Middle Iron Age settlement at Westfield Primary School Chalkstone Way, Haverhill Suffolk

HVH 072

Analytical Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/079

Client: Suffolk County Council (Corporate Property)

Author: Kieron Heard
April 2014

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Dr. Jess Tipper provided the Brief and Specification for the project and monitored the fieldwork, with the assistance of Edward Martin. Dr. Matthew Brudenell commented on a draft of this report (all of SCCAS Conservation Team). Dr. Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS Field Team, Head of Contracting) managed the project.

Kieron Heard directed the fieldwork and produced the site reports. The excavation was carried out by Andy Beverton, Rob Brooks, Bill Brookes, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Simon Cass, Roy Damant, Mike Feider, Mike Fisk, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard, John Sims, Duncan Stirk, Adam Yates (SCCAS Field Team); Preston Boyles, Tony Blowers, Ian Cropper, Trevor Ennis, John Hewitt, Andy Letch, Pippa Sparrow, Henry Springett (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit); Ben Carroll, Catherine Godsiffe, Clare Lockwood, Tom Mahoney, Gary Manning, (Albion Archaeology).

Richenda Goffin (SCCAS Finds Manager) managed the finds processing and analysis. Jonathan Van Jennians (SCCAS Senior Post Excavation Assistant) processed the finds and Anna West (SCCAS Environmental Supervisor) processed the samples. Andy Fawcett (SCCAS Finds Officer) assessed and reported on the finds, with advice from Andrew Brown (SCCAS Finds Recording Officer). The following external specialists contributed to the post-excavation programme: Sue Anderson (cremated human remains), Sarah Bates (worked flint), Julie Curl (animal bone), Lisa Gray (plant macrofossils and other remains) and Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery and small finds). Crane Begg (SCCAS Graphics Officer) prepared the plans and sections and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy (SCCAS Graphics Assistant) produced the finds illustrations.

Derek Ashman of Higher View Aerial Photography Ltd took the elevated camera photographs and Commission Air Ltd took the aerial photographs.

Radiocarbon dating was carried out at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out on the Westfield Primary School (Replacement) site, Chalkstone Way, Haverhill. The site is located on a ridge (known historically as the Chalkstone Hills) to the north of Haverhill town centre, in an area of boulder clay.

Small amounts of residual pottery and/or worked flints suggest that there was transitory use of the site during the earlier Neolithic (4000–3000 BC) and the later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age (2600–1400 BC). In the later Bronze Age two un-urned cremations were buried near the crest of the ridge, in what was probably a small, unenclosed and informal cemetery.

Permanent occupation of the site does not seem to have occurred until the Middle Iron Age (400/300–100 BC) when an unenclosed settlement developed along the ridge, extending beyond the eastern limit of the excavation. The settlement contained at least three circular buildings, probably dwellings although one of them (represented by two roughly concentric and penannular ditches) was unusual and might have had a ritual/religious function. Other stratigraphic evidence for the settlement included a number of additional ditches/gullies (possibly defining small enclosures), some pits (including at least one roasting pit) and occasional postholes. The artefactual evidence (derived mainly from the ditches around two of the buildings) includes a significant amount of pottery (mostly cooking and storage vessels), found in association with worked flints, fired clay fragments, loomweights, a spindlewhorl and some worked antler fragments; the assemblage is fairly typical of the period, representing a range of domestic and craft activities. Animal bones and a few charred cereal grains are indicative of stock rearing and crop production.

The settlement did not apparently survive into the Late Iron Age and subsequent phases of activity cannot be dated precisely. For example, a linear boundary ditch, extending across much of the site, truncated the remains of one of the Middle Iron Age buildings and obviously represented a significant change of land use. Although a moderate amount of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ditch this is likely to have been residual. The ditch also produced a small amount of abraded Roman

pottery and building material, although not enough to provide conclusive dating evidence.

The boundary ditch was cut by a large, irregular pit (probably a reservoir), up to 10m wide and 2.40m deep, which had a complicated history of infilling and re-excavation. Pottery from all phases of infilling has been dated to the Middle Iron Age but is likely to have been residual. Some of the pit fills were rich in charcoal and heated stones, on a scale that suggests some form of industrial process in the immediate vicinity.

Very few Roman and medieval artefacts were recovered, and these came mainly from the topsoil during field walking; none of the excavated features can be assigned positively to those periods. Post-medieval activity was represented mainly by field drainage/boundary ditches. One of these, running along the crest of the ridge, marked the boundary between the parishes of Haverhill and Little Wratting.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location and planning background

An evaluation by field walking and trial trenching and a subsequent open area excavation took place on the Westfield Primary School (Replacement) site, to the northeast of Haverhill town centre (Fig. 1). The site was centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TL 6801 4593 and had an area of approximately 3.4ha. It was bounded to the south by Chalkstone Way, to the north and east by farm land and to the west by Chalkstone Way sports field and the grounds of Samuel Ward Arts and Technology College. Prior to the fieldwork the site was agricultural land under cultivation.

The fieldwork was carried out in response to an archaeological condition relating to a planning application for the erection of a new school complex. Specifically, the Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development began, in accordance with Policy HE12.3 of PPS 5.

Plate 1. Aerial view showing the site in its landscape setting, looking northeast

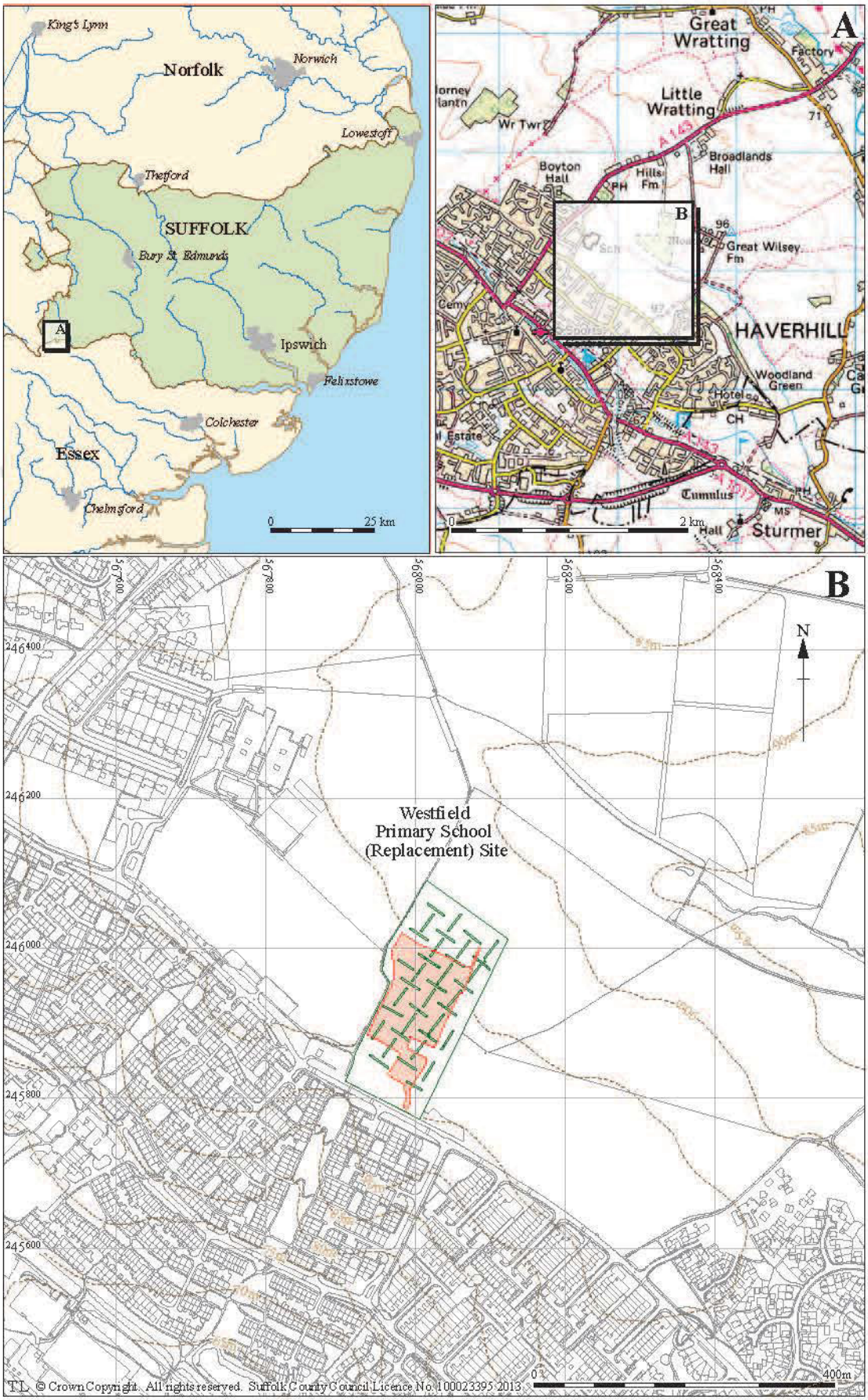


Figure 1. Site location, showing evaluation trenches (green) and excavation area (red)

1.2 Circumstances of fieldwork

An evaluation by field walking and trial trenching took place on 20–21 January 2010 (field walking) and 08 February – 08 March 2010 (trial trenching), in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2009) and a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS Field Team (Heard, 2010b). Thirty-seven trenches were excavated on the Westfield Primary School (Replacement) site (Fig. 1) and nine on the adjoining site of the Samuel Ward Extension (not illustrated). The results of the evaluation are described fully in SCCAS report 2010/049 (Heard, 2010c). In summary, the evaluation produced considerable evidence for prehistoric activity on the Westfield Primary School (Replacement) site, represented principally by two ditched enclosures, a linear ditch and several pits. The evidence was concentrated in the central and northern parts of the site; no archaeological remains were found on the Samuel Ward Extension site.

Due to the positive results of the evaluation SCCAS Conservation Team issued a Brief and Specification for an excavation on the Westfield Primary School (Replacement) site (Tipper, 2010).

The excavation was carried out in two phases. The first phase, relating to topsoil stripping along the line of a proposed road and within an adjacent area intended for use as a car park, took place on 15–25 June 2010 and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS Field Team (Heard, 2010d).

The second phase, an open-area excavation, took place on 28 June – 15 October 2010 and was carried out broadly in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Heard, 2010e). It covered the area of archaeological potential that was considered to be most at risk from the proposed development of the site, as defined in an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Heard, 2010f). An area at the northern end of the proposed development that was intended for use as a playing field was excluded from the excavation because generally no ground reduction was planned in that part of the site and there was no perceived threat to the archaeological resource. The only exception to this was a narrow trench extending northwards from the northeast corner of the main area of excavation (see Fig. 1) in an area where attenuation tanks where going to be installed.

The area of the road/car park strip and the open-area excavation overlapped partially resulting ultimately in a single area of excavation measuring 1.4ha (approximately 40% of the total area of the development) as shown on Figure 1.

Within this area topsoil was stripped using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide, toothless bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits and features (Fig. 2) were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0188–0821 (0001–0187 having been used during the evaluation). Linear features were sample-excavated and all other feature types were excavated fully. Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

Most features were drawn in plan (at 1:20) and section (at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate) on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film; a few post-medieval/modern features were planned using a Global Positioning System. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on *pro forma* context sheets and other forms, as appropriate.

A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images; these included a number of wide angle and near vertical images taken using an elevated camera mounted on a 25m pole, and aerial photographs taken from a helicopter.

In accordance with the Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2010) the results of the excavation were presented in a post-excavation assessment report (Heard, 2012); they were considered to be of sufficient significance to warrant analysis and additional reporting, which is contained in this document.

The primary (paper) archive and the material evidence (finds and environmental samples) for both phases of fieldwork are located currently at the SCCAS Field Team offices in Bury St. Edmunds; ultimately they will be deposited with the county Historic Environment Record.

All SCCAS reports relating to this site can be viewed online by searching under the site code HVH 072 at: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

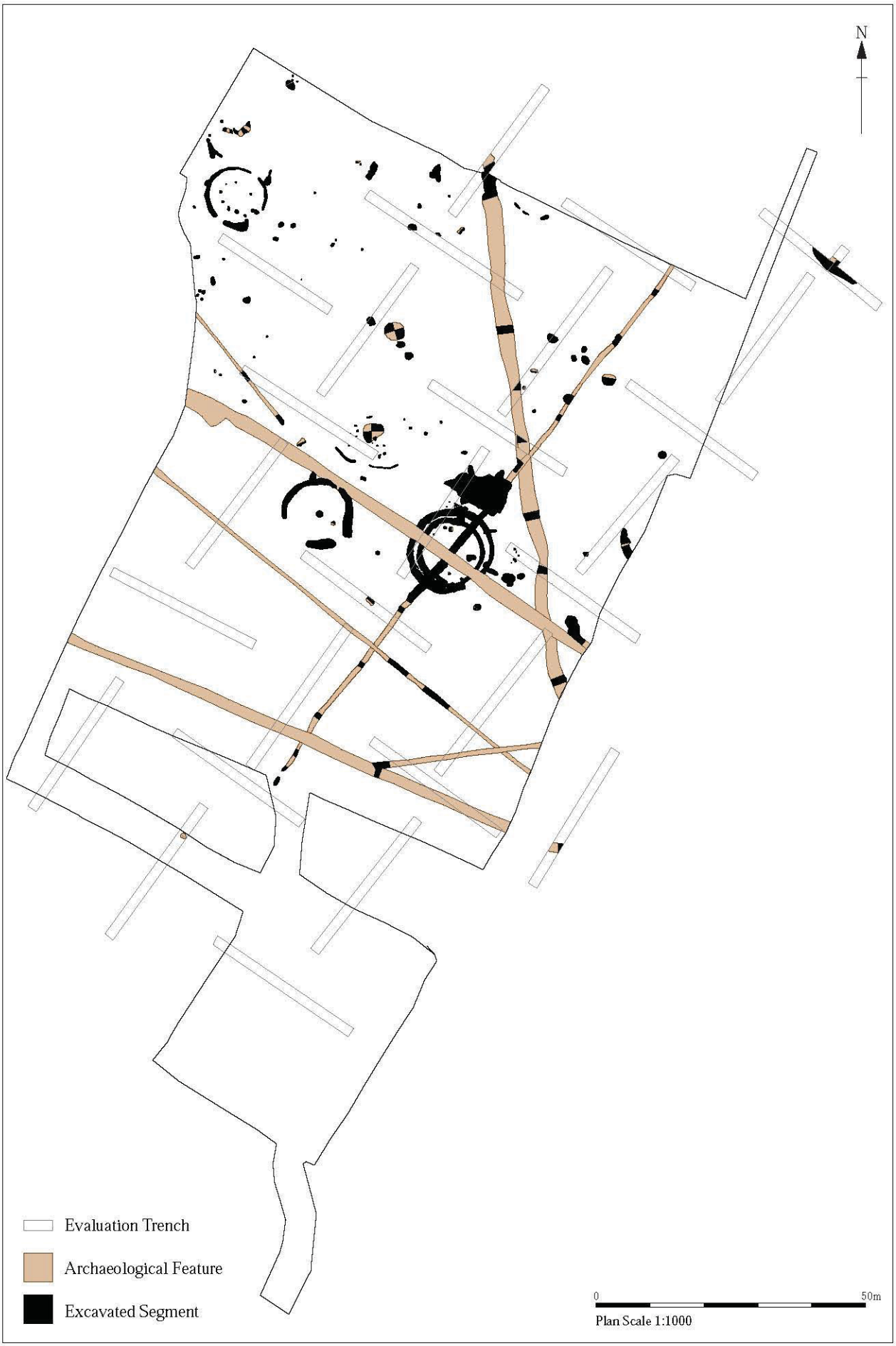


Figure 2. Plan of all recorded features

Plate 2. Elevated view of the site, looking northwest

1.3 Geology and Topography

In this part of Suffolk chalk bedrock (part of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation) is overlaid by superficial (drift) deposits of glacial till belonging to the Lowestoft Formation (BGS, 2012). On this site the glacial till was firm, light greyish brown clay containing varying amounts of crushed chalk, angular and rounded flint nodules and occasional veins of sand (boulder clay).

Typically, deep, clay soils of the Hanslope series overlie the glacial till, and these were represented by heavy clay ploughsoil that extended site-wide and was up to 0.30m thick. Score marks in the underlying boulder clay indicated clearly that modern ploughing had been deep enough to truncate all archaeological features and remove any evidence that might have existed for former land surfaces.

The site was located on an interfluvial ridge (known historically as the Chalkstone Hills) between two tributaries of the River Stour – the Stour Brook to the south (which flows

through Haverhill town centre) and an un-named, lesser stream to the north. The River Stour itself flows from north to south approximately 2.7km east of the site (Fig. 3). The Chalkstone Hills run northwest–southeast and have a maximum height within the site of approximately 96.6m OD. From this high point the ground surface slopes down gradually to the northeast, to a minimum height of 93.9m OD, and to the southwest, also to a minimum height of 93.9m OD.

1.4 Landscape characterisation

The site was located in an area of Undulating Estate Farmlands, as defined in Suffolk County Council's *Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment* (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The key characteristics of this landscape type are:

- Undulating arable landscape
- Organic field pattern rationalised by estate ownership
- Oak, ash and field maple as hedgerow trees
- Complex arrangements of plantations, especially in the north
- Ancient woodlands
- Landscape parks and ornamental tree species
- Substantial open areas created for airfields and by post WWII agricultural improvement
- Dispersed settlement pattern of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads, especially in the north
- Settlements more clustered and less dispersed in the south
- Rich stock of medieval and Tudor timber-framed and brick buildings, and moated sites
- A landscape of well-wooded farmland, in many places often with a well kept appearance

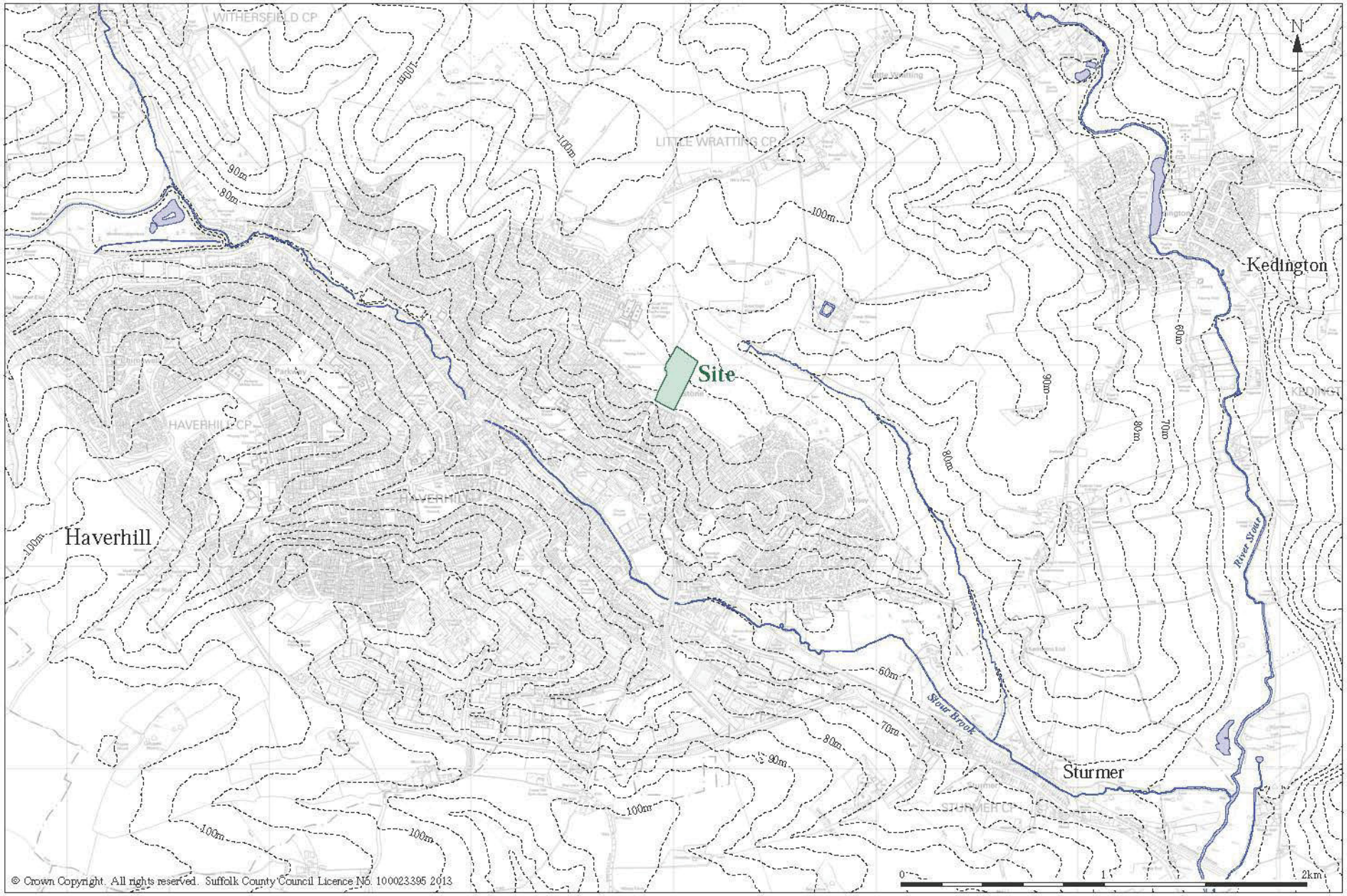


Figure 3. Location of the site (green) in relation to local topography

1.5 Archaeological background

Prior to the evaluation of February–March 2010 there had been no archaeological fieldwork on the site. However, it was known to be located in an area of archaeological importance, as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record, with four prehistoric or Roman sites being recorded within a 500m radius (Heard 2012, fig. 2).

A Late Iron Age coin hoard (HER number: HVH 001) was found by antiquarians approximately 240m west of the centre of the site, and two Roman coins (HVH 002) have been found approximately 380m southeast of the site. An archaeological evaluation in advance of a housing development 400m southeast of the site (HVH 059) revealed isolated pits of Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age date, and an earlier Iron Age ditch (Craven, 2008). An archaeological evaluation on the Chalkstone Way sports field (HVH 068), immediately to the west of the Westfield Primary School site and south of the Samuel Ward Extension site, identified a small, truncated pit containing a few sherds of Bronze Age pottery and two undated ditches that were potentially of prehistoric date (Heard, 2010g).

1.6 Research aims

The post-excavation assessment (Heard, 2012) considered the significance of the site (particularly the evidence for Iron Age activity) in relation to regional research frameworks (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000). These documents highlighted the need for a fuller understanding of regional patterns of prehistoric settlement and land use and changing perceptions of landscape and environment that allowed the development of a farming economy. A revised research framework (Medlycott, 2011) reinforced the importance of earlier themes and presented a number of new research topics for the Iron Age:

Stewart Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14) points out that the Iron Age in East Anglia has received much less attention than in other areas of southern England, such as Wessex and the Thames valley, and stresses the need to encourage further research in this part of the country. He identifies several gaps in our knowledge of the period, including the following that are considered pertinent to this site:

Chronology: a clear chronological framework for the Iron Age in East Anglia is absent, due largely to a relative lack of closely datable artefacts and of deposits with absolute dates derived from, for example, radiocarbon dating.

Location and distribution of settlements: known Iron Age settlements in the region are thought to represent only a small proportion of the true figure, due largely to the difficulty of identifying sites on aerial photographs (especially in areas with clay soils) and the relative lack of excavated sites in those same clay-land areas.

Full analysis and publication of pottery assemblages: there are few published examples of Iron Age pottery assemblages in East Anglia that have been subject to full analysis and quantification.

Bryant goes on to propose a number of Research Topics for the East Anglian Iron Age, of which the following might usefully be addressed by the evidence from this site:

Chronology: the application of absolute dates derived from radiocarbon analysis and dendrochronology to pottery assemblages that have a low proportion of residual forms.

Social organisation and settlement form and function in the Early and Middle Iron Age: in particular, the recognition of patterns of differing social organisation that are linked to settlement form should be considered.

Artefact production and distribution: this includes the role of flint manufacturing during the Iron Age.

The Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011) reviews the progress that has been made in addressing Bryant's list of proposed Research Topics and suggests a number of Specific Themes for future Iron Age research. Of these, the following have particular relevance to this site:

Dating and chronology: this continues to be a central concern, and the need to finalise the dating of the appearance of middle Iron Age pottery is highlighted, as is the necessity of applying absolute dating evidence (radiocarbon and dendrochronology) to middle Iron Age pottery assemblages.

Finds studies: the development of regional pottery sequences and the establishment of a chronology for pottery assemblages are still important areas of research that need to be addressed. The role of flint working in the Iron Age continues to be understood poorly.

Settlement types, distribution, density and dynamics: in particular, land use within and around settlements, the importance of geology and topography and the way in which settlements relate to natural resources and lines of communication.

The post-excavation assessment report presented a number of revised research aims (Heard 2012, 71) that would allow the Middle Iron Age activity to be understood more fully and placed in a broader (local and regional) context. These aims included the consideration of roundhouse morphology, the use of ring ditches in association with roundhouse construction and other (monumental) uses, comparison of the Middle Iron Age evidence with that from contemporary sites in the region, further analysis and comparative studies of the pottery, worked flint, fired clay and bone assemblages and the use of radiocarbon dating to provide absolute dates for the pottery assemblage.

1.7 Organisation of this report

Since most of the evidence relates to the Middle Iron Age occupation of the site, the chronological narrative is divided into three sections. Chapter 2 describes *Activity prior to the Middle Iron Age* (earlier Neolithic, later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age, earlier Bronze Age and later Bronze Age). Chapter 3 presents the evidence for the *Middle Iron Age Settlement* and Chapter 4 describes *Activity after the Middle Iron Age* (later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods).

Although some of the artefactual and environmental evidence is integrated with the relevant period accounts most of the finds were associated with the Middle Iron Age settlement and therefore are described in detail at the end of Chapter 3. Chapter 5, *Discussion*, addresses the significant results of the project and considers the Middle Iron Age occupation evidence in a broader (local and regional) context.

In this report Iron Age chronology is considered in terms of a four-phase system (see Haselgrove 2009, 150), as follows:

Earliest – *c.* 800–600 BC
Early – *c.* 600–400/300 BC
Middle – *c.* 400/300–100 BC
Late – *c.* 100 BC–AD 43

Date ranges for other periods are given in the text.

1.8 Textual and drawing conventions

The basic stratigraphic unit used during the excavation to identify individual deposits or features was the *context number*; these have been used occasionally in this report where very specific reference is required, and are shown thus: 0129. During the analysis of the results of the fieldwork individual contexts were amalgamated into *groups* of related contexts; for example a pit and its fills, or a number of postholes forming a recognisable structure. The group number is the stratigraphic unit used most frequently in this report and is shown thus: G1029. The most significant groups are described in the text and a complete descriptive list is included as Appendix 1.

Some groups have been amalgamated further and given building numbers, thus: B1.

A few significant finds were given *small find* numbers on site and some of these are referenced in this report with the prefix SF, thus: SF5013. The full catalogue of small finds (together with all categories of finds and environment data) is included in the site digital archive.

Environmental sample numbers are shown in angled brackets, thus: <29>.

Some of the pottery, baked clay artefacts and worked flints have been numbered and illustrated for this report. To indicate which category of finds is referred to, a letter prefixes the artefact number, as follows:

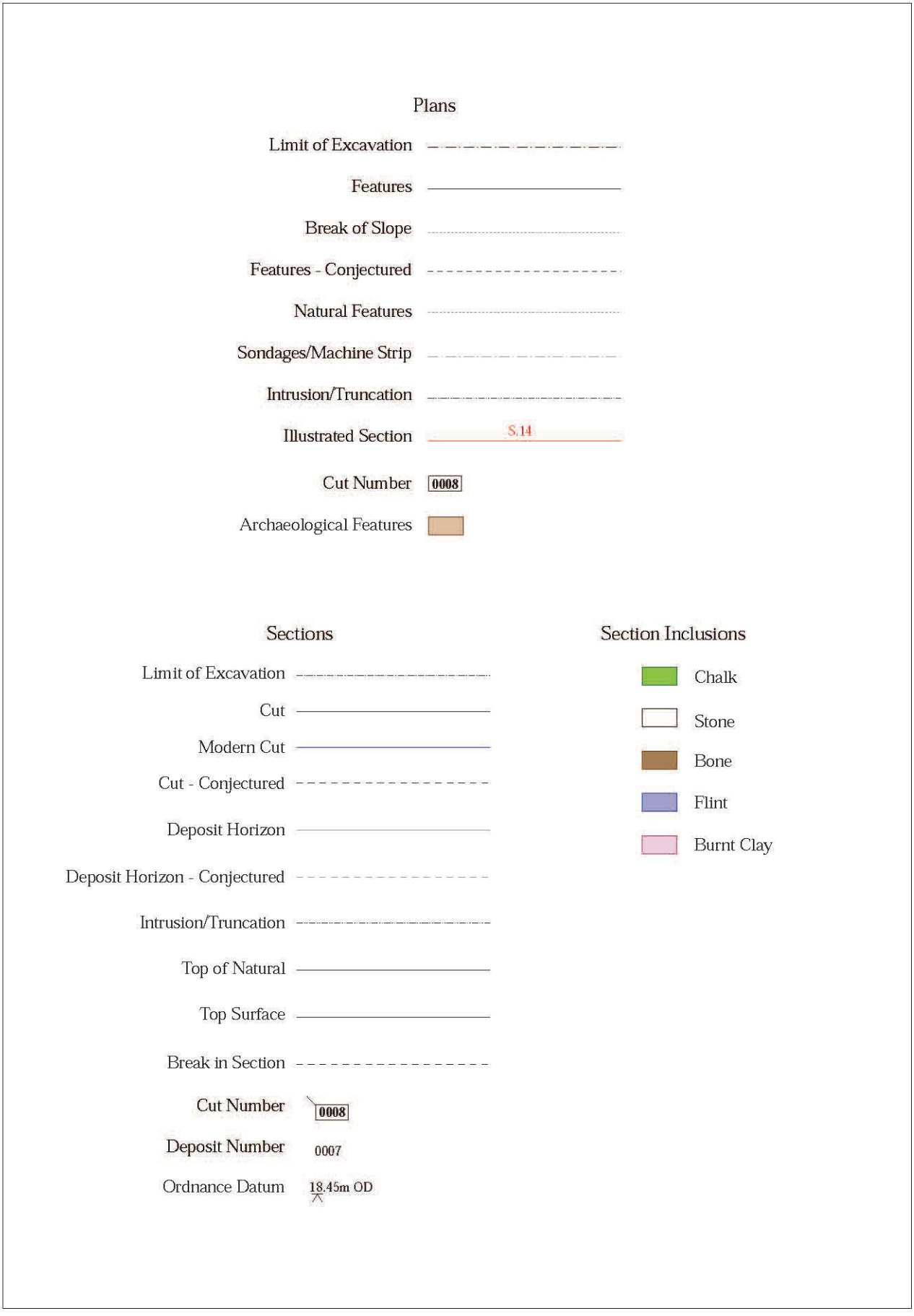
P1 denotes illustrated pottery sherd no. 1
BC1 denotes illustrated baked clay object no. 1
F1 denotes illustrated flint no. 1.

This site is known by the Suffolk county Historic Environment Record (HER) number HVH 072, in which the letter prefix refers to the parish of Haverhill. Other Suffolk parish prefixes used in this report are:

BRL Little Bradley
ERL Eriswell
KDG Kedington
TUL Little Thurlow
WTL Little Wratting

Drawing conventions are as follows:

Drawing Conventions



2. Activity prior to the Middle Iron Age

2.1 Earlier Neolithic (*c.* 4000–3000 BC)

A few of the flints that were found in association with Middle Iron Age pottery were almost certainly residual. These include a number of blades and blade-type pieces (such as a piercer and part of a notched blade) most of which are small and some of which have a slightly glossy patina that is marginally different to the 'fresher'-looking whitish appearance of much of the flint from the site. Two of the blades have abraded platform edges showing that they came from deliberately prepared cores. The regular blade-type pieces are likely to date to the earlier Neolithic.

2.2 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (*c.* 2600–1600 BC)

A large, sub-circular pit G1030, about 3.5m wide and at least 0.75m deep with a bowl-shaped profile (section S.1, Fig. 8; located on Fig. 4) produced forty small sherds (129g) of later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age pottery, together with three fragments (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, an Iron Age spindlewhorl (SF5017) and small quantities of animal bone, heat-fractured flint and charcoal. The earlier pottery is in two fabrics, one with moderate grog inclusions and the other flint-tempered. Fingertip impressed decoration on some of the sherds suggests that they are from rusticated domestic Beaker, dating to between 2450–2370 and 1740–1670 cal. BC (68% probability; Healy 2012, 154). The sherds are in poor condition with an average sherd weight of 3g.

The Iron Age pottery was found in the north-western excavated quadrant of the pit, which was disturbed by a modern land drain; it is possible therefore that the pottery was intrusive. However the spindlewhorl was found in direct association with Beaker pottery in an undisturbed area of fill in the south-eastern excavated quadrant. There is some uncertainty therefore about the date of the pit although it seems more likely that the Beaker pottery was residual in a later feature.

Worked flints recovered as surface finds during field-walking include two probable spurred pieces, a possible scraper, a possible notched flake and three other retouched pieces. They are not closely datable but along with the, mainly small and irregular, flakes are probably of later Neolithic or later date.

2.3 Earlier Bronze Age (*c.* 2500–1400 BC)

Pit G1082 (Section S.2, Fig. 8; located on Fig. 4) produced twenty-four small sherds (79g) of earlier Bronze Age grog-tempered pottery that include a number with possible fingertip impressed decoration. The sherds are small and abraded with an average weight of 3g. Associated finds include two flint shatter fragments (possibly of thermal origin) and a squat flake with cortical platform and hinge type distal termination that is similar to others found elsewhere on the site in Middle Iron Age contexts, suggesting that the earlier Bronze Age pottery might have been residual. There were also some pieces of heat-fractured flint and two fragments (5g) of indeterminate mammal bone. Pit G1082 might have been part of a discontinuous, curvilinear ditch or gully, in association with two nearby but undated linear features G1083.

Five sherds (18g) of similar earlier Bronze Age, grog-tempered pottery occurred residually in later features. Four were found in a posthole (0336) associated with Middle Iron Age building B1 (G1024) and the fifth came from a probable gully associated with probable reservoir G1035.

2.4 Later Bronze Age (*c.* 1400–700 BC)

Sue Anderson (with Kieron Heard)

Two un-urned cremation burials (0319 & 0321; G1046) were found in the western part of the site and these have provided radiocarbon dates of 1212–1007 cal. BC (2908 ± 29 BP; SUERC-47432; 0319) and 1209–1009 cal. BC (2905 ± 26 BP; SUERC-47433; 0321). These dates place the burials towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age (1600–1150 BC) or the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (1150–700 BC).

The burials were within two small pits, approximately 0.35m wide with bowl-shaped profiles and spaced about 4m apart, located just below the crest of the ridge on its south-facing slope (Fig. 4). Plough damage and truncation during mechanical excavation of the overlying topsoil meant that the deposits were almost certainly incomplete. The cremated remains are summarised in Table 1, and are quantified and catalogued in greater detail in Appendix 4 of the post-excavation assessment report (Heard 2012, 94).

Burial	Age	Sex	Notes
0319	Mature	–	Fair condition but very fragmented; cranial remains include four tooth roots; cranial sutures closed; bones of medium size and no other sex indicators identified; possible porotic hyperostosis. Unburnt animal bone present.
0321	Adult	–	Fair condition but very fragmented; cranial remains include twenty-three tooth root fragments (tips fully formed); a few vertebral facets but no evidence of degeneration; bones of medium size and no other sex indicators identified. Possible animal bone present.

Table 1. Summary of cremation burials

Identifiable pieces in this group include cranial vault, tooth root fragments, pieces of vertebral facet, finger phalanges, pieces of shaft of the major limb bones, and distal and intermediate phalanges of the toes. The pieces of tooth root were generally small and not identifiable, although one complete root of a canine or premolar was found in 0321.

The fragments are certainly adult as toe joint fragments showed that epiphyses were fully fused. There is some evidence of new bone formation at muscle attachments in 0321, possibly suggesting that this individual was also a mature or older adult. One fragment of occipital was identified in 0321, but unfortunately the external crest was lost.

There is no evidence to suggest that the bone from these burials represent more than one individual each, although a few pieces appear to show signs of abrasion. Some, but not all, of these may be animal bone. There was no duplication and the possibility that the two burials were part of a single individual cannot be ignored.

The identification rate of 61.6% for 0319 is relatively high despite the small size of the fragments, whilst 46.7% for 0321 is lower but compares favourably with other un-urned cremation burials. The largest fragment of skull is 22mm long and the largest fragment of long bone is 34mm long, from 0321 and 0319 respectively. Much of the unidentified fraction in both burials is less than 10mm in length.

The majority of bone in this group is fully oxidised and cream to white in colour, although a few inner fragments of thicker long bones are grey-blue in colour. A relatively high proportion of the lower limb bones (particularly the femur) in 0321 are grey-black, reflecting the thickness of the cortical bone in this individual. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of *c.* 600°C (McKinley 2004, 11).

The outer table of the cranial vault of 0319 is thicker than would be expected and some fragments show signs of pitting and porosity. This may have been caused by porotic hyperostosis in childhood, which later healed; this condition was probably related to iron deficiency.

Small fragments of fired clay and heat-altered flint were present in both burial deposits, and 0319 contained thirteen tiny fragments of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Environmental sample <29> (cremation 0321) contained a fragment of spheroidal hammerscale – the type produced from the solidification of droplets of liquid slag during primary smithing (Starley, 1995); it is assumed to have been intrusive.

Discussion of the later Bronze Age evidence

A small quantity of un-urned bone is typical of later prehistoric cremation deposits in Suffolk. Two other recently excavated cremations from Haverhill (HVH 069) have produced similar later Bronze Age dates and contained very much smaller quantities of bone (Anderson 2009; 2010).

No other features of similar date were recognised and no later Bronze Age pottery has been identified, even as residual material in later deposits. Two charcoal fragments found in association with Middle Iron Age pottery in a probable reservoir (G1036/G1042) have provided radiocarbon dates from the later Bronze Age, suggesting that the digging of those features (during the Middle Iron Age or later) disturbed later Bronze Age features:

1404–1133 cal. BC (3031 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49146; 0712)
1375–1091 cal. BC (2982 ± 34 BP< SUERC-49145: 0753)

There is limited evidence therefore that the site was occupied during the later Bronze Age. Some small, undated features in the same area of the site as the cremations might have been contemporary with the burials, if not associated with the Middle Iron Age settlement.

3. Middle Iron Age settlement (*c.* 400/300–100 BC)

3.1 Introduction

Although there are indications of activity on the site during preceding periods of prehistory the earliest permanent occupation of the site for which there is unequivocal evidence occurred in the Middle Iron Age. This was represented archaeologically by the remains of at least three buildings (although others can be postulated) and associated pits, postholes, ditches and gullies.

These features were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural boulder clay and due to truncation by ploughing there was no survival of contemporary land surfaces, internal floors or occupation layers. Most of the features have been dated by artefactual evidence, but a few have been assigned to this period on the evidence of their form/function, obvious relationships with other (dated) features or spatial distribution.

In this section the stratigraphic evidence for the Middle Iron Age occupation of the site is presented, with supporting artefactual and environmental evidence. The local and regional context for the site and the significance of the data are addressed in Chapter 5. A general plan of the Middle Iron Age activity is shown on Figure 4, while areas of detail are shown on Figures 5 to 7 and selected sections are presented on Figure 8.

3.2 The buildings

Building 1 (B1)

A sub-circular building in the northwest corner of the excavated area (Figs. 4 & 5; Pls. 3 & 4) was represented by an oval alignment of at least nine postholes (G1024) surrounded by a discontinuous ring ditch (G1021).

The postholes varied considerably in their forms and dimensions but were mostly sub-circular with widths ranging from 0.22m to 0.80m. They were generally shallow (between 80mm and 0.23m) although this was due partly to modern truncation; it is likely that a further two postholes (on the northeast side of the oval) were removed

entirely by ploughing and their assumed positions have been marked on Figure 5. Typically, the postholes were filled with stiff, greyish brown clay/silt and no post pipes were seen.

The posthole oval measured approximately 6.6m x 5m, with its long axis oriented northwest–southeast. It can be postulated that the two postholes at the southeast end of the oval were part of a projecting entrance porch, and that the remaining nine postholes (assuming two lost through ploughing) represented a sub-circular arrangement of posts, spaced fairly evenly at intervals of approximately 1.8m, that formed the principal support for the roof of the building.

Posthole 0336 produced four small sherds (11g) of residual earlier Bronze Age pottery. Posthole 0305 produced seven sherds (16g) of abraded Middle Iron Age pottery and a worked flint flake, while 0312 contained two sherds (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

There was no evidence for activity within B1 (such as a domestic hearth or the remains of internal surfaces), although it is clear that these deposits (had they existed) would have been truncated by ploughing.

The surrounding ring ditch G1021 is assumed to have been an eaves-drip gully. It was discontinuous, enclosing a sub-circular area with a diameter of approximately 10m. The ditch had two (or possibly three) causeways, the widest of which (at approximately 3.7m) was to the southeast, corresponding with the postulated entrance porch. An apparent break in the ditch to the northeast (1.65m wide) was possibly caused by modern truncation since the surviving depth of the ditch to either side of the break was negligible. A 1.5m wide break to the south-southwest was clearly original since the ditch was deeper here and had well-defined, rounded termini.

Plate 3. Elevated view of B1 from the south (2m scale)

Assuming that the apparent causeway to the northeast was the result of modern truncation the ring ditch had two elements – a longer, C-shaped section open to the south and a shorter, almost linear section partially blocking the opening, resulting in two causeways of uneven widths to the southwest and southeast. Generally the C-shaped part of the ditch was narrow (up to 0.90m wide) and shallow (up to 0.36m deep but petering out to the north) with a U-shaped profile. Its principal fill was stiff, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing chalk and flint fragments but little cultural material; a single, small (1g) fragment of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered, with a small assemblage of animal bone and heat-altered flint; two small fragments of post-medieval roof tile were obviously intrusive. At some locations a lower fill of weathered natural was recorded.

The shorter section of the ring ditch was considerably wider and deeper (up to 1.60m wide x 0.90m deep) and appeared to have been re-cut on at least one occasion (see section S.6, Fig. 8). It was deeper at its east end with a pronounced depression in its base, suggesting that it might have served as a sump for collecting rainwater. Some of

the fills from this part of the ditch (0211, 0212 & 0300 on S.6) were relatively rich in finds, producing thirty-three fragments (159g) of abraded Middle Iron Age pottery, forty-four fragments (155g) of animal bone (mostly indeterminate mammal but including some cattle) and some heat-altered flint. A small (7g) sherd of Romano-British pottery from one of the upper fills (0234) is assumed to have been intrusive.

Plate 4. Part of ring ditch G1021 (B1), looking northwest from the southwest causeway

Several pits were located in the immediate vicinity of B1 (Figs. 4 & 5), although they were clearly not all contemporary with the use of the building. They were generally shallow (presumably truncated) and their functions are unknown. Those to the west of the building produced no finds and some of them might have been natural features or animal burrows; one of these features (G1051) probably predated the eaves-drip gully G1021. Two small and shallow pits (G1047 & G1048) adjacent to the presumed entrance to B1 produced respectively eight small sherds (13g) and one sherd (1g) of Middle Iron Age pottery; pit G1048 was probably dug after the principal phase of use of the building because it cut the backfilled eaves-drip gully G1021. Pit G1049 contained frequent heat-altered flint, moderate charcoal and four fragments (44g) of cattle bone. Another pit (0246, part of G1058) near the entrance to B1 also contained much charcoal and heat-altered flint, with occasional fired clay but no datable finds.

Building 2 (B2)

A second building (B2) is proposed on the evidence of a discontinuous ring ditch / eaves-drip gully (Figs. 4 & 6; Pls. 5–7). Unlike B1 there were no structural features, such as postholes, within the enclosed area to indicate the form of the building. Like B1, the ring ditch had two distinct elements – a long, C-shaped section open to the south-southwest (G1072) and a shorter, almost linear section partially blocking the open side of the 'C' (G1076), resulting in two causeways of uneven widths to the southwest (6m) and southeast (1.8m). The ring ditch enclosed a sub-circular area of approximately 10.5m in diameter, which was similar in size to the area occupied by B1.

Plate 5. Elevated view of B2 from the south (2m scale)

The longer section of ditch (G1072) was mostly about 1m wide, increasing to 1.7m wide at its eastern terminus. It had a fairly consistent depth of about 0.9m, generally with steep sides and a narrow base producing a V-shaped profile (sections S.9 & S.10, Fig. 8; Pl. 6); at its eastern terminus the ditch had a more rounded profile and became progressively shallower.

The entire ditch was excavated in segments, all of which contained similar sequences of three or four fills, described below as G1073, G1074 and G1075. Generally, finds from these deposits were concentrated on the east side of the ditch. A summary of the finds from ditch G1072 is shown in Table 2.

G1073, the primary fills, were derived from the weathering of the sides of the ditch soon after its original excavation, and were characterised mostly as firm, mottled light yellowish brown and mid grey silty chalky clay. They produced five sherds (20g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 175 fragments (469g) of animal bone (including cattle and sheep/goat) and small amounts of fired clay, worked flint and heat-fractured flint. A charcoal fragment from fill 0435 provided a radiocarbon date of 408–211 cal. BC (2296 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49150; 0435).

G1074, the secondary/usage fills of the ditch, were generally light brown silty clay with chalk and flint fragments; these might have derived in part from the weathering of the associated bank, although they gave no obvious indication of whether the bank was internal or external to the ditch. These deposits contained fourteen sherds (117g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 126 small fragments (378g) of animal bone (mostly indeterminate mammal, but including some cattle). Again, there were occasional fragments of fired clay, worked flint and heat-fractured flint.

G1075, the upper surviving fills of the ditch, were predominantly mid brown silty clays. They probably represented the deliberate backfilling/closure of the ditch, although the presence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and/or ceramic building material (CBM) suggests that some of these upper fills had been disturbed/re-worked by ploughing. They produced twenty-four sherds (73g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 120 small fragments of mostly indeterminate mammal bones and small quantities of fired clay, worked flint and heat-fractured flint. A charred grain with morphology resembling that of spelt (*T.spelta* L.) and three grains with the morphology of free-threshing type wheat (*T.aestivum*) were found in sample <35> from fill 0359.

Group	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
G1073 lower fills	5	20	16	104	5	95	2	16	175	469
G1074 middle fills	14	117	4	48	2	4	10	12	126	378
G1075 upper fills	24	73	12	5	6	31	7	66	120	235
Totals	**43**	**210**	**32**	**157**	**13**	**130**	**19**	**94**	**421**	**1082**

Table 2. Summary of finds from ditch G1072 (B2)

Plate 6. Ring ditch G1072 (B2) cut by pit G1032, looking east (1m scale)

The shorter section of the ring ditch (G1076; Pl. 7) was 5.5m long x up to 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep with rounded termini, generally steep sides and a narrow base; on its northern edge the upper part of the ditch was less steep (section S.11, Fig. 8). It is assumed that G1076 was broadly contemporary with G1072 although there was no stratigraphic or artefactual evidence to confirm this.

G1076 contained a sequence of three or four fills broadly similar to those in G1072 but with significantly more inclusions of Middle Iron Age pottery, as shown in Table 3. The pottery was concentrated in the primary fills G1077 (219 fragments, 1212g) while animal bone (including cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar) was more frequent in upper fills G1079 (150 fragments, 204g). One of the upper fills (0368) produced a sherd of post-medieval

pottery and thirteen fragments of post-medieval CBM, indicating again that ploughing disturbed these deposits.

Group	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
G1077 lower fills	219	1212	9	112	1	2	0	0	28	86
G1078 middle fills	82	289	0	0	2	33	0	0	2	6
G1079 upper fills	29	76	5	19	1	28	0	0	150	204
Totals	**330**	**1577**	**14**	**131**	**4**	**63**	**0**	**0**	**180**	**296**

Table 3. Summary of finds from ditch G1076 (B2)

Table 4 compares the quantities of all finds from the two elements of the B2 ring ditch, and from this it can be deduced that 88.5% (by number and weight) of the pottery came from the short section of ditch G1076 on the south side of the building. By contrast fragments of animal bone were more widely distributed, with 70% by number (78.5% by weight) of the bone being retrieved from G1072, where it was concentrated in the eastern part of the ditch.

Group	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
G1072	43	210	32	157	13	130	19	94	421	1082
G1076	330	1577	14	131	4	63	0	0	180	296
Totals	**373**	**1787**	**46**	**288**	**17**	**193**	**19**	**94**	**601**	**1378**

Table 4. Comparison of finds from ditches G1072 & G1076 (B2)

Only two features were identified within the circular area defined by the ring ditch and one of these (G1081) was of post-medieval date. The other, pit G1080, was at the approximate centre of the enclosed area. It was sub-circular with a diameter of 1.2m and depth of about 0.30m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill was a distinctive light yellowish brown clay/silt with frequent small fragments of chalk, moderate small to medium fragments of flint and rare small fragments of charcoal, but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

A shallow pit G1032 that truncated the northern edge of ditch G1072 produced sixty-six sherds (97g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, eight struck flints and four fragments of heat-fractured flint (Fig. 6; section S.10, Fig. 8).

Plate 7. Ring ditch G1076 (B2) looking east (1m scale)

Building 3 (B3)

The evidence for B3 consisted of two almost concentric, penannular ditches (G1013 & G1016; Figs. 4 & 7; Pls. 8–10). Although it is possible that this arrangement of ditches represented a sequence of two buildings of different sizes on the same piece of ground, this seems unlikely and at present it is assumed that there was only one building; this and other aspects of interpretation will be dealt with in greater detail below (5.1).

There had clearly been some activity on this part of the site prior to the construction of B3 in the Middle Iron Age, since the ring ditches truncated several earlier features (G1112, G1114 & G1115); none of these could be dated. A shallow and irregular pit G1031, located just to the east of B3 contained a significant amount of abraded pottery (255 fragments, 414g) that included a high proportion of flint-tempered fabrics suggestive of an earlier Iron Age date. Similar material came from adjacent pit G1033.

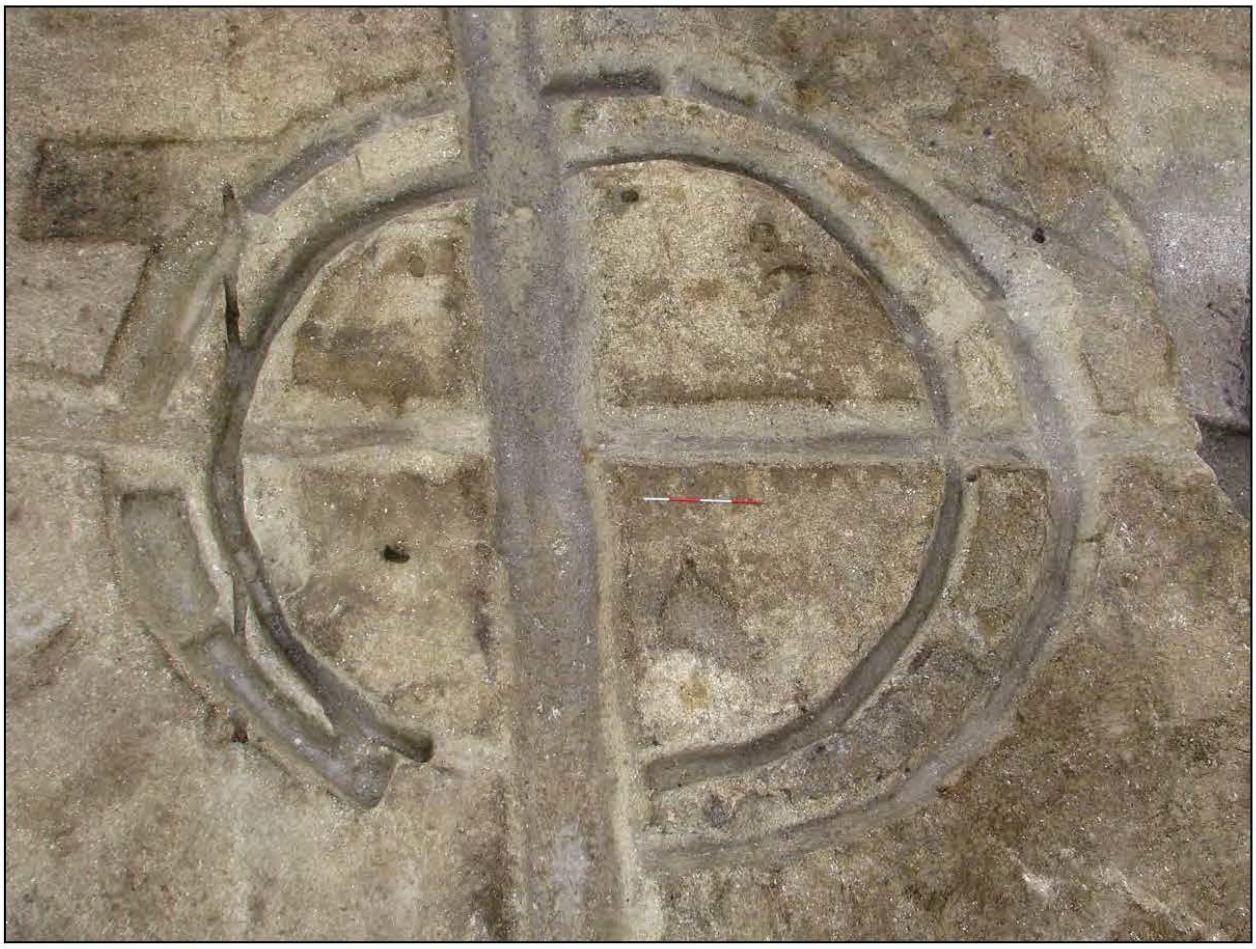


Plate 8. Elevated view of B3 from the southeast (2m scale)

The ring ditches were not quite concentric – they were abutting (perhaps inter-cutting) to the south and had a maximum separation of 1.2m to the north. At the point where they were contiguous the ditches appeared to share a common upper fill; this suggests that they were at least partially open at the same time (section S.16, Fig. 8).

Inner ditch G1016

G1016 was penannular, enclosing a circular area of approximately 10.6m in diameter and with a causeway of approximately 3m wide on its southeast side. The ditch was generally about 0.7m to 0.8m in width, with a narrow and steep-sided, V-shaped profile and a flattened or rounded base. In the north-western half of the ditch the upper part of its inner edge was slightly less steep, giving it a flared profile and a maximum width of 1.4m. The terminus of the ditch to the south of the causeway was particularly narrow, at about 0.60m (section S.16, Fig. 8; Pl. 9). The ditch was 0.60m to 0.95m deep, being deepest in its southern section.

Plate 9. Section through B3 ring ditches G1013 (left) & G1016, looking west (1m scale)

0602 was a possible stake hole in the terminus of the ditch to the south of the causeway. It was sub-rectangular and measured 0.20m x 70mm x 0.12m deep. Its fill was indistinguishable from the primary silting in the base of the ditch.

The entire inner ditch was excavated in segments and was found generally to contain an upper and a lower fill, although at a couple of locations the sequence was more complicated. The fills have been divided into two groups: G1107 (primary fills and initial phase of use) and G1108 (secondary use/disuse).

The primary fills G1107 were recorded variously as soft to firm, light to dark grey, greyish brown or yellowish/orangey grey silty clay, sandy clay or clayey silt. Most of these deposits were probably derived from the weathering of the sides and base of the ditch, which would have occurred very soon after excavation and particularly after rain. Some may represent accumulation during the initial use of the building. These deposits produced relatively few of the finds from inner ditch G1016, amounting to 9% of the pottery sherds (by number and weight) and 13% of the animal bone fragments (12% by weight).

The upper fills G1108 were generally firm, mid to dark grey, brownish grey or greyish brown silty clay or clayey silt. These are thought to represent accumulation during the use of B3 or the deliberate backfilling/closure of the ditch. They contained most of the finds from G1016 and by far the largest concentration was from the ditch terminus to the north of the causeway, which produced 168 fragments (3233g) of relatively unabraded pottery and 168 fragments (1568g) of animal bone. A charcoal fragment from fill 0809, close to that terminus, provided a radiocarbon date of 381–201 cal. BC (2216 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49152; 0809).

The bulk finds from inner ditch G1016 are summarised in Table 5 and their distributions within the ditch are discussed in greater detail below (3.4 – 3.8).

Context	Segment	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
Primary/lower fills G1107											
0810	0808									6	6
0818	0816	1	2							46	243
0383	0298	1	7					1	4	3	3
0165	0166							2	18		
0382	0298							1	3		
0183	0184										7/48g
0716	0717	1	9					2	9	23	121
0613	0692	4	27							15	98
0592	0591	3	10	33	55			17	14		
0593	0591	22	427	3	16			1	14	10	71
Totals		**32**	**482**	**36**	**71**			**23**	**62**	**110**	**590**
Secondary/disuse fills G1108											
0809	0808	168	3233	2 45	5 57	1	2	4	142	168 184	1568 177
0817	0816	4	29	5	25			9	162	33	493
0797	0796	2	37					2	45	9	50
0845	0841	4	28					2	39	35	348
0849	0298/0841							9	205	17	84
0381	0298							4	114		
0163	0166	1	6	2	4			1	26	1	19
0702	0704/0707	34	326					1	82	46	313
0182	0184	39	202			1	2	2	105		
0715	0717								18		93
0714	0717	19	92	5	50			1	20	102	447
0619	0692	54	970	13	164			1	4	88 19	608 12
0711	0591	6	59	1	21	1	5		8		30
Totals		**331**	**4982**	**73**	**326**	**3**	**9**	**34**	**944**	**728**	**4342**
Combined totals		**363**	**5464**	**109**	**397**	**3**	**9**	**57**	**1006**	**838**	**4932**

Table 5. Summary of finds from inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

Outer ditch G1013

This was a penannular ditch enclosing an oval area of approximately 13.3m northwest–southeast x 14.0m southwest–northeast. There was a single causeway of approximately 3.6m to the southeast, corresponding to the break in the inner ditch G1016. The outer ditch varied in width from 0.70m to 1.75m, being narrower to the north of the causeway, and its profile varied from almost V-shaped to U-shaped with a broad base. The terminus to the south of the causeway was square cut with an almost vertical end. The ditch had a surviving depth of up to 0.95m but was much shallower in places, notably towards the terminus to the north of the causeway where it was only 0.45m deep. There were several low ridges in the base of the ditch dividing it into sections, and neighbouring sections were sometimes dug to different depths. These features suggest that the ditch might originally have been dug as a series of disconnected arcing segments that were later modified to form a continuous feature.

G1013 contained more complicated sequences of fills compared to those of the inner ditch G1016. These varied from a single, apparently homogeneous fill in the terminus to the north of the causeway, to a sequence of five distinct fills in the terminus to the south of the causeway. The fills have been divided into primary silting and initial phase of use (G1109), secondary use (G1110) and secondary use/disuse (G1111).

Primary fills G1109, in the base and lower sides of the ditch, were deposits of firm, mid to dark grey or greyish brown clayey silt or silty clay, sometimes with orangey or yellowish mottling. Most of these deposits were probably derived from the weathering of the sides and base of the ditch though some may have represented accumulation during an early phase of use of B3. The fills contained occasional to moderate charcoal and small amounts of pottery, animal bone, fired clay and worked flint. A poorly preserved grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was found in sample <82>.

The pottery accounts for only 6.6% by number (8% by weight) of all pottery finds from the outer ditch, with the animal bone making up 13.7% by number (14.7% by weight) of the total.

Secondary usage fills G1110 were recorded at only a few locations, but were noticeably different from the underlying primary fills G1109 and the overlying secondary/disuse fills G1111; they were described as firm, yellowish grey or orangey brown silty clays. They

produced small amounts of cultural material, with pottery making up 18.1% by number (8.9% by weight) and bone accounting for 26% by number (12.5% by weight) of the totals from the ditch. A charred cereal grain from fill 0709 provided a radiocarbon date of 381–196 cal. BC (2207 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49153; 0709).

Upper fills G1111 were mostly soft to firm, mid to dark greyish brown or brownish grey clayey silt with moderate to frequent inclusions of charcoal and cultural material. These deposits were similar to those in the upper part of inner ditch G1016 and on the south side of the building, where the inner and outer ditches were contiguous, they appeared to share a common upper fill; this suggests that the ditches were open at the same time.

The upper fills, representing either secondary use or disuse of the ditch, produced 75.3% by number (83% by weight) of all pottery from the outer ring ditch and 60.2% by number (72.8% by weight) of all animal bone. Other notable finds were a complete loomweight and fragments of two or three others. A charcoal fragment from upper fill 0597 has been radiocarbon dated to 392–206 cal. BC (2245 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49154; 0597).

Plate 10. General view of B3, looking south-southeast

The bulk finds from outer ring ditch G1013 are summarised in Table 6 and their distributions within the ditch are discussed in greater detail below (3.4 – 3.8).

Context	Segment	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
Primary fills G1109											
0728	0729			1	1					6	52
0365	0364									9	27
0738	0739	3	19	3	13			2	25	58	217
0622	0693	16	145	5	158	1	3			39	428
0596	0595			3	4			7	65	5	25
Totals G1109		**19**	**164**	**12**	**176**	**1**	**3**	**9**	**90**	**117**	**749**
Secondary fills G1110											
0839	0837	5	37	12	51			1	60	187	67
0823	0819			1	7					1	161
0800	0803									2	125
0801	0803			1	43					6	47
0611	0691	2	28							19	153
0623	0693	3	14	1	8						
0708	0595	2	22	1	3					8	85
0709	0595	40	83	60	331			36	102		
Totals G1110		**52**	**184**	**66**	**443**			**37**	**162**	**223**	**638**
Secondary use/disuse fills G1111											
0834	0833	57	394	11	89	1	54	2	33	98	953
0770	0769 (0833)	2	17	1	40			1	33	17	309
0851	0850	1	13							16	248
0838	0837	1	6	3	3/64	1	48	1	25	15	318
0854	0819~0837			2	12					11	57
0825	0819			8	39			2	4	8	31
0853	0807~0819	5	37	3	2			2	15	8	82
0143	0145	1	16	1	5			7	61	28	11
0727	0729	4	54			7	84	3	115	3	52
0448	0364									5	25
0737	0739	19	74	3	14					103	277
0612	0691										
0624	0693	2	10	2	73					1	8
0718	0595	18	157	10	307	2	6			8	71
0598	0595	70	575	27	449	1	3	3	18	129	860
0597	0595	36	357	7	161	1	5	1	31	65	416
Totals G1111		**216**	**1710**	**78**	**1255**	**13**	**198**	**22**	**335**	**515**	**3718**
Combined totals		**287**	**2058**	**166**	**1874**	**14**	**201**	**68**	**587**	**855**	**5105**

Table 6. Summary of finds from outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)

Other evidence associated with B3

Apart from an undated posthole G1094 and another possible posthole G1091 containing one sherd (15g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, some fired clay and burnt bone (Fig. 7) there were no structural features within the area enclosed by the double ring ditch that might have indicated the form or extent of B3. The possibility that the narrower, inner ditch G1016 was a wall trench has been considered, but apart from a possible stake hole (0602) in one of the ditch terminals there was no evidence (post pipes or post settings) for timbers; furthermore the nature of the fills of the inner ditch

suggested gradual infilling rather than the packing of recently-excavated boulder clay around a series of closely-spaced wooden posts.

There was also little evidence for occupation within the enclosed area. Two 'pits' in the northern half (G1093) are interpreted as natural features and a small feature to the south (G1092) was probably an area of root disturbance (Fig. 7).

Pit G1039 (Fig. 7), located towards the entrance causeway, was pear-shaped, measuring 1.78m x up to 1.20m x 0.21m deep with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its lower fill 0758 was compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt (0.12m thick) containing frequent small to large fragments of fired clay (207 pieces, 2002g) and flecks to small fragments of charcoal, moderate small to medium fragments (26 sherds, 443g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, occasional heat-altered flint and fourteen fragments (84g) of indeterminate mammal bones. A poorly preserved grain of possible barley (from sample <50>) has provided a radiocarbon date of 366–114 cal. BC (2173 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49155; 0758). Upper fill 0679 was friable, very dark grey clayey silt with frequent small to large fragments of fired clay (84 pieces, 569g), occasional medium-sized fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery (17 sherds, 84g), frequent charcoal flecks, some heat-altered flint, two flint flakes and twelve fragments (69g) of animal bone (including three cattle bones).

The function of pit G1039 is unknown. It produced a particularly large assemblage of fired clay fragments (293, 2571g), mostly in a distinctive chalky fabric. Such a concentration might suggest that the pit was part of an oven or kiln, although the fragments did not generally display the characteristics (curved and reduced surfaces, for example) that would be expected of that type of structure (see below, 3.6). Also, there was no evidence or scorching of the surrounding ground. The fired clay fragments were therefore probably derived from demolished daub walling. Similar material was recovered in lesser quantity from outer ring ditch G1013 (and in an even smaller amount from inner ditch G1016), but overall not enough fired clay was found to suggest that B3 itself had been destroyed by fire.

The temporal relationship of G1039 with B3 is impossible to determine, although the radiocarbon date that was obtained from the pit (366–114 cal. BC) extends slightly later

than others derived from the B3 ring ditches (which all terminate around 200 cal. BC), suggesting that the pit might have post-dated the building.

G1028 was an elongated oval pit of unknown function that clearly did represent a later phase of activity since it partially truncated inner ditch G1016 (Fig. 7). It produced nine sherds (28g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and fourteen fragments (23g) of indeterminate mammal bones.

The B3 entrance causeway was eventually closed off by a shallow, curving ditch G1027, which ran between the termini of inner ditch G1016, partially truncating that ditch on either side (Fig. 7). This did not occur until the inner ditch had become almost entirely backfilled. The closing ditch was approximately 6m long x up to 0.62m wide x 0.36m deep, with an almost U-shaped profile. Its principal fill produced six sherds (39g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, a small piece (1g) of intrusive post-medieval CBM, two fragments (43g) of fired clay, a fragment of heat-fractured flint and eighteen fragments (80g) of mammal bone that included at least four sheep/goat bones.

3.3 Other significant features of the Middle Iron Age settlement

Pits and other features adjacent to B3

A group of features just outside the entrance to B3 (Fig. 7) might have represented activity associated with the use of the building, although two of them (G1031 & G1033) containing high proportions of flint-tempered pottery that suggest an earlier Iron Age date. Significant amounts of abraded Middle Iron Age pottery (62 sherds, 300g) with lesser amounts of animal bone, charcoal, fired clay, struck flints and heat-fractured flints were recovered from small pit G1041. Other pits in this area were either undated or produced relatively few finds. For example, a cluster of five small pits/postholes and a stake hole (G1088) contained small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay, heat-altered flint and animal bone.

Pit G1040 (Fig. 7; Pl. 11), located between B2 and B3, was filled principally with heat-altered stones and is interpreted as a probable roasting pit; it contained two sherds (18g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a fragment of a triangular loomweight (SF5016). Pit G1009, in the same general area of the site, produced forty-one sherds (112g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a small amount of animal bone.

Plate 11. Roasting pit G1040, looking north (0.4m scale)

Ditch G1023

Part of a substantial ditch G1023 on the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 4; section S.17, Fig. 8) produced a significant Middle Iron Age finds assemblage. The ditch was oriented approximately northwest–southeast and measuring >5.60m long x up to 2.40m wide x up to 0.90m deep; it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the southeast. Its profile was generally V-shaped, with a rounded or square-cut base and a maximum width of approximately 1.5m. Towards the northwest terminus of the ditch it became wider (up to 2.40m), with progressively shallower sides and a more rounded profile. It is possible that this broad, relatively shallow 'terminus' was actually a large pit truncating the butt-end of an earlier ditch.

The main part of the ditch contained a clear sequence of (generally) three fills that can be summarised as follows:

Primary fills G1096: Light grey (mottled orange) silty clay with occasional to frequent chalk and some large flint nodules. These deposits were presumably derived from the weathered of the sides of the ditch soon after it was dug.

Secondary fills G1097: Soft, mid greyish brown (mottled orange) silty clay with occasional charcoal, chalk and angular flint, representing accumulation during use.

Upper fills G1098: Deposits of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint (including concentrations of large nodules) might represent deliberate backfilling of the ditch.

The finds from ditch G1023 are summarised in Table 7. This shows that its fills were particularly rich in animal bone; the bone assemblage was greater (by number and weight) than that from the B2 ring ditch G1072/G1076. Ditch G1023 also contained a greater density of animal bone than was found in either of the ring ditches (G1013 & G1016) associated with B3. This might suggest that this area of the settlement was where food preparation or feasting took place.

Context	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
G1096: Primary fills										
0276					1	40			47	84
0291	4	6	1	1					1	3
0564	22	81	3	25	4	23			237	956
Total G1096	**26**	**87**	**4**	**26**	**5**	**63**			**285**	**1043**
G1097: Secondary fills										
0275	3	4	30	72					59	232
0290	2	64			1	31			8	61
0563	4	26							9	61
Total G1097	**9**	**94**	**30**	**72**	**1**	**31**			**76**	**354**
G1098: Upper fills										
0274	21	44	3	62	5	37	4	619	27	192
0279	1	1							6	45
0379	30	134			3	7	4	49	20	105
0562									29	214
Total G1098	**52**	**179**	**3**	**62**	**8**	**44**	**8**	**668**	**261**	**556**
Combined totals	**87**	**360**	**37**	**160**	**14**	**138**	**8**	**668**	**622**	**1953**

Table 7. Summary of finds from ditch G1023

Ditch G1026

This slightly curvilinear ditch measured >5.3m long x generally 1.6m wide x 0.50m deep with moderately steep sides but an irregular profile and a narrow concave base (Fig. 4). It ran beyond the limit of excavation to the east and had a rounded terminus to the north. It produced small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay. Its full extent is unknown but it is assumed to have been a boundary/enclosure ditch rather than part of a building.

Ditch G1003

Part of a substantial curving ditch was recorded in Evaluation Trench 41 (Heard 2010b, 15; Fig. 4), which was probably towards the northern extent of the Middle Iron Age settlement since there was little other evidence for activity in this part of the site. The ditch measured 2.6m wide by 0.82m deep and contained a sequence of four fills suggesting gradual infilling. However, it produced only small amounts of abraded Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and heat-altered flint. The curvature of the ditch suggests that it could have been associated with another building, although it was not seen in an adjacent evaluation trench to the north.

Possible enclosure G1045 and associated features

Two small, curvilinear ditches/gullies (G1045) to the north of B2 might have been parts of a more extensive enclosure ditch with an in-turned, southern entrance (Figs. 4 & 6). The western gully produced two sherds (13g) of Middle Iron Age pottery from the same vessel, and three fragments (135g) of animal bone. The eastern gully produced twelve fragments (47g) of animal bone and two fragments (81g) of fired clay.

The 'enclosure' contained a large pit G1029 and a cluster of thirteen small pits/postholes (G1068).

Pit G1029 was irregular in plan and measured 3.90m x 3.50m x up to 1.25m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of four fills that produced ninety-two sherds (333g) of abraded Middle Iron Age pottery and moderate amounts of animal bone, fired clay and heat-fractured flint, all from two excavated quadrants. The function of this relatively large pit is uncertain, although it might have been a sump for collection water. A similar sized feature G1030 was located approximately 16m to the north (see above, 2.2).

The small pits/postholes were located between pit G1029 and postulated enclosure ditch G1045. They varied considerably in size and shape and in the nature of their fills. Only three of them (0460, 0465 & 0468) displayed obvious post pipes surrounded by clay packing, indicating a structural function. Few of them could be dated, with only very small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery being recovered. Many of the fills were rich in charcoal, suggesting that this might have been an area of the settlement where craft or industrial processes took place.

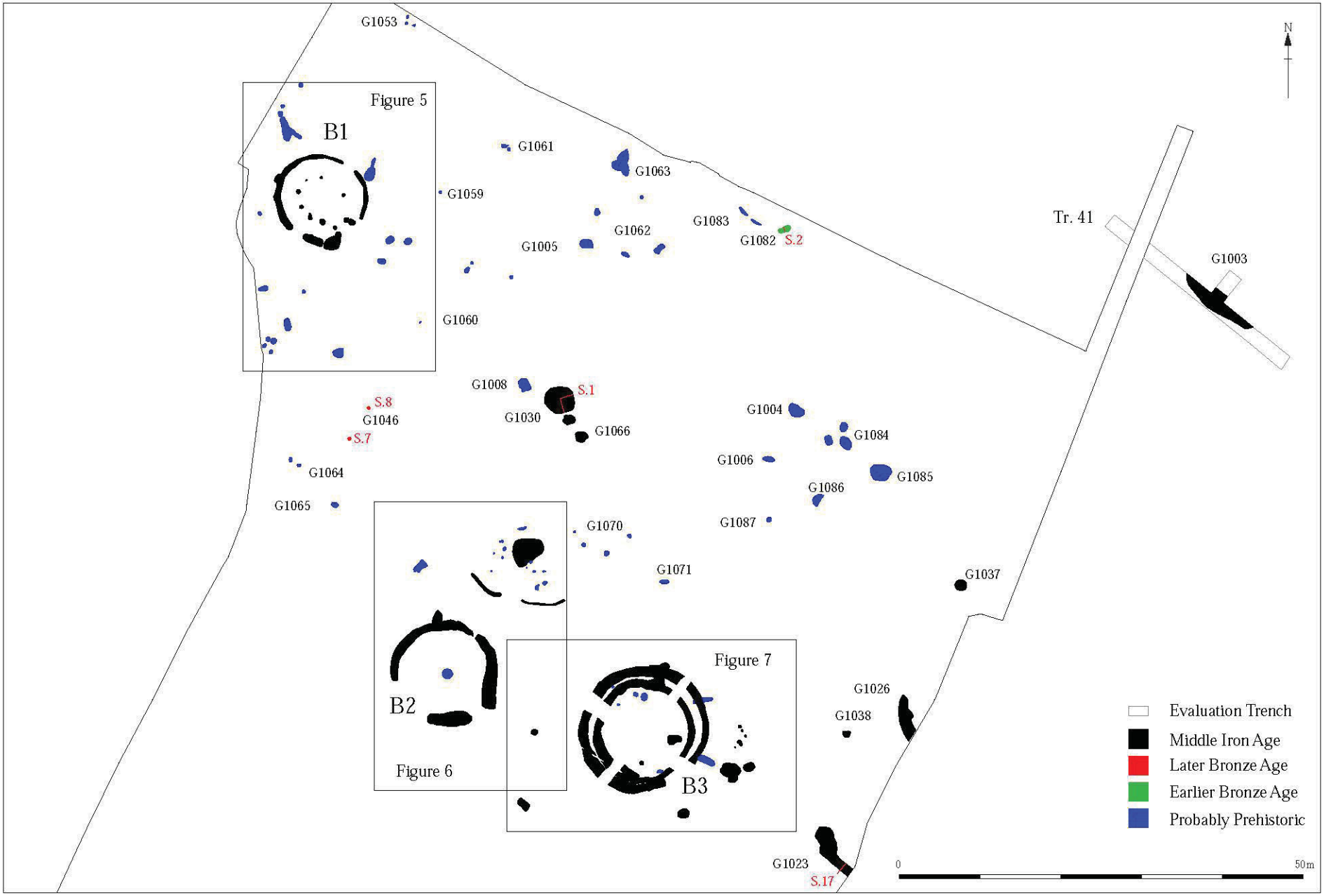


Figure 4. General plan of the Middle Iron Age settlement and earlier features

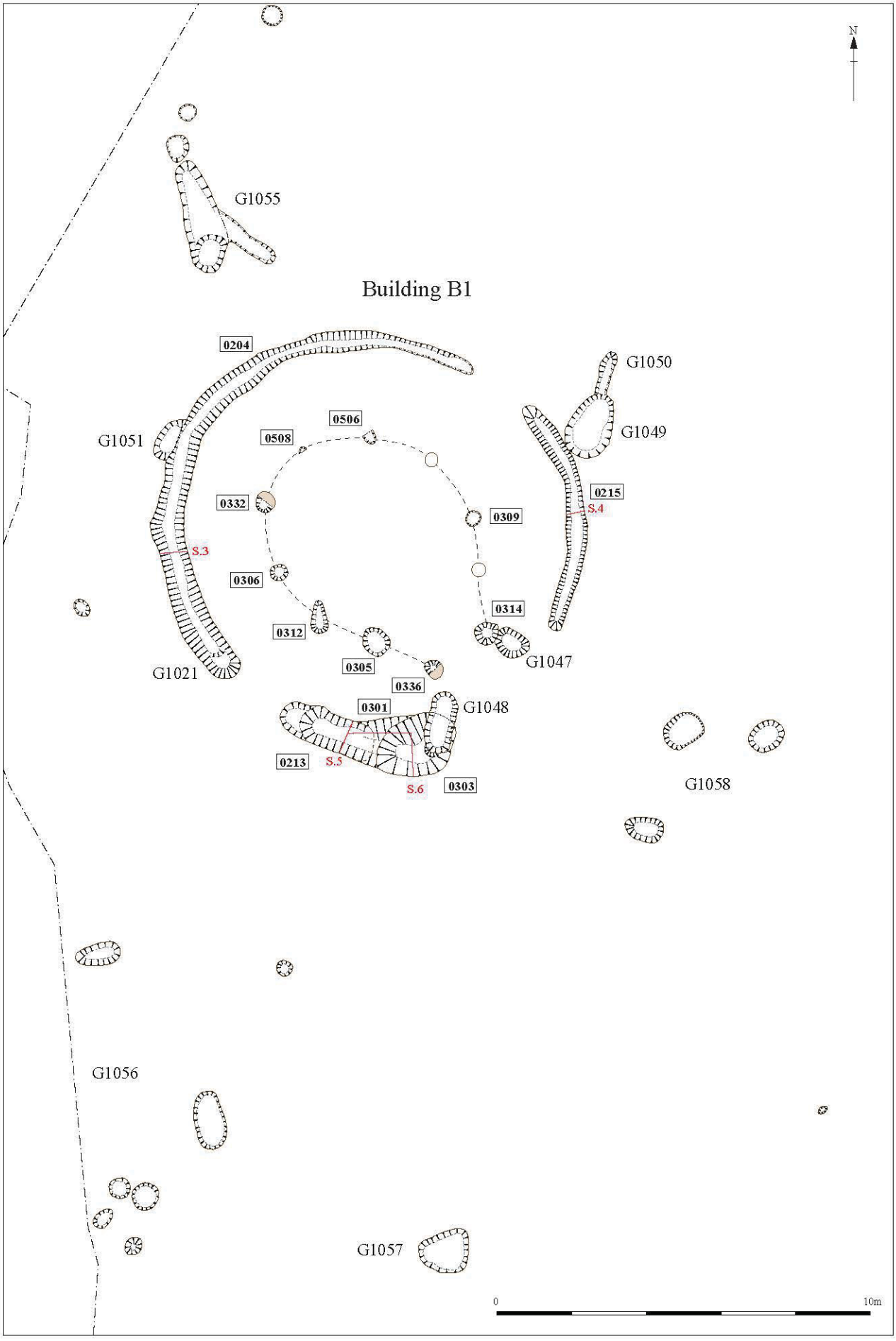


Figure 5. Building B1 and adjacent features

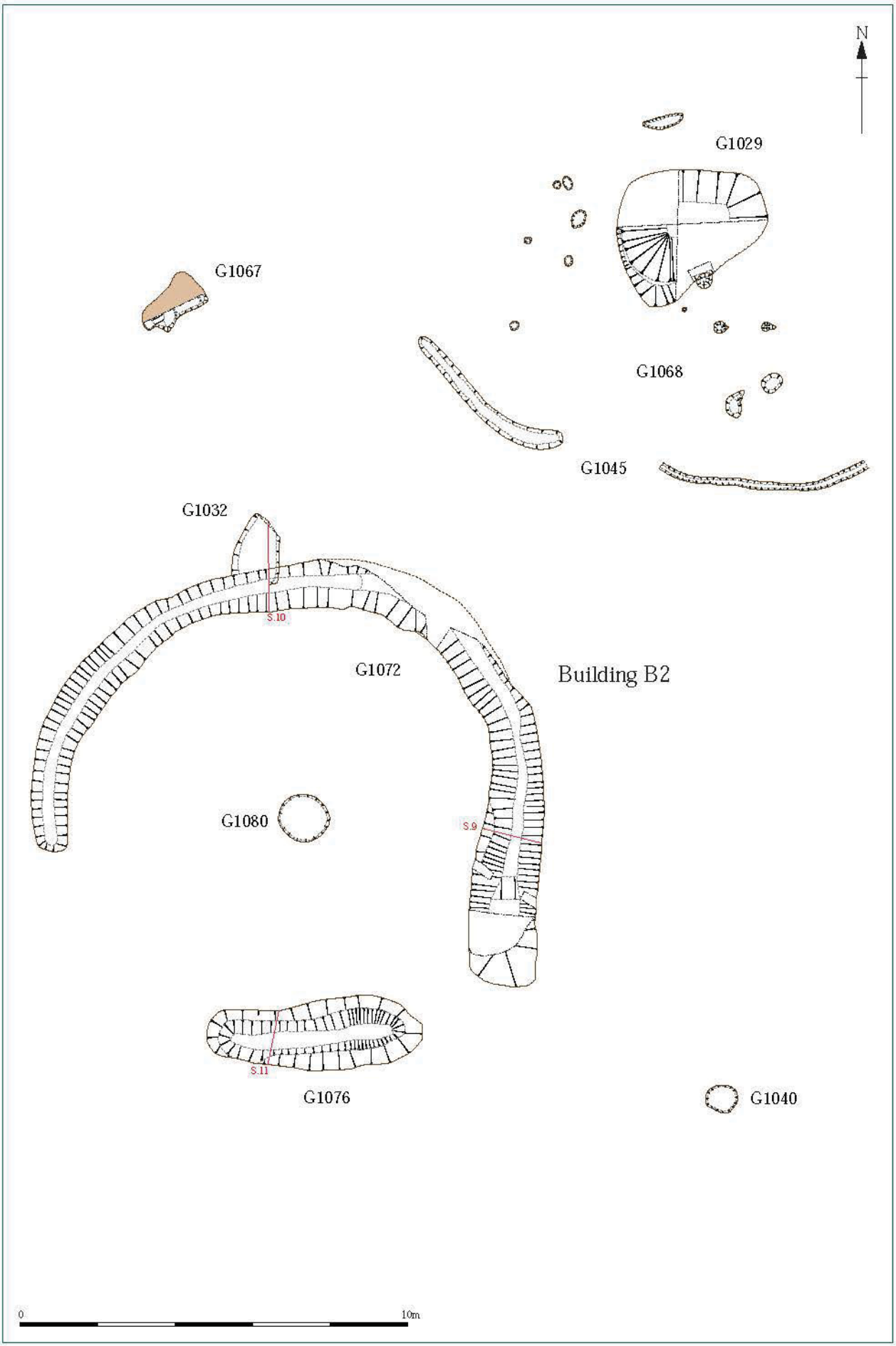


Figure 6. Building B2 and adjacent features

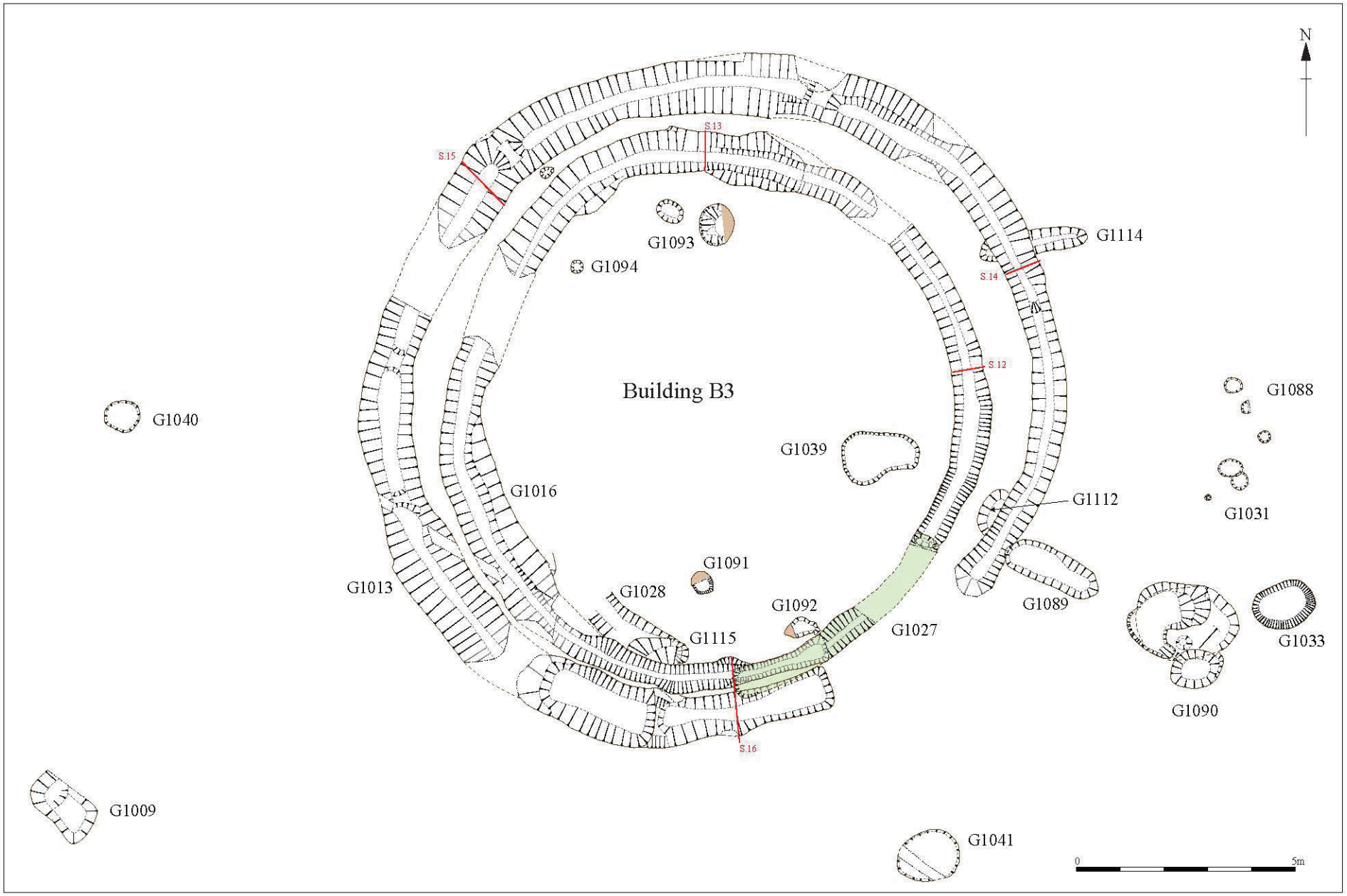


Figure 7. Building B3 and adjacent features

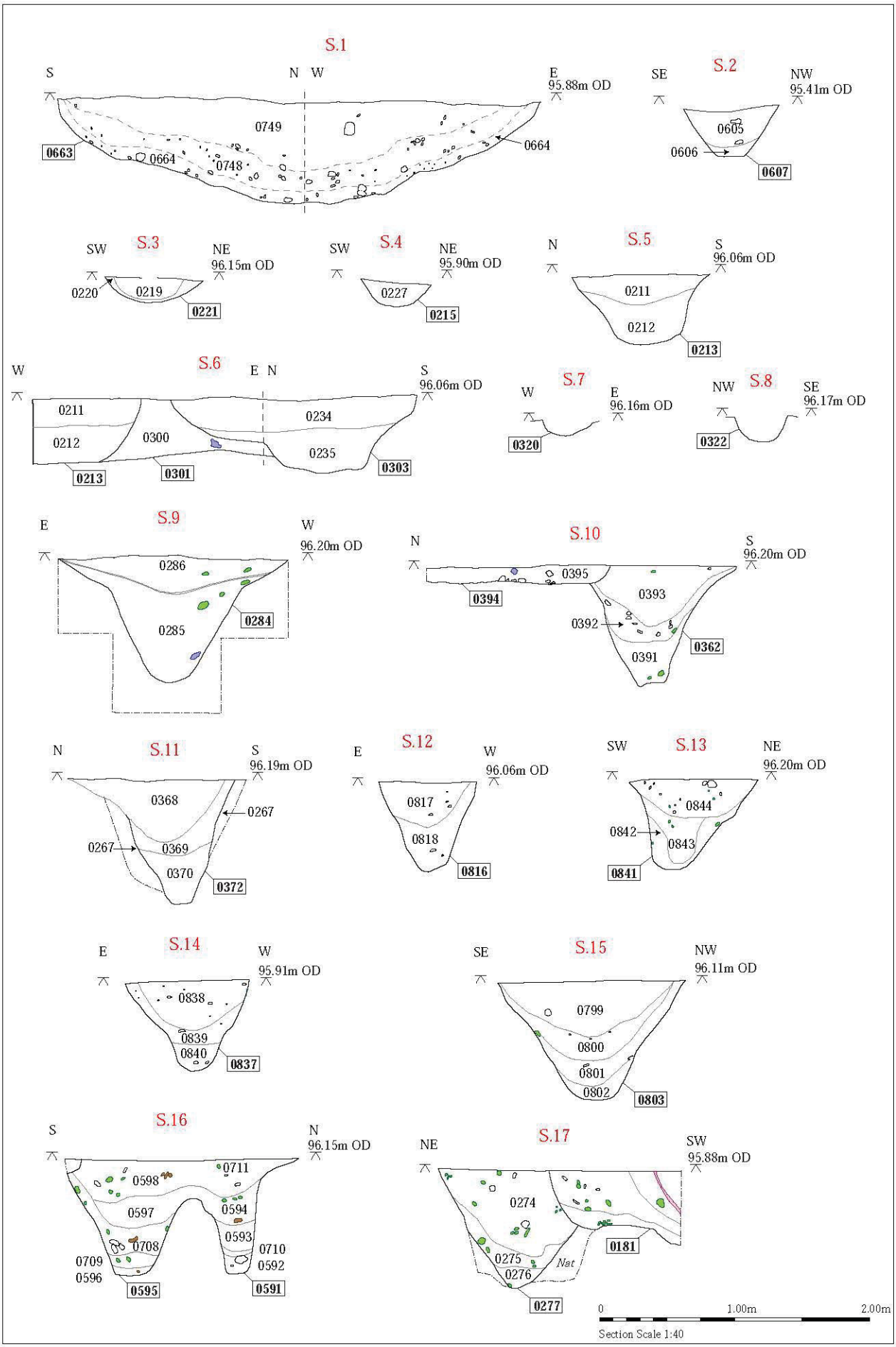


Figure 8. Sections S.1 to S.17

3.4 The Middle Iron Age pottery

Sarah Percival (with Kieron Heard)

Introduction

A large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery dating to around 350–100 BC was collected from a range of features, but principally from ring ditches associated with buildings B2 and B3. A total of 2291 sherds weighing 14,315g were recovered. The sherds are in varying states of preservation with an average weight of 6g.

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the *Guidelines for Analysis and Publication* laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG, 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared; this forms part of the site's digital archive. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes are prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were noted also.

Twelve sherds of pottery has been selected and numbered for illustration in this report (P1–P12; Figs. 9–11). A summary of the prehistoric pottery is included as Appendix 3.

Fabric

A range of fabrics was identified in three main groups (Table 8). Quartz sand-tempered sherds are the most abundant, making up approximately 89% (by weight) of the total assemblage (12,814g). Within the sandy group a large variation in size, texture and additional inclusions was noted, with sand-tempered fabrics also containing flint, large rounded quartz grains, elongated voids, mica or chalk/shell. Sherds containing flint as the principal inclusion make up 9% of the assemblage (1290g). Sherds containing fossiliferous shell also make up a very small component of the assemblage (211g).

Fabric	Description	No	Weight (g)
F1	Moderate small to medium angular flint	162	477
F2	Dense small, angular flint	83	390
F3	Moderate coarse angular flint	222	409
F4	Dense coarse angular flint	3	14
Q1	Common dense quartz sand, occasional organic impressions	962	7248
Q2	Common dense quartz sand, occasional small angular flint	641	4317
Q3	Common dense quartz sand, occasional to moderate shell/chalk	161	1249
S1	Common shell and plate-like voids	32	58
S2	Pale orange sparse chalk or shell	25	153
Total		**2291**	**14,315**

Table 8. Middle Iron Age pottery quantities by fabric

The dominance of sandy fabrics within the assemblage is consistent with a Middle Iron Age date, as seen at contemporary sites such as Liberty Village (ERL147), Suffolk (Percival, 2010) and Little Waltham, Essex (Drury, 1978).

The most abundant fabric within the assemblage, fabric Q1, is sandy with sparse organic inclusions; it is equivalent to fabric A from Little Waltham (*ibid*, 56).

Form

A total of seventy-nine vessels are present, based on rim count (Table 9). A range of vessel forms occurs, principally medium jars with high rounded shoulders and slack-shouldered jars with short upright or slightly everted rims (for example P1, Fig. 9). A variety of vessels of similar shape, but smaller size, were found also, along with small numbers of jars and bowls with neutral or closed profiles (P2–P5, Fig. 9). Most of the vessels are undecorated. Where decoration occurs an assortment of techniques is employed including fingertip and fingernail impressions (P6 & P7, Fig. 9), impressed-cable motif and nicks or slashes applied to the rim top (P8 & P9, Fig. 10). Some vessels have decoration to the body in the form of incised slashes or scoring (P9, Fig. 10).

Scoring is found on 5% of the sherds (783g). The scoring is sharply incised and was produced using a pointed or bladed tool rather than a bunch of twigs or straw as seen in some examples from other sites. The presence of the shell-tempered, incised scored vessels is of interest. Similar vessels occur in small numbers across Suffolk and Essex and may represent non-local trade or exchange between the regions and the north Cambridgeshire / East Midlands region where this form of pottery originated.

The majority of the vessels (fifty-two) have closed or smoothed surfaces. A small number of sherds show coarsely wiped or roughened surfaces.

Almost all the vessels are analogous to examples found within the large Middle Iron Age assemblage from Little Waltham, Essex (Drury, 1978), as shown on Table 9. The most numerous vessel form present is a round-shouldered jar with curved out-turned neck equivalent to Little Waltham form F13 (*ibid*, 54). Shouldered jars represent nearly half of all the identifiable vessels, having upright or slightly everted rims and ovoid or ellipsoid-shaped bodies. This form was made most commonly in fabric Q1, but is also found in fabrics Q2 and Q3. The shouldered jar is ubiquitous across northern East Anglia (Hill 2002, fig.13.6) and represents the standard cooking vessel. Examples from this site come in a range of sizes with rim diameters between 180mm and 300mm. Globular and ovoid vessels are also common and have either no rim or short everted or upright rims. Three vessels have sinuous S-shaped profiles. Tub-shaped or cylindrical vessels are represented by a single example.

Form	Number	Little Waltham form	Illustration
Jar, rounded shoulder medium curved neck	8	F13	P6
Jar, medium out turned neck	7	F11	P1
Jar, short out turned neck	5	F11	P8
Jar, short curved neck	5	F11	P7
Jar, no shoulder short upright neck	5	F4	P12
Jar, high rounded shoulder concave neck	5	F8	P6
Closed bowl	4	F15C	P5
Uncertain	4		
Small jar	3		
Jar, simple upright rim	3	F4	
Jar, short everted rim	3	F3	
Jar, medium upright neck	3	F16	P2
Jar, medium curved neck	3	F11	
Bowl, sinuous	3	F13	
Jar/ bowl, no neck	2	F7	
Jar, no neck, v short everted rim	2	F15C	
Jar, medium curved out turned neck	2	F12	
Storage jar	1		
Small jar, medium upright neck	1	F2	
Jar, slack shouldered jar short upright neck	1	F4	
Jar, slack shouldered jar	1	F4	
Jar, slack shoulder medium curved neck	1	F11	P1
Jar, short upright neck	1	F10	P10
Jar, short straight everted neck	1	F11	
Jar, short out turned rim	1	F9	
Jar, medium everted rim	1	F9	
Globular bowl, no neck jar out turned rim	1	F15	P11
Globular bowl	1	F15A	P4; P5
Cylindrical jar, short concave neck	1	F3	P9
Total	**79**		

Table 9. Number of Iron Age vessels by form

Dating of the Haverhill pottery is consistent with Period II (mid third to late second century BC) and perhaps Period III (late second to mid first century BC) at Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 10).

The jar and bowl forms found at Haverhill and Little Waltham were found also at St Osyth, Essex (Germany, 2007) and at Liberty Village, Eriswell (ERL 147), in north Suffolk (Percival, 2010) and suggest a range of domestic cooking and storage activities were taking place at all of these sites.

Pottery by group

G1002: Linear ditch and its fills

A total of total of twenty-four sherds (57g) were collected from this feature, as follows:

Context	Segment	Number	Weight (g)
0293	0292	10	16
0294	0292	9	14
0366	0367	4	24
0726	0724	1	4
Total		**24**	**58**

Table 10. Quantification of pottery from ditch G1002

It should be noted that the ditch was stratigraphically of a relatively late date (certainly post-dating B3) and that in addition to the Iron Age pottery it produced one sherd of Roman pottery (from 0294).

Almost all of the Iron Age pottery consists of small, abraded sandy body sherds; the exceptions are three small, flint-tempered pieces and a sandy sherd with chalk inclusions. The low average sherd weight and poor condition of the pottery indicates that the assemblage is redeposited, perhaps entering the ditch with soil eroded into the feature as the result of later agricultural activity. The flint-tempered sherds may possibly represent pottery from slightly earlier in the Iron Age.

G1007: Pit and its fill

This pit produced a single sandy sherd weighing 1g. The pottery has been tentatively identified as being Iron Age but is very small and almost certainly redeposited since the pit also contained a fragment of Roman tile.

G1009: Pit and its fill

Pit G1009 produced forty-one sherds (112g). The assemblage is predominantly in sandy fabrics and includes a rim sherd from a round-shouldered jar with concave neck and rounded rim. Four flint-tempered body sherds were found also. Over half of the pottery from pit G1009 was collected by sieving, giving the assemblage a small average sherd weight of just 2g. However, if the sherds from the sieved environmental sample are ignored the remaining sherds have an average weight of 9g. The size and condition of the sherds again suggest that the pottery was redeposited, perhaps from domestic debris collected together in a midden prior to eventual dispersal.

G1013: Building B3, outer ring ditch fills G1109, G1110 & G1111

The outer ring ditch around B3 produced a large assemblage of 288 sherds (2053g) from nineteen contexts, with an average sherd weight of 7g for the assemblage as a whole. There are rim sherds from sixteen vessels. All the pottery is in sandy fabrics, some with gold mica inclusions that would have produced distinctive, sparkly pots (P10, Fig. 10). The heterogeneous fabrics indicate that the sherds are probably from a largely contemporary group of vessels. The rim sherds suggest vessels with a range of profiles including shouldered jars with diameters at the rim of between 180mm and 300mm and closed un-necked globular forms.

Stratigraphic analysis has allowed the outer ring ditch deposits to be grouped into lower (G1109), middle (G1110) and upper (G1111) fills, as shown on Table 11. The table shows clearly that most of the pottery (217 sherds weighing 1705g, giving an average sherd weight of 8g) came from the upper fills, representing secondary use and/or disuse of the ditch. This group accounts for 75% by number or 83% by weight of the total pottery from G1013.

The largest concentration of pottery occurred in segment 0595 – the terminus of the ditch to the south of the entrance causeway. 166 sherds (1194g) from the middle and upper fills of the terminus represent 58% (by number and by weight) of all pottery from G1013. This area produced rims from nine vessels and the pottery had an average sherd weight of approximately 9g. A charred cereal grain from middle fill 0709 (G1110) at the same southern terminus provided a radiocarbon date of 381–201 cal. BC (2207 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49153; 0709), while a charcoal fragment from upper fill 0597 (G1111) has been dated to 392–206 cal. BC (2245 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49154; 0597).

The second largest assemblage came from segment 0834, which was the section of ditch (including the terminus), to the north of the entrance causeway. This area produced fifty-seven sherds (394g) with an average sherd weight of 7g. Much smaller assemblages were collected from the fills of the remaining segments, and these fragments were smaller and less well preserved than those from the southern terminus 0595. Some parts of the ring ditch, notably on its north and west sides, contained no pottery at all.

Context	Segment	Number	Weight (g)
Lower fills G1109			
0622	0693	16	145
0738	0739	3	19
Total G1109		**19**	**164**
Middle fills G1110			
0611	0691	2	28
0623	0693	3	14
0708	0595	2	22
0709	0595	40	83
0839	0837	5	37
Total G1110		**52**	**184**
Upper fills G1111			
0143	0145	1	16
0597	0595	36	357
0598	0595	70	575
0624	0693	2	10
0718	0595	18	157
0727	0729	5	49
0737	0739	19	74
0770	0769 (0833)	2	17
0834	0833	57	394
0838	0837	1	6
0851	0850	1	13
0853	0807~0819	5	37
Total G1111		**217**	**1705**
Total		**288**	**2053**

Table 11. Pottery from outer ring ditch G1013 (B3), by group

G1016: Building B3, inner ring ditch fills G1107 & G1108

The inner ring ditch produced 362 sherds (5462g) from fifteen contexts, including rims from seventeen vessels. The average sherd weight is 15g, which is double that for outer ring ditch G1013. A range of shouldered and globular vessel forms similar to that from G1013 is present, such as globular bowl P11 (Fig. 10). A rim from a cylindrical or upright walled jar is comparable to Little Waltham form F10A (Drury 1978, 54).

Stratigraphic analysis has allowed the inner ring ditch deposits to be divided into two groups, representing lower (primary) fills (G1107) and upper (secondary use/disuse) fills (G1108), as shown on Table 12. This shows that most of the pottery came from upper fills G1108, which accounts for 91% (by number and by weight) of the total assemblage.

The largest concentration of pottery (168 sherds, 3233g) came from 0809, which was the uppermost fill of segment 0808 at the terminus of the ditch to the north of the entrance causeway. This assemblage contains rims from eleven vessels, all in sandy fabric, and includes gold mica-tempered sherds almost certainly derived from the same vessels as those found in outer ring ditch G1013. The assemblage from 0809 has a relatively large average sherd weight of 19g, suggesting that this material was discarded in the ditch fairly soon after it was broken. A charcoal fragment from 0809 provided a radiocarbon date of 381–201 cal. BC (2216 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49152; 0809).

Another concentration of pottery occurred in segment 0704/0707, on the west side of the ring ditch, where the upper fill 0182/0702 produced seventy-three sherds (528g). Upper fill 0619, on the south side of the ditch, produced fifty-four sherds (970g) and of these forty-four (453g) were from the same jar (SF5008).

The terminus to the south of the entrance causeway (segment 0591) contained twenty-five sherds (437g) with an average sherd weight of 17g. This assemblage includes a flint-tempered foot-ring base. This sherd represents the earliest pottery from the inner ring ditch, being dated typologically to *c.* 750–350 BC (Brudenell, 2012). It is assumed that the small amount of earlier material is residual, and does not suggest an earlier Iron Age date for the original digging of the ditch. Other segments of ditch G1016 contained relatively few, all fairly small and abraded.

Context	Segment	Number	Weight (g)
Lower fills G1107			
0383	0298	1	7
0592	0591	3	10
0593	0591	22	427
0613	0692	4	27
0716	0717	1	9
Total G1107		**31**	**480**
Upper fills G1108			
0163	0166	1	6
0182	0184	39	202
0619	0692	54	970
0702	0704/0707	34	326
0711	0591	6	59
0714	0717	19	92
0797	0796	2	37
0809	0808	168	3233
0817	0816	4	29
0845	0841	4	28
Total G1108		**331**	**4982**
Total		**362**	**5462**

Table 12. Pottery from inner ring ditch G1016 (B3), by group

G1021: Building B1, eaves-drip gully

The gully produced thirty-three sherds weighing 159g, all but one sherd coming from the short section of ditch to the south of the building. The majority of the sherds are shell-tempered and are derived from a single vessel, which was recovered from two deposits 0211 and 0212 – respectively the upper and lower fills of segment 0213. Additionally six flint-tempered sherds were found in 0212 and a complete but fragmentary flint-tempered base was found in 0300, the fill of segment 0301. Only one very small sherd in a sandy fabric was recovered (from fill 0341 in the longer, penannular section of ditch G1021), which is unusual for this site and might suggest a slightly earlier Iron Age date for this building.

G1023: Ditch and its fills G1096, G1097 & G1098

Ditch G1023 contained eighty-seven sherds weighing 360g, distributed as follows:

Group/context	Number	Weight (g)	Av. weight (g)
Lower fills G1096			
0291	4	6	
0564	22	81	
Total, lower fills	**26**	**87**	**3**
Middle fills G1097			
0275	3	4	
0290	2	64	
0563	4	26	
Total, middle fills	**9**	**94**	**10**
Upper fills G1098			
0274	21	44	
0279	1	1	
0379	30	134	
Total, upper fills	**52**	**179**	**3**
Total	**87**	**360**	**4**

Table 13. Quantification of pottery from ditch G1023

Rims from five vessels were found. A medium upright necked jar with crimped rim in a flint-tempered fabric was found along with a globular bowl, a round shouldered jar with medium concave neck, a medium upright necked jar, a jar with short out-turned neck and a small shouldered jar all in sandy fabrics. One undecorated shell-tempered body sherd was found also. Although the average sherd weight for the whole assemblage is 4g and 54% of the sherds are considered abraded, the table shows that the middle (or secondary) fills were fewer in number but had a larger average sherd weight. Most of the fragments (52 sherds, 179g) were from upper fills G1098 that probably represented the disuse and infilling of the ditch.

G1024: Building B1, postholes

Two of the postholes (0305 & 0312) produced a small assemblage of eight sherds (20g) with an average sherd weight of only 2g. One grog-tempered sherd is earlier Bronze Age. The remaining small body sherds are of Iron Age date in sandy and shell-tempered fabrics; they are all worn and abraded.

G1025: Linear ditch and its fills

The ditch fills produced 100 sherds weighing 346g, from eleven of the excavated segments. Most of them were found in the central part of the ditch where it cut earlier double ring ditch G1013/G1016 (B3), and it is likely therefore that much of the pottery is residual.

Rims from three vessels were found, but they are too small for vessel form to be identified. All of the sherds are in sandy fabrics. The average sherd weight is 3g and 75% (262g) are abraded suggesting that the assemblage was redeposited in a fragmentary condition and was further damaged post-deposition, perhaps by subsequent ploughing.

G1026: Ditch and its fills

The upper fill of curvilinear ditch 0420 contained five small sandy body sherds weighing 30g. This represents material from surface or disturbed deposits weathered into the ditch.

G1027: Building B3, closure ditch

Ditch G1027, extending across the former B3 entrance causeway, contained six small, undecorated sandy body sherds weighing 39g.

G1028: Pit cutting inner ring ditch G1016

G1028 produced thirty sherds (187g) including a rim from a globular vessel with upright neck in a sandy fabric with gold mica inclusions, similar to sherds found in outer ring ditch G1013 and inner ring ditch G1016.

G1029: Pit and its fills

This pit produced a reasonably large assemblage of ninety-three sherds (334g), mostly from its upper fills. The assemblage includes rims from two vessels, one from a medium-sized jar with everted neck and the second too small to identify. The sherds are

predominantly sandy (298g, or 90% by weight) with some flint-tempered sherds (33g, or 9% by weight) and a small quantity of shell-tempered fabric (2g, 1%). The sherds are small with an average weight of 3g and around 22% are abraded. This suggests that the pottery entered the pit in a fragmentary state but was subject to less post-deposition attrition than pottery found in the ditches.

G1031: Unspecified cut feature and its fills

This feature produced a large assemblage of 255 sherds (414g). It includes sherds from a flint-tempered base (from 0266) and 201 sherds of scored flint-tempered pottery (from 0264), much of which was probably from the same vessel (SF5007) broken *in situ*. There was also a vessel with distinctive incised decoration in a sandy fabric. The assemblage includes 81% flint-tempered sherds (339g) perhaps suggesting an earlier Iron Age date for this feature.

G1032: Pit and its fill

The pit contained sixty-six small, flint-tempered sherds weighing 97g. These included a sherd from a jar with a short out-turned rim. The flint-tempered fabrics suggest an earlier Iron Age date for the pit but this is not supported by the stratigraphic evidence: the pit cut backfilled ring ditch G1072 (B2), which was clearly of Middle Iron Age date.

G1033: Pit and its fills

This pit was located just outside the B3 entrance causeway. It contained nineteen sherds weighing 24g and the assemblage has an average sherd weight of less than 2g, suggesting that the material was already highly fragmented when it entered the pit. Fifteen sherds (13g) in flint-tempered fabric came from lower fill 0403 whilst the remaining four sherds, in sandy fabric, came from upper fill 0404 and include a fragment from a jar with short out-turned rim.

G1034: Water pit/sump and its fills

This pit produced an interesting assemblage of forty-eight sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (259g) and fifteen small sherds (13g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. The Iron Age material includes an incised-scored jar with high rounded shoulder and concave neck in a sandy fabric; this is almost certainly from the same vessel as an incised jar from an earlier fill of reservoir G1035, which was cut by pit G1034. There is also a flint-tempered jar with short, out-turned rim.

G1035: Reservoir and its primary fills

The primary fills of reservoir 0697 produced forty-five sherds weighing 156g. Included within the assemblage are five sherds in a sandy fabric with distinctive incised-scored decoration (see above, G1034). A single sherd from a second scored vessel in a shell-tempered fabric was found also. A little less than 50% of the sherds are of flint-tempered fabrics. Rims were found from three vessels, two are too small to identify but the third is from a jar with a short concave neck and beaded rim. Further sherds from the same vessel were found in 0408, which was one of the upper fills (G1099) of reservoir G1035. This suggests that the pottery from the reservoir and its re-cuts was derived from the same source, perhaps a nearby midden.

G1036: Secondary fills of reservoir G1035

These deposits produced twelve sherds (61g) of pottery, mostly in sandy fabrics but including four sherds (21g) from 0414 in flint fabric F1.

G1037: Pit and its fills

The upper fill of the pit produced eleven sherds (164g) in a sandy fabric, which include an ovoid neck-less jar and a second vessel with short out-turned rim. All the sherds have highly smoothed surfaces.

G1038: Pit and fill

The single fill of the pit contained thirty-seven sherds weighing 183g, in sandy fabrics and including the rim from a small, shouldered jar.

G1039: Pit and its fills

This pit, located in the area enclosed by double ring ditch G1013/G1016, produced forty-three sherds (527g) including rims from three vessels, all in sandy fabrics. The first vessel is a jar with short everted rim and orange surfaces. The second is ovoid with short upright neck and has distinctive mineralisation to the surfaces typical of deposition in waterlogged conditions. The third vessel has a rounded rim and 'S' profile and has been heavily burnt post breakage. The exclusively sand-tempered assemblage suggests that it is firmly Middle Iron Age, perhaps contemporary with the infilling of the surrounding ring ditches. Lower fill 0758 produced a charred cereal grain that has been radiocarbon dated to 366–114 cal. BC (2173 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49155; 0758).

G1040: Cooking pit and its fills
This pit contained only two sherds (18g) in a fine flint-tempered fabric.

G1041: Pit and its fills
Pit G1041 was located just outside the B3 entrance causeway. It produced sixty-two sherds weighing 300g. The upper fill 0730 contained rims from two vessels, one uncertain, the second a simple rounded rim in flint-tempered fabric. A base sherd perhaps from the same 'S' profile vessel was also found along with body sherds from a thick-walled storage jar. A third rim from an 'S' profile jar in fine sandy fabric was found in lower fill 0732.

There are similarities in the assemblages from pits G1037, G1038 and G1041 that suggest they were broadly contemporary, although it is noted that they were separated widely in the eastern half of the site.

G1042: Water pit/sump and its fills
Fill 0752 produced one body sherd (17g) of Middle Iron Age pottery in a sandy fabric and with a rough-wiped surface. There were also 140 small sherds (85g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery from basal fill 0754.

G1045: Possible enclosure ditch and its fills
This produced two sherds (13g) from a single vessel – a large storage jar in fine flint-tempered fabric, with impressed decoration to the rim top.

G1047: Pit and its fill
Pit G1047 might have been associated with B1. It contained eight sherds (13g) of flint-tempered pottery.

G1072/G1076: Building B2, ring ditch and its fills
The ring ditch had two components: a long, penannular ditch G1072 (fills G1073–G1075) and a short, linear section G1076 (fills G1077–G1079). Table 14 quantifies the pottery from each component of the ring ditch, by fabric type.

Context	Segment	Fabric	Number	Weight (g)
G1073: Lower fills of ditch G1072				
0361	0363	Q2	2	18
0441	0284/0431	Q1	3	2
Total pottery from G1073			**5**	**20**
G1074: Middle fills of ditch G1072				
0285	0284	Q1	7	52
0285	0284	Q2	1	9
0285	0284	S1	3	6
0434	0431	F1	1	3
0440	0284/0431	Q2	2	47
Total pottery from G1074			**14**	**117**
G1075: Upper fills of ditch G1072				
0286	0284	Q1	8	18
0286	0284	Q2	3	23
0288	0287	S1	2	4
0393	0390	F1	2	6
0401	0398	F1	2	2
0401	0398	Q1	1	7
0439	0284/0431	Q2	6	13
Total pottery from G1075			**24**	**73**
Total pottery from ditch G1072			**43**	**210**
G1077: Lower fills of ditch G1076				
0273	0268	Q1	39	636
0281	0268	Q1	14	22
0370	0371	Q1	36	236
0370	0371	Q3	23	54
0438	0268/0371	Q2	91	180
0438	0268/0371	S2	16	84
Total pottery from G1077			**219**	**1212**
G1078: Middle fills of ditch G1076				
0369	0371	Q1	16	24
0437	0268/0371	Q1	9	53
0437	0268/0371	Q2	55	207
0437	0268/0371	Q3	2	5
Total pottery from G1078			**82**	**289**
G1079: Upper fills of ditch G1076				
0283	0268	Q1	26	67
0436	0268/0371	Q1	3	9
Total pottery from G1079			**29**	**76**
Total pottery from ditch G1076			**330**	**1577**

Table 14. Quantification of pottery from ring ditch G1072/G1076 (B2), by group and fabric type

A total of 373 sherds weighing 1787g were recovered and most of these (330 sherds weighing 1577g, or 88% of the total by number and weight) came from the shorter ditch section G1076. They include the substantial remains (SF5006; 39 fragments, 636g) of a single vessel from one of the lower fills (0273, G1077) at the eastern terminus of ditch G1076; it is an upright rim jar with a rim diameter of 180mm in a sandy fabric (P12, Fig. 11).

Other notable pieces include a rim and body sherds from a globular jar, a jar with concave neck and four further upright rim jars with flattened rim tops. The majority of the sherds are in sandy fabrics though twenty-three shell-tempered and five flint-tempered sherds were recovered also. Twenty sherds have limescale deposits on their outer

surfaces, perhaps a post-deposition accretion. The average weight for the sherds from each component of the ring ditch is very small, being just 4g, and 32% of the overall assemblage is abraded or very abraded.

Note that a charcoal fragment from fill 0435 provided a radiocarbon date of 408–211 cal. BC (2296 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49150; 0435).

G1088: Pit/posthole cluster

A cluster of five small pits/postholes and a stake hole located just to the east of the B3 entrance causeway produced seventeen sherds (40g) of pottery from four of the features. Most of the pottery (fourteen sherds) was in flint-tempered fabrics and three sherds were in sandy fabrics.

Nearby pits G1031 and G1033 also produced assemblages dominated by flint-tempered fabrics and it is possible that this group of features were broadly contemporary and slightly earlier than most of the features on the site.

G1099: Final backfilling of reservoir G1035

These deposits produced eighty-five sherds weighing 377g and with an average sherd weight of 4g. Most of the sherds were in sandy fabrics, although twenty-three sherds from 0408 were flint-tempered, and these included fragments from a vessel with a short curved neck and bead rim.

G1100: Probable subsoil

Soil horizon 0396 contained ten sherds (119g) including rims from two vessels; one of the rims is from a globular form with short out-turned neck and the second is too small to be diagnostic. All of the pottery is in sandy fabrics and the sherds have an average weight of 11g. The pottery is contemporary with the Middle Iron Age occupation of the site.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery

(Figs. 9–11)

P1: Jar with slack shoulder medium, curved neck and simple rounded rim, Fabric Q3
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P2: Small jar with medium upright neck and simple rounded rim, Fabric Q1 with mica
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P3: Jar/bowl with short concave neck and flattened rim, Fabric Q1
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P4: Bowl with rounded shoulder, medium curved neck and rounded exterior-lipped rim, Fabric Q1 with organic
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P5: Closed bowl, Fabric Q1
0443, pit/posthole G1091

P6: Jar with rounded shoulder, concave neck and flattened rim decorated with fingernail impressions on rim top, Fabric Q2 with orange surfaces
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P7: Jar/bowl with short everted flattened rim decorated with fingertip impressions on inside rim edge, Fabric Q2
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P8: Jar with short out-turned neck, slashed on rim top, Fabric Q1
0396, subsoil G1019

P9: Cylinder shaped jar with short concave neck and flattened rim decorated with slashes to rim top and scoring on body, Fabric Q2
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P10: Jar with short upright neck and rounded rim, Fabric Q1 with gold mica
0611, G1110, middle fills of outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)

P11: Globular bowl with no neck and out turned rim with simple rounded rim ending, Fabric Q1 with mica
0809, G1108, upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)

P12: Jar with no shoulder, short upright neck, pinched exterior-lipped rim, Fabric Q1
0273, G1077, lower fills of ring ditch G1076 (B2)

Figure 9. Illustrated pottery P1 - P7

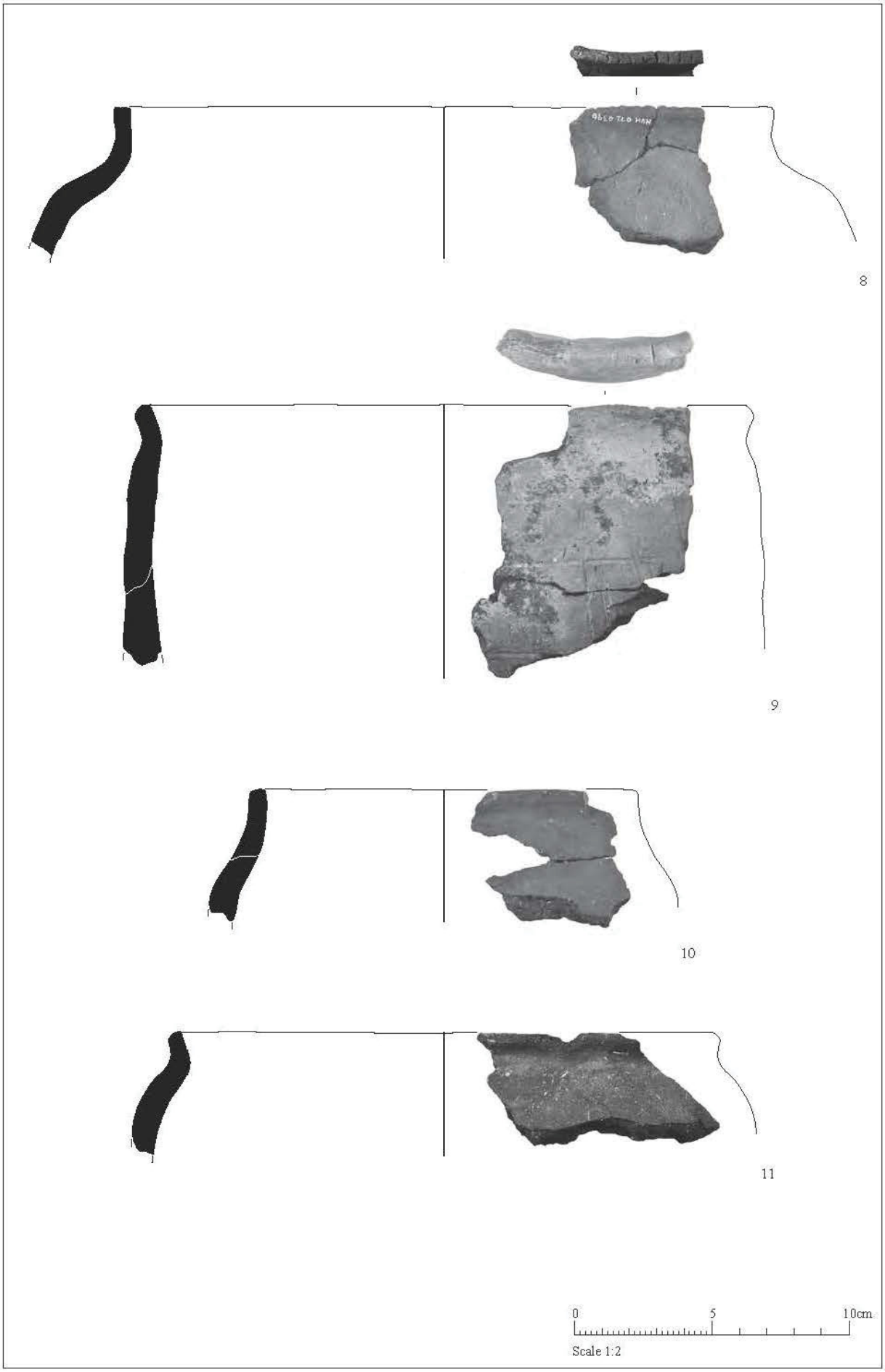


Figure 10. Illustrated pottery P8 - P11

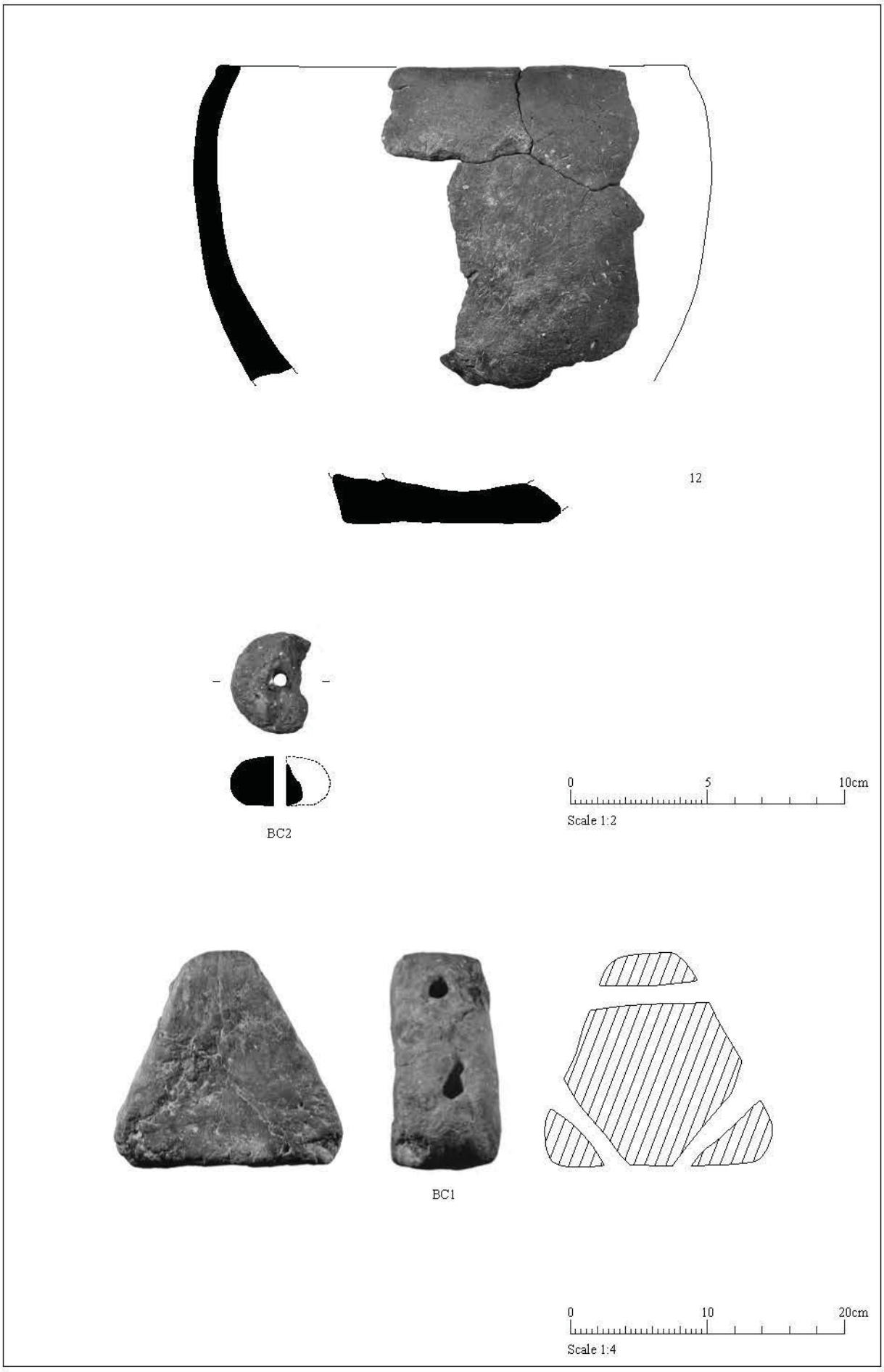


Figure 11. Illustrated pottery P12, loomweight BC1 and spindlewhorl BC2

3.5 Objects of baked clay

Sarah Percival

Spindlewhorl

A semi-complete, spherical baked clay spindlewhorl (SF5017; Fig. 11) was found in pit fill 0748 (G1030). The spindlewhorl is hard-fired and is made of a flint-tempered fabric (fabric code F3 – moderate coarse angular flint). A single perforation has been pierced through the central axis and there is some use wear to the lower surface. The whorl has a diameter of 36mm and is 18mm thick. The central perforation is 5mm in diameter and the object weighs 16g, suggesting a complete weight of approximately 30g.

Similar spindlewhorls have been found at Danebury where they have been dated to the Mid Iron Age (Cunliffe & Poole 1991, figs. 7.43, 7.91). A further example of identical form from Fison Way, Norfolk (Gregory 1992, fig. 132) was found alongside triangular loomweights and later Iron Age pottery, and similar spindlewhorls have been found locally on Iron Age sites at Stansted (Havis & Brooks, 2004; Jones, 2008) and St Osyth, Essex (Germany, 2007, fig. 56).

Loomweights

A complete, triangular baked clay loomweight and the remains of four or more others were collected from five contexts. The complete weight (SF5010/SF5012; Fig. 11) was found in fill 0737 (segment 0739) of outer ring ditch G1013 (B3). The fragments came from the following deposits, all associated with B3 or nearby features:

Fill 0598, outer ring ditch G1013 (SF5014)

Fill 0853, outer ring ditch G1013 (SF5018)

Deposit 0629, inner ring ditch G1016 or outer ring ditch G1013 (SF5015)

Lower fill 0701, cooking pit G1040 (SF5016)

Fill 0146, pit G1014

The loomweights are from a vertical, warp-weighted loom and were used in groups. The complete weight SF5010 has three perforations, one across each apex (Danebury type A1). These have been roughly pushed through the weight before it was fired. Abrasion

from warp threads on the perforations through the corners of the longest axis of the complete loomweight is similar to wear seen on examples from Stansted, Essex and Burgh, Suffolk and suggests that the weights were suspended with the apex pointing downwards (Jones 2008, 21, 3; Martin 1988, 63). Differential colouring indicates that the weight was fired lying flat, with one side embedded in the embers, leaving this surface reduced whilst the exposed remainder of the weight is oxidised orange/pink. The complete weight weighs 1846g; one side is 154mm and two 147mm long. It is 66mm thick and is flattened on the apex. All the examples are made of a poorly-fired sandy fabric (Q4) with numerous chalk and occasional large flint inclusions.

The weights are similar to mid to later Iron Age examples from other sites in Suffolk, such as the Iron Age enclosure at Burgh (Martin 1991, fig. 35), the late first- to third-century settlement at Hacheston (Blagg, Plouviez & Tester 2004, fig. 81, 141) and from pit 0277 at Flixton Quarry (FLN 053; Anderson, in Boulter & Walton Rogers 2012, 72–73). Similar weights have been found on Iron Age settlements in Essex, at Little Waltham (Drury, 1978, fig. 66) and St Osyth (Germany 2007, fig. 56) and at Danebury hillfort in Hampshire (Cunliffe & Poole 1991, fig. 7.44).

Catalogue of illustrated baked clay objects

BC1: Triangular loomweight perforated through each angle, fabric Q4 (Fig. 11)
SF5010, 0737, G1111, upper fills of outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)

BC2: Spherical spindlewhorl with central perforation, fabric F3 (Fig. 11)
SF5017, 0748, pit G1030

3.6 Fired clay

Andy Fawcett (with Kieron Heard)

Small amounts of fired clay were recovered during the field-walking and trial trench evaluation (Heard 2010, 50, 55) and a considerable assemblage of fired clay was recovered during the main excavation (989 fragments, 7029g); around a quarter of this figure was retrieved from environmental samples. A full breakdown of the fired clay from the excavation phase is included as Appendix 4.

Generally the fired clay fragments are slightly or moderately abraded, and where they occur in larger numbers within a particular context they are usually highly fragmented.

However some contexts did contain a quantity of larger pieces, such as in ditch fill 0598 (outer ring ditch G1013, B3) and pit fill 0758 (G1039), located within the area enclosed by the B3 ring ditches.

Four different fired clay fabric types were identified, all of which arre medium sandy (ms) with calcite (msc), clay pellets (mscp) or chalk (msch). However, it is the chalk-based fabric that dominates the assemblage. This is generally buff to orange, occasionally with reduced areas (or patches), and where surfaces are present they are often coloured beige or light grey. The chalk within the fabric is generally ill sorted and abundant, although some examples contain lesser amounts. Occasionally sparse large flint can also be seen within the fabric. Good examples of this fabric can be seen in ditch fills 0598 (outer ring ditch G1013, B3) and pit fill 0758 (G1039), both of which are dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Across all fabrics there are very few fragments that display surfaces and when they were observed they were generally of an irregular to flat nature. The few wattle impressions that were noted were all partial sections of linear rods and only the widths of these were measurable.

The fired clay may represent the remains of some form of daub walling. Although several pieces display reduced areas and some of the surface fragments appear convex, it is not certain if any of the fired clay was used to line ovens or hearths. Certainly many of the fragments, although broken, only display slight abrasion suggesting that some elements were in their original place of deposition.

Table 15 shows the quantification of hand-collected fired clay fragments, by group. It demonstrates that by far the largest assemblage (293 fragments, 2571g) came from pit G1039, located within the area enclosed by double ring ditch G1013/G1016 (B3). The second largest assemblage was recovered from the outer ditch G1013 (91 fragments weighing 1534g, giving an average weight per fragment of 17g), while the inner ditch G1016 produced comparatively few and smaller fragments (30 weighing 284g, giving an average weight of 9g).

By comparison, ring ditch G1072/G1076 (B2) contained very few fragments of fired clay (38 fragments, 301g) and ring ditch G1021 (B1) produced none of this material. The

only other significant assemblage came from G1099 – the final backfilling of reservoir G1035 (50 fragments, 452g); the underlying reservoir deposits produced only one small fragment of fired clay.

Group	Group description	Number	Weight (g)
G1005	Pit	2	8
G1025	Ditch	36	78
G1026	Ditch	5	30
G1027	Re-cut of inner ring ditch G1016	2	43
G1028	Possible re-cut of inner ring ditch G1016	1	10
G1029	Pit	31	146
G1031	Unspecified cut	3	4
G1035	Reservoir, primary fills	1	9
G1037	Pit	4	102
G1038	Pit	1	3
G1039	Pit	293	2571
G1040	Cooking pit	3	14
G1041	Pit	1	7
G1045	Possible ring ditch	2	81
G1059	Pit	5	3
G1066	Two unspecified cuts	12	26
G1067	Unspecified cut	5	1
G1069	Unspecified cut	1	3
G1070	Four small pits/postholes	6	3
G1073	Lower fills of ring ditch G1072	16	104
G1074	Middle fills of ring ditch G1072	1	1
G1075	Upper fills of ring ditch G1072	4	18
G1077	Lower fills of ring ditch G1076	9	112
G1078	Middle fills of ring ditch G1076	3	47
G1079	Upper fills of ring ditch G1076	5	19
G1087	Pit	2	13
G1088	Pit/posthole cluster	27	165
G1091	Pit/posthole	8	24
G1096	Lower fills of ditch G1023	4	26
G1097	Middle fills of ditch G1023	30	72
G1098	Upper fills of ditch G1023	3	62
G1099	Backfilling of reservoir G1035	50	452
G1102	Pit	19	160
G1107	Lower fills of inner ring ditch G1016	4	18
G1108	Upper fills of inner ring ditch G1016	26	266
G1109	Lower fills of outer ring ditch G1013	9	172
G1110	Middle fills of outer ring ditch G1013	16	112
G1111	Upper fills of outer ring ditch G1013	76	1250
Ungrouped	Inner/outer ring ditch G1016/G1013	26	241
Total		**752**	**6476**

Table 15. Quantification of hand-collected fired clay, by group

3.7 The worked flint

Sarah Bates (with Kieron Heard)

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in a Microsoft Access database that forms part of the digital archive for the site. The material was classified by *category* and *type* with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated,

patinated and hinge-fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was noted in a separate part of the database and has been discarded.

The assemblage

A total of 125 struck or shattered flints was recovered from the site during all stages of fieldwork. The flint is summarised by type in Table 16. The flint varies quite a lot in colour from dark grey to white with over 44% (by number) being recorded as patinated; this patination varying from a slight grey 'misted' appearance to opaque white surfaces. The patinated 'whiteness' of some of the flint is similar to that seen on material from other Suffolk excavations such as at the nearby site HVH 059 (Bates, 2008) and at ERL 148 (Bates, 2006); it is thought to be due to the chalky nature of the soil.

Cortex, where present, is mostly off-white (pale cream or greyish cream) and often slightly rough or 'chalky' in texture. Several pieces have been struck, or are shattered, directly from irregular cortical nodules with cortex extending around the unprepared 'platform' area. Much of the raw material used comprises cortical fragments, presumably collected in the immediate vicinity of the site. Some of this material exhibits already patinated (platform or dorsal) surfaces but much of it appears to be quite freshly broken. The flint collected during field-walking is, unsurprisingly, mostly edge damaged. The excavated flint is mostly sharp or quite sharp but there are some edge damaged pieces.

Type	Number
multi platform flake core	1
struck fragment	2
shatter	16
?hammerstone flake	1
flake	65
blade-like flake	2
blade	4
spall	8
end scraper	1
scraper	3
piercer	2
spurred piece	2
notched flake	2
retouched flake	4
retouched blade	1
retouched fragment	2
utilised flake	3
utilised blade	1
utilised fragment	5
Total	**125**

Table 16. Summary of the flint assemblage

One small multi-platform flake core was found in 0409 (G1099). Although irregular, it is quite well used and has only a small area of cortex surviving. There are two small chunky struck fragments and sixteen irregular shatter pieces.

One thick flake has a pitted surface around its proximal end and may be from a hammerstone. Sixty-five other unmodified flakes are present. These are predominantly small and irregular and several flakes have wide, obtuse platforms or hinged distal terminations. 70% of the flakes (by number) have some cortex and 9% are primary flakes. 15% of the flakes have cortex on their platforms and none show any sign of deliberate platform edge preparation. A few flakes, however, are from cores that have been turned and struck from more than one platform showing that although many pieces were probably struck in an *ad hoc* fashion, some flakes were struck more thoughtfully. Eight spalls were recovered also.

Four small blades were found. Two are neat pieces, one with its proximal end missing. The other (from 0182, G1108) has an abraded platform. Additionally, two small blade-like flakes (one with a cortical platform) are present.

Tools are relatively few and are limited in type. They include a thick chunky end scraper and an irregular scraper, both of which were made on primary flakes (both from 0384, G1099; Fig. 12, F1 & F2). A very irregular cortical fragment, fractured from a nodule, has one end quite crudely retouched as a probable scraper (from 0552, G1099; Fig. 12, F3). Another minimally retouched scraper is made on a neat (but thermal 'pot-lid' type) flake (0026, surface find).

A patinated, slightly curving blade has its protruding distal point accentuated by retouch to form a piercer (0725, G1002). A small curving patinated blade-like flake has slight, possibly use-related, damage to its distal point that post-dates the patination. It may represent reuse of the piece as a piercer (0597, G1111).

Two probable spurred pieces were found, one with retouch of its proximal end and post-dating the patination of a flake (0056, surface find; Fig. 12, F4), the other on a cortical, possible thermal (and somewhat battered) fragment (0060, surface find).

A small fragment from a patinated blade type piece has a neatly retouched notch (also patinated) in its right cortical side (0396, G1100). Another more irregular flake with a possible notch is from field-walking context 0027.

Seven miscellaneous retouched pieces and ten possibly utilised pieces are present also. The proximal part of a patinated blade has an abraded platform. It is edge damaged but has some retouch of its left side and was probably used as a knife (0629, ungrouped). Four small flakes and two fragments are also retouched. One thick fragment has some very course denticulations in one edge (0276, G1096), the other may be a fragment from the edge of a tool (0026, surface find). A small curving blade is damaged (probably by use) on one side. Three flakes, all quite thick, and five thermal fragments are probably utilised.

Flint by group and context

Outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)
Outer ring ditch G1013 produced eight flakes. Two of them are primary flakes with the same off-white, abraded chalky cortex and three are squat or broad irregular flakes (two of which are thick and angular with cortical platforms). There was also a patinated, small curving blade-like piece might have been reused as a piercer and a thermal flake that may also have been utilised.

Inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)
From the inner ring ditch G1016 came a small neat blade and part of a neat (if patinated, slightly glossy and edge damaged) blade with one slightly retouched side. Both these have slightly abraded platform edges. Three small irregular flakes, a 'blade-like' flake with cortex around its side and proximal end and two irregular shattered fragments also came from the inner ring ditch. Apart from the neat blades (and possibly the patinated blade-like flake) which were almost certainly residual pieces, the flint from the double ring ditch is fairly undiagnostic but the irregular nature of most of it is consistent with a late prehistoric date.

Ditch G1002
A piercer made on a quite small, pointed curving thin blade, an abraded small blade-like fragment and a spall were found in ditch G1002. The nature of the blade type pieces strongly suggests they are of earlier Neolithic date and residual in the ditch.

Ditch G1023

Ten flakes, two shattered fragments and a thick fragment came from ditch G1023. The flints are small or irregular, hard hammer struck pieces, mostly quite thick. The flint is almost all sharp or quite sharp. Two flakes have unprepared cortical 'platforms'. The thick fragment has a series of crude 'denticulations' on part of one edge representing utilisation or retouch.

Ring ditch G1072/G1076 (B2)

Ring ditch G1072/G1076 produced fifteen flints. They include ten flakes (two of them retouched) three small neat blades, one possibly utilised and all likely to be residual pieces, and a spall. A flake-like fragment, possibly of thermal origin, may be utilised. The flakes are mostly quite sharp hard hammer struck pieces, often mottled whitish grey and three with cortex on their platforms.

Pit G1029

Five small, very irregular flakes, two shatter fragments and three pieces of heat-fractured flint came from large pit G1029. The struck pieces are quite sharp. A reddish stained thermal fragment has an utilised edge and a fairly large white-patinated fragment may have been slightly retouched or utilised.

Reservoir G1035 and associated features

A total of ten flints were found in reservoir G1035 and associated features. They include two scrapers; one of them a thick patinated primary flake with thick, cream-coloured cortex and retouch around its steep distal end, the other on a much more irregular orange-stained primary flake with thick white cortex and minimal retouch of part of its edge. There are also two irregular hard-hammer-struck flakes with hinged terminations (one struck from an unprepared cortical face of a nodule), a squat, thick flake that could be from a battered 'hammerstone', a small sharp flake and a spall, a small thick utilised flake and two other possibly utilised pieces (a thick blade-like flake and a shattered very irregular fragment). A very think cortical flake and a small shatter piece came from secondary fills of the reservoir (G1036).

Final backfilling of reservoir G1035

An irregular cortical fragment that has been crudely retouched around one end for use as a scraper, a slightly edge damaged flake and a shatter piece were found in 0552 (G1099), part of the final backfilling of reservoir G1035.

Pit/posthole cluster G1070

Three similar sharp shatter pieces from posthole 0540 (part of pit/posthole cluster G1070) have the same rough-textured white chalky cortex and could easily be from the same parent lump. One piece may have been slightly utilised (at an edge and at its jagged distal point). If so, this suggests the expedient use of flint during activity associated with the posthole.

Pit G1032

Eight very small, quite sharp and slightly patinated grey tertiary flakes and spalls were found with quantities of pottery in pit G1032, which cut ring ditch G1072 (B2). The non-cortical and quite neat nature of these is not instantly suggestive of 'Iron Age flint-work' although they are generally squat in shape and their similar nature does suggest they derived from the same knapping episode.

Building B1: postholes G1024 and associated gully G1021

A small, ovate primary flake came from posthole 0305 (G1024) and a smallish squat flake and an irregular shatter piece came from the associated ring ditch/gully G1021.

Flint from other contexts

A total of twenty-three flints were found in small amounts (1–3 pieces) in other excavated deposits (including ditch and pit fills). They are mostly unmodified flakes and shatter but a small number of utilised or retouched pieces include a patinated and notched blade-like fragment from probable subsoil G1100. In some cases similar flakes are found together in features (for example pits G1039 and G1041, in the vicinity of B3). They probably indicate the contemporaneity of the flint with the features and suggest a later prehistoric date.

Discussion of the worked flint

Most of the flint was found in features of Middle Iron Age date. Much of it has at least some cortex remaining and some has quite extensive areas of cream or white cortex; these are broken gravel nodules with some previously patinated or abraded platforms and surfaces but often they are quite un-weathered and 'chalky'. The broken fragments and irregular flakes are almost all irregular, often jagged and have no evidence for core preparation. The presence of wide platforms (sometimes with cortex), of pieces struck directly from cortical faces of 'nodules' and of hinged terminations, as well as the

restricted range of tool types, all attest to a lack of care or skill in knapping consistent with flint working during the later prehistoric period (Humphrey 2007, 145) Other aspects present on this site and concurrent with an Iron Age date for the material are the use of thermal fragments, the possible reuse of earlier pieces as irregular tools and the retouch of proximal ends of flakes (Robins 1996, 269). Although it has been argued that flint recovered from such late prehistoric sites might be residual material (Saville 1981, 8), it is now generally accepted that flint-working continued to some degree into the Iron Age (Butler 2005, 189; Humphrey 2007). The virtual absence of features and lack of diagnostic tools of an earlier date at this site, as well as the sharpness of most of the flint suggests that it is likely to represent activity contemporary with use of the site in the Middle Iron Age.

Considering the intensive activity on the site during the Middle Iron Age the presence of the worked flint is unsurprising. Many domestic (and other) activities would have called for cutting, scraping or piercing and the ready availability of flint (as suggested by the presence of the crudely broken and worked cortical fragments and flakes) lent itself to the opportunistic use of the material as and when a task required it.

Flint, including small squat and irregular flakes, was found also in Iron Age contexts at HVH 059, 400m to the southeast of the Westfield Primary School site (Bates, 02008) and has been recorded at many other sites in Suffolk. For example at Westley (WLY 011) flint from ditches and pits dated by pottery to the Iron Age showed the use of patinated raw material and of thermal fragments for tools (Bates, 2011) and at Holton (HLN 009), a few flints, including some retouched thermal fragments, were found with Iron Age pottery in a posthole and ditches (Bates, 2010). In Norfolk, at Honeypots Plantation, Shropham, irregular debitage and retouched thermal fragments were also found in Middle Iron Age features (Bates, 2007).

Catalogue of illustrated worked flint

F1: Scraper, 0384, G1099 (backfill of reservoir G1035); thick end scraper on cortical flake.

F2: Scraper, 0384, G1099 (backfill of reservoir G1035); irregular scraper on cortical flake.

F3: Scraper(?), 0552, G1099 (backfill of reservoir G1035); retouched cortical fragment.

F4: Spurred piece, 0056 (field walking), retouch of proximal end of already patinated flake.

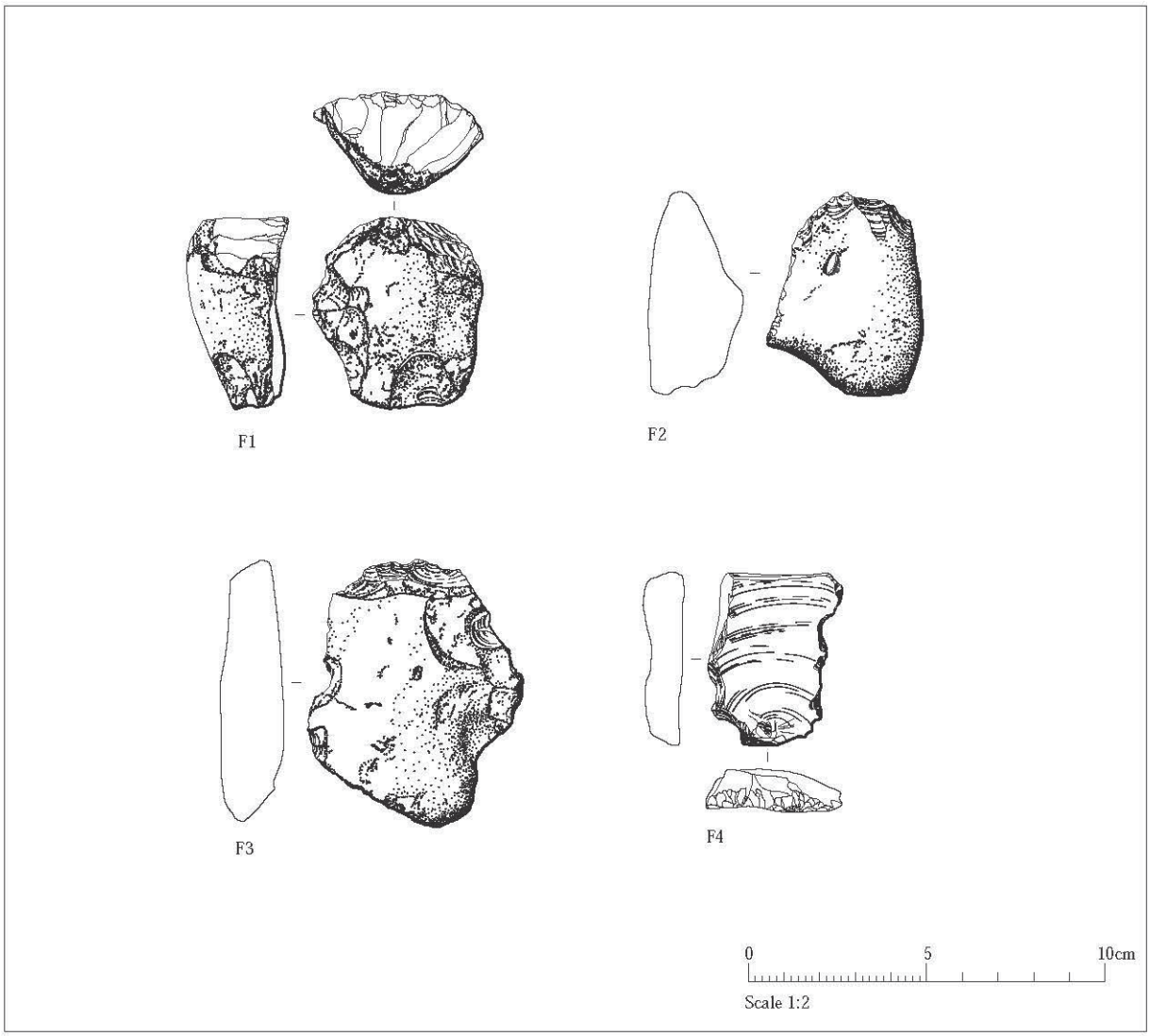


Figure 12. Illustrated worked flint

3.8 Animal bone

Julie Curl (with Kieron Heard)

Introduction

A total of 19,356g of faunal remains was recovered, including 552g of material retrieved from soil samples. The bulk of the animal bone appears to be derived from domestic stock and general waste, with some evidence for utilisation of wild species and this includes possible antler working waste.

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine the range of species and elements present. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals or birds; more detailed counts of those fragments that are not identifiable to species are in the digital archive. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn or antler working and other modifications. Where possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch (1976), teeth were recorded following Hillson (1992). All information was recorded directly into a Microsoft Excel database for quantification and analysis, with hand-collected and sieved sample material recorded on separate data sheets. A basic catalogue is included as Appendix 5 and the complete database, with more detailed counts, is available as part of the digital archive.

The hand-collected faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 18,804g of faunal remains, consisting of 3395 pieces, was collected by hand, with the vast majority recovered from excavation (18,529g, from 141 contexts) and a small proportion (275g, from nine contexts) found during field-walking. An additional 552g, consisting of 685 pieces, of faunal remains were retrieved from sieved samples –

these have been recorded separately for comparison with the hand-collected material and are dealt with separately in this report.

Nearly 84% of the assemblage came from Middle Iron Age features and less than 1% was recovered from features that were of post-prehistoric date. The most significant concentrations of faunal remains are quantified in Table 17.

Feature/deposit	Number	Weight (g)
B3: outer ring ditch G1013		
Lower fills G1109	117	749
Middle fills G1110	223	638
Upper fills G1111	540	3918
Total for outer ring ditch G1013	**880**	**5305**
B3: inner ring ditch G1016		
Lower fills G1107	104	584
Upper fills G1108	527	4090
Total for inner ring ditch G1016	**631**	**4674**
Total for B3	**1511**	**9979**
Ditch G1023		
Lower fills G1096	285	1043
Middle fills G1097	76	354
Upper fills G1098	261	556
Total for ditch G1023	**622**	**1953**
B2:ditch G1072		
Lower fills G1073	160	459
Middle fills G1074	126	378
Upper fills G1075	112	230
Total for ditch G1072	**398**	**1067**
B2: ditch G1076		
Lower fills G1077	28	156
Middle fills G1078	2	6
Upper fills G1079	142	199
Total for ditch G1076	**172**	**361**
Total for B2	**570**	**1428**
Reservoir G1035 and associated deposits/features	**228**	**1690**
Pit G1029	**132**	**427**
B1: gully G1021	**44**	**155**

Table 17. Quantification of faunal remains from significant groups

Of the faunal remains recovered from Middle Iron Age features, by far the largest concentration came from the double ring ditch G1013/G1016 associated with B3 (1511 fragments, 9979g). This material was fairly evenly distributed between the inner and outer ditches, although most of it was clearly derived from the upper fills G1108 and

G1111, representing secondary use or disuse of the ditches. The average fragment weights were similar, being 6g for the outer ring ditch and 7g for the inner ring ditch.

Ring ditch G1072/G1076 (B2), which was comparable in size to inner ring ditch G1016, produced a similar number of fragments but these were relatively small and abraded, with an average weight of only 2.5g.

Ditch G1023, only part of which was within the excavated area, produced a relatively large assemblage of animal bone (622, 1953g) but with an average fragment weight of only about 3g.

Significant amounts of faunal remains (228 fragments, 1690g) were recovered from reservoir G1035 and associated deposits/features, with 54% (by weight) of this material coming from backfill deposits G1099.

Moderate amounts of faunal remains were recovered also from pit G1029 (132 fragments, 427g), although with an average fragment weight of 3g this material was fairly abraded.

B1 gully G1021 produced relatively few faunal remains (44 fragments, 155g) and this was fairly abraded also.

Generally the faunal remains are in quite poor condition and they are highly fragmented. Some fragmentation has occurred from butchering, but a good deal is as a result of wear and poor condition. In terms of the number of pieces of bone, just less than 2% of the pieces are countable (Davis, 1992) and less than 1% are measurable (Von Den Driesch, 1976). Small amounts of bone show burning, but there are no larger concentrations of burnt remains. Gnawing was noted on a few fragments of bone during the assessment, although this does not rule out scavenging as bone gnawing by dogs can completely destroy bone and they may even remove it from site for burial and later consumption. One bone from a pit fill of prehistoric date showed some rodent gnawing, suggesting these remains may have been accessible to small scavengers for a time before complete burial or the burrowing of rodents into soils with bone waste.

Species range and modifications and other observation

At least seven species were recorded, as shown in Table 18:

Type	Species total (NISP)
Bird	1
Cattle	272
Deer -Red	13
Equid	22
Mammal	2943
Pig/boar	38
Sheep/goat	104
Small Mammal	2
Total	**3395**

Table 18. Numbers of individual specimens (NISP) of hand-collected species

Cattle and sheep/goat were the most frequently recorded. Both the cattle and sheep in this assemblage were quite small, lightly built stock. The cattle are comparable with the sizes for a small breed such as the Celtic Shorthorn, the sheep are comparable with the smaller, slightly-built breed such as the Soay, both of which would have been commonly kept in earlier periods. The cattle elements suggest both primary and secondary waste, with processing and consumption on site. With the sheep/goat there are more primary waste elements, along with some good quality meat-bearing bones. With both the bovids and ovicaprids, there are mostly adults, with some juvenile remains, suggesting a range of uses prior to culling for meat and by-products.

The porcine remains (up to thirty-eight individuals from eighteen contexts) may only be derived from domestic stock as none were of sufficient size to really indicate Wild Boar. However, most of the pig/boar remains are from juveniles, with only two fills producing adult elements, so juvenile boar may be possible. The elements suggest a range of meats and that the whole animals were processed and disposed of on this site.

Equid bones representing up to twenty-two animals were seen in eight contexts, mostly the fills of double ring ditch G1013/G1016 (B3); two came from a possible contemporary ditch G1098 and two from the final backfilling G1099 of reservoir G1035. Some fills produced only equid teeth and jaw fragments. Some equid limb bones were seen, all of a small size indicative of pony-sized animals. A complete pony metatarsal (in three pieces) from upper fill 0817 of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3) showed knife cuts 55-60mm from the proximal articular end, clearly indicating skinning of this pony (Pl. 12). One pony metatarsal from a middle fill 0824 of outer ring ditch G1013 (B3) showed some distortion that suggests a traction animal, perhaps under uneven pulling pressure.

Thirteen pieces of deer were also identified from four contexts. Five fragments of young Red Deer antlers were seen in 0408 (G1099, final backfilling of reservoir G1035); the fragments appear to have been naturally shed and the size of the antlers suggests a first or second year stag. Four other fragments of antler from G1099 include pieces from a large (mature) stag where the antler is still attached to part of the skull, clearly showing this is from a butchered animal and not a naturally shed antler; one of the fragments has been sawn. By contrast, an antler fragment from 0619 (G1108, upper fill of inner ring ditch G1016, B3) has been chopped from the skull.

A single bird bone was seen in this assemblage – an incomplete juvenile tibiotarsus from a probable goose of Greylag or domestic goose size from lower fill 0738 (G1109) of outer ring ditch G1013 (B3). Two small mammal fragments that may be from a hare, but are poorly preserved, came from fill 0160 (G1015, associated with reservoir G1035).

Canid bones were not recorded, but the presence of canids at this site is indicated by the presence of gnawing on several bones. Some of the gnawed bones have been deposited in pit fills, suggesting waste from food for domestic dogs, rather than bone waste removed by scavengers.

Pathologies

Some pathological conditions were noted. A small, slender equid right metatarsal from 0824 (G1110, middle fill of outer ring ditch G1013, B3) has some distortion at the distal end, with the distortion shows a curve that appears to have pulled the distal end to the right side. Such distortion of the bone could indicate a traction animal under some strain and perhaps regularly pulling a weight or possibly an animal already lame and running unevenly.

A cattle metacarpal from 0597 (G1111, upper fill of outer ring ditch G1013, B3) shows an oval lesion, measuring 9mm in length and a maximum of 5mm wide. Another similar lesion was noted on a proximal metacarpal from the ditch fill 0715 (G1108, upper fill of inner ring ditch G1016, B3). Lesions like the examples in this assemblage may be attributed to Osteochondritis dissecans; this condition is associated with trauma and can occur in relatively young animals and suggest a difficult time as a juvenile, suffering from harsh conditions, a poor diet or infections. It is possible that animals at this site began training for their working life as traction animals at a young age.

Butchering

Butchering was noted frequently and some bones appear to have been smashed for accessing the marrow, although some evidence for butchering has been lost due to the poor condition of some of the remains. An equid metatarsal from 0817 (G1108, upper fill of inner ring ditch G1016, B3) showed fine knife cuts between 55mm and 60mm from the proximal articular end that show the animal was at least skinned (Pl. 12). Some possible working waste was recorded also, and is described below.

Industrial and craft activity

A sheep metacarpal from 0809 (G1108, upper fill of inner ring ditch G1016, B3) shows a small (2mm in diameter) hole in the proximal articular end of the bone (Pl. 13). Such holes might occur in bones/joints of meat that have been pushed onto a spit, but the metacarpal has little meat and it is unlikely to be used in this way. It is possible that the hole was produced with some intention of working the bone, but it remains unfinished. Alternatively, if the bone remained with the hide while it was being treated the hole could have been produced by the method of stretching and preparation of the skin.

Antler fragments from Red Deer might represent craft activities. One of the fragments from 0554 (G1099, final backfilling of reservoir G1035) has been sawn and another from 0619 (G1108, upper fill of inner ring ditch G1016, B3) had been removed from the skull (suggesting the whole animal had probably been killed) with chops below the burr, before the main body of the antler was chopped away, presumably for working.

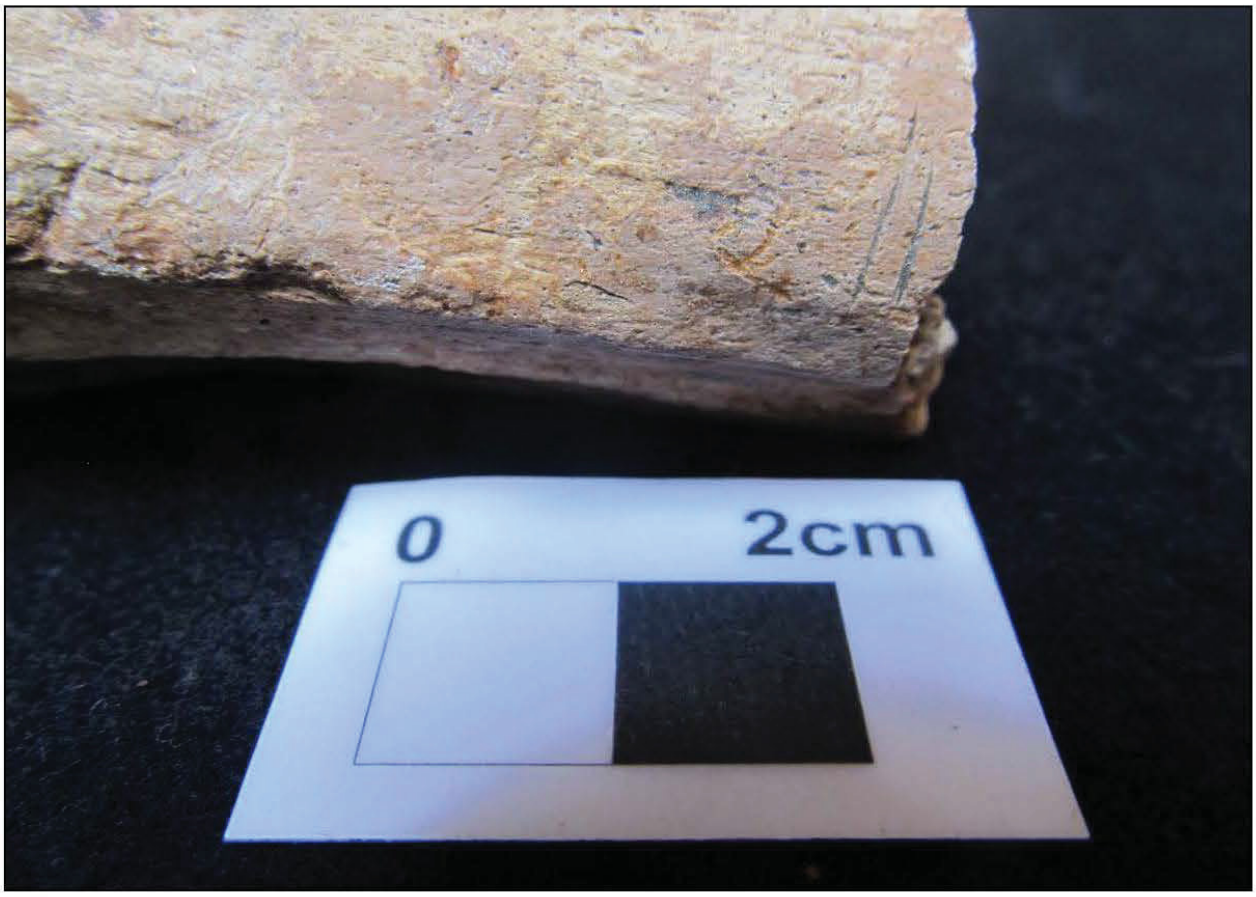


Plate 12. Equid metatarsal showing skinning knife cuts

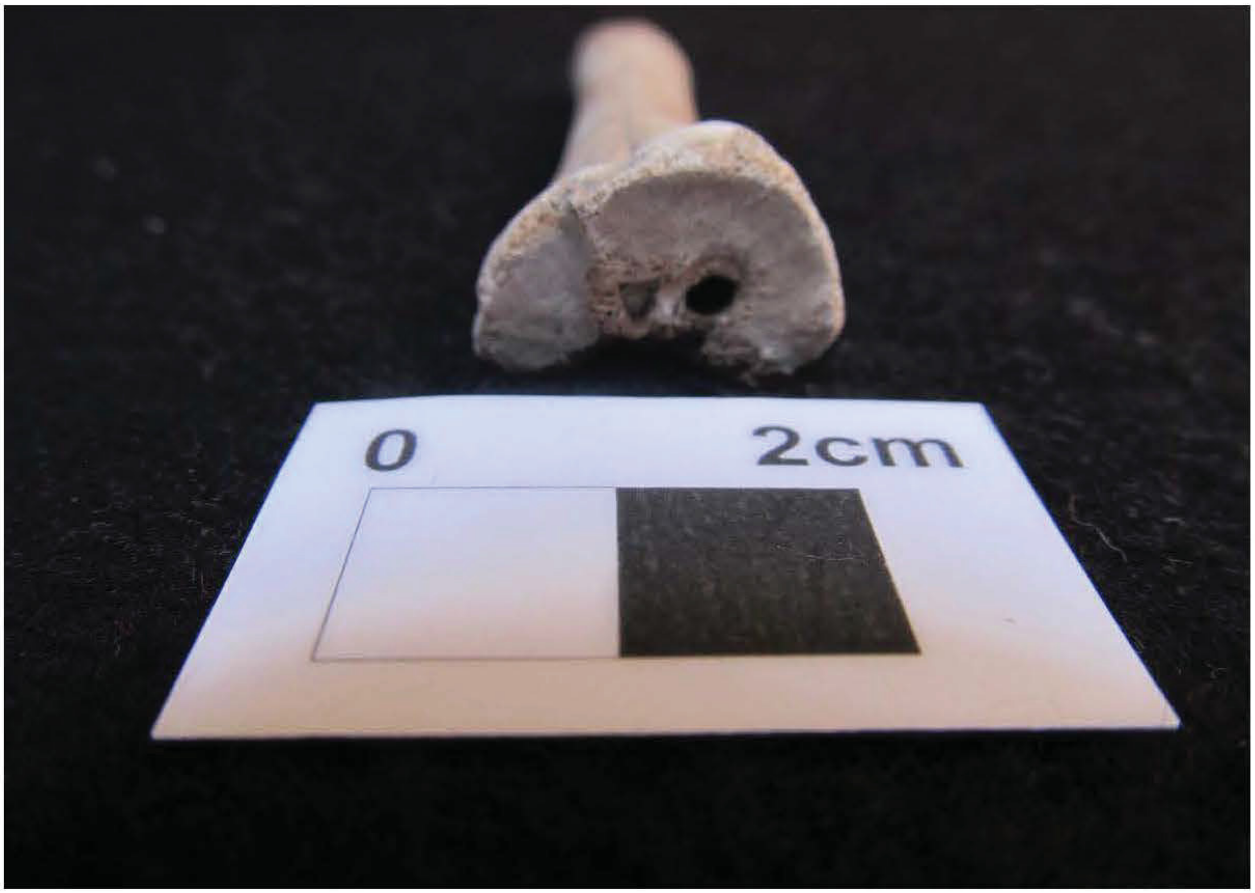


Plate 13. Sheep metacarpal with an artificial hole in its proximal end

The sieved sample assemblage

A total of 552g, consisting of 685 pieces, of faunal remains was produced from twenty-seven of the sieved samples. Quantification of the sample material by species, NISP and sample number can be seen in Table 19. Further quantification of the sample material is in the site archive.

Sample No	Species and NISP (number of pieces)				Sample Total
	Cattle	Herpetofauna (Common Frog)	Mammal	Sheep/goat	
21			12		12
30			17		17
35			4		4
38			1		1
44	1		35		36
45			2		2
46			4		4
48			5		5
50			151		151
51			6		6
52			7		7
53			9		9
55			20	1	21
56			3		3
75			12	2	14
77			20		20
78			19		19
80	1		34		35
81			13		13
82	1		96	1	98
90			6	1	7
91		3	5	1	9
92				2	2
93	4		176	4	184
94			5	1	6
Species Total	**7**	**3**	**662**	**13**	**685**

Table 19. Quantification (NISP) of sieved sample species by sample number

Three species were identified from the sieved material – cattle, sheep/goat and Common Frog. The vast majority of the sample material (almost 97% by fragment count) was too highly fragmented and did not have any diagnostic zones remaining and was not identifiable to species.

Sheep/goat was recorded most frequently and was seen in eight samples, with most fragments from adult animals, and only one from a juvenile. The ovicaprid remains largely consisted of primary waste elements – metapodials, jaw and tooth fragments – one meat waste bone, a tibia, was noted in Sample <75>. Cattle were seen in four samples with adult in two samples, juvenile in two. A range of bovid elements was seen, including a metapodial, phalange and mandible fragment from Sample <93>.

One sample produced herpetofauna bones. Sample <91> (0754) produced two tibiotarsus from a Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*); these may not have any archaeological significance since the Common Frog is known to hibernate in mud at the bottom of bodies of water and even to make use of abandoned burrows of rabbits, voles and other animals.

Conclusions

This is a relatively small assemblage that is in quite poor condition and highly fragmented. The remains appear to be of mixed origin, with the bulk of the bone derived from butchering and food waste, with some evidence of probable antler working. The remains would suggest a site that is largely dependant on domestic stock with some hunting of deer and possibly boar to supplement the diet and to provide material for industrial or craft activities.

The cattle and sheep/goat age ranges suggest a variety of uses, with the sheep probably kept for wool, dung, breeding and milk and the cattle for breeding, milk and traction, the later strongly suggested by a pathology seen. Much of the stock would have had use for hides and other by-products, as well as meat.

The skinned equid from 0817 (G1108, upper fill of inner ring ditch G1016, B3) is of particular interest, being comparatively rare in the prehistoric period. Equids were more commonly butchered in later periods, with early remains often seemingly avoided for any type of butchering and post-death use. Some butchering is seen on equid remains from Roman or earlier periods, such as the skinning noted on early remains at Flixton in Suffolk (Curl, 2012). The hide at Haverhill may have been removed for clothing or even ceremonial use and the use of the animal for meat, particularly at times of shortage, cannot be ruled out.

The number of small mammal and bird bones in this assemblage is very low, with only one bird present in the hand-collected remains and no bird or small mammal bones present in bulk soil samples. This is probably due to poor conditions for the preservation of smaller bones and makes it more likely that the frog bones are from a modern individual that died below ground.

3.9 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Lisa Gray (with Kieron Heard)

Introduction

Thirty-six environmental samples were presented for assessment, from a total of ninety-eight samples recovered from the site. The samples selected for assessment were chosen as being representative of the range of features found, and were taken mostly from Middle Iron Age features.

An assessment report (Gray, 2012) quantified and described the plant macrofossils and other environmental evidence. It concluded that the survival of organic remains was poor and that little further analysis of the environmental archive was required. The assessment report is reproduced below, supplemented by some additional information resulting from analysis of the stratigraphic archive.

Sampling and processing methods

Sampling, flotation and residue sorting was carried out by SCCAS before being sent for assessment. The sampling strategy was to take bulk samples from dateable deposits. Processing was carried out by using a flotation tank with a 300-micron mesh sieve (Anna West, *pers comm)*.

The flots were scanned under a low-powered stereo microscope with a magnification range of 10x to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of ecofacts and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. All data was recorded onto paper record sheets for tabulation; these sheets are kept with the author's archive and copies available on request. In addition, digital versions of these tables are contained within the specialist report section of the site archive. The most significant samples (those containing charred plant remains, other than charcoal) are summarised in Appendix 6.

Identifications were made using modern reference material and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles, 1984; Fuller, 2007; Hillman, 1976; Jacomet, 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (2010) and for mollusca from Kerney and Cameron (1979). Latin names are given once and the

common names used thereafter. Due to the low number of non-charcoal charred plant remains these were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimate levels of abundance.

Results

Quality and type of preservation of the plant macrofossils

Charred and uncharred (not waterlogged and unmineralised) plant remains were recorded. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2; English Heritage 2002, 12). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit, in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds 1979, 57). Charring leaves a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2002, 12).

The uncharred seeds are accompanied by uncharred rootlet fragments, grass (*Poaceae*) stem fragments and molluscs. The presence of uncharred rootlets and terrestrial snail shells, particularly those of the subterranean snail *Ceciliodes acicula* indicates that the soils was probably aerated and bioturbation was taking place. Therefore this plant material is likely to be intrusive.

The charred plant remains

Charred wood/charcoal fragments were present in every sample. Identifiable charcoal was recovered from samples from later Bronze Age cremation 0322 (G1046) and the following Middle Iron Age features:

Pit G1029, pit G1037, reservoir G1035, water pit/sump G1042, water pit/sump G1034, ring ditch G1072 (B2), ring ditch G1013 (B3) and probable posthole G1094.

Other charred plant remains were found in samples from eight Middle Iron Age features. A poorly preserved grain of possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was found in Sample <50> (pit G1039). A poorly preserved grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was found in Sample <82> (ring ditch G1013, B3). A grain with morphology resembling that of spelt (*T.spelta* L.) was found in Sample <35> (from an upper fill G1075 of B2 ring ditch G1072); this sample also produced three grains with the morphology of free-threshing type wheat (*T.aestivum*) grains. A grain with morphology resembling einkorn or distorted emmer

(*T.monococcum/dicoccum* L.) and an indeterminate cereal grain were found in Sample <77> (pit G1038). Non-cereal charred plant remains consisted of one grass (*Poaceae*) seed in Sample <35> (B2, upper ditch fills G1075), one grass seed fragment and a buttercup-type (*Ranunculus* sp.) seed in Sample <45> (pit G1029), two sloe stones (*Prunus spinosa* L.) from Sample <55> (water pit/sump G1034) and one fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) from Sample <77> (pit G1038).

The low number of these charred remains, their generally poor preservation and the lack of cereal chaff suggest that they are general background waste rather than evidence of cereal storage or processing in the area of the excavation. The cereals observed are typical of Iron Age samples in southern and eastern England (Jones, 1981).

Faunal material in the flots

Terrestrial molluscs were most prevalent, and included species that prefer shade and those that prefer open ground. A lower number of freshwater molluscs were found in Sample <44> (pit G1037), Samples <53> and <55> (water pit/sump G1034) and possibly in Sample <75> (ring ditch G1072, B2). Other faunal remains consisted of fragments of beetle, earthworm egg cases, fly *puparia* and uncharred bone fragments were present in very low numbers in most samples.

Inorganic material

Magnetic fragments had been extracted during processing and each flot was scanned for hammerscale. None of the Middle Iron Age samples produced hammerscale that would have been indicative of ironworking.

4. Activity after the Middle Iron Age

4.1 Introduction

Although there was considerable stratigraphic evidence for activity on the site after the Middle Iron Age much of it could not be dated securely. The remains of B3 were truncated by an extensive but undated boundary ditch, which itself was cut by a large, undated pit, probably a reservoir, and a later boundary ditch (see 4.7). These features were probably of Late Iron Age, Romano-British or early medieval date, although the artefactual evidence does not suggest much activity on the site during those periods. Subsequently, during the post-medieval period, the site was sub-divided by several agricultural and boundary ditches. All features that post-dated the Middle Iron Age settlement are shown on Figure 13, while the probable reservoir and other undated features are shown in detail on Figure 14.

4.2 Late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43)

Two small sherds (4g) of grog-tempered pottery, recovered as surface finds during field walking, provide the only evidence that activity on the site continued into the Late Iron Age.

4.3 Romano-British (AD 43–410)

No deposits or features of Romano-British date can be identified positively. The field walking produced ten sherds of Roman pottery and these were distributed fairly evenly across the site, suggesting a low level of activity during that period. Linear ditches G1002 and G1025, both of which are of uncertain date although clearly later than the Middle Iron Age, each produced one sherd of Romano-British pottery in association with post-medieval material. Two more sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in the fills of Middle Iron Age ring ditches G1021 and G1016, where they were clearly intrusive.

A small quantity of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered also, during field walking and from excavated contexts. Generally the excavated fragments are small

and abraded and in all cases they are thought to have been either intrusive in prehistoric features or residual in post-medieval features.

4.4 Medieval (1066–1500)

No medieval deposits or features have been identified. Seven fragments of medieval pottery and a lead seal (late 12th- to 13th century) were found during the field-walking and a further three sherds of intrusive medieval pottery were found in features that can be dated firmly to the Middle Iron Age.

4.5 Post-medieval (1500–1900)

Boundary ditch G1017

A substantial ditch G1017 crossed the site on a northwest–southeast orientation, following the crest of the ridge. The ditch was up to 2.60m wide and was generally about 1.0m deep with steep sides and a broad, uneven base. It produced small amounts of post-medieval and modern material.

The ditch marked the boundary between the parishes of Haverhill (to the south) and Little Wratting (to the north), and is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century. This boundary exists still and is shown on modern maps but is no longer marked on the ground. It is understood that the ditch was backfilled after the Second World War (former landowner, *pers comm*).

Drainage ditch G1012

Ditch G1012 was located to the south of parish boundary ditch G1017. It extended across the excavated area, on a west-northwest–east-northeast orientation. The ditch was up to 1.50m wide and 0.65m deep, with steep sides and a narrow, rounded base, and its fills produced small amounts of post-medieval material.

This ditch was possibly associated with a footpath shown on the same orientation on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c.* 1880, although it should be noted that the footpath appears to have been about 20m south of ditch G1012. The footpath is not shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c.* 1890.

Agricultural ditch G1043
A relatively insubstantial ditch G1043 was located approximately 18m south of the parish boundary ditch, on a similar orientation. The ditch was up to 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It produced a single fragment of post-medieval brick. It is assumed to have had an agricultural function, as a field boundary or a drainage feature.

Agricultural feature G1044
This linear feature was located to the north of parish boundary G1017 and was oriented northwest–southeast. It was approximately 0.65m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a flat base; it had a rounded terminus at its southeast end. Its fill produced three fragments of post-medieval or modern brick. The function of this feature is uncertain, since its profile was more like a trench than a ditch.

Drainage ditch G1011
Ditch G1011 was oriented west-southwest–east-southeast and drained into ditch G1012. It was 1.50m wide and up to 0.55m deep, with steep sides and a broad, flat base. Its fills contained small amounts of post-medieval material. This ditch truncated earlier ditch G1043.

4.6 Modern (1900–present)

Land drains and topsoil
There were numerous cylindrical, ceramic land drains running across the site, most of which were laid after the Second World War. The insertion of the land drains probably accounts for most of the intrusive material (of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date) recovered from prehistoric features.

Heavy clay topsoil G1020 extended site-wide and was up to 0.30m thick. Plough marks in the underlying natural stratum indicated clearly that modern ploughing had been deep enough to truncate all archaeological features and remove any evidence that might have existed for former land surfaces.

4.7 Uncertain date

Linear ditch G1025

Following the disuse of B3 and the backfilling of its associated ditches the remains of the building were bisected by an extensive linear ditch G1025 (Figs. 13 & 14; Pl. 14). The ditch was oriented south-southwest–north-northeast and extended the length of the excavated area. It was >116m long x up to 1.35m wide x up to about 0.60m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (sections S.18–S.21, Fig. 15). Several 'segments' of the ditch were excavated, each revealing a single fill of (generally) mid greyish brown silty clay that contained a total of 100 abraded fragments (346g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, small amounts of fired clay, worked flint and heat-fractured flint/stone, a few very small fragments of Roman and post-medieval CBM (the latter probably intrusive) and a small fragment of Roman pottery. Generally the finds were concentrated in the southern half of the ditch. Most of the Middle Iron Age pottery (and particularly the slightly larger fragments) was found where ditch G1025 cut through the remains of B3, and is likely therefore to have been residual.

Although the ditch was stratigraphically later than B3 its date is unknown since the finds evidence was inconclusive and no carbonised remains suitable for radiocarbon dating were found. The ditch might have marked a major change of land use during the Late Iron Age but it seems more likely that it was part of a much later (Roman or medieval) field system.

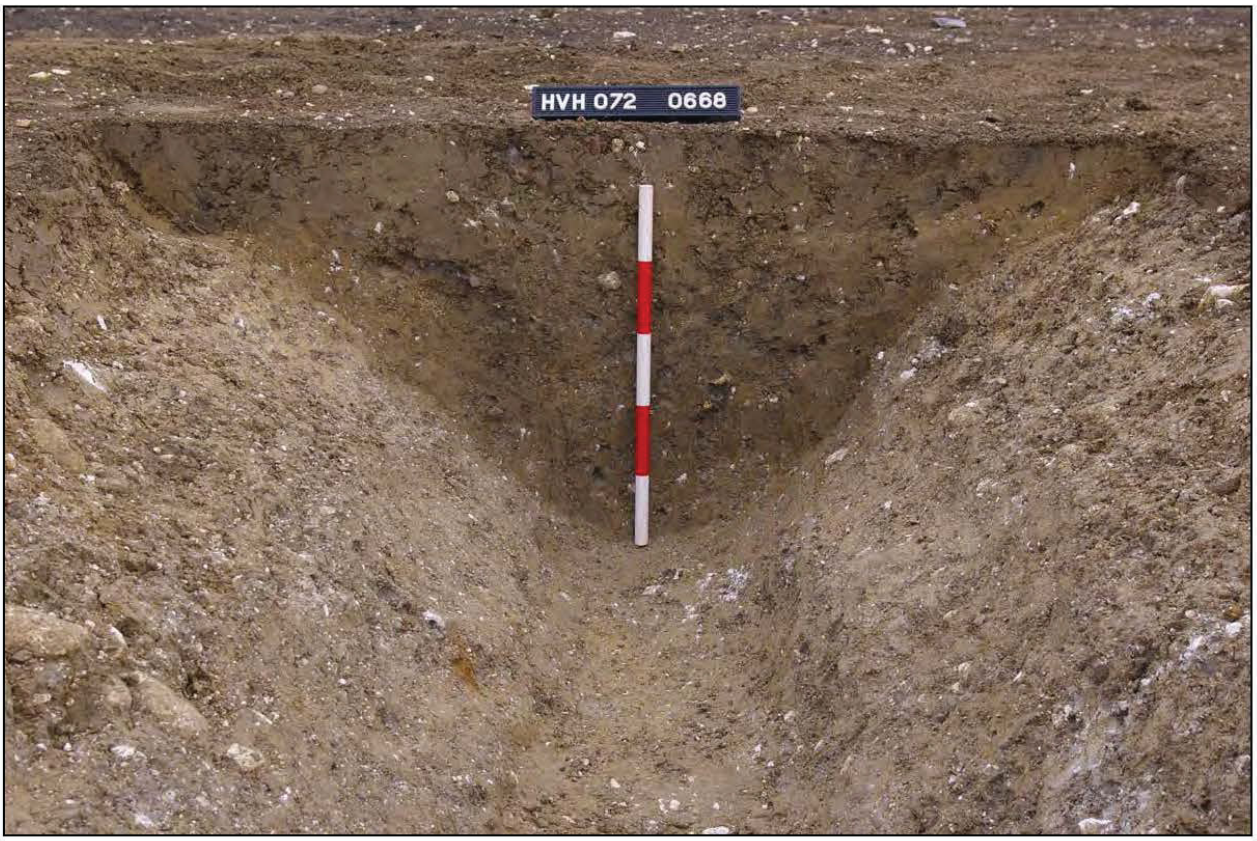


Plate 14. Typical section through linear ditch G1025, looking northeast (0.5m scale)

Probable reservoir G1035 and associated activity

A sequence of superimposed pits was dug immediately to the north of the remains of B3 (Figs. 13 & 14; section S.22, Fig. 15; Pls. 15 & 16). The earliest (and largest) of these pits truncated ditch G1025 (which post-dated B3), providing clear stratigraphic evidence that the pit sequence was not contemporary with the use of B3 and suggesting that it might have been considerably later in date. The following is a simplified account of this pit sequence; more detailed deposit descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

G1035: probable reservoir and its primary fills

Initially a large, irregular pit G1035 was dug, possibly for the extraction of clay although its use as a reservoir seems more likely. It measured approximately 10.3m northwest–southeast by 7.25m southwest–northeast and was at least 2.2m deep. Generally it had moderately steep (though slightly irregular) sides breaking gradually into a flat base; at the northwest end it had a wide but relatively shallow 'shelf' that might have facilitated access to the pit. Several shallow and sloping 'lobes' around the edge of the pit were probably gullies eroded by human/animal traffic or by surface water draining into the pit. Some of these gullies might have been associated with a later phase of use of the pit – the stratigraphic evidence was sometimes unclear.

The pit was filled to a depth of approximately 0.44m by a deposit of compact, mid bluish grey clay with brownish mottling (0855) that is thought to represent primary silting in standing water. There were no finds from this primary fill other than three very small fragments (total 1g) of indeterminate mammal bone recovered from an environmental sample. The sample also contained uncharred seeds (notably bramble and elder, with lesser quantities of mallow and blackthorn) although it is possible that these represent modern contamination through bioturbation.

The primary silting was sealed by a thick deposit of slumped boulder clay (0411) and other deposits representing the weathering and collapse of the sides of the pit; these deposits produced a total of forty-nine fragments (156g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, which included a sherd from a jar with a short concave neck and beaded rim. Further sherds from the same vessel were found in 0408, which was one of the upper fills (G1099) of reservoir G1035. This suggests that the material from all phases of infilling of the reservoir might have been derived from the same source, perhaps a nearby surface midden. This is unsurprising given the proximity of the pit to Building 3.

G1042: water pit / sump and its fills

Following the partial infilling of pit G1035 a smaller, oval pit G1042 was dug within it, presumably as a sump. This measured approximately 2.2m x 1.7m and was at least 0.70m deep, with near vertical or under-cut sides. It contained a sequence of distinct fills, the lowest of which (0754) produced 140 sherds (85g) of small and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery fragments (recovered from environmental samples). An overlying fill (0752) produced one body sherd (17g) of Middle Iron Age pottery in a sandy fabric and with a rough-wiped surface. One of the fills (0753) contained a charcoal fragment that has provided a radiocarbon date of 1375–1091 cal. BC (2982 ± 34 BP< SUERC-49145: 0753); this later Bronze Age material is assumed to have been residual.

Plate 15. NW quadrant of reservoir G1035, partially excavated, looking southwest (2m scale)

G1036: Secondary fills of reservoir G1035

Once water pit/sump G1042 had been filled completely further infilling of the reservoir occurred. This phase of activity was represented by a sequence of deposits derived from both natural accumulation and deliberate dumping – the latter demonstrated by the presence of large amounts of heat-altered flint and charcoal, which seemed to have been tipped in from the southwest side of the pit. Small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery (twelve fragments, 161g) were present, as well as a few mammal bones that included cattle and pig/boar. A charcoal fragment from one of these deposits provided a radiocarbon date of 1404–1133 cal. BC (3031 ± 34 BP; SUERC-49146; 0712), which again indicates the incorporation of residual later Bronze Age material.

G1034: water pit / sump and its fills

Another relatively small oval pit/sump G1034 was dug through secondary fill deposits G1036. It measured approximately 1.8m x 1.1m and was at least 1.0m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. The pit contained a sequence of fills that produced small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery (forty-eight sherds, 259g) and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery (fifteen sherds, 13g) as well as some animal bone, worked flint and heat-altered flint.

G1099: Final backfilling of reservoir

Following the infilling of sump G1034 further deposition occurred until the original quarry/reservoir G1035 was filled completely. Small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery (eighty-four sherds, 372g) were recovered from this later sequence of fills. Other finds included some animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat and horse), some pieces of red deer antler (one of which had been sawn), fired clay, heat-fractured flint and a few struck/worked flints. At least one of these upper fills extended beyond the apparent limits of pit G1035 and overlaid the outer ditch G1013 of B3.

Pit cluster adjacent to reservoir G1035

A cluster of three undated pits to the south of reservoir G1035 are assumed to have been contemporary with the use of that feature. In particular, the fill of G1104 was rich in heat-fractured flint and therefore very similar to one of the secondary fills of the reservoir (G1036). The only finds were some animal bones in pit G1103. Two nearby postholes G1105 were probably broadly contemporary with the pits.

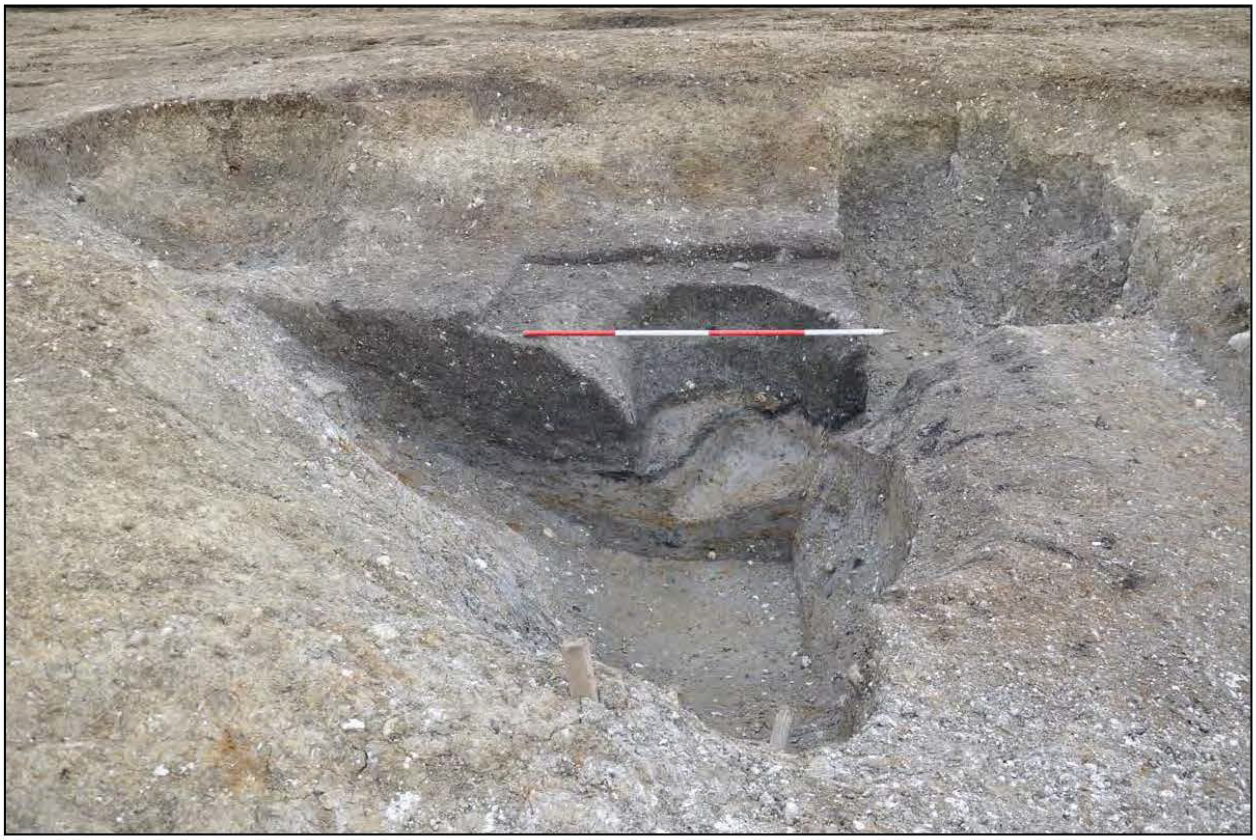


Plate 16. General view of reservoir G1035, looking east (2m scale)

Ditch G1002

Linear ditch G1002 (Figs. 13 & 14) was oriented approximately north–south. It was at least 100m long x up to 2.60m wide x 0.36m deep, with (generally) gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat or slightly concave base. This wide, shallow profile made G1002 unlike any of the other ditches on the site; it is unlikely to have been an efficient drainage feature, and is interpreted therefore as a possible boundary marker (sections S.23–S.25, Fig. 15).

Generally the ditch contained a single fill of firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing fragments of chalk and flint but little cultural material; a few sherds of highly abraded middle Iron Age pottery, a Roman sherd and some heat-altered flint were the only finds.

Given the paucity of finds and the possibility of their being either residual or intrusive it is difficult to assign a date to ditch G1002. Stratigraphically it was later than linear ditch G1025 (and by implication later than B3). However, at the northern edge of the open-area excavation there was a suggestion that the ditch was sealed by a layer of subsoil (below topsoil G1020), implying that it must have been of some antiquity. A Roman or medieval date seems most likely.

The ditch was similar in profile and perpendicular to an undated ditch (0005) recorded on the adjacent HVH 068 site (Heard 2010a, 9) and it is possible that they might have had a common function, perhaps as parts of the same field system.

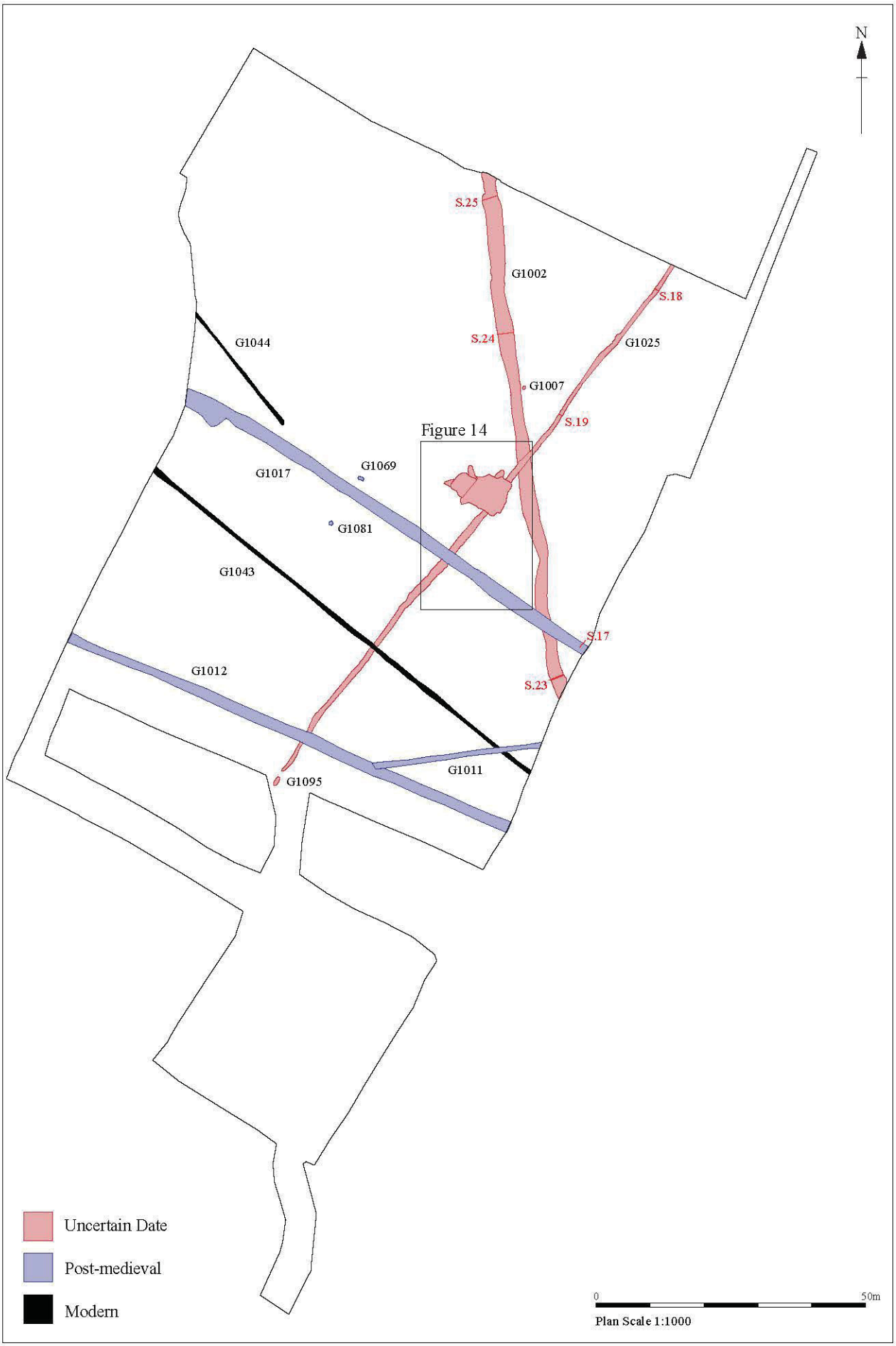


Figure 13. Plan of post-medieval and modern features, and features of uncertain date

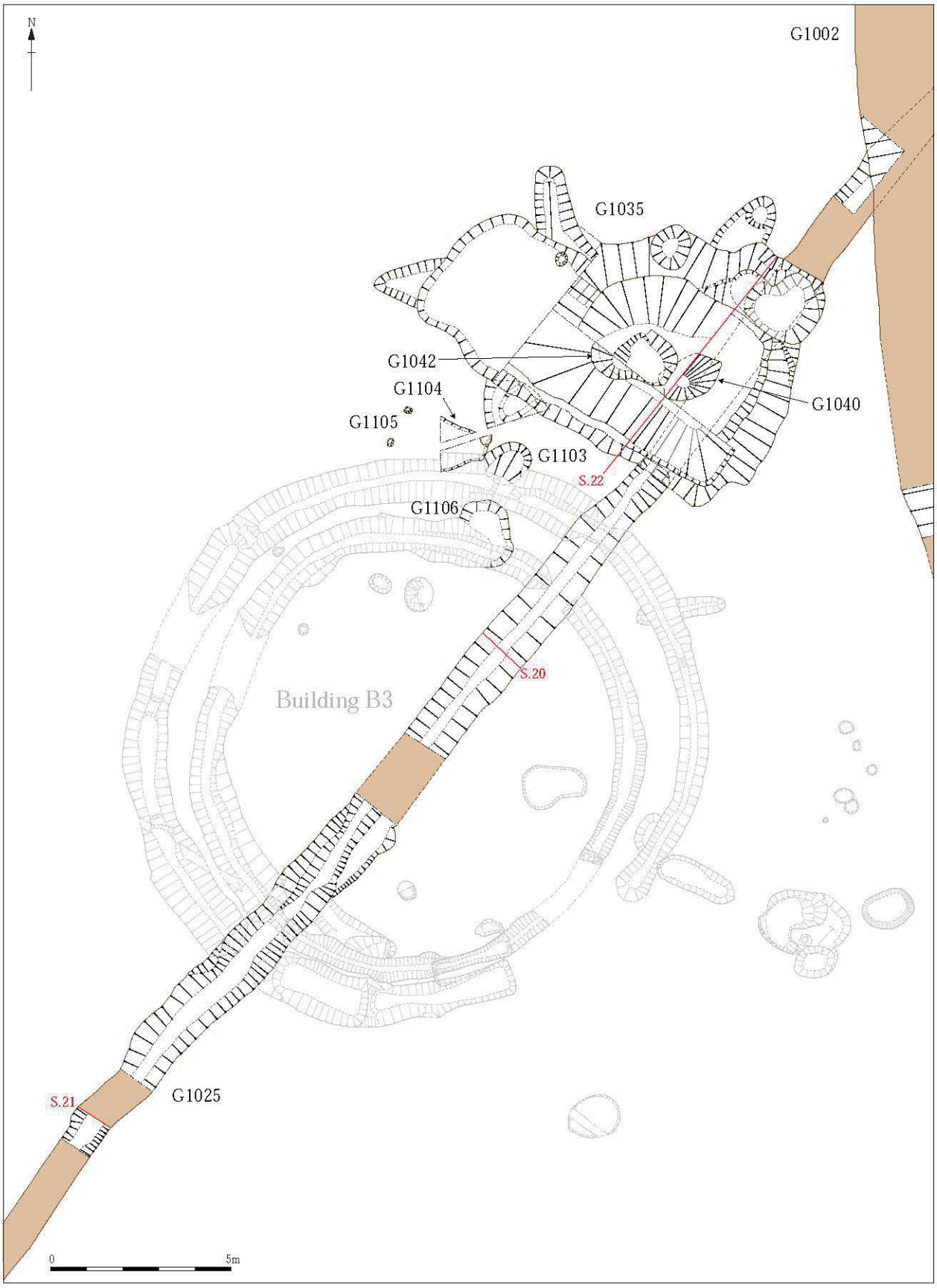


Figure 14. Plan of reservoir G1035 and associated features

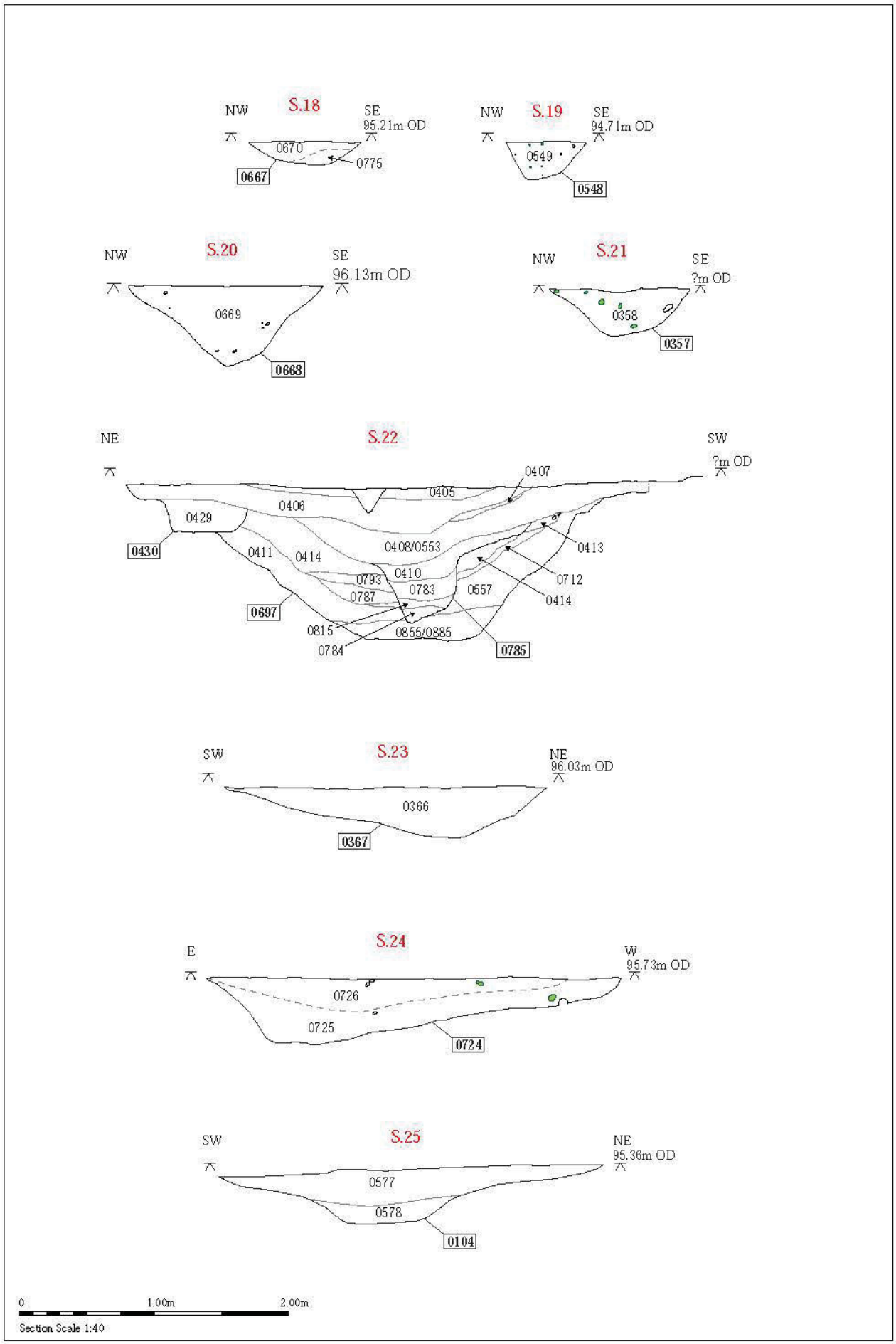


Figure 15. Sections S.18 to S.25

5. Discussion

5.1 Characterising the Middle Iron Age settlement

Introduction

There was slight evidence for activity on the site during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, although mainly as small amounts of residual pottery and struck flints in later features. Of particular note were two later Bronze Age cremations. Radiocarbon dating places these during the period 1212–1007 cal. BC, which was in the Middle to Late Bronze Age transition. This was the time when the organised burial practices of the Middle Bronze Age (such as cremations placed under barrows and in urn fields) were giving way to less formal rites and isolated burials, as seems to have been the case here (Champion 2009, 143).

Generally the low level of evidence for Bronze Age activity on this site accords with that from the adjacent Chalkstone Way Sports Field site where a single pit of that period was found (HVH 068; Heard, 2010).

In the Middle Iron Age a settlement developed on the higher ground in the central and northern parts of the site. Limited radiocarbon dating suggests that it was occupied during the period 400–200 BC and there is little to indicate that it continued into the Late Iron Age. The settlement evidence consists of at least three buildings, scattered pits, some postholes of uncertain function and possible enclosure ditches/gullies, all within an area of approximately 1.4ha.

The settlement undoubtedly extended beyond the limits of excavation to the east, but the lack of evidence from the Samuel Ward Extension site (Heard, 2010c) and the Chalkstone Way Sports Field site (Heard, 2010a) suggests that activity petered out to the west. It was apparently not enclosed, although the use of hedges or fencing to define the area of occupation cannot be ruled out. The site is in an area of heavy clay soil, in an exposed location and approximately 3km from the nearest watercourse; it is therefore perhaps not an obvious site for early occupation.

The buildings

Building B1

B1 was represented by a probable circle of nine postholes for the principal roof-bearing timbers and two postholes that might have formed part of a projecting porch. These were surrounded by a discontinuous eaves-drip gully that would have been essential on such heavy clay soil.

The posthole circle had a diameter of approximately 5m – this dimension does not indicate the maximum diameter of the building: an outer wall of relatively slight construction and without earth-fast posts that has left no trace in the archaeological record can be envisaged. Given that the eaves-drip gully enclosed a circular area with a diameter of about 10m, a building with an overall diameter of approximately 8m–9m can be postulated. This would have been towards the smaller end of the typical range for Iron Age roundhouses in southern and eastern England (Cunliffe 2005, 269–71).

B1 probably had a projecting porched entrance and this was a characteristic feature of Iron Age roundhouses. Typically the entrance was oriented towards the southeast (as it seems to have been in this example) in order to maximise the natural light that could reach the interior of the building and to provide shelter from prevailing northerly or westerly winds (Harding 2009, 39). The presence of a gap in the eaves-drip gully on the south-southwest side suggests that B1 might have had more than one entrance; 'double entrance' roundhouses are known and whereas most of the examples have opposing doorways there are some in which the second entrance was closer to one-third the distance around the circumference, as in this case (*ibid*, 81).

Although there was no surviving evidence for occupation inside B1 (hearth, floors etc) it is assumed to have been a domestic dwelling, although other functions such as craft, industry or ritual cannot be discounted. There were relatively few finds in the surrounding gully and this might argue against a domestic function, unless the building was occupied for only a short time. However, the apparent re-cutting of the ditch to the south of the assumed entrance suggests some longevity.

There was a marked lack of stratigraphic or artefactual evidence for domestic activity in the area around the building, and although a small number of pits in the immediate vicinity contained charcoal and heat-altered flint most of them could not be dated.

The pottery from the eaves-drip gully was mostly shell-tempered (and derived from a single vessel) and there were a smaller number of sherds in a flint-tempered fabric but only one sand-tempered sherd. Since most of the pottery from other areas of the site was sand-tempered it has been suggested that B1 might have been part of a slightly earlier phase of Middle Iron Age activity.

Building B2

A second building was represented by a discontinuous ring ditch that was very similar in area, form and entrance orientation to the eaves-drip gully that encircled B1. However, the B2 ditch was considerably deeper than that around B1, either by design or because it had been truncated to a lesser degree. Also, the B2 ditch had a particularly wide causeway to the southwest, compared to B1, although this might simply have been because the ditch was never completed.

It is possible that this was not a drainage feature but a wall trench, but there was no evidence for timbers (such as post pipes within the ditch fills or post settings in the base of the ditch) and it is more likely that it served the same drainage function as the B1 eaves-drip gully.

The absence of structural evidence (such as postholes) within the area enclosed by the ditch (as seen in B1) is not unusual for Iron Age buildings and suggests either that the evidence has not survived truncation by modern ploughing or that the construction of the building was not based on deeply set earth-fast posts. Alternatively, the material excavated from the ditch might have been mounded in the centre to make a raised building platform (for improved drainage), in which case any postholes that were dug might not have penetrated as deep as the underlying boulder clay.

Of course, there is still the possibility that this might not have been a structure at all, but a ritual or funerary monument such as a barrow. If so, it would be a very rare example, since generally there is very little evidence for the use of barrows in Britain during the Iron Age. There are some notably exceptions, such as within the Arras culture of Yorkshire (Cunliffe 2005, 546) and isolated barrows do occur elsewhere. One East Anglian example, dated to the Middle Iron Age, was found at Old Hall, Boreham in Essex (Germany, forthcoming). It consisted of a continuous ring ditch enclosing an area that was only about 5m in diameter. Within this area was a large (>3m long) pit

containing two 4th-century BC iron penannular brooches, which has been interpreted as a grave although the inhumation had not survived. The Boreham barrow was therefore quite unlike any of the features found at the Westfield Primary School site.

The small pit G1080 at the centre of the area enclosed by the B2 ring ditch was excavated with particular care in case it did contain the remains of a burial; in the event no material evidence was found and the function and date of the pit remains unknown. Furthermore, although the B2 ring ditch produced a significant finds assemblage there was no evidence for 'placed' deposits or other evidence (such as secondary burials) that might have occurred if this had been a barrow or other ritual monument.

The function of B2 is unknown. Its finds assemblage seems to be of a purely domestic nature although this need not preclude some additional sacred function for the building (Harding 2009, 220). However, in the absence of obviously ritual activity it is more likely that this was another domestic dwelling, as proposed for B1.

Building B3

This building, represented by a 'double ring ditch', was of a highly unusual type that has few (if any) known parallels in the East Anglian region. The possibility has been raised that this arrangement of concentric ditches represented a succession of two buildings of different sizes on the same plot; this is considered unlikely since it suggests a degree of longevity for the settlement that is not demonstrated elsewhere on the site. Of course, the possibility that reconstruction of a building on the same plot might have been linked to ceremonial/ritual practices must not be dismissed.

The circular area enclosed by the inner ditch had a diameter of 10.6m, making it roughly the same size as the areas occupied by B1 and B2. There was no real structural evidence for B3 (as with B2), although this could easily have been lost through truncation. Unlike the other two buildings, B3 had only one causewayed entrance, which was located on its south-eastern side. The ditches were both deep (at least 0.9m), making them more similar to the ditch around B2 than the generally shallower gully around B1.

It is assumed that both B3 ditches were at least partially open at the same time, given that in some areas they seemed to share a common upper fill. Although the inner ditch

was particularly narrow in places it is thought unlikely to have been a wall trench because of the nature of its fills (which are suggestive of gradual accumulation) and the absence of obvious post pipes or post settings. The inner ditch therefore is taken to have been an eaves-drip gully, while the outer ditch might have acted as a boundary marker, with a practical or symbolic function. The unusual longitudinal profile of the outer ditch (consisting of a string of deeper sections separated by low, transverse ridges) had no obvious practical purpose and hints at more than one phase of excavation and perhaps some symbolic/ritual significance.

The finds assemblage from the two ditches was of an apparent domestic nature (see below) and included evidence for spinning, weaving and possibly the working of bone and antler. There were some differences in the nature of the finds from B3 and B2. The B3 inner ditch contained a similar quantity of pot sherds (by number) to the B2 ring ditch, but those from B3 were considerably less abraded, with an average sherd weight of 15g compared to 5g for B2. This suggests that there was a difference in the mechanism by which the pottery entered the ditches; perhaps the more abraded finds from B2 were derived from nearby surface middens that were transferred into the ditch in a deliberate act of 'closure' whereas the larger sherds associated with B3 were discarded directly into the ditch. The inner and outer ditches each produced twice as much animal bone (by number) and approximately five times as much by weight as the B2 ditch. The different quantities suggest either more intensive occupation or a longer period of use for B3 over B2, while the less fragmented nature of the bones suggests (like the pottery) that different methods of disposal were represented.

Although B3 had an apparently domestic finds assemblage and was likely to have been (principally) a domestic roundhouse, it is sufficiently unusual in form to consider the possibility that it had a non-domestic (sacred/ritual) function.

There is much debate about the nature of Iron Age temples and shrines and their interpretation has often hinged on form (usually rectangular as opposed to the common Iron Age building with a circular plan), associated ritual deposition, proximity to existing ritual sites or monuments and the subsequent use of the same site for religious purposes during the Roman period (Cunliffe 205, 561–6; Harding 2009, 219–30). Most of the candidate sites therefore have very little in common with any of the buildings on the Westfield Primary School site. However, one possible Iron Age shrine found at

Haddenham in Cambridgeshire (Evans and Hodder 2006, 77–95) did have many similarities with B3.

The Haddenham building (HAD IV) was situated in a Fenland ritual landscape that included Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age enclosures and a multi-phase Romano-British shrine that was superimposed on a Bronze Age round barrow. The postulated Late Iron Age shrine was located close to the round barrow on a site that had been occupied previously in the Iron Age. Like B3, the building was represented by two concentric and contiguous penannular ditches with a south-eastern entrance causeway. The two ditches were interpreted as contemporary partly because of localised cross-ditch re-cutting and the sharing of fills, as seen in B3. There was also no evidence that either of them had been backfilled deliberately, as would probably have occurred if they had been successive.

The outer ditch was sub-circular and approximately 19m in diameter (measured to the ditch mid-points) with a causeway that was only 0.95m wide. It had a V-shaped profile that broadened to become more U-shaped at the ditch terminals. The disposition of its fills led the excavators to propose an external bank. The inner ditch was narrower with a similar V-shaped profile and a causewayed entrance that coincided with that of the outer ditch. It is suggested that the inner ditch was re-cut for most of its length, with the resulting ditch been almost sub-square in plan and enclosing an area of approximately 12.6m across (slightly larger than the platform for B3).

The ditches produced substantial quantities of finds that suggested sustained or permanent occupation of the building, and many of the finds were concentrated at the ditch terminals. Pottery refits between the terminals confirmed that the ditches were open at the same time.

The HAD IV pottery assemblage was dominated by cooking and storage vessels (like the Westfield Primary School site) but contained few serving vessels; this was not considered a typical Iron Age domestic assemblage, but was not sufficiently atypical to suggest that the site was definitely of a non-domestic nature. The pottery has been dated to the late 1st-century BC or early 1st-century AD, making HAD IV somewhat later than any of the buildings at Westfield Primary School.

The animal bone assemblage contained a relatively high percentage of cattle (and possibly horse) compared to sheep, which was considered not to be typical of Late Iron Age domestic sites. Other finds included a few oven fragments (suggesting domestic activity) and occasional 'placed' deposits (including a cattle skull with a long bone through one eye socket) suggestive of ritual.

As with B3, there were no structural features within the area enclosed by the ditches to indicate the form of the HAD IV building; a few possible postholes close to the entrance might have been associated with an earlier phase of activity. The inner ditch was taken to be an eaves-drip gully and its sub-square form was assumed to give some indication of the shape of the building. A non-domestic function was suggested also by the fact that the outer ditch enclosed only the building and not also an associated 'yard' area, as was sometimes the case on 'typical' Iron Age settlement sites such as Mucking (Going, 1993).

The unusual form of the HAD IV building, its proximity to a significant ritual site and certain characteristics of its finds assemblage persuaded the excavators that it was probably a shrine. Although there is no indication that B3 had anything other than a circular plan, there are enough similarities in form between it and HAD IV to at least suggest that it could have had something other that a purely domestic function.

Evidence for domestic and craft activity

The generally domestic nature of the settlement is demonstrated by its pottery assemblage, which consists mainly of typical East Anglian shouldered jars in sandy fabrics that were used predominantly for cooking and food storage. The presence of some shell-tempered, incised vessels that were probably made in north Cambridgeshire or the east Midlands provides clear evidence for regional trade.

The recovery of a spherical spindlewhorl and some triangular loomweights provides further evidence for domestic activity. The forms of these objects are typical for the period, with similar examples having been found regionally on a number of Iron Age sites in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.

The animal bone assemblage is dominated by domesticated species of cattle and sheep/goat, with a smaller number of pig/boar specimens more likely to be from domestic (rather than hunted) animals. Some horse bones were found and one shows

evidence of skinning/butchering, which was relatively uncommon during the Iron Age. The presence of a small number of red deer antler fragments (some worked) provides evidence for craft activities.

Charred cereal remains were retrieved in very low numbers (due to poor conditions for the preservation of organic material), providing slight evidence for crop production. They included barley (*Hordeum* sp.) wheat (*Triticum* sp.) possible spelt (*T.spelta* L.), free-threshing type wheat (*T.aestivum*) and possible einkorn or distorted emmer (*T.monococcum/dicoccum* L.). However, only a wheat grain from a lower fill (0709, G1109) of outer ring ditch G1013 (B3) was from a sealed context with a relatively low risk of contamination.

Most of the material evidence for the settlement was recovered from the ring ditches around B2 and B3, which accounted for 45% by number (65% by weight) of all Middle Iron Age pottery from the site. Table 20 shows the groups that produced significant amounts of pottery (>300g) with quantities of other categories of finds from those groups included for comparison. Overall, the features in this table accounted for 68% by number (79% by weight) of all Middle Iron Age pottery.

	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heated flint		Animal bone	
	No.	Wt g	No.	Wt g	No.	Wt g	No.	Wt g	No.	Wt g
B3 inner ditch G1016	363	5464	109	397	3	9	57	1006	838	4932
B3 outer ditch G1013	287	2058	166	1874	14	201	68	587	855	5105
B2 ring ditch G1072/6	373	1787	46	288	17	193	19	94	601	1378
Pit G1039	43	527	293	2571	2	25	5	52	12	69
Pit G1031	255	414	3	4	1	5	3	456	16	257
Ditch G1023	87	360	37	160	14	138	8	668	622	1953
Pit G1029	93	334	31	146	15	309	81	1964	444	496
Pit G1041	62	300	1	7	2	22	2	47	11	40
Totals	**1563**	**11244**	**686**	**5447**	**68**	**902**	**243**	**4874**	**3399**	**14230**

Table 20. Groups containing significant pottery assemblages, with associated finds

5.2 The Middle Iron Age settlement in a wider context

Compared with many other regions of lowland Britain there is a dearth of information about Iron Age settlement in East Anglia, particularly in parts of Suffolk and north Essex. This is due largely to the difficulty of identifying sites on aerial photographs (especially in areas, like Haverhill, with heavy soils derived from the underlying boulder clay) and the relative lack of excavated sites in those same clay-land areas (Bryant 2000, 14). The current state of knowledge of regional settlement patterns has been

summarised recently (Medleycott 2011, 22–32) and the most comprehensive account of Iron Age Suffolk remains Martin (1999).

Local context

There is little (if any) evidence for Middle Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the Westfield Primary School site. This is despite the fact that the Chalkstone Hills on which the site is located were occupied in the Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age, as demonstrated on the adjoining Chalkstone Way Sports Field site (HVH 068; Heard, 2010a) and another site approximately 400m to the southeast (HVH 059; Craven, 2008). There is also evidence along the ridge for activity in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, such as a probable roundhouse gully and enclosure ditches at the Boyton Hall site (HVH 065; Atkins, 2013) approximately 700m to the northwest, and the Late Iron Age coin hoard found at nearby Place Farm (HVH 001).

Table 21 shows all Iron Age sites (excluding isolated coin finds) recorded in the Suffolk HER within a 4km radius of the Westfield Primary School site, together with one site (STBHB 03) from the Essex HER. These sites are located on Figure 16.

HER ref	Location	Summary description
HVH 001	Millfield, Place Farm	Late Iron Age coin hoard
HVH 008	Coupals Road	Late Iron Age & Roman pottery & an inhumation
HVH 019	Millfields Way	Small linear feature & a pit with Iron Age pottery
HVH 024	A604 Haverhill Bypass	Roman & Iron Age features
HVH 025	Haverhill Bypass, Hanchett End	Iron Age pottery
HVH 036	Hazel Stub/Puddlebrook	Iron Age features
HVH 039	Hazel Stub/Puddlebrook	Late Iron Age/early Roman ditches and pits
HVH 047	Mount Road	Top stone of a 'bun-shaped' rotary quern
HVH 056	Haverhill Business Park	Iron Age pit & early Roman features
HVH 059	Land off Chalkstone Way	Scatter of Early Iron Age pits and a ditch
HVH 065	Land at Boyton Hall (evaluation)	Two ditches with Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery
HVH 065	Ann Suckling Road (excavation)	LIA roundhouse(?) & enclosure ditch/Roman ditches
KDG 019	Risbridge Home/Hospital	Late Iron Age & Roman features
KDG 043	Kirtling Green to Wixoe pipeline	Late Iron Age/Roman settlement
KDG 044	Kirtling Green to Wixoe pipeline	Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit cluster
WHT 038	Haverhill Research Park	Late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead
STBHB 03	Haverhill Business Park, Sturmer	Late Iron Age/Roman settlement

Table 21. Iron Age sites within 4km of HVH 072

Late Iron Age/early Roman features (mainly pits and ditches) have been found at several sites along the A1017 Haverhill bypass, approximately 3km west of Westfield Primary School and occupying the higher ground to the south of the Stour Brook. Of particular significance in that area is a Late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead site at the Haverhill Research Park (Hanchett End), where activity was represented principally

by field systems, a roundhouse gully and three inhumation burials (WHT 038; Abby Antrobus, *pers comm*). Another Late Iron Age/Roman settlement, represented by two possible roundhouse gullies, pits and enclosure ditches, was found at Haverhill Business Park, Sturmer (Essex), again on an elevated site (80–90m OD) and overlooking a dry tributary valley of the Stour Brook (STBHB 03; Gardner, 2004).

Another possible focus of later prehistoric activity was along the Stour Valley, 2–3km northeast of Westfield Primary School. Several Late Bronze Age and Iron Age sites were identified during the construction of the Kirtling Green to Wixoe water pipeline, mostly on relatively high ground to the east of the River Stour (Lyons, 2012; HER). These included a Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit cluster (KDG 044), an Early to Middle Iron Age settlement represented by pits and a ditch (BRL 026; not illustrated), a Late Iron Age/Roman settlement characterised by a possible rectilinear enclosure, pits and a possible roundhouse gully (KDG 043) and another Iron Age settlement (TUL 025; not illustrated). Late Iron Age and Roman features were recorded also on the Risbridge Home/Hospital site, in the valley bottom at Kedington (KDG 019).

The foregoing brief summary gives the impression that Iron Age occupation in the vicinity of the Westfield Primary School site was primarily on the heavy clay soils of the higher ground overlooking the Stour Brook and the River Stour. However, this is probably more an indication of the areas that have become available for large-scale excavation or archaeological monitoring in recent years. The lower slopes where lighter soils have formed on river terrace gravels and which were possibly more attractive to early settlers are covered by Haverhill town centre, where only small-scale excavations and watching briefs have taken place.

On those sites that have been excavated, much of the evidence for occupation is dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British transition, and Westfield Primary School stands out therefore as a site of Middle Iron Age settlement that did not obviously continue into later periods.

Figure 16. Iron Age sites within 4km of HVH 072

Regional context

Iron Age settlement in Suffolk seems to have been concentrated in areas of lighter soil – the Brecklands of the north-western part of the county and the Sandlings of the coastal plain, as well as on the alluvial soils of the river valleys (Martin 1999, 51). In those areas where settlements are found most frequently they can be less than 1km apart. As well as soil type, proximity to water seems also to have been an important factor affecting settlement location.

It has generally been assumed that there was less occupation of the extensive areas of clay upland in the central and southern parts of the county. As stated above, it is possible that the density of settlement on the clay-lands has been underestimated, given the difficulty of identifying sites on clay soils using aerial photography, and this makes the discovery of the Westfield Primary School settlement particularly significant.

Most of the excavated Iron Age settlements in Suffolk were of the open/unenclosed type (as seems to have been the case at Westfield Primary School) or were bounded by shallow ditches associated with adjacent field systems. Enclosed settlements are known, with Chilton (CHT 009 & CHT 015; Abbott, 1998; Craven, *in prep*) and Capel St Mary (CSM 030; Tabor, 2010) being good examples (see below). Generally the settlements (both open and enclosed) are represented by a handful of domestic buildings and associated storage structures (four-posters), pits and isolated postholes, suggesting that they were small farmsteads for one or two families rather than 'proto villages'. There were no hill forts like those of southern and western Britain, and the few 'fortified' sites that have been identified (such as the large, rectangular ditched enclosures at Burgh, Barnham and possibly Clare) probably had multiple functions that included religion, trade/commerce and ostentatious displays of wealth and status.

Building plans are not particularly well represented in Suffolk but where these have been recorded they variously display all the characteristics of the 'typical' Iron Age roundhouse found elsewhere in lowland Britain – one or more circles of postholes (sometimes with projecting entrance porches), and/or penannular wall trenches and eaves-drip gullies. Martin (1999, 93) suggests a chronology of house types in which wall-trench construction was favoured in the Middle Iron Age, with post-built houses being prevalent in the earlier and later periods; however, this idea was based on a fairly limited corpus of buildings and has not been tested in the light of subsequent

discoveries or with the benefit of the increased application of radiocarbon dating that has occurred in the last decade. Furthermore, the interpretation of ring ditches as either structural or drainage features may have been at the whim of individual excavators and often these features have been truncated by ploughing, making a definitive interpretation impossible. The Westfield Primary School settlement has examples of buildings with shallow (B1) and deep (B2 & B3) ring ditches and the comprehensive excavation of these features makes their interpretation as drainage features reasonably secure.

The 'four-post' structures (usually interpreted as raised granaries) recorded on most Iron Age settlement sites in Suffolk were not recognised at Westfield Primary School. Due to the poor preservation of organic remains it is not possible to determine the extent to which the economy of the settlement was based on grain production; it is conceivable that storage structures of this type were not required if the inhabitants relied more on a pastoral economy. Alternatively the evidence for 'four post' structures might not have survived because their method of construction and inherent stability meant that they required shallower post settings than other types of building. This was certainly the case at the Late Bronze Age settlement at Bloodmoor Hill (CAC 042) where the four-posters had wider but shallower postholes than associated roundhouses (Heard 2013, 38).

Although there was some use of the Westfield Primary School site in the Bronze Age and the presence of some shell- and flint-tempered pottery hints at an earlier Iron Age presence there is no conclusive evidence to suggest that the Middle Iron Age occupation of the site was anything other that a *de novo* settlement. This can be contrasted with sites such as Churchfields Road, Chilton (CHT 009 & CHT 015; Abbott, 1998; Craven, *in prep*) where there seems to have been continuation of settlement from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (when the ditched enclosure was created) into the Middle Iron Age, by which time the boundary ditch had become backfilled and occupation had extended beyond the confines of the enclosure.

Other Middle Iron Age settlements in Suffolk were similar to Westfield Primary School in being new foundations. For example, at Days Road, Capel St Mary (CSM 030; Tabor 2010) there was an apparent hiatus between a period of Late Bronze Age occupation and the construction in the Middle Iron Age of an enclosed and probably fairly extensive

settlement. Furthermore, although the CSM 030 settlement continued into the Late Iron Age there was subsequently a definite phase of inactivity before the site was reused in the early Roman period (mid to late 1st century AD). At Westfield Primary School there does not appear to have been continuity of settlement beyond the Middle Iron Age – boundary ditch G1025 and reservoir G1035 (notwithstanding the fact that they are not dated accurately) suggest that patterns of land use changed dramatically after B3 went out of use.

In attempting to compare the Middle Iron Age settlement with contemporary sites in the wider East Anglian region it is appropriate to concentrate on two well-known excavations in Essex that produced pottery assemblages with similarities to that from Westfield Primary School (see above, 3.4).

Little Waltham

This settlement was located on the south-western slope of the Chelmer valley at an average height of approximately 33m OD. The underlying geology was principally poorly drained London Clay or Brickearth. Three distinct phases of development were recognised. Initially there was an unenclosed settlement dated to the mid 3rd to late 2nd century BC (Drury, 1978; Period II). It contained at least fifteen closely spaced roundhouses (described in the report as 'huts') although the general lack of stratigraphy on the site prevented detailed analysis of the development of the settlement and sequence of construction. The Period II 'open' settlement was superseded in the late 2nd to mid 1st century BC by an enclosed settlement containing at least two roundhouses surrounded by a palisade ditch (Period III); the new settlement was located immediately north of the original one, with the palisade ditch cutting the remains of Phase II buildings. Later still at least one roundhouse of late 1st-century BC date was built outside the Phase III enclosure in the area of the Phase II settlement, and the site continued in occupation into the Roman-British period.

The Phase II 'huts' were all represented by penannular 'wall trenches' that were similar in plan to the concentric ring ditches associated with B3, mostly having a single, narrow entrance causeway on their eastern side. The interpretation of the Little Waltham features as structural rather than drainage gullies was based on the presence of occasional post settings or post pipes, most of which were found at the terminals of the trenches on either side of the entrance causeways. Apart from these posts there was

little evidence for structural timbers within the trenches, which the excavator attributed to 'disturbance during demolition'. In fact, some of the 'wall trenches' contained quantities of domestic refuse, and the published section drawings show that some of these features had ditch-like profiles. It is possible therefore than some of them were simple eaves-drip gullies rather than wall trenches, as proposed at the Westfield Primary School site. The fifteen Phase II 'wall trenches' had an average diameter (measured to the trench centres) of 12.6m, making them similar in size to all three buildings on the Westfield Primary School site. Generally there was a lack of obviously structural features or clear evidence for occupation within the circular areas defined by the 'wall trenches'.

The Phase II buildings were grouped by the excavator according to form (two had polygonal wall trenches while the rest were circular) and the depths of their 'wall trenches'; in fact, most of the trenches were shallow (0.45m or less) and only three (measuring 0.60m to 1.10m deep) were comparable in depth to the Westfield Primary School eaves-drip gullies.

Several rectangular 'four-post' structures (interpreted as possible granaries) and some postulated 'two-post' structures ('drying racks') also formed part of the evidence for the Period II settlement.

Ring ditches also defined the two Phase III buildings, although these were interpreted as drainage gullies rather than wall trenches. Only one of the gullies (Hut C2) was seen in its entirety and this had a diameter (to the ditch centres) of 15.60m, making it slightly larger than any of the ring ditches at the Westfield Primary School site. Its fills contained much charcoal and domestic refuse that was concentrated at the terminals on either side of the entrance, as was seen in B3. An irregular arrangement of postholes within the area enclosed by the ditch was taken to represent some of the principal load-bearings timbers of the building, and these included a possible porch projecting through the entrance causeway.

The single Period IV building (3rd quarter of 1st century BC) was represented by a penannular, shallow 'wall trench' up to 12.50m in diameter and with an entrance causeway to the east. It was constructed over the remains of two Period II buildings,

providing clear evidence for continuity of use of this site over a period of more than two centuries.

Lodge Farm, St Osyth

A Middle Iron Age settlement was located on a spur of relatively high ground (approximately 15m OD) overlooking St Osyth Creek, in the Tendring peninsula of northeast Essex (Germany, 2007). The underlying geology here is glaciofluvial sand and gravel with localised deposits of silt/sand and clay. The site was within a prehistoric ritual landscape that included an early Neolithic causewayed enclosure and associated cursus, an Early Bronze Age pond barrow and a Middle Bronze Age barrow group.

In the Middle Iron Age the site was used initially for agriculture, as demonstrated by a pattern of ditched field boundaries, enclosures and trackways (Period VI.1). Subsequently a settlement was built on a T-junction of ditched trackways that was superimposed on one of the earlier enclosures. The settlement contained nineteen roundhouses and at least sixteen post-built structures, mostly contained within several ditched enclosures (Period VI.2). Within the enclosures there was clear evidence for sequential building and modification of boundary ditches, suggesting a prolonged period of changing land use. The settlement covered an area of approximately 1.5ha (comparable with the recorded extent of the Westfield Primary School settlement) although, as at Haverhill, occupation at St Osyth extended beyond the limits of excavation.

The roundhouses were represented principally by penannular 'gullies', which showed a greater range of sizes (varying from 6m to 13.6m) than was seen at either Little Waltham or Westfield Primary School. Many of the gullies were incomplete due to truncation, but others showed clear evidence for east-facing entrance causeways, as at Little Waltham. There was no evidence for posts within the gullies (as was seen occasionally at Little Waltham) leading the excavator to suggest that if the gullies had served a structural function the evidence had not survived or was not recognised. However, at least two of them contained concentrations of finds at the entrance terminals (as seen frequent on other sites, including B3 at Westfield Primary School), which were interpreted as the casual discard of household rubbish or representative of ritual deposition. This suggests that the gullies were open for some time and were more likely to have been drainage features than foundation trenches.

The gullies were mostly shallow (50mm to 0.6m) but many varied in depth (and width) from section to section, and in some instances this was taken to indicate partial re-cutting, as seen at B1; this also argues for these features having been eaves-drip gullies rather that foundation trenches.

There was little clear evidence for structural features within the areas enclosed by individual ring gullies. Occasional postholes were assumed to have been for roof supports, and some of the buildings displayed paired postholes aligned with entrance causeways; these were probably doorways, if not projecting porches.

Pottery was found in most of the roundhouse gullies, although in lesser quantities than in associated pits and ditches. Significantly, nearly 500 fragments of triangular loomweights (representing over 100 loomweights) were recovered from the site as a whole, providing a clear indication of the domestic nature of the settlement and providing indirect evidence for a pastoral aspect to its economy.

Post-built structures were mostly located adjacent to roundhouses and were generally interpreted as granaries, supporting the evidence of carbonised grains for crop production. A small rectangular structure is interpreted as a possible shrine, although this is based mainly on the presence of a burnt human skull fragment in an adjacent pit. There is nothing to suggest that the site had anything other than a secular function.

Conclusion

This brief and selective review of the evidence for Middle Iron Age occupation in East Anglia is sufficient to demonstrate the wide variety of settlement types that have been identified in the region: these include smaller farmsteads, 'proto villages' such as Little Waltham and St Osyth, 'fortified' hill-top settlements like Burgh and Barham and sites of possible ritual significance, such as Haddenham. In reality the range of settlement types must have been considerably more complex than those labels suggest.

The Westfield Primary School settlement is difficult to categorise, partly because it has not been seen in its entirety and the area that was investigated might have been just the western fringe of a much more extensive settlement. The fields to the east of the site are earmarked for development (Haverhill Vision 2031 Preferred Options Document, St

Edmundsbury Borough Council) and it is hoped that opportunities for further archaeological fieldwork in this area will arise in the next few years.

There were no clearly defined field boundaries, enclosures or trackways to indicate that the Westfield Primary School site was part of a 'planned' settlement such as St Osyth. However, areas of different land use might have been demarcated by hedges or fences that have left no archaeological record. Certainly, the general absence of contemporary features on the south-facing slope immediately to the south of B2 and B3 suggests that that part of the site was open and might have been in cultivation.

The economic basis of the Westfield Primary School settlement is reasonably well defined. The pottery assemblage is of a domestic nature and there is some evidence for textile production, flint tool making and antler working. Combined with the evidence for cereal production and stock rearing, the finds assemblage provides an overall picture of life in the settlement that is similar to that from many other Iron Age sites in the region.

The buildings at Westfield Primary School were broadly similar to those found on other Iron Age sites in East Anglia and beyond. The timber roundhouse was the predominant building form in lowland Britain throughout the later Bronze Age and Iron Age and although evidence for structural timbers is found sometimes (as with the B1 postholes) it is not unusual for these buildings to be represented archaeologically only by a penannular or discontinuous ditch (whether it is interpreted as a wall trench or an eaves-drip gully), as represented on this site by B2 and B3.

Generally roundhouses are interpreted as dwellings or domestic structures, and this is reasonable even in the absence of supporting artefactual or environmental evidence. However, the use of two concentric ditches/gullies for B3 and the irregular longitudinal profile of the outer ditch were sufficiently unusual to hint at something more than a purely secular function for that building. This is reinforced by its similarity to the postulated shrine at Haddenham, although the lack of clear evidence for ritual and the domestic nature of the associated finds assemblage might suggest otherwise. It would be unwise therefore to make any definitive statements about the nature or function of the building.

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Appendix 1. Group descriptions

Unless stated otherwise, all intrusive features are sealed by topsoil 0101 (G1020) and are cutting the natural stratum (G1001).Cuts are shown in bold.

The following abbreviations are used:

CBM: Ceramic building material
E East
EBA Earlier Bronze Age
LNEBA Later Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age
LOE: Limit of excavation
MIA: Middle Iron Age
N North
S South
W West

G1001: Natural stratum and natural features
*Contexts: 0102, 0267, 0280, 0356, **0375**, 0376, **0475**, 0476, 0477, 0484, 0485, 0486, 0493, 0494, **0495**, 0496, 0497, 0498, 0499, 0500, 0501, **0502**, **0503**, 0504, 0505*

The natural stratum 0102/0267/0280/0356 was glacial till (boulder clay): firm, light greyish brown clay/silt containing varying amounts of crushed chalk, angular flint fragments and rounded pebbles or cobbles. The till is at a maximum height of *c.* 96.5m OD in the centre of the site. From this high point the surface of the natural stratum slopes down to the NE and SW. It was recorded at minimum heights of 93.58m OD in the NE corner of the site and 93.22m OD in the SW corner of the site.

Several natural features were recorded:

0375 (fill 0376)
0475 (fills 0477, 0494, 0501; segments 0476, 0493, 0500)
0484 (fills 0485, 0486)
0495 (fills 0497, 0499; segments 0496, 0498)
0502/0503 (fills 0504, 0505)

G1002: Shallow ditch and its fills (uncertain date)
*Contexts: 0103, **0104**, 0110, 0111, **0112**, 0119, **0120**, 0123, **0124**, 0133, **0134**, 0135, **0136,** 0292 (segment), 0293, 0294, 0366, 0367 (segment), 0546 (segment), 0547, 0568 (segment), 0576, 0577, 0578, 0724 (segment), 0725, 0726*

Linear ditch G1002 was oriented approximately N–S. It was at least 100m long x up to 2.60m wide x 0.36m deep, with (generally) gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat or slightly concave base.

Generally the ditch contained a single fill of firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing fragments of chalk and flint but little cultural material; a few sherds of highly abraded MIA pottery, two worked flints, a Roman sherd and small amounts of heat-altered flint were the only finds. At a few locations more than one fill was recorded.

Given the paucity of finds and the possibility of their being either residual or intrusive it is difficult to assign a date to ditch G1002. Stratigraphically it was later than linear ditch G1025 (and by implication later than the MIA double ring ditch G1013/G1016). However, at the northern edge of the open-area excavation there was a suggestion that the ditch was sealed by a layer of subsoil (below topsoil G1020), implying that it must have been of some antiquity.

G1003: Probable enclosure ditch and its fills (probably MIA)
*Contexts: 0105, 0106, 0107, 0108, **0109***
Trench: 41

0109 was a curving ditch measuring >11m long x 2.6m wide x 0.82m deep with steep but slightly convex sides breaking gradually into a narrow, flat base. It was possibly part of a penannular ring ditch, although significantly it was not seen in adjacent Trench 40.

The ditch contained a sequence of four fills:

0108: The primary fill was compact, mid orangey brown silty clay containing frequent small to medium fragments of chalk & flint and occasional small fragments of charcoal.

0107: Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent rust-coloured speckling. It contained occasional small to medium fragments of flint, small fragments of animal bone, charcoal, heat-altered flint and 4 sherds of MIA pottery (22g).

0106: Compact, light orangey greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small to medium fragments of flint and moderate to frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk.

0105: The upper (surviving) fill was compact, mid orangey greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small to medium fragments of flint and chalk, fired-cracked flint, and 3 sherds of MIA pottery (9g). This fill was sampled for environmental analysis (sample <1>).

G1004: Pit and its fills (undated / prehistoric?)
Contexts: 0113/0450, 0114/0643, ***0115/0550***
Trench: 47 and excavation

The pit was an irregular oval, 2.10m x 1.42m x 0.50m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its primary fill 0114/0643 was firm, mid greyish or orangey brown silty clay with moderate angular and rounded flints. Upper fill 0113/0450 was compact, dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small angular and rounded flints, flecks of charcoal and some heat-altered flint. The date and function of the pit are unknown but the presence of a small amount of heat-fractured flint suggests that it was prehistoric.

G1005: Pit and its fills (undated)
Contexts: 0116/0574, 0117, ***0118/0575***
Trench: 44 and excavation

0118/0575 was an oval pit, 1.70m x 1.10m x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its primary fill 0117 was firm, mid greyish brown clay with no inclusions and is interpreted as a water-laid deposit. Secondary fill 0116/0574 was firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments of animal bone (some burnt) and two small fragments of fired clay. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G1006: Pit and its fill (undated)
Contexts: ***0121****, 0122*
Trench: 47

0121 was a sub-oval pit measuring 1.60m long x 0.50m wide x 0.24m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill 0120 was compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty clay with no inclusions. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G1007: Pit and its fill (Roman or later)
Contexts: 0125, ***0126***
Trench: 47

0126 was an oval pit measuring 0.68m x 0.60m x 0.18m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill 0125 was firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay containing frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk, occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal, a tiny sherd of MIA pottery (1g), a small piece of probably Roman tile (9g) and occasional small fragments of fired-cracked flint. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G1008: Possible pit (tree root hollow or animal burrow) and its fill (undated)
Contexts: 0127/0719, ***0128/0720***
Trench: 45 and excavation

0128/0720 was an irregular oval in plan, 1.70m x 1.28m x 0.37m deep with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. There was definite rooting or burrowing into the sides of the feature. It was filled with compact, mixed deposits of mid grey clayey silt, light greyish brown chalky clay/silt and light yellowish brown chalky clay/silt (0127/0719) containing occasional pebbles to cobbles of flint and other stone and occasional small fragments of charcoal.

The date and function of the pit are unknown, but it might have been a tree root hollow or animal burrow.

G1009: Pit and its fill (MIA)
Contexts: 0129, ***0132***
Trench: 54

0132 was a sub rectangular pit with rounded corners. It measured 1.70m x 1.00m x 0.40m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base; the base is deeper at its W end. The pit had a single fill 0129: compact, mid to dark grey clayey silt with a slightly fibrous texture. It contained moderate small to medium fragments of flint and flecks to small fragments of charcoal. There were 41 small to medium-sized sherds of MIA pottery (112g) and occasional small to medium fragments of bone, some small to medium fragments of chalk and moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal. This fill was sampled for environmental analysis (sample <2>).

The function of the pit is unknown but it is likely to be associated with the double-ditched enclosure (G1013 / G1016).

G1010: Linear feature and its fill (prehistoric?)
*Contexts: 0130, **0131***
Trench: 49

0131 was a linear feature measuring >2.2m long x 0.65m wide x 0.13m deep with a flattened, U-shaped profile. Its single fill 0130 was firm, mid greyish brown clay/silt containing moderate angular and rounded flints but no cultural material. As recorded, it cut pit 0158/0160 (G1015) although this relationship is considered uncertain.

The date and function of this feature are unknown, but it might have been associated with adjacent pit 0158/0160 (G1015). It was subsequently re-excavated as 0389 (fill 0389) and is interpreted as part of pit G1035.

G1011: Ditch and its fills (post-medieval)
*Contexts: 0137, **0138**, 0139, 0148, **0149**, 0350, 0351*
Trenches: 55, 59 and excavation

Ditch 0138/0149 was oriented approximately WSW–ENE. It was >31.5m long (extending beyond the LOE to the E) x 1.50m wide and up to 0.55m deep. At the W end it drained into ditch G1012. Its profile varied but was generally steep sided with a broad, flat base. The fills of the ditch generally consisted of firm, brownish grey clay/silt containing varying amounts of chalk, angular and rounded flint and some large cobbles; the nature of these fills suggested that the ditch was backfilled deliberately rather than allowed to silt up gradually. One or more fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered from fill 0148, and an iron object and fragments of bone came from fill 0137.

G1012: Ditch and its fills (post-medieval)
*Contexts: 0140, 0141, **0142**, 0150, **0151**, 0161, **0162**, 0348, 0349*
Trenches: 56, 58, 59 and excavation

Linear ditch 0142/0151/0162 was oriented WNW–ENE. It measured >99m long (extending beyond the LOE in both directions) x 2.30m wide and 0.76m deep and was generally steep sided with a narrow base. There is uncertain evidence for a stepped profile on the N side of the ditch.

The ditch was investigated at four locations, each of which revealed a single fill of compact, light brownish grey clay/silt containing occasional small to medium fragments of chalk & flint and flecks of charcoal. Finds included occasional small fragments of brick and tile, some fragments of fired clay, an iron nail, occasional oyster, bone and a piece of clay tobacco pipe stem.

G1013: Outer ring ditch (MIA)
Contexts: 0145, 0175, 0364, 0595, 0691, 0693, 0729, 0739, 0769 (segment), 0789 (segment), 0791 (segment), 0803, 0806, 0807 (segment), 0819, 0833, 0837, 0850,

This was a penannular ditch enclosing an oval area of approximately 13.3m NW-SE x 14.0m SW-NE. There was a single break of approximately 3.6m to the SE. The ditch varied in width from 0.70m to 1.75m, being narrower to the NE of the entrance, and its profile varied from almost V-shaped to U-shaped with a broad base. The terminus to the S of the entrance was square cut with an almost vertical end. The ditch had a surviving depth of up to 0.95m deep but was much shallower in places, notably towards the terminus to the NE of the entrance (0.45m). There were several low ridges in the base of the ditch divided it into sections, and neighbouring sections were sometimes dug to different depths. These features suggest that the ditch might originally have been dug as a series of disconnected arcing segments that were later re-dug to form a continuous ditch.

The ditch contained more complicated sequences of fills compared to those of the inner ring ditch G1016. These varied from a single, apparently homogeneous fill in the terminus to the N of the entrance to a sequence of five distinct fills in the terminus to the S of the entrance. These have been divided into primary silting and initial phase of use (G1109), secondary use (G1110) and secondary use/disuse (G1111).

G1014: Pit and its fill (prehistoric)
*Contexts: 0146, **0147***
Trench: 49

0147 was an oval pit measuring >1m long x 1.0m wide x 0.24m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Its single fill 0146 was firm, dark greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal and small to medium fragments of hat-fractured flint and other heat-altered stones. There are some small fragments of possible CBM or fired clay. This fill was sampled for environmental analysis (sample <3>).

The date and function of the pit are uncertain. However, it is located adjacent to prehistoric enclosure ditch G1013 and is likely to be contemporary with it. Note that the fill of this pit is similar to fill 0157 in nearby pit G1015. This pit was re-recorded in the excavation as 0826 (G1104).

G1015: Pit and its fills (MIA?)
*Contexts: 0156, 0157, 0158, 0159, **0160***
Trench: 49

0160 was a large but shallow pit of uncertain plan measuring >1.75m x 5.0m x up to 0.60m deep. It had irregular but generally gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into an undulating base. 0158 was interpreted originally as a later (overlying) feature but is now considered to represent the interface between successive fills of pit 0160.

The function of this feature is unclear, although it might have been a small clay extraction pit or reservoir. The pit contains a sequence of three fills, described below:

The earliest fill (0159) appeared to have been tipped in from the N side of the pit. It was a mixed deposit of firm, mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt (70%) and small to medium fragments of flint (30%). This fill was sampled for environmental analysis (sample <5>).

The second fill, 0157, was a charcoal-rich deposit of moderately compacted, very dark brownish black clay/silt (60%) mixed with small to medium fragments of fired-cracked flint and other heat-altered stones (40%). There are some small fragments of possible CBM or fired clay. This deposit appears to have been tipped in from the S side of the pit. This fill was sampled for environmental analysis (sample <4>). It was subsequently excavated to the E as 0385/0413 (G1036).

The third and upper fill, 0156, is firm, dark brownish grey clay/silt containing occasional small to medium fragments of chalk but no cultural material.

G1016: Inner ring ditch (MIA)
Contexts: 0166, 0184, 0297, 0298 (segment), 0591, 0602, 0692, 0704, 0707, 0717, 0796, 0808, 0816, 0841

This was a penannular ditch enclosing a circular area of approximately 10.6m in diameter and with a break of approximately 3m to the SE. The ditch was generally about 0.7m to 0.8m in width, with a steep-sided, V-shaped profile and a narrow, flattened or rounded base. In the NW half of the ditch the upper part of its inner edge was slightly less steep, giving it a flared profile and a maximum width of 1.4m. At the terminus to the S of the entrance the ditch was particularly narrow, at about 0.60m.

The ditch was 0.60m to 0.95m deep, being deepest in its southern section. Generally the ditch contained an upper and a lower fill, although at a couple of locations the sequence was more complicated than this. However, the fills of the ditch, described previously as part of G1016, have been divided into two groups: G1107 (primary fills) and G1108 (secondary fills/disuse).

0602 was a small stake hole in the base of the ditch at the terminus to the S of the entrance. It was sub rectangular and measured 0.20m x 70mm x 01.2m. It was filled with the same material as the base of the ditch.

G1017: Parish boundary ditch and its fills (post-medieval–modern)
*Contexts: 0167, 0168, 0169, **0170**, 0176, 0177, 0178, 0179, 0180, **0181,** 0187*
Trenches: 49, 53 and excavation

Linear ditch 0170/0181 was oriented approximately NW–SE. It was >89m long (extending beyond the LOE in both directions) by up to 2.6m wide and generally about 1m deep with steep sides and a broad, uneven base.

The ditch was investigated in detail at two locations, each of which revealed similar sequences of deposits:

The primary fills (0169 in ditch 0170, and 0180 in ditch 0181) were soft, moist, light greyish brown clay/silt with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk, and occasional small to medium pebbles and angular flint fragments. These deposits were assumed to be derived from the weathering of the sides and base of the ditch. 0169 produced a piece of post-medieval roof tile (83g).

Secondary fills (0178 & 0179 in ditch 1081, and 0168 in ditch 0170) were deposits of greyish brown or brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional small to medium fragments of chalk and rounded or angular flints. Small amounts of cultural material from these deposits include a glass bottle and fragments of post-medieval roof tile from fill 0168 and fragments of roof tile and clay tobacco pipe stem from fill 0179.

These secondary deposits were overlaid at both locations by a thin (20mm) deposit of charcoal-rich soil (0177 and 0187). This is thought to represent either evidence for 'ditch burning' or the accumulation of blown or rain-washed debris from stubble burning in the adjacent fields.

The upper fills (0167 in ditch 0170, and 0176 in ditch 0181) were deposits of clayey silt containing occasional small to medium fragments of chalk and rounded or angular flints. They both produced a small amount of post-medieval roof tile.

G1018: Pit and its fill (unknown)
*Contexts: 0171, **0172***
Trench: 64

0172 was a small, pear-shaped pit measuring 1.25m x 1.00m x 0.20m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Its fill 0171 was compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints and chalk fragments but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

Group 1019: Soil horizon
Context: 0185
Trench: 49

A layer of compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.20m thick extended the length of Trench 49. It sealed all prehistoric features but was cut by post-medieval/modern ditch G1017. It was overlaid by modern topsoil G1020. The deposit contained occasional pebbles / angular flints and small to medium fragments of chalk, but no cultural material was found. It was subsequently identified as part of deposit G1100.

G1020: Ploughsoil (modern)
Context: 0101

The modern ploughsoil 0101 was mid brownish grey clayey silt extended site-wide and was 0.20–0.30m thick. Plough marks in the underlying natural stratum indicated clearly that modern ploughing had been deep enough to truncate all archaeological features and remove any evidence that might have existed for former land surfaces.

G1021: Ring ditch associated with roundhouse (Middle Iron Age)
*Contexts: 0198, 0199, 0200 (segment), **0204**, 0205, 0206 (segment), 0207, 0208 (segment), 0209, 0210 (segment), 0211, 0212, **0213**, 0214 (segment), **0215**, 0216, 0217 (segment), 0219, 0220, 0221 (segment), 0226 (segment), 0227, 0234, 0235, 0241, 0242, 0243 (segment), 0299 (segment), 0300, **0301**, **0303**, 0316*

Ring ditch G1021 was penannular, enclosing a circular area with a diameter of approximately 10m. The ditch had two (or possibly three) causeways, the widest of which (at approximately 3.7m) was to the SE and in line with the long axis of the oval alignment of postholes representing roundhouse G1024. An apparent break in the ditch to the NE (1.65m wide) was possibly caused by modern truncation since the surviving depth of the ditch to either side of the break was negligible. A 1.5m break to the SSW was real, since the ditch was deeper here and had well defined termini.

Assuming that the break to the NE was created by modern truncation, the ring ditch had two elements – a longer, horseshoe-shaped section and a shorter section to the S. Generally the horseshoe-shaped part of the ditch was narrow (up to 0.90m wide) and shallow (up to 0.36m deep but petering out to the N) with a U-shaped profile. Its principal fill was stiff, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing chalk and flint fragments but little cultural material; a single, small (1g) fragment of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered, with a small assemblage of animal bone and heat-altered flint; two small fragments of post-medieval roof tile were obviously intrusive. At some locations a lower fill of weathered natural was recorded.

The shorter section of the ring ditch was considerably wider and deeper (up to 1.60m wide x 0.90m deep) and appeared to have been re-cut on at least one occasion. It was deeper at its E end with a pronounced depression in its base, suggested that it might have served as a sump; the ditch was certainly able to retain water after rainfall. Some of the fills from this part of the ring ditch (0211, 0212 and 0300) were relatively rich in finds, producing thirty-three fragments (159g) of abraded middle Iron Age pottery and some animal bone and heat-fractured flint. A small (7g) sherd of Romano-British pottery from one of the upper fills 0234 is assumed to have been intrusive.

G1022: Ring ditch and its fills (MIA)
*Contexts: 0268 (segment), 0273, 0281–0283, 0284 (segment), 0285, 0286, 0287 (segment), 0288, **0289**, 0359–0361, **0362**, 0363 (segment), 0368–0370, 0371 (segment), **0372**, 0390 (segment), 0391–0393, 0398 (segment), 0399–0401, 0412 (segment), 0417–0419, 0425–0427, 0431 (segment), 0432–0441*

This group has been redefined as **G1072 and G1076**

G1023: Ditch and its fills (MIA)
*Contexts: **0259**, 0277 (segment), 0380 (segment)*

0259 was a slightly curving ditch oriented approximately NW–SE and measuring >5.60m long x up to 2.40m wide x up to 0.90m deep; it had a broad, rounded terminus to the NW and extended beyond the LOE to the SE. Its profile varied as follows: for much of its length the profile was almost V-shaped, with a base that varied between rounded and squared (re-cut?). The S edge of the ditch was truncated at this end, but a maximum width of *c.* 1.5m can be estimated. Towards the NW terminus of the ditch it became wider (up to 2.40m), with progressively shallower sides and a more rounded profile.

It is possible that this broad, relatively shallow 'terminus' was in fact a large pit truncating the butt-end of an earlier ditch.

The ditch contained a clear sequence of (generally) three fills, described as G1096 to G1098.

G1024: Possible roundhouse (MIA)

*Contexts: 0304, **0305**, **0306**, 0307, 0308, **0309**, **0312**, 0313, **0314**, 0315, 0331, **0332**, 0335, **0336**, **0506**, 0507, **0508**, 0509*

A probable roundhouse was recorded in the NW corner of the excavated area. It was represented by an oval alignment of nine postholes (G1024) surrounded by a penannular, causewayed ditch (G1021).

The postholes varied considerably in their forms and dimensions but were generally shallow due to modern truncation; it is possible that a further two postholes (on the NE side of the oval) were removed by ploughing. The oval measured approximately 6.8m x 4.6m, with its long axis oriented NW–SE. The posthole centres were fairly evenly spaced at intervals of approximately 1.8m. One of the postholes 0336 produced four small sherds (11g) of earlier Bronze Age pottery. 0305 produced seven sherds (16g) of abraded MIA pottery and a worked flint flake. 0312 contained two sherds (4g) of MIA pottery.

G1025: Ditch and its fills (Uncertain date)
*Contexts: **0345**, 0346, 0347 (segment), 0352 (segment), 0353, 0357 (segment), 0358, 0377 (segment), 0378, 0446 (segment), 0447, 0544 (segment), 0545, 0548 (segment), 0549, 0558 (segment), 0559, 0565, 0617, 0647 (segment), 0648, 0674 (segment), 0675, 0667 (segment), 0668 (segment), 0669, 0670, 0747, 0775*

Ditch 0345 was oriented SSW–NNE and extended the length of the excavated area. It was >116m long x up to 1.35m wide x up to about 0.60m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Several 'segments' were excavated, mostly revealing a single fill of (generally) mid greyish brown silty clay. Many segments (mainly in the southern half of the ditch) produced occasional to moderate abraded fragments of MIA pottery, with the slightly larger fragments occurring where the ditch cut through the earlier 'double ring ditch' feature. Other finds included small amounts of fired clay, worked and heat-fractured flint, a few very small fragments of Roman and post-medieval CBM and a small fragment of Roman pottery.

The fills and their inclusions are described below, from S to N:

0378: Friable, dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent small fragments of chalk and occasional flint but no finds (segment 0377)

0346: Compact, dark greyish brown clay with frequent flint, occasional chalk, five sherds (8g) of MIA pottery and a flint blade (segment 0347)

0353: Firm, mid brown silty clay with 12 sherds (15g) of MIA pottery, one fragment (7g) of indeterminate mammal bone and a shell fragment (segment 0352)

0355: Firm, mid brown silty clay with 12 sherds 912g) of MIA pottery, 11 fragments (8g) of fired clay ands one fragment (1g) of post-medieval CBM (segment 0354)

0358: Firm, mid brown silty clay with 14 sherds (10g) of MIA pottery, a small sherd of Roman pottery, five fragments (only 2g) of post-medieval CBM and two fragments (2g) of indeterminate mammal bone (segment 0357)

0447: Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, moderate chalk fragments, one sherd (1g) of MIA pottery and one fragment (10g) of indeterminate mammal bone (segment 0446)

0559: Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, 17 sherds (115g) of MIA pottery, three fragments of fired clay, four fragments (10g) of indeterminate mammal bone and a small piece (3g) of Roman CBM (segment 0558)

0565: Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay. Freq chalk flecks, 12 sherds (67g) of MIA pottery and 4 fragments (10g) of fired clay (fill N of segment 0558; = 0559)

0669: Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with eight sherds (53g) of MIA pottery, 14 fragments (42g) of fired clay, moderate heat-fractured flint and two fragments (13g) of bone (segment 0668)

0675: Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk, 13 sherds (45g) of MIA pottery, 11 fragments (53g) of indeterminate mammal bone and occasional heat-fractured flint (segment 0674)

0545: Friable, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with three sherds (12g) of MIA pottery, 18 fragments (37g) of bone (x9 mammal, x1 cattle) and occasional heat-fractured flint (segment 0544)

0549: Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks but no finds (segment 0548)

0648: Plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds (segment 0647)

0747: Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk, three sherds (8g) of MIA pottery and occasional heat-fractured flint (segment 0617)

0670: Plastic, dark greyish brown silty clay with no finds (upper fill in segment 0667)

0775: Plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds (lower fill in segment 0667)

G1026: Ditch and its fills (MIA)
*Contexts: **0420**, 0421, 0422*

Ditch 0420 was slightly curvilinear, measuring >5.3m long x generally 1.6m wide x 0.50m deep with moderately steep sides but an irregular profile and a narrow concave base. It ran beyond the LOE to the E and had a rounded terminus to the N.

It had two fills. The lower fill 0421 was compact, light yellowish grey clay with frequent small to large fragments of chalk, occasional fired clay (3 fragments, 18g) and eight fragments (44g) of indeterminate mammal bone. The upper fill 0422 was compact, dark yellowish brown silty clay with moderate small to large fragments of chalk, five sherds (30g) of MIA pottery, occasional fired clay (2 fragments, 12g) and eight fragments (90g) of mammal bones that included cattle.

G1027: Re-cut of inner ring ditch, and its fills (entrance blocking) (MIA)
*Contexts: **0599**, 0600, 0601, **0811**, 0812*

When the inner and outer ring ditches (G1013/G1016) were almost filled a shallower ditch 0599/0811 was dug across the SE entrance of the inner ring ditch G1016. It was approximately 6m long x up to 0.62m wide x 0.36m deep, with an almost U-shaped profile.

0600 was a thin (5mm) basal fill of soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with no finds confined to the W end of the ditch. Generally the ditch was filled with 0601/0812: mid to dark grey (with orangey brown mottling) silty clay. 0601 (at the W end of the ditch) produced six sherds (39g) of MIA pottery, a small piece (1g) of post-medieval CBM, two fragments (43g) of fired clay, a fragment of heat-fractured flint and 18 fragments (80g) of mammal bone that included at least four sheep/goat bones. There were no finds from 0811, at the eastern terminus of the ditch.

G1028: Unspecified cut and its fill(s) (MIA)
*Contexts: 0615, 0618, **0689***

0689 was a short, linear feature measuring >2m long (removed to W by a later ditch) x 0.47m wide x 0.28m deep, with a U-shaped profile and a rounded terminus to the E. Although the relationship was not seen clearly in plan, in section it was obvious that 0689 truncated inner ring ditch G1016.

Its fill 0615/0618 was friable to firm, dark grey silty clay. 0615 produced nine sherds (28g) of MIA pottery and 14 fragments (23g) of indeterminate mammal bones.

The function of cut 0689 is unclear – it was probably not (as thought originally) a re-cut of the inner ring ditch.

G1029: Large pit and its fills (MIA)
*Contexts: **0456**, 0457, 0630 (segment), 0631 (segment), 0632, 0633, 0634, 0635, 0636, 0637, 0638*

Pit 0456 was irregular in plan, measuring 3.90m x 3.50m x up to 1.25m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of four distinct fills:

0638: Basal fill, seen only in the SW quadrant (segment 0630) was friable, light orangey brown clayey silt without finds.

0632/0637: The second fill was friable, light brownish grey sandy clay. Two sherds (37g) of MIA pottery, a worked flint flake, two fragments of heat-altered flint and some animal bone (312 fragments, 69g). A band of charcoal flecks separated this deposit from underlying fill 0638.

0633/0636: Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with 26 sherds (93g) of MIA pottery and an undiagnostic (1g) prehistoric sherd, 24 fragments (141g) of fired clay, some animal bone, worked flints and heat-altered flint.

0457/0634/0635: The upper fill was friable, dark greyish brown silty clay containing 64 sherds (203g) of MIA pottery, four worked flints, forty fragments of heat-altered flint (857g) and some animal bone.

G1030: Pit and its fills (probably later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age?)
*Contexts: **0663**, 0664, **0665**, 0666, 0676, 0677, 0748, 0749*

Pit 0663/0665 was sub circular, measuring 3.60m x 3.30m x 0.75m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fills appeared to represent slow silting rather than deliberate backfilling.

0664: Compact, light brownish blue sandy clay with frequent chalk, moderate medium to large stones and flecks to small fragments of charcoal but no finds.

0666: Combination of 0664/0748/0749

0676: Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate stones, three fragments (8g) of MIA pottery and two fragments of animal bone. Recorded in NW quadrant, and equated to 0748/0749 in SE quadrant.

0677: Loose, light brownish grey chalky clay, with no finds.

0748: Compact, mid bluish brown sandy clay with frequent small to large stones and chalk fragments, mod charcoal, seven small fragments (9g) of pottery (LNEBA), some animal bone and shell.

0749: Compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal, moderate pebbles and chalk, 33 fragments (120g) of pottery (LNEBA), some heat-altered flint and animal bone.

The forty small sherds (129g) of LNEBA (Beaker period) pottery (2600–1800 BC) were all recovered from the SE excavated quadrant of the pit. The three fragments of MIA pottery came from the NW quadrant, which was disturbed by a modern land drain; it is possible therefore that the later pottery was intrusive. However, an Iron Age spindlewhorl SF5017 came from fill 0748 in the SE quadrant.

G1031: Unspecified cut feature and its fills (MIA)
*Contexts: 0263, **0264**, 0265, **0266**, 0397*

Two shallow and irregular, superimposed cuts (0264 & 0266) are interpreted as parts of the same feature. It was generally oval, measuring 2.50m x 1.80m x 0.24m deep, with mostly shallow sides and an irregular base that was markedly deeper (up to 0.46m) in the western half. In this area there was also some undercutting of the sides, which led the excavator to suggest that this was a tree hollow.

Fill 0397 was only 70mm thick and was confined to the deeper, kidney-shaped depression in the western half of the feature; it was compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal, 13 sherds (29g) of MIA pottery, a flint flake, five fragments (104g) of mammal bone that included part of a cattle scapula. The rest of the depression was filled with 0265 – compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal, 41 sherds (86g) of MIA pottery, occasional heat-fractured flint and six mammal bones, including part of a cattle ulna. The shallower part of the cut was filled with 0263 – compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk, frequent charcoal, 201 sherds (299g) of MIA pottery (including much that was broken in situ), some heat-fractured flint and five fragments (64g) of animal bone, including one cattle ulna fragment.

G1032: Pit and its fill (MIA)
*Contexts: **0394**, 0395*

Pit 0394 was oval, measuring 1.80m x 1.10m x 0.10m deep with shallow sides becoming imperceptible to the N. It cut ring ditch G1072. Its single fill 0395 was firm, light brown silty clay with moderate medium to large flints, 66 sherds (97g) of MIA pottery, eight struck flints and four fragments of heat-fractured flint.

G1033: Pit and its fills (MIA)
*Contexts: **0402**, 0403, 0404*

0402 was an oval pit located just outside the entrance to the 'double ring ditch' G1013/G1016. It measured 1.40m x 1.10m x 0.50m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its lower fill 0403 (90mm thick) was compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint and 15 sherds (13g) of MIA pottery. Upper fill 0404 was compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk, occasional charcoal, four sherds (11g) of MIA pottery.

G1034: Water pit / sump and its fills (MIA?)
*Contexts: 0410, 0713, 0750, 0751, 0762 (timber), 0783, 0784, **0785**, 0815*

Another relatively small oval pit 0751/0785 was dug through infill deposits (G1036). It measured approximately 1.8m x 1.1m and was at least 1.0m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a sequence of fills that contained small amounts of MIA and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery as well as animal bone, worked flint and heat-altered flint.

0750/0784: The basal fill was compact, mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt (up to 0.36m thick). 0784 produced 43 sherds (208g) of MIA pottery and nine tiny fragments (1g) of mammal bone. 0750 produced six fragments (70g) of mammal bone.

0815: Firm, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with moderate sand lenses, 0.20m thick. It produced 13 sherds (12g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and eight fragments (108g) of mammal bone, including at least one cattle bone. The environmental sample <55> was notable only for the presence of charred seeds of blackthorn (P*runus spinosa* L.)

0783: Compact, mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt, up to 0.33m thick. It produced two sherds (1g) of possible MIA pottery and moderate heat-fractured flint.

0410/0713: The upper fill was compact, mid orangey greyish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick. 0410 produced five sherds (51g) of MIA pottery, a flint flake, a small amount of heat-fractured flint and 15 fragments (78g) of mammal bone, including at least two cattle bones.

Timber 0762 was at the interface between deposit 0750, /0784 and 0411 (G1035).

Total MIA pottery from G1034: 48 sherds, 259g (plus 15 sherds, 13g, undiagnostic prehistoric pot)

G1035: Reservoir and its primary fills (MIA?)
*Contexts: 0269, **0270**, 0271, **0272**, 0295, **0296**, **0387**, 0388, **0389**, 0411, 0555, 0557, **0697**, 0761, 0855, **0856**, 0857, 0858, **0859***

0697 was a large, irregularly shaped pit measuring approximately 10.3m NW–SE by 7.25m SW–NE and at least 2.2m deep. Generally it had moderately steep (though slightly irregular) sides breaking gradually into a flat base; at the NW end it had a wide but relatively shallow 'shelf' that might have facilitated access to the pit. Several shallow and sloping 'lobes' (0270, 0272, 0389, 0859) around the edge of the pit were probably gullies eroded by human/animal traffic or by surface water draining into the pit. Some of these gullies might have been associated with a later phase of use of the pit – the stratigraphic evidence was sometimes unclear.

The base of the pit was filled to a depth of approximately 0.44m by 0855, which is thought to represent primary silting in standing water. It was compact, mid bluish grey clay with brownish patches and occasional small fragments of chalk and flecks of probable charcoal. There were no finds other than three very small fragments (1g) of indeterminate mammal bone recovered from an environmental sample. The sample also contained uncharred seeds, notably bramble and elder, with lesser quantities of mallow and blackthorn.

The primary silting 0855 was sealed by deposits 0411/0557 and 0555, which are thought to have derived from the weathering/slumping of the sides of the pit:

0411: Compact, light orangey grey clay with frequent chalk flecks, moderate chalk fragments and charcoal flecks, seven sherds (37g) of MIA pottery, 14 fragments (31g) of indeterminate mammal bones and occasional heat-fractured flint and terrestrial snail shell fragments that included *Discus*, a woodland/shade species.

0557: As above, containing three struck flints, some heat-fractured flint, eight fragments (162g) of mammal bone that included two cattle and a pig/boar, and occasional snail shells.

0555: This deposit was confined to the upper part of the eastern edge of pit 0697. It was compact, mid orangey brown silty clay with 38 sherds (119g) of MIA pottery.

0269: The fill of gully 0270 was compact, mid greyish greenish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, producing one sherd (7g) of residual EBA pottery.

0271: The fill of gully 0272 was firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and one fragment (4g) of cattle bone

0388: The fill of gully 0389 was compact, mid orangey brown clay/silt with no finds.

0858: The fill of gully 0859 was firm, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with no finds.

0296 was an isolated posthole recognised in the base of cut 0387. It was circular, 0.32m wide x 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill 0295 was not recorded.

Timber 0761 was lying at the interface between 0411 and 0855

0856 was a small cut in the side of pit 0697, which might have been a 'step'. It was filled with loose, dark brownish grey silty sand with no finds (0857).

Total MIA pottery from G1035: 49 sherds, 156g

G1036: Secondary fills of reservoir G1035 (MIA?)
Contexts: 0385, 0386, 0413, 0414, 0416, 0428, 0696, 0698 (interface), 0712, 0786, 0787, 0793

See also G1015

Once pit G1042 had been filled completely further infilling of quarry / reservoir G1035 occurred. This phase of activity was represented by a vertical sequence of deposits derived from both natural accumulation and deliberate dumping – the latter demonstrated by the presence of large amounts of heat-altered flint and charcoal. Small amounts of MIA pottery were present also. Note that 0698 was regarded on site as a re-cut of the original pit, but is now interpreted as the interface between G1042 and G1036.

0428: Localised deposit of compact, charcoal rich silt, 0.15m thick, with no finds. Probably equates to 0712 and 0786.

0712: Localised deposit of compact, charcoal-rich silt, 0.15m thick, containing a fragment of heat-fractured flint and seven fragments (48g) of mammal bone (including two cattle and two pig/boar bones). Seals pit 0755 and probably equates to 0428 and 0786.

0786: Localised deposit of soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal but no finds. Probably equates to 0428 and 0712.

0416/0787: Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with obvious laminations suggesting that it was a water-laid deposit. 0416 produced one sherd (1g) of MIA pottery, a piece of heat-fractured flint and four fragments (38g) of indeterminate mammal bone.

0793: Compact, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay (up to 0.20m thick) with frequent chalk and moderate flint fragments, two sherds (18g) of MIA pottery and a flint flake.

0414: Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk, moderate flint, seven sherds (36g) of MIA pottery, a flint shatter piece and 11 fragments (66g) of mammal bone, including at least one cattle bone. Up to 0.56m thick, sealing earlier deposits and extending up the sides of the pit.

0386/0696: This deposit was confined to the shallower 'step' at the W end of the pit. It was soft to compact, light to mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal; orangey brown striations suggest deposition by water. 0386 produced two sherds (6g) of MIA pottery.

0385/0413: Compact, dark grey clayey silt 65% and heat-fractured flint/stone 35%, with frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments but no finds. It was up to 0.40m thick and was confined to the southern edge of the pit, including the shallow 'step' at the W end; it was apparently tipped in from that side. It was seen originally as 0157 (G1015) in Evaluation Trench 49.

Total MIA pottery from G1036: 12 sherds, 161g

Total MIA pottery from G1042: 141 sherds, 102g

G1037: Pit and its fills
Contexts: ***0510****, 0511, 0512*

Pit 0510 was circular, measuring 1.45m wide x 0.75m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 0511, in the base and against the sides of the pit, was compact, mid brown silty clay with moderate small to medium fragments of chalk and flint and occasional charcoal but no finds. Upper fill 0512 was firm, dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal, eleven sherds (164g) of MIA pottery, some fired clay (4 fragments, 102g retained), burnt flint and other stone, a flint flake and 25 fragments (96g) of animal bone including cattle and sheep/goat.

G1038: Pit and its fill (MIA)
Contexts: ***0560****, 0561*

Pit 0560 was irregular (heart-shaped) measuring 1.0m x 0.80m x 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. Its single fill 0561 was soft, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, 37 sherds (183g) of MIA pottery (some broken *in situ*), occasional fired clay (1 fragment, 3g retained) and eight fragments (24g) of indeterminate mammal bone.

G1039: Pits and its fills (MIA)
Contexts: ***0678****, 0679, 0758*

Pit 0678 was located inside the 'double ring ditch' G1013/G1016, but its relationship with that monument is unknown. It was pear-shaped, measuring 1.78m x up to 1.20m x 0.21m deep with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its lower fill 0758 was compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt (0.12m thick) containing frequent small to large fragments of fired clay (207 fragments, 2002g) and flecks to small fragments of charcoal, moderate small to medium fragments (26, 443g) of MIA pottery, occasional heat-fractured flint and 14 fragments (84g) of indeterminate mammal bones. It had a compacted upper surface at the interface with overlying fill 0679. 0679 was friable, very dark grey clayey silt with frequent small to large fragments of fired clay (84, 569g), occasional medium-sized fragments of MIA pottery (17, 84g), frequent charcoal flecks, some heat-fractured flint, two flint flakes and 12 fragments (69g) of animal bone (including three cattle bones).

G1040: Cooking pit and its fills (MIA)
Contexts: ***0699****, 0700, 0701*

Pit 0699 was oval, measuring 0.80m x 0.74m x 0.17m deep with vertical sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base. Its lower fill 0701 consisted of small to large (up to 100mm) cobbles and stone fragments (mostly sandstone?), some of which were fire-cracked, especially near the base (90%), in a soil matrix of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks. It contained two sherds (18g) of MIA pottery and occasional flecks and

small fragments of fired clay. Upper fill 0700 was soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal and occasional pebbles but no finds.

This was almost certainly a roasting pit. Unfortunately its fills were not sampled for environmental analysis.

G1041: Pit and its fill (MIA)
Contexts: 0730, 0731, 0732, 0733

Pit 0733 was oval, measuring 1.40m x 1.00m x 0.40m deep with very steep sides breaking sharply into a slightly concave base. It was located outside but near the SE entrance to the 'double ring ditch' and was probably contemporary with it. The pit contained a sequence of three fills, all with evidence of scorching though not necessarily *in situ*:

0732: The basal fill was compact, dark orangey brown clayey silt with 25 fragments (94g) of MIA pottery (some broken in situ), some charcoal and a small fragment of animal bone.

0731: The middle fill was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal but no finds.

0730: The upper fill was soft, dark brown to black sandy silt with 37 sherds (206g) of MIA pottery, occasional fired clay (1, 7g), two flint flakes, a small amount of heat-fractured flint and nine fragments (37g) of mammal bone, including cattle and sheep/goat.

G1042: Water pit / sump and its fills (MIA?)
*Contexts: 0752, 0753, 0754, **0755**, 0759, 0760, 0788*

After the partial infilling of pit G1035 a smaller, oval pit 0755 was dug within it. This measured approximately 2.2m x 1.7m and was at least 0.70m deep, with steep to vertical or under-cut sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of distinct fills (described below in stratigraphic order), the lowest of which produced a large quantity of small pottery fragments of possible MIA date. It is likely that this pit was dug as a sump.

0754: The basal fill was firm, mid bluish brownish grey silty clay, up to 0.20m thick. It produced 140 fragments (85g) of possible MIA pottery (all from sample 91), some charcoal flecks, 11 fragments (40g) of mostly indeterminate mammal bone (x1 sheep/goat tooth) and five fragments of burnt bone (3g). This deposit is assumed to have accumulated in standing water.

0753: Compact, dark brownish grey silty clay (0.20m thick) containing seven fragments (31g) of mostly indeterminate mammal bone (one sheep/goat).

0752: Firm, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.34m thick, with one sherd (17g) of MIA pottery, a flint flake and five fragments (134g) of mammal bone, including at least one cattle.

0788: The upper fill (recorded only in section) was friable, mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.36m thick, with no inclusions.

Timber fragments 0759 and 0760 were lying on the base of the cut (or were perhaps in the underlying deposit).

G1043: Agricultural feature (probably modern)
*Contexts: 0343, **0344**, 0445, 0449 (segment), 0583, 0584 (segment)*

Linear ditch/trench 0344 was oriented NW–SE, on a similar orientation to and 18m S of parish boundary ditch G1017. It was >89.5m long x up to 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled with hard, mid greyish brown silty clay that produced one fragment of post-medieval brick (not retained).

G1044: Agricultural feature (probably modern)
*Contexts: 0333, **0334***

Linear ditch/trench 0334 was oriented NW–SE. It was >26.40m long x 0.50m wide x 0.36m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a concave base, and a rounded terminus to the SE. Fill 0333 was hard, mid greyish brown with orange mottling silty clay, containing a small fragment of post-medieval brick.

G1045: Possible enclosure ditch (uncertain date but probably MIA)
*Contexts: **0471**, 0472, **0473**, 0474*

Two shallow, curvilinear ditches/gullies might have been part of a single enclosure ditch (truncated elsewhere) enclosing an area containing several postholes (G1068) and a large pit (G1029). One of the gullies produced two sherds from the same MIA vessel.

0471: Curvilinear, 4.7m long x up to 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep, with very steep sides and a flat base. Fill 0472 was firm, dark brownish grey clay with moderate small to medium flints, occasional charcoal, two sherds (13g) of MIA pottery and three fragments of animal bone (135g).

0473: Curvilinear, 5.5m long x 0.20m wide x 0.10m deep, with very steep sides and a flat base. Fill 0474 was firm, dark brownish grey clay with moderate small to medium flints, 12 fragments of animal bone (47g), two fragments of fired clay (81g) and some charcoal.

G1046: Two cremation burials (later Bronze Age)
*Contexts: 0319, **0320**, 0321, **0322***

Two un-urned cremations (0319 in pit 0320 & 0321 in pit 0322), approximately 4m apart, were located approximately 20m S of the ring ditch G1021.

Both deposits contained moderate amounts of cremated human bone representing at least one but presumably two individuals, both mature adults of unknown sex. The quantities of bone in these assemblages are thought to represent only a small proportion of the combusted weight of an average adult skeleton, and this is most likely due to modern truncation.

Pit 0320 was circular, 0.37m in diameter and 0.10m deep with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0319 was hard, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and flecks and small fragments of calcined bone (121g). It produced 13 sherds (7g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and occasional flecks to small fragments of fired clay and heat-altered flint.

Pit 0322 was circular, 0.34m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0321 was hard, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, moderate small fragments of calcined bone (345g), some small fragments of fired clay and heat-altered flint.

G1047: Pit and its fill (MIA)
*Contexts: **0310**, 0311*

Pit 0310 was adjacent to (probably cut by) posthole 0314 (roundhouse G1024). It is unclear if it was associated with the roundhouse structure. The pit was oval, measuring 0.95m x 0.70m x 0.24m deep, with an irregular, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0311 was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and eight sherds (13g) of MIA pottery.

G1048: Pit and its fill (MIA?)
*Contexts: 0237, **0238***

0238 was an elongated oval pit, 1.65m x 0.80m x 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill 0237 was hard, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay containing one small sherd (1g) of MIA pottery and a piece of heat-affected flint. It was stratigraphically later than ring ditch G1021.

G1049: Pit and its fills (undated but probably MIA)
*Contexts: **0201**, 0202, 0203, 0218*

Pit 0201 was pear-shaped, measuring 1.78m x 1.20m x 0.36m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its lower fill 0202 was compact, mid greenish orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk and occasional flint fragments but no cultural material. Upper fill 0203 was compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty sand with frequent heat-affected flint (not kept), moderate charcoal flecks and a small amount of animal bone. The pit cut linear feature 0244 (G1050). 0218 was a localised deposit of compact, light greenish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks but no finds.

G1050: Linear feature and its fill (undated but probably MIA)
*Contexts: **0244**, 0245*

Linear cut 0244 was >1.20m long x up to 0.36m wide x 0.12m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0245 was compact, dark greenish brown silty clay with no finds. It was removed to the S by pit 0238 (G1049), and its function is unknown.

G1051: Pit and its fill (prehistoric)
*Contexts: 0239, **0240***

Pit 0240 was oval, measuring 1.20m x 0.64m x 0.16m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of hard, mid greyish brown silty clay, with no finds. The pit was removed to the E by ring ditch G1021.

G1052: Pit / Posthole and its fill (undated)
*Contexts: **0188**, 0189*

Small pit or posthole 0188 was oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.35m x 90mm deep with a saucer-shaped profile. It was filled with hard, dark brownish orange clay with no finds.

G1053: Three small pits (undated)

Contexts: ***0478****, 0479,* ***0480****, 0481,* ***0482****, 0483*

0478, 0480 & 0482 were three similar and adjacent features that might have had a shared function. However, they were next to natural feature 0484 and might also have had a natural origin.

0478 was oval, 0.43m x 0.27m x 0.16m deep, with vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base.

0480 was oval, 0.38m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile.

0482 was oval or circular, up to 0.40m wide x 0.11m deep, with a U-shaped profile.

They contained similar deposits of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with pebbles, flecks of charcoal and chalk but no finds.

G1054: Three pits and their fills (undated)
Contexts: 0222, ***0223****, 0224,* ***0225****, 0228,* ***0229***

Three similar pits were located just to the N of ring ditch G1021.

0223 was circular, 0.45m wide x 0.13m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.

0225 was circular, 0.52m wide x up to 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a sloping base.

0229 was pear-shaped, 0.76m x 0.60m x 0.14m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile.

All three features were filled with similar deposits of hard, mid brownish grey (with reddish speckling) clay/silt, devoid of finds.

G1055: Two unspecified cut features and their fills (Undated)
Contexts: 0248, ***0249****, 0250,* ***0251***

Two intercutting features were located adjacent to pit group G1054; their date and functions are unknown and it is possible that they were animal burrows.

0249 was a linear cut with rounded ends, measuring 3.06m long x up to 1.0m wide x up to 0.16m deep; it was deepest at the S end. It contained a single fill (0248) of hard, mid greyish brown (with orange streaks) silty clay, with no finds. This fill was similar to those in adjacent pit group G1054.

0251 was a linear cut with a rounded S end, measuring >2m long x 0.40m wide x 70mm deep. It was removed to the N by cut 0249. It contained hard, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional heat-altered flint.

G1056: Seven pits and their fills (undated)
Contexts: 0190, ***0191****,* ***0192****, 0193,* ***0194****, 0195,* ***0196****, 0197,* ***0230****, 0231,* ***0232****, 0233, 0337,* ***0338***

Seven undated pits of varying sizes and dimensions were located to the S of ring ditch G1021. The complete absence of cultural material suggests that some of these features might be of natural origin.

0191: Oval, 1.55m x 0.82m x 0.28m deep, with moderately steep (slightly irregular) sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill 0190 was compact, mid greyish brown (with mid orangey brown striations) silty clay, with no finds.

0192: Oval, 1.20m x 0.60m x 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill 0193 was compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

0194: Circular, 0.70m wide x 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Fill 0195 was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk but no finds.

0196: Circular, 0.58m wide x 0.10m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0197 was compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

0230: Oval, 0.52m x 0.42m x 012m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0231 was compact, mid orangey grey brown silty clay with no finds.

0232: Oval, 0.60m x 0.38m x 0.12m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0233 was compact, mid orangey grey brown silty clay with no finds.

0338: Circular, 0.40m wide x 0.12m deep, with an irregular saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0337 was compact, mid greenish orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

G1057: Pit and its fill (prehistoric)
Contexts: 0329, ***0330***

Pit 0330 was irregular in plan, measuring up to 1.36m wide x 0.15m deep, with an uneven, saucer-shaped profile. Its single fill 0329 was compact, dark greyish orangey brown silty clay with moderate stone, frequent small fragments of charcoal and small lumps of fired clay (not collected), and four small sherds (4g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. The pit was located approximately 12m S of ring ditch G1021.

G1058: Three pits and their fills (undated but probably MIA)
*Contexts: **0246**, 0247, 0252, **0253**, 0254, **0255**, 0256, 0257, **0258***

Three undated pits were located immediately SE of ring ditch G1021. They were probably contemporary with probable roundhouse G1024.

Pit 0246 was oval, measuring 0.96m x 0.78m x 0.10m deep with a saucer-shaped profile. Its single fill 0247 was compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, moderate heat-altered flint and other stone and occasional small fragments of fired clay.

Pit 0253/0255 (duplicate number) was oval, 1.10m x 0.82m x 0.12m deep, with an irregular saucer-shaped profile. Lower fill 0254 was compact, dark greyish orangey brown silty clay with no finds. Upper fill 0252 was compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

Pit 0258 was oval, 1.06m x 0.66m x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its principal fill 0257 was compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty clay with no finds. An upper fill 0256 of off-white chalky clay was also devoid of finds.

G1059: Pit and its fill (prehistoric)
*Contexts: **0487**, 0488*

Pit 0487 was located approximately 9m E of ring ditch G1021. It was oval, measuring up to 0.90m long x 0.60m wide x 0.18m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill 0488 was compact, mid orangey grey clay with a few small fragments of fired clay, flecks of charcoal and a worked flint flake.

G1060: Four pits and their fills (undated)
*Contexts: **0317**, 0318, 0323, **0324**, 0325, **0326**, **0686**, 0687, 0688, 0690*

Four undated pits were located in an area to the SE of ring ditch G1021. They had varying shapes and dimensions and have been grouped for convenience only.

Pit 0317 was oval, 0.27m x 0.22m x 60mm deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0318 was hard, mid to dark grey clay.

Pit 0324 was sub circular, 0.38m wide x 0.18m deep, with an irregular profile. Fill 0323 was compact, mid to dark greenish brown silty clay with no finds.

Pit 0326 was oval, 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.16m deep, with an irregular, saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0325 was compact, mid to dark orangey greenish brown silty clay with no finds.

Pit 0686 was oval, 0.46m x 0.38m x up to 0.80m deep (possibly over-cut), with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of three fills:

Basal fill 0687 was friable, mid grey chalky clay. Middle fill 0688 was friable, mid brown clay with occasional chalk fragments. Upper fill 0690 was firm, light brownish grey chalky clay. None of the fills contained cultural material.

G1061: Two pits and their fills (undated)
*Contexts: **0489**, 0490, **0491**, 0492*

Two small, adjacent pits were located about 17m NE of ring ditch G1021.

Pit 0489 was sub circular or oval, up to 0.90m long x 0.60m wide x 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Fill 0490 was compact, light orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

Pit 0491 was oval, 0.44m x 0.36m x 0.16m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. Fill 0492 was compact, light orangey brown silty clay with no finds.

G1062: Five pits and their fills (undated)
*Contexts: 0569, **0570**, 0571, **0572**, 0573, 0579, 0580, 0581, **0582**, 0603, **0604**, **0722***

This was a loose cluster of five undated pits, two of which were intercutting.

0572 was oval, 0.90m x 0.66m x 0.15m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0571 was firm, mid greyish brown clay silt with no inclusions. The pit was removed to the SW by pit 0570.

0570 was pear-shaped, 0.84m x 0.76m x 0.20m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0569 was firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

0582 was an irregular oval, 1.10m x 0.60m x 50mm deep, with a shallow, saucer-shaped profile. It contained a sequence of three fills, none of which produced finds. 0580 and 0581 were deposits of firm, mid greyish brown clay silt. They were sealed by 0579, a mid yellowish grey silty clay.

0604 was circular measuring 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0603 was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay, with no finds.

0722 was an irregular oval, 1.00m x 0.70m x 0.15m deep with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0573 was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks but no finds.

G1063: Three intercutting pits and their fills (undated)
*Contexts: 0585, **0586**, 0587, **0588**, 0589, **0590***

Three large but shallow pits

0588: Pear-shaped, 1.90m long x up to 1.30m wide x 0.16m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0587 was compact, mid greenish brown silty clay, without finds. 0588 had an intercutting but unclear relationship with pit 0590.

0590: Oval, >0.85m x 1.25m x 0.18m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0589 was compact, mid greenish brown silty clay, without finds.

0586: Oval, 2.20m x 1.0m x 0.18m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0585 was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodules and occasional stone (the latter possibly heat-altered). 0586 cut pits 0588 and 0590.

G1064: Two pits and their fills (undated)
*Contexts: 0339, **0340**, 0341, **0342***

Two small and undated pits were located about 7m SE of cremation burials G1046.

Pit 0340 was oval, 0.60m x 0.40m x 0.12m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0339 was hard, mid greyish brown silty clay, without finds.

Pit 0342 was sub circular with indeterminate edges, measuring 0.50m wide x 90mm deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Its fill 0341 was hard, mid orangey brown (possibly scorched) silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit had diffuse boundaries, suggesting that it might have been a localised area of scorching rather that a cut feature.

G1065: Pit and its fill (prehistoric?)
*Contexts: 0327, **0328***

Pit 0328 located about 8m S of cremation burials G1046. It was oval, 0.85m x 0.70m x 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill 0327 was hard, mid to dark orangey grey silty clay containing frequent small fragments of chalk and charcoal, moderate heat-altered flint (28g collected), occasional small to large angular flints, some fired clay (7g) and part of a cattle long bone (121g).

G1066: Two unspecified cuts and their fills (probable tree root hollows) (MIA or later)
*Contexts: **0641**, 0642, **0661**, 0662*

Two adjacent pit-like features with irregular plans and profiles are interpreted as probable tree root hollows, although both produced MIA pottery and other cultural material. They were adjacent to large pit G1030 and close to a similar feature G1008.

Pit 0661 was irregular, measuring up to 1.58m x 1.05m x 0.41m deep with generally steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill 0662 was compact, mid brownish grey sandy clay containing eight sherds (5g) of MIA pottery, 12 fragments of fired clay (26g), four pieces of heat-altered flint (90g) and 12 fragments of cattle bones (37g).

Pit 0641 was irregular, measuring up to 1.50m x 1.40m x 0.35m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. Its fill 0642 was (unusually) loose, mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and stones, 13 sherds (26g) of MIA pottery (concentrated near the base) and a fragment of heat-altered flint.

G1067: Unspecified cut and its fills (probable tree root hollow)
*Contexts: **0453**, 0454, 0455*

Cut 0453 was irregular, measuring up to 1.76m x 1.04m x 0.24m deep, with irregular sides and an uneven base. Lower fill 0454 was compact, mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk fragments but no finds. Upper fill 0455 was compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecks, but no finds. Its form and its location next to boundary ditch G1017 suggest that it was a tree root hollow.

G1068: Pit/Posthole cluster (undated, but probably MIA)
Contexts: ***0458***, *0459,* ***0460***, *0461, 0462,* ***0463***, *0464,* ***0465***, *0466, 0467,* ***0468***, *0469, 0470,* ***0513***, *0514,* ***0515***, *0516,* ***0517***, *0518,* ***0519***, *0520,* ***0521***, *0522,* ***0523***, *0524,* ***0525***, *0526,* ***0527***, *0528*

A cluster of small pits or postholes was located close to large MIA pit G1029. Most produced no finds although some of them contained frequent charcoal. The date and function of these features are uncertain, but it is likely that they were associated with pit G1029 and nearby ditch/gully G1045.

0458: Oval pit/posthole, 0.42m x 0.36m x 0.26m deep with generally steep sides and a concave base. Fill 0459 was firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. As excavated this feature cut pit G1029, although this relationship was doubtful due to plough disturbance.

0460: Sub circular pit/posthole, 0.28m wide x 0.25m deep, with very steep to vertical sides and a concave base. The central fill 0462 was firm, very dark grey clayey silt with no inclusions. The outer fill 0461 (post packing?) was firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks.

0463: Circular pit/posthole, 0.24m wide x 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. Fill 0464 was firm, mid greyish and yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small fragments of chalk.

0465: Oval pit/posthole, 0.50m x 0.40m x 0.17m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The central fill 0467 was firm, very dark grey clayey silt. The outer fill 0466 (post packing?) was firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks.

0468: Oval pit/posthole, 0.56m x 0.46m x 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The central fill 0470 was firm, very dark grey clayey silt with no inclusions. Outer fill 0469 (post packing?) was firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks.

0513: Oval pit/posthole, 0.36m x 0.20m x 0.10m deep with a U-shaped profile. Fill 0514 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone and frequent charcoal.

0515: Circular pit/posthole, 0.20m wide x 0.21m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Fill 0516 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone and frequent charcoal.

0517: Oval pit/posthole, 0.50m x 0.36m x 0.14m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0518 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flecks and small fragments of charcoal and three small fragments (13g) of MIA pottery.

0519: Oval pit/posthole, 0.26m x 0.22m x 80mm deep with very steep sides and a flat base. Fill 0520 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal.

0521: Sub circular pit/posthole, 0.25m wide x 0.13m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0522 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flecks of charcoal.

0523: Sub circular pit/posthole, 0.22m wide x 0.13m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0524 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt.

0525: Sub circular pit/posthole, 0.15m wide x 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. Fill 0526 was friable, dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

0527: Elongated oval pit, 1.06m x 0.32m x 80mm deep, with a shallow and irregular profile. Fill 0528 was friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks.

G1069: Unspecified cut and its fill (possible tree throw hollow)
Contexts: ***0639***, *0640*

Pit 0639 was an irregular oval in plan, measuring 1.10m x 0.60m x 0.32m deep with an irregular profile. Fill 0640 was (unusually) plastic, mid greyish brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks, a small fragment (7g) of MIA pottery, occasional flecks and a small fragment (3g) of fired clay and two pieces (31g) of heat-altered flint. The function of the feature is unclear: the unusual nature of its fill made it dissimilar to the MIA features on site. Its location close to boundary ditch G1017 suggests that it might have been a tree-throw hollow.

G1070: Four small pits or postholes and their fills (probably MIA)
Contexts: ***0451***, *0452,* ***0529***, *0530, 0531,* ***0532***, *0533, 0534,* ***0540***, *0541, 0542, 0543*

Four small pits or postholes were located a few metres E of MIA pit G1029 and pit/posthole cluster G1068. They all produced small amounts of cultural material, including one with MIA pottery.

0451: Oval pit/posthole, 0.30m x 0.26m x 0.13m deep with a generally U-shaped profile. Single fill 0452 was firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with two fragments (14g) of heat-altered flint and a small (1g) sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery.

0529: Oval pit, 0.57m x 0.44m x 0.12m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Lower fill 0530 was compact, mid orangey grey chalky clay. Upper fill 0531 was compact, dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and flecks to small fragments of fired clay.

0532: Oval pit, 0.64m x 0.58m x 0.24m deep with irregular sides and base. Lower fill 0533 was compact, mid greyish orange silty chalky clay with occasional charcoal. Upper fill 0534 was compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal, occasional flecks and small fragments of fired clay, eight fragments (3g) of animal bone and a piece of heat-altered flint (144g).

0540: Oval pit/posthole, 0.52m x 0.40m x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow concave base. It contained a central fill 0541 (post pipe?) of compact, dark orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint, frequent charcoal, two sherds (6g) of MIA pottery and three pieces of shattered flint. Outer fill 0542/0543 was compact, mid orangey grey sandy clay with no finds.

G1071: Small pit and its fill (undated)
Contexts: ***0535****, 0536*

Pit 0535 was located a few metres E of pit/posthole group G1070. It was oval, measuring 1.10m x 0.60m x 0.15m deep with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0536 was firm, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent angular flints but no finds.

G1072: Ring ditch (MIA)
Contexts: 0284 (segment), 0287 (segment), ***0289****,* ***0362****, 0363 (segment), 0390 (segment), 0398 (segment), 0412 (segment), 0431 (segment),*

0289/0392 was a penannular (C-shaped) ring ditch open to the SSW and enclosing a circular area of approximately 10.5m in diameter. The ditch varied in width from 0.90m at its SW terminus to 1.7m at its SE terminus. It was generally about 0.9m deep with steep sides and a narrow base producing an almost V-shaped profile; at its SE terminus the ditch had a more rounded profile and became progressively shallower.

The entire ditch was excavated in segments, all of which contained similar sequences of three or four fills, described below as groups G1073, G1074 and G1075.

G1072 was described in the assessment report as part of ring ditch G1022.

G1073: Lower fills of ring ditch G1072 (MIA)
Contexts: 0361, 0391, 0399, 0419, 0427, 0435, 0441

The lower fill was excavated in segments, described below from W to E. These deposits probably derived mainly from the weathering of the sides of the ditch, soon after excavation. Finds occurred more frequently on the E side of the ditch (fill 0435 in segment 0431, and fill 0441 (between segments 0431 and 0284)

0361: Compact, mid greenish orangey brown silty clay with moderate flecks and small fragments of chalk, occasional charcoal, two small fragments of MIA pot, a flint blade and eight small pieces of indeterminate mammal bone.

0427: Compact, dark bluish grey (with orange mottling) clay. Frequent medium fragments of chalk and four small fragments of cattle bone.

0399: Same as 0427, with seven small fragments of sheep/goat bone.

0391: Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small to medium fragments of chalk, 11 small fragments of bone (indeterminate mammal), a utilised flint fragment and a piece of fire-cracked flint.

0419: Firm, mottled light yellowish brown and mid grey mixture of redeposited natural and clayey silt, with moderate flecks to small fragments of charcoal in the silt component, but no finds.

0435: Firm, mid brownish grey clay/silt with 52 fragments of bone (mostly indeterminate mammal, and five cattle).

0441: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium fragments of chalk, occasional small to medium fragments of flint, moderate fired clay, three small fragments (2g) of MIA pottery, two worked flint flakes and 79 fragments (180g) of mostly indeterminate mammal bone but including eight cattle fragments.

G1074: Middle fills of ditch G1072 (MIA)

Contexts: 0285, 0360, 0392, 0400, 0418, 0425, 0426, 0434, 0440

The middle fill was excavated in segments, described below from W to E. These deposits probably derived from the weathering of the bank and gradual accumulation during the use of the ring ditch. The largest concentration of finds was from fill 0285 in segment 0284, on the eastern side of the ditch.

0360: Compact, mid greenish orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and a small amount of heat-fractured flint (10 fragments, 12g).

0426: Compact, dark orangey brown clay with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk and some indeterminate mammal bone (51 fragments, 50g)

0400: Compact, dark orangey brown clay with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk but no finds

0392: Firm, light brown silty clay with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk but no finds

0418: Firm, light brown silty clay with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk and some indeterminate mammal bones (10 fragments, 60g)

0425: Localised, thin band of charcoal-rich soil between fills 0359 and 0360. No finds.

0434: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium fragments of chalk and occasional small to medium fragments of flint, a small fragment (3g) of MIA pottery and 18 animal bone fragments (109g, mostly indeterminate mammal and three cattle)

0440: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium fragments of chalk and flint, two sherds of MIA pottery (47g), a small fragment of fired clay, one worked flint (utilised blade) and nine very small and indet mammal bone fragments

0285: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium fragments of chalk and occasional small to medium fragments of flint, 11 fragments (67g) of MIA pottery, three fragments (47g) of fired clay, a worked flint (blade) and 40 fragments (153g) of animal bone (mostly indet mammal but with two cattle)

G1075: Upper fills of ditch G1072 (MIA)
Contexts: 0286, 0288, 0359, 0393, 0401, 0417, 0432, 0433, 0439

The upper fill was excavated in segments, described below from W to E. These deposits might have derived from the deliberate backfilling/closure of the ditch, although the presence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pot and/or CBM implies that some of these upper deposits have been reworked through ploughing. The largest concentration of finds was on the eastern side of the ditch (fills 0286 and 0288).

0359: Compact, mid greyish orangey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium fragments of flint, occasional flecks and small fragments of fired clay burnt flint and animal bone (from sieving) and one small fragment of Roman CBM.

0401: Compact, light yellowish grey clay with frequent small to medium fragments of chalk, three sherds (9g) of MIA pottery), two small fragments of Roman CBM and a small amount of post-medieval pottery and CBM.

0393: Firm, mid brown silty clay with two sherds (6g) of MIA pottery.

0417: Firm, mid brown silty clay with two flint flakes and occasional heat-fractured flint.

0432: Friable, mid brown silty clay with no finds.

0433: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium fragments of chalk and flint but no finds.

0439: Friable, mid brown silty clay with six sherds (13g) of MIA pottery and two small sherds of medieval pottery, a retouched flake and eight fragments (19g) of indeterminate mammal bone.

0286: Firm, mid brown silty clay with 15 sherds (46g) of MIA pottery, two worked flints and eight (85g) of cattle bone fragments.

0288: Firm, mid brown silty clay with two sherds (4g) of MIA pottery, a small fragment of heat-fractured flint, one fragment of oyster shell and 96 (126g) of mostly indet mammal bone (four cattle bone fragments).

G1076: Ditch (MIA)
Context: 0268 (segment), 0371 (segment), ***0372***

Ditch 0372 was 5.5m long x up to 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep, with rounded termini, generally steep sides and a narrow base; on its northern edge the upper part of the ditch was less steep. The ditch partially blocked the open side

of the penannular ring ditch G1072 to create a circular enclosure with two causewayed entrances of uneven width. It is unclear if ditches G1072 and G1073 were contemporary or if G1073 was a later addition.

The entire ditch was excavated in three segments, all of which contained similar sequences of three or four fills, described below as groups G1077, G1078 and G1079. Note that pottery was concentrated in the lower fills and animal bone in the upper fills.

G1076 was described in the assessment report as part of ring ditch G1022.

G1077: Lower fills of ditch G1076 (MIA)
Contexts: 0273, 0281, 0370, 0438

0370: Hard, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, frequent pottery (59 sherds, 290g, including x1 large fragment), a flint flake and 19 fragments of mammal bone (including two sheep/goat and one cattle). Located in segment 0371 at the W end of the ditch.

0438: Firm, mid greyish brown (with orange mottling) silty clay, with occasional charcoal, 107 sherds (264g) of MIA pottery, occasional fired clay (x1 collected) and nine fragments (75g) of sheep/goat bone. Basal fill in middle segment (not numbered).

0273: Plastic, dark bluish grey (with orange flecks) silty clay, containing frequent small fragments of chalk, occasional charcoal and 39 sherds (636g) of MIA pottery. Basal fill at the E end of the ditch, in segment 0268.

0281: Firm, dark greyish brown (with orange flecks) silty clay containing frequent charcoal, 14 sherds (22g) of MIA pottery and 8 fragments (15g) of fired clay. Two small sherds of late medieval pottery are assumed to have been intrusive. Second fill at the E end of the ditch, in segment 0268.

G1078: Middle fills of ditch G1076 (MIA)
Contexts: 0282, 0369, 0437

0369: Hard, mid yellowish brown clay with frequent flecks & small fragments of chalk, occasional charcoal and 16 fragments (24g) of MIA pottery. Middle fill in segment 0371, at the W end of the ditch.

0437: Firm, mid yellowish brown clay with frequent flecks & small fragments of chalk, 66 fragments (265g) of MIA pottery, two flint flakes and two fragments (6g) of sheep/goat bone. Middle fill in middle segment (not numbered).

0282: Firm, dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small fragments of chalk but no finds. Middle fill in segment 0268, at the E end of the ditch.

G1079: Upper fills of ditch G1076 (MIA)
Contexts: 0283, 0368, 0436

0368: Hard, mid greyish brown (with orange streaks) silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, one fragment of post-medieval pottery, 13 fragments of post-medieval CBM and some animal bone. Segment 0372 at the W end of the ditch.

0436: Firm, mid greyish brown (with orange streaks) silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, three fragments (9g) of MIA pottery and some mammal bone (7 fragments, 14g). Middle segment (not numbered).

0283: Firm, dark greyish brown (with orange mottling) silty clay. Frequent small to medium flints, some flecks to small fragments of charcoal, 26 fragments (67g) of MIA pottery, some fired clay, a flint flake and 135 fragments (185g) of mammal bones, including one cattle, 3 sheep/goat and 4 pig/boar.

G1080: Pit and its fill (undated)
*Contexts: **0566**, 0567*

Pit 0566 was located in the centre of the circular area defined by ring ditch G1072 / G1076. The pit was sub-circular, 1.28m in diameter x 0.30m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0567 was firm, light yellowish brown clay/silt with frequent small fragments of chalk, moderate small to medium fragments of angular flint and medium fragments of chalk, and occasional flecks of charcoal. There were no finds and the date and function of the pit are unknown, although it might be associated with the ring ditch.

G1081: Pit and its fill (post-medieval)
*Contexts: 0820, **0821***

Pit 0821 was irregular, up to 0.78m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a sloping base. Its fill 0820 was firm, mottled greyish brown and orangey brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and one fragment (1g) of post-medieval pottery. The pit was located within the area defined by ring ditch G1072 / G1076.

G1082: Pit and its fill (EBA)

Contexts: 0605, 0606, ***0607***

Pit 0607 was oval, measuring 1.60m x 0.70m x 0.36m deep with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Lower fill 0606 (0.10m thick) was firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Upper fill 0605 (0.26m thick) was firm, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with 24 sherds (79g) of EBA pottery, three struck/shattered flints, some heat-fractured flint and two fragments (5g) of indeterminate mammal bone.

This feature might have been associated with (continuation of?) a discontinuous curvilinear ditch/gully G1083.

G1083: Curvilinear ditch and its fills (undated / prehistoric?)
Contexts: ***0625****, 0626, 0627, 0681,* ***0682***

Two shallow and slightly curving linear features seem to be part of the same discontinuous ditch/gully, and might be associated with nearby EBA pit G1082.

0625 was slightly curving, measuring 1.40m x 0.37m x 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. Lower fill 0626 (0.12m thick) was compact, mid greenish brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Upper fill 0627 (40mm thick) was compact, mid brown silty clay with no finds, and might have been slumped topsoil.

0682 was slightly curving, measuring 1.36m x 0.27m x 80mm deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. It contained a single fill 0681 of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds.

G1084: Three adjacent 'pits' and their fills (undated, possibly natural)
Contexts: 0734, 0735, ***0736****, 0740, 0741,* ***0742****, 0743,* ***0744****, 0745,* ***0746****,*

Pit 0736 was oval, measuring 1.15m x 1.00m x 0.30m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a lower fill 0735 of firm, mid brown silty clay and an upper fill 0734 of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with no finds. . Three adjacent 'pits' had similar fills and contained no cultural material, suggesting that they might have been natural features.

Pit 0746 was oval, measuring 1.82m x 1.10m x 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides breaking sharply into a sloping base. Its single fill 0745 was firm, mid brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks becoming frequent towards the base, but no finds.

Pit 0742 was oval, measuring 1.28m x 0.92m x 0.25m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. A localised depression 0744 in the base of the pit (measuring 0.38m wide x 0.10m deep) was originally interpreted as an underlying (truncated) feature but this is unlikely. The depression was filled with firm, mottled mid orange/mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks (0743). The rest of the pit contained firm, light or mid brown silty clay but no finds (0740/0741).

G1085: 'Pit' and its fill (undated, probably natural)
Contexts: ***0671****, 0672, 0673*

'Pit' 0671 was oval, measuring 2.65m x 2.00m x 0.41m deep with a saucer-shaped profile. Its lower fill 0672 was firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill 0673 was firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. There were no finds, and the complete absence of cultural material suggests that this was a natural feature.

G1086: Pit and its fills (probably prehistoric)
Contexts: ***0644****, 0645, 0646*

Pit 0644 was oval, measuring 1.67m x >0.88m x 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It was removed to the E by ditch G1025. Lower fill 0645 was plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and some heat-fractured flint (5 pieces, 385g). Upper fill 0646 was plastic, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, some heat-fractured flint (26 pieces, 2903g), two sherds (9g) of unspecified prehistoric pottery, two flint flakes and four (19g) indeterminate mammal bone fragments. There was also a fragment of Roman tile (10g) and a nail (both possibly intrusive).

G1087: Pit and its fills (probably prehistoric)
Contexts: ***0537****, 0538, 0539*

Pit 0537 was sub circular, 0.60m wide x 0.53m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Lower fill 0538 was friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Upper fill 0539 was friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, moderate small fragments of fired clay (only 2 fragments, 13g retained) and heat-fractured flint (only 2 fragments, 209g retained)) and a flint shatter piece.

G1088: Pit / Posthole cluster (MIA)
Contexts: ***0649****, 0650,* ***0651****, 0652,* ***0653****, 0654,* ***0655****, 0656,* ***0657****, 0658,* ***0659****, 0660*

A cluster of five small pits/postholes and a stakehole were located outside and a few metres NE of the SE entrance to the 'double ring ditch'. They contained small amounts of MIA pottery, fired clay, heat-fractured flint and animal bone.

0649: Oval, 0.42m x 0.37m x 0.16m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Fill 0650 was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, seven sherds (15g) of MIA pottery, two small fragments (7g) of fired clay, occasional heat-fractured flint and two mammal bones (3g) of which one was sheep/goat.

0651: Oval, 0.30m x 0.22m x 0.17m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0652 was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, five sherds (12g) of MIA pottery and occasional heat-fractured flint.

0653: Circular, 0.29m wide x 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Fill 0654 was friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal.

0655: Sub circular, 0.42m wide x 0.25m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Fill 0656 was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, occasional flecks of fired clay and fragments of heat-fractured flint.

0657: Oval, 0.40m x 0.27m x 0.12m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile and partially removed by PH 0655. Fill 0658 was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, three sherds (4g) of MIA pottery and occasional heat-fractured flint.

Stakehole 0659 was circular, 0.16m wide x 0.31m deep, with near vertical sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base. Its fill 0660 was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and two sherds (9g) of MIA pottery.

G1089: Pit and its fills (Undated)
*Contexts: 0768, **0772**, 0773, 0774*

Pit 0772 was an elongated oval, measuring 2.30m x 0.80m x 0.35m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. As excavated it cut outer ring ditch 0833, although in retrospect this relationship was very slight and might have been misinterpreted. The pit had a lower fill 0774 of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay (0.10m thick) with moderate flints and occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Upper fill 0772/0773 was loose, dark grey silty clay with moderate stones and charcoal flecks but no finds.

G1090: Pit and its fill (MIA)
*Contexts: 0260, 0261, **0262***

Pit 0262 was located just outside the entrance to the 'double ring ditch'. It was oval, measuring 1.25m x 0.92m x 0.50m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Lower fill 0261 (up to 0.10m thick, against the sides and base) was firm, greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional angular flints but no finds. Upper fill 0260 was firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint and 18 tiny sherds (2g) of MIA pottery.

The relationship of this pit with adjacent feature G1031 is unknown.

G1091: Pit / Posthole and its fills (possibly MIA)
*Contexts: **0442**, 0443, 0444*

Pit 0442 was located inside the 'double ring ditch', near the southern edge of the enclosed area. It was oval, measuring 0.51m x 0.44m x 0.24m deep with steep to vertical (or undercutting) sides and an uneven base. The principal (lower) fill 0443 was firm, mixed greyish brown silty clay and redeposited natural clay with occasional charcoal, one sherd (15g) of MIA pottery, eight fragments (24g) of fired clay and a tiny piece of burnt bone. Upper fill 0444 (0.10m thick) was firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal but no finds.

G1092: Unspecified cut and its fill (undated)
*Contexts: **0684**, 0685*

Cut 0684 was located inside the 'double ring ditch', near the southern edge of the enclosed area. It was irregular in plan and profile, measuring 0.80m x 0.32m x 80mm deep, and was interpreted by the excavator as a probable area of root disturbance. Its fill 0685 was soft, dark grey silty clay mixed with orangey brown clay, with occasional chalk fragments, charcoal flecks and one small fragment (2g) of animal bone.

G1093: Two unspecified cuts and their fills (undated)
*Contexts: **0763**, 0764, **0765**, 0766*

Cuts 0763 and 0765 were located within the 'double ring ditch', near the northern edge of the enclosed area. 0763 was oval, measuring 0.60m x 0.40m x 0.28m deep with an irregular profile. 0765 was oval, measuring 0.96m x 0.80m x 0.37m deep with an irregular profile. They contained similar fills (0764 and 0766) of firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds. The nature of the fills suggested that these were natural features, possibly tree hollows or geological anomalies.

G1094: Probable posthole and its fill (undated)
*Contexts: 0794, **0795***

Probable posthole 0795 was oval, 0.32m x 0.28m x 0.26m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill 0794 was soft, mid to dark grey clayey silt with moderate flecks to small fragments of charcoal, pebbles and chalk, and occasional flecks of fired clay. It was located inside the 'double ring ditch' in the northern half of the enclosed area.

G1095: Pit and its fill (possibly MIA)
Contexts: 0373 (segment), 0374, ***0695***

0695 was an elongated oval pit measuring 1.80m x 0.75m x 0.40m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its long axis was aligned with adjacent ditch G1045, with which it was probably associated. It contained a single fill 0374 – friable, dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent small fragments of flint and chalk and four sherds (13g) of MIA pottery.

G1096: Primary fills of ditch G1023 (MIA)
Contexts: 0276, 0291, 0564

The primary fills probably derived from the weathering of the sides of the ditch, soon after it was dug.

0276: Soft, light grey (mottled orange) silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, one worked flint and 47 pieces (84g) of mammal bone, including one cattle jaw fragment (in segment 0277 at SE end of ditch).

0291: Firm, light brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk, occasional charcoal and large flints, four sherds (6g) of MIA pottery, and one fragment each of fired clay and animal bone (in segment 0380 at NW end of ditch).

0564: Same deposit as 0276/0291, with 22 sherds (81g) of MIA pottery, occasional fired clay (3 fragments, 25g), four flint flakes and 237 (956g) fragments of bone, included 9 recognisable cattle and 3 pig/boar bones (in central part of ditch).

Total pot, lower fills = 26 fragments, 87g
Total bone, lower fills = 285 fragments, 1043g

G1097: Middle (secondary) fills of ditch G1023 (MIA)
Contexts: 0275, 0290, 0563

0275: Soft, light brownish grey silty clay with some chalk and charcoal, three sherds (4g) of MIA pottery, moderate fired clay (30 fragments, 72g), 59 fragments (232g) of mostly unidentifiable mammal bones (one cattle ulna) (in segment 0277 at SE end of ditch).

0290: Soft, mid greyish brown (mottled orange) silty clay with occasional charcoal, chalk and angular flint, two sherds (64g) of MIA pottery, a flint flake and eight fragments (61g) of mammal bone fragments that included one identifiable cattle bone (in segment 0380 at NW end of ditch).

0563: Same deposit as 0275/0290, with four sherds (26g) of MIA pottery and nine fragments (61g) of indeterminate mammal bones (in central part of ditch).

Total pot, middle fills = 9 fragments, 94g
Total bone, middle fills = 79 fragments, 354g

G1098: Upper fills of ditch G1023 (MIA)
Contexts: 0274, 0279, 0379, 0562

0274: Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint, some charcoal, 21 fragments (44g) of MIA pottery, occasional fired clay (3 fragments, 62g), five flint flakes or shatter pieces, occasional heat-fractured flint and 27 fragments (192g) of bone that included one recognisable cattle, one sheep/goat and two horse bones (in segment 0277 at SE end of ditch).

0279: Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay (50%) and large flint nodules (50%), with some chalk fragments, a small fragment (1g) of MIA pottery and six fragments (45g) of indeterminate mammal bones. This was a localised deposit on the NE edge of the ditch, between 0379 and 0290 (in segment 0380 at NW end of ditch). Note that if the ditch 'terminus' was actually a later pit, this deposit could have been the lower fill of that pit.

0379: Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with 30 fragments (134g) of MIA pottery, two flint flakes, occasional heat-fractured flint and 20 fragments (105g) of mammal bones, including three recognisable cattle bones (in segment 0380 at NW end of ditch).

0562: Same deposit as 0274 and 0279, with 29 fragments (214g) of mammal bone, including a cattle ulna (in central part of ditch).

Total pot, upper fills = 52 fragments, 179g

Total bone, upper fills = 261 fragments, 556g

G1099: Final backfilling of reservoir G1035
Contexts: 0384, 0405, 0406, 0407, 0408, 0409, 0551, 0552, 0553, 0554, 0556

Following the infilling of pit/sump G1034 further deposition occurred until the original reservoir G1035 was filled completely. Small amounts of MIA pottery were recovered from this later sequence of fills.

0408/0553: Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay (up to 0.52m thick). 0408 produced 49 sherds (225g) of MIA pottery, moderate fired clay (13 fragments, 343g), occasional heat-fractured flint and 15 fragments (74g) of mammal bone (inc. two cattle). 0553 produced nine sherds (51g) of MIA pottery and 32 fragments (262g) of mammal bone, including at least two each of cattle and sheep/goat.

0384: This deposit was confined to the shallow 'step' at the W end of the pit and was probably the same as 0408/0553. It was firm, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with two flint scrapers and an utilised flake, occasional heat-fractured flint and 17 fragments (106g) of indeterminate mammal bones.

0407/0556: Localised deposit/spread of compact, mid yellowish brown clay, 0.10m thick with occasional chalk flecks and flint fragments but no finds.

0406/0552: Extensive deposit of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk fragments, up to 0.50m thick. 0406 produced occasional fired clay (2 fragments, 29g) and one animal bone (9g). 0552 produced ten sherds (46g) of MIA pottery, three worked flints and 10 fragments (83g) of mammal bone, including cattle, horse and sheep/goat.

0554: Compact, light to mid greyish brown silty clay (0.18m thick, and confined to the eastern edge of the pit) with moderate chalk, two sherds (5g) of MIA pottery, some fired clay (not collected) and 17 fragments (86g) of bone, mostly indeterminate mammal but including four fragments of red deer antler, at least one of which was sawn.

0405/0551: Extensive, upper layer of compact, mid orangey brown silty clay, up to 0.19m thick, with occasional flint fragments but no finds.

0409 is mixed finds from 0405 and 0406.14 sherds (45g) of MIA pottery and other finds.

Total MIA pot from G1099: 84 fragments, 372g

G1100: External soil deposit (subsoil?) (MIA?)
Context: 0185, 0396

Reservoir G1035 was sealed by an extensive layer of compact, mid greyish orangey brown clayey silt, about 0.20m thick and petering out to the edges. It measured approximately 8.9m EW x 8.7m NS and extended beyond the limits of the reservoir to partially overlie the outer ditch G1013 of the double ring ditch feature. It produced ten sherds (119g) of MIA pottery, a flint flake and six fragments (27g) of mammal bone, including two sheep/goat bones.

0396 was the same as undated layer 0185 (formerly G1019) in Trench 49. This deposit (sealing prehistoric features but cut by a post-medieval ditch and sealed by modern topsoil) was seen only in the area of the backfilled reservoir. It is interpreted as the remains of a more extensive subsoil deposit that has survived here because it has slumped into the upper part of the reservoir but has been truncated by ploughing elsewhere.

G1101: Pit and its fill (undated, MIA?)
*Contexts: 0429, **0430***

Pit 0430 was located within the northern edge of reservoir G1035; it cut 0414, one of the secondary fills (G1036) of the reservoir and was sealed by 0406 (part of G1099, the final backfilling of the reservoir). The pit was irregular in plan, measuring 2.60m x 1.80m x 0.50m deep, with moderately steep to very steep sides and an irregular base. Single fill 0429 was compact, light to mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk, and very occasional small fragments of heat-fractured flint and bone (not kept).

G1102: Pit and its fill (undated, MIA?)
*Contexts: 0423, **0424***

Pit 0424 was located within the northern edge of reservoir G1035; it cut 0408 and was sealed by 0406 (both part of G1099, the final backfilling of the reservoir). The pit was oval, measuring 1.25m x 1.05m x 0.25m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0423 was hard, mottled mid greyish brown and reddish brown silty clay with one sherd (5g) of MIA pottery, 19 fragments (160g) of fired clay and five fragments (19g) of indeterminate mammal bones.

G1103: Pit and its fills
*Contexts: **0846**, 0847, 0848*

Pit 0846 was oval, measuring 1.30m x 1.10m x 0.40m deep with a bowl-shaped profile; it cut outer ring ditch G1013. Its lower fill 0847 (0.12m thick) was firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flints, moderate chalk and 18 fragments (105g) of indeterminate mammal bone. Upper fill 0848 (0.34m thick) was firm, dark reddish brown silty clay with no finds.

G1104: Pit and its fills (MIA?)
Contexts: ***0826****,* ***0827****, 0828, 0829*

Pit 0826 was irregular, measuring 1.50m x 1.40m x 0.15m deep with steep sides breaking sharply into an uneven base. Its fill 0828 was compact, dark grey silty clay (80%) and heat-fractured flint (20%), with frequent charcoal. The fill was very similar to deposit 0413/0385 (G1036, secondary fills of reservoir G1035). It was recorded in Trench 49 as 0147 (G1014).

0827 was a circular pit or posthole recognised in the base of, or below, pit 0826. It was 0.30m wide x 0.44m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill 0829 was compact, dark grey silty clay with moderate flints and frequent charcoal but no finds.

G1105: two probable postholes and their fills (undated)
Contexts: 0860, 0861, ***0862****, 0863,* ***0864***

Two probable postholes, about 1m apart, were located near pit G1104.

0862 was sub square, measuring 0.19m x 0.17m x 0.17m deep with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base. It contained a central (post pipe?) fill 0860 of firm, dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal and occasional heat-fractured flint, Packing material 0861 was firm, mottled mid grey and orangey brown clayey silt with no finds.

0864 was sub rectangular, measuring 0.20m x 0.15m x 0.15m deep with steep or stepped sides and a rounded base. Its single fill 0863 was plastic, dark grey clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional heat-fractured flint but no finds.

G1106: Pit and its fill
Contexts: 0830, 0831, ***0832***

Pit 0832 was sub oval, measuring 1.90m x 1.30m x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish base; it cut inner ring ditch G1016. Lower fill 0831 was compact, mid brown clayey silt with frequent flints, moderate chalk and nine fragments (29g) of mammal bone including at least one pig/boar. Upper fill 0830 was soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint fragments and occasional charcoal but no finds.

G1107: Primary fills of inner ring ditch G1016 (MIA)
Contexts: 0164, 0165, 0183, 0382, 0383, 0592, 0593, 0613, 0620, 0680, 0703, 0710, 0716, 0798, 0810, 0818, 0842

The basal fill was described variously as soft to firm, light to dark grey, greyish brown or yellowish/orangey grey silty clay, sandy clay or clayey silt. Most of these deposits were probably derived from the weathering of the sides and base of the ditch, which would have occurred very soon after excavation and particularly after rain. Some may represent accumulation during an early phase of use of the ring ditch.

G1107 produced relatively few finds, amounting to 8.8% of the pottery sherds (by number and weight) and 13% of the animal bone fragments (12% by weight).

G1108: Secondary fills/disuse of inner ring ditch G1016 (MIA)
Contexts: 0163, 0182, 0381, 0594, 0614, 0619, 0621, 0702, 0705, 0706, 0711, 0714, 0715, 0797, 0809, 0817, 0843, 0844, 0845, 0849

The upper fills were generally firm, mid to dark grey, brownish grey or greyish brown silty clay or clayey silt. These are thought to represent accumulation during use or backfilling of the ring ditch. They contained most of the finds from ring ditch G1107 and by far the largest concentration was from the base of deposit 0809, in the ditch terminus to the N of the entrance, which produced 168 fragments (3233g) of pottery and 168 fragments (1568g) of bone.

G1109: Primary fills of outer ring ditch G1013 (MIA)
Contexts: 0144, 0174, 0365, 0596, 0609, 0622, 0728, 0738, 0771, 0803, 0805, 0822, 0840, 0852

Primary fills, in the base and lower sides of the ditch, were described variously as firm, mid to dark grey or greyish brown clayey silt or silty clay, sometimes with orangey or yellowish mottling. Most of these deposits were probably derived from the weathering of the sides and base of the ditch, which would have occurred very soon after excavation and particularly after rain. Some may represent accumulation during an early phase of use of the ring ditch. They contained occasional to moderate charcoal and small amounts of pot, bone, fired clay and worked flint. The pottery accounts for only 6.6% by number (8% by weight) of all pottery finds from the outer ring ditch, with the animal bone making up 13.7% by number (14.7% by weight) of the total.

G1110: Secondary usage fills of outer ring ditch G1013 (MIA)

Contexts: 0610, 0611, 0623, 0708, 0709, 0800, 0801, 0823, 0824, 0839

These deposits were recorded at only a few locations, but were noticeably different from the underlying primary fills G1109 and the overlying secondary/disuse fills G1111. They produced small amounts of cultural material, with pottery making up 18.1% by number (8.9% by weight) and bone accounting for 26% by number (12.5% by weight) of the totals from the outer ring ditch.

G1111: Secondary use/disuse fills of outer ring ditch G1013 (MIA)
Contexts: 0143, 0173, 0448, 0597, 0598, 0612, 0624, 0718, 0727, 0737, 0770, 0790, 0792, 0799, 0804, 0825, 0834, 0851, 0853, 0854

The upper fills were mostly soft to firm, mid to dark greyish brown or brownish grey clayey silt with moderate to frequent inclusions of charcoal and cultural material. These deposits were similar to those in the inner ring ditch G1016 and on the S side of the monument, where the inner and outer ditches were contiguous, they appeared to share a common upper fill; this suggests that they were open at the same time. The upper fills, representing either secondary use or disuse of the ditch produced 75.3% by number (83% by weight) of all pottery from the outer ring ditch and 60.2% by number (72.8% by weight) of all animal bone.

G1112: Pit and its fill (prehistoric)
*Contexts: **0835**, 0836*

Pit 0835 was oval, measuring 1.10m x >0.40m x 0.28m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It was removed to the E by ring ditch G1013. Its single fill 0836 was loose, dark grey/black clay silt with moderate pebbles and charcoal but no finds.

G1113: Possible posthole and its fill (undated)
Contexts: 0813, 0814

Small pit or posthole 0814 was located between the inner and outer ring ditches G1016 and G1013. It was oval, measuring 0.34m x 0.25m x 0.12m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Single fill 0813 was firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds.

G1114: Pit and its fills (undated prehistoric)
*Contexts: 0776 (segment), 0777, 0778 (segment), 0779, 0780 (segment), 0781, **0782***

0782 was an elongated oval, measuring 2.50m x 0.57m x 0.14m deep with a shallow profile and undulating base. It was cut by outer ring ditch G1013. It contained a single fill of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks and small fragments.

G1115: Pit and its fill (prehistoric)
*Contexts: 0616, **0694***

Pit 0694 was sub oval, measuring 0.94m x 0.40m x 0.16m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It was removed to the S by inner ring ditch G1016. Its single fill 0616 was compact, light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal but no finds.

Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue, by group and context

Abbreviations: PMED = Post-medieval; MED = Medieval; ROM = Roman; MIA = Middle Iron Age; LBA = Late Bronze Age; LNEBA = Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age; EBA = Earlier Bronze Age; PREH = Prehistoric

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
G1001	0477									1	6	1	4				
G1002	0293	10	16														MIA
	0294	10	16									12	529				MIA/ROM
	0366	4	24													Glass 1 @ 1g	MIA
	0423	1	5			19	160							6	17		MIA
	0547											4	164				
	0577											9	454				
	0725									2	5	1	16				
	0726	1	4					1	3	1	1	20	635				MIA
G1005	0574					1	8							6	19		
G1012	0348			28	456									7	6		PMED
G1021	0198											2	320				
	0199											15	29				
	0211	44	31											42	32		MIA
	0212	10	34											8	54		MIA
	0219											4	135				
	0234	1	7											1	1		ROM
	0235					1	1			2	44						
	0235	1	1									12	30	7	2		PREH
	0241	1	1	1	3							12	270				MIA
	0300	10	94											12	124		MIA
	0316			1	1												
G1024	0304	7	16							1	5						MIA
	0313	2	4														MIA
	0335	4	11														EBA
G1025	0346	5	8							1	4						MIA
	0353	13	16											1	4		MIA
	0355	11	12	1	1	11	8										MIA
	0358	14	10	5	2	4	5							2	1		MIA
	0447	1	1											1	6		MIA
	0545	3	12									1	23	18	37		MIA

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
G1025	0559	20	124	1	3	3	13							4	9		MIA
	0565	12	67			4	10									Charcl 1 @ <1g	MIA
	0669	9	53			14	42					14	95	2	13		MIA
	0675	14	46									2	32	15	51		MIA
	0747	10	8									2	6				MIA
G1026	0421					3	18							13	42		
	0422	5	30			2	12							15	88		MIA
G1027	0601	6	39	1	1	2	43					1	2	19	77		MIA
G1028	0615	8	28											16	21		MIA
	0721	22	159			1	10							24	147		MIA
G1029	0457											9	52	9	52		
	0632							1	2	1	3	1	18				
	0633	4	9			8	31			10	169	6	277	6	18		MIA
	0634	18	61			5	3	36	85	4	137	1	40	13	169		MIA
	0635	44	145			2	8					39	817	1	30		MIA
	0636	30	88			16	110					33	808	79	80		MIA
	0637	2	38									1	4	31	69		MIA
G1030	0676	8	9											2	20		MIA
	0748	16	17											8	7		LNEBA
	0749	35	119									4	44	26	98		LNEBA
G1031	0263	1	1			3	4					2	425	9	63		MIA
	0265	47	86									1	31	9	152		MIA
	0397	13	30							1	5			7	101	Charcl 2 @ <1g	MIA
G1032	0395	73	97					4	6	8	8	4	30				MIA
G1033	0403	12	13														MIA
	0404	4	11														MIA
G1034	0410	5	50							1	20	2	2	14	69		MIA
	0750													2	68		
	0783	2	1									13	250				MIA?
	0784	76	221							1	72	1	17				MIA
	0784													9	1		
	0785													6	1		
	0815													7	104		
	0815	13	12					38	428								PREH
G1035	0411	10	38											20	30		MIA
	0269	1	7														EBA
	0271													1	2		
	0555	59	119														MIA
	0557					1	9			3	64	22	493	8	157		
	0855													3	1		

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
G1036	0386	2	5														MIA
	0414	7	36							1	3			17	62		MIA
	0416	1	1									1	82	4	36		MIA
	0712					60	83					250	7606			c. 200 @ 87g	
	0712											1	18	7	47		
	0793	7	33							1	28						MIA
G1037	0512							58	2854								
	0512	12	164			4	102	1	16	1	14			34	92	Charcl 8 @ 1g	MIA
G1038	0561	42	183			1	3							9	23		MIA
G1039	0679	17	84			86	569			2	25	11	350	19	67		MIA
	0758	60	114														MIA?
	0758	28	446			207	2002	1	3			5	52	23	81		MIA
G1040	0699											34	191				
	0701	2	18			3	14					8	68				MIA
G1041	0730	45	215			1	7			2	22	2	47	13	36		MIA
	0732	28	94											1	2		MIA
G1042	0752	1	18							1	26			3	130		MIA
	0753							196	6244					12	32		
	0754	140	85					71	965							Bt bone 5 @ 3g	MIA?
	0754													1	29		
G1044	0333			1	12												
G1045	0472	2	13											3	135		MIA
	0474					2	81							12	47		
G1046	0319	13	7			1	1	1	106			1	3			121g crem bn	LBA
	0321					9	8					3	3			345g crem bn	LBA
G1047	0311	9	13														MIA
G1048	0237	1	6									1	13				MIA
G1049	0203													4	42		
G1055	0250											2	58				
G1057	0329	4	4									3	1				PREH
G1059	0488					5	3			1	3						
G1065	0327					11	7					28	28				
	0327													2	120		
G1066	0642	16	26									1	8				MIA
	0662	8	5			12	26					4	90	16	33		MIA
G1067	0455					5	1										
G1068	0518	3	13														MIA
G1069	0640	1	7			1	3					2	31				MIA
G1070	0452	1	1									2	14				UNK
	0531					5	2										

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
G1070	0534					1	1	6	35			1	144	8	3		
	0541	2	6							3	156						MIA
G1073	0361	2	18							1	3			9	34		MIA
	0361			1	1												
	0391							15	14	2	57	1	13	23	41	Charcl 4 @ 3g	
	0399													8	8		
	0427													6	19		
	0435											1	3	84	172	Charcl 2 @ 1g	
	0441	3	2			16	104			2	35			76	179	Charcl 1 @ <1g	MIA
G1074	0285	15	72			3	47	8	35	1	1			39	147		MIA
	0360											10	12				
	0418													16	58		
	0426													59	47		
	0434	1	3											36	113		MIA
	0440	2	47			1	1			1	3			9	1		MIA
G1075	0286	15	46			2	4			2	13			9	81	Charcl 1 @ 1g	MIA
	0288	2	4	2	12							1	6	94	182	Charcl 2 @ <1g	MIA
	0359			1	2	10	1					6	2	4	1		ROM
	0359					2	13										
	0393	3	7														MIA
	0401	8	30	4	13												MIA/PMED
	0417									2	9	1	64				
	0439	8	14							1	3			10	18		MIA/MED
G1077	0273	39	636					15	17								MIA
	0281	16	26			8	15										MIA/MED
	0370	24	53							1	2			19	80		MIA
	0438	67	266			1	97							10	73		MIA
G1078	0369	17	24														MIA
	0437	68	265					5	10	2	33			2	4		MIA
G1079	0283	31	67			5	19			1	28			129	178		MIA
	0368	1	1	13	23									8	5		PMED
	0436	3	9					2	5					7	13		MIA
G1081	0820	1	1														PMED
G1082	0605	24	79							3	91	12	491	3	5		EBA
G1086	0645											5	385				
	0646	2	9	1	10					2	31	26	2903	4	17		UNK
G1087	0539					2	13			1	9	2	209				
G1088	0650					2	7					5	8	3	2		MIA
	0652	5	12									2	11				MIA
	0656	7	15									8	50				?

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
G1088	0658	3	4									2	8				MIA
	0659					27	158							2	1		
	0660	2	10														MIA
G1090	0260	18	7														MIA
G1091	0443	1	15			8	24									Bnt bn 1 @ <1g	MIA
G1092	0685							1	7					1	2		
G1094	0794					1	1					110	788	6	2		
G1095	0374	4	13														MIA
G1096	0276									1	40			45	80		
	0291	4	9			1	1							1	2		MIA
	0564	23	79			3	25			4	23			204	944		MIA
G1097	0275	3	4			30	72							49	228		MIA
	0290	2	65							1	31			9	59		MIA
	0563	5	26											12	59		MIA
G1098	0274	21	45			3	62			5	37	4	619	24	187		MIA
	0279	1	1											7	9		MIA
	0379	31	135							3	7	4	49	24	100		MIA
	0562													25	210		
G1099	0384									3	153			20	102		
	0406					2	29							1	9		
	0408	55	225			13	343					1	2	38	202		MIA
	0409	14	45			36	80			1	63	2	92	67	155		MIA
	0552	10	46							4	98			11	81		MIA
	0553	9	52											29	258		MIA
	0554	2	5											18	81		MIA
G1100	0396	11	119							1	4			7	25		MIA
G1103	0847													19	101		
G1105	0860											4	51				
G1106	0831													15	28		
G1107	0382											1	3				
	0383	2	8					1	2			1	4	6	1		MIA
	0592	3	10											29	196		MIA
	0592					33	55					17	14			Bnt bn 1 @ <1g	
	0593	28	426			3	16					1	14	10	69		MIA
	0613	5	27											18	96		MIA
	0716	2	10									2	9	20	119		MIA
	0810	4	1					19	85					5	5		PREH
	0818					1	2							73	236		
G1108	0381											4	114				
	0619															Bnt bn 1 @ 1g	

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
G1108	0619	38	367			13	164					1	4	83	590	Charcl 1 @ <1g	MIA
	0702	37	339									1	82	45	310		MIA
	0711	6	60			1	21			1	5			8	127		MIA
	0714	24	92			5	50					1	20	103	443		MIA
	0715													17	91		
	0797	2	36									2	45	13	48		MIA
	0809	203	3253			2	5			1	2	4	142	136	1528	Charcl 1 @ <1g	MIA
	0809					45	57										
	0845	4	28					1	7	2	21	2	39	78	343		MIA
	0849											9	205	19	85		
	0817	4	29			5	25					9	162	39	485		MIA
G1109	0365													13	25		
	0596					3	4					7	65				
	0596													2	23		
	0622	16	145			5	158			1	3			35	435		MIA
	0728					1	1							7	49		
	0738	3	19			3	13					2	25	58	211		MIA
G1110	0611	3	28											18	148		MIA
	0623	3	14			1	8										MIA
	0708	3	22			1	3							9	83	Charcl 7 @ 1g	MIA
	0709	40	83			60	331					36	102	50	90		MIA?
	0800													8	119		
	0801					1	43							5	45		
	0823					1	7										
	0824													3	155		
	0839	5	37			12	51					1	60	25	65		MIA
G1111	0448													6	23		
	0597	41	355			7	161			1	5	1	31	35	409	Charcl 4 @ <1g	MIA
	0598	79	582			27	449			1	3	3	18	124	930	Charcl 4 @ 7g	MIA
	0624	2	10			2	73							2	7		MIA
	0718	19	157			10	307			2	6			7	66		MIA
	0727	6	49							7	84	3	115	3	51		MIA
	0737	21	75			3	14	1	18					113	271		MIA
	0770	2	18			1	40					1	33	38	380		MIA
	0825					8	39					2	4	25	31		
	0834	62	406			11	89	4	68	1	54	2	33	89	940	Charcl 6 @ 3g	MIA
	0838	1	6			3	64			1	48	1	25	18	311		MIA
	0851	1	13					1	16					18	238	CTP 1 @ 5g	MIA
	0853	5	37			3	2					2	15	16	80		MIA
	0854					2	12							16	55		

Group	Contxt	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Context date
UNG	0302	1	7	2	167												UNK
	0415	4	3														MIA
	0628	15	98			3	18			2	5			18	66		MIA
	0629	82	444			22	174			3	92	3	169	134	851	Charcl 2 @ 3g	MIA
	0723?	4	55			1	49							3	41		MIA

Appendix 3. Prehistoric pottery catalogue, by group and context

Abbreviations: MIA = Middle Iron Age; LNEBA = Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age; EBA = Early Bronze Age

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1002	0293	Q3	U	1	2		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	2	6		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	7	8		Abraded	MIA
	0294	F1	U	3	6		Burnt; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	6	8		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0366	Q2	B	1	17		Orange surfaces; abraded; simple base	MIA
		Q2	U	3	7		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0726	Q1	U	1	4		Fine; smoothed surface	MIA
G1003	0105	F1	U	3	9		Abraded	MIA
	0107	Q2	U	4	22		Abraded	MIA
G1007	0125	Q2	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
G1108	0163	Q1	R	1	6	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
	0182	Q1	R	1	15	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Flat rim	MIA
		Q1	U	38	187			MIA
G1009	0129	Q2	R	1	33	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q2	U	6	59		Smoothed surface	MIA
		F2	U	4	5		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	U	30	15		Abraded	MIA
G1021	0211	S1	D	19	22		fni single deco; abraded	MIA
		S1	B	2	8		fni single deco; abraded; simple base	MIA
	0212	F3	U	6	23		Smoothed surface	MIA
		S1	U	4	11		Abraded	MIA
	0241	Q1	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
	0300	F2	B	1	94		Complete base in pieces but no base angle survives; abraded	MIA
G1024	0304	S2	U	3	10		Abraded	MIA
		F2	U	3	6		Abraded	MIA
	0313	S2	U	1	3		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
	0335	G1	U	4	11		Smoothed surface; abraded	EBA
G1025	0346	Q2	U	4	7		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q1	R	1	1	Small jar	Smoothed surface; abraded; ext lip rim	MIA
	0353	Q2	U	11	7		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	1	8		Orange surface, smoothed	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1025	0355	Q1	U	12	12		Abraded	MIA
	0358	Q1	U	14	10		Abraded	MIA
	0447	Q2	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
	0545	F1	U	3	12		Abraded	MIA
	0559	Q2	U	1	37		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	6	22		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	10	56		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
	0565	Q3	U	9	55		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	2	3	Small jar	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple flat rim	MIA
		Q3	U	1	9		Orange surfaces, smoothed; residue	MIA
	0669	Q1	U	7	51		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	1	2		Orange surfaces; rounded rim	MIA
	0675	Q1	R	1	13		ftiort deco; smoothed surface	MIA
		Q3	U	3	17		Abraded	MIA
		Q3	U	9	15		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
	0747	Q1	U	1	6		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	2	2		Abraded	MIA
G1026	0422	Q2	U	5	30		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
G1027	0601	Q1	U	6	39		Smoothed surface	MIA
G1028	0615	Q3	D	9	28		Incised scored deco; smoothed surface	MIA
	0721	Q1	R	1	24	No shoulder, short upright neck	Black, dense, gold mica; smoothed surfaces; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	U	20	135		Smoothed surface	MIA
G1029	0633	F1	U	4	9		Abraded	MIA
	0634	Q1	U	16	56		Smoothed surface	MIA
		S1	U	1	2		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	1	2		Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
	0635	F1	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	18	64			MIA
		Q1	U	21	42			MIA
		Q2	U	5	15		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	1	21		Thick; smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0636	F1	U	2	10		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	18	63		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q2	R	2	11	Medium out turned neck	Flattened rim	MIA
		G1	U	1	1		Abraded	NCD
	0637	F1	U	1	13		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	1	24		Smoothed surfaces	MIA
G1030	0676	F1	U	3	8		Abraded	MIA
	0748	G1	D	7	9		fti deco; abraded	LNEBA
		F2	U	9	8		Abraded	NCD
	0749	F1	U	29	106			LNEBA
		G1	U	4	14		Abraded	LNEBA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1031	0263	F1	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
		F3	D	200	298		Scored deco; smoothed surface	MIA
	0265	Q2	U	38	71		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q2	D	1	1		Incised geometric deco; smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q2	D	1	3		Orange; incised geometric deco; smoothed surface	MIA
		F3	U	1	11		Abraded	MIA
	0397	F1	B	2	16		Orange; burnt; abraded; simple base	MIA
		F1	U	11	13		Abraded	MIA
G1032	0395	F1	U	65	90		Abraded	MIA
		F1	R	1	7	Short out turned neck	Orange surfaces; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
G1033	0403	F2	U	15	13		Abraded	MIA
	0404	Q2	R	1	5	Short out turned neck	Smoothed surface; flat rim	MIA
		Q2	U	3	6		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
G1034	0410	S2	U	3	42		Orange surfaces, wiped; abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	2	9		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0784	Q1	R	3	42	High rounded shoulder, concave neck	Incised scored deco; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	D	35	132		Very burnt; incised scored deco; abraded	MIA
		F4	R	3	14	Short out turned rim	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q3	D	2	20		Scored deco; abraded	MIA
G1035	0269	G1	U	1	7		Abraded	EBA
	0411	F1	R	1	10	Short curved neck	same as 0408; smoothed surface; bead rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	1		Simple flat rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	11		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	U	3	7		Smoothed surface	MIA
		S2	D	1	8		Scored deco	MIA
	0555	F2	U	38	119			MIA
G1036	0386	Q3	U	2	6		Abraded	MIA
	0414	F1	U	4	21			MIA
		Q2	U	3	15		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
	0416	Q2	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
	0793	Q2	R	1	10	High rounded shoulder, concave neck	fniort	MIA
		Q3	U	1	8		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
G1037	0512	Q3	U	2	90		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q2	R	1	27	No neck	ftiort deco; smoothed surface; flattened rim	MIA
		Q2	U	2	15		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	R	2	11	Short curved neck	Smoothed surface; ext lip rim	MIA
		Q1	U	4	21		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
G1038	0561	Q2	U	33	175		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	R	1	2	Small jar	Smoothed surface; flattened rim	MIA
		Q2	U	3	6		Burnt; abraded	MIA
G1039	0679	Q1	R	1	30	No shoulder, short upright neck	Waterlogged; smoothed surface; abraded; flattened rim	MIA
		Q1	U	2	4		Abraded	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1039	0679	Q2	R	1	18	Short everted rim	Orange surfaces; abraded; flattened rim	MIA
		Q2	U	13	32		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
	0758	Q1	R	4	81	Sinuous	very burnt & abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	U	17	301		Very burnt; abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	5	61		Abraded	MIA
G1040	0701	F3	U	2	18			MIA
G1041	0730	F2	U	9	110	Small jar		MIA
		F2	R	1	1		Simple round ed rim	MIA
		Q1	U	24	72			MIA
		Q1	B	1	16			MIA
		Q1	R	2	7	Uncertain	slort deco; smoothed surface; flattened rim	MIA
	0732	Q1	R	1	25	High rounded shoulder, concave neck		MIA
		Q2	U	2	22		RW surface	MIA
		Q2	U	22	47		Abraded	MIA
G1042	0752	Q3	U	1	17		RW surface	MIA
G1045	0472	F3	U	1	5	Small jar	Abraded	NCD
		F3	R	1	8	Small jar	Orange surfaces, smoothed; cable deco on rim top; simple rim	MIA
G1047	0311	F1	U	8	13		Abraded	MIA
G1048	0237	S2	U	1	6		Abraded	MIA
G1066	0642	Q2	U	12	22		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	R	1	4		slort; flattened rim	MIA
	0662	F1	U	7	5		Orange; abraded	MIA
G1068	0518	Q2	U	3	13		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
G1069	0640	F2	H	1	7	?handle	Unknown	MIA
G1070	0452	Q	U	1	1		Abraded	NCD
	0541	Q1	U	2	6		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
G1073	0361	Q2	U	2	18		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
	0441	Q1	U	3	2		Abraded	MIA
G1074	0285	Q1	R	2	26	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Odd white surface; burnt; smoothed; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	U	5	26		Odd white surface; burnt; abraded	MIA
		S1	U	3	6		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	1	9		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
	0434	F1	U	1	3		Abraded	MIA
	0440	Q2	U	2	47		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
G1075	0286	Q2	U	3	23		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	8	18		Abraded	MIA
	0288	S1	U	2	4		Abraded	MIA
	0393	F1	U	2	6		Abraded	MIA
	0401	F1	U	2	2		Orange; abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	1	7		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
	0439	Q2	U	6	13		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
G1077	0273	Q1	CP	39	636	No shoulder, short upright neck	Wiped surface; pinched exterior lip; simple base	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1077	0281	Q1	U	14	22		Odd white surface; burnt; abraded	MIA
	0370	Q3	U	22	50		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q3	R	1	4	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	U	36	236			MIA
	0438	Q2	U	90	159		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	R	1	21	Simple upright	RW surface; abraded; simple flat rim	MIA
		S2	U	14	71		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		S2	R	2	13	Simple upright	Orange surfaces, smoothed; simple flat rim	MIA
G1078	0369	Q1	U	16	24		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0437	Q2	R	1	3	Short curved neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q2	U	51	193		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	7	46		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	2	7	Simple upright	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q3	U	2	5		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	3	11		RW surface	MIA
G1079	0283	Q1	U	16	29			MIA
		Q1	U	1	17		Odd white surface; burnt; abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	9	21		Orange surfaces; smoothed; abraded	MIA
	0436	Q1	U	3	9		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
G1082	0605	G1	U	23	71		WHW surface	EBA
		G1	D	1	8		fti deco	EBA
G1086	0646	S1	U	2	9		Abraded	NCD
G1088	0650	F1	U	4	12		Smoothed surface	MIA
		F2	U	3	3		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0652	F2	U	5	12		Abraded	MIA
	0658	Q2	U	3	4		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0660	F1	U	2	9		Abraded	MIA
G1090	0260	Q1	U	18	2		Abraded scraps	MIA
G1091	0443	Q1	R	1	15	Closed bowl	Smoothed surface	MIA
G1095	0374	Q1	U	4	13		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
G1096	0291	F1	U	1	2		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	3	4		Abraded	MIA
	0564	Q1	U	18	55		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		F2	U	2	18		Abraded	MIA
		Q3	U	1	2		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	1	6	Small jar	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
G1097	0275	Q1	U	3	4		Abraded	MIA
	0290	F1	R	1	23	Medium upright neck	Cable deco on rim top; flattened rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	41	Globular	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
	0563	Q2	U	3	11		Orange surfaces	MIA
		Q1	U	1	15		Smoothed surface	MIA
G1098	0274	Q1	U	19	30		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1098	0274	S1	U	1	5			MIA
		Q2	U	1	9		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
	0279	Q1	U	1	1		Abraded	MIA
	0379	F3	U	12	51		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	14	64			MIA
		Q2	B	1	6		Stepped base	MIA
		Q1	R	1	4	Rounded shoulder ,medium curved neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; flat rim	MIA
		Q2	R	1	5	Short out turned neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	4	Medium upright neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
G1099	0408	F1	U	19	129		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
		F1	R	4	18	Short curved neck	Smoothed surface; abraded; bead rim	MIA
		Q1	U	10	25		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	16	53		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
	0409	Q1	U	3	20		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	U	10	21		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q2	D	1	4		Incised scored deco	MIA
	0552	Q3	U	7	30		Abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	3	16		Smoothed surface	MIA
	0553	Q1	U	4	32		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	2	11			MIA
		Q3	U	3	8		Abraded	MIA
	0554	Q2	U	2	5		Abraded	MIA
G1100	0396	Q1	U	9	110		Incised scored deco; smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	1	9	Short out turned neck	slort deco; smoothed surface	MIA
G1102	0423	F1	U	1	5		Abraded	MIA
G1107	0383	Q2	U	1	7		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
	0592	F1	B	3	10		Smoothed surface	MIA
	0593	Q1	PP	19	382	Slack shouldered jar	Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	R	1	6	Medium curved neck	Gold mica; smoothed surfaces; simple flat rim	MIA
		Q2	U	2	39		Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
	0613	Q1	B	4	27		Smoothed surface; simple base	MIA
	0716	Q2	R	1	9	Closed bowl	Burnt; smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q2	U	1	1		Abraded	NCD
G1108	0619	Q1	U	39	371		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	U	2	7		Residue	MIA
		Q1	R	3	75	Slack shouldered jar, short upright neck	Simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q3	U	4	34		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	3	33	Sinuous	Black, dense, gold mica; smoothed surfaces; flat rim	MIA
		Q1	B	1	376		Simple base	MIA
		Q1	U	2	74		Black, dense, gold mica; smoothed surfaces	MIA
	0702	Q1	R	1	25	No neck, very short everted rim	Smoothed surface; abraded; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	U	28	175		Smoothed surface	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1108	0702	Q1	B	3	111		Smoothed surface; abraded; simple base	MIA
		Q1	U	1	13		Residue; abraded	MIA
		F2	U	1	2		Abraded	MIA
	0711	Q2	B	1	29		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	U	5	30		Wiped surface	MIA
	0714	Q2	U	14	63		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	R	1	15	No neck, very short everted rim	Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	U	4	14		Smoothed surface	MIA
	0797	Q1	U	2	37		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
	0809	Q1	B	5	121		Smoothed surface; sinuous base	MIA
		Q1	B	1	21		Orange surfaces, smoothed; simple base	MIA
		Q1	R	3	55	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Organic; smoothed surfaces; rounded ext lip rim	MIA
		Q2	R	4	209	Rounded shoulder, medium curved neck	Orange; burnt; ftiort deco; wiped surface; abraded; flattened rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	15	Short curved neck	Hard fired; smoothed surface; flattened rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	8	No neck	Smoothed surfaces; simple flat rim	MIA
		Q2	R	1	13	Short everted rim	fti inside rim edge; smoothed surface; flattened ext lip rim	MIA
		Q1	R	4	31	Small jar, medium upright neck	Dense, black, micaceous; smoothed surfaces; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q3	R	2	61	Slack shoulder, medium curved neck	Hard fired; smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	R	3	72	Globular, no neck jar, out turned rim	Dense, black, micaceous; smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q2	R	1	95	Cylinder shaped, short concave neck	slort, incised scored deco; flattened ext lip rim	MIA
		Q1	U	2	14		Smoothed surfaces; abraded	MIA
		Q2	D	2	134		Incised scored deco	MIA
		Q1	U	18	219		Hard fired; smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	U	59	1099			MIA
		Q1	U	33	292		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	B	1	50		Smoothed surface; simple rim	MIA
		Q2	U	3	143		RW surface; abraded	MIA
		Q3	U	1	145		Burnt; abraded	MIA
		Q1	U	21	313		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q2	U	3	96		Orange surfaces, smoothed; residue	MIA
		Q1	U	1	41		Residue; wiped surface	MIA
	0817	Q1	U	4	29		Wiped surface; abraded	MIA
	0845	F1	U	2	14		Abraded	MIA
G1109	0622	Q1	U	12	69		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q3	U	4	76		Orange surfaces	MIA
	0738	Q2	U	2	15		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	U	1	4		Orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
G1110	0623	Q3	U	3	14		Smoothed surface; abraded	MIA
G1110	0611	Q1	R	2	28	Short upright neck	Black, dense, gold mica; smoothed surface; rounded rim	MIA
G1110	0708	Q1	R	1	13	No shoulder short upright neck	Smoothed surface; rounded rim	MIA
G1110		Q1	U	1	9		Smoothed surface	MIA
G1110	0839	Q3	U	4	11		Abraded	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
G1110	0839	Q3	U	1	26	High angular shoulder	Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
G1111	0597	Q1	R	1	28	Slack shouldered jar	Orange surfaces; abraded; flattened rim	MIA
		Q1	U	19	195		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q3	U	9	60		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	U	4	48		Smoothed	MIA
		Q1	R	1	17	Closed bowl	Broken along coil join; smoothed surfaces; simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	R	2	9	Medium everted rim	Smoothed surfaces; simple rounded rim	MIA
	0598	Q1	R	4	44	Medium curved neck	Smoothed surfaces; simple flat rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	7		Smoothed surface; flattened rim	MIA
		Q3	R	2	23	Medium curved neck		MIA
		Q1	R	1	6	Closed bowl	Limescale interior	MIA
		Q2	R	1	13		Orange surfaces; flat rim	MIA
		Q1	U	18	99		Smoothed surfaces	MIA
		Q3	U	38	324		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	D	1	7		Scored deco	MIA
		Q2	U	2	14		orange surfaces	MIA
		Q2	U	2	38		Smoothed surface	MIA
	0624	Q3	U	2	10		Abraded	MIA
	0718	Q1	U	15	137		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q1	U	3	20		Black, dense, gold mica; smoothed surface	MIA
	0727	Q2	U	1	42		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q3	U	4	7		Abraded	MIA
	0737	Q1	U	13	32		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q3	U	5	41		RW surface	MIA
		Q1	R	1	1		Simple rounded rim	MIA
		Q3	U	1	9		Abraded	NCD
	0770	Q1	R	2	17	No shoulder, short upright neck	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA
	0834	Q2	B	2	38		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	22	194		Orange surfaces	MIA
		Q1	U	11	77			MIA
		Q1	U	17	44		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	R	2	10	Medium curved out turned neck	Orange surfaces, smoothed; flat rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	12	Short straight everted neck	Smoothed surfaces; abraded	MIA
		Q1	R	2	19	Medium curved out turned neck	RW surface	MIA
	0838	Q1	U	1	6		Fine; smoothed surface	MIA
	0851	Q1	U	1	13		Smoothed surfaces; abraded	MIA
	0853	Q1	R	1	16	High rounded shoulder, concave neck	Smoothed surfaces; abraded; flattened rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	12	Sinuous	Smoothed surfaces; abraded; rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	U	3	9		orange surfaces, smoothed; abraded	MIA
UNG	0003	Q1	R	1	4	Short out turned neck	Simple rounded rim	MIA
	0053	Q2	U	1	1		Smoothed surface	MIA
	0415	Q2	U	3	2		Abraded	MIA

Group	Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt/g	Form	Additional description	Date
UNG	0628	Q2	U	11	28		Abraded	MIA
		Q3	U	1	41		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
		Q2	R	1	29	High rounded shoulder concave neck	Orange surfaces; abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	1	41		Orange surfaces, smoothed	MIA
	0629	Q1	U	36	99		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	U	33	241		Orange surfaces	MIA
		Q3	U	4	7		Abraded	MIA
		Q2	U	2	5		Thin, orange surfaces	MIA
		Q2	R	1	3		Rounded rim	MIA
		Q1	R	1	3		Smoothed surface	MIA
	0723	Q1	U	2	29		Smoothed surface	MIA
		Q2	U	1	22		Abraded	MIA
		Q3	R	1	3	Short everted rim	Smoothed surface; simple rounded rim	MIA

Appendix 4. Fired clay catalogue, by group and context

Abbreviations: fs = Fine sandy, few other inclusions; fsc = Fine sandy, calcareous inclusions; ms = Medium sandy, few other inclusions; msc = Medium sandy with calcite; mscp = Medium sand with clay pellets; msch = Medium sandy with chalk; msf = Medium sandy with flint; mso = Medium sand, organic

Group	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt g	Abraded	Surface	Impressions	Notes
G1005	0574	msc	2	8	Abr			As fabric in 0286
G1025	0559	msch	3	13	Abr			Fabric as 0275, one fragment reduced
G1026	0421	msch	3	18	Sli	Irreg-flat		Fabric as 0275
	0422	msch	2	12	Sli			Fabric as 0275, but variably reduced/oxidised
G1027	0601	msch	1	31	Sli		Partial linear c. 18mm width	Fabric as 0275
	0601	ms	1	12	Sli			With rare large chalk, dark orange with large reduced area
G1031	0263	ms	3	4	Sli			Small oxidised fragments
G1025	0355	msch	11	8	Abr			Fabric as 0275, some variably reduced
	0358	ms	4	5	Abr			Oxidised and reduced frags
	0565	msch	4	10	Abr	Irreg-flat		Fabric as 0275, buff to oxidised
	0669	msch	14	42	Abr			Like fabric 0275, predominantly buff
G1028	0721	msch	1	10	Abr	Irreg-flat		Like fabric 0275 buff surface
G1029	0633	fs	1	4	Very			Pink no obvious inclusions
	0633	msch	7	21	Sli			Like fabric 0275 with many reduced areas
	0634	ms	5	3	Sli			Very frag and variable fabrics one with chalk
	0635	ms	2	8	Sli			With sparse large flint, dark oxidised surface with reduced areas
	0636	msch	1	16	Sli			Like fabric 0275
	0636	mscp	15	94	Sli			Packed with clay has almost yellow muddy appearance
G1035	0557	ms	1	9	Sli		Partial linear c. 12mm width	Variably oxidised
G1037	0512	msch	4	102	Abr-sli	Flat	Partial vertical 10mm width	Fabric as 0275. Buff with reduced patches, one abraded orange frag
G1038	0561	ms	1	3	Abr			Sparse chalk, variably oxidised
G1039	0679	msch	29	319	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat	Partial vertical c 17mm wide	Similar to fabric 0275, variably oxidised with rduced areas
	0679	ms	57	250	Abr			Variably oxidised with reduced areas, some with calcite or clay pellets
	0758	msch	207	2002	Sli	Irreg-flat	Partial linear c 15-24mm	Like fabric 0275. Many good sized pieces some with reduced areas
G1040	0701	msch	3	14	Sli			Similar to 0275 more sandy, dark orange with reduced areas
G1041	0730	mso	1	7	Sli			Reduced abundant organics, could be pot
G1045	0474	msf	2	81	Sli		Wide linear 22mm width	Orange with sparse large flint
G1059	0488	msch	4	2	Sli			Like fabric 0275
G1059	0488	mso	1	1	Abr			More likely Iron Age pot
G1066	0662	msch	1	10	Abr			Like fabric 0275
	0662	ms	11	16	Abr			Some with calcite like voids, very fragmented and variably reduced
G1067	0455	msc	5	1	Very-abr			Oxidised

Group	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt g	Abraded	Surface	Impressions	Notes
G1069	0640	ms	1	3	Abr			Light grey
G1070	0531	msc	5	2	Abr			Oxidised
	0534	ms	1	1	Abr			Reduced
G1073	0441	msch	15	100	Sli	Irreg-flat	2 partial linears c. 12mm	Fabric as 0275, some reduced areas and larger pieces of flint
	0441	ms	1	4	Abr			Orange throughout
G1074	0440	ms	1	1	Abr			Red like CBM
G1075	0286	msc	2	4	Abr			Oxidised fabric light as leached
	0359	msch	1	6	Abr			Variably oxidised as 0275
	0359	fsc	1	8	Abr			Oxidised slight grey core, could be pot
G1077	0281	msch	5	8	Abr			As 0275
	0281	msfe	3	7	Abr	Flat		Likely CBM fragments - red
	0438	msch	1	97	Sli	Flat	2 partial linears 18mm width	Fabric as 0275, good size
G1078	0285	msch	3	47	Abr-sli		Thumb	Fabric as 0275. One large piece with red iron ore
G1079	0283	ms	5	19	Abr			Varied fragments
G1087	0539	ms	2	13	Abr		Partial linear c. 8mm width	Variably oxidised with partial reduced areas.
G1088	0650	msch	2	7	Abr			Like fabric 0275
	0659	msch	7	33	Abr		Partial linear c. 17mm width	Most like fabric 0275
	0659	ms	18	125	Abr		Partial linear c. 18mm width	Some with sparse large flint, variably oxidised
G1091	0443	msch	8	24	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Fabric like 0275, slightly sandier with reduced areas
G1096	0291	msc	1	1	Abr			Variably reduced
	0564	msch	3	25	Sli	Irreg-flat		Fabric as 0275 with beige surface
G1097	0275	msch	30	72	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Buff-pink with beige surface
G1098	0274	msch	1	47	Sli	Irreg-flat		Buff with lighter grey surface
	0274	ms	2	15	Sli			Reduced - one like msch
G1099	0406	msch	2	29	Sli		Finger	Fabric as 0275 with some larger flint
	0408	msc	2	9	Abr-sli			Fabric like 0291
	0408	msch	10	334	Sli	Irreg-flat	Linear 12mm width	Fabric as 0275 with flint. Surface has organic impressions
	0409	msch	36	80	Sli			Fabric as 0275 but variably reduced and oxidised
G1102	0423	msch	19	160	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Fabric as 0275, more heat affected red surfs & reduced areas, variable size
G1107	0593	msch	3	16	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Fabric as 0275
	0818	msch	1	2	Abr			Similar to fabric 0275
G1108	0619	msch	13	164	Sli	Irreg-flat	Partial linear c. 16mm width	Fabric as 0275, some surfaces buff, others with reduced areas
	0711	msch	1	21	Sli		Partial linear c. 14mm width	Like fabric 0275 with reduced area
	0714	msch	5	50	Sli			Like fabric 0275 with reduced areas
	0809	msch	1	1	Abr			Like fabric 0275
	0809	msc	1	4	Abr			Buff
	0817	msch	3	14	Abr			Like fabric 0275
	0817	mscp	2	12	Abr			Variable in colour
G1109	0622	msch	5	158	Sli	Irreg	Partial linear c. 15mm width	Fabric like 0275 but chalk less frequent, many reduced areas, good sizes
	0728	msch	1	1	Abr			Like fabric 0275 with reduced area
	0738	msch	3	13	Abr			Similar to fabric 0275 buff and reduced
G1110	0623	msch	1	8	Sli			Fabric as 0275

Group	Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt g	Abraded	Surface	Impressions	Notes
G1110	0708	msch	1	3	Sli			Like fabric 0275
	0801	msch	1	43	Abr			Similar to fabric 0275
	0823	msch	1	7	Abr			Like fabric 0275
	0839	msch	12	51	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Like fabric 0275
G1111	0597	msch	7	161	Sli	Irreg-flat	Partial linear c. 13mm width	Fabric as 0275, some with reduced areas and sparse large flint
	0598	msch	27	449	Sli	Irreg-flat		Fabric as 0275. Many good sized pieces, some with reduced areas
	0624	msch	2	73	Sli	Irreg-flat	Partial linear c. 22mm width	Fabric as 0275, one good fragment
	0718	msch	10	307	Sli	Irreg-flat		Like fabric 0275 with reduced areas
	0737	msch	2	9	Sli			Like fabric 0275
	0737	ms	1	5	Abr			Variably coloured
	0770	ms	1	40	Abr			Mostly reduced with oxidised surface
	0825	msch	8	39	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Like fabric 0275
	0834	msch	11	89	Sli	Irreg-flat		Like fabric 0275, some with beige surfaces
	0838	msch	3	64	Abr-sli	Irreg-flat		Like fabric 0275
	0853	mscp	3	2	Abr			Reduced small fragments
	0854	ms	1	1	Abr			Variable colour with sparse organics and flint
	0854	msch	1	11	Abr			Like fabric 0275
UNG	0628	ms	1	2	Sli	Irreg-flat		With organics and rare chalk, dark oxidised surface reduced other
UNG	0628	msch	2	16	Sli			Fabric as 0275
UNG	0629	msch	22	174	Sli	Irreg-flat	Partial linear c. 14mm width	Fabric as 0275 with beige surfaces, some display reduced areas
UNG	0723	msch	1	49	Sli		Partial linear c. 17mm width	Like fabric 0275 with reduced area

Appendix 5. Animal bone catalogue, by group and context

NISP = Number of Individual Specimens

Group	Group description	Context	No.	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
G1003	Probable enclosure ditch	0107	4	13	Mammal	7
G1005	Pit	0574	5	20	Mammal	5
G1009	Pit	0129	6	5	Mammal	5
		0129	7	70	Cattle	1
		0129			Mammal	6
G1011	Post-medieval ditch	0137	1	11	Mammal	1
G1012	Post-medieval ditch	0161	1	35	Mammal	1
		0348	4	8	Mammal	4
G1015	Pit	0159	4	2	Small Mammal	2
G1021	B1 ring ditch	0211	23	33	Mammal	23
		0212	8	57	Cattle	1
		0212			Mammal	7
		0234	1	3	Mammal	1
		0300	12	62	Cattle	8
		0300			Mammal	4
G1025	Ditch	0353	1	7	Mammal	1
		0358	2	2	Mammal	2
		0447	1	10	Mammal	1
		0545	10	39	Cattle	1
		0545			Mammal	9
		0559	4	10	Mammal	4
		0669	2	14	Mammal	2
		0675	11	53	Mammal	11
G1026	Ditch	0421	8	44	Mammal	8
		0422	8	90	Cattle	1
		0422			Mammal	7
G1027	Re-cut of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)	0601	18	80	Sheep/goat	4
		0601			Mammal	14
G1028	Unspecified cut	0615	14	23	Mammal	14
		0721	16	150	Cattle	1
		0721			Sheep/goat	5
		0721			Mammal	10
G1029	Pit	0457	7	54	Cattle	1
		0457			Mammal	6
		0633	6	20	Mammal	6
		0634	8	172	Cattle	1
		0634			Mammal	7
		0635	1	30	Cattle	1
		0636	83	80	Cattle	1
		0636			Sheep/goat	3
		0636			Mammal	79
		0637	27	71	Mammal	27
G1030	Pit	0676	2	22	Cattle	2
		0748	3	9	Mammal	3
		0749	12	100	Mammal	12
G1031	Unspecified cut	0263	5	64	Cattle	1
		0263			Mammal	1
		0263			Mammal	3
		0265	6	89	Cattle	1
		0265			Mammal	5
		0397	5	104	Cattle	1
		0397			Mammal	4

Group	Group description	Context	No.	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
G1034	Water pit/sump	0410	15	74	Cattle	2
		0410			Mammal	13
		0750	6	70	Mammal	6
		0815	8	108	Cattle	1
		0815			Mammal	7
G1035	Reservoir	0271	1	4	Cattle	1
		0411	14	31	Mammal	14
		0557	8	162	Cattle	2
		0557			Pig/boar	1
		0557			Mammal	5
G1036	Secondary fills of G1035	0386	4	7	Sheep/goat	1
		0386			Mammal	3
		0414	11	66	Cattle	1
		0414			Mammal	10
		0416	4	38	Mammal	4
		0712	7	48	Cattle	2
		0712			Pig/boar	2
		0712			Mammal	3
G1037	Pit	0512	25	96	Cattle	2
		0512			Sheep/goat	2
		0512			Mammal	21
G1038	Pit	0561	8	24	Mammal	8
G1039	Pit	0679	12	69	Cattle	3
		0679			Mammal	9
		0758	14	84	Mammal	14
G1041	Pit	0730	9	37	Cattle	3
		0730			Sheep/goat	2
		0730			Mammal	4
		0732	2	3	Mammal	2
G1042	Water pit/sump	0752	5	134	Cattle	1
		0752			Mammal	4
		0754	2	34	Mammal	2
G1045	Possible enclosure ditch	0472	3	139	Cattle	3
		0474	9	49	Mammal	9
G1049	Pit	0203	4	44	Cattle	4
G1065	Pit	0327	1	121	Cattle	1
G1066	Unspecified cut	0662	12	37	Cattle	3
		0662			Mammal	9
G1070	Pit/posthole group	0534	5	6	Mammal	5
G1073	Lower fill ring ditch G1072 (B2)	0361	7	35	Mammal	7
		0391	11	41	Mammal	11
		0399	7	10	Sheep/goat	3
		0399			Mammal	4
		0427	4	22	Cattle	4
		0435	52	171	Cattle	5
		0435			Mammal	47
		0441	79	180	Cattle	8
		0441			Mammal	71
G1074	Middle fill ring ditch G1072 (B2)	0285	40	153	Cattle	2
		0285			Mammal	38
		0418	10	60	Mammal	5
		0418			Mammal	10
		0426	51	50	Mammal	51
		0434	18	109	Cattle	3
		0434			Mammal	15
		0440	7	6	Mammal	7
G1075	Upper fill ring ditch G1072 (B2)	0286	8	85	Cattle	8
		0288	96	126	Cattle	4
		0288			Mammal	92

Group	Group description	Context	No.	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
G1075	Upper fill ring ditch G1072 (B2)	0439	8	19	Mammal	8
G1077	Lower fill ring ditch G1076 (B2)	0370	19	81	Cattle	1
		0370			Sheep/goat	2
		0370			Mammal	16
		0438	9	75	Sheep/goat	4
G1078	Middle fill ring ditch G1076 (B2)	0437	2	6	Sheep/goat	1
		0437			Mammal	1
G1079	Upper fill ring ditch G1076 (B2)	0283	135	185	Cattle	1
		0283			Sheep/goat	3
		0283			Pig/boar	4
		0283			Mammal	127
		0436	7	14	Mammal	1
		0436			Mammal	6
G1082	Pit	0605	2	5	Mammal	2
G1086	Pit	0646	4	19	Mammal	4
G1088	Pit/posthole cluster	0650	2	3	Sheep/goat	1
		0650			Mammal	1
		0659	2	1	Mammal	2
G1092	Unspecified cut	0685	1	3	Cattle	1
G1096	Lower fill of ditch G1023	0276	47	84	Cattle	1
		0276			Mammal	46
		0291	1	3	Sheep/goat	1
		0564	237	956	Cattle	9
		0564			Pig/boar	3
		0564			Mammal	225
G1097	Middle fill of ditch G1023	0275	59	232	Cattle	2
		0275			Mammal	57
		0290	8	61	Cattle	1
		0290			Mammal	8
		0563	9	61	Mammal	9
G1098	Upper fill of ditch G1023	0274	27	192	Cattle	1
		0274			Equid	2
		0274			Sheep/goat	1
		0274			Mammal	23
		0279	6	45	Mammal	6
		0379	20	105	Cattle	3
		0379			Mammal	17
		0562	29	214	Cattle	1
		0562			Mammal	28
G1099	Backfill of reservoir G1035	0384	17	106	Mammal	17
		0406	1	11	Cattle	1
		0408	33	211	Sheep/goat	4
		0408			Pig/boar	1
		0408			Deer -Red	5
		0408			Mammal	23
		0409	32	155	Cattle	2
		0409			Sheep/goat	3
		0409			Mammal	27
		0552	10	83	Cattle	1
		0552			Equid	2
		0552			Sheep/goat	1
		0552			Mammal	7
		0553	33	262	Cattle	2
		0553			Sheep/goat	2
		0553			Mammal	29
		0554	17	86	Deer -Red	4
		0554			Mammal	13
G1100	Subsoil	0396	6	27	Sheep/goat	2
		0396			Mammal	1

Group	Group description	Context	No.	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
G1102	Pit	0423	5	19	Mammal	5
G1103	Pit	0847	18	105	Mammal	18
G1106	Pit	0831	9	29	Pig/boar	1
		0831			Mammal	8
G1107	Lower fill inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)	0183	7	48	Mammal	7
		0383	3	3	Mammal	3
		0593	10	71	Cattle	1
		0593			Pig/boar	3
		0593			Mammal	6
		0613	15	98	Cattle	2
		0613			Sheep/goat	2
		0613			Pig/boar	2
		0613			Mammal	9
		0716	23	121	Sheep/goat	6
		0716			Pig/boar	1
		0716			Mammal	16
		0818	46	243	Cattle	4
		0818			Mammal	42
G1108	Upper fill inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)	0163	1	9	Cattle	1
		0163	1	21	Mammal	1
		0619	88	608	Cattle	6
		0619			Sheep/goat	10
		0619			Pig/boar	2
		0619			Deer -Red	1
		0619			Mammal	69
		0702	46	313	Cattle	7
		0702			Sheep/goat	1
		0702			Mammal	38
		0711	8	130	Cattle	2
		0711			Pig/boar	1
		0711			Mammal	5
		0714	102	447	Cattle	11
		0714			Sheep/goat	4
		0714			Mammal	87
		0715	18	93	Cattle	2
		0715			Mammal	16
		0797	9	50	Cattle	1
		0797			Pig/boar	3
		0797			Mammal	5
		0809	168	1568	Cattle	26
		0809			Sheep/goat	4
		0809			Pig/boar	3
		0809			Mammal	135
		0817	33	493	Equid	6
		0817			Pig/boar	2
		0817			Mammal	25
		0844	1	10	Mammal	1
		0845	35	348	Equid	9
		0845			Mammal	26
		0849	17	84	Cattle	1
		0849			Sheep/goat	1
		0849			Mammal	15
G1109	Lower fill outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)	0365	9	27	Sheep/goat	4
		0365			Mammal	5
		0596	5	25	Mammal	5
		0622	39	428	Cattle	5
		0622			Sheep/goat	2
		0622			Pig/boar	2
		0622			Mammal	30

Group	Group description	Context	No.	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
G1109	Lower fill outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)	0728	6	52	Mammal	6
		0738	58	217	Equid	2
		0738			Sheep/goat	3
		0738			Bird	1
		0738			Mammal	51
G1110	Middle fill outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)	0611	19	153	Cattle	3
		0611			Mammal	16
		0708	8	85	Sheep/goat	1
		0708			Mammal	7
		0800	2	125	Cattle	2
		0801	6	47	Mammal	6
		0824	1	161	Equid	1
		0839	187	67	Sheep/goat	4
		0839			Deer -Red	3
		0839			Mammal	180
G1111	Upper fill outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)	0143	28	11	Mammal	28
		0448	5	25	Cattle	5
		0598	25	200	Cattle	2
		0598			Sheep/goat	5
		0598			Mammal	18
		0597	65	416	Cattle	10
		0597			Sheep/goat	2
		0597			Pig/boar	2
		0597			Mammal	52
		0598	129	860	Cattle	10
		0598			Sheep/goat	2
		0598			Pig/boar	2
		0598			Mammal	115
		0624	1	8	Mammal	1
		0718	8	71	Mammal	8
		0727	3	52	Cattle	2
		0727			Sheep/goat	1
		0737	103	277	Cattle	10
		0737			Sheep/goat	1
		0737			Pig/boar	3
		0737			Mammal	89
		0770	17	309	Cattle	4
		0770			Mammal	13
		0825	8	31	Mammal	8
		0834	98	953	Cattle	16
		0834			Mammal	82
		0838	15	318	Equid	2
		0838			Mammal	13
		0851	16	248	Cattle	5
		0851			Mammal	11
		0853	8	82	Mammal	8
		0854	11	57	Mammal	11
UNK		0628	15	68	Equid	1
		0628			Mammal	14
		0629	119	862	Cattle	16
		0629			Sheep/goat	6
		0629			Mammal	97
		0723	3	42	Mammal	3
		Unknown	16	116	Cattle	1
		Unknown			Mammal	15

Appendix 6. Environmental samples with charred remains other than charcoal

Sample No.	29	35	45	46	50	55	77	82	92
Context No.	0321	0359	0635	0636	0758	0815	0561	0709	0712
Group No.	G1046	G1072	G1029	G1029	G1039	G1034	G1038	G1013	G1035
Feature type	Cremation	Ring ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Water pit/sump	Pit	Ring ditch	Reservoir
Charred cereals									
cf. *Hordeum* sp. (grains)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Triticum cf. spelta L. (grains)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivum L. (grains)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf.Triticum aestivum L. (grains)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Triticum monococcum L. (grains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Indeterminate (grains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Charred Herbs									
Poaceae	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus sp.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate (seeds)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Charred Shrubs/Trees									
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-
Corylus avellana L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Other Plant Remains									
Charcoal >4mm^2	++	-	+	-	++	-	-	+++	++++
Charcoal <4mm^2	++++	+++	+++++	+++++	-	++	+	+++++	+++++

Key to table: + = 1–10, ++ = 11–50, +++ = 51–150, ++++ = 151–250, +++++ = >250

Appendix 7. Summary of radiocarbon dates

Context	Group	Deposit summary	Sample	SUERC ref	Sample type	C14 determination BP (1950 AD)	Calibrated C14 date (95.4% confidence)
0319	G1046	Cremation burial	HVH 072–0319	47432 (GU30937)	Cremated human bone	2908 ± 29	1212–1007 cal. BC
0321	G1046	Cremation burial	HVH 072–0321	47433 (GU30938)	Cremated human bone	2905 ± 26	1209–1009 cal. BC
0435	G1073	Primary fill of ring ditch G1072 (B2)	HVH 072–0435	49150 (GU31806)	Charcoal	2296 ± 34	408–211 cal. BC
0597	G1111	Secondary use, outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)	HVH 072–0597	49154 (GU31810)	Charcoal	2245 ± 34	392–206 cal. BC
0709	G1110	Secondary use, outer ring ditch G1013 (B3)	HVH 072–0709	49153 (GU31809)	Cereal grain	2207 ± 34	381–196 cal. BC
0712	G1036	Secondary fills of reservoir G1035	HVH 072–0712	49146 (GU31805)	Charcoal	3031 ± 34	1404–1133 cal. BC
0753	G1042	Water pit / sump	HVH 072–0753	49145 (GU31804)	Charcoal	2982 ± 34	1375–1091 cal. BC
0758	G1039	Refuse pit	HVH 072–0758	49155 (GU31811	Cereal grain	2173 ± 34	366–114 cal. BC
0809	G1108	Secondary fill of inner ring ditch G1016 (B3)	HVH 072–0809	49152 (GU31808)	Charcoal	2216 ± 34	381–201 cal. BC

OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-167457

Project details

Project name	Middle Iron Age settlement at Westfield Primary School, Chalkstone Way, Haverhill, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Small amounts of residual pottery and/or worked flints suggest that there was transitory use of the site during the earlier Neolithic and the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age. In the later Bronze Age two un-urned cremations were buried in what was probably a small, unenclosed and informal cemetery. Permanent occupation of the site began in the Middle Iron Age, with the establishment of an unenclosed settlement. It contained at least three circular buildings, probably dwellings although one of them (represented by two roughly concentric and penannular ditches) was unusual and might have had a ritual/religious function. Other stratigraphic evidence for the settlement included several ditches/gullies (possibly defining small enclosures), some pits and occasional postholes. The artefactual evidence included a significant pottery assemblage (mostly cooking and storage vessels) found in association with worked flints, fired clay fragments, loomweights, a spindlewhorl and some worked antler fragments. Animal bones and some charred cereal grains are indicative of stock rearing and crop production. Subsequent phases of activity cannot be dated precisely. A linear boundary ditch, probably part of a Roman or later field system, truncated the remains of one of the Middle Iron Age buildings. The boundary ditch was cut by a large, irregular pit, probably a reservoir, with a complicated history of infilling and re-excavation. It contained a moderate assemblage of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and some of its fills were rich in charcoal and heated stones, on a scale that suggests industrial activity.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2010 End: 15-10-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HVH 072 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	RESERVOIR Uncertain
Monument type	CREMATION Late Bronze Age
Monument type	ROUND HOUSE Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Iron Age
Significant Finds	SPINDLEWHORL Iron Age
Investigation type	"""Full excavation"""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL HVH 072, Westfield Primary School, Chalkstone Way, Haverhill
Study area	3.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6801 4593 52.0857258921 0.452430774663 52 05 08 N 000 27 08 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Rhod Gardner
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council (Corporate Property)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	HVH 072
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Wood","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	HVH 072
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	HVH 072
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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