



Archaeological Mitigation at the Sawmills site, Northampton Road Brackley, Northamptonshire September to November 2014

Report No. 16/119

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-263645	
Project title	Archaeological mitigation at the Sawmills site, Northampton Road, Brackley Northamptonshire September to November 2014		
Short description	<p>Between September and November 2014 MOLA Northampton carried out archaeological mitigation on land at the former Sawmills site, Brackley, Northamptonshire.</p> <p>A naturally-formed linear hollow, likely created during the Holocene, was the setting for part of an Iron Age (450/400BC – 250/200BC) settlement, the primary focus of which was grain storage. Within the hollow a series of structures were established including a roundhouse-type building and four-post structures, very likely granaries. On the slightly higher chalky ground there was at least one further four-post structure plus multiple grain-storage pits, pits and a possible well. A complete bone-handled reaping hook was recovered within the roundhouse; saddle querns and discrete deposits of burnt grain were also recovered from features across the site. Small quantities of late Iron Age pottery recovered from the final fills of features and the deposits filling the hollow (sealing the early-middle Iron Age activity) indicate that grain storage had concluded by this time and that the settlement had either contracted or been abandoned.</p>		
Project type	Excavation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2010); Trial trenching (Wolframm-Murray 2011)		
Current land use	Brownfield		
Future work	No		
Monument type/period	Pits, structures / Iron Age		
Significant finds	Iron Age pottery; animal bone; ceramic building material; crucible; saddle querns; flint; human skeletal remains		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Northamptonshire		
Site address	Sawmills, Northampton Road, Brackley, Northamptonshire		
Study area	5.8 ha		
OS Easting & Northing	SP 5910 3840		
Height OD	135m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council		
Project Design originator	Prospect Archaeology		
Director/Supervisor	Mo Muldowney		
Project Manager	Liz Muldowney, MOLA; Naomi Field, Prospect Archaeology		
Sponsor or funding body	Linden Homes Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	01 September 2014		
End date	26 November 2014		
ARCHIVES		Location	Content
Physical	Event number: ENN107488		Pottery; animal bone; human bone; quernstones; flint; photographs; plans and sections on permatrace
Paper			Site records; background data
Digital			Survey data; reports; digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)			
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Archaeological Mitigation at the Sawmills site Northampton Road, Brackley, Northamptonshire September to November 2014

Abstract

Between September and November 2014 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out archaeological mitigation on land at the former Sawmills site, Brackley, Northamptonshire.

A naturally-formed linear hollow, likely created during the Holocene, was the setting for part of an Iron Age (450/400BC – 250/200BC) settlement, the primary focus of which was grain storage. Within the hollow were a series of structures including a roundhouse/threshing structure and four-post structures, very likely granaries. On the slightly higher chalky ground there was at least one further four-post structure plus multiple grain-storage pits, other pits and a possible well. A complete bone-handled reaping hook was recovered within the roundhouse; saddle querns and discrete deposits of burnt grain were also recovered from features across the site. Small quantities of late Iron Age pottery recovered from the final fills of features and the deposits filling the hollow (sealing the early-middle Iron Age activity) indicate that grain storage had concluded by this time and that the settlement had either contracted or been abandoned.

1 INTRODUCTION

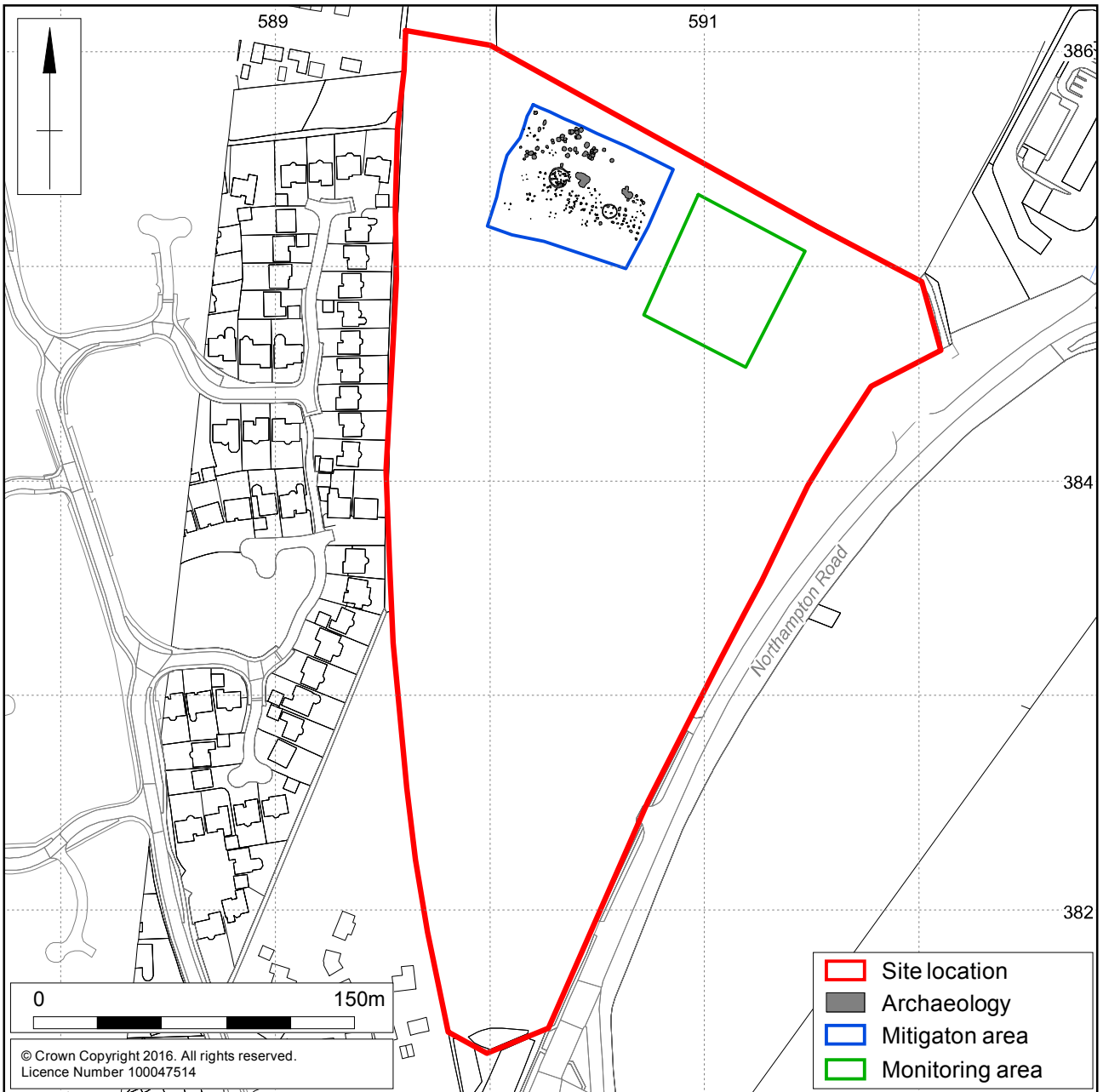
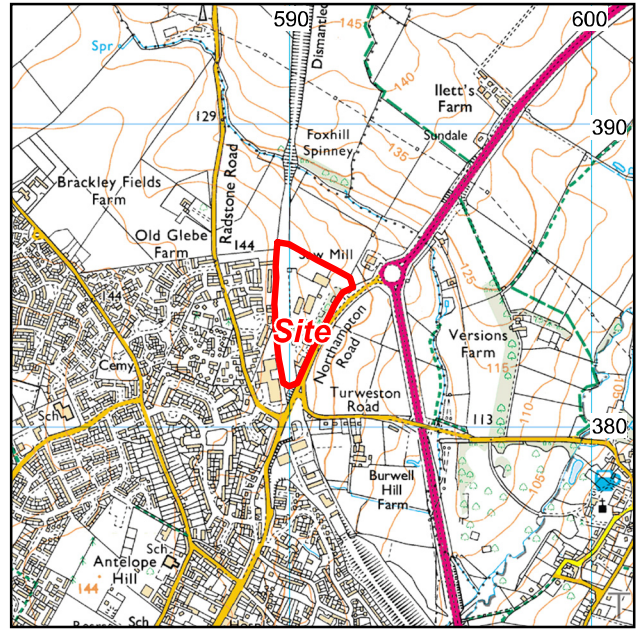
Prospect Archaeology commissioned MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) on behalf of Linden Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring on the proposed development site at the former Sawmills site, Northampton Road, Brackley, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 5910 3840, Fig. 1). The works were required as mitigation following a desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) and trial trench evaluation (Wolframm-Murray 2011), in response to Condition 6 attached to outline planning consent for residential development. This was granted in October 2011 by South Northamptonshire Council prior to the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (which superseded PPS 5) in March 2012. The development comprises up to 130 dwellings with associated garages, roads, sewers, landscaping and ancillary works (S2010/0332/MAO).

The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief (Mather 2014), a Written Scheme of Investigation (Muldowney 2014) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and guidance: archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b), and the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

The development site lies on the northern edge of Brackley within the former Brackley Sawmills complex, and is 5.8 hectares in extent. The site is bounded to the north by fields, to the east by Northampton Road, and to the west by a residential development and a former dismantled railway.



Scale 1:3000

Site location Fig 1

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The site sloped gently from north-east to south-west and through the centre of the excavated area there was a hollow, aligned north-west to south-east, formed either by glacial or fluvial action during the Holocene period (Steve Critchley, *pers comm*). It was approximately 26m wide and at its deepest point to the top of the (truncated) surviving ground surface was 0.70m deep. In profile the hollow had gently sloping, smooth sides and a very slightly concave base. It extended beyond the excavation area to both the north-west and south-east. The base of the hollow comprised glacially-derived mid brown-red clay silt (3115), and it was into this soft material that some of the features were excavated in the early middle Iron Age when the sheltered hollow was exploited as a site for the roundhouse, the probable hayrick and a number of the granaries.

On the higher ground on the north side of the hollow, arcing round to the south-west corner of the excavation area, the geology was predominantly White Limestone Formation – Limestone. In the south-east corner, on the high, south side of the hollow the geology changed to mixed blue-yellow, blue-grey clay, which was seen to underlie the clay silt of the hollow. Some of this clay was observed as fills of features, including postholes. No superficial geology has been recorded (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 22/04/14) or was observed.

The site is situated at approximately 135m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2 Archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2010) identified the potential for Iron Age and possibly Roman activity. This was because in 1990 excavations north-east of the site identified Iron Age remains. The 1990 excavation was prompted by the discovery of two inhumation graves by a metal detectorist and by the time of the excavation, much of the site had already been disturbed. Features were found around the periphery of the site, including Iron Age pits and a pit or ditch. A group of eight undated human burials was also uncovered and the presence of human bone in the topsoil suggests that more inhumations had been present prior to disturbance by construction works.

At the time of the DBA (2010) archaeological remains within the present site had been noted in the Historic Environment Record (HER) and comprised two undated pits and an ash layer, south-west of the pits, although the circumstances of their discovery are not recorded. The pits were lined with heavily scorched limestone and had been filled with ash and animal bone. Although undated it was thought likely that they represented a continuation of Iron Age activity identified during the 1990 excavation. It was concluded likely that further Iron Age remains might be present within the site boundary. This was confirmed by the archaeological evaluation undertaken in June 2011 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2011).

The trial trench evaluation comprised 21 trenches. Iron Age postholes and a ditch were identified around Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 7 at the north end of the site. Elsewhere previous land use had significantly altered the original ground surface and no archaeological features were encountered. A backfilled railway cutting at the western side of the site was probably in excess of 10m deep and had removed a 35 to 40m wide strip of land within the development area (Wolfram-Murray 2011). An area of concrete slab belonging to the former sawmill could not be investigated, which ultimately proved to be the main area of archaeological interest.

Map evidence

The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in detail is an early 19th-century map which shows that the site lay within Brackley's open field system, an agricultural landscape with medieval origins (www.oldmaps.co.uk).

The railway along the western edge of the site is first depicted on the Second Edition

Ordnance Survey Map of 1900.

Aerial photographs

Medieval ridge and furrow are visible within the development site on aerial photographs of 1947. No traces of these earthworks were visible at the time of the excavation due to the presence of modern buildings and areas of hard-standing. Sawmill buildings are visible to the south of the excavation area on aerial photographs of 1948. By 1970 aerial photographs show that further sawmill buildings, including large workshops or stores, had been built within the excavation site itself. These photographs also show that much of the southern and western parts of the site were used as storage areas for the sawmill and that the railway was no longer in use. Further buildings were added during the 1980s and most of what survived on the site at the time of the excavation is visible on the aerial photographs taken in 1970 and 1988.

3 OBJECTIVES

The aims of the archaeological mitigation programme were to preserve the archaeological evidence by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Further research objectives were identified through reference to the East Midlands Research Agenda (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012). The research agenda identifies specific areas of interest and objectives that should be considered a focus of all excavations that take place within the East Midlands. This site had the potential to assist in meeting some of the Iron Age research objectives and of particular relevance to this site were the following agenda items:

- 4.5 Late Iron Age settlements
- 4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries
- 4.7 Ritual and structured deposition and religion
- 4.8 The agricultural economy and landscape

4 METHODOLOGY

The brief for the mitigation strategy was designed by the Northampton County Council Archaeological Advisor (NCCAA) (Mather 2014). The Brief stipulated that a programme of open area excavation should be undertaken within the northern part of the development area around Trenches 3 to 7 (Fig. 1), and comprised, in the first instance, an area measuring 75m x 25m. Where features were identified at the edge of this area it was, by agreement with the NCCAA, extended in 10m wide strips until no further features were encountered, or the excavation area reached the limit of the development area.

The NCCAA also stipulated a requirement of archaeological monitoring in the eastern part of the site (see Brief section 5.8.1). This, however, was revised and monitoring was carried out in the vicinity of evaluation Trenches 4 and 7 only, at the east end of the mitigation area where trenching was not carried out due to the presence of hard standing (Fig. 1).

Removal of the topsoil and modern overburden was carried out by tracked 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon.

All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014b), and *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation*

(2014a). All works conformed to the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The excavation areas were measured in and marked out, prior to the commencement of work, using Leica System 1200 GPS operating to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The spoil heaps and excavated areas were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

The location of all archaeological features and deposits was initially plotted by GPS. This was subsequently supplemented by detailed scale 1:50 plans of all archaeological deposits and features encountered following MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014).

5 SITE CHRONOLOGY

The archaeological remains consisted of a roundhouse-type structure, a ring ditch and multiple posthole structures, as well as grain storage pits, a working area, a well and other pits and postholes located within and on the north-east side of a natural linear hollow, which was filled with at least two extensive deposits (Figs 2 and 3). Traces of ridge and furrow were also observed.

Two periods of activity were identified:

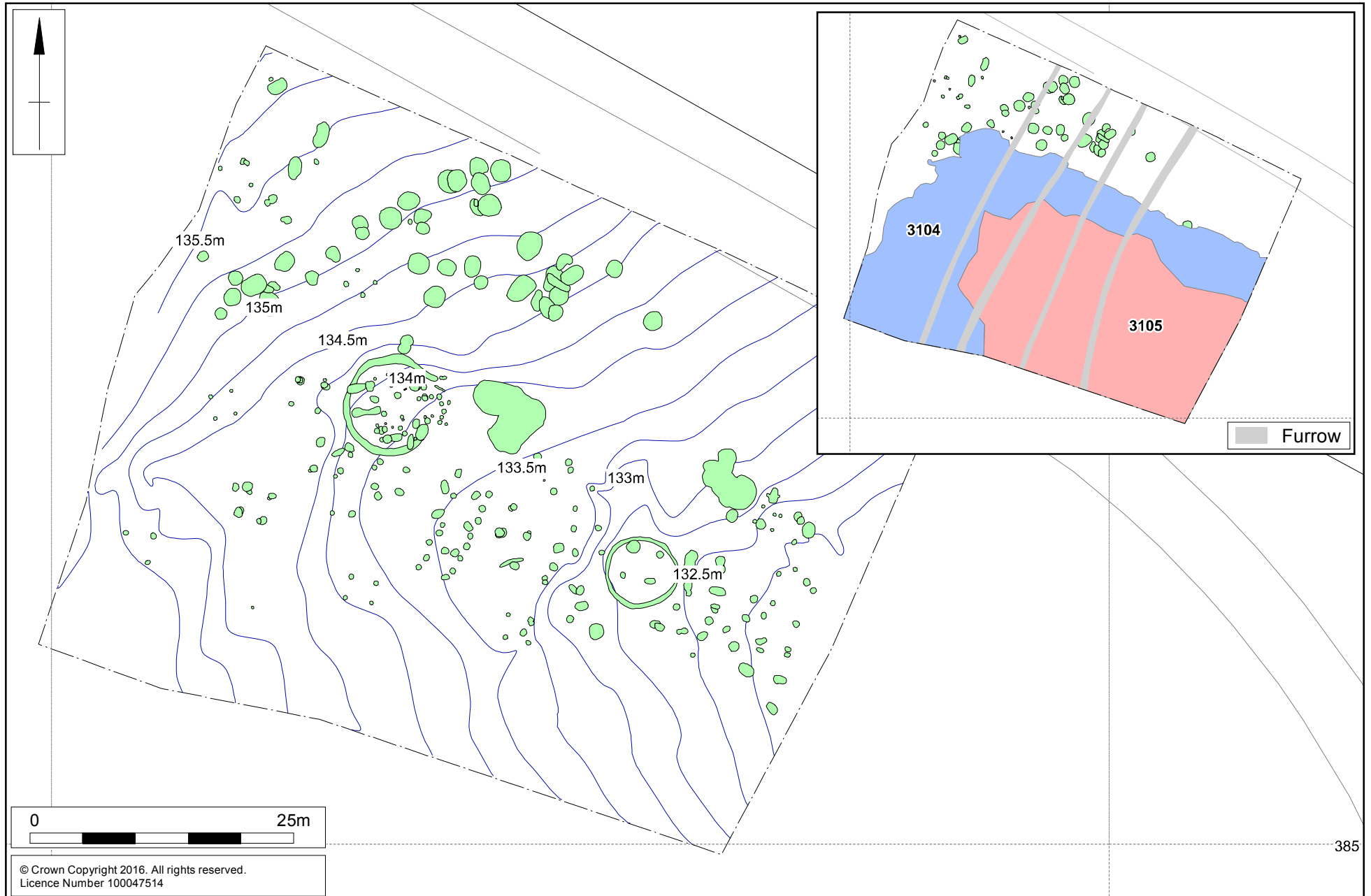
Period 1: Middle to late Iron Age (450/400 – 250/200 BC & 1st century BC)

Period 2: Medieval to post-medieval (11th to 19th century).

The activity in Period 1 comprised features relating almost exclusively to grain processing and storage. Little stratification was observed but finds were recovered from many of the features, including a reaping-hook/scythe, a whetstone, fragments of saddle quern and a possible ceramic slingshot, as well as pottery and animal bone, some of which was articulated. Discrete deposits of burnt grain were also recovered, as well as scattered fragments of human skeletal remains.

Period 2 activity comprised the denuded remains of ridge and furrow cultivation strips. The very base of a small number of furrows were just visible in in the top of the hollow (prior to excavation) and in the limestone bedrock on the north-east side of the mitigation area.

All undated features have been assigned to Period 1.



Scale 1:500 (Inset: 1:1000)

General plan (Inset: hollow fills overlying Iron Age activity) Fig 2

6 THE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT

6.1 Period 1: Early middle to late Iron Age (5th century BC to 1st century BC)

During this period there is evidence for intensive and exclusive use of the area for grain storage. The features comprise several structures, grain storage pits, pits, postholes, a possible well and a working area, all situated either within or on the north side of the naturally-formed linear hollow (Figs 2 and 3). The duration of use of individual structures within this broad time period is uncertain as pottery differentiation and classification for this period is insufficient to determine narrow use periods. It is impossible to define, for example, whether the multiple grain storage structures were all used at the same time or were constructed as and when required. What is clear is that the type of activity engaged in remained the same throughout the life of the settlement. During contraction of activity the hollow and a number of other features were apparently deliberately in-filled.

The grain processing and storage structures

There were three different types of structure on the site during this period, consisting of a roundhouse/threshing structure (Structure 1), a ring ditch, possibly a hayrick (Structure 2) and at least twenty-eight four-post and five-post granary-type buildings (G1 to G28) (Figs 3 and 4). With three exceptions, all the granaries were situated within the hollow.

Structure 1 – roundhouse/threshing building

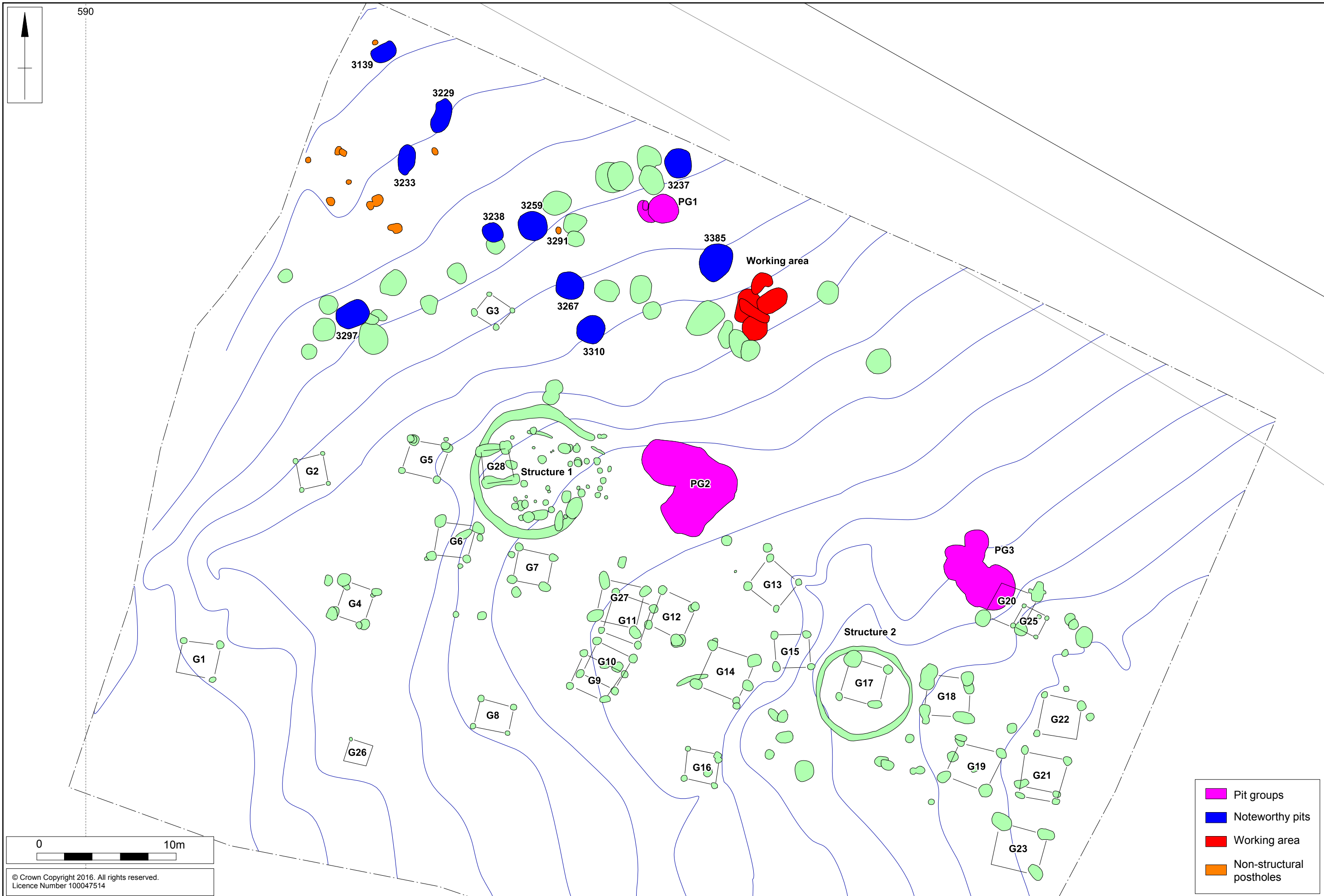
Structure 1 (Fig. 4) was located towards the north-west end of the excavation area at the base of the north-east side of the hollow. It consisted of a C-shaped eaves drip gully and forty-three associated features, including two possible partitions or screens and a post-built possible porch or windbreak. Additionally, Structure 1 contained a pit with an unusual assemblage, possibly a closure deposit (see below).

The eaves drip gully was 9.5m in diameter with a 4m wide east-facing entrance. It was between 0.43m and 0.88m wide and no more than 0.22m deep. In plan it had a hook-like appearance; the north terminal [3444] was straight or linear, aligned north-west to south-east, whilst the south terminal [3446] was curvilinear, turning to the north-north-east. The latter was also truncated by oval pit [3455].

The building associated with the eaves drip gully was supported by four posts and had a porch or windbreak structure within the entranceway (Fig. 4). It was probably open-sided but roofed, in order to create a dry, but open structure that enabled the air to pass through to allow threshing of the grain. The internal partitions and partial wall would have served to funnel the air from west to east, taking advantage of the prevailing south-westerly winds. The open space on the west side of the structure is likely to have been where the threshing took place.

The roof posts were arranged in an approximate square, 4.5m by 3.5m, mostly just over 1m from the eaves gully. The north-east roof support had an erosive hollow formed around the post whilst still *in situ* and the south-west post was recut twice (Fig. 4, S159 and S143). In total, seventy-two sherds of pottery were recovered from these postholes, with 68% of the sherds coming from the upper fill (3547) of a single posthole [3549]. One of these sherds displayed characteristics that suggest a date in at least the earlier part of the middle Iron Age, perhaps 400-200BC. Although it is most likely that the sherd is residual, its presence could also indicate a date for the construction of Structure 1.

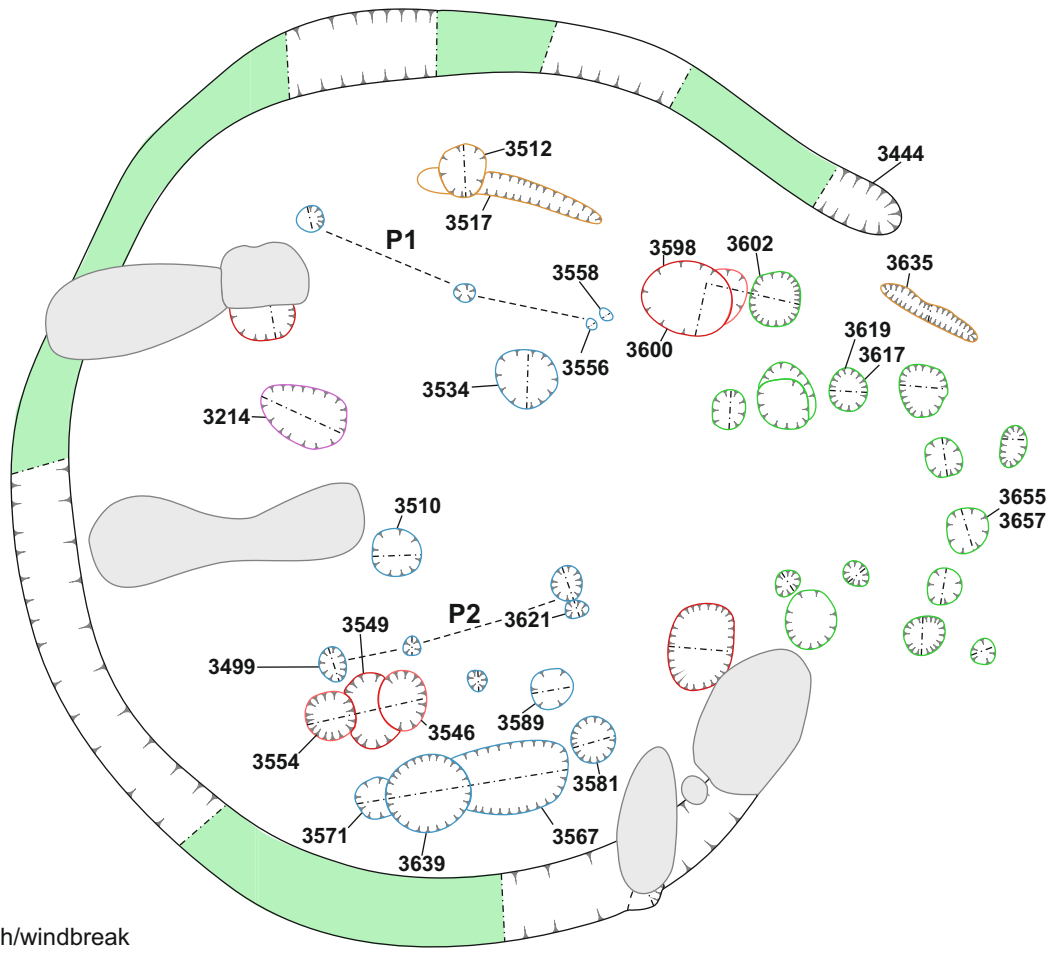
The porch/windbreak was located within the entranceway to the building and protruded eastward from it. The postholes formed a sub-rectangular pattern in a mirrored-C arrangement and were probably subject to two or three phases of modification (Fig. 4). No re-cuts were present, although two postholes ([3619] and [3657]) retained evidence for a postpipe (Fig. 4, S176, S185).



Scale 1:250

General plan, showing the working area, pit groups and structures Fig 3

Storage structure 1

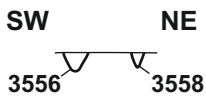


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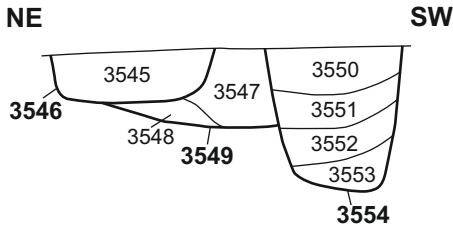
- Porch/windbreak
- Roof support posts
- Internal features
- Wall slots
- Closure pit
- Later features



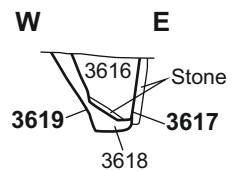
Section 144



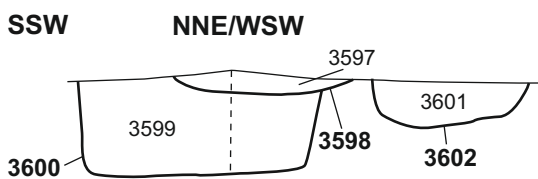
Section 143



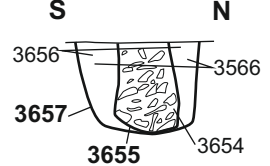
Section 176



Section 159



Section 185



Scale 1:25 (sections), 1:75 (plan)

Structure 1 - The roundhouse-type structure Fig 4

Internal features

Within the building there were two post-built partitions (P1 and P2) probably of wicker-fence hurdle-like construction each supported by three small posts/stakes, some of which had a tapering profile, indicating that they were driven into the ground (Fig. 4, S144). P1 was 3.4m long, whilst P2 was 2.8m long. They were arranged as a pair in a funnel-like pattern, narrowing towards the entrance. The east end of both hurdles was reset at least once. A wall [3517] and [3635], located on the north and north-west side of the building, was likely to have been constructed of wattle and daub and would have been non load-bearing. One supporting post [3512] was identified. The wall may have assisted partitions P1 and P2 with channelling air through the structure from west to east to enable threshing to take place.

Ancillary features

The remaining six postholes [3510], [3534], [3571], [3581], [3589] and [3639], may have had a structural function but this cannot be determined from their spatial arrangement. No pottery was recovered from the internal or ancillary features except from pit [3567], located on the south side of the structure. It contained nearly forty sherds of pottery, all coarse shelly wares.

No evidence for a hearth was present.

Structure 2 – the hayrick

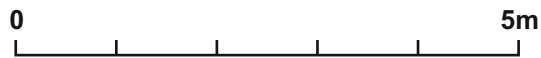
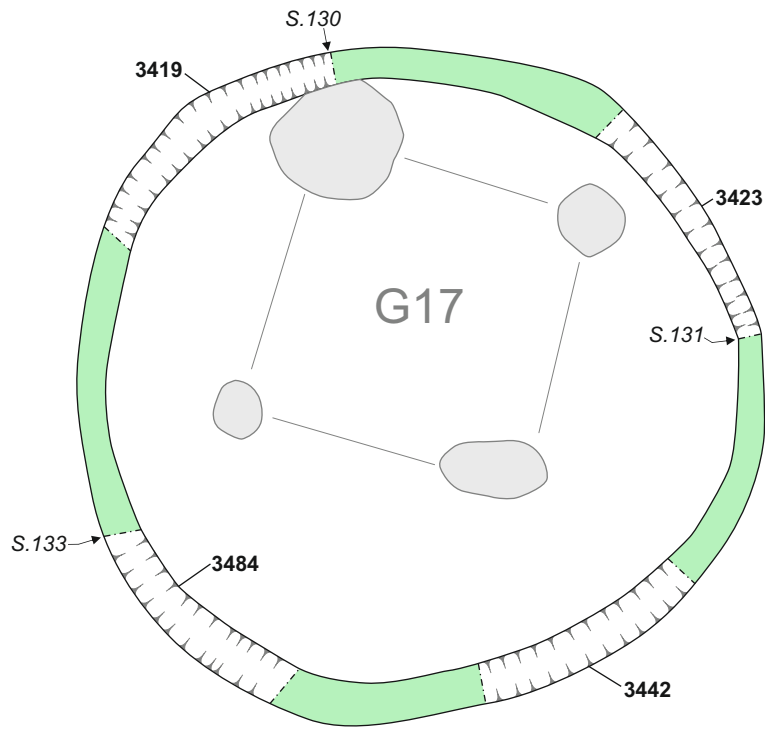
The hayrick comprised a single continuous ditch forming a ring 5.8m in diameter (Figs 5 and 6). The ditch was on average 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep and had an irregular, but predominantly U-shaped profile with a rounded base (Fig. 6, S130 and S133). The ring gully is likely to have formed as a result of water running off the hayrick, which may account for its irregular profile. The same characteristic also suggests that no re-cuts or episodes of clearing took place, so it is likely that no long-term maintenance was carried out. No internal features were identified. The stratification indicated that the hayrick directly replaced a four-post structure (G17) (see below).



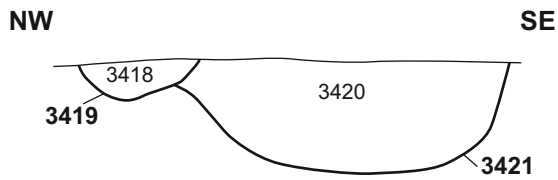
Structure 2 – the hayrick, looking north-north-east

Fig. 5

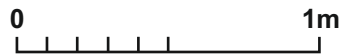
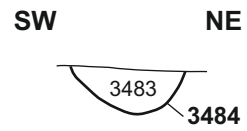
Structure 2



Section 130



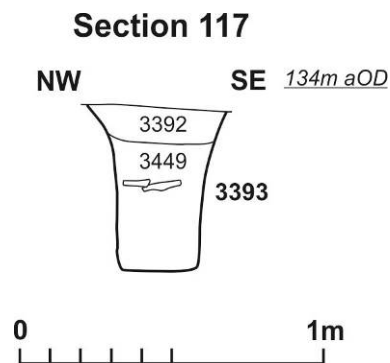
Section 133



Granary-type structures

The four- and five-post granary structures (G1 – G27) (Fig 3) were, with three exceptions, (G1, G3 and G20), located within the hollow and were for the most part contemporary with the roundhouse and the hayrick. At least twenty-eight examples can be identified, and there may have been others among the recorded postholes that are harder to discern. Each structure was different in size, being between 2m and 4m square, but for the most part the postholes were broadly similar with vertical or near vertical sides and flat bases. They ranged in size, from the smallest [3312] in Granary 2 (Fig 8) at 0.3m in both diameter and depth, to the largest [3758] in Granary 20 that was 1.2m in diameter by 0.7m deep. There was a general trend from west to east of increasing posthole size, but whether by design or accident is unclear. Three of the granaries (G10 (Fig 8), G19, G24 and possibly G16) had an additional fifth post, for the most part sited centrally. They differed little from the four-post structures in character and were located amongst them, not in a separate group.

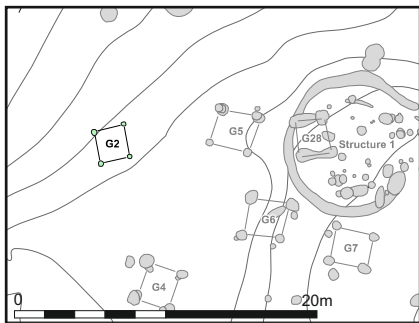
Three of the granary structures (G4, G5 and G18) contained evidence for re-cutting suggesting longevity of use and repair and maintenance, however, most appear to have been constructed only once. This might account for the high number of these structures, and indicate that they were not all used contemporaneously. Perhaps as one structure decayed and went out of use, another was constructed nearby. Postholes of Granary 5 (Fig 7, S117) and Granary 13 (see Fig 9) had wide, scooped upper elements, where an erosive hollow had formed around the base of the post indicating that the feature was long-lived.



G5: posthole [3393], part of Granary 5, with eroded upper edges Fig 7

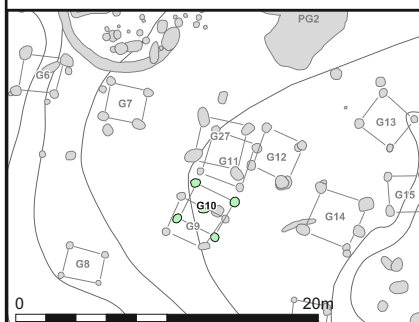
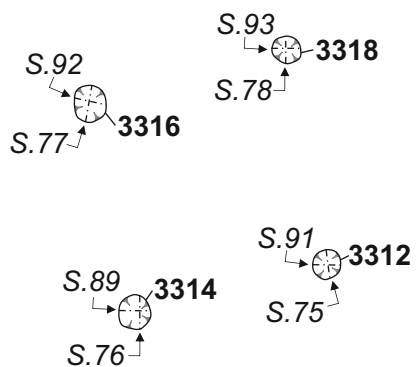
Posthole [3695] of Granary 16 (Fig. 9, S196) had an asymmetrical profile indicating that the post may have been pulled from the hole, suggesting that some structures may have been deliberately taken down. The north-west corner of Granary 13 provides evidence for a mistake during construction; the profile of posthole [3474] shows that the post was set in and then removed, then re-set [3476] immediately to the south-east to form a square with the other postholes (Fig 8, S125).

Posthole [3872] of Granary 12 was unusual as it contained an aurochs tooth (see Section 6.9, Fig. 34). Although in poor condition and likely to be residual, the artefact was securely stratified within the hollow and can have been deposited no later than the middle to late Iron Age. Aurochs are thought to have become extinct in the British Isles during the middle of the Bronze Age, so the survival of this example could provide evidence for its retention as an heirloom and its possible ritual deposition.



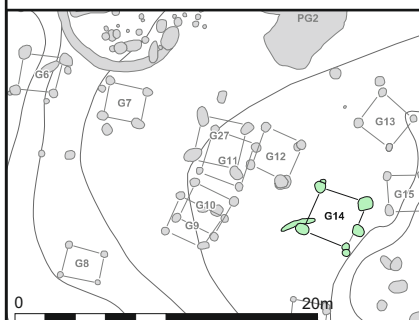
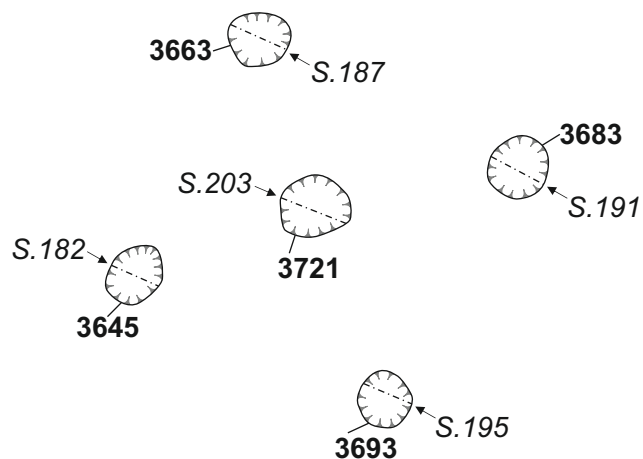
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G2



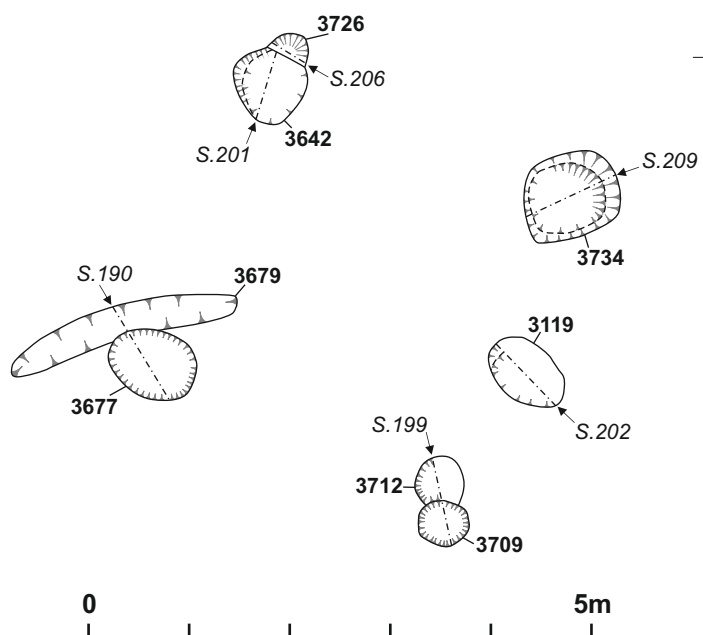
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G10



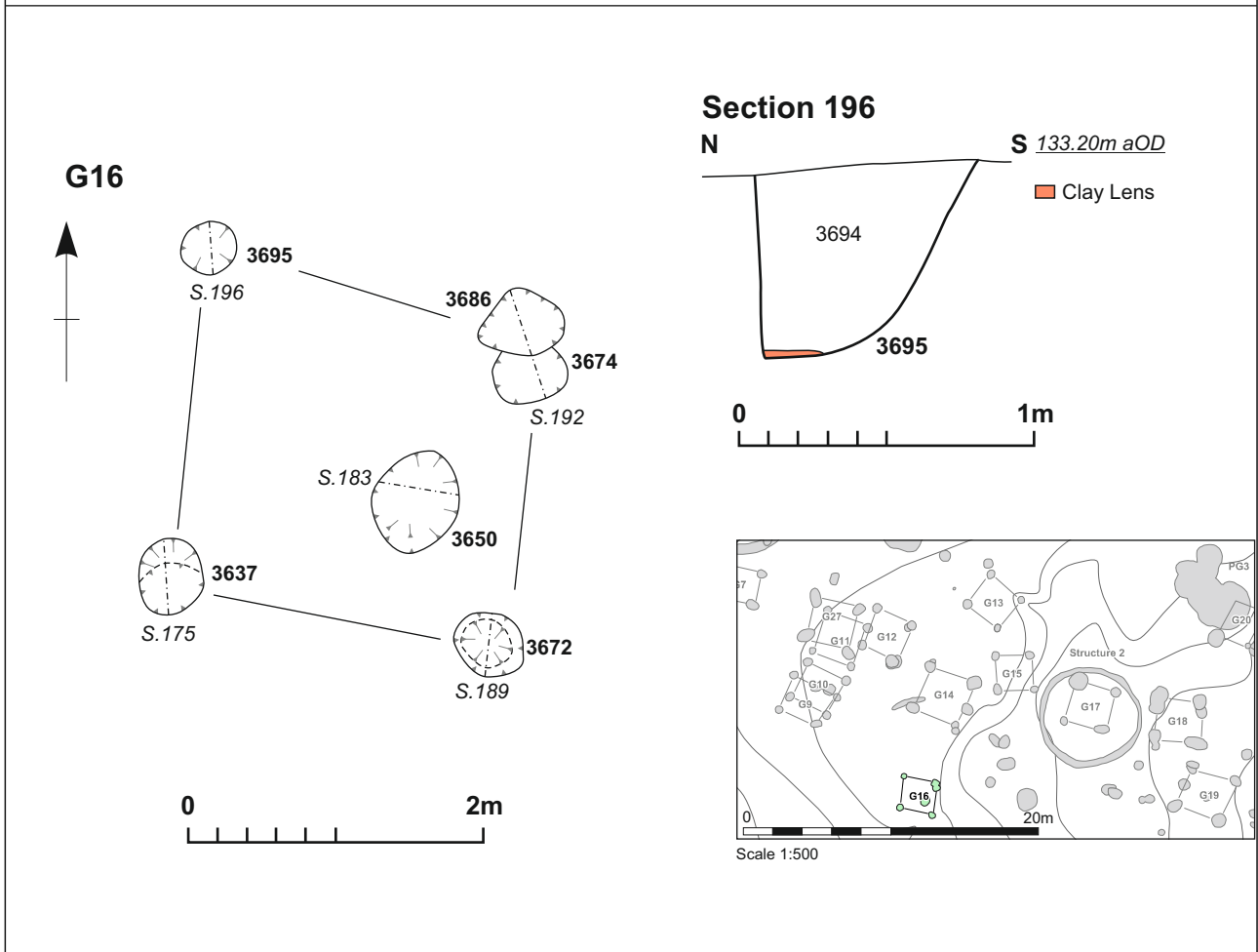
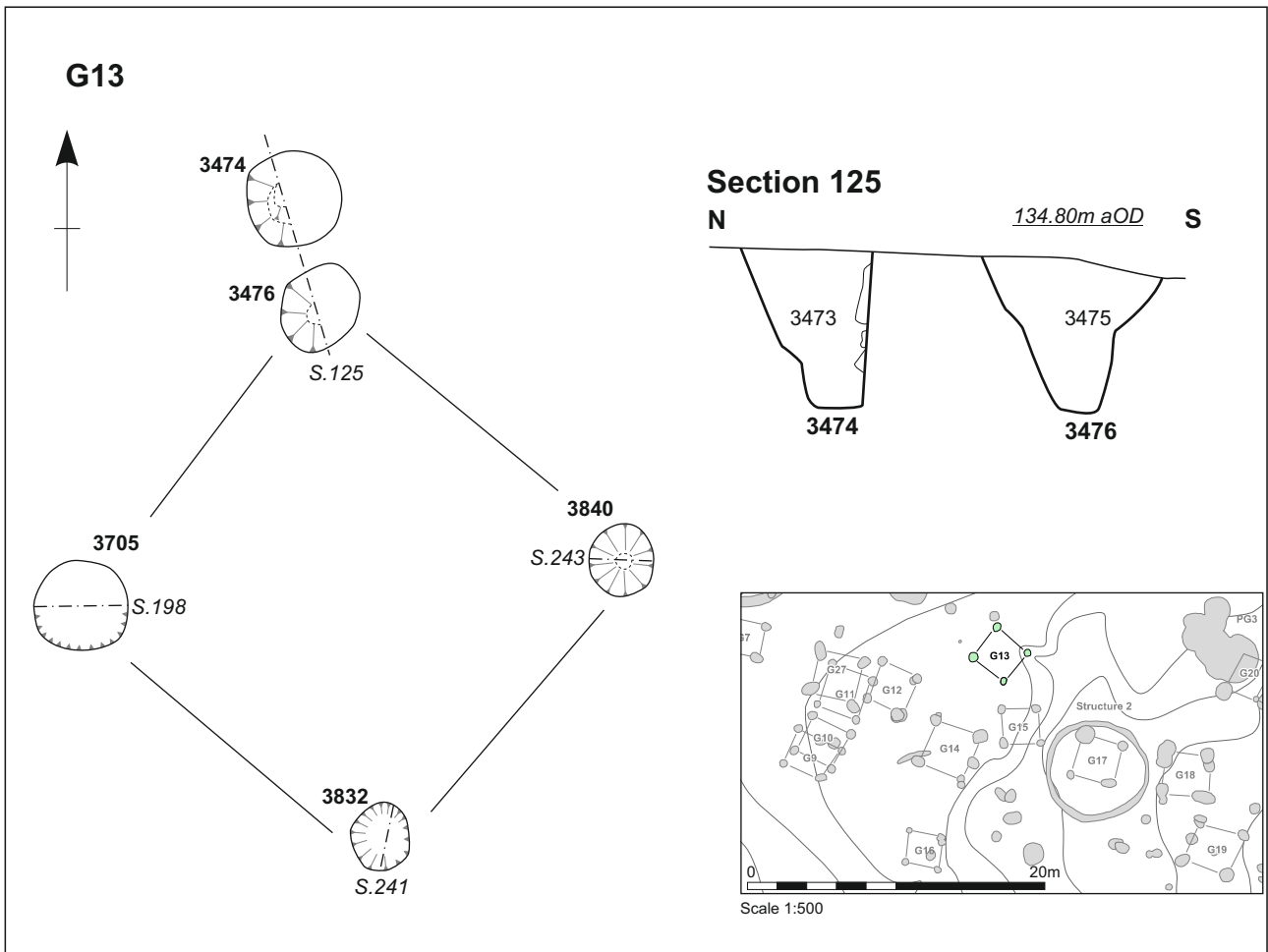
Scale 1:500

G14



Scale 1:75 (plan)

Four-post granaries G2, G10 and G14 Fig 8



Scale 1:50 (Plans), 1:25 (Sections)

Granaries G13 and G16 Fig 9

Grain storage and other pits

Forty-six pits were identified, mostly discrete with little intercutting, and were variously circular, oval and sub-circular in plan. In addition, two large areas of intercutting pits (PG1, PG2 and PG3) were also identified.

The discrete pits were located almost exclusively on the higher chalk ground in the north and west part of the excavation area, and were largely clustered to the north of Structure 1 (Fig. 3). The west edge of the main area of pits was marked by a clear linear arrangement of pits, aligned south-west to north-east. The character of the pits to the west of this line was markedly different (see below) and all the non-structural postholes were also west of this line. It seems probable that the linear arrangement formed some kind of boundary, demarcating different areas of activity.

Many of the discrete pits had steep or vertical sides and a flat base and were in all likelihood, grain storage pits. Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from many of these pits. Ten of the pits are of particular note (Fig 3). Pits [3139] and [3310] contained large, discrete deposits of burnt grain, respectively predominantly wheat and barley, although oats are also present. The assemblage in pit [3139] was deposited whilst still hot, scorching the undersides of deliberately placed, flat overlying chalk fragments and surrounding stones, as well as the deposits below (Fig. 10). Environmental analysis has shown that charred wheat, spelt and barley grains are extraordinarily well preserved and are likely to have been discarded into the pit after an accidental fire occurred during the parching of the grain (see section 6.11).



Burnt grain in pit [3139], during excavation Fig. 10

Pit [3310] and pit [3267] were unusual in that each cut had a square, U-shaped profile but their fills, when observed in section, had the characteristic V-shaped profile of an open pit, allowed to silt up naturally (Fig 11). Both pits were left open for a long period of time, allowing silts to erode or blow in and also the upper edges to erode before being deliberately backfilled. The upper fill of pit [3310], (3306) was very similar in character to the upper fill of the hollow (3104), which suggests that it was still partly open at the abandonment of the site.

Pit [3259] was conventional in all respects but for the articulated, partial, skeletal remains of a ewe torso, found underneath its own limbs and a scattering of other animal bones at

the base of the cut (Fig. 12). The limbless articulated torso was contorted, with the skull drawn up/back to the dorsal side of the vertebrae and the spine itself was twisted and arched. Analysis has shown that the ewe carcass had been skinned, and in association with the other mammal bones, indicates that the remains were the non-consumable parts of the slaughtered animal (See section 6.9).



V-shaped fill profile in pit [3267] Fig. 11



The articulated, partial skeletal remains of a ewe at the base of pit [3259] Fig. 12

Pit [3237] was unique within the pit group in that it contained the partial remains of a chalk/limestone lining (Fig. 13) and evidence for a possibly heat-affected deposit on the base of the cut. The size, shape and construction of the stones varied around the edge of the pit (where they survived). On the south-east edge, the stones were of even shape

and size, like tiles, and were closely packed 'on-edge' in rows approximately five stones thick. On the north edge, the stones were also tile-like in character but were of differing, less regular sizes and were randomly distributed, indicative of a possible collapse. The pit was sub-circular in plan, 2m in diameter by 0.4m deep. Its function is unknown.



Stone-lined pit [3237] Fig. 13

Pit [3238] displayed the best example of an undercut edge with a rounded lower base of the cut, leaving an overhanging upper edge. This distinctive, and in this case pronounced, 'beehive' profile has been frequently observed on archaeological sites and was demonstrated at Butser Ancient Farm (Hill, Lacey and Reynolds 1983) to be the most efficient shape for successfully preserving stored grain (Fig. 14). It was sub-circular in plan and was 1.6m long by 1.25m wide and 0.4m deep, with a flat base.



Grain storage pit [3238] with undercut edge Fig. 14

Large but shallow pit [3297] was 2.45m by 1.6m wide and only 0.32m deep. It was sub-rectangular in plan and had steep, near vertical edges and a flat base. It was unusual because its fill sequence was the reverse of almost all the other pits, where the earliest fill was very dark grey clay silt, whilst the upper fill comprised redeposited chalk, possibly a capping or sealing deposit (Fig. 15). Twenty-three sherds of pottery, including an unusual closed jar with a flattened and inturned rim with shallow fingertip impressions of middle Iron Age date, and animal bone were recovered from the lower fill. There were no indicators of a possible use for this unusual pit.



Shallow pit [3297] Fig. 15

Pits [3233] and [3229] were located to the south-east of burnt grain pit [3139] and west of the linear pit boundary. Both were sub-rectangular in plan, with similar profiles that were distinct from the majority of vertically sided pits to the east of the pit boundary. However, they were filled with chalky material, overlain by darker, soily fills similar to fill sequences seen in many other pits nearby. This might suggest they were broadly contemporary but functionally different. Pit [3233] (Fig. 16) was 2.05m long by 1.2m wide and the larger of the two pits at 0.74m deep, whilst pit [3229] was slightly longer at 2.4m long but only half the depth at 0.36m deep. Their different depth may allude to a different function, but there was no clear evidence for that. Their shape seems to exclude grain storage as a function.

Lastly, pit/well [3385] was sub-circular in plan and of unknown but extensive depth (Fig. 17). It was hand-excavated to 1.2m deep (maximum safe working depth), then hand-augured for a further 0.3m before this had to be stopped due to the large number of chalky blocks within the fills. It was the largest discrete pit on the site at 2.6m long by 2.4m wide and was filled initially (as far as could be seen) with in-washed chalk and chalk rubble, with the final fills comprising soils and chalky rubble, before finally the dark deposit similar to that filling the hollow. Three cattle skulls (see Fig. 18), one sheep skull, horse limb bones and a fragment of antler were recovered from these upper fills, as well as twenty-seven sherds of middle Iron Age pottery. Although the full depth of the pit is unknown, its steep sides, sequence of backfill and unusual waste material therein indicate it might have been a well, which was deliberately closed as occupation of the site concluded.



Gradual sided pit [3233]

Fig 16



Possible well [3385]

Fig 17



Possible well [3385]; cow skull during excavation

Fig 18

Intercutting pits

Three groups of intercutting pits (PG1, PG2 and PG3) were identified on the higher chalk ground and just on the north edge of the hollow.

Pit Group 1

PG1, located south of stone-lined pit [3237], comprised two pairs of pits similar in character, but different in size, and were located immediately adjacent to each other (Figs 3, 19 and 21). The larger pair, [3202] and [3200] comprised a large, circular pit [3200] with an approximate 2m diameter and a small, curved, oval pit [3200] located within the cut of [3202] on the east side. Pit [3202] was deepest at its north end and gradually became shallower to its west end, from c0.40m to 0.13m deep. Pit [3202] was no more than 0.2m deep. Pits [3204] and [3210] were much smaller than, and appeared to post-date, the larger pair. Pit [3204] was oval in plan and was approximately 1.5m long by 1m wide and 0.15m deep; pit [3210] was oval, tapered at its west end and was placed at the south edge of pit [3204]. It was 0.55m long and 0.45m wide by 0.08m deep. There were no other examples of pits in this arrangement and their close proximity indicates that they served a particular function but neither the recovered finds or environmental assemblage could ascertain this. The sequence of backfilling for both pairs of pits indicates that the upper pit was backfilled last, but they may have been contemporary in use.

Pit Groups 2 and 3

The remaining two areas of intercutting pits were situated on the sloping chalk sides of the hollow, a west group (PG2) (Fig 21) and an east group (PG3) (Fig 20 and 21). PG2 was the larger overall at 6m wide by 7m long. It comprised at least four large circular pits [3626], [3537], [3540], [3542] (on the east side only - the west side was not excavated due to modern diesel contamination), which were between 0.8m and 2m in diameter by up to 0.75m deep. They had the same near vertical sides and flat bases seen elsewhere amongst the pits and may have been storage pits.

PG3 was 4m wide by 6m long and comprised at least eight pits [3286], [3282], [3347], [3344], [3340], [3350], [3130], and [3128]. These pits were slightly different in character from those of PG2 and also from the discrete pits to the north-west. These were slightly less regular in profile, with steeply sloping sides and less gradual break to the bases, which were more concave than flat. One example [3282] was V-shaped in profile, with splayed, open, uneven edges and also contained a small quantity of late Iron Age pottery. This large and deep pit was located in the north-west corner of four-post structure G20 and had removed all trace of the posthole.

Postholes

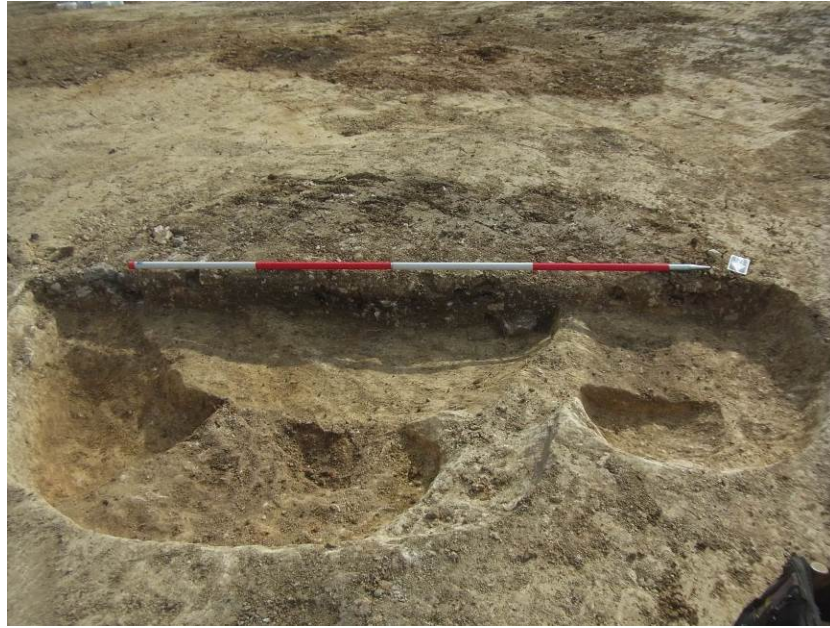
Twelve postholes, apparently non-structural, were located in the north-west corner of the site, to the west of the pit boundary (as described above). No particular pattern was evident, although there were three intercutting groups. They were all circular or sub-circular in plan and varied in size between 0.2m to 0.65m diameter, and were no more than 0.35m deep.

A thirteenth isolated posthole [3291] was also identified, located to the immediate south-east of ewe carcass pit [3259], on the east side of the pit boundary. It was oval in plan and was 0.53m long by 0.43m wide and shallow at 0.11m deep. It lay within an area heavily disturbed by root action and may have been a product of that rather than a true posthole. No finds were recovered.

Working area

North of PG2 on the chalk/limestone there were ten pits and curvilinear hollows that probably represent a working area (Figs 3 and 22). None of the pits was particularly

deep, at an average of 0.1m, and most had gently sloping sides. The two curvilinear hollows [3160] and [3164] were slightly deeper at 0.2m deep and had vertical sides that were suggestive of flues. Hollow [3160] contained oblong pieces of limestone that appeared similar to kiln bars and other pieces of limestone that may have formed part of a structural element to the working area, or were derived from the stone-lined pit to the north-west. Traces of burning, reddening of the surrounding chalk and charcoal within the hollows suggest the area may have been where the grain was heated to burn off the chaff. The multitude of shallow pits might also indicate that the area was used repeatedly, leaving worn rounded hollows.

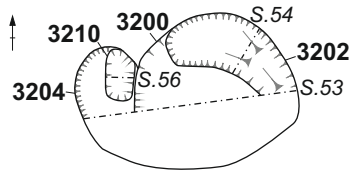


PG1, facing south Fig. 19

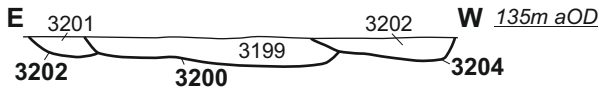


PG3, during excavation, facing south-west Fig. 20

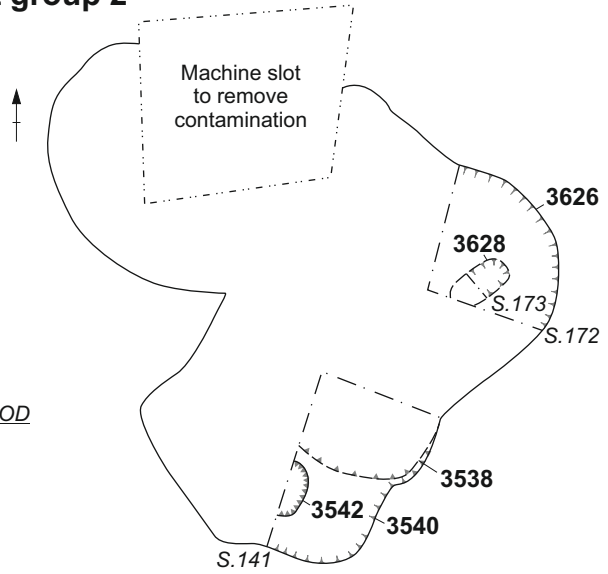
Pit group 1



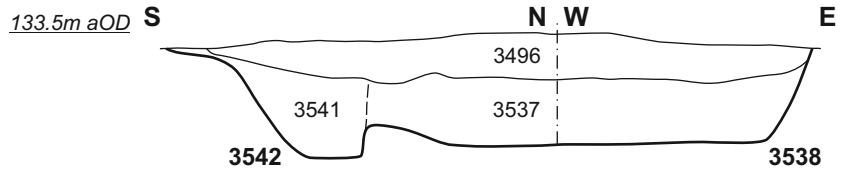
Section 53



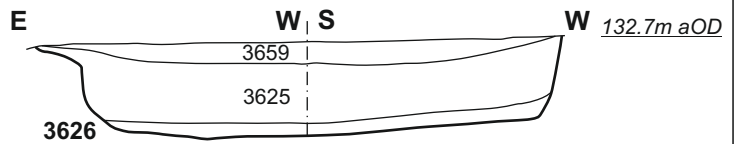
Pit group 2



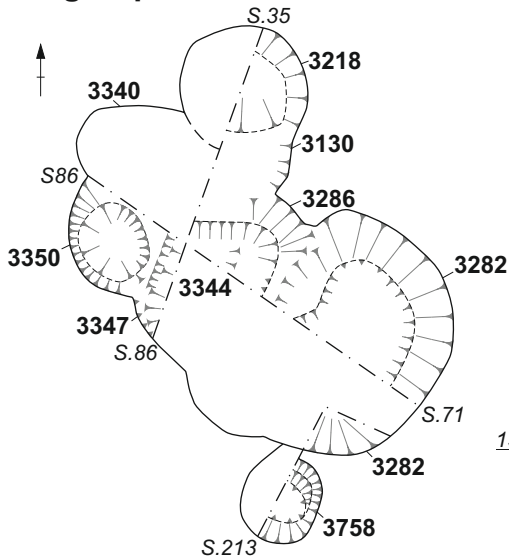
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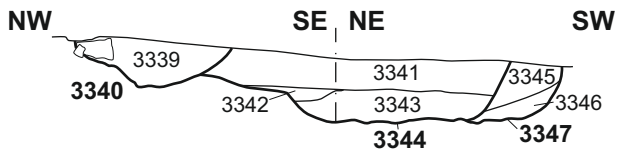
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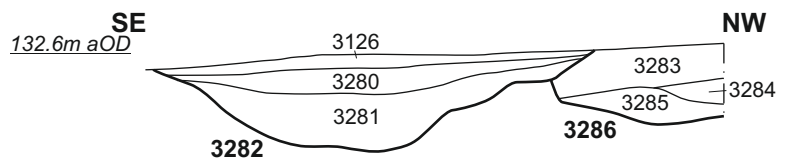
Pit group 3

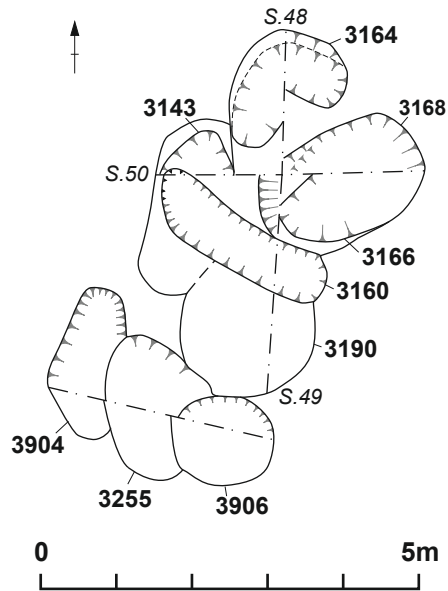


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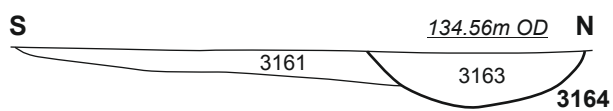


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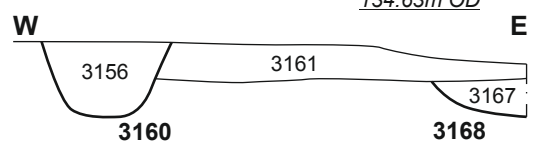




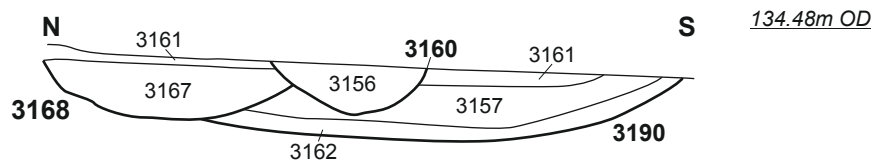
Section 48



Section 50



Section 49



Later Iron Age closure activity

Where the stratification allowed, it has been possible to identify a few later Iron Age features and deposits that post-date the majority of the activity. They may be contemporary with the abandonment of the site and in-filling of the hollow (see below) or could comprise a phase that pre-dates the final abandonment process. The clearest examples of this were closure pit [3214] within Structure 1 (Figs 4, 23 and 24), the features that truncated Structure 1, including an unusual four-post structure (G28) [3454/3585/3466] and [3489/3492/3495] (Fig 25), oval pits [3455] and [3481], posthole [3459] and posthole [3479] (Fig. 4). Additionally there were a number of final fills of features that were sufficiently similar in character to hollow layer (3104) (see below) to indicate contemporaneity. These were identified in the grain storage pits, the possible well [3385], and the stone-lined pit [3237] located on the higher chalk/limestone north of the hollow, as well as within PG2 and PG3.

Use of Structure 1, and probably also the large-scale grain processing on the site, ceased with the formal and deliberate deposition of a reaping-hook with bone handle (SF10), Fig 31), a small whetstone (SF12) (Fig 22) and a distressed fragment of representational quern (SF13) (Fig 23) within small oval pit [3214], located towards the rear of the structure, opposite the entrance and centrally within the 'open' area where the threshing might have taken place (Fig 4).



Reaping-hook with whetstone, under excavation,
looking south-west (scale 0.4m) Fig 23

The bone-handled reaping-hook was in excellent condition, having been encased in clay, which provided a sealed, airless environment. Its deposition may symbolise the moment when grain processing ceased in this location. Of further interest are the two objects found associated with the reaping-hook: the whetstone and representational quern. The crackled surface of the whetstone indicates that it had been subject to extreme heat, possibly burnt in a fire, rendering it unfit for its original purpose. The quern is perhaps the

most interesting of the three items because it is merely a representative item and has only been fashioned to represent the 'real thing'. The stone used is a soft mudstone/siltstone and entirely inappropriate for use as a quern. Thus the object is symbolic and presumably prevented the loss of an actual usable quern.



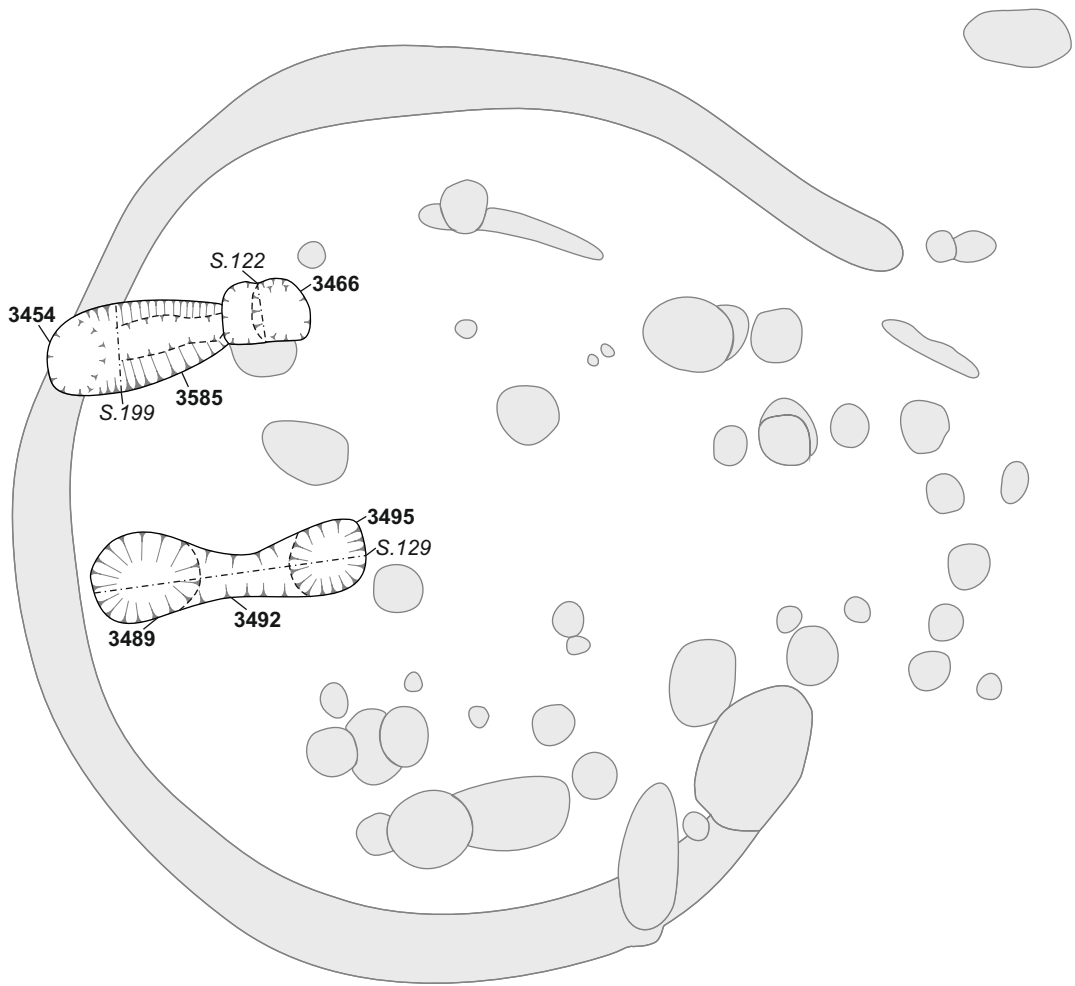
Reaping-hook with representative quern fragment, under excavation, looking north-east (scale 0.4m) Fig 24

Granary G28 differs from the other four-post structures on the site because although it was a similar size to these granaries it was constructed differently with a double 'dumbbell' form in plan. Both sides had a steep-sided beam slot between the postholes set at each end (Fig 25). The stratification and the different form of four-post building indicate that it may have been a later Iron Age structure, in use before the hollow was finally filled in; certainly the environmental assemblage from the feature was small and sparse, quite different from the abundant remains in the round house ring-gully reflecting the significantly decreased level of activity at that later time. The presence of the dumbbell granary and the other later Iron Age pits and postholes, demonstrates that some activity continued after Structure 1 went out of use, but perhaps not on a wide scale or possibly for very long.

The infilling of the hollow

In the late Iron Age period the hollow gradually filled in with humic material generated by agricultural and possibly domestic activity. Two major episodes of deposition were observed: the earliest of these was very dark brown-grey clay (3104), overlain by light grey-brown clay (3105). Animal bone and pottery were recovered from both layers as well as six fragments of saddle quernstones/grinding stones. The material filling the hollow, and other still-open features was likely to have derived from soil wash during arable cultivation in the immediate vicinity, upslope of the hollow channel and possibly also the deposition of midden material from nearby domestic settlement.

G28



G28, looking west



6.2 The flint by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

Overview

Nine pieces of worked flint were recovered as residual finds from early to middle and late Iron Age features. The flint comprises one core, three flakes, two blades, one thumbnail scraper and one implement.

The condition of the artefacts was good to moderate; the majority of the flint has the occasional small edge spall with two artefacts also having crushed edges. Patination is present on all but one of the assemblage; the majority are thickly patinated. The raw material is grey and brown vitreous flint with a light to dark brown cortex. The raw material was likely to have comprised local gravel deposits.

A single flake core was recovered from the site. The post-depositional damage does not allow for platform assessment. There are three flakes, of which two were broken, and two blades.

The retouched tool form comprised a thumbnail scraper with abrupt retouch around its circumference. Additionally, a broken flake with abrupt retouch was recovered. The fragment is too small to identify tool form.

Assessment of the assemblage

Technological characteristics of the assemblage suggest a broad Neolithic to late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. The thumbnail scraper is typical of the early Bronze Age. No further work is recommended.

6.3 The Iron Age pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 2359 sherds of pottery weighing 21.78kg was recovered from 232 contexts. The average sherd weight 9.2g is quite high for a middle Iron Age assemblage from Northamptonshire. The pottery is typically well preserved with little loss of the shell inclusions, a factor which often leads to the degradation of local assemblages. However, the pottery is still highly fragmented and mixed; and it was not possible to reconstruct the profile of a single vessel.

25% of the assemblage (one of four boxes) was fully quantified to fabrics. For the other three boxes, only groups weighing more than 100g were quantified to fabric, but the small groups were examined so that any diagnostic features could be recorded, and also weighed and counted (Table 1). This technique speeded up analysis, and while under a half (42.9%) of the context groups have been fully analysed, by weight 84.9% of the pottery recovered has been allocated to fabric type.

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by weight of context group

Context Groups	No of Groups	Total weight (g)
Weight <100g (all groups)	162 (69.8%)	4.292 (19.7%)
Weight <100g (no fabrics)	133 (57.3%)	3.300 (15.1%)
Weight <100g (to fabrics)	29 (12.5%)	0.992 (4.6%)
Weight > 100g (all to fabrics)	70 (30.2%)	17.492 (80.3%)
Fabrics determined	99 (42.6%)	18.484 (84.9%)
Total assemblage	232	21.784

Fabrics

- 1 Coarse to medium shell, containing dense to medium large or medium pieces of shell, typically in thick-walled sherds and from large and medium-sized jars, in a range of colours from orange, brown to grey-black. Comprises 1671 sherds (88.8%) weighing 16.272kg (88.0%), average sherd weight 9.7g.

- 2 Moderate to sparse fine shell, containing small and less dense inclusions of shell, usually in better finished medium to small vessels, thinner walled and often with smoothed surfaces, and often in uniformly grey fabrics. Comprises 191 sherds (10.2%), weighing 2.083kg (11.3%), average sherd weight 10.9g.
- 3 Sandy, hard with a coarse surface containing fine rounded quartz; comprises 4 sherds (0.2%), weighing 64g (0.3%), average sherd weight 16.0g.
- 4 Granitic, containing sparse but large irregular lumps of granite, up to 5mm diameter. Comprises 15 sherds (0.8%), weighing 73g (0.4%), average sherd weight 4.9g.

The assemblage comprises by weight and sherd count 88-89% thick-walled vessels, predominantly medium to large jars, either containing dense large pieces of shell, usually breaking through the surface in sufficient quantity to create a speckled surface colouration, or slightly less dense smaller inclusions that are a little less obtrusive. While larger shelly jars typically dominate middle to late Iron Age assemblages in Northamptonshire, the dominance is not usually this comprehensive.

A further 10.2% of the assemblage comprises sherds containing less dense small shell, and these vessels have a broader size range from medium to large and quite thick-walled jars, but quite well finished, with smoothed surfaces, to smaller jar forms that are more often uniformly grey, with smoothed surfaces. However, the smaller, thin-walled jars and bowls in finer shelly fabrics are present in unusually small numbers.

There were only four sherds without shell, containing sand. Two of these derive from surface layers, (3122) and (3125), that overlay Iron Age features, indicating that they derive from a late stage in the occupation of the site, probably the late Iron Age (1st century BC).

A small group of 15 sherds contain granitic inclusions, which may suggest that the vessel(s) derived from Leicestershire. The sherds are all small and come from only three features, pit 3128 (6 sherds), pit 3189 (1 sherd) and pit 3195 (8 sherds). They may derive from just a single vessel, perhaps traded as a container for other goods. Pottery in granitic fabrics has been recovered in greater quantities from the Iron Age settlements around DIRFT (The Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal), in the west of the county and 35km north of Brackley. At DIRFT granitic wares appeared most commonly in forms and contexts of the late Iron Age, 1st century BC, but an earlier appearance cannot be excluded (Chapman forthcoming).

Forms, rims and decoration

Of the 37 recorded rims, 21 (57%) are simple rounded rims, sometimes tapered, a further 13 (35%) are flat-topped, and three were classified as bead rims (8%). The necks are usually upright, with only three rims (8%) recorded as being everted.

Early middle Iron Age forms

A remarkable feature of this assemblage is the total absence of classic East Midlands scored ware, which is usually present in some quantity, perhaps 5-10%, within a typical middle Iron Age assemblage from Northamptonshire. Even though plain storage jars usually outnumber scored ware jars, as this assemblage contains an excess of plain thick-walled jars, the percentage of scored ware might have been expected to be higher, rather than lower than average. Only a single body sherd displayed scored lines, and these were strictly linear, finely-executed and widely spaced, not all like the typical erratic, deep and curving scoring usually seen. A possible chronological reason will be considered below.

All bases were flat, apart from a single example with a low and simple formed footing, from the fill (3487) of pit [3489] (Fig 26, a). This is an uncommon feature in a middle Iron

Age assemblage, usually appearing in either early Iron Age or late Iron Age assemblages, and in this instance probably early rather than late.

A small body sherd from the fill (3127) of pit [3128] is carinated, another early characteristic. From the fill (3299) of pit [3297] there is an unusually closed jar with a flattened and inturned rim with shallow fingertip impressions along the flattened surface (Fig 26, b).

There are other characteristics that also suggest a date in at least the earlier part of the middle Iron Age, perhaps 400-200BC. Layer (3472/3456) contained a body sherd with a row of fingertip dimples along a slight shoulder on a vessel with a concave neck and an everted rounded rim (Fig 26, c). A body sherd from the fill (3547) of posthole [3549] also contained a body sherd with a row of deep fingertip impressions (Fig 26, d), and a further body sherd with a line of closely spaced dimples comes from the fill (3625) of pit [3626].

A qualitative indicator that this is an early assemblage is the surface colouration of the vessels. While the surface colour range spans light brown to grey-black, there is a higher proportion of paler colours, browns to orange, as opposed to the dark browns to greys. This is usually indicative of a date earlier in the middle Iron Age, while there is a preponderance of darker colours associated with assemblages of the later middle Iron Age, comprising both plain and scored ware jars.

There is also surface finish. From the fills (3372) of posthole [3373], a well-made jar with a high shoulder in a dark grey fabric has a burnished surface and might be considered to be of either a late Iron Age date, based on colour and burnishing, while the high shouldered form would be considered as perhaps early middle Iron Age (Fig 26, e). However, from layer (3161) there is well-made jar with a pronounced shoulder and a highly burnished surface, accompanied by a simple upright rounded rim with vertical fingernail incisions along the outer edge of the rim and a row of curving fingernail impressions below, which would suggest an early middle Iron Age date (Fig 26, f).

Late Iron Age forms

One of the three bead rims is quite rudimentary, but another is a well-developed bead rim on a globular jar, uniformly grey-black with a burnished surface, suggesting a date in the late Iron Age, 1st century BC (Fig 27, g). It comes from the dark soil layer (3104) sealing the Iron Age features, and therefore a late phase of occupation, as did the few sherds in sandy fabrics. The other bead rim is on a thin-walled vessel, with brown surfaces from the fill (3281) of pit [3282] and there is also a thin-walled body sherd with a remnant of incised decoration, which may also date to the late Iron Age (Fig 27, h).

There is a single example of a perforated lug, from the fill (3507) of pit [3508] (Fig 27, i), but these are not diagnostic of date.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery (Figs 26 and 27)

Early middle Iron Age pottery

- a A simple footring base from pit [3489]
- b A fingertip decorated rim from pit [3297]
- c A dimpled shoulder and everted rim from layer (3472)
- d A body sherd with fingertip dimples from posthole [3549]
- e A shouldered jar, grey and burnished, from
- f A burnished shouldered jar and a fingernail decorated rim from layer (3161)

Late Iron Age pottery

- g A burnished globular jar with a bead rim, from late soil layer (3104)
- h A bead rim and an incised body sherd from pit [3282] Fig b
- i A perforated lug from pit [3508]



a



b



c



d



e



f

The early middle Iron Age pottery, a – f (Scale 10mm)

Fig 26



g

h



i

The late Iron Age pottery, g – i (Scale 10mm) Fig 27

Pottery groups

A few of the large pottery groups are worthy of description.

The fill (3156) of possible flue channel [3160] in the working area produced a group, weighing 593g, largely comprising plain body sherds, around 10mm thick, from a large jar(s) containing dense coarse shell, although there is at least one medium-sized vessel. There is also a rim from a smaller vessel with a rounded rim above a well-defined neck, 26mm high, which might suggest a date in the earlier middle Iron Age.

Charcoal rich layer (3161), overlying parts of the flue channels in the working area produced a group, weighing 412g, which also largely comprised thick-walled shelly sherds from large to medium-sized jars. However, a small group of sherds uniformly dark-grey to black with smoothed to burnished surfaces come from a number of small vessels. There is a simple rounded, everted rim, while an upright rounded rim has fingernail decoration along the outer edge of the rim and on the body below the rim, which is characteristic of earlier assemblages (Fig 26, f). There is also a single body sherd, with a highly burnished outer surface and a smoothed inner surface, with a rounded shoulder below a straight neck (Fig 26, f). A vessel of this quality would either be early (early Iron Age to early middle Iron Age, perhaps 5th-4th centuries BC) or late

(early 1st century AD), and the fingernail decorated sherd suggests that the early date is more likely.

From the fill (3181) of storage pit [3186] there are thick-walled sherds from shelly jars, but three sherds from a burnished bowl, uniform grey-black with a rounded rim, approaching a bead rim, which would suggest a date in the 1st century BC.

The fill (3462) of ring gully [3461] from Structure 1 produced one of the larger groups, at just under 1kg, but this still comprised largely plain body sherds from perhaps four or five thick-walled storage jars, one grey and the others with brown surfaces. There were three rounded and one flat-topped rim sherds from these jars, and in two that had weakly defined shoulders, the rim was drawn-up and thinner above the shoulder. There was also a single base/rounded body sherd containing sparser fine shell, from a small thin-walled vessel

The fill (3372) of posthole [3373], forming part of Granary G6 provides a contrast with other deposits in containing large body sherds from a dark grey globular jar, containing sparse small shell, with a burnished surface, probably dating to the late Iron Age.

The fill (3399) of ditch [3400] was yet another deposit of shelly, thick-walled storage jars, but a single body sherd showed four widely-spaced (8-14mm) incised lines, but not like the scoring on typical scored ware.

Layer (3472/3456) contained a mix of vessels containing coarse shell and others, with smoothed surfaces, containing sparse smaller shell, typically brown or light grey-brown in colour. There is also a body sherd from a shouldered jar with a rounded rim and dimpled fingertip impressions along the shoulder, an early trait (Fig 26, c).

Chronology

A majority of the context groups are dominated by shelly, thick-walled jars, plain and all highly fragmented, with just a few containing diagnostic sherds. The diagnostic elements appear to define two distinct periods of activity, early Middle Iron Age, perhaps 450/400 to 200BC, and late Iron Age, 1st century BC. The early contexts are dominant, so it is suggested that the main period of occupation was the earlier middle Iron Age. The smaller number of contexts containing late Iron Age material includes the dark soil horizon that sealed an area of early middle Iron Age activity and a few individual features, including pits [3186] and [3282].

6.4 Fired clay and burnt stone by Pat Chapman

Fired clay

This is a collection of 42 fired clay fragments, weighing 309g (Table 2).

Table 2: Fired clay quantification

Fill/cut	No	Wt (g)	Comment
3260 / 3261 pit	20	49	Sandy red-brown angular
3301 / 3302 posthole	2	17	Soft rounded silty yellow-orange
3469 / 3466 pit	3	108	Black & orange
3531 / 3532 posthole	4	36	Rounded irregular orange-brown
3831 / 3832 posthole	1	16	Hard buff-orange-black
3857 / 3858 posthole	7	75	Hard rounded grey and orange-grey
3875 / 3877 posthole	4	5	Tiny hard grey
3891 / 3890 pit	1	3	Hard grey
Totals	42	309	

From postholes [3858] and [3877] and pit [3890] come rounded, hard grey and orange-grey fragments that have been subject to high temperatures. Orange-brown fragments

from postholes [3532] and [3832] and two very soft lumps from posthole [3302] could be hearth remnants. One large squarish piece, 50x50x30mm, and two fragments from fill (3469) of pit [3466] could be structural remnants. This is the sparse scattered debris from life at the settlement.

Burnt stone

There is a flat piece of burnt shelly limestone, 15mm thick and weighing 124g, from fill (3329) of pit [3330], and a rounded fossil specimen of *Lepidodendron* (Stigmarian) tree root from the Carboniferous period (358-298 million years ago), from fill (3738) of pit [3739].

6.5 Loomweights by Andy Chapman

From the fill (3839) of posthole [3840] there is a roughly triangular block of fired clay, which has lost most of the original outer surface, while one face and the surviving edges are also covered with a thick calcareous deposit. The fabric is grey at the core and dark red near the surface, with a pale brown surface. The block stands 150mm high and survives to 125mm wide and 60mm thick, weighing 1.17kg. It has the size and form of a typical triangular loomweight, although there are no evident corner perforations, even though the damage is not extensive enough to have fully removed them.

6.6 Saddle querns and other worked stone by Andy Chapman

There are eight pieces of worked and worn stone. The group includes two small saddle querns, fragments from a further three possible saddle querns and a flat-surfaced grinding stone. In addition, there is a damaged block of stone with a worn surface and edges and a small water-worn pebble from pit 3208, which contained a complete bone-handled iron sickle.

Saddle querns and grinding stones

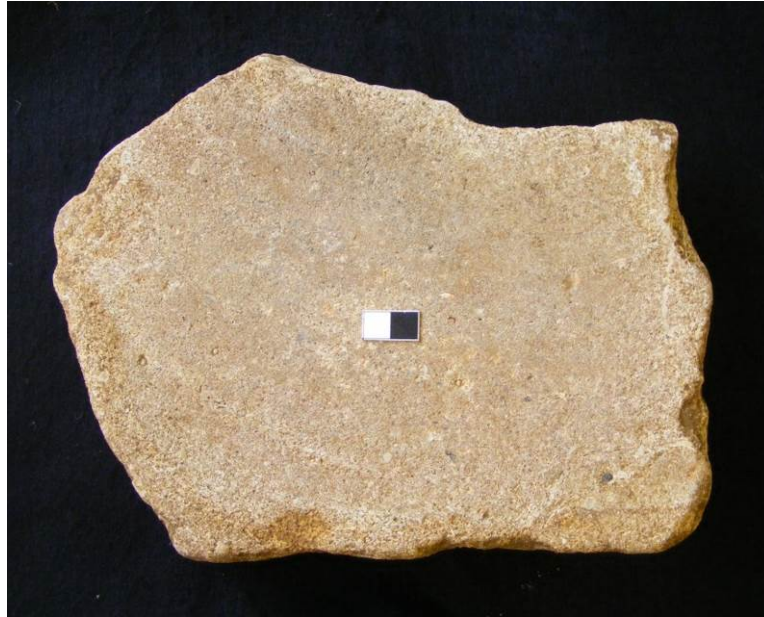
There are six stones with worn surfaces. Five have a concave surface with two certainly utilised as small saddle querns, and one with a flat surface that may have been utilised as a grinding stone.

Table 3: Saddle querns and other worked stone

Fill/cut	Feature type	Geology	Dimensions	Comment
3104 (SF11)	layer	limestone	250 x 190 x 40-50mm	Small saddle quern
3104 (SF9)	layer	sandstone	340 x 280 x 35-50mm	Small saddle quern
3374/3375 (SF20)	Pit/posthole	sandstone	280 x 70-140 x 70mm (broken)	Saddle quern
3710/3712 (SF23)	posthole	limestone	Fragment 20-70mm thick	Saddle quern?
3156/3160	Working area	sandstone	Fragment 38mm thick	Saddle quern?
3341/3344 (SF17)	pit	sandstone	200 x 140 (broken) x 20-40mm	Flat surface, grinding or sharpening stone
3205/3208 (SF13)	pit	Mudstone/siltstone	200 x 150 x 68mm	Worn edges and surface, use unknown
3205/3208 (SF12)	pit	unknown	61 x 37 x 14mm	Water-worn pebble

The two near complete examples, both from dark grey soil layer (3104) filling the hollow are small slabs of stone with deeply concave surfaces indicating use as saddle querns

(Figs 28 and 29). A small block of shelly limestone with a worn, concave surface (SF11) is roughly rectangular, up to 250mm long, up to 190mm wide and 40-50mm thick, with an uneven base. The edges are worn and original, apart from a fresh break along part of one edge, although this has not significantly reduced the measured dimensions (Fig 27, top right). The upper surface is worn into a concave bowl, 12mm deep, with a 10mm wide band around the margins slightly less worn than the remainder. Also from layer (3104), a larger slab of fine-grained sandstone (SF9) (now fragmented), is 340mm long, 280mm wide at one end tapering to 185mm wide at the other end, and 35-50mm thick. The upper surface is worn into a concave bowl, 30mm deep, with scattered dimpled tool marks at the narrower end only. The margins of the upper surface are blackened and the centre is heat-reddened, perhaps suggesting reuse as a hearth base.



Saddle quern in limestone from layer (3104)
(Scale 20mm) Fig. 28



Saddle quern in sandstone from layer (3104), with later
reuse as a hearth base (Scale 20mm) Fig. 29

From the fill (3374) of pit [3375], an elongated, triangular block of water-worn sandstone (SF20), 280mm long, 70-140mm wide by 70mm thick, has a heavily worn surface,

shallowly concave along the length of the stone. This could have been used as either a grinding or sharpening stone.

From the fill (3710) of posthole [3712], there is a corner, probably from a rectangular block of fine-grained limestone (SF23). The upper surface is worn and deeply concave, with the straight edges 70mm thick while 140mm in from the edge it is only 20mm thick. It was probably a saddle quern.

From the fill (3156) of working area [3160] a small fragment from the edge of a block of fine-grained sandstone, up to 38mm thick, has a worn and concave upper surface. This could be a small fragment from a saddle quern.

From the fill (3341) of pit [3344], part of a rectangular slab of fine-grained sandstone (SF17), is 200mm long by 140mm wide (broken) by 20-40mm thick. The upper surface is worn flat, suggesting use as a grinding stone rather than as a quern. The stone is also blackened with the edges reddened as a result of later reuse as a hearth stone.

Other worked stone

From the fill (3205) of pit [3208], which contained a complete bone-handled iron reaping hook, there is a fragment of fine-grained mudstone/siltstone (SF13), with a surface colour ranging from pale buff to brown, probably as a result of ironstaining, with worn surfaces. The piece is roughly triangular with the shorter side, 150mm long, curved and worn with a projected curvature diameter of 500mm (Fig. 30). The other edges are fractures and both surfaces are uneven and undulating. The curved edge is smoothed, but not regular, with the wear extending onto the high points across one of the surfaces and also onto one of the fractured edges, with a slightly rounded and worn edge and corner at the break.

Apart from the projected curvature of 500mm, which lies at the upper end of rotary quern diameters, there is nothing else to indicate that this fragment has come from a broken-up rotary quern, and the extension of the wear pattern onto one of the fractured edges suggests that the wear occurred when the stone was in the same broken state as it was when found, with the addition of one end being broken subsequently. At the most, it might originally have formed a semi-circle rather than a full circle. Following initial rough shaping, it appears that the stone was utilised somewhere where it was subject to wear, but no specific function can be suggested.



Worn stone (SF13) from pit [3208], showing the curved end (top), a worn edge (right) and a fresh break (left) (Scale 20mm) Fig. 30

From the same fill of pit [3208] there is also a small oval pebble, 61mm long by 37mm wide and up to 14mm thick. The pebble appears to be fine-grained red sandstone, but the surface is light grey and fractured as a result of heating. The surfaces of the pebble are worn smooth, apart from later damage on one edge, but there is no indication that the wear had been caused by use as a sharpening stone, although one surface is slightly flatter than the other.

6.7 Other finds by Tora Hylton

Fourteen individually recorded finds were recovered during the mitigation works (Table 3). With the exception of two late medieval/post-medieval copper alloy pins from subsoil deposits, the entire assemblage was recovered from stratified Iron Age deposits. Although the number of finds is small, the range represented alludes to some of the activities which may have taken place, such as the harvesting of crops, the hunting of game and the manufacture/repair of textiles. In addition there is an intriguing copper alloy fitting, together with undiagnostic strap/sheet and rod fragments which are difficult to identify with any degree of certainty.

Table 3: The small finds by material type

Material	Total
Copper alloy	1
Iron objects	7
Bone	2
Ceramic	1
Total	14

Two iron objects (excluding nails and small fragments) were submitted for X-ray. This was undertaken by Dr Graham Morgan of GCM Conservation. This not only provided a permanent record, but it aided identification and revealed technical details not previously visible.

Iron Age finds

The assemblage includes a reaping hook for harvesting cereals, a slingshot for hunting game and a bone needle for the repair of textiles.

The reaping-hook (SF 10) was recovered from a small pit [3208] in Structure 1. It is tanged and unusually it still retains the original hafted bone handle (Fig. 31). It is relatively large, measuring c.195mm in length and c.140mm wide and typologically it resembles Rees Type IIa (1979, fig 158). At the junction of the tang and the blade slight shoulders protrude and from here the single-edged blade (Width: 30mm, Th: 2mm) extends for c.60mm on the same alignment of the tang and then gently curves outwards, terminating in a downward facing point. Mineral preserved organics survive in the form of organic impressions on the hook of the blade (possibly cereal). The bone handle which displays signs of excessive wear has a rectangular cross-section (97 x 22 x 17mm) and the central cavity has been hollowed out to facilitate the tang. Rees has suggested that the larger the size of the reaping hook the later the date (Rees 1979, 456), but in this instance the pottery suggests an early Iron Age date.

A ceramic sling shot (SF 3) was recovered from the fill of a posthole [3109], part of four-post structure G4. The sling shot has been made from a small lump of clay, moulded to form an ovoid shape with pointed ends. It measures 42mm in length and weighs 30.5gm. The size of this example is consistent with those recovered from excavations at Danebury, Hampshire (Poole 1984, 398). The fabric is hard but soapy to touch and it has been fired to a grey and orange/buff colour (reduced at one end and oxidised at the other). Slight indentations at the poles may be evidence of damage incurred during use. Clay sling shots are commonly recovered from sites of Iron Age date and ovoid examples are the most common of the types recovered. They would have been used for hunting birds and small game (Poole 1991, 370).



SF 10: Reaping-hook (scale 20mm) Fig. 31

The upper section of an abraded bone needle (SF 27) was recovered from the fill of a posthole [3784] associated with four-post structure G19. The needle survives to a length of 24mm; the shaft has an oval cross-section (4mm x 3mm) which gently expands towards a circular eye (Dia 2.3mm), the eye has been drilled from both sides. Stylistically, the needle displays similarities to Sellwood's Class 1 needle, a double-pointed needle (1984, 380).

A handle for a possible tanged tool (SF 6) was recovered from the fill of a flue [3156] within the working area. The handle has been crafted from a red deer antler tine, the point of the tine and external protrusions have been removed and knife cut facets are evident on the external surface. The handle measures 83mm in length and 13-22mm in diameter and the outer surface is polished through wear. The hafted end of the handle has been chamfered and the centre has been partially hollowed out (Dia: c.8mm) to a depth of c.28mm, but there is no evidence of iron corrosion in the socket. The butt end of the handle has been chamfered to form a slightly expanded rounded terminal. A similar example has been recovered from Danebury (Sellwood 1984, fig 7.39, 3.201).

Of interest is the presence of a copper alloy fitting, which was recovered from the upper fill of grain storage pit [3221]. The fitting was recovered in two pieces (SF 14 and 15) and both pieces join to form an elongated hoop measuring 35mm long and secured by a soldered lap-joint at the rear (Fig. 32). Both sides of the hoop are different; one side comprises a parallel-sided bar (L: 28mm) with a D-shaped cross-section (H: 2.5mm) and the exterior surface is decorated with close set transverse grooves. The ends of the bar expand slightly to form flat-sectioned side bars c.4mm high, these are decorated with marginal grooves, a motif which continues on the underside over the lap joint. The lap joint is pierced by two rivets (one extant) sited c.15mm apart; these presumably would have secured this mount/fitting. It is difficult to be sure what this object might be, it has been suggested that it may be a very small scabbard or tweezer slide (Pers. com Julie Cassidy, Finds Liaison Officer for Northamptonshire), but further research is required.



SFs 14 and 15: copper alloy fitting (scale 2cm) Fig 32

The assemblage also includes a small number of iron fragments that are difficult to identify with certainty, including a ring and various strip and rod fragments (SF 22 from four-post structure G10; SFs 24 and 25 from four-post structure G21). The annular iron ring (SF 16) (now broken) was retrieved from the upper fill of pit [3128]; it has a circular cross-section, measures 33mm in diameter and 5mm high; rings are common finds and could have served a number of functions, from harness rings to fastenings.

6.8 The human skeletal remains by Chris Chinnock

A total of 39 fragments of human bone, weighing 280.1g, were recovered from nine contexts dated to the middle Iron Age period (Table 4). All of the fragments derive from the backfill deposits of pits or postholes.

Analysis was limited by the small sample size though the material serves to address one of the key aims of the updated research agenda (Knight, *et al* 2012) for the late Bronze Age and Iron Age period by investigating the contribution further analysis of burials and other funerary contexts may have for the study of social and political organisation in this period.

Nature of the sample

All of the fragments of human bone were recovered as inclusions within the backfill of pits or postholes with one exception which came from a large layer sealing much of the site (3104). Many of the pits and postholes were part of, or closely associated with, Iron Age granary structures and roundhouses. No evidence existed to suggest that the material occupied a particular position within the pits/postholes. With the exception of one medial foot phalange, one fragment of femur and one fragment of humerus, the assemblage comprises solely fragments of bone from the cranial vault or jaw. Whilst highly fragmented, where multiple fragments existed (in three of the contexts) most of them fitted together to form one or two large cranial fragments.

Several of the skull fragments in the assemblage have a weathered/bleached appearance with some patches which appear almost polished and are smooth to the

touch. It is difficult to say whether this is due to some human interaction such as curation or simply a product of the taphonomic condition.

Table 4: Quantification of human bone assemblage

Fill/Cut	Skeletal element	Feature type	No. of frags	Weight (g)	% of total
3104	Femur	Layer	1	45	11.84
3299/3297	Humerus	Pit	1	55	14.47
3354/3351	Cranial vault	Pit	18	90	23.68
3531/3532	Foot	Posthole	1	0.1	0.02
3580/3581	Parietal	Posthole	1	15	3.95
3643/3642	Occipital	Posthole	3	25	6.58
3759/3758	Mandible	Posthole	1	20	5.26
3839/3840	Cranial vault	Posthole	14	105	27.62
3841/3842	Frontal	Pit	1	25	6.58
Total	-	-	41	380.1	100

Preservation and completeness

The majority of the assemblage displayed a moderate to good level of preservation, though highly fragmentary, and some areas had suffered more erosion of the bone and surface detail than others.

The overall completeness of each individual was minimal with less than 5% of the skeleton represented in each deposit.

Methods

The skeletal remains were recorded following Museum of London Archaeology methodology (Connell and Rauxloh 2007, Powers 2008). This provided a full catalogue of the bones and teeth present, estimates of age and sex, measurements of cranial and post-cranial elements and observations of non-metric traits where possible.

Observable dimorphic features of the skull were used to estimate biological sex. The absence of many of the diagnostic features and other dimorphic skeletal elements such as the pelvis means that in this assemblage, any assessment of sex is provisional at best.

Any observable pathological bone changes were described and the written record was supplemented by digital photographs when necessary. Full details of pathology locations, measurements and all other osteological data can be found in the site archive.

Results

Demographic Data

Each context containing human bone was assessed to determine the minimum number of individuals (MNI). In each case the MNI was calculated as one though giving a total of nine individuals for the site though it is possible that multiple elements from a lesser number of individuals were distributed amongst different contexts. The deposits ranged from 1-18 fragments. Many of the fragments could be pieced back together though no cross-fits between features were found.

Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, tentative sex estimation was only possible in two cases. Skull fragments from fill (3354) of pit [3351] were identifiable as a probable male based on observations on the shape of the supra-orbital ridge and the orbital rim. A fragment of the occipital bone from fill (3643) of posthole [3642] was identifiable as possibly that of a female based on the morphology of the external occipital protuberance.

Age estimation was possible in only one case. A small fragment of mandible was recovered from fill (3839) of posthole [3758]. The third molar on the right side was present in a complete state; the roots of the right canine and the left lateral incisor were

also present. Very little occlusal wear was evident on the third molar and no dentine was exposed resulting in an age estimation of 17-25 years (Brothwell 1981). Whilst the rest of the assemblage had no elements present that would aid in confident age estimation, all of the fragments, based on their size and morphological development could be described as deriving from young adults or adults.

Metric Data

No skeletal elements from which stature estimations or any other metric data could be taken were present.

Palaeopathology

Pathological changes were observed in two cases. Only a very small portion of the skeleton was present in each deposit, making a confident assessment of the pathology and its aetiology difficult.

Metabolic disease

Bilateral and symmetrical areas of osteoporotic pitting were present on the left and right parietal bones, in fill (3839) of posthole [3840]. Porosity in the outer table of the cranial vault is one of the most frequently encountered pathological changes in ancient human skeletal collections. The condition is considered to be associated with anaemia, infectious disease and high parasite burden (Goodman and Martin 2002, 27-31). Historically, iron deficiency anaemia has been the accepted cause of porosity in the cranial vault and orbital roof, and the two are often conflated under the term 'Porotic Hyperostosis'. Recent studies suggest that, whilst related, the two conditions may have different aetiologies (Walker *et al* 2009).

Miscellaneous conditions

Calvarial thickening, with marginal distinction between the inner and outer table was observed on a single fragment of the frontal bone from fill (3841) of pit [3842]. Due to the small size of the fragment, it is almost impossible to speculate at the cause of the condition. Possible causes include Paget's disease which can have similar effects on the bone; the aetiology of this disease remains unknown

Discussion

Whilst the human bone assemblage comprises, largely, fragmentary elements of the skull as secondary deposits, enough exists to show that up to nine individuals are represented in the deposits. An assessment of the sex was only possible in two individuals, one of which was probably male and the other possibly female. Whilst it can be said that all of the individuals were likely to be adult, confident age estimation was only possible for one individual where a fragment of mandible with *in-situ* teeth was present.

Despite the lack of demographic data the assemblage remains important, as it addresses one of the aims highlighted in the research agenda for the East Midlands (Knight, *et al* 2012).

The deposition of disarticulated and isolated human bone fragments is not uncommon for the Iron Age period in England. The paucity of human remains from any context throughout the period has been a subject of great debate for archaeologists and it remains unclear how people disposed of their dead during the Iron Age. That some archaeologically invisible rite must have existed is clear; the archaeologically visible human remains account for around 6% of the population, based on population estimations for the period (Madgwick 2008: 2). The absence of evidence for any formal burial rite and the regular occurrence of 'special deposits', has resulted in a plethora of theories which seek to solve the problem of the missing dead.

The frequency with which elements of the skull are present in pits throughout England in the Iron Age is significant and is mirrored in the assemblage from Brackley. It has been

noted that human remains of this nature are commonly found in grain storage pits and other agricultural contexts (Madgwick 2008). This is certainly the case at Brackley with all of the features containing human remains being part of, or closely associated with, structures associated with grain processing and storage.

Unfortunately the assemblage from Brackley Sawmills is too small to aid understanding the primary funerary tradition of the Iron Age, although it is worth noting that the scattered, partial human remains recovered from this site contrast with those recovered to the north in 1990, which were complete inhumations in graves. This may allow us to consider more broadly the variety of treatment of human remains throughout the Iron Age period. The Sawmills assemblage will also, despite its small size, add to the corpus of data highlighting the importance of human remains as secondary deposits in pits and postholes often associated with agricultural processes during this period.

6.9 The animal bone by Matilda Holmes

Introduction

The faunal remains indicate that this was a largely self-sufficient settlement, but with some redistribution of sheep remains. An aurochs tooth was recovered, which was most likely residual. There was evidence for the remains of a communal meal or feast as well as some deliberate depositions, probably symbolic as part of a closing deposit. The presence of a chicken bone is also significant and possibly points to early international contact and trade.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat' (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010), unless a definite identification could be made.

A method for rapidly recording animal bones was adopted based on Davis (1992), where only 'countable' fragments were recorded. 'Countable' fragments are those which contained at least half of the following areas of anatomical elements: the epiphysis or metaphysis (the ends) of any long bone or vertebra; the acetabulum of the pelvis; the trochlear notch and coronoid process of the ulna; medial projection of the calcaneus; and the astragalus. The zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were recorded if present, as were mandibles and maxillae with teeth and loose teeth. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – cat/rabbit sized; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size).

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988; Sykes 2007) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 1-5, where 1 = fresh bone and 5 = the bone is so badly degraded to be almost unrecognisable (Lyman 1994: 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. Articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table.

No sieved samples were made available, which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

Bones were only included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Due to the nature of the recording method all quantification was done using a

count of epiphyses only. Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear (Farley and Jones 2012; Hambleton 1999; Jones and Sadler 2012; Lemione *et al.* 2014) and bone fusion (Popkin *et al.* 2012; Silver 1969; Zeder *et al.* 2015).

Taphonomy and condition

Bones were in good to fair condition (Table 5). A high proportion exhibited signs of fresh breakage and a considerable number of fragments could be refitted suggesting that the bones were friable and had been subject to minimal post-depositional movement. A fair proportion had been gnawed indicating that some bones at least were not buried immediately, but left on the surface for dogs to chew. A similar proportion of loose teeth to teeth in mandibles were recorded also implying there was a delay in the burial of some long enough for the strong connective tissue holding the teeth in to break down. A few bones (from fill (3257) of pit [3259] and fill (3452) of pit [3454]) exhibited signs of being highly weathered on one surface only, indicating that they were partially exposed and again not immediately buried.

Table 5: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the assemblage

Only bones identified to taxa and/ or element are included. Teeth are not included unless stated

Condition	N	Taphonomy	
Excellent	-	Fresh break	33%
Good	239	Refit	342=65
Fair	127	Gnawed	14%
Poor	6	Loose teeth: teeth	1:1
Very poor	-	in mandibles*	-
		Butchery	8%
Total	372	Burnt	1%

* *deciduous and permanent 4th mandibular premolars and mandibular molars included*

Few butchery marks were recorded, possibly due to the destruction of the ends of bones from canid gnawing. A very small proportion of the assemblage had been burnt.

A curious associated bone group from a ewe c.19-24 months of age was recovered from fill (3258) (pit [3259]). The vertebrae and skull were found on the base of the deposit, which were then covered by a layer of infill, and the upper limbs jumbled up and placed on top. The metapodials and phalanges were missing, implying that it was skinned prior to disposal. The skull was also apparently absent, although a sheep/ goat skull was recorded from elsewhere in the context, which may have been associated with the skeleton originally. A second associated bone group buried next to the sheep limbs comprised an articulated cattle hind leg (femur, tibia, tarsals, metatarsal and 1st phalanges), which indicates that they were buried while some soft tissue remained to hold them together. Cut marks to the metatarsal and astragalus suggest that meat was removed. Both these associated bone groups had isolated elements with canid gnaw marks (sheep proximal ulna and cattle calcaneus and phalanges), which indicates that they had been exposed long enough for a dog(s) to chew, but not long enough for them to be disarticulated and scattered.

One further interesting associated bone group was recovered from pit [3385]. These included various horse limb bones (humeri, femur, pelvis and radius) from at least one individual from fill 3378, three cattle skulls (fills 3383, 3384 and 3385), a possible sheep/ goat skull that was highly fragmented (fill 3385) and a fragment of antler (also from fill 3378). The placement of this unusual group within a pit is highly likely to represent deliberate depositions relating to its final closure and backfilling. Very few other bones were recorded from this pit.

Both these groups of bones from pits [3259] and [3385] were located in the group of large pits to the north of the site, which may have been an area of particular significance to those living at the settlement.

Carcass representation and butchery

Bones from all areas of the carcass were recorded for the major domesticates (Table 6), and when cattle and sheep/ goat assemblages are considered in terms of expected representation (after Brain 1970) they are generally present in similar proportions to those that may be expected if complete animals were culled, processed, consumed and buried in the areas excavated (Fig. 33).

It is possible that cattle and sheep/ goat phalanges and distal metapodials were under-represented, and it may be that these elements were removed with the hide during skinning. This is consistent with a number of knife cuts recorded on two cattle phalanges typical of marks made during this process. Pig remains were not considered in detail due to the small sample size.

There are a number of discrepancies between the cattle and sheep/ goat assemblages. There is a dearth of sheep forelimb elements (scapulae, distal humerus and proximal and distal radii), and this may imply that shoulder joints were taken elsewhere to be consumed and/ or deposited. There were a considerable number of sheep/ goat mandibles, but far fewer skull or horn core fragments, indicating that skulls and mandibles may have been separated and the former taken elsewhere. This has also been observed in the sheep associated bone group described above.

Conversely, the cattle assemblage has similar proportions of horn core, skull elements and mandibles implying that they were processed and disposed of together. There were also far greater numbers of cattle forelimb bones, generally in expected quantities for the burial of all carcass parts, which implies that cattle and sheep/ goat carcasses may have been portioned and distributed differently within the settlement, or even further afield.

Butchery marks were more commonly recorded on cattle bones, which is not surprising given that these larger carcasses would require more disarticulation to reduce to pot-sized joints. Accordingly, the majority of marks could be attributed to the dismemberment and jointing of the carcass of both cattle and sheep/goat. There was also evidence for the removal of cattle horn cores, possibly at the same time as skinning, or to allow the removal of horn from the bone core. As well as skinning marks on cattle phalanges, some knife cuts to the zygomatic area of the skull (below the eye) are also typical of skinning. Cut marks on a hyoid bone from the back of the throat are ambiguous, but may be indicative of the culling method (*i.e.* cutting the throat), blood-letting, tongue removal or removing the head from the neck.

A single horse radius (not from the associated bone group described above) had been chopped through obliquely in the area of the proximal shaft, which is consistent with dismemberment of the foreleg.

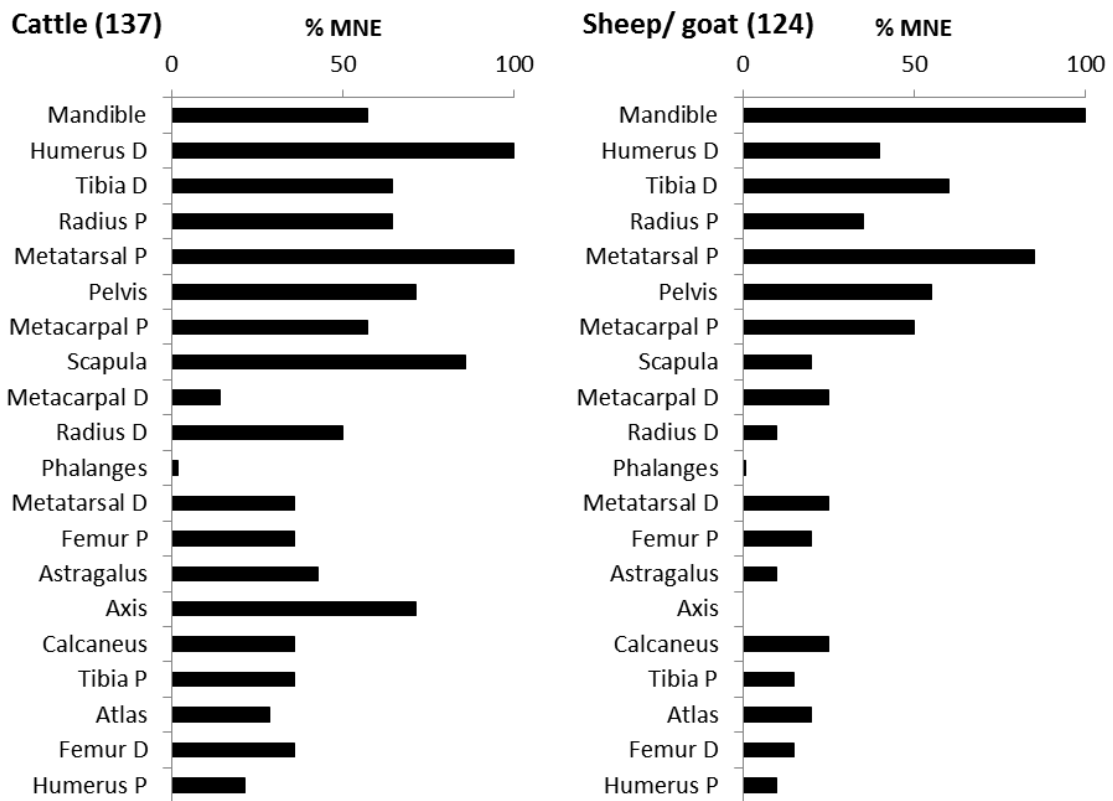
Species representation and diet

Cattle were the most common taxa recorded (Table 7) and, although there were only a few less sheep/ goat bones, the relative size of cattle meant they would have made a far greater contribution to the diet. Pigs were rarely recorded, followed by horse. A few dog and domestic fowl bones were also recovered and single incidences of red deer, duck and passerine (small bird). Given the presence of butchery marks, disarticulated nature of the horse assemblage, and their disposal alongside commonly eaten main domesticates, it is possible that these animals formed part of the diet too. Red deer were represented by the distal shaft and fused distal end of a tibia. It is probable that this animal was hunted and consumed, although there were no butchery marks visible.

Table 6: Anatomical elements recorded. Epiphysis count

Element	cattle	sheep/ goat	pig
Partial Skeleton	-	2	-
Horn core	7	-	-
Skull	3	1	1
Zygomatic	6	3	-
Maxilla with teeth	3	7	3
Loose maxillary teeth	31	35	-
Mandibles with teeth	8	19	4
Loose mandibular teeth	16	51	6
Hyoid	2	2	-
1st cervical vertebra	2	2	-
2nd cervical vertebra	5	-	-
Cervical vertebra	5	2	4
Thoracic vertebra	6	8	-
Lumber vertebra	8	4	-
Sacrum	-	-	1
Scapula	12	4	3
Humerus P	3	2	1
Humerus D	14	8	3
Radius P	9	7	1
Radius D	7	2	-
Ulna	5	2	-
Pelvis	10	11	1
Femur P	5	4	-
Femur D	5	3	-
Tibia P	5	3	-
Tibia D	9	12	-
Calcaneum	5	5	1
Metacarpal P	8	10	-
Metatarsal P	14	17	3
Metacarpal D	2	5	-
Metatarsal D	5	5	2
1st phalange*	1	1	-
2nd phalange*	1	1	-
3rd phalange*	1	-	-
Total	223	238	34

* count adjusted for frequency bias



Minimum number of elements recorded, in order of expected preservation (after Brain 1970) Fig. 33

A single fragment of antler was also recovered, which could have been from a shed set of antlers rather than from a hunted animal. The reliance on terrestrial protein sources in the diet of middle Iron Age populations is consistent with isotopic studies on human bone (Jay and Richards 2007, 187).

Table 7: Species representation
(NISP taken from a restricted recording technique - see method for details)

Taxa	NISP	%
Cattle	280*	46
Sheep/ goat	216*	39
Sheep	22	
Goat	2	
Pig	55	9
Horse	27*	4
Dog	4	1
Red deer	1	-
Deer	1	-
Aurochs	1	-
Domestic fowl	2	-
Duck	1	-
Passerine	1	-
Total	613	

*associated bone groups included as a count of 1

A comparison of this site with contemporary settlements proved limited by local data. A search of the regional database for Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire (Albarella and Pirnie 2008) revealed only one early-mid Iron Age site. When the search was widened to include Oxfordshire (Hambleton 2008), there were far more middle Iron Age sites on which to draw as *comparanda* (see Table 9). It must be noted that the recording method used in this report will produce a bias towards smaller mammals (i.e. sheep and pigs) in any quantification due to the removal of fragmentation bias. For example a complete cattle scapula broken into 5 fragments will be recorded once as the portion containing over half the distal end, whereas with a total fragment (NISP) count this could be recorded as 5. As the larger bones of cattle and horse are likely to break into more pieces, with a traditional recording method using NISP sheep and pigs are likely to be under-represented. With this in mind, the assemblage at Brackley Sawmills generally has a signature more similar to that recorded at Pennyland, Bucks than the Oxfordshire sites, which tend to have fewer cattle and more sheep. The reasons for this are unclear, given the paucity of data from local sites. Hambleton (1999, 59) also notes a reduction in the proportion of cattle in the Oxfordshire region during the middle Iron Age, although she does not attribute this to any specific cause, as sample sizes were low.

A maxillary 1st or 2nd molar from an Aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) was recovered from fill (3871), a posthole from a granary securely dated to the early-mid Iron Age. It was identified based on a comparison with published Aurochs measurements from Irthlingborough (Davis 1989). It is most likely that Aurochs became extinct in Britain by the middle of the Bronze Age (Clutton-Brock 1986), largely due to deforestation and hunting (Wright 2013). It therefore seems probable that this tooth was residual, incorporated into the posthole from the existing strata, reinforced by the slightly poor condition compared to other teeth from the site (Fig. 34).



The aurochs tooth; a: occlusal, b: buccal, c: lingual (scale 2cm) Fig. 34

The assemblage

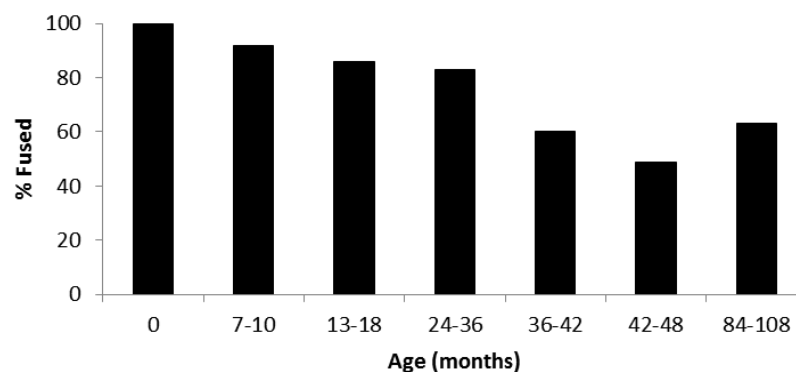
Cattle

The tooth wear and bone fusion data (Table 8; Figs 35 to 36) give similar pictures for the mortality of cattle, both suggesting that animals were largely adult, being culled after they were skeletally mature, or had reached tooth wear stage G or later. There was, however, a smaller cull of animals at around the time of prime meat age, when they would have been nearing maturity c.3 years of age, or wear stage D/E. This implies that animals were important for secondary products such as milk or traction, while some, perhaps those surplus to requirement, were killed for meat. A similar signature was recorded at Pennyland, while the other middle Iron Age sites in Oxfordshire had a far greater proportion of juvenile animals. Three neonatal bones were recovered, indicating that cattle were likely to have been bred in the area.

The morphology of a single pelvis fragment was consistent with that of a female. Four cattle phalanges showed pathological changes to the proximal articulation, either in the form of exostosis or lipping. This is a form of pathology that is associated with wear and tear on the joints, and while it may be age-related, it has also been shown to occur more often in animals used for draught and traction purposes (Bartosiewicz *et al* 1997).

Table 8: Number of mandibles recorded at various wear stages for cattle (Jones and Sadler 2012), Sheep/ goat (Farley and Jones 2012) and Pigs (Lemione *et al* 2014)

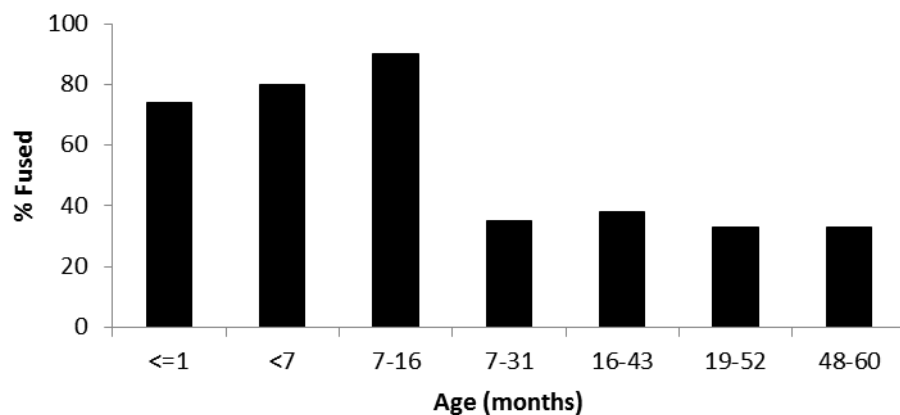
Cattle	No.	Sheep/ goat	No.	Pig	No.
A	-	A	-	1	-
B	-	B	-	2	1
C	1	C	-	3	-
D	-	D	2	4	2
D/E	1	D/E	1	5	-
E	1	E	2	6	-
F	-	F	1	7	1
G	2	F/G	1	8	-
G/H	1	G	7	9	-
H	1	H	1	10	-
J	2	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9		15		4



Cattle fusion data (after Silver 1969) Fig. 35

Sheep/goat

Sheep were more commonly identified than goats in the assemblage (Table 7), as a result the sheep/ goat assemblage will be labelled 'sheep' from this point. In both the fusion and tooth wear data (Table 8; Fig. 35) a large cull of sheep is evident at around prime meat age, at around 24-36 months, or tooth wear stages D-F. There is some evidence for older sheep in the fusion data, but tooth wear implies a large number of animals culled at around wear stage G c.4.5-7 years of age. Therefore, while the majority of sheep were killed for meat, some were apparently kept alive longer, possibly to provide wool or milk. Observations from other sites suggest that sheep husbandry was highly varied, although a similar emphasis on juvenile sheep with some adults has been noted at Pennyland, Buckinghamshire, Tuckwells Pit and Watkins Farm, Oxfordshire. A large number of neonatal bones (18) were recorded, implying that sheep were bred nearby. Morphological features of a sheep pelvis suggest it came from a castrate or ram.



Sheep/goat fusion data (after Popkin *et al* 2012) Fig. 36

Pig

Pigs were nearly all culled as juveniles before reaching 2 years of age or wear stage 4 (Table 8), although both the fusion and tooth wear data show at least one individual surviving until c.24-36 months or wear stage 7, which may have been used for breeding. This is reflected in the presence of a single neonatal bone from a piglet. Pig canines are highly sexually dimorphic, and those present indicate a predominance of male animals, based on 4:2 male: female ratio from mandibular canines and 3:0 maxillary canines. It is of note, however, that it is likely that female canines are subject to poorer preservation and recovery.

Other animals

A single fragment of zygomatic arch from the skull was identified as dog. Horse bones were almost all fused, with the exception of an unfused distal humerus from an animal under c.18 months of age, and a just fusing proximal radius possibly from the same animal, which would have occurred between 15 and 18 months. This suggests that horses were of prime importance for riding and draught purposes, with some young animals being trained. A single complete metacarpal gave a withers height of 1.2m (c.12.2hh).

The presence of two bones (a coracoid and sternum) from domestic fowl (chicken) is significant, as it implies early trade with the Roman economy. These bones both came from pit 3164 (context 3256), close to the group containing the ANIMAL BONE GROUP's. They were part of a fill containing a large number of heavily butchered sheep, pig and cattle bones, largely from lower limb bones (tibia, radius, metapodials and phalanges).

The human bone

Fragments of bone from a human femur (context 3104) and distal humerus (context 3299) were also recorded (see section 6.8).

Discussion

There was some difference in the treatment of sheep/goat and cattle carcasses, with the former being subject to more redistribution. This may have been a means of displaying status or reflecting a local cosmology, and the missing sheep forelimb elements may have been particularly symbolic of social rank or position or used as a gift to the gods, and disposed of in a spatially discrete area of the site, although there were no groupings of left or right elements that are sometimes specifically used in ritual offerings. An interesting deposit containing a butchered sheep and a cattle leg points to a collective meal or feast and was found close to other pits containing a number of likely closure deposits, and remains from a chicken. With only two bones present, it is not appropriate to infer too much with regard to possible links to the continent and extensive trade links. It is possible, given its rarity throughout Britain in this period, that this animal may have been highly sought after and revered in life as a new and alien animal, and possession may reflect wealth or high status. Finds of domestic fowl prior to the late Iron Age are extremely rare, although they have been recorded from occasional early and middle Iron Age sites (Hambleton 2008, 30). It would be useful to date the chicken bones and use isotope analysis to suggest a region of origin. Similarly, it would be desirable to provide a date for the aurochs tooth to help understand formation processes better.

Cattle were largely older and probably kept for traction, particularly in association with an economy heavily reliant on grain, with a small surplus culled for meat. The absence of *comparanda* for the region makes wider interpretations difficult, but the presence of younger animals in Oxfordshire and older animals at the site of Pennyland in Buckinghamshire may indicate that this Midland region was particularly geared towards arable production (Table 9).

Sheep and pigs were culled for meat, with some older sheep present that may have been used for wool and milk. Neonatal livestock imply that animals were bred close by, and that the overall husbandry of the site was one based on a self-sufficient economy. Hill (1995, 88) has suggested that the middle Iron Age was typified by a complex society, based on strong regional cultural identities that included contact and trade with other European countries. It is likely that this was true of the people living at this settlement, evidenced by the unusually early chicken bone and possibility that this was an area for which surplus arable production was key.

Table 9: Contemporary sites in the region

N = total number of cattle, sheep/ goat and pig fragments

	Site type	Date	Reference	N	% cattle	% sheep	% pig
Pennyland, Bucks	Open settlement	E-MIA	Holmes 1993	1148	62	30	8
Halfpenny Lane, Oxon	Occupation	MIA	Lovett 1991	210	41	51	8
Tuckwells Pit, Oxon	Settlement	MIA	Wilson 1998	535	27	71	2
Mingies Ditch, Oxon	Enclosed settlement	MIA	Wilson 1993	1538	34	59	7
Watkins farm, Oxon	Enclosed settlement	MIA	Wilson and Allison 1990	921	44	47	9
Slade farm, Oxon	Settlement	MIA	Hammon 2001	178	39	55	6
Brackley Sawmills, Northants	Grain processing	MIA		583	49	41	9

6.10 Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

There are very small quantities of fuel ash slag, ferrous slag and a possible fragment from a copper alloy casting crucible. These suggest that some iron and copper alloy working was carried out on the site, but there is insufficient evidence to indicate that it was on any significant scale.

From the fill (3443) of gully [3444] forming part of Structure 1, there is a single fragment of fuel ash slag, 35mm in diameter and weighing 20g. From the fill (3576) of posthole [3577] there are four small lumps of fuel ash slag weighing 6g. Light grey and vesicular fuel ash slag is indicative of high temperature burning, but cannot indicate any particular process.

From hollow in-fill layer (3118) there is a small fragment of ferrous slag weighing 3g and from the fill (3501) of posthole [3502] (Granary G4) there is a small lump of ferrous slag weighing 6g.

From the fill (3372) of posthole [3373] (Granary G6) there is a small lump of fuel ash slag attached to a small piece of ceramic, together weighing 2g. The ceramic has a grey core and a white inner surface, with a grey cindery texture. This may be a small fragment of a crucible used in copper alloy casting, but too little survives to be certain.

6.11 The environmental remains by Val Fryer

Introduction

Thirty-four samples were bulk floated by MOLAN and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1 – 3. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). Most plant remains were charred, but occasional de-watered seeds were noted within pit [3200] (sample 23) and flue fill (3156) (sample 20). Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also present within most assemblages.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities in all but one sample. Preservation is very variable; cereals within grain deposit (3133), from pit [3139] (samples 12 and 16) and pit [3310] (sample 45) are extraordinarily well preserved, whilst specimens from elsewhere are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures. Many grains are also fragmented. This latter condition is thought to be a result of post-depositional mechanical damage, as rounded transverse breaks typically seen on gristed or roughly milled grains are not noted.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with wheat being predominant in most instances. However, the assemblage from pit [3310] is distinctly barley dominant. Of the wheat grains, most are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) and spelt glume bases are also recorded. However, a small number of more rounded hexaploid type grains are noted within the assemblage from sample 12. A high density of the barley from Brackley is hulled (i.e. minimally processed), with occasional grains still maintaining significant parts of the awn base. Asymmetrical lateral grains of six row barley (*H. vulgare*) are recorded within at least seven of the assemblages studied. It is also of particular note that numerous grains within the assemblage from pit [3310] have regular small holes in their surfaces, which are probably the result of beetle/insect damage. The same assemblage also contains occasional grains which are very sunken and concave, possibly indicating that they germinated prior to burning. Although oats are recorded, they are generally scarce, and it is thought most likely that all are present as contaminants of the main wheat and barley crops.

Seeds of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs are present within most assemblages, although generally at a very low density. Taxa noted most frequently include fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A small number of seeds similar in size to the grains including brome (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) are also noted. Wetland plant remains and tree/shrub macrofossils (including sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets, hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments and a small piece of sloe type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone) are scarce, with all being noted within the post-hole fills. Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are relatively abundant, but other plant macrofossils are scarce. However, bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragments are present within the assemblage from pit [3310] and indeterminate buds, culm nodes and inflorescence fragments are also recorded.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which are noted within most assemblages, are generally thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. However, occasional pieces are distinctly hard and brittle, possibly suggesting that they are bi-products of the combustion of coal. Coal fragments (coal 'dust') are also recorded, but it is thought most likely that these and the associated residues are all derived from either the spreading of night soil during the later medieval and post medieval periods or the use of steam implements on the land during the early modern era. Bone fragments (many of which are burnt/calcined) are present within a number of assemblages and small mammal/amphibian bones are also relatively common. However, a number of the latter may be modern contaminants. Other remains include small fragments of burnt or fired clay, splinters of burnt stone, ferrous globules and hammer scale and agglomerations of vitreous material. Burnt shells of terrestrial and marsh snails are also recorded within four of the post-hole assemblages.

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by contexts type.

Pit fills (Appendix 6, Table 6.1)

Thirteen samples are from pits of Middle Iron Age date. Eight assemblages (samples 13, 25, 26, 39, 51, 73, 93 and 95) appear to be principally composed of small quantities of domestic midden waste, some of which may have been deliberately placed within the pit fills, whilst the remainder are possible accidental inclusions derived from scattered refuse. Cereal grains, charcoal and bone fragments are recorded throughout, with many of the grains being very puffed and distorted. It is thought most likely that such preservation may indicate that the material was either spilled during culinary preparation (and subsequently burnt on more than one occasion) or formed part of the kindling/fuel used within the hearth (cereal processing waste being frequently utilised for such purposes). The assemblages from pits [3208] (sample 30) and [3259] (sample 37) may also be domestic in origin, although in the former, bone fragments are absent, whilst in the latter, plant macrofossils are scarce. However, fill (3257) is recorded as containing high densities of both pottery and bone, including an articulated, partial ewe carcass. Pits [3200] and [3202] (samples 23 and 24) were of an unusual paired form and thought to have a specific function, however the assemblage indicates only low density of domestic midden waste.

The most outstanding of the pit assemblages is that from fill (3309) within pit [3310], a feature which is thought to be associated with the processing and/or storage of grain. The assemblage is large (i.e. circa 1.2 litres in volume) and is barley dominant, although wheat grains/chaff and a small number of oats are also present. Weed seeds, several of which are of a similar size to the grains, are also relatively common. Such material would

appear to be derived from a part processed batch of barley, with the damaged and sprouted condition of some grains (see above) possibly suggesting that it had been in storage prior to burning. Cereal stores, whether above ground structures or grain pits, appear to have been cleaned on a regular basis, with waste materials being burnt prior to the storage of the new crop, presumably as a means of destroying destructive pests.

Post-hole fills (Appendix 6, Table 6.2)

Thirteen samples are from post-hole fills. All are possible components of four-post structures, with three (samples 109, 110 and 111) being parts of the same building. Sample 64 is from the fill of a post-hole apparently forming part of a 'granary', but the material recovered is essentially identical to that from the aforementioned assemblages. The interpretation of such four-post structures has long been debated, but in the current instance, the presence of grain within each assemblage would appear to suggest that all probably acted as small, above ground grain stores or straw ricks. It is currently unclear whether any of the structures may have been destroyed by accidental conflagration, but it is noted that the assemblages are mostly small, and possibly don't contain sufficient material to be indicative of destructive *in situ* burning. It is, perhaps, more likely that the macrofossils are largely derived from burnt storage waste, which appears to have been abundant within the immediate vicinity. The presence of the burnt mollusc shells within posthole [3885] (G18) is a little puzzling, but it is tentatively suggested that they may be derived from plant materials which were used to cover/thatch the ricks.

Two assemblages (samples 87 and 88) are from post-holes associated with the roundhouse/threshing building. Both are small and very sparse, possibly suggesting that the interiors of the structure was kept scrupulously clean as a means of preventing accidental fires.

The highest density of material recorded is that within the assemblage from posthole [3642], fill (3716) (sample 110). The composition of the assemblage is closely paralleled by that from post-hole [3726]. These postholes form the same north-west corner of a four-post structure, one a re-cut of the other.

Other features (Appendix 6, Table 6.3)

Two of the most significant assemblages from the Brackley site are those from context (3133) within pit [3139], a dump of burnt grain of Middle Iron Age date. Wheat is predominant, with the majority of the cereals being of a robust elongated form typical of spelt. Spelt glume bases are common and at least one fragmentary spikelet, with the grains still tightly enclosed within the glumes, is also recorded. Although it was originally surmised that the material could be derived from a burnt pit lining, comprising grain which had germinated during storage (cf assemblages from Fison Way, Thetford (Murphy 1991) and experimental results reported by Reynolds (1974 and 1981), this is clearly not the case as none of the cereals display any evidence of sprouting (i.e. concave profiles and/or elongated embryo ends). It would, therefore, appear far more likely that the remains are derived from either an accidental fire during the parching of the grain (an essential stage of the processing of glumed wheat during which the cereal is released from the chaff by heating), from the catastrophic destruction of stored grain or from burnt storage waste (see above pit [3310]).

The assemblage from flue fill (3156) (sample 20) is, perhaps, a little unusual, given the context. Charred plant macrofossils (other than fragments of charcoal/charred wood) are scarce, but de-watered roots and seeds are common, possibly suggesting that at some stage after the structure fell out of use, the flue became water filled or had water flowing through it. The seeds noted within the assemblage appear to indicate that post-usage, the structure was surrounded by rough, open grassland.

Three assemblages (samples 69, 70 and 75) are from gullies associated with domestic structures of Middle Iron Age date. Cereals are reasonably abundant within ring gully or

hayrick [3442] (sample 69), and as most are quite poorly preserved and fragmented, it is assumed that they may be derived from grains which were frequently burnt after accidental spillage during culinary preparation. Similar material is also recorded within ring gully (roundhouse/threshing structure) [3461] (sample 75), although in this instance, the presence of both ferrous residues and vitreous globules may suggest that either small scale smithing was occurring within the near vicinity or an occupant of the structure was engaged in such activities. The assemblage from eaves drip gully [3444] (sample 70) is extremely small and sparse, containing only a few grains and occasional flecks of charcoal. It is assumed that much of this material is derived from scattered refuse which was accidentally incorporated within the gully fill.

Samples 10 and 11 (contexts (3122) and (3114) respectively) are both from layers of midden material of Late Iron Age date, which either accumulated in or were deposited within a large natural hollow. Both assemblages are quite sparse, although that from layer (3122) does contain a high density of charcoal, possibly suggesting material derived from a hearth or similar feature.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages from Brackley offer a very interesting insight into various aspects of the everyday life of an Iron Age settlement. It would appear that the production, processing and storage of grain was of considerable importance to the occupants, with wheat probably being grown on the loam/clay soils to the north and west of Brackley, whilst barley was better suited to the free-draining loam soils to the south. Primary processing waste is actually quite scarce, and although this could be a result of the destruction of the remains during high temperature combustion, it is, perhaps, more likely that much of the cereal represented within the assemblages is present as semi-cleaned or prime grain. It would appear that cereals were being stored above ground in various post-built structures (as at the contemporary site of St Osyth in Essex – Fryer 2007), with these stores being cleaned on a regular basis before the introduction of a new crop. Grain was probably given a final clean and sort as it was required by the occupants (cf similar results from Loves Farm, St Neots – Fryer in prep.), with the dross generated being used as tinder, kindling or fuel or fed to the local livestock. Domestic structures on the site appear to have been kept very clean, with all refuse being systematically disposed of within pit middens. Some of the latter may have remained open to the elements for an extended period (cf. the comminuted state of some charred material) allowing for the wind dispersal of refuse and its subsequent accidental incorporation within other features.

As assessment of the grain rich assemblages from Brackley has only allowed a very brief study of this unusual and nationally important material, it is strongly recommended that the following samples are fully quantified and analysed:

Table 10: Samples recommended for further quantification and analysis

Sample No.	Feature Type	Interpretation
Sample 45	Pit	Dump of possible processing waste
Sample 111	Post hole	Four-post structure
Samples 109/121/135	Post holes	Four-post structures
Samples 12/16		Grain dump

In addition, analysis of the waste assemblages from samples 13, 25 and 30 may provide valuable insights into day to day domestic activities.

7.1 Period 2: Medieval to post-medieval (11th century to 19th century)

Very faint traces of furrows aligned approximately south-west to north-east were observed in the top of the hollow after initial machine stripping, and also in the higher chalk/limestone part on the north side of the excavation area (Fig 2). These were not excavated, except in a hand-dug test slot through the hollow infill deposits, but were GPS planned and clearly show that the land was once part of the medieval open field system around Brackley. A sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware was recovered from the fill of the excavated furrow. The furrows had been severely truncated during the construction and use of the Sawmills in the 20th century. Certainly it was clear that the site had been subject to wide-scale ground reduction as no topsoil or subsoil was present, only modern overburden, which consisted of recently derived material, including deposits of sorted, crushed ironstone and 'Type 1' as well as soil-based material containing modern plastics, etc.

7.2 Pottery by Tora Hylton

A single sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware (CTS 324*) weighing 17.7g was recovered from furrow [3123]. The fabric is hard, pale pink in colour and the exterior surface is decorated with applied strips and a very worn green glaze. Stylistically the decoration suggests that this body sherd may originate from a Brill/Boarstall jug dating to c.AD 1200-?1500.

7.3 Other finds by Tora Hylton

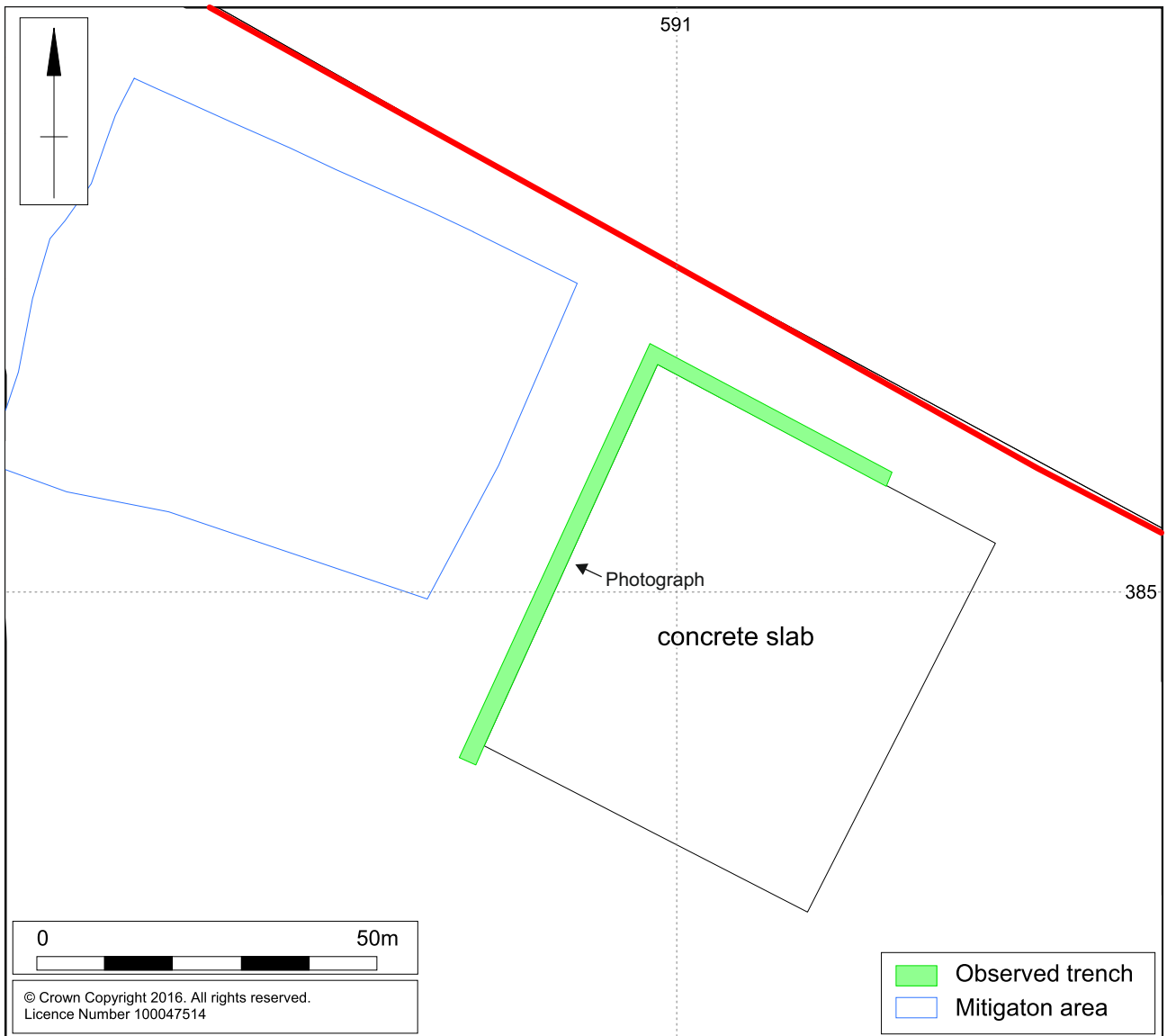
Two copper alloy pins were recovered from the upper hollow deposit (SF 19, 26); only one is complete, measuring 38mm in length. Both examples have circular-sectioned shanks, one surmounted by a small flat circular head (cf Margeson 1993, fig 5, 45) measuring c.1.5mm in diameter and the other a small globular head (Ibid 1993, fig 5, 48) measuring 1mm in diameter (SF 19). A late medieval/early post-medieval date is suggested for these pins.

A plate fragment (SF 5) was recovered from furrow [3124]. It has a curved profile (c.81 x 35mm and c.3-4mm thick) and it is pierced by an iron nail with a rectangular-sectioned shank; one side is flat and the other side is concave and displays signs of excessive wear. It may be a fragment of an ox shoe.

7.4 The monitoring area

Within the monitoring area two 2.5m wide trenches were mechanically excavated to a depth of 2.5m to 3m. They were positioned alongside the north-east and north-west sides of a concrete slab associated with a former building (Fig. 37). The sides of these trenches were cleaned and examined and deposits matching those observed in the glacial hollow were identified. The north-west trench extended approximately 45m from the mitigation area, and the same deposits were observed at this distance indicating that the hollow extended downhill towards Northampton Road. Although not retained, small fragments of middle Iron Age pottery were observed in the deposits.

Due to the nature of the mechanical excavation it was not possible to discern the presence of further discrete features underlying the deposits.



Hollow deposits, looking north-west

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Overview

Two periods of archaeological activity were identified at the site, middle to late Iron Age (5th century BC to 1st century BC) and the medieval to post-medieval period (11th century to 19th century). During the middle to late Iron Age period the site was used exclusively for the processing and storage of grain, taking place, respectively, within a large, naturally formed hollow and on a plateau of chalk/limestone. The medieval to post-medieval activity was represented by a series of poorly-preserved cultivation furrows, following an approximate south-west to north-east alignment.

8.2 Middle to late Iron Age

Grain storage, processing and associated features

The excavated remains strongly suggest that from the 5th century BC onwards until the late Iron Age the main function of this site was large-scale grain processing and storage. The largely unstratified nature of the remains and only broadly dateable pottery makes assessment of the development of the use of the area over time impossible. It is clear however that the hollow, probably a glacial or localised peri-glacial feature, was identified as an ideal location for the storage and processing of grain.

The results of the environmental assessment indicate that grain, including wheat, barley and oat was likely to have been stored in the pits and the four-post structures, as well as sheaves of wheat, perhaps after drying in the hayrick.

Deposits of burnt grain were present in features across the site. The general absence of associated weed seeds and other items indicates that the wheat had undergone at least the first stage of processing, or that an effective method of weed control was in place. The environmental analysis has determined that both wheat and barley were being processed together, although in pit [3310] the deposit is predominantly barley. One granary (G14), contained a considerable quantity of burnt grain, dispersed throughout the fills of both the original posthole and the re-cut, and two chalk cut pits contained substantial discrete deposits of burnt grain. It is not clear whether this burning was caused as a result of careless parching or an accidental fire in a granary, although the presence of small charred wood fragments might indicate the latter. There is little physical evidence for parching either, except for two fragments of heat-affected saddle quern, which may have been re-used for small-scale parching.

The vast majority of the pits identified as grain storage pits had vertical sides and flat bases, similar to those at the middle to late Iron Age site at Kennel Farm, Basingstoke (Chapman 1996), with none showing the 'beehive' profile predominant at sites such as Danebury Ring Hillfort (Cunliffe 2013). It is highly likely that the pits were used for the long-term storage of threshed wheat and barley. Experimentation with grain storage in chalk pits (Wrigley, Corke, Seetharaman and Faubion 2014) has shown that although a porous material (to water), the combination of dry grain and an airtight seal of clay or other impervious material will have done enough to preserve a high proportion of the grain until required the following season. It may be deduced from this that the pits were dug in the hot summer months of harvest, and left open for a few days to dry before being filled with grain. The advantage of chalk over other geology, such as clay, is that it rarely cracks and shrinks when dry, thus further enhancing the anaerobic conditions required for preservation.

Two of the grain storage pits had been left open to fill naturally and displayed the classic V-shaped fill profile of seasonal weathering and erosion of the sides of the pit and above ground material. Similar examples were seen at the Iron Age site at Pennyland, Milton Keynes (*cf* pits 81 and 130) (Williams 1993, p31) as well as at Danebury (Cunliffe 2013). One of the Brackley examples had an unusual lower fill, consisting of a discrete deposit of burnt barley, perhaps accidentally burnt during the chaff removal process or as a result

of a storage fire. What is interesting about this discrete assemblage was that some grains showed evidence of sprouting, indicating storage in a pit prior to burning (whether accidental or otherwise). Both pits were eventually deliberately backfilled, presumably to level off the ground surface.

The roundhouse/threshing structure (Structure 1) may have been used for flour production. This process will have required an enclosed, dry space, free from all but the lightest draught. The much-altered porch/windbreak structure and internal divisions will have facilitated this and use would have been made of the morning light via the wide, open entranceway. There is a clear empty space towards the rear of the structure, perhaps for storage of the bagged flour or to store the querns when not in use. Unusually for Northamptonshire Iron Age sites, the structure is very well-preserved and well-sealed. Its construction in the hollow and the subsequent build-up of material above the disused structure prevented damage by the plough and the 20th century sawmill buildings. The lack of later damage and lateral loss of the uppermost archaeological horizon common to most sites has preserved additional structural elements such as the wall slot and also an erosive hollow around a roof post closest to the entrance, perhaps scoured out by a combination of wind and rain during the life of the building. The south-west roof post had been re-cut at least twice, indicating a possible weakness in the structure, or that a small post was used that was not sufficient for purpose. The deepest of these postholes at (0.48m) may have been the final successful repair.

Interestingly, samples recovered from within the roundhouse/threshing structure contained relatively fewer burnt grains and other material than other samples, particularly those from the roundhouse ring gully, suggesting the structure was kept meticulously clean.

Field systems and major linear boundaries

No ditch boundaries, used to delineate areas, were present; instead a boundary was formed by a distinct south-west to north-east alignment of pits that marked the western limit of the grain processing activity. To the west of the boundary were scattered elongated oval pits and postholes, contrasting with the cluster of broadly circular grain pits, and structures, to the east. It is probable that this boundary was open, or allowed freedom of movement, as oval pit [3139] contained a discrete deposit of burnt grain (deposited whilst still hot enough to scorch the surrounding material), the aftermath of a catastrophic granary fire or parching disaster hastily deposited in a nearby pit away from other structures, though crucially not one used for long-term grain storage.

This pit alignment indicates that un-enclosed settlements could contain boundaries enclosing or separating distinct areas but not in ditched form, a characteristic of later Iron Age settlement. A similar pit-boundary was identified immediately to the south during excavations south of Northampton Road (South Midlands Archaeology/CBA 2015). There, an east to west slightly curvilinear alignment of storage pits separated an area of intense activity to the north from much less intense activity to the south. Another late middle to late Iron Age pit boundary was identified at Woodside Farm, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. This was similarly aligned south-west to north-east, and was associated with a co-axial field system, later replaced by small ditched enclosures (Muldowney 2015).

Structured deposition

There was a small number of apparently structured deposits across the site in a variety of locations and settings. Two examples pertain to animal bone waste. The upper fills of the possible well contained a collection of horse limb bones (humeri, femur, pelvis and radii), three cattle skulls, a possible sheep/ goat skull and a fragment of antler. Specialist analysis of this unusual group of remains has indicated that they were deliberate depositions relating to the final closure and backfilling of the site. This may have been an

event carried out contemporaneously with the closure of the roundhouse-type structure.

The second example from grain storage pit [3259] comprised the articulated and disarticulated remains of a ewe that had been skinned and prepared for consumption. The non-consumable parts of the carcass were deposited first and covered over, the limbs being deposited after consumption, disarticulated and separate from the carcass. A second collection of bones within the same pit was also partially articulated. This comprised a cattle hind leg with cut marks indicating the meat was removed, presumably for consumption also. These remains suggest that food was consumed at the site, but with only one example recovered, the implication is that this event took place only once and was possibly associated with the closure of the site.

Also likely to be associated with the closure of the site, is the deposition of a reaping-hook within an oval pit, inside the roundhouse-type structure. The placement of this object, complete with bone handle displaying signs of excessive wear and use, as well as possible impressions of grain on the handle is considered a deliberate act to symbolise the end of an activity or use of an area, and also shows that the object was a practical, utilised item. The reaping-hook was found lying flat, as though deliberately placed, not at an angle as if thrown in. In addition it had been partially packed into clay extracted from a few metres away. It was associated with two symbolic objects: a small oval, flat stone that had been subject to heat, possibly a whetstone, and a fragmented or deliberately damaged fragment of stone apparently replicating a broken quern. The selection of and positioning of these items within the pit and the positioning of the pit within the working area, inside the building appear to have been deliberate and may well represent the symbolic closure of this particular activity in this activity area.

Finds, craft, industry and exchange

Grain processing as an industry

A small number of saddle querns/grinding stones were recovered, two of which were heat-affected and thought to have been re-used as hearth bases, or perhaps, to parch small, controllable quantities of grain for removal of the chaff. An absence of burning or scorching within the roundhouse-type structure indicates that there was no hearth or fire and thus parching was taking place elsewhere. Despite the (relatively) small number of querns recovered, the considerable number of four-post granary structures, the reaping-hook and the unusually high quantity of burnt grain strongly suggest that grain processing, presumably including production, was taking place here on a wide scale, and for a considerable period of time.

Fabric manufacture/repair

One recovered object indicated that the manufacture and repair of textiles was taking place, probably in the vicinity, as this example of a double-pointed bone needle was likely to have been a casual loss.

Hunting/consumption

A single, small slingshot used for the hunting of wild birds and mammals was recovered from a one posthole of a four-post granary. There are many examples of slingshots from both the Iron Age and Roman periods, such as at Danebury Hill Fort. These objects have also been used in martial context, but it appears more likely here to have been used as a means of supplementing the diet and providing feather, down and skins; and possibly also bones for needles and awls.

Curation

The recovery of a worn aurochs tooth may indicate that abstract objects, not just practical items, such as tools, for example, could be curated for long periods of time. It is generally accepted that aurochs became extinct in the British Isles during the middle Bronze Age, so if this derived from a recently deceased animal, would be of considerable significance. Although unworked, the tooth may have been used as a game piece or was simply a treasured item.

Trade

Two chicken bones, both recovered close to a ewe carcass and cattle hind leg, are unusual finds. The presence of domestic fowl bones from Iron Age contexts is significant, as they are still rare in Britain. Domestic fowl are thought to have originated in south-east Asia, spreading to central Europe by the seventh century BC. In Britain, the earliest records date to the Early Iron Age, as at Blackhorse Road, Hertfordshire and Houghton Down, Hampshire. By around 100BC, Britain was increasing trade with continental Europe and it is possible that the chicken was a status symbol of the Iron Age elite (Poole 2010). The presence of the bones therefore indicates that either this settlement was wealthy enough to trade with the continent, or had links to those that did.

The agricultural economy and landscape

Although there is no direct evidence for arable cultivation at the Sawmills, Foxhills, Radstone Fields or land south of Northampton Road sites, the sheer extent of the settlement, grain processing and storage must surely indicate that wheat, spelt and barley (subject to receiving the results of the environmental analysis) were being cultivated in the surrounding fields. The same factors also suggest that perhaps large-scale processing, storage and perhaps even flour or bread production, was taking place here perhaps for distribution beyond the immediate settlement to the north. Further to this, there was evidence from the animal bone assemblage that cattle were being used for traction, and presumably for pulling not only the plough but also carts and waggons. Certain bones displayed wear that indicated traction and the general age of the culled animal also indicated a preference for traction over consumption.

Iron Age settlement in the vicinity

Middle to late Iron Age occupation and use of the land to north-east of modern Brackley was extensive. Recent excavations and current work show that a large swathe of land from south of Northampton Road north towards Radstone Fields (Albion Archaeology 2014) and north-eastward across Foxhills (MOLA in progress) towards Radstone village was occupied in this period. Each of these sites contained features – multiple granary-type structures, storage pits and also stone-lined pits – similar to those identified at the Sawmills site, but in addition had large C-shaped enclosures and roundhouses, indicating either mixed use or changes in use over time. Whilst the archaeological remains at each site are not physically connected, they reveal the wider and contemporary use of the landscape throughout the Iron Age period, with clear zones for domestic occupation and industrial use or occupation. With information from other archaeological interventions in the area, as well as aerial and geophysical surveys, there is a large data set available to analyse and draw together to produce a study of the landscape and its use during the Iron Age period. There is enormous potential for further synthetic analysis of these sites and their artefactual and ecofactual assemblages which could contribute to our understanding of Iron Age settlement in the region and beyond.

Due to the discrete nature of the majority of the features and the difficulties of differentiation and classification of middle Iron Age pottery, it has been impossible to determine a clear sequence of events over time, however it seems most likely that most of the categories of features were used contemporaneously throughout the period, with new pits dug as required and structures replaced as needed. Where stratification allowed, it has been established that after the bulk of the grain processing activity shifted away from the area, the roundhouse type structure was formally closed, with the deposition of the reaping-hook, “whetstone” and “quern”, and later, a small number of pits were cut through the disused eaves-drip gully, as well as a granary of unusual form. The final act of abandonment was the in-filling of the hollow with heavy clay/silt material most likely as a result of agricultural activity. Indeed the upper deposit was very dark grey and is likely to have contained humic material, perhaps accumulated from midden material derived from the adjacent settlements.

Where material similar to that in-filling the hollow was present in the storage pits, it can be deduced these features were still partly open at the time of abandonment and filled in at the same time. This in-filling of the hollow, thereby sealing all the previous activity, was the last traceable act within this area until the medieval or post-medieval period. Just as at the Sawmills site, it is of note that no activity later than middle Iron Age was identified at the surrounding sites either.

8.3 Medieval and post-medieval

Agricultural practices

Although the archaeological remains on the site can reveal little about the changes and development of transitional period sites in the East Midlands, it can be surmised that there was an abrupt end to use of the site in the early Roman period, due to the infilling of the hollow, but possibly also due to the increasing Romanisation of the region and a shift in land use and settlement patterns. There is no trace of this change in land use on the site so it is assumed that it was either completely abandoned or that any activity such as pastoral use would have left no archaeological trace, until the medieval period.

From as early as the 11th century onwards the land was transformed into cultivated open fields by the establishment of a series of ridge and furrow cultivation strips, which, according to the artefacts observed on the surface of the fills, continued in use into the post-medieval period.

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APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF CONTEXTS

Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
707	Cut of pit	Near vertical sides with a concave base		-
708	Fill of 707	Dark grey-brown silty clay, frequent small to medium sub-angular limestone		Pottery Sample 5
709	Posthole	Near vertical sides with a slightly concave base		-
710	Fill of 709	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate small to medium sub-angular limestone		Pottery Sample 6
711	Posthole	Near vertical sides with a flat base		-
712	Fill of 711	Mid orange-brown silty clay, moderate small to medium sub-angular limestone		Sample 7
713	Posthole	U-shaped profile		-
714	Fill of 713	Dark grey-brown, frequent small to medium sub-angular limestone		Pottery; animal bone Sample 1
715	Posthole	U-shaped profile		-
716	Fill of 715	Dark grey-brown silty clay, frequent small to large rounded limestone, flint and burnt stone		Pottery Sample 2
3102	Fill of 3103	Compact, mid grey-brown chalky-clay with Occasional sub-angular chalk (large), occasional flecks of charcoal, rare medium sub-angular ironstone	D: 0.28 Ø: 1.05	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3103	Pit	Circular. Sharp break from surface with vertical sides slightly undercutting at points. Uneven but generally flat base.	D: 0.28 Ø: 1.05	--
3104	Layer	Friable, very dark brown-grey clay with frequent moderate chalk and flint, sub-angular, and frequent charcoal flecks	D: < 0.35	--
3105	Layer	Compact, light grey-brown clay with frequent chalk, rounded and sub-rounded, frequent flint, sub-angular and occasional charcoal	D: < 0.50	Pottery; flint SF1
3106	Layer	Compact, light grey clay with rare small fragments of chalk throughout.	D: 0.20	--
3107	Layer	Compact, orange-grey clay with rare small fragments of chalk throughout.	D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone SF2; SF4
3108	Fill of 3109	Compact, orange-brown-grey clay with rare small fragments of chalk throughout.	L: 0.70 W: 0.55 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone SF3
3109	Posthole	Circular. Steep-sided with a flat base	L: 0.70 W: 0.55 D: 0.40	--
3110	Layer	Firm, mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent flecks and small pieces of sub-angular chalk.	L: 0.30 W: 0.20 D: 0.09	Pottery; flint
3111	Layer	Firm, dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal.	L: 2+ W: 1+ D: 0.2	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3112	Layer	Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with moderate medium sized pieces of chalk.	L: 2+ W: 1+ D: 0.04	--
3113	Layer	Compact, mid brown-yellow clay Stone: small to moderate sub-angular sandstone, limestone and flint.	D: 0.16	Pottery; animal bone
3114	Layer	Friable, dark grey silty clay with Cotswold stone,	D: 0.26	Pottery;

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		occasional small sub-angular ironstone, rare small sub-angular chalk and charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional flint.		animal bone Sample 11
3115	Layer	Friable, mid brown-red clay silt with rare flecks of charcoal common small sub-angular fragments of Cotswold stone	D: 0.15	Pottery
3116	Layer	Compact, light yellow-brown clay with Cotswold stone common, medium sub-angular. Occasional rounded, river worn flint. Occasional charcoal flecks.	D: 0.06	--
3117	Layer	Compact, mid yellow-brown clay with occasional small-medium angular Cotswold stone and charcoal flecks throughout.	D: 0.20	SF19; SF20
3118	Layer	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk.	L: 1 W: 2.08 D: 0.15	Pottery; animal bone; slag
3119	Fill of 3121	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent small and medium chalk fragments.	D: 0.56 Ø: 1.59	Pottery; animal bone Sample 9
3120	Fill of 3121	Friable to firm, Mid grey-brown Clay silt with frequent small and medium chalk with occasional patches of chalk grit.	D: 0.56 Ø: 1.59	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3121	Pit	Circular. Straight, near vertical sides. Flat base	D: 0.56 Ø: 1.59	--
3122	Layer	Firm, dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small chalk fragments throughout.	L: 1 W: 2 D: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone Sample 10
3123	Fill of 3124	Compact, mid brown clay with occasional small to medium pieces of chalk/limestone. Occasional medium fragments of burnt stone. Rare small angular fragments of flint.	W: 3.8 D: 0.18	Pottery SF5
3124	Furrow	Linear. SSE-NNW aligned. Wide and very shallow u-shaped profile. Flat base	W: 3.8 D: 0.18	--
3125	Layer	Compact, dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks.	D: 0.40	Pottery
3126	Layer	Firm, dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular pieces of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	L: 1.8 W: 1.40 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone SF16
3127	Fill of 3128	Firm to friable, mid grey sandy, silty clay with moderate small charcoal fragments and flecks. Chalk fragments throughout.	W: 1.54 D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone
3128	Pit	Circular. Gradual break from surface, steep but sloping sides, c.45 degrees. Slightly uneven. Gradual break to base. Generally flat although uneven in a small dip in central part.	D: 0.40 Ø: 1.80	--
3129	Fill of 3130	Compact, dark white grey clay with charcoal: occasional small angular chunks; chalk: occasional flecks and angular chunks, small limestone: rare small and medium sub-angular.		--
3130	Pit	Possibly sub-square. Probable sharp break from surface in one surviving edge. Irregular but fairly steep, not vertical. Sharp break to base. Mostly flat but uneven (chalk).	D: 0.28 Ø: 0.90	--
3131	Layer	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk: common, small - medium flecks, sub-angular; limestone: occasional small-medium sub-angular.	D: 0.16 max	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3132	Fill of 3139	Compact, mid brown-grey clay with chalk - abundant mid to large slabs, common, small and medium angular, some burnt to a light pink colour; stones burnt on underside but not on top side. Charcoal including burnt grains; occasional small flecks.	D: 0.14	--
3133	Fill of 3139	Friable, mixed dark brown and light grey pink clay with Charcoal: burnt grain, abundant irregular patches, lenses of sooting and patches of burnt grain. Chalk and limestone: common, small sub-angular, some burnt pink, others grey.	D: 0.12	Sample 12 Sample 16
3134	Fill of 3139	Compact, mid brown clay with chalk/limestone: occasional heat affected small and medium angular, some medium slabs. Charcoal/ burnt grain: occasional small sub-rounded and flecks. Thin lens of sooting at base of deposit.	D: 0.12	--
3135	Fill of 3137	Compacted, mid greyish brown with a green hue silty clay with frequent sub-angular limestone	L: 2.10 W: 1.80 D: 0.32 Ø: 2.00	Pottery; animal bone; flint Sample 13
3136	Fill of 3137	Firm, mid yellowish orange sandy clay with frequent sub-angular limestone	L: 2.10 W: 1.80 D: 0.40	--
3137	Pit	Sub-circular. Sharp break of slope at top, with undercutting sides to north and gradually sloping to south. Flat base	L: 2.10 W: 1.80 D: 0.36	--
3138	Fill of 3139	Compact, mixed light brownish pink chalky clay with chalk/limestone fragments: common small and medium angular, some crushed, some medium pieces are flat, almost all heat affected as is the soil matrix. Irregular stone, occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular.	D: 0.22	Animal bone
3139	Pit	Oval. E-w. Sharp break from surface with steep near vertical slightly undercutting edges. Gradual and slightly stepped break to base Flat	L: 1.90 W: 1.20 D: 0.27	--
3140	Fill of 3143	Firm, dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent root disturbance, moderate charcoal, occasional fragments of chalk <20mm	L: 1.70 W: 0.30 D: 0.10	Pottery
3141	Fill of 3143	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, fragments of chalk	L: 1.70 W: 0.50 D: 0.06	Pottery
3142	Fill of 3143	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with moderate fragments of chalk	L: 1.70 W: 0.70 D: 0.06	--
3143	Tree bowl	Sub-circular with root disturbance going west side. Western break of slope shallow gently sloping edge. Eastern break of slope sharp with near vertical side. Concave to west and flat to east.	L: 1.70 W: 1.50 D: 0.06-0.10 Ø: 1.70	--
3144	Fill of 3145	Compact, mid grey brown clay with chalk/limestone: common small and medium sub-angular, some heat affected. Charcoal: occasional flecks.	D: 0.12 Ø: 0.32	Pottery; animal bone Sample 14
3145	Posthole	Sub-circular. Sharp break from surface to vertical sides and more gradual break to base. Uneven and	D: 0.12 Ø: 0.32	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		sloping down from S-N		
3146	Fill of 3151	Compact, mid grey-brown clay with degraded orange and red stone, possibly sandstone: occasional small rounded. Charcoal: occasional flecks. Chalk and limestone: common small and medium angular chunks and slabs.	D: 0.18 Ø: 0.30	Pottery; animal bone
3147	Fill of 3148	Friable, light white brown chalky clay with chalk: common mush- small, sub-angular. Charcoal: rare flecks.	D: 0.21	--
3148	Pit	Sub-circular, sharp break from surface to variable edges, partly 45 degrees, to near vertical. Gradual and sharp break to base. Concave	L: 0.65 W: 0.42 D: 0.23	--
3149	Fill of 3150	Compact, mid yellow-brown clay with chalk/limestone: frequent small to large angular blocks and slabs, particularly densely packed to SE side of feature. Charcoal: rare flecks.	D: 0.22	Pottery; animal bone
3150	Pit	Sub-circular. Sharp break of slope from surface to near vertical edges. Sharp break of slope to base. Concave and even base, partly onto chalk blocks. Slight dip to centre.	D: 0.22 Ø: 0.55	--
3151	Pit/posthole	Oval. NNW-SSE. Sharp break of slope from surface to initial near vertical edges, gradually becoming less steep to a gradual break to base. Predominantly flat.	L: 0.65 D: 0.18	--
3152	Fill of 3153	Friable, dark grey brown clay silt with chalk/limestone: occasional moderate sub-angular on N edge at base "lining" edge and some in the fill. Charcoal: rare flecks.	D: 0.18	Pottery; animal bone Sample 15
3153	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from the surface to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope to base - flat but uneven with possible padding stones lying flat on the base.	D: 0.18	--
3156	Fill of 3160	Loosely compacted, dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, moderate flecks of burnt daub, limestone blocks between 30mm and 60mm (sub-angular, roughly faced)	L: 1.80 W: 0.50 D: 0.16	Pottery; animal bone; flint; worked stone SF6 Sample 20
3157	Fill of 3190	Firmly compacted, mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent limestone rubble, moderate charcoal, flecks of daub.	L: 1.50 W: 1.50 D: 0.32	--
3158	Fill of 3159	Compact, mid brown grey silty clay with chalk: crushed, occasional sub-angular. Limestone: rare large angular. Charcoal: rare flecks.	D: 0.14 Ø: 0.30	Sample 17
3159	Posthole	Circular. Steep break of slope from surface with vertical S side and near vertical N side. Generally a gradual break to base. Concave and uneven base with no stones protruding.	L: 0.20 W: 0.20 D: 0.14 Ø: 0.30	--
3160	Flue?	Curved linear channel. Curving from north to east. "U" shaped profile, shallow with gently sloping sides. Concave	L: 2.30 W: 0.80 D: 0.16	--
3161	Layer	Firm to loose, dark blackish grey silty clay with charcoal and fragments of limestone	D: 0.05	Pottery; animal bone

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3162	Layer	Firmly compacted, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments, 30mm, moderate charcoal.	L: 1.50 W: 1.70 D: 0.06	Sample 21
3163	Fill of 3164	Firm to compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with moderate limestone, frequent charcoal, occasional burnt bone.	L: 1.50 W: 0.90 D: 0.10	Pottery; animal bone
3164	Flue?	Curvilinear. Curving west to south-east. "U" shaped profile, sharp break of slope with gradually sloping sides. Concave base	L: 1.50 W: 0.90 D: 0.16	--
3165	Fill of 3166	Compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments > 30mm, frequent charcoal, occasional fragments of burnt daub.	L: 1.70 W: 0.70 D: 0.18	Pottery; animal bone
3166	Flue?	Curvilinear. Curving to the west from north. Gradual edges with steep break of slope. U shaped profile. Concave base	L: 1.70 W: 0.70 D: 0.18	--
3167	Fill of 3168	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay and re-deposited natural clay and limestone with moderate limestone fragments	L: 1.40 W: 1.60 D: 0.14 Ø: 1.50	--
3168	Pit	Sub-circular. Sharp break of slope at top with steeply sloping sides but gradual sloping towards base with a gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 1.40 W: 1.60 D: 0.14 Ø: 1.50	--
3169	Fill of 3170	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with frequent small and medium limestone	L: 0.21 W: 0.31 D: 0.26	Animal bone
3170	Fill of 3171	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small and medium limestone	L: 0.21 W: 0.39 D: 0.08	--
3171	Pit	Sub-circular. Gentle/moderate slope to SE side, NW profile unknown due to truncation by posthole [3176] Concave base	L: 0.21 W: 0.39 D: 0.24	--
3172	Fill of 3172	Firm, light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small limestone and large proportion of chalk rubble constituting c. 80-90% of fill.	L: 0.24 W: 0.26 D: 0.17	Pottery; animal bone
3173	Fill of 3176	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium chalk, charcoal	L: 0.24 W: 0.33 D: 0.21	--
3174	Fill of 3176	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small chalk and large proportion of chalk rubble, constituting approx. 80% of fill.	L: 0.24 W: 0.21 D: 0.14	--
3175	Fill of 3176	Firm – friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium limestone	L: 0.24 W: 0.34 D: 0.14	Animal bone
3176	Posthole	Square/rectangular. Straight sides, flat base, approx. 10-20 degree inclination. Flat base	L: 0.84 W: 0.35 D: 0.34	--
3177	Fill of 3178	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with frequent small and medium angular chalk	W: 0.63 D: 0.16 Ø: 0.63	Flint
3178	Posthole	Circular/ sub-circular. Shallow, moderate slope to sides. Concave base	W: 0.63 D: 0.16 Ø: 0.63	--
3179	Fill of 3186	Very hard, very compact, mid brown orange. Sandy clay with frequent chalk - small, angular, random distribution.	W: 0.54 D: 0.26	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3180	Fill of 3186	Very hard, very compact, mid brown grey silty sandy clay with frequent chalk, limestone - small, medium, angular, random distribution.	W: 1.10 D: 0.48	--
3181	Fill of 3186	Medium - firm. Fairly compact, mid - dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk, limestone - small, angular. Random distribution.	W: 1.27 D: 0.25	Pottery
3182	Fill of 3186	Medium, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk - small, angular. Random distribution.	W: 1.05 D: 0.26	Pottery; animal bone
3183	Fill of 3186	Medium, dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk - small angular, random distribution.	D: 0.17	Pottery; animal bone Sample 18
3184	Fill of 3186	Medium, dark grey silty clay	W: 0.40 D: 0.05	--
3185	Fill of 3186	Firm, mid-dark brown grey silty clay with moderate chalk - small, angular, random distribution.	W: 0.45 D: 0.53	--
3186	Pit	Oval. Straight sides - approx. 80-90 degrees, curves to base. Flat, slightly uneven base.	W: 1.64 D: 0.85	--
3187	Fill of 3189	Friable, dark grey black silty clay with occasional chalk, small angular, random distribution	W: 0.70 D: 0.25	Pottery Sample 19
3188	Fill of 3189	Friable, mid - dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk - small angular, random distribution.	W: 1.02 D: 0.46	Pottery; animal bone SF8
3189	Pit	Oval. Straight edges, approx. 80-90 degrees. Flat base	W: 1.02 D: 0.46	--
3190	Working hollow	Sub-square. Gentle break of slope to south with gradually sloping sides, broad "u" shaped profile. Flat base	L: 1.50 W: 1.50 D: 0.32	--
3191	Fill of 3192	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small and medium limestone.	W: 0.62 D: 0.32 Ø: 0.62	Animal bone
3192	Pit/posthole	Circular. Moderate slope to western edge, steep slope to east. Flat, slightly concave base	W: 0.62 D: 0.32 Ø: 0.62	--
3193	Fill of 3195	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small and medium limestone, charcoal flecks	L: 0.39 W: 0.38 D: 0.27	Pottery; animal bone
3194	Fill of 3195	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional small and medium limestone, occasional charcoal flecks.	L: 0.39 W: 0.42 D: 0.10	--
3195	Pit	Circular. Moderate slope to sides. Concave base	L: 0.39 W: 0.64 D: 0.39	--
3199	Fill of 3200	Firm, compact, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone, chalk - small, angular, random distribution.	W: 1.50 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone Sample 23
3200	Pit	Oval. Straight, slightly uneven sides - approx. 40-50 degrees. Flat, slightly uneven base	W: 1.50 D: 0.20	--
3201	Fill of 3202	Medium, mid brown sandy clay with frequent limestone - medium to large angular, random distribution	W: 0.59 D: 0.18	Sample 24
3202	Flue?	Curvilinear. Straight sides - approx. 40-50 degrees Flat, slightly uneven base	W: 0.59 D: 0.18	--
3203	Fill of 3204	Firm, compact, mid brown sandy clay with occasional chalk - small, angular, random	W: 0.95 D: 0.15	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		distribution.		
3204	Pit	Oval. Straight sides - approx. 40-50 degrees. Flat base	W: 0.95 D: 0.15	--
3205	Fill of 3212	Friable, dark orange brown clayey silt with occasional small limestone, frequent charcoal flecks	W: 0.61 D: 0.11	Pottery; animal bone SF13 Sample 26
3206	Fill of 3213	Firm, mid yellow-blue silty clay with light yellow mottling. Occasional chalk rubble	W: 0.55 D: 0.08	Pottery; animal bone SF10; SF12 Sample 27
3207	Fill of 3214	Friable, Dark brown grey Clayey silt with Occasional small limestone, very frequent charcoal flecks	W: 0.79 D: 0.04	Pottery; animal bone Sample 28
3208	Pit	Oval. WNW-ESE. See sketch (near vertically sided, moderately severe break of slope to base). Concave base	W: 0.86 D: 0.27	--
3209	Fill of 3210	Medium, mid brown grey sandy clay	W: 0.44 D: 0.08	Sample 25
3210	Pit	Oval, slightly irregular. Slightly curved and uneven sides - approx. 30-40 degrees. Flat base	W: 0.44 D: 0.08	--
3211	Fill of 3208	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small and medium limestone, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.86 D: 0.14	Sample 30
3212	Pit	Unclear. Gradual slope. Concave base	W: 0.60 D: 0.11	--
3213	Pit	Uncertain. See sketch (gentle slope to ESE edge, WNW edge truncated). Concave base	W: 0.55 D: 0.08	--
3214	Pit	Uncertain. See sketch (near vertical sides at top with near immediate break of slope at base). Concave base	W: 0.79 D: 0.13	--
3215	Fill of 3214	Friable-firm, light grey red with light grey mottling silty clay with occasional charcoal	W: 0.39 D: 0.06	Animal bone Sample 29
3216	Fill of 3218	Medium - firm, dark brown/grey silty clay with occasional chalk - small angular, random distribution.	W: 1.35 D: Not fully ex	Pottery; animal bone
3217	Fill of 3218	Medium, dark grey/blue/green with silty clay Occasional chalk - small angular, random distribution.	W: 0.80 D: Not fully ex.	Pottery; animal bone
3218	Pit	Oval. Straight near vertical sides, approximately 80-90 degrees. Not excavated - contaminated.	W: 2.15 D: Not fully ex.	--
3219	Fill of 3220	Firm, dark brown/grey silty clay with occasional chalk - small, angular, random distribution.	W: 1.25 D: Not fully ex.	Pottery
3220	Pit	Oval. Straight sides - approx. 50-60 degrees. Not excavated	W: 1.25 D: Not fully ex.	--
3221	Pit	Circular. Sides undercut, less so on the northern side than the southern side. The n side also has a slight ledge. Gradual break of slope at base, sharp at top. Flat base	W: 2.41 D: 0.60	--
3222	Fill of 3221	Firm, light grey with white mottling and black flecks silty clay with frequent medium bits of chalk and flecks of charcoal infrequent large stones.	W: 2.08 D: 0.39	Pottery; animal bone SF14; SF15

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3223	Posthole	Unclear, probably sub-circular. Sharp break of slope at top, near vertical sides, gradual break of slope at base. Flattish base	W: 0.38 D: 0.22	--
3224	Fill of 3223	Firm, light brown silty clay with white mottling, black flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small bits of chalk	W: 0.38 D: 0.22	--
3225	Fill of 3226	Firm, very compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks (frequent), chalk fragments (occasional), charcoal (frequent), burnt stones (occasional), animal bone (rare)	L: 1.80 W: 1.55 D: 0.36	Pottery; animal bone Sample 31
3226	Pit	Circular. Half section N-S. Steep sided pit with curved break of slope at the bottom. Slightly concave, flattening out in the centre. N end has more chalk stones lining base/embedded in natural.	L: 1.30 W: 1.55 D: 0.36	Pottery; animal bone
3227	Fill of 3229	Moderate, mid brownish black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional pottery, occasional animal bone, occasional fragments of burnt daub, occasional pieces of fragmented chalk and chalkstone nodules (unworked), occasional pieces of possible lavastone (bluish hue).	L: 2.40 W: 1.2 D: 0.11 Ø: 2.4	Pottery; animal bone Sample 34
3228	Fill of 3229	Soft/ friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium sized chalkstone/limestone (unworked), moderate charcoal flecks, bioturbation.	L: 2.4 W: 1.2 D: 0.25	--
3229	Pit	Sub-ovoid. N-s. Steep/near vertical sides, sharp corners at top. Becomes more gradual towards base. Flat base with some undulation caused by limestone blocks.	L: 2.4 W: 1.2 D: 0.36	--
3230	Fill of 3233	Compact, mid blackish grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate chalkstone fragments, moderate small sub-angular stones, occasional burnt daub, occasional animal bone/pot.	L: 2.05 W: 1.20 D: 0.40 Ø: 1.70	Pottery; animal bone Sample 32
3231	Fill of 3233	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalkstone, occasional burnt daub/charcoal flecks.	L: 2.05 W: 1.20 D: 0.12 Ø: 1.70	Animal bone
3232	Fill of 3233	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional chalkstone.	L: 2.05 W: 1.20 D: 0.28 Ø: 1.70	Animal bone
3233	Pit	Sub-circular. N-s. Sharp corners, steep/almost vertical top becoming more gradual/rounded towards base. Appears to be concave but not fully excavated.	L: 2.05 W: 1.20 D: 0.74 Ø: 1.70	--
3234	Fill of 3237	Medium, dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk, limestone - small to medium, angular, random distribution	W: 1.48 D: 0.36	Pottery; animal bone
3235	Fill of 3237	Medium, mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional chalk, limestone - small to medium angular, random distribution.	W: 1.70 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone
3236	Fill of 3237	Firm, light grey yellow with dark grey brown patches. Limestone with silty clay between	W: 0.32 D: 0.20	--
3237	Pit	Oval. Straight, slightly uneven sides - approx. 70 to 80 degrees. Flat base	W: 1.80 D: 0.40	--
3238	Pit	Circular. Sharp break of slope at top, sides undercut with return of slope, imperceptible break of slope at	L: 1.24 W: 1.60	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		base. Flat base	D: 0.38	
3239	Fill of 3238	Very soft, mid brown slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, frequent chalk flecks and fragments, moderate small to medium angular stones.	U/K	Pottery; animal bone Sample 41
3240	Fill of 3238	Moderately firm, mixed mid greyish brown + off white Slightly silty clay and chalk flecks, fragments and lumps, Moderate medium-large angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks	L:1.11 D: 0.16	Pottery
3241	Fill of 3243	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small and medium limestone, frequent charcoal flecks.	W: 1.02 D: 0.29 Ø: 1.02	Pottery; animal bone Sample 33
3242	Fill of 3243	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with frequent large angular limestone - constituting c. 70-80% of fill.	W: 0.84 D: 0.27 Ø: 0.84	--
3243	Pit	Circular. Steep sides. Concave – flat base	W: 1.02 D: 0.29 Ø: 1.02	--
3244	Fill of 3245	Moderate, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, cbm, dust, chalkstone fragments.	L: 0.48 W: 0.38 D: 0.06	--
3245	Posthole	Oval. Rounded corners with sloping sides to a concave base. Concave base	L: 0.48 W: 0.38 D: 0.06 Ø: 0.48	--
3254	Fill of 3255	Firm, mixed mid orange brown to brown orange silty clay With lenses of re-deposited chalk. Moderate charcoal, moderate fragments of limestone	N/A	Pottery; animal bone
3255	Working area	Sub-circular. Sharp break of slope with steep near vertical sides and gradual break of slope at base. Flat, some natural erosion to base. Overall number for a 'working area'.	N/A	--
3256	Fill of 3164	Compact, mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional charcoal, moderate worked stone.	L: 1.50 W: 0.60 D: 0.06	--
3257	Fill of 3259	Firm (very), dark greyish brown dense silty clay with charcoal (frequent), animal bone (frequent), small sub-angular stones (occasional), burnt stone (occasional).	L: 2.08 W: 1.00 D: 0.26 Ø: 2.10	Pottery; animal bone Sample 36 Sample 37
3258	Fill of 3259	Moderately soft, patches of creamy white chalk and light white-brown chalky silt with animal bone (frequent), chalk (frequent), small sub-rounded pebbles (occasional), sandstone (occasional), charcoal flecks (rare)	L: 2.08 W: 1.00 D: 0.50 Ø: 2.10	Pottery; animal bone
3259	Pit	Circular. N-s section. Steep/vertical sides, slightly undercut around the edges, possibly from bioturbation or degrading of chalk. Fairly flat base, with natural chalk fragments, orange clay lining part of sides and base.	L: 2.08 W: 1.0 D: 0.53 Ø: 2.10	--
3260	Fill of 3261	Hard, mid grey brown slightly silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Frequent large chalkstone blocks, occasional burnt daub, moderate bioturbation, frequent medium to small chalkstone.	L: 1.25 W: 0.70 D: 0.35 Ø: 1.30	Pottery; animal bone; fired clay
3261	Pit	Sub-circular. Almost vertical sides at top, sloping towards base. Flat base	L: 1.25 W: 0.7	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
			D: 0.35 Ø: 1.30	
3262	Fill of 3267	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay frequent small to medium limestone and charcoal flecks.	L: 0.90 W: 1.52 D: 0.54 Ø: 1.81	Pottery; animal bone Sample 39
3263	Fill of 3267	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium limestone and charcoal flecks.	L: 0.90 W: 1.68 D: 0.70	--
3264	Fill of 3267	Firm to mid grey brown silty clay with very frequent chalk rubble, constituting c. 80% of fill.	L: 0.90 W: 1.75 D: 0.56	--
3265	Fill of 3267	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal	L: 0.90 W: 1.04 D: 0.28	--
3266	Fill of 3267	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal	L: 0.90 W: 0.70 D: 0.12	Pottery; animal bone
3267	Pit	Circular. Steep, near vertical sides. Flat, slightly irregular base	W: 1.82 D: 1.02 Ø: 1.82	Pottery; animal bone
3268	Fill of 3221	Dark grey silty clay with light orange stripes, white mottling and black flecks. Containing a concentration of medium sub-angular stone in the centre of fill, frequent charcoal. Flecks and occasional chalk fragments.	W: 2.06 D: 0.24	Pottery; animal bone
3269	Fill of 3221	Compact, mid red silty clay with occasional small bits of chalk	W: 0.4 D: 0.34	--
3271	Pit	Sub-circular. Sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides, gradual break of slope at base. Flat/ slightly concave base	L: 1.20 W: 1.27 D: 0.74	--
3272	Fill of 3238	Moderately firm, dark greyish brown slightly silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional chalk flecks and fragments, occasional small angular, sub-angular stones.	L: 0.98 D: 0.22	--
3274	Fill of 3238	Moderately soft, mix mid greyish brown and off-white Slightly silty clay and chalk flecks, fragments and lumps; occasional medium rounded - angular stones, occasional pot, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.30	--
3275	Fill of 3271	Moderately firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, moderately small medium sub-rounded angular stones, occasional pot.	L: 0.96 W: 1.27 D: 0.09	Pottery; animal bone
3276	Fill of 3271	Moderately firm, mid greyish brown and off-white, Slightly silty clay with moderate medium to large angular stones, occasional very large angular stones, occasional charcoal fragments.	L: 1.20 D: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone
3277	Fill of 3271	Moderately soft, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular to angular stones, occasional angular stones.	L: 1.14 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone
3280	Fill of 3282	Moderate, firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck, degraded limestone fleck	W: 2.70 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone
3281	Fill of 3282	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small - mid limestone fragments, moderate charcoal flecks, occasional snail shells and burnt stone fragments.	W: 1.84 D: 0.37	Pottery; animal bone Sample 40

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3282	Pit	Sub-circular. Steep sloping sides, slightly stepped, due to weathering? Regular, flat base	W: 2.96 D: 0.74	--
3283	Fill of 3286	Moderate, firm, mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, degraded limestone flecks. Rare lens of brown silt.	W: 1.10 D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone
3284	Fill of 3286	Sticky, firm, dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks	W: 0.44 D: 0.16	--
3285	Fill of 3286	Moderate, sticky mottled, creamy yellow and mid brownish grey silty clay and re-deposited natural - mottled lenses. With occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments.	W: 1.00 D: 0.27	Pottery; animal bone
3286	Pit	Sub-circular. Steep/ near vertical sides, regular. Knobbly with limestone, regular concave base.	W: 1.15 D: 0.52	--
3289	Pit	Sub-circular. Sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base. Uneven base	W: 0.76 D: 0.1	--
3290	Fill of 3289	Firm, mid brown silty clay with white mottling, black flecks. Occasional flecks of charcoal, bone, pottery and small bits of chalk	W: 0.76 D: 0.1	Pottery; animal bone
3291	Posthole	Oval. Break of slope - sharp, sides - sloping steeply (70 degrees). Concave base	L: 0.53 W: 0.43 D: 0.11	--
3292	Fill of 3291	Moderately firm, mid greyish brown clay with occasional chalk, occasional charcoal, moderate stones.	L: 0.53 W: 0.43 D: 0.11	Animal bone
3293	Pit	Oval. Break of slope - slightly sharp, sides - sloping steeply (70 degrees). Flat (slightly irregular) base	L: 1.33 W: 1.65 D: 0.23	--
3294	Fill of 3293	Moderately firm, mid greyish brown clay with moderate chalk, occasional charcoal, moderate stones (20-70mm)	L: 1.33 W: 1.65 D: 0.23	Pottery
3295	Pit	Circular. Break of slope - sharp, sides - vertical Flat base	L: 1.15 W: 1.25 D: 0.27	--
3296	Fill of 3295	Moderately firm, mid brownish grey clay with occasional chalk, occasional charcoal, moderate stones (10-80mm)	L: 1.15 W: 1.25 D: 0.27	Pottery; animal bone
3297	Pit	Oval. N sides near vertical, s sides slightly more sloped. Break of slope at top sharp, at base gradual - sharp. Flattish base	W: 1.9 D: 0.32	--
3298	Fill of 3297	Firm, white chalky silty clay with light orange mottling. Very occasional flecks of charcoal, frequent small lumps of chalk.	W: 1.16 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone
3299	Fill of 3297	Friable, slightly brownish blackish grey silty clay with frequent black flecks. Very frequent flecks and small lumps of charcoal, occasional medium stones, occurring on S side, pottery, bone and burnt bone.	W: 1.9 D: 0.20	Sample 46
3300	Posthole	Sub-circular. Northern edge moderately steep, southern edge upper moderately steep, breaks to very steep break of top edge sharp. Break of slope to base gradual on north side, more sharp to south. Base is flat.	D: 0.29 Ø: 0.54	--
3301	Fill of 3300	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (occasional larger chunks), very occasional pot, very occasional animal bone, very occasional burnt clay, occasional stone.	D: 0.29 Ø: 0.54	Pottery; animal bone Sample 42
3302	Posthole	Sub-circular. Steep sided u shaped pit with sharp	D: 0.34	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		break of slope at top of sides. Sharp break of slope at base onto flat base.	Ø: 0.46	
3303	Fill of 3302	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, very occasional pot, occasional stones.	D: 0.34 Ø: 0.46	Pottery Sample 43
3304	Posthole	Circular. Shallow sides, slightly steeper on western edge, sharp break of slope at top of sides. Very gradual break of slope to base, with concave base.	D: 0.07 Ø: 0.20	--
3305	Fill of 3304	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay	D: 0.07 Ø: 0.20	--
3306	Fill of 3310	Moderate, light greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional pot/ animal bone/ burnt clay, frequent limestone, moderate small sub-angular stones.	L: 2.02 W: 0.95 D: 0.20 Ø: 1.96	Pottery; animal bone Sample 44
3307	Fill of 3310	Moderate, light brown orange silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, moderate small sub-angular stones, moderate limestone (unworked), occasional animal bone/ burnt clay.	L: 2.02 W: 0.95 D: 0.10 Ø: 1.96	Animal bone
3308	Fill of 3310	Varies from a light orange yellow to darker more orange patches of clayey silt. Moderate charcoal flecks, moderate limestone (unworked), occasional animal bone, moderate small sub-angular stones.	L: 2.02 W: 0.95 D: 0.70 Ø: 1.96	Animal bone
3309	Fill of 3310	Loose, mid blue black burnt grain with occasional burnt limestone	L: 2.02 W: 0.95 D: 0.10 Ø: 1.96	Animal bone Sample 45
3310	Pit	Sub-circular. N-S. Rounded corners to sloping sharp sides becoming more vertical towards the base. Flat base	L: 2.02 W: 0.95 D: 1.10 Ø: 1.96	--
3311	Fill of 3312	Moderately soft, dark slightly brownish grey slightly silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular to angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments.	L: 0.30 W: 0.27 D: 0.30	Pottery Sample 53
3312	Posthole	Circular. Gradual break of slope at the top, vertical sides and a sharp break of slope at the base. Flat base	L: 0.3 W: 0.27 D: 0.3	--
3313	Fill of 3314	Moderately soft, dark slightly brownish grey slightly silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular stones, occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal	L: 0.33 W: 0.34 D: 0.35	Pottery; animal bone Sample 54
3314	Posthole	Circular. Break of slope sharp at the top, sides vertical to N + W, sloping to S + E. Concave base	L: 0.33 W: 0.34 D: 0.35	--
3315	Fill of 3316	Moderately soft. Dark slightly brownish grey slightly silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular stones, occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal	L: 0.35 W: 0.27 D: 0.35	Sample 55
3316	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope at the base. Flat base	L: 0.35 W: 0.27 D: 0.35	--
3317	Fill of 3318	Moderately soft, dark slightly brownish grey slightly silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular stones, occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal	L: 0.25 W: 0.27 D: 0.31	Pottery Sample 56
3318	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope at the base. Concave base	L: 0.25 W: 0.27 D: 0.31	--
3319	Fill of	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay, slightly green hue	D: 0.26	Animal

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
	3320	with occasional small limestone and charcoal flecks.	Ø: 0.35	bone Sample 47
3320	Posthole	Circular. U-shaped, fairly steep sides. Concave base	D: 0.26 Ø: 0.35	--
3321	Fill of 3322	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay slightly green hue. Occasional small limestone and charcoal flecks.	D: 0.32 Ø: 0.33	Animal bone Sample 48
3322	Posthole	Circular. U-shaped, fairly steep sides. Concave base	D: 0.32 Ø: 0.33	--
3323	Fill of 3324	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with slightly green hue and occasional small limestone and charcoal flecks.	D: 0.38 Ø: 0.28	Sample 49
3324	Posthole	Circular. U-shaped, fairly steep sides. Concave base	D: 0.38 Ø: 0.28	--
3325	Fill of 3326	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with slightly green hue and occasional small limestone and charcoal flecks.	D: 0.36 Ø: 0.33	Sample 50
3326	Posthole	Circular. U-shaped, fairly steep sides. Concave base	D: 0.36 Ø: 0.33	--
3327	Fill of 3330	Moderately firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stone	L: 2 W: 1.6 D: 0.25	Pottery; animal bone
3328	Fill of 3330	Firm, moderate greyish-yellow clay with occasional stone	L: 1.7 W: 1.6 D: 0.2	--
3329	Fill of 3330	Moderately soft, moderate greyish-black silty clay with occasional charcoal + fired clay	L: 1.85 W: 1.6 D: 0.5	Pottery; animal bone; burnt stone
3330	Pit	Oval. Steep sloping sides, with a sharp break at the top and the base. Concave base	L: 2 W: 1.6 D: 0.56	--
3331	Posthole	Circular, but largely truncated. Steep sides with sharp break of slope at top. Not excavated	L: 0.36 W: 0.3 D: >0.25	--
3332	Fill of 3331	Friable, dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stone, frequent charcoal flecks	L: 0.36 W: 0.3 D: >0.25	--
3333	Pit	Oval. Vertical sides, with a sharp break at base. Flat base	L: 0.82 W: 1.72 D: 0.89	--
3334	Fill of 3333	Firm, black clay with frequent charcoal and occasional chalk	W: 1.25 D: 0.2	Pottery; animal bone; SF19;SF20 Sample 52
3335	Fill of 3333	Firm, brownish-white clay with moderate large chalk rocks, frequent charcoal	W: 1.72 D: 0.45	Animal bone
3336	Fill of 3333	Friable, greyish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk + occasional small-medium iron stone and charcoal	W: 1.72 D: 0.35	--
3337	Fill of 3333	Friable, light brown-grey clay/chalk	W: 1.72 D: 0.15	--
3338	Fill of 3297	Compact, brownish mid orange silty clay with frequent sub angular medium stones	W: 0.65 D: 0.26	Animal bone

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3339	Fill of 3340	Friable, dark grey clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional limestone frag	W: 1.05 D: 0.32	--
3340	Pit	Sub circular. Steep sloping sides, base unseen in section	W: 1.05 D: 0.32	--
3341	Fill of 3344	Firm, mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, degraded limestone flecks and rare lenses of brown silt	W: 0.88 D: 0.27	--
3342	Fill of 3344	Firm, dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks	W: 0.59 D: 0.10	--
3343	Fill of 3344	Moderate sticky, mottled creamy yellow and mid brownish grey silty clay and re-deposited natural mottled lenses Occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments	L: 1.04 W: 0.27 D: 0.24	--
3344	Pit	Sub circular. Steep / near vertical regular sides. Knobbly with limestone regular concave base	L: 1.15 W: 0.88 D: 0.44	--
3345	Fill of 3347	Friable, mid grey clay silt with occasional charcoal fleck and limestone frag	W: 0.36 D: 0.27	--
3346	Fill of 3347	Firm, mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck and small limestone fragments	W: 0.40 D: 0.12	--
3347	Pit	Sub circular. Near vertical sides. Concave base	W: 0.40 D: 0.27	--
3348	Fill of 3350	Friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	L: 1.15 W: 1.15 D: 0.20	--
3349	Fill of 3350	Firm sticky, mid brownish silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and limestone fragments	L: 0.90 W: 0.90 D: 0.27	--
3350	Pit	Sub circular. Steep near vertical sides. Regular concave base	L: 1.15 W: 1.15 D: 0.47	--
3351	Pit	Oval. Very steep to near vertical sides. Gradual flat base	L: 1.50 W: 1.35 D: 0.44	--
3352	Fill of 3351	Moderate firm, mid brownish yellow clay with moderate chalk occasional charcoal	L: 1.50 W: 1.35 D: 0.20	--
3353	Fill of 3351	Firm, mid orange brown clay with moderate chalk and charcoal	D: 0.18	--
3354	Fill of 3351	Moderate firm, mid greyish brown clay with moderate chalk, stones (10-90mm), occasional charcoal and pebble stones	L: 1.50 W: 1.35 D: 0.26	Pottery; animal bone
3355	Fill of 3356	Compact, mid grey white clay silt with limestone fragments and frequent rooting	W: 1.60 D: 0.08	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3356	Tree bowl	Circular. East side shallow, west side moderate Irregular base	W: 1.60 D: 0.08	--
3357	Pit	Sub oval. Steep sloping / vertical sides, break of slope variable gradual to sharp. Concave base	L: 1.12 D: 0.30	--
3358	Fill of 3357	Firm, mid brownish orange clay with occasional chalk and charcoal occasional stone (10-30mm)	D: 0.16	--
3359	Fill of 3357	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with frequent stones (10-150mm) occasional charcoal	D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone
3360	Fill of 3357	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate stones (10-40mm)	D: 0.06	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3361	Fill of 3362	Compact, light grey orange clay sand with roots	W: 0.60 D: 0.33	SF19
3362	Posthole	Circular. North side steep then sloping, south side steep. Flat base	W: 0.60 D: 0.33	--
3363	Fill of 3362	Compact, mid dark grey white clay with roots, limestone fragments 15%	W: 0.90 D: 0.25	Pottery
3364	Fill of 3362	Compact, mid dark grey orange white clay with root, limestone fragments (2-3cm) 10%	W: 0.90 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3365	Fill of 3369	Compact, dark black grey silt clay with roots	W: 0.50 D: 0.10	Pottery
3366	Fill of 3369	Compact, mid dark grey white clay sand with roots, small limestone fragments 18%	W: 0.90 D: 0.25	--
3367	Fill of 3369	Hard, mid grey black silt clay with root disturbance	W: 0.60 D: 0.08	--
3368	Fill of 3369	Compact, light grey white clay with small limestone fragments	W: 0.90 D: 0.15	Pottery; animal bone
3369	Pit	Circular. Steep sides. Flat base	W: 0.90 D: 0.65	--
3370	Fill of 3371	Friable, light grey silty clay with degraded chalk fragments small rare, occasional charocal flecks	D: 0.10 Ø: 0.30	Animal bone
3371	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break from surface with concave sides and a gradual break to base. Flat base, mostly truncated by [3373]	D: 0.10 Ø: 0.30	--
3372	Fill of 3373	Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with chalk / limestone common small to med rounded fragments, occasional charocal flecks	L: 0.65 W: 0.55 D: 0.32	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3373	Posthole	Circular. Sharp edge from surface with near vertical sides and slightly tapered aspect. Sharp break to base. Flat base	L: 0.65 W: 0.55 D: 0.32	--
3374	Fill of 3375	Friable, light grey silty clay with chalk / limestone occasional small fragments, mostly sub rounded. Occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.10 Ø: 0.40	SF20
3375	Pit	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep sided edges and gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.10 Ø: 0.40	--
3376	Fill of 3377	Friable, dark brown with orange brown mottling 2-5% sandy clay with occasional sub-angular fragments of local sandstone	D: 0.45 Ø: 0.40	Sample 57
3377	Posthole	Circular. Flat base	W: 0.40 D: 0.45	--
3378	Fill of 3385	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone >10mm, moderate bone and occasional pot	L: 2.10 W: 2.00 D: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone
3379	Fill of 3385	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay silt with frequent large stones	L: 2.10 W: 1.70 D: 0.13	--
3380	Fill of 3385	Firm, greyish brown silty clay with occasional pot and bone	L: 2.10 W: 1.40 D: 0.25	Pottery; animal bone
3381	Fill of 3385	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay	L: 2.10 W: 1.50 D: 0.20	--
3382	Fill of 3385	Mid firm, dark greyish black clay silt with occasional charcoal	L: 2.10 W: 0.80	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
			D: 0.07	
3383	Fill of 3385	Loose, dark blackish brown silt with moderate bone, occasional pot and occasional large stone	L: 2.10 W: 1.85 D: 0.30	Pottery; animal bone
3384	Fill of 3385	Soft, mid yellow brown silt	L: 2.10 W: 1.90 D: 0.40	--
3385	Pit	Sub circular. Break of slope top sharp 80 degrees, sides sharp 65-80 degrees, base gradual. Concave base	L: 2.25 W: 2.35 D: 1.20	--
3386	Pit	Sub circular. Slightly sloping sides, sharp edge at top, gradual at base. Concave base	L: 0.56 D: 0.18	--
3387	Fill of 3386	Firm, light brown white mottling black flecks silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks, small clumps of chalk	L: 0.56 D: 0.18	Pottery; animal bone
3388	Fill of 3389	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small - large sub rounded to angular stones, moderate charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional burnt limestone	L: 0.80 W: 0.64 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone Sample 58
3389	Posthole	Sub oval. Gradual break of slope at top, sides vertical to N, W and S. Sloping then vertical to E. Sharp break of slope at base. Concave base	L: 0.80 W: 0.64 D: 0.61	--
3390	Fill of 3391	Friable, dark grey silty clay with common small to med sub angular chalk fragments, frequent flecks of charcoal	D: 0.18	Sample 59
3391	Posthole	Oval. Gradual break of slope from surface with average slope on n, e and s sides becoming vertical on W side. Flat base	W: 0.87 D: 0.64	--
3392	Fill of 3393	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small chalk fragments, common charcoal flecks, occasional burnt stone	D: 0.12	Pottery; animal bone Sample 60
3393	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface, steep to vertical sides. Flat base	D: 0.55 Ø: 0.50	--
3394	Fill of 3395	Friable, dark brown grey silty clay with common chalk fragments, charcoal. Occasional small ironstone fragments.	D: 0.13	Pottery; animal bone Sample 61
3395	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with vertical slightly overhanging edges to base and breaking gradually to base. Flat base	D: 0.55 Ø: 0.40	--
3396	Fill of 3398	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay with unworked flint heated small s/a s/r burnt stone rare large flat, rare charcoal flecks	D: 0.21	Pottery; animal bone
3397	Fill of 3398	Friable, light yellowish blue clay with flint small angular rare	D: 0.05	Pottery
3398	Pit	Oval. Sharp break of slope from surface with initially moderately sloping sides breaking sharply to near vertical sides and gradual break of slope to base. Predominantly flat base	L: 0.70 W: 0.60 D: 0.21	--
3401	Fill of 3402	Compact, mid blue-grey clay with occasional chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.15 Ø: 1.25	Pottery; animal bone
3402	Pit	Sub circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep near vertical sides and gradual break to base Uneven and flat base	D: 0.15 Ø: 1.25	--
3403	Fill of 3404	Friable, dark grey silty clay with occasional small chalk fragments, rare charcoal flecks	D: 0.17	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3404	Postpipe	Circular. Steep, near vertical sides, with gradual break to a flat base	D: 0.17 Ø: 0.25	--
3405	Fill of 3406	Mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks and occasional angular small flint. Rare charcoal	L: 0.90 W: 0.80 D: 0.26	Pottery; animal bone Sample 91
3406	Posthole	Circular. Steep, near vertical sides with variably gradual to sharp break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.23 Ø: 0.98	--
3407	Fill of 3408	Same as 3405	D: 0.18	--
3408	Posthole	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides with a sharp break to flat base	L: 0.75 W: 0.5 D: 0.18	--
3409	Fill of 3410	Friable, mid greyish orange silty clay with occasional small flint	D: 0.04	--
3410	Pit	Oval. Gradual break of slope from surface. Flat base	L: 0.45 W: 0.40	--
3411	Fill of 3412	Friable, dark brown with orange brown mottling sandy clay Occasional angular fragments of local iron stone with no visible sorting	D: 0.45 Ø: 0.35	Pottery; animal bone Sample 62
3412	Posthole	Circular. Flat base	W: 0.35 D: 0.45	--
3413	Fill of 3389	Soft / friable, light brownish yellow slightly silty clay moderate charcoal flecks and fragments, frequent large and very large sub angular stones.	L: 0.39 W: 0.40 D: 0.20	Sample 63
3414	Pit	Sub circular. Sharp break of slope at top and base near vertical. Flat base	W: 1.76 D: 0.52	--
3415	Fill of 3414	Dark brown, silty clay with occasional medium lumps of chalk / stones	W: 1.76 D: 0.52	Pottery; animal bone
3416	Fill of 3417	Friable, dark brown sandy clay with orange brown mottling and occasional small ironstones	D: 0.38 Ø: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone; flint Sample 64
3417	Posthole	Circular. Flat base	W: 0.40 D: 0.38	--
3418	Fill of 3419	Firm, dark red grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and small limestone fragments	W: 0.37 D: 0.12	Pottery; animal bone
3419	Ring gully	Circular. Shallow, gentle U shape. Concave base	W: 0.37 D: 0.12	--
3420	Fill of 3421	Firm, dark red grey silty clay with occasional charcoal	W: 1.06 D: 0.37	Pottery; animal bone Sample 92
3421	Posthole	Circular. Steep slope to south eastern edge, north western edge truncated by gully. Concave base	W: 1.06 D: 0.37	--
3422	Fill of 3423	Firm, dark red grey silty clay with frequent limestone	W: 0.59 D: 0.12	Pottery; animal bone Sample 68
3423	Ring gully	Circular. Shallow, gentle slope to sides. Concave base	W: 0.59 D: 0.22	--
3424	Fill of 3391	Friable, mid brownish yellow silty clay with chalk/limestone common small sub angular and occasional flat angular, former packing stones. 50:50 in situ around edge. Occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.50	Pottery; animal bone Sample 71

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3425	Fill of 3427	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small flat and sub angular chalk fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks and burnt stone fragments	D: 0.26	Pottery; animal bone Sample 65
3426	Fill of 3427	Friable, light brown-yellow silty clay with frequent small fragments sub rounded chalk. Occasional flint stones	D: 0.08	--
3427	Ring gully	Linear. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep, concave sides and a gradual break of slope to base. Concave base	W: 0.88 D: 0.28	--
3428	Fill of 3430	Friable, very dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small to med sub rounded chalk fragments, occasional flint and charcoal flecks	D: 0.10	--
3429	Fill of 3430	Friable, mid brown orange chalk and flint with common med sub rounded charcoal common flecks Clear	D: 0.35	Pottery; animal bone
3430	Pit	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with intact shallow side breaking sharply to vertical after 0.05m. Fairly sharp break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.52 Ø: 0.90	--
3431	Fill of 3433	Friable, very dark brown silty clay with frequent small - med sub-rounded chalk fragments, rare small grey stone fragments	D: 0.08	--
3432	Fill of 3433	Friable, mid brownish orange silty clay with chalk and flint common med sub rounded. Charcoal flecks common.	D: 0.48	--
3433	Pit	Circular. Gradual break of slope from surface with gently sloping sides breaking sharply to vertical sides. Sharp break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.66 Ø: 1.36	--
3434	Ring gully	Curvilinear. U shaped east section, shallow v shaped west section, flattish, halfway through section , dips downward to west	W: 0.45 D: 0.22	--
3435	Fill of 3434	Firm, mid brown silty chalky clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and lumps of chalk	W: 0.48 D: 0.06	Pottery; animal bone
3436	Fill of 3434	Firm, light brown silty chalky clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small lumps of chalk	W: 0.46 D: 0.16	Sample 66
3437	Fill of 3438	Friable, dark brown sandy clay with orange brown mottling (5%) and occasional ironstones	D: 0.45 Ø: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone Sample 67
3438	Posthole	Circular. Flat base	W: 0.45 D: 0.45	--
3441	Fill of 3442	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small limestone charcoal	W: 0.49 D: 0.22	Pottery; animal bone Sample 69
3442	Ring gully	Curvilinear. Moderate slope. Concave base	W: 0.49 D: 0.22	--
3443	Fill of 3444	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with chalk occasional sub-rounded, rare charcoal flecks.	W: 0.43 D: 0.08	Pottery; animal bone; flint Sample 70
3444	Ring gully	Linear. NW-SE. Sharp break of slope from surface with concave moderately steep sides breaking gradually to base. Flat base, slightly concave in profile	W: 0.43 D: 0.08	--
3446	Ring gully	Curvilinear. V shaped with a slight step on the west side. Flattish base	W: 0.60 D: 0.22	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3447	Fill of 3446	Firm, black brown silty clay with chalk stones abundant charcoal.	W: 0.50 D: 0.10	Pottery; animal bone Sample 72
3448	Fill of 3446	Firm, silty clay mid brown with occasional flecks of charcoal, small lumps of chalk	W: 0.60 D: 0.22	Pottery; animal bone
3449	Fill of 3393	Friable, mid white-brown silty clay with common chalk small - large rounded flat slabs, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small angular grey stone fragments	D: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone
3450	Fill of 3455	Friable, orangey mid brown silty clay with occasional small lumps of chalk, small sub angular stones, flecks of charcoal	L: 0.99 W: 1.56 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone Sample 74
3451	Fill of 3395	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty clay with common chalk small to large sub angular fragments, occasional charcoal flecks.	D: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone
3452	Fill of 3454	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with rare small sub angular fragments, rare charcoal flecks	D: 0.07	Animal bone Sample 73
3453	Fill of 3454	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk small sub rounded fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.08	Pottery; animal bone
3454	Posthole	Elongated oval. E-w. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep near vertical sides breaking gradually to base. Flat with posthole in base	L: 1.80 W: 0.90 D: 0.40	--
3455	Pit	Sub rectangular. Near vertical sides, gradual base of slope, sharp at top. Flat base	L: 0.99 W: 1.56 D: 0.40	--
3456	Layer	Friable, dark grey clay sand with small amount of local sub angular pebbles less than 5%, charcoal fragments noticeable <2%	D: 0.10	Pottery; animal bone
3457	Fill of 3454	Friable, mid brown silty clay with abundant chalk flecks, occasional small - med sub angular fragments, common charcoal flecks	D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone; flint
3458	Fill of 3454	Friable, dark yellowish grey silty clay with common chalk small - large sub angular fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.14	--
3459	Posthole	Sub circular. U shaped profile. Flat base	L: 0.32 W: 0.28 D: 0.17	--
3460	Fill of 3459	Mid brown, silty clay with occasional flecks and small lumps of chalk	L: 0.32 W: 0.28 D: 0.17	--
3461	Ring gully	Curvilinear. U shaped with steep sides. Flattish base	W: 0.57 D: 0.14	--
3462	Fill of 3461	Firm, orangey mid brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal , small lumps of chalk and small sub angular stones	W: 0.57 D: 0.14	Pottery; animal bone SF21 Sample 75
3463	Layer	Friable, dark grey clay sand with small amount of local pebbles sub angular <2%	D: 0.2	Pottery; animal bone
3464	Fill of 3466	Friable, mid grey silty clay with chalk and flints common, small to medium sub angular fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone
3465	Fill of 3466	Friable, light brownish orange silty clay with occasional small sub rounded chalk fragments	D: 0.06	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3466	Posthole	Sub rectangular. E-w. Sharp break of slope from surface with vertical sides and gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 0.90 W: 0.50 D: 0.50	--
3467	Fill of 3468	Friable, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small chunks. Occasional chalk tiny flecks	D: 0.16	Animal bone Sample 76
3468	Posthole	Sub circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep near vertical sides and gradual break of slope to base. Concave base	L: 0.45 W: 0.30 D: 0.28	--
3469	Fill of 3466	Friable, mid grey silty clay with occasional small sub rounded chalk fragments	D: 0.08	--
3470	Fill of 3466	Friable, mid brownish yellow silty clay with chalk rare small sub rounded	D: 0.12	--
3471	Fill of 3468	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk common small sub rounded fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.18	Animal bone
3472	Layer	Friable, dark grey clay sand with small amount of local pebbles, sun angular less than 5%, charcoal fragments <2%	D: 0.30	Animal bone; flint
3473	Fill of 3474	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments	L: 0.60 W: 0.50 D: 0.50	--
3474	Posthole	Sub circular. To south sharp break of slope with near vertical edge, to north sharp break of slope with gradually sloping before near vertical base. Flat base	L: 0.60 W: 0.50 D: 0.30	--
3475	Fill of 3476	Firm, mid greyish brown with occasional limestone fragments silty clay	L: 0.60 W: 0.66 D: 0.45	Animal bone Sample 129
3476	Posthole	Sub circular. Tapering u shaped profile with bioturbation edges especially to north. Concave base	L: 0.60 W: 0.66 D: 0.45	--
3477	Fill of 3478	Friable, mid orange grey silty clay with chalk occasional small sub rounded fragments, rare charcoal flecks	D: 0.09	--
3478	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with moderate sloping edges and a gradual break of slope to base. Concave base	D: 0.09 Ø: 0.30	--
3479	Posthole	Sub circular. Slightly sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base. Flat base	W: 0.24 D: 0.08	--
3480	Fill of 3479	Firm, brownish light red silty clay with infrequent flecks of charcoal	W: 0.24 D: 0.08	--
3481	Pit	Oval. Flat base	W: 1.36 D: 0.14	--
3482	Fill of 3481	Firm, mid brown silty clay / clay with green and white mottling and black flecks. Small - large stones and pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and small to medium lumps of chalk.	W: 1.36 D: 0.14	Pottery; animal bone
3483	Fill of 3484	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with well-sorted charcoal	W: 0.38 D: 0.14	Pottery; animal bone Sample 77
3484	Ring gully	Curvilinear. Shallow gentle slope to sides. Concave base	W: 0.38 D: 0.14	--
3485	Fill of 3486	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with red hue and moderate chalk fragments, occasional charcoal	W: 0.70 D: 0.40	Animal bone

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		flecks and degraded pot sherds. Occasional burnt limestone, one packing stone to east	Ø: 0.75	Sample 78
3486	Posthole	Circular. N-S. Sharp break of slope with near vertical edges and gradual break of slope at base. Naturally undulating base rising to west	L: 0.75 W: 0.70 D: 0.40 Ø: 0.75	--
3487	Fill of 3489	Medium, dark silty grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone small angular fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 1.11 D: 0.27	Pottery; animal bone Sample 79
3488	Fill of 3489	Medium, mid sandy brown yellow silty sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	W: 0.76 D: 0.22	--
3489	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides. Flattened slightly uneven base	W: 1.10 D: 0.49	--
3490	Fill of 3492	Medium, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments	W: 0.60 D: 0.19	--
3491	Fill of 3492	Medium, mid sandy brown yellow silty sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments	W: 0.80 D: 0.09	--
3492	Beamslot	Oval. Straight sides. Flat uneven base	W: 0.80 D: 0.28	--
3493	Fill of 3495	Medium, dark silt grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments	W: 1.10 D: 0.19	Pottery; animal bone
3494	Fill of 3495	Medium, mid sandy brown yellow silty sandy clay Occasional limestone fragments	W: 0.55 D: 0.11	--
3495	Posthole	Oval. Curved sides. Concave base	W: 1.10 D: 0.31	-
3496	Layer	Friable, dark brown clay sand with brown yellow mottling, 35% angular flat stones	D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone
3497	Layer	Friable, dark brown clay sand with brownish yellow mottling and 35% angular flat stones.	D: 0.30	Pottery; animal bone
3498	Fill of 3499	Medium, mid to dark brown grey silty clay with occasional limestone fragments	W: 0.26 D: 0.13	Pottery; animal bone
3499	Posthole	Oval. Slightly curved sides. Concave base	W: 0.26 D: 0.13	--
3500	Fill of 3454	Friable, dark purple brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional chalk fragments	D: 0.07	Pottery; animal bone
3501	Fill of 3502	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, degraded chalk fragments, sub-rounded flint nodules, 3 limestone packing stones	L: 0.80 W: 0.80 D: 0.60	Animal bone Sample 80
3502	Posthole	Oval. Sharp break of slope with steep near vertical sides to gradual break at base, tapering u shaped profile. Concave base	D: 0.60 Ø: 0.80	--
3503	Fill of 3504	Firm, dark grey - dark brown sandy silty clay with a moderate number of small and big limestone fragments 1cm-5cm	L: 1.40 W: 0.80 D: 0.07	Pottery; animal bone
3504	Pit	Oval. Asymmetrical sides. Flattish base	L: 1.40 W: 0.80 D: 0.07	--
3505	Fill of 3506	Firm, dark grey - dark brown sandy silty clay with a moderate number of small limestone, sub-square, frequent big flat limestone.	L: 1.00 W: 0.80 D: 0.50	Pottery; animal bone Sample 98
3506	Posthole	Sub circular. E-W. V shape with eroded upper edges. Flat base	L: 1.00 W: 0.80 D: 0.50	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3507	Fill of 3508	Firm, dark grey - dark brownish sandy silty clay with small charcoal flecks, very small limestone fragments	L: 0.50 W: 0.50 D: 0.08	Pottery; animal bone
3508	Pit	Sub circular – circular. Very gently curving edges and base. Concave base	D: 0.08 Ø: 0.50	--
3509	Fill of 3510	Friable, mid sandy brown silty sandy clay with occasional small angular limestone fragments, some charcoal flecks.	W: 0.42 D: 0.12	Pottery
3510	Posthole	Oval. Slightly curved, 40-50 degrees	W: 0.42 D: 0.12	--
3511	Fill of 3512	Friable, mid grey silty clay with rare chalk fragments, common charcoal flecks, small patches of burnt material of north lower edge	D: 0.14	Pottery Sample 86
3512	Posthole	Sub circular. Sharp base of slope from surface, near vertical side to N and more gentle slope to S side. Sharp break of slope to base on n side. Concave	D: 0.15 Ø: 0.36	--
3513	Fill of 3514	Friable, mid orange-grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks, fired clay? Rare tiny red flecks traces of burnt material	W: 0.16 D: 0.08	--
3514	Posthole	Oval. Sharp base of slope from surface with moderately steep sides and a gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 0.20 W: 0.16 D: 0.08	--
3516	Fill of 3517	Friable, light orange-grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal occasional small sub angular fragments / flecks	W: 0.15 D: 0.04	--
3517	Wall slot	Curvilinear. E-W. Sharp break of slope from surface with moderate sides and a sharp break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 2.00 W: 0.15 D: 0.04	--
3518	Posthole	Sub circular. Either sharply sloping sides and concave base or near vertical sides. Flat base	L: 0.55 W: 0.83 D: 0.66	--
3519	Fill of 3518	Firm, blue-orange dark brown silty clay with small lumps of chalk, occasional flecks of charcoal and small sub angular stones	L: 0.55 W: 0.83 D: 0.66	Pottery; animal bone Sample 81
3520	Posthole	Sub circular. Near vertical sides, gradual break of slope at base. Slightly sloping base w-e	L: 0.62 W: 0.74 D: 0.52	--
3521	Fill of 3520	Firm, orange mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal, small lumps of chalk	L: 0.62 W: 0.74 D: 0.52	Pottery; animal bone Sample 82
3522	Posthole	Sub circular. W side near vertical, e side sloping, gradual break of slope at base. Slightly concave base	L: 0.53 W: 0.62 D: 0.42	--
3523	Fill of 3522	Firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, small lumps of chalk, small pebbles	L: 0.53 W: 0.62 D: 0.42	Pottery; animal bone Sample 83
3524	Posthole	Sub circular. W sides slightly sloping, undercut slightly on SW side. Flattish base	L: 0.53 W: 0.43 D: 0.52	--
3525	Fill of 3524	Firm, orange dark brown silty clay with small - medium lumps of chalk, occasional flecks of charcoal, small - med stones, occasional green clay	L: 0.53 W: 0.43 D: 0.52	Pottery; animal bone Sample 84
3526	--	Structure number for granary 3518, 3520, 3522, 3524	N/A	--
3527	Fill of	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional	L: 0.65	Pottery;

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
	3529	charcoal flecks and small limestone	W: 0.64 D: 0.21	animal bone Sample 85
3528	Fill of 3529	Firm, dark brown red silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments	L: 0.65 W: 0.64 D: 0.43	Pottery
3529	Posthole	Oval. E-W. Steep near vertical sides. Uneven, irregular base	L: 0.65 W: 0.64 D: 0.43	--
3530	Fill of 3512	Friable, mid yellowish brown chalky clay with common chalk fragments	D: 0.04	--
3531	Fill of 3532	Friable, mixed dark orange grey silty clay with common charcoal flecks, occasional chalk fragments, red clay flecks	D: 0.11 Ø: 0.15	Fired clay Sample 87
3532	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep near vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to base. Concave base	D: 0.10 Ø: 0.16	--
3533	Fill of 3534	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with common chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks, small clay flecks	D: 0.06	Pottery
3534	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with near vertical sides, gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.06 Ø: 0.55	--
3535	Fill of 3536	Firm, dark grey dark brown sandy silty clay with a moderate number of flat rectangular limestone, pottery, bones, one flint	L: 0.55 W: 0.68 D: 0.36	Pottery; flint Sample 99
3536	Posthole	Sub angular. U shaped profile with eroded NE edge. Flattish base	L: 0.95 W: 0.68 D: 0.36	--
3537	Fill of 3538	Friable, upper dark grey-black, dark brown clay sand With yellow mottling, light yellow sand at base	D: 0.75 Ø: 2.00	Pottery; animal bone
3538	Pit	Circular. Breaks gradually from the surface, then vertically, then gradually to the base Flat, rounded at the corners	D: 0.75 Ø: 2.00	--
3539	Fill of 3540	Friable, dark grey black to dark brown yellow clay sand with rare sub-angular, common flat stones and rare small pebbles	D: 0.50 Ø: 1.40	Pottery; animal bone
3540	Pit	Circular. Breaks gradually from the surface then vertical. Flat base	D: 0.50 Ø: 1.40	--
3541	Fill of 3542	Same as 3539	D: 0.75	Pottery; animal bone
3542	Posthole	Oval. Sharp from the surface, vertical edges, gradual to the base. Flat base	L: 0.60 D: 0.75	--
3543	Fill of 3544	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal / limestone frag	D: 0.31 Ø: 0.50	Pottery; animal bone Sample 89
3544	Posthole	Circular. Near vertical sides. Flat base	D: 0.31 Ø: 0.30	--
3545	Fill of 3546	Medium, mid - dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional limestone , small angular fragments and charcoal flecks	W: 0.54 D: 0.17	Pottery
3546	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides, approximately 60-70 degrees. Slightly curved and uneven base	W: 0.54 D: 0.17	--
3547	Fill of 3549	Medium, mid-dark grey silty clay with occasional small angular limestone and charcoal flecks	W: 0.30 D: 0.22	Pottery

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3548	Fill of 3549	Soft, light - mid blue grey clay	W: 0.40 D: 0.08	Pottery
3549	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides approximately 70-80 degrees. Flat base	W: 0.58 D: 0.22	--
3550	Fill of 3554	Medium, dark grey silty clay with occasional limestone, small angular fragments	W: 0.46 D: 0.16	Pottery
3551	Fill of 3554	Medium, mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional limestone small angular fragments	W: 0.42 D: 0.10	--
3552	Fill of 3554	Medium, dark grey silty clay with occasional small limestone angular fragments	W: 0.39 D: 0.12	--
3553	Fill of 3554	Medium, mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional limestone angular fragments	W: 0.37 D: 0.18	--
3554	Posthole	Oval. Straight near vertical sides - approximately 75-85 degrees. Flat base	W: 0.46 D: 0.48	--
3555	Fill of 3556	Friable, dark orange-grey silty clay with flecks chalk, charcoal, fired clay abundant	L: 0.09 W: 0.08 D: 0.05	--
3556	Stake hole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface tapering to base. Tapered base	L: 0.09 W: 0.08 D: 0.05	--
3557	Fill of 3558	Friable, light orange-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	L: 0.08 W: 0.06 D: 0.05	--
3558	Stake hole	Oval. Sharp break of slope from surface with near vertical sides. Tapering base	L: 0.08 W: 0.06 D: 0.05	--
3559	Fill of 3561	Friable, mid orange-grey silty clay with chalk, charcoal and clay common	D: 0.12	--
3560	Fill of 3561	Friable, mid brownish-orange silty clay with common chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks becoming common towards base	D: 0.28	Sample 88
3561	Posthole	Sub circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with near vertical sides breaking gradually to base. Flat base	L: 0.30 W: 0.25 D: 0.28	--
3562	Fill of 3563	Firm, dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional limestone and charcoal	D: 0.21 Ø: 0.54	Pottery; animal bone Sample 90
3563	Posthole	Circular. Near vertical on S edge, gradual on N edge. Concave, slightly irregular base	D: 0.21 Ø: 0.54	--
3564	Fill of 3565	Firm, dark grey - dark brownish silty / sandy clay with moderate small limestone	L: 0.60 W: 0.56 D: 0.36	Pottery; animal bone Sample 100
3565	Posthole	Sub circular. U shaped profile. Flattish base	L: 0.60 W: 0.56 D: 0.36	--
3566	Fill of 3567	Medium, mid-dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments	W: 1.02 D: 0.20	Pottery
3567	Posthole	Oval. Straight, near vertical sides, approx. 75-80 degrees. Flat, slightly uneven base	W: 1.02 D: 0.20	--
3568	Fill of 3569	Medium, dark grey silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments	W: 0.88 D: 0.57	Pottery
3569	Posthole	Oval. Straight, near vertical sides, 75-85 degrees. Flat base	W: 0.88 D: 0.57	--
3570	Fill of 3571	Medium, mid brown-grey silty sandy clay	W: 0.35 D: 0.12	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3571	Posthole	Oval. Curved sides approx. 40-50 degrees. Slightly curved base	W: 0.35 D: 0.12	--
3572	Fill of 3573	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sandy clay with moderate small limestone, frequent naturally cracked flint	L: 1.00 W: 1.28 D: 0.12	--
3573	Pit	Oval. Ne-sw. Very gently curving sides and flattish base.	L: 1.00 W: 1.28 D: 0.12	--
3574	Fill of 3575	Medium, grey-brown silty clay with occasional small angular limestone fragments, some burnt clay on surface	W: 0.27 D: 0.10	--
3575	Posthole	Oval. Curved sides approx. 40-50 degrees. Curved base	W: 0.27 D: 0.10	--
3576	Fill of 3577	Friable, mid brownish-grey silty clay with common chalk and charcoal flecks, burnt stone x1 medium sub rounded	D: 0.09	Slag
3577	Posthole	Sub circular. Gradual break of slope from surface with gently sloping sides and gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.09	--
3578	Fill of 3579	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small - medium chalk fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.22	--
3579	Posthole	Sub circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep near vertical sides and gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 0.45 W: 0.35 D: 0.22	--
3580	Fill of 3581	Friable, dark grey silty clay with occasional limestone fragments	W: 0.57 D: 0.25	Pottery Sample 93
3581	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides. Flat base	W: 0.51 D: 0.25	--
3582	Fill of 3583	Firm, dark grey-brownish silty sandy clay with a moderate number of small limestone	L: 0.78 W: 1.14 D: 0.62	Pottery; animal bone
3583	Posthole	Oval. U shaped profile, with eroded ne edge. Irregular base	L: 0.78 W: 1.14 D: 0.68	--
3584	Fill of 3585	Friable, mid yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and burnt flint	D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone
3585	Beamslot	Rectangular. E-W. Vertical sides with gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 0.80 W: 0.20 D: 0.20	--
3586	Fill of 3587	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate small chalk fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	L: 0.40 W: 0.25 D: 0.40	--
3587	Posthole	Circular. Steep sided post hole, sharp breaks of slope at top and bottom. Flat base	L: 0.40 W: 0.25 D: 0.40	--
3588	Fill of 3589	Soft, fairly compact, light, mid yellow/grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.30 D: 0.05	--
3589	Posthole	Oval. Curved sides (approximately 20-30 degrees). Curved base	W: 0.30 D: 0.05	--
3590	Fill of 3583	Firm, dark brown - reddish grey sandy clay with frequent small sub-rectangular limestone	W: 0.42 D: 0.06	--
3591	Fill of 3592	Soft, fairly compact, light, mid blue/grey clay	W: 0.19 D: 0.10	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3592	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 40-50 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.19 D: 0.10	--
3593	Fill of 3594	Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small degraded chalk flecks, occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded limestone pieces, occasional charcoal flecks	L: 0.28 W: 0.55 D: 0.45	--
3594	Posthole	Circular. Steep sides with sharp break of slope at top and base. Concave base	L: 0.28 W: 0.55 D: 0.45	--
3595	Fill of 3596	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with mod small chalk flecks, occasional sub-angular/sub-rounded limestone pieces	L: 0.60 W: 0.50 D: 0.20	--
3596	Posthole	Sub-circular Mod steep sides u shaped post hole, with sharp break of slope at top and gradual break at base Concave	L: 0.60 W: 0.50 D: 0.20	--
3597	Fill of 3598	Friable, mid grey silty clay with occasional small-med charcoal flecks, common sub-med sub-rounded chalk	D: 0.06	Pottery
3598	Posthole	Oval. Gradual break of slope from surface on average sides, sharp break of slope to the base. Flat base	W: 0.35 D: 0.06	--
3599	Fill of 3600	Friable, light white red chalky clay with occasional small sub-rounded blobs of clay and occasional med sub-rounded chalk	D: 0.35	--
3600	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface, vertical sides and sharp both to base. Flat base	W: 0.65 D: 0.35	--
3601	Fill of 3602	Compact, mid yellow, blue clay with occasional sub-rounded small-med chalk	D: 0.15	Sample 96
3602	Posthole	Sub-circular. Sharp both from surface in steep sides and gradual both to base. Flat base	D: 0.15 Ø: 0.55	--
3603	Fill of 3605	Moderately compact, dark silty grey/black silty clay with burnt orange/red patches and occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, frequent charcoal	W: 0.62 D: 0.22	Pottery Sample 94
3604	Fill of 3605	Moderately compact, light-mid blue/grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.50 D: 0.24	--
3605	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 50-60 degrees)	W: 0.62 D: 0.24	--
3606	Fill of 3607	Firm to friable, dark brown grey silty clay with freq. Charcoal, occasional limestone, quartz pebbles, pottery, animal bones	L: 0.24 W: 0.74 D: 0.27	Pottery; animal bone Sample 95
3607	Pit	Oval. N-s. Steep, near vertical sides. Flat, slightly concave base	L: 0.24 W: 0.74 D: 0.27	--
3608	Fill of 3609	Firm, dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional degraded chalk, occasional small flecks degraded pot	L: 0.25 W: 0.30 D: 0.14	--
3609	Posthole	Circular. Steep sided u shaped pit with sharp breaks of slope top and bottom. Flat base	L: 0.25 W: 0.30 D: 0.14	--
3610	Fill of 3611	Moderately compact, dark silty brown/grey with mid blue/grey silty clay with clay patches and occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.26 D: 0.21	--
3611	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 60-70 degrees).	W: 0.26	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		Concave base	D: 0.21	
3612	Fill of 3613	Firm to friable, dark brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional limestone, pottery, animal bones	L: 0.38 W: 0.62 D: 0.46	Pottery; animal bone Sample 97
3613	Posthole	Circular. Steep sides. Flat, slightly irregular base	L: 0.38 W: 0.62 D: 0.46	--
3614	Fill of 3615	Moderately compact, mid-dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional small, angular limestone, random distribution, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.21 D: 0.16	--
3615	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 45-55 degrees). Concave base	W: 0.21 D: 0.16	--
3616	Fill of 3617	Friable, mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small-large angular grey stones, chalk/limestone: large frag packing/support stones	D: 0.22	Animal bone
3617	Postpipe	Circular. Sharp both from surface to vertical or near vertical sides. W side tapering	W: 0.25 D: 0.22	--
3618	Fill of 3619	Friable, mid greyish orange silty clay with chalk: common, small sub-rounded and charcoal flecks	D: 0.27	--
3619	Posthole	Circular. Similar to 3617 with a flat base	W: 0.32 D: 0.27	--
3620	Fill of 3621	Moderately compact, dark silty grey silty clay	W: 0.20 D: 0.02	--
3621	Posthole	Oval. Slightly curved sides (approximately 20-30 degrees). Concave base	W: 0.20 D: 0.02	--
3622	Fill of 3623	Firm to friable, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal	L: 0.38 W: 0.36 D: 0.10 Ø: 0.36	--
3623	Pit	Circular. Shallow, gentle slope to sides. Concave base	L: 0.38 W: 0.36 D: 0.10 Ø: 0.36	--
3624	Fill of 3613	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with frequent charcoal	L: 0.38 W: 0.08 D: 0.28	--
3625	Fill of 3626	Friable, dark grey to dark brown-orange clay sand with 30-55 cm flat sub-angular and angular stones	L: 1.80 W: 1.70 D: 0.65	Pottery; animal bone
3626	Pit	Circular. Gradually from the surface, than vertical to down, than gradually to the base. Flat base	L: 1.80 W: 1.70 D: 0.65	--
3627	Fill of 3628	Friable, light brown-yellow clay sand with 5% of sub-angular stones (flat)	L: 0.50 W: 0.40 D: 0.10	--
3628	Pit	Circular. Gradually from the surface (3625 base) than vertically, than gradually to the base. Flat base	L: 0.50 W: 0.40 D: 0.10	--
3629	Fill of 3658	Friable, light reddish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-rounded chalk, rare flecks of charcoal	D: 0.17 Ø: 0.30	Animal bone
3630	Fill of 3631	Friable, mid greyish red silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded chalk, rare flecks of charcoal	D: 0.15	--
3631	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break from surface with steep sides and gradual break to flat base	D: 0.15	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3632	Fill of 3633	Moderately compact, dark silty grey silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.41 D: 0.08	--
3633	Posthole	Oval. Slightly curved sides (approximately 30-40 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.41 D: 0.08	--
3634	Fill of 3635	Friable, light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-rounded charcoal and chalk	D: 0.14 Ø: 0.18	Animal bone
3635	Wall slot	Linear. NE-SW. Flat based U-shape, sharp break of slope from surface in steep, vertical sides and sharp break of slope to base. Flat base.	D: 0.14 Ø: 0.18	--
3636	Fill of 3637	Friable, dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks	L: 0.45 W: 0.47 D: 0.38	--
3637	Posthole	Sub-circular (due to damage on northern edge, possibly caused by post removal). Steep sides, u shaped posthole. Damage on northern edge has moderately steep slope. Concave base	L: 0.45 W: 0.47 D: 0.38	--
3638	Fill of 3639	Moderately compact, mid-dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.24 D: 0.27	--
3639	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 60-70 degrees). Concave base	W: 0.24 D: 0.27	--
3640	Fill of 3641	Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with common small sub-rounded and flecks of chalk. Rare limestone: flat smalls and one med large stone	D: 0.31	Animal bone
3641	Posthole	Oval. Sharp break of slope from surface with vertical/slightly overhanging edges. Sharp break of slope to base except on s where break of slope is gradual. Flat and slightly decline to n.	L: 0.36 W: 0.33 D: 0.31	--
3642	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface, steep near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to base. Flat	D: 0.57 Ø: 0.70	--
3643	Fill of 3642	Friable, dark orange grey silty clay with chalk/limestone: very rare flecks, charcoal: occasional flecks	D: 0.28	Pottery; animal bone Sample 109
3644	Fill of 3645	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small limestone, pottery, animal bones	L: 0.32 W: 0.53 D: 0.55	Pottery; animal bone SF22 Sample 101
3645	Posthole	Circular. Deep with steep, near vertical sides. Concave base	L: 0.32 W: 0.53 D: 0.55	--
3646	Fill of 3647	Moderately compact, dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.42 D: 0.29	--
3647	Posthole	Oval. Straight, slightly uneven sides (approximately 65-75 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.42 D: 0.29	--
3648	Fill of 3650	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pot, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular stones	L: 0.55 W: 0.47 D: 0.13	Pottery
3649	Fill of 3650	Very firm, light/mid greenish grey clay with occasional pot, occasional bone, frequent packing stones lining edges	L: 0.65 W: 0.57 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone
3650	Posthole	Sub-circular. Steep sides on western edge, more	L: 0.65	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		shallow on eastern side, sharp break of slope top (both sides) and on western base, gradual on eastern base. Flat base	W: 0.57 D: 0.24	
3651	Fill of 3652	Moderately compact, dark silty brown/grey silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.36 D: 0.11	--
3652	Posthole	Oval. Curved sides (approximately 40-80 degrees). Concave base	W: 0.36 D: 0.11	--
3653	Fill of 3637	Very firm, mid greenish grey clay	W: 0.04 D: 0.31	--
3654	Fill of 3655	Friable, mid yellowish grey silty clay with chalk: abundant, small-medium, angular and sub-angular, unsorted	D: 0.30 Ø: 0.15	Pottery
3655	Postpipe	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface, vertical sides and sharp break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.30 Ø: 0.15	--
3656	Fill of 3657	Friable, mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional chalk, small to medium, sub-angular	D: 0.30	--
3657	Posthole	Sub-circular. Sharp break of slope from surface, steep, near vertical sides, gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	W: 0.35 D: 0.30	--
3658	Postpipe	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface, steep near vertical sides, gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	D: 0.17 Ø: 0.30	--
3659	Layer	Same as 3456	D: 0.30	Pottery; animal bone
3660	Fill of 3661	Moderately compact, dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.31 D: 0.11	--
3661	Posthole	Oval. Slightly curved sides (approximately 40-50 degrees). Concave base	W: 0.31 D: 0.11	--
3662	Fill of 3663	Friable to firm, dark grey brown silty clay with mod charcoal, occasional limestone	L: 0.29 W: 0.58 D: 0.57	Pottery Sample 102
3663	Posthole	Circular. Steep sides (10 degrees). Flat, slightly concave base	L: 0.29 W: 0.58 D: 0.57	--
3664	Fill of 3665	Friable, mid reddish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small-medium sub-angular clay, rare chalk flecks	D: 0.05	--
3665	Pit/hollow	Oval. Gradual break of slope from surface and to base. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	L: 0.30 W: 0.25 D: 0.04	--
3666	Fill of 3667	Friable, mid reddish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small-medium sub-angular clay	D: 0.03	--
3667	Hollow	Sub-circular. Gradual break of slope from surface and gradual break of slope to base. Very gently sloping sides. Flat base	L: 0.40 W: 0.30 D: 0.03	--
3668	Fill of 3669	Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with common small-medium sub-rounded chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	D: 0.15	--
3669	Posthole	Oval. SW-NE. Sharp break of slope from surface with steep concave sides and gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 0.30 W: 0.20 D: 0.15	--
3670	Fill of	Friable, mid reddish brown silty clay with very	D: 0.32	Pottery

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
	3672	occasional pot, mod very small chalk flecks, occasional small sub-angular stones	Ø: 0.42	Sample 105
3671	Fill of 3672	Very firm, mid greenish grey clay	W: 0.10 D: 0.23 Ø: 0.42	--
3672	Posthole	Circular. Steep sides, u shaped posthole with sharp break of slope at top and gradual break at base. Concave base	D: 0.32 Ø: 0.42	--
3673	Fill of 3674	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pot, occasional bone, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional larger charcoal fragments, one large sub-angular stone	L: 0.50 W: 0.33 D: 0.33	Pottery; animal bone Sample 106
3674	Posthole	Circular. Vertically sided u shaped pit with sharp break of slope top and bottom. Truncated by pit [3686] to north	L: 0.50 W: 0.33 D: 0.33 Ø: 0.50	--
3675	Fill of 3677	Moderately compact dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional limestone, small angular chalk, random distribution	W: 0.68 D: 0.45	Pottery
3676	Fill of 3677	Moderately compact, dark silty grey/brown with light yellow patches silty clay with sandy, chalk patches, Occasional limestone, small angular chalk: random distribution	W: 0.60 D: 0.21	--
3677	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 75-85 degrees). Concave base	W: 0.68 D: 0.66	--
3678	Fill of 3679	Moderately compact, mid-dark silty brown/grey silty sandy clay with occasional limestone, small, angular chalk: random distribution	W: 0.38 D: 0.07	--
3679	Ditch	Linear, slightly curved. SW-NE. Curved sides (approximately 30-40 degrees). Concave base	L: 2.80 W: 0.38 D: 0.07	--
3680	Fill of 3683	Friable to firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal	L: 0.29 W: 0.62 D: 0.35	Animal bone Sample 107
3681	Fill of 3683	Friable to firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk rubble	L: 0.29 W: 0.62 D: 0.28	Animal bone
3682	Fill of 3683	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	L: 0.29 W: 0.62 D: 0.03	--
3683	Posthole	Circular. Deep, steep sides. Flat, slightly concave	L: 0.29 W: 0.62 D: 0.59	--
3684	Fill of 3686	Friable, mid orangey brown silty clay with mod chalk flecks, occasional pot, occasional sub-rounded small stones	D: 0.34 Ø: 0.31	Pottery
3685	Fill of 3686	Firm, mid orangey green-grey clay	W: 0.13 D: 0.34 Ø: 0.47	--
3686	Posthole	Circular. Steep sided u shaped posthole. Possible undercutting on se side into (3673) with sharp of slope top and bottom. Flat base	D: 0.34 Ø: 0.47	--
3687	Fill of 3688	Friable, dark brown with brown-yellow patches clay sand with 70% sub-angular and angular flat stones	L: 0.80 W: 0.70 D: 0.45	Pottery; animal bone
3688	Pit	Circular. Vertical from the surface, than horizontal,	L: 0.80	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		than vertical with small graduation to the base	W: 0.70 D: 0.45	
3689	Fill of 3690	Friable, mid orange grey silty clay with very rare chalk flecks, rare flecks of charcoal, occasional burnt bones	D: 0.17	Animal bone
3690	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from surface with average angle to sides (45 degrees) and gradual break of slope to base. Tapering base	D: 0.17 Ø: 0.30	--
3691	Fill of 3693	Friable to firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and small limestone	L: 0.30 W: 0.49 D: 0.26	Pottery; animal bone Sample 103
3692	Fill of 3693	Friable to firm, dark brown grey silty clay with frequent chalk rubble and charcoal flecks	L: 0.30 W: 0.49 D: 0.33	--
3693	Posthole	Circular. Steep, straight edges. Slightly concave base	L: 0.30 W: 0.49 D: 0.57	--
3694	Fill of 3695	Friable, dark orangey brown silty clay with very occasional animal bones, occasional chalk flecks	D: 0.33 Ø: 0.37	Pottery; animal bone Sample 104
3695	Posthole	Circular. Vertical side on NW edge, mod steep on southern edge, sharp break of slope top and bottom (N+W), gradual at bottom (S). Base sloping down to north	D: 0.33 Ø: 0.37	--
3696	Fill of 3697	Friable, mid dark brown clay sand with 40% stones and stone fragments. Sub-angular and sub-rounded, 15% charcoal fragments. 0.2% snail shells.	D: 0.42 Ø: 0.60	Animal bone; flint SF24; SF25
3697	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from the surface than vertical and gradual to the base. Flat base, rounded on the corners	D: 0.42 Ø: 0.60	--
3698	Fill of 3699	Friable, dark grey clay sand. In the upper 10 cm less than 2.5% of charcoal fragments, also less than 2% of small (up to 5 cm in size) sub-angular stones.	L: 0.22 W: 0.20 D: 0.43	Flint
3699	Posthole	Circular. Breaks sharply from the surface than vertical and again sharply (almost 90 degrees) to the base. Flat base	L: 0.22 W: 0.20 D: 0.43	--
3700	Fill of 3701	Friable, light orange grey silty clay with chalk: common, small-medium, sub-rounded, quartz: occasional flecks,	D: 0.09	--
3701	Pit	Sub-rectangular. Gradual break of slope from surface with gentle sloping sides leading to base with no further break of slope. Slightly tapered base	L: 0.5 W: 0.4 D: 0.09	--
3702	Fill of 3703	Friable, mid grey silty clay with Chalk: occasional, small-medium, sub-angular, charcoal: rare flecks, clay: occasional small-medium chunks	D: 0.04	--
3703	Hollow	Sub-rectangular. Sloping sides. Flat base	L: 0.75 W: 0.60 D: 0.04	--
3704	Fill of 3705	Friable, dark brown and light brown mottled clay sand with less than 5% sub-angular stone fragments	L: 0.58 W: 0.5 D: 0.38	Animal bone Sample 128
3705	Posthole	Circular. Sharp drop from the surface, than vertical, gradually to the base	L: 0.58 W: 0.50 D: 0.38	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3706	Fill of 3709	Moderately compact, dark silty grey silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.27 D: 0.35	--
3707	Fill of 3709	Moderately compact, mid brown/orange with grey/brown patches silty sandy clay with occasional small angular chalk, random distribution	W: 0.30 D: 0.30	--
3708	Fill of 3709	Soft to compact, mid blue/grey clay with occasional gravel, small, angular, random distribution	W: 0.35 D: 0.31	--
3709	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 75-85 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.47 D: 0.52	--
3710	Fill of 3712	Moderately compact, dark silty grey silty clay with occasional small, angular chalk, random distribution	W: 0.52 D: 0.32	--
3711	Fill of 3712	Soft to compact, mid blue/grey with brown/grey patches clay and occasional gravel: small, angular. Random distribution. One large stone sat on the bottom.	W: 0.43 D: 0.23	--
3712	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 75-85 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.52 D: 0.55	--
3713	Fill of 3715	Compact, mid reddish grey silty clay with chalk: occasional, small, sub-rounded, burnt stone: rare medium rounded, charcoal: common flecks	D: 0.5	Pottery; animal bone
3714	Fill of 3715	Compact, light brownish orange silty clay with chalk: occasional small sub-rounded, charcoal: occasional flecks	D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone
3715	Posthole	Oval. NW-SE. Sharp break of slope from surface with nearly vertical sides, breaking gradually to step at each end but not at centre, then gradual break of slope to base. Flat base	L: 1.3 W: 0.65 D: 0.50	--
3716	Fill of 3642	Friable, mid greyish orange silty clay with chalk/limestone: rare large, unsorted angular and occasional flecks. Charcoal: rare flecks.	D: 0.42	Sample 110
3717	Fill of 3719	Moderately compact, dark silty grey/black silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, charcoal: mod flecks	W: 0.70 D: 0.54	Pottery
3718	Fill of 3719	Moderately compact, mid sandy orange/brown sandy clay with occasional chalk, small, angular, random distribution	W: 0.05 D: 0.30	--
3719	Pit	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 65-75 degrees). Even, slopes up to ne	W: 0.75 D: 0.54	--
3720	Fill of 3721	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, occasional bones	L: 0.29 W: 0.45 D: 0.46	Animal bone Sample 108
3721	Posthole	Circular. Steep, near vertical sides. Flat, slightly concave base	L: 0.29 W: 0.44 D: 0.46	--
3722	Fill of 3723	Friable, firm near lower boundary, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pot, occasional bone, occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, mod charcoal flecks	D: 0.43 Ø: 0.67	Pottery; animal bone
3723	Pit	Circular. Mod steep u shaped pit, steeper on s side, sharp break of slope at top and bottom of sides. Flat base	D: 0.43 Ø: 0.67	--
3724	Fill of 3642	Compact, mid orange brown silt with charcoal: rare flecks, unworked flint, angular	D: 0.10	--
3725	Fill of	Friable, mid brownish orange silty clay with chalk:	D: 0.30	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
	3726	very rare, small sub-angular, charcoal and gran: common, small flecks		
3726	Posthole	Oval. Sharp break of slope from surface with vertical sides and sharp break of slope to the base. Flat base	L: 0.40 W: 0.30 D: 0.30	--
3727	Fill of 3728	Friable, dark brown clay sand with less than 1% stone fragments	D: 0.40 Ø: 0.65	Pottery; animal bone
3728	Posthole	Oval. NE-SW. Sharp break of slope from surface, than vertical and gradually to the base. Flat base, rounded on the corners	D: 0.40 Ø: 0.65	--
3729	Fill of 3730	Friable, brown with brown orange mottled clay sand	L: 0.45 W: 0.20 D: 0.25	--
3730	Posthole	Circular - sub-circular (truncated by [3728]). Ne-sw. Sharp break of slope from the surface, than vertical and gradually to the base. Flat base, rounded on the corners	L: 0.45 W: 0.20 D: 0.25	--
3731	Fill of 3732	Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay with mod pot, occasional bone, mod small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (both burnt and unburnt stones present), mod charcoal flecks	L: 1.40 W: 0.75 D: 0.08	Pottery; animal bone
3732	Pit	Sub rectangular with rounded corners. E-w. Very shallow sides (near imperceptible) with flat base breaks of slope top and bottom not perceptible. Flat base	L: 1.40 W: 0.75 D: 0.08	--
3733	Fill of 3734	Moderately compact, dark silty grey/black silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, mod charcoal flecks and occasional wheat grains	W: 0.93 D: 0.62	Pottery Sample 112
3734	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 70-80 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.93 D: 0.62	--
3735	Fill of 3737	Moderately firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with bone (less than 5%), chalk specks (less than 5%), charred specks (less than 5%)	L: 0.45 W: 0.40 D: 0.18	Animal bone Sample 113
3736	Fill of 3737	Moderately firm, moderately greyish brown clayey silt chalk specks (5-20%)	L: 0.40 W: 0.40 D: 0.35	Sample 114
3737	Posthole	Circular. Break of slope: top sharp, sides sharp, bottom sharp. Concave base	L: 0.45 W: 0.40 D: 0.53	--
3738	Fill of 3739	Compact, mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional pebbles, mod charcoal (5-10 cm)	L: 1.06 W: 0.87 D: 0.57	Animal bone
3739	Posthole	Sub circular. E-w. Sharp break of slope (top), steep sides, sharp break of slope (base). Concave base	L: 1.06 W: 0.87 D: 0.65	--
3740	Fill of 3742	Moderately firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with pot (less than 5%), chalk specks (25%), charred specks (25%)	W: 0.50 D: 0.14	Pottery; animal bone Sample 115
3741	Fill of 3742	Moderately firm, moderately brown clay with large angular stones	L: 0.50 W: 0.5 D: 0.15	Sample 116
3742	Posthole	Sub circular. Top break of slope sharp, sides gradual (60 degrees), base gradual (45 degrees). Concave base	L: 0.60 W: 0.50 D: 0.30	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3743	Fill of 3744	Friable, light brown-orange clayey sand with no visible inclusions	L: 0.30 W: 0.15 D: 0.20	--
3744	Posthole	Probably oval but truncated by other pit [3746]. Sharp break of slope from the surface, then vertical, then gradually to the base. Flat base, rounded on the corners	W: 0.25 D: 0.20	--
3745	Fill of 3744	Friable, brown-orange clayey sand with no inclusions	L: 0.15 D: 0.17	--
3746	Posthole	Oval. Sharp break of slope from surface then vertical, then gradual to the base (on the w side), gradually from surface and gradually to the base (east). Flat base rounded on the corners	L: 0.88 W: 0.85 D: 0.38	--
3747	Fill of 3749	Moderately firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with stone (5-10cm), less than 10%, charcoal-less than 5%	L: 0.65 W: 0.60 D: 0.20	Pottery; animal bone Sample 117
3748	Fill of 3749	Firm, mid orangey brown clay	L: 0.50 W: 0.50 D: 0.25	Sample 118
3749	Posthole	Sub circular. Top break of slope sharp (80 degrees), sides sharp (70%), base gradual. Concave base	L: 0.65 W: 0.65 D: 0.60	--
3750	Fill of 3751	Well compacted, very dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk pieces, occasional charcoal pieces	L: 0.45 W: 0.43 D: 0.47	Sample 130
3751	Posthole	Circular. N-s. Break of slope: sharp, sides: vertical, break of slope at the bottom: sharp. Flat base	L: 0.44 W: 0.47 D: 0.45	--
3752	Fill of 3753	Moderately soft, mid slightly reddish brown slightly silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments and flecks, moderately small angular stones, occasional large angular stones-mostly at base	L: 0.80 W: 0.63 D: 0.54	Animal bone
3753	Posthole	Sub oval. N-s. Gradual break of slope at top, top of slope gradual, bottom of slope steep, gradual break of slope at the base. Flat base	L: 0.80 W: 0.63 D: 0.54	--
3754	Fill of 3755	Moderately soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with freq. Chalk flecks and fragments, mod burnt brickearth fragments, mod charcoal fragments, mod small-medium stones, occasional large angular stones, occasional patches of mid greyish blue coarse clayey silt, occasional angular	L: 0.80 W: 0.90 D: 0.27	Animal bone
3755	Posthole	Sharp break of slope at top, steep, sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base. Flat/slightly concave	L: 0.80 W: 0.90 D: 0.57	--
3756	Fill of 3757	Heavily compacted, medium brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal, moderate stones/pebbles sub angular in shape	D: 0.44	--
3757	Pit	Oval. S-w. Top: sharp cut, vertical sides. Flat base	L: 1.10 W: 0.56 D: 0.48	--
3758	Posthole	Sub circular. W side break of slope at top c. 30-40 degrees, 0.3m slope which then goes into a near vertical edge which turns into a vertical edge and ending in a slight undercut at base. E side break of slope at top c. 60-70 degrees, gentle sloping sides. Flat base	W: 1.22 D: 0.66	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3759	Fill of 3758	Firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional medium-large pebbles, seemed to be a line of stones (sub angular, frequent, small-large from w side at top but becoming central), occasional charcoal, slight chalk mottling.	W: 1.22 D: 0.66	Pottery; animal bone
3760	Fill of 3746	Friable, brown clayey sand with brown-orange mottling and less than 5% local ironstone fragments. Also less than 1% charcoal fragments.	L: 0.88 W: 0.85 D: 0.38	Pottery
3761	Fill of 3762	Friable, dark brown clayey sand with 20% sub angular stones (used as a packing of posthole).	L: 0.70 W: 0.62 D: 0.48	Animal bone
3762	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from the surface then vertical, then step on both sides, then vertical and gradually to the base. Flat, rounded on the corners.	L: 0.70 W: 0.62 D: 0.48	--
3763	Fill of 3764	Friable, brown clayey sand with % sub angular stones	L: 0.50 W: 0.45 D: 0.46	--
3764	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from the surface, then vertical, then gradually to the base. Flat base, rounded on the corners.	L: 0.50 W: 0.45 D: 0.46	--
3765	Fill of 3768	Medium, dark silty grey silty clay with occasional mod limestone, pebbles: small, medium, angular, random distribution	W: 0.70 D: 0.21	Pottery; animal bone
3766	Fill of 3768	Medium, mid-dark silty brown/grey silty sandy clay with occasional small-medium sand/limestone, angular, random distribution	W: 0.68 D: 0.19	Sample 119
3767	Fill of 3768	Medium-firm, mid-dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional small, angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.63 D: 0.15	--
3768	Posthole	Oval. Straight, slightly uneven sides (approximately 75-85 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.70 D: 0.55	--
3769	Fill of 3755	Moderately firm, mottled light brown and off-white slightly silty clay with mixed chalk flecks, and moderate small-medium sub rounded angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments	L: 0.72 W: 0.65 D: 0.42	--
3770	Fill of 3771	Heavily compacted, medium brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal, moderate pebbles, occasional sub-angular stones	D: 0.42	Animal bone
3771	Pit	Sub circular – oval. N-S. Top cut: sharp, sides concave, near vertical. Flat base	L: 0.96 W: 0.74 D: 0.54	--
3772	Fill of 3749	Mid firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with Chalk less than 10%	L: 0.35 W: 0.35 D: 0.25	Sample 124
3773	Fill of 3739	Firm, Light greenish blue Silty clay with Occasional charcoal (5-10 cm)	L: 0.32 D: 0.08	--
3774	Fill of 3775	Medium, Dark silty grey/brown Silty clay with Occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.46 D: 0.36	Pottery; animal bone Sample 120
3775	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 70-80 degrees). Flat, slightly uneven base	W: 0.46 D: 0.36	--
3776	Posthole	Sub circular. NW side 50 degrees break of slope at top, slightly sloping sides, break of slope at base c 100 degrees, se side break of slope 54 degrees and the break of slope 0.15 down the side c 200	L: 0.95 W: 0.83 D: 0.56	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		degrees leading into vertical side, 90 degrees break of slope at base. Flat base		
3777	Fill of 3776	Friable, brownish dark grey Silty clay with Occasional med pebbles, large-small sub-angular stones, small bits of chalk, flecks of charcoal	L: 0.95 W: 0.83 D: 0.56	Pottery; animal bone
3778	Posthole	Sub circular. SE side 75 degrees, break of slope at top slightly sloping sides, 100 degrees break of slope at base/ NW side 80 degrees break of slope at top sloping sides, 100 degrees break of slope at base. Flat base	L: 0.28 W: 0.28 D: 0.3	--
3779	Fill of 3778	Friable, Brownish mid grey Silty clay with Occasional flecks of charcoal, small sub-angular stones, small bits of chalk	L: 0.28 W: 0.28 D: 0.3	Pottery; animal bone
3780	Posthole	Sub circular. SE has 90 degrees break of slope at top, near vertical sides, 85 degrees break of slope at base. Flat base	L: 0.29 W: 0.3 D: 0.33	--
3781	Fill of 3780	Friable, Brownish mid grey Silty clay with Occasional flecks of charcoal, very occasional med and small sub angular stones	L: 0.29 W: 0.3 D: 0.33	Animal bone
3782	Fill of 3775	Compact, Light yellow/grey Limestone	W: 0.03 D: 0.23	--
3783	Fill of 3784	Compact mid greyish brown Clayey silt with Sub-angular stones (less than 5%), charred specks (less than 5%)	L: 0.52 W: 0.5 D: 0.58	Sample 121
3784	Posthole	Sub circular. Break of slope top: sharp/vertical 90 degrees, sides: vertical 90 degrees, base: gradual 50 degrees. Concave base	L: 0.52 W: 0.5 D: 0.52	--
3785	Fill of 3786	Well compacted, Dark brown Silty clay with Frequent small to medium sized chalk pieces, occasional charcoal pieces	L: 0.83 W: 0.46 D: 0.40	Sample 131
3786	Posthole	Oval. NE-SW. Top of slope: gradual, sides: slightly under-cut. Base of slope: sharp. Flat base	L: 0.83 W: 0.46 D: 0.40	--
3787	Posthole	Sub-circular. SE side break of slope at top 80 degrees, near vertical side, 100 degrees break of slope at base. NW side break of slope at top 45 degrees, sloping side, 100 degrees break of slope at base. Flat base	L: 0.21 W: 0.25 D: 0.15	--
3788	Fill of 3787	Friable, Brownish mid grey Silty clay with Occasional small-med sub angular stones and flecks of charcoal	L: 0.21 W: 0.25 D: 0.15	Pottery; animal bone
3789	Fill of 3790	Moderately compact, Mid orangey brown Clayey silt with Red flint pebbles (occasional), charcoal (5-20 cm) (mod), light blue-grey clay deposits (mod), chalk: large angular blocks (timber)	W; 0.92 D: 0.60	Animal bone
3790	Posthole	Sub-circular. E-W. Sharp break of slope at top steep - vertical (NW sides) sides. Flat base	W; 0.92 D: 0.60	--
3791	Posthole	Sub circular. NW side break of slope at top 50 degrees, sloping sides, break of slope at base 100 degrees. SE 50 degrees at top sloping side for 0.06m, 100 degrees, near horizontal for 0.04m, 210 break of slope, slope for 0.04m, 100 degrees break of slope at base. Flattish / concave base	L: 0.25 W: 0.26 D: 0.12	--
3792	Fill of 3791	Friable, Brownish mid grey Silty clay with Occasional small sub-angular stones, flecks of charcoal	L: 0.25 W: 0.26 D: 0.07	Pottery

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3793	Posthole	Circular. Break of slope top 50 degrees, sloping sides into a point. Pointed base	L: 0.21 W: 0.19 D: 0.18	--
3794	Fill of 3793	Friable, Orangey brownish light grey Silty clay with Occasional flecks of charcoal, small sub angular stones	L: 0.21 W: 0.19 D: 0.18	--
3795	Fill of 3797	Medium, Dark silty grey/brown Silty clay with Occasional small-medium limestone, angular, random distribution, occasional charcoal	W: 0.43 D: 0.41	Pottery; animal bone Sample 122
3796	Fill of 3797	Medium – firm, Dark silty grey Silty clay with Occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.40 D: 0.12	--
3797	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 80-90 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.43 D: 0.50	--
3798	Fill of 3799	Friable, Mid brownish grey Silty clay with Charcoal: common flecks, chalk: common flecks and some clay and red burnt bits.	W; 0.64 D: 0.32	--
3799	Posthole	Sub-circular. U shaped Near vertical sides, sharp break to base. Concave and angular base	W; 0.64 D: 0.32	--
3800	Fill of 3801	Friable, Dark orangey grey Silty clay with Charcoal: occasional flecks and burnt pieces: occasional small	D: 0.36	--
3801	Posthole	Sub-circular. U shaped. Slightly concave, near vertical north-west edge. Base not seen (truncated)	W: 0.22 D: 0.36	--
3802	Fill of 3804	Moderately soft, Mid orangey brown Slightly silty clay with Occasional burnt clay fragments. Frequent v large stones 0.20m x 0.25m x 0.07m, occasional chalk fragments, occasional charcoal fragments	L: 0.66 D: 0.47	Animal bone
3803	Fill of 3804	Moderately firm, mid greyish brown with dark grey patches/lenses silty clay with Dark grey patches: frequent chalk frag, frequent blue-grey coarse chalky silt, frequent burnt brickearth fragments, mod charcoal fragments. Rest of the context: occasional chalk fragments, occasional small sub-angular stones	L: 0.41 D: 0.30	Sample 126
3804	Posthole	Oval. Sharp break of slope at top, steeply sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base. Sloping less steeply at top to se. Concave base	L: 0.66 D: 0.70	--
3805	Fill of 3807	Moderately firm, mid grey silty clay with Frequent chalk flecks and fragments mid grey-blue coarse clayey silt, frequent burnt brickearth and clay fragments, occasional small-medium angular stones.	L: 0.89 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone Sample 125
3806	Fill of 3807	Moderately soft, Mid slightly orangey brown slightly silty clay with medium-large stones	L: 0.67 D: 0.33	--
3807	Posthole	Oval. Sharp break of slope at top, steeply sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base. Flat	L: 0.89 D: 0.57	--
3808	Posthole	Sub circular. Vertical sides, 90 degrees break of slope at top and base. Flat base	L: 0.3 W: 0.46 D: 0.14	--
3809	Fill of 3808	Friable, Greyish light brown Silty clay with occasional medium sub angular stones, occasional small lumps of chalk	L: 0.3 W: 0.46 D: 0.16	Pottery
3810	Posthole	Oval. Slightly sloping sides, 100 degrees at base. Flat base	L: 1.24 W: 0.7 D: 0.6	--
3811	Fill of	Friable, Mid grey Silty clay	L: 1.24	Pottery;

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
	3810		W: 0.97 D: 0.6	animal bone
3812	Posthole	Sub circular. 90 degrees break of slope at top and base. Near vertical sides. Flattish base	L: 0.19 W: 0.18 D: 0.1	--
3813	Fill of 3812	Friable, Mid grey Silty clay with occasional med sub-angular stones, flecks of charcoal, small bits of chalk.	L: 0.19 W: 0.18 D: 0.1	--
3814	Fill of 3815	Friable, Mid grey Silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk: occasional flecks, small, sub-angular. Burnt stone: occasional rounded	W: 1.40 D: 0.30	Animal bone
3815	Posthole	Sub-rectangular. U-shaped. Steep sided with sharp break to base. Flat base	W: 1.40 D: 0.30	--
3816	Fill of 3817	Well compacted, Dark brown Silty clay with occasional chalk fragments, occasional charcoal fragments	L: 0.50 W: 0.49 D: 0.40	--
3817	Posthole	Circular. Break of slope, top: sharp, sides: vertical, base: gradual. Concave base	L: 0.50 W: 0.49 D: 0.40	--
3818	Fill of 3819	Well compacted, Dark brown Silty clay with frequent chalk pieces, occasional charcoal pieces	L: 0.45 W: 0.50 D: 0.34	Sample 132
3819	Posthole	Circular. Top of slope: sharp, sides: vertical, bottom of slope: gradual. Concave base	L: 0.45 W: 0.50 D: 0.34	--
3820	Fill of 3815	Compact, Mixed blue/green clay and reddish brown mixed silt and clay with charcoal: occasional flecks, some med chunks. Limestone, burnt stone: occasional med sub-angular	W: 1.04 D: 0.42	--
3821	Fill of 3822	Compact, Mid orangey brown Silty clay with Common stone: small-med, angular and sub-angular, no sorting. Charcoal: rare flecks	W: 1.00 D: 0.60	Animal bone
3822	Posthole	Sub-circular. Steep sided, tapering to base. Concave base	W: 1.00 D: 0.60	--
3823	Fill of 3824	Medium, Mid-dark silty brown/grey Silty clay with Occasional small-medium, angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.62 D: 0.42	Animal bone Sample 127
3824	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 50-60 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.62 D: 0.42	--
3825	Fill of 3826	Moderately compact, Mid greyish brown Sandy clay with Occasional charcoal, sandy clay, red flint pebbles (occasional), fire cracked flint cobbles (occasional)	L: 0.6 W: 0.4 D: 0.52	Animal bone
3826	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope at bottom. Flat on top of natural gravel layer	L: 0.6 W: 0.4 D: 0.52	--
3827	Fill of 3828	Compact, Mid greyish brown Sandy clay with Charcoal	L: 0.47 W: 0.37 D: 0.28	--
3828	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope at bottom. Flat base	L: 0.47 W: 0.37 D: 0.28	--
3829	Posthole	Sub circular. Break of slope at top (45 degrees), sloping sides, break of slope at base (110 degrees). Concave base	L: 0.5 W: 0.5 D: 0.16	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3830	Fill of 3829	Friable, Silty clay with Flecks of charcoal, chalk, moderate med-large sub-angular stones.	L: 0.5 W: 0.5 D: 0.16	Pottery; animal bone
3831	Fill of 3832	Medium, Mid-dark silty grey/brown Silty clay with occasional burnt stone/pebble: medium, rounded, random distribution	W: 0.45 D: 0.30	Pottery
3832	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 50-60 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.45 D: 0.30	--
3833	Layer	Same as 3104	D: 0.20	Animal bone
3835	Fill of 3836	Friable, Mid orangey grey silty clay with charcoal: occasional flecks, burnt stones: occasional medium angular, limestone: occasional large sub-angular	W: 0.63 D: 0.39	--
3836	Posthole	Oval. Near vertical steep sides with sharp break of slope from surface and to base. Flat base	W: 0.63 D: 0.39	--
3837	Fill of 3838	Friable, Mid greyish orange silty clay with charcoal: occasional flecks, limestone: occasional small sub-rounded	W: 0.29 D: 0.28	--
3838	Posthole	Oval. Vertical sides with sharp break to base. Flat base	W: 0.29 D: 0.28	--
3839	Fill of 3840	Medium, Mid-dark silty grey/brown silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.39 D: 0.24	Animal bone
3840	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 40-50 degrees). Slightly curved base	W: 0.39 D: 0.24	--
3841	Fill of 3842	Friable, Dark brown Clay sand with mid orange brown mottling and 2% local stone fragments, less than 0.5% charcoal pieces	L: 0.80 W: 0.65 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone; human bone
3842	Pit	Sub-circular. Gradual break of slope from the surface, then vertical with a small step, then gradually to the base. Flat base, rounded on the corners	L: 0.80 W: 0.65 D: 0.40	--
3843	Fill of 3844	Medium, Dark silty grey Silty clay with Occasional small angular limestone flints, random distribution. Charcoal flecks	W: 0.53 D: 0.43	--
3844	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 70-80 degrees). Flat, slightly uneven base	W: 0.53 D: 0.43	--
3845	Fill of 3846	Compact, Mid orange brown Silty clay with Flint: small sub-angular occasional, charcoal: rare flecks	W: 0.40 D: 0.38	Pottery
3846	Pit	Sub-circular. Steeply sloping sides tapering towards base. Tapering base	W: 0.40 D: 0.38	--
3847	Fill of 3846	Same as 3845	W: 0.44 D: 0.44	--
3848	Posthole	Unknown. Vertical E side sharp break of slope from surface - only seen because it truncates a darker feature with more distinct fills. Unclear, contrast between fills and natural is too slight to discern	W: 0.44 D: 0.44	--
3849	Fill of 3851	Friable, Dark brown grey Silty grey with limestone: occasional med sub-angular. Charcoal: rare flecks	W: 0.48 D: 0.28	Pottery
3850	Fill of 3851	Friable, Mid white-brown Silty grey with Chalk flecks, abundant. Limestone: occasional med angular. Charcoal: occasional flecks.	W: 0.25 D: 0.22	--
3851	?Pit	Oval (unclear). Steep sides, slightly uneven. Slightly	W: 0.48	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		splayed at upper E edge. Not seen - truncated	D: 0.42	
3852	Fill of 3853	Firm, Dark brown-grey Clay, silty clay with Limestone, charcoal	L: 0.33 W: 0.39 D: 0.31 Ø: 0.39	--
3853	Posthole	Circular. U shaped. Flattish base	L: 0.33 W: 0.39 D: 0.31 Ø: 0.39	--
3854	Posthole	Oval. Near vertical edges to depth 42 cm, on NE side small step and object extending on SW side with near vertical edges to the base. Flattish base	L: 0.70 W: 0.90 D: 0.66	--
3855	Fill of 3854	Firm, Dark brown/grey Silty/sandy clay with big stones, small stones and limestone, bones, charcoals	L: 0.70 W: 0.90 D: 0.42	Animal bone
3856	Fill of 3854	Firm, Dark brown, very light grey clay with charcoals, small limestone	W: 0.24 D: 0.28	--
3857	Fill of 3854	Firm, Very dark brown - very dark grey Silty/sandy clay with charcoal, small limestone	W: 0.42 D: 0.40	--
3858	Posthole	Oval. U shaped with eroded sides. Flat base	L: 0.47 W: 1.0 D: 0.52	--
3859	Fill of 3858	Firm, Dark brown - dark grey Clay - sandy/silty clay with big stones sub-angular, small limestone, charcoal, pottery	L: 0.47 W: 1.0 D: 0.52	--
3860	Fill of 3861	Friable, Dark greyish brown Silty clay with occasional bone, occasional charcoal, occasional med-large sub-angular stones	D: 0.66 Ø: 0.72	Animal bone Sample 134
3861	Posthole	Circular. U shaped with very steep sides, sharp break of slope at top, gradual at base. Concave base	D: 0.66 Ø: 0.72	--
3862	Fill of 3863	Friable, Mid greyish brown Silty clay with moderate small-med sub-rounded/sub-angular stones, occasional bones	L: 0.98 D: 0.50	Animal bone
3863	Posthole	Oval. Steep sided pit with sharp break of slope at top, gradual at base. Concave base	L: 0.98 D: 0.50	--
3864	Fill of 3865	Friable, Dark orange grey Silty clay with Charcoal: common flecks, limestone: rare, small-medium, sub-angular, grey silty mudstone: degraded, occasional, small, brunt clay	W: 0.54 D: 0.40	Animal bone
3865	Posthole	Oval. Near vertical sided with sharp break of slope to base. Flat base	W: 0.54 D: 0.40	--
3866	Fill of 3867	Friable, Dark brown-black with brown mottling Clay sand with 2% stone fragments 1% flint flecks	L: 0.64 W: 0.52 D: 0.44	Pottery
3867	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from the surface, then vertical, then gradually to the base. Flat base rounded on the corners	L: 0.64 W: 0.52 D: 0.44	--
3868	Fill of 3870	Medium, Dark silty grey Silty clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 1.26 D: 0.44	Pottery; animal bone
3869	Fill of 3870	Medium, Light-mid sandy brown/yellow Silty sandy clay with occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.85 D: 0.15	--
3870	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 70-80 degrees). Flat base	W: 1.26 D: 0.59	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
3871	Fill of 3872	Friable, Dark brown with brown mottling Clayey sand with 1% charcoal fragments, 2% stone fragments	L: 0.63 W: 0.53 D: 0.33	Pottery; animal bone
3872	Posthole	Circular. Sharp break of slope from the surface, then vertical, then gradually to the base. Flat with rounded corners	L: 0.63 W: 0.53 D: 0.33	--
3873	Fill of 3874	Friable, Mostly mid orange brown with dark grey at top Silty clay with charcoal: occasional flecks, clumps. Chalk/limestone: occasional flecks, rare small sub-angular	D: 0.65	--
3874	Posthole	Circular. Steep, to near vertical sides, partly truncated and partly unclear as merging with natural.	W: 0.62 D: 0.65	--
3875	Fill of 3877	Firm, Dark brown - dark grey Silty/sandy clay with Small and big limestone, stones, charcoal, pottery	L: 0.50 W: 0.78 D: 0.58	Pottery
3876	Fill of 3877	Firm, Dark brown - greyish, light grey Clay, silty clay with Charcoal, small limestone	W: 0.68 D: 0.60	--
3877	Posthole	Sub-circular. Nearly vertical sides to depth c. 38 cm, step (sharp break of slope), near vertical sides down to the base. Uneven base	L: 0.50 W: 0.78 D: 0.60	--
3878	Fill of 3882	Medium, Dark silty grey/black Silty clay with Occasional small angular limestone, random distribution	W: 0.58 D: 0.29	--
3879	Fill of 3882	Soft, fairly loose, Light-mid sandy brown/grey Silty sand	W: 0.48 D: 0.10	--
3880	Fill of 3882	Loose-medium, Mid silty brown/grey Silty sandy clay with Occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.40 D: 0.37	--
3881	Fill of 3882	Soft, loose, Light sandy grey Silty sand with Occasional charcoal flecks	W: 0.10 D: 0.60	--
3882	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 80-90 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.58 D: 0.70	--
3883	Fill of 3885	Friable, Dark greyish brown Silty clay with Frequent med-large sub-angular stones, very occasional pot, occasional bone	W: 0.76 D: 0.52	Pottery; animal bone
3884	Fill of 3885	Friable, Mid orangey brown Silty clay with Very occasional bones, frequent chalk flecks	W: 0.16 D: 0.52	Animal bone
3885	Posthole	Circular. U shaped posthole, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope top and bottom. Flat base	D: 0.52 Ø: 0.92	--
3886	Fill of 3887	Friable, Mid greyish brown Silty clay with very occasional pot, very occasional bones, occasional small sub-rounded stones	L: 0.88 D: 0.40	Pottery; animal bone
3887	Posthole	Oval. Steep sided, with sharp break of slope top and bottom. Flat base	L: 0.88 D: 0.40	--
3888	Fill of 3889	Loose-friable, Light yellowy white Chalky silt with moderate large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones, mainly in base of fill	D: 0.28	--
3889	Posthole	Sub-rectangular. Steep, near vertical sides with sharp break of slope top and bottom. Flat base	D: 0.28	--
3890	Fill of 3891	Friable, Dark black-brown Clayey sand with mid brown mottling and 1% stone fragments, 1% charcoal fragments	L: 0.74 W: 0.72 D: 0.46	--
3891	Posthole	Circular. Gradually from the surface, then vertical, then gradually to the base. Flat with rounded	L: 0.74 W: 0.72	--

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Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Findings & Samples
		corners	D: 0.46	
3892	Fill of 3893	Firm, Dark brown, dark grey-greenish Silty/sandy clay with Charcoal, limestone	L: 0.98 W: 1.04 D: 0.72	--
3893	Posthole	Sub-circular. Very gently sloping SW side to depth 10cm, next vertical edge to the bottom, NE side sloping in not big angle. Flattish base	L: 0.98 W: 1.04 D: 0.72	--
3894	Fill of 3896	Medium, Mid-dark silty grey/brown Silty clay with Occasional small angular limestone, random distribution, some charcoal flecks	W: 0.74 D: 0.28	--
3895	Fill of 3896	Soft, fairly loose, Mid sandy grey/brown Sandy silt	W: 0.46 D: 0.12	--
3896	Posthole	Oval. Straight sides (approximately 40-50 degrees). Flat base	W: 0.74 D: 0.40	--
3897	Fill of 3898	Medium, Mid-dark silty grey Silty clay with Occasional small angular limestone, random distribution. Occasional charcoal flecks.	W: 0.35 D: 0.18	--
3898	Posthole	Oval. Slightly curved sides (approximately 45-55 degrees). Curved base	W: 0.35 D: 0.18	--
3899	Fill of 3900	Firm, Dark brown - light grey Silty/sandy clay with charcoal, small sub-angular limestone	L: 0.54 W: 0.46 D: 0.36	--
3900	Posthole	Sub-rounded. U shaped profile with eroded upper edge in e side. Flattish base	L: 0.54 W: 0.46 D: 0.36	
3901	Fill of 3902	Friable, Light grey-brown with brown mottling Clayey sand with Less than 1% charcoal pieces. 2-5% stones: sub-rounded and sub-angular.	L: 1.02 W: 0.55 D: 0.5	--
3902	Posthole	Sub-circular. W: sharp break of slope from the surface then vertical and gradual step and gradual to the base. E: gradually from the surface to the step then vertical to the base. Flat with rounded corners	L: 1.02 W: 0.55 D: 0.5	--
3903	Fill of 3904	Friable, light orange-brown silty clay with common small, angular chalk and flint	D: 0.15 W: 0.95 L: 2	
3904	Pit	Sub oval. Short, shallow sides with gradual break to flat base	D: 0.15 W: 0.95 L: 2	
3905	Fill of 3906	Similar to 3903	D: 0.1 Ø: 1.3	
3906	Pit	Sub circular. Shallow, gently sloping sides, with gradual break to flat base	D: 0.1 Ø: 1.3	
3908	Posthole	Not excavated – location only GPS recorded during machining	U/K	--

APPENDIX 2: STRUCTURE CONTEXT NUMBERS**Structure 1 – the roundhouse-type structure**

Structure element	Cut (Latest/earliest)	Fill(s)
Ring gully	3427	3425; 3426
	3434	3435; 3436
	3444	3443
	3461	3462
	3479	3480
Porch/windbreak	3577/3579	3576/3578
	3561	3559-3560
	3602	3601
	3611	3610
	3617	3616
	3619	3618
	3633	3632
	3639	3638
	3641	3640
	3647	3646
	3652	3651
	3657; 3655	3656; 3654
	3658	3629
3661	3660	
3669	3668	
Partitions	3514	3513
	3532	3531
	3556	3555
	3558	3557
	3499	3498
	3592	3591
	3615	3614
3621	3620	
Roof posts	3468	3467, 3471
	3598/3600	3597/3599
	3546	3545
	3549	3547-3548
	3554	3550-3553
3605	3603-3604	
Wall	3512	3511, 3530
	3517	3516
	3635	3634
Non-structural elements	3510	3509
	3534	3533
	3567	3566
	3569	3568
	3575	3574
	3581	3580
	3589	3588
3672	3670-3671	
Reaping-hook pit	3212	3205
	3213	3206
	3214	3207, 3215

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Structure 2 – the hayrick

	Cut	Fill(s)
Ring gully	3419	3418
	3423	3422
	3442	3441
	3484	3483

Granaries

Structure number	Cut (Latest/earliest)	Fill(s)
G1	3300	3301
	3302	3303
	3331	3332
G2	3312	3311
	3314	3313
	3316	3315
	3318	3317
G3	3320	3319
	3322	3321
	3324	3323
	3326	3325
G4	3109/3609	3108/3608
	3406/3596	3405/3595
	3502/3594	3501/3593
	3587/3486	3586/3485
G5	3389	3388; 3413
	3391	3390; 3424
	3393	3392; 3449
	3395	3394; 3451
G6	3506	3505
	3536	3535
	3565	3564
	3373/3371	3372/3370
G7	3518	3519
	3520	3521
	3522	3523
	3524	3525
G8	3377	3376
	3412	3411
	3417	3416
	3438	3437
G9	3751	3750
	3786	3758
	3817	3816
	3819	3818
G10	3645	3644
	3663	3662
	3683	3680; 3681; 3682
	3693	3691; 3692
	3721	3720
G11	3737	3735; 3736
	3742	3740; 3741
	3749	3747; 3748
	3784	3783

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Granaries (Cont.)

Structure number	Cut (Latest/earliest)	Fill(s)
G12	3728/3730	3727/3729
	3746/3744	3760/3743; 3745
	3867	3866
	3872	3871
G13	3474/3476	3473/3475
	3705	3704
	3832	3831
	3840	3839
G14	3642/3726	3643; 3716; 3724
	3677 (3679)	3675; 3676 (3678)
	3709/3712	3706; 3707; 3708/3710; 3711
	3734	3733
G15	3768	3765; 3766; 3767
	3775	3774; 3782
	3797	3795; 3796
	3824	3823
G16	3637	3636; 3653
	3650	3648; 3649
	3672	3670; 3671
	3674/3686	3673/3684; 3685
	3695	3694
G17	3421	3420
	3529	3527; 3528
	3544	3543
	3563	3562
G18	3755	3754; 3769
	3807/3804	3805; 3806/
	3863/3861	3802; 3803
	3885/3887/3889	3883; 3884/3886/3888
G19	3854	3855; 3866; 3867
	3865/3874	3864/3873
	3882	3878; 3879; 3880; 3881
	3893	3892
G20	3758	3759
	3776	3777
	3810	3811
G21	707	708
	3697	3696
	3826 (3828)	3825 (3827)
	3902 (3898)	3901 (3897)
G22	709	710
	715	716
	3762	3761
G23	3739	3738; 3773
	3799/3790/3801	3798/3789/3800
	3815	3814; 3820
G24	3853	3852
	3858	3859
	3891	3890
	3900	3899
G25	3778	3779
	3780	3781
	3791	3792
	3793	3794

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Granaries (Cont.)

Structure number	Cut (Latest/earliest)	Fill(s)
G26	3908	-
G27	3583	3582; 3590
	3613	3612; 3624
	3715	3713; 3714
	3836/3838	3835/3837
G28	3454	3452; 3453; 3457; 3458; 3500
	3466	3464; 3465; 3469; 3470
	3585	3584
	3489	3487; 3488
	3492	3490; 3491
	3495	3493; 3494

APPENDIX 3: PIT GROUP CONTEXT NUMBERS

Pit group number	Cut (Latest/earliest)	Fill(s)
PG1	3200	3199
	3202	3201
	3204	3203
	3210	3209
PG2	3538	3537
	3540	3539
	3542	3541
	3626	3625
	3628	3627
PG3	3130	3129
	3218	3216-3217
	3282	3280-3281
	3286	3283-3285
	3340	3339
	3344	3341-3343
	3347	3345-3346
	3350	3348-3349

APPENDIX 4: WORKING AREA CONTEXT NUMBERS

Feature element	Cut	Fill(s)
Hollow with root disturbance	3143	3140-3142
Flue	3160	3156
Flue	3164	3163, 3256
Flue/pit	3166	3165
Pit/hollow	3168	3167
Hollow	3190	3157

APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

- SF3 Sling shot, ceramic. Hand made from a small lump of natural looking clay which has been moulded to form an ovoid shaped with pointed ends, rather like a rugby ball. The shot is hard but soapy to touch, it has been fired to a grey and orange/buff colour (reduced at one end and oxidised at the other. Slight indentations on the ends suggest that this may have happened during use. Length: 42mm Diameter: 26mm Wgt: 30.5g Context 3108, Pit 3109,
- SF 5 Plate fragment, iron. Curved fragment measuring 81 x 35mm and c3-4mm thick. One side is flat and the other side is concave and worn, and it is pierced by an iron nail with rectangular-sectioned shank. It may be a fragment from an ox shoe. Context 3123, Ditch 3124
- SF 6 Handle, antler. Manufactured from an antler tine, external protrusions have been removed and knife cut facets are evident on the external surface. The point of the tine has been removed; the cut end has been chamfered and the centre has been partially hollowed out (Dia: c.8mm) to a depth of c.28mm. The butt end of the handle has been cut and chamfered to form a slightly expanded rounded terminal; cancellous tissue is visible at the apex of the butt end. There is no evidence for iron corrosion within the socket. Similar example from Danebury (Poole, 1984, fig 7.39, 3.201) Length: 83mm Dia: 13-22mm Context 3156, Flue 3156
- SF 8 Unworked pig fibula
- SF 10 Reaping hook, iron/bone. Complete with bone handle hafted onto tang. A single-edged blade, with slight shoulders protruding at the junction of the blade and tang. The blade extends for c.60mm on the same alignment of the tang and then gently curves outwards, terminating in a downward facing point. The blade is single-edged and measures c.30mm wide and c.2mm thick. Typologically it displays similarities to Rees Type IIa. Mineral preserved organics (MPO) survive in the form of organic impressions on the terminal (possibly cereal). The handle has a rectangular cross-section (97 x 22 x 17mm) and it has been manufactured from a hollowed out long bone.
- Blade – W: 30mm Th: 2mm Context 3206, Pit 3208
- Reaping hooks are used for harvesting cereals; they would have been held in the right hand and pulled through cereal stalks held taut with the left hand. The size of this reaping hook corresponds with Poole's large sized group (L: 195mm Width: 140mm).
- SF 14/15 Fitting, copper alloy. Both pieces join to form an elongated hoop measuring 35mm long and secured by a soldered lap-joint at the rear. The external surface/bar has a D-shaped cross-section (H: 2.5mm) and is decorated with close set transverse incisions. The ends of the elongated hoop expand lightly to form flat-sectioned side bars c.4mm high, which are decorated with marginal grooves, a motif which continues on the underside over the lap joint. The underside is pierced by two rivets (one extant) sited either end of the lap joint, these presumably would have secured this mount/fitting to another object. Context 3222, Pit 3221 (upper fill).
- SF 16 Ring, iron. Incomplete, in four fragments. Circular ring with circular cross-section. Diameter of ring: c.33mm Diameter of cross-section: 5mm, Context 3126, layer
- SF 19 Pin, copper alloy. Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Globular head with tapered circular-sectioned shaft. Length: 10mm Dia: 1mm Date: Post-medieval, Context 3117, Subsoil

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- SF 21 Nodule, copper alloy. Miniscule nodule of copper alloy corrosion. Dimension: 5 x 3mm
Context 3462, Gully 3461
- SF 22 Strip, iron. Incomplete and broken in six pieces. Parallel-sided strip with D-shaped
cross-section, some pieces appear to be slightly tapered. Length: in excess of 100mm
Width: 7mm Height: 2mm Context 3644, posthole 3645
- SF 24 Fragments, iron. Three miniscule fragments of iron covered in corrosion products. One
fragment is rod-shaped and tapered, suggesting that the pieces might be the remains
of a nail. No measurements. Context 3696, Pit 3697
- SF 25 Pin, iron. Incomplete, terminal missing. Circular-sectioned shank tapered to a point.
Possibly a brooch pin. Length: 31mm Dia: 2mm, Context 3696, Pit 3697
- SF 26 Pin, copper alloy. Complete. Flat circular head with circular-sectioned shaft tapered to
a fine point. Length: 38mm Date: late medieval /Post-medieval, Context 3117, Subsoil
- SF 27 Needle, bone. Incomplete, abraded and most of shaft missing. Oval-sectioned shaft ,
expanding towards eye with circular perforation; rounded terminal. L
(incomplete):24mm Shank: 4 x 3mm perforation – Dia: 2.5mm Context 3783,
Posthole, Granary
- SF 28 Rod fragment, iron. Incomplete, both terminals missing. Square-sectioned shank and
broken at both ends. Possibly a nail shank. Length: 35mm Context 3501, posthole
3502, granary

APPENDIX 6: PLANT MACROFOSSIL REMAINS*Table 6.1: Plant macrofossil remains – pit fills*

Sample No.	13	25	26	39	51	73	93	95	30	37	23	24	45
Context No.	3135	3209	3205	3262	3329	3452	3580	3606	3211	3257	3199	3201	3309
Feature No.	3137	3210	3212	3267	3330	3454	3581	3607	3208	3259	3200	3200	3310
Cereals													
Avena sp. (grains)									x				x
(awn frags.)	x												x
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xx	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	xxxx
(rachis nodes)													xx
(awn bases)													xx
(awn frags.)													x
H. vulgare L. (asymmetrical lateral grains)	x			x					x			x	xx
Triticum sp. (grains)	xxxx	xxx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx		x	xx	x
(spikelet bases)	x												
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x		x		x		x		x		x	x	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	xx	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	x
(detached embryos)	xxxxfg	xxxfg							xxfg				xxxfg
(floret bases)													x
Dry land herbs													
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber)												x	
Atriplex sp.											xw		
Bromus sp.	x	x		x	x				xcf				x
Caryophyllaceae indet.													x
Centaurea sp.													x
C. nigra L.													x
Chenopodium album L.													x
Chenopodiaceae indet.											x		x

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Fabaceae indet.	x						xcf		x				
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love											x		
Galium aparine L.								xfg	x				
Lapsana communis L.													x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.							xcf						xcf
Small Poaceae									x				
Large Poaceae indet.					x								x
Rumex sp.									x				xx
Silene sp.													x
Sinapis sp.													x

Sample No.	13	25	26	39	51	73	93	95	30	37	23	24	45
Context No.	3135	3209	3205	3262	3329	3452	3580	3606	3211	3257	3199	3201	3309
Feature No.	3137	3210	3212	3267	3330	3454	3581	3607	3208	3259	3200	3200	3310

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xxxx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxx			xx	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm	x		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	
Charred root/stem		x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x
De-watered root/stem											xxx		
Indet. culm nodes												x	x
Indet. inflorescence frags.													xxxx
Indet. seeds							x		x		x		
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (pinnule frags.)													x

Other remains

Avian bone							x						
Black porous and tarry residues	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x	x		x	x	xxx
Bone	xx xb	xb	x xb	x	xb	xx	xx xb	x xb		x	x xb		
Burnt/fired clay					x								

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Table 6.3: Plant macrofossil remains – other features

Sample No.	13	25	26	39	51	73	93	95	30	37	23	24	45
Context No.	3135	3209	3205	3262	3329	3452	3580	3606	3211	3257	3199	3201	3309
Feature No.	3137	3210	3212	3267	3330	3454	3581	3607	3208	3259	3200	3200	3310
Cereals													
Avena sp. (grains)									x				x
(awn frags.)	x												x
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xx	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	xxxx
(rachis nodes)													xx
(awn bases)													xx
(awn frags.)													x
H. vulgare L. (asymmetrical lateral grains)	x			x					x			x	xx
Triticum sp. (grains)	xxxx	xxx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx		x	xx	x
(spikelet bases)	x												
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x		x		x		x		x		x	x	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx xxxxfg	xx xxxfg	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx xxfg	x	x	xx	x xxxfg
(detached embryos)													x
(floret bases)													x
Dry land herbs													
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber)												x	
Atriplex sp.											xw		
Bromus sp.	x	x		x	x				xcf				x
Caryophyllaceae indet.													x
Centaurea sp.													x
C. nigra L.													x
Chenopodium album L.													x
Chenopodiaceae indet.											x		x
Fabaceae indet.	x						xcf		x				
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love											x		

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Galium aparine L.								xfg	x				
Lapsana communis L.													x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.							xcf						xcf
Small Poaceae									x				
Large Poaceae indet.					x								x
Rumex sp.									x				xx
Silene sp.													x
Sinapis sp.													x

Sample No.	13	25	26	39	51	73	93	95	30	37	23	24	45
Context No.	3135	3209	3205	3262	3329	3452	3580	3606	3211	3257	3199	3201	3309
Feature No.	3137	3210	3212	3267	3330	3454	3581	3607	3208	3259	3200	3200	3310

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xxxx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxx			xx	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm	x		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	
Charred root/stem		x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x
De-watered root/stem											xxx		
Indet. culm nodes												x	x
Indet. inflorescence frags.													xxxx
Indet. seeds							x		x		x		
Pteridium aquilinum (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)													x

Other remains

Avian bone							x						
Black porous and tarry residues	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x	x		x	x	xxx
Bone	xx	xb	xb	x	xb	xx	xx	xb	x	xb	x	xb	
Burnt/fired clay					x								
Burnt stone						x							

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Ferrous globules	x												
Small coal frags.	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	xxx	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x			xpmc	xb	xx	x	x		x			x
Vitreous material					xx	x							
Sample volume (litres)													
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2	1.2
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	<10%

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 fg = fragment cf = compare b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant
 GD = grain deposit RG = ring gully EDG = eaves drip gully
 MIA = Middle Iron Age LIA = Late Iron Age



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