides; concave base; 4.00m S-N turning to east for 3.00m x 0.60m wide x 0.40m deep
1016	4	fill	feature 1017	-	firm; mid yellowish brown with lenses of mid yellow; silt clay with lenses of clay; occasional grit; 0.25m thick
1017	4	cut	linear feature	fence line	curvilinear; 45 degree sides; concave and flat base; 13.3m long x 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep
1019	4	fill	ditch 1010	-	loose; dark grey-black with lenses of mid yellowish white; silty sand with lenses of sand; 0.17m thick
1020	4	fill	ditch 1010	-	loose; mottled light grey, orange and white; silty sand; 0.15m thick
1021	4	fill	ditch 1022	-	firm; mottled mid grey and orange yellow; sandy clay; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.59m thick
1022	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	NNW-SSE linear; steep sides; narrow flat base; > 1.65m x 1.10m x 0.59m deep
1023	4	fill	ditch 1024	-	friable; mid grey; slightly clayey silt; occasional patches of greyish brown silty clay; 0.17m thick
1024	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NE-SW curvilinear; rounded ends; 45 degree sides; flat base; 6m long x 0.87m wide x 0.15m deep
1025	4	fill	ditch 1024	-	friable; mixed mid orange brown sandy silt with dark grey sandy, clayey silt; 0.12m thick
1026	4	fill	ditch 1024	-	friable; mid greyish yellow; sandy clay; occasional patches of dark greyish brown silt; 70mm thick
1027	4	fill	ditch 1030	-	firm; dark brown; silty clay; occasional small stones; 60mm thick
1028	4	fill	ditch 1030	-	firm; mottled mid brownish yellow and light blue grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.16m thick
1029	4	fill	ditch 1030	-	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.45m thick
1030	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	N-S linear; rounded end; concave sides; two tapered slots in base; 5.40m long x 1.30m wide x 0.52m deep (13m long with ditches 962 and 981)
1033	4	fill	ditch 1043	-	loose; dark orange brown; silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.17m deep
1034	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; light mid grey; silty clay; occasional small fragments of sandstone and thin lenses of orange clay and gravel; 0.25m thick
1035	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; orange; clay; frequent lenses of grey silt; occasional fine gravel and flecks of charcoal; 0.21m thick
1036	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; mid grey; silt; very occasional lenses of orange clay; 80mm thick
1037	4	fill	ditch 980	-	firm; orange; clay; 0.17m thick
1038	4	fill	ditch 997	-	compact; mid-dark grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.17m thick
1039	4	fill	ditch 997	primary fill	firm; mid brownish orange; sandy silt; 0.10m thick
1040	4	fill	gully 634	primary fill	firm; light grey and mid yellow; clayey silt; occasional small stones; 0.11m thick
1041	5	fill	ditch 1042	-	firm; mid brownish grey mottled orange; silty clay; occasional medium and large stones, forming post packing; 0.30m thick
1042	4	cut	ditch	-	linear; rounded end in east; near vertical sides; flat base; >1.25m x 0.97m x 0.30m deep
1043	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NE-SW linear; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 11.40m long x 0.90m wide x 0.16m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1044	4	fill	ditch 883	-	friable; mid brown; sandy silt; occasional small, medium and large stones; 0.18m thick
1045	4	fill	ditch 883	-	friable; brown yellow; silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 70mm thick
1046	5	fill	ditch 908	-	firm; mid grey mottled light-mid yellowish brown; sandy clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.13m thick
1047	5	fill	ditch 908	-	firm; light orange brown; slightly sandy clay; 40mm thick
1048	5	fill	ditch 901	-	firm; mid yellow and orange; clay; 70mm thick
1049	5	fill	ditch 901	-	firm; dark grey; slightly sandy clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.21m thick
1050	4	fill	ditch 901	-	firm; mottled yellow orange and light brown; 0.34m thick
1053	5	fill	ditch 1055	-	firm; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional medium pebbles; 0.22m thick
1054	5	fill	ditch 1055	primary fill	firm; light orange brown mottled with light grey; sandy clay; 90mm thick
1055	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; irregular rounded end; west side steep, east gently sloping; concave base; 58m long x 1.18m wide x 0.28m deep (100m long with ditch 343)
1056	5	fill	ditch 1057	-	loose, becoming more compact with depth; mid greyish brown; silty sand; occasional small and medium stones; 0.19m thick
1057	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; rounded ends; slightly concave sides; flat base; 16m long x 0.83m wide x 0.27m deep (41m long with 1063)
1058	4	fill	ditch 1059	-	firm; dark brown with orange flecks; silty clay; frequent flecks of orange sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.15m thick
1059	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; concave sides; uneven base; 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep
1060	3	fill	posthole 1205	-	loose; light brownish grey; fine sandy silt; occasional flecks of coal and small stones; 0.40m thick
1061	5	fill	ditch 1063	-	firm and friable; mid to dark brown; clayey silt; frequent small and medium stones; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.16m thick
1062	5	fill	ditch 1063	primary fill	very firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional small stones; 90mm thick
1063	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; rounded ends; gently sloping sides; flat base; 25m long x 0.62m wide x 0.25m deep (41m long with 1057)
1064	5	fill	ditch 1065	-	hard; mid brown; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; very occasional large stones; 90mm thick
1065	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; rounded ends; gently sloping sides; flat base; 14m long x 0.67m wide x 0.16m deep
1066	5	fill	ditch 1065	primary fill	loose; mid brownish yellow; silty sand; 20mm thick
1067	3	fill	posthole trench 1167	-	firm; light greyish brown; slightly clayey sand; frequent medium and large stones, up to 0.15m x 0.25m, 30-40% of which are burnt; 0.15m thick
1068	6	fill	ditch 942	-	firm; mid greyish brown; silty clay; 50mm thick
1069	4	fill	ditch 962	-	firm; light brownish yellow; silt clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 18mm thick
1070	4	fill	ditch 962	-	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; frequent small and medium stones; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.14m thick
1071	4	fill	ditch 942	-	firm; light grey; silty clay; occasional medium stones; 0.15m thick
1072	4	fill	ditch 942	-	soft; dark greyish blue; silty clay; 30mm thick
1073	4	fill	ditch 942	-	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 60mm thick
1074	4	fill	ditch 942	primary fill	firm; mottled mid yellowish brown and mid grey; sandy clay; 90mm thick
1075	4	fill	gully 1081	-	firm; mid grey; clayey silt; occasional small stones; 0.27m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1076	4	fill	ditch 1077	-	loose and friable; mid greyish brown; clay sand; occasional medium stones and flecks of charcoal; frequent clay patches; 0.17m thick
1077	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear; rounded ends; north side gently sloping south side steep; flat base; 9.30m long x 0.86m wide x 0.10m deep
1078	3	fill	gully 1080	-	firm; light grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; very occasional medium fragments of sandstone; 0.19m thick
1079	3	fill	gully 1080	-	firm; light grey and mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone; 0.14m
1080	3	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear with rounded end in south-west; sides vary from near vertical to 45 degree with the internal side generally
1081	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear with rounded butt end in south-east; sides at 55 degrees; flat base; 0.70m wide x 0.27m deep
1082	4	fill	ditch 1437	-	loose; mid-dark brown; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal flecks and small fragments of sandstone; 0.15m thick
1083	4	fill	ditch 1437	-	loose; mid-dark grey; silt; occasional lenses of orange clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small fragments of sandstone; 0.32m thick
1084	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	loose; orange; clay; occasional thin lenses of grey silt with moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional small fragments of sandstone; 0.16m thick
1085	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; mid-dark grey; silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; very occasional small fragments of sandstone; 0.15m thick
1086	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	linear with rounded end in south-east; sides generally 45 degrees to near vertical with vertical sided slot in base; flat base; 48m N-S then turns to run W-E for 21m; 1.70m wide x 0.62m deep
1087	4	fill	gully 1088	-	soft; dark blue grey and mid yellowish brown; silty clay; frequent large stones; 0.16m thick
1088	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear with rounded end; concave sides; flat to concave base; 0.92m wide x 0.16m deep
1089	4	fill	ditch 1090	-	firm; mid grey; sandy clay; very occasional fine pebbles; 0.22m thick
1090	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear with rounded end in east; sides generally 45 degrees; flat base; 24m long x 1.31m wide x 0.22m deep (56m long with ditch 830)
1091	4	fill	ditch 1092	-	firm; light mid yellowish brown with patches of light grey; sandy clay; 0.11m thick
1092	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear; steep sides; flat base; 1m wide x 0.25m
1094	5	fill	ditch 1095	-	loose; mid greyish brown with occasional patches of yellow clay; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 0.27m thick
1095	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	linear with rounded end in north-east; sides generally concave, but in south sides gently sloping to vertical sided slot; concave base; 37m NE-SW turning at right angles to east for 10.00m x 0.75m wide x 0.27m deep (78m NE-SW with ditch
1096	5	fill	ditch 1097	-	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional patches of yellow clay; occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal; 0.27m thick
1097	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	linear; rounded end in east; concave sides and base; 36m NE-SW then turns at right angles in north to run 10m to east x 1.50m wide x 0.25m deep (78m NE-SW with ditch 908)
1098	4	fill	ditch 1099	-	loose; light grey; clayey silt; occasional small fragments of sandstone; 0.22m thick
1099	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; 45 degree sides; concave base; >10.90m long x 1.15m wide x 0.49m deep
1100	4	fill	ditch 1102	-	soft; mid bluish grey; silt; occasional lenses of mid greyish brown clay; 0.77m thick
1101	4	fill	ditch 1102	-	firm to soft with depth; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; 0.52m thick
1102	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 637	enclosure; same as	ditch re-cut, seen in section; 45 degree sides stepping to vertical sides; flat base; 1.40m wide x 0.73m deep
1103	4	fill	ditch 637	-	firm to soft; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; 0.57m thick
1104	4	fill	ditch 1105	-	soft; mid brown; sandy silt; occasional small stones

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1105	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 637	same as ditch 1102	linear; gently sloping sides stepping to steep sides with V-shaped profiles; 0.94m wide x 0.39m
1106	4	fill	ditch 637	-	firm; mottled yellow, brown and grey; sandy clay with silt lenses; 0.44m thick
1107	4	fill	ditch 637	primary fill	soft; mid bluish grey; silt; 0.15m thick
1108	3	fill	hearth 1111	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; frequent sub-rounded to angular stones, mainly sandstone 0.12m x 80mm x 50mm, many burnt; frequent flecks and fragments of coal and charcoal; occasional lenses of light grey ash; 0.12m thick
1109	3	fill	hearth 1111	-	firm; mottled light yellow, orange and mid grey; silty clay; patches of light grey ash with frequent flecks of charcoal and coal; frequent small and medium stones; 60mm thick
1110	3	fill	hearth 1111	primary fill	loose; dark grey; ashy silt; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; occasional patches of light grey ash; 50mm thick
1111	3	cut	hearth	-	sub-circular; sides vary from vertical to gradually sloping; base slightly concave with localised irregularities; 1.09m N-S x 0.90m E-W x 0.18m deep
1112	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; gently sloping sides; flat base; > 18.6m long x 1.59m wide x 0.13m deep
1113	4	fill	ditch 1112	-	loose; mid brownish grey; clay; 0.13m thick
1114	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; near vertical sides; flat base; >4.3m long x 0.48m wide x 0.32m deep
1115	4	fill	ditch 1114	-	loose; light grey; silty clay; 0.15m thick
1116	4	fill	stakehole 1117	-	firm; dark brown; silty clay; frequent flecks of orange sand; 60mm thick
1117	4	fill	stakehole	-	circular; concave sides and base; 0.13m diameter x 60mm deep
1118	4	fill	stakehole 1119	-	firm; dark orange brown; silty clay; frequent flecks of orange sand; 60mm thick
1119	4	fill	stakehole	-	circular; concave sides and base; 150mm diameter x 60mm deep
1120	4	cut	fence line	-	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; sides concave; base not seen, re-cut; 3.40m long x 0.62m wide x 0.19m deep (5.00m long with 718)
1121	4	fill	fence line 1120	-	firm; light orange; silty clay; very occasional small to medium stones; 0.19m thick
1122	4	cut	re-cut of feature 1120	-	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in south; near vertical sides; flat base; 3.40m long x 0.44m wide x 0.42m deep
1123	4	fill	fence line 1122	-	firm; light brownish orange and light grey; clayey silt; occasional small to medium stones; 0.30m thick
1124	4	fill	fence line 1122	primary fill	firm; light grey; silt; occasional lenses of mid orange clay; 0.13m thick
1125	4	fill	ditch 1099	-	firm; light grey; clay; 0.17m thick
1126	4	fill	ditch 1099	-	loose; mid grey orange; sandy clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.43m thick
1127	4	fill	ditch 1128	-	loose; dark brownish grey; silty clay; 0.21m thick
1128	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; steep sides; flat base; >14.20m long x 0.55m wide x 0.24m deep
1129	4	fill	fence line 1131	-	soft; mid brownish grey; silt; 0.21m thick
1130	4	fill	fence line 1131	-	soft; mid brownish grey mottled yellow; silt with sandy clay; 0.48m thick
1131	4	cut	fence line	-	linear; rounded end in north; near vertical sides; flat base; 15m NW-SE, then turns to run to south for 3m; 0.74m wide x 0.36m deep
1132	4	fill	ditch 1099	primary fill	loose; dark greyish orange; silty clay; 0.14m thick
1133	4	fill	ditch 1135	-	firm; mid orange brown; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and very occasional small stones; 50mm thick
1134	4	fill	ditch 1135	primary fill	stiff; mid brownish yellow; silt clay; moderate flecks of charcoal; 10mm thick
1135	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNW-SSE linear; rounded end in north; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.95m long x 0.52m wide x 60mm deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1136	4	fill	linear 1131	primary fill	soft; bluish grey; silt; 60mm thick
1137	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; very occasional flecks of charcoal, fine gravel and small fragments of sandstone; 0.14m thick
1138	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm to firm; mid grey; clayey silt; frequent lenses of mid orange brown clay; occasional flecks of charcoal, fine gravel and small fragments of sandstone; 0.34m thick
1139	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; orange; silty clay; frequent lenses of mid grey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal, fine gravel and small fragments of sandstone; 0.16m thick
1140	4	fill	ditch 1086	primary fill	firm; mid to dark grey; silt; occasional flecks of charcoal, fine pebbles and thin mid orange clay lenses; 0.17m thick
1141	4	fill	ditch 1142	-	friable; mid brown; clayey silt; frequent medium fragments of sandstone; 0.16m thick
1142	4	cut	re-cut 1135	field boundary	NNW-SSE linear; rounded ends; steep sides; flat base; 6.60m long x 0.41m wide x 0.19m deep
1143	3	fill	gully 1144	-	soft; mid grey; sandy clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small fragments of sandstone; 90mm thick
1144	3	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded end in north-west; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.45m wide x 90mm deep
1147	4	fill	ditch 1114	-	compact; mid greyish orange; sandy clay; 0.25m thick
1148	4	fill	ditch 1114	primary fill	firm; mid to dark grey; silty clay; 0.19m thick
1149	4	fill	ditch 1154	-	soft; light grey; clay; 60mm thick
1150	4	fill	ditch 1154	-	soft; mottled orange and grey; clay; 0.45m thick
1151	4	fill	ditch 1154	-	soft; mottled orange and grey; clay; 16mm thick
1152	4	fill	ditch 1227	-	soft; mottled orange and grey; clayey sand; very occasional small stones; 46mm thick
1153	4	fill	ditch 1154	primary fill	soft; mottled orange and grey; clayey sand; very occasional small stones; 0.30m thick
1154	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	linear; gradually sloping sides sloping to sharp step with near vertical sides; concave base; 10.00m N-S, then turns to run E-W 8.00m; 3.00m wide x 0.75m deep
1155	4	fill	ditch 1142	primary fill	firm; dark brownish yellow; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.11m thick
1156	4	fill	gully 1157	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; moderate small and medium stones; 60mm thick
1157	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded ends; sides at 50 degrees; flat base; 0.30m wide x 60mm deep
1158	4	fill	ditch 1159	-	loose; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional small stones; 0.11m thick
1159	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	curvilinear; rounded end in south; concave sides and base; 15m N-S then curves to SW for 8m; 0.86m wide x 0.21m deep (18m N-S with 832)
1160	4	fill	pit 1162	-	firm; light grey silt and mid brownish orange silty clay; 60mm thick
1161	4	fill	pit 1162	-	loose; black; crushed and fragmented charcoal; 20mm thick
1162	4	cut	pit	-	sub-circular; gradually sloping sides; flat base; 1.40m x 1.10m x 0.15m deep
1163	4	fill	pit 1162	primary fill	firm; mid orange brown; silty clay; occasional small stones; 0.10m thick
1164	4	fill	gully 1166	-	silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.14m thick
1165	4	fill	gully 1166	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; frequent large stones; 50mm thick
1166	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded end in north; concave sides and base; 1.19m long x 0.42m wide x 40mm deep
1167	3	cut	trench for postholes	-	irregular linear; gradually sloping sides; 3 post holes cut in base; 2.00m long x 0.64m wide x 0.14m deep
1168	3	cut	posthole in 1167	-	sub-circular; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 0.50m diameter x 90mm deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1169	3	cut	posthole in 1167	-	sub-oval; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.14m deep
1170	3	cut	posthole in 1167	-	sub-oval; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 0.80m x 0.60m x 0.13m deep
1171	3	fill	postholes 1173-1176, 1236	-	firm; mottled light greyish brown and orange; mixed lenses of clayey sand and clayey silt; frequent small stones; 0.17m thick
1172	3	cut	trench for postholes 1173-1176, 1236	-	linear; southern side straight, northern side irregular due to posts; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 1.65m long x 0.45m wide x 0.17m deep
1173	3	cut	posthole in trench 1172	-	sub-circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.15m diameter x 70mm deep
1174	3	cut	posthole in trench 1172	-	oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.35m x 0.20m x 90mm deep
1175	3	cut	posthole in trench 1172	-	sub-circular; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 0.25m diameter x 0.15m deep
1176	3	cut	posthole in trench 1172	-	oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.45m x 0.35m x 80mm deep
1178	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	linear with square end in west; at west end concave sides stepping down to steep sides slot; flat base; 10m W-E then turns at right angles to run N-S for 48m; 1.50m wide x 0.50m deep
1179	4	fill	ditch 1159	-	loose; dark brown; clayey silt; frequent charcoal; 90mm thick
1180	4	fill	ditch 1159	primary fill	firm; mid brownish yellow; silty clay; 90mm thick
1181	4	fill	ditch 1182	primary fill	firm; mottled mid brownish grey and mid yellowish brown; sandy clay; frequent small and medium stones; 0.18m thick
1182	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNW-SSE linear; concave sides and base; 6.00m long x 0.69m wide x 0.18m deep
1185	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	soft; mid greyish brown; silty clay; 0.34m thick
1186	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid reddish brown; clay; occasional pockets of mid grey ash; 0.30m thick
1187	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	soft; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional pockets of mid grey ash; 0.30m thick
1188	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	soft; mid reddish brown with yellow lenses; clay; occasional small pockets of ash and fine gravel; 0.16m thick
1189	4	fill	ditch 1105	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional pockets of mid bluish grey clay; 0.70m wide; unexcavated
1190	4	fill	ditch 1227	-	firm; mid bluish grey; clayey silt; occasional small stones; 0.24m thick
1191	4	fill	ditch 1192	-	irregular linear; gradually sloping sides; 3 post holes cut in base; 2.00m long x 0.64m wide x 0.14m deep
1192	4	cut	fence line	-	NE-SW linear; rounded end in north; near vertical sides; tapered base; >6m x 0.52m x 0.25m deep
1193	4	fill	ditch 1159	-	compact; grey; clay; occasional small stones; 0.21m thick
1194	4	cut	fence line	-	N-S linear; near vertical sides; >14.10m long x 1m wide x 0.60m deep
1195	4	fill	ditch 1247	-	compact; light bluish grey with orange flecks; clay; 0.16m thick
1196	4	fill	ditch 1247	-	compact; light bluish grey with orange flecks; slightly sandy clay; 0.41m thick
1197	4	fill	ditch 1247	primary fill	compact; mid grey; clay; occasional large stones; 0.13m thick
1198	4	fill	ditch 1194	primary fill	compact; mid orange brown with grey flecks; sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.33m thick
1199	4	fill	ditch 1194	-	compact; light grey with orange flecks; very sandy clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.40m thick
1200	4	fill	trench 1201	-	firm; mid grey with orange mottling; silty clay; moderate medium stones; 0.10m thick
1201	4	cut	wall trench	roundhouse	curvilinear with rounded ends; steep sides, generally at 80 degrees; flat base; 0.42m wide x 0.20m deep
1202	4	fill	posthole 1203	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; moderate stones, 0.10m-0.20m; 0.13m thick
1203	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides at 70 degrees; flat base; 0.33m diameter x 0.13m deep
1204	3	fill	posthole 1205	-	firm; grey orange; sandy clay; frequent stones, up to 150mm; 0.45m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1205	3	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; vertical sides at top, then steeply sloping to concave base; 1.1m x 0.90m x 0.45m deep
1206	4	fill	gully 1207	-	soft; dark blue grey; silty clay; occasional medium stones; 60mm thick
1207	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	linear; rounded ends; concave sides; flat base; 1.40m long x 0.20m wide x 60mm deep
1208	4	fill	gully 1209	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; 60mm thick
1209	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	linear; concave sides; flat base; 1.6m long x 0.32m wide x 60mm deep
1210	4	fill	pit 1211	-	firm; mid brown with orange clay mottling; silty clay; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional fine gravel and small fragments of burnt bone; 50mm thick
1211	4	cut	pit	-	sub-circular; irregular sides at 45 degrees; concave base; 0.38m diameter x 50mm deep
1212	4	fill	posthole 1213	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; frequent stones, 0.10-0.20m; 0.29m thick
1213	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.56m diameter x 0.29m deep
1214	4	fill	posthole 1215	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; 30mm thick
1215	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; concave sides; flat base; 0.25m x 0.17m x 30mm deep
1216	4	fill	posthole 1217	-	soft; dark bluish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
1217	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; concave sides; flat base; 0.44m x 0.38m x 0.10m deep
1218	4	fill	posthole 1219	-	soft; black; charcoal and clay; 90mm thick
1219	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.12m diameter x 90mm deep
1220	4	fill	posthole 1221	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; frequent stones, 0.10-0.20m; 0.13m thick
1221	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.39m diameter; 0.19m deep
1222	3	fill	trench 1223	-	loose; light brownish grey; clayey sand; occasional small stones; 0.25m thick
1223	3	cut	fence line	-	curvilinear; near vertical sides; flat base; 10m long x 0.60m wide x 0.35m deep
1224	4	fill	hearth 1225	-	friable; black with patches of grey; silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 70mm thick
1225	4	cut	hearth	-	sub-oval; concave sides; flat base; 1.83m x 0.57m x 0.11m deep
1226	4	fill	hearth 1225	primary fill	friable; light grey with orange mottling; silty sand; occasional small stones; 30mm thick
1227	4	cut	fence line	-	curvilinear; near vertical sides; tapered base; 6m NE-SW then 3.40m E-W; 0.38m wide x 0.24m deep
1228	4	fill	ditch 1229	-	soft; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; occasional lenses of firm mid grey sandy silt; 0.15m thick
1229	4	cut	fence line	-	curvilinear; gently sloping sides; flat base; 4.6m long x 1m wide x 0.18m deep
1230	4	fill	posthole 1231	-	soft; mid bluish grey; silty clay; frequent large stones; 0.13m thick
1231	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; concave sides; flat base; 0.42m x 0.28m x 0.13m deep
1232	4	fill	posthole 1233	-	firm; mid yellowish grey; clayey sand; frequent small fragments of coal and medium stones; occasional small stones; 0.11m thick
1233	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steeply sloping sides; concave base; 0.66m diameter x 0.11m deep
1234	4	fill	posthole 1235	-	soft; mid brownish grey; silt clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones; 0.17m thick
1235	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; stepped sides; flat base; 0.40m x 0.22m x 0.17m deep
1236	3	cut	posthole	-	oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep
1237	4	fill	posthole 1238	-	firm; mid yellowish grey with dark grey patches; clayey sand; frequent medium stones; moderate flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1238	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; irregular sides; concave base; 1.2m x 0.8m x 50mm deep
1239	4	fill	posthole 1240	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; frequent packing stones, generally 0.10m; 0.12m thick
1240	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep
1241	3	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; concave sides and base; 0.30m diameter x 0.14m deep
1242	3	cut	posthole	-	oval; vertical sides; concave base; 0.60m x 0.35m x 0.12m deep
1243	3	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.45m x 0.30m x 0.11m deep
1244	3	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.30m x 0.15m x 40mm deep
1245	3	cut	posthole	-	sub-circular; steep sides; concave base; 0.38m diameter x 0.11m deep
1246	3	fill	fence line 1223	-	firm; dark orange brown; sandy clay; occasional lenses of mid grey silt with moderate small stones, up to 0.15m; 0.35m thick
1247	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1194	-	seen in section; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.79m wide x 0.60m deep
1248	4	fill	pit 1250	-	firm; dark brown; clayey silt; frequent charcoal; 80mm thick
1249	4	fill	pit 1250	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey silt; frequent small and medium stones; 0.37m thick
1250	4	cut	natural feature?	-	oval; very gently sloping sides; concave base; 3.60m x 3.20m x 0.37m deep
1251	5	fill	ditch 1253	-	firm; light orange brown; clayey silt; occasional small stones; 0.15m thick
1252	5	fill	ditch 1253	primary fill	compact; mottled brown, orange, yellow; silty clay with pockets of clay; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
1253	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; irregular rounded end in south; gently sloping sides; concave base; >11m long x 1.10m wide x 0.20m deep
1254	4	fill	ditch 1255	-	firm; mid brown; sandy silt; frequent charcoal; 0.11m thick
1255	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	E-W linear; near vertical sides; irregular base; 1.92m long x 0.35m wide x 0.11m deep
1256	4	fill	ditch 1142	-	loose; dark brown black; sandy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 0.15m thick
1257	3	fill	posthole 1261	-	loose; dark grey; silt; occasional small fragments of coal; 60mm thick
1258	3	fill	posthole 1261	-	firm; light grey; clay; 70mm thick
1259	3	fill	posthole 1261	-	loose; dark grey; silt; 70mm thick
1260	3	fill	posthole 1261	primary fill	firm; light grey; clay; 60mm thick
1261	3	cut	posthole	-	oval; near vertical sides; flat base; 1.10m x 0.82m x 0.30m deep
1262	3	fill	posthole 1263	-	loose; mid grey; silty sand; moderate small stones, 50-150mm; 0.22m thick
1263	3	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.62m diameter x 0.22m deep
1264	3	fill	posthole 1265	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; 0.14m thick
1265	3	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.55m diameter x 0.14m deep
1266	3	fill	posthole 1267	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; 0.13m thick
1267	3	cut	posthole	-	circular; moderately sloping sides; base truncated; 1.00m x 0.90m x 0.13m deep
1268	4	fill	ditch 1450	-	friable; mid grey-black; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal, fine gravel and small fragments of coal; 0.13m thick
1269	4	fill	ditch 1270	-	firm; light grey sandy clay with mid orange silty clay; 0.38m thick
1270	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	linear; rounded end in east; near vertical sides; flat base; 21m N-S, then turns at right angles 24m W-E; 0.70m wide x 0.41m deep



Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1271	4	fill	ditch 1450	-	loose; dark grey-black; occasional flecks of charcoal and coal; very occasional fine gravel; 0.19m thick
1272	4	fill	ditch 1270	-	compact; mixed grey and yellow orange; silty clay; moderate flecks of charcoal; occasional medium fragments of sandstone; 0.36m thick
1273	5	fill	ditch 1275	-	loose; mid orange brown; clayey silt; 0.10m thick
1275	5	cut	ditch	field boundary	NNE-SSW linear; rounded end in north; gently sloping sides; flat base; 7.80m long x 0.80m wide x 0.10m deep
1276	4	fill	ditch 1131	-	friable; mid brownish orange and mid grey; sandy silt; frequent small stones; occasional large stones; 0.12m deep
1277	4	fill	ditch 1142	primary fill	loose; light brownish yellow; silty sand; frequent charcoal; 30mm thick
1278	4	fill	ditch 1154	-	firm; mixed mid reddish brown, bluish grey and mid yellowish brown; mixed clay; moderate lenses of bluish grey silty clay; very occasional patches of light grey ash; 0.30m thick
1279	4	fill	ditch 1131	-	firm; mid brownish orange and mid bluish grey; silty clay; 0.26m thick
1280	4	fill	feature 1282	-	friable; mixed dark brownish grey and black; silty clay and crushed and fragmented charcoal; frequent dark reddish brown
1281	4	fill	feature 1282	primary fill	very mixed, but mainly firm light to mid reddish brown silty clay with light to mid grey clayey sand; frequent flecks of charcoal; very occasional fine pebbles; 0.38m thick
1282	4	cut	unknown	-	curvilinear; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 2.60m long x 1.60m wide x 0.35m deep
1283	5	fill	ditch 1055	-	loose; dark brown; silty clay; 0.16m thick
1284	4	fill	ditch 1442	-	loose; mid grey; silty clay; 0.15m thick
1285	5	fill	ditch 1055	primary fill	compact; mid greyish brown; clay; very occasional small stones; 0.46m deep
1286	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	N-S linear; 45 degree sides; base truncated; >23m x 1.15m wide x 0.40m deep
1287	6	fill	drain 1297	-	firm; dark greyish brown; clay; not fully excavated
1288	4	fill	ditch 1286	primary fill	firm; red brown; clayey silt; 0.45m thick
1289	6	fill	drain 1297	-	loose; dark brown; silty clay; 0.20m thick
1290	6	fill	drain 1297	-	loose; dark brown to black; silt; decayed turf; 0.10m thick
1291	4	fill	ditch 1286	-	firm; dark brown; silty clay; 0.33m thick
1292	4	fill	ditches 1286 & 1296	-	firm; mid brown; clayey silt; 0.10m thick
1293	4	fill	ditch 1296	-	firm; dark mid yellowish brown; clayey silt; 70mm thick
1294	4	fill	ditch 1296	-	firm; mid yellowish brown; clayey silt; 0.20m thick
1295	4	fill	ditch 1296	primary fill	firm; dark grey; slightly clayey silt; 0.10m thick
1296	4	cut	ditch	field boundary	N-S linear; 45 degree sides; concave base; >23m long x 0.70m wide x 0.36m deep
1297	6	cut	drain	-	N-S linear; drain trench
1298	4	fill	posthole 1299	-	firm to loose; light grey; sandy silt; 0.12m thick
1299	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.18m diameter x 0.12m deep
1300	4	fill	stakehole 1301	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; 0.10m thick
1301	4	cut	stakehole	-	circular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.10m diameter x 0.10m deep
1302	4	fill	feature 1304	-	soft; light to mid grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and coal; 36mm thick
1303	4	fill	feature 1304	primary fill	compacted; mixed mid grey and yellowish orange; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 36mm thick
1304	4	cut	natural feature?	-	irregular sub-rectangular; concave sides and base; 6.40m x 3m x 0.36m deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1305	4	fill	ditch 1286	-	firm; dark grey and brown; clayey silt; 0.28m thick
1306	4	cut	wall trench	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded ends; sides vary from steep to gradual; irregular base with post impressions; 0.34m wide x 0.24m deep
1307	4	fill	ditch 1309	-	soft; mid grey; clay silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 90mm thick
1308	4	fill	ditch 1309	-	firm; mottled mid grey, yellowish orange; silt clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.39m thick
1309	4	cut	ditch	-	NW-SE linear; rounded terminal in east, not excavated to west; steep sides; tapered base; 6m x 0.50m x 0.39m
1310	4	fill	posthole 1311	-	friable; mid grey; clayey silt; occasional small, medium and large stones; 0.11m thick
1311	4	cut	posthole	roundhouse	oval; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.70m x 0.63m x 0.11m deep
1312	4	fill	posthole 1313	-	firm; dark brownish grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; moderate medium stones; occasional patches of yellow clay; 80mm thick
1313	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval elongated in south (suggesting post was wrenched out); concave sides; uneven base; 1.20m x 0.42m x 90mm deep
1314	4	fill	gully 1315	-	firm; mixed mid brown orange and mid grey; silty clay; 80mm thick
1315	4	cut	gully	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded ends; steep sides; flat base; 1.4m long x 0.30m wide x 80mm deep
1316	4	fill	posthole 1317	-	friable; dark grey-black; silt; 0.14m thick
1317	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; concave sides and base; 0.17m diameter x 0.14m deep
1318	4	fill	wall trench 1306	roundhouse	friable; light yellowish grey; silty sand; frequent charcoal; 0.13m thick
1319	4	fill	wall trench 1306	roundhouse	firm; mid orange grey; clayey silt; moderate flecks of charcoal; 0.24m thick
1320	4	fill	wall trench 1322	roundhouse	firm; mid grey mixed with yellow and light grey clay and sand; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; moderate medium fragments of sandstone; 0.12m thick
1321	4	cut	wall trench	roundhouse	linear; rounded ends; steep sides; flat base; 2.84m long x 0.34m wide x 0.12m deep
1322	4	cut	posthole	roundhouse	sub-circular; 45 degree sides; flat base; 0.30m diameter x 0.12m deep
1323	4	fill	posthole 1324	-	loose; mixed mid brown and mid grey; slightly sandy clay; frequent charcoal; moderate small fragments of daub; 70mm thick
1324	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; irregular sides; concave base; 0.31m x 0.20m x 70mm deep
1325	4	fill	stakehole 1326	-	friable; dark brown; slightly sandy silt; 0.19m thick
1326	4	cut	stakehole	-	circular; steep sides; pointed base; 0.18m diameter x 0.19m deep
1327	4	fill	wall trench 1306	roundhouse	loose; mid brownish grey; sandy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional medium burnt stones; 0.10m thick
1328	4	fill	wall trench 1330	roundhouse	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional medium stones; 0.14m thick
1329	4	fill	wall trench 1330	roundhouse	firm; mid yellow; clay; very occasional small stones; 0.18m thick
1330	4	cut	wall trench	roundhouse	curvilinear; rounded ends; sides at 70 degrees; flat base; 0.57m wide x 0.18m deep
1331	4	cut	posthole	roundhouse	sub-oval; near vertical sides; concave base; 0.10m x 90mm x 0.16m deep
1332	4	fill	posthole 1333	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; frequent medium stones; occasional small stones; 70mm thick
1333	4	cut	posthole	roundhouse	sub-circular; irregular sides and base; 0.64m x 0.58m x 70mm deep
1334	4	fill	ditch 1086	primary fill	compact; mid greyish brown; clay; very occasional small stones; 0.42m thick
1335	4	fill	posthole 1336	-	loose; mid orange grey; clayey silt; moderate flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 60mm thick
1336	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; gently sloping sides; flat base with deeper tapered point; 0.34m x 0.18m x 60mm deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1337	4	fill	posthole 1338	-	loose; mid orange grey; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 40mm thick
1338	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gently sloping sides; concave base; 0.18m x 0.16m x 40mm deep
1339	4	fill	posthole 1340	-	loose; mid orange grey; clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
1340	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; gradually sloping sides; irregular base with 2 depressions; 0.48m x 0.19m x 50mm deep
1341	4	fill	posthole 1342	-	sticky; mid greyish purple; clay; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; 70mm thick
1342	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; near vertical sides; flat base; 0.18m x 0.11m x 70mm deep
1343	4	fill	feature 1344	-	firm; light yellowish grey mottled with orange; silty clay; occasional small stones; 50mm thick
1344	4	cut	slot feature	-	NW-SE linear; rounded ends; concave sides and base; 1.95m long x 0.30m wide x 50mm deep
1345	4	fill	posthole 1346	-	sticky; light greyish yellow; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 60mm thick
1346	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gradually sloping sides; flat base; 0.17m diameter x 60mm deep
1347	4	fill	stakehole 1348	-	sticky; light greyish yellow; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 70mm thick
1348	4	cut	stakehole	-	circular; steep sides; tapered base; 0.12m x 0.10m x 70mm deep
1349	4	fill	posthole 1350	-	sticky; light greyish yellow; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
1350	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gently sloping sides; irregular base, tapered in one area; 0.16m x 0.12m x 50mm deep
1351	4	fill	stakehole 1352	-	sticky; light greyish yellow; clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
1352	4	cut	stakehole	-	circular; steep sides; tapered base; 80mm x 80mm x 50mm deep
1353	4	fill	posthole 1354	-	firm; dark black-grey; clayey silt; 0.30m thick
1354	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; 45 degree sides; flat base; 1.10m diameter x 0.30m deep
1355	4	fill	posthole 1356	-	firm; dark grey; silty sand; occasional patches of yellow clay and small stones; 0.22m thick
1356	4	cut	posthole	-	circular with linear extension in north (suggestive of post having been wrenched out); 45 degree sides; flat base; diameter 1.10m x 0.22m deep
1357	4	fill	posthole 1359	-	firm; dark greyish brown; slightly sandy silt; 0.16m deep
1358	4	fill	posthole 1359	primary fill	firm; light brownish yellow; clay; frequent patches of mid grey silt; occasional small and medium stones; 0.10m thick
1359	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; near vertical sides in south and 45 degree in north; flat base; 1.40m x 0.83m x 0.26m deep
1360	3	fill	pit? 1361	-	loose; mid orange grey; sandy silt; 50mm thick
1361	3	cut	pit?	-	sub-oval; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 0.44m x 0.25m x 50mm deep
1362	3	fill	pit? 1363	-	loose; mid orange grey; sandy silt; frequent charcoal; 60mm thick
1363	3	cut	pit?	-	sub-oval; gradually sloping sides; concave base; 0.58m x 0.21m x 60mm deep
1364	4	fill	posthole 1365	-	firm; dark grey; silty clay; frequent small and medium stones, some burnt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
1365	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-oval; gently sloping sides; irregular base; 0.56m x 0.42m x 50mm deep
1366	4	fill	posthole 1367	-	firm; dark grey; clayey silt; frequent large stones; 0.12m thick
1367	4	cut	posthole	-	sub-square; rounded corners; steep sides; flat base; 0.34m x 0.34m x 0.12m deep
1368	3	cut	stakehole	-	circular; vertical sides; tapered base; 80mm x 60mm x 80mm deep
1369	4	cut	stakehole	-	circular; vertical sides; tapered base; 80mm diameter x 70mm deep
1370	4	cut	stakehole	-	rectangular; steep sides; flat base; 0.11m x 90mm x 70mm deep

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1371	4	fill	pit 1372	-	loose; dark grey-black; sandy silt; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; 30mm thick
1372	4	cut	pit	-	circular; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.41m x 0.38m x 30mm deep
1373	4	fill	ditch 481	-	friable; mid red brown; clay silt; frequent pockets of coarse mid brown sand; 0.20m thick
1374	4	fill	ditch 481	-	soft; mid greyish brown; silty clay; 0.12m thick
1375	4	fill	ditch 481	-	soft; mid grey; silty clay; 0.35m thick
1376	4	fill	ditch 481	-	soft; mid grey; clay; occasional lenses of mid yellowish brown clay; occasional pockets of mid grey ash; 0.35m thick
1377	4	fill	ditch 481	-	soft; light brownish yellow; clay; very occasional pockets of mid grey ash; 0.15m thick
1378	4	fill	posthole 1379	-	soft; dark grey; silty clay; 0.20m diameter x 0.30m deep
1379	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; vertical sides; flat base; 0.44m diameter x 0.30m deep
1380	4	fill	posthole 1381	-	firm; light grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.20m diameter x 0.16m thick
1381	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; vertical sides; flat base; 0.30m x 0.26m x 80mm deep
1382	4	fill	posthole 1383	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.12m diameter x 60mm thick
1383	4	cut	posthole	-	oval; vertical sides; flat base; 0.26m x 0.20m x 70mm deep
1384	3	fill	ditch 1458	-	firm; dark grey with red mottling; silty clay; occasional medium stones; 0.20m thick
1385	3	fill	ditch 583	-	firm; green grey; silty clay; 0.26m thick
1386	3	fill	ditch 583	primary fill	firm; light grey; silty clay; 0.20m thick
1393	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	loose; dark grey; sand; 0.11m thick
1394	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	loose; mottled grey and orange; mixed sand and silty clay; 0.10m thick
1396	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; dark grey with mid yellow mottling; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
1397	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; dark grey with mid yellow mottling; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
1398	4	fill	ditch 1086	primary fill	firm; dark grey; silt; occasional small and medium stones; 0.10m thick
1399	4	fill	posthole 1400	-	friable; mid orange grey; silty clay; frequent pockets of mid grey clay and lenses of mid brown sand; frequent flecks of charcoal; occasional small stones; 0.17m thick
1400	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; near vertical sides; tapered base with post impression in centre; 0.45m x 0.37m x 0.17m deep
1401	4	fill	posthole 1402	-	loose; dark grey-black; silty sand and ash; frequent small fragments and flecks of charcoal; 60mm thick
1402	4	cut	posthole	-	circular; gently sloping sides; flat base; 0.38m diameter x 60mm deep
1403	4	cut	post-pipe	-	rectangular; steep sides; tapered base; 0.12m x 80mm x 50mm deep
1404	4	fill	ditch 1415	-	loose; dark grey; clayey silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 40mm thick
1405	4	fill	ditch 1415	-	firm; mid to light grey with orange flecks; silty clay; 0.11m thick
1406	4	fill	ditch 1415	-	firm; mixed grey and orange; silty clay; 0.25m thick
1407	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; orange grey; clayey silt; 0.14m thick
1408	4	fill	ditch 1415	primary fill	firm; mid grey; silty clay; 90mm thick
1409	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; bright orange mottled mid grey; clayey silt; occasional small stones; 0.16m thick
1410	4	fill	ditch 1086	-	firm; bright orange mottled dark grey; sandy silt; moderate flecks of charcoal; 0.25m thick
1411	4	fill	ditch 1086	primary fill	firm; dark grey; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and medium stones, some burnt; 0.18m thick

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1415	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1086	-	seen in section; south side steep, north concave; flat base; 0.92m wide x 0.34m deep
1416	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	soft; mid greyish orange; sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
1417	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid grey; sandy silt; moderate flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
1418	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	soft; dark grey; sandy silt; frequent flecks of charcoal; 80mm thick
1419	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid greyish orange; silty clay; 0.11m thick
1420	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid orange grey; sandy silt; moderate flecks of charcoal; 0.10m thick
1421	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid greyish orange; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 0.11m thick
1422	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; light orange grey; very occasional flecks of charcoal; 90mm thick
1423	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; dark bluish grey; silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal; 60mm thick
1424	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid greyish orange; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; 50mm thick
1425	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal; moderate small stones; 0.10m thick
1426	4	fill	ditch 1178	-	firm; mid grey; silty clay; 0.10m thick
1427	4	fill	posthole 1379	packing	sub-rounded stone; 0.10m x 0.10m to 0.20m x 0.20m
1428	4	fill	posthole 1381	packing	sub-rounded stone; 0.10m x 0.10m to 0.20m x 0.20m
1429	4	fill	posthole 1363	packing	sub-rounded stone; 0.12m x 0.04m to 0.12m x 50mm
1430	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 923	-	seen in section; irregular sides and base; 0.90m wide x 0.20m
1431	5	cut	re-cut of ditch 901	-	seen in section; east side 45 degrees; west side gradual slope; tapered base; 0.58m wide x 0.25m
1432	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 962	-	seen in section; SW side 45 degree; NE side near vertical; flat base; 0.46m wide x 0.18m
1433	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 970	-	seen in section; concave sides; flat base; 0.50m wide x 0.10m
1434	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1010	-	seen in section; concave sides and base; 0.55m wide x 0.18m
1435	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 980	-	seen in section; west side 45 degree; east side stepped; concave base; 0.48m wide x 0.25m
1436	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 942	-	seen in section; V-shaped profile; 0.56m wide x 0.16m
1437	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1086	-	seen in section; U-shaped profile; 1.45m wide x 0.42m deep
1438	void				
1439	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 259	-	seen in section; irregular sides; concave base; 1.05m wide x 0.30m
1440	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1114	-	seen in section; west side very gradual slope; east side stepped to near vertical; tapered base; 0.40m wide x 0.15m
1441	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1086	-	seen in section; concave sides and base; 1.10m wide x 0.35m deep
1442	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1086	-	seen in section; U-shaped profile; 0.40m wide x 0.16m deep
1443	5	cut	re-cut of ditch 1063	-	seen in section; west side 45 degree; east side very gradual slope; 0.45m wide x 0.10m
1444	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1086	-	seen in section; NE side steep; SW side 45 degree; flat base; 0.90m wide x 0.30m
1445	3	cut	re-cut of ditch 196	-	seen in section; U-shaped profile; 0.80m wide x 0.18m
1446	void				
1447	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 479	-	seen in section; U-shaped profile; 0.70m wide x 0.42m
1448	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 479	-	seen in section; 45 degree sides; concave base; 0.62m wide x 0.25m
1449	3	cut	re-cut of gully 149	-	seen in section; concave sides and base; 0.25m wide x 0.12m

Context	Phase	Type a	Type b	Type c	Description
1450	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 1270	-	seen in section; stepped sides; irregular base; 0.65m wide x 0.18m
1451	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 642	-	seen in section; stepped sides; concave base; 2.60m wide x 0.65m
1452	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 642	-	seen in section; very gradually sloping sides; concave base; 1.6m wide x 0.30m
1453	4	cut	ditch	enclosure; same as	linear; north side 45 degrees; south side concave; base concave; recorded for 1.5m; 3.0m wide x 0.70m
1454	void				
1455	4	fill	gully 635	primary fill	firm; dark greyish brown; clayey sand; 0.10m thick
1456	5	fill	trench 928	lining	firm; mid yellowish brown; silty clay; 0.47m thick
1457	4	cut	re-cut of ditch 340	-	seen in section; 45 degree sides; concave base; 0.48m wide x 0.30m
1458	3	cut	re-cut of ditch 583	-	seen in section; U-shaped profile; 0.70m wide x 0.20m

## **Appendix C**

### **Contact Details**

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## **NOTES**