

HBCG15



HOMELANDS FARM, BISHOP'S CLEEVE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
PLANNING REF. 10/01005/OUT

commissioned by Bovis Homes,
Linden Homes and Taylor Wimpey

May 2018

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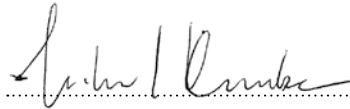
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook the excavation of a site at Homelands Farm, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire, from April to July 2015. This report presents the results of the excavation, as well as the inclusion of the specialist post-excavation analysis of the site archive, comprising the finds, environmental and C14 data, which was produced in response to recommendations outlined in the assessment stage of the project.

The main area of excavation (Area 2) revealed evidence of human activity dating from the Bronze Age to the Romano British period. The earliest significant remains were two conjoined square ditched enclosures of middle Bronze Age date. The western enclosure was open on its north side but yielded comparatively little evidence for associated human occupation. The eastern enclosure was ditched on all sides, but for a wide opening along the western edge, with the northern boundary being formed by a discrete linear feature not linked in to the other enclosure ditches. This enclosure yielded more evidence for human activity, notably in the upper fills, including quantities of animal bone, pottery, and evidence of burning. A possible roundhouse structure was located within the eastern enclosed area.

The evidence suggests a settlement of some size and importance, as demonstrated by the amount of middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from the site, which has been identified as the largest assemblage ever recovered in the north Gloucestershire region. There was evidence of cereals being grown, processed and stored on site, contemporary with the main period of settlement. Sites such as this are of particular importance to regional research as Bronze Age settlement activity is relatively sparse locally, with most recorded Bronze Age sites relating to funerary practices. The enclosures appear to have fallen out of use relatively quickly, with no firm evidence of subsequent occupation within the enclosures in the later Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

To the south of the main enclosures, three phases of field systems were identified. There was an initial phase of Bronze Age land division contemporary with the enclosure, followed by an Iron-Age/ Romano-British field system, and some evidence of later medieval/post-medieval activity. Although no features earlier than middle Bronze Age were identified, a number of residual Neolithic/early Bronze Age lithics and pottery sherds indicate an early presence in the vicinity. Other excavation areas yielded limited evidence for archaeological activity, but the presence of medieval ridge and furrow features across Areas 1 and 2 points to a continuous agricultural activity in the area.

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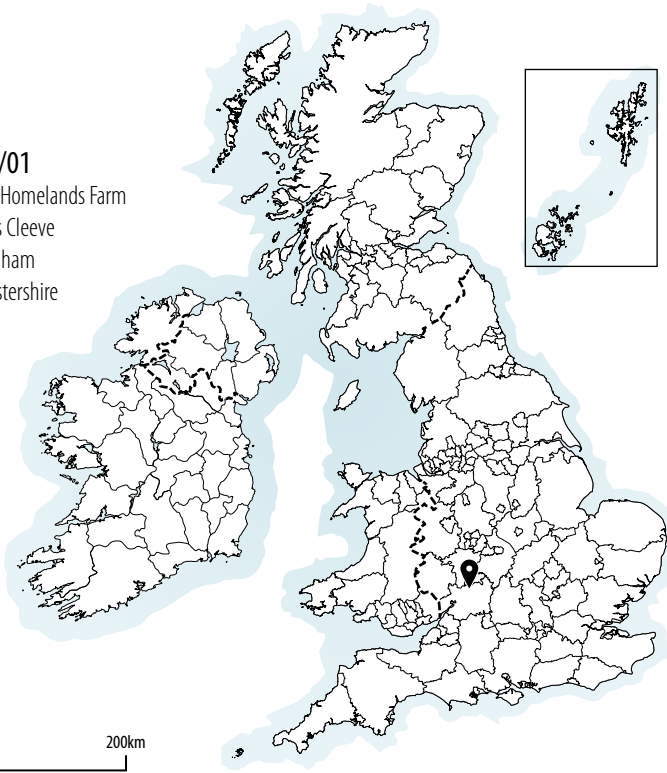
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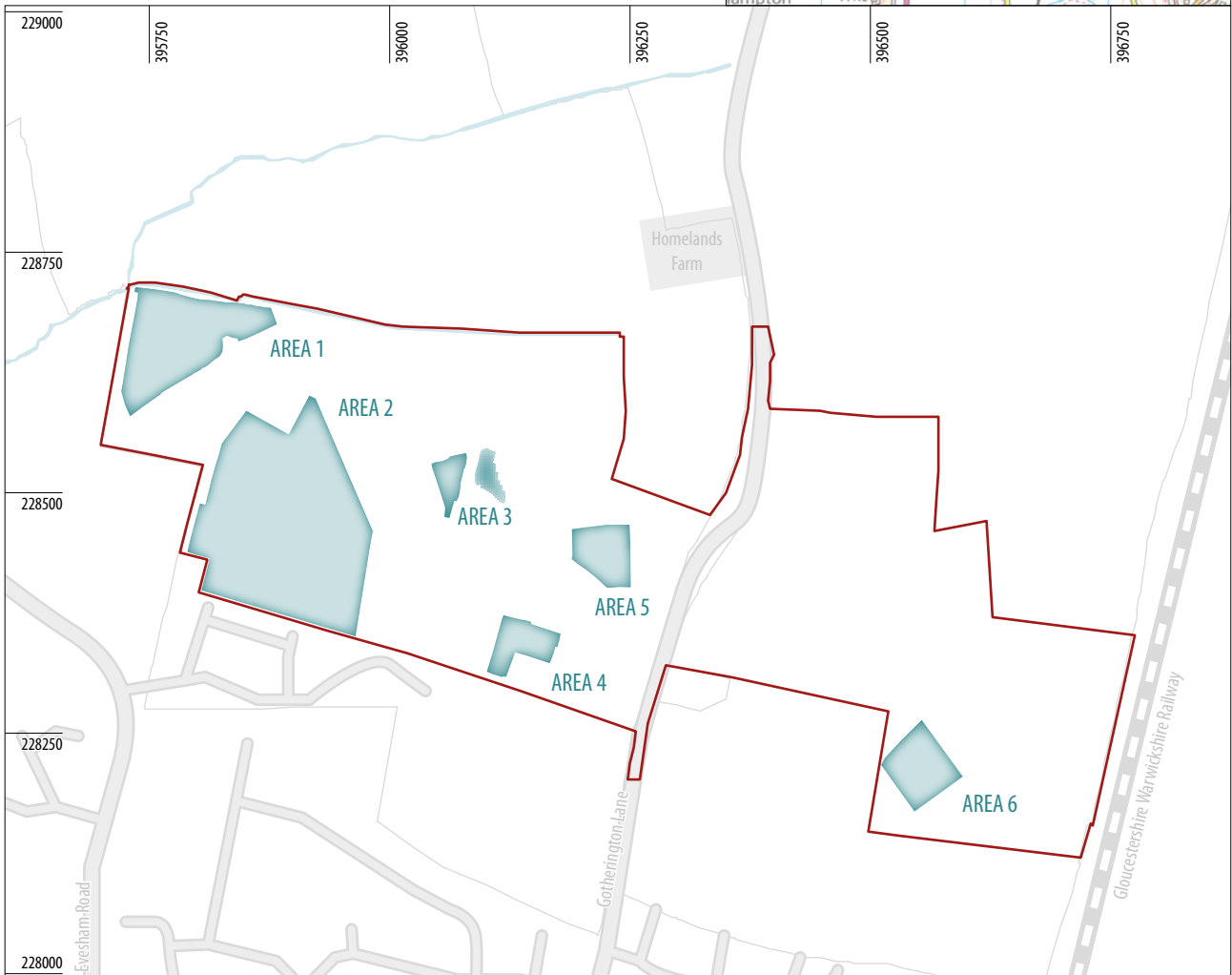
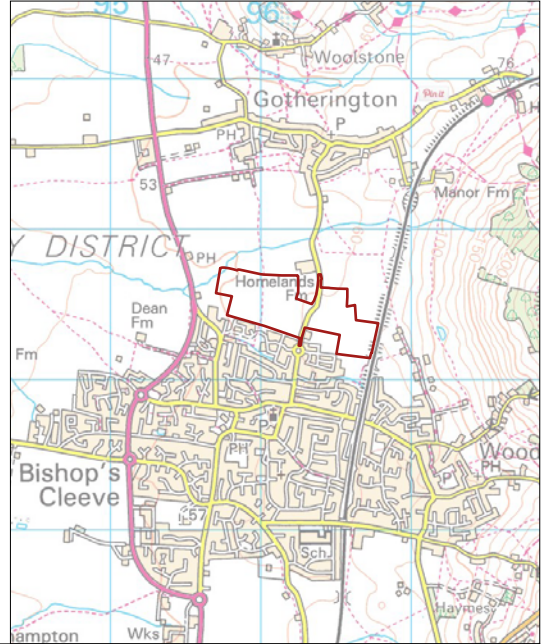
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HBCG/01
 land at Homelands Farm
 Bishops Cleeve
 Cheltenham
 Gloucestershire



0 200km



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KEY
 development boundary
 area of excavation

0 250m
 scale 1:7,500 @ A4

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ILLUS 1 Site location

HOMELANDS FARM, BISHOP'S CLEEVE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Bovis Homes, Linden Homes and Taylor Wimpey, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication on land at Homelands Farm, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire (Illus 1). The investigation was undertaken from late March to 22nd July 2015 and was overseen by the client's archaeological consultant, Jo Vallender (The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd - EDP). The most important finding of the excavation was an enclosure system of middle Bronze Age date associated with evidence for structures and other occupation-related activity.

Following production of a post excavation assessment report (Blackburn 2016), further specialised analysis took place focusing on the characterisation of pottery fabrics, and radiocarbon dating (Appendix 2). This analysis was undertaken in line with specific objectives outlined in the WSI (Bateman 2014), and the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Croft & Grove 2017). It has sought to refine the chronology of the site in terms of the ceramic assemblage and stratigraphic relationships and to determine the period of occupation of the site through targeted dating of taphonomically secure stratigraphic units.

The aim of the report is to present the results of the excavation in consideration of further analysis, and in the wider context of a regional and national data set of Bronze Age settlement.

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Planning consent was granted on appeal for the development of the site (Tewkesbury Borough Council, Planning Consent Ref; 10/01005/OUT). Condition 16 was attached to the consent and stated that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted and approved by the local planning authority. The Scheme shall be implemented in accordance with approved details.'

Following further discussion with the archaeological advisor to Tewkesbury Borough Council (Charles Parry, Senior Archaeologist at Gloucestershire County Council), Cotswold Archaeology (CA), prepared and submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation (Bateman 2014), in order to address the requirements of Condition 16.

The revised WSI was submitted to the Council and the Council's advisor for further review and approval on 1st September 2014 and was subsequently confirmed as being appropriate to address and satisfy the condition by the Council and its advisor on 15th January 2015. The acceptability of the WSI to ultimately discharge the planning condition was confirmed at a meeting with Charles Parry on 24th February 2015.

An addendum to the approved WSI was prepared by EDP (Crutchley 2015) defining the areas to be excavated and setting out:

- › The area of archaeological mitigation;
- › The timetable for topsoil stripping and archaeological sampling; and
- › The timetable for completion of the fieldwork methodology as laid out in section 4 of the approved WSI.

It should be noted that while the approved WSI was prepared by CA, the fieldwork, post excavation and reporting was carried out by Headland Archaeology under the direction and management of EDP.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The site is located at NGR SO 9630 2875 and comprised 33.8 hectares of arable land bisected by the north-south running Gotherington Lane. It lies immediately north of the large village of Bishops Cleeve, at the foot of the north-west escarpment of the Cotswolds. The eastern margins of the site are gently undulating, beneath landslip deposits at the foot of Nottingham Hill, which rises to a height of 300m AOD while the greater part of the site, west of Gotherington Lane, is relatively flat.

The enclosures are situated on the low lying fertile flood plain of the Severn Vale, with the Cotswold uplands rising immediately to the east. Approximately 0.5km to the north is the Dean Brook, which flows into the River Swilgate to the west. The Swilgate itself runs north towards Tewkesbury where it joins the River Severn. The Severn lies approximately 8km to the west.

The underlying geology is Charmouth Mudstone formation, with overlying superficial deposits of Cheltenham sand and gravel (NERC 2017).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A series of commercial excavations conducted since the turn of the millennium, as well as aerial photographic surveys of the Cotswolds and Severn Valley, has enabled the archaeological potential of the site to be more fully understood in its landscape context at local, regional and national level. The archaeological background of the immediate site environs is described here, and a broader perspective is given in the discussion section below.

Prehistoric settlement and funerary activity dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is well known from the Cotswold uplands to the east, and a possible megalithic tomb is recorded north of Woodmancote (SO 9780 2750), approximately 1.7km south-east of the present site. However, evidence for Bronze Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is sparse.

In 2004, a geophysical survey conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) along the southern border of the present site, revealed broadly negative results, apart from a double linear alignment running north-east/south-west (WYAS 2004). In the same year, Oxford Archaeology conducted an evaluation over the same footprint as the survey carried out by WYAS, and found no evidence of archaeological remains (Sims 2004).

The Homelands Farm site was evaluated by trial trenches in 2010 (Sheldon 2010). The evaluation confirmed the presence of a large double enclosure of Bronze Age date, which had been identified on an earlier geophysical survey conducted by Cranfield University Centre of Forensic Studies (Masters 2009). The evaluation also found evidence of enclosures, field systems and settlement including the presence of a rectangular enclosure, located in the south-west of the site which was assumed to be of Iron Age date. The only Bronze

Age ditch recorded during the evaluation measured over 2m wide x 0.5m deep and contained an upper and lower fill, with two sherds of Bronze Age pottery recovered from the secondary fill.

More recent work in the vicinity includes an evaluation conducted by Rubicon Heritage Services in 2016 at Gotherington, approximately 1 mile north of the site (Hourihan 2016). This work, in an area south of the village core, comprised a total of 18 trenches, and identified two possible circular features within a large rectilinear enclosure, along with further outlying ditches possibly associated with other adjacent enclosures. Many of the ditches were intercutting, suggesting sequential development of the site, but of greater relevance was the pottery data, which indicated a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age peak for settlement activity. Animal bone recovered from the ditches was identified as cattle with evidence of butchery; but it was felt that while this possibly represented food waste disposal, it could also tentatively suggest the presence of pastoral farming on, or close to, the site. The report concluded that the enclosures were part of an inhabited settlement site.

Iron Age activity was identified during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology west of the A435, which revealed a series of small enclosures and roundhouses, as well as a single ditch feature containing a sherd of Bronze Age pottery (Joyce 2010).

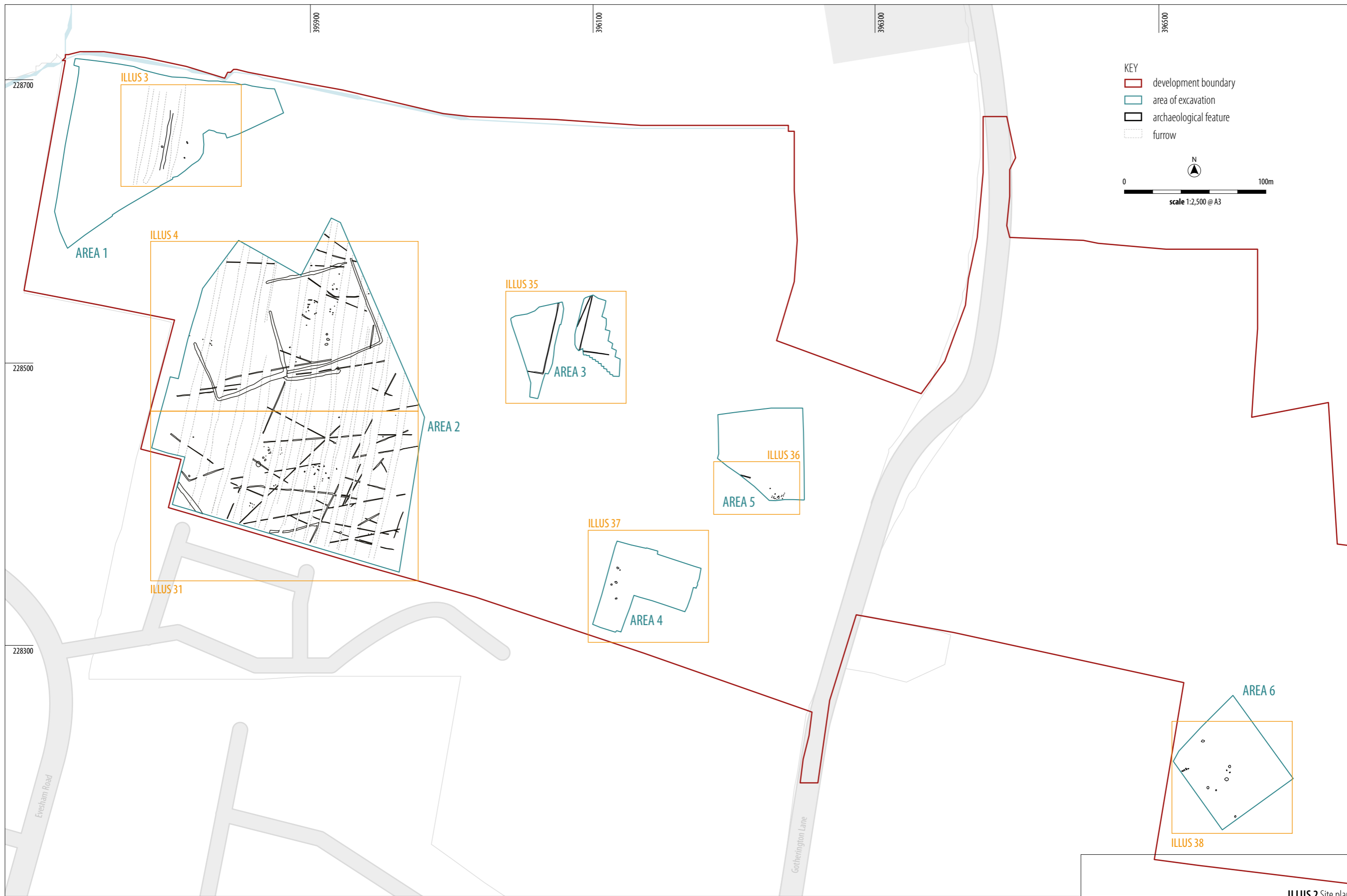
Between 1994 and 2004, Wessex Archaeology conducted excavations on the site of the present Tesco supermarket, which revealed very limited evidence of early Bronze Age activity among features of predominately Iron Age date (Lovell et al 2007).

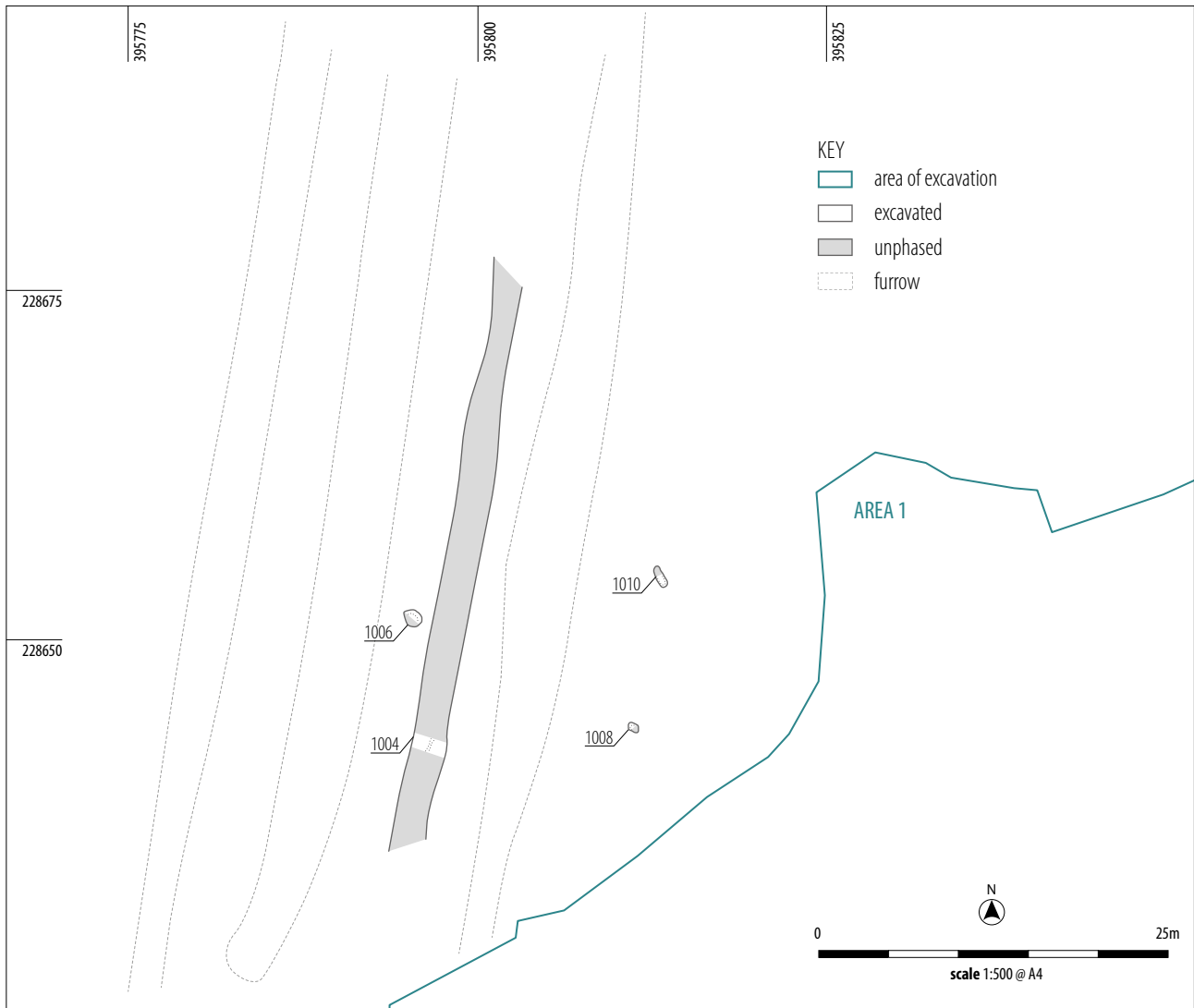
Over the years, aerial reconnaissance, and chance finds have suggested the presence of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery around the Nottingham Hill hillfort, above the site on the escarpment. A hoard of swords and palstaves of the Later Bronze Age, Ewart Park phase, was discovered inside the hill fort in 1972 as the result of plough activity (Hall & Gingell 1972).

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the excavation as defined in the main WSI (Bateman 2014) were to:

- › ensure the adequate recording of any buried archaeological remains that may be exposed within the currently defined limits of the two excavation areas prior to their removal by development;
- › determine whether archaeological features continue beyond the excavation areas and if so, define the area of archaeological activity within the site;
- › produce a plan of all archaeological features exposed within the excavation areas;
- › investigate and record exposed archaeological features/deposits in order to clarify both their date, character and significance and to provide a clear understanding of their chronology;





ILLUS 3 Area 1, plan of features

- › ensure that any artefactual/environmental evidence is recorded, assessed and – if appropriate – analysed and published to an acceptable standard; and
- › make available the results of the investigations.

Agreement on the detailed location and extent of excavation areas was reached during a meeting between Charles Parry (Senior Archaeologist at GCC), the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, and EDP (24 February 2014). This meeting established that six separate areas would address the scope of archaeological mitigation set out in the approved aims and objectives identified in Paragraph 3.1 of the WSI. The descriptions and objectives for each of these areas were as follows:

Mitigation Area 1 A large, triangular field in the north-west part of the site, surrounded by tall hedges, bordered by a stream along its northern side.

- › Aim: To investigate an area of potentially prehistoric (but so far undated) features identified during the CA trench evaluation.

Mitigation Area 2 The largest excavated area, measuring 214m north-south x 170m east-west.

- › Aim: To investigate the two Bronze Age rectangular enclosures identified by the geophysical survey (Masters 2009) and tested by CA trenches, in addition to areas to the north west, south and south east, and to investigate the area of dispersed linear and discrete features found on the southern fringe of the middle Bronze Age enclosure complex.

Mitigation Area 3 This area comprised a 60 x 60m square located to the east of Area 2. It was divided in two because of the need for an exclusion zone beneath a line of telegraph wires/posts running through the area.

- › Aim: To investigate an area around where trial trenching found an undated (but possibly prehistoric) pit.

Mitigation Area 4 An L-shaped area, located close to the central southern boundary of the development site, measuring 60m square.

- › Aim: To investigate an area where trial trenching found two pits/post-holes associated with prehistoric flints.

Mitigation Area 5 This area comprised a 60m x 60m square close to Gotherington Road.

- › Aim: To test an area in the centre of the site which was one of a large number of negative trenches excavated by Cotswold Archaeology.

Mitigation Area 6 This area was roughly square, measuring 60m x 60m, located on the eastern side of Gotherington Lane towards the base of the escarpment of Nottingham Hill.

- › Aim: To investigate a seemingly localised concentration of linear and discrete features identified by the geophysical survey and tested through trial trenching.

An overview of the mitigation areas is shown on Illus 1 and 2.

The regional context is provided by the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008). The evidence retrieved during the work has been assessed against the objectives contained in this framework for its potential to advance their understanding.

2 METHOD

Mechanical removal of overburden and subsoil commenced on 29th March 2015 and was completed on 28th May 2015.

The stripping phase began in Area 2 (Illus 2), with the simultaneous use of two mechanical back-acting excavators, fitted with flat bladed ditching buckets. The stripping work then proceeded in a prescribed order of Areas 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with the use of only one machine. All machine stripping was carried out under close archaeological supervision and ceased when the upper surfaces of archaeological features or deposits were uncovered, or the natural substrate was encountered. Overburden and subsoil were stockpiled separately in clearly designated areas.

All machinery was kept off the stripped areas until signed off by the archaeological advisor when egress corridors were marked out to facilitate plant movement.

Archaeological features identified during machine stripping were subsequently surveyed using a Trimble GPS system to produce a pre-excavation plan of the site.

Areas where the machined surface remained 'loose', due to the nature of the substrate, were cleaned by hand. The spoil from such cleaning was stockpiled at the limit of excavation, or where possible, stored on site in designated sterile areas, devoid of archaeological remains. Excavation of archaeological features commenced on 25th April 2015 and was completed by 22nd July 2015.

All sampling of archaeological features and deposits was done by hand, with the exception of later medieval furrows, for which approval was given by the archaeological advisor to remove by machine.

Examination of features concentrated on the plan and structural sequences, with a focus on stratigraphic relationships. Excavation proceeded 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;
- › a 50% sample of the deposits from discrete features such as pits was removed;
- › 20% of the deposits within linear features were removed;
- › bulk horizontal deposits were as a minimum sampled to 10%, in agreement with the archaeological advisor; and
- › furrow fills were removed by machine where they overlay the large Bronze Age enclosures, and where they had the potential to mask features within the enclosure interiors;

2.1 RECOVERY OF FINDS

All artefacts and other finds from 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.

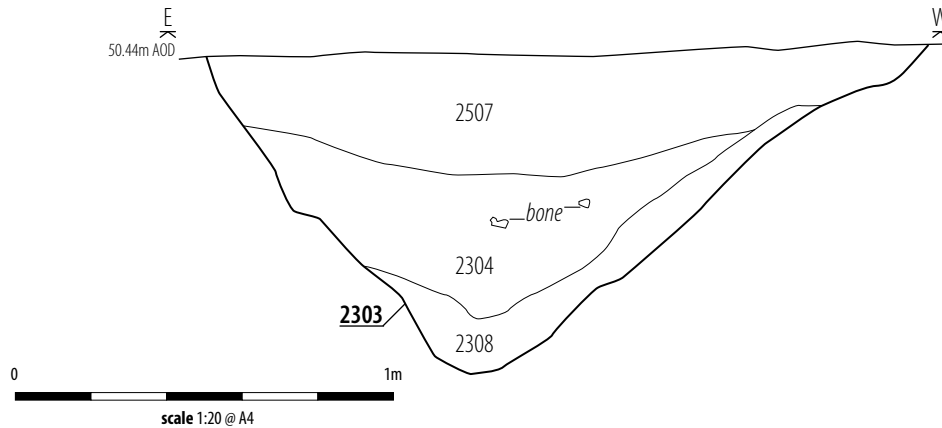
2.2 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

Bulk samples were collected from archaeological deposits in order 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 (eg post-hole), there were less than 40 litres available for sampling. Where appropriate, a larger sample was taken from deposits with a high density of finds. Where the same ditch fill could be identified in a number of ditch slots, the deposit was not sampled in every slot.

2.3 RADIOCARBON DATING

In line with research aims suggested during the assessment stage of the project, samples were taken from selected deposits for radiocarbon dating. A small number of samples were chosen that were connected to clearly identifiable events of primary deposition of environmental material, which would provide valuable insights into site stratigraphy aiding in further analysis if the site. Successful samples were taken from the following contexts:

(2635) Group (2377) of the eastern enclosure was extremely rich in wood charcoal and contained the remains of several burning events, with sloe stones together with large quantities of non-oak wood charcoal recovered from fill (2635). Dating this material provides a secure absolute date for the upper parts of the ditch sequence.



ILLUS 5 Group 2018, north-facing section of northern terminal [2303]

(2358) The charred barley grains in the fill (2358) of post-hole [2356] assisted in dating this feature. The density of cereal remains was high (5.5 grains per litre of soil processed) in this feature and the grain was well preserved;

(2348) and (2639) The culm nodes and bases from fills (2348) of the central spine (2019) and (2639) from the eastern enclosure (2377) were possibly undisturbed deposits;

(2381) and (2466) Dating of pot residues from the bucket urn in (2381) ditch [3056] and from the biconical urn in (2466), ditch [2448] were taken to provide dating evidence of the vessels.

A total of 11 radiocarbon dates were chosen to allow the key episodes within the ditch to be dated. A sample taken from the human skull fragment in (2340) failed to provide a date due to insufficient carbon in the sample. Two samples were taken from context (2369), but the high amount of bioturbation within this context is likely to have caused contamination of the sample.

2.4 RECORDING

All recording followed ClfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavations (ClfA 2014) and the Headland manual:

- › Where appropriate each area was assigned a specific context block unless the number of contexts within that area was too small, in which case it was incorporated into a larger area/context block;
- › A pro-forma context record was completed for each stratigraphic unit;
- › A digital plan of all the excavated area was produced using a Trimble GPS unit;
- › Plans of significant and complex 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 was taken on black-and-white 35mm film and by digital photographs; and
- › 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.

2.5 POST-EXCAVATION

Following completion of fieldwork, the site records and artefacts were processed, quantified and assessed, leading to the production of an assessment report (Blackburn 2016) which contained defined research goals and proposals for further work including details of radiocarbon dating. These were agreed by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. In summary, the research goals were:

Research aim 3 Address gaps in our knowledge, and determine if they are meaningful or whether they are current biases in our knowledge;

Research aim 10 Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods;

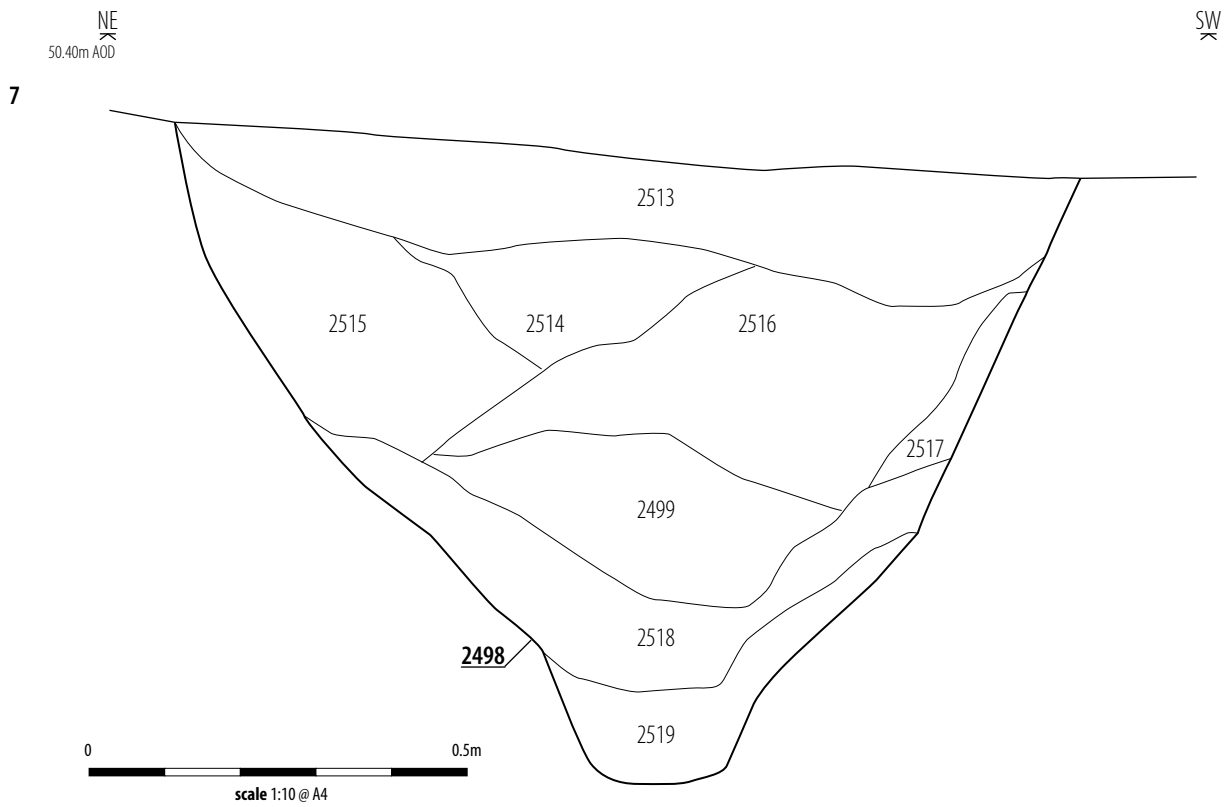
Research aim 14 Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture;

Research aim 16 Increase the use and targeting of scientific dating; and

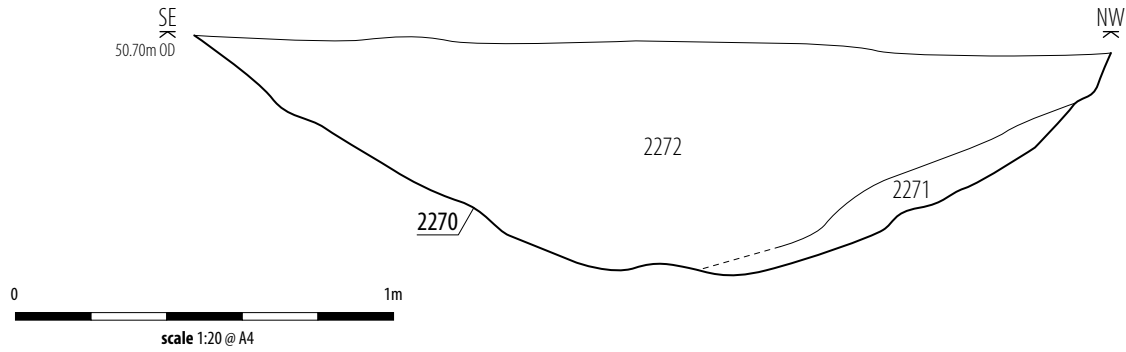
Research aim 17 Improve the quality and quantity of environmental dating and what it represents.

This report addresses these research goals by:

- › integration of the stratigraphic evidence from the enclosure ditches and associated features with the radiocarbon dating, geo-magnetic data, finds, faunal and environmental evidence to gain better understanding of the formation processes of the ditch sequence and the likely origins of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered from it;



ILLUS 6 Group 2018, S facing view of terminal [2303] ILLUS 7 Group 2018, north-facing section of slot [2498]



ILLUS 8 Group 2018, W enclosure, NE facing section of ditch [2270]

- › closer examination of the prehistoric pottery by a period specialist (Imogen Wood) to improve the accuracy of the spot dating;
- › closer identification of the lithic assemblage to determine if it does show evidence of Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity on the site; and
- › consultation of the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, and published and grey literature reports placing the excavation results in their local and regional context.

3 RESULTS

The archaeological features uncovered by the work are described by phase below. The initial Finds Assessment is in Appendix 2, the consequent Finds Report is in Appendix 3, Environmental Assessment is in Appendix 4, with Human and Animal Bone in Appendix 5.

3.1 CONTEXT GROUPS

Over 1,000 archaeological contexts were recorded during the excavation, of which there were 53 identifiable groupings.

TABLE 1 Context groups

Group	Description	No. of contexts	Area
2018	L shaped segment of western enclosure	43	2
2019	Central north-south spine of double enclosure	37	2
2042	Long linear ENE-WSW ditch	18	2
2082	Possible wind-break	15	2
2089	Linear NEE-SWW aligned ditch	24	2
2110	East-west ditch	21	2
2118	Ditch group	21	2
2123	Linear N-S aligned ditch	16	2
2132	Curvilinear ditch	9	2
2146	Long linear NE-SW aligned ditch	15	2
2164	Linear NW-SE aligned ditch	9	2

Group	Description	No. of contexts	Area
2165	Long linear E-W aligned ditch	17	2
2171	NW-SE aligned ditch	5	2
2179	Ditch group	6	2
2205	'6' post-hole structure	20	2
2237	Short linear E-W ditch with terminal	7	2
2254	Ditch group same as group 3002	5	2
2257	Short E-W aligned ditch	5	2
2258	Linear NW-SE aligned ditch	6	2
2267	Ditch group	7	2
2291	Long linear ditch aligned E-W	11	2
2298	Short N-S linear ditch	9	2
2305	Long linear ditch aligned NW-SE	9	2
2377	L shaped segment of eastern enclosure	67	2
2384	Linear group of shallow stake-holes	9	2
2397	Shallow east-west running ditch	9	2
2411	Shallow N-S running ditch	13	2
2427	Possible post-hole structure	11	2
2455	Short ESE-WSW aligned ditch	7	2
2494	Shallow linear gully	7	2
2526	Small circular enclosure	9	2
2736	Linear E-W aligned ditch	11	2
2745	Ditch group	5	2
2763	Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch	7	2
2795	Linear NW-SE aligned ditch	7	2
2808	Enclosure spur	32	2
2860	Linear ditch aligned EWE-WNW	5	2
2869	Ditch Group	7	2
2870	Ditch Group	7	2
2873	Linear E-W ditch	13	2
2878	Ditch Group	9	2

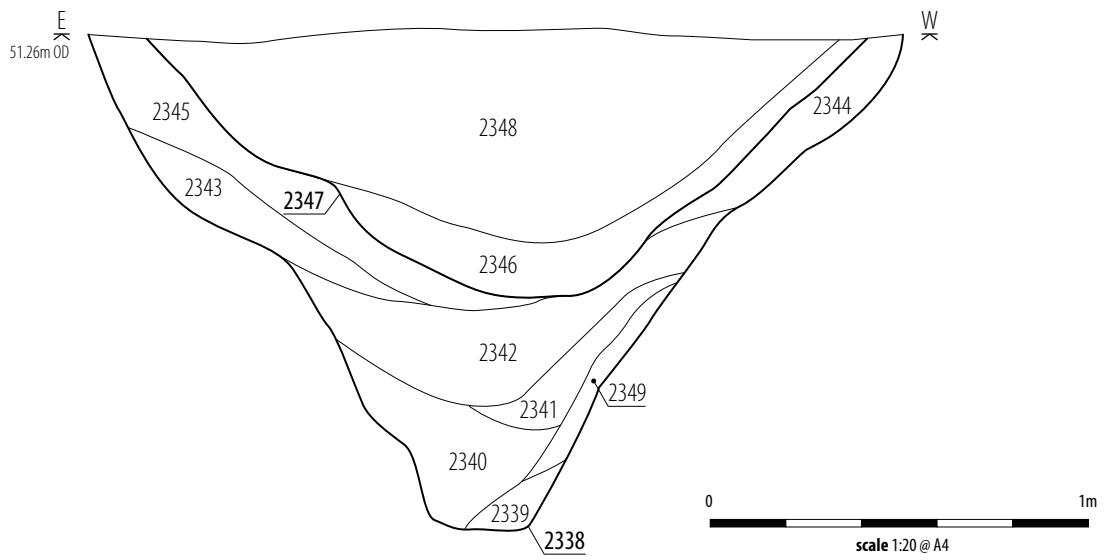


ILLUS 9A Group 2018, corner of western enclosure [2506], looking north-east

ILLUS 9B Group 2018, slot 2270 looking south-west

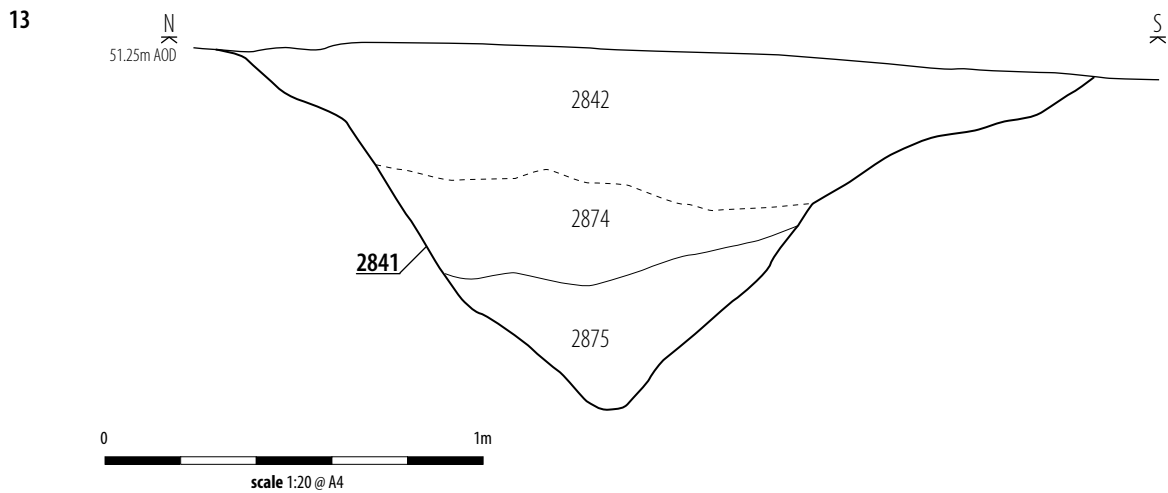
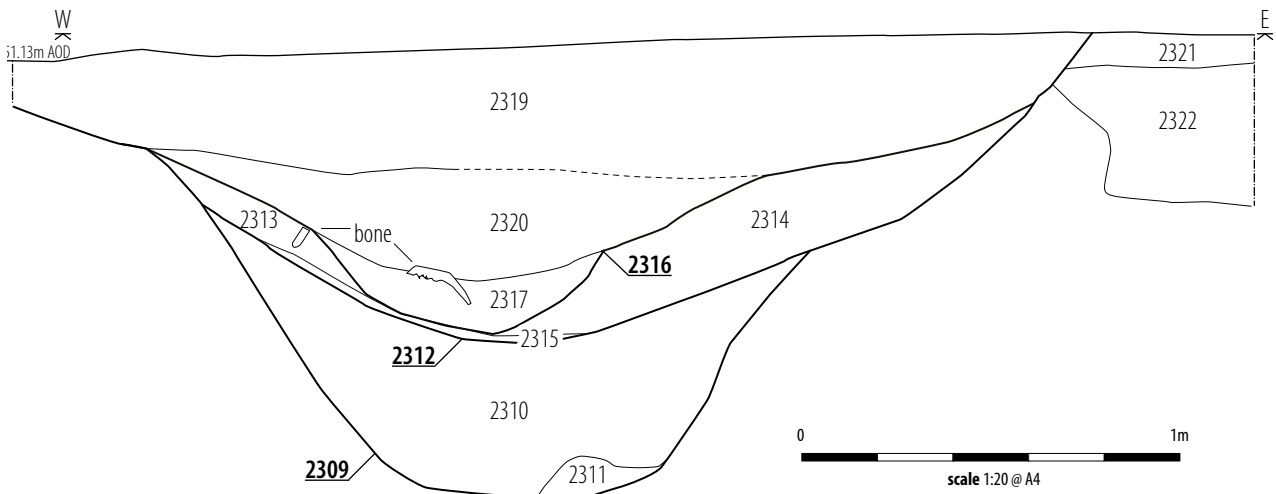


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11

ILLUS 10 Group 2019, SW facing view of section of [2338] ILLUS 11 Group 2019, N facing section of [2338] and potential re-cut [2347]



ILLUS 12 Group 2019 south-facing section of slot [2309] ILLUS 13 Group 2808, south-west, cut [2841]

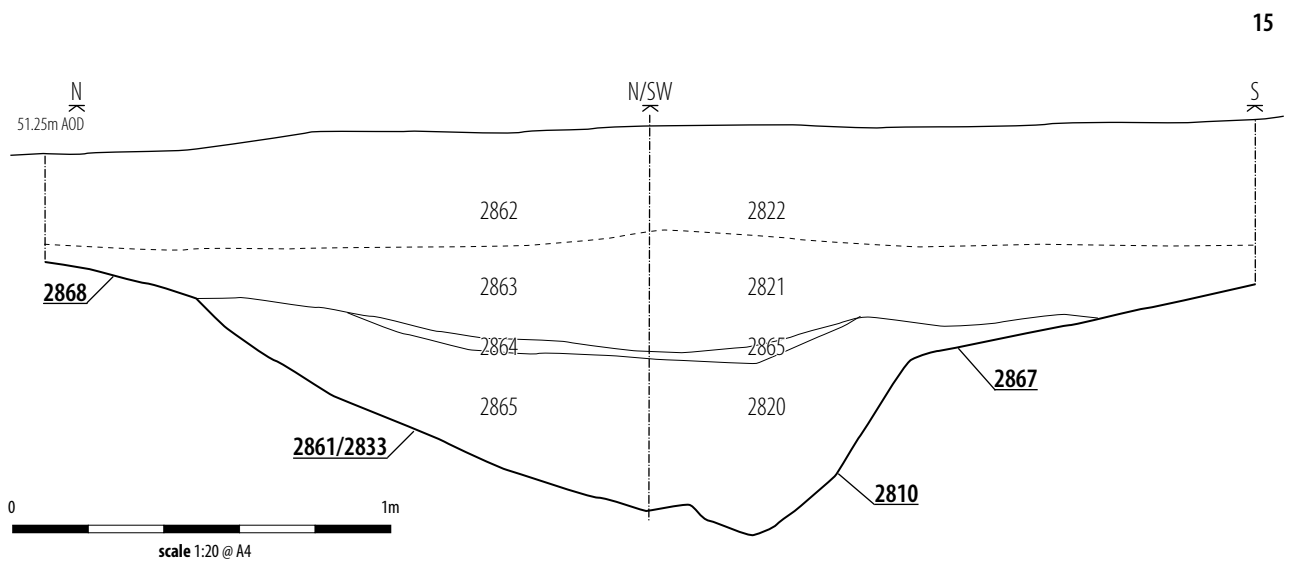
Group	Description	No. of contexts	Area
2900	Short ESE-WNW gully	5	2
2911	Shallow L-shaped ditch	7	3
2916	Short linear E-W aligned ditch	3	2
2925	Short linear NW-SE aligned ditch	5	2
2928	Short linear NE-SW aligned ditch	5	2
2949	Post-hole Group	35	5
3001	Pit Group	5	2
3002	Ditch Group	9	2
3003	Short linear ESE-WSW aligned ditch	9	2
3004	Short linear NE-SW aligned ditch	7	2
3013	Linear NEN-SWS gully	7	2
3056	Northern arm of eastern enclosure	29	2
3057	L-shaped ditch	9	2

Group	Description	No. of contexts	Area
3058	Small Pit group	10	2

NEOLITHIC ACTIVITY

A number of Neolithic or early Bronze Age chipped stone tools were recovered from the fills of the rectangular enclosures, although almost all came from the final silting episode at the top of the ditch sequence. This indicates the presence of earlier activity on the site, potentially in the form of a flint scatter that only became dispersed into the fills of open features when the site began to be ploughed, probably in the Romano-British period (as indicated by the presence of pottery of this period in the same deposits). The evaluation of the site in 2010 revealed a possible Mesolithic pit, reinforcing the suggestion that earlier activity was present across the site (Sheldon 2010:11).

Two radiocarbon samples analysed from a taphonomically insecure charcoal deposit (2369), in pit [2369] (dated due to a clerical error), revealed a late Mesolithic date range of 5019-4846BC (GU42331). The presence of Iron Age pottery in this pit suggests a later date, with the



ILLUS 14 Group 2808, E facing view of section [2841] ILLUS 15 Group 2808, compound section of [2810]



ILLUS 16 Group 2808, S facing view of section of terminal [2810]

earlier material likely being invasive through evident bioturbation. Although this adds little to our understanding of this feature, it does give insight into the problems arising when dating small samples with poor taphonomic origins.

A fragment of Mortlake Ware was recovered from fill (6026), of pit [6025] in Area 6, however, it was part of a group of probably late Bronze Age features and is unlikely to individually represent genuine Neolithic activity.

3.2 MIDDLE BRONZE-AGE OCCUPATION

Large Rectangular Enclosure (Groups 2018, 2019, 2808, 2377, 3056)

General summary

Following machine stripping, this feature was visible as a large rectangular enclosure, formed of two smaller, adjoining square enclosures, with overall dimensions of 120m long x 60m wide (Illus 4, inset). It comprised a three-sided western enclosure formed of ditches (2018) and (2019) and a four-sided eastern enclosure, formed of ditches (2019), (2377) and (3056), with ditch (2019) fulfilling the role of a central spine. A short spur (2808) ran east from the southern end of the central spine. The eastern enclosure contained the remains of a small sub circular gully in the centre. The smaller western enclosure contained

no evidence of contemporary internal features. A substantial amount of middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the enclosure ditches, predominantly occurring in secondary fills.

The two enclosures linked at the point where ditch (2377) ran into ditch (2019). Unfortunately, the evidence for any stratigraphic relationship at the intersection between these two features was lost in the course of the excavation. Other pieces of evidence are considered below which may indicate a sequential development of the enclosure system.

Material evidence suggested several episodes for the ditch deposits comprising:

An initial episode of primary silting and weathering with no, or very little, cultural material in most slots. Radiocarbon dating of organic residue from pottery within the primary fill of the eastern enclosure ditch revealed a date of 1403-1229BC (GU-42332).

A secondary episode of deposits, more prevalent in the eastern enclosure and central spine, contained high amounts of cultural activity including Bronze Age pottery, charcoal and animal bone. A date range of 1374 – 1216BC (incl. GU-42324, GU-42325, GU-42328) was revealed by radiocarbon dating of related deposits.

A tertiary episode comprising relatively sterile deposits of firmer clays, containing residual lithics, animal bone, and later pottery, was

present in certain areas of the enclosure, representing the final phase of the ditch sequence.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF GROUP CHARACTERISTICS AND EXCAVATION

Group	Description	Max L (m)	Max W (m)	Max D (m)	No of slots	C14/pottery
2018	Western enclosure ditch	98.00	3.6	1.05	8	1324-1194 MBA
2019	Central spine separating enclosures	45.00	2.3	1.3m	4	1320-1190 MBA
2808	Spur, contemporary with ditch 2018	38.5	2.3	1.17m	6	MBA
2377	Eastern enclosure ditch	112	2.4	1.05	11	1412-1250 1403-1220 MBA
3056	Northern side of eastern enclosure	56	2.36	1.05	4	MBA 1437-1296

it was 0.5m deep (Illus 5 and 6), the ditch showed both a gradual deepening and increased complexity of fills.

The secondary fill of the terminus, (2304), contained pottery fragments of coarse rock-tempered Malvernian Ware, of the sparsely tempered variation (F101), a fabric associated with middle Bronze Age contexts, which produced a C14 date of 1324-1194 BC (GU-42324). The next two slots in the sequence [2078], and [2498], both contained similar pottery fragments in the upper/secondary fills composed of the coarser rock tempered Malvernian Ware (F100), in contexts (2080), (2499), and (2516) respectively. Contexts (2304) and (2080) both produced a large amount of cattle bone, some displaying butchery marks.

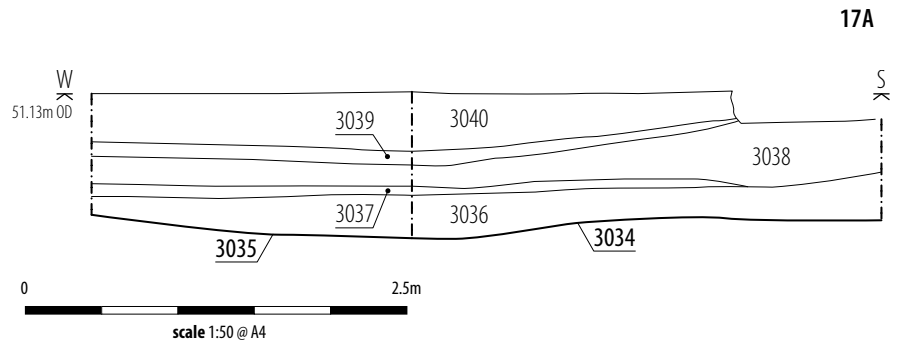
Slot [2498] (Illus 7), measured 0.82m deep, with context (2516) containing anthropogenic material. Given its thickness and tip line angle, this deposit provided possible indications of the destruction of an external bank, subsiding into the ditch itself. Although only tentative evidence, and not immediate proof of the presence of a bank, the up-cast from the ditches is likely to have formed one.

The western enclosure (Groups 2018, 2808, 2019)

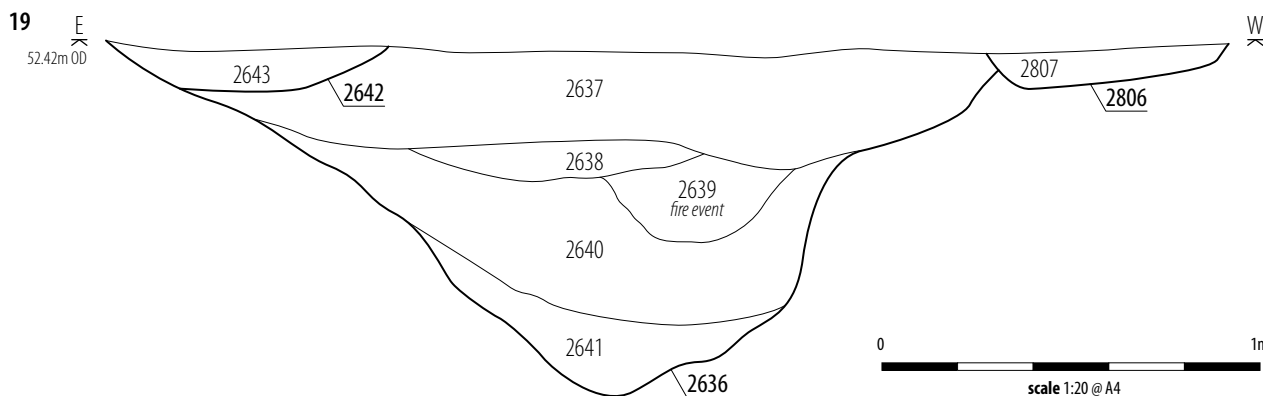
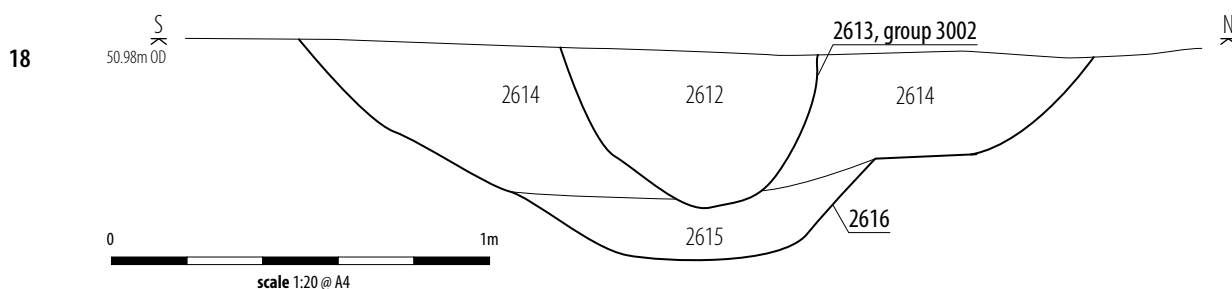
The western enclosure comprised three contemporary groups; the L-shaped segment (2018), the central spine (2019) and the linear spur (2808), with the overall dimensions of the feature measuring 53m x 45m. The northern side was open with no evidence of a fence line or other means by which the gap could have been closed off. Although there was no clear evidence of internal activity, there was a cluster of small features grouped around the northern terminal of segment (2018), group (3058), one of which (2358) provided a C14 date from cereal grain, of 1396-1216 BC (GU-42327). The group did not form a coherent structure, but they may have been the remains of an informal fence line across the open side.

Group (2018): L-shaped segment of western enclosure

This enclosure generally had fewer fills per segment than in the central spine (2019), and the eastern enclosure ditch (2377), with less cultural material in the deposits. However, where artefacts did occur, they were found in the later/secondary deposits, similar to the eastern enclosure. From the northern terminal [2303] where



ILLUS 17A Group 2808 spur, W facing view of section of ditch [3034], [3035] common IIs **ILLUS 17B** NW facing view of spur intersection, [3034], [3035]



ILLUS 18 Group 2377, section of cut [2616], and later ditch [2612], group (3002)

ILLUS 19 Group 2377, S facing section of ditch [2636]

The fourth excavated segment in the sequence [2505], contained fragments of the sparsely tempered (F101) type pottery in a secondary context (2501), which resembled deposit (2516) from the previous segment, in terms of its thickness and deposition profile.

Ditch [2018] became wider and shallower, along the southern edge, with corner slot [2506], measuring 2.4m wide, (Illus 8 and 9), increasing to a width of 3.5m closer to the central intersection. The depth was relatively constant ranging from 0.8-1.0m, with the deepest part being the intersection slot [3035]. The ditch profile was most clearly seen in slots [2270] and [2086] (Illus 8). The upper fill of slot [2086], deposit (2113), contained fragments of coarse, rock tempered type F100 pottery, alongside large amounts cattle bone, with multiple examples displaying butchery marks.

Group (2019): Central spine

Running north-south and forming a common edge to the east and west enclosures, this ditch joined the main intersection with groups (2018), (2377) and (2808) the spur. It measured 45m long, and from the terminus at the northern end [2404], showed a gradual widening and deepening towards the south from 1.4m x 0.71m to 2.15m x 1.32m [2338]. The number of fills per slot ranged from three, in slot [2404], to twelve in slot [2338], with the amount of cultural material from the deposits also increasing in density from north to south (Illus 10 and 11).

Three of the four excavated slots produced pottery of Bronze Age date, with slot [2338], containing sparsely tempered Malvernian fabric in the basal fill (2340). Both rock tempered and shell tempered Malvernian Bronze Age pottery was found throughout the deposits in this slot, including the later tertiary fill (2348) which contained

a decorated Deverel Rimbury rim sherd (Illus 11). This pottery may have derived from the intermediate episodes of ditch sedimentation associated with the more concentrated cultural episodes in slot [2338] for example (Illus 11). A whetstone was recovered from deposit (2320), within slot [2309], with bi-facial fractures at either end. The general context surrounding the artefact was middle Bronze Age, however, it may be residual (Franklin 2016). Rock tempered pottery was also recovered from a basal deposit (2416) in slot [2414], and fill (2317) in slot [2309]. Loom weights of sparsely tempered fabric were also recovered from (2314) and (2317) of cut [2309].

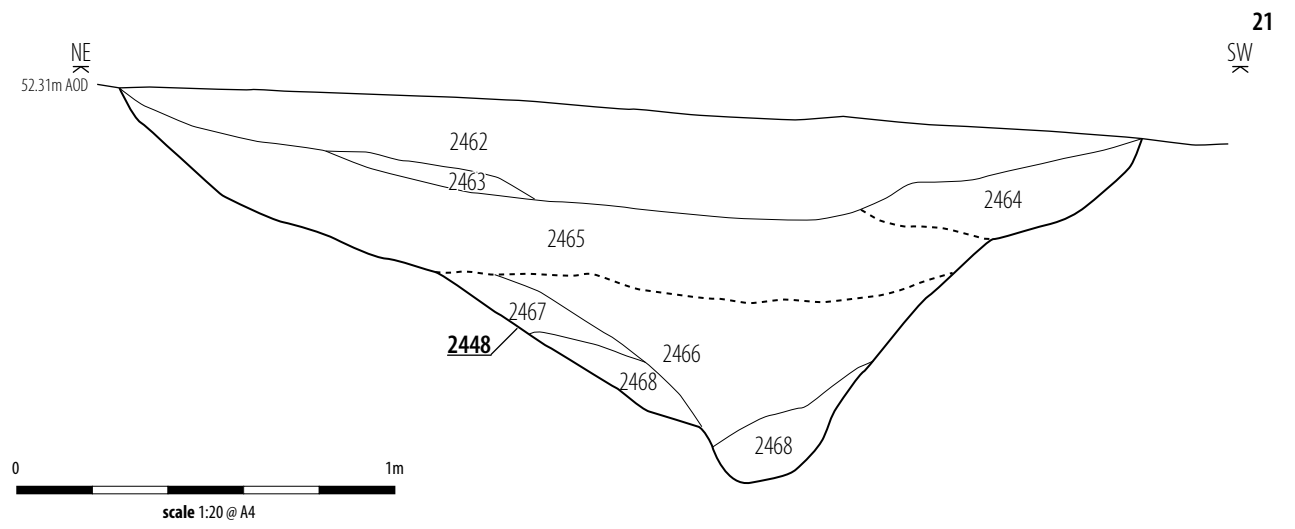
Several fragments of a human skull were recovered from (2340), which may have been broken in antiquity and are likely to have been redeposited from elsewhere (see Appendix 5). Tertiary fill (2348), of slot [2338] (Illus 11), contained charred plant remains, possibly grass culm nodes and bases, which may indicate the burning of grass as tinder or in turves in the final phases of the ditch sequence (see Appendix 4). A C14 date of 1320-1190 BC (GU42328) was obtained from this deposit. Excavation of the intersection indicated both common basal and later fills, between the western enclosure (2018), and the central spine (2019). This would suggest that all three groups existed as a contemporaneous complex of enclosures. Context [2347] in slot [2338] (Illus 11), and [2312], [2316] and [2309] (Illus 12), suggested evidence of a possible recut.

Group (2808): The 'spur'

The 'spur' ran east from the main intersection of the two main enclosures. It measured approximately 38m long, with a maximum width of 2.7m [2385] x 1.17m deep [2847]. It ran parallel with the southern side of the eastern enclosure [2377], with evidence of a



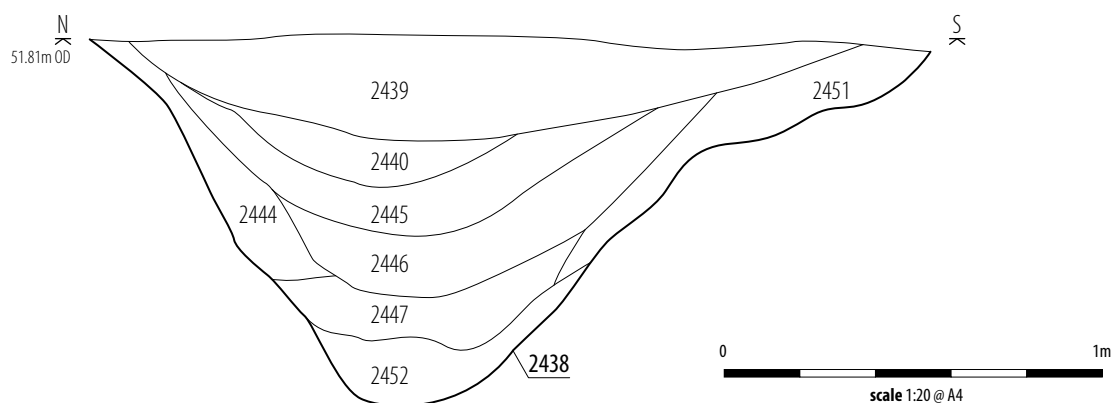
20



21

SW

ILLUS 20 Group 2377, section of [2448] looking S along line of ditch ILLUS 21 Group 2377, north-west facing section of slot [2448]



ILLUS 22 Group 3056, W facing section of ditch [2438]

modified or secondary terminal [2809]. The profile was generally v-shaped with a rounded base [2841], (Illus 13 and 14), with the number of fills per slot ranging from 3 to 6. There was no evidence of any tip lines relating to the presence of a bank, and there were a relatively simple backfill sequence of primary, secondary and tertiary episodes.

Pottery was recovered from the secondary deposits of the two slots closest to the intersection. Type F101 Malvernian ware was recovered from slots [3034], [2385] and [2847] in deposits (3038), (2387), (2849) respectively, with coarse rock tempered fabric type F100, found in the primary deposit (2386) of slot [2385]. A thin layer of charcoal was visible in the section of slot [2810], (2865), (Illus 15 and 16), [2847], and in the intersection slot [3034] (Illus 17a and 17b).

A sequence of five common deposits between the spur, (2808), at slot [3034] and the L-shaped segment of the western enclosure, (2018), at slot [3035] (Illus 17a/17b), indicated that the two features were contemporary. They included a narrow charcoal rich deposit (3037) and context (3038), which contained F101 Malvernian Ware and sherds of Deverel Rimbury pottery.

The development of the site and the increased activity that this must have facilitated may explain the greater amounts of cultural debris that was identified in the fills of some of the ditches forming the eastern enclosure. This is particularly apparent in the spine (2019), the north-south arm of (2377), and to a lesser extent in the northern arm (3056).

Although it has been shown that the spur likely existed in a first phase of the enclosure, it is difficult to see why (2377) was not simply joined up with (2808) to form the external boundary along the southern side. Like elsewhere around the enclosure, the spur had most finds from the secondary contexts, particularly towards the spur terminus, the dates and depositional sequence of the artefacts suggesting that they were open at the same time. The terminus of the spur, if seen in conjunction with (2377), could be some form of narrow linear stock enclosure. The inference may be that a purpose-built narrow pen or holding corral was created separately from the main enclosure, between (2377) and (2808). This may also explain why (2377) is particularly shallow going into the intersection, if its function here was as an internal partition ditch, and not as an external boundary.

The three-fold sequence of phasing for this part of the enclosure suggests a period of gradual silting, followed by richer deposits containing charcoal, pottery and flint tools, with a consequent tertiary deposit in some areas, containing residual anthropogenic material.

Eastern enclosure groups (2377) and (3056)

Group (2377): L-shaped ditch

Group (2377) was an L-shaped ditch segment, which formed the southern and eastern sides of the eastern enclosure. It ran east from the main intersection, towards corner slot [2549], before turning north and ending in a shallow terminus [3049]. It measured 112m long, with average dimensions ranging from 1.2 wide x 0.5 deep, [2631], [2616] (Illus 18), to 2.18 wide x 0.92 deep, [2636] (Illus 19). The ditch profile appeared more U-shaped and shallow along its southern side compared to a slightly deeper and more V-shaped profile along its eastern side. A basic backfill sequence of primary, secondary and tertiary deposits could be identified, with evidence of possible re-cutting in slots [2567] and [2602]. There appeared to be slightly more complexity in the fill sequence along the eastern side, particularly towards the northern terminal, where the line of the ditch had been disturbed by a large sterile pit [2590] (Illus 19).

Coarse Malvernian ware F100/F101 was generally found in the middle/ later deposits over the course of the ditch, (2998), (2597), (2466), (2612) (2547), and (2603), with F102 type generally being found in earlier deposits. All the pottery was of Deverel-Rimbury type.

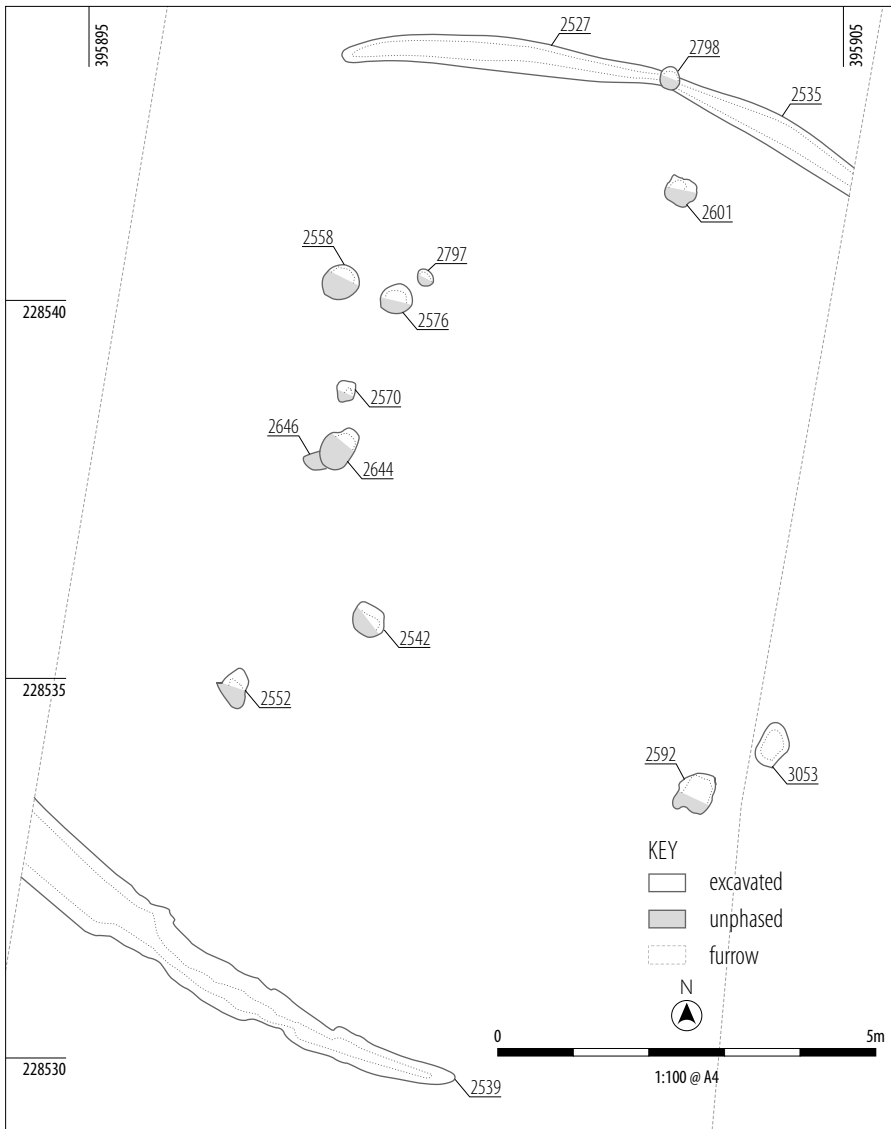
Along the eastern side, the remains of a Bi-Conical Urn F100 was recovered from context (2466), slot [2448] (Illus 21). Residue from the pot produced a C14 date range of 1403-1229 BC (GU42332). This context also contained charcoal and large fragments of cattle bone.

A pig canine and four cattle mandible fragments were recovered from a secondary fill (2640) of cut [2636] along the eastern side. In addition, cattle remains were also recovered from deposit (2597) of slot [2602], (2584), slot [2581], and (2559), slot [2562], and 12 fragments were recovered from secondary fill (2466) of slot [2448].

Generally, deposits from the eastern enclosure were rich in wood charcoal and contained the remains of several burning events,



ILLUS 23 Group 3056, E facing view of terminal [2378] **ILLUS 24** Group 3056, terminal [2378], prehistoric vessel on base of ditch



ILLUS 25 Plan of [2526], small circular enclosure and internal pits/features

including sloe stones together with large quantities of non-oak wood charcoal recorded from fill (2635) in slot [2448]. Evidence for the burning of grass and turves was recovered from (2639) of the same cut (Illus 19).

Covering the enclosure ditch in the vicinity of slot [2616], and also spreading over the spur to the south, was an irregular oval silty patch (2778), 9m wide and 13m long, and no more than 0.1m thick (Illus 4). The relationship of this deposit to the enclosure ditches was initially not clear, but after several interventions and examination by a sedimentologist it was interpreted as being the result of post-depositional changes to the upper part of the archaeological horizon and the base of the subsoil horizon, caused by the presence of a later waterlogged area (Bates, M. pers comm).

Group (3056): Northern arm of eastern enclosure

Following the removal of the overlying furrows by a mechanical excavator, a terminus was identified [3051], indicating a linear feature, separate from the L-shaped segment of group (2377). This east-west ditch measured 56m long by approximately 2.2m

wide x 1.00m deep, slot [2438] (Illus 22). The profile was generally v-shaped narrowing to a rounded base with two shallow, rounded termini at either end, [3051] and [2378] (Illus 23).

Both coarse and shell tempered Bronze Age fabric of types F100 and F101 were recovered from the secondary ditch fills (2394), [2389]. Slot [2438] showed a more complex backfill sequence and contained type F100 and F103, a limestone fabric.

In the western terminal [2378], a broken, but near complete, Deverel Rimbury Bucket Urn was recovered from the base of the primary context (2381) (Illus 24), possibly suggesting a form of structured deposition. Radiocarbon dating from the urn gave a date range of 1437-1296BC (GU42777). A loom weight composed of a shell tempered fabric F102 of Bronze Age date was recovered from the tertiary deposit from the same slot. Ten cattle bone fragments were recovered from context (2391), in slot [2389].

Group (2870): Possible internal subdivision

In the north-eastern part of the eastern enclosure was an L-shaped gully [2870] (Illus 4). It measured approximately 0.5m wide X 0.15m deep and had clearly been truncated by more recent furrows. Projecting the line of this feature might

suggest that it had originally linked the northern segment of the eastern enclosure (3056) with its eastern edge (2377), thereby forming a separate internal enclosure.

Group (2526): Possible roundhouse

This feature was located centrally inside the eastern enclosure. It was visible as two opposing curvilinear gullies, which although truncated by furrows, appeared to indicate a small circular drip gully (Illus 25). The diameter of this putative enclosure was 12m, with the surviving gullies measuring 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep. This feature may have been segmented, as there were the remains of a possible terminal on the north side [2527], and also indications (despite some disturbance and truncation by the furrows) that the southern section [2539] also terminated.

There were nine internal features, which ranged in size from 0.2m to 0.4m diameter x 0.2m to 0.4m deep, eg [2542]. These features did not appear to form an obvious structural arrangement and none of the features produced any datable finds, although some charred hazelnut shell was recovered. Although undated, the curvilinear feature (2526) may have functioned as a roundhouse or similar structure. It was heavily truncated and did not contain much evidence of domestic

activity such as hearths, or any pottery, therefore its use as an additional smaller stock corral cannot be discounted.

Other internal features

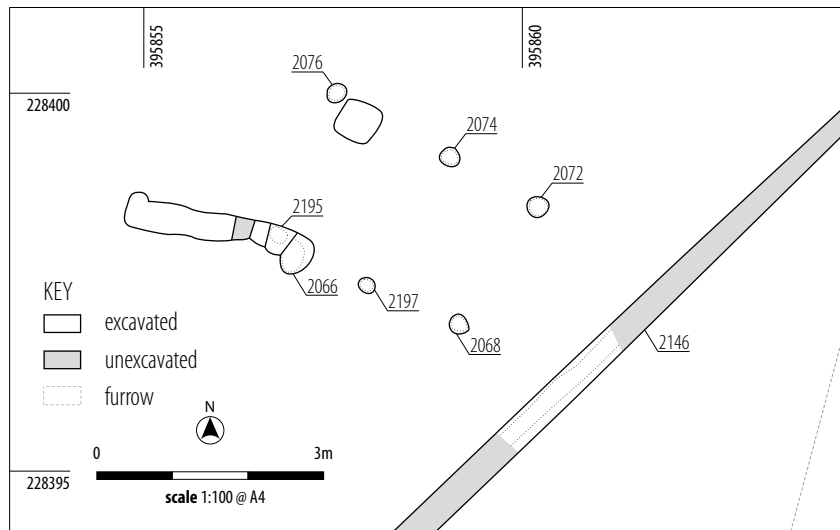
A linear arrangement of pits in three clusters extended across the eastern enclosure from terminal [3051] of ditch (3056), towards the terminal of the spur (2808). This rough alignment included pits [2630], [2691] and [2826] at the northern end, which was slightly larger than other features of the group. There was no dating evidence from any of these features, however, an isolated pit [2368], close to the central spine, produced four fragments of Bronze Age, Malvernian pottery.



Group (2205) 6-post structure

Located towards the south of Area 2, this feature comprised a group of six post-holes, forming a sub-rectangular area measuring 3m x 1.2m (Illus 26 – detail and Illus 31 – location). On average the post-holes measured 0.25m diameter x 0.15m deep [2072], with a single fill.

Seventeen fragments of Bronze Age, shell tempered fabric with finger-tip decoration was recovered from a shallow square pit [2070], along with daub and vesicular fabric, which may have been part of the structural arrangement.



ILLUS 26 Group 2205, plan of post-hole structure

Group (2082) possible wind break

This feature comprised a group of five small post-holes arranged in a semi-circular shape, around a large pit [2043] (Illus 26 – detail and Illus 31). On average the post-holes measured 0.15 wide x 0.15 deep [2050] with a single fill. Pit [2043], was 1.2m wide x 0.4m deep, with a rounded concave profile. A large amount of Bronze Age shell tempered pottery, type F102, was recovered from fills (2044) and (2045), of pit [2043] and from the upper fill (2057) of post-hole [2056].

The pit was over a metre in diameter and relatively deep, charcoal in its fills (2044 and 2045) suggesting a hearth or fire pit. There was no evidence of any light industrial activity such as slag, metalwork, or kiln waste surrounding the feature.

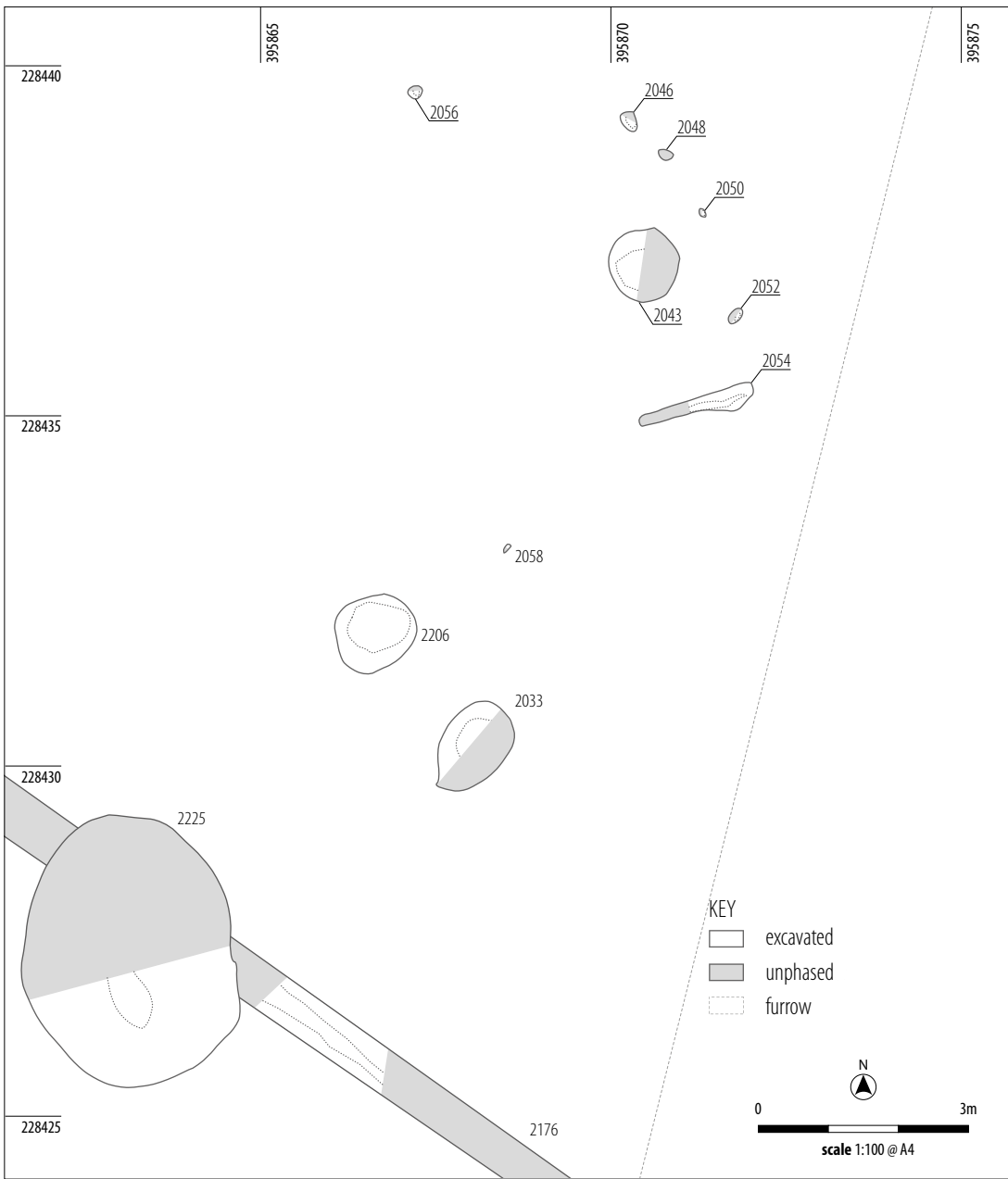
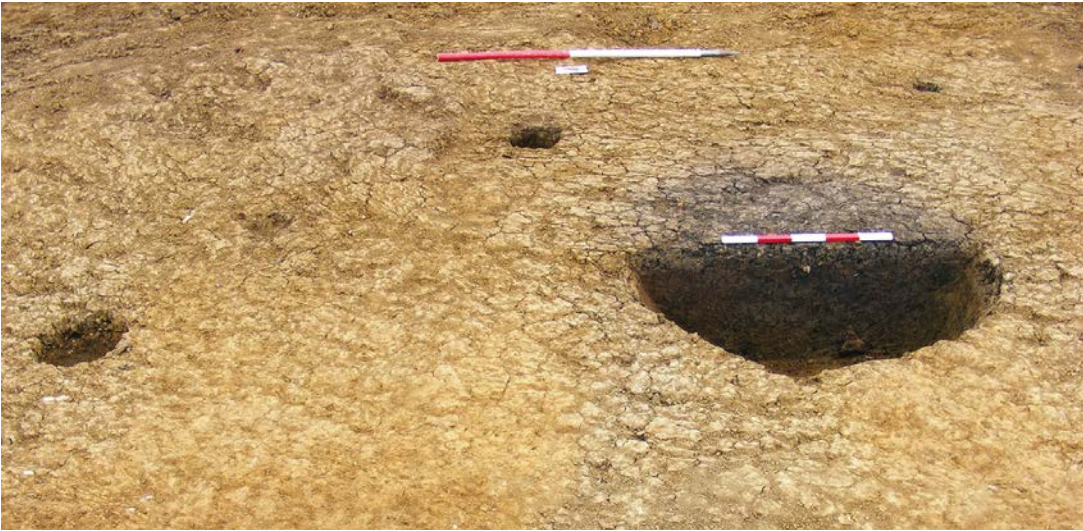
Pits

Just to the south of group (2082) were two oval shaped pits [2033] and [2206] (Illus 27). These two features were of similar dimensions, measuring approximately 1.3m across, with [2206] containing charcoal, burnt stone, and a fragment of Vesicular Bronze Age pottery, type F104 (2207).

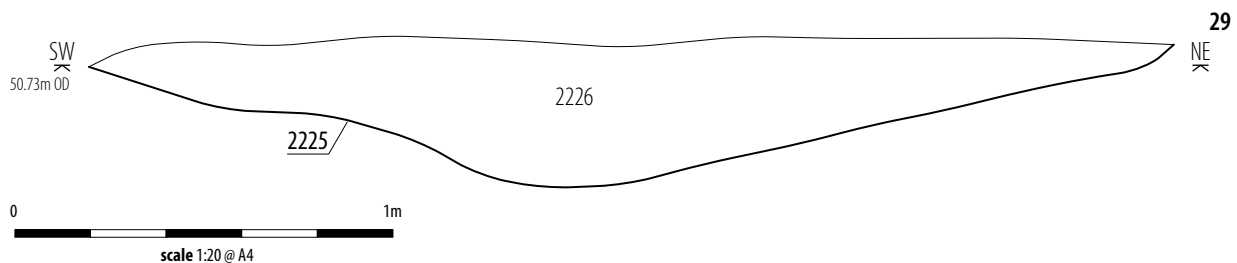
Immediately to the south-west of these two pits was a large sub-circular feature [2225]. It measured 3.6m in diameter x 0.35m deep, with gently sloping sides, and contained a single fill (Illus 28 and 29). This feature was cut by ditch [2171].

To the east of these features was a cluster of approximately 20 small circular pits, forming a discrete group within this part of the site (Illus 30). They did not form an overall identifiable structure, but one of the larger pits of the cluster [2717], contained four fragments of Bronze Age shell tempered pottery from the fill (2718).

It was possible to identify seven pairs of closely spaced pits within the group. The 'pairs' of features were less than 0.4m apart, and had been dug to a relatively constant depth of approximately 0.2m: cuts [2436] and [2434]; [2676] and [2677]; [2723] and [2725]. There were several more 'paired' features beyond the pit cluster (Illus 31) which were on average 2-3m apart and spread out over an area of 25 square metres. No dating came from any of the fills, nor was there anything to



ILLUS 27 Plan of post-hole Group [2082] and associated pit [2043]



ILLUS 28 NE facing view of pit [2225] ILLUS 29 SE facing section of large pit [2225], Area 2

suggest their function, however the repeated pairing of these features suggests an activity requiring the same structural post-settings.

At the northern terminus of group (2018), in Area 2, was a group of five small pits, pit group (3058). They ranged in size from 0.14–0.17m deep x 0.29–0.40m wide. There were no finds from the features but pit [2356], produced a cereal grain radiocarbon dated to 1396-1216 BC (GU42327).

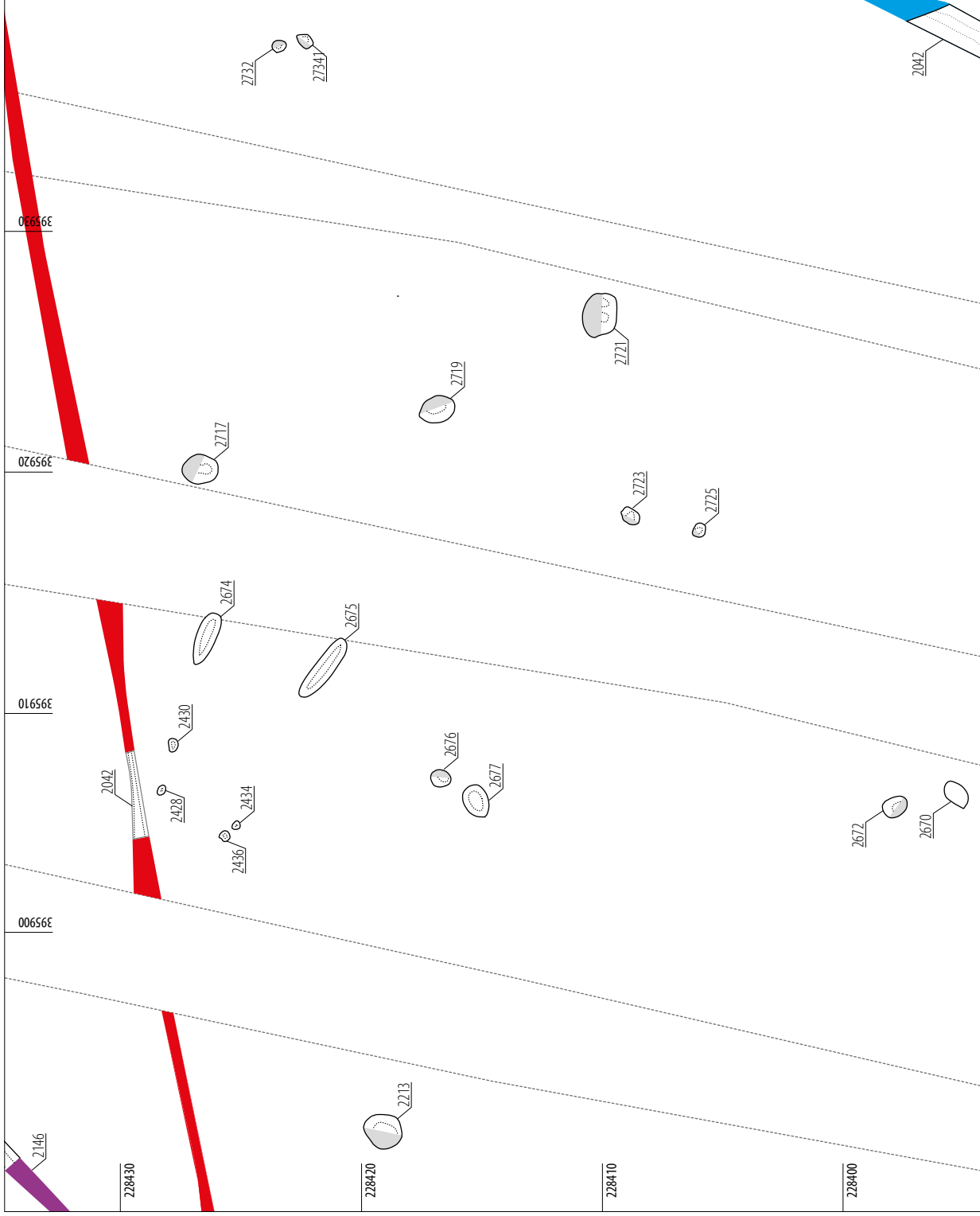
A sub-circular pit [2950], was present to the south of Area 5, measuring 0.45 wide x 0.27 deep, and containing three fragments of Bronze Age, limestone derived pottery from the fill (2951).

Three pits were revealed, located towards the eastern edge of the field in Area 1. The largest [1006], was an oval shaped pit and measured 1.4m wide x 0.3m deep. This feature and two other smaller features, [1010] and [1008] were also undated.

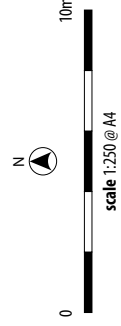
Other features

Although initially classified as belonging to the Iron Age, following radiocarbon dating, and typological studies of the ceramic fabrics on the site, several linear features to the south of the main enclosure are now thought to form part of the middle Bronze Age phase of activity. These comprise ditches [2132] and [2110] (Illus 31 and 33), both of which were characterised by a more irregular form than the other ditch groups. Ditch [2110] was cut by the later group (2146), of the RB1a phase.

Also, assigned to this phase, based on its depth and proximity, was the segment of large enclosure [2024], just within the south-west corner of the site but clearly extending beyond. This enclosure was identified on the geophysical survey of the site (Masters 2009). Although no finds were recovered during the excavation, the previous evaluation found shell-tempered pottery within it, which, on the basis of the dated ceramic assemblage from the square enclosures, could also be of Bronze Age date (Sheldon 2010).



- KEY
- Romano-British 1
 - Romano-British 2
 - Romano-British 3
 - excavated
 - unphased
 - furrow



ILLUS 30 Plan of central area of Area 2 showing pits and post-holes

3.3 LATE BRONZE AGE PIT GROUP

An area measuring 60m x 60m (Area 6), was located on the eastern side of Gotherington Lane towards the base of the escarpment of Nottingham Hill. Following machine stripping, thirteen pits of varying size were revealed, including a cluster of six closely spaced features, and one large pit (Illus 38).

The six pits were arranged in a linear formation towards the south west corner of the area and ranged in size from 0.55 wide x 0.14 deep [6025] to 0.90m x 0.37m [6029].

Of this group, a single sherd of Neolithic Mortlake pottery was recovered from fill (6026) of pit [6025], and Malvernian sparsely tempered late Bronze Age pottery was found in fill (6028), pit [6029], and (6023), pit [6022]. It seems likely that the burial of the Neolithic pottery took place at around the same time as the other features were filled, and that it may have been a deliberately curated artefact.

In the south-east of the area was a single large pit [6030], which measured 1.3m diameter x 0.7m deep (Illus 39). It was steep sided, and at the base of the pit was the remains of a thick walled ceramic Bronze Age pot, (6034) composed of sparsely tempered fabric type F102.

Pit [6044] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.45m wide x 0.5m deep. The fills (6041), (6042) and (6043) contained both common amounts of heat affected stones (Illus 40), and the remains of coarse rock and shell tempered Bronze Age pottery.

3.4 FIELD SYSTEMS

Evidence of later activity probably dating to the Romano-British period, was provided by dated finds from the linear ditches and gullies which overlay the earlier Bronze Age enclosures in Area 2.

Romano-British

To the south of the large rectangular enclosure in Area 2 was an area cut by a series of narrow, linear ditches, aligned in multiple directions. They were clearly interrupted by the later agricultural furrows, and in places were obviously later than the rectangular Bronze Age enclosures (Illus 4 and 31). The lengths of the ditches varied from a few metres to lengths in excess of 100m and, apart from a few examples, they had survived less well in the northern and western parts of Area 2.

Apart from feature (2132), the ditches were all generally straight, with shallow u-shaped profiles, and flat bases.

Post excavation analysis has indicated no finds from the Iron Age period in any of the ditches. Instead, the pottery has proved to be almost exclusively of Romano-British date, with an occasional sherd of (probably intrusive) medieval ceramic. There were no finds of early medieval or Saxon date.

On the basis of common alignments and morphology, the ditches have been grouped in three phases. Following this any stratigraphic relationships between ditches from different groups were examined, enabling a basic stratigraphic matrix to be completed, in terms of the sequential order in which the groups were initially dug.

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF GROUP INFORMATION

Phase name	Description	No of ditches	W range (m)	D range (m)	Period/date	Relationships cuts
RB1	Rectilinear field system (2118)(2164)(2123)(2411) (2743) (3003)(2258)(2179)(2229) (2745)(3013)	11	0.90	0.28	Roman	MBA x 2
RB2	(ENE-WSW) system of parallel ditches (2878)(2089)(2042)(2165) (2257)	5	0.4	0.17	Roman	RB1 x 1
RB3	(NE-SW) single, long, linear ditch (2146)	1	0.54	0.24	Roman	MBA x 1 RB2 x 2

RB1

Comprised an arrangement of two parallel ditches (2118) and (2123), aligned NNE-SSW, and a set of corresponding perpendicular ditches (2179), (2164), (2258) and (3003). Ditches (2118) and (2123), both contained sherds of Roman Pottery (Severn Valley Ware). At the points where the two perpendicular alignments intersected, no stratigraphic relationships were observed, however visually in plan, they appeared as a rectilinear field system, suggesting at least that the two alignments were broadly contemporary.

RB2

This was the most clearly defined group, comprising a series of parallel ditches stretching from the southern baulk of Area 2 to the very northern limits of the Bronze Age enclosures, (2873) (Illus 4), cutting the upper fills of the large enclosures where they crossed.

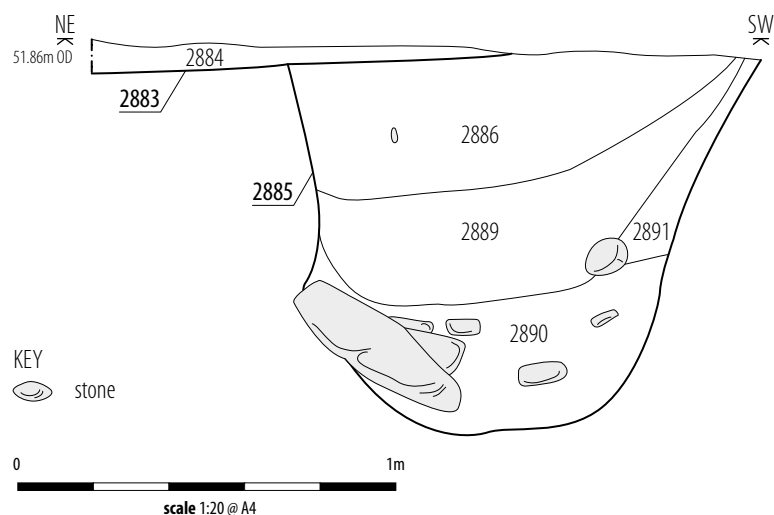
Roman shell tempered ware was found in ditches (2089) and (2042), and Severn Valley Ware was recovered from (2264), of (2257). In terms of stratigraphic relationships, Group (2878) from this phase cuts group (2118) of the RB1 phase.

RB3

The longest ditch was (2146) (Illus 34). It contained a sherd of Severn Valley ware from fill (2150) and a single sherd of oxidised glazed medieval pottery. This ditch was the only feature on such an alignment and did not appear to be cut by any other group ditches.

Medieval plough furrows

Surviving plough furrows were predominantly visible in Areas 1 and 2. These measured up to 11m wide x 1m deep and, coupled with their shape in plan which formed a reverse S-shape, are indicative of medieval or later agricultural activity. A fragment of late 16th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil of Area 1 (1002), and occasional medieval pottery was found in the plough furrows of Area 2, suggesting a date of the 15th/16th century.



ILLUS 32 NW facing section of deep pit [2885], Area 2

3.5 UNDATED AND MODERN

In Area 1, the undated shallow pits [1006], [1008] and [1010] may have been related to the prehistoric or Romano-British activity in Area 2, however, the lack of dating or evidence of function makes an interpretation difficult.

An unusually deep pit [2885] was located on its own in the south-eastern part of Area 2 (Illus 32). It was 1.2m wide x 0.85m deep, with a steep sided profile and a flattish base. There was no dating evidence recovered from the pit.

The eastern half of Area 3 contained an undated L-shaped ditch [2905], measuring 60m long x 0.4m wide, with a single fill. A similar L-shaped ditch was present in the western half of the area [2911], which measured 59m long x 0.50m wide. The narrow linear features in this area were similar in size and depth to the ditches and gullies in Area 2, and are likely associated with small scale drainage of agricultural field systems. It is possible they are related either to the Bronze Age or to the Romano-British activity further to the west.

The evaluation report indicated a feature of possible Mesolithic date in a trench in Area 4 (Sheldon 2010). Five further sub-circular pits were excavated in this area, ranging from 0.45m diameter x 0.08 deep [3030], to 1.56m x 0.20 [3028] (Illus 37). There were no finds from any of the pit fills which appeared largely sterile, suggesting they were of natural origin, possibly representing tree throws. The geophysical anomalies identified on the survey of the area (2009), proved to be of modern date.

4 DISCUSSION

A range of C14 dates from the ditched enclosure confirmed a construction date and period of use of this phase of the site of between 1437-1124BC, placing it firmly within the middle Bronze Age (MBA) period. When combined with stratigraphic evidence, the initial deposits of the eastern and western enclosures are roughly contemporary, with a C14 dating range of 1437-1229BC. Intermediate and upper deposits from both the eastern and western ditches and the central spine gave similar dates to one another, ranging from

1393-1123BC. Tertiary fills in certain areas of the enclosure represent the final phase of the ditch sequence, with residual material, animal bones and charred plant material (2348).

Evidence indicates the initial construction of two adjoining, three sided enclosures, alongside the later development of a linear field system further south. Several features within discrete groups of pits and post-holes to the south were also sampled and proved contemporary with the enclosure. This was in contrast to initial assumptions that these features were likely part of a Romano-British field system and post-dated the enclosure. Features across the site indicate a range of contemporary on-site activities associated with small scale crop and livestock processing.

Evidence of domestic and livestock related activity included numerous pottery sherds and a large amount of cattle bone from the ditches, alongside finds including loom-weights and a whetstone. A series of discrete structures, including possible drying racks, a six-post structure, and a hearth surrounded by a wind break, suggest the types of processing activities that were being carried out on, or close to, the site. The recovery of diagnostic pottery vessels of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition particularly in the eastern enclosure ((2377) and (3056)), as well as confirming the date of use of the site, also suggest links beyond the immediate vicinity. By weight, the majority of pottery (76%) came from the secondary fills of the enclosures, but the pottery from the site as a whole may represent the largest middle Bronze Age assemblage recovered from a settlement context in the region (see Appendices 2 and 3).

Post-excavation analysis has shown virtually no Iron Age settlement evidence on site, although a fragment of pottery was found in feature [2950]. It is, of course, possible that some of the un-dated features from the site are from this period. However, it seems likely that settlement in this period was instead focused primarily around the Tesco Supermarket site, to the south of Church Road, Bishops Cleeve, where extensive remains of Iron Age roundhouses, pits and post-holes have been identified (Lovell et al 2007).

Activity relating to the Romano-British period was present to the south of the site with three phases of narrow drainage ditches in



ILLUS 33 WNW facing view of ditch [2121], Group 2110 **ILLUS 34** NE facing section of ditch [2159], Group 2146

the area south of the main enclosure, RB1, RB2 and RB3. Phase RB1 appears as a system of associated parallel and perpendicular ditches which appear to form a field system, with associated irrigation or drainage. This earlier phase appears to have been replaced by a series of parallel ditches on a different alignment, indicating a field system of a different nature. However, alignment of the RB2 ditches, orientated downslope, may indicate a drainage function rather than divisions associated with a field system.

The final phase (RB3) comprised a single ditch (2146), which contained 27 sherds of Roman pottery. It was dug on a different alignment again to the ditches of the previous phases, which may indicate a shift to larger parcels of agricultural land with the development of greater field sizes.

Evidence of the Romano-British management of the landscape in the immediate area is known. There are suggestions that a villa complex was located at Home Farm, to the south-west of Bishop's Cleeve, with ditch systems adjacent to copious quantities of domestic refuse, building rubble and indications of specialised crafts, though it is not possible to determine whether this area of land lay within its hinterland (Barber and Walker 1998, Sheldon 2010). Ditches uncovered to the south of Home Farm, at Cleeve Hall, and further trenching to the West, also demonstrate Romano-British field systems surrounding settlement activity (Barber and Walker 1998, Ellis and King 2013). At another site, Gilder's Paddock, to the north of Bishop's Cleeve, excavations in 1989-1990 revealed multi-

phase archaeology in the form of Iron Age and Romano-British features underlying medieval ditches (Parry 1999b). Additionally, the intensive Romano-British activity recorded at Cleevelands, also in Bishop's Cleeve, is worthy of note, with buried soils representing a probable Romano-British occupation layer, alongside drying ovens, field systems and enclosures (Joyce 2010).

Agricultural land use continued into the medieval period, with surviving plough furrows visible in Areas 1 and 2. The field immediately to the south of Area 1 contains the continuation of the ridge and furrow, suggesting the field extended to a length of over 200m. This would be consistent with a field system divided into furlongs, operating within a three-field system. Trial trenching work in the field to the west indicated a later medieval or post-medieval date for the furrows (Craddock-Bennett 2014).

4.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT

In general, the archaeological trend from the third to the second millennium BC is characterised by a change from being dominated by ritual and ceremonial structures, to one where occupation areas and agricultural infrastructure are clearly seen (Darvill 2011). The burial tradition of the earlier Bronze Age period (up until c. 1,500 BC) was one of individuals or small groups of individuals interred as cremation deposits in round barrows. After 1,500 BC, coinciding in Gloucestershire with the appearance of Deverel Rimbury wares, the burial tradition appears to shift to the use of cremation cemeteries



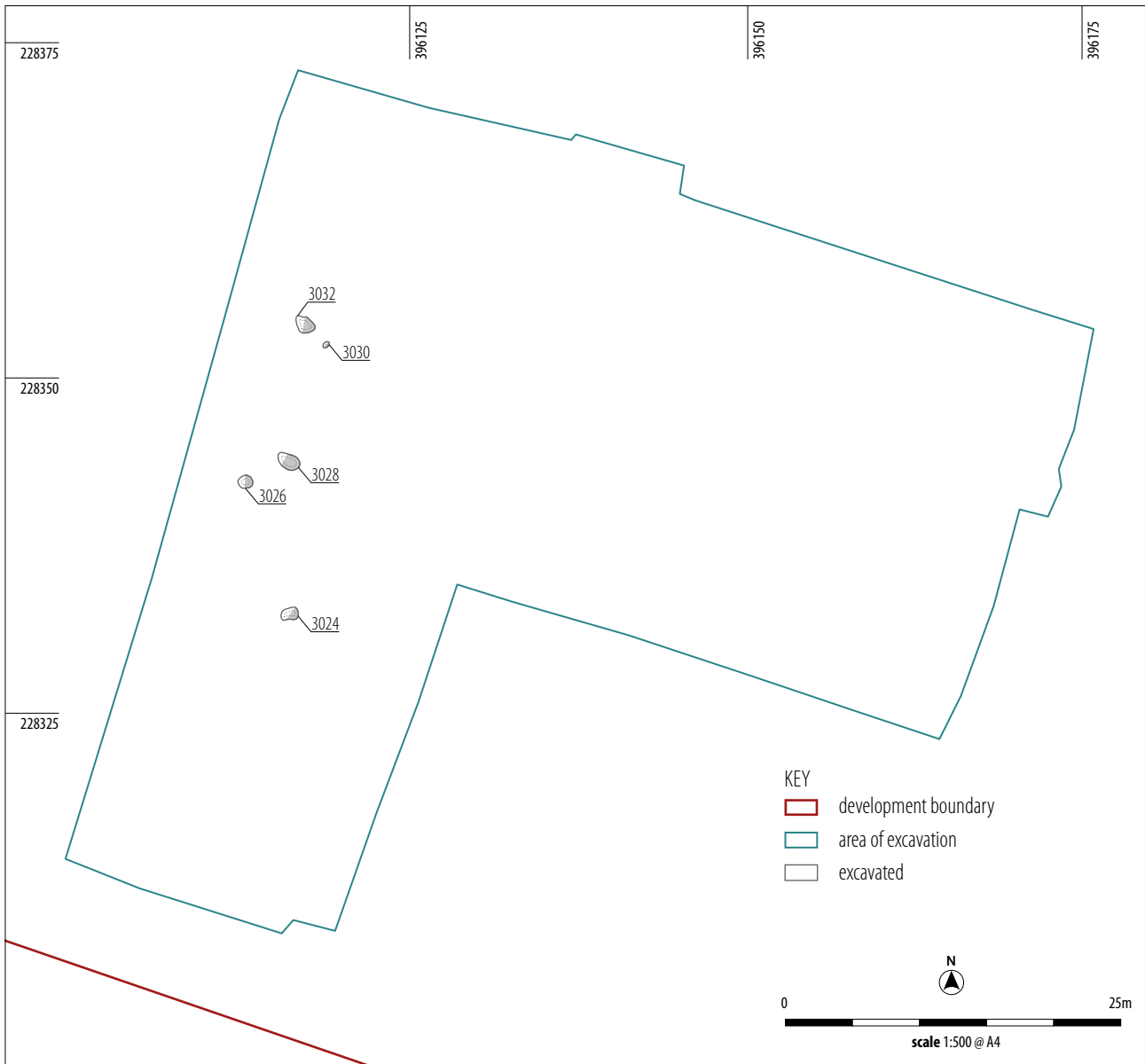
ILLUS 35 Area 3, plan of features

or urnfields with less of an emphasis on monumentality and the creation of new features in the landscape (Darvill 2011).

The start of the middle Bronze Age saw a shift from funerary sites and burial monument sites to increasing evidence for human settlement alongside land division for the manipulation of the agricultural landscape. This is seen through demarcated enclosures, field systems and fence lines (Darvill 2011). Sites of this kind become more archaeologically visible in many areas of Britain, with settlements, their structures and related finds such as pottery, forming the main sources of information about mid to late Bronze Age societies (Champion 1999). The changes that are identified at the beginning of the middle Bronze Age indicate the development of territoriality, the definition of boundaries, and a greater focus on production and exploitation of the resources in specific land parcels (Pearson 1999: 92). In Gloucestershire, there is only a relatively small number of securely dated domestic sites of this date, instead, the picture of widespread settlements is

suggested by the large numbers of round barrows, particularly on the uplands of the Cotswolds immediately to the east.

Activity of middle Bronze Age date does occur in the Severn Vale, but known sites comprise mainly an eclectic mix of very small enclosures, pit clusters, occasional roundhouses and boundary ditches (Darvill 2011, 163–4). Recent National Mapping Data outlines round barrows as being the primary identifiers of Bronze Age activity, with rectilinear enclosures associated with Iron Age and Roman-British settlements. There are several undated crop-mark enclosure sites within the lowlands of Gloucestershire – for example, the Historic Environment Record (HER) reports a three-sided enclosure at Chipping Campden (HER 26894) and another at Westfield Farm (HER 2274). It is possible that these, and other similar yet undated crop-mark sites could be of Bronze Age date. Additionally, two very recent excavations have revealed evidence of middle Bronze Age settlements in the county; an unenclosed settlement of post-built roundhouses has been excavated at Bretton House, Stow-on-the-Wold (Charles Parry Pers

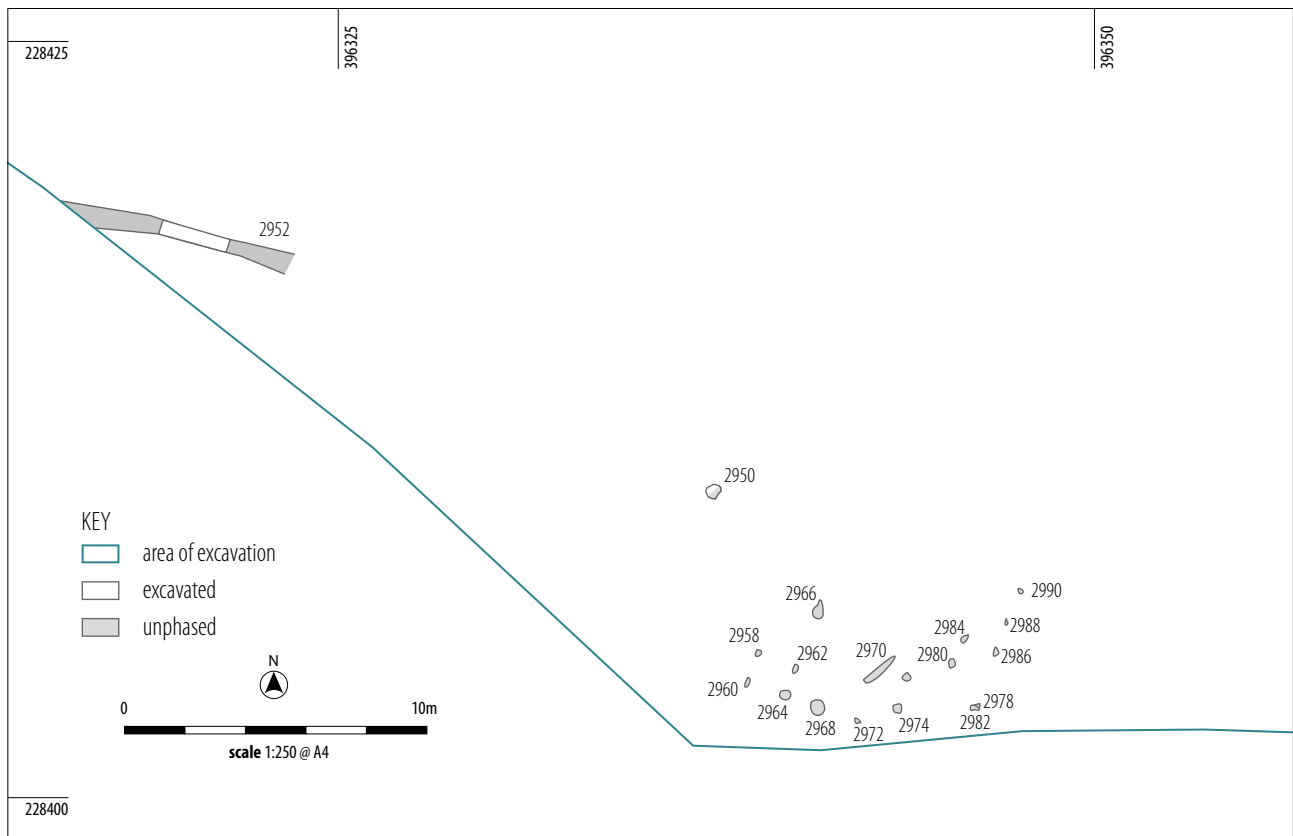


ILLUS 36 Area 4, plan of features

comm) and part of a middle Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure has been excavated at Bath Road, Tetbury (Socha-Paszkiwicz 2018).

The results of the Severn Vale National Mapping Programme, indicate that most evidence for potentially new Neolithic or Bronze Age monuments, and settlement is concentrated in the Cotswold Uplands plateau and escarpment (Crowther & Dickson 2016). It states that particular types of monument, including rectilinear enclosures, can extend across the Iron Age and Roman periods, and can even have their origins in the Bronze Age. Seven possible Iron Age to Roman rectilinear settlements were visible as cropmarks, one of which was the double ditched enclosure at North Nibley (Crowther & Dickson 2016). Further enclosure systems, provisionally dated as Iron Age or Roman, are also recorded at Great Rissington (HER 137), Alderton (Crowther & Dickson 2016: 33), along with numerous others, which could feasibly have earlier origins.

In 2013, an excavation at Stow-on-the-Wold revealed settlement evidence dating from the middle Bronze Age (Barber 2013). The Bronze Age ditches appeared to have been re-cut several times. An Iron-Age farmstead was uncovered at Frocester, with evidence of earlier Bronze Age activity dated to 1250BC (Price 2000) and a similar site was excavated at Birdlip House Farm, where an Iron Age Farmstead overlay earlier Bronze Age settlement, with later Romano-British features (Parry 1998). Extensive prehistoric settlement was found at Tewkesbury, comprising ditches and pits interpreted as an industrial site (Walker 1992). Early Bronze Age settlement evidence was noted at Daglingworth (Nicholas 2002), and possible settlement remains were found at Temple Guiting comprising pits and linear boundaries (Marshall 2007). Bronze Age settlement activity, in the form of pits, and post-holes with an associated pottery assemblage, was recorded during building works at Bourton-on-the-Water primary school; one of the pits also produced a Bronze Age gold bead (Nichols 2013). A segmented boundary ditch dating to the Bronze Age was found on the Wormington to Sapperton pipeline, dating



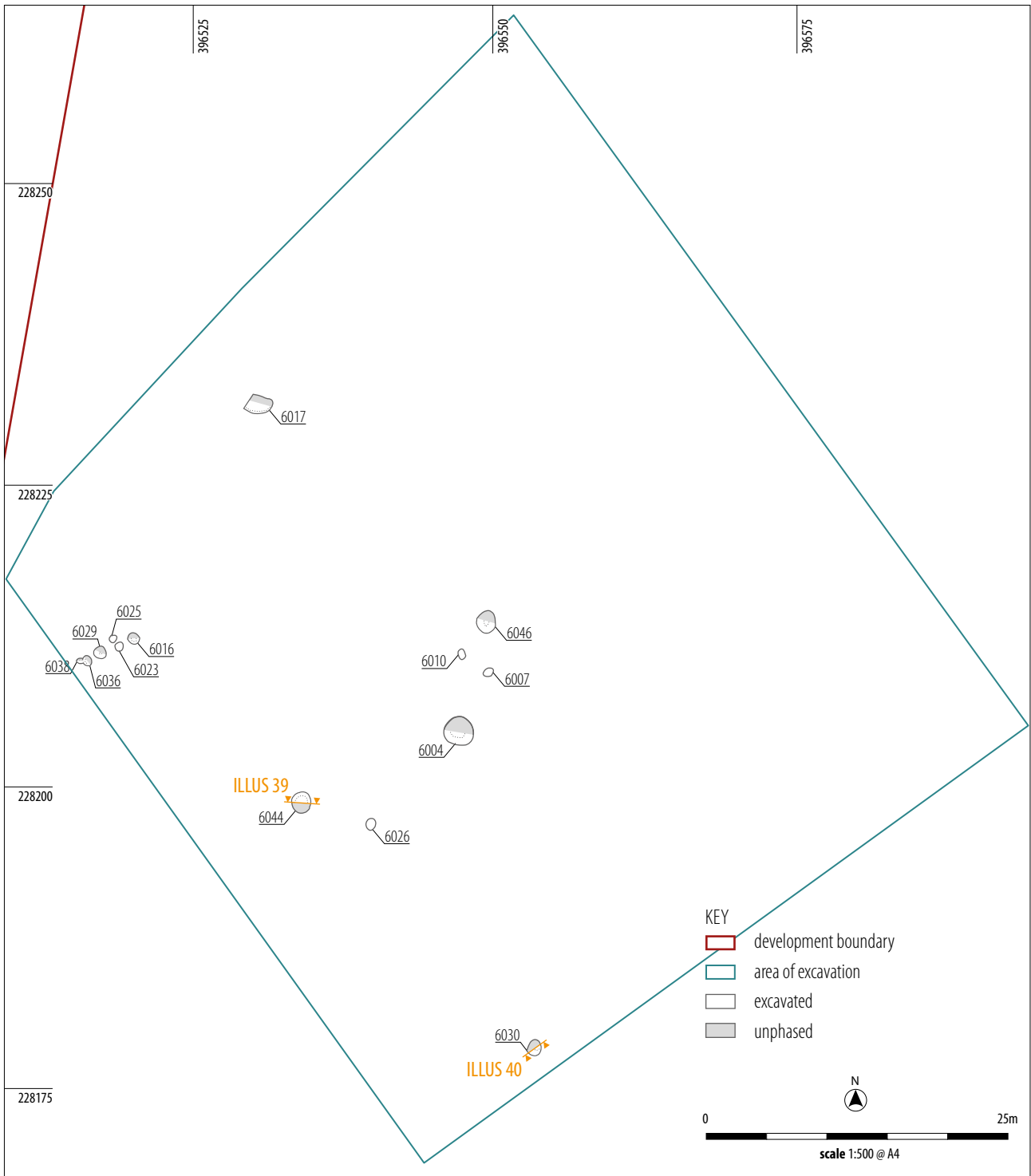
ILLUS 37 Area 5, plan of features

to 1195–978BC (Hart et al 2016). At Lechlade, several pits contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery, including Bi-conical Urns and Bucket Urns, were dated from 1550-1000BC (Allen et al 1993). At Fairford in 2003 settlement evidence comprising a large teardrop shaped palisaded enclosure dating to the Bronze Age was fully excavated and included at least four post built roundhouses. Deverel-Rimbury pottery and shell tempered fabric were recovered from some of the excavated pits and post-holes (Lamdin-Whymark 2004). A series of early Bronze Age Beaker pits were also excavated on the site. In 2015, excavations between the Windrush and Eye/Dikler Rivers at Bourton-on-the-Water, revealed a large oval enclosure on a gravel island, containing a Bronze Age cemetery (Brett & Archer 2016), and Bronze Age settlement was noted at Tiddenham comprising pits, ditches and a rectilinear enclosure (Leonard 2015).

In terms of comparable rectangular enclosure systems, excavations at The Beeches, Cirencester, approximately 17 miles south of Bishops Cleeve, revealed two enclosures, with an L-shaped enclosure of middle Bronze Age date (Young and Erskine 2012). A segmented Bronze Age ditch was one of the features found on the site at Blenheim Farm, Morton-in-Marsh, 24 miles to the east; the Blenheim site also has the closest comparable middle Bronze Age pottery assemblage (Hart and Alexander 2007). The site at Cotswold Community Centre, Somerford Keynes, was an extensive settlement dated to 1512 – 1260BC, and included two timber built roundhouses, with the crouched burial of a male in an oval pit close by. This site included a demarcated space measuring 50m x 40m, and a square enclosure measuring 64m across, containing a small clay lined pit with evidence of burning (Powell et al 2010). At Stow-on-the-Wold,

a large oval enclosure was discovered prior to development of the area and was eventually dated to the late second millennium BC, having been originally interpreted as having its origins in the Iron Age (Darvill 2011, p160). Archaeological works between 1991-1994 indicated that at least some of the enclosure had become infilled in the middle-late Bronze Age and that the defensive size, positioning and date were comparable to sites in southern England, such as Rams Hill, Oxfordshire (Parry 1999a).

The three-sided enclosure is not an unusual form in itself; as part of the English Heritage National Monument Protection Project, a number of undated enclosures have been identified on the Cotswold uplands through aerial photography. Rectilinear ditches were identified at Hill Barns and Downs Brake, and at Hazleton. A rectangular enclosure was highlighted at Dumbleton, and a three-sided enclosure was visible as part of the Severn Vale NMP (Severn Vale NMP 2017). At Somerford Keynes, an extensive multi-phase settlement was identified, including two timber built Bronze Age roundhouses, with the crouched burial of a male in an oval pit close by (Oxford Archaeology 2005). Excavations at two late Bronze Age settlements at Aldermaston Wharf and Burghfield also indicated enclosed sites with a range of structures similar to those at the Homelands Farm site. Aldermaston Wharf in Berkshire, demonstrated fence lines, formed of a group of around 70 post-holes, four post structures and two post-built roundhouses. The site was considered an enclosed Deveril Rimbury site on the basis of the main style of pottery and was dated to 1290+/- 135bc (Bradley et al 1980). At Knight's Farm, Burghfield, 249 features were recorded, including three four-post structures, all measuring approximately 2m square.



ILLUS 38 Area 6, plan of features

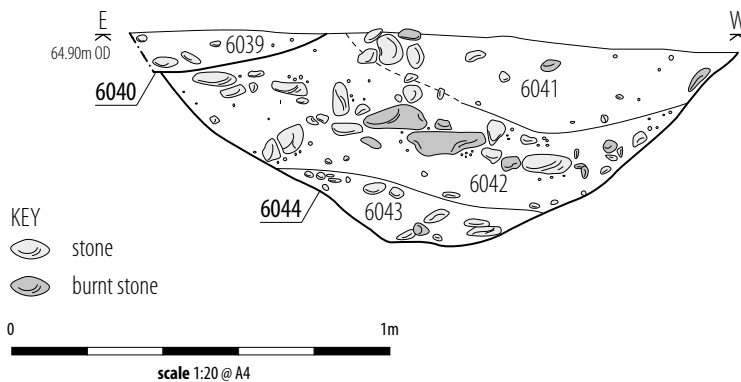
Five of the post-holes were arranged in a curving line around one of the groups of features, possibly functioning as a protective fence line. These features tended to be on the peripheries of settlement (Bradley et al 1980).

The enclosures and settlement at Homelands Farm can be seen in a context, therefore, when social customs appeared to be undergoing change, possibly linked to new forms of landscape organisation and patterns of exchange and interaction between distant communities.

Deans Brook, a small river to the north of the site, may have provided riverine links to the nearby Swilgate River, ensuring that the site was well-connected to regional and economic centres.

4.2 THE RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES

Radiocarbon evidence recovered from the enclosures at Homelands Farm revealed that the western enclosure, eastern enclosure and the eastern internal circular feature were likely contemporary features.



ILLUS 39 Area 6, N facing section of pit [6044]

Radiocarbon dates of primary fills within ditches of both the eastern and western enclosures gave a range of 1403 – 1292BC. As can be expected, a marginally later date of 1396 – 1131BC was recorded for upper fill (2348) of the eastern enclosure; roughly contemporary with the date range for intermediate fill (2304) of the western enclosure. Post-hole deposit (2358), in the western enclosure, also produced a radiocarbon date indicating that the post-holes were infilled towards the end of the enclosures' use. Overall, available C14 dates range from 1425 – 1131 BC, placing the enclosures firmly within the middle Bronze Age.

What is unusual regarding the western enclosure, is the presence of the spur (2808), leading off from the intersection. At first sight, this feature appears seemingly anomalous and without an obvious function. However, it was shown to be contemporary with the western enclosure and, like (2377), there was cultural material appearing in secondary contexts. The answer to its function may lie in considering it in association with ditch (3056), the northern ditch of the eastern enclosure, and the southern side of (2377) where it enters the intersection.

The spur and (3056) share a common alignment, and if considered in relation to the spine (2019) would form a second, much smaller,

three-sided enclosure-like feature with the open side facing east. Of note is the presence of the Deverel-Rimbury Bucket Urn found at the base of the ditch terminus at the west end of (3056). This vessel was found vertically placed, relatively intact, likely broken post-deposition. Its position and the apparent care with which it had been placed suggests a ritual aspect to its placement. Such deposits were a feature of the Bronze Age, associated particularly with boundary ditch termini and large storage pits (Champion 1999: 103). On this occasion, the presence of the urn in a primary context may have been associated with the initial opening or cutting of the first phase of the enclosure complex.

The first phase ditches (2018), (2019), (2808), and (3056), all measured around 3.2m wide x 1.15m deep. This is in contrast to the dimensions of (2377) along the southern arm [2631] which measured just 1.15m wide x 0.40m deep. This suggests at least, that the four ditches of the first phase, were dug separately to the narrower and shallower ditch (2377). This is, to an extent, backed up by magnetic susceptibility readings (Appendix 6) taken from the ditch sequences of (2018), (2019) and (2377). Indications are that (2018) and (2019) had similar filling from anthropogenic waste throughout most of their sequence, while (2377) appears to have been deliberately backfilled with geological

material. There were indications of a re-cut in the sections of the central spine (2019), which matched the depth of (2377) as it entered the intersection. Cultural material from slots [2347], [2316] and [2312], including fragments of Deverel-Rimbury fabric and burnt daub, matched with the stratigraphic occurrence of this material in (2377). Its general absence from the earlier fills of the spur suggests that it initially pre-dated the formation of the eastern enclosure and was later partially cleaned out having silted up by the time (2377) was created.

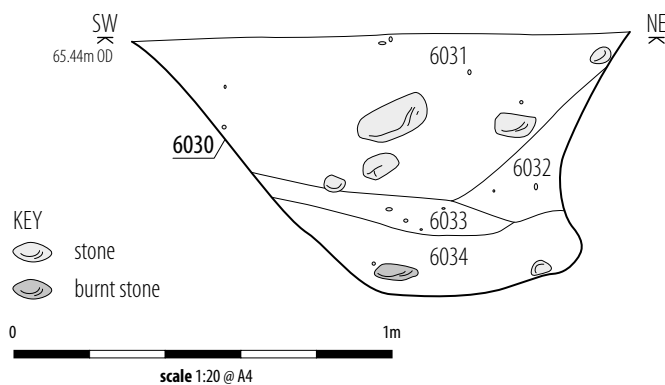
In its final form, the eastern side would have taken the form of a segmented boundary ditch, with gaps in the north-east corner and along the western edge between the terminus of the central spine and the western end of (3056).

4.3 SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY

The economy of the site is indicated by the discrete structures located to the south of the enclosures, the amount of animal bone, particularly cattle, found within the ditch deposits and the charred cereal grain. The loom weights and whetstone provide evidence of the processes and crafts which would have been essential to the day to day routines of the site.

Examples of six-post structures, similar to that identified in the eastern enclosure, have been observed on Bronze Age sites at Hayne Lane, in Devon, and Green Park, in Reading, among others (Fitzpatrick et al 1999,

Brossler et al 2004), and have been interpreted as being associated with above ground grain storage. These features are more commonly visible as four-post structures on many sites, particularly in the Iron Age (Gent 1983). Charred cereal grain was found in relation to the structure identified at Homelands, supporting its use in this capacity on site. It indicates that cereal production was certainly part of the economic basis of the site, although, on a site of this size, more examples may have been expected, suggesting that this activity was not the main subsistence focus. Firm evidence of such features in the region are rare, but examples are known from sites elsewhere such as Lofts Farm, in Berkshire, where a range of post built features, including two four- post structures inside the late Bronze Age enclosure were identified, (Brown 1988).



ILLUS 40 Area 6, SE facing view of pit [6030]

Group (2082) comprised five small post-holes (Illus 27), arranged in a curvilinear formation on the east side of pit [2043]. The nature of the deposits from the pit indicated its use as a probable hearth or fire pit with the curvilinear arrangement of post-holes representing a fence line, acting as a windbreak. With no other comparable features on site, it suggests that this feature, set away from the enclosures and with a protective cover, may have been the centre of production activities in which a continually burning fire was integral. Although 32 fragments of shell tempered pottery were recovered from the fills, the lack of kiln furniture or waste indicates pottery production was not the function of this feature. At the site of Weston Wood in Albury (Russell 1989), four post-holes were found on the eastern edge of a deep pit and, although they did not appear to form a structure, it was thought that they could represent a fence line, intended to mask the hearth from the wind. Similar arrangements of features were identified at the late Bronze Age settlement site at Beedon Moor Farm where two four-post structures were identified and an evenly spaced line of stake-holes arranged around a central hearth was also interpreted as a wind break (Richards 1984)

There is evidence that pairings of post holes, of a comparable width to those at Homelands Farm, are indicative of drying racks (Harding 2015: 32; Barker 2009). Such features could be used for a range of processes associated with the subsistence activities of the site and the amount of 'paired' features implies that, whatever the activity was, it was being done on a fairly large scale. A moderate amount of animal bone recovered from the site suggests the presence of cattle, and to a lesser extent sheep and goats being kept on, or near to, the site. It is possible that the bone and post-hole evidence could be related, with the paired post-holes supporting animal skin drying racks, although this is purely speculative.

The loom-weights are also indicative of activities connected with the processing of animals for the production of cloth and wool, which could have been used locally or possibly as part of exchange and trade beyond the immediate environs of the site. In summary, the evidence suggests a mixed farming economy, based on cereal and grain production, with animal husbandry and associated activities of cloth and wool production.

5 CONCLUSION

The excavation at Homelands Farm, Bishops Cleeve, identified two major periods of archaeological activity.

The first was a significant settlement, comprising a large multi-phase enclosure, dating to the mid Bronze Age, with a range of contemporary features. No enclosures of this type and of this period, have been fully excavated in the Gloucestershire region, making it a site of some importance in terms of its contribution to the nature of Bronze Age occupation in the Severn Vale and beyond.

The identification of discrete features, such as drying racks, grain stores and hearths, has enabled a more complete picture of the nature of activities of a type of site which is little understood in the Gloucestershire region. A detailed typology of middle Bronze Age enclosures has yet to be produced, and enclosures of a similar morphology to the Homelands site, largely identified through aerial reconnaissance, are often assumed to belong to later periods (Crowther & Dickson 2016: 33). Regional National Mapping Program data identifies barrow features as being the primary cropmark representation of the Bronze Age in Gloucestershire, with little mention of contemporary enclosures (Crowther & Dickson 2016: 33). Although it remains to be seen if any of the undated enclosures identified throughout the region may also date to this period, the excavation at Homelands Farm has provided an insight on the topic of Bronze Age enclosure systems and has the potential to assist in feature typologies of the region in the future.

The site may be seen in the context of other Gloucestershire sites, such as Ampney Crucis and Blenheim (Hart & Alexander 2007), suggesting a widespread pattern of agricultural settlement in the region. The Homelands site itself may have been part of a much larger occupation complex at the foot of the Cotswolds. The paucity of evidence from the preceding Neolithic/ early Bronze Age or the subsequent late Bronze Age/iron Age period appears to conform to the model of changes during this time when new tracts of land were being appropriated and partitioned (Champion 1999).

The Romano-British agricultural activity identified at Homelands Farm would be expected given that there is documented settlement to the west (Joyce 2010), with the various phases of field systems, probably representing an outlying area connected to a main centre or villa.

5.1 PUBLICATION

This report will be submitted to the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record and the Archaeological Data Service. The results, discussion, conclusion and supporting illustrations will be synthesised into a format and style suitable for submission to the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Journal proofs will be submitted to the archaeological advisor for review prior to publication.

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7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Context register

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2914	2911	2914	55+	0.5	0.15	Linear shallow gully date unknown
2915	2911	2914	55+	0.5	0.15	Fill of gully
1004	-	1004	1.00>	2.49	0.14	Cut of plough furrow
1005	-	1004	1.00m>	2.49	0.14	Fill of plough furrow
1006	-	1006	1.41	1.16	0.30	Oval pit of unknown date
1007	-	1006	1.41	0.62	0.30	Fill of pit
1008	-	1008	0.86	0.66	0.18	Cut of pit
1009	-	1008	0.86	0.66	0.18	Fill of pit
1010	-	1010	0.90	0.58	0.12	Cut of small ditch
2004	3057	2005	-	0.64	0.17	Fill of ditch
1011	-	1010	0.90	0.58	0.12	Fill of ditch terminus
2005	3057	2005	-	0.64	0.17	Ditch cut
2006	3057	2007	-	0.75	0.14	Fill of ditch
2007	3057	2007	-	0.75	0.14	Cut of small enclosure ditch
2008	3057	2009	-	0.66	0.20	Fill of ditch 2009
2009	3057	2009	-	0.66	0.20	Cut of small enclosure ditch
2010	-	2024	2.0	2.16	0.72	Recut of enclosure ditch
2011	-	2010	2.0	2.16	0.72	Fill of ditch
2012	-	2012	2.0	2.82	0.31	Ditch recut
2013	-	2012	2.0	2.82	0.31	Fill of ditch recut
2014	-	2014	2.0	1.36	0.35	Recut of ditch
2015	-	2014	2.0	1.36	0.30	Fill of ditch
2016	3057	2017	-	0.68	0.19	Fill of ditch
2017	3057	2017	-	0.68	0.19	Cut of ditch
2018	2018	-	70m	0.64-0.75	0.14-0.20	L shaped segment of western enclosure
2019	2019	-	-	-	-	Central north-south spine of double enclosure
2020	2019	2019	2.0	1.05	0.40-0.47	Cut of small enclosure

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2021	2019	2020	2.0	2.05	0.37-0.44	Fill of ditch
2022	-	2014	2.0	0.82	0.11	Fill of ditch
2023	-	2010	2.0	0.67	0.17	Fill of recut ditch
2024	-	2024	2.0	1.17	0.96	Cut of ditch
2025	-	2024	2.0	1.17	0.75	Fill of ditch
2026	-	2027	1.25	1.18	0.14	Fill of pit
2027	-	2027	1.25	1.18	0.14	Cut of pit
2028	-	2024	2.0	0.74	0.17	Fill of Ditch
2029	-	2024	2.0	0.61	0.14	Fill of ditch
2030	-	2033	0.65	0.65	0.20	Fill of pit
2031	-	2033	1.35	1.35	0.30	Fill of pit
2032	-	2033	-	0.75	0.09	Fill of pit
2033	-	2033	1.38	0.93	0.37	Cut of pit
2034	2042	2034	2.05	0.24	0.04	Cut of ditch
2035	2042	2034	2.05	0.24	0.04	Fill of ditch
2036	2042	2036	0.40	0.22	0.10	Cut of ditch
2037	2042	2036	0.40	0.22	0.10	Fill of ditch
2038	2042	2038	2.03	0.33	0.11	Cut of ditch
2039	2042	2038	2.03	0.33	0.11	Fill of ditch
2040	2042	2040	2.0	0.42	0.10	Cut of ditch
2041	2042	2040	2.0	0.42	0.10	Fill of ditch
2042	2042	-	121.0	0.22-0.42	0.04-0.17	long linear ENE-WSW ditch
2043	-	2043	1.18	0.33	0.39	Cut of pit
2044	-	2043	1.18	0.33	0.29	Fill of pit
2045	-	2043	0.83	0.53	0.10	Fill of pit
2046	2082	2046	0.26	0.22	0.17	Cut of post-hole
2047	2082	2046	0.26	0.22	0.17	Fill of post-hole
2048	2082	2048	0.12	0.12	0.04	Cut of post-hole
2049	2082	2048	0.12	0.12	0.04	Fill of post-hole
2050	2082	2050	0.19	0.17	0.16	Cut of post-hole
2051	2082	2050	0.19	0.17	0.16	Fill of post-hole
2052	2082	2052	0.10	0.10	0.07	Cut of stake hole
2053	2082	2052	0.10	0.10	0.07	Fill of stake hole
2054	2082	2054	1.0	0.14	0.05	Cut of slot
2055	2082	2054	1.0	0.14	0.05	Fill of slot
2056	2082	2056	0.20	0.20	0.29	Cut of post-hole
2057	2082	2056	0.20	0.20	0.29	Fill of post-hole
2058	2082	2058	0.18	0.18	0.14	Cut of post-hole

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2059	2082	2058	0.18	0.18	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2060	2042	2060	2.0	0.42	0.17	Cut of ditch
2061	2042	2060	2.0	0.42	0.17	Fill of ditch
2062	2042	2062	2.0	0.32	0.10	Cut of ditch
2063	2042	2062	2.0	0.32	0.10	Fill of ditch
2064	2042	2064	2.0	0.30	0.07	Cut of ditch
2065	2042	2064	2.0	0.30	0.30	Fill of ditch
2066	2205	2066	0.53	0.35	0.22	Cut of post pit
2067	2205	2066	0.53	0.35	0.22	Fill of post pit
2068	2205	2068	0.27	0.27	0.17	Cut of post-hole
2069	2205	2068	0.27	0.27	0.17	Fill of post-hole
2070	-	2070	0.52	0.51	0.21	Cut of square post pit
2071	-	2070	0.52	0.51	0.21	Fill of post pit
2072	2205	2072	0.26	0.24	0.17	Cut of post-hole
2073	2205	2072	0.26	0.24	0.17	Fill of post-hole
2074	2205	2074	0.25	0.25	0.10	Cut of post-hole
2075	2205	2074	0.25	0.25	0.10	Fill of post-hole
2076	2205	2076	0.26	0.26	0.08	Cut of post-hole
2077	2205	2076	0.26	0.26	0.08	Fill of post-hole
2078	2018	2078	2.0	1.60	0.99-1.05	Cut of ditch
2079	2018	2078	2.0	0.65	0.30	Fill of ditch
2080	2018	2078	2.0	1.60	0.70	Fill of ditch
2081	2018	2078	2.0	0.2	0.6	Fill of ditch
2082	2082	-	-	-	-	curvilinear post-hole structure
2083	2205	-	-	-	-	Post-hole group number changed to 2205
2084	-	2084	1.0	0.48	0.08	Cut of ditch terminus
2085	2110	2084	1.0	0.48	0.08	Fill of ditch terminus
2086	2018	2086		2.7	0.78	Cut of large enclosure ditch
2087	2132	2087	2.0	1.07	0.49	Cut of ditch
2088	2132	2087	2.0	1.07	0.49	Fill of ditch
2089	2089	-	46.0	0.50-0.55	0.15	linear NEE-SWW aligned ditch
2090	2089	2089	2.0	0.55	0.19	Cut of ditch
2091	2089	2090	2.0	0.55	0.14	Fill of ditch
2092	2110	2092	0.44	0.28	0.08	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2093	2110	2092	0.44	0.28	0.08	Fill of ditch
2094	2110	2094	0.45	0.23	0.08	Cut of ditch
2095	2042	2094	0.45	0.23	0.08	Fill of ditch
2096	2089	2096	2.0	0.55	0.18	Cut of ditch
2097	2089	2096	2.0	0.55	0.13	Fill of ditch
2098	2089	2098	2.0	0.50	0.12	Cut of ditch
2099	2089	2098	2.0	0.50	0.12	Fill of ditch
2100	2110	2100	2.0	0.60	0.14	Cut of ditch
2101	2110	2100	2.0	0.60	0.14	Fill of ditch
2102	2089	2102	2.0	0.50	0.20	Cut of ditch
2103	2089	2102	2.0	0.50	0.50	Fill of ditch
2104	2089	2102	2.0	0.35	0.15	Fill of ditch
2105	2132	2105	2.0	1.01	0.41	Cut of ditch
2106	2132	2105	2.0	1.01	0.41	Fill of ditch
2107	2089	2096	2.0	0.30	0.50	Fill of ditch
2108	2110	2108	2.0	0.90	0.25	Cut of ditch
2109	2110	2108	2.0	0.90	0.25	Fill of ditch
2110	2110	-	-	-	-	east-west ditch
2111	-	2111	2.0	2.0	0.25	Cut of furrow
2112	-	2111	2.0	2.0	0.25	Fill of furrow
2113	2018	2086	2.0	2.70	0.57	Fill of ditch
2114	2018	2086	2.0	1.20	0.20	Fill of ditch
2115	2018	2086	1.20	0.60	0.30	Fill of ditch
2116	2018	2086	1.20	1.10	0.10	Fill of ditch
2117	2089	2089	2.0	0.55	0.14	Fill of ditch
2118	2118	-	-	0.48	0.20	Ditch group
2119	2018	2086	0.80	0.30	0.18	Fill of ditch
2120	2018	2086	0.50	0.60	0.45	Fill of ditch
2121	2110	2121	2.0	0.81	0.29	Cut of ditch
2122	2110	2121	2.0	0.81	0.29	Fill of ditch
2123	2123	-	40.m	0.5	0.15	Linear N-S aligned ditch
2124	2123	2124	2.0	0.50	0.16	Cut of ditch
2125	2123	2124	2.0	0.50	0.16	Fill of ditch
2126	2118	2126	2.0	0.38	0.20	Cut of ditch
2127	2118	2126	2.0	0.38	0.20	Fill of ditch
2128	2110	2128	2.0	0.87	0.19	Cut of ditch
2129	2110	2128	2.0	0.87	0.19	Fill of ditch
2130	2132	2130	2.0	1.03	0.39	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2131	2132	2130	2.0	1.03	0.39	Fill of ditch
2132	2132	-	25.0	1.20	0.49	Curvilinear ditch
2133	2123	2133	2.0	0.50	0.20	Cut of ditch
2134	2123	2133	2.0	0.50	0.20	Fill of ditch
2135	2123	2133	2.0	0.50	0.15	Fill of ditch
2136	2384	2136	0.16	0.16	0.10	Cut of stake hole
2137	2384	2136	0.16	0.16	0.10	Fill of stake hole
2138	2384	2138	0.19	0.18	0.17	Cut of stake hole
2139	2384	2138	0.19	0.18	0.17	Fill of stake hole
2140	2384	2140	0.14	0.13	0.10	Cut of stake hole
2141	2384	2140	0.14	0.13	0.10	Fill of stake hole
2142	2384	2142	0.20	0.17	0.17	Cut of stake hole
2143	2384	2142	0.20	0.17	0.17	Fill of stake hole
2144	2110	2144	2.0	0.84	0.26	Cut of ditch
2145	2110	2110	2.0	0.84	0.26	Fill of ditch
2146	2146	-	94.5	0.46	0.17	Long linear NE-SW aligned ditch
2147	2146	2147	1.95	0.36	0.15	Cut of ditch
2148	2146	2147	1.95	0.36	0.15	Fill of ditch
2149	2146	2149	2.03	0.46	0.15	Cut of ditch
2150	2146	2149	2.03	0.46	0.15	Fill of ditch
2151	2146	2151	1.0	0.32	0.10	Cut of ditch
2152	2146	2151	1.0	0.32	0.10	Fill of ditch
2153	2110	2153	1.0	0.83	0.27	Cut of ditch
2154	2110	2153	1.0	0.83	0.27	Fill of ditch
2155	2146	2155	2.05	0.37	0.12	Cut of ditch
2156	2146	2155	2.05	0.37	0.12	Fill of ditch
2157	2146	2157	2.01	0.44	0.17	Cut of ditch
2158	2146	2157	2.01	0.44	0.17	Fill of ditch
2159	2146	2159	1.93	0.38	0.17	Cut of ditch
2160	2146	2159	1.93	0.38	0.17	Fill of ditch
2161	-	2161	0.23	0.16	0.14	Cut of post-hole
2162	-	2161	0.23	0.16	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2163	-	2163	3.30	0.60	0.25	Tree bowl
2164	2164	-	31.0	0.40	0.15	Linear NW-SE aligned ditch
2165	2165	-	110.0	0.65	0.20	Long linear E-W aligned ditch
2166	2164	2166	2.0	0.42	0.14	Cut of ditch
2167	2171	2167	2.0	0.40	0.17	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2168	2171	2167	2.0	0.40	0.17	Fill of ditch
2169	2171	2169	1.25	0.40	0.12	Cut of ditch
2170	2171	2169	1.25	0.40	0.12	Fill of ditch
2171	2171	-	-	0.40	0.15	NW-SE aligned ditch
2172	-	2172	0.32	0.31	0.12	Cut of pit or post-hole
2173	-	2172	0.32	0.31	0.12	Fill of pit or post-hole
2174	-	2174	0.50	0.41	0.21	Cut of pit
2175	-	2174	0.50	0.41	0.21	Full of pit
2176	-	-	-	-	-	-
2177	-	-	-	-	-	-
2178	2164	2166	2.0	0.42	0.14	Fill of ditch
2179	2179	-	25.0	0.50	0.15	Ditch group
2180	2179	2180	2.0	0.50	0.24	Cut of ditch
2181	2179	2181	2.0	0.50	0.15	Cut of ditch
2182	2164	2182	2.0	0.43	0.10	Cut of ditch
2183	2164	2182	2.0	0.43	0.10	Fill of ditch
2184	2179	2179	2.0	0.50	0.10	Fill of ditch
2185	2179	2184	2.0	0.50	0.14	Fill of ditch
2186	2179	2180	2.0	0.50	0.15	Fill of ditch
2187	-	-	2.50	0.70	0.45	Tree throw
2188	2165	2188	-	0.78	0.20	Cut of ditch
2189	2165	2188	-	0.78	0.20	Fill of ditch
2190	2164	2190	2.0	0.39	0.80	Cut of ditch
2191	2164	2190	2.0	0.38	0.80	Fill of ditch
2192	-	-	-	-	-	Void
2193	2165	2193	1.0	0.86	0.24	Cut of ditch
2194	2165	2193	1.0	0.86	0.24	Fill of ditch
2195	2205	2195	0.38	0.36	0.23	Cut of post-hole
2196	2205	2195	0.38	0.36	0.23	Fill of post-hole
2197	2205	2197	0.22	0.19	0.14	Cut of post-hole
2198	2205	2197	0.22	0.19	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2199	-	2199	0.24	0.34	0.18	Cut of ditch
2200	-	2199	0.18	0.34	0.06	Fill of ditch
2201	2205	2199	0.24	0.34	0.11	Fill of small ditch
2202	2205	2202	1.40	0.32	0.12	Cut of small ditch
2203	2205	2202	1.40	0.32	0.04	Fill of small ditch
2204	2205	2202	1.40	0.24	0.07	Fill of small ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2205	2205	-	-	-	-	'S' post-hole structure
2206	-	2206	1.10	1.08	0.20	Cut of hearth
2207	-	2206	1.0	0.94	0.09	Fill of hearth
2208	-	2206	1.10	1.0	0.17	Fill of hearth
2209	2165	2209	-	0.62	0.08	Cut of ditch
2210	2165	2209	-	0.62	0.08	Fill of ditch
2211	-	2211	0.28	0.25	0.13	Cut of small pit
2212	-	2211	0.28	0.25	0.13	Fill of small pit
2213	-	2213	0.85	0.88	0.22	Cut of pit
2214	-	2213	0.85	0.88	0.22	Fill of pit
2215	2165	2215	2.0	0.60	0.19	Cut of ditch
2216	2165	2215	2.0	0.60	0.19	Fill of ditch
2217	2165	2217	2.0	0.64	0.13	Cut of ditch
2218	2165	2217	2.0	0.64	0.13	Fill of ditch
2219	2237	2219	2.0	0.55	0.22	Cut of ditch
2220	2237	2219	2.0	0.55	0.22	Fill of ditch
2221	2237	2221	-	0.66	0.18	Cut of ditch
2222	2237	2221	-	0.66	0.18	Fill of ditch
2223	2165	2223	2.13	1.15	0.33	Cut of ditch
2224	2165	2223	2.13	1.15	0.33	Fill of ditch
2225	-	2225	3.69	2.95	0.34	Cut of pit
2226	-	2225	3.69	2.95	0.34	Fill of pit
2227	-	2227	0.60	0.40	0.15	Cut of pit
2228	-	2227	0.60	0.40	0.15	Fill of pit
2229	-	2229	2.0	0.51	0.09	Cut of ditch
2230	-	2229	2.0	0.51	0.09	Fill of ditch
2231	2237	2232	-	0.50	0.14	Fill of ditch
2232	2237	2232	-	0.50	0.14	Cut of ditch
2233	2123	2233	0.50	0.30	-	Cut of ditch
2234	2123	2233	0.50	0.30	-	Fill of ditch
2235	2165	2235	-	0.43	0.18	Cut of ditch
2236	2165	2235	-	0.43	0.18	Fill of ditch
2237	2237	-	-	0.60	0.24	Short linear E-W ditch with terminus
2238	2123	2238	2.0	0.60	0.30	Cut of ditch
2239	2123	2238	2.0	0.60	0.30	Fill of ditch
2240	2165	2165	-	0.35	0.06	Cut of ditch
2241	2165	2165	-	0.35	0.06	Fill of ditch
2242	2146	2142	1.93	0.54	0.24	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2243	2146	2142	1.93	0.54	0.24	Fill of ditch
2244	2164	2244	2.0	0.75	0.30	Cut of ditch
2245	2164	2244	2.0	0.75	0.30	Fill of ditch
2246	-	2246	1.15	0.76	0.12	Cut of pit
2247	-	2246	1.15	0.76	0.12	Fill of pit
2248	-	2248	0.62	0.53	0.20	Cut of pit
2249	-	2248	0.62	0.53	0.20	Fill of pit
2250	2123	2250	2.0	0.55	0.27	Cut of ditch
2251	2123	2250	2.0	0.55	0.27	Fill of ditch
2252	2118	2252	-	0.48	0.09	Cut of ditch
2253	2118	2252	-	0.48	0.09	Fill of ditch
2254	2254	-	-	0.44	0.21	Ditch group same as group 3002
2255	2257	2255	-	0.40	0.20	Cut of ditch
2256	2257	2255	-	0.40	0.20	Fill of ditch
2257	2257	-	28.0	0.43	0.20	Short E-W aligned ditch
2258	2258	-	55.0	0.50	0.15	linear NW-SE aligned ditch
2259	2258	2259	2.0	0.50	0.12	Cut of ditch
2260	-	2259	2.0	0.50	0.12	Fill of pit
2261	-	2261	0.65	0.65	0.25	Cut of pit
2262	-	2261	0.65	0.65	0.25	Fill of pit
2263	2257	2263	-	0.43	0.14	Cut of ditch
2264	2257	2263	-	0.43	0.14	Fill of ditch
2265	-	2265	0.79	0.56	0.17	Cut of pit
2266	-	2265	0.79	0.56	0.17	Fill of pit
2267	2267	-	35.0	0.42	0.17	Ditch group
2268	2267	2268	2.0	0.42	0.17	Cut of ditch
2269	2267	2268	2.0	0.42	0.17	Fill of ditch
2270	2018	2270	4.0	2.34	0.76	Cut of ditch
2271	2018	2270	-	1.37	0.11	Fill of ditch
2272	2018	2270	-	2.34	0.62	Fill of ditch
2273	2258	2273	2.0	0.50	0.10	Cut of ditch
2274	2258	2273	2.0	0.50	0.10	Fill of ditch
2275	-	2275	0.47	0.47	0.29	Cut of post-hole
2276	-	2275	0.47	0.47	0.29	Fill of post-hole
2277	-	2277	0.69	0.52	0.12	Cut of pit
2278	-	2277	0.69	0.52	0.12	Fill of pit
2279	-	2279	0.24	0.24	0.08	Cut of pit

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2280	-	2279	0.24	0.24	0.08	Fill of pit
2281	2267	2281	2.0	0.44	0.11	Cut of ditch
2282	2267	2281	2.0	0.44	0.11	Fill of ditch
2283	2267	2283	2.0	0.23	0.10	Cut of ditch
2284	2267	2283	2.0	0.23	0.10	Fill of ditch
2285	2258	2285	2.0	0.35	0.09	Cut of ditch
2286	2258	2285	2.0	0.35	0.09	Fill of ditch
2287	2118	2287	-	0.90	0.28	Cut of ditch
2288	2118	2287	-	0.90	0.28	Fill of ditch
2289	2123	2289	1.05	0.33	0.20	Cut of ditch
2290	2123	2289	1.05	0.33	0.20	Fill of ditch
2291	2291	-	73.90	0.44	0.19	Long linear ditch aligned E-W
2292	2291	2292	2.13	0.44	0.19	Cut of ditch
2293	2291	2292	2.13	0.44	0.19	Fill of ditch
2294	2291	2294	1.27	0.25	0.13	Cut of ditch
2295	2291	2294	1.27	0.25	0.13	Fill of ditch
2296	2298	2296	1.45	0.60	0.10	Cut of ditch
2297	2298	2296	1.45	0.60	0.10	Fill of ditch
2298	2298	-	29.55	0.60	0.10	short N-S linear ditch
2299	2254	2299	-	0.44	0.21	Cut of ditch
2300	2254	2299	-	0.44	0.21	Fill of ditch
2301	2254	2301	-	0.27	0.09	Cut of ditch
2302	2254	2301	-	0.27	0.09	Fill of ditch
2303	2018	2303	1.60	1.30	0.50	Cut of ditch terminus
2304	2018	2303	1.65	1.30	0.50	Fill of ditch
2305	2305	-	-	-	-	Long linear ditch aligned NW-SE
2306	2305	2306	2.0	0.60	0.24	Cut of ditch
2307	2305	2306	2.0	0.60	0.24	Fill of ditch
2308	2018	2303	0.70	0.80	0.20	Fill of ditch
2309	2019	2309	4.40	1.62	0.78	Cut of enclosure ditch
2310	2019	2309	4.40	1.62	0.78	Fill of ditch
2311	2019	2309	0.50	0.33	0.11	Fill of ditch
2313	2019	2309	4.40	0.57	0.10	Fill of ditch
2314	2019	2309	4.40	1.41	0.25	Fill of ditch
2315	2019	2309	2.50	0.86	0.03	Fill of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2316	2019	2316	4.40	0.74	0.14	Recut of enclosure ditch
2317	2019	2316	4.40	0.74	0.14	Fill of ditch
2319	2019	2316	4.40	2.86	0.37	Fill of ditch
2320	2019	2316	4.40	1.63	0.29	Fill of ditch
2321	-	2327	0.50	0.49	0.09	Deposit cut by 2318
2322	-	2327	0.50	0.53	0.37	Deposit cut by 2318
2323	2305	2323	2.0	0.60	0.24	Cut of ditch
2324	2305	2323	2.0	0.60	0.24	Fill of ditch
2325	-	2325	-	-	-	Cut of pit
2326	-	2325	-	-	-	Fill of pit
2327	-	2327	0.50	0.53	0.46	Cut of hollow containing 2322
2328	-	2328	1.50	0.90	0.50	Cut of ditch
2329	-	2328	1.50	0.90	0.18	Fill of ditch
2330	-	2330	1.50	1.90	0.50	Cut of ditch
2331	-	2330	1.50	1.90	0.50	Fill of ditch
2332	-	2330	1.50	0.76	0.07	Fill of ditch
2333	2291	2333	2.0	0.42	0.12	Cut of ditch
2334	2291	2333	2.0	0.42	0.12	Fill of ditch
2335	2291	2335	0.23	0.34	0.11	Cut of ditch
2336	2291	2335	0.23	0.34	0.11	Fill of ditch
2337	2291	2337	2.06	0.55	0.21	Cut of ditch
2338	2019	2338	2.0	2.16	1.32	Cut of ditch
2339	2019	2338	72.0	0.12	0.18	Fill of ditch
2340	2019	2338	72.0	0.50	0.51	Fill of ditch
2341	2019	2338	72.0	0.24	0.47	Fill of ditch
2342	2019	2338	72.0	1.12	0.53	Fill of ditch
2343	2019	2338	72.0	0.75	0.42	Fill of ditch
2344	2019	2338	72.0	0.18	0.47	Fill of ditch
2345	2019	2338	72.0	0.26	0.75	Fill of ditch
2346	2019	2347	72.0	0.72	0.66	Fill of ditch
2347	2377	2347	72.0	1.83	0.57	Recut of ditch
2348	2377	2347	72.0	1.83	0.57	Fill of ditch
2349	2019	2338	72.0	0.08	0.51	Fill of ditch
2350	3058	2350	0.30	0.21	0.35	Cut of stake hole
2351	3058	2350	0.30	0.04	0.35	Fill of stake hole
2352	3058	2350	0.30	0.16	0.33	Fill of stake hole
2353	3058	2353	0.36	0.34	0.15	Cut of pit
2354	3058	2353	0.36	0.34	0.15	Fill of pit

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2355	-	-	-	-	-	Void
2356	3058	2356	0.38	0.31	0.17	Cut of post-hole
2357	3058	2356	0.31	0.06	0.17	Fill of post-hole
2358	3058	2356	0.26	0.20	0.13	Fill of post-hole
2359	3058	2359	0.34	0.22	0.12	Cut of post-hole
2360	3058	2359	0.34	0.22	0.12	Fill of post-hole
2361	-	-	-	-	-	Void
2362	3058	2362	0.34	0.29	0.14	Cut of post-hole
2363	3058	2362	-	0.07	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2364	3058	2362	-	0.14	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2365	-	2365	0.30	0.30	0.25	Cut of post-hole
2366	-	2365	-	0.05	0.25	Fill of post-hole
2367	3058	2365	0.25	0.25	0.24	Fill of post-hole
2368	3058	2368	0.84	0.54	0.19	Cut of pit
2369	3058	2368	0.84	0.54	0.19	Fill of pit
2370	-	2370	0.30	0.34	0.11	Cut of post-hole
2371	-	2370	0.30	0.34	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2372	-	2372	0.30	0.39	0.15	Cut of post-hole
2373	-	2372	0.30	0.39	0.15	Fill of post-hole
2374	-	2374	0.37	0.39	0.12	Cut of post-hole
2375	-	2374	0.30	0.39	0.12	Fill of post-hole
2376	2291	2337	2.06	0.55	0.21	Fill of ditch
2377	2377	-	90m	1.5m	-	L shaped segment of eastern enclosure
2378	3056	2378	2.30	1.47	0.82	Cut of enclosure ditch
2379	3056	2378	2.30	1.47	0.46	Fill of enclosure ditch
2380	3056	2378	1.97	0.83	0.17	Fill of enclosure ditch
2381	3056	2378	1.89	0.68	0.21	Fill of enclosure ditch
2382	2305	2382	2.0	1.10	0.40	Cut of ditch
2383	2305	2382	2.0	1.10	0.40	Fill of ditch
2384	2384	-	-	-	-	Linear group of shallow stake-holes
2385	2808	2385	1.0	2.50	1.10	Cut of ditch
2386	2808	2385	-	-	0.20	Fill of ditch
2387	2808	2385	-	-	0.40	Fill of ditch
2388	2808	2385	-	2.50	0.40	Fill of ditch
2389	3056	2389	2.0	0.59	0.59	Cut of enclosure ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2390	3056	2389	2.0	0.59	0.39	Fill of enclosure ditch
2391	3056	2391	2.0	2.20	0.75	Cut of enclosure ditch
2392	-	2389	2.0	2.20	0.20	Fill of enclosure ditch
2393	3056	2389	2.0	1.61	0.31	Fill of enclosure ditch
2394	3056	2389	2.0	1.88	0.42	Fill of enclosure ditch
2395	2123	2395	2.04	0.47	0.16	Cut of ditch
2396	2123	2395	2.04	0.47	0.16	Fill of ditch
2397	2397	-	27.0	0.50	0.16	shallow east-west running ditch
2398	2397	2398	2.0	0.60	0.14	Cut of ditch
2399	2397	2398	2.0	0.60	0.14	Fill of ditch
2400	-	2400	2.0	0.34	0.12	Cut of ditch
2401	-	2400	2.0	0.34	0.12	Fill of ditch
2402	2397	2402	2.60	0.54	0.12	Cut of ditch
2403	2397	2402	2.60	0.54	0.12	Fill of ditch
2404	2019	2404	1.30	1.42	0.71	Cut of ditch terminus
2405	2019	2404	1.30	0.81	0.22	Fill of ditch terminus
2406	2019	2404	1.30	1.25	0.41	Fill of ditch terminus
2407	2019	2404	1.30	0.25	0.31	Fill of ditch terminus
2408	2019	2404	1.30	0.14	0.13	Fill of ditch terminus
2409	2397	2409	0.55	0.20	0.15	Cut of ditch
2410	2397	2409	0.55	0.20	0.15	Fill of ditch
2411	2411	-	25.0	0.50	-	Shallow N-S running ditch
2412	2411	2412	0.61	0.25	0.19	Cut of ditch
2413	2411	2412	0.61	0.25	0.19	Fill of ditch
2414	2019	2414	2.12	1.34	0.89	Cut of enclosure ditch
2415	2019	2414	2.12	0.17	0.07	Fill of enclosure ditch
2416	2019	2414	2.12	0.12	0.10	Fill of enclosure ditch
2417	2019	2414	2.12	0.10	0.06	Fill of enclosure ditch
2418	2019	2414	2.12	0.13	0.12	Fill of enclosure ditch
2419	2019	2414	2.12	0.23	0.19	Fill of enclosure ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2420	2019	2414	2.12	0.29	0.16	Fill of enclosure ditch
2421	2019	2414	2.12	0.10	0.15	Fill of enclosure ditch
2422	2019	2414	2.12	1.34	0.64	Fill of enclosure ditch
2423	2411	2423	-	-	-	Cut of ditch
2424	2411	2423	-	-	-	Fill of ditch
2425	2411	2425	2.70	0.25	0.10	Cut of ditch
2426	2411	2425	2.70	0.25	0.10	Fill of ditch
2427	2427	-	-	-	-	possible post-hole structure
2428	2427	2428	-	0.24	0.13	Cut of post-hole
2429	2427	2428	-	0.24	0.13	Fill of post-hole
2430	2427	2430	-	0.29	0.29	Cut of post-hole
2431	2427	2430	-	0.29	0.29	Fill of post-hole
2432	2427	2432	-	0.17	0.06	Cut of post-hole
2433	2427	2432	-	0.17	0.06	Fill of post-hole
2434	2427	2434	-	0.21	0.14	Cut of post-hole
2435	2427	2434	-	0.21	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2436	2427	2436	-	0.19	0.23	Cut of post-hole
2437	2427	2436	-	0.19	0.23	Fill of post-hole
2438	3056	2438	2.0	2.36	0.99	Cut of enclosure ditch
2439	3056	2438	2.0	2.28	0.28	Fill of enclosure ditch
2440	3056	2438	2.0	1.27	0.13	Fill of enclosure ditch
2441	3056	2438	1.0	0.90	0.14	Fill of enclosure ditch
2442	3056	2438	1.0	0.62	0.10	Fill of enclosure ditch
2443	3056	2438	2.0	1.01	0.12	Fill of enclosure ditch
2444	3056	2438	2.0	0.80	0.24	Fill of enclosure ditch
2445	3056	2438	2.0	1.49	0.18	Fill of enclosure ditch
2446	3056	2438	2.0	1.24	0.18	Fill of enclosure ditch
2447	3056	2438	2.0	0.83	0.35	Fill of enclosure ditch
2448	2377	2448	2.50	2.40	1.05	Cut of enclosure ditch
2449	2869	2449	1.0	0.50	0.14	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2450	2869	2449	1.0	0.50	0.14	Fill of ditch
2451	2377	2438	2.0	0.99	0.14	Fill of enclosure ditch
2452	2377	2438	1.0	0.74	0.18	Fill of enclosure ditch
2453	-	2453	0.86	0.73	0.51	Cut of pit
2454	-	2453	0.86	0.83	0.51	Fill of pit
2455	2455	-	9.5	0.30	0.10	Short ESE-WSW aligned ditch
2456	2455	2456	2.0	0.28	0.08	Cut of ditch
2457	2455	2456	2.0	0.28	0.08	Fill of ditch
2458	2411	2458	0.69	0.21	0.20	Cut of ditch
2459	2411	2458	0.69	0.21	0.20	Fill of ditch
2460	-	2460	-	-	-	Cut of ditch
2461	-	2460	-	-	-	Fill of ditch
2462	-	2590	1.0	2.40	0.34	Fill of pit
2463	-	2590	-	0.55	0.13	Fill of pit
2464	-	2590	1.0	0.76	0.26	Fill of pit
2465	-	2590	1.0	2.40	0.55	Fill of pit
2466	2377	2448	2.0	2.40	0.40	Fill of enclosure ditch
2467	2377	2448	1.0	0.57	0.24	Fill of enclosure ditch
2468	2377	2448	-	-	-	Fill of enclosure ditch
2469	2377	2448	-	-	-	Fill of enclosure ditch
2470	2042	2470	2.02	0.37	0.13	Cut of ditch
2471	2042	2470	2.02	0.37	0.13	Fill of ditch
2472	2455	2472	1.0	0.30	0.10	Cut of ditch
2473	2455	2472	0.54	0.30	0.10	Fill of ditch
2474	2118	2474	1.0	0.40	0.26	Cut of ditch
2475	2118	2474	1.0	0.40	0.26	Fill of ditch
2476	-	2476	4.0	4.0	0.15	Cut of poss. furrow
2477	-	2476	4.0	4.0	0.15	Fill of poss. furrow
2478	2377	2448	2.0	2.40	0.35	Fill of enclosure ditch
2479	2377	2448	1.0	0.40	0.26	Fill of enclosure ditch
2480	2377	2448	1.0	0.45	0.40	Fill of enclosure ditch
2481	2377	2448	1.0	1.0	0.46	Fill of enclosure ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2482	2377	2448	1.0	0.73	0.14	Fill of enclosure ditch
2483	2377	2448	1.0	0.35	0.08	Fill of enclosure ditch
2484	2455	2484	1.50	0.32	0.08	Cut of ditch
2485	2455	2484	0.50	0.30	0.08	Fill of ditch
2486	2298	2486	2.01	0.34	0.05	Cut of ditch
2487	2298	2486	2.01	0.34	0.05	Fill of ditch
2488	2118	2489	-	0.40	0.08	Fill of ditch
2489	2118	2489	-	0.04	0.08	Cut of ditch
2490	2110	2491	-	0.92	0.24	Fill of ditch
2491	2110	2491	-	0.92	0.24	Cut of ditch
2492	2494	2493	-	0.30	0.09	Fill of ditch
2493	2494	2493	-	0.30	0.09	Cut of ditch
2494	2494	-	-	-	-	shallow linear gully
2495	2298	2495	1.0	0.82	0.05	Cut of ditch
2496	2298	2495	1.0	0.82	0.05	Fill of ditch
2497	-	-	-	-	-	Deposit no context sheet
2498	2018	2498	2.20	1.20	0.87	Cut of enclosure ditch
2499	2018	2498	2.20	0.55	0.25	Fill of enclosure ditch
2500	2018	2498	-	1.09	0.16	Fill of enclosure ditch
2501	2018	2505	-	0.90	0.30	Fill of enclosure ditch
2502	2018	2505	-	0.08	0.25	Fill of enclosure ditch
2503	2018	2505	-	0.41	0.17	Fill of enclosure ditch
2504	2018	2505	-	0.47	0.25	Fill of enclosure ditch
2505	2018	2505	-	1.56	0.62	Cut of enclosure ditch
2506	2018	2506	3.0	1.61	0.65	Cut of enclosure ditch
2507	2018	2303	-	2.0	0.32	Fill of Ditch
2508	-	2508	1.25	0.43	0.26	Cut of ditch
2509	-	2508	1.25	0.43	0.26	Fill of ditch
2510	-	2510	0.85	0.79	0.60	Cut of ditch
2511	-	2510	0.85	0.79	0.31	Fill of ditch
2512	-	2510	0.85	0.79	0.28	Fill of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2513	2018	2498	2.20	1.20	0.25	Fill of enclosure ditch
2514	2018	2498	-	0.47	0.18	Fill of enclosure ditch
2515	2018	2498	-	0.50	0.42	Fill of enclosure ditch
2516	2018	2498	2.0	0.82	0.32	Fill of enclosure ditch
2517	2018	2498	-	0.22	0.27	Fill of enclosure ditch
2518	2018	2498	2.0	0.84	0.32	Fill of enclosure ditch
2519	2018	2498	2.0	0.53	0.34	Fill of enclosure ditch
2520	-	2521	-	0.40	0.13	Fill of ditch
2521	-	2521	-	0.40	0.13	Cut of ditch
2522	2377	2523	-	-	-	Fill of enclosure ditch
2523	2377	2523	-	-	-	Cut of enclosure ditch
2524	-	2525	0.36	0.30	0.22	Fill of post-hole
2525	-	2525	0.36	0.30	0.22	Cut of post-hole
2526	2526	-	13.0	-	0.20	small circular enclosure
2527	2526	2527	2.40	0.50	0.22	Cut of ditch
2528	2526	2527	2.40	0.50	0.12	Fill of ditch
2529	2526	2527	2.40	0.50	0.10	Fill of ditch
2530	2018	2506	3.0	1.49	0.36	Fill of enclosure ditch
2531	2018	2506	3.0	1.61	0.30	Fill of enclosure ditch
2532	-	-	-	-	-	Void
2533	-	2533	3.0	0.4	0.35	Cut of drain
2534	-	2533	3.0	0.4	0.35	Fill of drain
2535	2526	2535	1.07	0.45	0.20	Cut of ditch
2536	2526	2535	1.10	0.45	0.06	Fill of ditch
2537	2526	2535	1.10	0.45	0.06	Fill of ditch
2538	2526	2539	2.0	0.39	0.15	Fill of ditch
2539	2526	2539	2.0	0.39	0.15	Cut of ditch
2540	-	2540	3.0	0.40	0.41	Cut of furrow
2541	-	2540	3.0	0.40	0.41	Fill of furrow
2542	-	2542	0.40	0.42	0.20	Cut of post-hole
2543	-	2542	0.40	0.42	0.10	Fill of post-hole
2544	-	2542	0.40	0.42	0.10	Fill of post-hole

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2545	-	2546	-	5.0	0.27	Fill of furrow
2546	-	2546	1.0	5.0	0.27	Cut of furrow
2547	2377	2549	2.0	1.70	0.45	Fill of ditch
2548	2377	2549	2.0	1.70	0.50	Fill of ditch
2549	2377	2549	2.0	1.70	0.70	Cut of ditch
2550	-	2552	-	0.29	0.16	Fill of post-hole
2551	-	2552	-	0.31	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2552	-	2552	-	0.31	0.29	Cut of post-hole
2553	-	2553	0.35	0.30	0.34	Cut of post-hole
2554	-	2553	0.35	0.30	0.20	Fill of post-hole
2555	-	2553	0.35	0.30	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2556	-	2558	0.53	0.45	0.23	Fill of post-hole
2557	-	2558	0.50	0.32	0.10	Fill of post-hole
2558	-	2558	0.53	0.52	0.33	Cut of post-hole
2559	2377	2562	3.0	1.54	0.63	Fill of ditch
2560	2377	2562	3.0	1.54	0.63	Fill of ditch
2561	2377	2562	3.0	1.54	0.63	Fill of ditch
2562	2377	2562	3.0	1.54	0.63	Cut of ditch
2563	2377	2563	4.0	1.38	0.69	Cut of enclosure ditch
2564	2377	2563	4.0	0.45	0.23	Fill of enclosure ditch
2565	2377	2563	-	0.70	0.50	Fill of enclosure ditch
2566	2377	2563	4.0	1.73	0.41	Fill of enclosure ditch
2567	2305	2567	4.0	0.98	0.47	Cut of ditch
2568	2305	2567	4.0	0.98	0.47	Fill of ditch
2569	2377	2563	4.0	0.37	0.18	Fill of enclosure ditch
2570	-	2570	0.28	0.25	0.45	Cut of post-hole
2571	-	2570	0.28	0.25	0.45	Fill of post-hole
2572	-	2570	0.45	0.25	0.20	Fill of post-hole
2573	-	2562	-	1.54	0.63	Furrow deposit lying over ditch 2562
2574	-	2576	0.48	0.37	0.13	Fill of post-hole
2575	-	2576	0.40	0.29	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2576	-	2576	0.48	0.37	0.22	Cut of post-hole
2577	-	2577	2.0	0.40	0.19	Cut of ditch
2578	-	2577	2.0	0.40	0.19	Fill of ditch
2579	2873	2579	3.0	0.66	0.23	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2580	2873	2579	3.0	0.66	0.23	Fill of ditch
2581	3056	2581	3.0	2.17	1.06	Cut of enclosure ditch
2582	3056	2581	3.0	2.17	0.25	Fill of enclosure ditch
2583	2377	2581	3.0	1.14	0.20	Fill of enclosure ditch
2584	3056	2581	3.0	1.49	0.22	Fill of enclosure ditch
2585	3056	2581	1.50	1.04	0.11	Fill of enclosure ditch
2586	3056	2581	3.0	1.71	0.26	Fill of enclosure ditch
2587	3056	2581	3.0	0.59	0.32	Fill of enclosure ditch
2588	3056	2581	1.0	0.68	0.22	Fill of enclosure ditch
2589	2377	2589	3.0	1.40	1.10	Cut of enclosure ditch
2590	-	2590	8.0	5.0	107	Cut of pit
2591	-	2591	0.62	0.44	0.36	Cut of post-hole
2592	-	2591	0.62	0.44	0.15	Fill of post-hole
2593	-	2591	0.62	0.44	0.21	Fill of post-hole
2594	2377	2594	3.0	1.66	0.85	Cut of enclosure ditch
2595	2377	2594	3.0	0.80	0.35	Fill of enclosure ditch
2596	2377	2594	3.0	0.50	0.30	Fill of enclosure ditch
2597	2377	2594	3.0	1.14	0.40	Fill of enclosure ditch
2598	2377	2594	3.0	1.66	0.25	Fill of enclosure ditch
2599	-	2601	0.40	0.37	0.12	Fill of post-hole
2600	-	2601	0.30	0.20	0.08	Fill of post-hole
2601	-	2601	0.40	0.36	0.17	Cut of post-hole
2602	2377	2594	3.0	0.20	0.05	Fill of enclosure ditch
2603	-	2590	3.0	2.25	0.80	Fill of pit
2604	-	2590	3.0	2.0	0.50	Fill of pit
2605	-	2590	0.95	0.95	0.12	Fill of pit
2606	-	2590	3.0	2.20	0.40	Fill of pit
2607	2377	2589	3.0	0.50	0.40	Fill of enclosure ditch
2608	-	2608	0.40	0.30	0.20	Cut of post-hole
2609	-	2608	0.40	0.30	0.10	Fill of post

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2610	-	2608	0.40	0.30	0.10	Fill of post-hole
2611	-	-	-	-	-	Same as 2604
2612	-	2613	3.0	0.67	0.43	Fill of ditch
2613	-	2613	3.0	0.67	0.43	Cut of ditch
2614	-	2616	3.0	2.10	0.37	Fill of ditch
2615	2377	2616	3.0	1.50	0.56	Fill of ditch
2616	2377	2616	3.0	1.50	0.56	Cut of ditch
2617	-	2617	1.50	0.55	0.30	Fill of ditch
2618	-	2618	1.50	0.55	0.30	Cut of ditch
2619	-	2620	1.0	0.50	0.23	Fill of ditch same as 2785
2620	-	2620	1.0	0.50	0.23	Cut of ditch
2621	2377	2589	-	-	0.45	Fill of ditch
2622	2377	2589	-	-	0.35	Fill of ditch
2623	-	2623	1.30	2.10	0.25	Cut of pit
2624	-	2643	1.30	2.10	0.25	Fill of pit
2625	-	2627	2.10	0.80	0.25	Fill of pit
2626	-	2623	2.10	0.80	0.20	Fill of pit
2627	-	2627	2.10	0.80	0.25	Recut of pit [2623]
2628	-	2630	-	1.78	0.31	Fill of pit
2629	-	2630	-	0.89	0.18	Fill of pit
2630	-	2630	1.30	2.19	0.30	Cut of pit
2631	2377	2631	2.06	1.16	0.50	Cut of ditch
2632	2377	2631	2.06	1.16	0.50	Fill of ditch
2633	2377	2631	2.06	1.16	0.50	Fill of ditch
2634	2377	2631	2.06	1.16	0.50	Fill of ditch
2635	2377	2448	70.5	0.77	0.22	Fill of enclosure ditch
2636	2377	2636	3.0	2.18	0.92	Cut of enclosure ditch
2637	2377	2636	3.0	2.18	0.30	Fill of enclosure ditch
2638	2377	2636	3.0	0.79	0.10	Fill of enclosure ditch
2639	2377	2636	3.0	0.50	0.23	Fill of enclosure ditch
2640	2377	2636	3.0	1.58	0.38	Fill of enclosure ditch
2641	2377	2636	3.0	1.01	0.20	Fill of enclosure ditch
2642	-	2642	0.75	0.47	0.11	Cut of furrow
2643	-	2642	0.75	0.74	0.11	Fill of furrow

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2644	-	2644	0.55	0.55	0.30	Cut of post-hole
2645	-	2644	0.55	0.55	0.30	Fill of post-hole
2646	-	2646	0.40	0.25	0.70	Cut of post-hole
2647	-	2646	0.40	0.25	0.70	Fill of post-hole
2648	2411	2648	0.56	0.38	0.21	Cut of ditch
2649	2411	2648	0.56	0.38	0.21	Fill of ditch
2650	2494	2650	0.78	0.51	0.19	Cut of ditch
2651	2494	2650	0.78	0.51	0.19	Fill of ditch
2652	-	-	-	-	-	Furrow
2653	-	2655	2.0	0.95	0.20	Fill of ditch
2654	-	2655	2.0	0.95	0.53	Fill of ditch
2655	-	2655	2.0	0.90	0.53	Cut of ditch
2656	-	2657	3.0	0.50	0.10	Fill of ditch
2657	-	2657	3.0	0.50	0.10	Cut of ditch
2658	-	2659	2.0	5.0	0.26	Fill of furrow
2659	-	2659	2.0	5.0	0.26	Cut of furrow
2660	-	2662	-	-	-	Fill of ditch
2661	-	2662	3.0	1.20	0.46	Fill of ditch
2662	-	2662	3.0	1.65	0.56	Cut of ditch
2663	-	2664	1.6	1.0	0.55	Fill of tree throw
2664	-	2664	1.6	1.0	0.55	Cut of tree throw
2665	-	2665	1.2	1.25	0.20	Cut of pit
2666	-	2665	1.25	1.20	0.15	Fill of pit
2667	-	2665	1.20	1.25	0.20	Fill of pit
2668	-	2669	0.29	0.27	0.90	Fill of post-hole
2669	-	2669	0.29	0.27	0.90	Cut of post-hole
2670	-	2670	0.50	0.65	0.12	Cut of pit
2671	-	2670	0.50	0.65	0.12	Fill of pit
2672	-	2672	0.49	0.53	0.14	Cut of pit
2673	-	2672	0.49	0.53	0.14	Fill of pit
2674	-	2674	1.20	0.50	0.09	Cut of pit
2675	-	2675	1.53	0.40	0.11	Cut of pit
2676	-	2675	0.40	0.45	0.11	Cut of pit
2677	-	2677	0.72	0.73	0.12	Cut of pit
2678	-	2674	1.20	0.50	0.09	Fill of pit
2679	-	2675	1.53	0.40	0.11	Fill of pit
2680	2870	2680	-	0.39	0.10	Cut of ditch
2681	2870	2680	-	0.39	0.10	Fill of ditch
2682	-	2682	0.37	0.35	0.30	Cut of post-hole

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2683	-	2682	0.37	0.35	0.16	Fill of post-hole
2684	-	2682	0.37	0.35	0.14	Fill of post-hole
2685	-	2676	0.40	0.45	0.11	Fill of pit
2686	-	2677	0.72	0.73	0.12	Fill of pit
2687	-	2688	1.60	0.85	0.40	Fill of ditch
2688	-	2688	1.60	0.85	0.40	Cut of ditch
2689	-	2690	0.85	2.45	0.43	Fill of ditch
2690	-	2690	0.85	2.45	0.43	Cut of ditch
2691	-	2691	0.50	0.44	0.30	Cut of post-hole
2692	-	2691	0.50	0.44	0.15	Fill of post-hole
2693	-	2691	0.50	0.44	0.15	Fill of post-hole
2694	-	2695	-	0.40	0.10	Fill of ditch
2695	-	2695	-	0.40	0.10	Cut of ditch
2696	-	-	-	-	-	Record missing
2697	-	-	-	-	-	Record missing
2698	-	-	-	-	-	Record missing
2699	-	-	-	-	-	Record missing
2700	-	-	-	-	-	Record missing
2701	-	2701	-	0.47	0.17	Cut of ditch
2702	-	2701	-	0.47	0.17	Fill of ditch
2703	-	2703	0.55	0.54	0.25	Cut of post-hole
2704	-	2703	0.55	0.54	0.10	Fill of post-hole
2705	-	2703	0.55	0.54	0.20	Fill of post-hole
2706	-	2706	0.40	0.50	0.15	Cut of post-hole
2707	-	2706	0.40	0.50	0.15	Fill of post-hole
2708	-	2706	-	0.20	0.15	Fill of post-hole
2709	-	2709	0.40	0.40	0.20	Cut of post-hole
2710	-	2709	0.40	0.40	0.20	Fill of post-hole
2711	2377	2488	73.0	0.34	0.16	Fill of enclosure ditch
2712	2377	2488	73.0	0.34	0.20	Fill of enclosure ditch
2713	2377	2448	73.0	2.09	0.21	Fill of enclosure ditch
2714	2377	2448	73.0	0.50	0.11	Fill of enclosure ditch
2716	2377	2448	73.0	1.95	0.36	Fill of ditch recut
2717	-	2717	0.65	0.90	0.07	Cut of pit
2718	-	2717	0.65	0.90	0.07	Fill of pit
2719	-	2719	0.78	0.70	0.22	Cut of pit

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2720	-	2719	0.78	0.70	0.22	Fill of pit
2721	-	2721	0.87	0.72	0.22	Cut of pit
2722	-	2721	0.87	0.72	0.22	Fill of pit
2723	-	2723	0.40	0.39	0.23	Cut of post-hole
2724	-	2723	0.40	0.39	0.23	Fill of post-hole
2725	-	2725	0.25	0.25	0.12	Cut of pit
2726	-	2725	0.25	0.25	0.12	Fill of pit
2727	2118	2727	2.0	0.70	0.27	Cut of ditch
2728	2118	2727	2.0	0.70	0.27	Fill of ditch
2729	-	2729	0.40	0.39	0.23	Fill of post-hole
2730	2736	2730	-	0.30	0.16	Cut of ditch
2731	2736	2730	-	0.30	0.16	Fill of ditch
2732	-	2732	0.32	0.30	0.13	Cut of post-hole
2733	-	2732	0.32	0.30	0.13	Fill of post-hole
2734	-	2734	0.20	0.33	0.09	Cut of post-hole
2735	-	2734	0.20	0.33	0.09	Fill of post-hole
2736	2736	-	48.0	0.30	0.16	linear E-W aligned ditch
2737	2745	2737	1.0	0.37	0.13	Cut of ditch
2738	2745	2737	1.0	0.37	0.13	Fill of ditch
2739	2089	2739	2.10	0.43	0.12	Cut of ditch
2740	2089	2739	2.10	0.43	0.12	Fill of ditch
2741	2089	2741	1.99	0.34	0.06	Cut of ditch
2742	2089	2741	1.99	0.34	0.06	Fill of ditch
2743	2745	2743	0.80	0.31	0.06	Cut of ditch
2744	2745	2743	0.80	0.31	0.06	Fill of ditch
2745	2745	-	8.0	0.35	0.13	Ditch group
2746	2118	2746	0.70	0.90	0.30	Cut of ditch
2747	2118	2746	0.70	0.90	0.30	Fill of ditch
2748	2118	2749	-	0.60	0.12	Fill of ditch
2749	2118	2749	-	0.60	0.12	Cut of ditch
2750	2132	2750	-	1.50	0.15	Cut of ditch
2751	2132	2750	-	1.50	0.15	Fill of ditch
2752	2118	2118	1.0	0.68	0.15	Cut of ditch
2753	2118	2752	1.0	0.68	0.15	Fill of ditch
2754	-	2754	-	0.60	0.12	Cut of ditch
2755	-	2754	-	0.60	0.12	Fill of ditch
2756	-	2756	-	1.50	0.05	Cut of furrow
2757	-	2756	-	1.50	0.05	Fill of furrow

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2758	2118	2758	-	0.48	0.14	Cut of ditch
2759	2118	2758	-	0.48	0.14	Fill of ditch
2760	-	-	-	-	-	Deposit poss. tree throw
2761	2763	2761	2.0	0.30	0.17	Cut of ditch
2762	2763	2761	2.0	0.30	0.17	Fill of ditch
2763	2763	-	-	-	-	Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch
2764	2763	2764	2.0	0.42	0.29	Cut of ditch
2765	2763	2764	2.0	0.42	0.29	Fill of ditch
2766	2736	2766	-	0.56	0.13	Cut of ditch
2767	2736	2766	-	0.56	0.13	Fill of ditch
2768	2110	2768	2.0	0.66	0.31	Cut of ditch
2769	2110	2768	2.0	0.66	0.31	Fill of ditch
2770	2089	2770	-	0.38	0.08	Cut of ditch
2771	2089	2770	-	0.38	0.08	Fill of ditch
2772	2763	2772	0.42	0.25	0.15	Cut of ditch
2773	2763	2772	0.42	0.25	0.15	Fill of ditch
2774	2494	2774	-	-	-	Cut of ditch
2775	2494	2494	-	-	-	Fill of ditch
2776	2411	2777	-	0.54	0.19	Fill of ditch
2777	2411	2777	-	0.54	0.19	Cut of ditch
2778	-	-	15.0	7.0	0.40	Poss. natural deposit
2779	-	-	-	-	0.18	Poss. natural deposit below 2778
2780	2808	2780	-	1.80	0.20	Cut of ditch
2781	2808	2780	-	1.80	0.20	Fill of ditch
2782	2377	2782	60.0	1.0	0.40	Cut of enclosure ditch
2783	2377	2782	-	1.50	0.40	Fill of enclosure ditch
2784	3002	2784	-	0.70	0.30	Cut of ditch
2785	3002	2784	-	0.70	0.30	Fill of ditch same as (2619)
2786	2377	2782	-	0.60	0.40	Fill of enclosure ditch
2787	2736	2787	-	0.50	0.11	Cut of ditch
2788	2736	2787	-	0.50	0.11	Fill of ditch
2789	2089	2789	-	0.53	0.14	Cut of ditch
2790	2089	2089	-	0.53	0.14	Fill of ditch
2791	-	2791	3.0	0.25	0.09	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2792	-	2791	3.0	0.25	0.09	Fill of ditch
2793	2795	2793	-	0.33	0.12	Cut of ditch
2794	2795	2793	-	0.33	0.12	Fill of ditch
2795	2795	-	46.0	0.35	0.12	linear NW-SE aligned ditch
2796	-	2797	0.23	0.24	0.16	Fill of post-hole
2797	-	2797	0.23	0.24	0.16	Cut of post-hole
2798	2870	2798	-	0.47	0.16	Cut of ditch
2799	2870	2798	-	0.47	0.16	Fill of ditch
2800	2795	2800	-	0.34	0.13	Cut of ditch
2801	2795	2800	-	0.34	0.13	Fill of ditch
2802	2870	2802	-	0.54	0.14	Cut of ditch
2803	2870	2802	-	0.54	0.14	Fill of ditch
2804	2795	2804	-	0.32	0.06	Cut of ditch
2805	2795	2804	-	0.23	0.06	Fill of ditch
2806	2298	2806	-	0.63	0.10	Cut of ditch
2807	2298	2806	-	0.63	0.10	Fill of ditch
2808	2808	-	40m	-	-	Enclosure spur
2809	2808	2809	1.32	1.42	0.23	Cut of ditch
2810	2808	2810	1.60	-	1.04	Cut of ditch
2811	-	2811	0.84	0.26	0.09	Cut of ditch
2812	-	2811	0.84	0.26	0.09	Fill of ditch
2813	-	2813	0.20	0.45	0.11	Cut of post-hole
2814	-	2813	0.20	0.45	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2815	-	-	-	-	-	Record Missing
2816	-	-	-	-	-	Record Missing
2817	-	2817	-	0.07	0.06	Cut of Stake Hole
2818	-	2817	-	0.07	0.06	Fill of stake hole
2819	2808	2809	1.32	1.42	0.33	Fill of ditch same as (2862)
2820	2808	2810	1.05	1.03	0.46	Fill of ditch same as (2865)
2821	2808	2810	1.48	1.60	0.38	Fill of ditch same as (2863)
2822	-	2823	0.92	0.93	0.10	Fill of pit
2823	-	2823	0.92	0.93	0.10	Cut of pit
2824	-	2824	-	0.29	0.13	Cut of pit
2825	-	2825	-	0.29	0.13	Fill of pit
2826	-	2826	0.52	0.50	0.12	Cut of pit
2827	-	2726	0.52	0.50	0.12	Fill of pit

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2828	-	2828	0.48	0.45	0.07	Cut of post-hole
2829	-	2828	0.48	0.45	0.07	Fill of post-hole
2830	-	2836	0.77	0.83	0.16	Fill of pit
2831	-	2831	-	0.28	0.10	Cut of pit
2832	-	2831	-	0.28	0.10	Fill of pit
2833	2808	2861	-	-	-	Same as [2810]
2834	-	2835	0.30	0.36	0.10	Fill of post-hole
2835	-	2835	0.30	0.36	0.10	Cut of post-hole
2836	-	2836	0.77	0.83	0.27	Cut of pit
2837	-	2839	0.37	0.31	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2838	-	2839	0.37	0.43	0.11	Fill of post-hole
2839	-	2839	0.37	0.43	0.11	Cut of post-hole
2840	-	2836	0.77	0.83	0.14	Fill of pit
2841	2808	2841	-	2.37	0.94	Cut of ditch
2842	2808	2841	-	2.37	0.42	Fill of ditch
2843	2860	2843	1.98	0.20	0.09	Cut of ditch
2844	2860	2843	1.98	0.20	0.09	Fill of ditch
2845	-	2846	0.24	0.22	0.18	Fill of post-hole
2846	-	2846	0.24	0.22	0.18	Cut of post-hole
2847	2808	2847	1.0	2.06	1.17	Cut of ditch
2848	2808	2847	1.0	2.06	0.56	Fill of ditch
2849	2808	2847	1.0	0.94	0.13	Fill of ditch
2850	2808	2847	1.0	1.02	0.11	Fill of ditch
2851	2808	2847	1.0	0.82	0.09	Fill of ditch
2852	2808	2847	1.0	0.91	0.15	Fill of ditch
2853	2808	2847	1.0	0.85	0.32	Fill of ditch
2854	2869	2854	-	0.49	0.13	Cut of ditch
2855	2869	2854	-	0.49	0.13	Fill of ditch
2856	2869	2856	-	0.34	0.12	Cut of ditch
2857	2869	2856	-	0.34	0.12	Fill of ditch
2858	2860	2859	-	0.51	0.12	Fill of ditch
2859	2860	2859	-	0.51	0.12	Cut of ditch
2860	2860	-	19.50	-	-	Linear ditch aligned EWE-WNW
2861	2808	2861	1.0	1.20	1.02	Cut of ditch same as [2810], [2833]
2862	2808	2861	1.0	1.60	0.34	Fill of ditch
2863	2808	2861	1.0	1.60	-	Fill of ditch same as (2821)

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2864	2808	2861	1.0	0.79	0.08	Fill of ditch same as (2866)
2865	2808	2861	1.0	1.20	0.40	Fill of ditch same as (2820)
2866	-	-	-	-	-	Record missing same as (2864)
2867	2808	2867	0.90	-	0.59	Cut of ditch
2868	2808	2868	0.50	-	0.36	Cut of ditch
2869	2869	-	29.0	-	-	Ditch Group
2870	2870	-	-	-	-	Ditch Group
2871	2873	2871	-	0.47	0.20	Cut of ditch
2872	2873	2871	-	0.47	0.20	Fill of ditch
2873	2873	-	-	-	-	Linear E-W ditch
2874	2808	2841	-	1.23	0.33	Fill of ditch
2875	2808	2841	-	1.02	0.45	Fill of ditch
2876	2873	2876	-	0.35	0.10	Cut of ditch
2877	2873	2876	-	0.35	0.10	Fill of ditch
2878	2878	-	-	-	-	Ditch Group
2879	2878	2879	2.0	0.50	0.18	Cut of ditch
2880	2878	2879	2.0	0.50	0.18	Fill of ditch
2881	2900	2881	0.25	0.20	0.25	Cut of ditch
2882	2900	2881	0.25	0.20	0.05	Fill of ditch
2883	-	2883	1.10	0.35	0.09	Cut of Furrow
2884	-	2883	1.10	0.35	0.09	Fill of Furrow
2885	-	2885	1.25	0.85	1.03	Cut of pit
2886	-	2885	1.25	0.85	0.37	Fill of pit
2887	2873	2887	-	0.39	0.17	Cut of ditch
2888	2873	2887	-	0.39	0.17	Fill of ditch
2889	-	2885	1.12	0.60	0.32	Fill of pit
2890	-	2885	0.97	0.60	0.34	Fill of pit
2891	-	2885	0.14	0.40	0.26	Fill of ditch
2892	2873	2892	-	0.52	0.20	Cut of ditch
2893	2873	2892	-	0.52	0.20	Fill of ditch
2894	2873	2894	-	0.51	0.22	Cut of ditch
2895	2873	2894	-	0.51	0.22	Fill of ditch
2896	3003	2896	2.0	0.36	0.12	Cut of ditch
2897	3003	2896	2.0	0.36	0.12	Fill of ditch
2898	2900	2898	2.01	0.29	0.10	Cut of ditch
2899	2900	2898	2.01	0.29	0.10	Fill of ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2900	2900	-	28.20	-	-	Short ESE-WNW gully
2901	-	2901	2.01	0.56	0.21	Cut of ditch
2902	-	2902	2.01	0.56	0.21	Fill of ditch
2903	-	2903	20+	0.45	0.18	Cut of ditch
2904	-	2903	20+	0.45	0.18	Fill of ditch
2905	-	2905	40+	0.40	0.10	Cut of ditch
2906	-	2905	40+	0.40	0.10	Fill of ditch
2907	-	2907	40+	0.45	0.18	Cut of ditch
2908	-	2907	18+	0.45	0.18	Fill of ditch
2909	-	2909	10+	0.70	1.50	Cut of ditch
2910	-	2909	10+	0.70	0.15	Fill of ditch
2911	2911	-	-	-	-	shallow L shaped ditch
2912	2911	2912	55+	0.45	0.10	Cut of ditch
2913	2911	2912	55+	0.45	0.10	Fill of ditch
2916	2916	-	-	-	-	short linear E-W aligned ditch
2917	2916	2917	2.0	0.45	0.20	Cut of Ditch
2918	2916	2917	2.0	0.45	0.20	Fill of ditch
2919	2089	2919	2.0	0.69	0.21	Cut of ditch
2920	2089	2919	2.0	0.69	0.21	Fill of ditch
2921	2089	2921	1.0	0.59	0.16	Cut of ditch
2922	2089	2922	1.0	0.59	0.16	Fill of ditch
2923	2397	2923	1.0	0.55	0.15	Cut of ditch
2924	2397	2923	1.0	0.55	0.15	Fill of ditch
2925	2925	-	-	-	-	Short linear NW-SE aligned ditch
2926	2925	2926	0.59	0.39	0.19	Cut of Ditch
2927	2925	2926	0.59	0.39	0.19	Fill of Ditch
2928	2928	-	-	-	-	Short linear NE-SW aligned ditch
2929	2928	2929	0.75	0.47	0.22	Cut of Ditch
2930	2928	2929	0.75	0.47	0.22	Fill of Ditch
2931	2878	2931	-	0.48	0.20	Cut of Ditch
2932	2878	2931	-	0.48	0.20	Fill of Ditch
2933	2736	2933	-	0.50	0.10	Cut of Ditch
2934	2736	2933	-	0.50	0.10	Fill of Ditch
2935	3003	2935	-	0.45	0.09	Cut of Ditch
2936	3003	2935	-	0.45	0.09	Fill of Ditch
2937	3004	2937	-	0.86	0.17	Cut of Ditch

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2938	3004	2937	-	0.86	0.17	Fill of Ditch
2939	-	2939	0.24	0.17	0.13	Cut of Post-hole
2940	-	2939	0.24	0.17	0.13	Fill of Post-hole
2941	-	2941	0.42	0.33	0.11	Cut of Pit Poss. Tree Bowl
2942	-	2941	0.42	0.33	0.11	Deposit in Pit Poss. Tree Bowl
2943	2925	2943	2.0	0.33	0.12	Cut of Ditch
2944	2925	2943	2.0	0.33	0.12	Fill of Ditch
2945	-	2945	0.13	0.24	0.10	Cut of Stake Hole
2946	-	2945	0.13	0.24	0.10	Fill of Stake hole
2947	2928	2947	1.15	0.96	0.32	Cut of Ditch
2948	2928	2947	1.15	0.96	0.32	Fill of Ditch
2949	2949	-	12.0	4.5	0.25	Post-hole Group
2950	-	2950	0.40	0.45	0.27	Cut of Post-hole
2951	-	2950	0.40	0.45	0.27	Fill of Post-hole
2952	-	2952	8+	0.40	0.10	Cut of Ditch
2953	-	2952	8+	0.40	0.10	Fill of Ditch
2954	3003	2954	-	0.45	0.12	Cut of Ditch
2955	3003	2955	-	0.45	0.12	Fill of Ditch
2956	3004	2956	-	0.86	0.26	Cut of Ditch
2957	3004	2956	-	0.86	0.26	Fill of Ditch
2958	2949	2958	-	0.30	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2959	2949	2958	-	0.30	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2960	2949	2960	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2961	2949	2960	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2962	2949	2962	-	0.30	0.05	Cut of Modern Post
2963	2949	2962	-	0.30	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2964	2949	2964	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2965	2949	2964	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2966	2949	2966	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2967	2949	2966	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2968	2949	2968	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2969	2949	2968	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2970	2949	2970	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2971	2949	2971	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2972	2949	2972	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2973	2949	2972	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2974	2949	2974	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2975	2949	2974	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2976	2949	2976	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2977	2949	2976	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2978	2949	2978	-	0.30	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2979	2949	2978	-	0.30	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2980	2949	2980	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2981	2949	2980	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2982	2949	2982	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2983	2949	2982	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2984	2949	2984	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2985	2949	2984	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2986	2949	2986	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2987	2949	2986	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2988	2949	2988	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2989	2949	2988	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2990	2949	2990	-	0.25	0.05	Cut of Modern Post-hole
2991	2949	2990	-	0.25	0.05	Fill of Modern Post-hole
2992	3002	2993	-	0.43	0.37	Fill of Ditch
2993	3002	2993	-	0.43	0.37	Cut of Ditch
2994	3001	2997	-	-	0.21	Fill of Pit

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2995	3001	2997	-	-	-	Fill of Pit
2996	3001	2997	-	-	0.05	Fill of Pit
2997	3001	2997	-	-	-	Cut of Pit
2998	2377	3000	-	1.18	0.30	Fill of Enclosure Ditch
2999	2377	3000	-	0.20	0.20	Fill of Enclosure Ditch
3000	2377	3000	-	1.37	0.39	Cut of Enclosure Ditch
3001	3001	-	15.0	6.0	0.21	Pit Group
3002	3002	-	104.0	-	-	Ditch Group
3003	3003	-	31.0	-	-	Short linear ESE-WSW aligned ditch
3004	3004	-	16.0	0.86	0.17	short linear NE-SW aligned ditch
3005	3004	3005	-	0.65	0.15	Cut of Ditch
3006	3004	3005	-	0.65	0.15	Fill of Ditch
3007	2878	3007	-	0.32	0.14	Cut of Ditch
3008	2878	3007	-	0.32	0.14	Fill of Ditch
3009	2736	3009	-	0.35	0.12	Cut of Ditch
3010	2736	2736	-	0.35	0.12	Fill of Ditch
3011	3013	3011	-	0.24	0.07	Cut of Ditch
3012	3013	3011	-	0.24	0.07	Fill of Ditch
3013	3013	-	-	0.20	0.08	linear NNE-SSW gully
3014	3003	3014	-	0.30	0.08	Cut of Ditch
3015	3003	3014	-	0.30	0.08	Fill of Ditch
3016	3013	3016	-	0.20	0.06	Cut of Ditch
3017	3013	3016	-	0.20	0.06	Fill of Ditch
3018	3013	3018	-	0.20	0.08	Cut of Ditch
3019	3013	3018	-	0.20	0.08	Fill of Ditch
3020	2878	3020	-	0.35	0.17	Cut of Ditch
3021	2878	3020	-	0.35	0.17	Fill of Ditch
3022	-	-	-	-	-	Record Sheet Missing
3023	-	-	-	-	-	Record Sheet Missing
3024	-	3024	1.40	1.10	0.20	Cut of Feature
3025	-	3024	1.40	1.10	0.20	Fill of Feature
3026	-	3026	1.20	0.90	0.18	Cut of Feature
3027	-	3026	1.20	0.90	0.18	Fill of Feature
3028	-	3028	1.90	1.0	0.18	Cut of Feature

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
3029	-	3028	1.90	1.0	0.18	Fill of Feature
3030	-	3030	0.60	0.40	0.08	Cut of Feature
3031	-	3030	0.60	0.40	0.08	Fill of Feature
3032	-	3032	1.50	1.10	0.16	Cut of Feature
3033	-	3032	1.50	1.10	0.16	Fill of Feature
3034	2808	3034	-	-	-	Cut of Ditch
3035	2018	3035	2.0	-	0.98	Cut of Ditch
3036	2018	3034	-	-	-	Fill of Ditch
3037	2018	3035	-	-	0.08	Fill of Ditch
3038	2018	3034	-	-	0.04	Fill of Ditch
3039	2018	3035	-	-	0.10	Fill of Ditch
3040	2018	3034	-	-	0.40	Fill of Ditch
3041	2911	3041	-	0.57	0.20	Cut of Ditch
3042	2911	3041	-	0.57	0.20	Fill of Ditch
3043	-	3043	-	1.20	0.43	Cut of Ditch
3044	-	3043	-	1.20	0.43	Fill of Ditch
3045	3002	3045	-	0.52	0.19	Cut of Ditch
3046	3002	3045	-	0.52	0.19	Fill of Ditch
3047	3002	3047	-	0.53	0.17	Cut of Ditch
3048	3002	3047	-	0.53	0.17	Fill of Ditch
3049	2377	3049	2.0	0.81	0.45	Cut of Ditch
3050	2377	3049	2.0	0.81	0.45	Fill of Ditch
3051	3056	3051	-	0.96	0.44	Cut of Enclosure Ditch
3052	3056	3051	-	0.96	0.44	Fill of Enclosure Ditch
3053	-	3053	0.56	0.45	0.16	Cut of Feature
3054	-	3053	0.56	0.45	0.16	Fill of Feature
3055	-	-	-	-	-	Fill of Pit
3057	3057	-	-	-	-	L-shaped ditch
3058	3058	-	-	-	-	Group of pits
6001	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil Tr. 6
6002	-	-	-	-	-	Subsoil Tr. 6
6003	-	-	-	-	-	Natural Tr. 6
6004	-	6004	2.80	2.40	0.68	Cut of Pit
6005	-	6004	0.80	0.74	0.20	Fill of Pit
6006	-	6004	2.80	2.40	0.48	Fill of Pit
6007	-	6007	0.90	0.60	0.25	Cut of Pit
6008	-	6007	0.30	0.30	0.10	Fill of Pit
6009	-	6007	0.90	0.60	0.15	Fill of Pit

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
6010	-	6010	0.80	0.45	0.12	Cut of Pit
6011	-	6011	0.80	0.45	0.12	Fill of Pit
6012	-	6012	0.65	1.0	0.30	Cut of Pit
6013	-	6012	0.65	1.0	0.14	Fill of pit
6014	-	6012	-	-	-	Fill of pit
6015	-	6016	0.85	0.88	0.21	Fill of Pit
6016	-	6016	0.85	0.88	0.21	Cut of Pit
6017	-	6017	0.90	1.64	0.30	Cut of Pit
6018	-	6017	0.90	1.46	0.28	Fill of Pit
6019	-	6017	0.90	1.33	0.17	Fill of Pit
6020	-	6020	1.30	0.62	0.26	Cut of Furrow
6021	-	6020	1.30	0.62	0.26	Fill of Furrow
6022	-	6023	0.73	0.54	0.14	Fill of Pit
6023	-	6023	0.73	0.54	0.14	Cut of Pit
6024	-	6025	0.66	0.50	0.14	Fill of Pit
6025	-	6025	0.66	0.50	0.14	Cut of Pit
6026	-	6026	1.15	0.73	0.18	Cut of Pit
6027	-	6026	1.15	0.73	0.18	Fill of Pit
6028	-	6029	0.97	0.98	0.37	Fill of Pit
6029	-	6029	0.97	0.98	0.37	Cut of Pit
6030	-	6030	1.20	1.31	0.69	Cut of Pit
6031	-	6030	1.20	1.31	0.48	Fill of Pit
6032	-	6030	-	0.29	0.29	Fill of Pit
6033	-	6030	-	0.57	0.10	Fill of Pit
6034	-	6030	-	-	-	Fill of Pit
6035	-	6036	0.80	0.86	0.30	Fill of Pit
6036	-	6036	0.80	0.86	0.30	Cut of Pit
6037	-	6038	0.32	0.47	0.07	Fill of Pit
6038	-	6038	0.32	0.47	0.07	Cut of Pit
6039	-	6040	-	-	-	Fill of Furrow
6040	-	6040	-	-	-	Cut of Furrow
6041	-	6044	1.55	1.03	0.24	Fill of Pit
6042	-	6044	1.87	1.21	0.36	Fill of Pit
6043	-	6044	-	0.53	0.16	Fill of Pit
6044	-	6044	2.0	1.52	0.55	Cut of Pit
6045	-	6046	1.90	1.45	0.72	Fill of Pit
6046	-	6046	1.90	1.45	0.75	Cut of Pit
2001	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil Layer
2002	-	-	-	-	-	Subsoil Layer

Context	Group	Relates to cut	Dimensions			Summary / Interpretation
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
2003	-	-	-	-	-	Natural Layer
3056	3056	-	56m	-	-	Northern arm of eastern enclosure
3057	3057	-	-	-	-	L-shaped ditch
6047	6047	-	-	-	-	Group of small pits

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction

The assemblage numbered 316 sherds (6.385kg) of pottery, 130 sherds (1.189kg) of ceramic building material, three finds (877g) of ceramic loom weights, 43 finds (226g) of lithics, four metal finds, three of clay pipe, one of stone and a very small quantity of industrial waste. Finds belong predominantly to the Bronze and Iron Ages, with some Neolithic, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern material. The finds are summarised by feature below and a complete

catalogue of all the finds is given at the end. Where possible, pottery was classified using the coding system of the Gloucester City type-series (eg Vince 1984a; 1984b).

Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric pottery accounted for the vast majority of the assemblage with 274 sherds (5.650kg). The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim sherd circumference, was 1.00. The range of prehistoric pottery indicates that there was activity at the site from the late Neolithic to the middle-late Iron Age.

TABLE A2.1 Assemblage summary quantified by feature/feature group with finds dating

Area	Feature	Pottery (PH)		Pottery (Rom)		Pottery (Medi-PM)		Ceramic		Metalwork		Lithics		Stone		Clay pipe		CBM		Ind Waste	Dating
		Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)		
1	U/S	-	-	2	79	13	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	181	-	-	Rom, Medi, PM	
1	subsoil	-	-	2	23	1	15	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PH, Rom, Medi	
2	U/S	-	-	5	49	6	175	-	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom, PM	
2c	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	74	-	-	-	RB/PM/Mod	
2c	subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Cu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PM?	
2c	Square enclosure ditch 2019	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA	
2c	Pit 2033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	147	-	-	-	?	
2c	Ditch 2042	-	-	1	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom 3rd-4th	
2c	Pit 2043	11	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-M/LIA	
2c	PH 2046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	?	
2c	Ditch 2082	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA	
2c	PH group 2083	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA	
2c	Ditch 2118	-	-	1	22	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom, Medi	
2c	Ditch 2123	4	39	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LIA-Rom	
2c	Ditch 2146	-	-	3	29	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom, Medi	
2c	Pit/PH 2172	1	4g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA	
2c	PH/Pit/Ditch group 2205	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	64	-	-	-	MIA/LIA	
2c	Hearth 2206	5	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA-LIA	
2c	Pit 2211	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA	
2c	Pit 2227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	PM	
2c	Pit 2248	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA	
2c	Ditch 2257	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom 2nd-4th	
2c	Ditch 2291	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom 2nd-4th	
2c	Pit 2325	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA	
2c	Deposit 2331	9	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-M/LIA	
2c	Pit 2368	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA	
2c	Enclosure ditch 2377	95	3,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	669	-	-	-	EBA-MBA with some IA	

Area	Feature	Pottery (PH)		Pottery (Rom)		Pottery (Medi-PM)		Ceramic		Metalwork		Lithics		Stone Clay pipe		CBM	Ind Waste	Dating
		Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)			
2c	Ditch 2385	3	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-M/LIA
2c	Ditch 2411	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
2c	Ditch 2508	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
2c	Ditch 2549	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
2c	PH 2558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<0.5	-	-	?
2c	PH 2591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<0.5	-	-	?
2c	PH 2601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Cu	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	PM/Mod
2c	Ditch 2613	20	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	3	22	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
2c	Ditch 2616	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	MBA/LBA
2c	Ditch 2631	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
2c	Ditch 2690	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
2c	Pit 2717	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
2c	Deposit 2778	8	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-M/LIA
2c	Ditch 2808	23	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	34	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-M/LIA
2c	PH 2813	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PM
2c	Ditch 2901	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom 2nd-4th
2c	Pit group 3001	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
5	PH 2950	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
6	Pit 6007	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
6	Pit 6012	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
6	Pit 6023	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA/LBA/?IA
6	Pit 6025	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
6	Pit 6026	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M-L Neol
6	Pit 6029	2	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
6	Pit 6030	31	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIA/LIA
6	Pit 6044	8	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-M/LIA
Total		274	5,650	19	271	23	464	3	877	4	43	226	1	3	130	1,189	<0.5	

The earliest pottery is a single small sherd of mid to late Neolithic Mortlake Ware found isolated in pit [6026] (6027). Early Bronze Age pottery is represented by a large fragment of the rim of a biconical urn found in enclosure ditch [2377]. A number of middle Bronze Age vessel of Deverel-Rimbury type were also noted in enclosure ditch [2377] and also in ditches [2808] and [2613]. Some of the Deverel-Rimbury style pottery is in Malvernian fabrics, which is very unusual, but similar wares were noted during excavations on the Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road (Darvill 2006, 5), c 7km to the north-west of this site. Other Deverel-Rimbury sherds at this site were in fabric F101, and it is possible that this fabric may have continued in use into the late

Bronze Age and even the early Iron Age. However, most of the fabric F101 vessels were very under-fired, and over 50% of this pottery (by weight) from the site has completely disintegrated, rendering any sort of close dating impossible. Most of the other fabrics comprised small, plain body sherds. Thus, groups of pottery consisting of only fabrics F100 and/or F101 have been given a general Bronze Age date, although it is entirely possible that they could be Iron Age.

By far the largest feature assemblage of pottery was found in enclosure ditch [2377] which accounts for 66% of the prehistoric pottery assemblage by weight. The material from this feature was

largely of Bronze Age date but did contain some Iron Age material. Large assemblages were also found in ditches [2808] and [2613] (7% and 4%, respectively, of the prehistoric assemblage by weight). Ditch 2808 contained a similar mixture of Bronze Age and Iron Age material. The material from ditch [2613] on the other hand was potentially all of mid or late Bronze Age date. The only other large group was found in pit [6030] (7% of the prehistoric pottery by weight) and is all of mid to late Iron Age date.

TABLE A2.2 Prehistoric pottery type series

Code	Name	Description	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)	EVE
F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	Soft to hard fired fabric with angular inclusions of quartz, pink and white feldspar and hornblende up to 5mm, but larger fragments (up to 10.0mm) are also found. Mainly large 'bucket pots' of Deverel-Rimbury type.	MBA-LBA	34	912	0.09
F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	Thick, soft fabric with a soapy texture. Rare angular Malvernian rock inclusions.	MBA - ?IA	122	3,671	0.86
F102	Sparse Shell	Soft, black fabric with brown surfaces, sparse shell up to 2mm	Neolithic	1	7	0.00
F105	Shell-tempered Ware	-	5th - 1st c BC	84	758	0.05
F106	Sandy Ware	-	5th - 1st c BC	6	56	0.00
F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	Peacock 1965-7, 15	5th c BC - 1st c AD	27	246	0.00
Total				274	5,650	1.00

Romano-British pottery

There were 19 sherds (271g) of Romano-British pottery. The range of fabric types is very typical of sites in the region. Many of the sherds were unstratified, and most are small and somewhat abraded.

TABLE A2.3 Romano-British pottery type series

Code	Name	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
TF2	Grog-tempered Ware	AD 1st-E2nd	3	35

Code	Name	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
TF11	Severn Valley Ware	AD 2nd-4th	13	155
TF22	Shell-tempered Ware	AD 3rd-4th	3	81
Total			19	271

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Medieval and later pottery amounted to 23 sherds (464g). As with the Romano-British material, the range of fabric types is very typical of sites in the region. Many of the sherds were unstratified, and most are small and abraded. The Oxidized Glazed Malvernian assemblage includes sherds from the whole chronological range of the industry, from early glazed jugs to 16th century collared jars (Vince 1977).

TABLE A2.4 Medieval and post-medieval pottery type series

Code	Name	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
TF52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	14th-E17th	21	457
TF62	Anglo-Dutch Tin-Glazed Earthenware	17th-18th	1	1
TF72	Bristol Slipware	c 1650-1780	1	6
Total			23	464

Ceramic loom weights

Fragments of three prehistoric, cylindrical, fired clay loom-weights were noted. All were in a slightly soft, largely-inclusion-free fabric. The form is typical of Bronze Age loom weights. All were found in various fills of enclosure ditch [2377]. One example (2314) is largely complete, 80mm in diameter and 60mm thick, with a central hole diameter of 20mm and weight of 340g. Another (2379) was in poor condition and partially disintegrated but appears to have been wider at 95mm diameter and 412g. The remaining weight is more fragmentary.

Metalwork

Of the four metal finds, the only stratified example was a copper alloy button found in post-hole [2601] (2599). It is a plain shanked example, typical of the 17th to 19th century period. Little else was found in this feature but for some very small slag fragments. A small copper alloy wire eyelet was found in the subsoil in Area 2c (2002). Items such as this were in use as dress fasteners from the medieval period to the present. Lastly, a nail and part of a horseshoe were found unstratified in Area 1. A fuller groove in the horseshoe indicates a post-medieval to modern date for this.

Lithics

The flint finds number 43 pieces (226g). They comprise two cores, 13 tools, 16 flakes, eight blades and four indeterminate fragments. They are almost exclusively patinated, except where burnt. Very few

smaller pieces of debitage have been found which would usually indicate no knapping in the vicinity. However, with many of the lithic-bearing contexts not sampled, small pieces are unlikely to have been recovered. On-site knapping cannot be ruled out, especially as two cores were retrieved, one from ditch [2613] (2612), the other unstratified in Area 2.

The assemblage is characterised by lots of scrapers, some knife-like tools, hard hammer percussion and thick blades. The scrapers are sub-circular and ovoid types typical of the Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Large and thick blades along with some scale-flake like retouch similarly point towards the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Different phases of lithic production might be represented. An opposing end platform core found in ditch [2613] (2612) seems to have been used for blade production. However, at a later date, after the surface of the flint became opaque white through patination, another phase of flaking has occurred. These flake removals are fresher, showing the original grey of the flint.

Some of the lithics were found in features of potential Bronze Age date such as square enclosure ditch [2019], deposit [2331], enclosure ditch [2377], ditch [2613] and [ditch [2808], and may be contemporary with the associated pottery.

Stone

A stone tool was retrieved from enclosure ditch [2377] (2320). It appears to have been used as a whetstone before being heavily fractured through use as a hammer. While the majority of associated pottery was of Bronze Age date some Iron Age material was also found in this ditch. The find is more likely to be of Iron Age than Bronze Age date, though this is far from certain.

Clay pipe

Two clay pipe stems were recovered. One was stratified in pit [2227] (2228), the only finds from this feature, the other was unstratified in Area 1 and included a fragment of heel. Both are of post-medieval date between the late 16th and early 18th century.

Ceramic building material

In all 130 fragments (1.189kg) of ceramic building materials were recovered. Most were small, very abraded and amorphous fragments and could not be positively identified. One notable sherd had a large hole running down the middle and may have been part of a wattle and daub structure. It was found in pit [2033] (2031), unfortunately with no associated finds to aid dating. Other smaller pieces may also be the remains of daub or of fired clay pit linings or hearths. The largest feature assemblage (669g) of these pieces was from enclosure ditch [2377]. There were also some abraded sherds of brick or tile found in the topsoil of Areas 1 and 2c. These could not be identified and may be of Roman or later date.

Industrial waste

Some small slag fragments weighing less than 0.5g were recovered for a sample of post-hole [2601] (2599). They are not indicative of any particular process and were associated with a button of recent date.

Discussion

The majority of dating evidence in the finds assemblage derives from pottery and the majority of this dates between the middle Bronze Age and the later Iron Age. The pottery of this period is often indistinct and many sherds at this site are poorly fired and disintegrating. Thus, pottery dating should be confirmed using other dating methods where available.

The earliest activity on site is of late Neolithic date, as evidenced by one sherd of Mortlake ware found in pit [6026]. The sherd potentially dates the pit as nothing else was found in it, but as a single small sherd, this dating should be treated with some caution.

The remains of an early Bronze Age biconical urn were found in enclosure ditch [2377] (2466). The taphonomy of this vessel is not clear at present. While it is apparently residual in this feature, it is possible that it represents an act of structured deposition when the vessel was already of some age. Some lithic material can also be dated to these earlier periods though all appears at present to be residual.

The first major period of activity on site appears to be the middle to late Bronze Age. A number of ditches and pits could date to this period (see Table A2.1), but typically the assemblages from these features were either small or were mixed with Iron Age material. The only exception is ditch [2613] with 20 sherds of Bronze Age pottery as well as a potentially contemporary reused flint core and some possible daub fragments.

The enclosure ditch [2377] provides the biggest assemblage of Bronze Age pottery and also includes Bronze Age loom weights and potentially contemporary finds of lithics and daub and a possible whetstone. There is also some Iron Age material recovered from it. Further analysis would be needed to establish the sequence of deposition in this feature. The ditch fills may represent continuous deposition from the middle or late Bronze Age through to the middle or late Iron Age. Equally, there may be periods of inactivity during this span. It is also possible that this is an Iron Age feature cut through a Bronze Age site with much residual material included in the fills. At present, the latter seems unlikely as the average sherd size of the Bronze Age pottery is greater than that for the Iron Age sherds and is thus unlikely to be residual.

Features containing exclusively Iron Age material were predominantly pits, including a number in Area 6. Pit [6030] contains the largest of these assemblages. Very little else is associated with the Iron Age pottery, only a few, presumably residual, lithics and some possible daub fragments.

Activity on site after the end of the Iron Age was of much lower intensity. Little Roman pottery was recovered and no other associated Roman finds. Some are potentially stratified within ditches [2042], [2123], [2257], [2291] and [2901], though as no more than two sherds were found in any of these, the dating for these features is thus far from certain. Medieval and post-medieval material was also sparse but again, may potentially date some features such as post-holes [2601] and [2813].

The most significant part of the assemblage is the prehistoric pottery. The biconical urn and the Deverel-Rimbury wares are of

particular note. The former may reveal an interesting depositional story. The latter includes a small but partially complete 'bucket urn'. The fact that some of these are in Malvernian fabrics is also worthy of further discussion; as noted above, until recently, such pottery was all but unknown. The associated Bronze Age loomweights are also of interest. The only other potential contemporary finds are some lithics and a possible whetstone. If these finds can be tied to the Bronze Age activity on site then they are of interest in terms of adding to the characterisation of activity on site.

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Appendix 2.1 Finds catalogue

Area	Context	Notes	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
1	0	U/S	-	-	1	9	Iron	Nail	-	-
1	0	U/S	-	-	1	87	Iron	Horseshoe	one web, pointed heel, fuller groove	17th-present
1	0	U/S	-	-	2	79	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
1	0	U/S	-	-	12	262	Pottery (Medi)	F52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	L14th-E17th
1	0	U/S	-	-	2	7	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore, fragment of heel	L16th-E18th
1	0	U/S	-	-	1	6	Pottery (PM)	F72	Bristol Slipware	M17th-L18th
1	1001	U/S	-	-	9	181	CBM	Brick/Tile	abraded pieces	RB/PM/Mod
1	1002	subsoil	-	-	2	16	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	large secondary burnt blade missing proximal and a small, thin, roughly ovoid, inner soft hammer flake with abrupt distal edge retouch	-
1	1002	subsoil	-	-	2	23	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
1	1002	subsoil	-	-	1	15	Pottery (Medi)	F52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	L14th-E17th
2	0	U/S	-	-	4	17	Lithics	Core, Debitage & Tool	inner blade, burnt secondary hard hammer flake, secondary -notched flake and -a small multi-directional core	-
2	0	U/S	-	-	3	35	Pottery (Rom)	F2	Grog-tempered Ware	1st-E2nd
2	0	U/S	-	-	2	14	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
2	0	U/S	-	-	6	175	Pottery (Medi)	F52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	L14th-E17th
2c	2001	topsoil	-	-	1	74	CBM	Brick/Tile	abraded pieces	RB/PM/Mod
2c	2002	subsoil	-	-	1	0	Copper Alloy	Eyelet	small wire eyelet, poor condition	-
2c	2031	Pit 2033	-	-	3	147	CBM	Daub	including large lump with hole through middle	-
2c	2044	Pit 2043	-	-	8	26	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2045	Pit 2043	-	-	3	7	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2047	PH 2046	-	-	1	19	CBM	Daub	small lump, finger impressions?	-
2c	2054	Ditch 2082	-	-	3	9	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2061	Ditch 2042	-	-	1	54	Pottery (Rom)	F22	Shell-tempered Ware	3rd-4th
2c	2071	PH/Pit/Ditch group 2205	-	5	4	2	CBM	Fragments	small fragments	-
2c	2071	PH/Pit/Ditch group 2205	-	-	5	62	CBM	Brick?	small pieces	-
2c	2071	PH/Pit/Ditch group 2205	-	-	3	17	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware, fingertip	MIA-LIA
2c	2080	Square enclosure ditch 2019	-	-	8	42	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	one broken blade and two inner flakes. 5 retouched pieces including a fragmentary scraper, an ovoid distal end scraper, a broken edge retouched blade and an alternately edge retouched flake	-
2c	2080	Square enclosure ditch 2019	-	-	1	23	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA

Area	Context	Notes	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
2c	2086	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	17	Pottery (PH)	F106	Sandy Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2113	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Debitage	broken flake	-
2c	2113	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	52	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2113	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	8	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2113	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	9	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2123	Ditch 2123	-	-	1	25	Pottery (PH)	F106	Sandy Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2127	Ditch 2118	-	10	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	flake fragment, possible signs of edge retouch	-
2c	2148	Ditch 2146	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Debitage	broken inner flake	-
2c	2148	Ditch 2146	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	F52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	L14th-E17th
2c	2150	Ditch 2146	-	-	1	27	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
2c	2173	Pit/PH 2172	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2196	PH group 2083	-	-	1	8	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-LBA
2c	2207	Hearth 2206	-	-	1	20	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2208	Hearth 2206	-	13	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	inner flake	-
2c	2208	Hearth 2206	-	-	4	22	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2212	Pit 2211	-	-	2	10	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2228	Pit 2227	-	-	1	3	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	L16th-E18th
2c	2234	Ditch 2123	-	-	2	13	Pottery (PH)	F106	Sandy Ware, disintegrated	MIA-LIA
2c	2239	Ditch 2123	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
2c	2239	Ditch 2123	-	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	F106	Sandy Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2243	Ditch 2146	-	-	2	2	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
2c	2249	Pit 2248	-	-	2	5	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2253	Ditch 2118	-	-	1	22	Pottery (Rom)	F22	Shell-tempered Ware	3rd-4th
2c	2264	Ditch 2257	-	-	2	6	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
2c	2271	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	17	Lithics	Debitage	large flake with convex distal, along this edge, is almost scale flaked retouch.	-
2c	2290	Ditch 2123	-	-	2	2	Lithics	Tool	secondary, overshot, hard hammer blade and a small secondary hard hammer flake	-
2c	2304	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	231	CBM	Brick?	large very abraded lump	-
2c	2304	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	13	Lithics	Debitage	secondary hard hammer blade and a large, then secondary distal fragment	-
2c	2304	Enclosure ditch 2377	3	-	-	0	Stone	VOID	discarded as natural	-
2c	2304	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2314	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	340	Ceramic	Loomweight	largely complete, 60mm thick, 80mm diam, hole diam 20mm	BA?

Area	Context	Notes	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
2c	2317	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	125	Ceramic	Loomweight	two fragments, 40mm thick, hole diam 20mm	BA?
2c	2317	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	11	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2317	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	112	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2317	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	11	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2319	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	20	CBM	Daub/Brick	small piece	---
2c	2319	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	10	111	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2320	Enclosure ditch 2377	2	-	1	102	Stone	whetstone/hammer	possible whetstone with bifacial fractures at either end consistent with use as a hammer	-
2c	2320	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	3	129	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-LBA
2c	2326	Pit 2325	-	-	3	21	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2326	Pit 2325	-	-	1	22	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2331	Deposit 2331	-	-	2	13	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	sub circular, distal end scraper and a small fragment. Thick with abrupt retouch round the distal end	-
2c	2331	Deposit 2331	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2331	Deposit 2331	-	-	8	56	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware, one vessel	MIA-LIA
2c	2337	Ditch 2291	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Tool	broken scraper fragment. One thick retouched edge with abrupt retouch remaining	-
2c	2337	Ditch 2291	-	-	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	F22	Shell-tempered Ware	2nd-4th
2c	2340	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	25	1	0	Lithics	Debitage	indeterminate fragment	-
2c	2340	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2342	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	5	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2343	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	10	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2345	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	20	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2348	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	14	Lithics	Debitage	two, secondary hard hammer flakes. One is very thick	-
2c	2348	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	71	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-LBA
2c	2348	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	5	68	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-LBA
2c	2369	Pit 2368	-	-	4	15	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2379	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	412	Ceramic	Loom weight	poor condition, partially disintegrated, 60mm thick, 95mm diam, hole diam c 20mm.	BA?

HOMELANDS FARM, BISHOP'S CLEEVE HBCG15

Area	Context	Notes	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
2c	2381	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	14	473	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, D-R bucket pot	MBA-?IA
2c	2386	Ditch 2385	-	-	1	31	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2387	Ditch 2385	-	-	1	44	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2388	Ditch 2385	-	-	1	5	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2394	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	54	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2416	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	32	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2422	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	small, thin, secondary hard hammer flake	-
2c	2439	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	3	107	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2440	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	3	32	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2442	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	30	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2445	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	13	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2446	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	54	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware, fingertipped	MBA-LBA
2c	2466	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	25	320	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, biconical urn	EBA
2c	2499	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	9	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2499	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	1627	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2499	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	44	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2501	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	60	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2508	Ditch 2508	-	-	1	10	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2508	Ditch 2508	-	-	1	16	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware, disintegrated	MIA-LIA
2c	2516	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	84	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2516	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	35	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware	MBA-LBA
2c	2547	Ditch 2549	-	-	1	21	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2556	PH 2558	-	41	2	0	CBM	Fragments	small fragments	-
2c	2566	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	15	CBM	Brick/Daub	small piece	-
2c	2593	PH 2591	-	31	2	0	CBM	Fragments	small fragments	-
2c	2595	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	4	5	CBM	Fragments	small fragments	-

Area	Context	Notes	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
2c	2595	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	19	Lithics	Debitage	frost shattered flake	-
2c	2597	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	40	238	CBM	Daub?	various small pieces	-
2c	2597	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Debitage	inner, hard hammer flake, missing distal end	-
2c	2597	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	2	51	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-?IA
2c	2599	PH 2601	-	39		0	Industrial Waste	slag	small vitrified fragments	-
2c	2599	PH 2601	-	33		0	Industrial Waste	slag	small vitrified fragments	-
2c	2599	PH 2601	-	39	1	2	Copper Alloy	Button	shanked, plain	17th/19th
2c	2602	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	50	160	CBM	Daub?	various small pieces	-
2c	2603	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	52	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
2c	2612	Ditch 2613	-	-	3	22	CBM	Daub/Brick	small pieces	-
2c	2612	Ditch 2613	-	-	1	17	Lithics	Core	opposing end platform core. Differential patination. The patinated removals appear to be blade removals, however, at a different date both platforms have been reworked with small flake removals	-
2c	2612	Ditch 2613	-	-	12	118	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2612	Ditch 2613	-	-	1	56	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2612	Ditch 2613	-	-	6	26	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2612	Ditch 2613	-	-	1	23	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-?IA
2c	2615	Ditch 2616	-	-	1	10	CBM	Daub/Brick	small piece	-
2c	2615	Ditch 2616	-	-	1	24	Pottery (PH)	F100	Coarse Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-LBA
2c	2633	Ditch 2631	-	-	1	8	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2689	Ditch 2690	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2718	Pit 2717	-	-	4	13	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware, one vessel	MIA-LIA
2c	2747	Ditch 2118	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	F52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware, grey core, early	L14th-E17th
2c	2776	Ditch 2411	-	-	1	20	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2778	Deposit 2778	-	-	5	37	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2778	Deposit 2778	-	-	3	18	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2814	PH 2813	-	-	1	1	Pottery (PM)	F62	Anglo-Dutch Tin-Glazed Earthenware	17th-18th
2c	2842	Ditch 2808	-	-	4	26	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	hard hammer blade, hard hammer flake and a sub circular scraper with abrupt retouch to the distal end and left lateral. Also a thick flake with many step terminations to dorsal which has retouch to the left lateral, stopping short of the distal point	-
2c	2842	Ditch 2808	-	-	7	97	Pottery (PH)	F110	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	MIA-LIA
2c	2842	Ditch 2808	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA

Area	Context	Notes	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
2c	2848	Ditch 2808	-	-	2	6	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	flake with inverse concave retouch to three lateral sides and a single direct notch. Small hard hammer blade with break to distal	-
2c	2849	Ditch 2808	-	-	2	33	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	2853	Ditch 2808	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Debitage	inner blade, missing distal and proximal end. Edges have some damage which may indicate a utilised blade	-
2c	2902	Ditch 2901	-	-	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	F11	Severn Valley Ware	2nd-4th
2c	2994	Pit group 3001	-	-	1	29	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware, disintegrated	MIA-LIA
2c	2998	Enclosure ditch 2377	-	-	1	25	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-?IA
2c	3038	Ditch 2808	-	-	1	33	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware, D-R	MBA
2c	3038	Ditch 2808	-	-	9	96	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	3038	Ditch 2808	-	-	1	38	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
2c	3038	Ditch 2808	-	-	1	102	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-?IA
2c	3038	Ditch 2808	-	-	1	13	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, D-R	MBA-?IA
5	2951	PH 2950	-	47	1	3	CBM	Daub/Brick	small piece	-
5	2951	PH 2950	-	-	3	17	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
6	6009	Pit 6007	-	51	1	2	Lithics	Debitage	hard hammer flake, broken, missing distal end	-
6	6009	Pit 6007	-	-	10	20	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
6	6013	Pit 6012	-	-	6	8	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
6	6022	Pit 6023	-	-	1	10	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
6	6024	Pit 6025	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
6	6027	Pit 6026	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PH)	F102	Sparse Shell	L Neol
6	6028	Pit 6029	-	50	2	2	Lithics	Debitage	indeterminate fragments	-
6	6028	Pit 6029	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
6	6028	Pit 6029	-	-	1	51	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware, disintegrated	MIA-LIA
6	6034	Pit 6030	-	-	6	216	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
6	6034	Pit 6030	-	-	25	200	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA
6	6041	Pit 6044	-	-	5	40	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
6	6042	Pit 6044	-	-	1	51	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware, disintegrated	MBA-?IA
6	6043	Pit 6044	-	-	1	47	Pottery (PH)	F101	Sparsely-tempered Malvernian Ware	MBA-?IA
6	6043	Pit 6044	-	-	1	8	Pottery (PH)	F105	Shell-tempered Ware	MIA-LIA

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY ANALYSIS

Introduction

This report focuses on the Bronze Age pottery from the site. A single sherd of middle Neolithic Mortlake-style Peterborough Ware was found in pit [6026] (6027) but this has not been included in the report.

The remaining pottery assemblage numbered 276 sherds (5.660kg) and is predominantly of middle Bronze Age date with some probable late Bronze Age material. The assemblage is dominated by Deverel-Rimbury type wares in four fabrics. It represents the largest single assemblage of this type in this area.

Methodology

Pottery fabrics were identified macroscopically or with the use of an x20 or x40 binocular microscope. The fabric codes for the Malvernian wares uses the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also the codes from the nearby 21 Church Street assemblage (McSloy 2007) and Peacock (1968). Abrasion has been subjectively assessed using the Sorensen method (Sorensen 1996), with Level 1 being freshly broken and Level 3 being highly abraded (see Appendix 1).

Condition

The condition of most of the sherds in this assemblage is very poor, the majority being highly abraded (Level 3). Most of the material (76% by weight) is from secondary deposits within the enclosure ditches in Area 2 [2018, 2019, 2377, 2808, 3056]. Over 50% of this pottery (by weight) from the site has completely disintegrated and is therefore undiagnostic. The exception is the partially-complete biconical Deverel-Rimbury vessel both found in enclosure ditch [2377].

Fabrics

There are two main fabric groups: a Malvernian rock-tempered group; and a shell-tempered group. The Malvernian fabric group is split into two sub groups: F100 is a coarse rock-tempered fabric and F101 is a sparsely tempered variation. The abundance of shell in the shell-tempered fabric (F102) ranges within vessels, but the exclusion of any other temper makes this a cohesive group from locally-derived clay source. The remaining two fabrics are a limestone-derived (F103) and a vesicular fabric (F104).

Malvernian fabrics F100 and F101

F100 is a soft to hard fired reduced fabric with angular rock inclusions composed of feldspar, quartz, hornblende and biotite (Malvern rock) up to 5mm, but larger fragments (up to 10mm) are present. The rest of the inclusions are derived from the parent rock in a quartz- and mica-rich clay matrix. F101 is a soft sparsely-tempered version with a soapy texture with rare angular Malvernian rock inclusions (5mm) and a greater quantity of non-Malvernian base clay.

The use of Malvernian clays was originally thought to be an entirely Iron Age tradition from 5th-1st century BC (NRFRC code MAL RE A: Tomber and Dore 1998; Peacock 1965-67; 1968), but over the last ten years its use in the middle and late Bronze Age has been established on such sites as Thornhill Farm (Jennings et al 2004), Worcester

(Sworn et al 2014, 37), Tewksbury (Fabrics 5 and 6; Timby 2004; Darvill 2006, 5) and Charlton Kings (Timby 2001). This suggests the exploitation of Malvernian sources and the dispersal of its products over a wide area started much earlier than previously appreciated (Fitzpatrick 2008, 212).

Shell-tempered fabric F102

This distinctive soft reduced soapy fabric contains common coarse fossil shell fragments grey/white in colour, 7–1mm in size with rare quartz and muscovite in the clay matrix. Shell-tempered fabrics are now known to be relatively common in the middle Bronze Age period. The shell-tempered fabric on this site matches Peacock's (1968) fabric group B2, which he suggested was derived from Jurassic limestones containing fossilised shell from the Cotswolds, although no production site is known. A similar middle Bronze Age fabric has been identified at Morton-in-Marsh to the east, which has both biconical vessels and Deverel-Rimbury type ware (Hart and Alexander 2007, 25).

Shell temper was used in the late Bronze Age, as evidenced at Kemerton, 7 miles to the north. There shell-tempered post Deverel-Rimbury wares were associated with an extensive settlement (Woodward 1998, 63). The fabric continued to be used into the Iron Age, as demonstrated by the assemblage from 21 Church Road in Bishops Cleeve (Cullen and Hancocks 2007).

Limestone fabric F103

The limestone fabric is reduced hard fired with a harsh texture, containing common angular limestone, white/grey, ranging from 4-1mm in size and sparse sub-angular quartz 4–2mm in size in quartz rich clay matrix. There are only 14 sherds in this fabric, most from enclosure ditches [2019] and [3056].

Vesicular fabric F104

There is a vesicular fabric defined by frequent voids on the surfaces, which may be a variation of a shell-tempered fabric with organic material, both of which could have burnt out due to a higher firing temperature. This could be supported by the recovery of five sherds from hearth [2206] and others in the enclosure ditches [2018] and [2019] and pits and post-holes.

Discussion of fabrics

There is a relatively equal proportion of Malvernian (F100 and F101: 123 sherds, 2113g) to shell-tempered (F102: 115 sherds, 3112g) fabrics. The majority of Malvernian fabrics are found in the enclosure ditches in Area 2, whilst the shell fabric F102 is more common in pits and post-holes where preservation is more favourable.

Dating this assemblage is problematic as most of the sherds are small and abraded body sherds. The fact that recognisably middle Bronze Age forms are present in both shell and Malvernian fabrics undermine the chronological significance of that distinction. As noted, these two fabrics are commonly encountered on middle Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in the region. Timby (2004) has identified both shell-tempered and Malvernian Wares on a middle Bronze Age site near Tewkesbury. At 21 Church Street, Bishops Cleeve, both fabrics were found in Iron Age contexts (Cullen and Hancocks 2007). The Iron Age assemblage from Guilders Paddock

A3.1



ILLUS A3.1 Rim and upper body of partially complete biconical vessel with incised curvilinear lines and arcs between a single horizontal line of impressed mark above and a double line of impressed mark below. Variably oxidised/reduced Fabric F100. Enclosure ditch 2377 (2466)

also contained both Malvern Fabric 2 and local Fabric 3 [limestone or fossil shell tempered] (Hancocks 1999, 104).

Middle Bronze Age pottery

The pottery is predominately Deverel-Rimbury type ware and represents a mix of regional styles and forms typically found within this region. The bucket and globular urn forms with pinched cordons and incised decoration demonstrate clear diagnostic evidence (Illus 1–9). The most diagnostic examples are found in the enclosure ditches and also in ditch [2305]. The distinctive Deverel-Rimbury decorative elements are found on sherds in all fabric groups, suggesting this was the everyday ware. There are examples of diagonal incised decoration forming opposed filled in triangles below the rim on three vessels. This is known as ‘diaper pattern’ and synonymous with Wessex area globular urns (Woodward 2009, 241).

The partially complete biconical vessel (Illus 10) found near the northern terminus of enclosure ditch [2377] has been firmly dated to the middle Bronze Age with a radiocarbon date of residue taken from the vessel of 1403-1229 cal BC (3025±29 BP; SUERC-70504). The biconical form is relatively common, with comparative examples at Morton-In-Marsh (Hart and Alexander 2007), but the decoration – composed of incised arcs and curvilinear lines – has no parallels in Gloucestershire or the adjoining counties. Examples of incised curvilinear lines are not common in this period and are generally restricted to wavy lines above the shoulder on Deverel-Rimbury vessels, examples of which occur in the large middle Bronze Age assemblage from Bestwall Quarry in Dorset (Woodward 2009, 233, Fig 155). The choice of a Malvernian fabric for this vessel is also interesting; a similar biconical vessel in a Malvernian fabric excavated from a ringwork enclosure at Peridswell Park-and-Ride in Worcester was radiocarbon dated to 1410-1190 cal BC (Mullin and Ixer 2010), although the decoration is not comparable. The combination of unique decoration and a Malvernian fabric would suggest this vessel had travelled some distance.

The pottery was very much concentrated in the enclosure ditches in Area 2. These contained 76% (by weight) of the entire prehistoric

pottery assemblage. The ditches have been firmly dated to the middle Bronze Age by seven radiocarbon dates covering the maximum range 1437-1131 cal BC. The combined Malvernian fabrics make up 82% of the assemblage in this feature. Shell appears to be the minority, but this could be due to its fragile structure and poor preservation in a dynamic post depositional context compared to the more robust Malvern fabric.

Late Bronze Age pottery

The pottery found in pits in Area 6 was distinct from that found in the enclosure ditches. Almost all were shell-tempered. The best preserved vessel was found in pit [6030], with sherds weighing a total of 416g, of the base and lower body of a partially complete bucket shaped vessel. These vessels have smooth oxidised surfaces with almost vertical impressions of fingers being drawn upwards. The plain form and quality of the vessels in this area strongly suggests a late Bronze Age date although there are no radiocarbon dates to support this.

An everted rim from a globular jar with fingertip decoration on the shoulder, found in six post structure [2255] (2196) in Area 2, could also date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period.

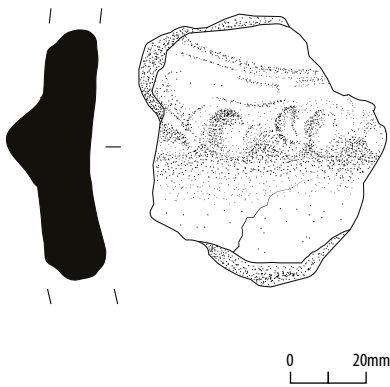
Discussion of pottery

The pottery from Homelands Farm in Bishops Cleeve may represent the largest middle Bronze Age assemblage from a settlement context north of the Cotswolds in Gloucestershire. Large middle Bronze Age pottery assemblages in this area tend to be funerary in nature, with few examples from settlement sites. The range of forms present, each representing different functions and levels of consumption, and the presence of loom weights (see below), strongly suggests an established settlement.

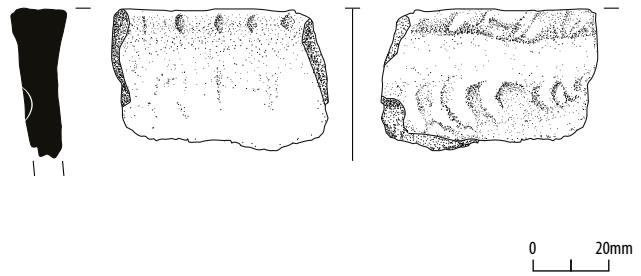
The two excavations at 21 Church Street and Guilders Yard date from the Iron Age period onwards, and do not contain any middle Bronze Age material. The closest comparable middle Bronze Age assemblage is from Blenheim Farm, Morton-in-Marsh (24 miles to the east), associated with four circular post-built middle Bronze Age structures dated to 1450-1300 BC (Hart and Alexander 2007). This assemblage of 31 sherds (307g) represents a minimum of 13 vessels and has comparable Derevel-Rimbury biconical and bucket/barrel urn forms in shell-tempered fabrics. Indeed, a direct parallel can be drawn between a decorated T-shaped rim sherd (Hart and Alexander 2007, Fig.17) with that of a rim from enclosure ditch [2018] (3038) at Homelands Farm.

A slightly larger (98 sherds, 892g) middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type ware assemblage was excavated at Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, dating to 1388–1128 cal BC, but from a funerary context (Timby 2003, 31-34). Excavations south-east of Tewkesbury identified a settlement with associated bronze-casting site within a D-shaped enclosure where 64 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury ware bucket and globular vessels were found in Malvernian and shell-tempered fabrics (Timby 2004, 62); this is, to date, had been the largest published domestic assemblage. By comparison, the assemblage at Homelands Farm, with 124 sherds weighing 4.324kg from the enclosure ditches alone,

A3.2



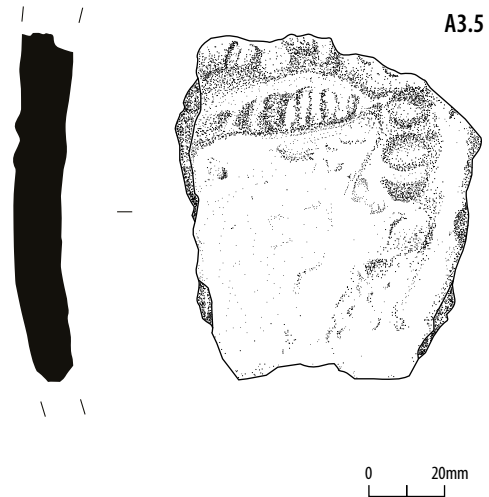
A3.4



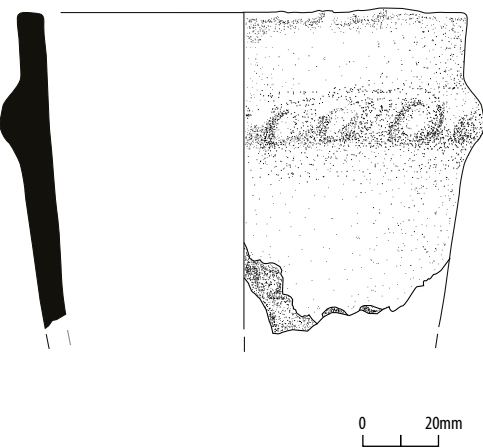
A3.3



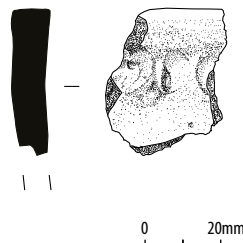
A3.5



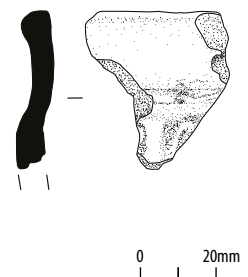
A3.6



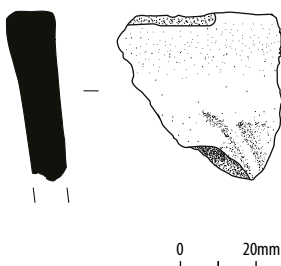
A3.9



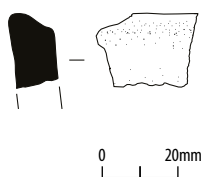
A3.10



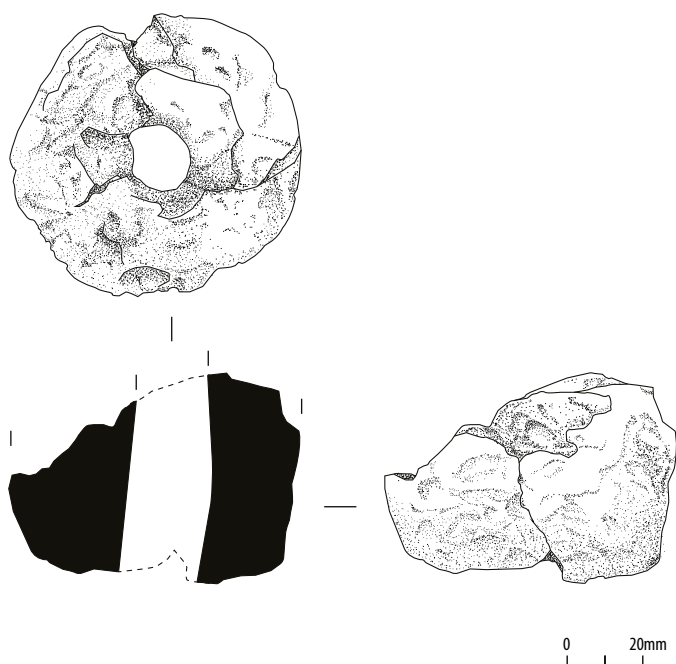
A3.7



A3.8



ILLUS A3.2 Upper body sherd of bucket-shaped jar with finger-tip pinch applied cordon decoration. Reduced Fabric F100. Enclosure ditch [2018] (3038) **ILLUS A3.3** Rim sherd 'T'-shaped profile with internal and external slash decoration on rim and finger-tip pinch decoration below. Reduced Fabric F100. Enclosure ditch [2018] (3038) **ILLUS A3.4** Rim sherd upright with internal and external slash decoration on rim and finger-tip pinch decoration below. Partially oxidised/reduced Fabric F102. Enclosure ditch [2018] (3038) **ILLUS A3.5** Upper body sherd of Bucket-shaped jar with horizontal and vertical finger-tip pinch applied cordon decoration. Reduced Fabric F100. Enclosure ditch [2019] (2320) **ILLUS A3.6** Rim and upper body of partially complete bucket-shaped jar with finger-tip pinch applied cordon decoration. Reduced Fabric F102. Enclosure ditch [3056] (2381) **ILLUS A3.7** Rim sherd, upright with diagonal incised line decoration. Reduced Fabric F100. Enclosure ditch [2019] (2422) **ILLUS A3.8** Rim sherd beveled inwards, no decoration. Reduced Fabric F101. Ditch [2305] (2612) **ILLUS A3.9** Rim sherd upright slightly rolled out with finger-tip pinch decoration under rim. Reduced Fabric F102. Enclosure ditch [2377] (2597) **ILLUS A3.10** Rim sherd, slightly everted, globular jar with finger-tip decoration on shoulder. Reduced Fabric F102. Post-hole group [2205] (2196)



ILLUS A3.11 Middle Bronze Age cylindrical loomweight, no.1, enclosure ditch [2019] (2314)

makes the present middle Bronze Age assemblage larger than any published sites in Gloucestershire.

The decoration on the biconical urn from the enclosure ditch is unique, possibly indicating an origin somewhere north-east of the Malverns. Its condition and mode of deposition near the terminus of the ditch would suggest a structured deposit.

This assemblage is of regional significance adding a valuable contribution to our understanding of middle Bronze Age pottery in Gloucestershire.

Loom weights

Three baked clay weights (877g) were found in enclosure ditches [2019] and [3056]. Baked clay cylindrical perforated objects are a common find on middle Bronze Age settlement sites throughout Britain. They are generally interpreted as loom weights although other functions such as kiln furniture have been suggested by Ann Woodward (2007, 291). The examples from Homelands Farm are most likely loom weights, due to their form, dimensions and most importantly the evidence of use ware on one of the partially complete weights (Illus Z/11). There are no other examples of loom weights being found in previous excavations in Bishops Cleeve. The closest example is Huntsman's Quarry Kemerton where three cylindrical loom weights were found in a pit dating to the late Bronze Age (Jackson 2015, 37).

1. Loom weight. Most complete example, cylindrical shape 8cm in diameter pierced circular vertical hole diameter 2cm, depth 6cm. Oxidised exterior and inside hole, with reduced core. Moderately abraded through use, use-ware visible in central hole as groove, presumably caused by the rubbing action of cord/twine. Evidence of grass-marking on exterior pierced surface and sides, suggesting it was lain on grass to dry during production. Poor

quality locally sourced clay. Weight 340g. Enclosure ditch [2019] (2314) (Illus A3.11)

2. Loom weight. Two fragments, cylindrical shape with part of circular pierced hole, estimated diameter 8cm hole diameter 2cm, depth approx. 4-5cm. Heavily abraded. Poorly mixed locally derived clay. Oxidised exterior and inside hole, with reduced core. Weight 125g. Enclosure ditch [2019] (2317).
3. Loom weight. Larger than others partially complete, cylindrical 10cm in diameter, centrally placed circular vertical hole 2.5cm in diameter. Depth approx 5-6cm. Oxidised smooth exterior surface with little evidence of grass-marking as seen on no.1. Reduced core. Poor quality locally sourced clay. No obvious visible ware marks but this may have been lost when disintegrated. Weight 410g. Enclosure ditch [3056] (2379).

Whetstone

A heavily fractured whetstone was found in enclosure ditch [2019] (2320). The wear created during use as a whetstone has been partially obliterated by the later damage. There are two surfaces which provide some information on its use as a whetstone: one is smooth with subtle off-centre dishing and the other has a very clear V-sectioned whetting groove. These both point towards the sharpening of a blade. The whetstone has heavily fractured during secondary use as a hammerstone which would have involved strong direct or indirect impact. The small width of the stone may mean it was used between the object and percussor to aid aim. This would also account for the flaking at both ends. Pitting across two surfaces are likely to be related to its use as a percussion tool or perhaps use as an anvil. The tool is not diagnostic of any particular period but associated pottery and radiocarbon dates indicate a middle Bronze Age date for this tool.

Whetstone/hammerstone. Sub-rectangular sectioned cobble. Heavily fractured whetstone with secondary use as a hammerstone. The fractures include bifacial flaking at both ends and deeper flaking down the surface of one face, leaving little remaining. One face is smooth and dished while two are convex with linear grooves and pitting. The face of which little remains has a single deep, V-sectioned groove. Length 102, thickness 29, width 23mm, weight 100g. Enclosure ditch [2019] (2320).

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Appendix 3.1 Pottery catalogue

Area	Context	Notes	Abrasion	Sample	Fabric	Qty	Wgt (g)	Description	Date
2C	2044	Pit 2043	3	-	F102	8	26	Pedestal basal angle, crude poorly mixed clay, soapy	-
2C	2045	P2043	3	-	F102	3	7	Body	MBA
2C	2054	D 2082	3	-	F102	2	3	Body	MBA
2C	2054	D 2082	3	-	F104	1	7	Body, Vesicular fabric	MBA
2C	2071	Group 2205	3	-	F102	3	17	body, fingertip decoration	MBA
2C	2071	Group 2205	3	5	F102	3	8	Body, vesicular surface	MBA
2C	2080	SE 2019	2	-	F100	1	23	Body	MBA
2C	2113	ED2377	3	-	F100	3	45	Body, 2 sherds are finer and reduced	MBA
2C	2113	ED 2377	3	-	F101	1	15	Body	MBA
2C	2113	ED 2377	3	-	F102	1	9	Body	MBA
2C	2173	PH 2172	3	-	F102	1	4	Body	MBA
2C	2196	PH group 2083	3	-	F102	1	8	Out turned rim, with finger pinch nail decoration below rim, D-R, reduced	MBA
2C	2207	Hearth 2206	3	12	F104	1	21	Vesicular fabric body sherd	MBA
2C	2208	Hearth 2206	3	-	F104	4	22	Body, soft, possibly burnt, vesicular fabric voids similar to 2054	MBA
2C	2212	Pit 2211	3	-	F104	2	10	Pedestal basal angle sherd	MBA
2C	2239	Ditch 2123	3	-	F106	1	1	BODY	MBA
2C	2249	P 2248	3	-	F102	2	5	Body	MBA
2C	2304	ED 2377	3	-	F101	1	2	Body	Dated 1393-1134 BC
2C	2314	D 2219	1	-	F102	1	340	LOOMWEIGHT	BA
2C	2317	ED 2377	2	-	F100	1	112	Basal angle bucket form	MBA
2C	2317	ED 2377	3	-	F103	1	137	LOOMWEIGHT	BA
2C	2317	ED 2377	3	-	F104	1	10	Body	MBA
2C	2319	ED 2377	3	-	F103	1	20	Daub	MBA
2C	2319	ED 2377	2	-	F100	9	115	Body	MBA
2C	2319	ED 2377	3	-	F103	1	6	Body	MBA

Area	Context	Notes	Abrasion Sample	Fabric	Qty	Wgt (g)	Description	Date
2C	2320	ED 2377	1 -	F100	3	129	D-R dec bucket form	MBA
2C	2326	pit 2325	3 -	F100	3	21	Basal sherds	MBA
2C	2326	pit 2325	3 -	F102	1	22	Body	MBA
2C	2331	Deposit 2331	2 -	F102	8	56	Lower body bucket form	MBA
2C	2331	D2331	2 -	F102	1	4	Body	MBA
2C	2340	ED 2377	2 -	F101	1	7	Body	MBA
2C	2342	ED 2377	3 -	F101	1	5	Body	MBA
2C	2343	ED 2377	3 -	F102	1	10	Body oxidised	MBA
2C	2345	ED 2377	3 -	F102	1	20	Body	MBA
2C	2348	ED 2377	2 -	F100	1	71	D-R dec Rim	Dated 1338-1131 BC and 1396-1211 BC
2C	2348	ED 2377	3 -	F101	5	68	Basal angle, body	Dated 1338-1131 BC and 1396-1211 BC
2C	2369	P 2368	3 -	F101	4	15	Body	Dated 5207-4950 BC and 5019-4846 BC
2C	2379	D 2378	1 -	F102	1	410	LOOMWEIGHT	BA
2C	2381	ED 2377	1 -	F102	14	473	Partially complete vessel Deverel -Rimbury bucket form with applied fingertip pinch decoration	Dated 1296 BC
2C	2386	D2385	3 -	F101	1	31	Body, fragmented	MBA
2C	2387	D2385	2 -	F101	1	44	Body	MBA
2C	2388	D 2385	3 -	F101	1	5	Body	MBA
2C	2394	ED 2377	3 -	F101	1	54	Body	Dated 1229 BC
2C	2416	ED 2377	2 -	F100	1	32	Body	MBA
2C	2422	ED 2377	3 -	F103	7	73	Daub, no shell in fabric very soapy	BA
2C	2422	ED 2377	3 -	F100	1	30	Rim, upright with diagonal incised dec below.	MBA
2C	2439	ED2377	2 -	F100	2	85	Body	MBA
2C	2439	ED2377	2 -	F101	1	9	Body	MBA
2C	2439	ED 2377	2 -	F103	2	13	Body	MBA
2C	2440	ED2377	2 -	F103	3	32	Body limestone white flecks	MBA

Area	Context	Notes	Abrasion	Sample	Fabric	Qty	Wgt (g)	Description	Date
2C	2445	ED 2377	2	-	F103	2	13	Body	MBA
2C	2446	ED 2377	2	-	F103	1	54	Body, fingertip dec	MBA
2C	2466	ED 2377	1	-	F100	25	320	Biconical vessel with curvilinear incised decoration below upright rim, partially complete	Dated 1403-1229 BC
2C	2499	ED 2377	3	-	F102	1	44	Body, similar to 6034 oxidised	MBA
2C	2499	ED 2377	1	-	F102	1	1627	Base and lower body of vessel partially complete, oxidised and very similar to 6034	MBA
2C	2501	ED 2377	3	-	F101	1	60	Disintegrated	MBA
2C	2508	D 2508	2	-	F103	2	26	Body, one possible piece of finger pinch dec	MBA
2C	2516	ED 2377 2019	2	-	F100	1	35	Body	MBA
2C	2516	ED 2377 2019	2	-	F101	2	48	Body	MBA
2C	2547	d2549	3	-	F101	1	21	Disintegrated	MBA
5	2591	PH 2950	3	-	F104	1	3	Body	MBA
2C	2597	ED 2377	2	-	F100	2	51	Body, applied finger pinch dec with incised diagonal line below	MBA
2C	2597	ED 2377	3	39	F102	2	10	Rim, upright and rolled out slightly finger pinch dec under rim	MBA
2C	2603	ED 2377	3	-	F101	1	52	Disintegrated	MBA
2C	2612	D 2613	3	-	F103	1	28	Daub, impressions	MBA
2C	2612	D 2613	3	-	F101	8	105	Rim, dec body D-R with applied strip finger pinching	MBA
2C	2612	D2613	3	-	F101	11	90	Rim bevelled inwards, body sherds	MBA
2C	2615	D2616	3	-	F102	1	24	Body, Very few inclusions, poor clay few shell oxidised, similar to 6034	MBA
2C	2633	D 2631	2	-	F102	1	8	Neck/Shoulder, reduced, incised decoration	MBA
2C	2689	D 2690	3	-	F101	1	3	Body	MBA
2C	2718	pit 2717	2	-	F102	4	13	Body shell oxidised like 6034	MBA
2C	2776	D2411	3	-	F101	1	20	Body sherd shaped into circle	MBA
2C	2778	D 2778	3	-	F101	5	37	Body	MBA
2C	2778	D2778	3	-	F101	3	18	Body	MBA

Area	Context	Notes	Abrasion	Sample	Fabric	Qty	Wgt (g)	Description	Date
2C	2842	D 2808	2	-	F102	7	97	Basal angle, Body	MBA
2C	2849	D2808	3	-	F101	2	33	Body	MBA
5	2951	PH 2950	2	-	F103	3	17	Body	MBA
2C	2994	P Group 3001	3	-	F104	1	29	Body	MBA
2C	2998	ED 2377	23	-	F100	1	25	Body, D-R applied finger pinched dec with incised diagonal line below	MBA
2C	3038	D2808	3	-	F103	1	7	Daub but could be crude sherd	MBA
2C	3038	D 2808	2	-	F100	5	135	Rim sherd with slash dec int. and ext. with vertical applied pinch dec, and body sherd with applied finger pinch dec D-R	MBA
2C	3038	D 2808	2	-	F101	9	91	Body, body with applied finger pinch dec D-R	MBA
2C	3038	D 2808	3	-	F102	1	33	Rim, int. and ext. slashed rim dec, upper body finger pinch, D-R	MBA
2C	3038	ED 2377	3	-	F104	1	14	Body with applied cordon with slight pinching, different decoration D-R	MBA
6	6009	Pit 6007	3	-	F104	10	20	Body, vesicular fabric could be burnt and shell gone oxidised	LBA
6	6013	Pit 6012	3	-	F102	6	8	Body	LBA
6	6022	pit 6023	3	-	F102	1	10	Body	LBA
6	6028	pit 6029	3	-	F102	1	4	Body	LBA
6	6028	pit 6029	3	50	F102	1	51	Body	LBA
6	6034	pit 6030	2	-	F102	31	416	Body, oxidised fine vessel exterior may have drawing up marks possibly LBA	LBA
6	6041	Pit 6044	2	-	F102	5	40	BODY	LBA
6	6042	Pit 6044	2	-	F101	1	51	BODY	LBA
6	6043	pit 6044	3	-	F102	1	8	body, fingertip	LBA
6	6043	pit 6044	3	-	F102	1	47	Rim /upper body, similar vessel to 6034, oxidised. Flat upright rim	LBA

APPENDIX 4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Fifty-two bulk soil samples ranging in volume from three to forty litres, recovered during archaeological works at Homelands Farm Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire, were received for paleoenvironmental assessment. The site was a mixed period site at the foot of Nottingham Hill with Bronze Age enclosures, pits and post-holes overlain by an Iron Age and later field system. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Methodology

Bulk 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. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications up to x45. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 (Flot samples) and 2 (Retent samples). Samples with material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in varying amounts in 45 of the samples, ranging from rare to abundant and up to 50mm in size. Significant concentrations of wood charcoal were present in the fills (2031), (2228), and (2249) of pits [2033], [2227], and [2248] and the fills (2599), (2684) and (2951) of post-holes [2601], [2682] and [2951] respectively (Tables 1 and 2). The fills (2348), (2466), (2635), (2597) and (2639) from the middle and upper layers of the eastern enclosure ditch [2377] were especially rich in non-oak wood charcoal. The sample of (2635) in particular contained over 600ml of non-oak wood charcoal.

The charcoal was generally well preserved, with a minimal amount of abrasion. In some cases, charcoal was heavily fragmented. Where preservation allowed, the charcoal from the flots was categorized as either oak or non-oak. On initial assessment, non-oak wood charcoal appeared more ubiquitous in the assemblage

Cereal grain

Cereal grains were present in small quantities in eleven samples (Table A4.1). The grains were generally heavily abraded and broken which meant that more than 40% of grains had to be categorized as indeterminate cereal. Three types of grain, hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare/distichum*), free threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*), and oat (*Avena* sp.) were identified in the samples. Hulled symmetrical barley was the most commonly identified grain and present in eight features. It was most abundant in the fill (2358) of post-hole [2356] where fourteen grains were identified. Five free

threshing wheat grains were present in the fill (2304) at the terminal of the western enclosure ditch [2018]. One half of an oat grain was found in fill (2131) of ditch [2130]. No cereal chaff was found in the assemblage.

Other charred plant remains

One indeterminate pulse seed was present in fill (2304) of the western enclosure ditch [2018]. The stones of three sloe fruits (*Prunus spinosa*) were identified in fill (2635) and one fruit in fill (2639) of the eastern enclosure ditch [2377] (Figure 1). A fragment of hazel nutshell (*Corylus* sp.) was found in the fill (2668) of post-hole [2669] and in the fill (6009) of pit [6007].

'Weeds seeds' were very rare in the assemblage and only present in 5 sample (Table 1). The weed seeds were all species common in arable fields and disturbed ground (Stace 2010). Individual examples of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), indeterminate sedge (*Cyperaceae*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and two bedstraws (*Galium* sp.) seeds were found in the samples.

One swollen basal internode of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum*) was identified in the fill (2375) of post-hole [2374] and monocotyledon culm nodes and bases, possibly from grasses, were present in fills (2348) and (2639) of the eastern enclosure ditch [2377].

Bone

Burnt and unburnt bone was recovered, in varying quantities, from the retents of 32 contexts and will be discussed as part of the animal bone report.

Molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs were common in the flots and retents of fifteen samples (Tables 1 and 2). It is likely given their excellent condition and the abundance of modern roots, that these shells are modern. The burrowing snail *Cecilioides* sp. was present in the fill (2228) of pit [2227].

Other remains

Finds recovered from the retents, including pottery and lithics (Table A4.2), are included in the specific finds reports for each material type.

Discussion

The charred plant remains provide limited evidence for agricultural practices in the vicinity of the site during the Bronze Age. Hulled barley was a common crop in Britain from the Neolithic onwards whereas free threshing wheat began to become more common in the late Iron Age onwards (Monkton 1996). Most grains, however, were broken and abraded and are likely to represent material incidentally incorporated into the backfill of the ditches and pits over time and are not necessarily contemporary with the Bronze Age features at the site.

The eastern enclosure ditch [2377] was extremely rich in wood charcoal and potentially contained the remains of one or several burning events. Sloe stones were found together with a large quantity of non-oak wood charcoal in the ditch fill (2635). If the wood charcoal were to be identified as *Prunus* then the sloe fruits may

have been collected with branches as firewood. This would then suggest that the fire event in [2377] occurred in autumn when sloe fruits are produced on the trees. Two samples (2348) and (2639) from the eastern enclosure ditch [2377] also contain monocotyledon, possibly grass, culm nodes and bases that may indicate the burning of grass as tinder or in turves.

No further work is recommended on the charred plant remains from Homelands Farm.

Dating potential of charred remains

The low density of charred plant remains and the high degree of abrasion of the cereal grains indicates that the many of the grains are likely to represent redeposited material. These grains, particularly the free threshing wheat grains and oat, may be intrusive and derived from later land management practices (Pelling et al 2015).

The charred barley grains in the fill (2358) of post-hole [2356] may have potential for dating this feature. The density of cereal remains was high (5.5 grains per litre of soil processed) in this feature and the grain was well preserved.

The sloe stones from fill (2635) of the eastern enclosure ditch [2377] are of good dating potential. They are well preserved and

are possibly in situ. The culm nodes and bases from fills (2348) and (2639) from the eastern enclosure ditch [2377] may also be suitable for dating since they are unlikely to have survived redeposition.

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TABLE A4.1 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Volume (litres)	Flot Volume (ml)	Wheat grain	Oat grain	Barley grain	Cereal grain indet	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Size in mm.	AMS	Comments
2011	01	Fill of ditch [2010]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	++	8	No	Terrestrial snail shells >30, modern roots
2031	02	Fill of pit [2033]	20	30	+	-	+	++	+	++++	20	Yes	Modern roots. 1 Wheat grain, 1 hulled barley grain and 6 indet. cereal grains. Indet cereal has signs of insect damage. Weed seeds: Cyperaceae and Trifolium. Non-Oak angiosperm wood charcoal
2044	03	Fill of pit [2043]	20	110	-	-	+	-	-	+++	15	Yes	modern roots and 2 modern wild seeds. Charcoal non-oak, some vitrified. 1 fragment of parenchyma
2080	04	Fill of ditch [2078] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	40	50	+	-	+	+	-	++	10	Yes	Modern roots. Few insect remains and snail shells
2071	05	Fill of post-hole [2070]	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	Modern roots. One modern seed.
2103	06	Fill of ditch [2102]	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	
2113	07	Fill of ditch [2086] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	rare terrestrial snail shells
2114	08	Fill of ditch [2086] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	Modern roots present. Terrestrial snail shell common
2116	09	Fill of ditch [2086] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	No	modern roots, terrestrial snail shells.
2127	10	Fill of ditch [2126].	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	No	-
2131	11	Fill of ditch [2130]	20	25	-	+	-	-	-	+	2	No	modern roots and 4 modern seeds. Half an oat grain
2207	12	Fill of hearth [2206]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	modern roots and 1 modern seed
2208	13	Fill of hearth [2206]	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	modern roots and 1 modern seed
2214	14	Fill of pit [2213]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	modern roots and 1 modern seed
2226	15	Fill of pit [2225]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	modern roots and 1 modern seed
2228	16	Fill of pit [2227]	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	++++	15	Yes	modern roots and 1 modern seed. Terrestrial snail shells, Cecilioides sp. Non-oak charcoal
2245	17	Fill of ditch [2244]	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	modern roots and abundant terrestrial snail shells
2249	18	Fill of pit [2248]	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	++++	10	Yes	Modern roots and terrestrial snail shells. Oak and non-oak charcoal. 2 fragments of parenchyma

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Volume (litres)	Flot Volume (ml)	Wheat grain	Oat grain	Barley grain	Cereal grain indet	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Size in mm.	AMS	Comments
2271	19	Fill of ditch [2270] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	20	Yes	modern roots and terrestrial snail shell. Non oak charcoal
2320	20	Fill of ditch [2309] part of central north-south spine of double enclosure. Group [2019]	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	20	Yes	modern roots and terrestrial snail shell. Non oak charcoal
2304	21	Fill of ditch [2303] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	20	25	+	-	+	++	+	+++	10	Yes	5 Wheat grain (Free threshing ?), 1 hulled barley grain, 7 indet. cereal grains, 1 pulse seed, 1 Galium sp.. Grains very abraded. modern roots. non-oak charcoal.
2348	22	Fill of ditch [2338] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	20	30	-	-	+	+	-	++++	15	Yes	12 monocotyledon culm nodes. 1 Hulled symmetric barley grain, abraded. Burnt flint and fired clay. non-oak charcoal.
2375	23	Fill of post-hole [2374]	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	+++	8	No	Few modern roots. 1 charred Arrhenatherum elatius ssp. bulbosum tuber
2369	24	Fill of pit [2368]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	
2340	25	Fill of ditch [2338] part of central north-south spine of double enclosure. Group [2019]	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	++	8	No	few roots and terrestrial snail shell
2358	26	Fill of post-hole [2356]	4	10	-	-	++	++	+	-	-	Yes	14 hulled symmetrical barley. 8 indet cereal abraded cereal. 1 Bromus sp.
2466	27	Fill of enclosure ditch [2448] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	40	100	+	-	-	-	+	++++	25	Yes	2 FTW grains. 1 indet weed. Non-oak wood
2501	28	Fill of enclosure ditch [2505] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	modern roots, rare terrestrial snail shell.
2529	29	Fill of ditch [2527] part of small circular enclosure. Group [2526]	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	+	30	Yes	abundant modern roots. Oak charcoal
2538	30	Fill of ditch [2539] part of small circular enclosure. Group [2526]	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	modern roots and seeds.

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Volume (litres)	Flot Volume (ml)	Wheat grain	Oat grain	Barley grain	Cereal grain indet	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Size in mm.	AMS	Comments
2593	31	Fill of post-hole [2591]	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	No	modern roots and seeds.
2559	32	Fill of ditch [2562] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	++	20	Yes	oak charcoal. Modern roots.
2599	33	Fill of post-hole [2601]	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	modern roots.
2597	34	Fill of enclosure ditch [2594] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	terrestrial snail shells and insects.
2603	35	Fill of pit [2590]	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	-
2628	36	Fill of pit [2630]	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	archaeologically sterile
2635	37	Fill of enclosure ditch [2448] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	40	600	-	-	-	-	-	++++	50	Yes	extremely charcoal rich 500+ fragments. Non-oak charcoal. 3 charred Prunus spinosa drupe appear charred in fruit.
2639	38	Fill of enclosure ditch [2636] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	40	40	+	-	-	-	+	++++	5	Yes	1 Prunus spinosa drupe, 1 wheat grain, 1 Galium sp., 1 indet weed seed. Monocotyledon culm bases.
2684	39	Fill of post-hole [2682]	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	Modern roots
2599	40	Fill of post-hole [2601]	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	++++	8	No	Modern roots
2556	41	Fill of post-hole [2558]	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	No	-
2803	42	Fill of ditch [2802]	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	archaeologically sterile
2538	43	Fill of ditch [2539] part of small circular enclosure. Group [2526]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	No	modern roots
2830	44	Fill of pit [2836]	30	5	-	-	+	-	-	+	2	Yes	1 hulled symmetric barley grain
2845	45	Fill of post-hole [2846]	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	archaeologically sterile
2668	46	Fill of post-hole [2669]	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	++	15	Yes	oak charcoal. Modern roots. Fragment of hazel nut
2951	47	Fill of Post-hole [2950]	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	++++	25	Yes	non oak charcoal. >200 fragments. Modern roots
6022	48	Fill of Pit [6023]	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	archaeologically sterile

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Volume (litres)	Flot Volume (ml)	Wheat grain	Oat grain	Barley grain	Cereal grain indet	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Size in mm.	AMS	Comments
6024	49	Fill of Pit [6025]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	No	modern roots and seeds.
6035	50	Fill of Pit [6036]	20	10	-	-	+	-	-	+	5	Yes	hulled symmetrical barley.
6009	51	Fill of Pit [6007]	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	+++	8	No	1 fragment nutshell.
6043	52	Fill of Pit [6044]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	archaeologically sterile

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE A4.2 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Retent Volume	Ceramic			Metal	Industrial Waste			Shell	Charred Seeds	Charcoal		AMS Material	Comments
				Pottery	CBM	Lithics		Mag Res	Mammal	Mammal			Terrestrial	Qty		
2011	01	Fill of ditch [2010]	3.25	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	+++	5	No	-
2031	02	Fill of pit [2033]	1.5	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	++++	15	Yes	-
2044	03	Fill of pit [2043]	2.5	++	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++	-	-	+++	5	No	-
2080	04	Fill of ditch [2078] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	0.5	-	-	-	-	++++	+	+++	-	-	++++	5	No	-
2071	05	Fill of post-hole [2070]	0.5	+	+	-	-	++++	-	+	-	-	+	5	No	-
2103	06	Fill of ditch [2102]	1	-	-	-	-	++	+	-	-	-	+	5	No	-
2113	07	Fill of ditch [2086] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	1	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	+	1	No	-
2114	08	Fill of ditch [2086] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	2	+	-	-	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	-	No	-
2116	09	Fill of ditch [2086] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	2	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
2127	10	Fill of ditch [2126].	0.5	-	-	+	-	++++	-	-	-	-	+	2	No	-
2131	11	Fill of ditch [2130]	1	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
2207	12	Fill of hearth [2206]	0.5	+	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
2208	13	Fill of hearth [2206]	0.5	-	-	+	-	+++	-	-	-	-	+++	3	No	-
2214	14	Fill of pit [2213]	0.5	-	-	-	-	++	-	+++	-	-	+	5	No	-
2226	15	Fill of pit [2225]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Sterile
2228	16	Fill of pit [2227]	0.5	-	-	-	-	++++	+	++++	-	-	++	7.5	No	-
2245	17	Fill of ditch [2244]	0.25	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	+++	-	+	5	No	-
2249	18	Fill of pit [2248]	1	+	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	+	2	No	-
2271	19	Fill of ditch [2270] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	1	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	+++	5	No	-
2320	20	Fill of ditch [2309] part of central north-south spine of double enclosure. Group [2019]	6	-	-	-	-	+++	+	++++	++	-	+++	10	Yes	-
2304	21	Fill of ditch [2303] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	2.25	+	-	-	-	++++	++	++++	-	-	+++	7.5	No	-
2348	22	Fill of ditch [2338] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	1	-	-	-	-	++++	+++	+++	-	-	++	7.5	No	-
2375	23	Fill of post-hole [2374]	0.5	-	-	-	-	++++	-	+	-	-	+	2.5	No	-
2369	24	Fill of pit [2368]	2	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	-	-	+	2	No	-

Context	Sample	Feature	Retent Volume	Ceramic			Metal	Industrial Waste	Burnt Bone	Unburnt bone	Shell	Charred Seeds	Charcoal		AMS Material	Comments
				Pottery	CBM	Lithics							Qty	Max size (mm)		
2340	25	Fill of ditch [2338] part of central north-south spine of double enclosure. Group [2019]	2	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	5	No	-	
2358	26	Fill of post-hole [2356]	0.25	-	-	-	+++	-	+	-	-	+		No	-	
2466	27	Fill of enclosure ditch [2448] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	1.2	-	-	-	++++	-	++	-	-	++++	7	No	-	
2501	28	Fill of enclosure ditch [2505] part of L shaped segment of western enclosure. Group [2018]	1.5	-	-	-	++++	+	++	++	-	++++	7.5	No	-	
2529	29	Fill of ditch [2527] part of small circular enclosure. Group [2526]	1.5	-	-	-	++++	++	+	-	-	++++	20	Yes	-	
2538	30	Fill of ditch [2539] part of small circular enclosure. Group [2526]	1.5	-	-	-	++++	++	-	-	-	++++	12.5	Yes	-	
2593	31	Fill of post-hole [2591]	0.25	+	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	+++	2	No	-	
2559	32	Fill of ditch [2562] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	2	-	-	-	++++	++	+++	-	-	++	-	No	-	
2599	33	Fill of post-hole [2601]	0.25	-	-	-	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	
2597	34	Fill of enclosure ditch [2594] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	0.5	+	-	-	++++	+++	++	++	-	++++	7.5	No	-	
2603	35	Fill of pit [2590]	1.5	+	-	-	+++	-	+++	-	-	++++	7.5	No	-	
2628	36	Fill of pit [2630]	0.25		-	-	+++	-	+	-	-	+	2	No	-	
2635	37	Fill of enclosure ditch [2448] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	2	-	-	-	++++	-	+	-	-	++++	20	Yes	Charcoal 80% of the retent	
2639	38	Fill of enclosure ditch [2636] part of L shaped segment of eastern enclosure. Group [2377]	0.5	-	-	-	++++	++	++++	+++	-	-	-	No	-	
2684	39	Fill of post-hole [2682]	0.25	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	+	++++	7	No	-	
2599	40	Fill of post-hole [2601]	1	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	+++	5	No	-	
2556	41	Fill of post-hole [2558]	1	-	+	-	++++	+	+	-	-	++	5	No	-	
2803	42	Fill of ditch [2802]	2	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	
2538	43	Fill of ditch [2539] part of small circular enclosure. Group [2526]	1	-	-	-	+++	-	+	-	-	+	5	No	-	
2830	44	Fill of pit [2836]	1.5	-	-	-	++++	++	++	-	-	+	3	No	-	

Context	Sample	Feature	Retent Volume	Ceramic		Lithics	Metal	Industrial Waste	Burnt Bone	Unburnt bone	Shell	Charred Seeds	Charcoal		AMS Material	Comments
				Pottery	CBM								Qty	Max size (mm)		
2845	45	Fill of post-hole [2846]	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	4	No	-
2668	46	Fill of post-hole [2669]	0.1	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
2951	47	Fill of Post-hole [2950]	2	+	+	-	-	++++	++	+++	+	-	++	20	Yes	-
6022	48	Fill of Pit [6023]	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Sterile
6024	49	Fill of Pit [6025]	0.5	+	-	-	-	++++	-	++	-	-	++	2	No	-
6035	50	Fill of Pit [6036]	1	+++	-	-	-	++++	+	++	-	-	++	5	No	-
6009	51	Fill of Pit [6007]	1	++	-	+	-	++++	-	-	-	-	++++	2	No	-
6043	52	Fill of Pit [6044]	0.75	+	-	-	-	++++	-	++	-	-	+	6	No	-

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

APPENDIX 5 HUMAN AND ANIMAL BONE

Human remains

Two contexts produced human bone, ditch fills (2304) and (2340).

A section of the midshaft of a right femur was recovered from (2304) reconstructed to approximately 90 mm long. Although damaged on excavation, the original ends of the fragment had acquired the same colouration as the surface of the bone, indicating that the piece had been broken in antiquity. The cortex of the fragment was slightly eroded by taphonomic factors, but sufficient detail survived to establish that the muscle attachments of the linea aspera were not well-defined. Combined with the gracile dimensions of the shaft, it is possible that the bone derived from a female individual.

Fill (2340) yielded an almost complete frontal bone (damaged in the area of glabella, in the middle of the brow) with a little of both parietals around the area of bregma. Again, the staining of the broken edges of the reconstructed fragment suggests the bone was broken before deposition. The form of the brow-ridges and orbits was strongly male. The surviving sutures were fully fused and totally obliterated on the endocranial surface, and nearly obliterated on the ectocranial surface. Although suture fusion is not a particularly reliable age indicator, it is likely that the individual was of the older adult age group, over 40 years old. A small (10 x 11 mm) benign osteoma was recorded on the internal surface of the skull, just to the left of the crista interna. This benign tumour of the skull is quite common in older individuals and would have been symptomless.

Given the probability that the bones appear to have been deposited within the ditch fills in an already broken state, it may be that they were chance inclusions, perhaps originating in a disturbed grave or monument from a previous settlement in the area.

Animal bone

Homeland's farm at the foot of Nottingham Hill is a mixed period site of Bronze Age enclosures partially overlain by an Iron Age/RB field system and other scattered prehistoric features.

The animal bone material consists of 3 cardboard boxes containing approximately 15kg of bone (including plastic bags) from almost 100 contexts. The number of individual bones from hand collection is just over 600 specimens. This total takes into account recent breakages that may be able to be re-joined and also ignores very small fragments that are likely to have been derived from the other bones during excavation and processing. Material from sieved samples was briefly examined but not individually counted in this assessment.

The bone collection from each context was given a condition score ranging from 'excellent' to 'very poor', excepting where only a small

sieved sample is present. Class 3 (Fair) contexts contain bones where at least half are damaged and have surface attrition that obscures fine details and restricts measurements. In this assemblage, most of the bone (60%) comes from contexts classed as having 'fair' preservation with 19% from contexts classed as 'good'. A further 16% is from contexts classed as 'poor' or 'very poor', containing bones that are considerably eroded and damaged, preventing detailed recording and few can be identified beyond a general grouping. Much of the bone is of a pale colour and fresh breaks are chalky. The bone material is now relatively firm, if brittle, but appears to have been soft on excavation and many bones are in pieces with abraded edges.

An approximate count of the bones of each taxon from the contexts is listed in Table 1 together with the number of loose teeth, ageable mandibles and available metrical data for the main taxa.

Almost half of the individual specimens from hand collection can be identified to taxon with cattle at 39% and much smaller amounts of sheep/goat (6.8%), pig (3.3%) and dog (0.7%) present. The indeterminate fragments are mainly large limb shaft pieces and it is likely that most are of cattle.

The representation of elements is biased in favour of loose teeth. These account for almost a third of the cattle specimens, 41.5% of the sheep/goat and 45% of the pig. Ageable mandibles with some teeth still in position number 14 cattle, two sheep/goat and one pig, although none are complete. Broken fragments of mandible are present and it is probable that some of the loose teeth derive from these and might be reconstructed. A partial canine from ditch fill 2640 provides evidence of a large male pig. Metrical data is very limited but includes two almost complete cattle metapodials from ditch fill 2304 that could provide withers height estimates. Butchery was noted on two bones also from this ditch fill and on others from ditch fills 2865 and 2320. The dog remains include a much-fragmented cranium of a medium-large dog in ditch fill 2595 and a partial mandible of a similar sized animal from ditch fill 2011. Canid gnawing was also noted on some bones.

The condition of bone material from many contexts is likely to have produced a taphonomic bias in both the taxa represented and the anatomical elements preserved. The most robust elements of the larger taxa are likely to be overrepresented, as indicated by the high proportion of loose teeth. Aging data from mandibles and epiphysal fusion is very limited and likely to be unreliable from this small assemblage. Fragmentation and attrition also restricts the metrical data available. The data is of low value as a stand-alone dataset, nevertheless, the assemblage does indicate that bone survives and in some contexts is relatively well preserved. The taxa represented are those expected for the area and periods covered and the few metrical data could be used in future synthetic analyses.

Context	Condition	Amount/ approx NISP	Mammal					Bird	Fish	Notes
			Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Other			
2029	fair	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2304	fair	90	37	4	2	-	-	-	-	large bag many crumbs, fragmented eg cattle scap x3, radius x2, humerus, mandible x2, 3 almost complete metapodia. horncore base chopped. Cattle distal humerus chopped through. Metatarsus GL 196 sex f, metacarpus GI 190x62, plus HOMO limb
2080	mixed	17	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	plus very small frags in ss
2499	good	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2516	fair	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	one fragmented mandible with dp4
2021	good	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	fragment of dog mandible
2501		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2530	fair	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2271	poor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2272	poor	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	probably all one metatarsal
2148	very poor	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2077	poor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 small frag, other 2 are stone
2071	-	very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2114	-	very small ss	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2380	good	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	charred
2381	fair	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2047	fair	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2044	fair	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	plus very small frags from ss
2045	fair	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2049	fair	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	one calcined frag
2405	good	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2406	fair	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2422	good	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	mainly the prox of cattle radius in pieces
2687	poor	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	probably one bone
2390	good	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	gnawed
2156	poor	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2633	fair	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	chalky
2103		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2386	poor	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	chalky frags
2387	fair	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	a few large pieces
2375		very small ss	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2538		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	not bone - stone in ss
2556		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2529	poor	very small ss	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Condition	Amount/ approx NISP	Mammal					Bird	Fish	Notes
			Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Other			
2439	poor	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	one fragmented chalky eroded
2440	poor	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	fragmented cattle-sized shaft, chalky eroded surfaces
2445	fair	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2447	good	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2599	-	very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2741	good	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2998	fair	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2628	-	very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2582	poor	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	one or two fragmented bones
2583	poor	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2584	poor	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	probably mostly one fragmented mandible
2588	fair	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2830	-	very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2865	fair	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	butchered scapula
2848	poor	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2850	good	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	good surfaces but still brittle and fragmented
2566	poor	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	and many small splinters recent fragmented
2466	fair	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	large fragmented pieces, teeth are probably from one fragmented mandible, charring on distal tibia
2635	-	very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2559	fair	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	mainly the very fragmented remains of 2 mandibles, plus 2 charred small frags and material in ss
2595	poor	6	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	appears to be much fragmented remains of dog cranium with carnassial of 20.4 GL medium/large
2597	fair	35	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	many fragments but probably few bones, several of the loose teeth probably belong to the mandible, pelvis and scap also present and several charred pieces incl scapula.
2639	fair	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	cattle astragalus – not measurable but is large, plus several burnt s/g size in ss
2640	fair	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	mostly fragments of one mandible, also pig canine large male.
2547	poor	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	chalky, fragmented. Cattle radius scap mandible, pig humerus
2037	fair	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2011	good	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	mid part of dog mandible, carnassial GL 23.2 quite worn large
2067	good	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	small burnt
2113	mixed	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	rather chalky and broken but better than some
2196	fair	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 best are charred
2212	fair	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2214	poor	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	chalky frags in ss
2228	good	30	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	quite large pieces all from ss

Context	Condition	Amount/ approx NISP	Mammal					Bird	Fish	Notes
			Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Other			
2266	poor	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	fragmented metatarsus shaft
2317	good	12	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
2319	fair	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2320	good	35	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	typical large ditch fill mix some butchery, plus material in ss which is very well preserved
2322	fair	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2331	good	8	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2348	fair	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	mostly fragmented distal tibia and prox mc, plus very small frags in ss
2358		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2391	fair	25	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	large but fragmented and chalky bones, cattle teeth from 2 fragmentary mandibles
2394	fair	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2580	poor	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2603	poor	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	plus very small frags in ss
2606	good	10	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	sheep metatarsal with prox perf. anomaly, 2 cattle upper teeth less well preserved.
2612	fair	50	19	3	1	-	1	-	-	large bag many crumbs, fragmented eg cattle mandible x2 some upper teeth too. Part of dog mandible. Chalky
2651		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	calcined tiny frags
2660	poor	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	probably all one metatarsus
2718	fair	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 small pieces stained reddish
2720	very poor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	---
2778	fair	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	mostly a fragmented metacarpus and radius
2781	fair	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	several fragments of probably only 2 bones – hum, scap
2842	fair	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	fragmented including usual small crumbs not counted
2951		small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	many small frags of sheep/pig size
2994	fair	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3038	fair	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	teeth probably all from the fragmented mandible, gnawed radius, a few other pieces, one charred frag broken into 3
6006	poor	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	many frags probably all one mandible
6014	fair	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6024		very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6028	poor	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	also very small frags in ss
6031	fair	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6034	good	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6043	-	very small ss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6103	fair	-	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	one small charred frag

APPENDIX 6 MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Magnetisation of soils has commonly been linked to human activity. Initial studies purely considered magnetic enhancement of minerals and where enhancement was observed suggested anthropogenic influences as a major contributing factor. It has since been established that the nature of parent materials has a significant influence on such variations. As a result, archaeological scientists have moved towards considering frequency dependence as a key to distinguishing geological and man-made effects with respect to the magnetic susceptibilities of soils and the minerals they contain. Low frequency dependence relates to larger grain sizes or multi-magnetic domain grains and is generally viewed as relating to geological variations (ie less weathered soils containing larger minerals as a result; Clark 1990: 102). The effects of man relate to the introduction of heat and further breaking down of grain sizes through mechanical action, deposits affected in this way tend to exhibit high frequency dependence.

Aim

The original aim of the exercise was to see whether magnetic susceptibility measurement could be used to help establish the stratigraphic relationships between three lengths of ditch.

Method

Samples were collected at roughly 30mm intervals down the centre of three ditch sections located at an intersection between two enclosures. These were air dried and gently crushed in a mortar and pestle. The resultant material was weighed and the measured in a Bartington MS2B magnetic susceptibility bridge. Each sample

was measured three times (agitating between each measurement) at both high (4.3KHz) and low frequency (0.43KHz). An average for both frequencies was calculated and then the susceptibility reading normalised by dividing the result by the weight of the sample. Frequency dependence was calculated by dividing the difference between the low and high frequency measurement by the low frequency and multiplying by 100.

Graphs have been produced by depth for each sample and frequency. The frequency dependence was also plotted by depth.

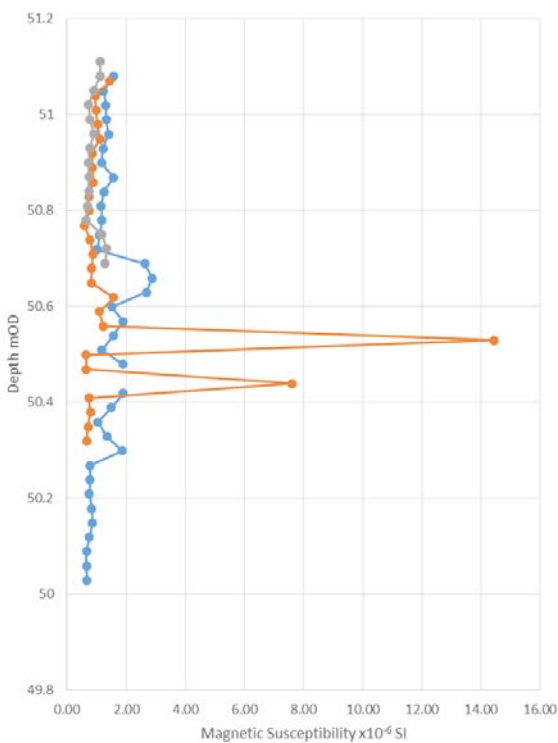
Results

Feature [2019]

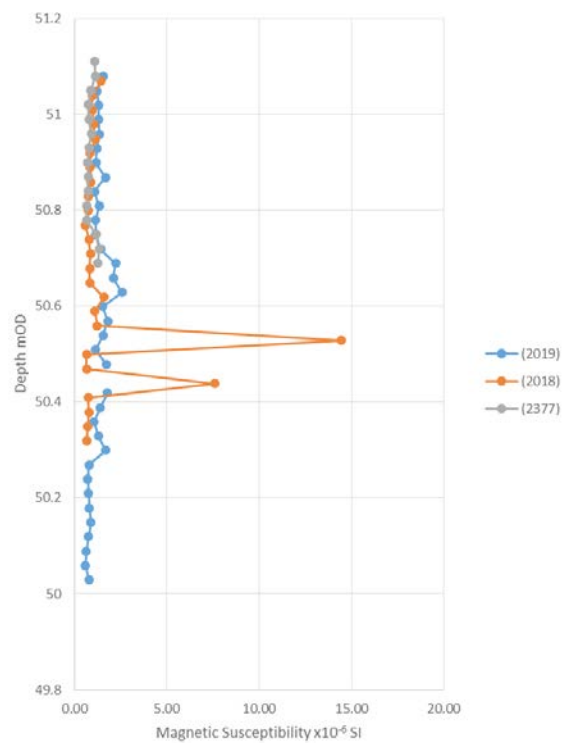
This feature exhibited the highest variations in susceptibility between 50.7m AOD and 50.3m AOD in both high and low frequency. However, frequency dependence indicates that the material from 50.70m AOD down to 50.25m AOD has a low frequency dependency and for the most part relates to eroded natural in-filling. Towards the base of the feature there appear to be two or three high frequency dependent samples that might imply the deposition of domestic debris in the base of the feature below 50.21m AOD. A second series of high frequency dependent measurements was observed at 50.70m AOD to 50.90m AOD, whilst the soils above these appear to be naturally derived.

Feature [2018]

The most noticeable trend in the frequency dependent results from this section is how closely they mimic those observed in [2019] above. The most major variation is the high frequency dependent responses in this feature at a depth of between 50.30 and 50.35m AOD. The two big peaks observed in the magnetic susceptibility profiles between 50.4 and 50.6m AOD lie in a zone with high



ILLUS A6.1 Low frequency magnetic susceptibility



ILLUS A62 High frequency magnetic susceptibility

frequency dependence and probably relate to the deposition of anthropogenic material rather than redeposited geological deposits.

Feature [2377]

Whilst the magnitude and levels of variation of the magnetic susceptibilities from this feature are similar to those observed in the other two ditch sections, the frequency dependence is noticeably different with very significant low frequency dependence in the upper fills of the feature. It does exhibit high frequency dependence at 50.7m AOD which is similar to the other sections in this respect.

Discussion

The consideration of frequency dependence from the three ditch sections shows a strong correlation between the fills of the two deeper ditches [2019] and [2018]. These imply at least two separate phases of dumping of anthropogenically modified material into the ditches separated by silting or eroding of the sides, deriving more natural geological material. The smaller ditch [2377] indicates perhaps more erosion from natural soils on either side of the feature or deliberate backfilling with the material that was dug out to form the ditch. Its base appears to have been open at a time when there was nearby human activity.

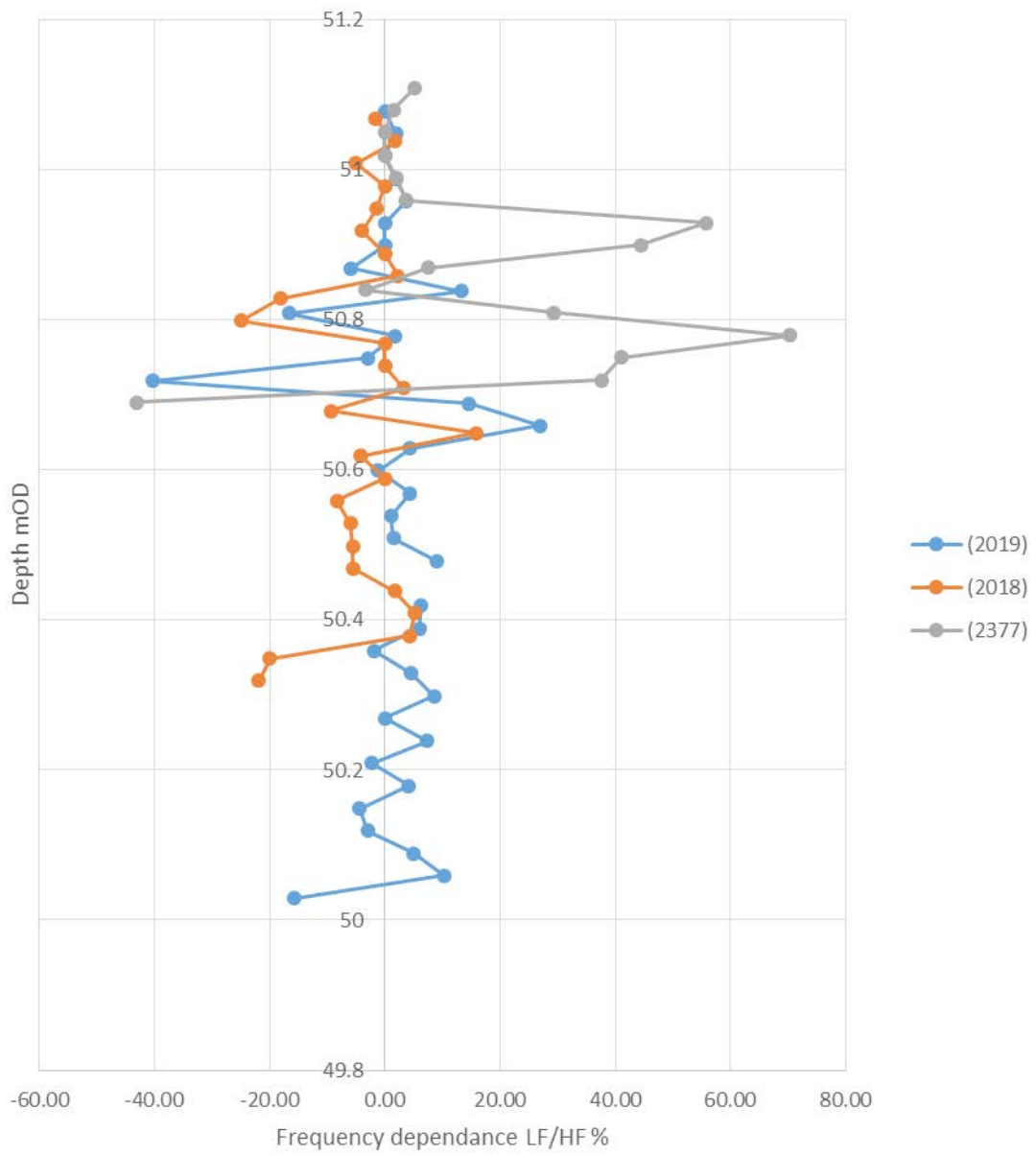
Conclusion

The close correlation of the magnetic susceptibility frequency dependence graphs between ditches [2019] and [2018] strongly suggest that both features filled in the same regime. The same property observed in ditch [2377] is markedly different and at the point, the sample was taken would suggest that the upper part of the feature was filled with material derived from a different location, or was otherwise not modified by human activity.

Whilst the results cannot definitively resolve the relationship issues between the ditches they do suggest that [2019] and [2018] were filled at the same time with a number of episodes of tipping interspersed with silting or erosion from surrounding natural deposits. The indications from the third, shallower ditch [2377] are that the base of this feature may have been open at the same time as the upper parts of the other two features. However, in this case, it appears to have been backfilled with natural geological deposits.

Proposal for further work

Given the variations observed in the profiles and the ability to distinguish between anthropogenic deposits and those derived from natural geology, it is proposed that the traces are mapped against the sections of the ditches and compared to the nature of deposits recorded down the profile.



ILLUS A6.3 Frequency dependance magnetic susceptibility



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