An Archaeological Excavation
at

Perrott Hill School
North Perrott

Fieldwork Report

NPS 97

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An Archaeological Excavation of a Durotrigian settlement
at
Perrott Hill School, North Perrott, Somerset, 1997

SUMMARY

Excavations carried out prior to the construction of a new sports hall at Perrott Hill School provided evidence relating to a Middle to Late-Iron Age farm or extended settlement site.

The excavation totalled approximately 330 square metres and examined what is assumed to be an industrial or craft working zone within a much larger settlement. The pottery assemblage was typical of the Durotrigian tribe or cultural group. Structures and features included a boundary ditch and entrance way and shallow eaves drip gullies indicating the positions of round houses. Several pits were examined and industrial residues have been analysed.

Three burials were recovered, two were flexed and laid within shallow circular pits in the normal Durotrigian manner but the third was distinctly abnormal with a probable flexed inhumation having been severed and split into two quite separate parts, both parts remaining articulated. The report suggests that this unusual event might have been a consequence of the Roman invasion.

1.0 Introduction

An application submitted to South Somerset District Council for the erection of a Sports Hall at Perrott Hill School (**planning application reference 97/00815/FUL**) resulted in the recommendation of an archaeological evaluation to provide information relating to the archaeological potential of the site. The proposed new sports hall was to be situated north-west of the main school building, formerly the 19th century manor house. The evaluation was proposed due to the discovery of Iron Age and Romano/British pottery and two 1st century AD coins when the manor house was constructed in 1877-78[1]. The grid reference of the site is ST 4668 0965.

C. and N. Hollinrake, consultant archaeologists, were commissioned to carry out the archaeological works by Mancon Project Management acting for Perrott Hill School. The evaluation was undertaken between Monday 28 July and Thursday 31 July 1997 and comprised a single trench c30 metres long situated in the former kitchen garden. Features and deposits of the Late Iron Age and Early Romano/British periods were recorded including a rubbish/storage pit, gullies, drains and postholes, the latter associated with a rubble spread sealing areas of burnt clay and stones. Pottery finds included Durotrigian wares and 1st century AD coarsewares and Dorset Black Burnished wares with residual mid to late-Iron Age shell tempered sherds. Flint flakes and lumps were found in a number of features, these possibly associated with the Iron Age phase of the settlement.

In view of these finds, the school was required to commission an archaeological excavation below the footprint of the new building prior to the commencement of construction works. This was duly carried out by a team led by C. & N. Hollinrake between 10th of November and 19th of December, 1997.

[1] Somerset Sites and Monuments Record number 54358.

2.0 Topography and Geology

2.1.. North Perrott derives its name from the River Parrett which forms the western boundary of the parish which comprises an area of 1,280 acres with a north-south axis. The town of Crewkerne is some 3kilometres west of the village, with the parish of Haselbury Plucknett to the north and east. North Perrott ranges in altitude from 38metres above sea level at its most northerly point in Musbrooks to 100metres at Downclose Farm and around 76metres on the Dorset border. Perrott Hill School stands at around 72metres and occupies a relatively level site above fairly steep slopes running down to the River Parrett which flows north at an elevation of about 40metres. North Perrott is on the border of Somerset and Dorset, the latter containing the adjacent parish of South Perrott[2].

2.2.. The parish lies above Jurassic and sandy limestones and Cretaceous clays and shales with a varied soil cover. In the south and east of the parish the soils are of the Denchworth series, slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils supporting winter cereals and short term grassland in drier lowlands and dairying on permanent grassland in moist districts. The village stands above similar soils of the Oxpasture series whilst the area around the manor house, now the school, lies upon soils of the Elmton 2 series, shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone supporting cereals and short term grassland with stock rearing and dairying[3].

2.3.. The school complex is built from an orange Jurassic limestone, identical to the stone quarried at Ham Hill some 8kilometres to the north. The stone was obtained locally from a site some 100metres north-west of the school, part of an outlier of Ham Hill stone which lies below the western half of North Perrott and Haslebury Plucknett.

2.4.. The village is fairly compact and roughly triangular in shape with houses, including the earlier manor house, fronting onto the main A3066 which runs from Haslebury Plucknett south towards Dorset, and in a block between the A3066 and Back Lane.

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[2] from G.C.Raper, steward of the manor 1925-1958. .

[3] Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 5, South West England.

2.5..The parish church of St. Martin is somewhat isolated standing some 250metres west of the south-west corner of the village and 500metres south-west of the northern tip of the main settlement. The church, which is cruciform with a central tower, is approximately 500metres south-east of the main school building.

3.0 Historical Background

3.1..North Perrott is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086...[4].

entry 19:45, land of the Count of Mortain...

Bretel holds *PERET* [[North] Perrott] from the Count. Algar held it before 1066.
It paid tax for 10 hides. Land for 8 ploughs.
In lordship 1 plough; 2 slaves; 6 hides.
8 villagers and 12 smallholders with 3 ploughs and 4 hides.
2 mills which pay 14s; meadow 18 acres; woodland 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. 2 cattle; 10 pigs; 120 sheep.
The value was and is £7.

Glossary
hide - an indeterminate measure of land, sufficient for subsistence farming for an extended family, incorporating different grades of land (arable, pasture, woodland, etc.); generally taken to be the equivalent of c120 acres.
ploughs - plough team, nominally of 8 oxen; *ploughland* is the equivalent of the amount of land a plough team may plough in a season.
in lordship - land managed to directly profit the lord (landowner) of the manor, not available to the villagers.
villagers - villeins, unfree labourers attached to the land, who work the land in lordship and have a right to a small share of the communal open arable field and the common land for their own use.
smallholders - free labourers who are not entitled to a share of the common field or common land and hire themselves out to compensate for the shortcomings of their small properties (often no more than a few acres).

3.2..Bretel, holder of the estate in Domesday Book, was a knight from the noble Norman family of St Claire or St. Clare[5] who fought alongside William I at Hastings. In the 13th century the manor was still held by the St. Claire family and in 1219 a dispute between Ralph St. Claire and Walter de Essele resulted in Ralph releasing to Walter 7 hides in Perrett with the 3 remaining hides creating a separate manor called Pupelpen or Pipplepen. There is no record of a manor house in North Perrott prior to the 18th century but Pipplepen probably contained a manor house from this time enclosed by a moat, the site still visible near the western boundary of the parish roughly halfway between the village and Pipplepen Farm on the south boundary of the parish[6]. The separate status of Pipplepen probably continued until the late 16th century, the last owner of the estate probably being the Earl of Bridgwater[7]. Thereafter it seemed to have been subsumed once more into the North Perrott manor.

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[4] Thorne, 1980.

[5] Bates , 1896.

[6] Raper, pp8-9.

[7] Batten, 1895.

3.3.. The house of Grey Friars in Bridgwater, founded in 1240, held an estate in North Perrott, possibly centred around Grey Abbey Farm south-west of the village and probably taking in the fields known as Great and Little Monkwood[8].

3.4.. Various lords of the manor followed through the centuries, none living in the parish until in the late 18th century the estate was brought by William Hoskins. Soon afterwards, around 1790, Thomas Hoskins built the first manor house at the north-west corner of the village fronting onto the main road[9] and in 1877/1878 a new manor house and outbuildings was built in Jacobean style on green fields west of the village by the same family. This manor house is the site of Perrott Hill School.

3.5.. Although farming has always been the mainstay of the manor, the cultivation of flax was also of importance through to the 19th century and hemp was also grown. A rope walk existed on the road side waste at Bowling Green and buildings at Townsend Farm were once known as the factory[10].

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[8] Raper, op cit p9.

[9] Collinson, p336.

[10] Raper, pp18-19.

3.6..Historic Maps

The earliest historic map relevant to the excavation site is an estate map of North Perrott dating to 1788 delineating the disposition of the remaining furlong strips in the remnants of the manor's open fields[11]. **Figure 3** is an extract from this map showing the area of the new manor house, [Perrott Hill School], and the village. This map shows the remaining unenclosed furlongs in West, Middle and Townend Fields. These were the only strips left in the manor, the area of East Field, east of the village, was by this time largely enclosed into various amalgamated blocks of strips. The 19th century manor house is probably within a previously enclosed part of the old West Field; the area marked Quarry Field may refer to the existing quarry west of the school although it seems too far to the north.

The enclosing and emparking of this area after the construction of the 1790 manor house totally altered the topography of this part of the parish. On the 1788 map, for instance, the road leading west from the village past the church actually ran around the north end of the churchyard with the village pound south of it. **The 1838 Tithe map, figure 4**, shows the road running south of the church, the pound has been removed, and the strips fields enclosed.

3.61..The Tithe Map and Apportionment Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the village in 1838. The 18th century manor house is plot 1 and the village is mainly confined to the triangle between the main road and the back lane with an extension to the south on the east side of the road. In addition there is a group of houses between the main road and the church. The old strips evident in the 1788 map have all been enclosed into regular blocks and only the outlines of the open fields can be recognised in the new pattern. The old tracks into the fields have mostly been swept away apart from the long drove running west from Townend at the northern apex of the village.

The new manor house, the site of the present school, was built within plot 234 with plot 236 containing later landscaped gardens and patios. The quarry site is in the NW corner of plot 253.

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[11] Somerset Record Office map number DD/HK C/43 entitled: *A Plan or Map and Survey of the Manor and Estate of North Perrot, Somersetshire, the property of William Moreton Pitt, drawn* [in freehand] *by W. Bond, December 1788.*

Tithe Map Details

plot	name	use	owner	tenant
1	House and Offices		William Hoskins Esq	
2	The Lawn	pasture	William Hoskins	Thomas Slade
16	Gardens & Shrubberies		William Hoskins	
230	Shelves	pasture	William Hoskins	Thomas Slade
234	**Part of North Croft**			
	and Bennets Cross	**arable**	**William Hoskins**	**Thomas Slade**
235	Plantation in North Croft		William Hoskins	
236	Poor Allotment	arable	William Hoskins	
252	Part of North Croft			
	and Bennets Cross	arable	William Hoskins	Thomas Slade
249	20 Acres	arable	William Hoskins	William Gear
253	Plantation		William Hoskins	

3.62..Figure 5 is the Ordnance Survey 25"map of 1901 showing the new manor house, grounds, woods and ornamental park. The quarry which provided the building stone is clearly marked to the west of the house. It can also be seen that the block of houses between the main road and the church has been removed, making way for greenhouses and estate buildings. The 1790 manor house is shown as Manor Farm. The new park has obliterated many of the older field boundaries between the village and the river. There is little change between this map and the earlier edition of 1886 and the later edition of 1929.

4.0..Archaeological Background

4.1.. In 1877-78 the building of the new manor house resulted in the recovery of Late-Iron Age and Romano/British pottery sherds and two 1st century A.D. coins. These were presented to the county museum in Taunton in 1880 [museum accession numbers A460-63, A466, A467-71 and A2649]. The exact area of the finds within the manor house/school complex is not known.

The pottery collection contains vessels ranging in date from the late-Iron Age, circa 2nd century BC to early 1st century AD, through to the late-Roman period, late 4th or early 5th century AD. The collection was examined by Dr. Roger Leech in connection with his PhD thesis on Roman Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset and **Figure 12D** is a reproduction of his drawing illustrating the main pottery types found at the new manor house[12].

[12] Fig 147 from Leech, 1977.

4.2.. In the later Iron Age the North Perrott area was within the territory of the Durotriges tribe who occupied Dorset and South Somerset [and possibly north/central Somerset]. Their main tribal centre was the hillfort of Maiden Castle near to Dorchester [*Dor-chester* = fort of the Durotriges]. The tribe were anti-Roman and resisted the invasion of AD43, the Roman Legio II Augusta having to overcome around 20 hillforts in order to pacify the area[13]. In the later Roman period the territory was sub-divided with Ilchester becoming the cantonal capital of the northern Durotriges.

4.3.. The Romano/British settlement at Perrott Hill School is one of a number of sites in South Somerset and North Dorset occupied during that period, some of which also appear (from pottery finds) to have late-Iron Age antecedents[14]. Within the local area, Romano/British settlement evidence and/or burials have been found at East and West Chinnock and West Coker and a settlement is also suspected at Merriott[15].

4.4.. On a broader canvas the South Somerset/North Dorset area was known to be densely settled during the Roman period and was a centre of late-4th century Christianity as evidenced by the Poundbury cemetery at Dorchester, and the possible Christian mosaics at the Frampton and Hinton St. Mary villas[16]. There is no clear evidence as to the date of abandonment of late-Roman settlements: Romano/British pottery factories ceased production in the later 4th century and no new coin issues circulated in the country much after AD400. Continuation of settlements into the 5th century at least, although poorly recorded archaeologically, is thought likely by a number of commentators on the subject with many medieval villages descending directly from Romano/British predecessors. Some commentators also suspect that many villas or villa sites, especially west of the River Parrett, continued to be occupied into the Saxon and medieval period[17] and that most medieval rural roads and lanes remained essentially unaltered from the Roman period.

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[13] Webster, 1980, p107.
[14] Leech, R. passim.
[15] Leech R., 1977, pp xii-xx.
[16] Leech 1977, p146.
[17] Leech 1982, p249.

5.1..The orientation and position of the initial evaluation trench was laid down in a brief supplied by Somerset County Council. The 30metre long trench, cut from south to north, ran diagonally NW-SE across an overgrown vegetable garden, the area in which the proposed new building is to be sited. The trench was opened by a JCB using a straight edged ditching bucket and excavated through a cultivated garden soil down to either natural subsoil or archaeological horizons. The trench was then cleaned, photographed and planned at a scale of 1:20. Finds recovered during the cleaning process were labelled by area. Selected features were then partially excavated to provide a broad sample of feature types and dates. Context numbers were assigned to deposits and features; some natural features, tree roots, animal holes and the like were not numbered.

5.2..Levels above Ordnance Datum were taken throughout, the Ordnance Survey benchmark used is sited on the north-east corner of the subsidiary building north of the main school block. The value of this bench mark is 72.31metres.

5.3..Finds were washed, sorted and marked with the site code NPS97, their respective context number and the **Somerset County Museum Accession Number 68/1997.**

5.4..As a consequence of the evaluation results, the Archaeology Department of Somerset County Council required that a full excavation should be undertaken before construction of the new sports hall commenced. This excavation was undertaken by a team led by C. & N. Hollinrake and was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in the booklet *Specifications for Archaeological Works in Somerset* issued by the Environment Department of Somerset County Council.

5.5..The excavation occurred through November and early December 1997. The cultivated garden soil within the footprint of the new sports hall was removed by a JCB down to the surface of the archaeological horizon which was established during the evaluation. The excavation area was sub-divided to allow for easier location of features, deposits and finds. The evaluation trench had already used context numbers beginning with #1 (contexts numbered sequentially beginning with **101**) so that the southern area, where the trench narrowed, became Area 2 and was numbered sequentially from

201. North of Area 2 the trench was divided into quadrants with Area 3 in the south-east, Area 4 in the south-west, Area 5 in the north-east and Area 6 in the north-west. Area 6 revealed so few finds and no discernible features apart from the boundary ditch that it was soon abandoned.

A grid was laid out over the whole site marked with steel spikes with tags bearing their site co-ordinates to ensure accuracy of recording throughout the site. A master drawing of the site was made at a scale of 1:50, field plans of individual features were drawn at 1:20 and most sections were drawn at 1:10. These were numbered sequentially with the drawings from the evaluation beginning with #1 and the drawings from the excavation beginning with 101.

A single context recording system was employed and the areas were marked on the reverse of the recording sheets. The trenches were also recorded photographically using colour slides and black and white prints.

Finds were collected using a total recovery strategy (with a few of the most modern finds discarded after identification) and listed by context. After cleaning, all retained finds were marked according to the convention established during the evaluation outlined above. Finds recovered during the initial cleaning of the trench were marked with sequential bag numbers and recorded in the appropriate metre square on the initial drawing of the trench. These and other finds which had no secure context have been marked with the letters U/S to indicate unstratified.

5.6 Archive

The paperwork and archive from the archaeological works consist of the following:

1.. Photographs
- 155 black & white prints & negatives
  - 28 of the evaluation, 127 of the excavation.
- 187 colour slides
  - 46 of the evaluation, 141 of the excavation

2.. day book entries

3.. 175 context sheets

4.. 53 field drawings on 32 sheets of plastic tracing film of various sizes,
- 10 drawings on 6 sheets for the evaluation,
- 43 drawings on 25 sheets for the excavation.

5.. finds (see finds list)

6. computer diskettes containing the text and computer graphics

For the moment, these are being retained at 12 Bove Town, Glastonbury, Somerset. They will be submitted to the Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, Taunton, and Somerset Record Office, Obridge Road, Taunton, for curation and storage.

5.7 Site conditions

During the evaluation the subsoil was found to drain quickly and in hot weather the fills of features cut into the subsoil soon dried to the same colour and consistency. It was, therefore, necessary to water the trench at regular intervals to clarify fills and features and a hosepipe and, for discrete areas, a killer spray, were used for this purpose.

Excavation time was restricted by the school's need to have the new Sports Hall completed quickly. The archaeological excavations began on the 10th of November, with contractors booked to begin construction on the 10th of December. The contractors allowed an extra excavation week on the site whilst they set up their site huts, fencing, etc. The intervening period had proved to be marked by unprecedented rainfall and parts of South-west England were declared to suffer from a state of emergency due to flooding.

Because of the rainfall, the excavation area was regularly flooded and needed to be pumped out before work commenced each morning. The site sloped gently from north to south. Immediately south of the excavation area were new classrooms built in 1986 and in order to prevent the new buildings from detracting from the appearance of the manor house, they were set a metre into the ground. However, the retaining wall of the garden which formed the north boundary of the sunken area was not furnished with weepholes so that there was no free drainage for the excavation area and exacerbating the flooding problem which occurred after heavy rain.

Each morning the flooding deposited a thin film of silt over the excavation thereby obscuring features which had been revealed, cleaned or excavated previously. This obviously caused problems since the majority of the features consisted of clay fills, slightly darker than the surrounding clays and difficult to detect even in favourable conditions. The situation was alleviated by the use of white plastic plant labels which were nailed in place to mark the outlines of all features, with another label bearing the context number fixed into the centre. These can often be seen on the site photographs.

The site was excavated down to the required level for the building. Some sectors and archaeological features situated away from those areas which were to be destroyed by foundation trenches were left unexcavated. They were drawn, however, and a few were numbered. They are

indicated on the accompanying plans as shaded areas without outlines. None of these areas are considered to be of sufficient importance to have contained evidence which would substantially alter the conclusions derived from the excavations and presented below.

6.0 Results

6.1 Phase 0

no.	type	description	interpretation
102	layer	yellow sandy clay, N. end	natural geology
103	layer	orange (or red-brown) sandy clay	subsoil, natural

The natural geological deposits were first identified, described and numbered in the evaluation, subsequently designated as Trench 1. All of the archaeological features described below were cut into one or other of the above layers. These context numbers are not necessarily marked on the illustrations for this report, although they are consistently used on the field plans.

6.2 Phase I: Iron Age boundary ditch (early phase), storage pits and Undated.

(see Figures 7A-C) Characteristic pottery fabric types: 1, 3, 6, and 7.

Stratigraphic relationships indicate that the following features belong to the earliest phases of the site. Undated features or contexts which are also assumed to be early are included in this section.

6.2.1. Boundary Ditch

This feature, apparently remaining as a viable boundary through most of the life of the site, also marked the northern limit for features cut into the clay: To the north of this ditch the quantities of finds recovered during the initial cleaning of the site were scarce and the area to the north of **504** and east of **507** was excavated c75cms lower than other areas to make sure there were no features disguised by a layer resembling natural clay; nothing was found.

These characteristics aid the interpretation of **320** as the site boundary. Sections of this ditch are to be found in the plans of Phases III and V, where fills of later phases are discussed (see figure 9H). The earliest fill was:

no.	type	description	interpretation
319	fill	lt. brown sandy clay, much burnt clay, animal bone, charcoal	primary fill, 320
320	cut	linear (SE-NW), 1.5m wide x 60cm deep, V-shaped	boundary ditch

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date } { no.	type	} misc
319	3	1 ?EIA	2	flint/chert nodules	3x animal bone frags. small
					20+ fired clay frags

Apart from the pottery which might date to the Early or Middle Iron Age, the paucity of finds is also consistent with the interpretation as an early feature. The gap in the ditch is interpreted as an original entrance and this, too, appears to continue throughout the life of the site, although it is subject to several alterations (described below). The width of the entrance, partially obscured by the medieval north-south ditch, can be seen to have been at least 2metres wide.

There was no indication of a bank to accompany this ditch, but see the discussion below.

6.2.2. Pit

Pit **252**, located in the extreme south-east corner of the excavation area, was first seen in the evaluation (Trench 1) where only its upper fill (**138**) was sampled. Pottery indicates that the top fill dates to Phase II, so it will be discussed below. The section of this pit is shown in Fig. 7B. The contexts dating to Phase I are:

no.	type	description	interpretation
250	fill	greenish brown clay, much charcoal, baked clay, burnt stones	middle fill pit 252
251	fill	light to mid-brown sandy clay, rare charcoal and stone	lowest fill pit 252
252	cut	circular, >1.25m diam x 84cm deep, vertical sides, flat base	storage pit

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date } { no.	type	} misc
250	7	1	?EIA		1x animal bone frag.
	1	2	?EIA		

Some of the stones in **251** were burnt and the greenish tinge to **250** suggests an element of organic matter, possibly cess. Burning was much more evident in fill **250** and this fill contained many small flecks of fired clay. The pottery was in large fragments. Unfortunately, the distinction between fills **250** and **251** was only recognised when the section was being drawn, so the pottery from the two contexts was mixed. Since only 3 sherds were found and they were all of Early Iron Age date, this probably does not affect the final conclusions.

6.2.3. Curving gully

On the western side of the site was a group of features (see figure 7C for sections):

no.	type	description	interpretation
432	cut	curving, linear (E-W) c60cm wide x c15cm deep, narrow spur to S	gully
437	cut	shallow (c20cm) curving linear (E-W) projecting from 432	same as 432
431	fill	soft orange brown sandy clay, few charcoal flecks and burnt stone	fill of 432
436	fill	orange-brown clay	fill of gully 437

	pottery			flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type	}	misc
431			1	broken tool, SF 12		

The function of these features is not obvious They do not appear to be eavesdrip gullies but they appear to be too shallow to be drainage ditches (although they may have been truncated). The paucity of finds suggest both an early date and possibly a non-domestic function.

6.2.4. Undated but stratigraphically early features

Study of the stratigraphy of the site leads to the suggestion that the following features are early in date. This first posthole was cut by Phase IV ditch **416**.

no.	type	description	interpretation
434	cut & fill	possible posthole, burnt stones, not excavated, c40cm diam.	?posthole

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date } { no.	type	} misc
434					7x baked clay
					1x animal bone frag.

This posthole could not be seen to form a pattern with any other feature.

The pottery was found lying on the surface of the following feature

no.	type	description	interpretation
330	fill	circular patch of dark clay, c80cm diam. burnt stone, not excavated	pit

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date } { no.	type	} misc
330	1	1	?EIA		

6.2.5. Hard Standing/ Structure 1 (S1)

North of the entrance through the boundary ditch was an area of worn stones (see figure 7D):

no.	type	description	interpretation
507	stones	closely-packed limestone, some mudstone, worn, many burnt	hard standing

This stoney spread was not excavated, but pottery was found during surface cleaning:

	pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date } { no.	type	}	misc
507	Sam	1	Samian	C1-2AD		
	BBW	1		C1BC-C4AD		

This suggests that the hard standing was still in use during the 1st century AD although it is likely that they were laid down rather earlier than that as the stones displayed considerable signs of wear. The gap in the boundary ditch **320** suggests that **507** was located just outside the original entrance, where hard standing would be expected to be an advantage.

The gaps in the stones suggest the presence of a small building, with a drain emerging leading from it towards the east, but time constraints prevented further investigation. Initial cleaning and planning failed to identify any darker soil patches which might have indicated the location of postholes, however, so if this was a building, it would have been of dry-walled construction with a small, light roof or the gaps may simply be the result from later ploughing or gardening. Whether or

not the stone spread incorporates a small building, its construction involved sufficient deliberation to accord it the designation of Structure 1.

6.2.6. French drain below drystone wall

North of and running parallel to boundary ditch **320** was a thin line of stones pressed into the natural clay:

no.	type	description	interpretation
504	stones	thin (c20cm) line of small Ham-type stones, some burnt, in natural	French drain

Stones **504** did not appear to continue further to the north-west than indicated on the plan. This feature which was not excavated. The layer of stones above produced no finds:

no.	type	description	interpretation
503	layer	loose scatter of stones, aligned with, 1.7m N of ditch 320	remains of dry-stone wall

Although there were no finds to help date these features, it is probably safe to include them in Phase I since they form part of the complex of boundary and entrance features which excavation of the ditch **320** suggests to be early in date. The limited extent of **504** suggests that the drain[18] was laid down in order to alleviate the problems of mud accumulating at the entrance to the enclosure; stoney spread **507** might have been laid down for much the same reason.

6.2.7 Discussion of Phase I

The earliest activity recorded within the excavation area was of Early to Middle Iron Age date and there were no indications of pre-Iron Age features. Within the excavation area was an early boundary ditch with an entrance gap, this ditch apparently marking a division between an 'active' area to the south and a more marginal part of the settlement to the north. This will not be the only entrance into the Iron Age settlement as studies on other Iron Age sites in southern England present a general picture of settlements within irregular enclosures defined by ditches with, typically, one to three entrances. The entrance within this excavation area faced north, at Gussage All Saints, Dorset[19], and Little Woodbury, Wiltshire[20], the main entrances faced the east, while at Tollard Royal, Wiltshire[21],

[18] A French drain consists of stones inserted into a slit trench and then covered over with soil. The term is used to specify a covered drain without a pipe or other made void.

[19] Wainwright & Spratling, 1973,

[20] Bersu, 1940

the settlement's one entrance faced south-west. Although too few of these sites have been adequately investigated to be able to discuss the possibility of preferred directions for entrances, no trend has so far emerged, and the existing evidence suggests that the choice of entrance was probably dictated by convenience and the lay of the land.

The boundary and entrance arrangements recorded here consist of several elements - a ditch, an entrance gap, a French drain and a paved area. These same elements but with a different arrangement were also found at the Iron Age settlement at Rotherley, Wiltshire[22]. The one element common to these enclosures but not detected here was a bank, normally created from the spoil from the ditch. Where this has been located, as at Woodcuts, Dorset[23], the bank lay inside the enclosure ditch. In this case it was not possible to define a bank but the proximity of features to the enclosure ditch, such as pit **107**, skeleton **3** and ditch **249**, suggest that an inner bank, if it ever existed, was not long lived although the gap between the ditch and the French drain may represent a bank erected in a less usual location.

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[21] Wainwright 1968.

[22] Pitt-Rivers, 1887.

[23] Pitt-Rivers, 1887.

6.3 Phase II: Middle to Late Iron Age round house and storage pits

(see **Figures 8A-F**) Characteristic pottery fabric types: D, E, Na, Vb, Vc, W and Y.

6.3.1. Boundary Ditch 320 silts up

Maintaining the enclosure ditch does not seem to have been a high priority in the earlier phase of the settlement (see Figure 9H).

no.	type	description	interpretation
321	fill	yellow/brown sandy clay, burnt clay & burnt stone common	fill of ditch 320
509	fill	firm to loose mid brown silty clay, shows as a strip either side of 508 . = 325	
325	fill	yellow-brown sandy clay	fill of ditch 320
322	fill	mid-brown sandy clay, few small lumps of burnt stone	fill of ditch 320

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }	misc
321	1	EIA	1	flint/chert nodule	1x animal bone frag., sm.
					2x baked clay, sm.

There were no finds from fill **322** or **325** but their light colour and the finds recovered from fill **321**, like those from **319**, described above suggest an early stage in the occupation sequence.

6.3.2 Eavesdrip gully/ Structure 2 (S2)

The first feature inside this part of the enclosure is defined by a relatively insubstantial feature which is interpreted as an eavesdrip gully for Structure 2.

no.	type	description	interpretation
237	fill	mid-dark brown sandy clay, some charcoal	fill of cut 243
243	cut	thin (c30-40cm) shallow (c11cm) curving cut	eaves-drip gully

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }	misc
237	Vc 1				3x slag frags.
	W 1				

The eavesdrip gully defining Structure 2 was the only feature that it was possible to attribute or link to the structure. The gully, cut **243**, only one quarter of which appeared within the excavation area, was cut by pit **222**.

6.3.3. upper fills of pit 250

Although the lower fills of this pit contained few finds and only early phase pottery sherds, the topmost fill contained a greater quantity of finds, which were consistent with a Phase II date (see figure 7B).

no.	type	description	interpretation
232	fill	green-grey/brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal	upper fill pit 252
139	fill	mixed very dark with lighter clays	fill of 138

	pottery			flint		
	fabric	sherds	comments	date	no.	type	misc
232	1	7		?EIA	1	flint nodule, black spots	16x animal bone frag.
	1	2	drawings 2 & 4	?EIA	1	flake, buff grey	1x slag (small)
	3	7		M-LIA			6x slag frags.
	3	1	drawings 1	M-LIA			1x large brown pebble,
	3	3	joining; drawing 5	M-LIA			1 side smooth
	7	1		?EIA			black staining
	D	18	rim & bases pot drawing 9				1x baked clay frag
	E	1					
	Na	2					
	Y	1	rim				
139	3	1		MLIA		1x sml. flint flake, reddish	
	Vb	1				1x cortical flint lump,	8x baked clay/daub, sml
						grey, burnt	1x animal bone

This pit appears to have a long and complex history. Although it was obviously a rubbish pit, its careful construction with near vertical sides and flat base suggest that it originally served a different purpose. Similar features containing the remains of cereal grains have been found often enough in Iron Age sites of high and low status for their function as grain storage pits to be now universally accepted. Experiments have shown that when capped with an air-tight seal of clay the conditions are favourable for grain preservation.

Such pits frequently contain what can only be interpreted as rubbish, however, leading to speculation that their lives as storage pits must have been limited by contamination, perhaps by fungal spores. This particular pit was partly emptied and re-filled with rubbish. Finds in the upper fills were more frequent than in the lower fills and charcoal was abundant. The animal bones were the residue of meals and the slags derived from craft activities which were becoming established by Phase II.

6.3.4. posthole

A few metres to the north of the round house S2, the paucity of finds suggest that this apparently isolated posthole may date to early phases of the settlement.

no.	type	description	interpretation
410	fill	soft brown silty clay	fill posthole 415
415	cut	circular, 43cm diam. x 15cm deep, steep sides	posthole

	pottery {fabric	sherds	comments	date	flint {no.	type	misc
410					1	large lump pink chert	

It could equally belong to Phase I, but has been included here as the only possible posthole to accompany the eavesdrip gully **243**.

6.3.5. pit

Unlike the pits described above, this feature displayed an irregular profile (see figures 8D, 8E & 8F) and might have been excavated solely for rubbish disposal.

no.	type	description	interpretation
230	fill	soft brown silty clay, some limestone, many small burnt, fired clay	fill of pit 233
233	cut	large irregular cut, edges obscured by 315, >1m dam. x c50cm deep	pit for ?rubbish

	pottery {fabric	sherds	comments	date	flint {no.	type	misc
230	3	4		M-LIA	39	large frags. fired clay	1x flint axe or hammer
	8	1		LIA	15	fired clay frags.	1x small flake
	L	1				sample 11	5x cortical lumps red chert
	L	1	rim pot 16				1x cortical lump flint
	Qa	1	rim				4x animal bone frag.
	Tic	1					
	Xa	1	rim				

6.3.6 Discussion of Phase II

This phase saw the consolidation and continuity of the activity established in Phase I. The eavesdrip gully of Structure 2 and the storage pits suggest that the domestic activity deduced for Phase I by analogy with other Iron Age enclosures has intensified and expanded by Phase II into more marginal areas, such as that represented in the excavation area. There is a greater variety of pottery fabrics, possibly representing a widening range of marketing and economic activity. Structure 2 would have been a typical round house. The boundary ditch was apparently allowed to almost completely silt during this period.

6.4 Phase III: Late Iron Age round house, storage pits and burials

(See Figures 9A-9K) Characteristic pottery fabric types: 4, F, IAA, Ii, J, L, M, O, OCR, Sib, TA, TB, Tic, Vac, Web, and Xa and BBW.

This phase is chiefly characterised by the construction of another round house, Structure 3, close to the first round house, Structure 2. Whilst it is technically possible that both houses were contemporary, their very close proximity makes this unlikely. In addition, the re-cutting of the boundary ditch, the increasing variety of pottery fabrics and the two human burials (although these may be of a later phase - discussed below) argues for these features should be of a later phase.

6.4.1. Ditch re-cut

The transition from Phase II activity to Phase III was marked by the renewal of the boundary ditch 320 (see figure 9G &H):

no.	type	description	interpretation
318	fill	lt. brown sandy clay, top fill of ditch 320	fill of cut 328
508	fill	firm to loose mid to dark brown sandy clay, not excavated	fill of ditch 328
328	cut	linear (NW-SE) U-shaped, c1m wide x c25cm deep	re-cut of ditch 320

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }	misc
318 ... 1	....	?EIA	1	cortical flake	c80 frags. fired clay
....	....	.....	1	flint/chert nodule	1x animal bone frag., small
....	....	.....	.....	.....	1x animal tooth, small
321 ... 1	....	?EIA	1	flint/chert nodule	2x fired clay frags.
....	....	.....	.....	.....	1x animal bone frag., small

The Early/Middle Iron Age pottery sherds in these fills is residual.

6.4.2. Eavesdrip gully/ Structure 3 (S3)

This eavesdrip gully was more difficult to detect than that from Structure 2, being in a part of the site more disturbed by later activity. Most of this gully was detected in plan (see figure 9E).

no.	type	description	interpretation
114	fill	mid-brown fairly soft clay, a few stones	upper fill cut 113
115N	fill	soft lt. brown clayey silt, few small stones	fill, N. channel 113
115S	fill	soft lt. brown clayey silt, few small stones	fill S. channel 113
113	cut	linear (NE-SW), shallow (c15cm) double cut, flat bases	double gully

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date	{no.	type	}	misc
114	4		MLIA		1x white flint potboiler	3x animal bone frags
	F	2			1x white flint flake ?potboiler	
	Tb	1			1x cortical flint flake	3x shelly limestone frags
	Va	1			1x cortical flint, grey	1x dark grey banded pebble
	Vc	2			1x lrg. orange chert frag	1x grey pebble, quartz bands
	BBW	1	C1BC-C4AD			
115N					1x flint flake, grey	1x burnt grey stone, sml
115S					1x white flake, sml	1x burnt grey stone, sml

This second eavesdrip gully, wider than the earlier one and probably re-cut, outlines the position of Structure 3, another round house and apparently larger than Structure 2 judging by the curvature of the arc. Although little of this gully survived, it would appear that Structure 3 had a diameter of about 12 metres, covering and scaling the areas of earlier storage pits **252**, **229** and **233**.

6.4.3. Possible approach to Structure 3

This broad feature was difficult to see, only showing up when conditions were optimal. (See figure 9E)

no.	type	description	interpretation
105	fill	sl. darker than natural, sandy clay, some burnt limestone	fill of 109
109	cut	linear (NE-SW), slight curve, flat base 80-75cm, shallow (c25cm)	unknown function

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date	{no.	type	}	misc
105	E	1			5x grey flint flakes, cortical	3x yellow shelly limestone
					1 x black tool ?hammer	1x charcoal, v. sml.
109	Tb	3				
	W	1				

(Some of these finds were marked by the cut number rather than the fill.)

It was only when the pottery suggested a Phase III date for this feature that its unusual shape was understood. Its northern end emerged from the gap in the boundary ditch and its southern end butted up against the eavesdrip gully, presumably marking the entrance. The shallow curving profile and the nature of the fill suggest that this feature probably the resulted from disturbance by foot traffic.

6.4.4. Burials

Two human skeletons belong either to this or (?more probably) a later phase:

i) Skeleton 2 (SK2) (Figure 9K)

no.	type	description	interpretation
236	skeleton	human burial, crouched, lying on r. side, head to N.	SK2
234	fill	fill of grave	fill of grave 235
235	cut	nearly circular, c1m diam., c1,75m deep, smooth sloping sides	grave for SK2

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date	{no.	type	}	misc
234	BBW	7	C1BC-C4AD	1	thumbnail scraper		7x fired clay frags.
	H	10		1	worked flake		1x slag frag.
	H	3	rims pot drawing 11				1x animal bone frag., small
	Xa	1	rim				
236							1x slag frag

This skeleton of a mature male whose worn teeth seem to indicate an age greater than 45 years, was tightly crouched, as if bound. He had lost 2 teeth before death and had 3 cavities in the remaining teeth and suffered from degenerative bone disease in his lower spine and osteoarthritis in both wrists.

The bowl-shaped pit had a clean, regular, apparently carefully shaped profile, quite unlike the profiles of other pits on the site.

Two postholes lay near this burial. It is possible that either one, or both, (or neither) were acting as grave markers.

ii) Skeleton 3 (SK3) (Figure 9J)

no.	type	description	interpretation
510	fill	soft brown sandy clay, small frags. burnt clay, few charcoal flecks	fill of grave
514	SK3	flexed, head to E, lying on R. side	human burial
515	cut	oval, bowl-shaped	grave

	pottery		flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date	{no.	type	}	misc
510	J	1		1	flake		c50x fired clay frags.
	Ta	1		3	lumps		1x animal bone frag.
	Vc	1		1	core		1x water worn pebble
	BBW	3	C1BC-C4AD				5x local stones
							1x burnt bone, small
							1x ?iron slag frag

This is a mature male (over 50 years old) in a tightly crouched position with head to the east lying in a carefully shaped grave pit similar to that of Skeleton 2. The skeletal bone was in sufficiently good state of preservation for a height of 163cm (about 5ft. 4in.) to be calculated from his leg bones. He had lost 5 teeth before death and had 7 cavities and one of his teeth displayed a linear indentation

known as a hypoplastic line. The following extract from the pathologist's report (see Appendix 1) is worth quoting in full:

> *The hypoplastic line, on the premolar of skeleton 514 is of some interest since it is usually caused by some form of stress (disease or malnutrition for example), encountered during the individual's childhood. A more specific cause however is impossible to determine. Fevers, gut parasites, diarrhoea, rickets, scurvy, measles, allergic reactions, whooping cough, pneumonia, vitamin deficiencies and general malnutrition, (Sweeny et al. 1969) are among the possibilities*

He suffered osteoarthritis of the spine and had a healed fracture of the big toe bone an injury consistent with a heavy object being dropped on to it.

6.4.5. pit

Close to the grave pit of Skeleton 2 was a large pit (figure 9D):

no.	type	description	interpretation
218	fill	mid-brown sandy clay with many limestone, many burnt and/or crushed	fill of pit 222
222	cut	shapeless roundish cut, c1.8m diam., depth not recorded	rubbish pit

	pottery			flint		
	fabric sherds	comments	date	no.	type	misc
218	BBW..6		C1BC-C4AD	3	flint flakes	4x fired clay, small
	1 1		EIA	3	cortical flint	10x animal bone/teeth
	4 11		M-LIA	1	flint flake ?potboiler	1x burnt wood, small
	6 2		EIA			
	J 1					
	L 4					
	M 5					
	Qc 1					

This pit cut through the eavesdrip gully of the round house Structure 2. The feature was partially excavated and not bottomed. Its irregular shape might suggest that it was always intended to serve as a rubbish pit.

6.4.6. pit

By contrast with pit **222** above, this one was carefully constructed (see figure 9C):

no.	type	description	interpretation
421	fill	stiff, sticky dark brown clay with many small stones	fill of storage pit
427			
427	cut	roughly circular, c90cm diam. x 42cm deep, steep sides, flat base	storage pit

	pottery			flint		
	fabric sherds	comments	date	no.	type	misc
421	1 1		EIA			1x flint/chert flake
	3 1		M-LIA			2x animal bone frags.
	3 2	rims; pot 6	M-LIA			
	BBW..1		C1BC-4AD			

This pit appears to have been originally intended to act as a storage pit.

6.4.7. storage pit

Another pit was cut close to the boundary ditch:

no.	type	description	interpretation
107	cut	circular, c1.8m diam, vertical sides, c60cm deep, flat base	pit

The fills of this pit contain finds suggesting that it was filled up in Phase IV, but since its size and shape suggest that it probably served some time as a storage pit before being filled, its creation and primary use have been attributed to Phase III.

6.4.8. posthole or hearth

The shape of this feature made it unclear whether it was a posthole or a small hearth pit (see figure 9B).

no.	type	description	interpretation
411	fill	soft brown silty clay, stones (up to 10cm diam.), some burnt	fill of cut 412
412	cut	oval, 45x55cm, 20cm deep, bowl-shaped, steeper to N	?hearth/posthole

	pottery			flint			
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type	}	misc
411 ... Wb	1						
... BBW	1		C1BC-C4AD				

The lack of charcoal or slag in the fill suggest that a posthole is the correct interpretation for this feature, with the stones acting as packing. It was not possible to relate this posthole to any others to form a structure although companion postholes could lie beyond the section.

6.4.9. occupation spread

The south-west corner of the excavation area contained a deposit particularly rich in finds:

no.	type	description	interpretation
204	layer	lower level of 202 removed as an arbitrary spit	occupation debris

	pottery			flint			
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type	}	misc
204/.. 7	1		EIA	1	flake		29x animal bone/teeth frags.
402 ... BBW	20		C1BC-C4AD	1	flint nodule, broken		14x fired clay frags.
... 3	12		M-LIA	4	local chert flakes		28x slag frgs.
... 1	1	rim pot drawing 7	EIA	1	chert flake, worked		
... J	1			1	scraper/knife		
... L	6						
... L	1	rim					
... M	1						
... O	1						
... Pa	1						
... Tb	9						
... Tc	1						
... Va	1						
... Vb	2						
... W	2						
... Xa	1	rim					

The higher levels of this deposit were disturbed by ploughing, obliterating traces of stratigraphic relationships and any later phases. It is recorded as phase VI on the site matrix; The dating to Phase III results from a study of the pottery fabrics.

6.4.10 Discussion of Phase III

Phase III saw the intensification of the activities detected in Phases I and II. A new and apparently larger round house was constructed, rubbish pits and storage pits were dug and an even wider range of pottery fabrics are represented. The boundary bank was re-dug and the boundary was possibly further refurbished in ways we cannot now detect.

The two burials deserve further discussion. They have been assigned to phase III due to the dating of the pottery sherds in the fills but it is likely that they belong to Phase IV or, ?more probably, even Phase V. It is a truism of archaeology that no one buries themselves; that what archaeologists record is elements of burial practices that involve not so much the deceased as their relatives and the wider community. The two skeletons bear out this message for they were obviously carefully laid to rest by their relations in a practice typical of this period, but, to quote Professor Barry Cunliffe,

> *burial by inhumation or cremation is excessively rare - so rare that one is forced to conclude that the dead were disposed of in a way that has left no archaeological trace*[24].

Cunliffe posits excarnation (exposure to the elements) as part of the Iron Age burial ritual, but this does not account for the skeletons carefully placed in pits. Further discussion of the burials will follow below.

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[24] Cunliffe,1995, 108.

6.5 Phase IV: Late Iron Age subdivision of the enclosure, and industrial activity (1st century BC) (see Figures 10A-L)

Characteristic pottery fabric types: H, N, Qa, R, Ra, Ve, BBW.

Phase IV is marked by the reorganisation of the enclosure, obliterating the Phase III round house, Structure 3.

6.5.1. two parallel ditches or gullies

These narrow ditches, oriented east of due north, were positioned either side of, but not equidistant from, the entrance gap. They were first excavated in the evaluation trench.

no.	type	description	interpretation
130	fill	brown sandy clay, large stone on top, some charcoal flecks	fill of 129
129	cut	linear (NNE-SSW), W side vertical, E side sloping, flat base	=ditch 416
135	fill	pale brown clay, few small stone	fill of cut 136
136	cut	shallow,	?stakehole in base 129
404	fill	soft light brown silty clay, few charcoal flecks	fill of ditch 416
416	cut	linear (NE-SW), narrow (48-42cm), 10-20cm deep, c9m long	ditch
240	fill	spread of dark clay S of 242	fill of ditch 249
249	cut	linear (NNE-SSW) shallow (c10cm) cut	ditch

	pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }	misc
130	I	1			1x grey flint nodule	5 fired clay/daub, orange
	M	1				3x shelly limestone
	Tb	1				1x smooth limestone, burnt
	W	1				1x smooth grey limestone
	Xa	1				1x gritty grey limestone
	Y	1				1x smooth grey pebble
	BBW	1	C1BC-C4AD			
	BBW	1 rim	C1BC-C4AD			
135	Tb	1			2x cortical flint flakes	1x Fe object
404	I		EIA			3x fired clay frags.
	N	1				fired clay sherd
	O	1				shell tempered
	RA	1				
	TB	1				
	W	1				
	Xa	1				
	BBW	2	C1BC-C4AD			
404A	Tb	1				3x animal bone frags.
	We	1				2x baked clay frags., small
	BBW	1	C1BC-C4AD			1x stone
404B	R	1				9x baked clay
	As	2				1 x local stone
	M	1				
240	1	2	EIA	1	cortical flake	14x animal bone frags.
	3	1 pot drawing 3	M-LIA			5x fired clay, various
	3	1	M-LIA			3x slag frags
	H	1				1x slag frag., small
	Pa	1				1x smooth grey stone
	Vet	1				hone or rubber
	W	1				
	W	1 handle				

Ditch **cut 249** was not seen in its entirety until the end of the excavation after removal of the occupation spread **317**, which partly obscured it. The ditch was excavated at its northern end during investigations of Phase V structures (see below).

6.5.2. row of postholes/ Structure 4 (S4)

Parallel to the above ditches was a row of fairly closely spaced large postholes.

no.	type	description	interpretation
220	fill	mid-brown sandy clay with many limestone packing stones	fill posthole 226
	cut	almost circular (c70-80cm dam.) x 20cm deep, flat base	posthole
219	fill	mid-brown sandy clay with many limestone packing stones	fill posthole 225
225	cut	oval (c51-54cm dam.) x 24cm deep, flat base	posthole
217	fill	sticky mid-brown sandy clay, some stones (some burnt)	fill posthole 224
224	cut	circular (c54cm dam.) x 22cm deep, flat base	posthole
227	cut & fill	pitched stones, some burnt, within pit fill 218	probable posthole
221	fill	sticky brown clay, 1x poss. packing stone	fill posthole 223
223	cut	sub-circular (c60cm dam.) x c20cm deep	?posthole

	pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type }	misc
220						1x slag frag.
						1x red limestone, ?burnt
219	R	1	rim		2	flakes flint/chert	5x fired clay frags.
						4x slag frags., small
217					1	cortical lump	1x Fe ob./slag
						8x slag, small
						2x stones

Postholes **227** and **223** were cut into the fill of Phase III rubbish pit **222**, making the recording of their profiles slightly problematic. The recoverable profiles display convincing uniformity and the fills all contained large stones suitable for packing. For these reasons, they have been used to define Structure 4, although the nature of this structure is far from clear. Posthole **422** is suitably located at right angles to the line formed by other posts to form part of this structure, but is too far from the other postholes (c5m, probably too far to span without an intervening supporting post) to make its affiliation thoroughly convincing. Furthermore, ditch **416** passes between them. Structure 4 could represent a roofed building, an UN-roofed strong fence, a frame for a craft activity, or something completely different.

no.	type	description	interpretation
422	fill	stiff dark brown sticky clay, some burnt stone	fill of pit 423
	cut	oval (64 x 59cm) 24cm deep,sloping sides, sloping base	pit

	pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type }	misc
422	R	1				

It is possible that this feature is actually a hearth pit rather than a posthole but the lack of slag or charcoal makes this interpretation less likely.

6.5.3. Industrial activity

The south-eastern area, which had been occupied by the Phase III round house, Structure 3, was used in Phase IV for industrial purposes. It is possible, even likely, that this activity carried on through Phase V, but as there was no direct evidence that this was the case, all of the features will be discussed as Phase IV. The house itself would have to have needed to be demolished to accomodate ditch **249**.

Features indicative of industrial activity fell into several distinct types.

i. hearths - cut 253/fill 242

This feature is unambiguously characterised as a hearth because of the dense slag deposit still remaining in the cut. This material is the same as that identified as slag elsewhere in the finds list although analysis demonstrates that this material is not, as had been thought, metal-working debris but a fuel ash, the product arising from combustion of an unknown material and for a process which has been recorded before but which is not at present understood. For this reason it has been identified as *fuel ash* in the following table, although references to *slag* in other contexts has not been changed. This is further discussed in the Finds Discussion section below.

no.	type	description	interpretation
242	fill	fuel ash	fill of hearth 253
	cut	roughly circular, c65cm dam. x c25cm deep, bowl-shaped	hearth

	pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date } { no.	type	}	misc
242	M 1	base	2	large cortical flakes		c20x large fired clay frags.
			1	small flake		c50x large frags. slag
242	H 1					1x baked clay frag.
edge	Qa 1					

Within the same area was a similar feature, identified as a hearth pit by its shape, size and fill containing slag.

no.	type	description	interpretation
209	fill	soft dark grey-brown clay/silt, stones and slag in fill	of cut 241
241	cut	oval, c70cm dam x c13cm deep, bowl-shaped	?hearth

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date	}{ no.	type	} misc
209 ... Web ... 1			....		2x animal bone frags., small
					7x slag frags.

ii. posthole

Within 2 metres of hearth **242** was a posthole with an associated stone spread.

no.	type	description	interpretation
244	fill	local limestone in a small amount of dark brown compacted soil	fill posthole 245
245	cut	ovoid, c53cm dam x c10cm deep, straight sides	posthole
238	stones	small linear spread of stones lying on surface of ground N of cut 245	?stabilising posthole 245

Excavation of this posthole produced no finds. Its proximity to hearth **242** possibly suggests some connection.

iii. burnt surfaces and stone spreads

These surfaces were investigated and best defined in the south-eastern end of the evaluation trench which lay outside of the subsequent excavation area.

no.	type	description	interpretation
125	layer	irregular ground surface, burnt red and black	burnt surface
137	layer	dark brown sandy clay, large burnt stone, charcoal flecks	burnt surface
213	spread	grey-brown clay, few stones (some burnt)	burnt surface
214	spread	small area of grey-brown clay at W end of 213, same as 137	burnt surface; = 137
126	stones	tightly packed small stones, signs of burning	cobbles
127	stones	discrete patch of burnt rubble	?structural
116	layer	stone scatter, mostly Ham stone, many burnt, daub to N.	destruction layer
210	spread	small crushed yellow limestone, same as 116	destruction layer
207	spread	linear spread of stones, irregular, within 206	probably not a feature

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date	}{ no.	type	} misc
137 ... L ..... 1 rim pot drawing 18			....		3x animal bone frags.
					charcoal frags.
					c50x sml. & med. orange
					fired clay/daub, fossil
					shell temper
					3x brown baked clay/daub
					fossil shell temper
116 3 ..... 1		M-LIA	.... 1..	white flint pot-boiler	14x orange fired clay/daub
I 1			....	sml. frag. brown chert	...shell tempered
L 1			2...	sml. flint/chert	3x grey baked clay/daub
					...shell tempered
					1x animal bone
					6x burnt limestone
					1x yellow sandstone frag.
					1x grey Shelly limestone
					1x smooth limestone
					1x slag, v. sml.

The irregular ground surface was probably a rammed-earth floor with charcoal accumulating into the cracks within its surface. Some stoney patches, like **126**, appeared to be worn surfacing whilst others, like **210**, for instance, consisted of loose assemblages of heat-shattered stone debris. Others, like **116** and **127**, appeared to be formed of loose rubble from fallen walls or other structures. All showed ample evidence of exposure to heat, presumably derived from whatever industrial activity produced the slag. It is also assumed that the fired clay is part of this process, deriving from domed ovens.

iv. Structure 5 (S5): postholes

Postholes were recorded from this area.

no.	type	description	interpretation
117	fill	stones pitched into dark clay, some charcoal, burnt stone	fill posthole 131
131	cut	circular (c60cm dam.) c40cm deep	stone-packed posthole
132	fill	rubble showing signs of burning, in dark fill, a few charcoal flecks	fill posthole 134
134	cut	circular >50cm dam., c17cm deep	posthole

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type }	misc
117					1x grey slag, v. sml.
					2x orange baked clay/daub
					sml
132					1x pink granite pebble

Another posthole may have existed to the south-west. These postholes were very tightly spaced and probably represent more than one structure.

v. slot

no.	type	description	interpretation
313	fill	brown silty clay with stones, some burnt	fill of gully 315
315	cut	long (NE-SW)oval (c45cm wide x c1m long) c24cm deep, steep sides slot	

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type }	misc
313					2x cortical lumps

Unfortunately, this feature cut through an earlier pit 233 which was not recognised before the finds were mixed together (See paragraph 6.3.5). Although the slot curves slightly its orientation is matched by the postholes described above, providing a convincing portion of the foundations for a small, open-fronted, timber framed structure or shed for the unidentified craft industry.

The area of this shed would be some 3m (10ft.) north-east - south-west by about 2.5m (8ft) north-west - south. The difference between the timber slot wall and the opposite wall formed by the timbers might signify a difference in walling material, with the more open, post-built wall facing toward the south and letting in light, and the timber slot carrying wattle and daub providing shelter from the cold north wind.

These structural elements were recorded during different phases of this investigation and unfortunately the row of postholes suggested by **131** and **134** were in that part of the evaluation trench which fell outside of the boundary of the eventual excavation, so that the entire complex was not all visible at the same time. Having clarified this, it would appear that most of the burnt, rammed earth surface lay within the structure defined by the postholes and slot, and this may have formed the floor of Structure 5.

6.5.4 Storage pit 107 filled in with rubbish

The storage pit described in Phase III (see 6.4.7) was backfilled in Phase IV.

no.	type	description	interpretation
119	fill	dirty orange brown sandy clay, stone, charcoal	lowest fill pit 107
118	fill	mid-brown silty clay with charcoal, burnt stones, mudstone	lower fill pit 107
108	fill	mixed lt. brown sandy clay, many stones, some burnt, charcoal	middle fill pit 107
104	fill	brown sandy clay, freq. small stones, a few charcoal flecks	upper fill pit 107

	pottery			flint		
	fabric	sherds	comments	date	no.	type	misc
119	2	1		M-LIA			1x animal bone frag.
	Ii	26					2x orange chert frags.
118	8	1		LIA	2x	flint flakes, grey	1x yellow limestone
	H	2					1x limestone, burnt
	M	2					1x charcoal, sml.
	TA	1					2 fired clay, brown
	Tic	1					fossil shell temper
108	H	6			1x	lump flint/chert, large	6x fired clay/daub, orange
	H	**1**	**rim pot drawing 10**		2x	nodules chert/flint	8x animal bone frags
	Ii	**10**	**rim pot drawing 12**		1x	white/orange flint flake	1x animal tooth
	O	1					2x Shelly limestone, burnt
	TB	1					charcoal frags
	Tic	1					1x Shelly limestone, burnt
	W	3					1x off-white quartz pebble
	Xa	2					fired clay
	BBW	2		C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	**2**	**rim pot drawing 46**	C1BC-4AD			
104	1AA	1					5x animal bone frags.
	Sib	1					2x Shelly limestone
	VC	1					1x grey limestone
	W	2					1x small orange stone
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-1AD			

Although four different fills were detected and treated as different events, it is likely that they are broadly contemporary.

6.5.5 Storage Pit

Cutting Phase III pit **427**, pit **426** was of similar depth and profile.

no.	type	description	interpretation
420	fill	stiff, sticky dark brown clay	fill of pit 426
430	fill	fragment of skull in pit 426	human remains
426	cut	roughly circular, >1.5m side x >54cm deep, steep sides, flat base	storage pit

	pottery			flint			
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }		misc
420	O	1					1xfired clay
	VC	1					6x animal bone/teeth
	W	2					
	Web	1	rim				
	Xa	1	base of feature				
	BBW	3		C1BC-1AD			
430	TA	1					1x animal bone
430							2x skull frags.
base							

What distinguished this pit from other similar storage pits was the recovery of human skull fragments from its base. From the size of the bone it was concluded that the individual was a child or infant, but it was not possible to be more precise.

6.5.6 Scoop

On the extreme western edge of the excavated area was an irregular feature:

no.	type	description	interpretation
424	fill	soft green-brown sandy clay, few charcoal flecks	fill of 428 & 429
428	cut	irregular complex cut/s, 2.5m N-S x 1.1m E-W, uneven base, shallow	unknown
429	cut	oval, 30-40cm dam. x 30cm deep, vertical sides	posthole

	pottery			flint			
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }		misc
424	H	4		1	small flake		1x animal bone, burnt
	VC	1					3x animal bone frags.
	W	2					7x fired clay, small
	BBW	1	rim	C1stBC-C4AD			1x ?ironstone
							1x small bone

No function could be deduced for this feature, nor could any of the nearby postholes be seen to relate to it. There does not appear to be any relationship between this scoop and the curving gully **432** which has been assigned to Phase I and the fills differ.

6.5.7 Slot and posthole

This small complex of features was cut by Phase V posthole **413**. It appears to be a small timber slot with a posthole at its southern end. No other nearby features could be seen to be associated with it.

no.	type	description	interpretation
407	fill	soft brown silty clay, stones, some burnt	fill of 414
414	cut	linear (NE-SW), bulbous S end, 75cm long x 28 wide x 22 deep	slot

	pottery			flint			
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type	}	misc
407	3		M-LIA	1	large cortical flake		1x animal bone
	P	1 base			chipped edges		6xfired clay
	BBW	1	C1BC-4AD				

6.5.8. Occupation spreads

no.	type	description	interpretation
317	layer	extensive spread of brown clay, plentiful stones, many burnt	occupation spread
316	stones	tumble of small stones (up to 20cm dam.) some burnt, W of 308	as 308
308	stones	linear (NE-SW) UN-worked limestone, 2.1m long x 40-60cm wide	hard standing
402	layer	subsoil/first cleaning layer	subsoil

	pottery			flint			
	fabric	sherds	comments	date	no.	type	misc
317	I	1				small cortical flake	12x fired clay frags
	J	1	rim pot drawing 13		1	flint/chert lump	1x slag frag.
	J	1			1	flake	17x animal bone frags.
	L	2			1	tool/core chipped edges	4x local limestone
	O	3					10x animal bone frags.
	Oa	2					33x bones from same animal
	Oa	1	rim				
	Ob	1	rim				17x baked clay frags.
	R	1					1x ?ironstone frag.
	Rd	1	rim				
	Ta	1					
	Tb	6					
	Tc	1					
	Va	1					
	Vb	1					
	Vd	1					
	W	4					
	W	1	rim				
	Wa	1					
	Xa	1					
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	1	base	C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	8		C1BC-4AD			
	BBWa	2	C1BC-4AD				
316	8	1		LIA			1x flint nodule
	O	1					1x broken nodule
	Rc	1					1x small lump flint
	Tb	1					1x iron/slag frag.
	Va	1					
	Vb	1					
	Vb	1	rim				
	Vc	1					
	Vd	1					
	W	2					
	BBW	3	rim	C1BC-4AD			
402	3	17		M-LIA	3	cortical lumps	8x slag frags.
	9	4		LIA	2	small flake	2x animal bone, small
	H	1					2x local stone
	Ra	1					4x fired clay
	Tb	4					
	Tc	1					
	W	2					
	Xa	4					
	BBW	4		C1BC-4AD			

This deposit formed a discrete patch to the south of the boundary ditch **320** and east of the ditch **249**. Initially, the main focus of interest in this area was the arrangement of stones **308**, since it was thought to be the base of a dry-stone wall or the cover for a feature. Subsequent investigation did not support this hypothesis, however, and it was later felt that the stones were placed in position in order to create a hard-standing in soft ground.

6.5.9 Discussion of Phase IV

This phase saw a reorganisation of this part of the site which combined a change of layout with change of function. The evidence for domestic occupation seems less obvious than that relating to industrial activity, although the quantities of animal bone collected from this phase suggest that domestic activity was probably still taking place. It is unfortunate that the industry or craft producing the fuel ash is little understood and it cannot be known with any certainty whether the function of the small, post-built structure, Structure 5, relates to the industry or not.

The two parallel ditches **249** and **416** appear to subdivide the enclosure by isolating and defining the entrance gap. Without knowing what stood at the southern end of these ditches (and this was probably destroyed in 1986 when the new classrooms were built) it is difficult to forward a possible purpose for the sub-division.

6.6 Phase V: Ultimate Iron Age activity (1st century AD)

(see Figures 11A-G)

Characteristic fabric types: K, Rc, Qa, Qb, Rd, Sc, Vb, Vd, Wa, BBW, Samian

Included in this phase are those features which can be seen to constitute the final episodes of activity on the site. Some may be contemporary with Phase IV but it is difficult to be sure.

6.6.1. Structure 6 (S6)

The main evidence for this structure takes the form of burnt stones and spreads of fired clay. The sequence of construction is as follows:

i) Large stones (**307**) were inserted into the silts (**325**) which had filled the boundary ditch **320**.

no.	type	description	interpretation
325	fill	yellow-brown sandy clay	fill of ditch 320
307	stones	large (up to 55cm diam.) un-worked stone pitched into ditch 320	foundations
329	cut	vertical cut through 325 to hold stones 307	foundations

ii) Large stones (**324**) were laid into ditch **249**, with smaller stones used to form a dry-stone structure.

no.	type	description	interpretation
309	fill	small, packed stones, many burnt, many pitched, baked clay/daub	foundations
324	fill	large (up to c25cm diam.) stones laid flat	fill ditch 249/foundations
326	fill	mid-brown sandy clay around stones 324	fill of ditch 249/foundations
310	layer	mid-brown sandy clay, much pot, bone, burnt clay/daub, charcoal	occupation spread
323	layer	lumps of fired clay, linear, c4m long x c50cm wide, return over 309	fired daub from structure 6

iii) A structure was created on these footings incorporating daub, either as a dressing onto stone walls or as an infill onto a timber frame.

Although this area is disturbed by a later ditch, it appears that Structure 6 was designed to extend across the gap from one ditch terminal to another, effectively blocking or controlling the entrance. It was not possible to reconstruct the location of the southern wall of this structure, nor was it possible to distinguish the relationship between Structure 6 and the stone spreads **305** and **311**.

Finds from **323** were collected as part of **310**.

	{fabric	sherds	pottery comments	date }	{ no.	flint type }	misc
309	Va	2			1	lump	5x animal bone/teeth frags.
	Vb	1					13x baked clay
	Vc	3					1x local grey limestone
	Vc	1	rim				4x shelly limestone
	Vd	1					1x grey limestone
	W	4					
	BBW	2		C1BC-C4thAD			
310	J	2			37	fired clay frags.	1x flint nodule
	Sc	1					3x flint flakes
	Ta	1					2x grey-black limestone
	Tb	1					5x animal bone frags., sm.
	Va	1					1x burnt bone
	Vb	1					1x small frag. iron
	Vb	1	rim				
	Vc	1					
	Vd	1					
	W	3					
	Wa	3					
	BBW	9		C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	2	rims	C1BC-4AD			
310 East	Vc	1					1x animal bone frag.
	W	1					1x slag, grey, ?modern
310 West	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD	2	fired clay frags.	
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
	BBWa	2		C1BC-4AD			
310 (or ?311)					c15	fired clay frags.,sml.	1x slag frag.

6.6.2. Stone spreads

In various parts of the site there were arrangements or spreads of stones. These were all carefully investigated as they could have represented structural elements of various types; stones **308** were thought to be a wall foundation, for example, and stones **418** and **419** were suspected to be the sealing stones for a Romano-British grave. However, as described above in discussing occupation spread **317**, they all seemed to have little meaning beyond acting as hard standing on patches of softer ground.

no.	type	description	interpretation
228	stones	2x large stones laid flat on top of fill 230	hard standing
305	stones	circular patch of closely-packed unworked limestone	hard standing
308	stones	linear (NE-SW) un-worked limestone, 2.1m long x 40-60cm wide	hard standing
316	stones	tumble of small stones (up to 20cm diam.) some burnt, W of 308	as 308
311	stones	scattered cluster of stones	hard standing
418	stones	large (40-60cm diam.) Ham-type stones in cluster c1.4m diam.	hard standing
419	stones	small (<20cm diam.) Ham-type stones in cluster N of 418	hard standing

	pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{no.	type }	misc
316	8	1	LIA	1	flint nodule	1x iron/slag frag.
	O	1		1	broken nodule	
	Rc	1		1	small lump	
	Tb	1				
	Va	1				
	Vb	1				
	Vb	1	rim			
	Vc	1				
	Vd	1				
	W	2				
	BBW	3	rim	C1BC-4AD		
419	Samian	1	Internal stamp	C1-2AD		1x black, gritty ?pot/slag
	K	1				
	Xb	1				

6.6.3 Skeleton 1 (SK1)

The first skeleton which was found was probably the latest in date. Unlike Skeletons 2 and 3, this individual was buried in a shallow grave, suggesting a hasty disposal at a time of crisis. Structure 4 was probably still standing at the time.

no.	type	description	interpretation
215	SK1	badly disturbed skeleton	ploughed-up burial
216	fill	soil below SK1/21	grave fill

No finds were associated with the burial which was of an adult male: Not enough of the dentition survived to be more precise about his age and no evidence of joint disease was recognised on the bones.

There were two extraordinary elements to this burial. The first was the disposition of the bones. The skeleton was found in two halves, split longitudinally from pelvis to thorax. The corpse had been tightly bound and laid on its left side with the head to the north and the left half of the skeleton rested in the expected position with the small bones of the hands and feet in the appropriate position. The left leg was flexed and the left knee cap was located close to the left hand. The right side of the upper part of the body was also tightly bundled and flexed but displaced and located to the south of the left half. The right knee cap was in its appropriate location, as were the foot bones at the

distal end of the lower leg. The body appears to have been disturbed and rearranged at a time when enough of the soft tissue remained to hold small bones - fingers, toes and knee caps - intact even when the body was being split into two.

The second unusual element was the additional bones - two extra arms, including one left shoulder blade, were deposited with the primary burial. Since there was no duplication of bones, it was thought most likely that they originate from one individual. No cut marks were noted on the bones so there was no information regarding the method of the removal of the arms from the body, if indeed this was done and the arm bones not recovered from a dry skeleton.

This burial will be further discussed below.

6.6.4. posthole

An isolated posthole on the west of the excavation area cuts through the Phase IV slot and posthole **414**.

no.	type	description	interpretation
403	fill	soft brown silty clay, some stone, some burnt	fill posthole 413
413	cut	round, 50cm diam x 21cm deep, burnt clay on side, burnt stones	posthole

		pottery			flint		
{fabric	sherds	comments	date }	{ no.	type	}	misc
403	L 2	rim pot drawing 17		1	flint/chert flake		1x animal bone frag.
	L 8						
	K 1						

Its location suggests that it acted as a replacement for **414**, reinforcing the impression that **414** was also isolated and not part of a larger structure.

6.6.5. A large posthole/possible *bustum*

This feature cuts through the Phase IV ditch **416**, indicating that it belongs to a later phase. The small quantity of finds recovered is probably more a reflection of its location on the margins of the site than of its date. Its fills proved to be more complicated than expected:

no.	type	description	interpretation
408	fill	soft greenish-brown silty clay, few charcoal flecks	upper fill, posthole 417
409	fill	soft sandy clay, burnt red on edge of cut	fill of posthole 417
438	fill	thin (2-4cm, thicker to SE) layer of charcoal in cut 417	post burnt in situ
439	fill	soft grey-brown sandy clay, charcoal frequent	base fill posthole 417
417	cut	oval, c58cm x 30 deep, flat base sloping to S, burnt on edge	posthole/ ?*bustum*

	pottery		flint		
{fabric sherds	comments	date }{ no.		type	} misc
408 ... Qb 1					4x fired clay, small.
..... Oa 1					2 x animal bone, small

The burnt clay of **409** could be explained as the staining of a post burnt *in situ* and this impression seemed to be confirmed by the abundance of charcoal in the various fills. Although no packing stones were present, as were recorded from most of the other cuts on the site interpreted as postholes, this cut could be seen as a posthole of unusual type. Its shape precludes its interpretation as a hearth and its small size and the lack of rubbish in the fill makes it unlikely to be a storage pit.

It does, however, resemble a type of feature known as a *bustum*, normally found on Roman cemetery sites. These pits, characterised by a dense layer of charcoal and fire-reddened margins, have usually been observed under funeral pyres, constructed in such a way that the cremated bone drops into the pit as the pyre turns to ash. Although they are usually larger that this example from North Perrott, and there do not seem to be other examples as early as this one, it might be that cut **417** is an early *bustum*[25]. If it is, it is not unknown to find *busta* entirely lacking in cremated bone and we might speculate that they formed part of a ritual involving burnt offerings of substances containing no bone but carrying a sufficiently sacred charge that handling it was considered unwise.

6.6.6. possible hearth or posthole

Cutting through Phase IV pit **426** is the last in a long sequence of intercutting features:

no.	type	description	interpretation
406	fill	mid-brown sandy clay, many large (>10cm) frags. stone, many burnt	fill of 425
425	cut	oval, 51-66cm diam.x 8cm deep, steep sides, flat base	?hearth

No finds were recovered and the function of this cut is unclear. Its oval shape and burnt stone contents suggest use as a hearth but it could also be a posthole.

[25] Barber & Bowsher, 2000, p. 62-3.

6.6.7. Discussion of Phase V

a The Stone Spreads

Since careful excavation demonstrated that none of the stone spreads **228**, **305**, **308**, **311**, **316**, **418** and **419** were structural, the quantities of stone deserve further comment. It has not been possible to assign any postholes to either of the round houses on the site, suggesting that their main walling material would have been of stone faced with daub. It follows that the demolition of these buildings would have resulted in large quantities of rubble stone becoming available to deposit on soft spots created by the fills of earlier features.

b Structure 6

It is not uncommon to find the entrance gaps of Iron Age enclosures embellished with arrays of postholes carrying the structural timbers for various types of entrance facilities, as at Gussage All Saints[26]. At Perrott Hill School, however, a structure would seem to have been built without foundations or postholes except where it impinged upon soft ditch silts and required stone underpinning. Recognition of the structure is due to a combination of the stone underpinning and the fact that fire caused daub in the structure to become baked hard. There was no other structural evidence surviving, rendering the western and southern sides conjectural. This type of building may have been quite common but will have left archaeological traces only in exceptional circumstances. This structure could possibly have acted as some sort of entrance facility or it might have actually blocked the original entrance gap.

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[26] Wainwright 1979 p. 5.

6.7 Phase VI: Occupation ceases

This phase probably marks the end of occupation in this part of the settlement. There were a few sherds of early Roman pottery recovered during the excavation and some of the Black Burnished Ware sherds or the Greyware sherds could relate to later activity. No features belong specifically to this phase, but information regarding the latest phase may be derived from careful study of the following:

6.7.1 Evidence for burning

Destructive, accidental fires would have been common throughout the life of the settlement but there are some indications that a large fire may have been responsible for the destruction of the site.

i) Postholes

There has previously been little comment on the fact that nearly all postholes on the site contain signs of burning, largely in the form of charcoal flecks and fire-reddened stones. This is true of all of the postholes of Structure 4 and of the large posthole **417**.

ii) Structure 5

There is ample evidence for burning of this structure from the extensive spreads of fired daub that had been hardened by burning and from the extensive fire-reddening of the stones used to stabilise the soft ditch silts over which it was built.

iii) Industrial area

Burnt surfaces **125**, **137** and **213-4** as well as frequent charcoal flecks and burnt stones could be due to industrial processes and the presence of slag and hearths indicate that some kind of unidentified craft activity was taking place in this area. There is also the possiblilty, however, that some of the burning was due to accidental fire damage especially in the case of the fire-reddened stones packing the postholes **131** and **134**.

6.7.2. The evidence for ploughing

i) Skeleton 1

As has been detailed above, this skeleton was seriously disturbed but in a peculiar manner. The inescapable conclusion is that the disturbance took place while enough of the soft tissue remained for the smaller bones, which would ordinarily be re-arranged and lost, to retain most of their relative positions. The most likely cause of disturbance to skeleton 1 was probably ploughing. Since the corpse was deposited into a shallow grave, the prominent, right-hand, side might well have been caught by a plough and dragged for some distance before being sloughed off. While there was no direct evidence for plough damage on the skeleton, the arrangement of the bones was consistent with such a scenario, and if the soft tissue were largely intact it would possibly protect the bones from damage anyway and it is hard to imagine any other agency which would produce similar results. If scavenging animals had been responsible their teeth marks would have been noticed on the bones which would have been further scattered.

It is surely safe to speculate that whoever operated the plough that disturbed the burial would not have known that it was there and the smell released would probably have been most unpleasant. Whatever the reason for the disturbance, it is unlikely that it would have been carried out by an inhabitant of the settlement as they would probably have known of the burial.

ii) Other evidence for ploughing

The spread of fired clay **323** probably owes its survival to the large pitched stones, **307**, protecting it from plough damage. Beyond their protection no trace of Structure 6 survives.

There is a marked lack of small ephemeral features throughout the site and only one single stake hole was recovered, that from the base of ditch **416**. A site occupied for so long should have contained more stakeholes but if the site had been ploughed then many or all of these small features might have been destroyed.

Although areas of occupation debris from different phases have been identified, no actual floors were recorded. Areas within structures, specifically those within the round houses, contained no identifiable floors.

Many postholes appear to have been truncated. Although this can sometimes be hard to determine, many seem to be wider than necessary for their depth and subjective judgement based on general experience suggests that few retain their original depths.

Some of these problems might result from the normal processes of erosion where the sandy soils are easily moved downslope. Taken together, however, these various elements might indicate that the site was ploughed, destroying many of the smaller, more delicate features. In the case of the disturbed burial, skeleton 1, it is hard to imagine another agency to account for the arrangement of the bones.

This site certainly would have been ploughed throughout the medieval period when it was part of North Perrott's open arable field and this might account for much of the damage, possibly exacerbated by more modern horticultural practices including double digging, but the disturbance to skeleton 1 must have occurred soon after death and cannot be accounted for by medieval or modern activity.

7.0 Synthesis and discussion

7.1 Synopsis of phasing

To sum up the key points in the history of the site:

Phase I: Early-Middle Iron Age - Occupation of the site begins with definition of the settlement enclosure with a boundary ditch.

Phase II & III: Middle and Late Iron Age - An Iron Age farm containing typical round houses and structures. Surplus food was being stored in pits.

Phase IV: Late Iron Age - The farm house is demolished and the enclosure is reorganised with internal divisions marked out by ditches. Widespread industrial activity.

Phase V: Ultimate Pre-Roman Iron Age - A rectangular building is erected in the entrance gap of the boundary. Two burials in grave pits and a burial in a shallow grave associated with two extra and articulated arms. The possibility of a *bustum* during this phase suggests that a religious ritual might have taken place in the settlement.

Phase VI: Destruction- Shortly after burial in a shallow grave, skeleton 1 is caught by a plough and, although seriously disturbed, is not re-buried. Apparent widespread burning of the site. Occupation in this part of the settlement appears to cease.

Phase VII: Romano-British Period - In 1877-78, the building of the new manor house complex resulted in the finding of Late-Iron Age and Romano/British pottery sherds and two 1st century coins. The Roman pottery extends from the 1st century AD through to the later-4th century (or later). The precise location of these finds within the manor house/school complex is not known but is assumed to be below or in the immediate vicinity of the main building (See 4.1 above for more detail). These finds appear to indicate continued occupation of the settlement, possibly incorporating some degree of settlement shift.

Phase VIII: medieval period - This phase is represented by a single north-south ditch, marking out divisions in North Perrott's open field.

7.2 Material Culture

7.2.1 Pottery

Pottery amounting to 8,775g was collected from the site. The earlier, shell-tempered, Iron Age pottery, our fabrics A, B and C, was identified by Dr. Ann Woodward, whose report is summarised below:

A series of ten coarse fabric types were identified by eye as follows:

1. Sparse, large inclusions of fossil shell.
2. Sparse, medium inclusions of fossil shell.
3 Moderate, medium to large inclusions of fossil shell.
4. Dense, small to medium inclusions of fossil shell.
5. Limestone inclusions.
6. Limestone plus fossil shell.
7. Limestone plus quartz sand.
8. Soapy fabric with grog inclusions.
9. Soapy fabric with grog and limestone inclusions.
10. Vesicular fabric (probably leached out fossil shell).

A petrological description for the shell fabrics by David Williams states that...

"*Frequent plates of fossiliferous shell, often with some calcite, limestone and a few quartz grains. Origin: Jurassic.*"

fabric	phase	date	contexts	S. Cad. code	form code	no. of sherds	illustrations
1	I	EIA	202,204/402	c	JC3 jar	29	1 & 2
			205,218,232		PA1 jar		
			240,250,303				
			318,319,321				
			421				
2		M-LIA	u/s Tr1,	c		1	3
3	I	EIA	116,139,	c	JB	63	4 - 7
			u/sTr1, u/s6		BD5		
			204/402,205		JD3		
			230,232,240		PA2		
			247,402,407				
			421				
4	III	M-LIA	114,u/sTr1	c		13	
5			u/s 5,218	absent		3	
6	I	EIA	218	absent		2	
7	I	EIA	204/402,232	absent	JB	3	
			250				
8		LIA	118,230,303	t		4	
			316				
9		LIA	402	i		4	
10			303			2	

BD5 - bipartite bowl, sometimes decorated
JB - high shouldered jar
JC3 jar - high shouldered jar with bead rim and strap handle
JD3 jar - s-profile jar with upright rim, often decorated
PA1 - barrel shaped jar with simple rim
PA2 - barrel shaped jar with flat rim

Some of these fabrics were also identified at South Cadbury and their fabric codes (from South Cadbury) are shown in the above table. Three fabrics from North Perrott were absent from South Cadbury, suggesting a slightly different marketing area.

The rest of the pottery, mostly of characteristic Late-Iron Age Durotrigian fabrics, was identified by C. Hollinrake according to the schedule shown on the following pottery fabrics list. The fabrics are ranged in roughly chronological order. As well as the shell-tempered wares studied by Dr. Woodward, the fabrics fell into the broad groupings of sandy wares, greywares and black burnished wares, with a few fabrics not falling into any of the groups. A few sherds of Samian were recovered.

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	**contexts**	**{she**	**ds fabric**	**surface**	**date}**	**illus.**	**similar to**
			Limestone tempered wares				
D	232	18	reduced	oxidised with	LIA	9	
	u/s 97	1	abundant small quartz	reduced patches		8	
			occasional small limestone				
	TOTAL	**19**					
	WEIGHT	**680g**					
E	105	1	smooth, reduced	buff	LIA		
	304	1	rare small quartz				
	232	1	orange				
	tr1 u/s6	1	fine limestone temper				
	TOTAL	**4**					
	WEIGHT	**5g**					
F	114	2	smooth, grey, limestone temper	buff	LIA		
			(may not be pottery)				
	TOTAL	**2**					
	WEIGHT	**3g**					
G	Tr. 1/US3	2	grey, many voids, limestone temper		LIA		
	WEIGHT	**3g**					
H	101	1	grey; abundant v. fine limestone	some sooty interiors	LIA		K
	108	rim	and occasional larger limestone;			10	
	108	6	various types				
	118	2					
	202	1					
	205	2					
	234	3					
	234	3	joining base & body			11	
	234	7	above pot				
	240	1?					
	242	1					
	302	rim					
	302	base					
	303	1					
	304	1					
	402	1					
	424	small					
	424	1?					
	Tr.1/US	2					
	U/S 10	1					
	U/S 54	1					
	TOTAL	**41**					
	WEIGHT	**390g**					
			Sandy wares				
I	116	1	reduced, sandy;	some with lattice	LIA	Ii	
	130	1	small quartz and occasional	decoration			
	133	1	limestone temper				
	205	2					
	302	2					
	303	1					
	304	1					
	306	1					
	317	1					
	502	1					
	U/S 8	1					
	U/S 48	1					
	TOTAL	**14**					
	WEIGHT	**830g**					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{she	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
Ii	104	1	reduced, sandy;		LIA		I
	108	10	some limestone;			12	
	119	26	Context 119 is all the same pot				
	TOTAL	**37**					
	WEIGHT	**135g**					
J	133	1	grey, gritty; small quartz &	generally grey to	LIA		
	204	1	limestone temper	dark grey			
	205	1					
	205	1?					
	205	rim				14	
	218	1					
	302	1					
	303	1					
	304	10					
	306	2					
	310	2					
	317	rim				13	
	317	2					
	405	1					
	502	1					
	510	1					
	U/S 80	1					
	U/S 99	1					
	TOTAL	**30**					
	WEIGHT	**280g**					
K	133	1	reduced, sandy ware; small quartz	often a pale or	LIA		H
	202	1	& limestone temper;	smoothed surface			
	205	1					
	302	1					
	304	1					
	403	1					
	419	1					
	U/S 8	rim				15	
	U/S 94	1					
	TOTAL	**9**					
	WEIGHT	**70g**					
L	116	1	BB wares; small quartz &	black, burnished	LIA		
	137	rim	limestone temper			18	
	202	1					
	204/402	6					
	204/402	rim					
	205	2					
	205	rim				19	
	218	4					
	230	1					
	230	rim				16	
	302	1					
	302	rim				20	
	303	1					
	304	1					
	306	2					
	317	2					
	327	1					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{she	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
L	403	8		black burnished	LIA		
cont.	403	2	joining rim			17	
	U/S 8	1					
	U/S 96	1					
	U/S 100	1					
	TOTAL	42					
	WEIGHT	350g					
M	118	2	BB type; limestone temper	1 or 2 oxidized	LIA		
	130	1		surfaces			
	204/402	3		black burnished			
	205	1					
	218	5					
	242	base					
	302	1					
	303	1					
	404B	1					
	U/S 101	rim				21	
	TOTAL	17					
	WEIGHT	55g					
			Limestone tempered wares				
N	404	1	grey; occasional small white quartz	orange with	LIA		Na
	U/S 41	2		orange/red coating,			
	TOTAL	3		?haematite			
Na	232	1	grey; burnt	light brown slip	LIA		N
	232	rim		interior		22	
	TOTAL	2					
	WEIGHT	40g					
			Sandy wares				
O	108	1	grey, sandy; occasional small quartz	inner or outer	LIA		Oa
	202	1		surface			Ob
	204/402	1		with black slip,			Oc
	205	1		burnt			
	302	1					
	303	1					
	304	2					
	304	rim				24	
	316	1					
	317	3					
	404	1					
	420	rim				25	
	U/S 26	1					
	U/S 50	rim				23	
	TOTAL	17					
	WEIGHT	150g					
Oa	202	2	as O, but with sandy grey fabric		LIA		O
	230	rim					Ob
	302	4					Oc
	303	2					
	303	rim					
	317	2					
	317	rim					
	408	1					
	U/S 18	1					
	TOTAL	15					
	WEIGHT	85g					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{she	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
Ob	304	1	as O, but with abundant	burnished black	LIA		O
	317	rim	small quartz	slip		26	Oa
	U/S 5	1					Oc
	U/S 50	1					
	TOTAL	4					
	WEIGHT	156g					
Oc	205	4	as O, with grey core	oxidized with	LIA		O
	302	2		burnished black			Oa
	304	2		slip			Ob
	U/S 6	1					
	U/S 31	1					
	TOTAL	10					
	WEIGHT	35g					
P	102	1	fine, grey, sandy, occasional	oxidized margins	LIA		Pa
	303	rim	small quartz	and surfaces		27	
	303	1					
	304	2					
	407	base					
	TOTAL	7					
	WEIGHT	70g					
Pa	204/402	1	smooth, grey	pale or buff	LIA		P
	205	1					
	240	1					
	303	1					
	303	rim				28	
	304	1					
	U/S 7	1					
	U/S 10	1					
	TOTAL	8					
	WEIGHT	115g					
Q	U/S 1	rim	pale, grey, sandy; small quartz	gritty; traces of	LIA	29	Qa,Qb,Qc
			temper, rare limestone	black slip			
	TOTAL	1					
Qa	242	1	grey, gritty; some limestone	pink orange,			Q,Qb,Qc
	TOTAL	1		gritty			
Qb	408	1	hard, grey; quartz & limestone	pale buff			Q,Qa,Qc
	TOTAL	1	temper				
Qc	218	1	grey; quartz, grit & limestone	orange brown			Q,Qa,Qb
	TOTAL	1	temper				
	WEIGHT	40g					
			Greywares				
R	133	2	smooth, soft, pink;	smooth, grey	LIA		Ra,Rb,Rc,
	205	2	occasional small red or grey grits,				Rd,Re
	219	rim	micaceous			31	
	247	1	fine wares				
	303	3					
	304	1					
	317	1					
	404B	rim					
	422	1					
	U/S 5	rim					
	U/S 36	rim				30	
	U/S 92	rim					
	U/S 99	1					
	TOTAL	17					
	WEIGHT	108g					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{sher	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
			Greywares				
Ra	202	2	smooth, soft, grey; small grey to		LIA		R,Rb,Rc
	202	rim	black grits; micaceous				Rd,Re
	202	andle					
	205	2					
	402	1					
	404	1					
	U/S 34	1					
	TOTAL	9					
	WEIGHT	60g					
Rc	316	1	soft grey or buff		LIA		R,Ra,Rb
	U/S 41	1					Rd,Re
	TOTAL	2					
	WEIGHT	5g					
Rd	202	1	smooth, buff-grey, micaceous		LIA		R,Ra,Rb
	205	1					Rc,Re
	303	1					
	304	1					
	317	1					
	317	rim					
	405	rim					
	U/S 103	1					
	TOTAL	8					
	WEIGHT	20g					
Re	302	base	hard, fine, grey, micaceous	dark grey	LIA		R,Ra,Rb
	TOTAL	1					Rc,Rd
	WEIGHT	15g					
S			oxidized fabrics	smooth exterior	LIA		
Sa	302	1	orange or pinky orange		LIA		Sb,Sc,Sd
	304	1					
	404B	2					
	TOTAL	4					
	WEIGHT	75g					
Sb	104	1	gritty; small quartz & red grits		LIA		Sa,Sc,Sd
	133	2					
	202	2					
	205	1					
	303	2					
	304	1					
	405	1					
	U/S 5	1					
	U/S 8	1					
	TOTAL	12					
	WEIGHT	120g					
Sc	310	neck	smooth, orange, sandy	traces of white slip	?C13th		Sa,Sb,Sd
	TOTAL	1					
	WEIGHT	5g					
Sd	505	2	soft, pale buff; rare small grits;		LIA		Sa,Sb,Sc
	TOTAL	2	?amphora				
	WEIGHT	25g					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{sher	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
T			smooth, sandy wares, grey; little or no		LIA		
			quartz; mostly small sherds				
Ta	118	1		fairly smooth	LIA		Tb,Tc
	133	1					
	202	1					
	202	rim					
	302	1					
	303	5					
	304	rim					
	310	1					
	317	1					
	430	1					
	U/S 27	rim					
	U/S 55	1					
	U/S 61	1					
	TOTAL	**17**					
	WEIGHT	**70g**					
Tb	104	1	rare quartz, slightly gritty, grey		LIA		Ta,Tc
	108	1					
	109	3					
	130	1					
	133	4					
	135	1					
	202	51					
	204/402	9					
	205	3					
	302	9					
	303	7					
	304	8					
	310	1					
	316	1					
	317	6					
	402	4					
	404	1					
	404A	1					
	505	1					
	7 U/S	2					
	U/S 8	2					
	U/S 37	base					
	TOTAL	**117**					
	WEIGHT	**260g**					
Tc	108	1	slightly gritty, grey	oxidized	LIA		Ta,Tb
	118	1					
	202	1					
	202	rim					
	204/402	2					
	230	1					
	303	2					
	303	rim					
	317	2					
	402	1					
	U/S 4	1					
	TOTAL	**14**					
	WEIGHT	**55g**					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{sher	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
V			Sandy wares	mostly orange or			
Va	104	1	reduced; abundant	brown	LIA		Vb,Vc,Vd,
	202	1	small quartz; mainly thick sherds				Ve
	204/402	1					
	205	2					
	302	1					
	303	1					
	304	2					
	309	2					
	310	1					
	317	1					
	327	1					
	6 U/S	andle					
	7 U/S	1					
	U/S 18	rim					
	U/S 79	1					
	U/S 99	1					
	U/S 108	1					
	TOTAL	**20**					
	WEIGHT	**100g**					
Vb	110	rim	sandy	reduced orange	LIA	32	Va,Vc,Vd,
	139	1		or brown			Ve
	202	3					
	204/402	2					
	302	3					
	309	1					
	310	1					
	310	rim					
	317	1					
	3 U/S	1					
	6 U/S	1					
	7 U/S	1					
	U/S 18	rim					
	TOTAL	**18**					
	WEIGHT	**110g**					
Vc	104	1	sandy, reduced;	brown	LIA		Va,Vb,Vd
	106	1	small quartz temper				Ve
	107	1					
	144	2					
	133	2					
	202	1					
	205	1					
	237	1					
	303	2					
	309	3					
	309	rim				33	
	310	1					
	310E	1					
	420	1					
	424	1					
	510	1					
	U/S 13	1					
	TOTAL	**22**					
	WEIGHT	**85g**					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{sher	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
Vd	309	1	sandy; quartz & red/orange grog	reduced &	LIA		Va,Vb,Vc
	310	1	temper; various types	oxidized			Ve
	317	1					
	U/S 8	1					
	U/S 55	1					
	TOTAL	**5**					
	WEIGHT	**40g**					
Ve	240	1	sandy, smooth, grey core;	orange	LIA		Va,Vb,Vc,
	302	1	some whtie or grey grits				Ve
	405	1					
	TOTAL	**3**					
	WEIGHT	**25g**					
W	104	2	Sandy wares,various types	reduced or	LIA		Wa,Wb
	108	3	some quartz & grit temper;	oxidized			
	109	1	mostly reduced				
	130	1					
	133	2					
	202	4					
	202	18	same pot				
	202	rim					
	202/402	2					
	205	6					
	205	2 rims				34&35	
	237	1					
	240	1					
	240	andle				37	
	302	8					
	303	7					
	304	3					
	304	rim				36	
	309	4					
	310	3					
	310E	1					
	316	2					
	317	4					
	317	rim					
	402	2					
	404	1					
	420	2					
	424	2					
	505	1					
	7 U/S	5					
	7 U/S	rim					
	U/S 17	1					
	U/S 41	1					
	U/S 43	1					
	U/S 57	1					
	U/S 58	1					
	U/S 65	1					
	U/S 99	2					
	U/S 103	1					
	TOTAL	**102**					
	WEIGHT	**905g**					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{sher	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
Wa	102	1	sandy wares, pale grey; various types		LIA		W,Wb
	111	1					
	133	1					
	202	4					
	302	2					
	303	6					
	304	3					
	304	rim					
	310	3					
	317	1					
	404A	1					
	405	1					
	502L	1					
	505	1					
	7 U/S	1					
	8 U/S	1					
	U/S 42	1					
	TOTAL	**30**					
	WEIGHT	**155g**					
Wb	209	1	sandy, oxidized & reduced;	oxidized	LIA		W,Wa
	302	1	some quartz temper; various				
	303	3					
	411	1					
	420	rim				38	
	U/S 8	1					
	U/S 34	3					
	TOTAL	**11**					
	WEIGHT	**30g**					
Xa	103	1	reduced; some quartz &	reduced	LIA		Xb
	108	2	grit temper				
	130	1					
	202	2					
	202	rim					
	204/402	rim					
	205	3					
	205	rim				39	
	230	rim					
	234	rim				40	
	247	1					
	302	5					
	303	9					
	303	rim					
	306	2					
	317	3					
	402	4					
	404	1					
	405	1					
	420	base				41	
	U/S 8	1					
	U/S 10	2					
	U/S 18	4					
	U/S 19	1					
	U/S 43	1					
	TOTAL	**51**					
	WEIGHT	**310g**					

Xb			various, reduced		LIA		Xa
	205	1	grey, abundant grit				
	419	1	hard, sandy, few large grits;				
			may not be pottery				
	U/S 96	1	pale grey; may not be pottery				
	TOTAL	**3**					
	WEIGHT	**10g**					
Y	121	1	reduced; abundant dense,		?C11-12 AD		
	124	1	small temper				
	130	1					
	133	1					
	202	1					
	232	rim					
	302	1					
	302	rim				42	
	U/S 5	2					
	U/S 6	5					
	TOTAL	**15**					
	WEIGHT	**30g**					
Z			medieval & post-medieval				
	U/S 57	1	smooth, grey, sandy	buff	C13-14		
	U/S 24	1	grey, sandy; handle fragment	orange, sandy	C13-14		
	U/S 47	1	grey, sandy	orange sandy,	C13-15		
				traces of white slip			
	202	1	pink-orange	brown glaze	C17-18		
	6 U/S	1	hard, grey	buff outside,	C16-17		
				khaki glaze inside			
	U/S 99	1	concrete architectural fragment		C20th		
	TOTAL	**6**					
	WEIGHT	**250g**					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	contexts	{sher	ds fabric	surface	date}	illus.	similar to
BBW	102	1	Black Burnished Wares (Poole)		C1BC-1AD		
	104	rim					
	108	2					
	108	2	joining, rim			44	
	112	2					
	114	1					
	130	1					
	130	rim					
	133	3					
	133	rim					
	202	14					
	202	andle					
	202	2 rims				54	
	204/402	20					
	205	26					
	205	2 rims				51&53	
	205	1	subcircular				
	218	6					
	234	7					
	302	7					
	303	19					
	304	14					
	304	rim				45	
	306	rim				43	
	306	1	same pot				
	309	2					
	310	9					
	310	2 rims				47&49	
	310W	3					
	310W	rim				50	
	316	3					
	317	8					
	317	3 rim				46&52	
	317	base					
	402	4					
	404	2					
	404A	1					
	405	1					
	407	1					
	411	1					
	420	3					
	421	1					
	424	1	subcircular				
	502	3					
	502	rim				48	
	502L	1					
	505	3					
	507	1					
	510	3					
	U/S Tr. 1	2					
	6 U/S	2					
	U/S 8	4					
	U/S 9	1					
	U/S 10	1					
	U/S 20	1					
	U/S 21	1					

			POTTERY TYPES				
type	**contexts**	**{sher**	**ds fabric**	**surface**	**date}**	**illus.**	**similar to**
BBW	U/S 30	1	Black Burnished Wares (Poole)				
cont.	U/S 33	1					
	U/S 34	1					
	U/S 35	rim					
	U/S 38	3					
	U/S 41	3					
	U/S 42	1					
	U/S 43	1					
	U/S 46	1					
	U/S 61	1					
	U/S 80	2					
	U/S 91	1					
	U/S 99	2					
	U/S 100	1					
	U/S 103	2					
	TOTAL	**230**					
	WEIGHT	**1470g**					
BBWa	202	1	Black Burnished Ware	interior			
	302	1		cream accretion;			
	303	4		?limescale			
	310W	2					
	317	2					
	TOTAL	**10**					
	WEIGHT						
Samian	205	1	small				
	304	1	base & stamp (illegible)			56	
	419	1	base & stamp (AVRN...)			55	
	507	1					
	U/S 9	1	decorated				
	U/S 11	1	small				
	U/S 107	1	small				
	TOTAL	**7**					
	WEIGHT	**85g**					
			POTTERY FABRIC GROUPS				
		1	shell tempered, limestone tempered	A.B.C.D.E.F.G.N.Na			
			or both				
		2	greywares	R.Ra.Rc.Rd.Re			
		3	black burnished wares	BBW, BBWa, L,M			
		4	sandy wares	K,O,Ob.Oc,P,Pa,Q,			
				Ta,Tb,Tc,V,W,I			
		5	the rest	H,J,L,M,S,X,Y			
				Samian			
			FINDS DIGEST	Total weights			
			pottery	8775g			
			slag	1784g			
			charcoal	c45g			
			baked clay	5132g			
			ironstone	35g			
			worked flint	455g			
			flint debitage	660g			
			flint & chert lumps	250g			
			local limestone	650g			

7.2.2 Fired Clay

Large quantities (5,132g) of fired clay were recovered from all parts of the site and from a wide variety of contexts. Indeed, the distribution of fired clay is one of the major pieces of evidence for Structure 6.

Fired clay first appears on the site in the fill of the Phase I pit **252** in a deposit (**250**) which also contained frequent charcoal and burnt stone. Although any deposits of fired clay could derive from accidental fire damage to buildings it is more likely that the majority of the fired clay, at least in the earlier phases, derived from the superstructure of clay ovens.

It is also possible that some of the fired clay was associated with industrial processes, but as no other evidence for this type of activity was recovered, this is considered less likely, (but see 7.2.5 below for more discussion of industrial processes on the site).

The greatest quantity of this fired clay probably derives from daub applied to structural walls such as the round house, Structure 3, and which baked hard when fired. There were such large amounts of this class of fired clay in the latest levels of the site that, along with the signs of burning on the upper surfaces of stones **307**, it has been interpreted as evidence that fire ended the life of the Iron Age settlement (see paragraph 6.6.1 for further discussion).

7.2.3 Animal Bone Report by Gerry Barber-Skinner

1. Introduction

Only 348 fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during the excavations at North Perrott School, Somerset of which 42% (148 fragments) were identifiable to species. The material was in general of poor and fragmentary condition, with many of the bones badly abraded. The samples received for analysis were all of late Iron Age date and were recovered from ditch and pit fills, as well as general layers.

In this assessment it was decided that, owing to the small number of identifiable bones available for analysis, the material would be given a selective basic analysis. From this initial assessment the need, or otherwise of any further work could be ascertained.

The body parts chosen for analysis were: individual teeth, mandibles, maxilla, distal humerus, proximal and distal radius, proximal ulna, first and second cervical vertebrae proximal and distal tibia, proximal and distal femur, astragalus, calcaneum, proximal and distal metapodials, and phalanges. These were chosen as they represented different parts of the body, are frequently occurring and are easily identifiable. Ribs, vertebrae (except the first and second cervical) and some parts of the skull can often be difficult to identify to species, so these were counted in the unidentifiable group. No further work was carried out on these parts.

For each of the contexts that produced bone, the following recordings were taken:

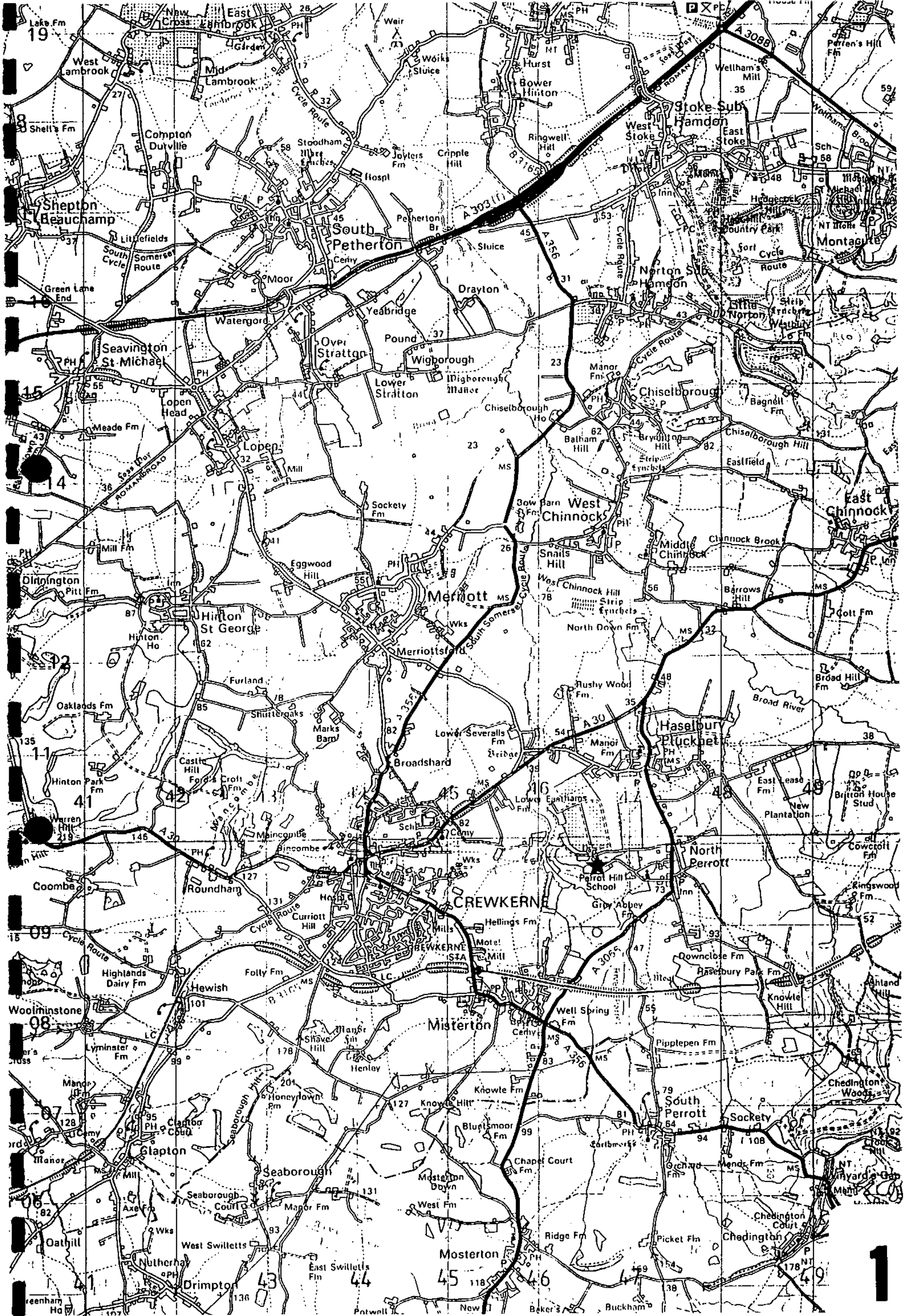
1. The total number of fragments present
2. The total number of identifiable fragments, by body part as outlined above
3. The number identified to species, per species
4. Evidence for cut marks, burning or other utilisation

Due to the fragmentary nature of the material, and the small numbers of bones involved, it was possible to take only a couple of measurements (using the criteria of Von Den Driesch,1976). It was

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	PHASE
valuation trench				
101	layer	garden soil	garden soil	VIII
102	layer	yellow sandy clay, N. end	natural geology	0
103	layer	orange (or red-brown) sandy clay	subsoil, natural	0
104	fill	brown sandy clay, freq. small stones, few charcoal flecks	upper fill of pit 107	IV
105	fill	sl. darker than natural, sandy clay, some burnt limestone	fill of 109	III
106	layer	soft dark brown soil, burnt stones & charcoal	hearth	V
107	cut	circular, c1.8m diam, vertical sides, c60cm deep, flat base	pit	III
108	fill	mixed lt. brown sandy clay, many stones, some burnt, charcoal	middle fill of pit 107	IV
109	cut	linear (NE-SW), slight curve, flat base 80-75cm, shallow (c25cm)	pathway to S3	III
110	layer	dirty brown clay, seen in section, removed by machine		
111	layer	brown clay with stones, some burnt, few charcoals flecks	desertion of site	VI
112	layer	mixed brown clay with many stones, some burnt	desertion of site	VI
113	cut	linear (NE-SW), shallow (c15cm) double cut, flat bases	double gully	III
114	fill	mid-brown fairly soft clay, a few stones	upper fill of cut 113	III
115N	fill	soft lt. brown clayey silt, few small stones	fill of N. channel of 113	III
115S	fill	soft lt. brown clayey silt, few small stones	fill of S. channel of 113	III
116	layer	stone scatter, mostly Ham stone, many burnt, daub to N.	destruction layer	VI
117	fill	stones pitched into dark clay, some charcoal, burnt stone	fill of posthole 131	IV
118	fill	mid-brown silty clay with charcoal, burnt stones, mudstone	lower fill of pit 107	IV
119	fill	dirty ornage brown sandy clay, stone, charcoal	lowest fill of pit 107	III/IV
120	cut & fill	posthole with soft brown clay	posthole	?IV
121	cut & fill	brown clay in a shallow amorphous cut	pit	VIII
122	cut	small irregular scoop in 121	pit	VIII
123	cut	irregular small pit in 121	pit	VIII
124	number not used			
125	layer	irregular ground surface, burnt red and black	burnt surface	IV
126	stones	tightly packes small stones, signs of burning	cobbles	IV
127	stones	discrete patch of burnt rubble	?structural	IV
128	fill	stone pitched into brown clay in irregular linear pattern	fill of feature not excavated	
129	cut	linear (NNE-SSW), W side vertical, E side sloping, flat base	?drain	VII
130	fill	brown sandy clay, large stone on top, some charcoal flecks	fill of 129	VII
131	cut	circular (c60cm diam.) c40cm deep	stone-packed posthole	IV
132	fill	rubble showing signs of burning, in dark fill, few charcoal flecks	fill of posthole 134	IV
133	layer	dirty brown sandy clay, some charcoal flecks, 10-15cm thick	desertion of site	VI
134	cut	circular >50cm diam., c17cm deep	posthole	IV
135	fill	pale brown clay, few small stone	fill of cut 136	IV
136	cut	shallow, poss. stakehole in base	ditch 416	IV
137	layer	dark brown sandy clay, large burnt stone, charcoal flecks	burnt surface	IV
138	cut	large (nearly 2m diam.) only partly excavated	upper fill of pit 252	III
139	fill	mixed very dark with lighter clays	fill of 138	II
140	deposit	yellow to lt. brown sandy clay	not excavated	
Area 2				
201	layer	garden soil	garden soil	VIII
202	layer	soft, loose mid-brown clay, plentiful limestone, some burnt	subsoil	VI
203	fill	local limestone blocks, linear (N-S), in soft brown clay	fill of ditch 248	VII
204	layer	lower level of 202 removed as an arbitrary spit	occupation spread	VI
205	layer	lowest level of 202 E. of 203, removed as an arbitrary spit	occupation spread	VI
206	layer	dark clay to E of 203, much burnt stone, merges with 208	occupation spread	VI
207	spread	linear spread of stones, irregular, within 206	probably not a feature	V
208	layer	similar to 206 in SE corner	occupation spread	VI
209	fill	soft dark grey-brown clay/silt, stones and slag in fill	fill of cut 241	IV
210	spread	small crushed yellow limestone, same as 116	destruction layer	VI
211	layer	small patch of darker soil S of 210	not a feature	0
212	number skipped			
213	spread	grey-brown clay, few stones (some burnt)	destruction	VI
214	spread	small area of grey-brown clay at W end of 213, same as 137	destruction; = 137	VI
215	SK1	badly disturbed skeleton	ploughed-up burial	VI
216	fill	soil below SK1/215	grave fill	VI
217	fill	sticky mid-brown sandy clay, some stone (some burnt)	fill of posthole 224	IV
218	fill	mid-brown sandy clay with many limestone, many burnt and/or crushed	fill of pit 222	III
219	fill	mid-brown sandy clay with many limestone packing stones	fill of posthole 225	IV
220	fill	mid-brown sandy clay with many limestone packing stones	fill of posthole 226	IV
221	fill	sticky brown clay, 1x poss. packing stone	fill of posthole 223	IV
222	cut	shapeless roundish cut, c1.8m diam., depth not recorded	rubbish pit	III
223	cut	sub-circular (c60cm diam.) x c20cm deep	posthole	IV
224	cut	circular (c54cm diam.) x 22cm deep, flat base	posthole	IV
225	cut	oval (c51-54cm diam.) x 24cm deep, flat base	posthole	IV
226	cut	almost circular (c70-80cm diam.) x 20cm deep, flat base	posthole	IV
227	cut & fill	pitched stones, some burnt, within pit fill 218	probable posthole	IV
228	stones	2x large stones laid flat on top of fill 230	hard standing	V
229	fill	circular patch of dark soil emerging from S. section	fill of ?pit	I

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	
230	fill	soft brown slity clay, some limestone, many small burnt, fired clay	fill of pit 233	II
231	stones	linear array of closely-packed limestones	part of fill 313	IV
232	fill	green-grey/brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal	upper fill of pit 252	II
233	cut	large irregular cut, edges obscured by 315, >1m diam. x c50cm deep	pit for ?rubbish	II
234	fill	fill of grave	fill of grave cut 235	III
235	cut	nearly circular, c1m diam., c1,75m deep, smooth sloping sides	grave for SK2	III
236	skeleton	human burial, crouched, lying on r. side, head to N.	SK2	III
237	fill	mid-dark brown sandy clay, some charcoal	fill of cut 243	IV
238	stones	small linear spread of stones lying on surface of ground N of cut 245	?stabilizing posthole 245	IV
239	stones	small patch of stones under S section, not excavated		undated
240	fill	spread of dark clay S of 242	fill of ditch 249	IV
241	cut	oval, c70cm diam x c13cm deep, bowl-shaped	?hearth	IV
242	fill	fuel ash	fill of hearth 253	IV
243	cut	thin (c30-40cm) shallow (c11cm) curving cut	eaves-drip gully	II
244	fill	local limestone in a small amount of dark brown compacted soil	fill of posthole 245	IV
245	cut	ovoid, c53cm diam x c10cm deep, straight sides	posthole	IV
246	cut	circular, c30cm diam. x c9cm deep, bowl-shaped	?hearth or posthole	undated
247	fill	firm dark brown sandy clay, frequent stones, 1x large	fill of cut 248	VII
248	cut	linear (N-S) c70cm wide x c45cm deep, U-shaped profile	boundary ditch	VII
249	cut	linear (NNE-SSW) shallow (c10cm) cut	ditch	IV
250	fill	greenish brown sandy clay,much charcoal and baked clay, burnt stones	middle fill of pit 252	I
251	fill	light to mid-brown sandy clay, rare charcoal and stone	lowest fill of pit 252	I
252	cut	circular, >1.25m diam x 84cm deep, vertical sides, flat base	storage pit, rubbish pit	I
253	cut	roughly circular, c65cm diam. x c25cm deep, bowl-shaped	hearth	IV
area 3				
301	layer	garden soil	garden soil	VIII
302	layer	loose, mid-brown sandy clay, stones, some burnt, similar to 202	subsoil	VI
303	layer	like 302, further to the south	subsoil	VI
304	layer	lower level of 302, given another number to sort finds	subsoil	VI
305	stones	circular patch of closely-packed unworked limestone	hard standing	?I
306	layer	dirty clay spread between 307, 308 & 309	subsoil	VI
307	stones	large (up to 55cm diam.) un-worked stone pitched into ditch 320	footings	V
308	stones	linear (NE-SW) un-worked limestone, 2.1m long x 40-60cm wide	hard standing	V
309	fill	small, packed stones, many burnt, many pitched, much baked clay/daub	footings	V
310	layer	mid-brown sandy clay, much pot, bone, burnt clay/daub, charcoal	occupation spread	V
311	stones	scattered cluster of stones	hard standing	V
312	fill	comples pattern of dark clay, not excavated	pit & timber slot?	undated
313	fill	brown silty clay with stones, some burnt	fill of gully 315	IV
314	cut & fill	circular patch of brown clay, c50cm diam, stones - burnt & pitched	stone-packed posthole	undated
315	cut	long (NE-SW)oval (c45cm wide x c1m long) c24cm deep, steep sides	slot	IV
316	stones	tumble of small stones (up to 20cm diam.) some burnt, W of 308	as 308	V
317	layer	extensive spread of brown clay, plentiful stones, many burnt	occupation spread	II-V
318	fill	lt. brown sandy clay, top fill of ditch 320	fill of cut 328	III
319	fill	lt. brown sandy clay, much burnt clay, animal bone, charcoal	primary fill of ditch 320	I
320	cut	linear (SE-NW) length not known, 1.5m wide x 60cm deep, V-shaped	boundary ditch	I
321	fill	yellow/brown sandy clay, burnt clay & burnt stone common	fill of ditch 320	II
322	fill	mid-brown sandy clay, few small lumps of burnt stone	fill of ditch 320	II
323	layer	lumps of fired clay, linear, c4m long x c50cm wide, return over 309	fired daub from structure	V
324	fill	large (up to c25cm diam.) stones laid flat	fill of ditch 249/footings	V
325	fill	yellow-brown sandy clay	fill of ditch 320	II
326	fill	mid-brown sandy clay around stones 324	fill of ditch 249/footings	IV
327	stones	pile of ham-type stone emerging from E section, not excavated	unknown	undated
328	cut	linear (NW-SE) U-shaped, c1m wide x c25cm deep	re-cut of ditch 320	II/III
329	cut	vertical cut through 325 to hold stones 307	foundations	V
330	fill	circular patch of dark clay, c80cm diam. burnt stone, not excavated	pit	?I
area 4				
401	layer	garden soil	garden soil	VIII
402	layer	subsoil/first cleaning layer	subsoil	VI
403	fill	soft brown silty clay, some stone, some burnt	fill of posthole 413	V
404	fill	soft light brown silty clay, few charcoal flecks	fill of ditch 416	IV
405	layer	additional cleaning layer in SW part of Area 4	occupation spread	VI
406	fill	mid-brown sandy clay, many large (>10cm) frags. stone, many burnt	fill of 425	V
407	fill	soft brown silty clay, stones, some burnt	fill of 414	IV
408	fill	soft greenish-brown silty clay, few charcoal flecks	upper fill, posthole 417	V
409	fill	soft sandy clay, burnt red on edge of cut	fill of posthole 417	V
410	fill	soft brown silty clay	fill of posthole 415	II
411	fill	soft brown silty clay, stones (up to 10cm diam.), some burnt	fill of cut 412	III
412	cut	oval, 45x55cm, 20cm deep, bowl-shaped, steeper to N	?hearth	III
413	cut	round, 50cm diam x 21cm deep, burnt clay on side, burnt stones	posthole	V
414	cut	linear (NE-SW), bulbous S end, 75cm long x 28 wide x 22 deep	slot	IV
415	cut	circular, 43cm diam. x 15cm deep, steep sides	posthole	II

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	
416	cut	linear (NE-SW), narrow (48-42cm), 10-20cm deep, c9m long	ditch	IV
417	cut	oval, c58cm x 30 deep, flat base sloping to S, burnt on edge	bustum	V
418	stones	large (40-60cm diam.) Ham-type stones in cluster c1.4m diam.	hard standing	V
419	stones	small (<20cm diam.) Ham-type stones in cluster N of 418	hard standing	V
420	fill	stiff, sticky dark brown clay	fill of storage pit 426	IV
421	fill	stiff, sticky dark brown clay	fill of storage pit 427	III
422	fill	stiff dark brwon sticky clay, some burnt stone	fill of pit 423	IV
423	cut	oval (64 x 59cm) 24cm deep,sloping sides, sloping base	pit	IV
424	fill	soft green-brown sandy clay, few charcoal flecks	fill of 428 & 429	IV
425	cut	circular, 51-66cm diam.x 8cm deep, steep sides, flat base	?hearth	V
426	cut	roughly circular, >1.5m side x >54cm deep, steep sides, flat base	storage pit	IV
427	cut	roughly circular, c90cm diam. x 42cm deep, steep sides, flat base	storage pit	III
428	cut	irregular complex cut/s, 2.5m N-S x 1.1m E-W, uneven base, shallow	unknown	IV
429	cut	oval, 30-40cm diam. x 30cm deep, vertical sides	posthole	IV
430	fill	fragment of skull in pit 426	human remains	IV
431	fill	soft orange brown sandy clay, few charcoal flecks and burnt stone	fill of 431	I
432	cut	curving, linear (E-W) c60cm wide x c15cm deep, narrow spur to S	gully	I
433	cut	duplicate number for 417		
434	cut & fill	possible posthole, burnt stones, not excavated, c40cm diam.	?posthole	?I
435	cut & fill	oval (c35cm x c20cm) patch of dark clay, not excavated.	?posthole	?II
436	fill	orange-brown clay	fill of gully 437	I
437	cut	shallow (c20cm) curving linear (E-W) projecting from 432	same as 432	I
438	fill	thin (2-4cm, thicker to SE) layer of charcoal in posthole 417	burnt material	V
439	fill	soft grey-brown sandy clay, charcoal frequent	base fill of bustum	V
Area 5				
501	layer	garden soil	garden soil	VIII
502	layer	subsoil/first cleaning layer	subsoil	VI
503	layer	loose scatter of Ham-type stones, aligned with & c1.7m N of ditch 320	remains of dry-stone wall	?I
504	stones	thin (c20cm) line of small Ham-type stones, some burnt, in natural	French drain	?I
505/6	layer	firm light brown sandy clay, burnt stone rare, no charcoal	subsoil	VI
507	stones	closely-packed limestone, some mudstone, worn, many burnt	hard standing	?I
508	fill	firm to loose mid to dark brown sandy clay, not excavated	fill of ditch re-cut 328	III
509	fill	firm to loose mid brown silty clay, shows as a strip either side of 508	fill of ditch 320; = 325	II
510	fill	soft brown sandy clay, small frags. burnt clay, few charcoal flecks	fill of grave	III
511	fill & cut	round patch of mid-brown clay, c50cm diam., not excavated	posthole	undated
512	fill	soft mid-brown sandy clay, few small stones	fill of ditch 513	VII
513	cut	linear (N-S), 70cm side x 25 deep, irregular, E. side sloping, W. vertical	ditch	VII
514	SK3	flexed, head to E, lying on R. side	human burial	III
515	cut	oval, bowl-shaped	grave	III



Lake Fm
New Cross
East Lambrook
West Lambrook
Mid Lambrook
Garden
Weir
Works
Sluice
Hurst
Bower Hinton
Wellham's Mill
Perren's Hill Fm
Shell's Fm
Compton Durville
Cycle Route
Stoodham
Joylers Fm
Cripple Hill
Ringwell Hill
West Stoke
Stoke Sub Hamdon
East Stoke
Hospl
Shepton Beauchamp
Littlefields
South Petherton
Cemy
Petherton Br
A 303(T)
Sluice
A 356
Montacute
Country Park
Cycle Route
South Somerset Cycle Route
Green Lane End
Moor
Drayton
Norton Sub Hamdon
Little Norton
Watergore
Yeabridge
Pound
Over Stratton
Wigborough
Wigborough Manor
Lower Stratton
Seavington St Michael
Lopen Head
Chiselborough Ho
Manor Fm
Chiselborough
Bagnell Fm
Meade Fm
Lopen
Mill
Balham Hill
Bryington Hill
Chiselborough Hill
Strip Lynchets
Eastfield
Roman Road
Fosse Way
Sockety Fm
Bow Barn Fm
West Chinnock
East Chinnock
Mill Fm
Eggwood Hill
Snails Hill
Middle Chinnock
Chinnock Brook
Dinnington
Pitt Fm
Inn
Merriott
West Chinnock Hill
Strip Lynchets
Barrows Hill
Cott Fm
Hinton St George
North Down Fm
Hinton Ho
Merriottsford
South Somerset Cycle Route
Furland
Rushy Wood Fm
Broad Hill Fm
Oaklands Fm
Shuttergaks
Marks Barn
Broad River
Lower Severalls Fm
Bridge
A 30
Haselbury Plucknett
Castle Hill
Ford's Croft Fm
Broadshard
Manor Fm
Hinton Park Fm
East Lease Fm
Britton House Stud
New Plantation
Warren Hill
Maincombe
Lower Easthams
Sch
Cemy
Dincombe
Wks
North Perrott
Cowcroft Fm
Roundham
Perrot Hill School
Coombe
Hospl
CREWKERNE
Grey Abbey Fm
Inn
Kingswood Fm
Curriott Hill
Cycle Route
Hellings Fm
Hills
Motel
CREWKERNE STA
Mill
A 3066
Downclose Fm
Haselbury Park Fm
Highlands Dairy Fm
Folly Fm
Hewish
B 3165
Woolminstone
Well Spring Fm
Knowle Hill
Ashland Hill
Misterton
Cemy
Lyminster Fm
Shave Hill
Manor Fm
Henley
Pipplepen Fm
Manor Fm
Honeydown Fm
Knowle Fm
Knowle Hill
Chedington Woods
Clapton Court
Seaborough Hill
Bluntsmoor Fm
South Perrott
Sockety
Clapton
Manor
Mill
Seaborough
Chapel Court Fm
Orchard Fm
Manor Fm
Winyard's Gap
Seaborough Court
Mosterton Down
Axe Fm
Manor Fm
West Fm
Chedington Court
Wks
Oathill
West Swilletts
Ridge Fm
Picket Fm
Chedington
Nutherhay
Mosterton
East Swilletts Fm
Drimpton
Buckham
Potwell
Baker's

1

not thought appropriate given the small number of identified fragments to calculate minimum numbers of individuals (MNI 's) for each species.

The material was also checked for any unusual assemblages (e.g. large numbers of one body part) or for the presence of exotic species, but none were found.

2. Aims of the assessment

Given the small amount of bones identified the aims of the assessment are limited to the following:

a. What is the range of species represented, and what are the relative proportions of each species?

b. What are the recommendations for further work / further excavation?

3. Results and discussion

A summary of the numbers of fragments of bone analysed for each phase is given in table 1 below.

Table 1. Numbers of fragments identified, per species

Species	Dog	Cow	Horse	Pig	Sheep/ Goat	uf*	Total
No. Fragments	1	47	3	11	86	200	348

*UF - unidentifiable fragments

The material is all of the same phase and has been grouped together for analysis. However this still provides a very small collection and little can be said about it.

Sheep / goat

Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) bones are notoriously difficult to identify to separate to species, but where possible the criteria of Boessneck (1969) was used for differentiation. Only one fragment could be positively identified as sheep, and the rest are given the term sheep / goat for this analysis. These bones made up the most frequently identified species, with almost twice as many fragments as the next most common animal. Most of the bones identified were loose teeth and fragments of foot bones, with very few long bones present. A few of the bones have cut marks on them, suggesting that they have been involved in butchery practices. This type of assemblage is typical of food refuse that has been deposited and has been subject to some disturbance or post depositional reworking.

In addition the bones of a near complete foetal sheep / goat were uncovered from an occupation layer (context 317). This is not an unusual finding.

Cow

The second most common animal identified was cow (*Bos taurus*). As with the assemblage of sheep/goat bones the fragments are mostly that of loose teeth. The fragments present were of adult animals, except for two fragments of very young, possibly new born / foetal individuals.

Pig

A total of 11 fragments of pig (Sus domesticus) were identified. As with the other species the material was mostly loose teeth, coming from young adult or juvenile individuals.

Dog

One fragment, a tooth from an adult dog (*Canis familiaris*) was identified. No further comments can be made on this.

Horse

Three fragments of adult horse (*Equus caballus*)were identified. The bones are all from an animal which is the size of a pony. The bones may be from the same animal, but it cannot be said for certain.

4. Conclusions

As the sample is so small with so few identifiable fragments, no real conclusions can be drawn from these results. The material is in a poor condition and shows evidence of being disturbed and affected by post-depositional change. Sheep/goat was the most common species identified, followed by cow, then pig. No unusual assemblages were noted during the assessment. As the basic analysis has already been undertaken it is advised that no further work needs to be carried out on the sample at this time. If further excavation were to be carried out in this area, it may produce enough new material to add to this sample to support additional more detailed analysis.

Measurements (in mm)

Cow

Femur - DC (greatest depth of the Caput femoris) 39.3

Tibia - Bd (distal breadth) 57.1

Bibliography

Boessneck, J. (1969) Osteological differences between the sheep Ovis aries Linne and the goat Capra hircus Linne. In Brothwell and Higgs (eds.) Science in Archaeology. Thames and Hudson

Driesch, A. von den (1976) A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Bulletin 1.

7.2.4 Stone

Apart from the flint, the majority of stone found on the site was from local sources. The clay subsoil lay over a deposit of grey mudstone, which does not appear to have been much utilised but the shelly yellow limestone, the most common type of stone found on the site, is found in a quarry a few hundred metres to the west. It is this type of stone which was used to form the hard standing **504** as well as the smaller stone spreads associated with the Phase IV industrial activity and contexts **228**, **305**, **308**, etc.

In **7.2.8** below it is argued that this stone was originally brought to the site to make the external walls of the round houses and to form footings for the structural timbers.

7.2.5 Slag

Quantities of material identified as slag were recovered from all areas and all phases of the site, most notably from the Phase IV hearth **242**. These were investigated by Dr. Chris Salter of the University of Oxford Material Science-Based Archaeology Group. He found no metal content in this material; instead, he describes it as a 'pollible fuel ash' of unknown derivation but of a nature known from mainly Anglo-Saxon contexts but also from other eras.[27] We suggested that the unknown process producing this fuel ash might be soap manufacture and Dr. Salter returned to the material but found no evidence for this.

The type of industrial/craft process producing this quantity of fuel ash remains unknown, and this must also apply to the hearths and other industrial remains in the southern part of the site. The corpus of sites producing this material is growing, however, and Dr. Salter is considering ways of incorporating further investigation of the material in the teaching of students. The material continues to be referred to as slag in the absence of a more suitable term.

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[27] Chris Salter, pers. comm.

7.2.6 Metal

i) Iron

Iron was the most common metal recovered from the site:

context number	description	small find number
135	Fe object or slag	
202	long pointed rod	SF1
205	?spear point	SF3
217	Fe object or slag	
302	Fe object or slag	
420	large nail or pointed object	SF10
424	hobnails	SF6, SF7, SF9, SF11
505	nail with large head	
U/S 1, Trench 1	small object, possible nail	
U/S 15	club headed nail (possibly modern, found during machining)	
U/S 29	a "Y"-shaped object (possibly modern, found duriing machining)	

This constitutes a relatively small number of iron objects considering the extent of the excavation area.

Iron objects did not survive well on the site and the finds drawings demonstrate the degree to which corrosion has obscured the outlines of the objects. The subsoil is also fairly sandy and this can also lead to corrosion of ferrous objects and this might have been exacerbated in recent years by the constant waterlogging caused by the retaining wall south of the garden.

The most common ferrous object were nails and the most interesting was an iron spear head which is discussed below.

ii) Non-Ferrous metals

A few copper alloy objects were found:

context number	description	small find number
204/402	small arc with decorated terminal; child's bracelet?	SF5
304	tongue of brooch	SF4
U/S 22	D-shaped ring	
U/S 44	small round-sectioned pin	SF2
U/S 82	small strip	

The finds marked U/S were recovered during the initial cleaning of the site, not from secure contexts. Therefore, any or all may be modern, as are the 5 pieces of glass recovered similarly from cleaning layers. The first two objects, however, are common finds in Iron Age and Romano-British deposits. Both are items of person adornment, demonstrating that the occupants of the settlement had enough disposable wealth to acquire small luxury objects.

Only a small part of the brooch (SF4) was recovered so identification is problematic, but it does resemble a fibula recovered from the massacre site at South Cadbury[28]. The brooch is identified as a hybrid form of a Colchester derivative which is described thus:

> 34 K 580B Copper alloy. The main body is identical in most respects to that of a Colchester brooch. The bow has a central longitudinal channel containing relief ornament in the form of small upstanding rectangles...The head expands into a plate to form a simple housing for the pin, rolled forward over and then back under the iron axial bar of the pin. The plate is ornamented by simple linear incisions.

The metal objects have been examined by Steve Minnitt of the Somerset County Museum and any cleaning, conservation or consolidation necessary has been undertaken.

iii **Glass**

Five pieces of glass were recovered from cleaning layers (none from a sealed context). These have been inspected by the Somerset County Museum Service, who confirmed them all as modern and there is no necessity for further description or analysis of these finds.

[28] Excavations in the 1970's uncovered traces of an apparent violent incident in the southwest gateway of the Iron Age hillfort at South Cadbury. In a surreal twist, the dismembered human skeletons were found surrounded by some 150 brooches. Barrett et.al. 2000, p. 105-48.

7.2.7.Special Finds

The only small find requiring further comment is the iron spear head SF3, recovered from context **205**, an occupation spread in the south-east corner of the excavation area. This has been identified by Peter Leach as being of the same class of objects as the numerous spear heads deposited in a votive pit at the Iron Age and Romano-British temple at Uley, Gloucestershire [29], or recovered from excavations at Maiden Castle[30].

7.2.8 Flint

Flint was recovered from many different contexts. Approximately 98 fragments appeared to constitute scrap flakes and debitage from flint knapping, but some 30 pieces were recognisable tool types:

tool types

type	**number**
scrapers	3
end scrapers	4
blades	13
potboilers	4
cores (incl. chopper)	6

These types are intended to refer only to morphology and, apart from the potboilers, cannot be taken as a basis of any interpretation of tool function. Tools ranged in scale from large and robust with wide edge angles to small slivers of flint with thin delicate edges showing that they were being used on a variety of different materials in a variety of different ways, few of which are readily identifiable. It is only with thorough study of the edges under the microscope to examine the patterns of wear and subsequent experimental use of modern blanks may the uses of these tools be determined. With this type of analysis in mind, the tools and other flints have been individually packaged in self-seal plastic bags to preserve the wear patterns they carry and to prevent marks from accidental damage during storage. Thus, the North Perrott flint have been collected and stored in such a way that they form a suitable collection for flint microwear analysis.

This method of storage protects these flints which form an important collection; not only is this an assemblage from excavated contexts but these are probably entirely Iron Age in date. It is only

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[29] Woodward, 1992, p. 66-67.

[30] Sharples, 1991b, p164-65, Fig 138.

recently that the possibility of the survival of flint technology into the Iron Age was considered, as a result of the re-appraisal of the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations of the 1890's. This man-made crannog of the 3rd to 1st century BC contained flint tools of all types. Either the tools were being made and used on the site each phase of the settlement imported clay containing flint artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, and this over a period of some 250 years[31]. This scenario is too unlikely to seriously considered and there seems little reason to doubt that flint was still used at Glastonbury when it was available.

Flint was a common find at Maiden Castle but because of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the site it was difficult to isolate flints dating specifically to the Iron Age although it was stated that hammer stones appeared to be more common in the Later-Iron Age phase of the site[32]. Thus, although a few years ago the flint from North Perrott would be considered as the debris from an ephemeral Neolithic site leaving few or no features, it can now be included as a part of the material culture of the Iron Age settlement.

The flint appears to have been collected from a variety of different sources and the stone quality varies from dark, fine-grained easily worked flint such as was mined from deep deposits (5 of the 6 cores were of this kind of flint) to pale, coarse material which has a reputation for being difficult to work. Conventional wisdom has it that there is no flint in Somerset, the raw material having been imported into the county from at least 20 miles away. The cores, indicating that flints were knapped on the site, are small enough to demonstrate that good flint was still valuable enough for the material to be used carefully, and at least one core was used as a hammer stone after it was too small to detach more

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[31] Coles & Minnitt, 1995, p. 160-61.

[32] Sharples, 1991b, p220, Phase 6 discussion, and figure 183.

Five pieces of glass were recovered from cleaning layers (none from a sealed context). These have been inspected by the Somerset County Museum Service, who made the decision that they were all modern, probably rubbish burned in a bonfire on the vegetable garden. There is no necessity for further description or analysis of these finds.

flakes. One of the potboilers appears to have been used as a tool first, and it is very likely that some of the flakes classified as debitage would have been used as a cutting edge or ad hoc tool.

There is, however, a considerable flint source close to Perrott Hill School, discovered recently during a watching brief on the excavation of a water pipe trench from North Perrott to Crewkerne[33]. The flint source was contained within the subsoil of 'clay with flints' close to the surface of the fields north of Willis's Lane which runs from the school towards North Perrott. The flint must have originated in chalk beds which once lay above the existing bedrock but which has eroded away leaving a spread of flint nodules within the clay. The flint nodules found at the Perrott Hill school excavations were identical to those recovered during the pipe line watching brief.

7.2.9. Building Types

Despite finding sufficient quantities of pottery, animal bone and fired clay to indicate the proximity of dwelling houses, these structures proved difficult to identify on the ground. The main element of each of the two round houses identified were the eaves-drip gullies (features **243** and **113**). These features, typical of Iron Age houses, were formed either by the rain water dripping from the thatched roof or by deliberately digging a gully to lead the rain water away from the house. Since only relatively small arcs of these gullies were observed, it is impossible to precisely measure the size of these houses; best guesses are that Structure 2, the earlier house, measured roughly 8.5m (28ft,) in diameter and Structure 3 was larger, possibly around 12m (40ft) in diameter. This latter size is consistent with the larger houses typically found on Iron Age settlements, so if Structure 2 was not a domestic house, functioning instead as an ancillary building, the same could not be said of Structure 3.

Structural elements of the houses were difficult to identify. This is not uncommon in buildings of this period, as at Maiden Castle, for example:

> The main structural posts appear to have been placed on the ground surface, since no internal post-holes were identified.[34]

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[33] C. & N. Hollinrake, watching brief on Wessex Water pipeline, unpubl. report no. 161 deposited in Somerset County Council archives.

[34] Sharples, 118.

Something similar seems to have applied to the houses at North Perrott; perhaps the sandy soil was unsuitable for supporting major structural posts and they were supported by the structure while resting upon stone pads. This kind of foundation would be possible with timber structures which have their own dynamic coherence, unlike stone buildings which tend to require deep foundations to ensure stability. It would appear that nails were rarely used on this site, either for timber structures or for internal fittings or furniture (see discussion of metal objects, above).

The non-load-bearing external walls normally found in round houses have left no traces at North Perrott. Often a light structure constructed of a circle of closely-space stakes carrying wattle and daub, such features may well have been obliterated by the ploughing to which the site was subjected or they might have been dry stone walls which was later used as hard standing over soft spots on the site, (contexts **308**, **418**).

The locations of the house doors are also difficult to determine. No trace was found of the doorway for Structure 2, but feature **109** appeared to constitute a worn pathway leading to Structure 3, presumably to its entrance, which is not otherwise distinguishable. If this feature does mark the doorway, it is facing north-west.

7.2.10 Discussion

a The physical remains recorded during the excavation and the artefacts recovered are typical of a Iron Age settlement of the 3rd to 1st centuries BC, possibly established at a slightly earlier date, and which continued into the 1st century AD. The latter part of the occupation can be distinguished as being a part of the Durotrigian tribal area or cultural group.

b It has been assumed that the excavation site was on the periphery of a large farm although the amount of material found in the 19th century might indicate that the settlement is relatively extensive and might be something more than a simple farmstead. The buildings, enclosure boundaries, artefacts and small industrial areas are typical of Iron Age farming settlements and the storage pits also indicate a substantial rural settlement site. The fragments of animal bone, while scarce and poorly preserved, indicate the farming and consumption of sheep or goats, cattle and pigs. Horses and dogs were also kept on the site.

c The excavation area was probably with an outlying paddock or small enclosure which seems largely to have been devoted to craft, industry or storage, at least in the later phases of the occupation. This would have been contained with a much larger enclosure containing the major part of the settlement and the size and shape of these vary with most have diameters of 200m to 400m. This being so, the great majority of this settlement remains unknown and although a great deal must have been destroyed by the building of the manor house and later school buildings, it is possible that large parts of the Iron Age site and of the later Romano-British settlement, still survive within and around the school.

d Field studies indicate that this settlement would have been surrounded by fields and paddocks attached to the farm[35]. These would have been small, 1-2 acre in extent, forming a patchwork pattern of arable cultivation and pasture land.

e The large quantities of stone on the site along with the paucity of postholes might suggest that timber was at a premium and there may not have been much woodland in the vicinity with much of it falling victim to the increased demand for charcoal from the fast developing iron technology.[36]

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[35] Cunliffe, 1978, p. 178-85.

[36] Turner, 1981, p.70.

f Later phases contained finds and soils indicating that this site is best seen as a typical enclosed Iron Age settlement comprising several houses and other features necessary for agriculture and crafts. The sizes and shapes of these enclosures vary within the range of roughly 200m to 400m in diameter. By this criterion, much of the enclosure remains to be seen, to the west, and much of it has already been destroyed by the building of the Victorian manor house and the more recent classrooms to the east and south.

h Finally, the location of the site might also be of some importance as it occupies level ground on a spur overlooking the River Parrett. The Parrett is one of the most important watercourses in Somerset having other major rivers as tributaries, the Tone and Ilchester Yeo, for instance, before running into the Bristol Channel. This location might be a further indication of a higher status than a normal farmstead.

7.3 The Burials

The remains of 5 individuals, presumably former inhabitants, were recovered during the excavations. As has been pointed out above, burials of this period are extremely rare[37]. Indeed it is so rare, that it has been suggested that burial constituted a Late Iron Age cultural change, with Middle Iron Age ritual focusing on exposure of the dead to the elements (excarnation). The evidence for this theory lies in the parts of bodies and disarticulated bone scattered around settlement sites mixed with occupation debris.[38]

The remains of the vast majority of the dead must have been disposed of in a manner which has left no archaeological trace, so these glimpses of the funerary rituals are rare and important. One element of the ritual is apparent: the bundling of the body into a tightly bound foetal position prior to inhumation. This is such a common occurrence that it can confidently be described as one of the key

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[37] Other Iron Age skeletons discovered in Somerset include pit burials at Charlecombe (1), Christon (13), Clevedon (1) and Weston-super-Mare (4 in the hillfort at Worlebury and 3 in the surrounding suburbs), grave burials at Charlecombe (1), Clevedon (1), Henstridge (3) and Stoke-sub-Hamden. St. George Gray found a crouched inhumation in the ditch of Ham Hill, which he identified as Late Iron Age. Skeletons have been found below the ramparts of Iron Age hillforts at Solsbury Hill (2) , nr. Bath, and South Cadbury (1). Skeletal material from Backwell cave, Read's Cavern, Hay Wood Cave and Wookey Hole appear to have been jumbled or even deposited after the bones had been weathered and may relate to a different complex of ritual behaviour from the intact inhumations.War cemeteries have been excavated at Worlebury (number not reported)and South Cadbury (28). Whimster, Rowan, 1981, Burial Practices in Iron Age Britain, BAR Brit. Ser. 90 (i).

[38]Sharples, 119-20.

elements of Iron Age funerary rites[39]. In the case of Skeleton 1, the practice of binding of the corpse was followed even when the excavation of a proper grave was, for some reason not carried out.

Another regular element of the ritual was deposition of the remains into a pit[40]. Frequently, the pit used has been excavated for another function, usually for food storage. Use as a grave can be seen as another after-use for a redundant storage-pit, similar to refuse disposal. Indeed, some burials were deposited into pits already half-full of occupation debris.[41]. The fragment of human skull from pit 430 is, therefore, a typical find from this period and it is typical, also, in being the remains of a child, although adult skeletons are also found accompanied by domestic debris. Skeletons 2 and 3, however, were deposited into pits of clearly different profile and fill. Rather than having near vertical sides and flat bases, these pits were bowl-shaped and the fills were reasonably clean. These cuts appear to be purpose-dug graves. There were no pottery grave goods or other dateable finds deposited with the body and all pottery sherds in the fills were residual.

Despite receiving some elements of funerary ritual, none of the three bound burials received further treatment. If they each received some of the normal ritual treatment and if Skeleton 1 received less of the ritual than Skeletons 2 and 3 in that a proper grave was not dug, it seems likely that the full ritual was curtailed for all three of these individuals and it might well be that Skeletons 2 and 3 had only benefited from half of the rituals due to the dead and that a serious cultural trauma prevented the ritual cycle from being completed.

It would certainly appear to be the case that Skeleton 1 was buried at a time of extreme crisis. There is no reason why the same could not be true of Skeletons 2 and 3. It is not difficult to imagine why a delay between death and burial might be an advantage, making it easier to contact distant relatives and prepare food and other materials for a major ceremony. It is perfectly possible that the majority of Late-Iron Age skeletons that have been recorded or remain to be discovered are those for whom the full ritual cycle had been somehow disrupted and that their relatives were in the process of preparing for the final elements of the funerary ritual when they were interrupted.[42] Recent excavations at Eton have produced signs of funerary rituals taking place on sandbanks and islands in

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39 Whimster, 1981, p. 11.
40 Whimster, 1981 p.8.
41 Whimster, 1981, p. 10.
42 Cunliffe,1995, 108.

the middle of the river. The director of the excavation believes that disposal in water 'was a standard part of the burial rite in the last millennium BC'[43]

Finally, there is the burial of two additional human arms including a left shoulder blade with Skeleton 1. Since there was no duplication of bone, these arms have been assumed to represent one individual. No cut marks were noted, nor is there any indication how the arms were detached from the body and neither is it possible to say how long after death or at what stage of decomposition the limbs would have been removed.

7.4 Cultural-Historical associations

7.4.1 Iron Age political-cultural affinities

The Perrott Hill School settlement was located within the tribal area of the Durotriges, who gave their name to the modern county of Dorset. Adjacent Iron Age tribes were the Dumnonii of Devon and Cornwall whose south-eastern boundary was the [Devon] River Axe with the River Parrett forming the north-east boundary. The Dobunni occupied Gloucestershire and adjacent areas and extended south into north and north-eastern Somerset. To the north the territory of the Dobunni stretched through Gloucestershire, with the Dumnonii occupying the areas of (and lending a name to) modern Devon and Cornwall. The boundaries between the tribal areas have been deduced from the distribution of various classes of artefacts such as pottery and coinage.[44] Somerset did not exist as a political or cultural entity at this time, first appearing in the 9th century as a Saxon shire.

It is thought that the tribal territories themselves were subdivided into smaller units focusing on the hillforts which may have functioned in much the same was as a classical city-state. The closest hillfort to the settlement at North Perrott was Ham Hill, lying some 7km to the north and this is the most likely central place to which the residents of the settlement went for purposes of government, marketing, distribution, defence and celebrations.

The possibility that the boundary between the Dumnonii and the Durotriges ran along the line of the River Parrett and the Devon Axe also hints at a strategic importance for the North Perrott settlement.

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[43] Dennison, 2000.

[44] Aston & Burrow, The Archaoelogy of Somerset.

For a variety of reasons, rural Iron Age settlements have been difficult to locate although the common farmstead must have been very common. Unlike hillforts, lowland settlements lack substantial earthworks and their locations in valuable agricultural areas have caused their boundaries to have been obliterated without trace by centuries of medieval and post-medieval ploughing, as had this site.

7.4.2 The Iron Age/Roman transition

In the case of North Perrott, we have the opportunity to witness the transition of a rural settlement from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period.

We have a more or less contemporary account of the Roman invasion of Britain from the Roman writer Tacitus who relates that the Durotrigian tribe were anti-Roman and resisted the invasion of AD43; the Roman Legio II Augusta having to overcome around 20 hillforts in order to pacify the area[45].

Excavation has demonstrated Roman assault on the hillforts of Maiden Castle and Hod Hill. By contrast, the clearance of the population from South Cadbury hillfort did not take place until 60-61AD, some 17 years after the invasion (possibly connected to the Boudican revolt)[46] After the assault on Hod Hill, a Roman military camp was constructed in one corner of the ramparts. Recent excavations at Maiden Castle produced evidence to suggest that this hillfort was temporarily occupied by Roman troops immediately after the invasion[47] and the recovery of a fragment of Roman military scale armour (*lorica squamata*)[48] and the casual find or "a very large amount of ironwork, especially early Roman spears and other weapons and tinned bronze scale armour"[49], now lost, from Ham Hill has led some researchers to suggest that there may have been a Roman camp or fort in this hillfort as well, but Burrow considered this to be a small amount of evidence on which to base such a large theory.[50] Since North Perrott was within the sphere of influence of Ham Hill and within Durotrigian

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[45] Webster, 1980, p107.
[46] Webster, 1980, p. 108-10.
[47] Sharples, p.126.
[48] Burrow, 1981, p. 272
[49] Burrow, loc. sit. p. 276.
[50] Burrow, loc. sit. 111-112.

territory, the fate of the smaller settlement might mirror the situation of the territory as a whole and of Ham Hill in particular.

7.4.3 Cultural affiliation of Phase VI (Destruction of the settlement)

It has been suggested above that that part of the Iron Age settlement investigated during the excavation did not recover from an episode of burning and that occupation carried on throughout the Roman period on a site immediately to the east. The end of the occupation has already been described in Phases V and VI above; what remains is to ascribe cultural associations to these phases. Whilst it is possible that the destruction of [?part of] the settlement was due to internal conflict among indigenous Iron Age tribes, we believe that the Roman invasion provides a more suitable reason to account for the end of occupation on the excavation site. There are several factors to support this hypothesis.

1. Date

Samian pottery and some early Black Burnished Wares and Greywares were found on the site, suggesting that occupation continued into the 1st century AD but possibly not into the 2nd century. Pottery from the later-Roman period was found elsewhere on the school site but was absent in the excavation area.

The date when this part of the settlement ceased to be intensively occupied is suggested to be between the period of the original invasion, ca.43AD and the Boudican revolt, ca.61AD and it is possible that the burials might be connected with either one of those two catastrophic events.

2. Skeleton 1

The disturbance to Skeleton 1 is unusual. This burial was afforded some of the preliminary funerary rites expected of an Iron Age burial, the close binding of the body into a crouched posture, for instance, although it was deposited in a shallow scrape instead of a properly dug grave pit. The disturbance of this burial was not made good and the remains retained their disturbed but intact position until the modern excavation. It would appear that those who had prepared the corpse were not

available to care for the grave or to carry out the later arrangements (and the same could be said of burials 2 and 3).

However that disturbance was caused, it occurred at a time when enough of the soft tissue remained to preserve the articulation but long enough after death for memory of the location and shallow nature of the grave to be lost or disregarded. The disturbance of the remains must have been extremely unpleasant. Whoever witnessed it (and it is unlikely that natural agencies were the cause and there were no animal toothmarks on the bones) should have been well aware of the disturbance and the remains must have been recognisable as human.

The evidence provided by Skeleton 1 speaks of the disturbance being produced by those with no regard for the culture associated with the deceased and this might be consistent with the disturbance of the grave being a product of the Roman invasion.

There was a further element to this burial; namely the two extra arms which could be the result of mutilation. Mutilation has been recognised as a typical element of invasion war cemeteries. Bredon hillfort in the Welsh Marches, Sutton Walls, Herefordshire, Houghton Regis, Beds., Cherry Hinton and Wandlebury, Cambridgeshire., Spettisbury and Maiden Castle, Dorset, Mildenhall, Wiltshire, and South Cadbury, Somerset, have all produced evidence for mutilation in their Roman period war cemeteries[51]. Alcock described the massacre at South Cadbury in these words:

> Scattered along the 20 metre length of passage which was explored were parts of at least 28 human bodies of both sexes, ranging in age from 4 to about 35 years, and including many children. These human remains were curiously disjointed: there was a complete left limb, a truck with the right forearm but no other limbs, and so on. Associated with the human remains were about one hundred and fifty bronze brooches, both bow and penannular; iron weapons, both native and Roman, including swords, lances, javelins, arrowheads and shield bosses...[52]

3. The Ploughing

Ploughing has been suggested as the agency for the disturbance of the grave. If this was the case, the ploughing was only undertaken in one direction - north-south and this suggestion also fits the evidence for the survival of data regarding Structure 6. Had the typical prehistoric agricultural practice of cross ploughing been undertaken, the skeleton would have suffered further dispersal and the

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[51] Whimster, 1981, p. 187

[52] Barrett, et. al, 2000, p. 105.

surviving evidence for Structure 6 would have escaped the protection of stones 307 which fostered its preservation. This might suggest that the ploughing was not for agricultural purposes, but rather designed to render the settlement uninhabitable.

Whatever the reason, ploughing had the effect of truncating features within the affected area and disturbing the occupation deposits. For this reason, although the finds were plotted in 1 metre squares during the initial cleaning of the site, no attempt was made to analyse them.

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			pottery			building materials	
context	fabric	her	comments	date}	no.	type }	misc.
			TRENCH 1				
101	H	1			1	tile, orange fabric,	
in section						gritty, C19th	
at 13.5m							
101							1x sm. lump grey flint
in section							
N. end							
103	Xa	1					
in section							
104	Ia	1			4	frags. baked clay/daub,	5x animal bone frags.
	Sb	1				grey, pale orange surface	2x shelly limestone
	Vc	1			6	baked clay/daub	1x grey limestone
	W	2					1x sml. orange stone
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			1x pink/red chert
							1x charcoal, v. sml.
105	E	1					5x grey flint flakes, cortical
							1 x black tool ?hammer
							3x yellow shelly limestone
							1x charcoal, v. sml.
106	Vc	1					1x burnt stone
							1x shelly limestone, burnt
108	H	6			6	baked clay/daub, orange	1x lump flint/chert, large
	H	**1**	**rim; pot 10**		2	baked clay	8x animal bone frags
	Ii	**10**	**rim; pot 12**				1x animal tooth
	O	1					2x nodules chert/flint
	Tb	1					2x shelly limestone, burnt
	Tc	1					charcoal frags.
	W	3					1x white/orange flint flake
	Xa	2					1x shelly limestone, burnt
	BBW	2					1x off-white quartz pebble
	BBW	2	rim; pot 46				
109	Tb	3					
	W	1					
110	Vb	1	rim				
111							1x sml. flint flake, brown
initial							1x grey slag, sml.
111	Wa	1			1	baked clay/daub, sml.	1x flint/chert, v. sml.
							1x shelly limestone
							1x pot sherd joined to stone
							by black tarry deposit
							?modern
112	BBW	2		C1BC-4AD	13	orange baked clay/daub,	2x animal bone frags.
						fossil shell inclusions	1x burnt grey limestone
					1	grey baked clay/daub	1x grey/green slag, sml.
							1x flint flake, red/brown
							1x cortical flint lump, grey
							1x cortical flint/chert lump
							dark grey
							11x cortical flint/chert
							lumps, yellow to red
114	4	1		M-LIA			1x white flint potboiler
	F	2					**1x white flint potboiler**
	Tb	1					1x cortical flint flake
	Va	1					1x cortical flint, grey
	Vc	2					3x animal bone frags.
	BBW	1					1x lrg. orange chert frag.
							3x shelly limestone frags.
							1x grey pebble, quartz bands
							1x dark grey banded pebble
115N							1x flint flake, grey
							1x burnt grey stone, sml.
115S							1x white flake, sml.
							1x burnt grey stone, sml.

						building materials	
context	{ sher		ds comments	date}	{no	type }	misc.
116	3	1		M-LIA	14	orange baked clay/daub	1x white flint potboiler
	I	1				shell tempered	1x sml. frag. brown chert
	L	1			3	grey baked clay/daub	2x sml. flint/chert
						shell tempered	1x animal bone
							6x burnt limestone
							1x yellow sandstone frag.
							1x grey shelly limestone
							1x smooth limestone
							1x slag, v. sml.
117					2	orange baked clay/daub	1x grey slag, v. sml.
						sml.	
118	8	1		LIA	2	baked clay, brown,	1x yellow limestone
	H	2				fossil shell temper	1x limestone, burnt
	M	2					1x charcoal, sml.
	Ta	1					2x flint flakes, grey
	Tc	1					
119	2	1		M-LIA			1x animal bone frag.
	Ii	26					2x orange chert frags.
120							3x slag, ?modern
							1x yellow shelly limestone
121	Y	1			1	wall plaster, ?modern	1x slag, v. sml.
						sml.	1x pink shelly limestone
							?burnt
							1x charcoal, v. sml.
							1x yellow shelly limestone
124	Y	1					
130	I	1			5	baked clay/daub, orange	1x grey flint nodule
	M	1					3x shelly limestone
	Tb	1					1x smooth limestone, burnt
	W	1					1x smooth grey limestone
	Xa	1					1x gritty grey limestone
	Y	1					1x smooth grey pebble
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
132							1x pink granitic pebble
133	I	1			7	baked clay/daub	6x animal bone frags,
	I	1					1x burnt
	J	1					1x slag, small
	K	1					1x white flint
	R	2					1x chert
	Sb	1					2x flakes pink/red flint
	Ta	1					1x yellow shelly limestone
	Tb	4					4x smooth grey limestone
	Vc	2					
	W	2					
	Wa	1					
	Y	1					
	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
135	Tb	1					2x cortic1 flint flakes
							1x Fe object
137	L	1	rim; pot 18		3	brown baked clay/daub	3x animal bone frags.
						fossil shell temper	charcoal frags.
					c50	sml. & med. orange	
						baked clay/daub, fossil	
						shell temper	
139	3	1		M-LIA	8	baked clay/daub, sml.	1x sml. flint flake, reddish
	Vb	1					1x cortical flint lump,
							grey, burnt
							1x animal bone
u/s Tr 1	2	1		M-LIA			
	3	1		M-LIA			
	4	1		M-LIA			
	H	2					
	Q	1	rim; pot 25				
	BBW	2		C1BC-4AD			
U/S 1							1x white slag
							1x sml. grey slag
							1x sml. Fe nail
							poss. all modern
U/S 2							1x flint lump
							1x brown glass, modern
							14x animal bone, modern?

						building materials	
context	{ sher		ds comments	date}	{no	type }	misc.
U/S 3	G	1					1x slag, v. sml.
U/S 4							1x cortical flint lump, grey
U/S 5	5	3			1	baked clay, orange,	1x cortical flint lump, grey
						smooth pale surface	
U/S 6	3	1					1x burnt fossil shell
	E	1					limestone
U/S 7					8	orange baked clay/daub	1x animal bone
U/S 8					3	v. sml. baked clay	**1x blue flint flake worked edge**
					3	orange baked clay/daub	1x grey/brown flint flake
						sml.	1x lg. cortical flint flake,
							dark & shiny
							1x lump orange chert
							1x belamnite fossil
							3x grey slag, ?modern
U/S 9	BBW	1			1	baked clay/daub	1x cortical flint, grey
	amia	1					
U/S 10							1x lg. lump flint
							5x chert frags.
							1x black slag, ?modern
U/S 11		1	flowerpot				1x flint lump, greyish
							1x grey burnt stone, fossil
							shell inclusions
U/S 12							1x flint lump, grey
							2x animal bone frags.
Area 2							
202	BB	2	rim	C1BC-4AD	17	baked clay	**1x large end scraper**
	BB	1	handle	C1BC-4AD			1x flint/chert lump
	BB	14		C1BC-4AD			1x chert flake
	BBa	1		C1BC-4AD			8x cortical flint & chert
	1	2					6x animal bone frag.
	H	1					1x modern flower pot frag.
	K	1					1x melted blue glass ?mod.
	L	1					Fe object, rod-shaped SF1
	O	1					
	Oa	3					
	Ra	2					
	Ra	1	rim				
	Ra	1	handle				
	Rd	1					
	Sb	2					
	Ta	1					
	Ta	1	rim				
	Tb	9					
	Tc	1					
	Tc	1	rim				
	Va	1					
	Vb	3					
	Vc	1					
	W	22	18x same pot				
	W	1	rim				
	Wa	4					
	Xa	2					
	Xa	1	rim				
	Y	1					
	Z	1					
204/	BB	20		C1BC-4AD	14	baked clay	**1x small pointed blade flake**
402	1	1	**rim pot 7**	EIA			1x flint nodule, broken
	3	12		M-LIA			4x local chert flakes
	7	1					1x chert flake, worked
	J	1					**1x flint round scraper**
	L	6					29x animal bone/teeth frags.
	L	1	rim				28x slag frgs.
	M	1					Cu alloy wire, semi-circular
	O	1					SF5
	Pa	1					
	Tb	9					
	Tc	1					
	Va	1					
	Vb	2					
	W	2					
	Xa	1	rim				

						building materials	
context		sher	ds comments	date	n	type	misc.
205	BB	26		C1BC-4AD	c42	baked clay	1x flint nodule, broken
	BB	2	rims	C1BC-4AD	1	baked clay, slag adhering	**1x cortical flint lump**
	BB	1	discarded	C1BC-4AD	1	grey limestone	1x local chert
	I	1		EIA	5	local limestone	3x struck flints
	3	1		M-LIA			4x flint flakes
	3	3		M-LIA			**2x grey broken blade**
	H	2					4x flint/chert lumps
	I	2					1x cortical chert lump
	J	2					1x animal bone frag.
	J	1	**rim pot 14**				1x animal bone, smooth
	K	1					shiney surface
	L	2					19x animal bone/teeth
	L	1	**rim pot 19**				9x slag frags.
	M	1					Fe obj; SE corner; SF3
	O	1					
	Oc	4					
	Pa	1					
	R	2					
	Ra	2					
	Rd	2					
	Sb	1					
	Tb	3					
	Va	2					
	Vc	1					
	W	6					
	W	2	rim				
	Xa	3					
	Xa	1	rim				
	Xb	1					
		1	Samian				
209	Wb	1					2x animal bone frags., small
							7x slag frags.
210							1x animal bone
217							1x cortical lump
							1x Fe obj./slag
							8x slag, small
							2x stones
218	BB	6		C1BC-4AD	4	baked clay, small	3x flint flakes
	1	1		EIA			3x cortical flint
	4	11		M-LIA			**1x flint flake potboiler**
	6	2					10x animal bone/teeth
	J	1					1x burnt wood, small
	L	4					
	M	5					
	Oc	1					
219	R	1	rim		5	baked clay frags.	2x flakes flint/chert
							4x slag frags., small
220							1x slag frag.
							1x red limestone, ?burnt
230	3	4		M-LIA	39	large frags. baked clay	**1x flint axe/ hammer (core)**
	8	1		LIA	15	baked clay frags.	1x small flake
	L	1				sample 11	5x cortical lumps red chert
	L	1	**rim pot 16**				1x cortical lump flint
	Qa	1	rim				4x animal bone frag.
	Tc	1					
	Xa	1	rim				
232	1	7		EIA	1	baked clay frag.	1x flint nodule, black spots
	1	2	**pots 2 & 4**	EIA			1x flake, buff grey
	3	7		M-LIA			16x animal bone frag.
	3	1	**pot 1**	M-LIA			1x slag (small)
	3	3	**joining; pot 5**				6x slag frags.
	7	1					1x large brown pebble,
	D	18	**rim & bases; pot 9**				1 side smooth,
	E	1					black staining
	Na	2					
	Y	1	rim				
234	BB	7		C1BC-4AD	7	baked clay frags.	**1x thumbnail scraper**
	H	10					1x worked flake
	H	3	**rims; pot 11**				1x animal bone frag., small
	Xa	1	rim				1x slag frag.
236							1x slag frag.
237	Vc	1					3x slag frags.
	W	1					

						building materials	
context	{ sher		ds comments	date}	{no	type }	misc.
240	1	2		EIA	5	fired clay, various	1x cortical flake
	3	1		M-LIA			14x animal bone frags.
	3	1	pot 3	M-LIA			3x slag frags.
	H	1					1x slag frag., small
	Pa	1					1x smooth grey stone
	Ve	1					hone or rubber
	W	1					
	W	1	handle				
242	M	1	base		c20	large baked clay frags.	2x large cortical flakes
							1x small flake
							c50x large frags. slag
242	H	1			1	baked clay frag.	
edge	Qa	1					
247	3	1		M-LIA			**1x pointed blade, small**
	R	1					1x chert
	Xa	1					8x animal bone frags.
250	7	1					1x animal bone frags.
	1	2					
302	H	1	base		c62	baked clay frags.	1x flint/chert flake
	H	1	rim		1	sandstone, small	1x cortical lump
	I	1					17x animal bone, sm. frags.
	J	1					16x animal bone frags.
	L	1					1x coal, 1x slag, ?modern
	L	1	**rim; pot 20**				1x Fe nail, discarded.
	J	1	rim				1x Fe lump, small
	K	1					
	M	1					
	O	1					
	Oa	4					
	Oc	2					
	Re	1	base				
	Sa	1					
	Ta	1					
	Tb	9					
	Va	1					
	Vb	3					
	Ve	1					
	W	8					
	Wa	2					
	Wb	1					
	Xa	5					
	Y	1					
	Y	1	rim				
	BB	7		C1BC-4AD			
	BBa	1		C1BC-4AD			
303	1	1		EIA	33	baked clay	4x flint/chert lumps
	1	5	incl. stub of strap handls		5	local stones	1x flake orange chert
	8	1		LIA			1x large cortical flake
	10	2					14x animal bone/teeth
	H	1					c22x slag frags.
	I	1					1x local belamnite fossil
	J	1					1x iron or ironstone
	L	1					
	M	1					
	P	1					
	P	2					
	Pa	1	rims				
	Pa	1					
	O	1	rim				
	Oa	1					
	Oa	2	rim				
	R	3					
	Rd	1					
	Sb	2					
	Ta	5					
	Tb	8					
	Tc	1					
	Va	1	rim				
	Vc	2					
	W	7					
	Wa	6					
	Wb	3					

						building materials	
context		(sher	ds comments	date)	(no	type)	misc.
303	Xa	7					
cont.	Xa	1	rim				
	BB	19		C1BC-4AD			
	BBa	4		C1BC-4AD			
304	E	1			1	modern brick, small frag.	1x chert lump
	H	1			c68	baked clay frags.	1x cortical lump
	I	1					1x cortical flake
	J	10					1x flint/chert flake
	L	1					22x animal bone frags.
	K	1					1x smooth grey quartzitic pebble
	P	2					
	Pa	1					Cu alloy brooch frag. SF 4
	O	2					
	O	1	rim				
	Ob	1					
	Oc	2					
	R	1					
	Rd	1					
	Sa	1					
	Sb	1					
	Ta	1	rim				
	Tb	8					
	Va	2					
	W	3					
	W	1	rim				
	Wa	3					
	Wa	1	rim				
		1	Samian	C1-2AD			
	BB	14		C1BC-4AD			
	BB	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
306	I	1			40+	baked clay	1x cortical flint lump
	J	2					1x cortical chert/flint flake
	L	2					1x cortical chert/flint lump
	Xa	2					1x flake
	BB	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			**1x grey ?core**
	BB	1		C1BC-4AD			12x animal bone frags.
309	Va	2			13	baked clay	1x flint lump
	Vb	1			2	local grey limestone	5x animal bone/teeth frags.
	Vc	3					4x shelly limestone
	Vc	1	rim				
	Vd	1					
	W	4					
	BB	2		C1BC-4AD			
310	J	2			37	baked clay frags.	1x flint nodule
	Sc	1					3x flint flakes
	Ta	1					2x grey-black limestone
	Tb	1					5x animal bone frags., sm.
	Va	1					1x burnt bone
	Vb	1					1x small frag. iron
	Vb	1	rim				
	Vc	1					
	Vd	1					
	W	3					
	Wa	3					
	BBW	9		C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	2	rims	C1BC-4AD			
310	Vc	1					1x animal bone frag.
East	W	1					1x slag, grey, ?modern
310	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD	2	baked clay frags.	
West	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
	BBWa	2		C1BC-4AD			
310					c15	baked clay frags.,sml.	1x slag frag.
(or ?311							
313							2x cortical lumps
316	8	1		LIA			1x flint nodule
	O	1					1x broken nodule
	Rc	1					1x small lump flint
	Tb	1					1x iron/slag frag.
	Va	1					
	Vb	1					
	Vb	1	rim				
	Vc	1					
	Vd	1					

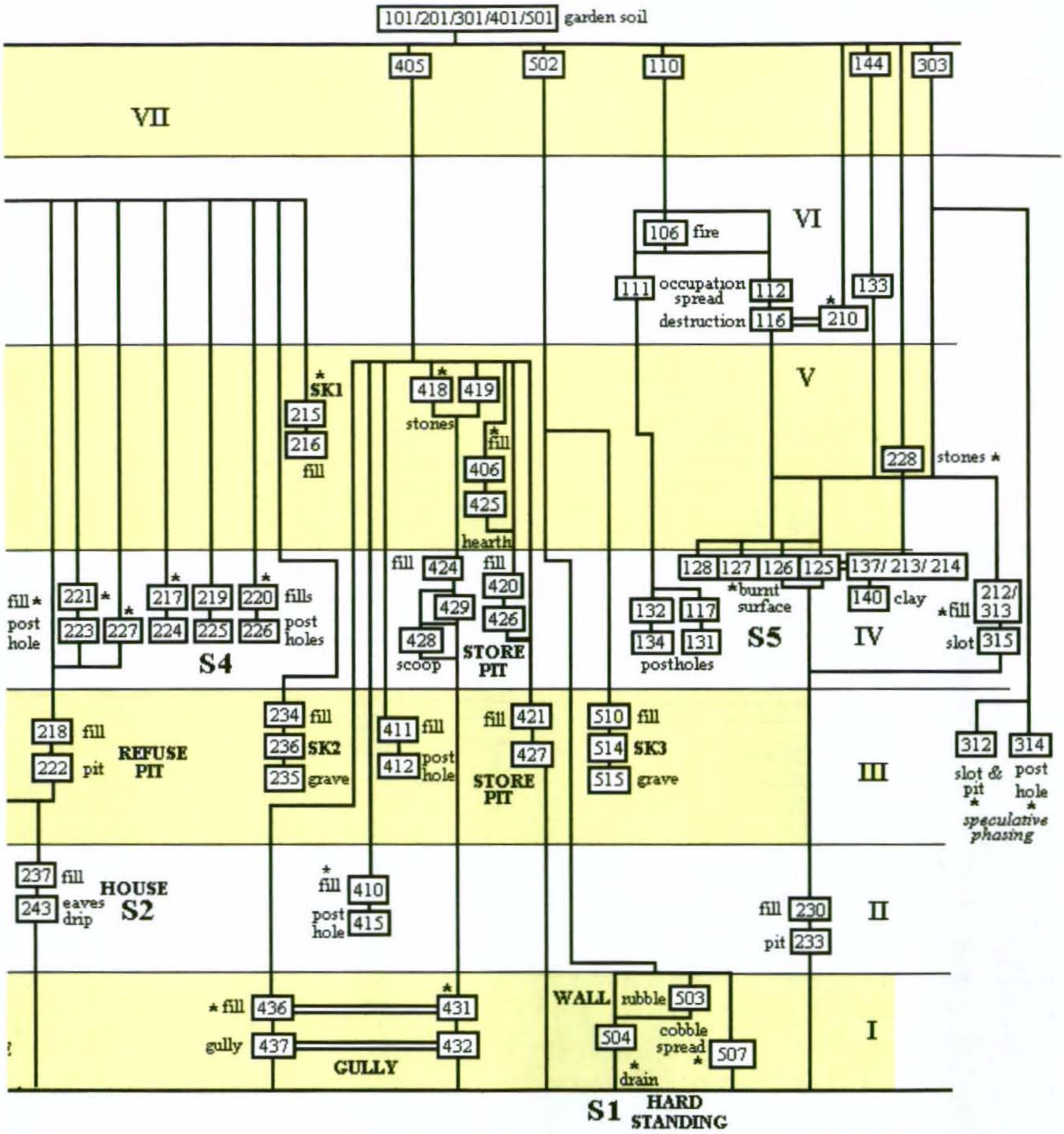
						building materials	
context		sher	ds comments	date)	(no	type)	misc.
316	W	2					
cont.	BBW	3	rim	C1BC-4AD			
317	I	1			29	baked clay frags	1x small cortical flake
	J	1	rim; pot13		4	local limestone	1x flint/chert lump
	J	1					1x flint flake
	L	2					**1x tool/core chipped edges**
	O	3					27x animal bone frags.
	Oa	2					33x bones from same
	Oa	1	rim				animal
	Ob	1	rim				1x slag frag.
	R	1					1x ?ironstone frag.
	Rd	1	rim				
	Ta	1					
	Tb	6					
	Tc	1					
	Va	1					
	Vb	1					
	Vd	1					
	W	4					
	W	1	rim				
	Wa	1					
	Xa	1					
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	1	base	C1BC-4AD			
	BBW	8		C1BC-4AD			
	BBWa	2		C1BC-4AD			
318	1	1		EIA	c80	frags. baked clay	1x cortical flint flake
							1x flint/chert nodule
							1x animal bone frag,, small
							1x animal tooth, small
319	C	1		EIA	20+	baked clay frags.	2x flint/chert nodules
							3x animal bone frags, small
321	1	1		EIA	2	baked clay, sm.	1x flint/chert nodule
							1x animal bone frag., sm.
327	L	1			1	baked clay frag.	
	Va	1					
330	L	1		EIA			
Area 4							
402	3	17		M-LIA	4	baked clay	3x cortical flint lumps
	9	4		LIA	2	local stone	2x small flint flakes
	H	1					2x animal bone, small
	Ra	1					8x slag frags.
	Tb	4					
	Tc	1					
	W	2					
	Xa	4					
	BBW	4		C1BC-4AD			
403	L	2	rim; pot 17				1x flint/chert flake
	L	8					1x animal bone frag.
	K	1					
404	I	1		EIA	3	baked clay frags.	1 x baked clay sherd
	N	1					shell tempered
	O	1					
	Ra	1					
	Tb	1					
	W	1					
	Xa	1					
	BBW	2		C1BC-4AD			
404A	Tb	1			2	baked clay frags., small	3x animal bone frags.
	Wa	1					1x stone
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			
404B	R	1			9	baked clay	
	Sa	2			1	local stone	
	M	1					
405	J	1			4	baked clay frgs	**1x utilized thin flint blade**
	Rd	1	rim				1x cortical chert flake
	Sb	1					1x animal bone frag.
	Ve	1					3x slag frags.
	Wa	1					smooth green hone stone
	Xa	1					1 x green banded stone
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			

						building materials	
context	{ sher	ds	comments	date}	{no	type }	misc.
407	3	1		M-LIA	6	baked clay	1x large cortical flintflake
	P	1	base				chipped edges, core
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			1x animal bone
408	Qb	1			4	baked clay, small.	2 x animal bone, small
	Qa	1					
410							1x large lump pink chert
411	Wb	1					
	BBW	1					
419	amia	1	Internal stamp				1x black, gritty ?pot/slag
	K	1					
	Xb	1					
420	O	1			1	baked clay	6x animal bone/teeth
	Vc	1					
	W	2					
	Wb	1	rim				
	Xa	1	base of feature				
	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD			
421	1	1		EIA			1x flint/chert flake
	3	1		M-LIA			2x animal bone frags.
	3	2	rims; pot 6	M-LIA			
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			
422	R	1					
424	H	4			7	baked clay, small	1x small flint flake
	Vc	1					3x animal bone frags.
	W	2					1x animal bone, burnt
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			1x ?ironstone
							3x Fe hob-nail SF6, SF7 & SF9
							large Fe nail, square SF10
							1x small bone
424A							Fe hob-nail SF11
430	Ta	1					1x animal bone
430							4x animal skull frags.
base							
431							1x broken blade tool, SF 12
434					7	baked clay	1x animal bone frag.
Trench 5							
502	I	1			4	baked clay	4x cortical flint lump
	J	1			1	tile frag., modern	3x small flakes flint/chert
	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD	1	concrete, modern	
	BBW	1	rim	C1BC-4AD			
502	Wa	1			8	baked clay	1x cortical lump flint/chert
Lower	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD	1	local limestone	1x cortical flint lump
505	Sc	2			3	baked clay frags.	16x cortical flint lumps
	W	1			1	Fe nail	6x flint flakes
	Wa	1					1x lump, shiny surface
	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD			potboiler
							5x animal bone/teeth
							1x green stone
506							flint core
507	Sam	1	Samian	C1-2AD			
	BBW	1		C1BC-4AD			
510	J	1			c50	baked clay frags.	1x flint flake
	Ta	1			5	local stones	3x flint lumps
	Vc	1					1x flint core
	BBW	3		C1BC-4AD			1x animal bone frag.
							1x burnt bone, small
							1x water worn pebble
							1x ?iron slag frag.
U/S	A	1			1	baked clay frag.	
Area 1	C	3					
	H	2					
	Q	1					
	BBW	2					
1/Area 2							2x stone, discarded
2/Area 2							1x flint regular blade flake
3							1x animal bone frag.
Area 2							1x bake clay
U/S 4	Tc	1					
Area 2							
U/S5							
Area 2							1x small flint flake
6/Area 2							1x utilized flint blade

						building materials	
context	{sher	ds comments	date}	{no	type	}	misc.
7/ Area 2							1x slag, small
8/Area 2							1x burnt stone, discarded
							1x pointed flint blade
9/ Area 2							1x flint end scraper
10	Pa	1	smooth grey,				1x chert flake, red
Area 2			some quartz temper				
		2	dark grey sandy				
	M	1	BB-type rim				
11		1	Samian, v. small				
Area 2							
12							
Area 2							1x ?ironstone
13	Vc	1					1x large end scraper
Area 2							
14							
Area 2							1x slag, ?modern
15				1	Fe nail		
16		1	earthenware, small				
Area 2							
17							
Area 2							1x slag frag., ?modern
18	Oa	1		1	baked clay, traces of		2x cortical flint lumps
Area 2	Xa	4			white mortar, ?modern		1x clear green glass,
	Vb	1		2	baked clay, small		?modern; SF
	Va	1					
19	Xa	1					
Area 2							
20	BBW	1					
Area 2							
21	BBW	1					
Area 2							
22							
Area 2							1x stone, discarded
23							
Area 2							1x slag ?modern
24	Z	1					
Area 2							
25							
Area 2							1x baked clay frag.
26	O	1					
Area 2							
27	Ta	1					1x animal bone frag, small
Area 2	3	1					
28							1x slag, ?modern
29							1x Fe object
30		1	BB				
Area 3							
31	Oc	1					
Area 3							
32							
Area 3							1x ?modern battery rod
33	BBW	1					
Area 3							
34	Ra	1		1	roof tile frag. ?modern		
Area 3	Wb	3		1	baked clay frag.		
	BBW	2					
35	BBW	1	rim				
Area 3		1	earthenware, modern				
36	R	1					
Area 3							
37	Tb	1	base	1	baked clay		1x cortical flint lump
Area 3							
38	BBW	3					
Area 3							
39							
Area 3							1x animal tooth
40							1x flint/chert flake
Area 3							1x animal bone frag.
41	l	1		c15	baked clay, small		4x flint flakes
Area 3	N	2					1x chert ?hammer
	Rc	1					1x slag frag.
	W	1					1x animal bone sm. frag.
	BBW	3					

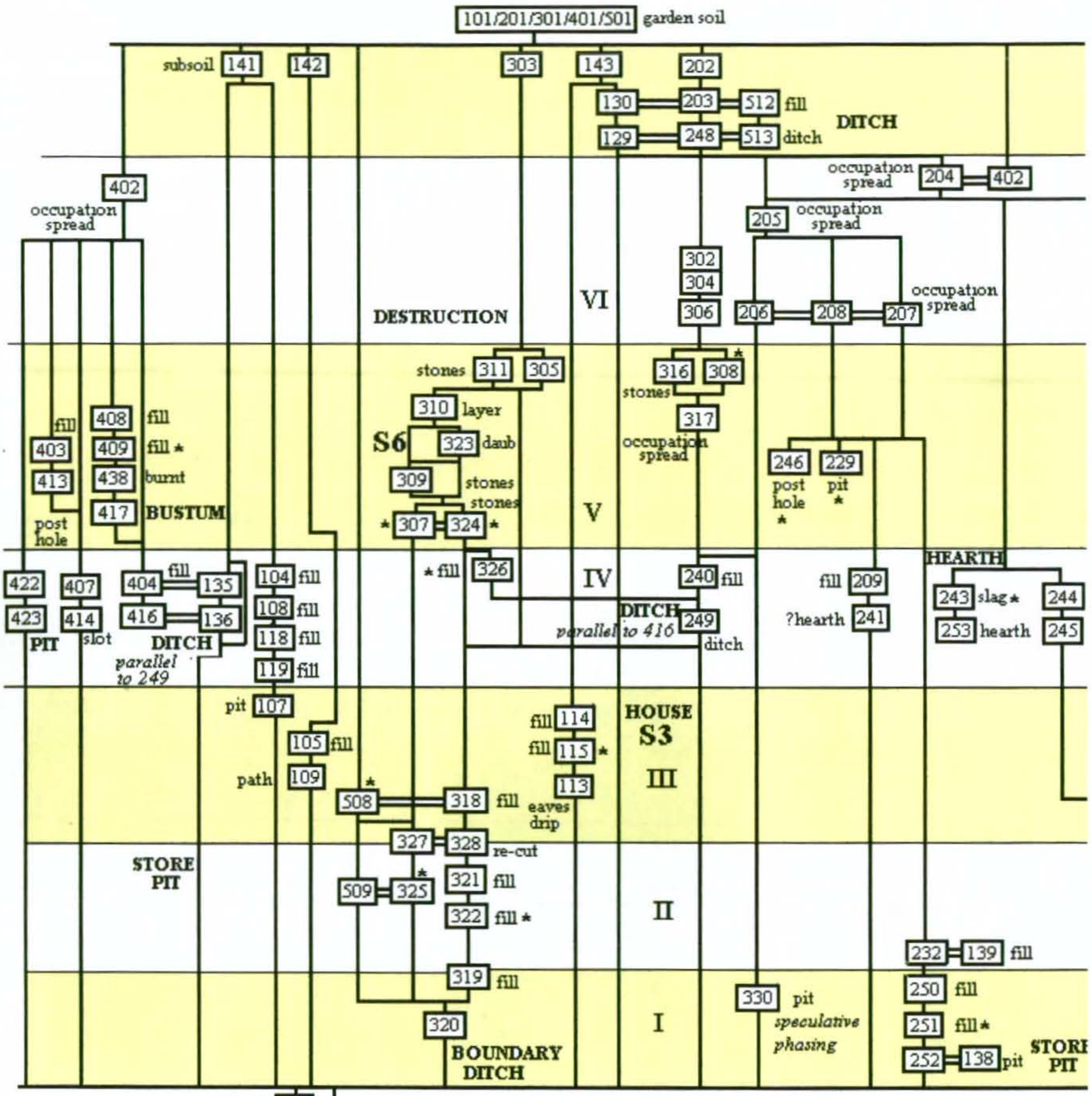
						building materials	
context	{sher	ds	comments	date}	{no	type }	misc.
42	Wa	1					
Area 2	BBW	1					
43	W	1					
Area 3	Xa	1					
44	BBW	1					Cu alloy pin SF2
45					2	baked clay	
Area 3							
46	BBW	1					2x animal bone frag.
Area 3							
47	Z	1					
Area 3							
48	I	1					
Area 3							
49					3	baked clay	
Area 3							
50	O	1	rim		1	baked clay frag.	1x cortical flint flake
Area 3	Ob	1					
51							1x clear glass neck
Area 3							?modern SF
52					1	1x lg. frag. white wall	
Area 3						plaster, ?modern	
53	I	1					
Area 3							
54	H	1					**1x flint round scraper**
Area 3							1x animal bone
55	Ta	1			5	baked clay	
Area 3	Vd	1					
6/Area 3					1	baked clay frag.	1x modern coal nut, disc.
57	W	1					
Area 3	Z	1					
58							
Area 3							1x animal bone frag.
59					1	roof tile, modern	
Area 3							
0/Area 3					1	baked clay	
							1x animal bone frag.
61	Ta	1	rim				**1x flint end scraper**
Area 3	BBW	1					
62					1	1x roof tile, modern	
63					2	2x baked clay	
64							1x animal tooth
65	W	1					1x small flint chip
Area 5							6x animal bone frag.
66							1x stone, discarded
7/Area							1x small flint flake
67							1x cortical flint lump
68							1x small flint flake
69							1x flint/chert lump
71							1x white flint flake
Area 5							1x black flint flake
72							**1x flint ad hoc tool**
3/Area 5							1x cortical flint lump
73							**1x regular broken blade**
							1x flint lump
							2x cortical flint lumps
							1x cortical flint flake
							3x cortical flint flakes
					1	baked clay frag.	
78							**1x struck flake debitage**
							1x cortical flint/chert lump
79	Va	1					
Area 5							
80	J	1			3	baked clay frags.	1x large cortical flint flake
Area 5	BBW	2					3x flint flakes
							1x black lump potboiler
							4x flint/chert lumps
81							1x flint flake

						building materials	
context	{ sher	ds comments	date}	{no	type }		misc.
83	Z	1			2	roof tile frag., modern	1x cortical flint flake
Area 5							
4/Area 5					1	baked clay frag., sm.	
							1x cortical flint flake
86							1x cortical flint flake
Area 5							
							1x animal bone
							1x cortical flint lump
					1	baked clay frag.	
							3x stones, discarded
91	BBW	1					
92	R	1	rim				
Area 5							
93	1	2					
Area 5							
94	K	1					
Area 5							
95							1x animal jaw
96	L	1			1	baked clay frag.	
Area 5	Xb	1					
97	D	1	**rim pot drawing 8**				
Area 3							
99	J	1			1	architectural frag.,	
Area 4	R	1	rim			soft grey fabric,	
	Va	1				abundant quartz,	
	W	2				?modern cement	
	Z	1			1	baked clay frag.	
	BBW	1					
100	L	1					1x animal tooth
Area 1	BBW	1					
101	M	1	rim				
103	Rd	1					1x animal bone frag.
	W	1					2x burnt bone, small frg.
	BBW	2					
104					10	baked clay	1x modern flower pot
105							**1x cortical flint core**
							1x small pointed flint blade
106							1x animal bone frag.
107		1	Samian				1x animal tooth
Area 6							
108	Va	1					
Area 6							



NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
NPS 97
CONTEXT MATRIX

I - VII = PHASES
S = STRUCTURE
★ = NO DATABLE FINDS



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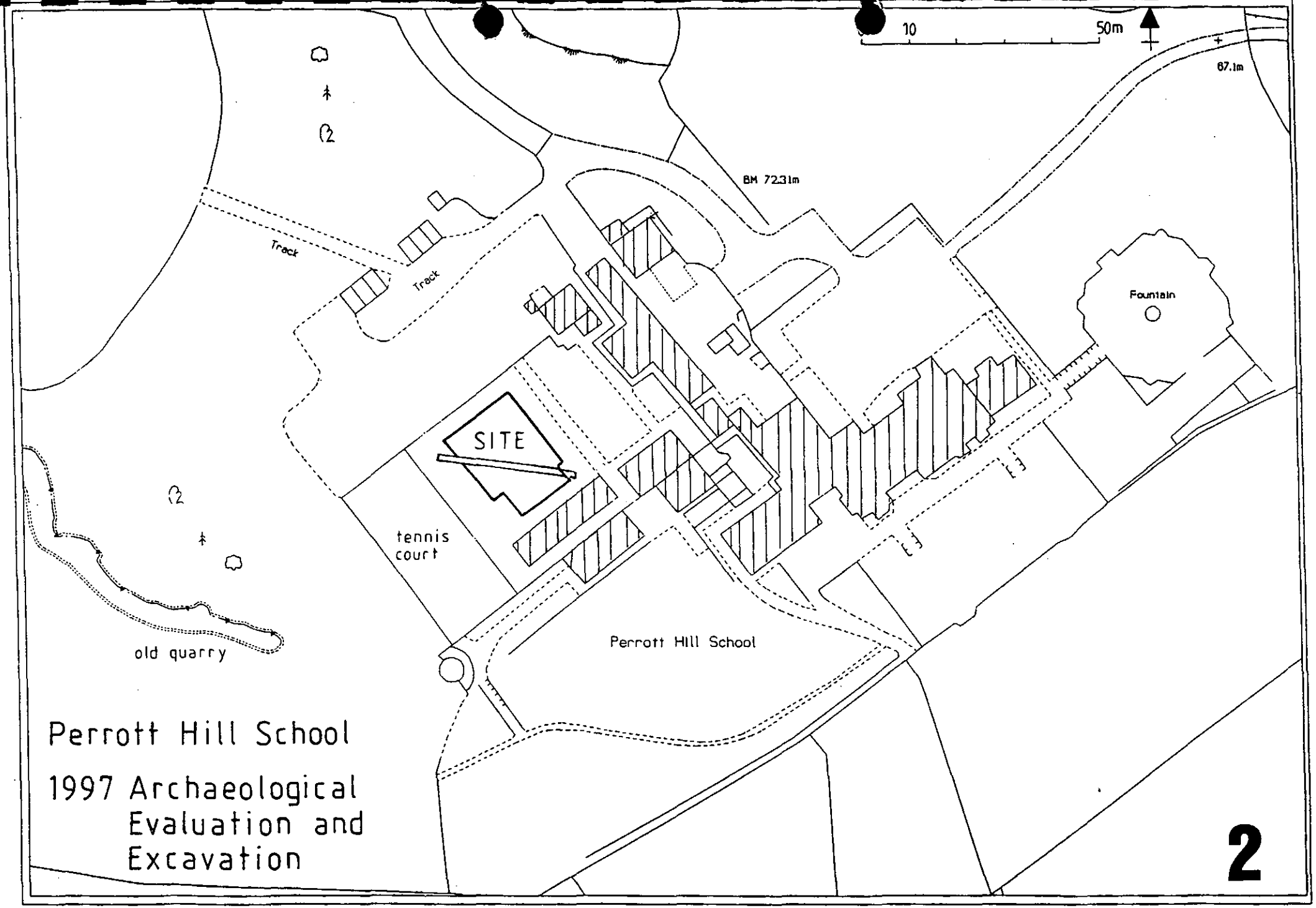
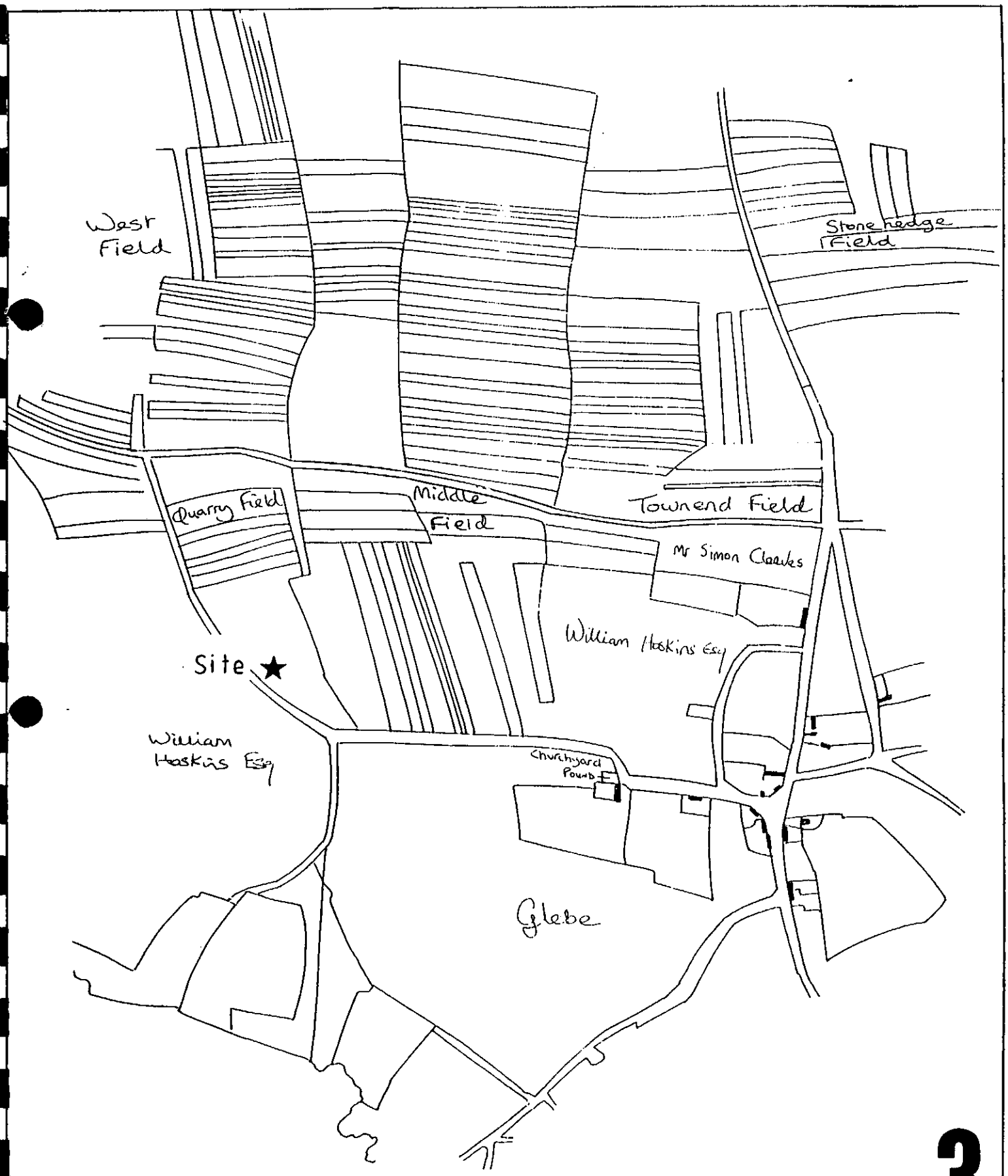
NPS 97
CONTEXT MATRIX

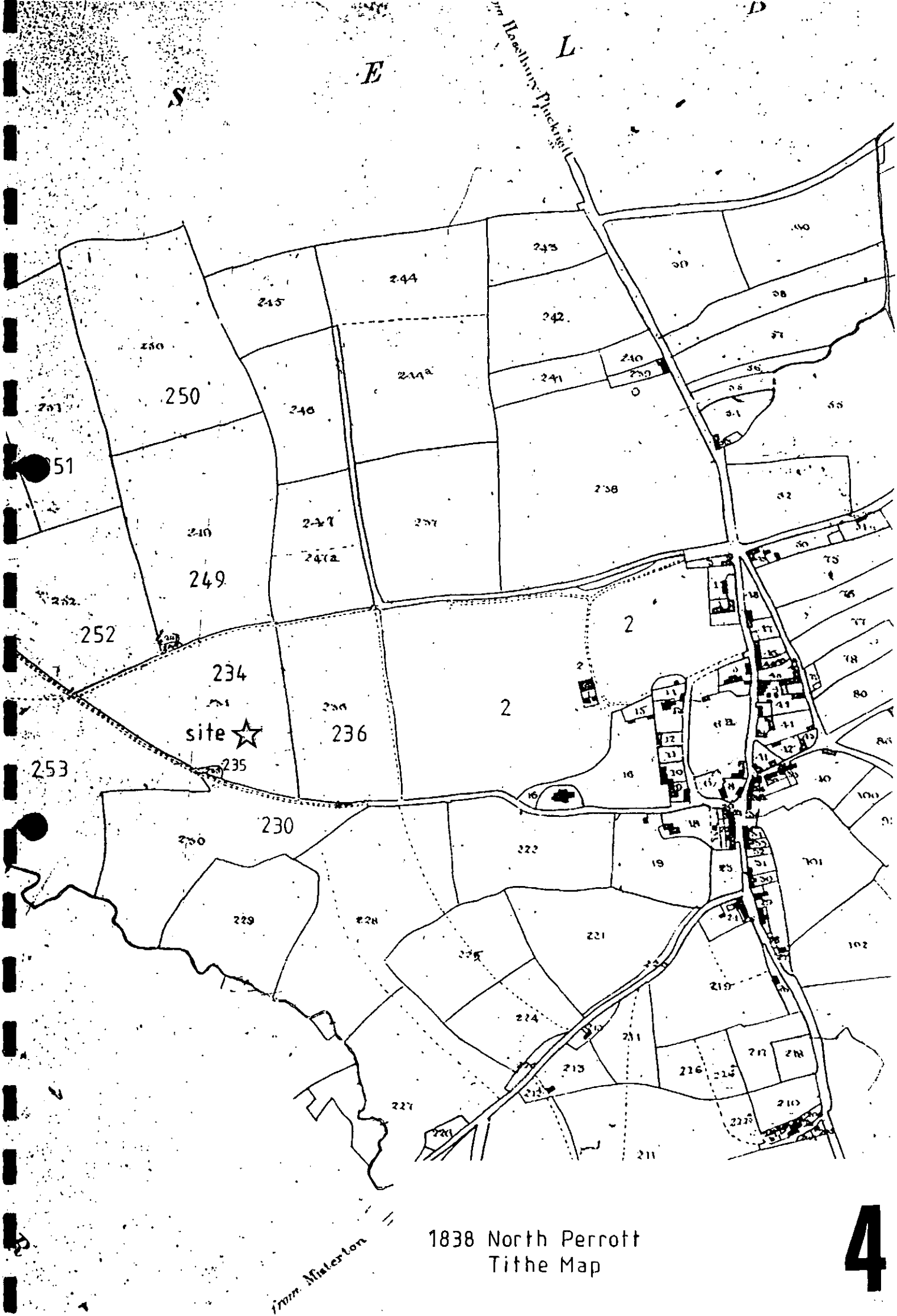
I - VII = PHASES
S = STRUCTURE
* = NO DATABLE FINDS


10
50m
67.1m
BM 72.31m
Track
Track
Fountain
SITE
tennis court
old quarry
Perrott Hill School
Perrott Hill School
1997 Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation
2



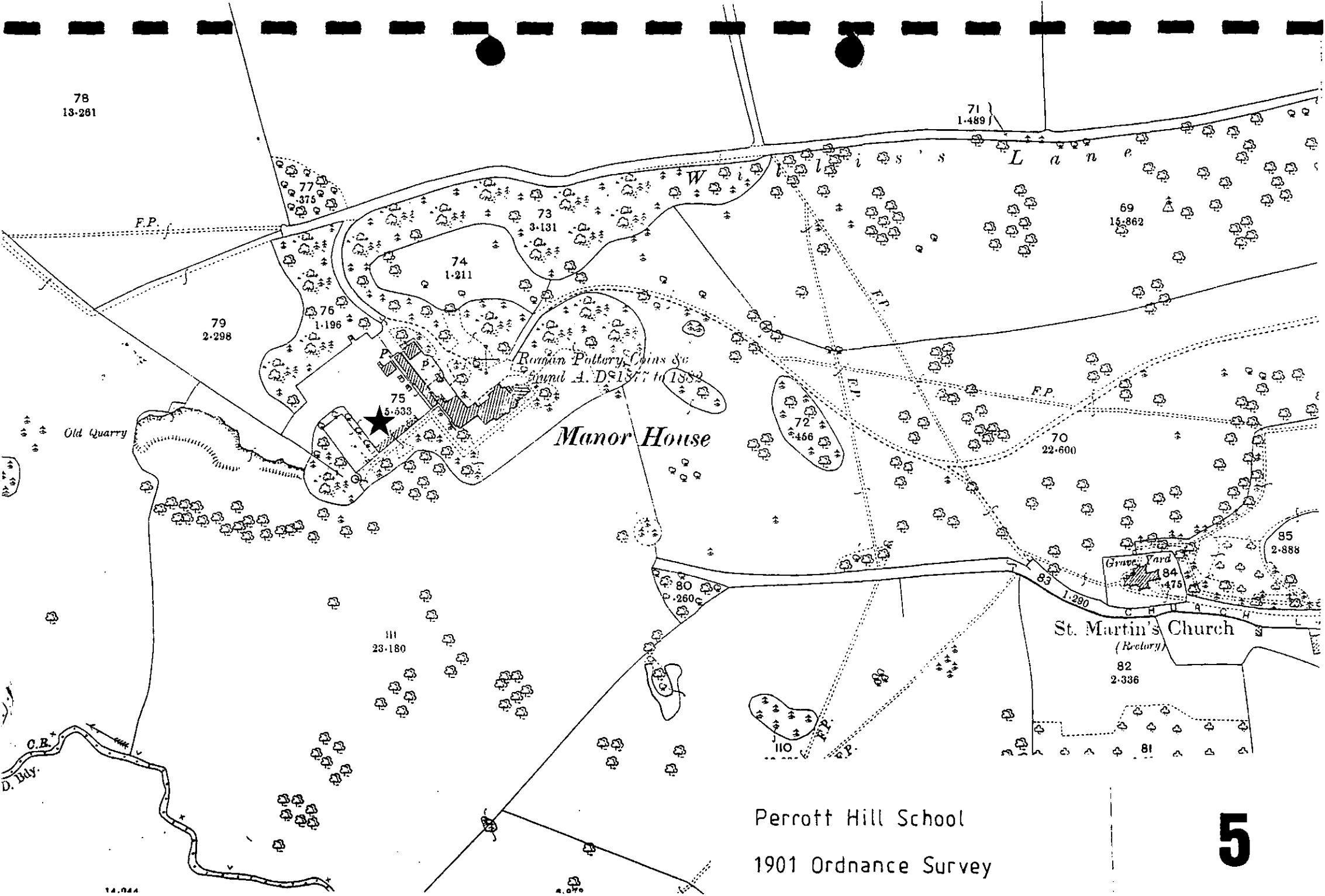
1788 ESTATE MAP (north part)

3



1838 North Perrott
Tithe Map

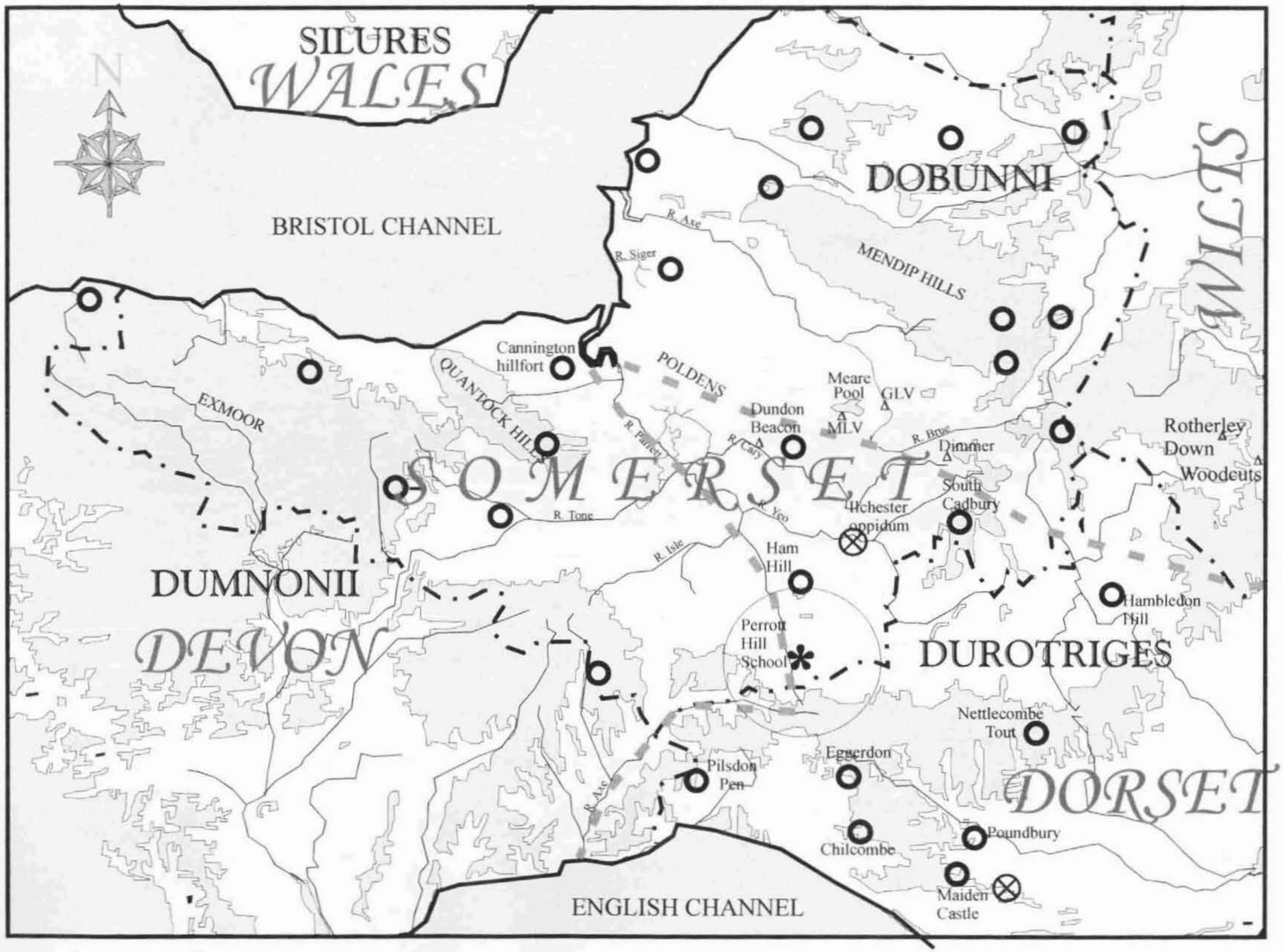
4



Perrott Hill School

1901 Ordnance Survey

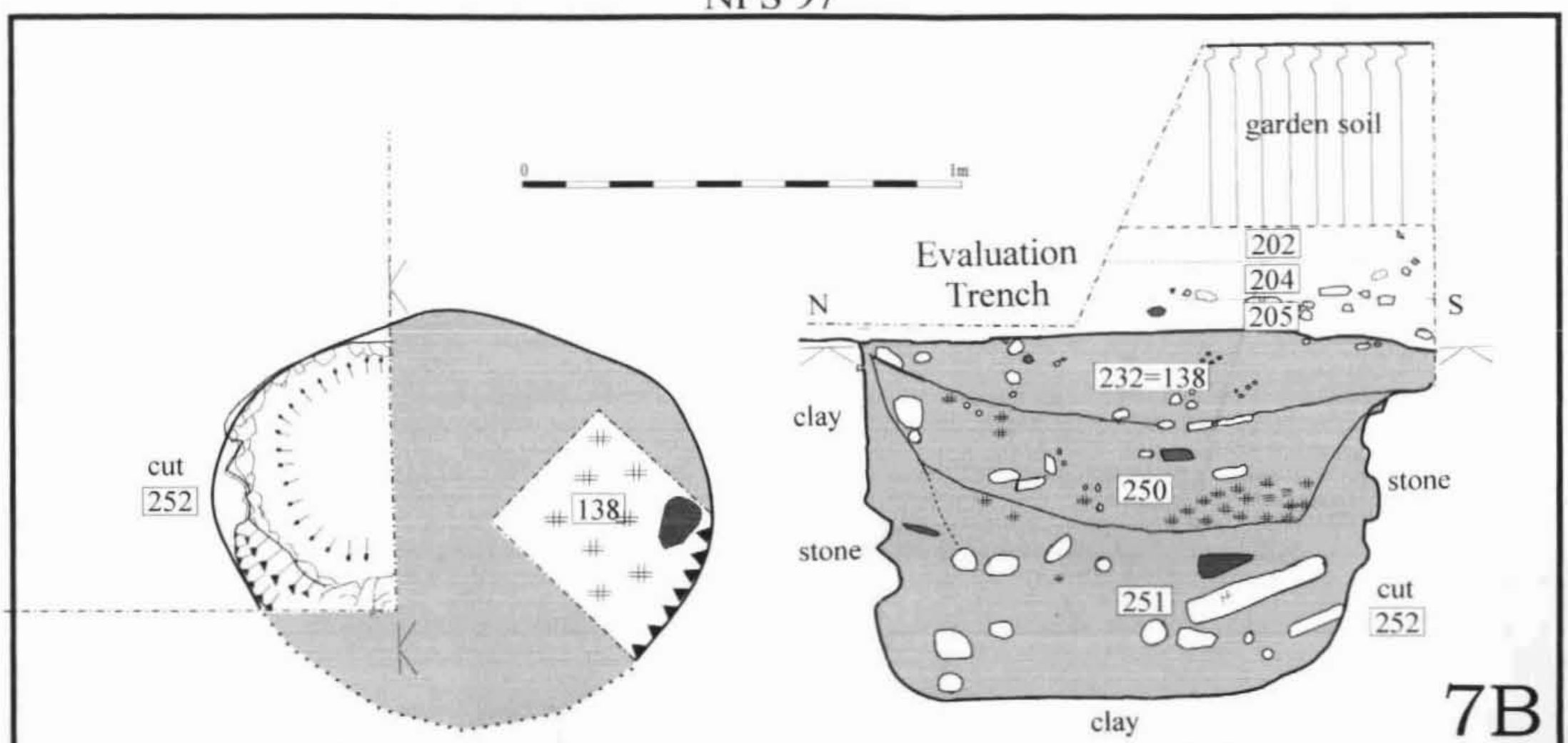
5



Iron Age Somerset (shaded area show land above 50m o.d.)

NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
NPS 97

NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
NPS 97



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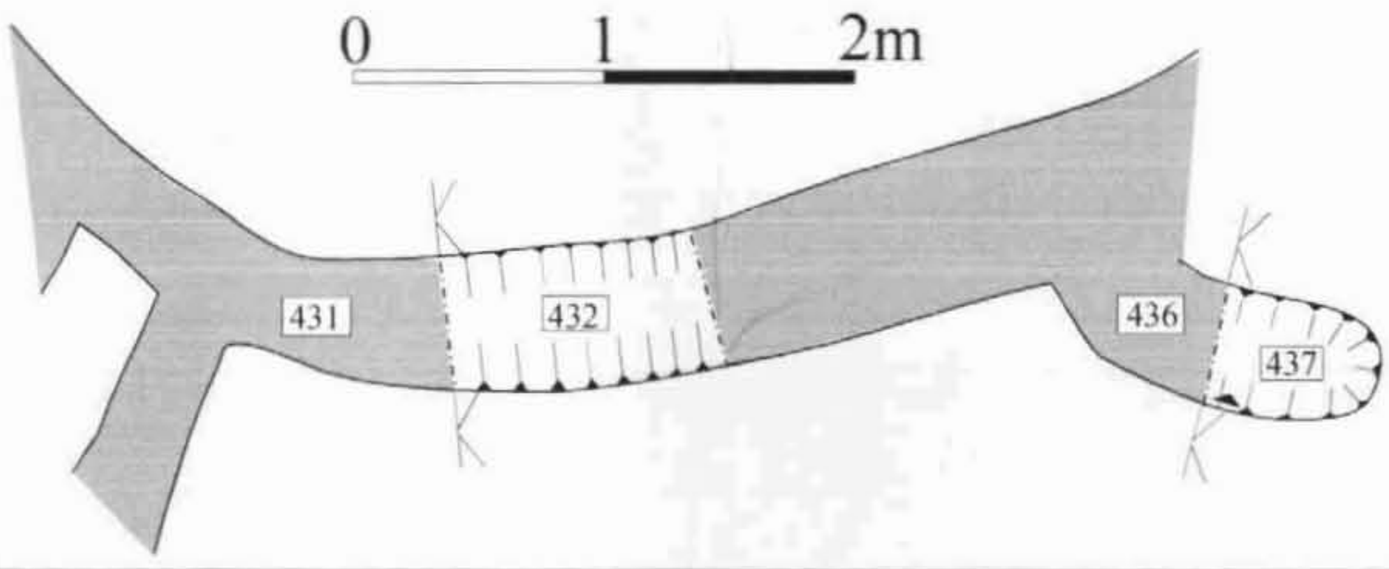

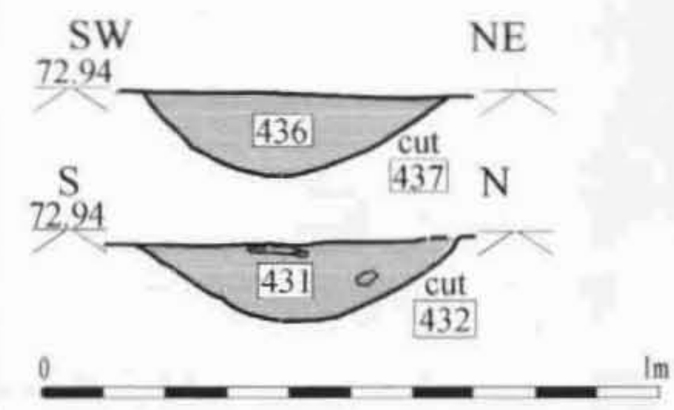

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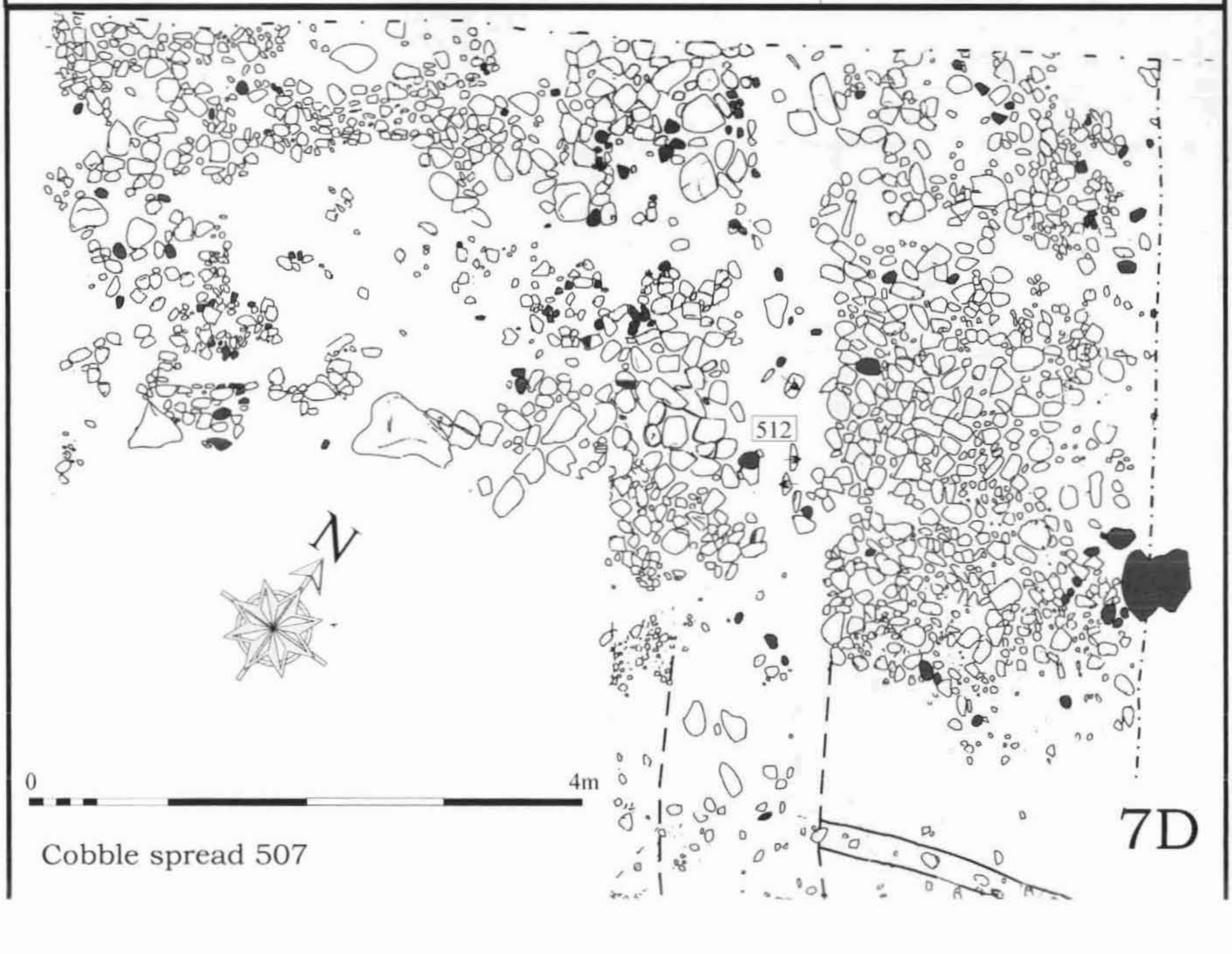
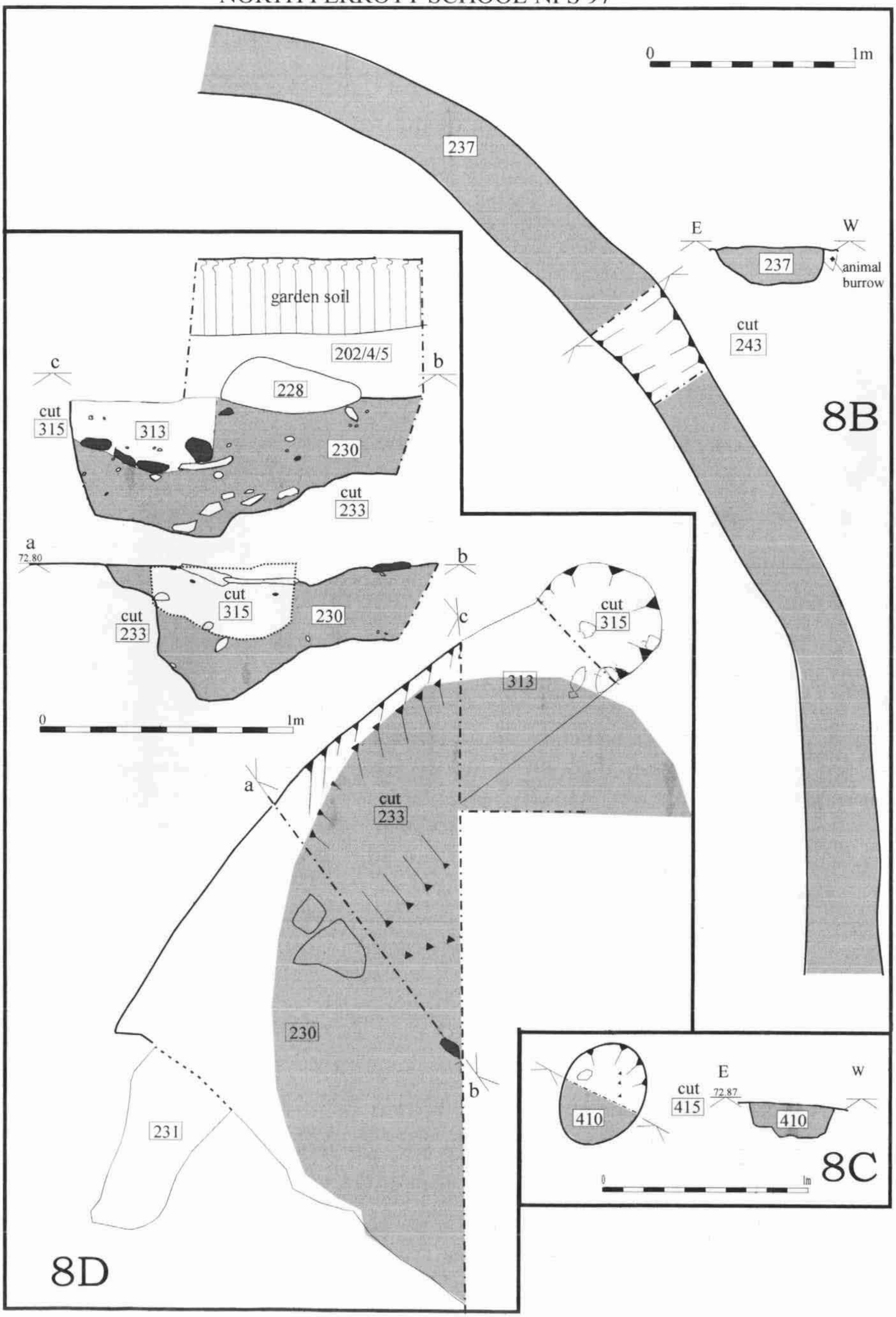


Cobble spread 507

7D

NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL NPS 97



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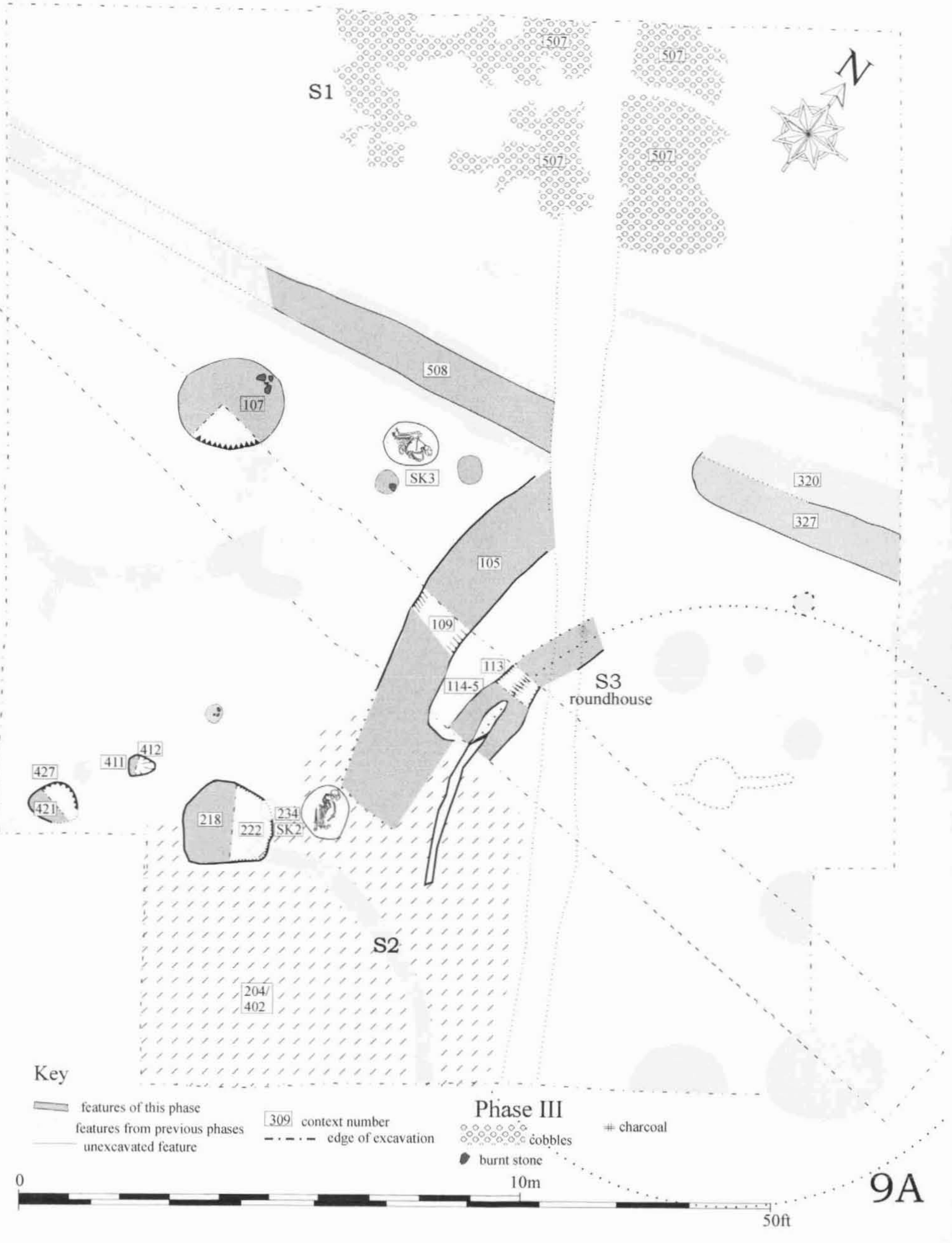

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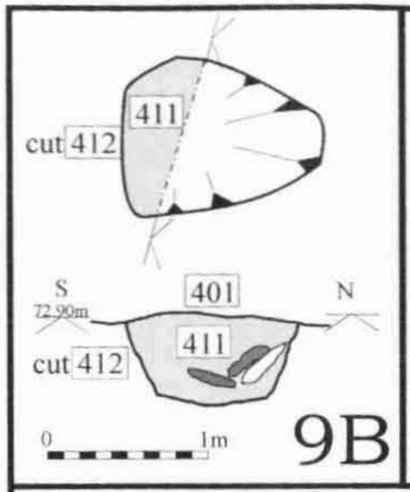
NORTH
PERROTT
SCHOOL
NPS 97



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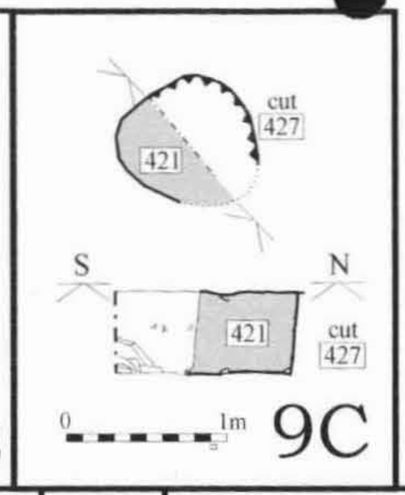

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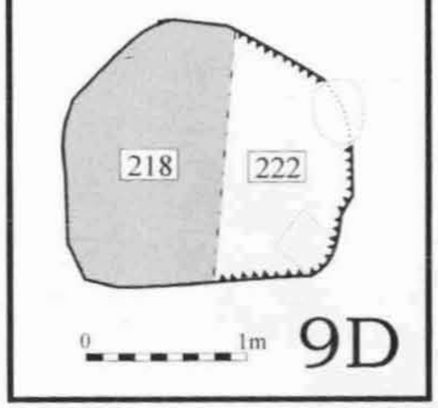

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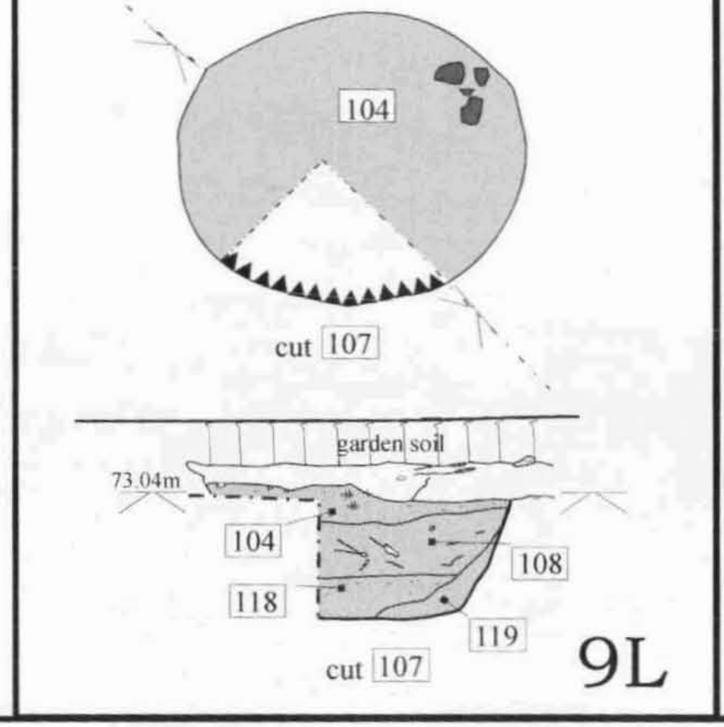

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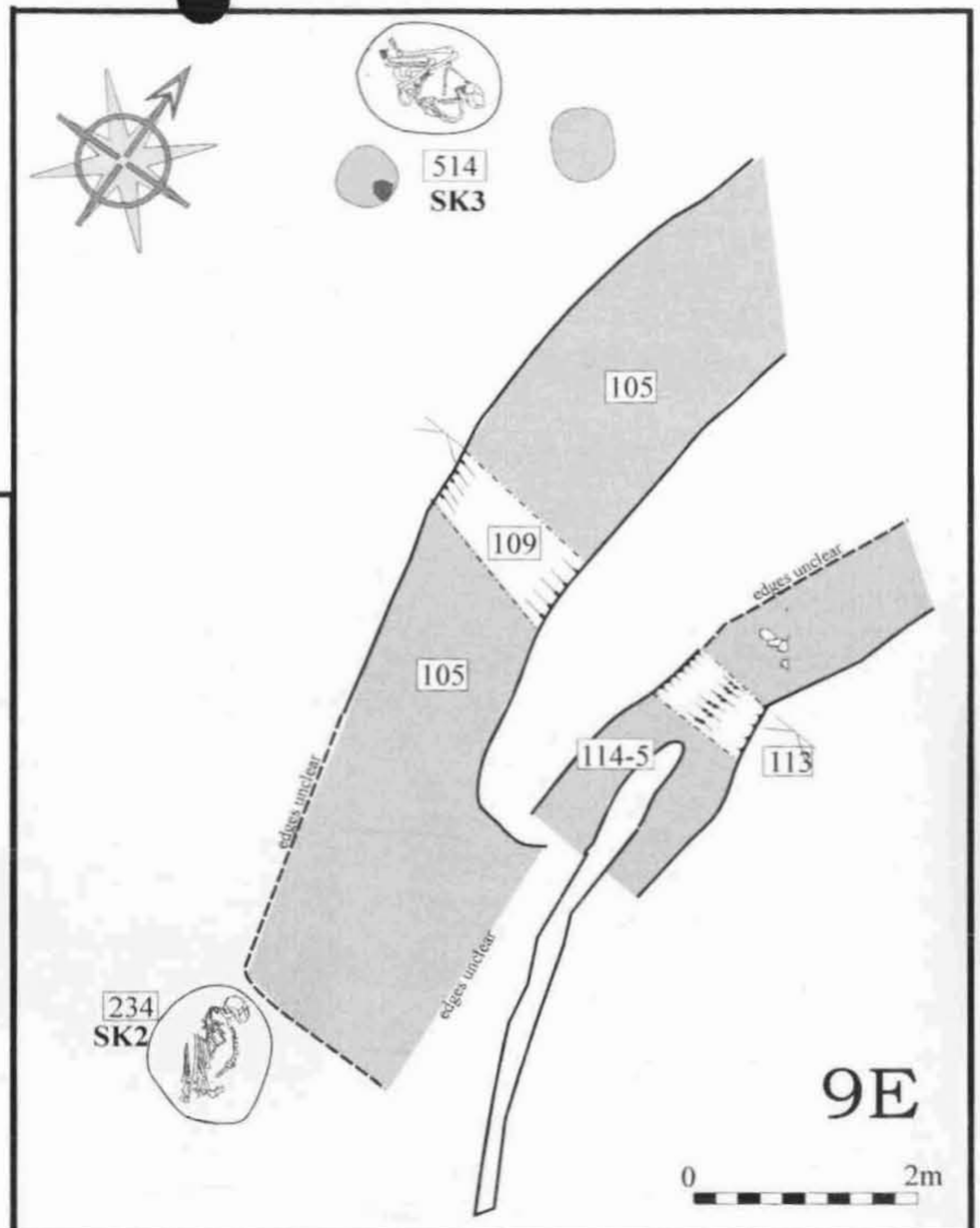

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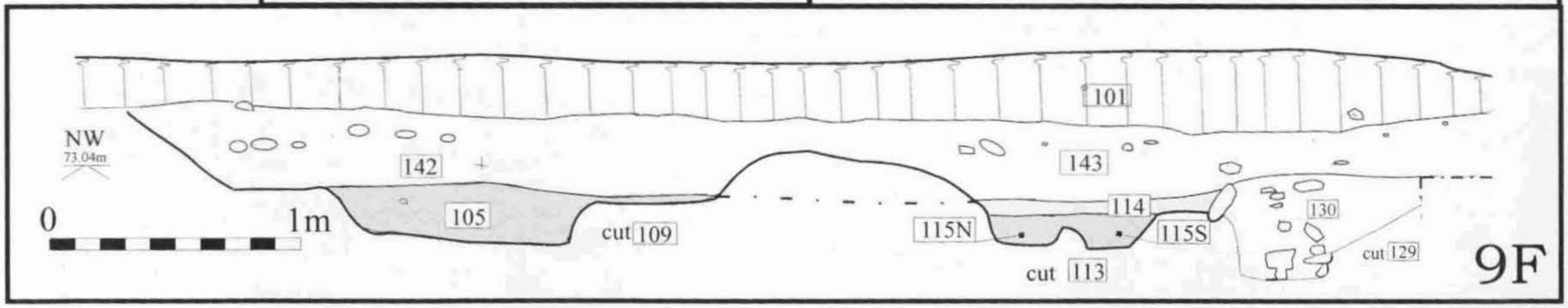

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NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
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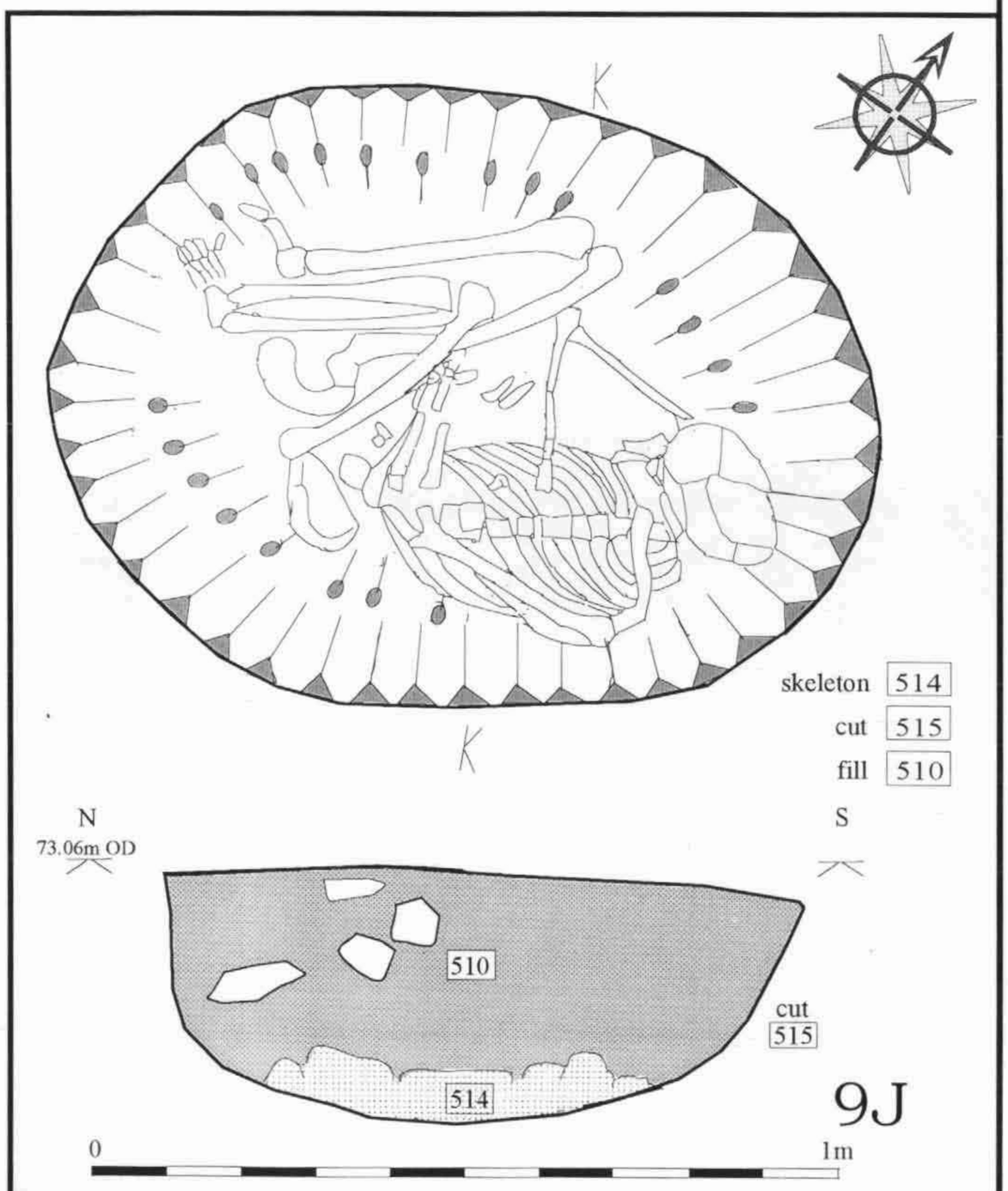

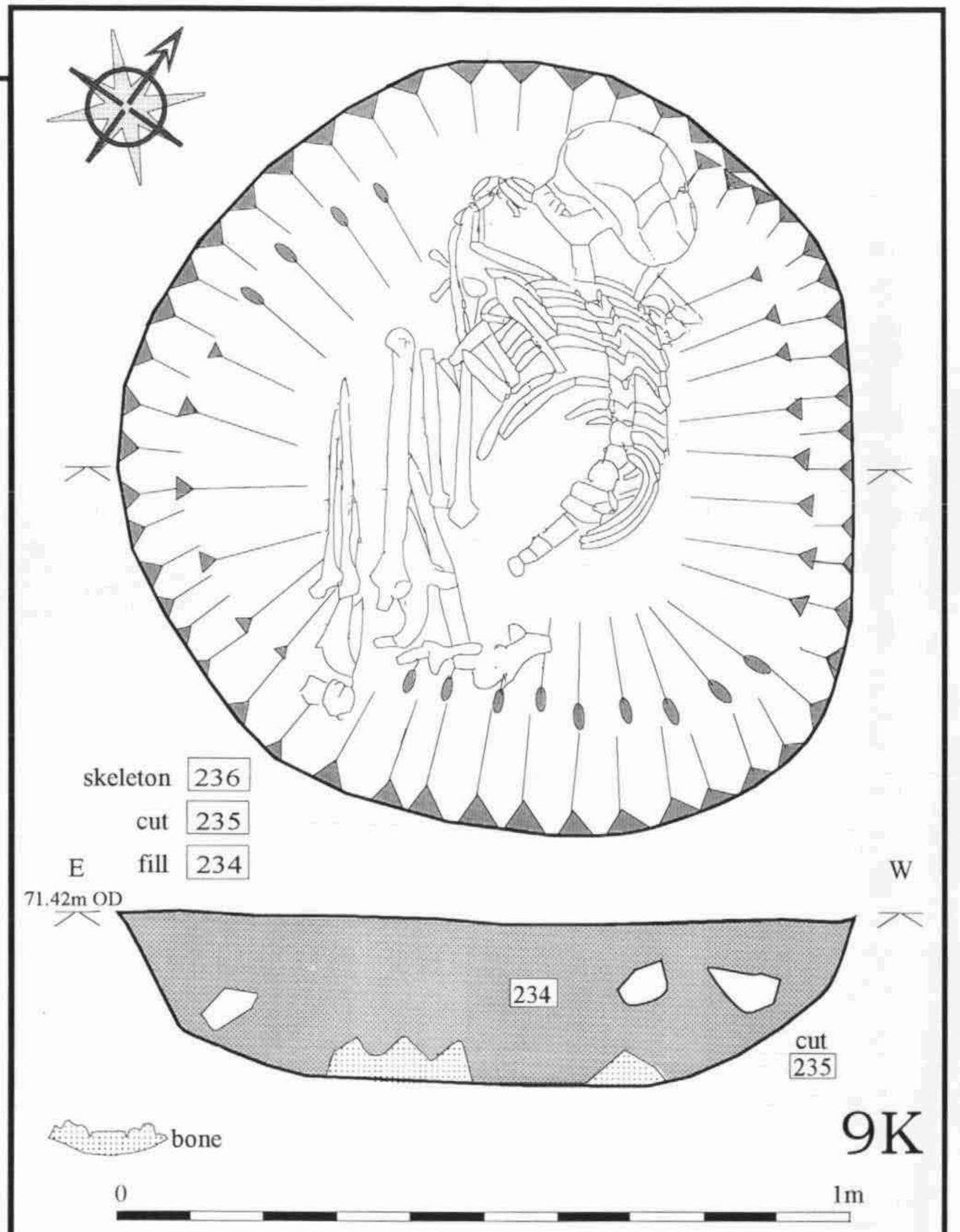

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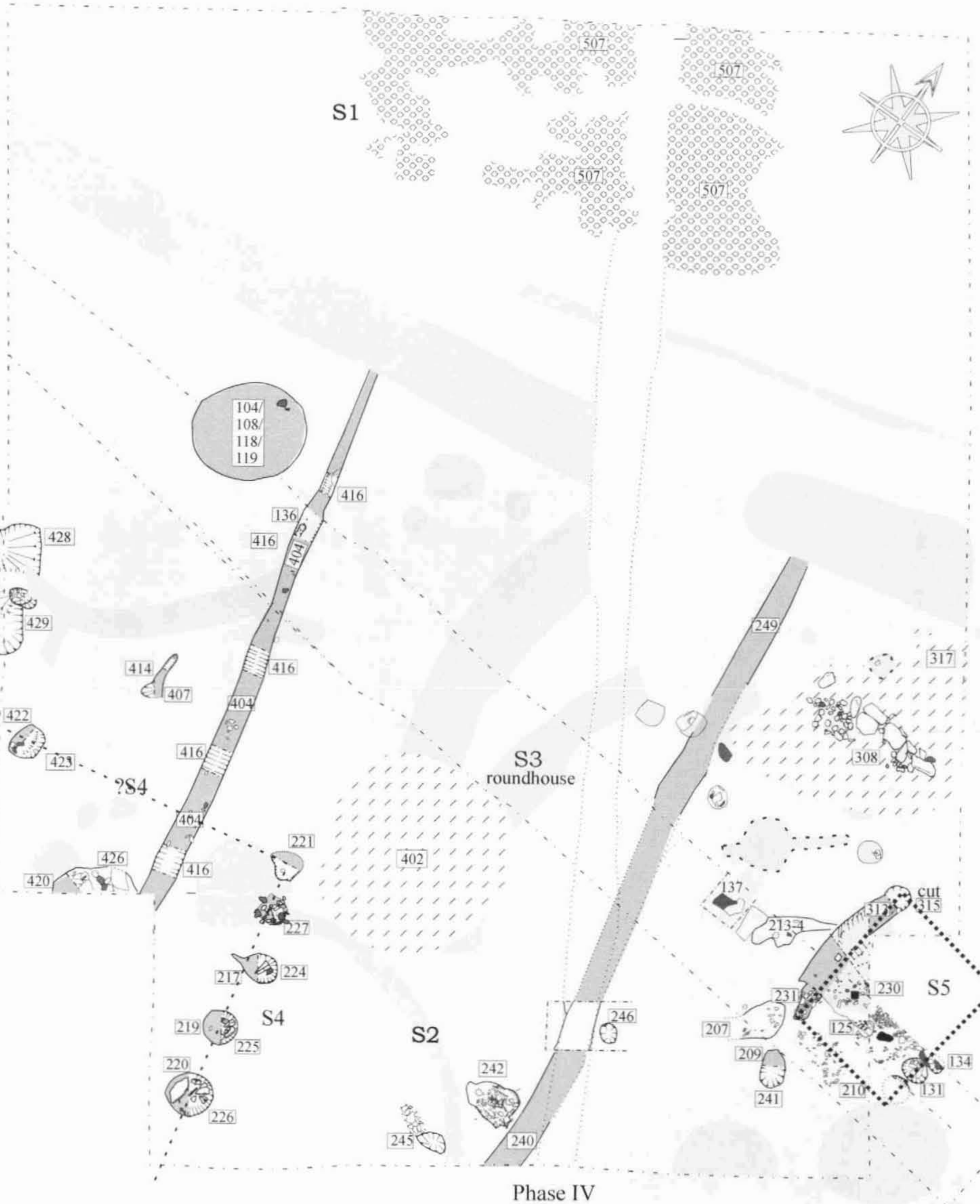

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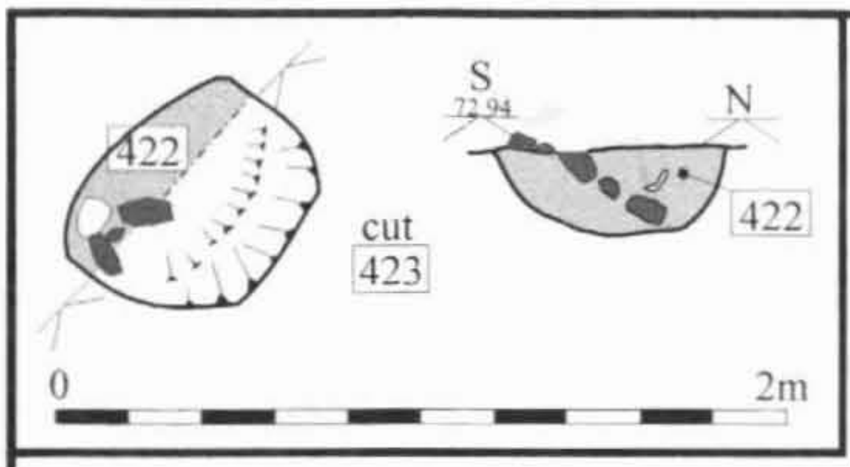
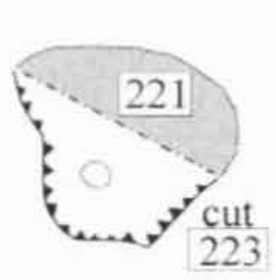
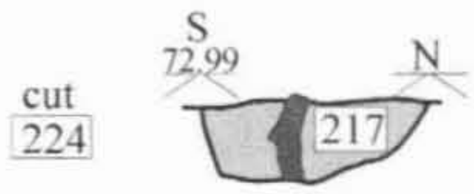
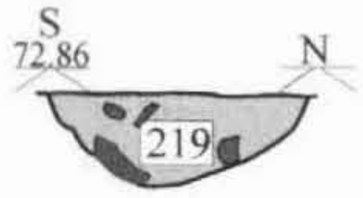
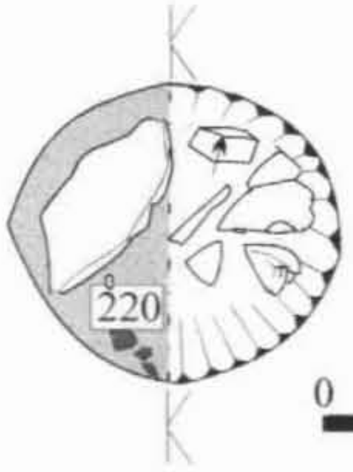


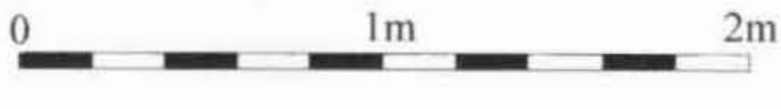


Structure 4
S4



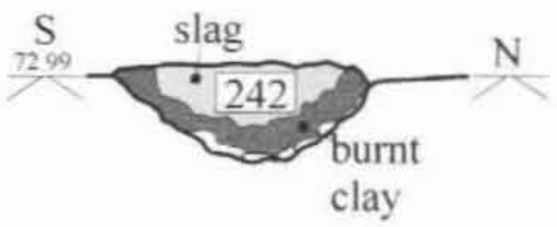


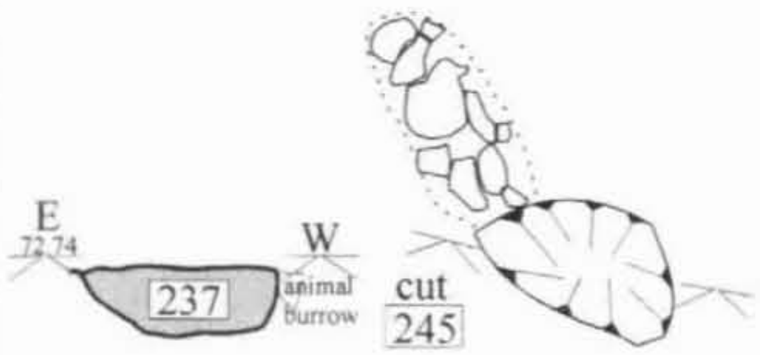




10C

NORTH
PERROTT
SCHOOL
NPS 97





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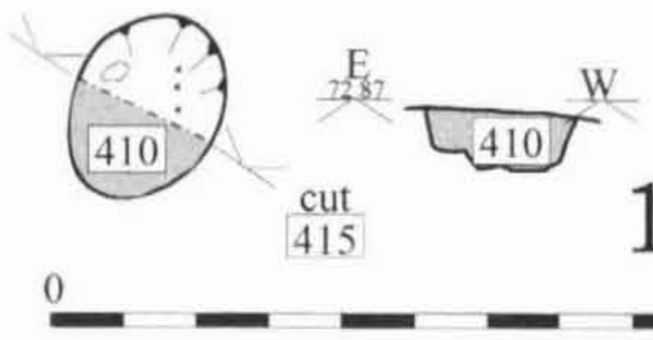

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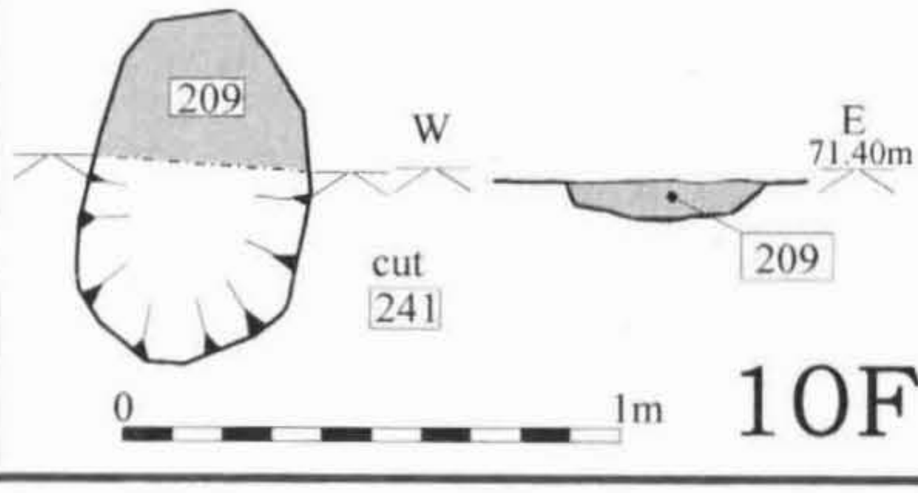

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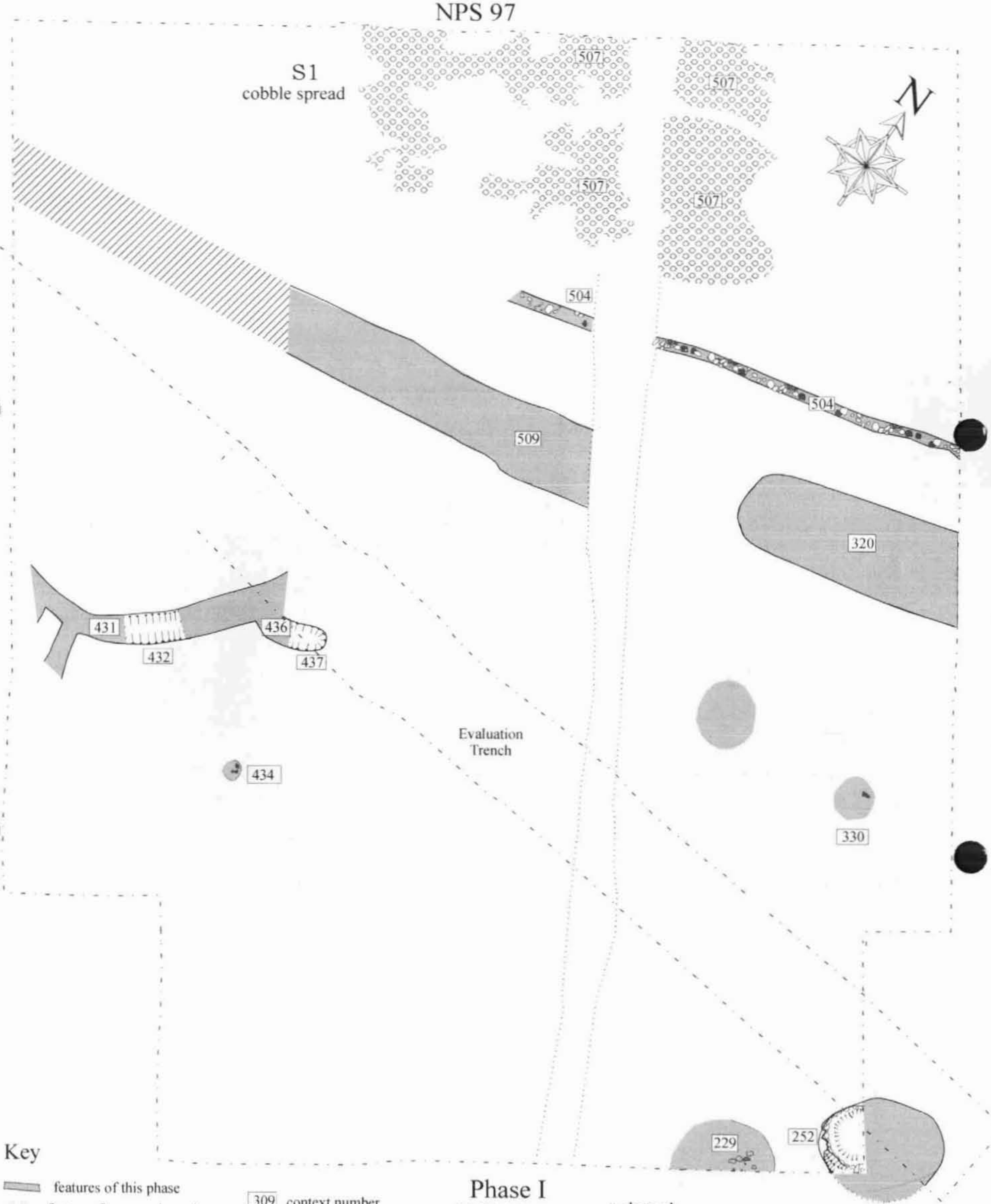

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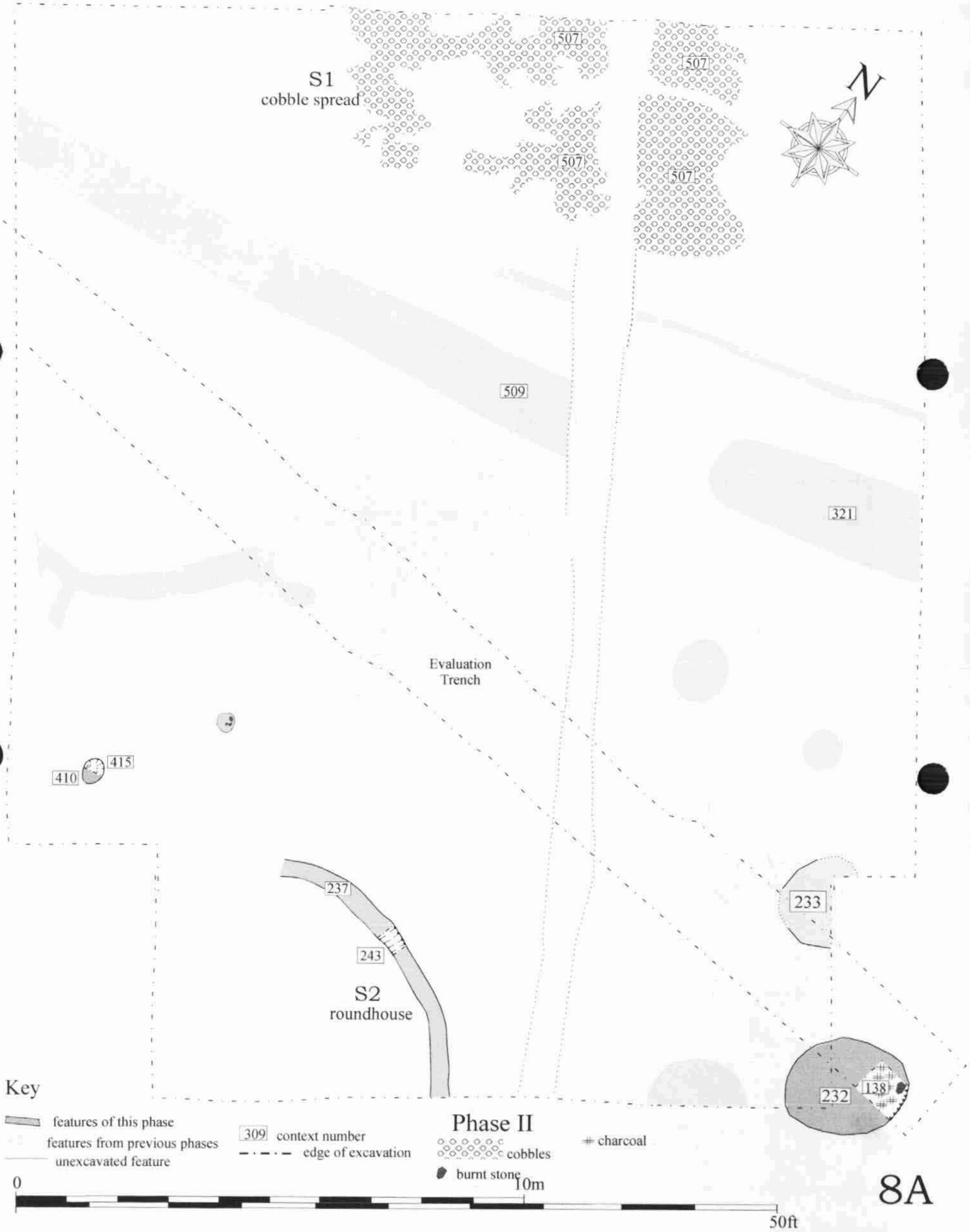

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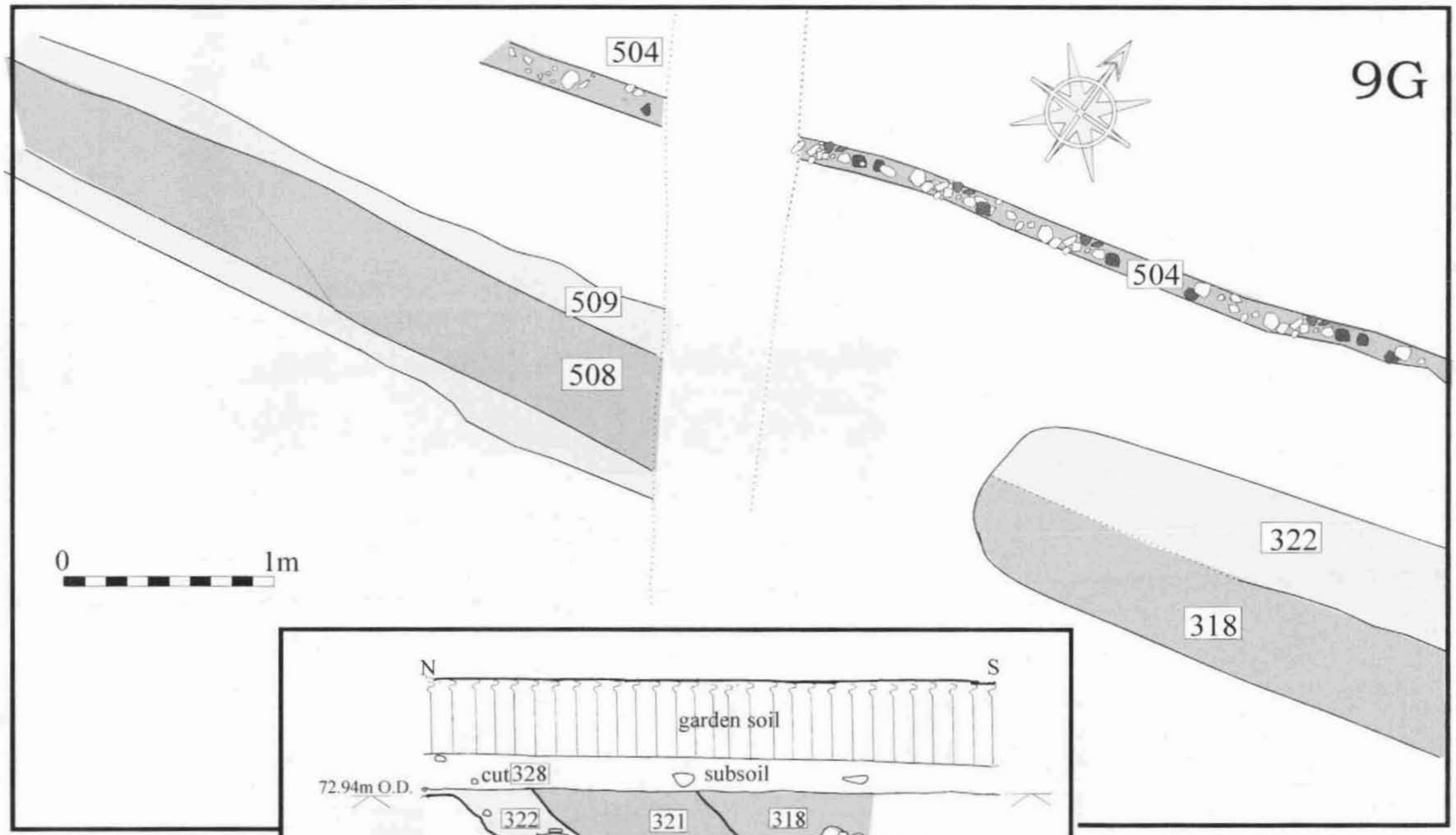

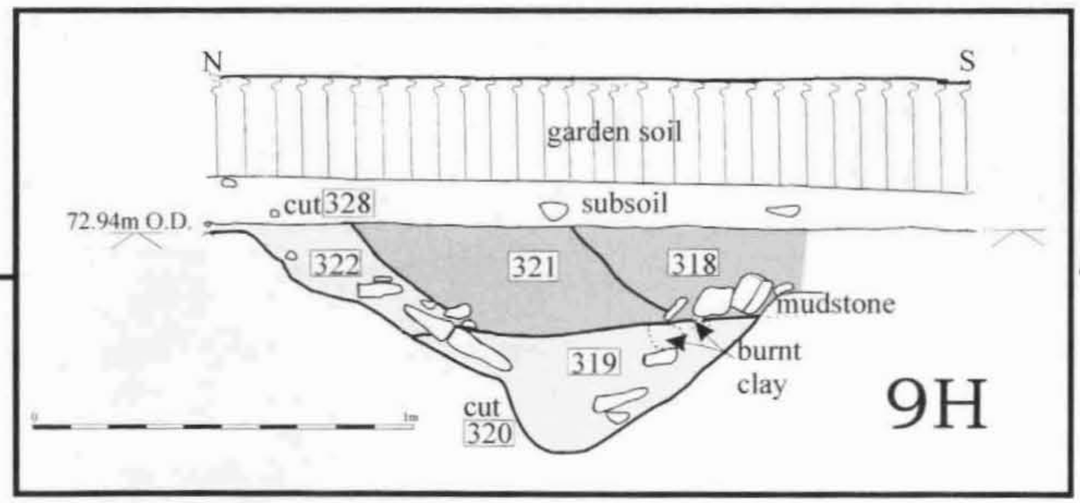

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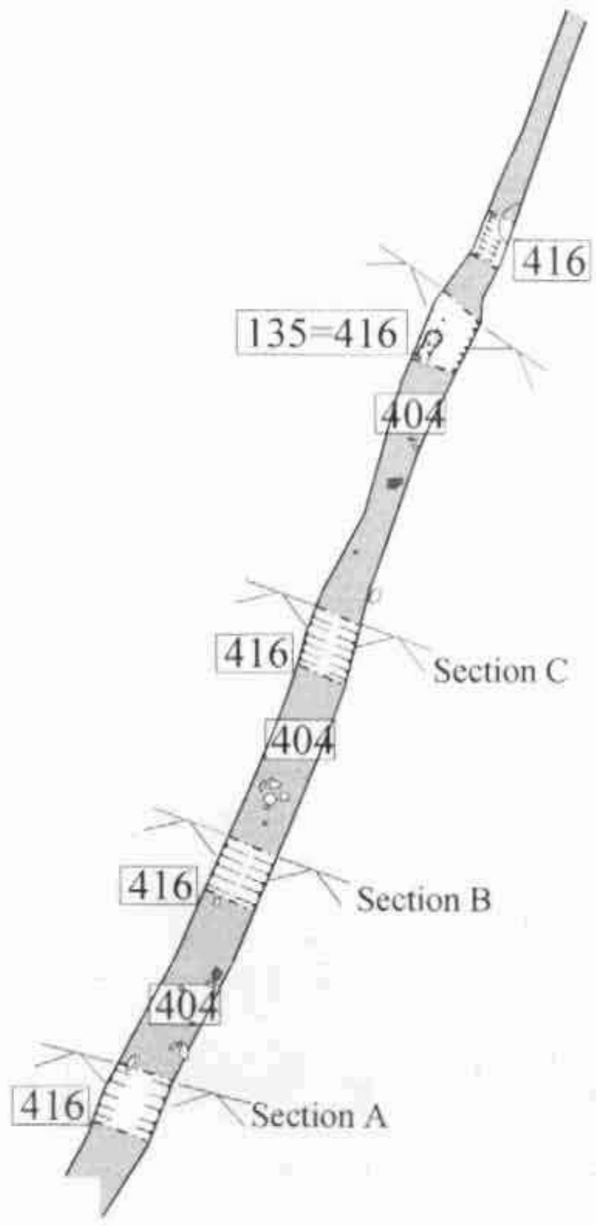

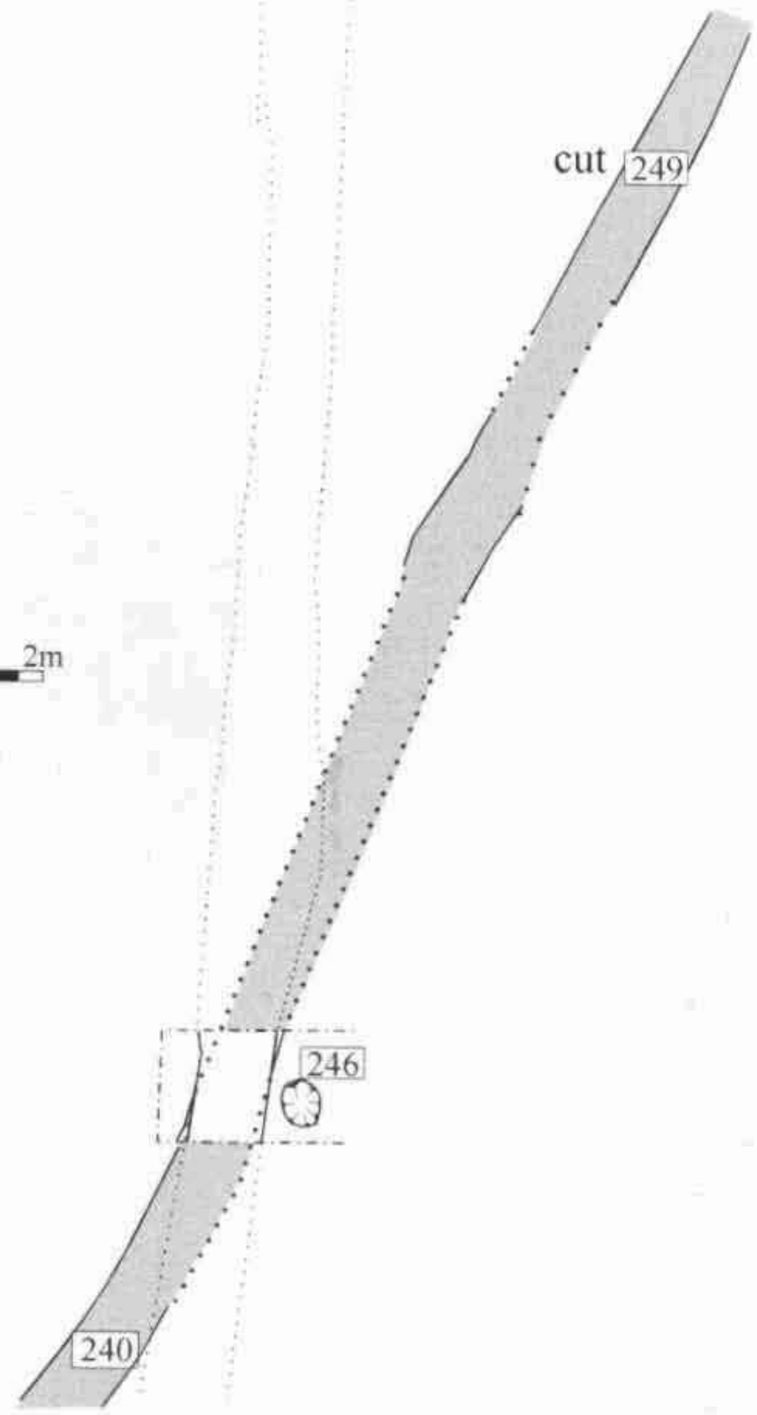

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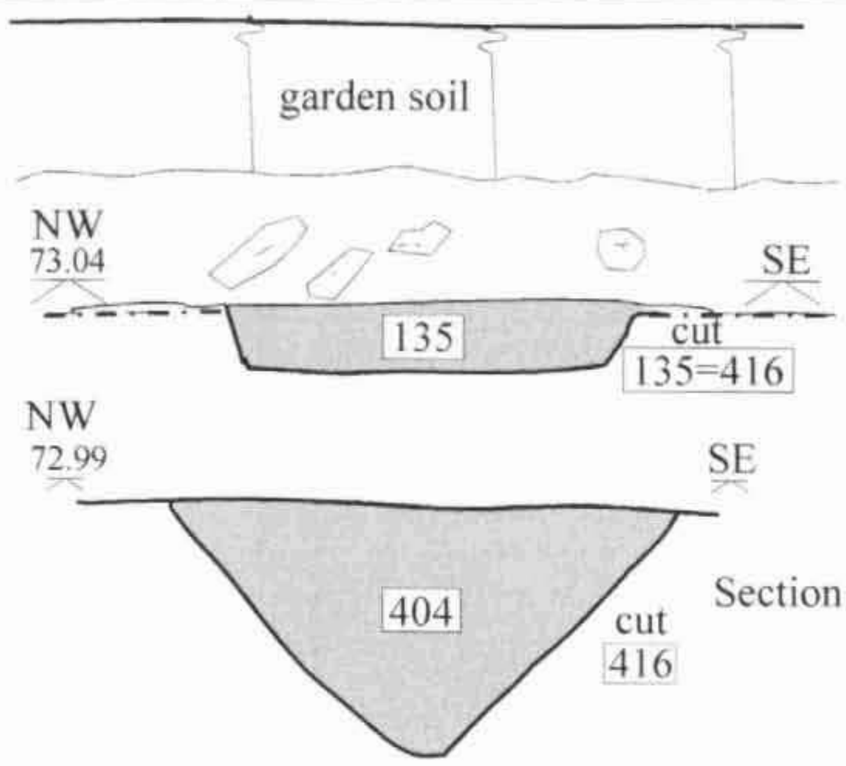
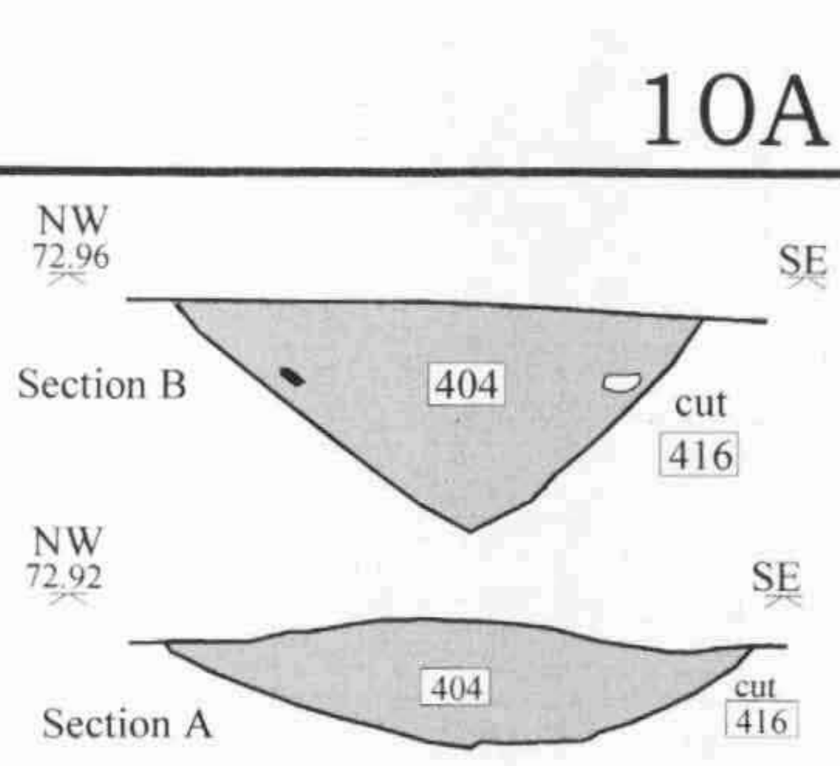




10B

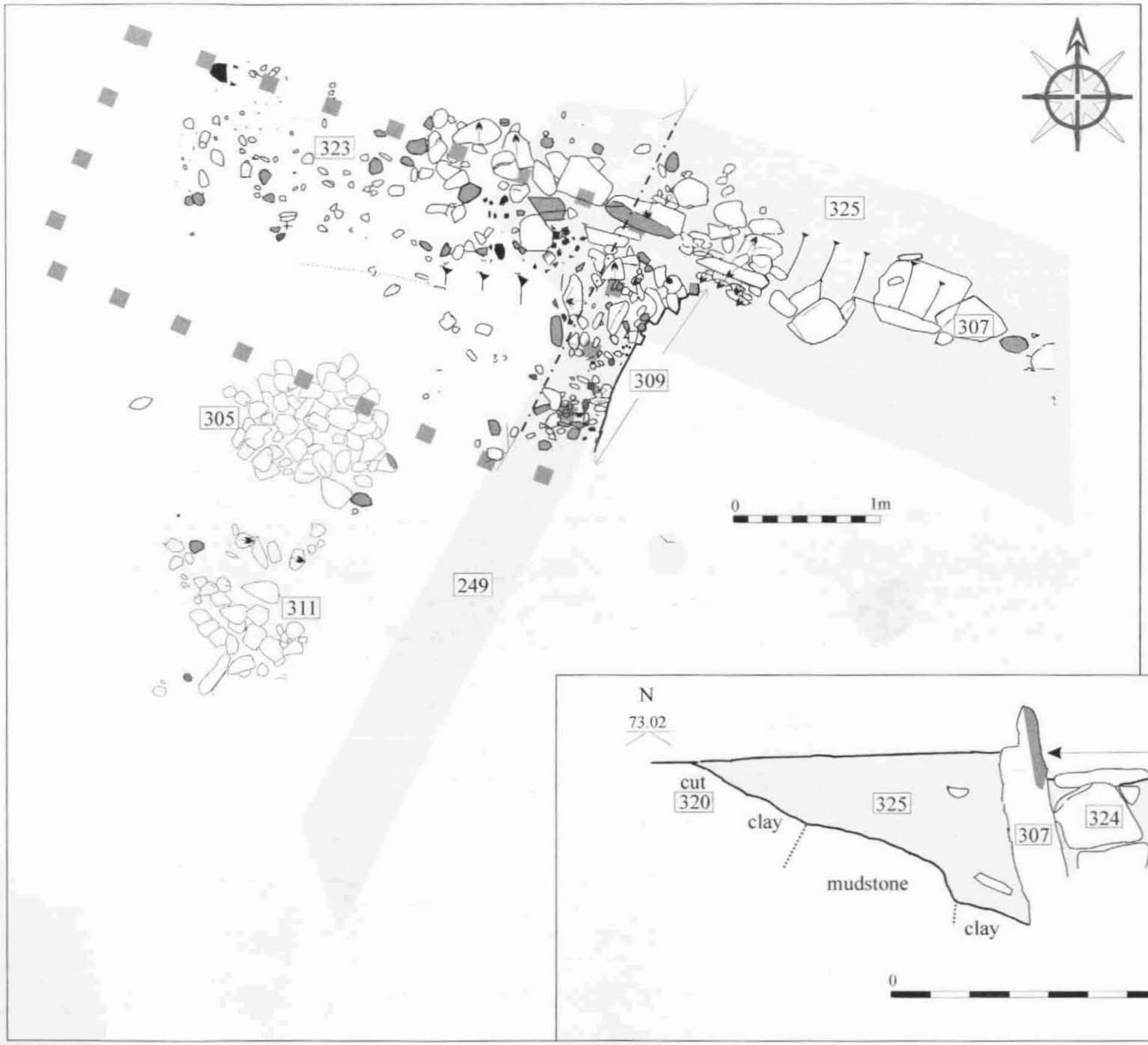
NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
NPS 97

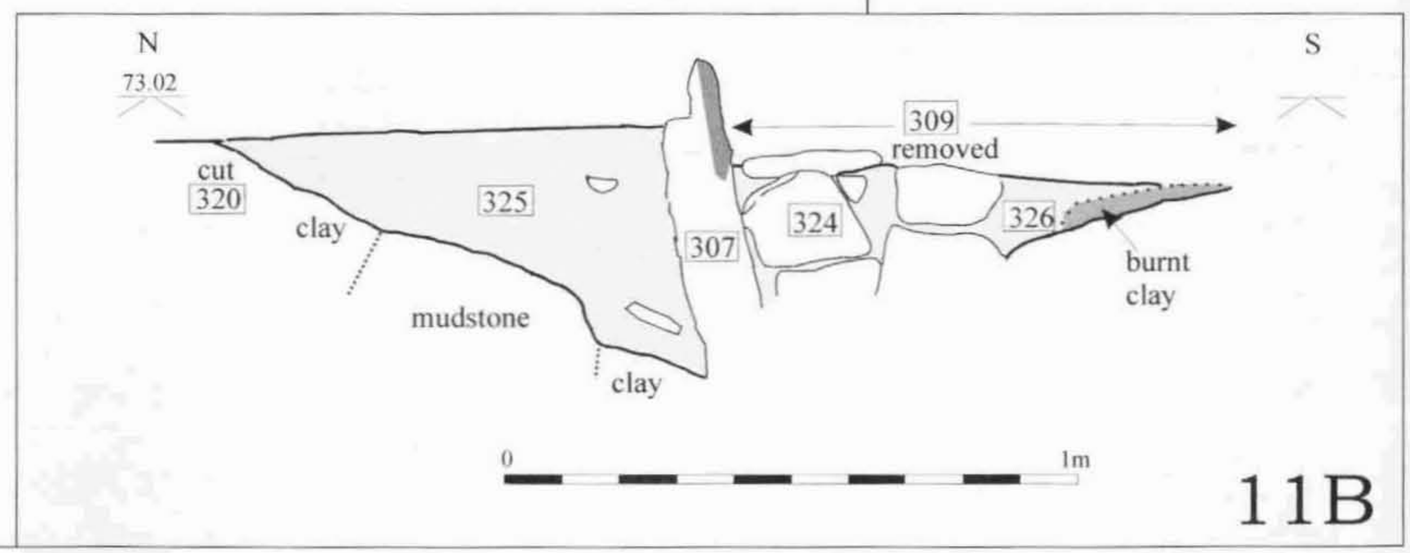
11A

NORTH PERROTT
SCHOOL
NPS 97

Structure 6

fired clay





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NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
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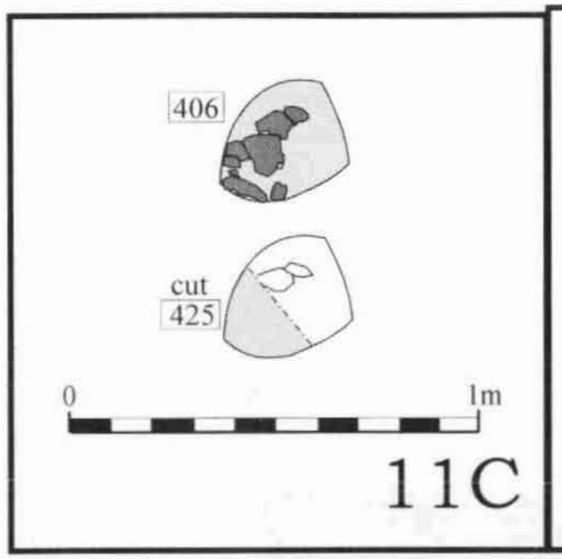

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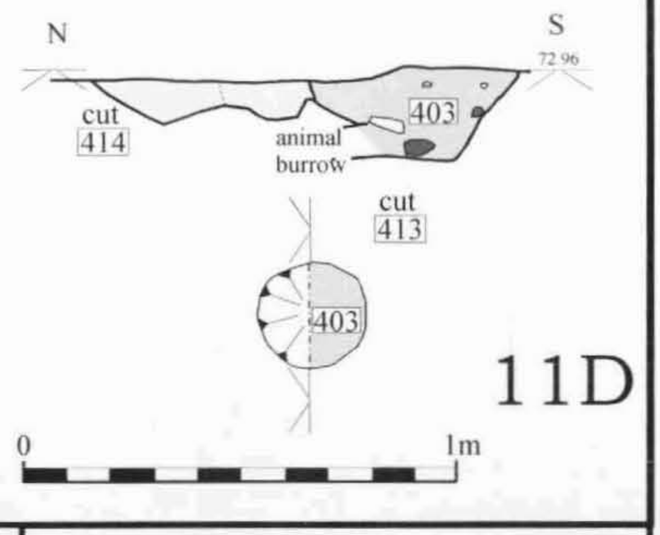

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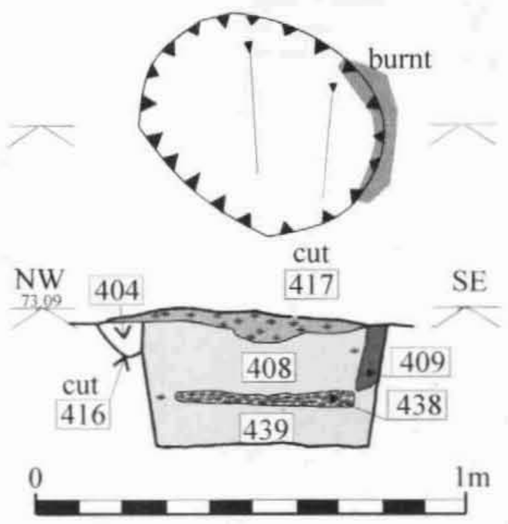

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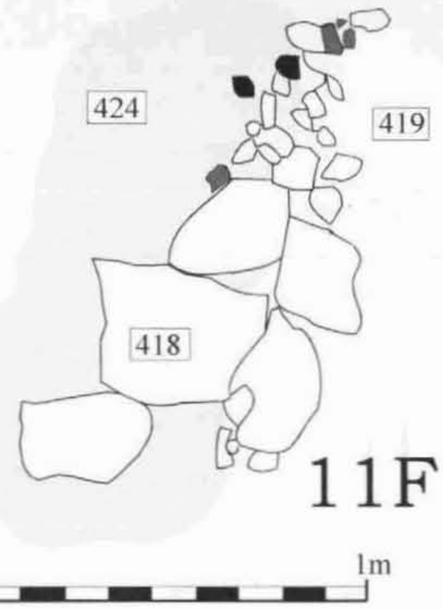

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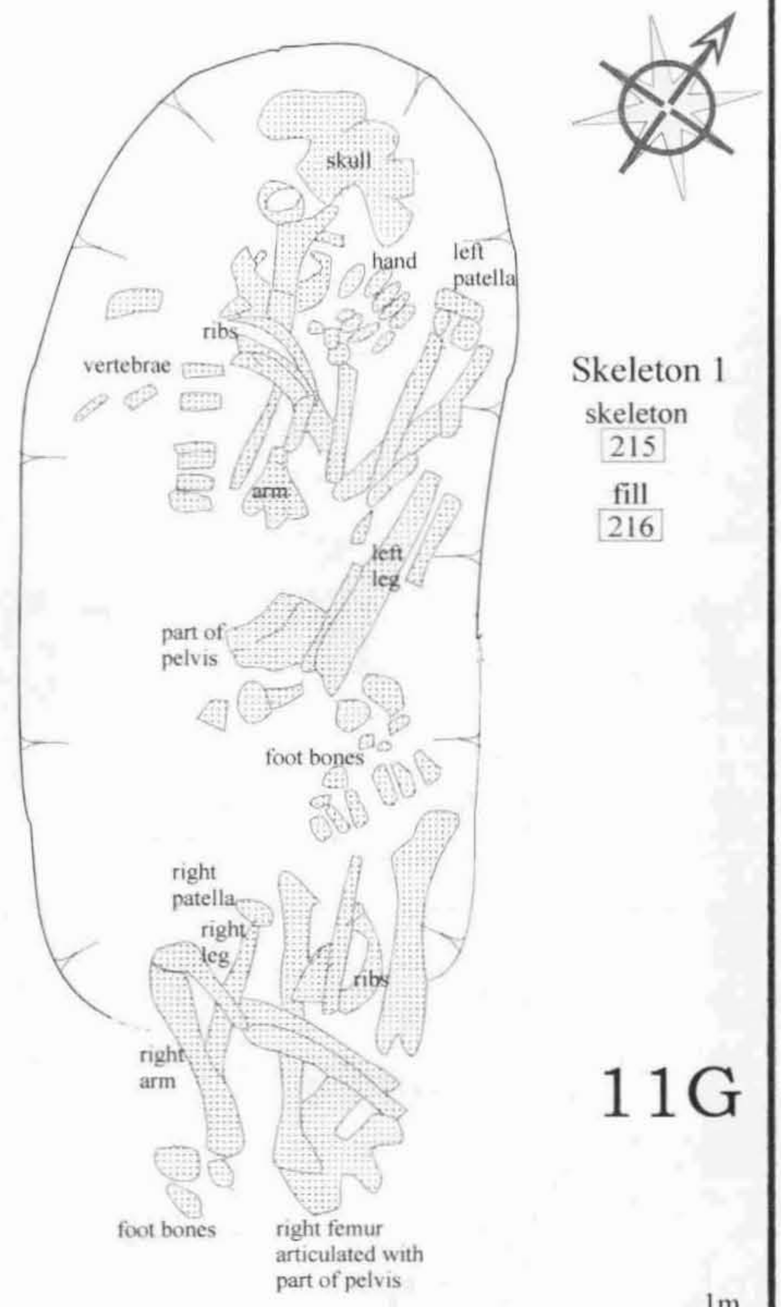


Skeleton 1
skeleton
215
fill
216

11G

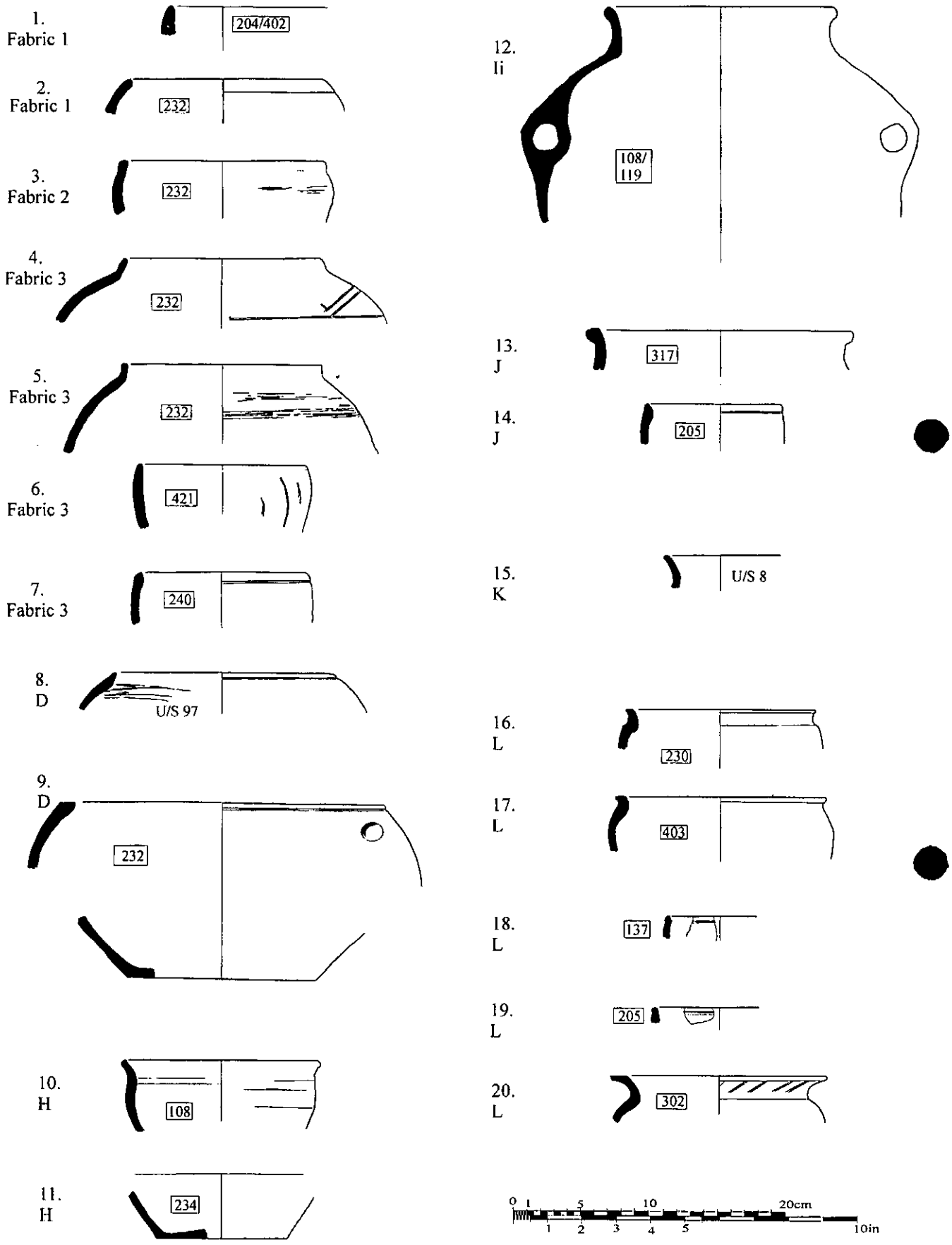


Figure 12A. Pottery

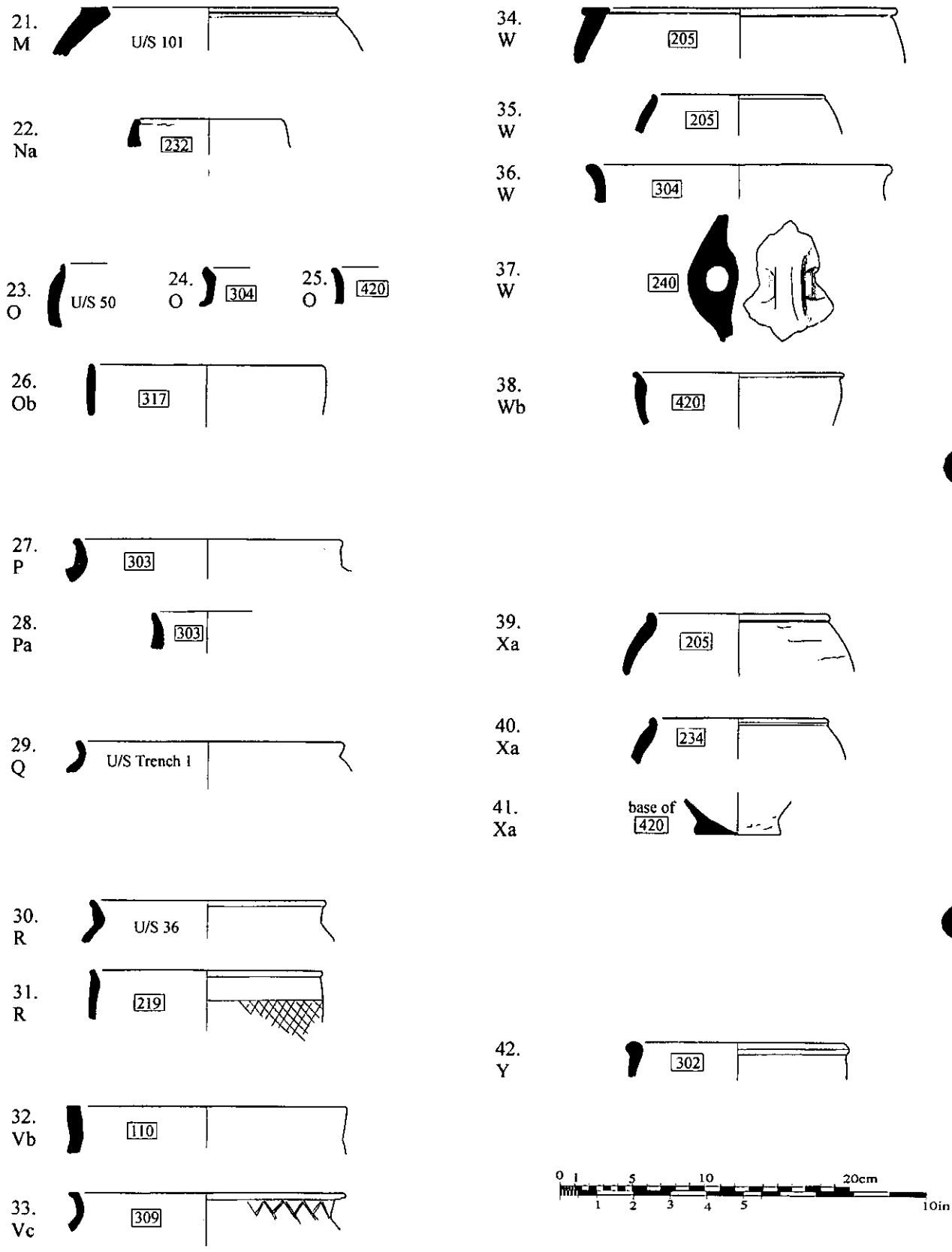


Figure 12A. Pottery

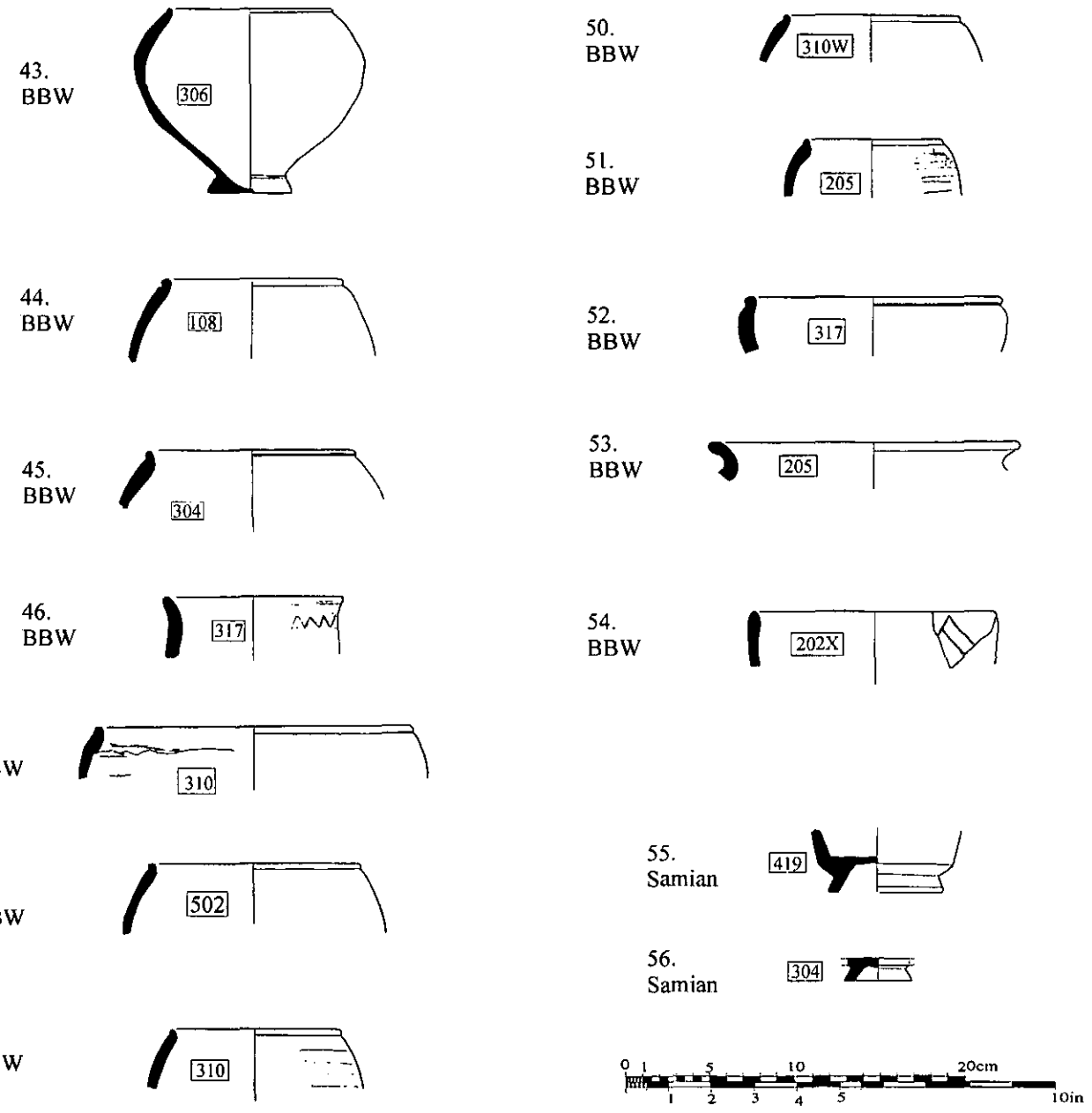


Figure 12A. Pottery

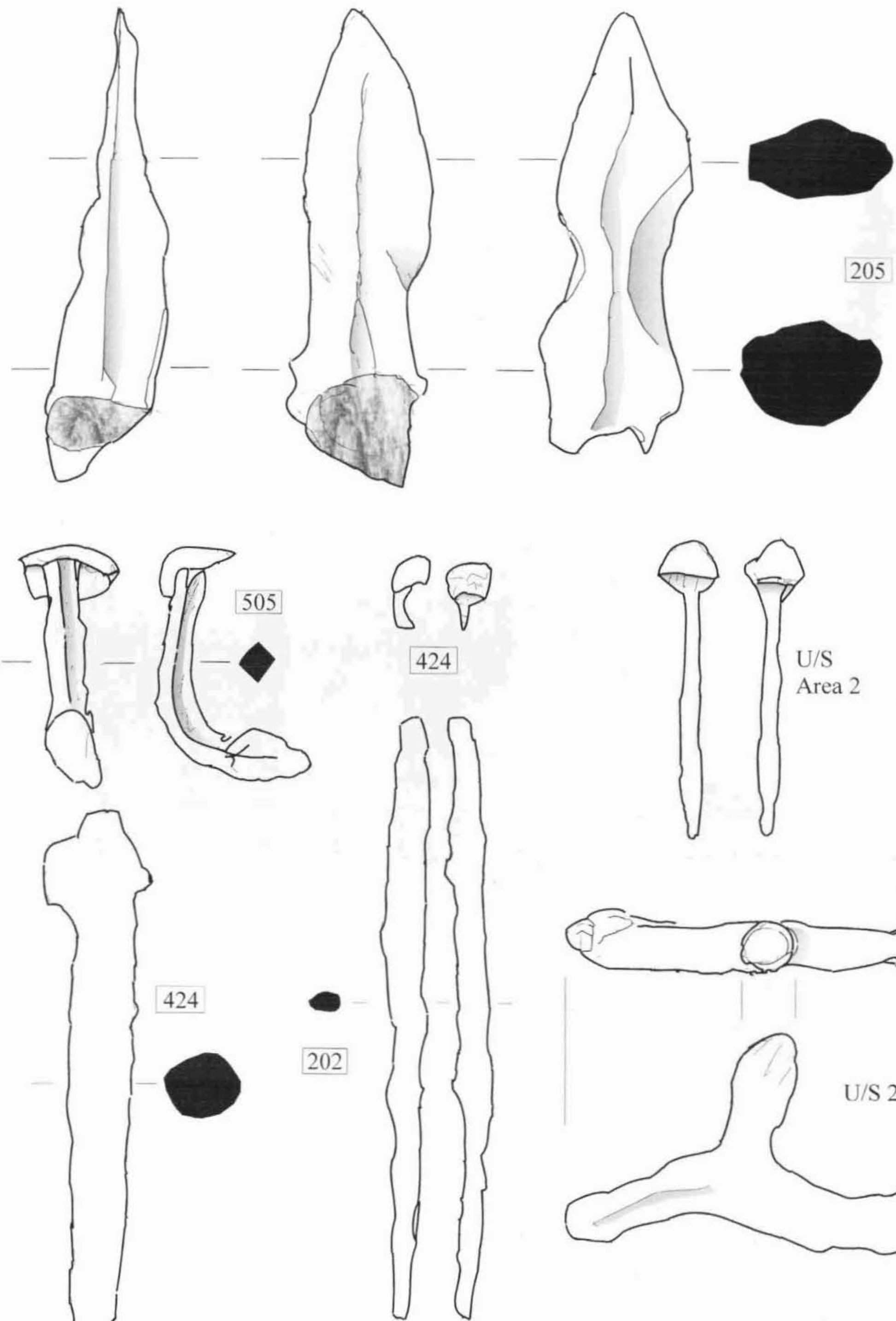
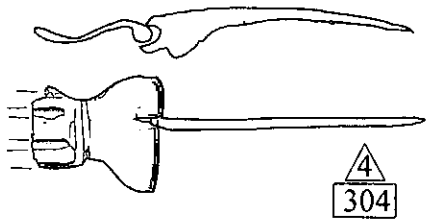
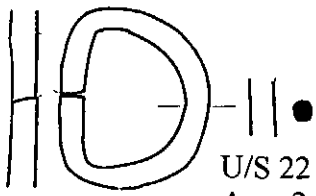
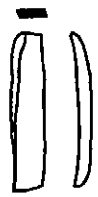


Figure 12B. Iron objects







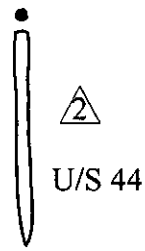


Figure 12C. Copper alloy objects

Illustrated Pottery - illustrated in figure 10, [from Leech 1982 fig 147].

abbreviations: MPRIA - Middle pre-Roman Iron Age
LPRIA - Late pre-Roman Iron Age
UPRIA - Ultimate pre-Roman Iron Age
BB - black burnished; BB1 - black burnished ware, usually from Poole, Dorset.

1-5. Bowls with inturned rims, hand-make, red to black, shell tempered, M-LPRIA

6. Bowl with bead rim, BB1, UPRIA, 1st century AD.

7. Bowl with slight everted rim and ribbed decoration, BB!, 1st or early 2nd century.

8. Bowl with slight everted rim, hard grey fabric with black exterior, 1st or early 2nd century.

9. Jar with upright rim, BB1, 1st century AD.

10-11. Jars with everted rims, BB1, 2nd to 4th century.

12. Bowl with flat rim, BB1, 2nd century.

13. Bowl with reeded rim, BB1, 3rd century.

14. Bowl with flanged rim, BB1, 4th century.

15. Dish with plain rim, BB1, 2nd to 4th century.

16. Jar with slight everted rim, fine micaceous fabric, 1st or early 2nd century.

17-18. Bowls with flat rims, wheel-turned, hard grey fabric, 2nd century.

19. Bowl with flanged rim, fabric 17-18, 4th century.

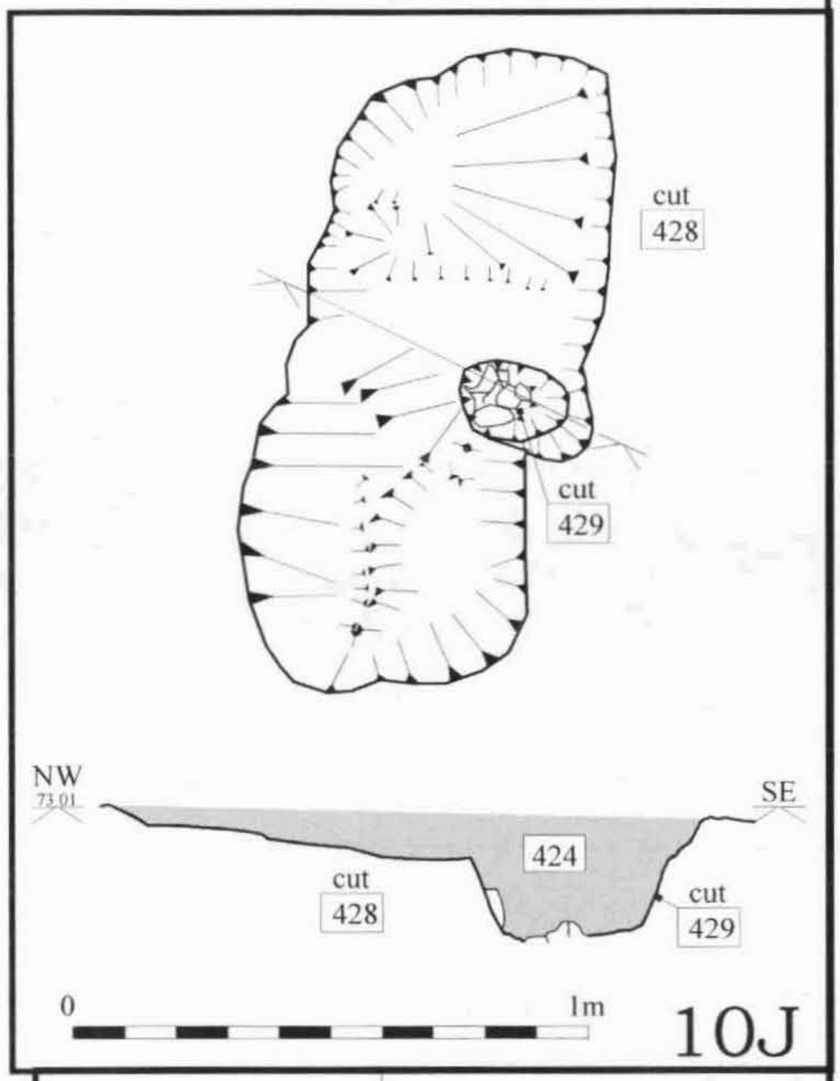
20. Wide-mouthed globular beaker or bowl, soft light grey fabric with a little sand temper, 1st century (c.f.. Cunliffe 1971, 190, types 73-80).

21. Mortarium with drooping flange, hard cream fabric with red core, flint grits, early 2nd century (c.f. Frere 1972, 316-8).

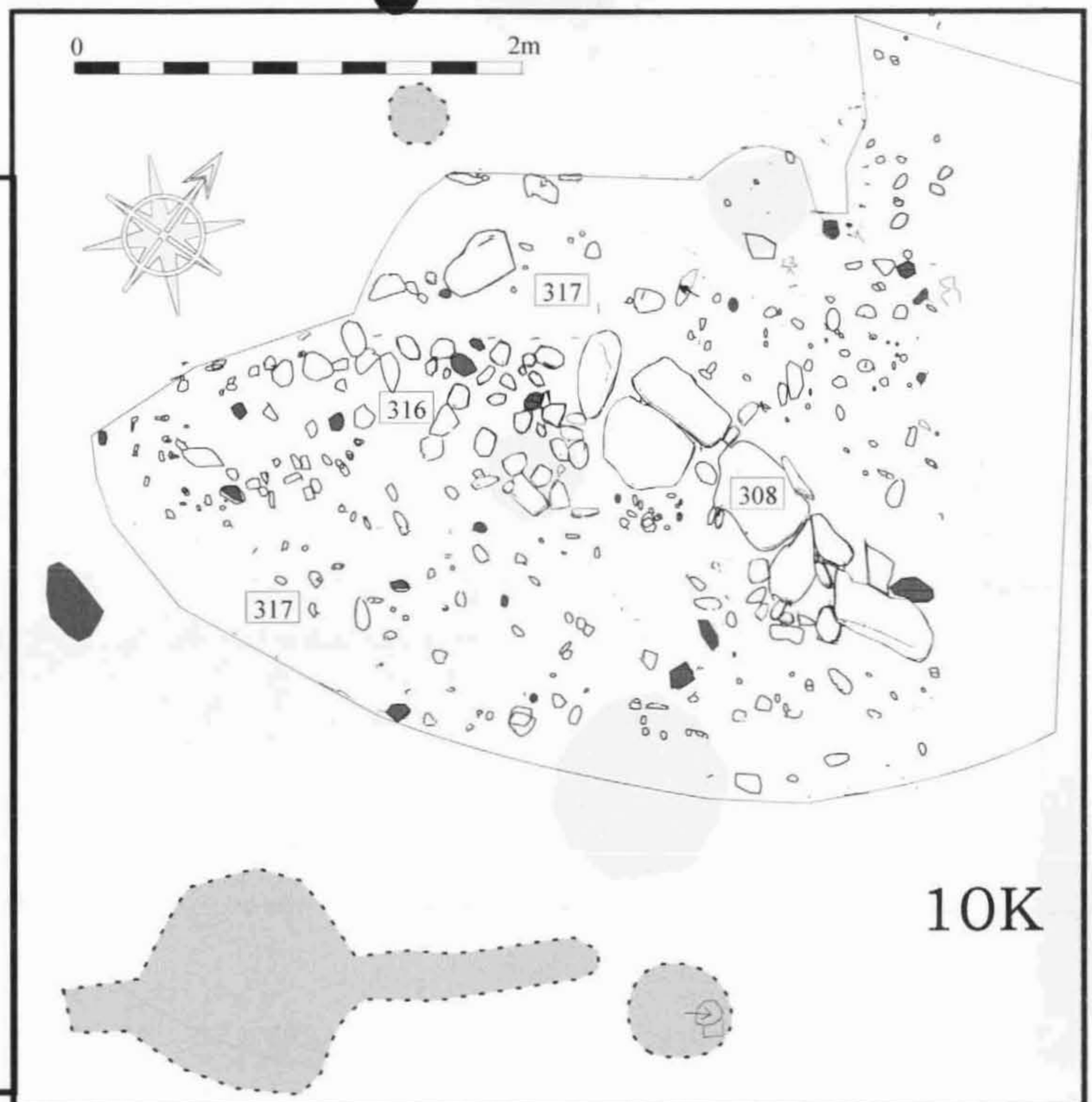
22. Bowl, Oxford Colour Coat, Young type C49, 240-400+ AD.

All found in 1877-78 during construction of the manor house.

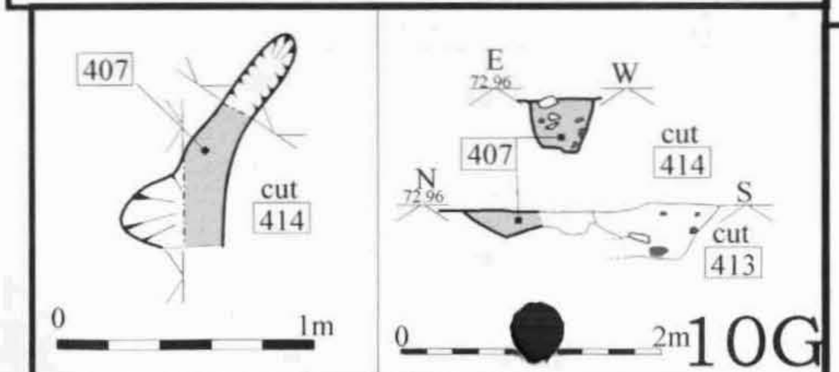
NORTH
PERROTT
SCHOOL
NPS 97



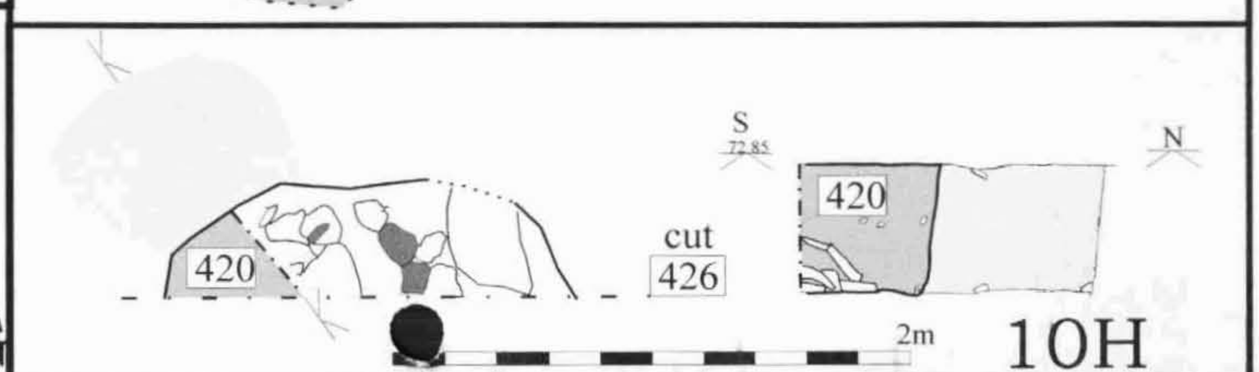
10J



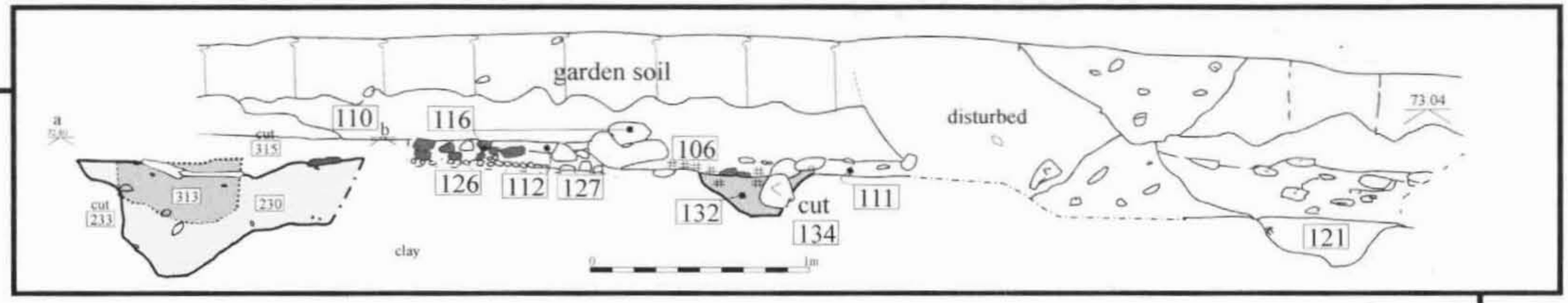
10K

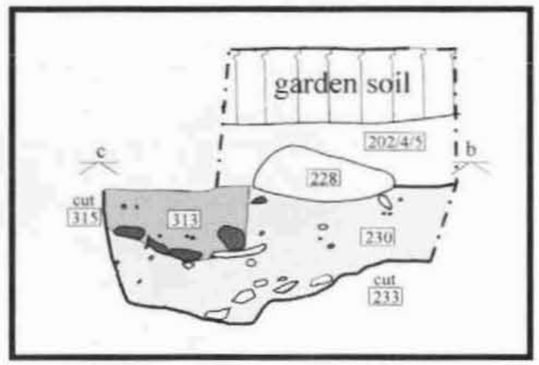


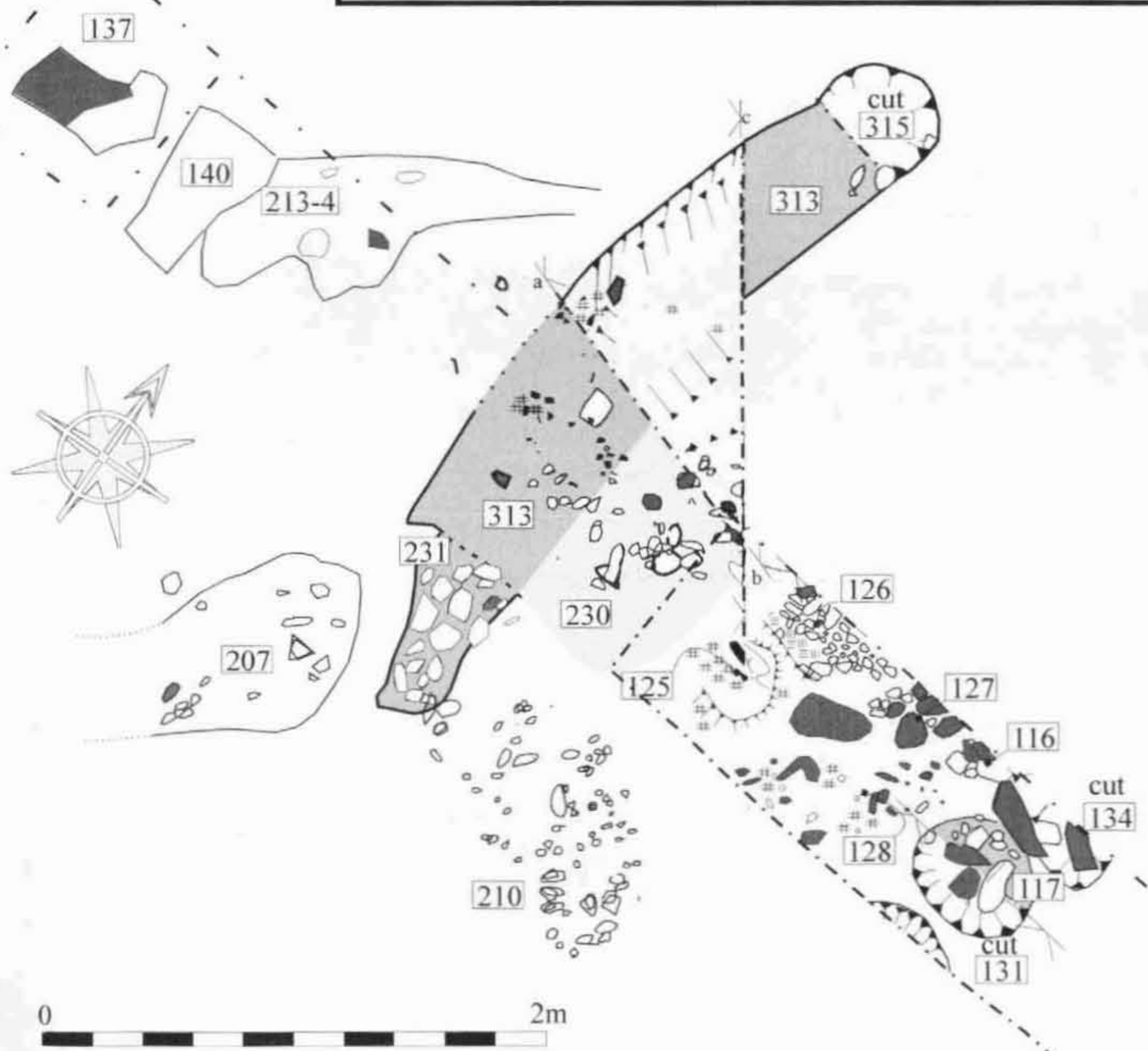
10G

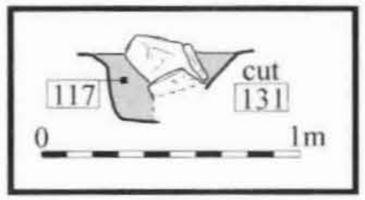


10H









NORTH PERROTT SCHOOL
NPS 97

10L

Pottery types found at Perrott Hill School during construction of the Manor House between 1877 and 1882.

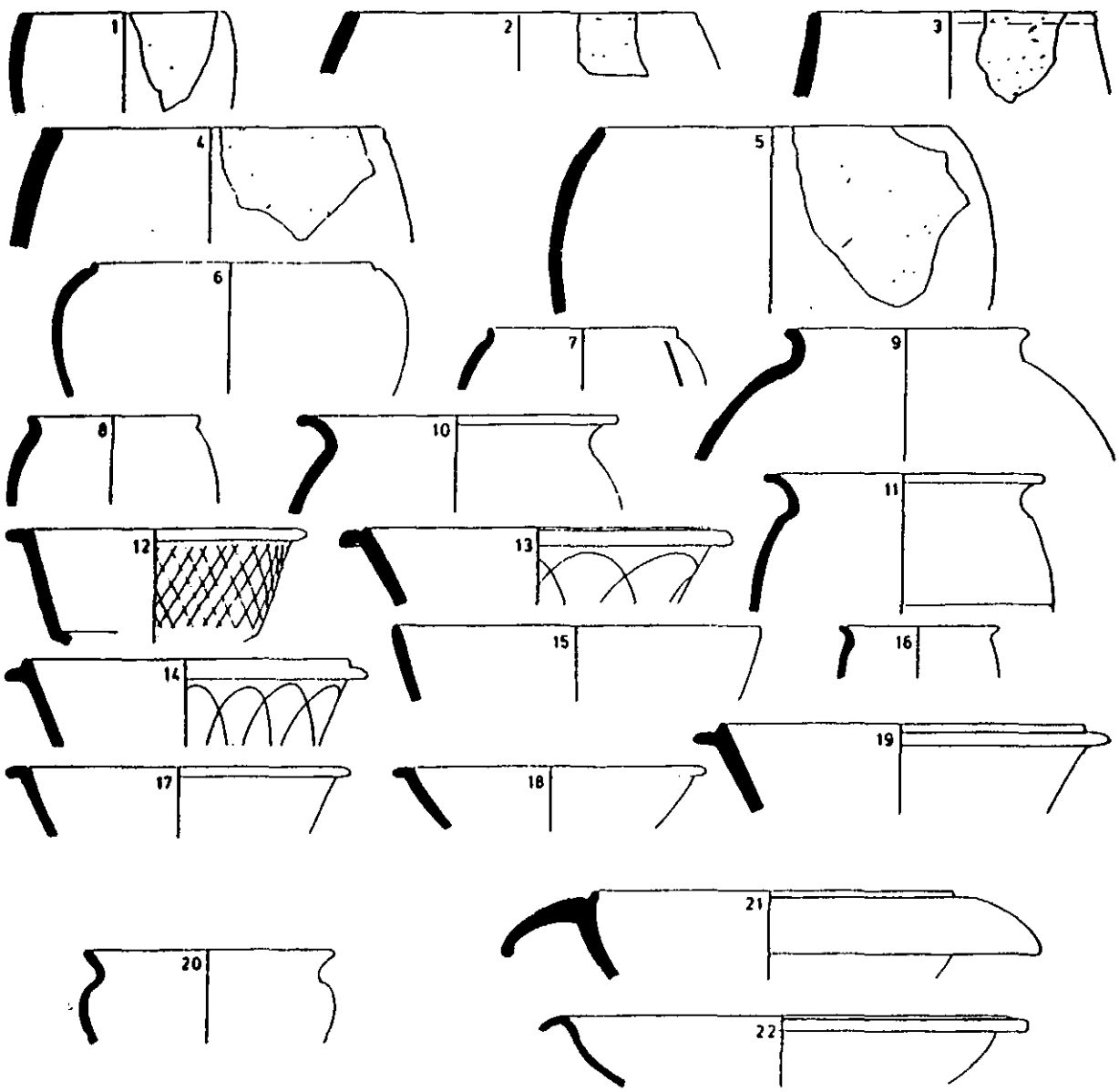
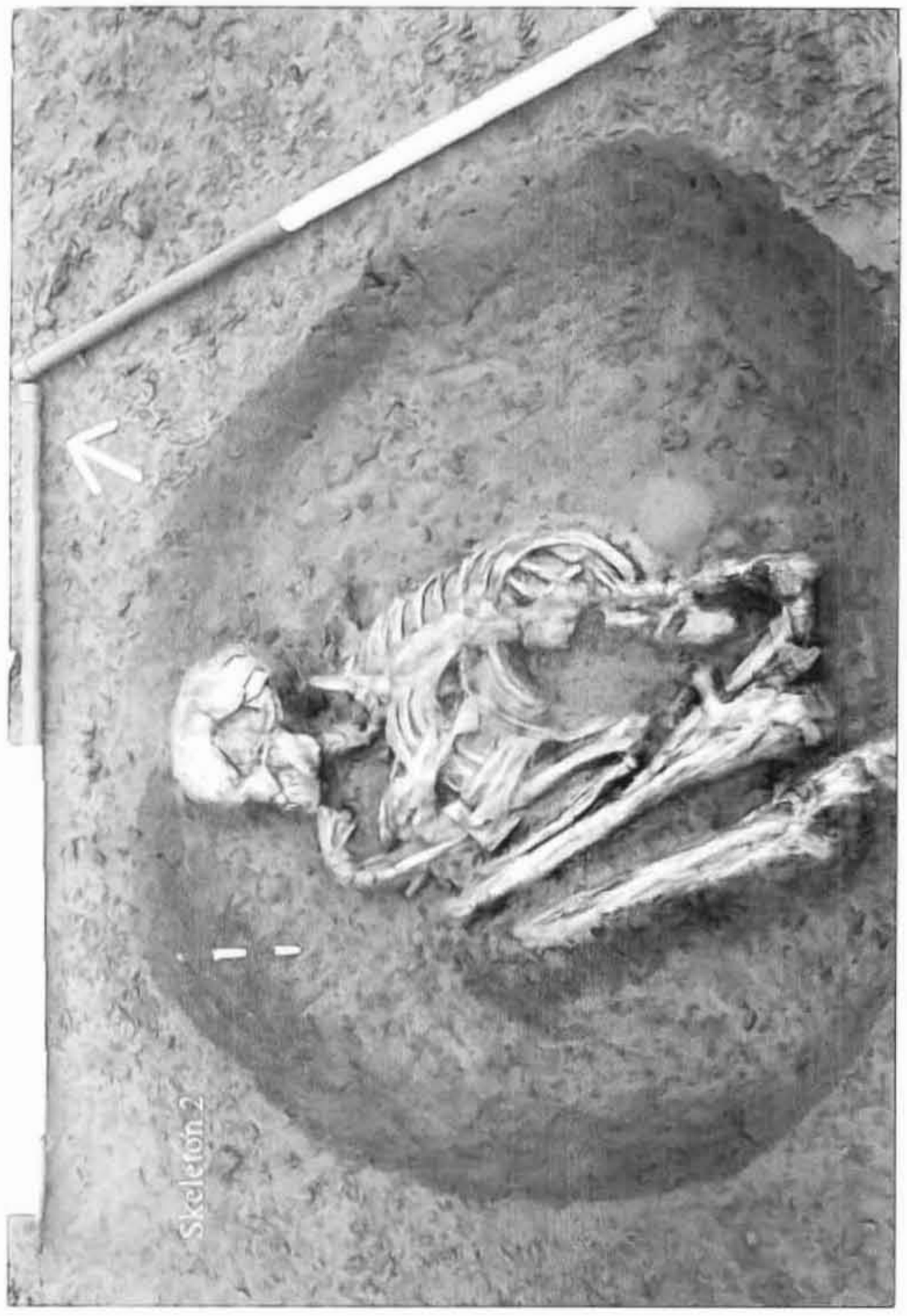


Fig.147' North Perrott, pottery


Skeleton 1
NORTH PERROTT
PERROTT HILL
SCHOOL
AREA 2
SK 215
LOOKING E
27/11/97
NPS97


Skeleton 2


NORTH FORMONT
KENNETT HILL
SCHOOL
PIT S15
SK S14
LOOKING E
5/12/97
Skeleton 3

SMR No: 11316

Bussex Farm, Westonzoyland,
Somerset.

Archaeological observations during construction work to the North of the farm.

The site comprised a rectangular area 16metres by 45metres, immediately to the north-east of the existing barns and silage clamps on the northern side of the drove running north-east from Bussex farm. Centred at ST 35523552 the site was to be a stock shed and the ground works comprised topsoil stripping and the digging of eighteen 1 metre square holes for stanchion bases. All ground works were archaeologically monitored, according to the brief set by the County Council.

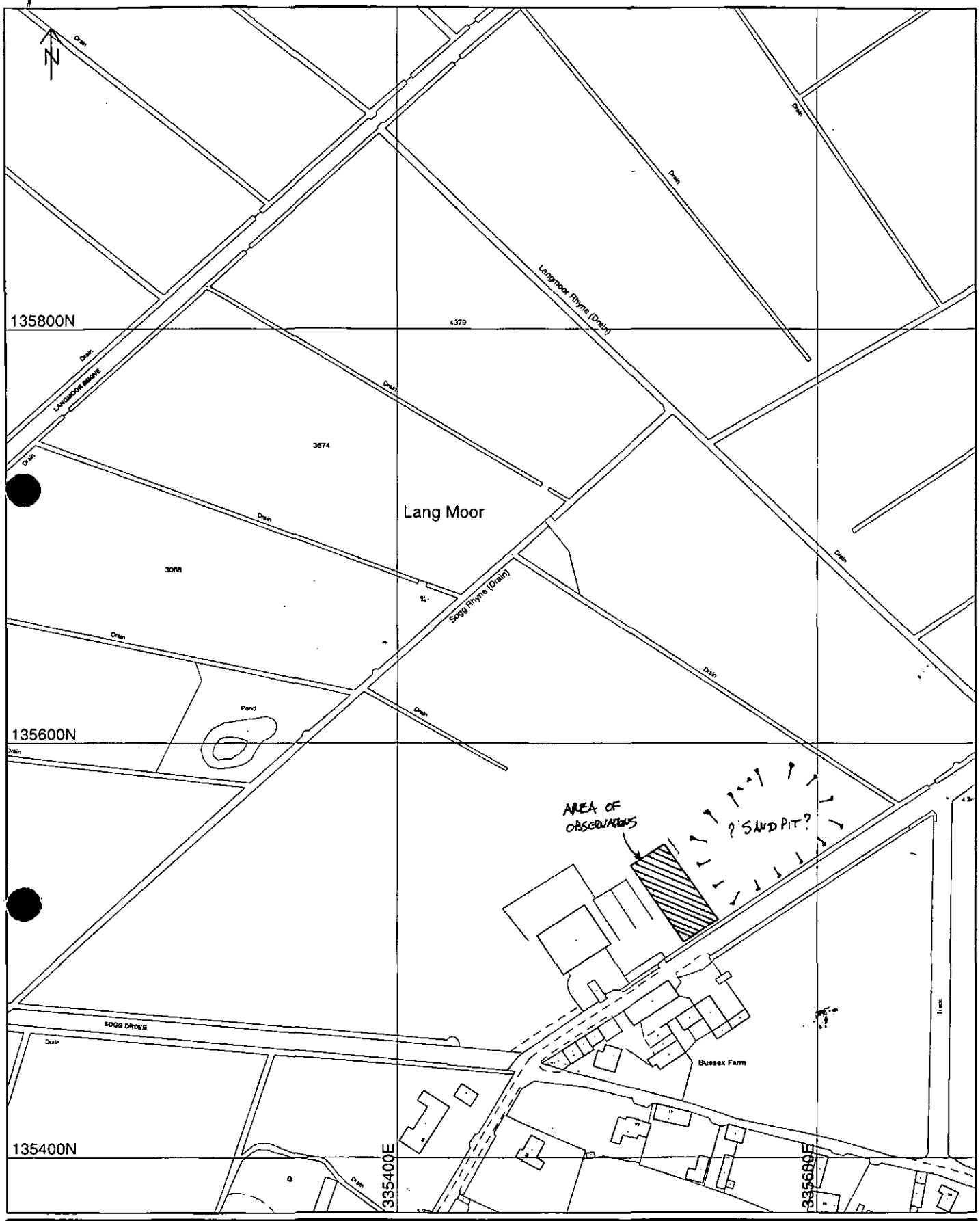
No archaeological remains were encountered. Beneath the topsoil was a layer of brown silty sand, which formed a capping above clean yellow sand. Hollows and irregularities in the surface of the yellow sand were infilled by the brown sand, but there was no evidence that this was not simply the geological sequence. No artefacts of any sort were found, apart from brick fragments in the topsoil.

The site lies approximately 300metres east of the site of the Battle of Sedgemoor, on the northern edge of the relatively high ground upon which Westonzoyland sits. Immediately north-east of the site, there is a large, roughly square hollow in the field, which is thought to have been a sand quarry. Possibly this was the source of the sand reputedly used to cover the dead from the battle.

Alan Graham BA MIFA
Archaeologist.

Seavington St Mary,
Somerset.

19th December 2000.



Town or Parish: Westonzoyland
Map Sheet Extract: ST3535NW
Scale: 1:2500
Date: 01/08/2000
Charge: £30.00

Name: Mr R. Roberts
Address: Bussex Farm
Westonzoyland

11318

Somerset County Council Environment & Property Department

MONUMENT MANAGEMENT – Site Visit Form

SMR no.	**Site Name** STILEWAY	
Date 3/1/01	**Visitor** R. BRUNNING	
SM		
Owner/occupier	Known	Met RSPB
Land use Nature Conservation		
~~**Condition Survey**~~		
~~**Sketch**~~		N ↑

DETC

PARISH : MEARE
NGR : ST 4645 4082

During excavation at base of peat and underlying clay by RSPB several bog oaks were encountered in an area where limestone rock outcrops very near the top of the blue grey clay. Only one was available for sampling. This was a tree over 300yrs old with a diameter of over 1m.

1
2
3
4
5
6

Boundaries

Other information

Action

Dendro sample will be sent to Sheffield or Lancaster for dating (It would be useful to give the PRN as its ref. no.)

Photo Still in camera

Somerset County Council

Environment Department

11319

SOMERSET SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

NEW SITE RECORD

PRN: 11319

Other refs:

6.1 Parish(es): Chedzoy

07 Nat Grid Ref(s): ST 38462 37140

10.1 Site Name: Kings Sedgemoor Drain

10.4 Settlement Name:

11 DESCRIPTION

Site visit by RAB + Chris Norman in summer 2000. Vertical roundwood post seen in W bank of KSD, 12 metres upstream of the fence line. The post was 7cm diameter and is likely to be of prehistoric date. CN had ~~earlier~~ previously seen other prehistoric wood in the similar area (see attached map). These finds may be related to the Sutton Mallet tracks (PRN 10847)

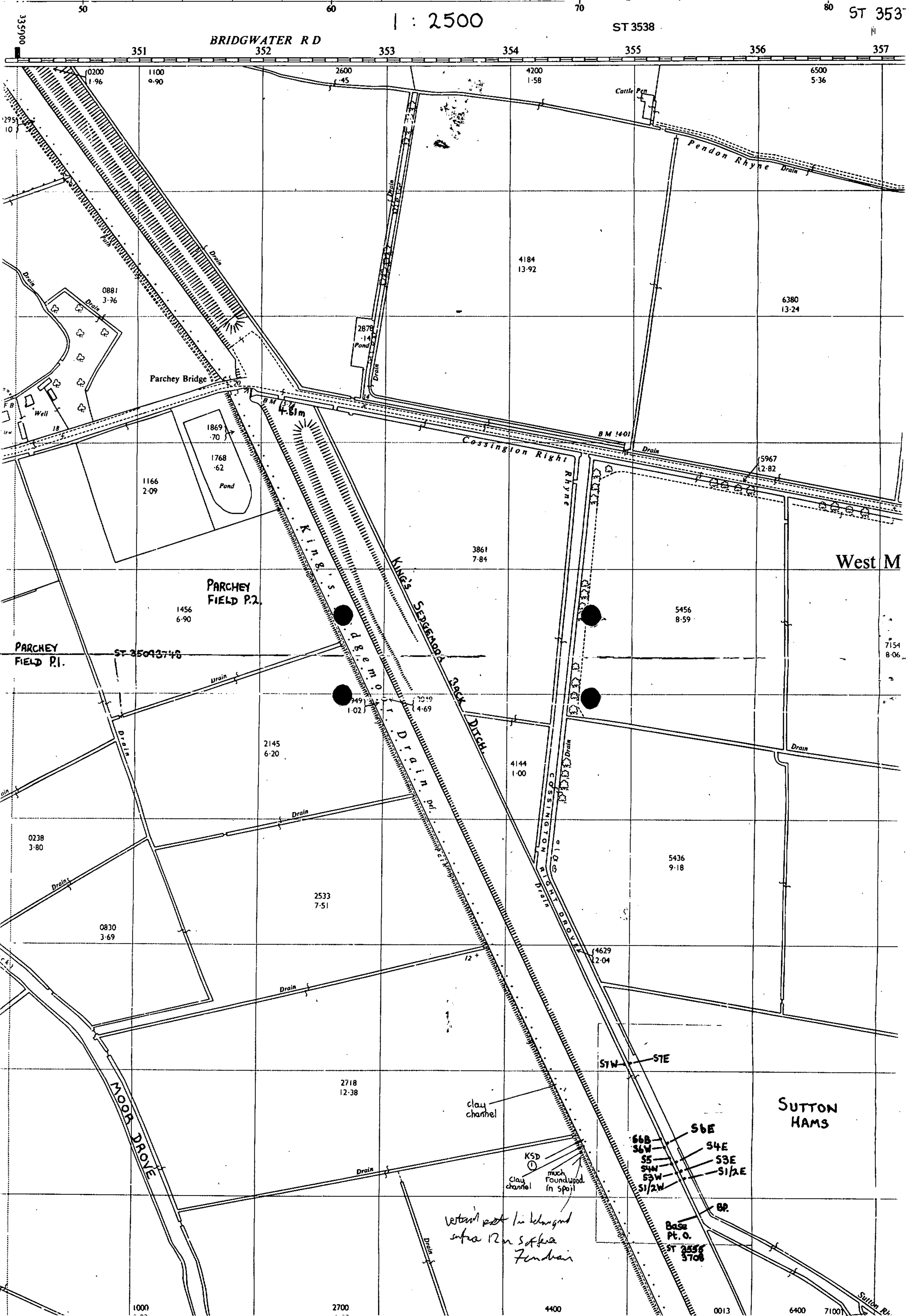
36 REFERENCES

Keyword	Details	Ref no

PTO

26	Site owner:		
27	Occupier:		
KEYWORDS			
12	General	Site type	
		Period	
13	Specific	Site type	
		Period	
		Form	
COMMENTS/ILLUSTRATIONS ETC			

Recorded by RAB	Date 28.12.00
Project	


1 : 2500
ST 3538
ST 353
335000
BRIDGWATER R D
50
60
70
80
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
Parchey Bridge
Well
F B
Cattle Pen
Pendon Rhyne Drain
Cossington Right Rhyne
Drain
Pond
BM 3·7
4·81m
BM 14·01
King's Sedgemoor Drain
KING'S SEDGEMOOR BACK DITCH
PARCHEY FIELD P.2
PARCHEY FIELD P.1
ST 35093748
COSSINGTON RIGHT DROVE
West M
MOOR DROVE
SUTTON HAMS
S7W
S7E
S6E
S6B
S6W
S5
S4E
S4W
S3E
S3W
S1/2E
S1/2W
BP.
Base Pt. 0.
ST 3555 3708
KSD 1
clay channel
much roundwood in spoil
Sutton Rh
0200 1·96
1100 9·90
2600 ·45
4200 1·58
6500 5·36
0881 3·76
2878 ·14
4184 13·92
6380 13·24
1869 ·70
1768 ·62
1166 2·09
5967 2·82
3861 7·84
1456 6·90
5456 8·59
7154 8·06
2145 6·20
4144 1·00
7019 4·69
0238 3·80
2533 7·51
5436 9·18
0830 3·69
4629 2·04
2718 12·38
1000
2700
4400
0013
6400
7100