

HRPM/01



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT HOLWELL ROAD, PIRTON, HERTFORDSHIRE

ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

commissioned by CgMS Ltd  
on behalf of Cala Homes

15/01618/1

June 2017



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project info

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**PARISH** Pirton  
**LOCAL AUTHORITY** North Hertfordshire District Council  
**OASIS REF.** headland4-267478  
**ARCHIVE REPOSITORY** North Hertfordshire Museum

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# PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological strip, map and sample on land at Holwell Road, Pirton, in response to planning requirements for the construction of up to 78 dwellings. The investigation revealed evidence of late Bronze Age – early Iron Age settlement activity across the PDA in the form of ditches, pits, post-holes and a potential roundhouse. Of the features identified, two contained cremated human bone, whilst an assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery fragments were recovered from fills across the site. This document is an assessment of the results of the excavation and includes an updated project design for proposed analysis and publication stages.

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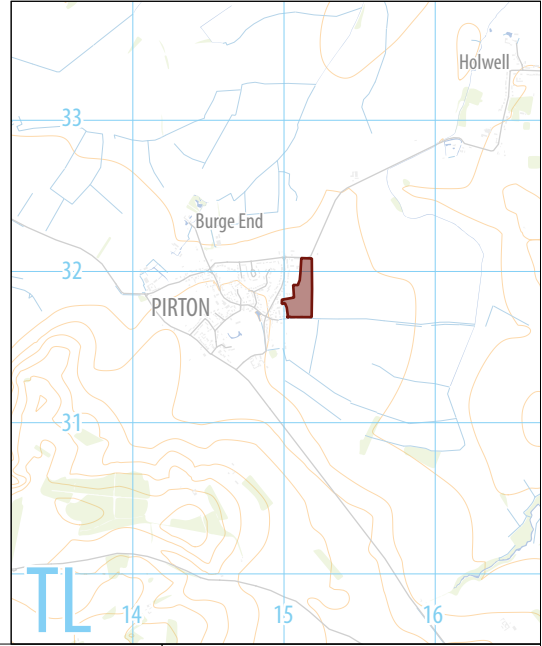
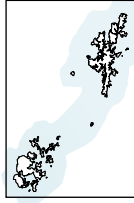
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# HRPM/01

land west of Royal Oak Lane  
Holwell Road  
Pirton  
Hertfordshire

0 200km  
1:10,000,000 @ A4

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0 100m  
1:5,000 @ A4

- KEY
- development boundary
  - area of excavation
  - previous trial trenching

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT HOLWELL ROAD, PIRTON, HERTFORDSHIRE

## ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

In response to planning requirements for the proposed construction of up to 78 dwellings at Holwell Road, Pirton (Planning Ref 15/01618/1), Headland Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client, Cala Homes, to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample, and to report on the findings. Discussion with the Senior Historic Environment Advisor at Hertfordshire County Council determined, following two archaeological evaluations of the site (Hinman, 2011; Tierney et al, 2015), that full archaeological excavation, consisting of soil stripping, mapping and sampling was required in the northern half of the development area (Illus 1). The remit of the archaeological investigation was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) designed by Headland Archaeology (2016) and agreed, following a verbal brief, with the Senior Historic Environment Advisor before the start of fieldwork.

This document is the 'Assessment and Updated Project Design', providing an assessment of the results from the excavation, the revised research objectives, and proposals for the analysis and publication stage.

#### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the south side of Holwell Road (centred on NGR Grid ref TL 1515 3203). It is positioned to the east of the modern settlement of Pirton with the properties of Royal Oak Lane forming the western boundary, farmland to the north and east and Elm Tree Farm to the south (Illus 1). The archaeological work took place close to the northern boundary.

The site lies on an area of relatively flat land at an elevation of approximately 55m AOD. Prior land-use includes arable agriculture. At the time of the investigation the land had been left fallow.

The underlying geology of the site is recorded as deposits of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (1:625,000 bedrock and superficial geology, NERC 2017).

#### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The scope of archaeological potential for the proposed development area (PDA) has been assessed during prior phases of work and its archaeological and historical background outlined in the following documentation: (Hinman 2011, Davies 2015, Tierney et al 2015 and Headland Archaeology 2016). The findings can be summarised thus:

An evaluation (Hinman, 2011) opened six trenches in the northern end of the site and identified a ditch orientated northeast-southwest in two of the trenches. This was not dated, but was thought to be a pre-modern field boundary.

A second evaluation (Tierney et al, 2015) over a larger area opened 15 trenches informed by a geophysical survey (Stratascan, 2015) and a desk-based assessment (CgMs, 2015). This evaluation identified a ditch, which when combined with the artefactual, ecofactual and contextual evidence is likely to have been infilled by the mid to late Iron Age. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains were also identified.

The Hertfordshire and St Albans Historic Environment Record (HER) records several undated enclosures to the south east (MHT2334),

and to the north (MBD1649). The presence of prehistoric activity associated with these settlements is possible. The route of the Icknield Way also passes to the south of the village. The Icknield Way is associated with travel from East Anglia to the Channel coast during the early medieval period, but may have origins as far back as the early Neolithic.

A single Bronze Age find from Pirton parish, a possible copper alloy awl, has been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Portable Antiquities Scheme records also show the presence of Iron Age objects around Pirton, with two Gallo-Belgic coins recovered and reported by metal detectorists, one of which was recovered from close to the PDA. A further find of a brooch, and a strap fitting provisionally dated to the Iron Age have also been reported.

The manor of Pirton is recorded in Domesday as the property of Ralph de Limsey. There are ten hides and land for 20 ploughs recorded, and four mills making an income of 73 shillings and four pence. Before the Norman invasion, the land was held by Archbishop Stigand.

The medieval village was located at the south end of modern Pirton. The land was known as 'The Bury' and included a number of house platforms, sunken roadways and boundaries which marked the remnants of the shrunken medieval settlement. Toot Hill, situated between The Bury and the modern village, is the remains of a Norman motte and bailey castle, thought to have been established in the early 12th century. Immediately south of the motte is the Church of St Mary, also constructed in the early 12th century. Further to the northeast, the moated site at Rectory Farm represents the other end of the medieval settlement. The moat has been partially filled in and a 17th century farmhouse constructed over the southwestern corner. This site is likely to represent a semi-fortified manor, the peak construction period for which was 1250–1350.

The development of the post-medieval village occurred to the north of the medieval settlement, with houses occupying the present street plan, certainly by the 1880s as visible on the 1882 Ordnance Survey. The 1882 25" OS sheet shows that the precursor to Elm Tree Farm was the Shoulder of Mutton Public House, with the plots taken up by the PDA in use as arable or pasture fields.

## 1.4 OBJECTIVES

The aim of this project was to preserve by record any archaeological remains encountered and to obtain information concerning their character, date, function, status and level of preservation. In addition, the project aimed to define any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (eg areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.).

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

Specific research aims were identified prior to the commencement of fieldwork and were based on the results of the trial trenching evaluations (Hinman 2011, Tierney et al 2015). These include:

- › Gathering evidence for the origins of Pirton village. 'Targeted work [in the region] has confirmed a late Saxon origin for many existing settlements' (Medlycott 2011, 70) and similar evidence here will be sought. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity will also be sought.
- › Obtaining evidence for the use of the site during the Iron Age, particularly in regard to any ceramic artefacts, and in comparison to evidence from the wider north Hertfordshire region (Medlycott 2011, 45).

## 1.5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The methodology underlying the archaeological strip, map and sample was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology, 2016), and agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Advisor.

The initial 'L' shaped stripped area of 2,713m<sup>2</sup> was advised by the Senior Historic Environment Advisor based on the evaluations and geophysical survey results (Hinman 2011, Davies 2015, Tierney et al 2015). This was later extended on the east side with a small rectangular area measuring 35m<sup>2</sup> to resolve the question of whether a semi-circle of features formed a complete circle. Stripping of topsoil and subsoil layers was undertaken using a 14-tonne tracked excavator, until archaeological features or natural geological deposits were reached.

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology, 2016).

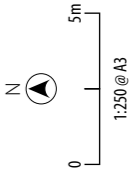
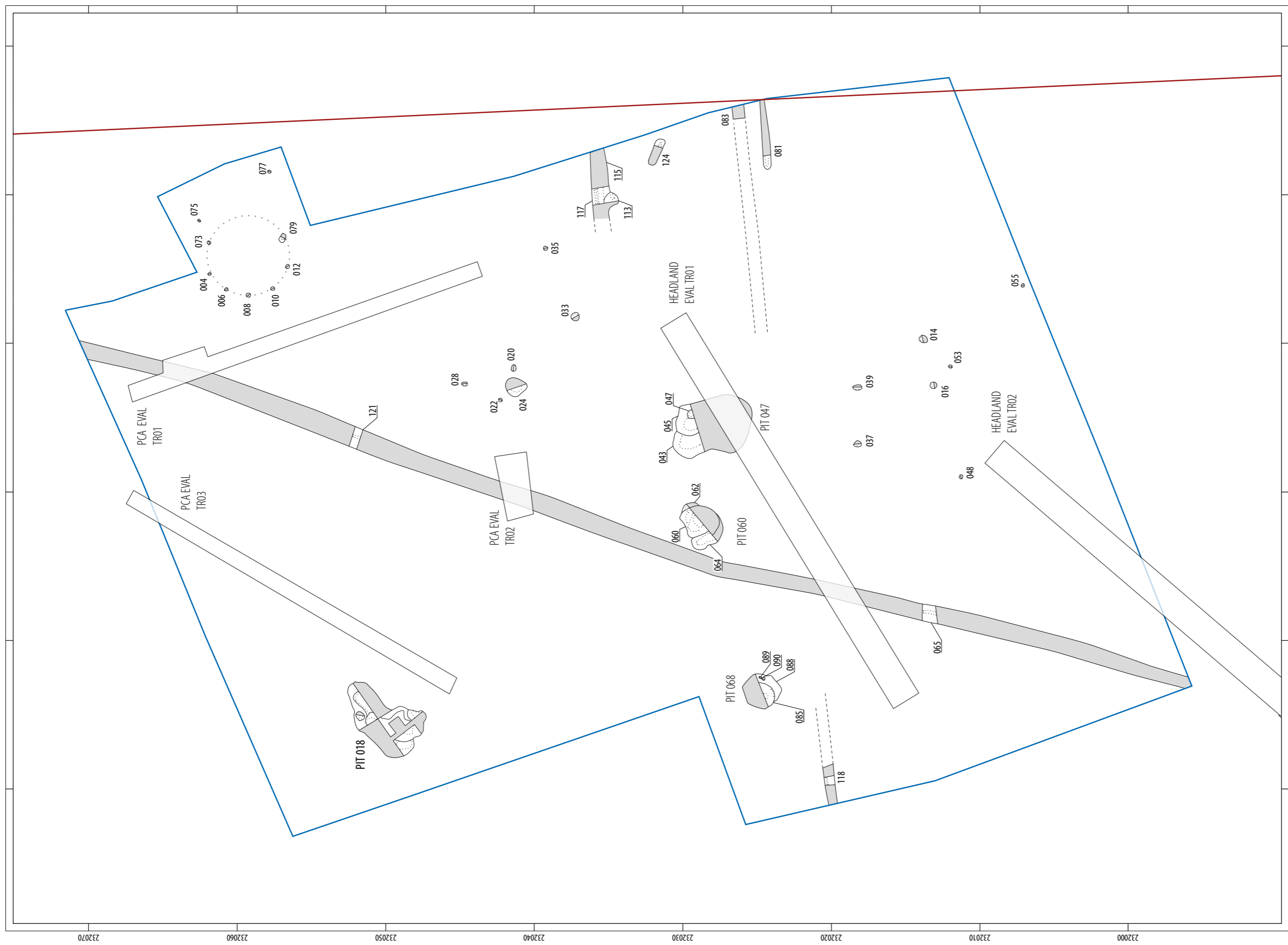
All archaeological features and deposits identified were individually given a unique number (context), a full summary of which is held in the archive and in Appendix 1.

All recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

All finds from features and deposits and samples taken were bagged and labelled by context number, the full summary of which appears is held in the archive and in Appendix 2.

A full digital photographic record was taken of all features and working shots. An appropriately sized metric scale was positioned in record photographs.

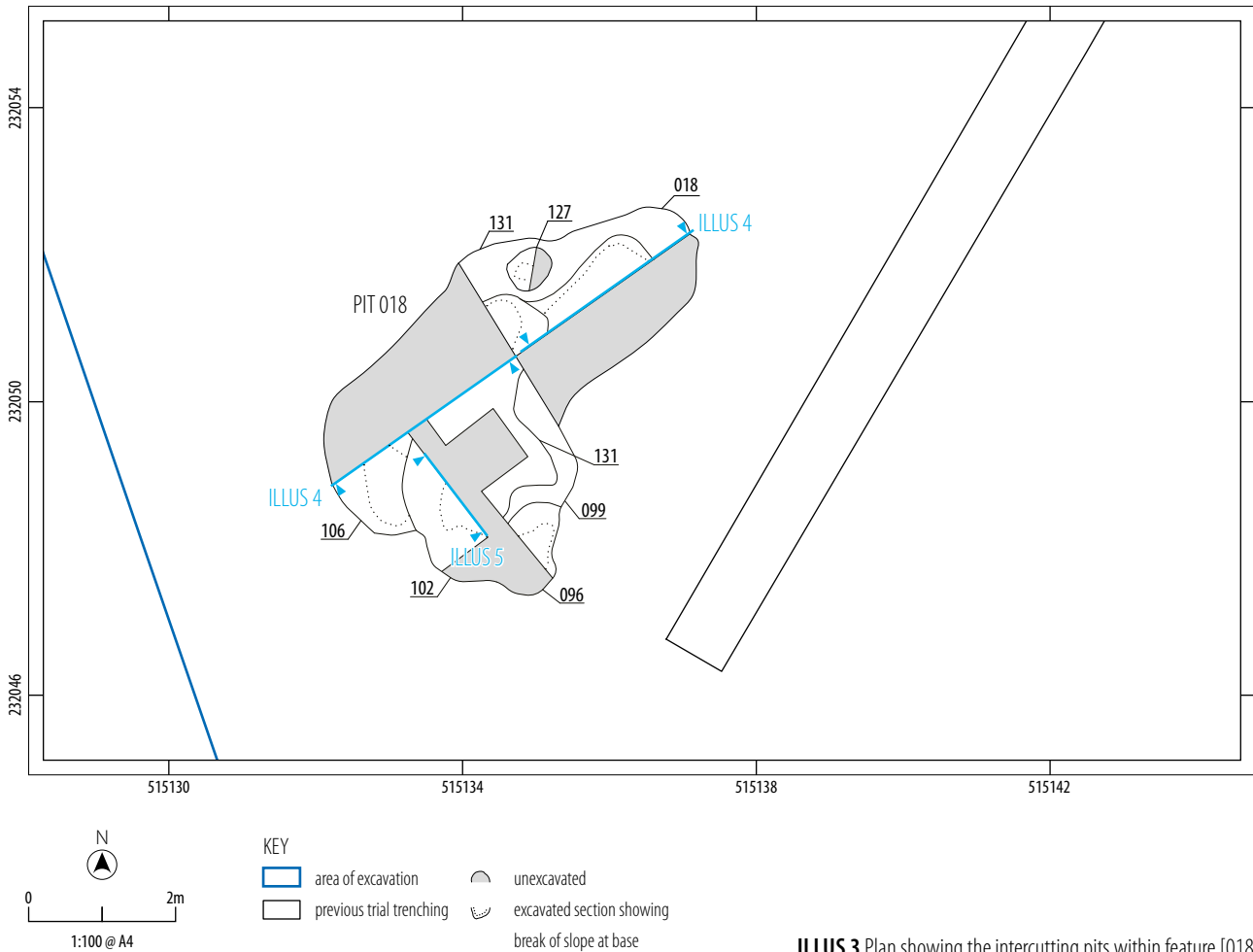
An overall site plan, relative to the National Grid, was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS (Illus 2). Hand planning and sectioning drawing was also undertaken at appropriate scales where stratigraphic relationships were encountered and multiple fills of features were observed.



- KEY
- development boundary
  - area of excavation
  - unexcavated
  - excavated section showing break of slope at base
  - possible roundhouse extent

ILLUS 2 Site plan





ILLUS 3 Plan showing the intercutting pits within feature [018]

## 2 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

### 2.1 SUMMARY

Archaeological remains comprised one ditch, four large pits, smaller pits and three groups of post-holes, including one group forming a roundhouse. Two of the smaller pits contained cremated human bone. The majority of the features are provisionally dated to two phases based on pottery from the late Bronze Age – early Iron Age and the Iron Age. Each of these phases will be discussed below.

The overburden was formed of a 0.3m thick layer of dark grey-black clay-silt topsoil (001) with moderate inclusions of sub-angular stone and gravel. The subsoil (002) comprised a layer of yellow-brown clay-silt. Depth of sub-soil varied across the site, reaching up to 0.3m deep in the northeast corner before gradually diminishing to nothing on the western side of the stripped area.

### 2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

#### Phase 1: Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age

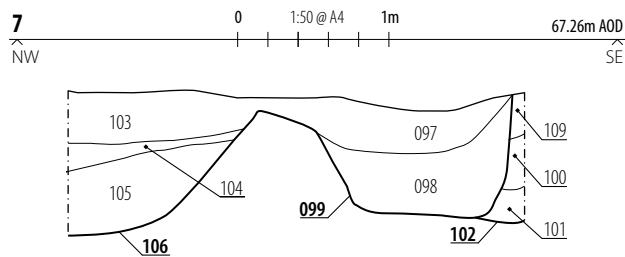
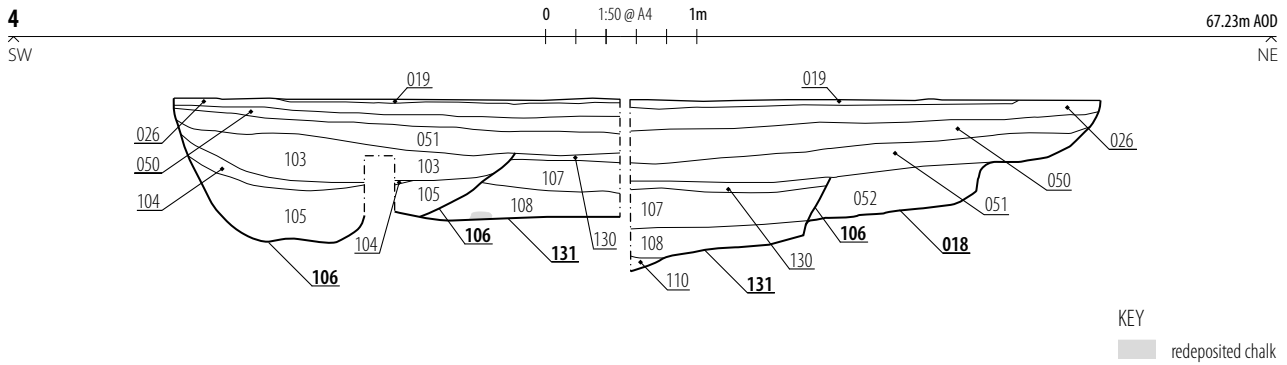
##### *Pit [018]*

Pit [018] comprises a grouping of at least seven intercutting quarry pits. In plan, [018] was sub-oval, 6.00m east to west and 3.00m north

to south. The northeast and southwest quadrants were excavated (Illus 2 and 3).

The northeast quadrant was steep sided with sharply defined breaks of slope and four steps in the base descending towards the centre, which was 0.89m deep. Corresponding cuts were not observed in section or in the side of the pit and as such the steps have been interpreted as extensions of a single pit [018] primarily situated within the northeast quadrant (Illus 4 and 6). The four lower fills in this quadrant (050, 051, 052 and 067) were clay-silts varying from grey, yellow or orange-brown with high quantities of gravel inclusions. Of these, fills (050, 052 and 067) contained black pottery tempered with coarse flint or flint and quartz. This fabric type is considered to date from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. A smaller sub-circular pit [127] was cut into the northern side of the northeast quadrant. It was 0.80m diameter and 0.70m deep and contained a single fill (126), an orange-brown clay-silt.

Five sub-circular steep sided and flat based pits with sharp breaks of slope were identified in the southwest quadrant [096, 099, 102, 106 and 131] (Illus 4, 5 and 7). They were between 0.80m and 2.60m in diameter and 0.50m to 0.95m deep. They contained an average of three very similar fills of grey, yellow or orange-brown chalk or clay silts. Only two of these fills, (100) from pit [102] and (105) from pit [106] contained pottery. This was a mix of coarse and fine flint or flint and quartz tempered black sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. Fill (105) also contained bone fragments from a human left arm (see section 3.5).



**ILLUS 4** South-east and north-west facing sections through the intercutting pits within feature [018] **ILLUS 5** North-east facing shot of the intercutting pits in the southwestern excavated quadrant of feature [018] **ILLUS 6** South-east facing shot of northeastern excavated quadrant of feature [018] **ILLUS 7** South-west facing section through pits [099], [102] and [106] within feature [018]

Two fills (019 and 026) sealed the pits across all quadrants. The lower of the two, (026), was a soft grey-black silty-clay with a high frequency of large 100–200mm diameter rounded stones that had been exposed to heat. This fill was charcoal rich and contained charred weed seeds, emmer wheat grains and 131 fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. The uppermost layer (019), was a soft black-grey silty-clay, only distinguishable from (026) by the lower frequency of charcoal and the inclusions of smaller rounded pebbles. This layer contained 13 fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and one undated retouched hammer flint flake. In addition, charred oat and indeterminate cereal grains were recovered from samples of fill (019).

The sequence in which the pits were cut was not clearly evident upon excavation. It seems likely from the partial correlation of fills across the two excavated quadrants that pit [131], clearly seen in the southwest quadrant, maybe the same as that forming the majority of the northeast quadrant. Pit [131] is also the earliest as it does not cut any of the other pits but is cut by pits [099 and 106]. Pit [099] was in turn cut by [102] but no relationship existed between pits [102 and 106]. The visible intercutting in the sections of the southwest quadrant shows that silting had occurred between the additions of each pit. In the northeast quadrant, several of the fills were

very similar to the geological substrate and more likely represent deliberate backfilling, perhaps the spoil from the new pits. The top two fills, (019 and 026), with their high quantity of material culture and extent across all the pits indicated deliberate backfilling.

*Roundhouse*

Seven post-holes [004, 006, 008, 010, 012, 073 and 079] were identified within the northeastern extent of the excavated area (Illus 16 and 19). As a group, they form a circle approximately 6.00m diameter that was incomplete on the eastern side. Two outlying post-holes [075 and 077] were identified to the east of [073] and [079] but did not complete the circle by their location.

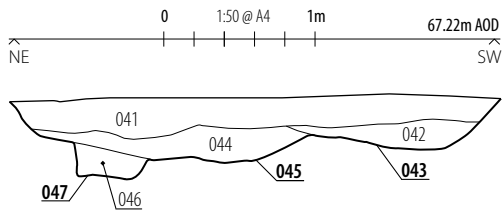
With the exception of [079], all the post-holes were approximately circular, 0.20–0.26m diameter with almost vertical sides and slightly concave bases 0.08–0.13m deep (Illus 17 and 18). All were filled by plastic silty-clay, varying in colour from orange or yellow-brown to dark grey-brown. Charcoal flecks or staining was observed in the fills of post-holes [004, 008, 010 and 012]. Poorly preserved black coarse flint or flint and quartz tempered late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of post-holes [006, 008 and 012]. The fills of pits [008 and 012] contained indeterminate wheat grains with [012] also including charred oat. The size and distribution of the post-holes is

consistent with a roundhouse of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date but there was no further evidence of human activity such as hearths, pits or ditches within or immediately outside the circle of posts.

## Phase 2: Iron Age

### *Pit [047]*

Pit [047] was part of a group of three irregular intercutting pits [043, 047 and 045] with steep sides and undulating bases measuring a total of 5.80m north to south, 3.28m east to west and 0.68m deep (Pit 047, Illus 8). Of the three pits, all had single fills of hard clay. Fill (046) of pit [047] contained one fragment of fine sand tempered Iron Age pottery. Pit [043] cut pit [045] which in turn cuts [047] and the entire stratigraphic sequence was sealed by fill (041), a red-orange-brown clay from which was recovered one sherd of unidentifiable prehistoric pottery. Although the fills are very different, this group of pits, in form, size and sealing fill, is a similar but later example of quarry pit excavation to pit [018]. Pit [047] had been tested within Headland evaluation trench 01 (Illus 2) where it was thought to be part of a series of ditches. A new section was tested in this phase as it became apparent this was not the case.



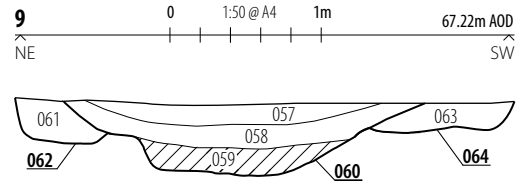
**ILLUS 8** North-west facing section through pit [047]

### *Pit [062] within pit group [060]*

Pit [062] was sub-oval and located on the east side of a group of three intercutting pits [060] (Illus 2, 9 and 11). The overall morphology of pit group [060] was sub-oval and measured 1.45m long, 4.02m wide and 0.48m deep. Pit [062] had a single grey-brown clay fill with two fragments of fine sand tempered early or mid Iron Age pottery whilst pit [060] had a similar but undated pottery fragment. Both fills contained one piece of undated flint debitage: a damaged patinated flint blade from [060] and a patinated hammer flake from [062]. The size and form of this group is comparable to the other intercutting pits though the dating of the pottery suggests it is most closely associated with the adjacent group containing pit [047].

### *Ditch [065/121]*

A single rounded 'V' shaped ditch ran diagonally across the site from the northeast corner to the southwest corner (Illus 20–22b). The southern half was closely aligned, by less than 0.5m, and parallel to a field drain; almost certainly a later insertion but one that suggests the ditch may still have been visible if not in use. This ditch had already been excavated twice during the PCA evaluation (PCA evaluation trenches 01 and 02, Hinman, 2011) and had been located in one Headland Archaeology evaluation trench (HA evaluation trench 01, Tierney et al, 2015). Two further interventions were made, [065] in the southern half where there had been the least investigation, and [121], located halfway between the PCA trenches.



KEY  
 large stones



**ILLUS 9** North-west facing section through pit [060]    **ILLUS 10** South facing photograph showing section through pit [060]

In [065], the ditch was 1.10m wide, 0.41m deep with steeply sloping sides and a very narrow concave base (Illus 20 and 22a). A single fill, (066) was identified as a hard, grey-brown silty-clay with natural angular flint and rounded pebbles that increased in frequency towards the base. Five small fragments of black flint and quartz tempered pottery of early to middle Iron Age date were found near to the base and indeterminate wheat grains were recovered from the sample.

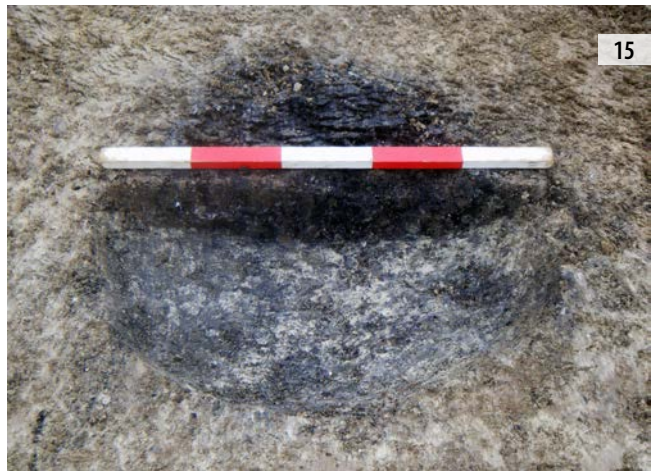
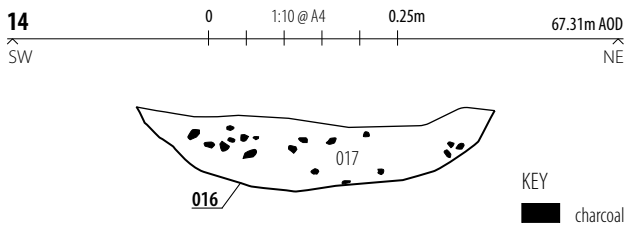
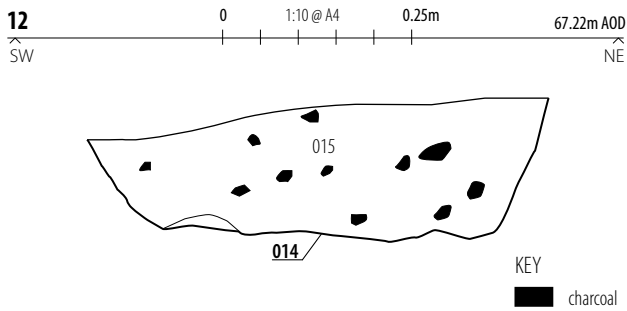
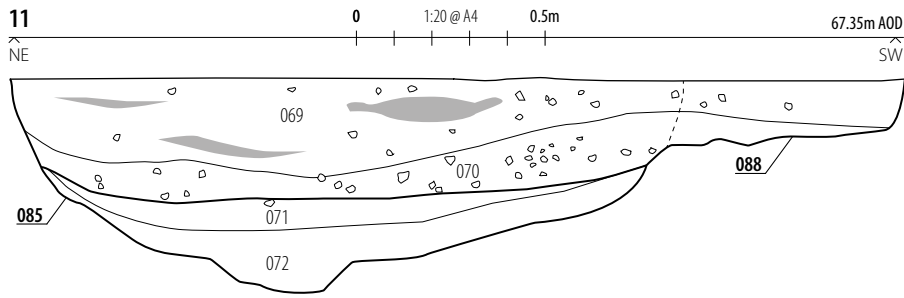
In [121], the ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.50m deep, also with steep sides and a narrow concave base (Illus 21 and 22b). Two fills were identified; basal fill (123) was a white-grey slightly clayey-silt, with chalky lenses and gravel and flint inclusions, that was noticeably soft in consistency. This fill contained one fragment of flint and quartz tempered pottery of indeterminate prehistoric date. Upper fill (122) was a hard, light grey-brown silty-clay, also with small stone and flint inclusions. It contained three fragments of grog tempered pottery of indeterminate prehistoric date and emmer wheat grains. A third fill may have been present for the top 0.1m of the ditch of the same colour and composition as (122) but of a more friable consistency. This was interpreted as the result of the freezing, thawing and drying of the soil during the period in which it was exposed.

## Phase 3: Undated

### *Pit group [068]*

The westernmost pit, [068], was sub-oval, 2.39m wide and 0.57m deep (Illus 11). It was formed of a single sub-circular pit [085] that appeared to cut several smaller, much shallower pits on the southern and eastern sides. Cut in to the base of one of these shallow pits, [088], were two post-holes [089, 091] (Illus 2).

There were four distinctive fills in the section; basal fill (072) was a brown-yellow chalky-clay; above, fill (071) was a dark brown



**ILLUS 11** South-east facing section through pit [068]    **ILLUS 12** North-west facing section of cremation pit [014]    **ILLUS 13** South facing shot of cremation pit [014]    **ILLUS 14** North facing section of cremation pit [016]    **ILLUS 15** South facing shot of cremation pit [016]

compacted clay-silt; fill (070) sealed these and covered the base of pit [088], suggesting it had been open and remained open throughout the use of pit [085]. It was a white-yellow silty-chalk comparable to the geological substrate. The uppermost fill (069), sealed all these fills and was a dark brown silty-clay comparable to the topsoil with lenses of the geological substrate. No finds were recovered from the fills. This pit has also been interpreted as a quarry pit.

*Cremations [014 and 016]*

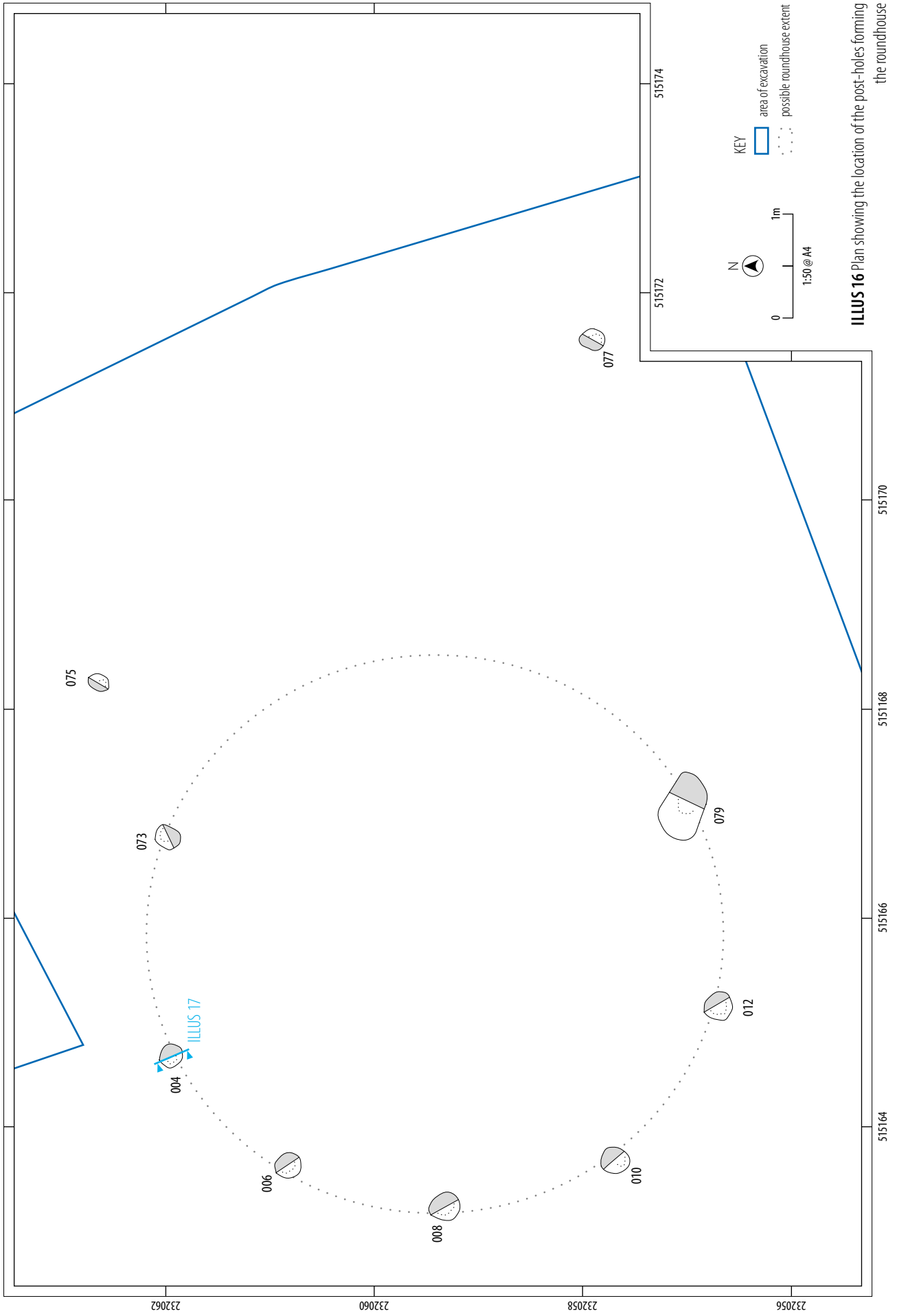
Pits [014, 016] were sub-circular in plan and 0.50-0.55m in diameter (Illus 12-15). Each had short, almost vertical sides and concave bases and were 0.15m and 0.12m deep respectively. The fills of both pits (015, 017) were single deposits of dark grey-black friable silty-clay with very occasional inclusions of small rounded stone. Grains of emmer and bread/club wheat were recovered from fill (017). Both fills contained a very high volume of charcoal and very small fragments

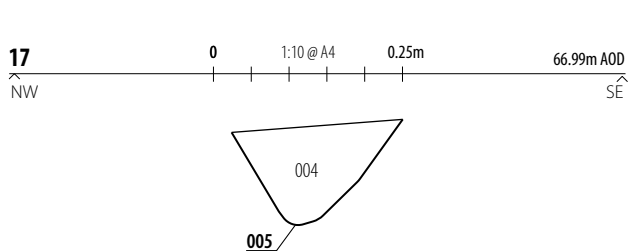
of bluish-white cremated human bone throughout the entire fill (Appendix 4). These are currently interpreted as cremation burial pits of uncertain date.

*Post-holes*

A grouping of five post-holes [037, 039, 048, 053, and 055] were identified within the southern part of the stripped area, situated within the immediate vicinity of cremations [014 and 016] (Illus 2). Of the five, two, [037, 039] were comparatively large measuring approximately 0.50-0.60m diameter and 0.18m-0.23m deep. The remaining three, [048, 053, 055], were irregular sub-oval shapes 0.20m-0.31m in diameter and only 0.05m-0.09m deep. All had steep sides and concave bases and were filled by a brown, compact, silty-clay. No artefacts were recovered but calcined bone, not positively identifiable to a species, was recovered from fill (054) of [053], located immediately south of cremation pit [016].







**ILLUS 17** West facing section through post-hole [005] as an example of the post-holes forming the roundhouse **ILLUS 18** North facing shot of post-hole [004] as an example of the post-holes forming the roundhouse **ILLUS 19** North-west facing shot of the roundhouse post-holes

The group of post-holes [020, 022, 024, 028, 033, 035] in the central area were all sub-circular but showed variation in size with diameters between 0.29m and 0.60m and depths from 0.04m to 0.26m. Their sides were usually steep but irregular and the bases were varying degrees of concave. The fills were similar grey-brown silty-clays that were compact or plastic. No finds were recovered from any of these post-holes.

*Linear features*

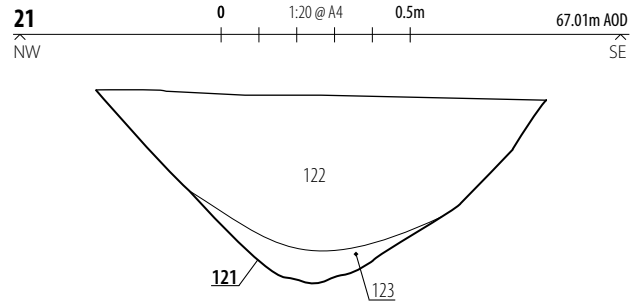
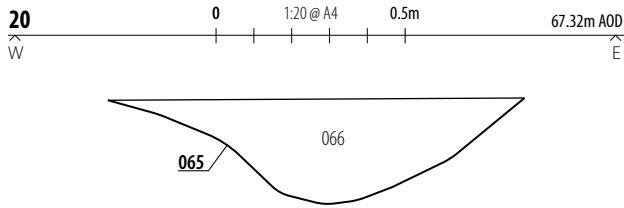
Six linear features were identified in the southern half of the site [081, 083, 115, 117, 118, and 124], primarily situated along the eastern and western edges of the stripped area and orientated on east to west axes (with the exception of [124]; Illus.2).

Of the six linear features, five were very wide, shallow, concave cuts with no perceptible change between base and sides [081, 083, 115, 117, and

118]. They had all been truncated by modern ploughing to a varying extent and faded to shallow scrapes, disappearing completely towards the centre of the site (Illus 2). Only [081] had a shallow rounded terminus and the fill contained one fragment of Roman pottery, which is thought to be residual. Ditches [117, 118] were associated with modern field drains.

The remaining linear [124] was, at only 1.79m long, too short to be considered a ditch. It was a well-defined sub-rectangular shape with steeply sloping, if irregular sides and a slightly concave base. It was orientated northwest-southeast.

All six features had sterile fills of very soft, wet or waterlogged, light brown-grey clay-silt with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from these features, other than the single sherd of likely residual Roman pottery from [081].



**ILLUS 20** South facing section through ditch [065]    **ILLUS 21** South-west facing section through ditch [121]    **ILLUS 22** North facing shot of section through ditch [065]    **ILLUS 23** NORTH-EAST FACING SHOT OF SECTION THROUGH DITCH [121]

### 3 ANALYTICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

For the following discussion, the datasets recovered during the investigations have been divided into three main classes: contextual; artefactual; and ecofactual.

**Contextual** data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, its primary infilling etc. These have been recorded as context records during the strip, map and sample. All contexts have a detailed record sheet, many have a plan and section drawing, along with photographs.

**Artefactual** data comprise manmade objects recovered during the strip, map and sample. These have been divided for ease of discussion into different materials eg pottery, flint, metal etc. (including registered artefacts and bulk finds, such as industrial residues).

**Ecofactual** data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These are able to yield information on the nature of past human activity and its environmental setting. They include animal bones and information obtained from environmental samples (eg plant remains).

Contextual data are discussed first in the following sections, as they have provided the framework for the preceding summary of results and the subsequent dataset discussions. The methodological approach taken with each dataset is discussed, followed by sections

dealing with quantification, provenance (spatial and chronological) and also condition. All these factors are important in deciding the potential of the material for analysis.

#### 3.2 CONTEXTUAL DATA

##### Quantity of records

Table 1 presents a breakdown of the total quantity and type of contextual records from the project. These comprise the written description/interpretation of a deposit/feature (context sheets), a map-like drawing showing the location and inter-relationship between features, including digital mapping (a plan), a profile drawing through a feature and its fills (section), and photographs.

	CONTEXTS	PLANS	SECTIONS	PHOTOGRAPHS	SAMPLES
Strip, map and sample	131	1	15	110	36
Evaluation	24	1	1	45	2

**TABLE 1** Quantity and type of contextual records

##### Nature of the recorded remains

Of the features identified within the stripped area, the majority comprised undated ditches, pits and post-holes. A limited assemblage of artefactual material has enabled the identification of

a probable Bronze Age roundhouse in the north-eastern extent of the stripped area, while the presence of pits [018, 047, 060, and 068] indicate small-scale quarrying activity continuing from the Bronze Age through to at least the Iron Age.

The presence of ditch [065 and 121] is indicative of changing land divisions between the Bronze Age period to Iron Age, whilst the five undated linear features are the probable remnants of medieval / post-medieval agricultural practices (the single sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered from [081] being residual in nature).

All of the features identified have been tested, each producing a corresponding contextual record, photographs and where appropriate detailed plans and/or section drawings. Without the acquisition of further datable evidence during the post-excavation analysis stage (ie AMS radiocarbon dates) it is at present impossible to bring the site as a whole into a cohesive phased narrative, leaving the relationship between the cremation burials, post-holes spread and linear features disconnected with that of the Bronze Age – Iron Age activity.

### Survival and condition of remains encountered

The survival of the features was adequate across the site. The deeper features such as large pits had survived in better condition compared to the post-holes. Their shallow depth and the incomplete roundhouse indicates that only their bases have survived. Whilst the northeast corner had a considerable depth of topsoil and subsoil, this diminished rapidly in a south-westerly direction and correlated with the increase in plough strikes observed in the southwest half of the stripped area. Ploughing had truncated or removed some of the post-holes and shallow linear features in this area.

### Potential and recommendations

The potential for this dataset to contribute to research objectives is moderate to high. The original objectives anticipated predominantly Saxon and medieval evidence with some potential for Iron Age remains, based on evidence from nearby investigations. The revised research objectives will reflect the findings of the strip, map and sample, namely the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age evidence. These will focus on the nature and context of the settlement evidence, the use of pits and ceramic artefacts and the significance of the cremation burials in the Hertfordshire area and wider eastern region (see section 4).

### 3.3 ARTEFACTUAL DATA

The finds assemblage numbered 279 sherds (1293g) of pottery, 20 fragments (22g) of ceramic building material and six finds of chipped stone. These were found in 23 different features. Finds were predominantly later prehistoric but earlier prehistoric and Romano-British finds were also present. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 2, a complete catalogue is given in Appendix 2.

FEATURE	POTTERY (PH)		POTTERY (ROM)		LITHICS	CBM		DATING
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt		Count	Wgt	
post-hole 006	7	13g	–	–	–	–	–	LBA/EIA
post-hole 008	–	–	–	–	–	10	17g	PH?
post-hole 012	8	37g	–	–	–	–	–	LBA/EIA
pit 018	214	1045g	–	–	1	–	–	LBA/EIA
pit 020	1	1g	–	–	–	–	–	PH
post-hole 037	2	1g	–	–	–	–	–	PH
pit 039	1	1g	–	–	–	–	–	PH
sealing layer 041	3	4g	–	–	–	–	–	PH
east side 045	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	PH?
pit 045	12	63g	–	–	–	–	–	LBA/EIA
pit 047	1	1g	–	–	–	–	–	IA
stake-hole 053	6	27g	–	–	–	–	–	LBA/EIA
pit 060	1	1g	–	–	1	–	–	PH
pit 062	2	11g	–	–	1	–	–	E or MIA?
ditch 065	3	5g	–	–	–	–	–	E or MIA?
post-hole 073	–	–	–	–	–	4	3g	PH?
post-hole 077	1	1g	–	–	–	–	–	PH?
ditch 081	–	–	1	3g	1	6	2g	Rom
pit 102	1	1g	–	–	–	–	–	LBA/EIA
pit 106	13	76g	–	–	–	–	–	LBA/EIA
ditch 115	1	1g	–	–	–	–	–	IA
ditch 117	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	PH?
ditch 121	2	4g	–	–	–	–	–	PH
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1293g</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3g</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22g</b>	

TABLE 2 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating

### Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric assemblage totals 279 sherds (1,293g). It was examined in accordance with PCR/SGRP/MPRG guidelines (2016). It was quantified by minimum sherd count and weight, and where possible, assigned a date range. An absence of diagnostic vessel forms means that dating is based largely on fabric types, which suggest a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age range for the wares (c1000–300BC). Most of the assemblage (77% by sherd count) derived from the various fills of pit [018] (019, 026, 050, 052, 067), with other features containing no more than 65 sherds or 448g of pottery.

Prehistoric fabrics were defined on the basis of surface appearance and the type, size and density of principal inclusions (see Table 2). Most of the wares (92% by sherd count) are flint-tempered vessels,

characteristic of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age assemblages in the Chilterns (Bryant 1995, 17). They comprise variants containing combinations of fine or coarse flint, sand and grog. Within this group, flint and quartz vessels are prevalent. The remaining fabrics are tempered with grog and sand.

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	SHERDS	WGT
FLCC	Coarse flint	34	179g
FLCF	Fine flint	49	186g
FLCM/QUMM	Flint and quartz	170	861g
FLSM/GRSC	Flint and grog	4	19g
GRSM	Grog	1	3g
QUCC	Coarse sand	1	18g
QUMF	Fine sand	19	26g
UNID	Misc. undatable	1	1g
<b>Total</b>		<b>279</b>	<b>1293g</b>

**TABLE 3** Prehistoric pottery type series

The pottery survives in poor condition and is highly fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of only 4.6g. Although a number of vessels are represented by more than one sherd, there are no complete profiles or diagnostic vessel forms. The assemblage is entirely plain and contains no decorated sherds, although distinction can be made between coarse vessels containing high densities of flint and finer-walled examples with sparser, finer inclusions. Several of the latter have wiped/smoothed surfaces. Feature sherds are restricted to three flat-topped rims and a single rounded example. None was sufficiently large to allow estimation of rim diameter.

The difficulties associated with refining a date range for prehistoric assemblages in the region have been highlighted by, among others, Bryant (1995, 17) and Cunliffe (1991, 87–8), with reference to the apparent conservatism of potting traditions during the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. The small, fragmented and largely undiagnostic nature of this assemblage suggests that it has little potential to further address the refinement of chronology.

### Roman pottery

A single grey ware sherd (3g) of probable Roman date was recovered from the fill of ditch (081). It has been coded as Fabric 11 in accordance with the North Hertfordshire Museums Pottery Fabric Series (Burleigh and Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2010).

### Lithics

A small assemblage of patinated flint was recovered from six contexts, each containing a single flint find. The finds are not dateable and likely to be residual as most of the flint bearing contexts have been dated to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

### Ceramic building material

A few fragments of amorphous sand-tempered fired clay were recovered from post-holes [008], [073] and ditch [081]. These are too small to be diagnostic of function.

### Discussion

The earliest finds on site are the lithics. Though these are likely residual, they suggest earlier prehistoric activity in the general area.

The main period of activity on site is later prehistoric date, probably late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date, though scientific dating would be needed to confirm this. A number of pits, ditches, post-holes and other features appear to relate to this period. The finds seem to represent typical domestic waste and the concentration of material in pit [018] suggests that the focus of this activity was in this area.

Romano-British activity was far lower key, being represented only by a single small pot sherd.

### Recommendations

Given the fragmented and undiagnostic nature of the pottery there would be little value in further analysis though the material could be revisited in the light of any scientific dating. There would be no value in illustrating any of the sherds. No further work is recommended for the lithics or fired clay.

### Archive recommendations

The assemblage is of poor quality but of prehistoric date. The pottery should be retained. The lithics and fired clay are of no further diagnostic value and could be discarded.

## 3.4 ECOFACTUAL DATA

### Introduction

Thirty-six samples, ranging in size from ten to 40 litres, were recovered. Samples derived from the fills of pits, ditches, post-holes and a stake hole and ranged in date from Prehistoric to modern. The aims were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material in indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

### Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm 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 of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012) nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, using modern reference material and with reference to Schmid 1972), and Hillson (1992). Measurements are taken as per von den Driesch (1979). Ageing criteria were recorded using various methods outlined in Amorosi (1989). Fragments were recorded together with their weight and level of preservation and included any signs of butchery or modification.

## Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendices 3.1 (Retent samples) and 3.2 (Flot samples). Material sufficient for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is also identified in each appendix.

### *Charred plant remains*

**Cereals** Charred cereal grain was recovered from nine contexts (Appendices VI and VII) ranging from Prehistoric to the middle Iron Age in date. Species present included bread/club wheat (*Triticum cf aestivo-compactum*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) wheat and oat (*Avena sp.*). The preservation of the grain was generally moderate to poor with the majority of grains showing signs of abrasion and distortion, and as a result it was not possible to identify all specimens to species level.

Oat was recovered from two late Bronze Age- early Iron Age contexts; (013) the fill of post-hole [012] and (019) the fill of large pit [018].

Wheat including emmer and bread/club wheat was the most common cereal and was present in three contexts ranging in date from Prehistoric – early or middle Bronze Age. The majority of the grains exhibited moderate to poor preservation and was not categorised beyond wheat indeterminate.

Indeterminate cereal grain was recovered from eight contexts; (007) the fill of post-hole [006], (013), the fill of post-hole [012], (017), the fill of pit [016], (019, 026, 050), the fills of large pit [018], (058), the fill of pit [060] and (066), the fill of ditch [065], all of which were late Bronze Age – mid Iron Age in date.

**Other charred plant remains** A number of charred weed seeds, (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were recovered from three contexts; (015) the fill of pit [014] which was uncertain in date, late Bronze Age – early Iron Age context (026), the fill of pit [018] and (082) the fill of shallow ditch [081]. Taxa present included knotgrasses (*Polygonum sp.*) and achenes of the daisy family (*Asteraceae*).

Five contexts (Appendices VI and VII) also contained a small quantity of material classified as charred indeterminate vesicular matter. This material was organic in origin and in some cases more than likely to be cereal, but was so poorly preserved that all diagnostic features such as shape, surface and countable elements were missing.

### *Wood Charcoal*

Wood charcoal of a size sufficient for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating was recovered from 13 contexts (Appendices VI and VII).

### *Faunal remains*

Faunal remains were recovered from five contexts (Appendix 3.3) and of the remains recovered, 14 bones were identified to species and skeletal element.

The identifiable material was visually inspected to ascertain species and skeletal element, where possible, and any marks of butchery or indicators of age-at-slaughter were recorded. Preservation of the bone was recorded on a five-point scale.

Preservation was mixed, with some bones showing signs of having been gnawed by dogs. As the surviving material was in fairly large fragments (over ~15cm) this suggests that ground conditions had caused a great degree of taphonomic damage to any smaller fragments, rendering them unidentifiable, or eroding them completely.

Four species were recorded, the standard suite of domestic animals, cattle (11 fragments), horse, sheep and pig (one bone each). As mentioned above, dogs were also attested by their tooth-marks on some bones. The horse bone (a femur shaft) was apparently unbutchered, although dogs had chewed both ends away. It was not possible to ascertain if the pig was domestic or a hunted wild animal.

The faunal assemblage also contained a small proportion of indeterminate burnt mammal bone fragments (Appendix 3.3).

### *Shell*

Terrestrial molluscs were recovered from 13 contexts (Appendix 3.1).

### *Other biological remains*

There were variable amounts of uncharred root fragments, cecilioides and insect remains present in a number of the sampled contexts (Appendices 3.1 and 3.2).

\* The abundance of cecilioides present in contexts suggests that caution needs to be exercised when selecting material for AMS dating as the presence of these molluscs is often an indicator of bioturbation within deposits.

## Discussion

The small charred plant assemblage does not offer any significant information relating to site economy other than possible crop choices. Once incorporated into negative features charred remains tend to survive well but, as in this case, their inclusion is often incidental and the materials have no direct relationship to the features themselves.

The faunal assemblage provides limited information pertaining to site economy despite the presence of common domestic species (including indirect evidence of the presence of dogs). The presence of gnaw marks and the overall mixed preservation of the material indicates that the bones were left exposed for a period of time before deposition. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

## 3.5 HUMAN BONE DATA

### Introduction

Human remains were recovered from contexts (015), (017), (054) and (105). These contexts, with the exception of (054), were the fills of pits; (054) was the sole fill of stake-hole [053], which produced a mere 18g of calcined bone, none positively identified as human in origin.

The samples from (015) and (017) were treated as standard whole soil samples; the retent was not sieved. Hand sorting to separate out the remains was carried out to approximately 2mm dimension fragments of bone; all weights of bone given here, therefore, only include larger, sorted, material.

Contexts (015) (sample <004>) and (017) (sample <003>) produced 639g and 631g of cremated human remains, respectively. These quantities represent considerably smaller amounts of material than would be expected from the cremation of an adult (usually between 1kg and 3kg of ash would be expected, depending on body-size, sex, etc. (Mays 1998; 220)) The unsorted material would only add a few tens of grams to this total. It is possible that these were complete cremations as deposited, but were subsequently truncated.

Context (105) produced a small quantity of un-burnt material.

### Methodology

A macroscopic examination of the sorted material was carried out to identify each fragment, where possible. Fragments of cranium and fragments from the larger limb bones (where not further identifiable) were recorded separately. Any indicators of age or sex were recorded, as well as the colour to which the bone had been burnt (Mays 1998; McKinley 2000). Pathological lesions were to be recorded, but none were noted in this initial assessment.

### Assessment

#### *Context (015)*

Of the 639g examined, 516g (80.8%) was not identifiable as deriving from a specific skeletal element. A further 35g was classified as general large limb bone fragments, and 47g small skull fragments. Identified fragments derived from all areas of the skeleton from head to toes. Some skull features were particularly gracile, suggesting that the individual was female. A fragment of the auricular surface of the ilium showed some characteristics of an individual of perhaps 45-50 years old, but in light of some damage and distortion of the surface, this must be considered a tentative conclusion.

The remains were not fully calcined (ie burned completely to a white colour); approximately 10% of the material was blue-grey and some 5% (mostly on the internal surfaces of heavy bones, the tooth roots, finger bones and the posterior aspect of vertebral arches) was black.

#### *Context (017)*

A total of 631g of bone was examined, of which 532g (84%) was not identifiable to skeletal element as well as non-specific cranial

fragments (19g) and general limb bone fragments (28g). Features of the occipital bone and the general lack of strong muscle attachments on the limbs suggest the individual may have been female. Light wear on a lower third molar crown fragment suggest a young adult age, perhaps of between 25 and 35 years.

Just over half of the bone was fully calcined, and some 20% of the material was carbonised to black, particularly in the internal surface of the skull and in the interior of bones. The identifiable finger bones were all fully calcined, however.

#### *Position in the pyre*

To achieve full calcination, the body must be subject to sustained exposure to temperatures of over 600°C (McKinley 2000, 406). The high proportion of bone not fully calcined in both the above individuals, indicates a shortened time on the pyre, or a perhaps a paucity of suitable fuel. The pattern of the skeletal parts which were not fully calcined suggests that the body was laid near the bottom of the pyre, rather than within or on top, and that in the individual from (015), the arms may have been positioned by the sides of the body, rather than folded.

#### *Context (105)*

A small quantity of unburnt human bone was recovered from pit-fill (105), representing fragments from a left arm (parts of a distal humerus shaft, and midshaft fragments from the ulna and the radius). The robustness of the bone suggests a male individual. The broken ends of the fragments are stained by soil minerals to the same colour as the bone surface, suggesting that the bones were deposited as fragments in antiquity. It may be that these were chance inclusions in the pit, possibly from accidental disturbance of an earlier interment in the area.

### Further analysis

Due to the small quantities of highly fragmented material in the assemblage, it is not considered that any fuller analysis would yield significantly more data or refine the conclusions outlined above. A catalogue of material examined is appended (Appendix 4).

## 4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES FOR ANALYSIS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Following assessment of each of the datasets, it is possible to revise the original objectives. Saxon, medieval and post medieval evidence was not identified and so the research objective to gather such evidence is no longer valid. The objective to obtain evidence for the Iron Age use of the site, particularly in regard to ceramic artefacts, is still valid but can be refined and made more specific. A very limited number of Iron Age ceramic artefacts were recovered and these don't provide much information on the use of the vessel or site however their wider context and relationship to other artefacts and features and their comparison to other sites may prove more useful. New objectives covering the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period are discussed below. Based on the assessment of the lithics data set, there are too few and none are of sufficiently identifiable or

dateable to be considered for further work. The pottery, ecofactual and bone data sets are limited and by themselves are not particularly informative but further comparative research guided by the research agenda will be of value to understanding the site.

## 4.2 REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

**RO1** To obtain AMS radiocarbon dates for the cremations and analyse with regard to appropriate research objectives for the results.

Given the context of the cremations, it is a reasonable assumption that they will be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date. Bronze Age burial patterns in the eastern region are currently ill-defined, particularly the variation in burial practices observed in the later Bronze Age and the relationship between burial and settlement. The proximity of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age roundhouse to the two cremations raises the potential of research into comparison sites to be useful in understanding the Pirton site and contributing to the wider picture. Similarly, Iron Age cremation in relation to social hierarchy is not well understood and the north Hertfordshire/south Cambridgeshire area seems to present a northern distribution limit. The nature of the surviving bone is not sufficient to consider social status but research and comparison may add further context. The location of these cremation in north Hertfordshire is potentially significant to understanding the factors affecting distribution of Iron Age burials.

**RO2** Contribute to the understanding of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age transition period.

This period is generally considered to be one of dynamic change in terms of trends in settlement, agriculture and population, however, the scale, rate and nature of these changes are poorly understood. In general, there is a wider need to understand settlement patterns and use of landscape, particularly as the period develops into the Iron Age and continuity of place becomes a factor. This site, with roundhouse, large quarry pits, ditch and cremations, has elements of these key themes dateable to this transition period, with the potential to add to the regional data set. Further research comparing and contrasting nearby sites of this transition period and beyond will identify the significance of its data set and enable a deeper understanding of the connection between each of the features at Pirton.

**RO3** To link the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery with AMS radiocarbon dates where possible.

The pottery chronology for this region and period is broadly understood but lacks detail, an issue reflected by the largely undiagnostic assemblage recovered from this site. Thirteen contexts produced charcoal suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating, absolute dates recovered from further analysis of these samples can be compared to the pottery assemblage from this, and other similar sites, providing a finer detailed chronological typology to the regional data set. Additionally, the pottery only gives a broad date for the site but the addition of the scientific dating will aid interpretation by signposting more direct comparisons to be made within the region in terms of pottery use and site function.

## 5 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

This section provides a task list for the analysis, publication and archiving programme. Table 4 provides a description of the tasks associated with analysing each dataset, and summarises the tasks associated with publication, archiving and overall project management.

### 5.1 SUMMARY OF POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

#### Additional research

Bronze Age and Iron Age burial patterns in the eastern region (RO1).

The settlement, agriculture and population changes of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age transition period, with particular reference to roundhouses, ditches and pits (RO2).

#### Artefactual assemblage

Comparison of pottery with any AMS Radiocarbon dates obtained (RO3).

#### Ecofactual assemblage

Compare the ecofactual assemblage with other late Bronze Age to early Iron Age transition sites (RO2).

#### Scientific dating

Obtain AMS radiocarbon dates for the cremated bone and other suitable samples, particularly those associated with the roundhouse, pit [018] and pottery (RO1, 2, 3).

It is proposed to integrate the results of the recommended analysis and further research with the assessment data and present the results in a publication as outlined in the next section.

## 6 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

An article will be submitted to the editors of Herefordshire Archaeology and History, and will contain the following sections. These are derived from the Revised Research Objectives in Section 4. Analysis and the creation of the publication article is an iterative task, and so the following outline is subject to change as ideas evolve and new ideas are generated.

	SECTION	PAGES	ILLUS
<b>Introduction</b>			
<b>Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age</b>	Introduction to evidence	1	
	Dating and finds	2	
	Discussion of transition period and comparisons	2	
<b>Iron Age</b>	Introduction to evidence, dating and finds	1	



Discussion	Discussion and comparisons	2
	Narrative of site referencing research questions	5
Conclusions		2

TABLE 4 Structure of proposed publication article

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## 8 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
001	Topsoil
002	Subsoil
003	Geological substrate
004	Fill of [005]
005	Cut of post-hole into (003)
006	Cut of post-hole into (003)
007	Fill of [006]
008	Cut of post-hole
009	Fill of post-hole [008]
010	Cut of post-hole
011	Fill of post-hole [010]
012	Cut of post-hole
013	Fill of post-hole [012]
014	Cut of pit
015	Fill of pit [014]
016	Cut of pit
017	Fill of pit [016]
018	Cut of large pit
019	Fill of large pit [018]
020	Cut of pit
021	Fill of pit [020]
022	Cut of post-hole
023	Fill of post-hole [022]
024	Cut of pit
025	Fill of pit [024] black clay top
026	Base fill of [018]
027	Base fill of pit [024]
028	Cut of small pit
029	Fill of small pit [028]
030	Cut of probably tree bole (no fill)
031	Cut of probably natural pit/depression (no fill)
032	Cut of probably natural pit/depression (no fill)
033	Cut of small pit

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
034	Fill of small pit [033]
035	Cut of small post-hole
036	Fill of small post-hole [035]
037	Cut of post-hole
038	Fill of post-hole [037]
039	Cut of small pit
040	Fill of small pit [039]
041	Upper fill of large pit
042	Fill of west side [043]
043	Cut of west side
044	Fill of east side [045]
045	Cut of east side
046	Fill of small pit [047]
047	Cut of small pit
048	Cut of post-hole
049	Fill of post-hole
050	Fill of large pit [018]
051	Fill of large pit [018]
052	Fill of large pit [018]
053	Stake hole cut
054	Fill of a stake hole [053]
055	Post-hole cut
056	Fill of a post-hole
057	Fill of pit [060]
058	Fill of pit [060]
059	Fill of pit [060]
060	Cut of pit - central
061	Fill of pit [062]
062	Cut of pit - east
063	Fill of pit [064]
064	Cut of pit - west
065	Cut of ditch
066	Fill of ditch [065]
067	Fill of large pit [018] bottom 23-12
068	Cut of pit
069	Top fill of pit [068]
070	Second layer fill of pit [068]
071	Third layer fill of pit [068]

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
072	Fourth layer fill of pit [068]
073	Cut of post-hole
074	Fill of post-hole [073]
075	Cut of post-hole
076	Fill of post-hole [075]
077	Cut of post-hole
078	Fill of post-hole [077]
079	Cut of probably post-hole
080	Fill of post-hole [079]
081	Cut of shallow ditch
082	Fill of shallow ditch [081]
083	Cut of long shallow ditch
084	Fill of long shallow ditch [083]
085	Cut of pit within feature [068]
086	Cut of pit within feature [068]
087	Cut of pit within feature [068]
088	Cut of pit within feature [068]
089	Cut of small pit/post-hole within [068]
090	Fill of pit/post-hole [089]
091	Cut of small pit/post-hole within [068]
092	Fill of a pit/post-hole [091]
093	Upper fill of pit [096]
094	Mid. fill of pit [096]
095	Lower fill of pit [096]
096	Cut of pit
097	Upper fill of pit [099]
098	Lower fill of pit [099]
099	Cut of pit
100	Upper fill of pit [102]
101	Lower fill of pit [102]
103	Upper fill of [106]
104	Mid. fill of pit [106]
105	Lower fill of pit [106]
106	Cut of pit
107	Mid. fill of pit [045]
108	Lower fill of pit [045]
109	Mid. fill of pit [102]
110	Mid. fill of pit [099]

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
111	Upper fill of pit [113]
112	Lower fill of pit [113]
113	Cut of pit
114	Fill of ditch [115]
115	Cut of ditch
116	Fill of ditch [117]
117	cut of ditch
118	Cut of pipe trench
119	Fill of pipe trench [118]
120	Layer associated with pipe trench [118]
121	Cut of ditch (diagonal across site)
122	Top fill of ditch [121]
123	Basal fill of ditch [121]
124	Cut of rectangular pit
125	Fill of rectangular pit [124]
126	Fill of pit [127]
127	Cut of small pit NE of [018]
128	Upper fill of pit [131]
129	Mid. fill of pit [131]
130	Lower fill of pit [131]
131	Cut of pit

## Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
001	N	View of post-holes on west side of site
002	N	View of post-holes on west side of site
003	W	View of post-holes on west side of site
004	S	View of cremation burials pre-excavation
005	S	Section through pit [016]
006	S	Section through pit [014]
007	E	Working shot of Chris Sears excavating pit [014]
008	E	Working shot of Chris Sears excavating pit [014]
009	N	View of post-hole [004]
010	N	View of post-hole [006]
011	N	View of post-hole [008]
012	N	View of post-hole [010]
013	N	View of post-hole [012]

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
014	S	Section through pit [016] - short scale	050	W	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
015	S	Section through pit [014] - short scale	051	SW	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
016	N	Section through pit [020]	052	N	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
017	N	View of post-hole [022]	053	E	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
018	N	Post-excavation shot of pit [020]	054	E	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
	S	Post-excavation shot of cremation pit [014]	055	S	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
	S	Post-excavation shot of cremation pit [016]	056	S	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
019	E	Section through pit [024]	057	S	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
020	SE	Post-excavation shot of small pit [028]	058	W	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
021	E	Section through probably natural pit/depression [031]	059	N	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
022	N	Section through probable tree bole [030]	060	N	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
023	E	Section through probably natural pit/depression [032]	061	E	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]
024	W	Section through small pit [033]	062	N	Working shot of excavation of pit [068]
025	E	Section through small post-hole [035]	063	N	Working shot of excavation of pit [068]
026	WSW	Section through small pit [033]	064	N	Working shot of excavation of pit [068]
027	E	Section through post-hole [037]	065	NW	Pre-excavation shot of extended area
028	S	Section through large pit [041]	066	NW	Pre-excavation shot of extended area
029	S	Section through large pit [042]	067	W	Pre-excavation shot of extended area
030	S	Section through large pit [043]	068	W	Pre-excavation shot of extended area
031	S	Section through large pit [044]	069	N	Post-excavation profile of post-hole [073]
032	S	Section through large pit [045]	070	N	Post-excavation profile of post-hole [075]
033	S	Section through large pit [046]	071	N	Post-excavation profile of post-hole [077]
034	S	Section through large pit [047]	072	SE	Post-excavation profile of post-hole [079]
035	E	Section through small pit [039]	073	E	Section through shallow ditch [081]
036	S	Section through large pits [041]-[047]	074	E	Section through shallow ditch [083]
037	S		075	E	Portrait section of ditch [083]
038	S		076	N	Section through intercutting pit feature [068]
039	S		077	E	Portrait oblique plan view of pit feature [068]
040	SW	Post-excavation view of post-hole [048]	078	W	East-facing section of pit [113], ditch [115] + gully ditch [117]
041	S	Section through pits [057-064]	079	SW	General shot of [113], [115] + [117]
042	S		080	NW	General shot of [113], [115] + [117]
043	S		081	E	Post-excavation shot of pipe trench [118]
044	S		082	N	Section through intercutting pit feature [068]
045	NE	Section [065] through ditch	083	NE	Section through ditch [121]
046	E	Post-excavation view of [053]	084	NW	Section through rectangular pit [124]
047	W	Post-excavation view of [055]	085	E	Section through shallow ditch [083]
048	S	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]	086	W	East facing section of pit [061]
049	W	Working shot of excavation of pit [018]	087	W	Close-up shot of [061]

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
088	E	West-facing section of pit [061]
089	E	[West-facing section of pits [099] + [106]
090	S	North-facing section of pit [102]
091	W	East-facing section of pits [099] + [102]
092	W	East-facing section of pits [061] + [099]
093	E	West-facing section of pit [096]
094	NW	SE-facing section of small pit [127]
095	W	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
096	SW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
097	SW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
098	SW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
099	SW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
100	SW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
101	NW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
102	NW	Post-excavation shot of post ring [004]-[013] + [073] + [079]
103	SW	View of site post-excavation
104	SSW	View of site post-excavation
105	W	View of site post-excavation
106	N	South-facing section of pits [106] + [131]
107	NW	General shot of pits [106] + [131]
108	NE	General shot of pits [106] + [131]
109	S	North-facing section of pits [131] + [018]
110	S	Close-up of intersection [018]/[131]

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
011	034	Environmental material
012	036	Environmental material
013	038	Environmental material
014	040	Environmental material
015	041	Environmental material
016	049	Environmental material
017	054	Charcoal and environmental material
018	056	Environmental material
019	058	Environmental material, fill of pit [060]
020	066	Environmental material
021	026	Environmental material, NE quadrant
022	019	Environmental material, NE quadrant
023	052	Environmental material, NE quadrant
024	050	Environmental material, SW quadrant
025	074	General environmental material - fill of post-hole, part of structure
026	076	General environmental material - fill of post-hole, part of structure
027	078	General environmental material - fill of post-hole, part of structure
028	080	General environmental material - fill of post-hole, part of structure
029	082	General environmental material - fill of shallow ditch including charcoal
030	072	General environmental material - basal fill of intercutting pits feature [068]
031	090	General environmental material - fill of post-hole within pit feature [068]
032	092	General environmental material - fill of post-hole within pit feature [068]
033	105	Basal fill of pit [064]
034	111	Burnt fill of pit [113]
035	122	Top fill of ditch slot [121]
036	123	Basal fill of ditch slot [121]

### Appendix 1.3 Sample register

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
001	007	Dark blackish brown deposit with charred bone and charcoal
002	013	Dark blackish brown charred deposit with pottery and redish ceramic
003	017	Charred deposit with burnt bone
004	015	Charred deposit with burnt bone
005	021	Charcoal
006	023	Environmental material
007	025	Charcoal and environmental material
008	019	Charcoal, environmental material, pottery & bone - top fill of [018] SW quadrant
009	026	Charcoal, environmental material & pottery - middle fill of [018] SW quadrant
010	029	Charcoal and environmental material

### Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

DRAWING	PLAN	SECTION	DESCRIPTION
001	-	Y	Cremation pit [016]
002	-	Y	Cremation pit [014]
003	-	Y	Pit [024] and fills (025) + (027)
004	-	Y	Large pits [041] - [047]
005	-	Y	Large pits [057] - [064]
006	-	Y	East-facing section of pits [099] + [102]
007	-	Y	East-facing section of pits [099] + [131]
008	-	Y	North-facing section of pits [106] + [131]

<b>DRAWING</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
009		Y	West-facing section of pits [099] + [106]
010		Y	South-facing section of pits [106] + [131]
011		Y	North-facing section of pits [018] + [131]
012		Y	East-facing section of pit [113] + ditches [115] + [117]
013		Y	Sketch drawing of [018]

## APPENDIX 2 ARTEFACTUAL CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
007	1	4	6	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
007	—	3	7	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
009	—	10	17	CBM	Fired Clay	sand-tempered amorphous fragments	—
013	2	2	4	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
013	—	5	24	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
013	2	1	9	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
019	8	1	43	Lithics	Tool	edge retouched hard hammer flake	—
019	22	3	5	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
019	—	2	24	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
019	—	2	25	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
019	8	4	19	Pottery (PH)	FLSM/GRSC	F02	LBA/EIA
019	—	2	4	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	LBA/EIA
021	5	1	1	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	PH
026	—	1	6	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
026	21	2	3	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	13	48	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	14	29	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	6	26	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	1	7	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
026	9	25	33	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
026	21	2	2	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	10	46	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	24	131	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	32	194	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
026	—	1	18	Pottery (PH)	QUCC	—	LBA/EIA
038	13	2	1	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	PH
040	14	1	1	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	PH
041	15	3	4	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	PH
044	—	1	2	Lithics	Debitage	lightly patinated inner flint flake	—
046	—	1	1	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	IA
050	—	2	14	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
050	—	1	3	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
050	—	3	9	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
050	—	5	29	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
050	—	8	22	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
052	—	3	21	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
052	23	10	7	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	LBA/EIA
054	—	6	27	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
058	—	1	0	Lithics	Debitage	patinated flint blade, missing distal tip and proximal end	—
058	19	1	1	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	PH
061	—	1	4	Lithics	Debitage	patinated inner hard hammer flake	—
061	—	2	11	Pottery (PH)	QUMF	—	E or MIA?
066	—	3	5	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	E or MIA?
067	—	4	29	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
067	—	1	21	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
067	—	33	270	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
074	25	4	3	CBM	Fired Clay	sand-tempered amorphous fragments	—
078	27	1	1	Pottery (PH)	UNID	—	—
082	29	6	2	CBM	Fired Clay	sand-tempered amorphous fragments	—
082	29	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	abraded and lightly patinated secondary flint flake	—
082	29	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	Fabric 11	—	Rom
100	—	1	1	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
105	33	2	6	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
105	—	3	43	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
105	—	1	11	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
105	—	2	2	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
105	33	1	1	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
105	33	4	13	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
107	—	4	17	Pottery (PH)	FLCC	—	LBA/EIA
107	—	6	38	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	LBA/EIA
108	—	2	8	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	LBA/EIA
114	—	1	1	Pottery (PH)	FLCF	—	IA
116	—	1	50	Lithics	Debitage	mostly cortical piece with some small flakes removed at one end. Possible attempt at decortication	—
122	—	1	3	Pottery (PH)	GRSM	—	PH
123	36	1	1	Pottery (PH)	FLCM/QUMM	—	PH



APPENDIX 3 ECOFACTUAL TABLES

Appendix 3.1 Retent results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	CERAMIC				IND. WASTE	BONE		SHELL			CHARRED PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL	SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS
			Pottery	CBM	Lithics	Mag. res.		Burnt Mammal	Unburnt Mammal	Fish	Marine	Terrestrial				
													Qty	Max size (mm)		
019	008	20	++	-	+	-	+	++	-	-	-	-	++	5	Y	Abundant naturally magnetic residue, indet vesicular matter +, 5 burnt indet bone (0.1g), 7 unburnt indet medium-large size mammal bone fragments (34.1g), poorly preserved
019	022	10	++	-	-	-	++	+++	-	-	-	+	+++	5	Y	Abundant naturally magnetic residue, wheat indet grain +, 78 unburnt indet bone fragments (3.3g), 13 burnt indet mammal bone fragments (9.9g)
026	009	40	++++	-	-	-	+++	++++	+	+	++	-	+++	10	Y	Fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial mollusc fragments, 29 indet burnt mammal bone fragments (2.4g), 158 unburnt indet mammal bone fragments (42.5g), 2 indet fish bone fragments (<0.1g), 1 medium size mammal bone fragment, (0.5g), poorly preserved
026	021	20	+++	-	-	-	++	+++	-	-	+	+	+++	15	Y	wheat indet grain +, 15 burnt indet mammal bone fragments, (1g), 47 indet unburnt mammal bone fragments, (2.7g), poorly preserved
050	024	40	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	++	++	-	+	10	Y	3 fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial mollusc fragments, 1 unburnt indet bone fragment, 0.5g, poorly preserved
052	023	20	++	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	5	Y	cereal indet grain +, 4 unburnt indet bone fragments (0.9g), 1 burnt bone fragment (<0.1g), fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial molluscs
015	004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
017	003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
021	005	20	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	++	10	N	Abundant naturally magnetic residue, charred indet vesicular matter +, 1 burnt indet mammal bone fragment (<0.1g), poorly preserved
025	007	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
029	010	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	N	Abundant naturally magnetic residue
034	011	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
040	014	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	Large lumps of quartz
041	015	40	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	Abundant naturally magnetic residue, cereal indet grain +

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	CERAMIC	STONE			IND. WASTE	BONE		SHELL			CHARRED PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL	SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS	
				Pottery	CBM	Lithic		Mag. res.	Burnt Mammal	Unburnt Mammal	Fish	Marine					Terrestrial
058	019	40	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	5	N	Abundant naturally magnetic residue, charred indet vesicular matter +
072	030	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
105	033	40	++	-	-	-	+	++	-	++	++	-	++	++	10	Y	1 bucket missing, charred indet vesicular matter +, 3 indet mammal burnt bone fragments, (0.1g), 22 indet unburnt mammal bone fragments, (1.6g), poorly preserved, fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial mollusc fragments
111	034	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++++	-	+	+	5	N	terrestrial mollusc fragments
007	001	10	++	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+	20	Y	15 burnt indet mammal bone fragments (1.1g)
013	002	10	++	-	-	+	++	-	-	++	-	+	+	+	5	Y	Abundant naturally magnetic residue, wheat indet grain +, fossilised marine shell fragments, 5 burnt indet mammal bone fragments (0.5g), poorly preserved
023	006	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	5	Y	Fossilised marine shell fragments
036	012	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
038	013	20	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	++	-	-	+	+	10	Y	1 fragment unburnt indet mammal bone (<0.1g), 1 fragment burnt indet mammal bone (<0.1g), poorly preserved, fossilised marine shell fragments
049	016	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	10	N	terrestrial mollusc fragments
056	018	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
074	025	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
076	026	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
078	027	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
080	028	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
054	017	10	-	-	-	-	++++	+	-	-	-	-	++	+	5	Y	Possible cremation, 282 indet burnt bone fragments, 4 enamel fragments (possibly human) (16.9g), 1 unburnt indet mammal bone fragment, (<0.1g), poorly preserved
090	031	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	Y	terrestrial mollusc fragments
092	032	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	Y	terrestrial mollusc fragments
082	029	20	+	++	+	+	-	++	-	+	++	-	++	+	5	Y	charred indet vesicular matter +, 6 unburnt indet bone mammal fragments, (0.6g), poorly preserved, marine shell fragment, terrestrial mollusc fragment

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	CERAMIC	STONE	IND. WASTE	BONE		SHELL			CHARRED PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL	SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS		
						Burnt	Unburnt	Fish	Marine	Terrestrial						
			Pottery	CBM	Lithic	Mag. res.	Mammal	Mammal	Fish	Marine	Terrestrial	Cereal grain	Qty	Max.size (mm)		
066	020	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+++	-	-	-	Y	Fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial molluscs
122	035	40	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	-	-	-	Y	Fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial molluscs
123	036	40	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	+	-	-	-	Y	Fossilised marine shell fragments, terrestrial mollusc fragments

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

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

### Appendix 3.2 Flot results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	TOTAL FLOT VOL (ML)	OAT	WHEAT	INDET. CEREAL	WEED SEEDS	OTHER CHARRED PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL		SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS
								Qty	Max.size (mm)		
007	001	30	-	-	+	-	-	+++	10	Y	cecilioides +, cereal indet grain
013	002	20	+	+	-	-	-	++	3	Y	grains of wheat indet and oat
015	004	300	-	-	-	+	-	++++	20	Y	Polygonum sp.
017	003	200	-	+	-	-	-	++++	20	Y	grains of wheat indet, bread/club wheat, emmer wheat
019	008	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	cecilioides ++
019	022	50	+	+	+	-	+	+++	10	Y	cecilioides +, grains of wheat indet, oat, cereal indet +, indet culm node
021	005	30	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides +
023	006	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
025	007	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	10	Y	cecilioides +
026	009	150	-	+	-	+	-	++	4	Y	cecilioides ++, emmer grain, Asteraceae
026	021	100	-	+	-	-	-	++	10	Y	cecilioides +, indet wheat grain +
029	010	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides +
034	011	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides +
036	012	10	-	-	-	-	+	+	1	N	charred indet vesicular matter +
038	013	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides +
040	014	5	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	-
041	015	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	cecilioides +
049	016	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
050	024	100	-	+	-	-	-	+	3	Y	wheat indet grain
052	023	30	-	-	-	-	-	++	3	N	cecilioides +++
054	017	30	-	-	-	-	-	++++	10	Y	cecilioides ++

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	TOTAL FLOT VOL (ML)	OAT	WHEAT	INDET. CEREAL	WEED SEEDS	OTHER CHARRED PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL		SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS
								Qty	Max size (mm)		
056	018	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	Uncharred root fragments +++, insect remains +
058	019	100	-	+	-	-	-	+	1	Y	cecilioides +, insect remains +, wheat indet grain
066	020	50	-	+	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides ++, indet wheat grain
072	030	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
074	025	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	4	N	cecilioides +, insect remains +
076	026	<5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-
078	027	20	-	-	-	-	-	+++	15	Y	cecilioides +
080	028	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides ++
082	029	100	-	-	-	+	-	++	3	N	Asteraceae (cf. Anthemis sp.)
090	031	5	-	-	-	-	+	+	3	N	charred indet vesicular matter +
092	032	5	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	-
105	033	10	-	-	-	-	-	++	1	N	cecilioides +
111	034	30	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	-
122	035	100	-	+	-	-	-	+	2	N	cecilioides ++, emmer wheat grain
123	036	30	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	N	cecilioides +++, insect remains +

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

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

### Appendix 3.3 Faunal remains

CONTEXT	SPECIES	NO OF FRAG	PRESERVATION	BONE	BODY PART	FUSED	BUTCHERY MARKS	CHEWED?	AGE	NOTES
26	non-identified	16	medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Cattle	1	excellent	M1/2 UPPER	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Cattle	2	good	RIB	body	-	PARING	-	-	-
26	Cattle	1	medium	R FEMUR	shaft	-	SMASHED	1	-	-
26	Cattle	2	poor	HUMERUS	shaft&proximal	Proximal	-	-	>4y	-
26	Cattle	1	medium	CRANIAL	temporal	-	-	-	-	-
41	non-identified	5	very poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	non-identified	9	good to very poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Cattle	1	good	MAXILLA R	M3 - P3	-	-	-	~3y	M3 just in wear
50	Cattle	1	good	HUMERUS L	DISTAL 1/4	Distal	CHOP	1	>1.5Y	-
50	horse	1	medium	FEMUR R	SHAFT	-	-	1	-	-
50	pig	1	good	MANDIBLE L	M3 & P4-I	-	-	-	35months	POSS FEMALE
103	Cattle	1	very poor	CALCANEUS	fragment	-	-	-	-	-
103	Cattle	1	very poor	RADIUS	SHAFT	-	-	-	-	-
108	sheep/goat	1	poor	TIBIA R	SHAFT	-	-	-	-	-

## APPENDIX 4 CREMATIONS CATALOGUE

## Appendix 4.1 (015)&lt;004&gt;

BONE	PRESENT?	COLOUR	PART	WGT (G)	SEX	AGE
CRAN FRAGS	*	White	Calvarium frags	47	–	–
FRONTAL	1	White	Crista interna	2	??F	–
PARIETAL	–	–	–	–	–	–
OCCIPITAL	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAXILLA	2	White	Anterior	3	–	–
ZYGOMATIC	–	–	–	–	–	–
L MASTOID	–	–	–	–	–	–
R MASTOID	1	White	Supramastoid crest	1	?F	–
L TEMP	1	White	Zygomatic arch	0.5	F	–
R TEMP	–	–	–	–	–	–
L MAND	2	White	Alveoli (C/P?). Coronoid tip	1.5	–	–
R MAND	2	White	Inf border, coronoid tip	1.5	–	–
UPPER DENT	–	–	–	–	–	–
LOWER DENT	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tooth roots	22	3 black, grey 7, 12 white	All single anterior?	6	–	AD
ATLAS	1	Black post, white ant	Post arch	1	–	–
AXIS	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vc	1	White	Arch frag	0.5	–	–
Vt 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vt 2–6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vt 7-10	4	1 black, 3 white	1 arch, 3 zygo facets	1	–	–
Vt 11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vt12	–	–	–	–	–	–
VL	–	–	–	–	–	–
SAC	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLAVICLE	1	Black	L lateral shaft	2	–	–
RIB 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
RIBS (other)	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCAPULA	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limb bone frags	*	93% white, 5% grey, 2% black	–	35	–	–
HUMERUS	3	White	Shaft & head frag	5	–	–
RADIUS	1	White	Shaft	1	–	–
ULNA	1	White	Shaft	1	–	–
HAND	2	White	MC shaft	1	–	–
Phalanx prox	4	2 black, 1 grey, 1 white	–	3	–	–

BONE	PRESENT?	COLOUR	PART	WGT (G)	SEX	AGE
Phalanx int.	1	Black	—	1	—	—
Phalanx dist	1	White	—	1	—	—
ILIUM	1	White	Auricular surface	4		45 - 49?
ISCHIUM	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBIS	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEMUR	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIBIA	—	—	—	—	—	—
FIBULA	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALCANEUS	—	—	—	—	—	—
TALUS	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT1	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT shaft	1	White	—	1	—	—
Phalanx prox	4	White	—	3	—	—
Phalanx int.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phalanx dist	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non ID frags	*	85%white,10%blue-grey, 5% black	—	516	—	—
<b>Total</b>				639		

Appendix 4.2 (017)<003>

BONE	PRESENT?	COLOUR	PART	WGT (G)	NON-MET	PATH	SEX	AGE
CRAN FRAGS	22	70%white, 30% black	General	19	—	—	—	—
FRONTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARIETAL	1	White	L lambda area	7	Foramen	—	—	—
OCCIPITAL	8	50%black/white	—	15	—	—	?F	—
MAXILLA	1	White	Frag	0.5	—	—	—	—
ZYGOMATIC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L MASTOID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R MASTOID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L TEMP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R TEMP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L MAND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R MAND	4	70% white, 30% red-brown	Condyle, alveoli, interior chin	4	—	—	—	—
UPPER DENT	4	White	Molar frags	1	—	—	—	—
LOWER DENT	3	White	M1,M2,M3 crown	1	—	—	—	YA
Tooth roots	24	50%black, 50% white	All parts of dentition	4	—	—	—	Adult
ATLAS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AXIS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BONE	PRESENT?	COLOUR	PART	WGT (G)	NON-MET	PATH	SEX	AGE
Vc	1	White	Arch	0.2	–	–	–	–
Vt 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vt 2 – 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vt 7 10	2	Grey	Zygopophyseal facet	0.5	–	–	–	–
Vt 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vt12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SAC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLAVICLE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RIB 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RIBS (other)	6	White	Frag	4	–	–	–	–
SCAPULA	5	White	Glenoid & blade	7	–	–	–	–
Limb bone frags	9	80% white, 20% black	Frag and epiph	28	–	–	–	–
HUMERUS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADIUS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ULNA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HAND	1	White	MC shaft	0.5	–	–	–	–
Phalanx prox	2	White	Shaft and dist	1	–	–	?Gracile, F?	–
Phalanx int.	1	White	Dist	0.2	–	–	–	–
Phalanx dist	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ILIUM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ISCHIUM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBIS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FEMUR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TIBIA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FIBULA	4	White	Shaft	6	–	–	–	–
CALCANEUS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TALUS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MT1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MT shaft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phalanx prox	2	White	Shaft	0.1	–	–	–	–
Phalanx int.	2	White	Shaft	0.1	–	–	–	–
Phalanx dist	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non ID frags	*	25%black, 20% grey, 55% white	–	532	–	–	–	–
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>631.1</b>				

Appendix 4.3 (054)<017>

BONE	PRESENT?	COLOUR	PART	WGT (G)	NON-MET	PATH	SEX	AGE
CRAN FRAGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRONTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARIETAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCIPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAXILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZYGOMATIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L MASTOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R MASTOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L TEMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R TEMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L MAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R MAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UPPER DENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWER DENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooth roots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATLAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AXIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt 2-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt 7-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLAVICLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIB 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIBS (other)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCAPULA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limb bone frags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RADIUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ULNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx prox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx int.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx dist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



ILIUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISCHIUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEMUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIBULA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALCANEUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TALUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT shaft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx prox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx int.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx dist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non ID frags	*	White				18			
<b>Total</b>						<b>18</b>			







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