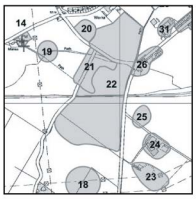
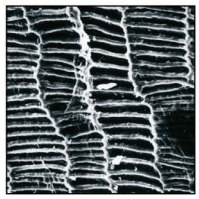
HFFG/01










# LAND AT HOME FARM, FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## Archaeological Excavation

commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership
on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd

12/02133/FUL

October 2014

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

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project info

| | |
|---|---|
| **HA JOB NO.** | HFFG/01 |
| **HAS NO.** | 1070 |
| **NGR** | SP 14510 00874 |
| **LOCAL AUTHORITY** | Cotswold District Council |
| **OASIS REF.** | headland3-190785 |

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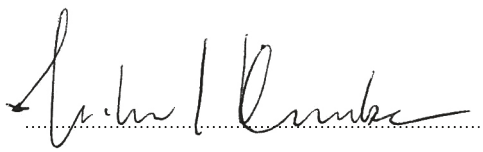
| **APPROVED BY** | Mike Kimber – Project Manager |



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| 24 | Large pit adjacent to SFB4 | Undated |
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414300 414400 414500 414600

201000 200900 200800 200700

G22 G15 G15 ILLUS 5 G23 post-med boundary G21 G22 PUBLIC FOOTPATH G19 G20 G24 G18 G01 PIP'S FIELD EXCAVATION G17 burial evidence for quarrying G15 G12/13 G02 ILLUS 3 ILLUS 6 modern boundary med./post-med. boundary G14 ILLUS 9 G25 ILLUS 4 G05 G03 G07 G04 G10 G09/11 disturbance from modern farm buildings ILLUS 10 Pit2298 ILLUS 9 G11 G08 G06 Milton Street / A417

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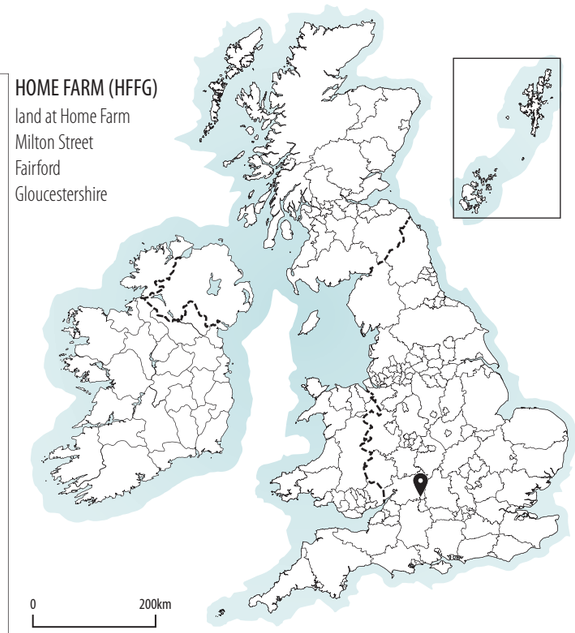
**HOME FARM (HFFG)**
land at Home Farm
Milton Street
Fairford
Gloucestershire





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KEY
- development boundary
- Neolithic
- Iron Age (1)
- Iron Age (2)
- Anglo-Saxon
- unphased / undated

N
0 50m
**scale** 1:1,500 @ A3

**ILLUS 1**
Site location

# LAND AT HOME FARM, FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## Archaeological Excavation

**Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an open area excavation on a site to the west of Fairford between March 2013 and February 2014. Inhumation burials dating to the Neolithic and Iron Age periods were identified along with evidence for Iron Age land division. Five Anglo-Saxon sunken-floored buildings dating to the 6th century were also identified. This report forms the final technical report on the archaeological data collected from the site.**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Bloor Homes Ltd (the client) to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication on an area of land to the west adjacent to Home Farm, Fairford, Gloucestershire. The excavation was undertaken as two separate phases of work. The first phase of excavation covered the southern part of the development area (c.2ha) and was undertaken during March and April 2013. The second phase of excavation covering the northern 2.75ha of the development area, was undertaken between November 2013 and February 2014.

Assessment reports of the Phase 1 (Craddock-Bennett 2013) and Phase 2 (Craddock-Bennett 2014) excavations have been produced. The following report combines the results from the two phases of archaeological fieldwork and presents the detailed results of post-excavation analysis.

### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Cotswold District Council has granted planning consent (12/02133/FUL) for the erection of 124 dwellings, vehicular access, open space and associated services on an area of land (c. 4.75ha) to the west of Fairford (NGR SP 14460 00865).

In August 2010, The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), acting on behalf of the client, commissioned Archaeological Surveys Ltd to undertake a gradiometer survey (Sabin & Donaldson 2010) as part of the data gathering phase of the planning application. The survey revealed a number of anomalies, potentially of archaeological origin. Trial trenching was subsequently carried out by AC Archaeology (Robinson 2012) in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within the development area.

Trial trenching revealed remains of prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon date, including linear land divisions, sunken-floored buildings, a pit alignment and a single inhumation.

In view of the results of the archaeological work undertaken on the site, the Archaeological Advisor to Cotswold District Council, (Mr Charles Parry) recommended that a condition to secure archaeological mitigation be attached to the planning consent.

The scope of the required archaeological mitigation was agreed in a written scheme of investigation produced by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (Kimber 2013) and conforming to a brief issued by the Archaeological Advisor.

It was agreed that the archaeological mitigation would be undertaken in two stages. The southern half of the site was excavated in March and April 2013 allowing the developer to commence construction in this area during the summer of 2013. Archaeological mitigation works in the northern part of the site began in November 2013 and were completed to the satisfaction of the Archaeological Advisor in February 2014.

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## 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The development area is located at NGR SP 14460 00865 and occupied c.4.75 hectares of agricultural land to the west of Fairford (**Illus 1**). The site was sub-divided into four fields by fences and hedgerows, and crossed by a public footpath. A small portion of the site was previously occupied by agricultural barns, recently demolished. The approximate elevation of the site is 93m OSL. The site is located adjacent to the 2nd gravel terrace of the Upper Thames Valley on a solid geology consisting of Cornbrash Formation limestone. Superficial geology is recorded as the Summertown-Radley sand and gravel member.

## 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located immediately adjacent to the Upper Thames gravels, an area containing abundant evidence of prehistoric settlement and burial sites.

An archaeological appraisal of the site (EDP 2010) identified that it contained no previously recorded heritage assets. There is however evidence for extensive archaeological activity within the vicinity of Fairford.

The National Monuments Record records the presence of a hengiform barrow and associated ring ditch located approximately 600m to the south of the site. The barrow, dated to the Bronze Age, survives as a slightly elongated low mound 30m by 40m in diameter and standing 0.5m high. The adjacent ring ditch survives as a circular crop-mark identifiable on aerial photographs.

Excavations undertaken on the site of RAF Fairford (2.7km to the south of the site) between 1999 and 2001 produced evidence for human activity extending from the Bronze Age up to the present day (Road 2006). Pits, ditches and burials dated to the Iron Age were identified across the extensive site, along with burials dates to the Romano-British period.

Excavations by Oxford Archaeology (Stansbie et al. 2007) in advance of gravel extraction at Thornhill farm, in 2003 and 2004, revealed outlying areas of an Iron-Age and Roman settlement, the main part of which had previously been excavated between 1985 and 1989. The site is located approximately 3.1km to the east of the Home Farm excavations, between Fairford and Lechlade. A ring ditch and several pits dating to the early to middle Iron Age were discovered, along with three sub-circular ditched enclosures and the remains of a roundhouse belonging to the middle Iron Age. In the late Iron Age to early Roman period a series of field systems and enclosures developed.

Approximately 1.8km to the south-east of Home Farm, excavation on land at Totterdown Lane (Pine & Preston 2004) and an adjacent site at Horcott Pit (Lamdin-Whymark 2009) revealed a pattern of settlement and landscape organisation spanning the period from the middle Iron Age through the entire Roman period and into the Saxon era. The evidence consisted mainly of ditched land divisions for the Roman period, although there were some remains of settlement and a series of small clusters of burials. The middle Iron Age site was more clearly defined as a settlement focus, although it was unclear if it was two broadly contemporaneous groups of structures or a more fluid and long-lived combination of buildings. The post-Roman evidence was confined to a single ditch and one possible building, with a few other associated features.

The earliest documentary record in which Fairford is named is dated AD850, when two hides of land were transferred to the Abbess of the Church of Gloucester (Jennings et al. 2004). The archaeological evidence for Saxon activity, however, extends back further. In the 1850s a Saxon cemetery dated to the mid 5th–6th centuries was identified approximately 0.6km to the north of Home Farm. Approximately 180 inhumation burials with ornate grave goods were encountered (Wylie 1852).

During the excavation of the Home Farm site by Headland Archaeology, excavations were also being undertaken on the land immediately to the east (Pip's Field) by staff from Foundations Archaeology (Hood 2014).

# 2 OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the investigation was to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage assets before they were lost. This was achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, disseminating the results of that work and archiving the material and paper records.

The regional research context is provided by the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008). The evidence retrieved during the works has been analysed in light of the objectives contained in this framework (Grove and Croft 2012).

The purpose of the archaeological works was to assess the extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest.

In addition to these general aims, the following specific research objectives were identified in light of the findings of the excavation:

- **Research Aim 3** Address apparent 'gaps' in our knowledge and assess whether they are meaningful or simply biases in current knowledge.
- **Research Aim 10** Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods.
- **Research Aim 14** Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture.
- **Research Aim 16** Increase the use and improve the targeting scientific dating.
- **Research Aim 17** Improve the quality and quantity of environmental data and our understanding of what it represents.
- **Research Aim 19** Improve our understanding of wild and domestic animals in the past.
- **Research Aim 20** Improve our understanding of wild and cultivated plants in the past.
- **Research Aim 21** Improve our understanding of the environmental aspects of farming.

- **Research Aim 30** Develop and test methodologies to identify early medieval rural settlement.
- **Research Aim 31** Address the long-running debates about early medieval landscapes and territories.
- **Research Aim 33** Widen our understanding of the origins of villages.
- **Research Aim 57a** Widen our understanding of Neolithic and early Bronze Age mortuary practice.

The archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Corinium Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

# 3 METHOD

## 3.1 MECHANICAL REMOVAL OF OVERBURDEN AND TOPSOIL

Overburden and subsoil were removed by mechanical back-acting excavators, fitted with flat bladed ditching buckets. After discussions with the Archaeological Advisor hedgerows were also removed by this method. All machine stripping was carried out under close archaeological supervision and ceased when the upper surfaces of archaeological features or deposits were uncovered. Overburden and subsoil were stockpiled in agreed areas within the development site and scanned periodically using a metal detector.

All machinery was kept off the stripped areas. Once stripping was completed an egress corridor, devoid of archaeological deposits or features was identified for the removal of machinery from the site. The corridor was agreed with the archaeological advisor prior to the removal of machinery.

Archaeological features identified during machine stripping were marked on the ground using spray paint. Features were subsequently surveyed using a Trimble dGPS system to produce a pre-excavation plan of the site.

## 3.2 EXCAVATION

The agreement of the archaeological advisor was sought prior to the commencement of the excavation of archaeological features.

Features and deposits were excavated in accordance with the following sampling levels:

- deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity and domestic/ industrial activity were investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature;
- 50% sample of the deposits from each pit was removed;
- 20% of the deposits within linear features were removed.

## 3.3 FINDS

All artefacts and other finds from significant archaeological deposits were collected, identified by stratigraphic unit, catalogued and retained. Stripped areas were scanned with a metal detector to aid the recovery of metalwork finds. Any finds considered to be typologically distinct or significant were assigned a small find (SF) number and the location of the find was recorded three dimensionally.

In accordance with the recommendations of the finds assessment, further analysis has been undertaken on the iron ferrule and bone pin; the results are included as an appendix to this report. Key finds have been illustrated with this report.

## 3.4 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

Bulk samples were collected from all archaeologically significant deposits to recover environmental material and finds. Where possible, a bulk sample measured 40 litres, however, sample size varied depending on the amount of material available for sampling. In the case of small features, e.g. post-holes, less than 40 litres was available for sampling, and in deposits with a high density of finds, e.g. sunken-floored building deposits it was considered prudent to take samples larger than 40 litres.

In the case of linear features, where the same ditch fill could be identified in a number of ditch slots, the deposit was not sampled in every slot.

Due to the paucity of environmental remains and fragmentary and abraded nature of the animal bone no further work was recommended after the initial assessment stage.

## 3.5 RECORDING

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavations. Recording was undertaken using the following methodology:

- to avoid duplication of the context numbers used during the trial trenching (AC Archaeology 2012), context numbering in the Phase 1 excavation began from 2000, and in the Phase 2 excavation began from 3000;
- a pro forma context record was completed for each stratigraphic unit;
- a digital plan of the excavated area was produced using a Trimble dGPS unit;
- plans of individual stratigraphic units were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20;
- sections through stratigraphic units were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10;
- a photographic record of all stratigraphic units comprised black-and-white prints and colour slide; the record was supplemented by digital photographs;
- a diary record of the progress of the archaeological work was maintained, including details of liaison and monitoring meetings, visits, and a record of the staff on site.

# 4 RESULTS

A total of 439 stratigraphic units were recorded during the excavation. An assessment of the contextual information led

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to the division of these contexts into 25 context groupings. A full description of individual contexts is included in Appendix 1. The location of key context groupings and features is indicated on **Illus 1**.

| Group | Description | No. of contexts | Period |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | NE-SW boundary ditch; eastern extension | 47 | Iron Age |
| 02 | N-S boundary ditch; northern extension | 18 | Iron Age |
| 03 | Sunken-floored Building 1 | 10 | Anglo-Saxon |
| 04 | Sunken-floored Building 2 | 10 | Anglo-Saxon |
| 05 | Group of four post-holes forming a rectangular arrangement | 8 | Iron Age? |
| 06 | Sunken-floored Building 3 | 2 | Anglo-Saxon |
| 07 | NE-SW boundary ditch; western extension | 7 | Iron Age |
| 08 | N-S boundary ditch; southern extension | 37 | Iron Age |
| 09 | Large pit alignment (containing burials) | 23 | Iron Age |
| 10 | Small circular pit group | 6 | Undated |
| 11 | Large pit alignment (pits not containing burials) | 42 | Iron Age |
| 12 | Non-archaeological features (no finds) | 56 | Undated |
| 13 | Non-archaeological features (finds present) | 7 | Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery present |
| 14 | Medieval/post-medieval field boundary | 19 | Med, post-med / modern |
| 15 | Isolated features containing evidence for human activity | 53 | Undated |
| 16 | Geological deposits and general layers (e.g. topsoil) (not illustrated) | 13 | – |
| 17 | Burial and deposits [SK3006] | 3 | Iron Age |
| 18 | Sunken-floored Building 4 | 8 | Anglo-Saxon |
| 19 | Sunken-floored Building 5 | 4 | Anglo-Saxon |
| 20 | Potential post-hole arrangement | 10 | Undated |
| 21 | NW-SE straight ditch | 14 | Post-med / modern |
| 22 | NW-SE curvilinear ditch | 33 | Iron Age |
| 23 | Large pit – similar in nature to Group 11 pits | 2 | Iron Age |
| 24 | Large pit adjacent to SFB4 | 4 | Undated |
| 25 | Isolated burial [SK2080] | 3 | mid. Neolithic |

The features are described chronologically by archaeological period.

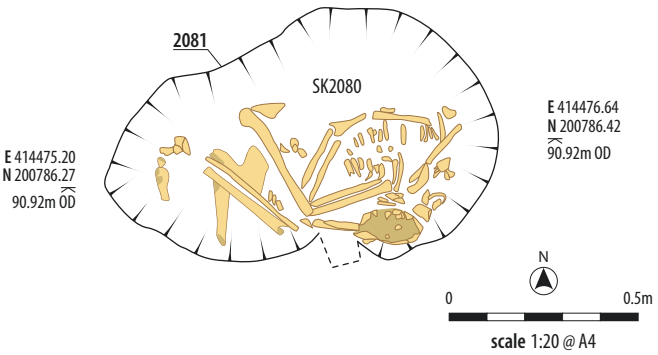
## 4.1 NATURAL/GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Natural geological deposits were identified beneath topsoil at a depth of approximately 0.30m below ground level (92.40mOD in the north of the site, 90.40mOD in the south). The natural geology was composed of yellow and orange limestone gravels [2022] with isolated deposits of a distinctive grey clay [2115=2209] which formed the base of many of the deeper archaeological features.

44 potential features were investigated which were subsequently interpreted as being of natural origin (G12). In the central-eastern part of the site a concentration of the features was characterised by a red clayey sand fill which was devoid of any evidence for human activity. The amorphous shape of the features was suggestive of root activity and tree throws, and indicates that this part of the site was previously wooded. A boundary ditch (G01) dated to the Iron Age appeared to change course through this area, avoiding the tree throw pits. Three features in this area (G13) shared similar characteristics to the tree throw pits but contained small amounts of pottery dated to the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon period. The finds are likely to be residual and indicate tree clearance taking place no earlier than the Anglo-Saxon period.

## 4.2 NEOLITHIC

A crouched inhumation burial SK2080 was identified within a shallow pit (G25) towards the centre of the southern part of the site (**Illus 2**). Surface preservation of the bones was poor and the skeleton exhibited signs of disturbance presumably caused by later agricultural activity on the site. Some bones had been broken and dislodged from their correct anatomical position. A bone sample taken from the skeleton dated to 4382 ± 30 BP, or 3022–2927 cal BC (1σ) placing it in the middle Neolithic period. Osteological analysis identified the remains as belonging to an adult female aged between 26 and 35 years. Osteoarthritis was identified on one of the left ribs and evidence for malnutrition was observed on the teeth of the individual.




**ILLUS 2**

Neolithic burial (Group 25)

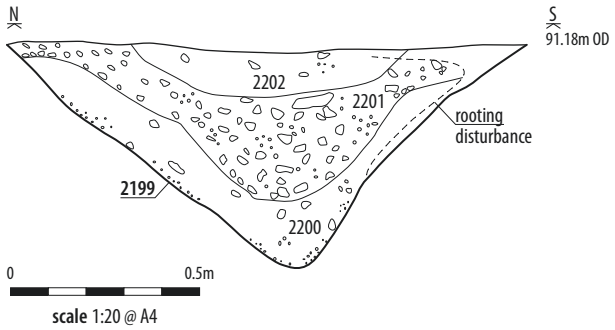
## 4.3 BRONZE AGE

A single pottery sherd of possible earlier prehistoric date was recovered from pit [2298] (G15). The sherd is quite thick-walled with an oxidised exterior and reduced interior and contains a sparse quartzite temper suggesting a possible Bronze Age date. It appears to be a residual sherd in this feature with four sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery being present in the same feature.

## 4.4 IRON AGE (1)

Two phases of Iron Age activity were identified. Phase 1 was characterised by the presence of five linear ditches (G01, G02, G07,

3

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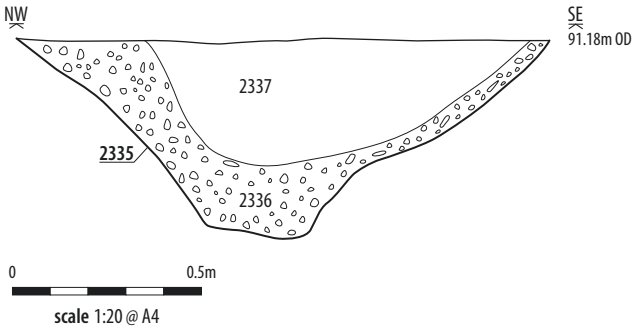


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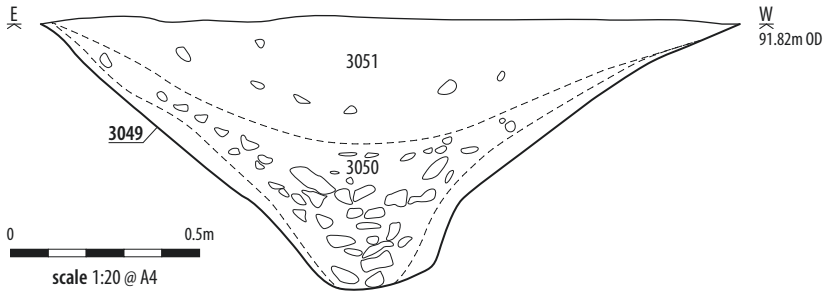


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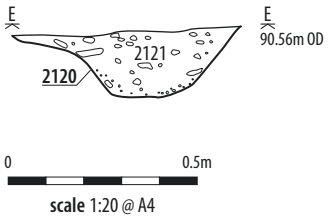


7


**ILLUS 3**
E-W boundary ditch section (Group 01)

**ILLUS 4**
E-W boundary ditch section (Group 07)

**ILLUS 5**
N-S boundary ditch section (Group 22)

**ILLUS 6**
N-S boundary ditch section (Group 02)

**ILLUS 7**
N-S boundary ditch section (Group 08)

**ILLUS 8**
SW facing section through Group 01 ditch


G08 and G22) crossing the site (**Illus 3–8**). Following the removal of overburden, ditches G01 and G07 were considered to be the same feature, as were ditches G02 and G08. However, excavation of the ditch intersection in the west of the site revealed a more complicated arrangement of ditch cuts (**Illus 9**). Ditches G01 and G07 both terminated within 0.10m of each other and ditches G02 and G08 clearly represented separate digging events as ditch G08 appeared to truncate the eastern side of ditch G02 causing a widening of the ditch at this point.

Ditch G22 was orientated on a north-south alignment and was formed at a right angle to ditch G01. The two ditches continued into the Pip's Field site, where excavation work by Foundations Archaeology found that ditch G01 terminated just short of the continuation of ditch G22, leaving a small 'entranceway'.

Although grouped as five separate ditches, the G01, G07 and G22 ditch shared similar characteristics, as did the G02 and G08 ditches. The evidence from the intersection suggests that the G02/08 ditch is later than the G01/07 ditch.

The G01/07 ditch varied in width between 1.06m and 1.60m along its course and varied in depth between 0.46m and 0.65m. The exception to this was the western terminal end of the G07 ditch. The terminus was excavated to a depth of 0.34m into the bedrock.

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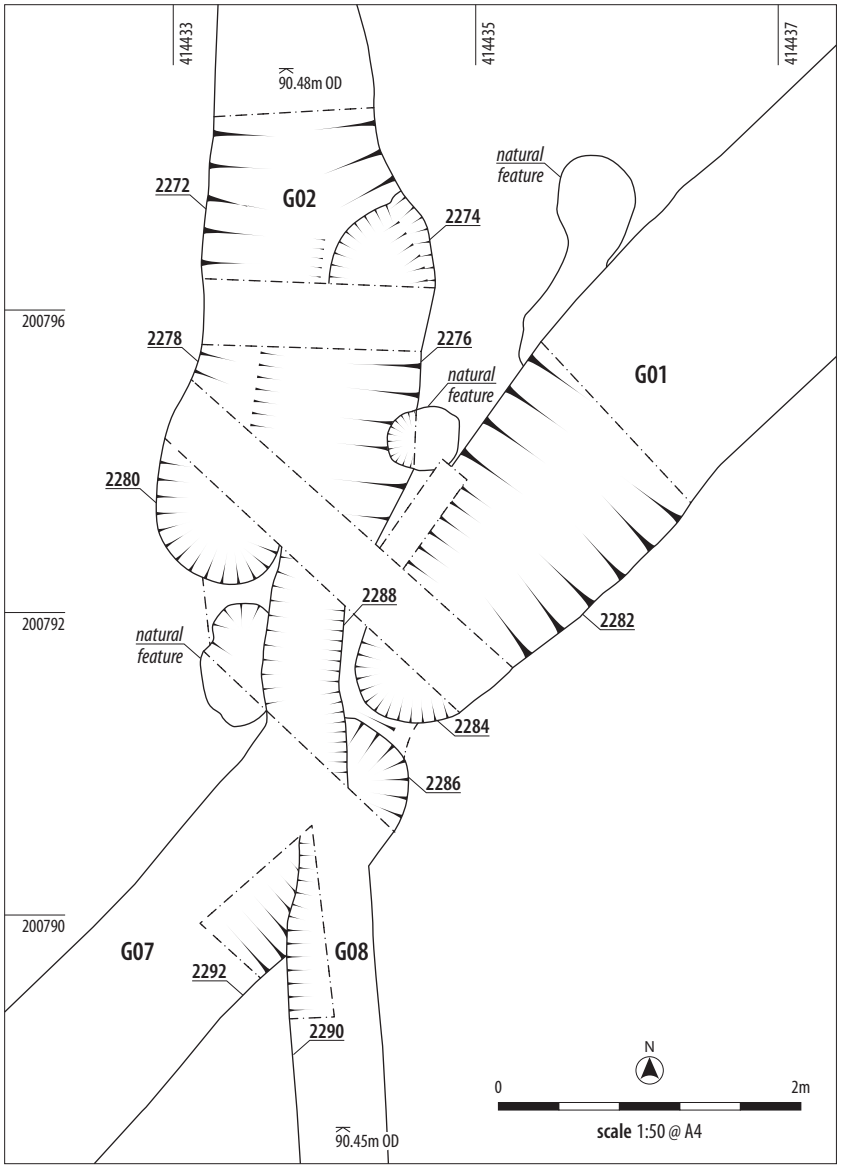
ILLUS 9

Plan of boundary ditch termini and photo of intersection and termination of Group 01, 02, 07 and 08 ditches (Group 02 ditch in foreground)




A number of changes of direction were evident in the G01 ditch as it passed through the central area of the site towards the boundary with the Pip's Field excavation. This coincided with the presence of a number of tree throws (G12) and there is the possibility that the original excavators of the ditch were avoiding obstacles in the form of trees.

The G22 ditch measured between 1.05m and 1.80m in width along its length, and varied in depth between 0.40m and 0.70m. The ditch was segmented towards the north and changed direction on more than one occasion giving it a serpentine appearance in plan.

The G02/08 ditch was smaller in dimensions than the G01/07 ditch, measuring between 0.52m and 1.65m in width and between 0.14m and 0.43m in depth.

Pottery of both Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon date was recovered from the ditches, however, radiocarbon dating of the stratigraphically later burial (SK2214) confirmed that the ditches predate 391–235 cal BC (1σ). The Anglo-Saxon pottery comprised tiny fragments and is highly likely to be intrusive and/or indicative of the ditches having remained open for a considerable period following their original excavation. In at least one of these cases, the pottery was recovered from the upper fill of the feature.

## 4.5 IRON AGE (2)

14 pits (G09 and G11) were identified in the south of the site which shared characteristics to suggest they may be contemporary. The majority were large, almost perfectly circular and arranged in a broadly straight line through the centre of the excavated area (**Illus 10**). Pit 02 truncated ditch G08 (**Illus 11**) suggesting that this ditch was redundant when the pit alignment was originally excavated.

Pit 15 shared many of the characteristics of these pits but was located approximately 50m to the south of the main alignment. G23 comprised a single pit approximately 200m to the north-west, adjacent to boundary ditch G22; this pit was again similar in form to those in the alignment.

The pits within the alignment are grouped dependent on the presence (G09) or absence (G11) of a burial.

Western part of pit alignment (Groups 09 and 11), camera facing SW. Pit 11 in foreground

414430
414440
414450
414460
200770
200760
200750
200740

Pit13
90.81m OD
Pit14
ILLUS 16
Pit04
ILLUS 15
Pit03
ILLUS 14
90.51m OD
Pit12
Pit02
ILLUS 13
Pit10
Pit11
90.48m OD
Pit09
Pit08
Pit07
Pit01
ILLUS 12
90.36m OD
Pit06

KEY
development boundary
Pit Group 09/11
features not related to pit alignment

N
0
10m
**scale** 1:150 @ A3

**ILLUS 10**
Plan of the Pit Group G09/11 alignment with burials in situ

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ILLUS 11

Relationship between Burial Pit 02 and Group 08 ditch, camera facing NW

## Group 11

Ten of the fourteen pits contained no evidence for inhumation burials. The pits were similar in form to the four that contained burials, and it seems likely that they shared the primary use of those that were subsequently re-used for burial. Assessment of environmental samples recovered from the G09 and G11 pits failed to identify an indicator of their likely function. Single wheat grains were recovered from samples taken from Pit 03 and Pit 13, but there is limited evidence to suggest that the pits originally served as grain storage pits.

## Group 9

| | Burial Pit 01 (Illus 12) | Burial Pit 02 (Illus 13) | Burial Pit 03 (Illus 14) | Burial Pit 04 (Illus 15–16) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Skeleton** | 2324 | 2214 | 2160 (canine) | 2082 |
| **Cut (s)** | 2306, 2346 | 2216 | 2156, 2158 | 2046, 2112 |
| **Fills** | 2325, 2326, 2307 | 2223, 2224, 2240, 2241 | 2157, 2159 | 2113, 2114, 2047 |
| **Diameter** | 1.5m | 2.15m | 1.88m | 2.28m |
| **Depth** | 0.90m | 1.05m | 0.90m | 0.80m |

Three human burials and one canine burial were excavated within the pit alignment (**Illus 12–16**). The burials appear to have been placed carefully within circular pits in either a crouched or flexed position. The burials appear to be a secondary use of the pits as the skeletons were deposited within re-cuts towards the tops of the pits.

Samples taken from two of the burials within the pit alignment returned dates placing the burials in the middle Iron Age period. Pit 02 contained the remains of an adolescent SK2214 of undetermined sex dated to 2262 ± 29 BP, or 391–235 cal BC (1σ), and the remains of an adult female recovered from Pit 04 dated to 2239 ± 29 BP, or 376–215 cal BC (1σ). There is no effective difference between the two dates, making it possible that the burials were interred during the same event.

| | SK 2324 | SK2214 | SK2082 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Position** | Crouched | Flexed | Crouched |
| **Orientation** | N-S | N-S | N-S |
| **Sex** | Male | Unknown | Female |
| **Age** | 35-39 | Adolescent | Adult |

| | Pit 06 | Pit 07 | Pit 08 | Pit 09 | Pit 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cut(s)** | 2250 | 2270 | 2308 | 2338 | 2329 |
| **Fills** | 2251, 2252 | 2271, 2316, 2317, 2318 | 2309 | 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344 | 2330, 2331 |
| **Diameter** | 2.95m | 2.65m | 1.2m | 2.2m | 2.3m |
| **Depth** | 1.05m | 0.88m | 0.29m | 0.80m | 0.93m |

| | Pit 11 | Pit 12 | Pit 13 | Pit 14 | Pit 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cut(s)** | 2332 | 2149 | 2147 | 2167 | 2321 |
| **Fills** | 2333, 2334 | 2148, 2153 | 2146, 2172, 2173, 2239 | 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171 | 2322, 2323 |
| **Diameter** | 1.7m | Oval 2.5m x 1.9m | Oval 2.14m x 1.84m | 2.3m | 2.9m |
| **Depth** | 0.74m | 0.67m | 0.92m | 1.20m | 1.03m |

Immediately to the east of the G09/11 Iron Age pit alignment, four-post-holes were identified forming the corners of a rectangle measuring approximately 4m x 1m (G05, **Illus 18**). The diameter of the post-holes varied between 0.38m and 0.50m. The shallow depth of the post-holes (0.20–0.30m) in relation to their diameter suggests that the upper parts of the post-holes and any evidence for a building had been truncated. A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered one the fill of one of the post-holes [2072], however, the close proximity of the structure to the pit alignment, and previous occurrences of this form of structure in Iron Age contexts, makes a relationship with the pit alignment a strong possibility.

Burial (G17) of a possible male SK3006, north of the terminal of the G02 boundary had been placed in a shallow plough-truncated pit approximately 1m across, cut into outcropping bedrock (**Illus 17**). Iron-Age pottery was recovered from the burial fill (3007), however the sherds were small and may have been residual or intrusive. The feature showed some similarities with the burials in the pit

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ILLUS 12

Pit Burial 01 (Group 09)

ILLUS 13

Pit Burial 02 (Group 09)

alignment, in that the pit appeared larger than strictly necessary to contain the inhumation; also it lies on a projected line north of the end of the G02 ditch and could possibly have an association with this boundary feature. On the other hand, its isolated position has some similarities to that of Neolithic burial of G25/ SK2080. On balance this is probably an Iron Age burial.

## 4.6 ROMANO-BRITISH

Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the site. One from the North Wiltshire industry was recovered from an isolated pit feature (G15) and the other was recovered from within the fill of a sunken-floored building (G18).

A Roman coin of the House of Constantine, dated AD333–4, was recovered from the fill of a sunken-floored building (G04) and a further coin dated to AD330–402 was recovered from an unstratified deposit. Neither coin is indicative of significant Romano-British activity on the site.

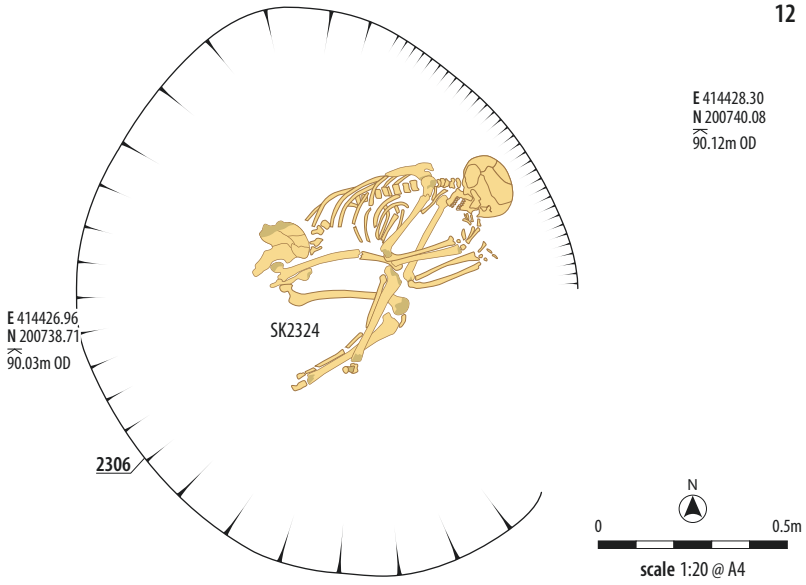
## 4.7 ANGLO-SAXON

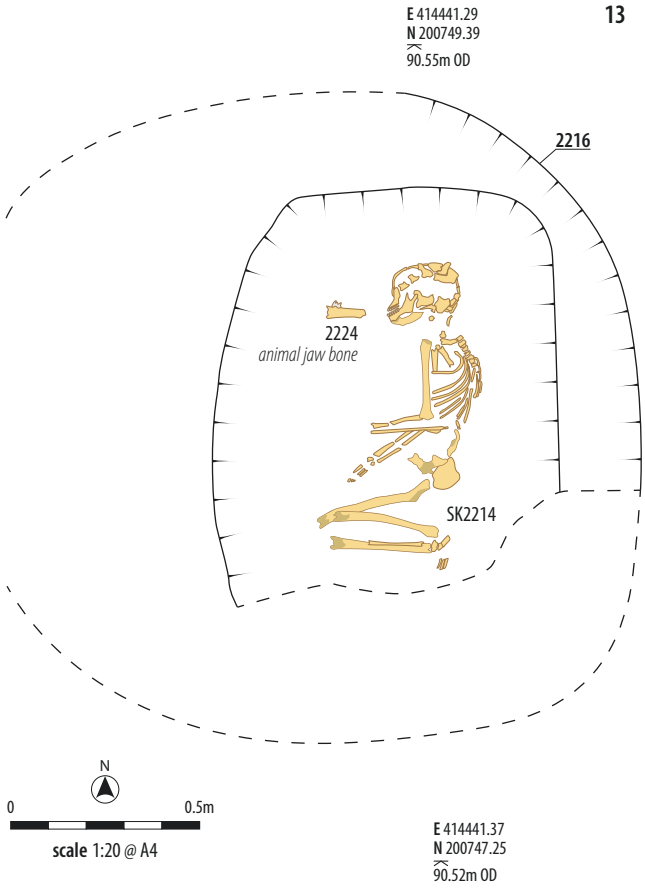
Five potential sunken-floored buildings (SFBs) were identified on the site.

| | SFB1 (G03) (Illus 19) | SFB2 (G04) (Illus 20–21) | SFB3 (G06) | SFB4 (G18) | SFB5 (G19) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Length** | 3.40m | 4.44m | 4.30m | 3.44m | 3.30m |
| **Width** | 2.70m | 2.84m | 2.60m | 2.80m | 2.50m |
| **# Post-holes** | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| **# Deposits within main cut** | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

SFB1 (G03) was formed from a sub-rectangular cut approximately 0.26m deep (**Illus 19**). Two deposits filled the main cut. The primary fill [2014] contained a moderate amount of pottery and animal bone and appeared to be contemporary with the occupation of the building. The overlying deposit [2013] is likely to have accumulated after abandonment. Two post-holes were identified at opposing ends of the main cuts central axis. A small undated pit feature containing charcoal was present approximately 2m to the south of the main cut and may be related to the use of the building.

Three post-holes were identified along the central axis of SFB2 (G02) (**Illus 20–21**). Two were placed at either end of the central axis, whilst a third was placed to the west of centre. Three deposits were identified

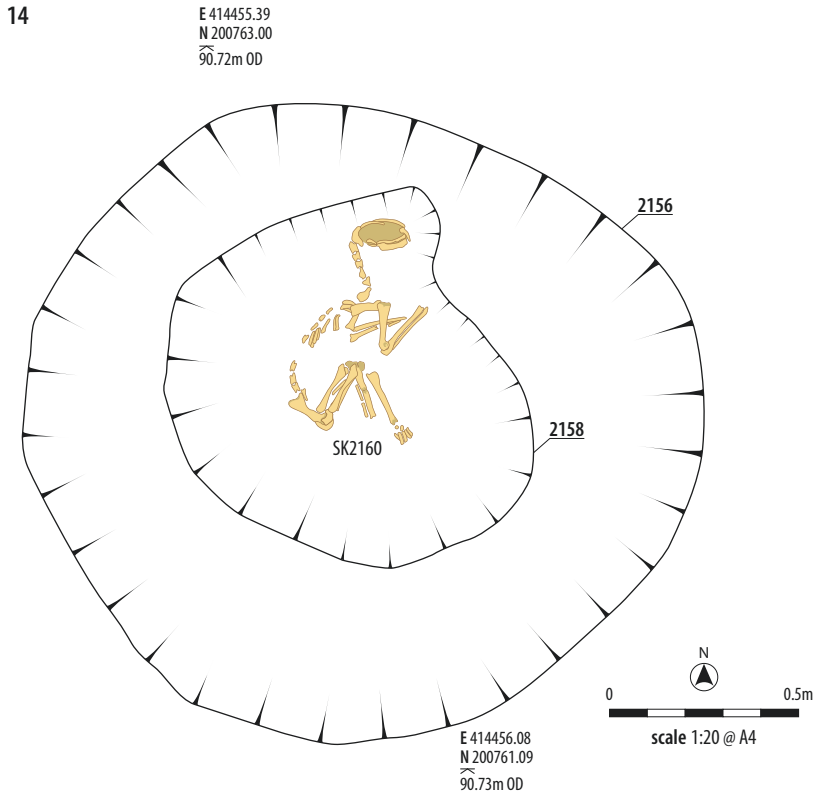


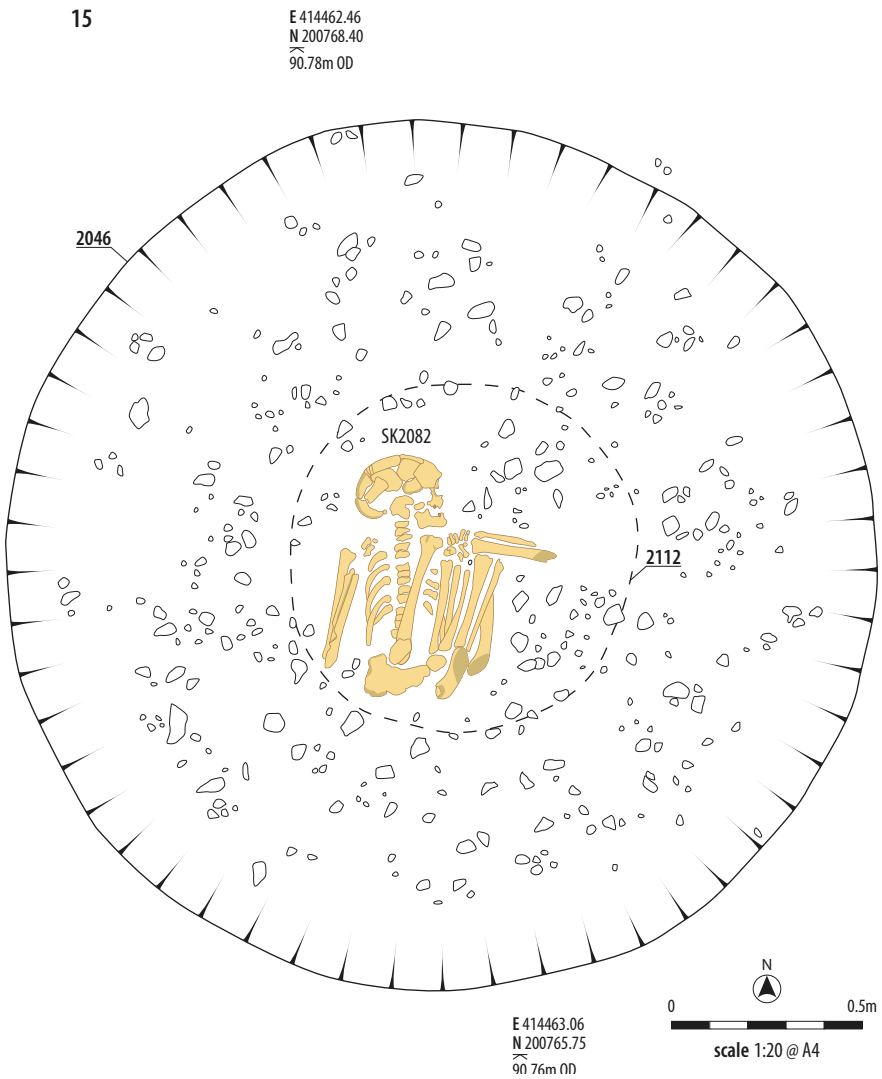




within the main cut, all containing large amounts of pottery and animal bone and all apparently relating to the occupation of the structure. A coin of the House of Constantine, dating to AD333–4, was also recovered from the lower of these deposits (SF003, [2155]).

The dimensions of SFB3 (G06) suggest that it was a sunken-floored building; however, no associated post-holes were identified. Pottery of Saxon date, animal bone and daub were recovered from the fill.

SFB4 (G18) was orientated on a north-south axis. Post-holes were located at the northern and southern ends of the sub-




ILLUS 14

Pit Burial 03 (Group 09)

ILLUS 15

Pit Burial 04 (Group 09)

rectangular feature, and a possible stake-hole was present in the centre of the feature. Saxon pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill of the feature along with a roughly cut, squared stone which may relate to quarrying in the vicinity.

SFB5 (G19) was sub-rectangular in plan and similar in form and dimensions to SFB4. Only one potential post-hole was identified; located to the south-west of the central axis. Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill of the feature.

Environmental samples recovered from the fills of the sunken-floored buildings suggested the structures had a domestic function. A small amount of cereal grain comprising single barley, wheat and indeterminate cereal grain was present in the lower fill [2155] of SFB2 and further barley and wheat grains were recovered from the fill [3011] of SFB4. Animal bone was recovered in varying quantities from all of the sunken-floored buildings; the largest assemblage coming from SFB2. The low levels of cereal grain and animal bone recovered from the SFBs appear to be generally domestic in character and are likely to represent debris from food preparation and cooking. A single bone pin recovered from the lower fill of SFB2 was potentially used as a dress pin, or alternatively may have been used as a crude needle.

The majority of Saxon pottery recovered from the site was associated with the five sunken-floored buildings. The presence of decorated wares and the preponderance of organic tempered pottery suggests a date around the 6th century for this group of material. A carbonised seed recovered from the lower fill [2155] of SFB2 returned a date of 1496 ± 26 BP, or 549–639 cal BC (2σ), confirming the early Saxon date suggested by the pottery.

## 4.8 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

Limited evidence for medieval activity on the site was identified. Three identifiable sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a heavily truncated linear feature [2161] (G14, **Illus 1**). Sherds of post-medieval pottery and bottle glass were also recovered. The feature measured 0.62m in width and survived to a

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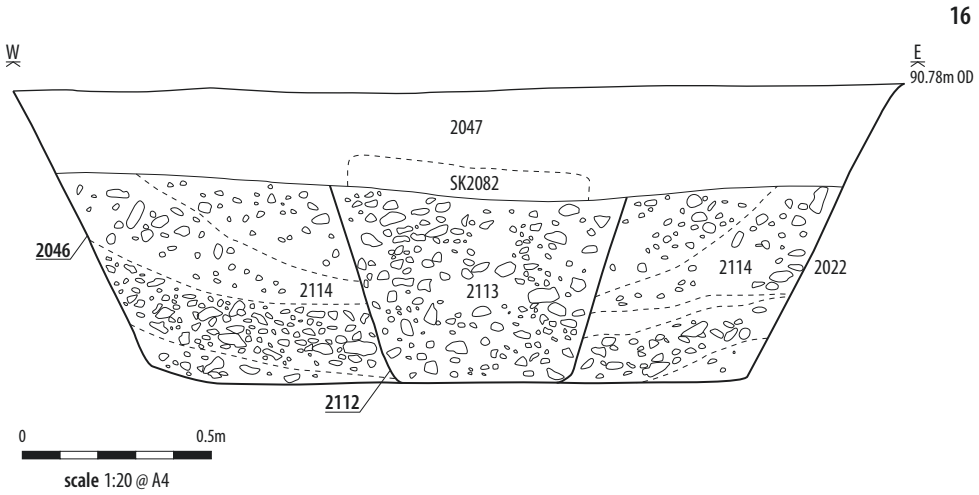
**ILLUS 16**

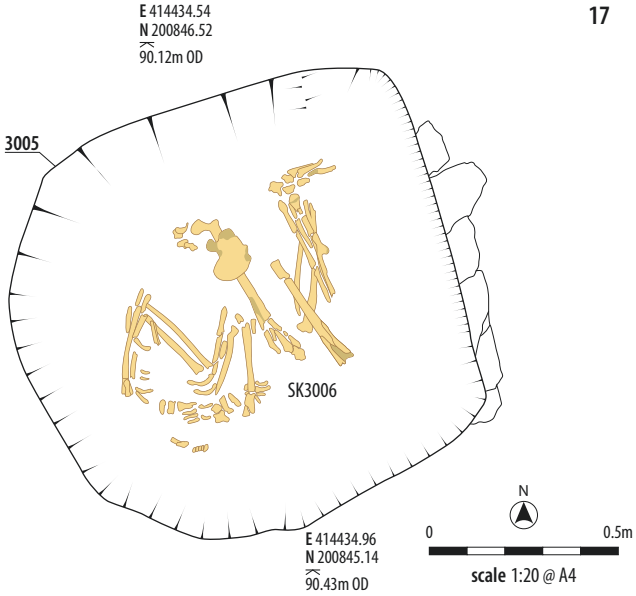
S facing section through Pit 04 (Group 09)

**ILLUS 17**

Group 17 burial

depth of 0.1m. The north-south aligned feature, potentially represented the remains of a former field division passing through the southern half of the site on a NW-SE orientation. A further post-medieval field boundary (G21) was present adjacent to the Iron Age ditch (G22) in the north of the site. A number of small discrete features containing 19th century finds were also identified.




## 4.9 UNDATED FEATURES

A group of three shallow pits (G10) was identified approximately 10m to the south of the G05 post-holes. The pits, which ranged from 0.85m to 1.10m in diameter and 0.10m to 0.20m in depth contained a distinctive dark organic fill. Abundant oak charcoal was identified from environmental samples recovered from the pits, however, no dateable artefacts were recovered and the function of the features is unknown.

# 5 DISCUSSION

The archaeological work has produced evidence for low-intensity human activity at Home Farm dating from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period. Two significant periods – the Bronze Age and Romano-British periods, are represented only by residual artefacts, and the focus of activity during these periods must have been elsewhere.

## 5.1 NEOLITHIC

Perhaps due to the enhanced visibility of the earthworks and the number of sites excavated, the communal deposition of human remains within long barrows and chambered tombs has become synonymous with the British Neolithic. There is, however, an insufficient number of individuals represented by burials in long barrows to account for the total Neolithic population, and other forms of burial are likely to have existed.

Neolithic burials have been identified within the ditches of causewayed enclosures, caves and within the shafts of flint mines. The presence of isolated 'flat graves' i.e. those not associated with a monumental structure, is however, very rare indeed. As is the case with the Neolithic burial identified during the Home Farm excavation, the majority of such finds have been made by chance as part of investigations aimed at later, more visible settlements (Jennings et al. 2004).

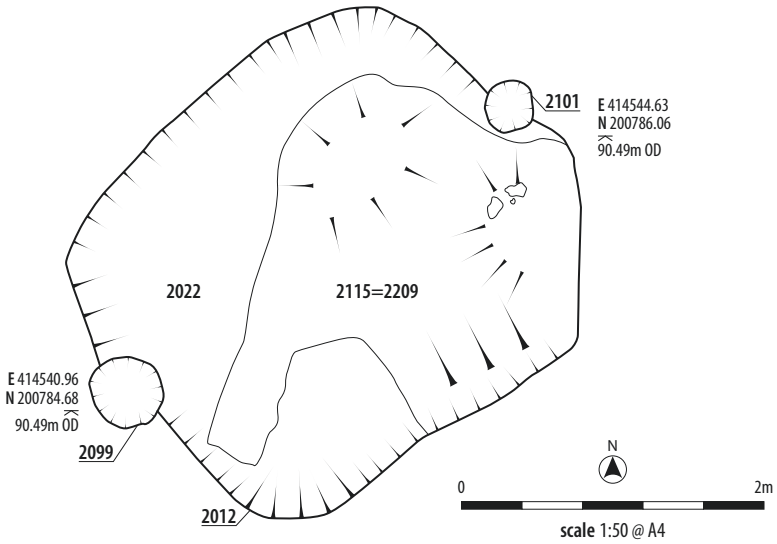
A small number of burials of early to middle Neolithic date have been found on the gravels of the Upper Thames which do not appear to have been marked in a conspicuous way, although there is the suggestion that the graves may have been marked by the presence of marker posts or small mounds which have since been ploughed flat (Morigi et al. 2011). At Curtis' Pit, Abingdon, the crouched inhumation of a man was found buried with four worked flints of earlier Neolithic character, and at Pangbourne, an elderly woman was found buried with a large Abingdon Ware bowl, a cut red deer antler and other bones of deer and pig. No traces of a mound could be found. Further south at the Eton Rowing Course, two graves were found, one containing the crouched burial of a man (3370–3020 cal BC) and the other of a juvenile (3330–2900 cal BC).

Middle and later Neolithic funerary practices are not well represented within Gloucestershire. The dating of the Home Farm burial, towards the end of the early Neolithic period, may add to hints of a change towards individual burial from the communal rites of the early Neolithic. The difficulties of identifying such burials, may explain their rarity within the archaeological record.

No further evidence for Neolithic activity was identified at Home Farm, but evidence for Neolithic occupation has been identified in

ILLUS 18

Four-post alignment (Group 05), camera facing S




ILLUS 19

SFB1 (Group 03)

of pits, has been identified within the vicinity of Lechlade (to the east of Fairford), at The Loders, Gassons Road and at Roughground Farm.

## 5.2 IRON AGE

The ditches (G01, G07, G02, G08, G22) identified at Home Farm contained pottery dating to the middle Iron Age and Saxon periods, however a C14 date of 391–235 cal BC (1σ), obtained from the stratigraphically later SK2214 provides a terminus ante quem for the excavation of ditch G08, itself one of the stratigraphically later ditches. Excavation of 'Pip's Field' immediately to the east of the Home Farm excavation area identified the continuation of both the G01 and G22 ditches. Pottery recovered from the ditches was dated to the early to middle Iron Age.

The dimensions of the ditches suggest that they were field boundary markers rather than defensive or enclosure ditches. Excavations at Totterdown Lane (Pine & Preston 2004) and the adjacent site of Horcott Pit (Lamdin-Whymark 2009) identified ditches of comparable dimensions which are believed to have formed a coaxial field system which potentially extends as far east as Lechlade (Boyle et al. 1998, pp31–3). Although the orientations of the fields identified at these sites varies, the NW-SE alignment prevalent at Home Farm predominates.

The evidence observed from the excavation of Horcott Pit shows a strong correlation with the activity at Home Farm. The boundary ditch appears to have been abandoned by the end of the middle Iron Age (Lamdin-Whymark 2009, p.66) and subsequently become a focus for the two burials identified on the site. Within the boundary ditch itself, a male inhumation was interred within a confined pit excavated into the ditch fill. A further burial, that of a female, was interred 0.50m to the east. The association of these burials with former boundaries shows a striking resemblance to the burial of SK2214 (G09), located on the line of the earlier G08 field boundary, and to SK3006 (G17), possibly associated with a northwards projection of the G02 field boundary.

At Horcott Pit, two four-post structures were found in close proximity to a linear arrangement of six large Iron Age pits measuring between 1.60m and 2m in diameter (Lamdin-Whymark 2009, p.67).

the vicinity. Excavations at Horcott Pit to the south of Home Farm identified a total of 25 small pits and four tree-throw holes dating to the Neolithic period (Lamdin-Whymark 2009, p.48). No indicators of settlement activity were observed, but the site was apparently the focus of intermittent activity throughout the Neolithic period. Further evidence for Neolithic settlement, predominantly in the form

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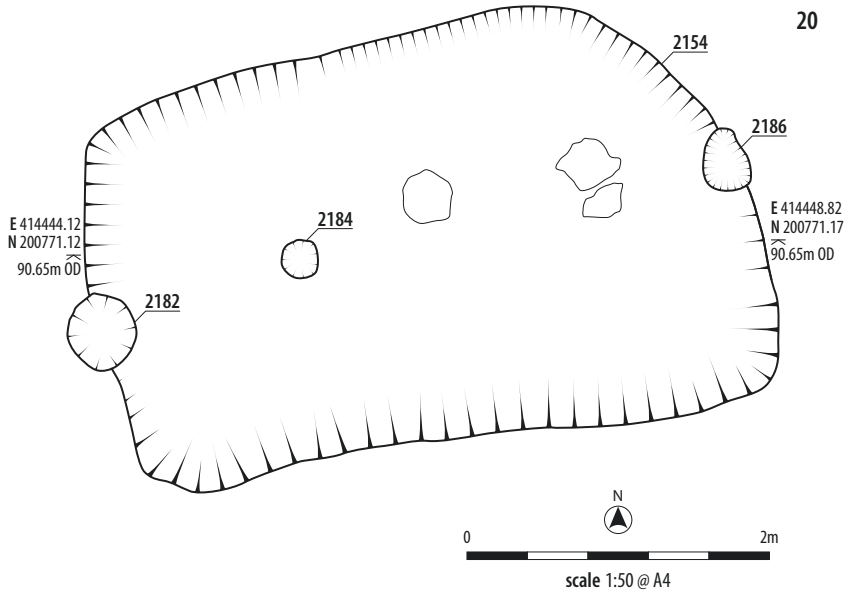
ILLUS 21

Sunken-floored building 2 (Group 04)

ILLUS 21

Sunken-floored building 2 (Group 04)





The relationship between the pits and four-post structures appears to be replicated at Home Farm, adding growing substance to the suggestion that there may be a connection between the two feature types that may be of some significance (Lamdin-Whymark 2009, p.124). The purpose of the structures is unclear; exhumation platform, granary and hayrick have been offered as possibilities. The absence of disarticulated human remains at Home Farm would appear to discount the possibility that the structure was used for exhumation, and a function related to crop production, processing or storage seems more likely. If, as is commonly suggested, the original function of similarly sized Iron Age pits was grain storage, then potentially the related four-post structures were serving a function related to the processing of the crop prior to storage. This could involve the threshing of the crop over a raised platform in order to gather the seed or a platform to dry the crop to prevent it spoiling during storage.

Incidences of Iron Age storage pits serving a secondary function as places for the deposition of human remains are commonly attested across southern England. Examples in Gloucestershire and the Upper Thames Valley, however are rare and predominantly involve the deposition of disarticulated and fragmentary human remains (e.g. Wood House, Guiting Power and Shenberrow Camp). More formal burials, bearing similarities to the Home Farm pit burials are even rarer.

The closest recorded parallel to the Home Farm pit burials appears to be the excavation of three human skeletons recovered from pits at West Lane, Kemble in 1992/93 (King et al. 1996). A group of five sub-circular pits, measuring on average 1.10m in diameter and 0.60m in depth, was identified in the north-western part of the site. Three human inhumations were recovered from the pit group and a number of similarities with the Home Farm burials are recorded. Two of the three skeletons were buried within pits that had been partially or completely infilled prior to the burial. The burials were crouched and appear to have been tightly bound and appear to be associated with the burial of animal remains. Articulated bones from the hind limb of a dog were recovered from one of the burial pits and a further pit contained the heavily fragmented skull of a horse. Pottery recovered from the pits was loosely dated to the 3rd–1st centuries BC.

At The Loders, Lechlade, the crouched inhumation of a young man was found amid a cluster of early Iron Age pits and at the neighbouring site, Sherborne House (Bateman et al. 2003), middle Iron Age activity was dominated by a dense cluster of 69 subcircular pits ranging in size from 0.90–2.7m in diameter and from 0.45m in depth (Bateman et al. 2003, p.35). Little artefactual material was recovered from the pits, however the presence of a semi-articulated horse leg was recovered from one of the pits, and a dog skull was recovered from another.

The recurring theme relating to the secondary use of the pits discussed above is the very deliberate placement of both human and animal remains. Rather than occupying the bases of features, the remains appear to be placed at deposit interfaces, indicating that empty pits have been partially backfilled prior to the deposition of remains, or fill had been removed to allow interment. The intentional deposition of horse and dog remains at both Kemble and The Loders, and the deposition of a complete dog skeleton at Home Farm suggests a reverence for both creatures in middle Iron Age society, potentially due to their position as working animals. The reason for burial, both animal and human within pits,

previously used for an alternative purpose, is less clear. Potentially, the deposition of complete burials represented a practical re-use of features that had reached the end of their useful life, however, the deposition of disarticulated and incomplete remains suggests a degree of symbolism that remains obscure. It is likely that a clearer understanding of the original function of the pits could aid interpretation of the secondary deposition practices observed, but no evidence of original function was recovered at Home Farm.

The lack of contemporary settlement associated with the Home Farm pit alignment is not without parallel. In the case of Guiting Power (excavated by Saville in 1974), middle Iron Age activity was defined only by the presence of a cluster of underground storage pits (Darvill 1987, p.140). Likewise, at Horcott Pit, no contemporary settlement was identified from the middle Iron Age period. Such activity may be viewed as typical of the second gravel terrace of the Upper Thames Valley where settlements such as Ashville and Gravelly Guy display areas of distinct zoning with the settlement and pit storage areas kept quite separate (Bateman et al. 2003, p.85).

The evidence from Home Farm appears to fit with the impression of ordered land parcels enclosed by ditches proposed by the regional framework (Webster 2008). The results of previous excavations indicates a pattern of dispersed settlement along the gravel terraces. The Home Farm excavation suggests that this pattern extends beyond the gravels and onto the Cornbrash to the north.

## 5.3 ANGLO-SAXON

The discovery of Saxon settlement at Home Farm adds to a recently expanding body of evidence for Saxon occupation along the upper Thames valley and into the Cotswolds. Until recently most evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the region was confined to burials (Boyle et al. 2011), but recent excavations have identified Saxon buildings at Horcott (1.80km SE of Home Farm) and Lady Lamb Farm (0.70km SW of Home Farm).

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the settlement evidence at Home Farm is linked with the burial ground identified to the north in the 1850s. Carbonised seed recovered from the fill of SFB2 returned a date of 1496 ± 26 BP, or cal BC 549–639 (2σ), confirming that the settlement and burial ground were contemporaneous.

A parallel can be drawn with the neighbouring town of Lechlade. In 1985 a Saxon cemetery was excavated at Butler's Field, with over 200 inhumations dating to the late 5th–7th century in date. Aerial photographs revealed a possible settlement nearby, with 6th–8th century pottery being recovered from field walking.

Excavations at Sherborne House in 1997 identified six sunken-featured buildings and three sub-rectangular post-built structures situated approximately 0.35km to the south-east of the Butler's Field burial ground. In common with the Anglo-Saxon occupation at Home Farm, the settlement at Sherborne House comprised of a widely spaced scatter of SFBs. Perhaps significant in terms of furthering our understanding of early Anglo-Saxon settlement layout is the relative location of the settlement activity to their respective burial grounds; both being located to the south of the cemeteries.

The SFBs excavated at Sherborne House appear to have been of the same tradition as those excavated at Home Farm. The base cuts, which ranged in size from 3.70m x 2.20m up to 5.20m x 3.20m, each comprised a central post at the mid-point of the shorter ends of a sub-rectangular cut. In contrast to the structures excavated at Home Farm, all the SFBs showed evidence for repair in the form of post-hole re-cuts, perhaps indicating that the structures at Sherborne House were longer lived than its Home Farm counterpart.

As was the case at Lechlade, the domestic, utilitarian nature of the finds recovered from the Home Farm SFBs, and the basic nature of the dwellings, is at odds with the wealth exhibited by the grave goods from the neighbouring cemetery. Either higher status structures are still to be discovered in the vicinity of these burial grounds, or an individual's wealth was carefully guarded during life and then taken to the grave with them.

The evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation at Home Farm adds to the impression of a densely occupied landscape from the late 5th century with sizable dispersed settlements situated on the gravel terraces above the Thames and its tributaries.

# 6 CONCLUSION

The excavation at Home Farm, Fairford has identified three significant periods of archaeological activity.

The individual Neolithic burial identified in the centre of the site derives significance from its rarity and its contribution to the small dataset of early 3rd millenium BC Neolithic burial rites in the Upper Thames Valley.

The identification of Iron Age field boundaries on the site adds to the understanding of Iron Age settlement and land use previously identified through excavations at Totterdown Lane (Pine & Preston 2004) and Horcott Pit (Lamdin-Whymark et al. 2009)

The storage pits subsequently re-used for burial in the middle Iron Age may relate to an extension of the settlement activity recorded at Totterdown Lane or alternatively represent the outlying remains of a further small and as yet unidentified, Iron Age settlement in the vicinity of Home Farm.

The significance of the Anglo-Saxon sunken-floored buildings is primarily in their early 6th century date and their close proximity to the extensive, high status Saxon burial ground identified to the north of the site in the mid-19th century. It seems likely that the settlement and burial ground are linked to a Saxon settlement of regional significance and parallels can be drawn with the settlement pattern identified at Lechlade (Bateman et al. 2003) to the east.

A number of key regional research objectives have been addressed during the excavation and subsequent post-excavation programme:

- **Research Aim 3** The excavation has addressed 'gaps' in our knowledge – in particular our knowledge of early Anglo-Saxon settlement in Gloucestershire. The similarities between Home Farm and the settlement identified in Lechlade (Bateman et al.

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2003), and their relationship to adjacent burial grounds suggests an element of planning in their layout.

- **Research Aim 16** The excavation has employed targeted scientific dating to establish the dates of the pit burials and the isolated shallow burial SK2080. The dating of the SFB SFB2 structure has proved important in establishing the early date and significance of these structures.
- **Research Aim 17** An extensive environmental sampling program was undertaken which has contributed to the quantity of environmental data recovered from the region. It has demonstrated that environmental sampling from field boundary features provides generally poor and undiagnostic environmental remains, whereas sampling from structures is able to contribute to both their dating and the interpretation of their purpose.
- **Research Aim 19** The discovery of a domestic dog burial within an Iron Age pit supports the contention that Iron Age man had a close relationship with domestic animals.
- **Research Aim 30** The excavation has confirmed the potential for open area excavation to identify early medieval rural settlement.
- **Research Aim 33** The discovery of Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site has contributed to our understanding of the origins of Fairford village.
- **Research Aim 57a** The discovery of an unmarked, single, Neolithic burial has widened our understanding of Neolithic mortuary practice by demonstrating a tradition of individual as opposed to communal interment towards the end of the early Neolithic period.

## 6.1 PUBLICATION

Due to the significance of the excavation findings, it is considered that the site is worthy of a short publication article in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

It is estimated that the publication will comprise approximately 3–4 pages of text with appropriate illustrations.

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# 8 APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

### Context register

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | – | – | 16 | – | Topsoil strip. All deposits overlying brash. |
| 2001 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 2 x 1.12 x 0.36 | Linear in plan, gently sloping and symmetrical sides, sharp break of slope and a rounded base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2002 | Fill | 2001 | 08 | 2 x 1.12 x 0.36 | Yellowish brown, firm clayey silt with abundant, poorly sorted gravel – primary fill of ditch. |
| 2003 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 2.44 x 1.46 x 0.48 | Linear in plan, gradually and gently sloping symmetrical sides, gradual breaks of slope with a rounded base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2004 | Fill | 2003 | 08 | 2.44 x 1.46 x 0.42 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with abundant, poorly sorted gravel, sharp deposit interface – fill of N-S running ditch: |
| 2005 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | – | Linear in plan, with gradually and gently sloping symmetrical sides, gradual breaks of slope with a rounded base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2006 | Fill | 2005 | 08 | 1.5 x 1.41 x 0.9 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with abundant, poorly sorted gravel, sharp deposit interface – fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2007 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 1.5 x 1.41 x 0.4 | Linear in plan; moderately steep, irregular sides and gradual breaks of slope with a rounded base – cut of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2008 | Fill | 2007 | 01 | 1.2 x 0.97 x 0.29 | Friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt with poorly sorted gravel (small-medium/large sized, sub-angular limestone), containing small amount of charcoal – upper fill of NE-SW running ditch. Clear deposit interface. |
| 2009 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 1.2 x 0.97 x 0.29 | Cut of NE-SW running ditch (slot): Linear in plan; moderately steep, symmetrical sides and not perceptible breaks of slope, with a flat base at eastern end and concave base at western end. |
| 2010 | Fill | 2009 | 01 | 2 x 1.23 x 0.25 | Friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt with large percentage of gravel (c. 50%) – middle fill of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2011 | Fill | 2009 | 01 | 2 x 1.23 x 0.25 (depth) | Friable, light reddish brown sandy silt, clear deposit interface – upper fill of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2012 | SFB cut | – | 03 | 3.4 (E-W) x 2.7 (N-S) x 0.56 | Sub-rectangular in plan, vertical and moderately steep sides with an undulating and flat base. Cut for sunken floor building. Cutting natural layers (2022 and 2209); in the latter case the base of [2012] undulates. |
| 2013 | Fill | 2012 | 03 | 3.4 x 2.7 x 0.3 | Firm, yellowish mid brown silty clay with gravel (small sized, rounded stones: composing c. 20% of the fill) and with occasional flecks of fired clay – upper fill of SFB. |
| 2014 | Fill | 2012 | 03 | 3.4 x 2.7 x 0.4 | Brown, firm, clay with occasional flecks charcoal and fired clay (redeposited natural (2209)) – lower fill of SFB. Pottery sherd with pierced hole (possible loom-weight) was pressed into (2014). The upper part of (2014) contained small percentage of silt and gravel (rounded stones), whereas the lower part was pure clay. |
| 2015 | Natural deposit | 2016 | 13 | 24 x 1.7 x 0.22 | Compact, mid orangey brown with gravel (mid/large-medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone), containing occasional charcoal flecks – fill of natural feature (probably tree throw). |
| 2016 | Natural cut | – | 13 | 24 (E-W) x 1.7 (N-S) x 0.22 | Irregularly sub-rounded in plan, with asymmetrical gently and gradually sloping sides, sharp and not perceptible breaks of slopes and a concave, slightly undulating base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2017 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1 x 0.86 x 0.22 | Rounded in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and an undulating base – cut of pit (possibly rubbish pit) with two fills (2018 and 2019). Cutting natural feature (2045). |
| 2018 | Fill | 2017 | 15 | 1 x 0.86 x 0.14 | Friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt with gravel (c. 5%) and small chunks of fired clay – upper fill of pit. |
| 2019 | Fill | 2017 | 15 | 0.63 (width) x 0.11 (depth) | Friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt and gravel (the latter predominant), clear deposit interface – bottom fill of pit (possibly gravel lining). |
| 2020 | Natural cut | – | 13 | 2.94 (N-S) x 2.46 (E-W) x 0.46 | Amorphous in plan, with gently sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and an uneven base – natural feature (probably tree throw) with two fills (2021 and 2028). |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Natural deposit | 2020 | 13 | 2.46 x 2.44 x 0.38 | Friable, mid-brownish red silty clay with poorly sorted limestone gravel (c. 30%) and very occasional charcoal flecks, clear deposit interface – fill of natural feature. |
| 2022 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | – | Naturally deposited light and dark limestone brash. Clasts of (2209) grey clay are distributed throughout (2022). |
| 2023 | Natural deposit | 2023 | 12 | 19 x 15 x 0.17 | Irregular in plan, with asymmetrical moderately steep sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and an irregular undulating base – natural feature (probably a tree throw) – filled with friable, reddish brown silty sand. Clear deposit interface. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2024 | Natural deposit | 2024 | 12 | 2.53 (N-S) x 0.58 (E-W) x 0.33 | Elongated and irregular in plan, with gently sloping and steep sides (asymmetrical) and an undulating base – natural feature – filled with homogenous, firm, reddish brown clayey sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2025 | Natural deposit | 2025 | 12 | 2.3 (NE-SW) x 1.25 x 0.44 | Amorphous and elongated in plan, with steep sides and an undulating base – cut of natural feature – filled with firm, reddish brown and dark yellowish brown clayey sand and silty sand with gravel respectively (lenses of two types of deposit). The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2026 | Natural deposit | – | 12 | 1.2 x 0.97 x 0.29 | Rounded in plan, with moderately seep sides and an undulating base – cut of natural feature (probably tree throw) – filled with homogenous, firm, reddish brown clayey sand with occasional sub-rounded limestone. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2027 | Natural deposit | – | 12 | 2.44 (N-S) x 0.86 x 0.43 | Irregular, elongated with wavy edges in plan, with moderately steep and steep sides (asymmetrical) and an almost pointed base – natural feature – filled with firm, homogenous, reddish brown clayey sand with occasional small-small/medium sized, angular pieces of limestone. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2028 | Natural deposit | 2020 | 13 | 1.72 (N-S) x 1.5 x 0.18 | Friable, mid-brownish grey sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel – basal fill of natural feature. |
| 2029 | Fill | 2032 | 01 | 2 x 0.82 x 0.1 | Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate amount of small sized, sub-angular pieces of limestone – upper fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2030 | Fill | 2032 | 01 | 2 x 1.14 x 0.25 | Firm, compact, brown clay and sandy silt with frequent small-medium sized limestone pieces – middle (main) fill of NE-SW running ditch (probably gradual natural filling of ditch). Clear deposit interface. |
| 2031 | Fill | 2032 | 01 | 2 x 0.45 x 0.07 | Compact, slightly orangey brown silty clay with frequent limestone gravel (mostly small sized, sub-rounded pieces) – basal fill of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2032 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.14 x 0.46 | Linear in plan, slightly concave (gradual) moderately steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2033 | Natural deposit | 2033 | 12 | 1.2 x 0.97 x 0.29 | Irregular, elongated in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and an uneven, undulating base – natural feature (probably a tree throw) – filled with friable mid-reddish brown sandy silt with poorly sorted, mostly sub-angular, small sized limestone gravel. The context umber refers both to fill and cut. |
| 2034 | Natural deposit | 2034 | 12 | 1.8 x 2.65 x 0.2 | Irregular, elongated, amorphous in plan with gently sloping sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and an uneven, undulating base – natural feature – filled with friable, mid-reddish brown sandy silt with poorly sorted mostly sub-angular, small-sized limestone gravel. The context umber refers both to fill and cut. |
| 2035 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | 0.23 (depth) | Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay (loam) – topsoil layer. |
| 2036 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | 0.07 (depth) | Compact, mid-orangey brown sandy clay with mostly sub-angular small-medium sized limestone gravel – Subsoil layer. |
| 2037 | Fill | 2040 | 01 | 2 x 1.4 x 0.3 | Firm, mid-orangey brown sandy clay and silt with occasional limestone gravel (mostly sub-angular small-small/medium sized pieces) – upper (main) fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2038 | Fill | 2040 | 01 | 2 x 0.96 x 0.11 | Compact, mid orangey brown sandy clay and silt with occasional limestone gravel (mostly sub-angular small-small/medium sized). |
| 2039 | Fill | 2040 | 01 | 2 x 1 x 0.06 | Compact, mid-brown silty sand and clay with frequent limestone gravel (mostly sub-angular and sub-rounded small pieces) – basal fill of NW-SE running ditch. Clear deposit interface. |
| 2040 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.4 x 0.55 | Linear in plan, with gradually and moderately steep sides, imperceptible breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of NW-SE running ditch (slot). |
| 2041 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.5 x 0.5 | Linear in plan, with gradually steeply sloping sides (southern side stepped, northern side steep), gradual breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of E-W running ditch. Two fills (2042 and 2043). |
| 2042 | Fill | 2041 | 01 | 2 x 1.3 x 0.2 | Compact, mid-reddish brown loamy sand with frequent limestone gravel (mostly small-small/medium sized, angular pieces) – upper fill of E-W running ditch. Deposit interface sharp. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2043 | Fill | 2041 | 01 | 2 x 1.5 x 0.3 | Compact, firm, mid-reddish brown loamy sand with frequent flint gravel (mostly angular pieces) – lower (main) fill of E-W running ditch. Clear deposit interface. |
| 2044 | Natural deposit | 2044 | 12 | 2.6 x 28 x 0.26 | Irregularly oval in plan, with moderately steep sides with a flat, slightly undulating base – natural feature – filled with single, homogenous, firm, dark yellowish brown clayey sand and limestone gravel (mostly angular pieces). The number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2045 | Natural deposit | 2045 | 12 | c. 0.96 x 0.69 x 0.23 | Irregular, amorphous in plan, with; steep, asymmetrical sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and an irregular base – natural feature) probably tree throw) -its fill consisted of friable, reddish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel. Cut by [2017]. Diffuse deposit interface. The cut refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2046 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 2.28 x 2.28 x 0.8 | Regularly round in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base (sharp breaks of slope) pit. The pit had two fill, one recut and inhumation burial SK2082. |
| 2047 | Fill | 2046 | 09 | 0.23m (depth) | Dark reddish brown, firm, clayey sand and gravel. Upper fill of round pit. It was sealing inhumation burial SK2082. No inclusions. |
| 2048 | Fill | 2007 | 01 | 2 x 0.45 x 0.19 | Friable, orangey brown sandy silt with poorly sorted, small-medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone gravel – middle fill of NW-SE running ditch. Clear deposit interface. |
| 2049 | Fill | 2007 | 01 | 2 x 0.57 x 0.04 | Mid-greyish brown, friable sandy silt with moderately sorted, mostly sub-rounded, small sized stones – basal/ primary fill of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2050 | Natural deposit | 2050 | 12 | 2 x 0.57 x 0.04 | Mid-reddish brown, friable silty sand with frequent small sized rounded limestone gravel – natural feature -rounded in plan with moderately steep sides and a slightly undulating base. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2051 | Natural deposit | 2051 | 12 | 1.1 x 0.43 x 0.26 | Mid-reddish brown, friable silty clay with occasional small sized sub-rounded limestone gravel – natural feature – elongated in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2052 | Natural deposit | 2052 | 12 | 0.89 x 1 x 0.2 | Mid-reddish brown, friable silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular limestone gravel – natural feature – sub-circular in plan with asymmetrical, very steep and gradually sloping sides and an undulating base. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2053 | Natural deposit | 2053 | 12 | 0.62 x 0.72 x 0.19 | Mid-reddish brown, friable silty clay with occasional small sized sub-angular limestone grave – natural feature – oval in plan with slightly asymmetrical, steep and moderately steep sides and a concave base. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2054 | Natural deposit | 2054 | 12 | 0.72 x 1.3 x 0.3 | Mid-reddish brown, friable sandy silt with small-medium sized sub-rounded and angular limestone gravel – natural feature -elongated, irregular in plan with asymmetrical, steep and moderately steep sides and an undulating concave base. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2055 | Natural deposit | 2055 | 12 | 4.7 x 3.1 x 0.3 | Mid-reddish brown, firm, compact silty clay with frequent limestone gravel – natural feature (probably tree throw), sub-circular (amorphous) in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave, undulating base. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2056 | Fill | 2057 | 14 | 1.6 x 0.8 x +0.3 | Dark greying brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments – fill of modern pit containing burial of a horse/cow. Modern finds (glass, pottery) of probably late 19th century date. |
| 2057 | Pit cut | – | 14 | 1.6 x 0.8 x +0.3 | Sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides pit containing burial of cow/horse – modern pit. |
| 2058 | Fill | 2009 | 01 | 2 x 0.17 x 0.25 | Mid yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with limestone gravel – basal fill of ditch. |
| 2059 | Natural deposit | 2060 | 12 | 2.2 x 2.35 x 0.14 | Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy clay with moderately frequent small-medium sized mostly sub-rounded limestone gravel – fill of natural feature. |
| 2060 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 2.2 x 2.35 x 1.4 | Sub-rounded in plan with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2061 | Natural deposit | 2062 | 12 | 1.13 x 0.82 x 0.18 | Medium brown silty clay with occasional small-small/medium sized limestone gravel – fill of natural feature. |
| 2062 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 1.13 x 0.82 x 0.18 | Sub-oval in plan with asymmetrical, steep and gently steep sides and an undulating, irregular base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2063 | Natural deposit | 2064 | 12 | – | Reddish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional limestone gravel – fill of natural feature. |
| 2064 | Natural cut | – | 12 | – | Sub-rounded in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2065 | Ditch cut | – | 15 | 1 x 1.26 x 0.07 | Linear in plan with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base – cut of NW-SE running ditch. Edges not very clear. |
| 2066 | Fill | 2065 | 15 | 1 x 1.26 x 0.07 | Brownish grey, friable, silty sand with poorly sorted gravel – fill of linear feature (ditch?). Interface not very clear. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2067 | Natural deposit | 2067 | 12 | 0.86 (width) x 0.3 (depth). | Linear in plan (extending beyond L.O.E) with steep sides and an uneven base – natural feature – filled with brownish red, friable sandy clay with poorly sorted small-medium sized sub-rounded and angular limestone gravel. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2068 | Natural deposit | 2068 | 12 | 1.13 x 1.17 x 0.17 | Amorphous in plan with asymmetrical gently and gradually sloping sided and an undulating base filled with light yellowish grey and orangey brown, friable, silt sand with poorly sorted gravel and pea grit – natural feature. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2069 | Natural deposit | 2069 | 12 | 0.6 x 1.1 x 0.17 | Amorphous in plan with asymmetrical gently and gradually sloping sided and an undulating base filled with light reddish brown, friable, sandy silt with poorly sorted gravel – natural feature. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2070 | Natural deposit | 2070 | 12 | 2 x 0.83 x 0.25 | Amorphous in plan filled with reddish brown silty clay with occasional small sized limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – natural feature. |
| 2071 | Fill | 2072 | 05 | 0.37 x 0.38 x 0.28 | Brown, firm sandy silt with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized limestone gravel and with occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of post-hole. |
| 2072 | Post-hole cut | – | 05 | 0.37 x 0.38 x 0.28 | Rounded in plan with symmetrical steep sides and a flat base – cut of post-hole. |
| 2073 | Fill | 2074 | 05 | 0.5 x 0.48 x 0.26 | Orangey brown, firm sandy silt with occasional small sized limestone pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of post-hole. |
| 2074 | Post-hole cut | – | 05 | 0.5 x 0.48 x 0.26 | Sub-square in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (sharp breaks of slope) – cut of post-hole. |
| 2075 | Fill | 2076 | 05 | 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.2 | Brown, firm sandy silt with moderate amount of small sub-rounded limestone pieces – fill of post-hole. |
| 2076 | Post-hole cut | – | 05 | 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.2 | Sub-square in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (sharp breaks of slope) – cut of post-hole. |
| 2077 | Fill | 2078 | 15 | 13 x 1.32 x 06 | Brown, friable sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded limestone pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of shallow pit. |
| 2078 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 13 x 1.32 x 06 | Sub-rounded in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base – cut of probably shallow pit. |
| 2079 | Fill | 2081 | 25 | 1.1 (lenght) x 0.66 (width) | Dark orangey brown, friable sandy silt – fill of grave cut (contained SK2080). |
| 2080 | Skeleton | 2081 | 25 | – | Inhumation burial, probably female, infant, bones in poor condition – feet bones particularly degraded, slightly disturbed by machine stripping, orientated E-W, resting on left side, with the head to the east, flexed, arm resting on chest region, right arm on top of left side of pelvis, legs flexed and bent upwards, head bent down towards chest, right humerus twisted, pelvis broken and displaced, sciatic notch observed. |
| 2081 | Pit cut | – | 25 | 1.1m (E-W lenght) x 0.66 (width) | Irregular oval in plan with moderately steep sides and irregularly flat base – shallow cut of grave (contained SK2080). |
| 2082 | Skeleton | 2046 | 09 | – | Inhumation burial, adult, probably female, older individual, orientated north-south with the head to the north and face to the east, flexed position, on back, arms bent, hands resting near shoulders, legs bent and raised up (probably tied up body). Bones in very poor condition (feet completely degraded). Sealed by deposit (2047), in cut [2046], but also in cut [2112] with (2113) fill (gravel pit cut into fill of larger round pit). |
| 2083 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.22 x 0.52 | Linear in plan, with steep sided, sharp breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of NW-SE running ditch. Three fills: (2084, 2085, 2086). |
| 2084 | Fill | 2083 | 01 | 2 x 0.64 x 0.02 | Medium greyish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent moderately sorted mostly sub-rounded, small sized limestone gravel basal – fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2085 | Fill | 2083 | 01 | 2 x 0.84 x 0.16 | Light orangey brown, friable sandy silt with moderate amount of small sized, sub-rounded, poorly sorted limestone gravel – middle fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2086 | Fill | 2083 | 01 | 0.35 (depth) | Medium reddish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate amount of poorly sorted, sub-angular, small-medium sized limestone pieces – upper fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2087 | Fill | 2089 | 15 | 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3 | Brown firm, compact sandy silt with occasional sub-angular, small-small/medium sized limestone – fill of post-hole. |
| 2088 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3 | Sub-square in plan, with vertical sides, sharp breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of post-hole. |
| 2089 | Fill | 2090 | 15 | 1 x 1.2 x 0.07 | Brown, compact, firm sandy silt with moderate amount of sub-angular limestone pieces and a few flecks of burnt clay and charcoal – fill of shallow pit. |
| 2090 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1 x 1.2 x 0.07 | Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of shallow pit. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2091 | Pit cut | – | 03 | 1.4 x 1.25 x 0.24 | Irregular oval in plan, with asymmetrical gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base – cut of pit, with two fills (2092 and 2093). |
| 2092 | Fill | 2091 | 03 | 0.8 x 0.45 x 0.24 | Light reddish brown, friable silty sand with moderate amount of small sized sandstone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of northern part of pit. Interface with fill (2093) diffused. |
| 2093 | Fill | 2091 | 03 | 1 x 0.4 x 0.24 | Light grey, friable silty clay with medium sized limestone pieces, occasional burnt clay fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, interface with (2092) is diffused – main fill of pit. |
| 2094 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.5 x 0.51 | Linear in plan, oriented E-W, with gently sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and an unevenly concave base – cut of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2095 | Fill | 2094 | 01 | 2 x 0.56 x 0.23 | Light yellowish brown, friable sandy gravel (poorly sorted) basal/lower – fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2096 | Fill | 2094 | 01 | 2 x 1.3 x 0.19 | Medium greyish brown, friable sandy gravel (moderately sorted, sub-angular and angular limestone) – middle fill of NW-SE running ditch. |
| 2097 | Fill | 2098 | 15 | 1.11 x 1 x 0.23 | Reddish brown, compact, firm silty clay with moderate amount of small sized limestone pieces and occasional medium sized limestone pieces and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of pit. |
| 2098 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1.11 x 1 x 0.23 | Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of pit. |
| 2099 | Post-hole cut | – | 03 | 0.44 x 0.44 x 0.46 | Round in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base – cut of structural post-hole (part of SFB). It cuts (2022 and 2209). Two fills (2100 and 2014). Relates to [2012] SFB cut. |
| 2100 | Fill | 2099 | 02 | 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.2 | Medium brown silty clay with moderate amount of angular and sub-angular, small sized stones and occasional flecks of charcoal – fill of post-hole (within [2012] SFB structure). |
| 2101 | Post-hole cut | – | 03 | 0.38 x 0.35 x 0.34 | Circular in plan, with asymmetrical sides (vertical in east part and moderately steep in west part) and a flat base – cut of post-hole forming part of SFB structure (related to [2012]). |
| 2102 | Fill | 2101 | 03 | 0.38 x 0.35 x 0.24 | Medium brown silty clay with small rounded limestone gravel, post abandonment – backfill of post-hole (part of SFB). |
| 2103 | Fill | 2101 | 03 | – | Brownish grey clay – lower fill of SFB post-hole. Only slightly different than natural (2209), similar to (2014). |
| 2104 | Post-hole cut | – | 05 | 0.43 x 0.4 x 0.3 | Round in plan with very steep sides and a concave base – cut of post-hole (related structurally to [2072, 2074, 2076]). |
| 2105 | Fill | 2104 | 05 | 0.43 x 0.4 x 0.3 | Medium greyish brown, friable sandy loam with moderate amount of poorly sorted, small sized, sub-rounded stones – fill of post-hole. |
| 2106 | Fill | 2094 | 01 | 2 x 0.9 x 0.14 | Light greyish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate amount of angular, moderately sorted stones – upper fill of ditch. |
| 2107 | Pit cut | – | 10 | 0.88 x 0.84 x 0.2 | Circular in plan with gently sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of pit. |
| 2108 | Fill | 2107 | 10 | 0.88 x 0.84 x 0.2 | Dark brown, friable and firm silty sand frequent limestone gravel, also with thin lenses of bluish grey clay, clear deposit interface occasional flecks of charcoal – fill of circular pit. |
| 2109 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.57 x 0.44 x 0.15 | Irregularly sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base – cut of post-hole.. |
| 2110 | Fill | 2109 | 15 | 0.57 x 0.44 x 0.15 | Medium greyish brown, friable silty loam with poorly sorted, sub-angular, mostly medium sized limestone gravel – fill of post-hole. |
| 2111 | Natural deposit | 2111 | 12 | 0.7 x 0.58 x 0.17 | Amorphous in plan, with asymmetrical sides (from gently sloping to very steep) and an uneven, very undulating base, filled with friable sandy silt with gravel – natural feature. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2112 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 0.92 (E-W) x 093 x 0.5 | Round in plan, with very steep sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of pit (in the centre of fill of [2046] pit). The cut is related to SK2082 and thus may be interpreted as grave cut. Cut into (2114). |
| 2113 | Fill | 2112 | 09 | 0.92 x 0.93 x 0.5 | Dark, slightly reddish, firm, clayey sand with gravel forming c. 40% of the deposit, sharp deposit interface – single and homogenous fill of pit (associated with SK2082). |
| 2114 | Fill | 2046 | 09 | 27 x 26 x 0.55m | Yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand with limestone gravel, lenses of dark yellow coarse sand and lenses of more gravelly deposit – lower fill of [2046] pit. Interface in between (2114) and (2047) is diffused. |
| 2115 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | – | Dark grey, firm clay, naturally deposited layer – under and within (2022). |
| 2116 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.28 x 0.28 x 0.21 | Circular in plan, with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base – cut of possible post-hole. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2117 | Fill | 2116 | 15 | 0.28 x 0.28 x 0.21 | Medium greyish brown, friable silty loam with poorly sorted, mostly sub-rounded, small sized limestone gravel (stoniness c. 20%) – single fill of possible post-hole. |
| 2118 | Ditch cut | – | 02 | 1 x 0.62 x 0.23 | Linear in plan, with slightly convex sides, gradual break of slopes and a flat base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2119 | Fill | 2118 | 02 | 1 x 0.62 x 0.23 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – single fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2120 | Ditch cut | – | 02 | 1 x 0.61 x 0.18 | Linear in plan, with slightly convex sides, gradual break of slopes and a flat base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2121 | Fill | 2120 | 02 | 1 x 0.61 x 0.18 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – single fill of ditch. |
| 2122 | Pit cut | – | 10 | 1.1 x 1.1 x 0.1 | Circular in plan, shallow, with moderately steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a roughly flat base – cut of possible pit. |
| 2123 | Fill | 2122 | 10 | 1.1 x 1.1 x 0.1 | Dark brown, friable silty clay with small sized limestone gravel and with occasional flecks of charcoal – single fill of pit. |
| 2124 | Ditch cut | – | 02 | 1 x 0.89 x 0.31 | Linear in plan, with slightly concave sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2125 | Fill | 2124 | 02 | 1 x 0.45 x 0.05 | Medium brown, compact sandy silt with limestone gravel – basal fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2126 | Fill | 2124 | 02 | 1 x 0.7 x 0.18 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – middle fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2127 | Fill | 2124 | 02 | 1 x 0.89 x 0.31 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – upper fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2128 | Pit cut | – | 10 | 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.15 | Circular in plan, with steep sides and an irregular and stony base – cut of small circular pit (in group of three with [2122, 2107]). |
| 2129 | Fill | 2128 | 10 | 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.15 | Dark brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks – fill of small pit. |
| 2130 | Fill | 2132 | 08 | 1 x 0.64 x 0.1 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – upper fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2131 | Fill | 2132 | 08 | 1 x 0.74 x 0.29 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – main fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2132 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | – | Linear in plan, moderately steep sides, sharp break of slopes, and a flat base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2133 | Fill | 2134 | 08 | 1 x 0.52 x 0.14 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – main fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2134 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1 x 0.52 x 0.14 | Linear in plan, slightly concave sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2135 | Fill | 2137 | 08 | 1 x 1.65 x 0.38 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – main fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2136 | Fill | 2137 | 08 | 1 x 0.3 x 0.09 | Medium brown, compact sandy silt with limestone gravel – basal fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2137 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1 x 1.65 x 0.43 | Linear in plan, with stepped eastern side and slightly concave western, a flat base – cut of N-S running ditch, with two fills (2135, 2136). |
| 2138 | Fill | 2139 | 08 | 1 x 0.8 x 0.26 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – undifferentiated fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2139 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1 x 0.8 x 0.26 | Linear in plan, with slightly concave sides, a flat base, sharp breaks of slope – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2140 | Fill | 2141 | 08 | 1 x 0.59 x 0.19 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone pieces – single fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2141 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1 x 0.8 x 0.26 | Linear in plan, with slightly concave sides and a concave base, gradual breaks of slope – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2142 | Fill | 2143 | 08 | 3 x 0.81 x 0.25 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone gravel – single fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2143 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 3 x 0.81 x 0.25 | Linear in plan, with slightly concave sides and a flat base, sharp breaks of slope – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2144 | Fill | 2145 | 08 | 1 x 0.77 x 0.25 | Medium brown, compact sandy clay and silt with moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone gravel – single fill of N-S running ditch. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2145 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1 x 0.77 x 0.25 | Linear in plan, with slightly concave sides and a pointed base, sharp breaks of slope – cut of N-S running ditch, with one fill. |
| 2146 | Fill | 2147 | 11 | 2.14 x 1.84 x 0.7 | Reddish brown, firm silty sand with limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of pit. |
| 2147 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.14 x 1.84 x 0.92 | Round in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base – cut of pit, with four fills (2146, 2172, 2173, 2239). |
| 2148 | Fill | 2149 | 11 | 1.9 x 2.5 x 0.4 | Reddish brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel and occasional charcoal fleck – upper fill of pit. |
| 2149 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 1.9 (E-W) x 2.5 x 0.67 | Sub-oval in plan with very steep a gradually sloping sides, a flat base – cut of pit, with two fills (2148, 2153). |
| 2150 | Natural deposit | 2150 | 12 | 0.54 x 0.9 x 0.2 | Irregularly oval in plan, with asymmetrical sides (steep and gradually sloping), an uneven base – cut of natural feature (probably tree throw) – filled with reddish brown, friable sandy silt and poorly sorted gravel. The context number refers both to fill and cut. |
| 2151 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 0.95 x 0.88 x 0.17 | Irregularly round in plan with asymmetrical sides (gently sloping on western side and steep on eastern side), not perceptible breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of pit, with single fill (2152). |
| 2152 | Fill | 2151 | 15 | 0.95 x 0.88 x 0.17 | Reddish brown, friable sandy silt with limestone gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal – single fill of pit. |
| 2153 | Fill | 2149 | 11 | 1.8 x +0.7 x 0.27 | Medium brown, friable sandy gravel with occasional charcoal flecks – basal fill of pit. |
| 2154 | SFB cut | – | 04 | 4.44 (E-W) x 2.44 (N-S) x 0.26 | Sub-rectangular, slightly asymmetrical in plan, longer axis running E-W, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a slightly undulating flat base – cut of sunken floor building. Filled with three deposits (2155, 2194, 2210). Divided into A, B, C, and D quarters while excavated. |
| 2155 | Fill | 2154 | 04 | 3.1 (E-W) x 2 x 0.16 | Very dark brown, firm silty sand and gravel with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pieces of burnt clay, daub fragments, animal bones, and pottery pieces (also two medium/large sized angular stones were recorded within the deposit) – lower fill of SFB, present mostly within central SE part of the structure. |
| 2156 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 1.88 x 1.73 x 0.9 | Round, symmetrical in plan, with very steep sides, sharp breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of pit with dog burial. Cutting (2157) deposit. |
| 2157 | Fill | 2156 | 09 | 1.88 x 1.73 x 0.9 | Yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel – main fill of large pit with dog burial. Pit [2158] is cut into deposit (2157). |
| 2158 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 1 x 0.88 x 0.9 | Sub-rounded in plan with vertical sides, sharp breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of pit for dog burial (the animal remains were placed c. 0.50m above base of the pit) within fill of a larger pit [2156]. |
| 2159 | Fill | 2158 | 09 | 1 x 0.88 x 0.9 | Light greyish brown, friable sandy grave – fill of dog burial pit. |
| 2160 | Skeleton | 2158 | 09 | – | Inhumation burial of a dog (within pit [2158], which is within pit [2156]) with head to the north and facing east, in crouched position, knees brought up and legs flexed, lying on its right side. |
| 2161 | Ditch cut | – | 14 | 3 x 0.62 x 0.1 | Linear in plan, with irregular gradually sloping sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and an uneven base – cut of ditch, with single fill (2162). |
| 2162 | Fill | 2161 | 14 | 3 x 0.62 x 0.1 | Dark brownish grey, friable sandy silt with poorly sorted limestone gravel – fill of ditch. |
| 2163 | Fill | 2164 | 15 | 0.39 x 0.42 x 0.11 | Brown, compact sandy silt with moderate amount of sub-rounded limestone pieces – single fill of post-hole. |
| 2164 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.39 x 0.42 x 0.11 | Rounded in plan with moderately steep sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base – cut of shallow post-hole. |
| 2165 | Fill | 2166 | 15 | 0.4 x 0.4 x 0.3 | Brown, compact sandy silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel (mostly small sized, sub-rounded pieces) – single fill of post-hole. |
| 2166 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.4 x 0.4 x 0.3 | Sub-square (rounded corners) in plan, with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of post-hole. |
| 2167 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.2 x 2.35 x 1.2 | Regular round, with very steep sided, sharp break of slope and an unevenly concave base – cut of pit, with four fills (2168, 2169, 2170, 2171). |
| 2168 | Fill | 2167 | 11 | 1.25 (E-W) x 0.5 (depth) | Yellowish brown, friable silty clay with moderate amount of mostly sub-rounded limestone gravel (stoniness c. 15%), redeposited natural, lower fill of large pit. |
| 2169 | Fill | 2167 | 11 | 0.85 (width) x 0.35 (depth) | Reddish brown, friable silty sand with limestone gravel (stoniness c. 5%) – middle fill of large pit. |
| 2170 | Fill | 2345 | 11 | 1.1 (width) x 0.45 (depth) | Greyish brown, friable silty clay with frequent limestone gravel (c. 70%) – fill of recut within (2169 and 2168) deposits in [2167] pit. Sealed by (2171). |
| 2171 | Fill | 2167 | 11 | 2.2 x 2.35 x 0.5 | Brownish grey, friable silty clay with limestone gravel (c. 20%) – upper fill of large pit. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2172 | Fill | 2147 | 11 | 0.59 (width) x 0.5 (depth) | Brown, compact silty sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel (c. 20%), including medium sized pieces and occasional charcoal flecks – central fill of pit. |
| 2173 | Fill | 2147 | 11 | 1 x 13 x 0.2 | Greyish brown, compact silty sand with limestone gravel (c. 5%) and occasional flecks of charcoal – lower fill of pit. |
| 2174 | Pit cut | – | 14 | 1.64 x 0.84 x 0.23 | Irregular sub-oval in plan with asymmetrical sides (northern gradually steep sloping, southern moderately steep), not perceptible break of slope, an irregular concave base – cut of pit. |
| 2175 | Fill | 2174 | 14 | 1.64 x 0.84 x 0.23 | Greyish brown, friable sandy silt with poorly sorted gravel single – fill of pit. Iron nails present in the fill, suggesting modern date. |
| 2176 | Fill | 2177 | 15 | 0.36 x 0.29 x 0.4 | Brown, compact sandy clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel – single fill of post-hole. |
| 2177 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.36 x 0.29 x 0.4 | Sub-rectangular in plan, with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of post-hole. |
| 2178 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.5 x 0.45 | Linear in plan, with moderate steep sides, gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of E-W running ditch, with three fills (2179, 2180, 2181). |
| 2179 | Fill | 2178 | 01 | 2 x 1.5 x 0.22 | Brownish grey, friable clayey silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel – basal fill of E-W running ditch. |
| 2180 | Fill | 2178 | 01 | 2 x 0.93 x 0.18 | Reddish brown, friable silty clay with limestone gravel (c. 15%) – middle fill of E-W running ditch. |
| 2181 | Fill | 2179 | 01 | 2 x 0.88 x 0.05 | Greyish brown, friable clayey silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel – upper fill of E-W running ditch. |
| 2182 | Post-hole cut | – | 04 | 0.47 x 0.43 x 0.34 | Round in plan, with almost vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of post-hole in SFB structure. Filled with one deposit (2183). |
| 2183 | Fill | 2182 | 04 | 0.47 x 0.43 x 0.34 | Very dark yellowish brown clayey sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel and relatively frequent flecks of charcoal – single fill of post-hole in SFB structure. |
| 2184 | Post-hole cut | – | 04 | 0.19 x 0.18 x 0.33 | Round in plan, with almost vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of small post-hole (stake hole) in SFB structure. Single fill (2185). |
| 2185 | Fill | 2184 | 04 | 0.19 x 0.18 x 0.33 | Dark yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of small post-hole (stake hole) in SFB structure. |
| 2186 | Post-hole cut | – | 04 | 0.32 x 0.25 x 0.52 | Oval in plan, with almost vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of post-hole in SFB structure. Filled with single deposit (2187). |
| 2187 | Fill | 2186 | 04 | 0.32 x 0.25 x 0.52 | Dark yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of small post-hole in SFB structure. |
| 2188 | Ditch cut | – | 14 | 2 x 0.65 x 0.2 | Linear in plan, with asymmetrical unevenly steep sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven flat base – cut of ditch with single fill (2189). |
| 2189 | Fill | 2188 | 14 | 2 x 0.65 x 0.2 | Brown, friable silty sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel – single fill of ditch. |
| 2190 | Fill | 2191 | 08 | 2.15 x 0.9 x 0.23 | Brown, compact sandy silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel – single fill of ditch. Pottery sherd recorded on surface. |
| 2191 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 2.15 x 0.9 x 0.23 | Linear in plan (slightly widening towards north), with gently sloping sides and a concave base – cut of ditch with single fill (2190). |
| 2192 | Fill | 2193 | 15 | 1 x 0.63 x 05 | Brown, compact sand silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of small pit. Copper alloy coin was recorded on surface of (2192). Cut by ditch [2191]. |
| 2193 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1 x 0.63 x 05 | Oval in plan (partly truncated by ditch [2191]), with gently sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and slightly concave base – cut of small pit. |
| 2194 | Fill | 2154 | 04 | 3.82 x 2.84 x 0.18 | Dark yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel (c. 40%) – upper fill of SFB. Sealing deposit (2155) and probably also (2210). Excavated in quarters A, B, C, and D. |
| 2195 | Fill | 2196 | 15 | 1.3 x 0.7 x 08 | Brown, compact sandy silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of pit. Pot sherd recorded on surface. |
| 2196 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1.3 x 0.7 x 08 | Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of shallow pit. |
| 2197 | Fill | 2198 | 15 | 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.4 | Brown, compact sandy silty clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal – single fill of post-hole. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2198 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.4 | Sub-square in plan, with vertical side, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of post-hole, with single fill (2197). |
| 2199 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.4 x 0.59 | Linear in plan, with steep sides (southern side slightly concave), gradual break of slope and a concave base – cut of ditch, with three fills (2200, 2001, 2002). |
| 2200 | Fill | 2199 | 01 | 2 x 0.42 x 0.17 | Light orangey brown, compact silty sand with pea grit gravel at the bottom – basal fill of ditch. |
| 2201 | Fill | 2199 | 01 | 2 x 0.8 x 0.3 | Reddish brown, friable sandy silt with poorly sorted gravel – middle fill of ditch. |
| 2202 | Fill | 2199 | 01 | 2 x 0.8 x 0.13 | Reddish brown, friable sandy silt with poorly sorted gravel – upper fill of ditch. |
| 2203 | Fill | 2204 | 13 | 2.87 x 0.6 x 0.08 | Reddish brown, compact sandy silt with poorly moderate amount of small sized, sub-rounded limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of a gully. |
| 2204 | Ditch cut | – | 13 | 2.87 x 0.6 x 0.08 | Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of shallow gully's terminus. |
| 2205 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 2.27 x 0.72 x 0.21 | Torus shaped in plan, with gradually sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and an unevenly concave base – cut of natural feature (tree throw). |
| 2206 | Natural deposit | 2205 | 12 | 2.72 x 0.72 x 0.21 | Pinkish brown, friable silty clay with moderate amount of small-small/medium sized, mostly surrounded limestone gravel – fill of natural feature (tree throw). |
| 2207 | Ditch cut | – | 14 | 2 x 0.77 x 0.3 | Linear in plan with moderately steep, symmetrical sides, sharp break of slope and an unevenly flat base – cut of post-medieval ditch. |
| 2208 | Fill | 2207 | 14 | 2 x 0.77 x 0.3 | Reddish brown, friable, sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks – single fill of post-medieval ditch. |
| 2209 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | – | Grey, firm clay – natural glacial deposit, forming bonds and lenses within natural layer (2022). |
| 2210 | Fill | 2154 | 04 | 0.61 x 1.2 x 0.14 | Medium yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel (c. 40%) – upper fill of SFB. Sealing deposit (2155) and also (2194). Excavated in quarters A, B, C, D. |
| 2211 | Natural deposit | 2212 | 12 | 2.5 x 0.6 x 0.18 | Reddish brown sandy silty clay – fill of natural feature. Truncated by ditch [2191]. |
| 2212 | Natural cut | | 12 | 2.5 x 0.6 x 0.18 | Sub-rectangular in plan with gently sloping sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2213 | Natural deposit | 2213 | 12 | – | Elongated amorphous in plan, with asymmetrical sides (gradual at the northern and southern ends and steep in the centre), not perceptible break of slope and an irregularly flat base, filled with patched deposit (reddish brown and yellow and compact, sandy silt) – natural feature. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2214 | Skeleton | 2216 | 09 | 1.14 x 0.75 x 0.3 | N-S orientated inhumation burial, with skull to the north, facing west, in semi-crouched position, lying on its right side, hands resting above knees. All bones were in very poor condition. Goat/sheep jaw was in front of the burial skull. The burial is within deposit (2223), sealed by deposit (2215) in large pit [2216]. Lower part of the skeleton was exposed in evaluation trench. |
| 2215 | Layer | 2216 | 14 | 1.2 x 1.2 x 0.15 | Nominal number given to evaluation trench Tr14 context for matrix purposes. |
| 2216 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 2.1 x 2.15 x 0.15 | Round in plan with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of round pit, filled with deposits (2215, 2223, 2224), and with SK2214. Exposed in evaluation trench Tr14. |
| 2217 | Natural deposit | 2217 | 12 | 2.7 x 1.55 x 0.24 | Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base, filled with compact, brown sandy silty clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel – natural feature. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2218 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1.24 x 0.65 x 0.41 | Irregular oval in plan, with steep sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of pit with two fills (2219, 2220). |
| 2219 | Fill | 2218 | 15 | 0.36 (width) x 0.16 (depth) | Reddish brown, compact silty sand and limestone gravel, including pea grit – basal fill of pit. |
| 2220 | Fill | 2218 | 15 | 1.24 x 0.65 x 0.22 | Reddish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent poorly sorted limestone gravel, including small flecks of charcoal – upper/main fill of pit. |
| 2221 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 0.6 x 0.85 x 0.12 | Amorphous in plan, with asymmetrical – gently sloping and moderately steep sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven base – cut of shallow pit, with single fill (2222). |
| 2222 | Fill | 2221 | 15 | 0.6 x 0.85 x 0.12 | Brownish grey, compact silty clay with patches of limestone gravel and pea grit at the bottom – single fill of shallow pit. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2223 | Fill | 2216 | 09 | 2.1 x 2.15 x 0.5 | Brown, compact sandy clay with frequent limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – main fill of pit. SK2214 lies on the top of deposit (2223). |
| 2224 | Skeleton | 2216 | 09 | – | Animal (sheep/goat) jaw bone placed in front of burial SK2214 skull. |
| 2225 | Pit cut | – | 12 | 0.82 x 0.69 x 0.18 | Sub-oval in plan, with gradually sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and an uneven base – cut of either pit or natural feature. |
| 2226 | Fill | 2225 | 12 | 0.82 x 0.69 x 0.18 | Yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with limestone gravel – single fill of either pit of natural feature. |
| 2227 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 0.88 x 0.43 x 0.09 | Oval in plan, with gradually sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of natural feature (depression in natural layer), with single fill (2228). |
| 2228 | Fill | 2227 | 12 | 0.88 x 0.43 x 0.07 | Light brownish grey, friable sandy loam with moderate amount of limestone gravel – single fill of natural feature/ depression in natural layer. |
| 2229 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 0.49 x 0.46 x 0.23 | Round in plan, with gradually sloping sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base – cut of pit. |
| 2230 | Fill | 2229 | 15 | 0.49 x 0.46 x 0.23 | Light yellowish brown, friable sandy loam with limestone gravel – fill of possible pit. |
| 2231 | Natural cut | – | 14 | – | Plough mark in natural layer. |
| 2232 | Natural deposit | 2231 | 14 | – | Fill of plough mark. |
| 2233 | Natural cut | – | 14 | – | Cut of plough mark in natural layer. |
| 2234 | Natural deposit | 2233 | 14 | – | Fill of plough mark. |
| 2235 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 1.52 x 1.15 x 0.24 | Sub-circular in plan, with gradually sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and an irregularly concave base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2236 | Natural deposit | 2235 | 12 | 1.52 x 1.15 x 0.24 | Light orangey brown, firm coarse sand and gravel – fill of natural feature. |
| 2237 | Pit cut | – | 14 | 14 x 0.8 x 0.17 | Sub-circular in plan, with gradually sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base – cut of possible pit (or a natural feature). |
| 2238 | Fill | 2237 | 14 | 1.75 x 1 x 0.45 | Orangey-greyish brown, firm coarse sand with frequent limestone gravel – fill of possible pit (or a natural feature). |
| 2239 | Fill | 2147 | 11 | 0.15 (width) x 0.3 (depth) | Yellowish brown, friable silty sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel – one of fills of [2147] pit. |
| 2240 | Fill | 2216 | 09 | 1.75 x 1 x 0.45 | Slightly reddish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks, not homogenous (tip lines present) – lower fill of [2240] pit. |
| 2241 | Fill | 2216 | 09 | 1.75 x 1 x 0.02 | Brown, compact sandy silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel and occasional charcoal flecks – basal fill of pit. Possible deliberate filling. |
| 2242 | Natural deposit | 2242 | 12 | Dimensions 0.7 x 0.65 x 0.25 | Round in plan, with gently sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of natural feature -filled with greyish brown, friable sandy silt with occasional limestone gravel. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2243 | Natural deposit | 2243 | 12 | 0.75 x 0.78 x 0.36 | Amorphous in plan, with asymmetrical sides (western steep and eastern very steep), not perceptible break of slope, and an irregular base – natural feature – filled with mixed deposit made of natural clay and yellowish brown silty sand with occasional limestone gravel. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2244 | Ditch cut | – | 07 | 1.9 x 0.9 x 0.34 | Linear in plan (with one end rounded), steep sides (cut into bedrock) and an uneven base – cut of terminal part of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2245 | Fill | 2244 | 07 | 1.9 x 0.9 x 0.34 | Reddish brown, friable silty clay with small to large sized limestone pebbles and fragmented blocks of bedrock – fill of terminal part of NE-SW running ditch. |
| 2246 | Post-hole cut | – | 15 | 0.67 x 0.63 x 0.13 | Sub-circular in plan, with gradually sloping sides, not perceptible break of slope and undulating base – cut of post-hole. |
| 2247 | Fill | 2246 | 15 | 0.67 x 0.63 x 0.13 | Greyish brown, firm coarse sand and gravel with occasional flecks of charcoal and a piece of burnt stone – single fill of post-hole. |
| 2248 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 25 x 0.97 x 0.21 | Sub-rectangular, with gradually sloping sides, gradual break of slope, and an uneven base – cut of feature that is either a pit with animal borrow cut into it, or it is a part of the animal burrow. |
| 2249 | Natural deposit | 2248 | 12 | 25 x 0.97 x 0.21 | Pinkish brown, friable silty loam – fill of probably animal burrow. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2250 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.17 (width) x 0.15 (depth) | Round in plan, with steep sides, gradual break of slope, and a concave base – cut of a pit, with two fills (2251, 2252), beneath subsoil spread (2253). |
| 2251 | Fill | 2250 | 11 | – | Greyish brown, friable clayey silt with frequent limestone gravel and very occasional charcoal flecks – lower fill of pit. |
| 2252 | Fill | – | 11 | – | Reddish brown, friable clayey silt with frequent limestone gravel – upper fill of pit. |
| 2253 | Natural deposit | – | 11 | 6.3 x 4.7 x 0.15 | Dark brownish grey, friable silty clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel – subsoil spread – sealing pit [2250, 2270, 2306, 2308]. |
| 2254 | – | – | – | – | Void. |
| 2255 | – | – | – | – | Void |
| 2256 | Fill | 2257 | 01 | 2 x 1.6 x 0.65 | Reddish brown, friable sandy clayey silt with limestone fragments, including pea grit – single fill of E-W running ditch. |
| 2257 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.6 x 0.65 | Linear in plan, moderately steep – asymmetrically stepping down (undulating sides), gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of ditch. |
| 2258 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 2 x 1.3 x 0.65 | Linear in plan, orientated E-W, with steep sides, and a slightly concave base – cut of ditch. |
| 2259 | Fill | 2258 | 01 | 2 x 1.3 x 0.65 | Reddish brown, friable clayey, silty sand with c. 20% of small-medium sized limestone gravel and pea grit at interface – single fill of ditch. |
| 2260 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 1.12 x 1.1 x 0.3 | Round in plan, with moderately steep sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base – cut of pit. |
| 2261 | Fill | 2260 | 15 | 1.12 x 1.1 x 0.12 | Reddish brown, firm silty sand with frequent, mostly small sized, angular pieces of limestone – upper fill of pit. |
| 2262 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 0.85 x 0.84 x 0.16 | Round in plan, with asymmetrical – steep and gently sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and a rounded base – cut of probably natural feature. |
| 2263 | Natural deposit | 2262 | 12 | 0.85 x 0.84 x 0.16 | Orangey brown, firm coarse sand and gravel – single fill of probably natural feature. |
| 2264 | Pit cut | – | 14 | 0.68 x 0.9 x 0.1 | Sub-oval (irregular), with asymmetrical (steep and gently sloping) sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base – cut of shallow feature (possibly pit). |
| 2265 | Fill | 2264 | 14 | 0.68 x 0.9 x 0.1 | Greyish brown, firm coarse sand and gravel, single and homogenous – fill of shallow pit (may be of modern date). |
| 2266 | Natural deposit | 2266 | 12 | 2.1 x 1.85 x 0.12 | Oval in plan, with gradually sloping sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven base -shallow natural feature – filled with light yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with limestone gravel, single deposit. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2267 | Fill | 2260 | 15 | 1 x 1 x 0.25 | Light brown silty sand with moderate amount of limestone fragments (including pea grit) – single fill of small pit. |
| 2268 | Natural deposit | 2268 | 12 | 1.47 x 2.21 x 0.19 | Amorphous in plan, with asymmetrical sides – from gently sloping to steep, not perceptible breaks of slope, and a very uneven base – natural feature – filled with mixed fill – brownish grey, orangey, and yellowish brown silty sand with frequent limestone gravel. The context number refers both to cut and fill. |
| 2269 | Natural deposit | – | 12 | 1.1 x 0.1 | Light yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate amount of gravel, single – fill of natural feature. |
| 2270 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.65 x 2.55 x 0.88 | Round in plan, with steep, slightly convex sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base – cut of pit, with four fills (2271, 2318, 2317, 2316). |
| 2271 | Fill | 2270 | 11 | 2.4m (width) x 0.56 (depth) | Brownish yellow, friable sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel – upper fill of pit. |
| 2272 | Ditch cut | – | 02 | 1.2 x 1.26 x 0.34 | Linear in plan, with symmetrical, moderately steep sides, gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of N-S running ditch, with two fills (2310, 2273). |
| 2273 | Fill | 2272 | 02 | – | Dark yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel – upper fill of ditch. Continues as (2314) in cut [2288]. |
| 2274 | Ditch cut | – | 8 | 0.62 x 0.68 x 0.32 | Linear in plan, with asymmetrical sides (western: steep, eastern: undercutting slightly, not perceptible break of slope and an undulating – slightly convex base) – cut of either elongated pit (part of the same feature as [2278 and 2280]), or a terminal part of north-south running ditch and thus a part of the same feature as [2276, 2288, 2290]. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2275 | Fill | 2274 | 08 | 0.62 x 0.68 x 0.32 | Mixed – lenses/bands of light greyish brown and yellowish brown sandy silt and silty gravel, friable – single fill of either ditch or elongated pit. |
| 2276 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 0.75 x 1.17 x 0.44 | Linear in plan, with symmetrical moderately steep sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of ditch. Probably part of the same feature as [2274 and 2288]. |
| 2277 | Fill | 2276 | 08 | 0.75 x 1.17 x 0.44 | Yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand with frequent gravel, homogenous – single fill of ditch. Cut by [2278] ditch. It continues eastward as (2314 and 2289). |
| 2278 | Ditch cut | – | 02 | 0.8 x 0.84 x 0.34 | Linear in plan, with symmetrical moderately steep sides not perceptible breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of N-S running ditch. Cutting (2277) fill. It continues northward as (2272 and 2280). |
| 2279 | Fill | 2278 | 02 | 0.8 x 0.84 x 0.14 | Yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel – lower fill of ditch. It continues northward as (2310) and southward as (2281). |
| 2280 | Ditch cut | – | 02 | 0.54 x 0.8 x 0.34 | Linear in plan, with moderately steep sides, not perceptible break of slope, a slightly undulating flat base – either a part of elongated pit (same as [2274 and 2276]) or terminal part of N-S running ditch, i.e. a part of the same feature as [2274 and 2276] cuts. Probably cutting fills of [2288] ditch. |
| 2281 | Fill | 2280 | 02 | 0.54 x 0.8 x 0.32 | Light yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel – lower fill of feature that is either a part of the same ditch or elongated pit. The difference in between upper and lower fills here may have more to do with natural silting up processes than with archaeological event. |
| 2282 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 1.64 x 1.42 x 0.45 | Linear, very regular in plan, with moderately steep and symmetrical sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of NE-SW running ditch – part of the same feature as [2284]. |
| 2283 | Fill | 2282 | 01 | 1.64 x 1.42 x 0.18 | Light yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel, lower fill of ditch. It continues as (2285) in slot [2284]. |
| 2284 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 0.42 x 0.84 x 0.4 | Semi-circular in plan, with symmetrical, moderately steep sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of terminal part of NE-SW running ditch. Relationship between [2284] and [2286] was not established. |
| 2285 | Fill | 2284 | 01 | 0.42 x 0.84 x 0.23 | Light yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel – lower fill of ditch terminus. Cut by [2288] ditch. |
| 2286 | Ditch cut | – | 07 | 0.4 x 0.68 x 0.37 | Semi-circular in plan, with symmetrical, moderately steep sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of terminal part of NE-SW running ditch. Relationship between termini [2284] and [2286] was not established. |
| 2287 | Fill | 2288 | 07 | 0.4 x 0.68 x 0.37 | Yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel – fill of ditch terminus. Cut by ditch [2288]. |
| 2288 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1.18 x 0.5 x 0.32 | Linear in plan, with symmetrical, moderately steep sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a slightly concave base – cut of ditch. Relationship between termini [2280] and [2288] was is not clear. [2288] is a part of the same feature as [2290], though is not clear whether it continues northward as [2276 and 2274] or it continues northward as [2272] only. Cutting also fill of (2287) ditch terminus. |
| 2289 | Fill | 2288 | 08 | 1.18 x 0.5 x 0.13 | Light yellowish brown, firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel – lower fill of ditch. |
| 2290 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 1.3 x 0.3 x 0.34 | Linear, regular in plan, with moderately steep and symmetrical sides, not perceptible break of slope and a concave base – cut of ditch. Part of the same feature as [2288]. It cuts (2293). |
| 2291 | Fill | 2290 | 08 | 1.3 x 0.3 x 0.34 | Yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel, may consist of two deposits, but the slot is too narrow to establish that – fill of N-S running ditch. It continues northward as (2314 and 2289). |
| 2292 | Ditch cut | – | 01 | 1 x 0.54 x 0.36 | Linear, regular in plan, with moderately steep and symmetrical sides, not perceptible break of slope (a base not exposed) – cut of ditch. It cuts (2292) fill. |
| 2293 | Fill | 2292 | 01 | 1 x 0.54 x 0.36 | Yellowish brown, not homogenous – patches of more sandy material – firm, slightly clayey sand and gravel, may consist of two deposits, but the slot is too narrow to establish that – fill of NE-SW running ditch. Cut by [2290] ditch. |
| 2294 | Natural deposit | – | 12 | 2 x 1.6 x 0.05 | Dark brown, friable sandy silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel – fill of natural spread of subsoil. |
| 2295 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | 4 x 3 x +0.3 | Yellowish white, very hard limestone rock – a large patch of bedrock. Cut by ditch [2244]. |
| 2296 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | – | Yellowish green with bands of red, friable silty sand with c. 5% of rounded limestone pebbles, silting within bedrock (2295). |
| 2297 | Natural deposit | – | 16 | – | The same as (2296). |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2298 | Pit cut | – | 15 | 2.8 x 1.8 x 0.4 | Round in plan, with asymmetrical sides (southern: gradually sloping, northern: steep) gradual break of slope and an undulating base – cut of pit apparently connected to N-S running ditch (more likely cutting it), with three fills (2299, 2300, 2301). |
| 2299 | Fill | 2298 | 15 | 0.9 (width) x 0.24 (depth) | Orangey brown, compact silty sand with frequent gravel – fill of pit. Sealing (2301), under (2300). |
| 2300 | Fill | 2298 | 15 | 0.87 (width) x 0.3 (depth) | Brownish red, friable clayey silt with c. 30% gravel – upper fill of pit (may be a part of (2299 fill). |
| 2301 | Fill | 2298 | 15 | 1.2 (width) x 0.33 (depth) | Orangey brown and yellow, compact sand – either lower fill of pit or natural deposit. |
| 2302 | Natural deposit | – | 12 | 0.6 x 0.5 x 0.03 | Brown, loose, sandy – natural deposit. |
| 2303 | Natural cut | – | 12 | 2.44 x 1.46 x 0.48 | Semi-circular in plan with moderately steep sides, not perceptible breaks of slope and a concave base – cut of natural feature. |
| 2304 | Natural deposit | 2303 | 12 | 2.44 x 1.46 x 0.48 | Light brownish yellow, friable sandy silt – single fill of natural feature. |
| 2305 | – | – | – | – | Void. |
| 2306 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 1.5 x 1.41 x 0.9 | Round in plan, with steep sides (gradually sloping c. 1/4 from the top), sharp break of slope and an unevenly flat base – cut of large pit. It includes fills (2307, 2326), cut [2346] with fill (2325) and SK2324. |
| 2307 | Fill | 2306 | 09 | 1.5 x 1.41 x 0.4 | Light pinkish brown, friable sandy silt, upper fill of large pit, sealing SK2324 and deposits (2325, 2326). |
| 2308 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 1.2 x 0.97 x 0.29 | Round in plan, with gradually sloping sides, gradual break of slope and am uneven base – cut of small pit. Cutting fill of [2270] pit. |
| 2309 | Fill | 2308 | 11 | 1.2 x 0.97 x 0.29 | Greyish brown, friable silty sand with moderate amount of limestone gravel – single fill of pit. |
| 2310 | Fill | 2272 | 02 | – | Yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel – lower fill of N-S running ditch. It is a part of the same feature as (2289 and 2291). |
| 2311 | Fill | 2282 | 01 | – | Dark yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel- lower fill of ditch. It is a part of the same feature as (2313) fill. |
| 2312 | Fill | 2280 | 02 | 0.54 x 0.93 x 0.23 | Yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel – upper fill of ditch. It is a part of the same feature as (2273) fill. |
| 2313 | Fill | 2284 | 01 | 0.42 x 0.57 x 0.17 | Yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel – upper fill of ditch. |
| 2314 | Fill | 2288 | 08 | 1.18 x 0.5 x 0.32 | Yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel – upper fill of ditch. |
| 2315 | Fill | 2278 | 02 | 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.2 | Dark yellowish brown, firm slightly clayey sand and gravel – upper fill of ditch. It is a part of the same feature as (2273) northward and (2312) southward. |
| 2316 | Fill | 2270 | 11 | 0.97 (width) x 0.42 (depth) | Brownish yellow, friable silty sand with frequent gravel, redeposited natural lenses within (2271) deposit – fill of pit. |
| 2317 | Fill | 2270 | 11 | 1.75 (width) x 0.48 (depth) | Light pinkish brown, friable silty loam with frequent limestone gravel, lower – fill of large pit. |
| 2318 | Fill | 2270 | 11 | 0.24 (width) x 0.36 (depth) | Light greyish brown, friable sandy silt with limestone gravel at the bottom edge of large pit (probably slump of natural) – lower fill of pit. |
| 2319 | SFB cut | – | 06 | 4.3 (N-S) x 2.6 x 0.18 | Asymmetrical sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides, shallow, either not perceptible or gentle break of slope, an undulating flat base – cut of probably sunken floor building, though no post-holes were present within and next to the structure. Disturbed by natural features and a geological test-pit. |
| 2320 | Fill | 2319 | 06 | 4.3 (N-S) x 2.6 x 0.18 | Very dark yellowish brown, homogenous, firm slightly clayey sand and limestone gravel single with relatively frequent charcoal flecks – fill of probable SFB structure. Excavated in quarters A, B, C, D. |
| 2321 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.85 x 2.9 x 0.13 | Round in plan, with moderately steep sides (a base not exposed – beyond limit of excavation) – cut of pit, with two fills (2323, 2322). |
| 2322 | Fill | 2321 | 11 | 2.9 x 2.9 x 0.55 | Reddish brown, firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and a few snail shells – upper fill of pit. |
| 2323 | Fill | 2321 | 11 | 2 x 2 x 0.45 | Brown, firm sandy silt and gravel – lower/primary fill of pit. |
| 2324 | Skeleton | 2346 | 09 | – | Inhumation burial in SK2324 recut within [2306] pit. Sealed by (2307) and lying on (2325) deposit. Crouched, articulated skeleton of an adult, on its left side, orientated north-south, face towards south-east, right hand touching facial part of the skull with elbow resting on right knee. Bones in relatively good condition – feet bones decayed, skull squashed. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2325 | Fill | 2346 | 09 | 0.69 (width) x 0.46 (depth) | Greyish brown, friable sandy silt with gravel – fill of (2325) recut within[ 2306] pit. SK2324 was lying on deposit (2325). It was sealed by (2307) fill. |
| 2326 | Fill | 2306 | 09 | 0.46 (depth) | Light pinkish brown, friable silty clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel – fill of large pit. Recut [2346] is cut into (2326). The deposit was sealed by (2307) fill. |
| 2327 | Ditch cut | – | 08 | 2 x 14 x 0.34 | Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope and an uneven base – cut of N-S running ditch. |
| 2328 | Fill | 2327 | 08 | – | Reddish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel – single fill of N-S running ditch. |
| 2329 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.2 x 2.3 x 0.93 | Round in plan, with steep, gradually sloping sides (slightly convex), inverted bell shape in profile, sharp break of slope at the bottom, and a flat base, with two fills (2330, 2331). The feature was exposed and partly excavated in evaluation trench Tr14 as F1416. |
| 2330 | Fill | 2329 | 11 | 1.3 x 1.35 x 0.66 | Dark yellowish brown, firm clayey sand and limestone gravel with occasional flecks of charcoal – upper fill of pit. The deposit equals context (1405) from evaluation stage. |
| 2331 | Fill | 2329 | 11 | 2.2 x 2.3 x 0.93 | Yellowish brown, firm, homogenous slightly clayey sand and gravel – lower fill of pit. This deposit was not excavated during evaluation stage at all. |
| 2332 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 1.7 (N-S) x 1.7 x 0.74 | Round in plan, with symmetrical, gradually steep sides (inverted bell-shaped like in profile), sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of pit. Quarter of the context was excavated in evaluation trench Tr14 as F1402. It had two fills (2333, 2334). |
| 2333 | Fill | 2332 | 11 | 1.7 x 1.7 x 0.54 | Dark yellowish brown, firm clayey sand and limestone gravel with occasional flecks of charcoal – upper fill of pit. The deposit does not occupy only the central part of the pit, but stretches across the whole feature. (2333) equals context (1401) from the evaluation stage. |
| 2334 | Fill | 2332 | 11 | 1.14 x 1.2 x 0.47 | Yellowish brown, firm clayey sand and limestone gravel lower – fill of pit. The deposit was not recorded during the evaluation stage at all. |
| 2335 | Ditch cut | – | 07 | 2 x 1.4 x 0.55 | Linear in plan, with steep sides, gradual break of slope and pointed base – cut of ditch. |
| 2336 | Fill | 2335 | 07 | 2 x 1.4 x 0.2 | Reddish brown, firm silty clay with gravel, lower/primary – fill of E-W running ditch. |
| 2337 | Fill | 2335 | 07 | 2 x 1.4 x 0.35 | Brow, very silty clay with moderate amount of limestone gravel – upper (secondary) fill of ditch. |
| 2338 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 2.2 x 2 x 0.8 | Round in plan with asymmetrical sides – eastern: gradual, western: steep – sharp break of slope and a flat base – cut of pit. Filled with five deposits (2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344). |
| 2339 | Fill | 2338 | 11 | 0.37 (width) x 0.37 (depth) | Light yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate amount of limestone gravel – lower fill of pit. Probably natural deposit slumping down the sides and accumulating at the bottom of the pit. (2339) may equal deposit (2340). |
| 2340 | Fill | 2338 | 11 | 0.25 (width) x 0.28 (depth) | Light yellowish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel – upper fill of pit. Probably natural deposit slumping down the sides and accumulating at the bottom of the pit. (2340) may equal deposit (2339). |
| 2341 | Fill | 2338 | 11 | 0.3 (width) x 0.24 (depth) | Greyish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel – upper fill of pit. (2341) may equal deposit (2342 and 2343). |
| 2342 | Fill | 2338 | 11 | 0.22 (width) x 0.4 (depth) | Greyish brown, friable silty sand with some loan and with frequent limestone gravel – upper fill of pit. (2342) may equal deposit (2340 and 2341). |
| 2343 | Fill | 2338 | 11 | 0.32 (width) x 0.34 (depth) | Light greyish brown, friable silty sand with clay and with moderate amount of limestone gravel – upper fill of pit. (2343) may equal deposits (2341 and 2342). |
| 2344 | Fill | 2347 | 11 | 1.37 (width) x 0.8 (depth) | Greyish brown, friable sandy silt with frequent limestone gravel fill of pit – fill of recut in centre of large pit. |
| 2345 | Pit cut | – | 11 | 1.1 (width) x 0.45 (depth) | Round in plan, with symmetrical steep sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – recut in fills of pit [2167]. |
| 2346 | Pit cut | – | 09 | 0.69 (width) x 0.46 (depth) | Round in plan, with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base – recut in fills of pit [2306]. Burial SK2324 was located on the top and [2346] c. 0.40m above its bottom. Sealed by (2307) fill. |
| 2347 | Pit cut | – | 11 | – | Round in plan, with very steep sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base – recut in fills of large pit [2338]. The recut runs from the bottom of [2338] pit to across all fills, including upper fill of the larger pit – in other round pits with recuts in the centre a top layer sealing the recut was recorded; however, considering this context, it is more likely the stratigraphic situation in other pits was similar, but the upper part of the pits' fills were excavated as one deposit aiming at exposing burials within the pits. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3000 | Deposit | – | 16 | – | Topsoil. |
| 3001 | Deposit | – | 16 | – | Lower subsoil. |
| 3002 | Deposit | – | 16 | – | Natural limestone. |
| 3003 | Cut | 3003 | 15 | 1.2 (width) x 0.47 (depth) | Possible storage pit. |
| 3004 | Fill | 3003 | 15 | 1.2 (width) x 0.47 (depth) | Pit fill. |
| 3005 | Cut | 3005 | 17 | 1.12 (width) x 0.6 (depth) | Burial pit. |
| 3006 | Deposit | 3005 | 17 | – | Skeleton. |
| 3007 | Fill | 3006 | 17 | 1.12 (width) x 0.6 (depth) | Pit fill. |
| 3008 | Cut | 3008 | 24 | 5.3 x 5 x 0.48 | Quarrying pit. |
| 3009 | Fill | 3008 | 24 | 5.2 x 4.2 x 0.32 | Later pit fill. |
| 3010 | Cut | 3010 | 18 | 3.44 x 2.8 x 0.21 | SFB. |
| 3011 | Fill | 3010 | 18 | 3.44 x 2.8 x 0.21 | Fill of SFB. |
| 3012 | Cut | 3012 | 18 | 0.26 (width) x 0.17(depth) | Post-hole cut. |
| 3013 | Fill | 3012 | 18 | 0.26 (width) x 0.17(depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3014 | Cut | 3014 | 18 | 0.26 (width) x 0.30 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3015 | Fill | 3014 | 18 | 0.27 (width) x 0.17(depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3016 | Deposit | 3008 | 24 | 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.08 | Lens. |
| 3017 | Fill | 3008 | 24 | 1.9 x 1.2 x 0.1 | Lower fill. |
| 3018 | Cut | 3018 | 20 | 0.6 (width) x 0.27 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3019 | Fill | 3018 | 20 | 0.6 (width) x 0.27 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3020 | Cut | 3020 | 20 | 0.42 (width) x 0.28 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3021 | Fill | 3020 | 20 | 0.42 (width) x 0.28 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3022 | Cut | 3022 | 20 | 0.74 (width) x 0.22 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3023 | Fill | 3022 | 20 | 0.74 (width) x 0.22 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3024 | Cut | 3024 | 20 | 0.92 (width) x 0.27 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3025 | Fill | 3024 | 20 | 0.92 (width) x 0.27 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3026 | Cut | 3026 | 20 | 0.6 (width) x 0.35 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3027 | Fill | 3026 | 20 | 0.6 (width) x 0.35 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3028 | Cut | 3028 | 18 | 0.07 (width) x 0.1 (depth) | Post-hole. |
| 3029 | Fill | 3028 | 18 | 0.07 (width) x 0.1 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3031 | Cut | 3031 | 12 | 2.6 (lenght) x 1.8 (width) | Quarried area. |
| 3032 | Cut | 3032 | 08 | 8.5 x 1.3 x 0.38 | Hedge line. |
| 3033 | Fill | 3032 | 08 | 8.5 x 1.3 x 0.38 | Ditch fill. |
| 3034 | Cut | 3034 | 15 | 0.55 (width) x 0.2 (depth) | Working pit. |
| 3035 | Fill | 3034 | 15 | 0.55 (width) x 0.2 (depth) | Pit fill. |
| 3036 | Deposit | – | 16 | 10 (width) x 8.9 (depth) | Bedrock outcrop. |
| 3037 | Fill | 3038 | 21 | 100 x 0.32 x 0.1 | Narrow ditch. |
| 3038 | Cut | 3038 | 21 | 100 x 0.32 x 0.1 | Ditch fill. |

| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3039 | Fill | 3040 | 19 | 3.3 x 2.5 x 0.14 | SFB fill. |
| 3040 | Cut | 3040 | 19 | 3.3 x 2.5 x 0.14 | SFB cut. |
| 3041 | Fill | 3042 | 19 | 0.4 (width) x 0.14 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3042 | Cut | 3041 | 19 | 0.4 (width) x 0.14 (depth) | Post-hole fill. |
| 3043 | Cut | 3043 | 22 | 45 x 1.25 x 0.55 | Large ditch. |
| 3044 | Fill | 3043 | 22 | 1.25 (width) x 0.1 (depth) | Primary weathering. |
| 3045 | Fill | 3043 | 22 | 1.25 (width) x 0.45 (depth) | Later ditch fill. |
| 3046 | Cut | 3046 | 22 | 45 x 1.8 x 0.7 | Large ditch. |
| 3047 | Fill | 3046 | 22 | 45 x 1.2 x 0.1 | Primary weathering. |
| 3048 | Fill | 3046 | 22 | 1.8 (width) x 0.6 (depth) | Later ditch fill. |
| 3049 | Cut | 3049 | 22 | 45 x 1.5 x 0.7 | Large ditch. |
| 3050 | Fill | 3049 | 22 | 1 (width) x 0.4 (depth) | Primary ditch fill. |
| 3051 | Fill | 3049 | 22 | 1.5 (width) x 0.3 (depth) | Later ditch fill. |
| 3052 | Cut | 3052 | 22 | 45 x 1.15 x 0.4 | Large ditch. |
| 3053 | Fill | 3052 | 22 | 0.9 (width) x 0.2 (depth) | Primary weathering. |
| 3054 | Fill | 3052 | 22 | 1.15 (width) x 0.2 (depth) | Later fill. |
| 3055 | Cut | 3055 | 22 | 40 x 1.05 x 0.4 | Ditch terminus. |
| 3056 | Fill | 3055 | 22 | 1 (width) x 0.3 (depth) | Lower ditch fill. |
| 3057 | Fill | 3055 | 22 | 1.05 (width) x 0.15 (depth) | Upper ditch fill. |
| 3058 | Cut | 3058 | 22 | 4.5 x 1.42 x 0.51 | Ditch terminus. |
| 3059 | Fill | 3058 | 22 | 0.72 (width) x 0.05 (depth) | Primary weathering. |
| 3060 | Fill | 3058 | 22 | 1.6 x 1.42 x 0.51 | Later ditch fill. |
| 3061 | Cut | 3061 | 21 | 45 x 1.18 x 0.22 | Field boundary. |
| 3062 | Fill | 3061 | 21 | 1.18 (width) x 0.22 (depth) | Ditch fill. |
| 3064 | Cut | 3064 | 21 | 45 x 0.86 x 0.2 | Ditch cut. |
| 3065 | Fill | 3064 | 21 | 0.86 (width) x 0.2 (depth) | Ditch fill. |
| 3067 | Cut | 3067 | 21 | 45 x 1.11 x 0.18 | Boundary ditch. |
| 3068 | Fill | 3067 | 21 | 45 x 1.11 x 0.18 | Ditch fill. |
| 3070 | Cut | 3070 | 21 | 45 x 0.92 x 0.16 | Small ditch. |
| 3071 | Fill | 3070 | 21 | 0.92 (width) x 0.16 (depth) | Ditch fill. |
| 3073 | Cut | 3073 | 21 | 45 x 1.1 x 0.23 | Small ditch. |
| 3074 | Fill | 3073 | 21 | 1.1 (width) x 0.23 (depth) | Ditch fill. |
| 3075 | Fill | 3076 | 21 | 0.85 (width) x 0.26 (depth) | Ditch fill. |
| 3076 | Cut | 3076 | 21 | 0.85 (width) x 0.26 (depth) | Ditch cut. |
| 3077 | Cut | 3077 | 12 | 2.2 x 1.07 x 0.19 | Prehistoric pit . |
| 3078 | Fill | 3078 | 12 | 2.2 x 1.07 x 0.19 | Pit fill. |
| 3079 | Cut | 3079 | 15 | 1.05 (width) x 0.35 (depth) | Undated pit. |
| 3080 | Fill | 3079 | 15 | 1.05 (width) x 0.35 (depth) | Pit fill. |

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| Context | Type | Relates to cut | Group | Dimensions (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3081 | Cut | 3081 | 22 | 2.3 x 1.05 x 0.5 | Ditch segment. |
| 3082 | Fill | 3081 | 22 | 2.3 x 1.05 x 0.5 | Ditch segment fill. |
| 3083 | Cut | 3083 | 22 | 2.8 x 1.3 x 0.6 | Ditch segment. |
| 3084 | Fill | 3083 | 22 | 2.8 x 1.30 x 0.6 | Ditch segment fill. |
| 3085 | Cut | 3085 | 23 | 2.16 (width) x 0.76 (depth) | Large (storage) pit. |
| 3086 | Fill | 3085 | 23 | 2.16 (width) x 0.76 (depth) | Pit fill. |
| 3091 | Cut | 3091 | 22 | 2 x 1.1 x 0.6 | Ditch slot. |
| 3092 | Fill | 3091 | 22 | 2 x 0.8 x 0.08 | Primary deposit. |
| 3093 | Fill | 3091 | 22 | 2 x 0.9 x 0.27 | Upper ditch fill. |
| 3094 | Cut | 3094 | 22 | 2 x 1.38 x 0.53 | Ditch slot. |
| 3095 | Fill | 3094 | 22 | 2 x 1.36 x 0.42 | Ditch fill. |
| 3096 | Fill | 3091 | 22 | 2 x 1.1 x 0.23 | Ditch fill. |
| 3097 | Fill | 3094 | 22 | 2 x 0.55 x 0.11 | Lower ditch fill. |
| 3098 | Cut | 3098 | 22 | 2 x 1.2 x 0.65 | Ditch slot. |
| 3099 | Fill | 3098 | 22 | 2 x 0.98 x 0.28 | Ditch fill. |
| 3100 | Fill | 3098 | 22 | 2 x 0.98 x 0.28 | Upper ditch fill. |
| 3101 | Fill | 3098 | 22 | 2 x 0.4 x 0.1 | Lower ditch fill. |

# APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN, RICHARD HENRY, JULIE LOCHRIE AND JANE TIMBY

## Introduction

The assemblage comprises 327 sherds of pottery, 35 fragments of fired clay, 11 lithics, a possible stone bead, a bone pin, five iron objects, two sherds of lead, five copper alloy objects, six sherds of glass and 1g of industrial waste. Most of the finds are Saxon in date but they also include Iron Age, Roman, post-medieval and modern

Each material type is discussed below and a summarised by group in **Table A2.1**. Finds catalogues are included as an appendix.

TABLE A2.1

Distribution and dating of the finds by group

| Group | Description | Pottery | Fired clay | Iron | Glass | Lithics | Ind. waste | Other finds | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Boundary ditch | 14 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | IA |
| 02 | Boundary ditch | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | IA/Saxon |
| 03 | SFB1 | 44 | – | – | – | – | – | – | Saxon |
| 04 | SFB2 | 64 | 6 | – | – | – | – | Bone pin, Cu coin | Saxon |
| 05 | Post alignment | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | Saxon |
| 06 | SFB3 | 20 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | Saxon |
| 07 | Boundary ditch | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | IA/Saxon |
| 08 | Boundary ditch | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | IA/Saxon |
| 09 | Pit alignment | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | IA |
| 10 | Pit group | – | – | – | – | – | – | Cu strip | – |
| 11 | Pit alignment | 5 | 1 | Ferrule, nail | – | – | – | – | IA |
| 12 | Natural | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | Stone bead | – |
| 13 | Natural | 10 | – | – | – | – | 1g | – | Saxon |
| 14 | PM/mod features | 16 | – | Nail | 5 | 1 | – | – | Mod |
| 15 | Isolated features | 51 | 20 | Nail | – | 2 | – | Pb sherds | Saxon |
| 16 | Geological deposits | – | – | Spur | – | – | – | – | PM/Mod |
| 17 | Burial | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | IA |
| 18 | SFB4 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | Saxon/ Roman |
| 19 | SFB5 | 28 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | Saxon |
| 21 | NW-SE ditch | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 22 | NW- SE ditch | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | Cu rod | IA/Saxon |
| 23 | Large pit | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | IA |
| 24 | Large pit | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |

## Pottery

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of 327 sherds of pottery, weighing 2572g, largely dating to the Saxon period but accompanied by a few sherds of earlier prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date.

For the purposes of the assessment the pottery was scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The sherds were generally fragmented, reflected in a low overall average sherd size. The quantity of featured diagnostic sherds was relatively low.

The pottery is discussed below chronologically.

### *Early Prehistoric*

A single sherd of possible earlier prehistoric date was recovered from pit [2298] (G15). The sherd is quite thick-walled with an oxidised exterior and reduced interior and contains a sparse quartzite temper suggesting a possible Bronze Age date. It appears to be a residual sherd in this feature.

### *Iron Age*

In total some 54 sherds have been designated Iron Age. The similarity between some of the fabrics used in the Iron Age and Saxon periods makes the discrimination between the two very difficult with isolated sherds or small crumbs. Calcareous material was used for both periods although that used for much of the Iron Age material tends to be coarser in nature.

There are at least five likely Iron Age fabrics: four calcareous and one sandy. The calcareous include wares tempered with coarse fossil shell and limestone, finer fossil shell-tempered, sand and limestone and oolitic limestone, whilst the sandy ware, represented by a single sherd, contains glauconite indicating a source from the Lower Greensand outcrop.

The sherds include at least two decorated pieces, one a sherd with a finger depression on the body (2159); the other with an irregular line of three impressed dots (2171).

Featured sherds include a base sherd in oolitic-limestone tempered ware from ditch [2009] and a single rim from a slack-sided ditch from the unstratified material.

On the basis of fabric, potentially the earliest sherd, perhaps dating to early or middle Iron Age, is that with the coarse fossil shell in the fabric which was associated with pit [2021]. This was the only example and the sherd was worn suggesting probable redeposition. The finger depressed sherd could also be of early Iron Age date.

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The decorated glauconitic sandy ware along with the other finer tempered calcareous wares could be seen as more typical of the middle Iron Age but the sample is very small and the amount of diagnostic material limited.

*Roman*

Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. One from the North Wiltshire industry was recovered from pit [2193] G15. The other a very small chip of grey grog-tempered ware, probably from North Wiltshire, was recovered from (3013), G18.

*Saxon*

Sherds of Saxon date dominate the assemblage accounting for 68% by sherd count. Seven main fabrics can be discerned: organic-tempered ware; sandy ware; limestone-tempered ware; calcite tempered ware; organic with sparse limestone; a sandy, organic and limestone tempered ware; and a sandy ware with limestone.

The organic-tempered wares dominate. Such wares are regarded typical of the early to middle Saxon period (6th–8th/9th century).

The Saxon group includes a minimum of six simple everted rim jar forms, and one more open form; a curved-wall bowl or lamp. There is also a vertical perforated lug from a cauldron from SFB1 (2014) in a limestone and fossil shell tempered fabric. Such vessels are relatively rare finds but a similar example was found at Littlemore, Oxford (Blinkhorn 2001, fig. 12.2) in a quartz and organic-tempered fabric.

Some sherds show evidence of a burnished finish and there are two decorated sherds, both with impressed circular stamped decoration. The pieces are small but the decoration is likely to have been arranged in defined zones, e.g. within swags or pendants around the shoulders of the vessels. One decorated sherd came from SFB2 (2155); the other from SFB3 (2320). Both sherds were in an organic-tempered ware.

One vessel from SFB1 (2014) shows distinctive wipe/scrape marks on the interior surface, Two sherds, one from SFB1 (2014); the other from a natural cut [2016] shows internal sooting/ burnt residue from use.

Most of the Saxon pottery was associated with the five SFBs, (G03, G04, G06, G18 and G19). Single sherds were recovered from ditch G07 and G08 although one was only a crumb less than 1g in weight; ditch [2298] and post-hole [2072]. Slightly more material came from pits [2017], [2090], [2196] and natural feature [2016]. Pit [2018] produced a very small crumb potentially also of Saxon date.

Pit [2017] produced 10 unfeatured calcite-tempered sherds along with in excess of 20 crumbs of fired clay. As there were some calcite-tempered sherds associated with the organic-tempered wares in the SFBs it seems likely that the Saxon potters were using this to temper their pots and this material is Saxon. It should be noted that it was also commonly used in later Iron Age pottery. Also slightly enigmatic are six sherds of over-fired/ burnt ware from the same vessel from post-hole [2246]. The fabric is completely leached out but the sherd walls are quite thin suggesting that this is either Saxon or just possibly medieval Minety ware.

*Medieval*

Three identifiable sherds of medieval date are present, all from ditch [2161] G14. The pieces include two sherds of Minety ware from North Wiltshire and one sherd of a Kennet Valley cooking pot tempered with sand and flint.

*Post-medieval*

There were 13 post-medieval sherds, recovered from G14 features and three unstratified sherds. These comprise glazed and unglazed red earthenware and sherds of transfer-printed whiteware.

## Metalwork

There were five iron finds, five of copper alloy and one of lead. Most of these are not datable. However, two iron objects, a ferrule and a nail shaft, were retrieved from the apparently Iron Age pit alignment, G11. The ferrule is largely undiagnostic but may have been the tip of an animal goad or to reinforce the end of a walking stick or other tool.

The lead sherds are also undiagnostic, possibly the remains of waste lead. They are associated with a single Roman pot sherd in pit [2193]. Also of potential Roman date is a copper alloy coin (SF3) found in the Saxon SFB2

An iron spur (SF1) is of potential interest. It was found in the topsoil. It is damaged and its dating was unclear when first excavated. Conservation work however revealed diagnostic detail and the spur can clearly be identified as a rowel spur and thus post-dates the 13th century (Ellis 1995, p.127). It cannot therefore relate to the Saxon period activity. It lacks any distinctive features and it is most likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

Two copper alloy coins were recovered, both of Roman date. The first, SF3, is a nummus of the House of Constantine minted at Arles dating to the period AD333–4 (Reece period 17, Bruun 1966, p.274, no. 379). It is a rare issue particularly on a settlement site, rather than a hoard. It was found in SFB2 ([2155], G04). The second was unstratified, is considerably more worn and appears to have been deliberately scratched. However this too can be identified as a nummus and dated to the broad period AD330–402. A copper alloy strip provides the only finds evidence from G10 pit group but again is largely undiagnostic of either function or date.

## Stone

The chipped stones are prehistoric but are abraded, incomplete, patinated and unlikely to be in situ. A possible stone bead was found in a natural deposit and showing no signs of working or wear is likely to be natural.

## Bone object

A bone pin or tool found in SFB2 (2155) is likely to be of Saxon date as is the fired clay.

## Fired clay

An abraded fragment of CBM from Area 1 is probably of Roman date. The remaining fired clay, 35 pieces, cannot be attributed to any specific form, purpose or date.

## Modern finds

Several finds are modern, including six glass sherds and an unstratified button.

## Discussion

The finds point towards multi-period activity at the site but as these finds were typically found in different features, there is no evidence for continuous occupation. The Iron Age evidence points towards the early or middle parts of that period. Roman evidence is scant. The Saxon period is the best represented with evidence concentrated around the SFBs. The pottery types present suggest an early or middle Saxon date. Later finds are again scant but show low level activity in the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. A distribution of the finds is shown in the **Table A2.1**.

## Potential and recommendations for further work

### *Pottery*

Various recent excavations in and around Fairford have documented extensive Iron Age and Saxon activity although in many cases the archaeological work has been quite small scale. Early to middle Iron Age pottery was found in earlier work in Pip's Field but the density of finds was very low and no Saxon material was recognised (Timby 2013). Extensive Iron Age occupation has been investigated at Horcott Quarry (Pine and Preston 2004) and Thornhill Farm (Jennings et al. 2004) and at RAF Fairford (Hoad 2006).

The presence of a Saxon settlement in the locality is inferred from the antiquarian finds of a Saxon cemetery partly excavated in the 1850s and small quantities Saxon material from the town, for example, at the Community Centre (Stratford 2012) and Coln House School (Nichols 2000, p.223).

The finds from this site contribute to documenting the extent of Saxon occupation at Fairford which is still poorly understood. If publication is envisaged a short summary note accompanied by 10–12 illustrations would be appropriate to describe the pottery.

### *Other finds*

Two of the finds are worthy of further study: the iron ferrule and the bone pin. They are both well stratified and could add to the story of the site. The iron ferrule and possible bone pin should be further analysed to establish if contemporary parallels can be found and if there is any available evidence for their function. They should also be illustrated in any publication of the site.

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*Pottery*

| Context | Cut | Context notes | Group | Sample | PH | IA | Roman | Saxon (Org) | Saxon (Lime) | Saxon (Calc) | Saxon (Sand) | Saxon (Org/ Lime) | Saxon (Sand/Lime) | Saxon (Sand/ Organic) | Saxon (Sand/ Organic/ Lime) | Medi | PM | Uncertain | Sherds | Weight (g) | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U/S | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 61 | IA |
| U/S | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 27 | PM |
| U/S | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 122 | PM |
| 2008 | 2007 | Ditch | 01 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | ?IA |
| 2011 | 2009 | Ditch | 01 | – | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 64 | ?IA |
| 2013 | 2012 | SFB | 03 | 48 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 0.5 | Saxon? |
| 2013 | 2012 | SFB | 03 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 8 | Saxon? |
| 2014 | 2012 | SFB | 03 | – | – | – | – | 28 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 37 | 283.5 | Saxon |
| 2015 | 2016 | Natural | 13 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 9 | 65 | Saxon |
| 2017 | 2017 | Pit | 15 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0.25 | Uncertain |
| 2018 | 2017 | Pit | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 62 | ?Saxon |
| 2021 | 2020 | Natural | 13 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | IA |
| 2056 | 2057 | Pit | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 7 | 104 | PM |
| 2071 | 2072 | Post-hole | 05 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 47 | Saxon |
| 2089 | 2090 | Pit | 15 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12 | Saxon |
| 2119 | 2018 | Ditch | 02 | 33 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.25 | Saxon |
| 2129 | 2128 | Ditch | 08 | 37 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0.25 | Uncertain |
| 2146 | 2147 | Pit | 11 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | IA |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155a) | 04 | 52 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | Saxon |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155a) | 04 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 84 | Saxon |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155b) | 04 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | Saxon |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155c) | 04 | – | – | – | – | 15 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 29 | 170 | Saxon |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155d) | 04 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 267 | Saxon |
| 2157 | 2156 | Pit | 09 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12 | IA |
| 2159 | 2158 | Pit | 09 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 15 | IA |
| 2161 | 2161 | Ditch | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | – | 9 | 314 | PM |
| 2171 | 2167 | Pit | 11 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | IA |
| 2190 | 2191 | Ditch | 08 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | Saxon |
| 2192 | 2193 | Pit | 15 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | Roman |
| 2195 | 2196 | Pit | 15 | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 34 | Saxon |
| 2223 | 2216 | Pit | 09 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 0.5 | IA? |

| Context | Cut | Context notes | Group | Sample | PH | IA | Roman | Saxon (Org) | Saxon (Lime) | Saxon (Calc) | Saxon (Sand) | Saxon (Org/ Lime) | Saxon (Sand/Lime) | Saxon (Sand/Organic) | Saxon (Sand/Organic/ Lime) | Medi | PM | Uncertain | Sherds | Weight (g) | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2245 | 2244 | Ditch | 07 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.5 | Saxon |
| 2247 | 2246 | Post-hole | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 25 | ?? Sax or Medi |
| 2259 | 2258 | Ditch | 01 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | IA |
| 2299 | 2298 | Pit | 15 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 19 | ?BA |
| 2300 | 2298 | Pit | 15 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 67 | Saxon |
| 2320 | 2319 | SFB | 06 | 82 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | Saxon |
| 2320 | 2319 | SFB | 06 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 16 | Saxon |
| 2320 | 2219 | SFB (2320a) | 06 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 49 | Saxon |
| 2320 | 2219 | SFB (2320c) | 06 | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 53 | Saxon |
| 2331 | 2329 | Pit | 11 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 11 | ?IA |
| 3007 | 3006 | Burial pit | 17 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 26 | IA |
| 3009 | 3008 | Pit | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 0.25 | – |
| 3011 | 3010 | SFB | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 0.25 | – |
| 3011 | 3010 | SFB | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 55 | Saxon |
| 3011 | 3010 | SFB | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | 167 | Saxon |
| 3013 | 3012 | Post-hole | 18 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.5 | Roman |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | Saxon |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 38 | Saxon |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 73 | Saxon |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 21 | Saxon |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 22 | Saxon |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 73 | Saxon |
| 3044 | 3043 | Ditch | 22 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | IA |
| 3047 | 3046 | Ditch | 22 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 10 | IA |
| 3047 | 3046 | Ditch | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 20 | Saxon |
| 3080 | 3079 | Pit | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 14 | 6 | ?IA |
| 3086 | 3085 | Pit | 23 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 14 | IA |

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| Context | Cut | Context notes | Group | SF | Sample | Qty | Material | Object | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U/S | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | CBM | Fired clay | Abraded fragment | – |
| U/S | – | U/S | – | 4 | – | 1 | Copper alloy | Coin? | Possible coin, disc or uneven circumference, worn flat and covered in scratch marks on both sides; diam. 15–16mm | – |
| U/S | – | U/S | – | – | – | 1 | Copper alloy | Button | Disc and loop button, machine chased star/flower design and milled border; diam. 25mm | L.18th/e.19th |
| U/S | – | U/S | – | – | – | 2 | Lithics | Debitage | Secondary, hard hammer, flint flake, and secondary flint flake fragment | PH |
| 2000 | – | Topsoil | 16 | 1 | – | 1 | Iron | Spur | Rowel spur; curved rowel arm, missing wheel, straight arms, narrowing to rounded points, presumably broken as no remains of strap fittings | – |
| 2015 | 2016 | Natural | 13 | – | 3 | 1g | Industrial waste | Slag | Small vitrified fragments | – |
| 2018 | 2017 | Pit | 15 | – | – | 20 | CBM | Fired clay | – | – |
| 2018 | 2017 | Pit | 15 | – | – | 1 | Iron | Nail | Shaft | – |
| 2037 | 2040 | Ditch | 01 | – | 75 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Patinated, hard hammer, flint flake | PH |
| 2056 | 2057 | Pit | 14 | – | – | 1 | Glass | Window | Small clear sherd | 19th/20th |
| 2123 | 2122 | Pit | 10 | – | 35 | 4 | Copper alloy | Strip | Pieces from one or two narrow strips with rivet holes and pointed terminals, remains of iron rivets | – |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB | 04 | – | – | 1 | Bone object | Pin/tool | Long straight point, with wider simple squared head, pierced; poor surface condition of bone means any traces of use wear missing, 89mm long | – |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155d) | 04 | – | – | 2 | CBM | Fired clay | – | – |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155a) | 04 | – | – | 1 | CBM | Fired clay | – | – |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB (2155d) | 04 | – | – | 3 | CBM | Fired clay | – | – |
| 2155 | 2154 | SFB | 04 | 3 | – | 1 | Copper alloy | Coin | Uneven circumference, worn but some of design visible; obverse – head facing left, reverse – wolf? | – |
| 2161 | 2161 | Ditch | 14 | – | – | 4 | Glass | Bottle | Green wine bottle base ana sherds, hand finished | L.18th/e.19th |
| 2171 | 2167 | Pit | 11 | – | – | 1 | CBM | Fired clay | – | – |
| 2175 | 2174 | Pit | 14 | – | – | 1 | Iron | Nail | Wrought | – |
| 2192 | 2193 | Pit | 15 | – | 61 | 2 | Lead | Sherds | Thick pieces of lead, possible waste material | – |
| 2213 | 2213 | Natural | 12 | 5 | – | 1 | Stone | Object? | Small curving pebble, shaped like half a doughnut – possibly a bead, no trace of modification or use wear; 17mm wide | – |
| 2237 | 2237 | Pit | 14 | – | 6 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Patinated fragment, missing proximal end | PH |
| 2253 | – | Natural | 11 | 6 | – | 1 | Iron | Ferrule | Cone of iron rolled from triangular sheet, ending in blunt point, fixing hole towards wide end rim, possible end of walking stick or tool handle | – |
| 2253 | – | Natural | 11 | 7 | – | 1 | Iron | Nail | Shaft, clenched | – |
| 2320 | 2219 | SFB (2320a) | 06 | – | – | 8 | CBM | Fired clay | – | – |
| 3007 | 3005 | Burial pit | 17 | – | 201 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Secondary, hard hammer flint flake | PH |
| 3017 | 3008 | Quarrying pit | 24 | – | 206 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Proximal flint fragment | PH |
| 3037 | 3038 | Ditch | 21 | – | – | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Inner, hard hammer flake | PH |
| 3039 | 3040 | Ditch | 19 | – | 209 | 1 | Glass | Fragment | Small green glass fragment | – |
| 3039 | 3040 | SFB | 19 | – | 209 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Flint chip | PH |

| Context | Cut | Context notes | Group | SF | Sample | Qty | Material | Object | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3047 | 3046 | – | 22 | – | 211 | 1 | Copper alloy | Object | Very small C-sectioned rod fragment | – |
| 3047 | 3046 | Ditch | 22 | – | 211 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Burnt indeterminate piece | PH |
| 3078 | 3077 | Pit | 12 | – | – | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | Secondary, hard hammer, flint flake, platform trimming flake | PH |
| 3080 | 3079 | Pit | 15 | – | 219 | 2 | Lithics | Debitage | Inner, flint flake and burnt indeterminate piece | PH |
| 3082 | 3081 | Ditch | 22 | – | 217 | 1 | Lithics | Debitage | – | PH |

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# APPENDIX 3 FINDS ANALYSIS

## Introduction

This report deals with the Iron Age and Saxon finds from the site. A residual sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recorded (G15), as well as some scattered prehistoric lithic debitage. There were also eight sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery as well as a post-medieval iron spur and some recent glass fragments (G11, G14, G16). Six sherds of limestone-tempered pottery from pit [2246], G15 are considered to be of probable medieval date. The small sizes and poor stratification of these period assemblages meant they were of limited further value and thus have not been included in this report. Details are available in the Appendix 2. A further 38 sherds tempered with oolitic limestone are of uncertain date. While some of these sherds found in Saxon contexts (eg. G03, G04), others were found associated with Iron Age pottery (G09, G11). Thus they have not been included in the quantification for either period.

## Pottery

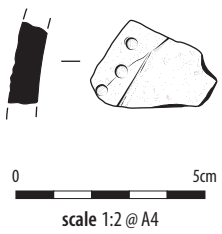
JANE TIMBY

### *Introduction*

The sherds were very fragmented reflected in a low overall average sherd size of 6.8g. The quantity of featured diagnostic sherds was relatively low and the similarity of some of the tempering agents for different periods made small fragments difficult to identify with confidence. The pottery was sorted into fabrics based on the type, grade and frequency of the principal inclusions. The sorted sherds were quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) for each recorded context. Very small crumbs were unsorted.

### *Iron Age pottery*

The similarity between the some of the fabrics used in the Iron Age and Saxon periods makes the discrimination between the two very difficult with isolated sherds or small crumbs. Calcareous material was used for both periods although that used for much of the Iron Age material tends to be coarser in nature. In total some 47 sherds have been designated as Iron Age (**Illus 22**).




ILLUS 22
Iron Age pottery

There are at least seven likely Iron Age fabrics (**Table A3.1**): six calcareous (IASH1-3; IALI1-2; IASALI) and one sandy (IASA). The calcareous group include wares tempered with frequent and sparse coarse fossil shell (IASH1; IASH3); oolitic limestone (IALI1); finer fossil shell-tempered (IASH2); fine shell and limestone (IALI2) and sand and limestone (IASALI). The sandy ware (IASA), represented by a single decorated sherd contains glauconitic sand indicating a source from the Lower Greensand outcrop.

TABLE A3.1
Iron Age pottery fabrics

| Fabric type | Fabric | Description | No. | No.% | Wgt (g) | Wgt% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcareous | IALI1 | Oolitic-limestone | 14 | 29.8 | 92 | 38.5 |
| – | IALI2 | Limestone and fossil shell etc | 6 | 12.8 | 28 | 11.7 |
| – | IASALI | Sandy with limestone | 1 | 2.1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| – | IASH1 | Coarse shelly | 1 | 2.1 | 6 | 2.5 |
| – | IASH2 | Finely crushed fossil shell | 22 | 46.8 | 94 | 39.3 |
| – | IASH3 | Sparse shell | 2 | 4.3 | 11 | 4.6 |
| Sandy | IASA | Glauconitic sandy | 1 | 2.1 | 7 | 2.9 |
| **Total** | | | **47** | **100%** | **239** | **100%** |

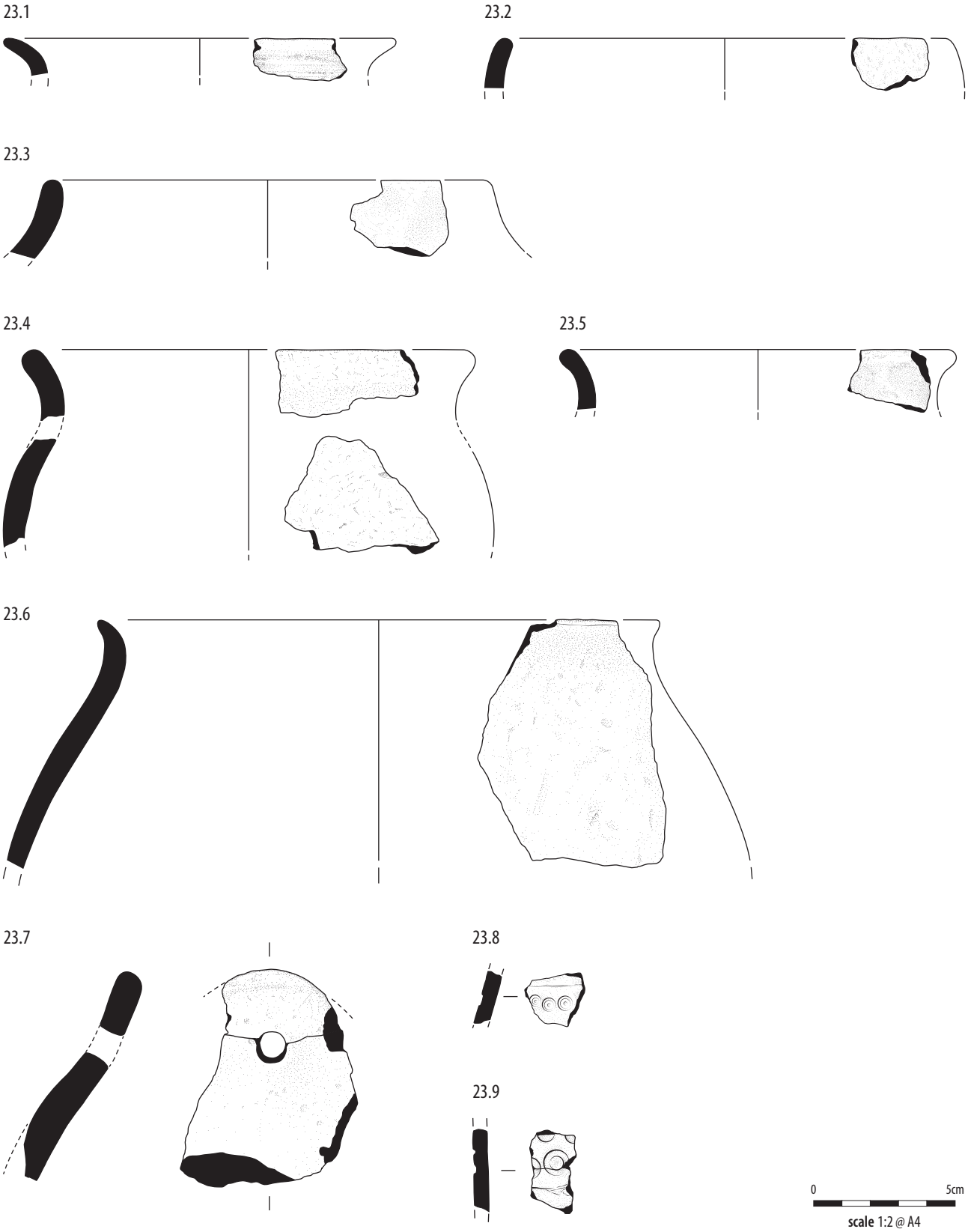
The sherds include at least two decorated pieces, one a sherd in fabric IASH2 with a finger depression on the body from pit [2158], G09; the other with an irregular line of three impressed dots in between two incised parallel lines from pit [2167], G11 (**Illus 22**). Other featured sherds include a base sherd in fabric IALI1 from ditch G01 and a single unstratified rim from a slack-sided jar. On the basis of the fabrics the pottery suggests a date in the early to middle Iron Age but the sample is very small and the amount of diagnostic material limited.

Iron Age pottery was found in ditch G01 and in pit alignments G09 and G11 (pits [2007, 2009, 2156, 2158, 2216, 2258]). There were also four sherds associated with burial G17 and a single sherd in the large pit G23. Three sherds recovered from the ditch G22 may be residual and a single sherd from natural depression G13 is certainly so, associated as it is with several sherds of Saxon pottery.

Various recent excavations in and around Fairford have documented extensive Iron Age and Saxon activity although in many cases the archaeological work has been quite small scale. Early to middle Iron Age pottery was found in earlier work in Pip's Field but the density of finds was very low and no Saxon material was recognised (Timby 2013). Extensive Iron Age occupation has been documented in the area, for example, Horcott Quarry (Pine & Preston 2004), Thornhill Farm (Jennings et al. 2004) and RAF Fairford (Hoad 2006).

### *Saxon pottery*

Sherds of Saxon date dominate the assemblage, with 209 sherds assigned to this period (**Illus 23**). Four main wares can be discerned: organic-tempered ware, sandy ware, calcareous or limestone-tempered ware and calcite-tempered. These in turn can be subdivided into eleven fabrics (**Table A3.2**). Grain size and frequency was extremely variable so the groups are based on the presence of inclusion types. The organic-tempered wares dominate accounting for 59% of the Saxon assemblage with calcareous wares accounting for 33%. The calcite-tempered sherds have been assumed to be of Saxon date. Several sherds were found associated with the organic tempered wares in SFB1 and SFB2 (G03 and G04) and thus it seems likely that the Saxon potters were using this to temper their pots. Thus the calcite tempered sherds in pit [2017], G15 are also considered to be of probable Saxon date.

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ILLUS 23
Saxon pottery

TABLE A3.2

Saxon pottery fabrics

| Fabric type | Fabric | Description | No. | No.% | Wgt (g) | Wgt% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcite | SXCA | Sparse to moderate frequency of finely crushed calcite crystals sometime leached out, particularly on the interior surfaces leaving angular voids | 15 | 7.2 | 86 | 5 |
| Calcareous | SXLI1 | Oolitic-limestone-tempered fabric with discrete oolites and small fragments of conglomerate, rare calcite, polished quartz sand grains and red iron | 45 | 21.5 | 527 | 30.6 |
| – | SXLI2 | Shelly limestone-tempered | 1 | 0.5 | 30 | 1.7 |
| – | SXSALI | Sand with sparse limestone a moderately coarse fabric with well-sorted, rounded quartz sand (0.5–1mm) and rare grains of jurassic limestone | 22 | 10.5 | 220 | 12.8 |
| – | SXSALIOR | Sandy with limestone as above with additional organic inclusions | 1 | 0.5 | 73 | 4.2 |
| Sandy | SXSA | Fine sandy paste characterised by a sparse scatter of coarser, rounded quartz (less than 0.5mm) | 1 | 0.5 | 29 | 1.7 |
| Organic | SXSAOR | More granular sandy fabric with sparse organic inclusions | 10 | 4.8 | 43 | 2.5 |
| – | SXOR1 | Finely micaceous paste with a common frequency of moderately fine organic matter | 53 | 25.3 | 283 | 16.4 |
| – | SXOR2 | Coarse organic-tempered with a common to moderate frequency of linear burnt out voids | 35 | 16.7 | 257 | 14.9 |
| – | SXOR3 | Finely micaceous clay with a sparse frequency of burnt out organic material | 6 | 2.9 | 59 | 3.4 |
| – | SXORLI | Fine fabric with sparse organic matter and rare fragments of limestone | 20 | 9.6 | 115 | 6.7 |
| **Total** | | | **209** | **100%** | **1722** | **100%** |

There are a minimum of six simple everted or inturned rim jar forms (**Illus 23.1–6**), one possible open form, perhaps a curved-wall bowl or lamp, and a cauldron with a vertical ('eared') perforated lug (**Illus 23.7**). Such vessels are relatively rare finds but a similar example was found at Littlemore, Oxford (Blinkhorn 2001, fig. 12.2) in a quartz and organic-tempered fabric. The Fairford vessel is limestone-tempered. A few sherds show evidence of a burnished finish and there are two decorated pieces (**Illus 23.8–9**) both with impressed circular stamps in organic-tempered ware. The pieces are small but the decoration is likely to have been arranged in defined zones, e.g. within swags or pendants around the shoulders of the vessels. Two sherds, one from SFB1 (G03), the other from natural depression G13, show internal sooting/burnt residue from use.

Most of the Saxon pottery was associated with the five sunken-floored buildings, SFB1–5 (G03, G04, G06, G18, G19). A total of 171 sherds were recovered from these features, 82% of the total Saxon pottery assemblage by sherd count and weight. The largest of these feature assemblages was from SFB2 (G04) with 64 sherds (525g). Smaller assemblages were recovered from G15 pits [2017, 2090, 2196, 2298], and from natural depression G13, though with no feature containing more than 10 sherds. Single sherds were also recovered from various ditches, G02, G05, G07, G08 and G22.

The presence of the decorated wares and the preponderance of organic-tempered pottery provisionally suggests a date around the 6th century for this group of material. The existence of a Saxon settlement in the locality is inferred from the antiquarian finds of a Saxon cemetery partly excavated in the 1850s and small quantities of Saxon material from the town, for example, at the Community Centre (Stratford 2012) and Coln House School (Nichols 2000, p.223).

*Catalogue of illustrated sherds*

- **Illus 22** Body sherd from a handmade closed vessel. Orientation uncertain. Decorated with impressed circles within two parallel lines. Fabric IASA. Context 2171, pit [2167], G11.
- **Illus 23.1** Handmade everted rim jar. Fabric SXORLI. Context 2155a, SFB2, G04.
- **Illus 23.2** Handmade jar with a slightly in-turned, undifferentiated rim. Fabric SXOR1. Context 2155c, SFB2, G04.
- **Illus 23.3** Handmade jar. Fabric SXOR2. Context 2014, SFB1, G03.
- **Illus 23.4** Handmade everted rim jar. Fabric SXOR1. Context 2320c, SFB3, G06.
- **Illus 23.5** Handmade everted rim jar. Fabric SXOR2. Context 2195, pit [2196], G15.
- **Illus 23.6** Handmade, wide-mouthed jar. Fabric SXSALIOR. Context 3039, SFB5, G19.
- **Illus 23.7** Handmade cauldron with a vertical or eared pierced handle. Fabric SXLI1. SF2, Context 2014, SFB1, G03.
- **Illus 23.8** Small body sherd decorated with a line of impressed ring-and-dot stamps. Fabric SXSAOR. Context 2155c, SFB2, G04.
- **Illus 23.9** Small body sherd decorated with impressed circles. Orientation uncertain. Fabric SXOR3. Context 2320a, SFB3, G06.

# Finds

RICHARD HENRY AND JULIE FRANKLIN

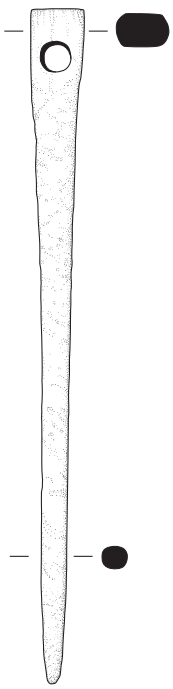
## *Coins*

Two copper alloy coins were recovered, both of Roman date. The first, SF3, is a nummus of the House of Constantine minted at Arles dating to the period AD333–4 (Reece period 17, Bruun 1966, p.274, no. 379). It is a rare issue particularly on a settlement site, rather than a hoard. It was found in SFB2 ([2155], G04). The second was unstratified, is considerably more worn and appears to have been deliberately scratched. However this too can be identified as a nummus and dated to the broad period AD330–402.

It is common enough to find Roman finds in Saxon contexts even where there is no evidence of underlying Roman occupation (e.g. Wastling et al. 2009, p.433). The Roman material culture continues in circulation for some time. A tiny sherd of Roman pottery was also found in SFB4 (G18), and another in pit [2193], G15 where it is associated with some lead sherds, also possibly of Roman date. Typically where coins are found in sunken-floored buildings, these tend to be 3rd and 4th century issues (Going 1993). The presence on site of these two Roman coins is therefore not surprising. Given the apparent 6th century date of the Saxon pottery, both coins would have been in the order of two hundred years old when deposited.

## *Bone pin*

A bone pin (**Illus 24**) was found in the lower fill of SFB2 ([2155], G04). It has been fashioned from a long bone, possibly bovine and is long and straight, 89mm in length, expanding to a simple squared head with a circular perforation. It is in poor condition, with much of the surface corroded away, thus no clues to its use can be gleaned from surface wear or polish. The sharpness of the squared head end however, suggests that it was unlikely to have been used as a needle.




ILLUS 24
Bone pin

This falls into a class of find common on Saxon sites, spanning the entire Saxon period and into the Anglo-Norman period. Pig fibulae are frequently used to make crudely shaped perforated pins as the shape of the bone requires minimal modification (Rogers 2009, pp39–40; Oakley 1979, p.310). Pins of similar form can also be made from other types of bone, as appears to be the case here (Rogers 1997, p.1783; MacGregor et al. 1999, p.1952). Typically they are interpreted as dress pins, in which a thong attached to the eye, is looped over the tip to secure it in place (Rogers 1997, p.1783). However Rogers also lists a number of other speculative functions, including hairpins, bodkins, awls, weft bobbins, netting needles and rush-work needles.

## *Iron ferrule*

An iron ferrule was recovered from a spread of material overlying a pit alignment ([2253], G11). The pit alignment is of early to middle Iron Age date as evidenced by pottery found within the pits. This overlying spread however is of less certain dating. The only other find recovered from it is an iron nail shaft which is unlikely to be so early. The ferrule too may well relate to later activity in the area. It is conical in shape, 96mm long, made from a triangular sheet wrought into shape. Its construction is a little crude with the seam overlapping towards the pointed end and not joining at all at the wider end, though this may, in part, be the result of later distortion. A single rivet hole towards the wider end has secured it to a presumably wooden shaft, of diameter approximately 25mm. It appears to be complete, with no trace of a tool head or blade ever being fixed to the pointed end and thus it does appear to be a ferrule rather than part of a socketed tool, spearhead or similar implement. It may have been the tip of a walking stick or tool handle, and conceivably of any date up from the Iron Age to post-medieval periods. Conical ferrules are known from spear butts in the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods, but it seems likely that were this a piece of weaponry it would be considerably better made and more evenly weighted. Assuming a more prosaic use, a later date seems more likely.

## *Discussion*

The finds point towards multi-period activity on site, though the early prehistoric period is reduced to a few residual finds. The Iron Age is more readily defined, with two pit alignments (G09, G11) dating to this period and possibly other features as well. The pottery suggests an early to middle Iron Age date for this.

The Saxon period occupation can again be dated by the pottery to around the 6th century and includes five sunken-floored buildings and various associated ditches. The material culture associated with this settlement is reasonably basic, a few pottery jars, a bone dress pin and some curated Roman finds.

Medieval and post-medieval activity is again ephemeral, consisting of only a few scattered finds indicating low level probably agricultural activity.

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# APPENDIX 4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY AND TIM HOLDEN

## Introduction

This report presents the results of an assessment of palaeoenvironmental samples taken during the course of excavation at Home Farm, Fairford. 97 samples, ranging in size from 10 to 80 litres, were received for environmental assessment together with hand collected bone fragments. The aims of the assessment were to evaluate the potential of the material to provide evidence regarding the original function of the features and to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples.

## Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

The aim of the animal bone assessment was to provide a basic quantification of the available data, to characterise the assemblage as far as possible and to help identify the focus for any further analysis. The condition of the bone, numbers of identifiable fragments and any signs of modification were recorded in order to assess the quality, quantity and potential of the assemblage to address the site objectives. Where possible, fragments were identified to species level using Schmid 1972. Where this was not possible, the terms large ungulate, small ungulate and indeterminate mammal were used. Where bone was heavily fragmented and neither species nor bone type could be ascertained, it was described as indeterminate mammal.

Three principle techniques were used, where possible, to estimate the age at which animals were slaughtered. Bones were considered ageable if the state of epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) could be ascertained or if mandibles had one or more molar teeth present (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). However, few mandibles with teeth present and few epiphyses were recovered from site, therefore it was not possible to analyse age profiles.

Hand collected animal bone is quantified in Animal bone table below. Where bone was very fragmented and not possible to identify it was marked as indeterminate.

## Results

The results of the sample processing are presented in Retent sample table, Flotation sample table and Animal bone table. Suitable material for Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating is also identified in each table.

An assessment of the contextual information led to the division of the information into several groupings. Environmental material was recovered from 20 groups. A broad overview of the material type recovered is given and results of the environmental assessment are discussed by group below.

### *Wood charcoal*

Wood charcoal fragments were present in small quantities in the majority of both flotation and retent samples (see Retent sample table and Flotation sample table). The charcoal fragments were in the small-size range (<0.5cm) suggesting that they are more likely to relate to background burning than any in situ conflagration events. Charcoal was identified as oak/non-oak where possible. Charcoal of a suitable size for identification and radiocarbon dating was recovered from the retents of three samples from the lower fill (2155) of sunken floor building [2154] (G04), the fill (2247) of post-hole [2246] (G15) and the fill (2123) of pit [2122] (G10).

### *Charred cereal grain*

A small number of charred cereal grains were present in the flots of thirteen samples. Grains present include bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a small amount of oat (*Avena* sp.). All cereal grain was heavily abraded.

The majority of cereal grains (10 grains) were recovered from pits belonging to G15, which comprised isolated features containing evidence for human activity.

Highly abraded, indeterminate cereal grain was recovered from five contexts from various features including the fill (2079) of grave cut [2081] (G25), fill (2010) of post-hole [2109] (G15), lower fill (2155a) of sunken floor building (2154) (G04), fill (2195) of pit [2196] and the upper fill (2261) of pit [2260].

Single wheat grains were recovered from samples taken from the lower fill (2155c) of sunken floor Building 2 [2154] (G04), the fill (2157) of dog burial pit [2156] (G09) and the fills (2170, 2195, 3017) of pits [2167, 2196, 3008], G11, G15 and respectively.

Single barley grains were recovered from samples taken from the fill (2203) of gully [2204], (G13), and the basal fill (3017) of quarry pit (3008). Two, heavily abraded, barley grains were recovered from the fill (3011) of sunken floored building (3010) (G18).

### *Other charred plant remains*

A number of samples contained common seeds/fruits of wild species including fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus* type), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*). Generally, these would be consistent with being weeds of cereal fields or waste ground and therefore offer no remarkable insight into site activity.

### *Snail shell*

Terrestrial snail shell was recovered from the majority of the assessed samples and was abundant in samples from the fills (3047, 3009,

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3017) of ditch [3046], the fill (3008) of pit [3009] and fill of quarry pit [3008] respectively. Given the amount of modern vegetable matter within the flot, together with the excellent condition of the shells, it is likely that the snail shells are of recent rather than archaeological origin and are therefore not considered further in this report.

### *Animal bone*

The animal bone assemblage consisted of hand-collected animal bone (Animal bone table) recovered from 14 groups and bone recovered from the retents (Flotation sample table). Hand collected animal bone amounted to 525 fragments, weighing 3200g. A dog skeleton SK2160 was recovered from pit [2158].

In general the bone was in poor condition. Many of the fragments were friable with a low organic content. Fragmentation was high throughout the assemblage and both ancient and modern breaks were visible. In most cases the surface of the bone was heavily abraded, suggesting that it may have been exposed for a long period of time, so evidence for shallow cuts has unavoidably been lost. However, some of the longbone fragments were vertically split, possibly for marrow extraction.

Bone recovered from the fill (2015) of natural feature [2016] G13 was in comparatively good condition, as was the dog skeleton SK2160.

The majority of hand-collected bone derived from small ungulate and included fragments of pig and sheep scapula, teeth, mandible fragments, skull, ribs and long bones.

The bone was from features including the fills (2089, 2168, 2170, 2224, 2317, 3035) of pits [2090, 2167, 2345, 2216, 2270, 3034], G15, G11, G06 and the fills (2194, 2155G, 2014, 2320, 3039, 3011) of the various sunken floor buildings [2154, 2013, 2319, 3040, 3010], G04. Fragments of long bone from the fill (2042) of ditch [2041] was vertically split suggesting that the bone may have been split for marrow extraction.

Large ungulate bone was also recovered from several contexts including pit fill and the fill of sunken floor buildings. The majority was heavily fragmented long bone and could not be identified to species. However, cow molars were identified in the fill (3009) of quarry pit [3008] (G24) and the fill (3065) of ditch [3064] (G21).

### *Burnt bone*

Small amounts of fragmentary burnt bone were recovered from the retents of various contexts including the fills (2015, 2018, 2089, 2114, 2251) of pits [2016, 2017, 2090, 2046, 2250]. Burnt bone was also recovered from the fills (2014, 2155a, 311) of sunken floor buildings 2012, 2154, 3010, post-hole [2198, 2246] fill (2197, 2247) and the fill (3017) of quarry pit [3008]. It was not possible to identify the bone to species level due to its fragmentary nature. The small amount recovered suggests that it is the result of incidental deposition and does not relate to the original function of the feature.

The assemblage is too small and fragmentary to provide reliable information concerning diet or the relative importance of the species present.

## Consideration of the results by group

The environmental evidence is discussed by group below.

### *Groups 01–02, 07–08 and 22 – Iron Age boundary ditches*

Few environmental remains were recovered from the G01 Iron Age boundary ditches. A sample taken from the upper fill (2011) of the ditch [2009] (G01) contained a small amount of charcoal. Heavily abraded and fragmented bone from small ungulate was recovered from the fills (2008, 2042) of ditches [2007, 2041].

Terrestrial snail shell abounded in samples taken from the G02, G07 and G08 boundary ditches. A small amount of charred fat hen and campion family (*Caryophyllaceae* sp.) were recovered from the fill (2121) of ditch [2120], G02. Small fragments of charcoal were also recovered from samples from the G07 features. It is unlikely that the charcoal and seeds relate to activity taking place in the features.

A small amount of charcoal was recovered from the G22 ditch fills together with a small amount of fat hen, cleavers and *Rosaceae* sp.

### *Groups 09 and 11 – the large pit alignments*

Features belonging to the large pit alignment were grouped depending on the presence or absence of a burial. G09 features comprised a large pit alignment containing three human burials and one canine burial. The burials appear to be a secondary reuse of the pits as the skeletons were deposited within re-cuts. It was therefore hoped that the results of the environmental analysis would give some indication of the primary function of the pits.

Twelve samples were taken from G09 features. However, few environmental remains were recovered. Terrestrial snail shell abounded in all of the features. Heavily fragmented, abraded bone fragments recovered from the features included a sheep/goat jawbone from the fill (2224) of pit [2216] and possible human bone including skull fragments from the fills (2325, 2223) of pits [2346, 2216].

A heavily abraded cereal grain was recovered from the fill (2157) of dog burial [2156]. However, there was no evidence to suggest what the primary function of the feature was.

Fifteen samples were taken from G11 features. Few environmental remains were recovered from the features. Terrestrial snail shell was abundant in the majority of features. A single, heavily abraded wheat grain was recovered from the fill (2170) of pit [2167]. Charred weed seeds recovered from the features included fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) however there was no evidence for the function of the pits.

### *Groups 03–04, 06, 18–19 – sunken floor buildings*

The largest amount of environmental material from the sunken floor buildings was recovered from G04 features. A small amount of cereal grain comprising single barley, wheat and indeterminate cereal grain was present in the lower fill (2155) of sunken floor building [2154]. Charred weed seeds including fat hen, buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were also present in the fill (2155). It is possible that the weed seeds either grew locally or were accidentally collected with fuel wood.

Large charcoal fragments, identified as oak and non-oak respectively, were recovered from the fills (2013, 2014) of sunken floor building [2012].

Single barley and wheat grains were also recovered from the fill (3011) of sunken floor building [3010], G18.

Animal bone was present in varying quantities in all sunken floor building groups (G03, G04, G06, G18, G19). The largest amount was from the lower fill (2155, 2194) of sunken floor building [2154], G04, and included heavily abraded and fragmented rib and long bone fragments from small and large ungulate. Pig long bone fragments, skull and worn tooth were recovered from the fill (2194) of sunken floor building [2154]. Small ungulate bone, including pig tooth, ribs, long bone and mandible fragments dominated in the fill (2320) of sunken floor building [2319]. Heavily fragmented small ungulate bone including sheep teeth, mandible and long bone fragments were recovered from the fill (3011) of sunken floor building [3010], G18 together with large ungulate rib fragments. Surface preservation of the bone from this context was comparatively good.

### *Group 05 – four-post alignment*

Four samples were taken from post-holes in a rectangular arrangement, G05. A large amount of terrestrial snail shell was recovered from all of the G05 features. A small number of charred seeds including grass seed (*Poaceae* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.) and fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.) were recovered from the fill (2073) of post-hole [2074]. However no evidence was recovered for the function of the feature.

### *Group 10 – small circular pit group*

Four samples were taken from G10 features, which comprised three shallow pits. Abundant oak charcoal was recovered from the fills (2108, 2123) of pits [2107, 2122].

### *Group 15 – isolated features containing evidence for human activity*

G15 comprises twenty-one isolated archaeological features and includes pits, post-holes and a ditch. The majority of environmental samples were from features belonging to G15. Cereal grain was recovered from four of the G15 features. The largest amount of cereal, 10 highly abraded bread wheat grains, was recovered from the upper fill (2018) of pit [2017]. A small amount of cereal grain, including wheat and indeterminate cereal, was recovered from the fills (2018, 2110, 2195, 2261) of four features [2017, 2109, 2195, 2261].

Hand collected animal bone was recovered from five contexts. The majority of bone was heavily fragmented and identified as indeterminate. However, three heavily abraded sheep/goat horn-core fragments and long bone fragments were recovered from the fill (3035) of pit [3034].

## Discussion

Small amounts of burnt bone, unburnt bone, cereal grain, pottery dating to the Saxon period and charcoal were recovered from the lower fills of the sunken floor building [2154, 2319]. Although the concentration of cereal grain is not great, some features from this group do contain higher than average quantities of animal bone. The albeit scarce environmental signal (low level cereal grain and animal bone) would appear to be generally domestic in character and likely represents debris from food preparation and cooking.

Concentrations of bone and charcoal were not confined to the sunken floor building however, and were present in the fills of various pits, with concentrations in G15 features, pits [3035, 3080].

Small amounts of cereal including heavily abraded barley, wheat, and oat were recovered from various features including G04, G09, G11 and G12. Given the small amount of grain present and its abraded nature, it is unlikely that it relates to the original function of the features, but probably to activity in the wider area.

There is no evidence to suggest that the cereal grain within the grave and pit fills relate to any specific activity associated with the features. The grain survival is probably due to the fact that grains were incorporated into negative features and therefore protected from further disturbance. No evidence was found for processing of the cereals (e.g. threshing and winnowing) suggesting either that this material hasn't survived or that only small scale processing was taking place. It is likely that the grain is the result of processing, storage or food preparation in the vicinity. The source, and therefore significance, of these remains is uncertain and the generally low concentrations don't allow firm connections to be made with the sunken floored buildings.

Charred 'weed' seeds were comparatively rare. Fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were the most frequently encountered macrofossils and may have been growing locally or incidentally gathered with fuel wood.

Charcoal was recovered from several features in varying quantities. Generally the charcoal was heavily fragmented, in the small size range and therefore not possible to identify as either oak or non-oak. However, large charcoal fragments, of a suitable size for AMS dating were recovered from the fill (2013, 2014) of sunken floor building [2012], fill (2247) of post-hole [2246] (G03) and the fill (2015) of pit [2016] .

The environmental remains are neither abundant nor diverse. Overall, the assemblage presents little scope for further work. Similarly, in terms of statistical analysis the animal bone assemblage from Fairford is limited.

## Recommendations

Due to the paucity of environmental remains and fragmentary and abraded nature of the animal bone no further work is recommended.

## References

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# Environmental catalogues

*Retent sample table*

| Group | Context | Sample | Sample vol (l) | Pottery | Lithics | Metal | | Mag. res. | Burnt bone | Unburnt bone | Shell | | Charred plant | Charcoal | | Material available for AMS dating | Cinders | Coal | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cu | Lead | | Mammal | Mammal | Marine | Terrestrial | | Qty | Max size (cm) | | | | |
| 01 | 2011 | 001 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 02 | 2100 | 026 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.1 | – | – | – | – |
| 02 | 2119 | 033 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 02 | 2121 | 034 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 03 | 2013 | 048 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | Unburnt bone + | – | – | – |
| 03 | 2014 | 002 | 80 | – | – | – | – | – | + | + | – | ++ | – | + | 1 | Burnt bone +, unburnt bone + | – | – | – |
| 03 | 2092 | 019 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.3 | – | – | – | – |
| 03 | 2093 | 020 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 04 | 2194 | 067 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 04 | 2155a | 052 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | ++ | – | – | – | + | 0.7 | Burnt bone +, unburnt bone + | – | – | – |
| 04 | 2155c | 056 | 20 | + | – | – | – | – | + | ++ | – | + | – | ++ | 4 | Charcoal + | – | – | – |
| 04 | 2194b | 067 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | – | Cereal grain + | – | – | Charred cereal grain present – very abraded |
| 05 | 2021 | 005 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 05 | 2071 | 012 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – |
| 05 | 2073 | 013 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Archaeologically sterile |
| 05 | 2075 | 014 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | 0.6 | – | – | – | – |
| 05 | 2105 | 029 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Archaeologically sterile |
| 06 | 2320 | 082b | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | – | – | – | – | – | Unburnt bone ++ | – | – | – |
| 07 | 2245 | 077 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

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| Group | Context | Sample | Sample vol (l) | Pottery | Lithics | Metal | | Mag. res. | Burnt bone | Unburnt bone | Shell | | Charred plant | Charcoal | | Material available for AMS dating | Cinders | Coal | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cu | Lead | | Mammal | Mammal | Marine | Terrestrial | | Qty | Max size (cm) | | | | |
| 07 | 2336 | 087 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 08 | 2140 | 041 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 08 | 2144 | 043 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Archaeologically sterile |
| 08 | 3033 | 207 | | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | ++++ | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Bone heavily fragmented contains small mammal tooth fragments |
| 09 | 2047 | 010 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Archaeologically sterile |
| 09 | 2047 | 016 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | +++ | + | – | – | Cereal grain + | – | – | Charred cereal grain present – very abraded |
| 09 | 2047 | 020 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Archaeologically sterile |
| 25 | 2079 | 025 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2113 | 038 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2114 | 039 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2157 | 066 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2159 | 053 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2223 | 072 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2240 | 075 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2241 | 076 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2307 | 086 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 09 | 2325 | 085 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 10 | 2108 | 031 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.4 | – | – | – | – |
| 10 | 2123 | 035 | 40 | – | + | + | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 2 | Charcoal + | – | – | – |
| 10 | 2129 | 037 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | + | ++ | – | + | – | + | 0.8 | Burnt bone +, unburnt bone + | – | – | – |
| 10 | 2129 | 037 | ? | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | ++ | 0.5 | Cereal grain + | – | – | Charred cereal grain present – very abraded |
| 11 | 2146 | 044 | 40 | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.1 | – | – | – | – |

| Group | Context | Sample | Sample vol (l) | Pottery | Lithics | Metal | | Mag. res. | Burnt bone | Unburnt bone | Shell | | Charred plant | Charcoal | | Material available for AMS dating | Cinders | Coal | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cu | Lead | | Mammal | Mammal | Marine | Terrestrial | | Qty | Max size (cm) | | | | |
| 11 | 2148 | 045 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2153 | 047 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2168 | 057 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2169 | 058 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2170 | 059 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2171 | 060 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2172 | 068 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | + | 0.6 | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2173 | 073 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2239 | 074 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2251 | 079 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | + | 0.5 | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2252 | 080 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | ++ | – | + | 0.5 | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2322 | 083 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2323 | 084 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 2344 | 088 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 12 | 2211 | 069 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 12 | 3078 | 216 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Terrestrial shell not retained. |
| 13 | 2203 | 065 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2018 | 004 | 10 | + | – | – | – | – | ++ | ++ | – | + | – | + | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2077 | 015 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | 0.3 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2087 | 017 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2089 | 018 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2097 | 024 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2110 | 030 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.1 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2117 | 032 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.2 | – | – | – | – |

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| Group | Context | Sample | Sample vol (l) | Pottery | Lithics | Metal | | Mag. res. | Burnt bone | Unburnt bone | Shell | | Charred plant | Charcoal | | Material available for AMS dating | Cinders | Coal | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cu | Lead | | Mammal | Mammal | Marine | Terrestrial | | Qty | Max size (cm) | | | | |
| 15 | 2152 | 046 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.1 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2163 | 050 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2165 | 051 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.1 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2176 | 055 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.09 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2192 | 061 | 20 | – | – | – | + | + | + | – | – | + | – | + | 0.6 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2195 | 062 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.4 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2197 | 063 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2220 | 071 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2222 | 070 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | 0.9 | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2247 | 078 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | + | – | + | – | ++ | 1.5 | Charcoal + | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2261 | 081 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 2300 | 082a | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | 3035 | 208 | – | + | – | – | – | – | + | ++ | – | ++ | – | ++++ | <0.5 | – | – | – | Bone heavily fragmented and abraded – not possible to identify; charcoal oak and non-oak |
| 15 | 3080 | 219 | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | +++ | + | – | + | – | ++ | 0.1 | – | – | – | Fragment of scapula, rib and cow molar – heavily abraded and modern breaks visible.; charcoal non-oak |
| 17 | 3007 | 201 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++++ | – | + | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Unburnt bone and charcoal not retained; contains several fragments of heavily fragmented bone |
| 18 | 3011 | 202 | – | + | – | – | – | – | ++ | ++ | – | + | – | ++ | <0.5 | + | – | – | Charcoal oak and non-oak; contains heavily fragmented long bone fragments possibly – small ungulate |
| 18 | 3013 | 204 | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Burnt bone and charcoal were not retained; small fragment of bone – heavily fragmented, indeterminate |
| 18 | 3015 | 203 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 19 | 3039 | 209 | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | ++ | – | ++ | – | ++ | <0.5 | – | – | – | – |

| Group | Context | Sample | Sample vol (l) | Pottery | Lithics | Metal | | Mag. res. | Burnt bone | Unburnt bone | Shell | | Charred plant | Charcoal | | Material available for AMS dating | Cinders | Coal | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cu | Lead | | Mammal | Mammal | Marine | Terrestrial | | Qty | Max size (cm) | | | | |
| 19 | 3041 | 210 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | + | – | ++ | <0.5 | – | – | – | Unburnt bone not retained |
| 21 | 3064 | 214 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | ++ | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Unburnt bone and charcoal not retained; small fragment of animal bone – indeterminate, heavily abraded |
| 21 | 3074 | 215 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 22 | 3047 | 211 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | + | ++++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | Possible oyster shell fragments – very heavily abraded |
| 22 | 3053 | 212 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Charcoal not retained |
| 22 | 3059 | 213 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | Terrestrial shell not retained |
| 22 | 3082 | 217 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | Charcoal not retained |
| 23 | 3086 | 218 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | – |
| 24 | 3009 | 205 | – | + | – | – | – | – | + | – | – | ++++ | – | + | <0.5 | – | – | – | – |
| 24 | 3017 | 206 | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | – | – | ++++ | – | ++++ | <0.5 | – | – | – | Charcoal not retained |
| 13 | 2015 | 003 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | + | – | – | – | ++ | 1.2 | Burnt bone +, unburnt bone +, charcoal + | ++ | + | – |
| 01 | 2037 | 006 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 22 | 3094 | 228 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | ++++ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

*Folot sample table*

| Group | Context | Sample | Total flot vol (ml) | *Hordeum vulgare* | *Triticum* sp. | *Avena* sp. | *Cerealia indet.* | Other plant remains | Charcoal | | Material available for AMS dating | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Qty | Max size (cm) | | |
| 01 | 2011 | 001 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 02 | 2100 | 026 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots + |
| 02 | 2119 | 033 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 02 | 2121 | 034 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album*, *Carophyllaceae* sp.+ | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 03 | 2013 | 048 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | +++ | 1 | Yes | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, charcoal oak, contains roots |
| 03 | 2014 | 002 | 200 | – | – | – | – | – | +++ | 1 | Yes | Charcoal non-oak, contains roots |
| 03 | 2092 | 019 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell + and roots |
| 03 | 2093 | 020 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains roots ++++ |
| 04 | 2194 | 067 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots ++ |
| 04 | 2155a | 052 | 50 | – | – | – | + | *Chenopodium album* + | +++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, cereal grain heavily abraded |
| 04 | 2155c | 056 | 50 | + | + | – | – | *Galium aparine* +, *Ranunculus acris/ repens* + | ++++ | <0.1 | No | Cereal grains- 1 barley and 1 wheat, contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots ++++ |
| 04 | 2194b | 067 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* +, *Galium aparine* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 05 | 2071 | 012 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* +, *Carophyllaceae* sp. + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 05 | 2073 | 013 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Poaceae* sp.+, *Malva* sp. +, *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, contains roots |
| 05 | 2075 | 014 | 25 | – | – | – | – | Uncharred seeds + | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 05 | 2105 | 029 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots |
| 06 | 2320 | 082b | 100 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 07 | 2245 | 077 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++ |
| 07 | 2336 | 087 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 08 | 2140 | 041 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | + | 0.2 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 08 | 2144 | 043 | 100 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, contains roots +++ and uncharred seeds + |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 08 | 3033 | 207 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains frequent snail shells +++, charred *Stellaria media* + and *Chenopodium album* + |
| 09 | 2047 | 010 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* +, *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots |
| 09 | 2047 | 016 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots |
| 09 | 2047 | 020 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sterile |
| 25 | 2079 | 025 | 50 | – | – | – | + | *Galium aparine* +, *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, cereal grain heavily abraded, contains roots ++ |
| 09 | 2113 | 038 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots + |
| 09 | 2114 | 039 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 09 | 2157 | 066 | 25 | – | + | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, cereal grain very poorly preserved |
| 09 | 2159 | 053 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 09 | 2223 | 072 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and uncharred seeds +++ |
| 09 | 2240 | 075 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots ++ |
| 09 | 2241 | 076 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots ++ |
| 09 | 2307 | 086 | 20 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 09 | 2325 | 085 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sterile |
| 10 | 2108 | 031 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | ++++ | – | – | Charcoal oak, contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and uncharred weed seeds |
| 10 | 2123 | 035 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | ++++ | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++, roots +++ and uncharred plant +++ |
| 10 | 2129 | 037 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Stellaria media* + | +++ | 0.5 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 10 | 2129 | 037 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* +, *Galium aparine* + | +++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 11 | 2146 | 044 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, contains roots +++ |
| 11 | 2148 | 045 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* +, *Chenopodium album* + | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, contains roots +++ |
| 11 | 2153 | 047 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 11 | 2168 | 057 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 11 | 2169 | 058 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* +, *Galium aparine* + | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell +++ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 2170 | 059 | 30 | – | + | – | – | *Galium aparine* + | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, 1 triticum cf. cereal grain and roots |
| 11 | 2171 | 060 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots ++ |
| 11 | 2172 | 068 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots ++ |
| 11 | 2173 | 073 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains terrestrial snail shell ++++, roots + and uncharred seeds ++ |
| 11 | 2239 | 074 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sterile |
| 11 | 2251 | 079 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots ++ |
| 11 | 2252 | 080 | 20 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | – |
| 11 | 2322 | 083 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots + |
| 11 | 2323 | 084 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sterile |
| 11 | 2344 | 088 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Atriplex* sp.+, *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots ++ |
| 12 | 2211 | 069 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell ++++, roots ++++ and uncharred seeds ++ |
| 12 | 3078 | 216 | 30 | – | – | + | – | *Galium aparine* +, *Chenopodium album* + | + | <1 | No | Contains charred Galium aparine, Chenopodium album + and 1 oat grain |
| 13 | 2021 | 005 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Carophyllaceae* sp. +, *legumes vicia/ lathyrus* type +, *Rumex* sp. | +++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ |
| 13 | 2203 | 065 | 30 | + | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | One barley grain and roots |
| 15 | 2018 | 004 | 30 | – | ++ | – | – | – | – | – | Yes | 10 very abraded bread wheat grains, contains roots. |
| 15 | 2077 | 015 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 15 | 2087 | 017 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, roots and uncharred weed seeds |
| 15 | 2089 | 018 | 30 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* +, *Rumex* sp. + | +++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots |
| 15 | 2097 | 024 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell +++, roots and uncharred seeds |
| 15 | 2110 | 030 | 30 | – | – | – | + | – | – | – | – | Heavily abraded cereal grain, contains terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots ++ |
| 15 | 2117 | 032 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains roots ++++ |
| 15 | 2152 | 045 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ roots +++ and uncharred seeds ++ |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 2163 | 050 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 15 | 2165 | 051 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell ++, uncharred seeds ++ and roots ++ |
| 15 | 2176 | 055 | 25 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell + and roots |
| 15 | 2192 | 061 | 30 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* +, *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 15 | 2195 | 062 | 50 | – | + | – | + | – | – | – | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++, two heavily abraded cereal grains one wheat and one possible barley and roots +++ |
| 15 | 2197 | 063 | 15 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots +++ |
| 15 | 2220 | 071 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sterile |
| 15 | 2222 | 070 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell +++ contains roots |
| 15 | 2247 | 078 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++ roots ++ and uncharred seeds +++ |
| 15 | 2261 | 081 | 30 | – | – | – | + | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains a single indeterminate, highly abraded cereal grain, terrestrial snail shell +++ and roots + |
| 15 | 2300 | 082a | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Contains abundant terrestrial snail shell ++++ and roots + |
| 15 | 3035 | 208 | 80 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell + |
| 15 | 3080 | 219 | – | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* + | + | <0.1 | No | contains snail shell ++, charred galium aparine |
| 17 | 3007 | 201 | 60 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains frequent snail shell +++ |
| 18 | 3011 | 202 | 60 | + | – | + | – | *Chenopodium album* +, *Galium aparine* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains one oat grain, one barley grain, charred *Chenopodium album* +, charred *Galium aparine* and frequent snail shells +++ |
| 18 | 3013 | 204 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains snail shell +++ |
| 18 | 3015 | 203 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains terrestrial snail shell +++ |
| 19 | 3039 | 209 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains snail shell++++ |
| 19 | 3041 | 210 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains snail shells ++ |
| 21 | 3064 | 214 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains frequent shell +++, coal fragments + and cinders + |
| 21 | 3074 | 215 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | Contains frequent snail shell ++++ |
| 22 | 3047 | 211 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains charred rhizome + |
| 22 | 3053 | 212 | 30 | – | – | – | – | *Rosaceae* sp. + | – | – | No | Contains *Rosaceae* sp. + and snail shell ++ |
| 22 | 3059 | 213 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Galium aparine* + | + | <0.1 | No | Contains charred *Galium aparine* +, contains frequent snail shells ++++ |
| 22 | 3082 | 217 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | No | Contains frequent snail shell ++++ |
| 22 | 3093 | 227 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | + | <0.1 | No | contains terrestrial snail shell ++++ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 3086 | 218 | 50 | – | – | – | – | *Chenopodium album* + | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains snail shell ++++ and charred *Chenopodium album* ++ |
| 24 | 3009 | 205 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | ++ | <0.1 | No | Contains snail shell |
| 24 | 3017 | 206 | 70 | + | + | – | – | – | +++ | 5 | No | Contains two heavily abraded barley grain and one bread wheat grain, large terrestrial snail shells + and small snail shells ++++ |

Key: + = rare (1–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

*Animal bone table*

| Group | Context | Sample | Condition | Weight (g) | No. of frags | Large mammal (e.g. cow/ horse) | Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/ goat) | Small animal (eg. /dog/ cat/ rabbit) | Indeterminate | Comments (fragmentation, diversity cutmarks and other observations re. bone type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 2008 | Hand collected | Poor | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | Long bone fragment – small ungulate, very poorly preserved |
| 01 | 2042 | Hand collected | Poor | 85 | 13 | – | 13 | – | – | Very abraded long bone fragments – vertically split |
| 03 | 2013 | Hand collected | Poor | 81 | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | Includes longbone fragments and a tooth |
| 03 | 2014 | Hand collected | Poor | 165 | 22 | 20 | 2 | – | – | Very abraded – includes long bone fragments |
| 04 | 2155 | Hand collected | Poor | 209 | 19 | 8 | 10 | – | 1 | Very abraded |
| 04 | 2155A | Hand collected | Poor | 127 | 18 | 18 | – | – | – | Includes rib, skull and long bone fragments |
| 04 | 2155G | Hand collected | Poor | 147 | 21 | 16 | 5 | – | – | Includes longbone fragments and rib fragments |
| 04 | 2194D | Hand collected | Poor | 101 | 28 | – | 28 | – | – | Pig skull, tooth and long bone fragments |
| 06 | 2320 | Hand collected | Poor | 179 | 34 | 9 | 25 | – | – | Includes ribs, long bone and mandible fragments – very abraded |
| 06 | 2320c | Hand collected | Poor | 51 | 14 | – | 14 | – | – | Very abraded includes very worn pig tooth and long bone fragments |
| 09 | 2223 | Hand collected | Poor | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | Very abraded |
| 09 | 2224 | Hand collected | Poor | 28 | 34 | – | 34 | – | – | Jaw bone and teeth – sheep/goat |
| 09 | 2307 | Hand collected | Poor | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | Long bone frag – very poorly preserved |
| 09 | 2325 | Hand collected | Poor | 24 | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | Includes skull fragments |
| 11 | 2168 | Hand collected | Poor | 26 | 14 | – | 14 | – | – | Includes skull fragments and sheep tooth |
| 11 | 2170 | Hand collected | Poor | 46 | 11 | – | 11 | – | – | Very abraded includes long bone fragments |
| 11 | 2251 | Hand collected | Poor | 12 | 17 | – | – | 17 | – | Long bone, *Phalananges* and *Mandible* frags |

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| Group | Context | Sample | Condition | Weight (g) | No. of frags | Large mammal (e.g. cow/ horse) | Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/ goat) | Small animal (eg. /dog/ cat/ rabbit) | Indeterminate | Comments (fragmentation, diversity cutmarks and other observations re. bone type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 2252 | Hand collected | Poor | 155 | 12 | 10 | 2 | – | – | Two very abraded pig incisors, large mammal long bone – vertically split |
| 11 | 2271 | Hand collected | Poor | 42 | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | Very heavily abraded |
| 11 | 2317 | Hand collected | Poor | 67 | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | Sheep – long bones (vertically split) and teeth |
| 13 | 2015 | Hand collected | Good | 220 | 26 | – | 26 | – | – | Includes scapula fragments, pig mandible and teeth, sheep teeth, longbones |
| 13 | 2021 | Hand collected | Poor | 32 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | Very abraded |
| 13 | 2203 | Hand collected | Poor | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | Very abraded – long bone fragment |
| 15 | 2089 | Hand collected | Poor | 16 | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | Very abraded includes *Mandible* and longbone fragments |
| 15 | 2097 | Hand collected | Poor | 18 | 5 | – | – | 5 | – | Very abraded |
| 15 | 2192 | Hand collected | Poor | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | Very abraded |
| 15 | 2195 | Hand collected | Poor | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | Very abraded |
| 15 | 2018 | Hand collected | Poor | 51 | 19 | 18 | – | – | 1 | *Mandible* fragments and teeth |
| 24 | 3009 | 226 | Poor | 132 | 20 | 20 | – | – | – | Contains six cow molars – heavily fragmented and abraded and 14 longbone fragments |
| 15 | 3035 | 225 | Poor | 122 | 24 | – | 24 | – | – | Two possible heavily abraded horncores and heavily fragmented longbone with ancient and modern breaks visible |
| 18 | 3011 | 224 | Poor | 230 | 36 | 23 | 13 | – | – | Includes possible heavily fragmented mandible, five longbone fragments from small ungulate and two sheep teeth |
| 19 | 3039 | 220 | Poor | – | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | Long bone fragments, heavily abraded and vertically split |
| 19 | 3041 | 221 | Poor | 72 | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | Bone is extremely abraded and fragmented contains possible longbone fragments |
| 21 | 3065 | 222 | Poor | 64 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | One cow molar |
| 22 | 3093 | 227 | Poor | 81 | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | Heavily abraded longbone and rib fragments – large ungulate |
| 23 | 3086 | 223 | Poor | 64 | 18 | 18 | – | – | – | Bone heavily fragmented and abraded; comprises several longbone fragments with breaks visible |
| 9 | SK2160 | Hand collected | Good | 535 | >50 | – | – | >50 | – | Dog skeleton |
| | **Total** | | | **3200** | **475** | **190** | **248** | **>72** | **15** | |

# APPENDIX 5 OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

JASON MURPHY

## Introduction

Five human burials SK2080, SK2082, SK2214, SK2324 and SK3006 were recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Home Farm, Fairford, Gloucestershire. Three of the individuals SK2082, SK2214, SK2324 were buried separately within a series of circular pits measuring c.1.5x1.4x0.9m along a NE-SW alignment. One canine burial SK2160 was also buried within one of the circular pits in the same alignment. Burial SK2080 lay within a shallow pit, in close proximity to the pit alignment. Pottery recovered from within the grave fill of SK2160 and radiocarbon dating of SK2214 and SK2082 confirm that that the burials within the pit alignment are all likely to be of Iron Age date. A sample taken from SK2080 returned a date in the Neolithic period. No disarticulated human remains were recovered from the site.

## Methodology

Five human burials were recovered from the archaeological excavation at Home Farm, Fairford, Gloucester. The human remains were carefully excavated and returned to Headland offices in Hereford, where they were cleaned and dried.

Osteological recording was in accordance with the standards recommended by the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) in conjunction with the Institute for Archaeologists (Brickley and McKinley, 2004). Reporting followed English Heritage guidelines (2004). Due to and considering the small sample size, statistical comparison was not undertaken.

## Aims and objectives

The aim of the skeletal assessment was to determine the age, sex and stature of the skeletons, and also to record and diagnose any pathology present. The results obtained will add to the knowledge of Iron Age burial within the SW of England.

## Results

### *Preservation*

Surface preservation was recorded using the grading system of Brickley and McKinley (2004) where 0 indicates no modification to bone and 5+ exhibits extensive penetrating erosion resulting in modification of the bone profile. The degree of fragmentation was recorded using the categories 'low', 'moderate' or 'high' and completeness was expressed as a percentage.

Surface preservation of the remains was generally poor, with four of the skeletons observed at grade 3 SK2080, SK2082, SK2214 and SK3006. Most of the bone surfaces were affected by some degree of erosion which was likely to be caused by root action and the stony nature of the soil in which they were buried. One skeleton SK2324 was observed at grade 2, with extensive surface erosion. The general morphology of the bones was intact; however the details of parts of surfaces were masked by erosive action.

TABLE A5.1

Completeness of skeletons

| Completeness | <25% | 26–50% | 51–75% | 76–100% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| % | 0 | 40 | 40 | 20 |

Overall, fragmentation of the skeletal remains was moderate to high. This can be attributed to the small-medium limestone inclusions within the soil and the natural limestone cornbrash geological deposits on the site, which in turn placed increased pressure on the bones following their interment.

Even though skeletal fragmentation was high, the remains were generally complete and a large percentage of skeletal elements were present. Two of the individuals were 51–75% SK2080, SK2082 complete and one was 76–100% SK2324 while the two remaining skeletons SK2214 and SK3006 were 26–50% complete. The burial SK2214 was exposed during the archaeological evaluation on site in 2012 and was subsequently covered by geotextile membrane and re-buried with soil. The heavy compaction of the soil over the skeleton appears to have significantly contributed to the further fragmentation of these remains.

The disturbance of burials SK2080 and SK3006 can be attributed to historic damage associated with the field later use and agricultural activity, such as ploughing. Some bones had been broken and dislodged from their anatomical position.

The burial of SK3006 was located close to the surface. The skull lay at a higher point than the rest of the body and it was poorly preserved. Fragments of the mandible remained but no skull bones were recovered. The close proximity of the skeleton to the top of the pit in which it was interred may suggest disturbance by later quarrying activity which was occurring in this area.

The shallow depth at which both burials were located may have contributed to their disturbance.

### *Demography*

The presence and preservation of the pelvis was vital for the estimation of adult age allowing different stages of bone morphology and degeneration to be identified at the pubic symphysis (Suchey-Brooks 1990) and/or the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al. 1985). Estimation of age based on dental attrition was also considered (Brothwell 1981). In non-adults, consideration of primary and secondary ossification centres (Scheuer and Black 2000a, 2000b), dental formation and eruption timings (Ubelaker 1989) as well as long bone length (Fazekas & Kosa 1987, Maresh 1970) were used to calculate age.

Sex was determined using standard osteological techniques; morphological differences in the skull and pelvis (Mays & Cox 2000). Sex was not determined for non-adults as it can only be ascertained once secondary sexual characteristics have developed during late puberty and early adulthood.

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Age at death is divided into a number of adult and non-adult categories. For a breakdown of adult age and sex categories, see **Table A5.2**. Four adults and one adolescent (13–17 yrs) were found on site.

TABLE A5.2

Adult age and sex distribution: AD = adult (18–46+); Y AD = younger adult (18–25yrs); Y-M AD = younger-middle adult (26–35yrs); O-M AD = older-middle adult (36–45yrs); O AD = older adult (46+ yrs)

| Age category* | M | F | M? | Unsexed | All adults |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 (40%) |
| Y AD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Y-M AD | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 (20%) |
| O-M AD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 (40%) |
| O AD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **0** | **5 (100%)** |

Two adult females SK2080 and SK2082, one adult male SK2324, one adult possible male SK3006, and one adolescent individual SK2214 were identified. One female SK2080 was aged between 26–35 years; however the other adult female SK2082 could not be more accurately aged due to the high fragmentation of the remains and the poor preservation of diagnostic skeletal ageing elements. SK3006 could be accurately aged but the sex of the individual could not be obtained due to high fragmentation and the lack of diagnostic skeletal elements.

### *Stature*

The stature of an individual can be estimated if at least one complete and fully fused long bone is present and sex is known. The bone is measured using an osteometric board, and stature is then calculated using Trotter's regression formulae (1970).

As a result of the high fragmentation of the skeletal remains, stature could only be estimated for the older middle adult male individual SK2324 and was estimated at 164.226 cm +/- 3.27.

### *Burial position*

The burials were placed in either a crouched of flexed position. Skeletons SK2080, SK2082, SK2324 and SK3006 were buried in a crouched position while SK2214 was buried in a flexed position.

Skeletons SK2082, SK2214 and SK2324 were buried with their heads lying to the north, SK2080 with its head lying to the east and SK3006 with its head lying to the south.

### *Paleopathology*

The human skeleton can be affected by a variety of pathological conditions which can be identified by characteristic lesions and the distribution of these lesions across the skeleton. Understanding the expression of such changes and the clinical impact that they have on the individual is of vital importance in understanding morbidity and life histories in past societies.

ILLUS 25

Tubercle of rib with evidence for OA

Due to the high fragmentation and the poor surface quality of the remains, limited evidence for pathology was observed on the skeletons.

#### Osteoarthritis (OA)

Osteoarthritis (OA) involves deterioration of the cartilage between synovial joints. The clearest diagnostic feature of osteoarthritis in bone is eburnation; when a polished surface is created from bone-to-bone contact. Further features of OA include osteophytes, or bone spicules, on or around the joint margin, porosity on the surfaces, and subchondral cysts (Rogers 2000).

OA was identified in SK2080 on the tubercle of one left rib in the form of porosity and mild osteophytes. The tubercle is a part of the rib which articulates with the vertebrae. Its presence can be associated with activity related changes such as carrying heavy objects (Merbs 1983).

#### Non-specific infection

The pathological changes in bone brought about by certain types of bacteria are relatively non-specific: infection by one bacterium is indistinguishable from that of another (Roberts & Manchester 2012).

Evidence for possible non-specific infection was observed in SK2082 in the form of lamellar bone which indicates that the infection had healed prior to death.

SK3006 displayed remodelled bony nodules on the internal surfaces of two left rib shafts. These rib lesions are linked to infection of the pleural lining of the lungs and may be related to poor air quality and conditions such as tuberculosis (Roberts & Manchester 2012), but making a direct link is currently impossible.

Due to the poor surface preservation of the skeletal remains, the extent of these infections could not be determined.

### *Dental pathology*

All five skeletons had teeth present. The enamel surfaces of some teeth had suffered erosion due to taphonomic causes, therefore masking the presence of dental pathology such as linear enamel hypoplasia.



ILLUS 26

Dental attrition on molars

ILLUS 27

Ante-mortem tooth loss as a result of dental attrition

Dental pathology is the most common pathology noted from archaeological skeletal remains. This is primarily due to the durability of tooth surfaces, leaving it less prone to demineralisation and weathering than bone. In this sample, some enamel surfaces were damaged due to taphonomic processes therefore masking the presence of any pathology. The term dental pathology encompasses a variety of lesions such as calculus, caries, dental abscesses, periodontal disease and dental enamel hypoplasias.

The absence or presence, and severity of caries and calculus were scored for each erupted tooth. Ante-mortem tooth loss and peri-apical abscesses were recorded as absent/present for each erupted tooth position and periodontal disease by erupted teeth present within a socket. The severity of calculus and periodontal disease were recorded following Brothwell (1981).

### Calculus

Calculus is a build-up of mineralised plaque on the tooth surfaces, and is commonly associated with dietary factors, such as carbohydrate consumption and a lack of oral hygiene (Roberts & Manchester 2012), as well as non-dietary factors and the use of teeth as tools or for occupational purposes.

Four of the individuals SK2080, SK2082, SK2214 and SK2324 contained slight-moderate deposits of calculus on the enamel and root surfaces of the teeth. Due to the small sample size statistical comparison with other sites cannot be made.

### Caries

Dental caries are observed as cavities on the tooth surface. Recent collated data from British populations from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period suggest a correlation between an increase in dental caries and sucrose and refined flour consumption through time (Roberts & Cox 2003). The result is a fermentation of the sucrose in the diet, by bacteria that occur on the teeth in plaque (Roberts & Manchester 2012, p.65). One individual, SK2082, suffered from a single medium carie on one of three teeth present.

### Ante-mortem tooth loss

Ante-mortem tooth loss means that tooth loss occurred before the time of death. SK2082 and SK2324 both exhibited ante-mortem tooth loss. Ante-mortem tooth loss can be the result of a variety of factors including dental caries, abscess, and heavy wear exposing the tooth pulp, periodontal disease and trauma (Hillson 1996).

### Dental enamel hypoplasias (DEH)

Dental enamel hypoplasias (DEH) are important indicators of general health during childhood as they represent a disruption in development of the enamel, resulting from stress such as malnutrition or disease (Hillson 1996). These defects remain on the teeth and are present into adulthood. DEH is observed as defects, indicated by lines, grooves or pits on the enamel surface of the teeth. SK2080, SK2214, SK2324 and SK3006 were affected by linear type DEH. It is not possible to determine the severity of the developmental disruption in an individual based on the presence of these linear defects. As mentioned above, due to taphonomic processes the surfaces of some teeth were unable to be observed; therefore the presence of hypoplastic lines could not be determined on all teeth.

### Dental attrition

Dental attrition or tooth wear is caused by grinding of teeth against one another and contact with food, cheeks and tongue (Hillson 1996).

All individuals displayed angular dental attrition on their upper and lower dentition. In the case of SK3006 attrition could only be observed on the lower dentition due to the absence of upper dentition.

The enamel surfaces were worn down exposing the dentine beneath (**Illus 26**). SK2082 displays attrition sagitally, down the length of the tooth, with the possibility of the ante-mortem loss of one tooth as a result (**Illus 27**).

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ILLUS 28

Dens evaginatum observed on SK2080


There is evidence for deliberate tooth mutilation and use of teeth as 'tools' in manufacturing processes and other activities (Milner & Larsen 1991) which may be the case in this instance.

A factor which contributed to the wear on teeth in past populations was the processing of foods e.g. grinding grain on a stone mortar which in turn incorporates tiny particles of the stone into the grain and food produced from it therefore accelerating the wear on teeth (Roberts & Manchester 2012).

### Dental anomalies

Dens evaginatum is a rare dental anomaly involving an extra cusp or tubercle that protrudes from the tooth. The exact aetiology of this condition is unknown, but is thought to be a result of genetics or a disruption of the tooth during formation.

This was observed on SK2080 as an extra cusp and root adjoining the distal surfaces of the lower left third molar.

### Summary of dental pathology

Four individuals displayed calculus, SK2082 displayed a single carie and all individuals displayed dental attrition. Dental health was generally good. During the Neolithic refined sugars were not commonplace. They did not become widely available in Europe until the medieval period; therefore these individuals more than likely did not have access to it. The presence of calculus and the carie may be attributed to dental attrition and the use of teeth as tools. The use of the teeth as a tool would expose them to foreign particles and bacteria in the mouth which can lead to the development of caries and calculus. There is evidence for deliberate tooth mutilation and use of teeth as 'tools' in manufacturing processes and other activities (Milner & Larsen 1991) Due to the small size of the assemblage statistical comparison with other assemblages is not possible.

## Conclusion

Skeletal preservation was poor, meaning that the full extent of pathological conditions, if present, could not be observed. Osteoarthritis was observed in one individual and this may have been caused by occupational related activities. Evidence for non-specific infection in SK2082 is not certain due to the poor preservation of the bone surfaces.

The majority of pathology was identified through dentition due to the relatively good preservation. Evidence for angular tooth wear or attrition was observed in all individuals suggesting habitual use of the teeth for manufacturing, or other processes, or may be indicative of a coarse diet. A genetic anomaly, dens evaginatum, was encountered in one individual whereby an extra cusp and root adjoined the third molar. Pottery retrieved from the burials of SK2080 and SK3006, and the animal burial SK2160, which was buried within a similar pit and lies along the same alignment as the human burials, suggests an Iron Age date. The burials identified within the pit alignment may represent a burial ground for people from a nearby Iron Age community.

## Recommendations

As a result of the poor preservation and high fragmentation it is recommended that no further information can be obtained from the remains. No further analysis is recommended.

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# RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

18 August 2014

| | |
|---|---|
| **Laboratory Code** | SUERC-54603 (GU35042) |
| **Submitter** | Laura Bailey<br>Headland Archaeology<br>13 Jane Street<br>Edinburgh<br>EH6 5HE |
| **Site Reference** | Home farm Fairford (HFFG) |
| **Context Reference** | SK 2082 |
| **Material** | Human bone- Right femur |
| **$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB** | -20.7 ‰ |
| **$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air** | 8.8 ‰ |
| **C/N ratio (Molar)** | 3.2 |
| **Radiocarbon Age BP** | 2239 ± 29 |

**N.B.** The above $^{14}C$ age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 18/08/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 18/08/2014

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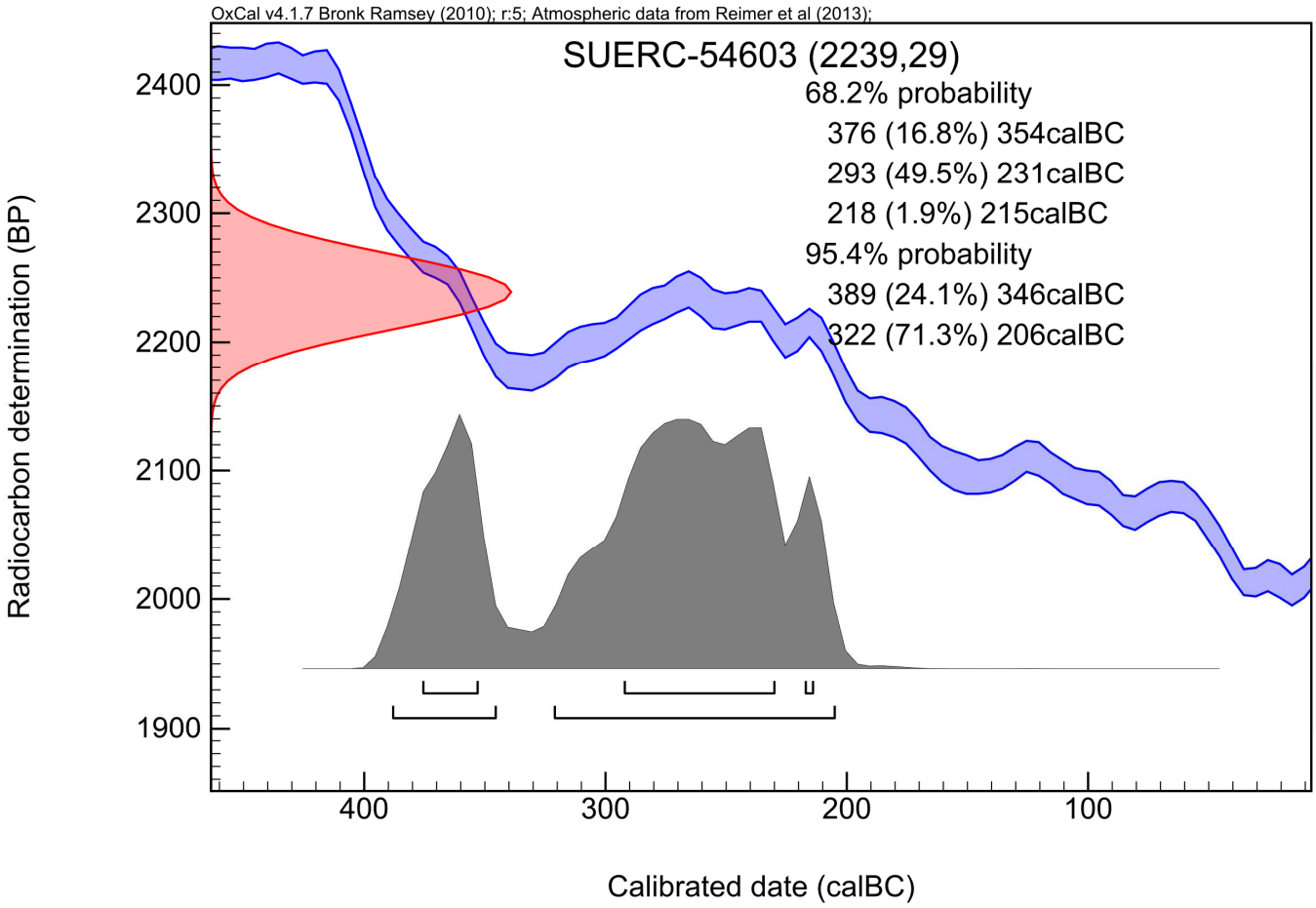
**Calibration Plot**



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# RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

18 August 2014

| | |
|---|---|
| **Laboratory Code** | SUERC-54604 (GU35043) |
| **Submitter** | Laura Bailey<br>Headland Archaeology<br>13 Jane Street<br>Edinburgh<br>EH6 5HE |
| **Site Reference** | Home farm Fairford (HFFG) |
| **Context Reference** | SK 2214 |
| **Material** | Human- Upper left canine |
| **$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB** | -20.9 ‰ |
| **$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air** | 10.6 ‰ |
| **C/N ratio (Molar)** | 3.2 |
| **Radiocarbon Age BP** | 2262 ± 29 |

**N.B.** The above $^{14}C$ age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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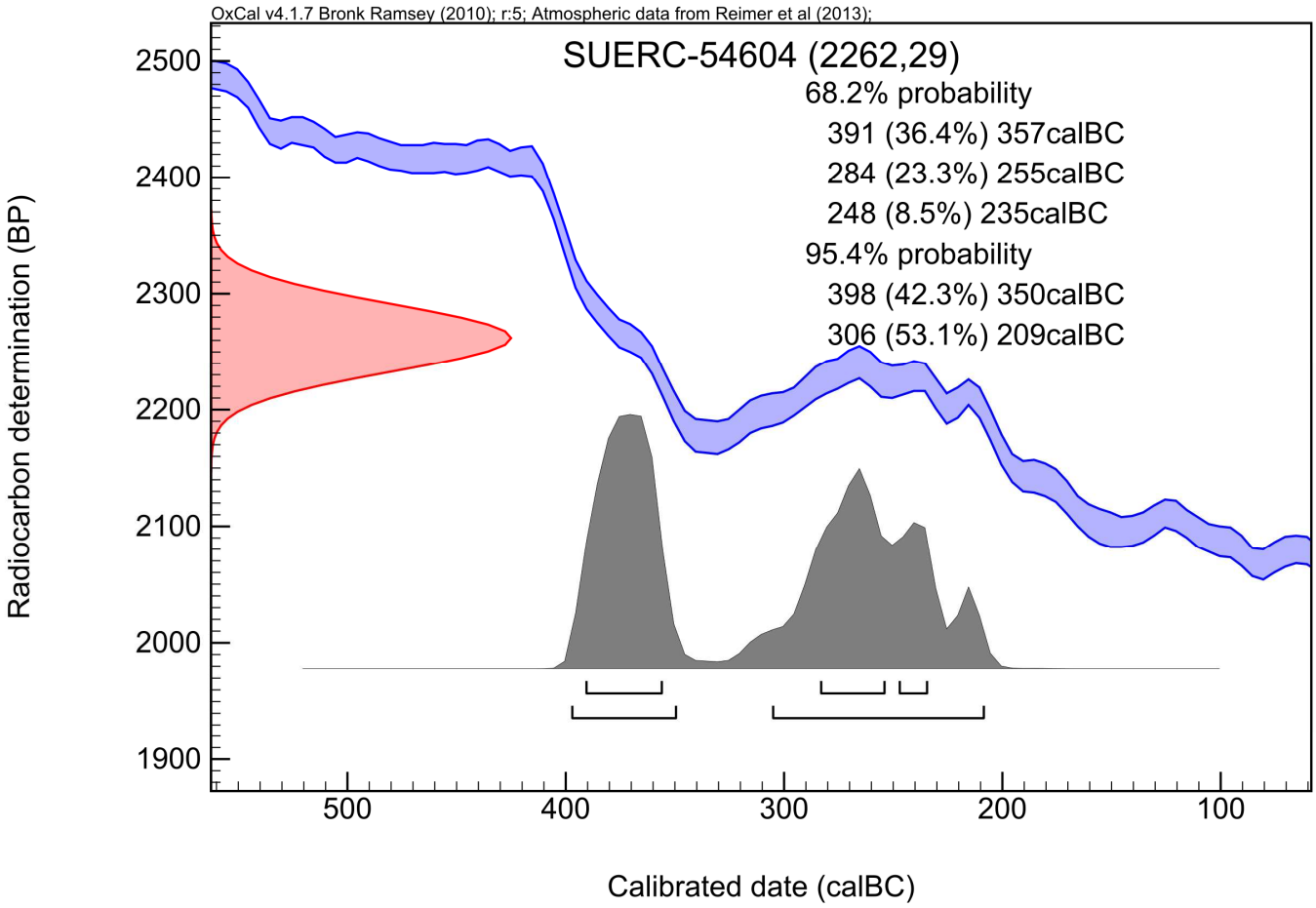

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# RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

14 August 2014

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|---|---|
| **Laboratory Code** | SUERC-54470 (GU35044) |
| **Submitter** | Laura Bailey<br>Headland Archaeology<br>13 Jane Street<br>Edinburgh<br>EH6 5HE |
| **Site Reference** | Home farm Fairford (HFFG) |
| **Context Reference** | 2155c |
| **Sample Reference** | 56 |
| **Material** | Charcoal : Prunus spinosa |
| **$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB** | -24.9 ‰ |
| **Radiocarbon Age BP** | 1496 ± 26 |

**N.B.** The above $^{14}C$ age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 14/08/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 14/08/2014

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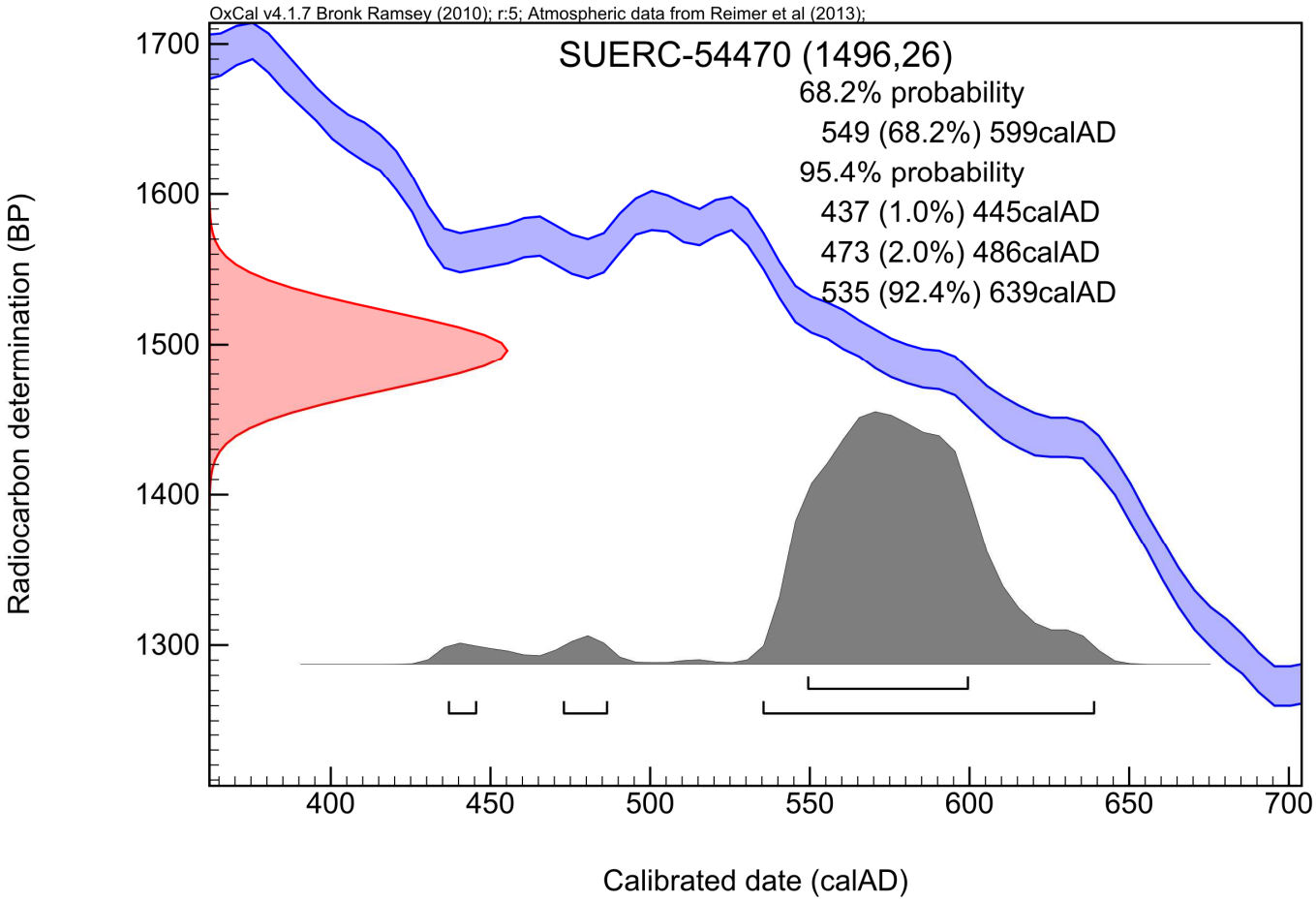
**Calibration Plot**



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# RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

18 August 2014

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| **Laboratory Code** | SUERC-54608 (GU35045) |
| **Submitter** | Laura Bailey<br>Headland Archaeology<br>13 Jane Street<br>Edinburgh<br>EH6 5HE |
| **Site Reference** | Home farm Fairford (HFFG) |
| **Context Reference** | SK 2080 |
| **Material** | Human bone- Right femur |
| **$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB** | -21.7 ‰ |
| **$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air** | 10.3 ‰ |
| **C/N ratio (Molar)** | 3.3 |
| **Radiocarbon Age BP** | 4382 ± 30 |

**N.B.** The above $^{14}C$ age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 18/08/2014

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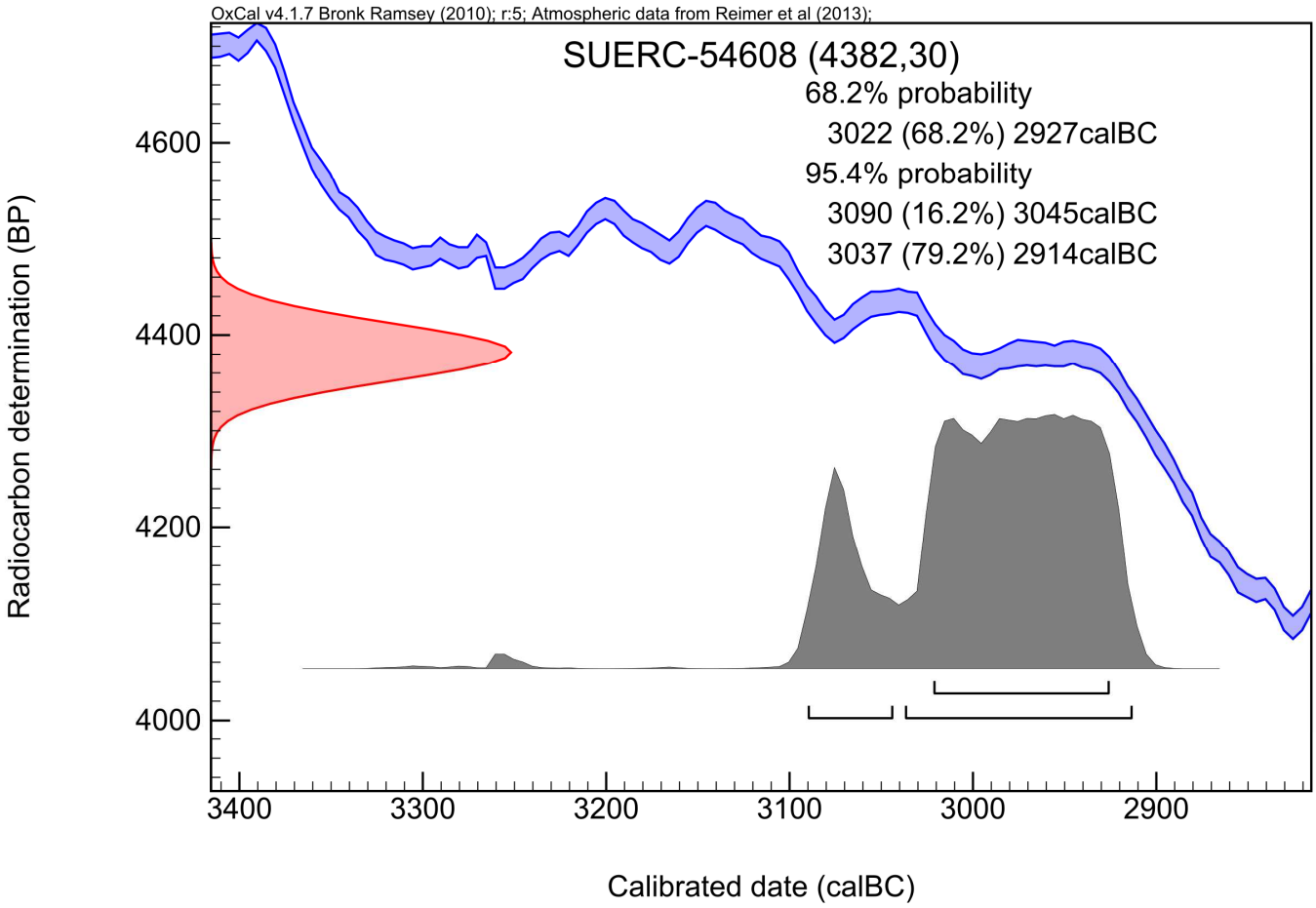
**Calibration Plot**



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