

An Archaeological Excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland



Aerial view of Middle Iron Age Roundhouse 3 with opposed entrances

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ARS Ltd Report 2016/70

June 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

Project Name: An Archaeological Excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland

Site Code: MOR15

Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council

Planning Ref: 14/02750/FUL

Geology: Quaternary Diamicton Till and glacio-fluvial deposits of sand and gravel

NGR: NZ 20373 86868

Dates of fieldwork: Sept 2015 - Nov 2015

Dates of report: Dec 2015 - June 2016

In September 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Linden Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth in advance of development on the site. The excavation was carried out in fulfilment of a planning condition for a housing development (14/02750/FUL).

The excavation works comprised an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation (Area 1) and a separate linear archaeological excavation trench. Area 1 measured c.1.28ha and was centred upon the location of a prehistoric-Roman period rectilinear enclosure that was identified during an archaeological evaluation phase of works conducted in 2014. The linear excavation trench measured 50m x 2m at its base and was targeted across the basal area of the slope adjacent to the enclosure to identify any material from the enclosure that could have become deposited downslope from it. The purpose of the archaeological excavation was to identify, characterise and record all archaeological features that will be impacted upon by the proposed development.

The archaeological excavation of Area 1 revealed evidence for Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Roman Iron Age phases of occupation as well as medieval and post-medieval phases of activity. The Neolithic archaeology comprised waste pits F038 and F119 which were identified in association with both Carinated Bowl and Grooved Ware pottery fragments. A cluster of inter-cutting Bronze Age 'midden' pits (F202, F204, F206, F208, F218, F220, F222 and F225) containing fragments of Flat Rimmed Ware pottery were identified at the northern extent of the excavation area and a Bronze Age stock enclosure (Enclosure 1) was located at the southern extent of the excavation area. The Middle Iron Age activity comprised a multi-phased palisaded farmstead that was occupied for approximately two centuries between the 6th and 3rd centuries BC. The farmstead initially comprised a single roundhouse dwelling (Roundhouse 9) enclosed by a timber palisade (Enclosure 2). Both the palisade and dwellings displayed a consistent pattern of rebuilding indicative of long term occupation, the final phase of which comprised a dwelling (Roundhouse 6) enclosed by a timber palisade (Enclosure 3) and bordered by what is interpreted as an exterior barn structure (Roundhouse 3).

The dating evidence suggests that the Middle Iron Age palisaded farmstead was abandoned during the 3rd century BC. After a period of abandonment a subsequent re-occupation of the site was characterised by the establishment of a Roman Iron Age rectilinear farmstead (Enclosure 5) which was probably occupied from the 1st century AD to the 5th century AD. The Roman Iron Age activity comprised a near continuous ditch circuit (Enclosure 5), two dwellings (Roundhouses 11 and 17), five feed stores or shelters (Roundhouses 12 -16), a droveway (F008, F010, F012, F016 and F020) and three interior livestock pens (Enclosures 6 - 8). This evidence indicates that the Roman militarisation of the Tyne-Solway frontier prompted an intensification of agricultural activity and livestock rearing amongst the native population occupying the landscape bordering the modern town of Morpeth.

No further settlement evidence was identified within the limits of Area 1 although later medieval and post-medieval land use was characterised by the presence of field boundary ditches F097 and F139 at the northern and western extents of the site.

The archaeological material identified during the excavation revealed evidence for multiple phases of activity dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Although the majority of the archaeological remains encountered date to the later prehistoric and Roman periods, the identification of earlier prehistoric and medieval features indicates a much longer history for this area of ground, as well as for Morpeth and its environs. The Neolithic and Bronze Age features were situated at the southern extent of Area 1 on the sand and gravel substrate near to the edge of the bluff that commands wide views over the Wansbeck valley. It is perhaps for this reason that the site has been a consistent focus for human activity amongst past populations.

The site makes a significant contribution to understanding aspects of Neolithic occupation in south-east Northumberland for which little prior evidence existed, and for the understanding of the relationship between the native British population and the occupying Roman military forces in the Tyne-Solway frontier region.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Linden Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth in advance of development on the site. The excavation was carried out as part of a planning condition for a housing development (14/02750/FUL).

1.2 In advance of the development, a Desk-Based Assessment was conducted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2013 (Brown & Eadie 2013). The 2013 report also included reference to a previously compiled desk-based assessment conducted by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1999 which was completed prior to the erection of a new psychiatric hospital, St. George's Park, north of the proposed development area (NAA 1999a). The 2013 study concluded that there was potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present within the excavation area.

1.3 A geophysical survey conducted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2013 later identified a number of magnetic anomalies focused in the south-west corner of the site, which were interpreted as evidence for a ditched prehistoric or Roman Iron Age settlement (Lotherington 2014).

1.4 A series of evaluation trenches, targeting the identified geophysical anomalies, were excavated by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in January 2015 (Lotherington 2015). Evaluation trenches 31-39 revealed a high concentration of archaeological features within the south-west corner of the proposed development area. These included a potential Late Iron Age rectilinear enclosure and associated internal pit features. Several drip gullies probably related to roundhouse structures were also identified and recorded. The evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, and suggested that additional archaeological features, not exposed by the evaluation, remained buried *in-situ* (Lotherington 2015).

1.5 The excavation work outlined in this report was conducted in order to identify, characterise and record all archaeological features that impacted upon by the development in the area of Trench 1.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is located on the north-eastern outskirts of Morpeth town centre and lies 167m north of the River Wansbeck. The site is bounded to the south by the A197 (Whorrel Bank), to the east by the Howburn, and to the west by a road providing access to St. George's Park Psychiatric Hospital. The site is centred on grid reference NZ 20373 86868. The geology of the area comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measure Formations of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits of Devensian Till (BGS 2016).

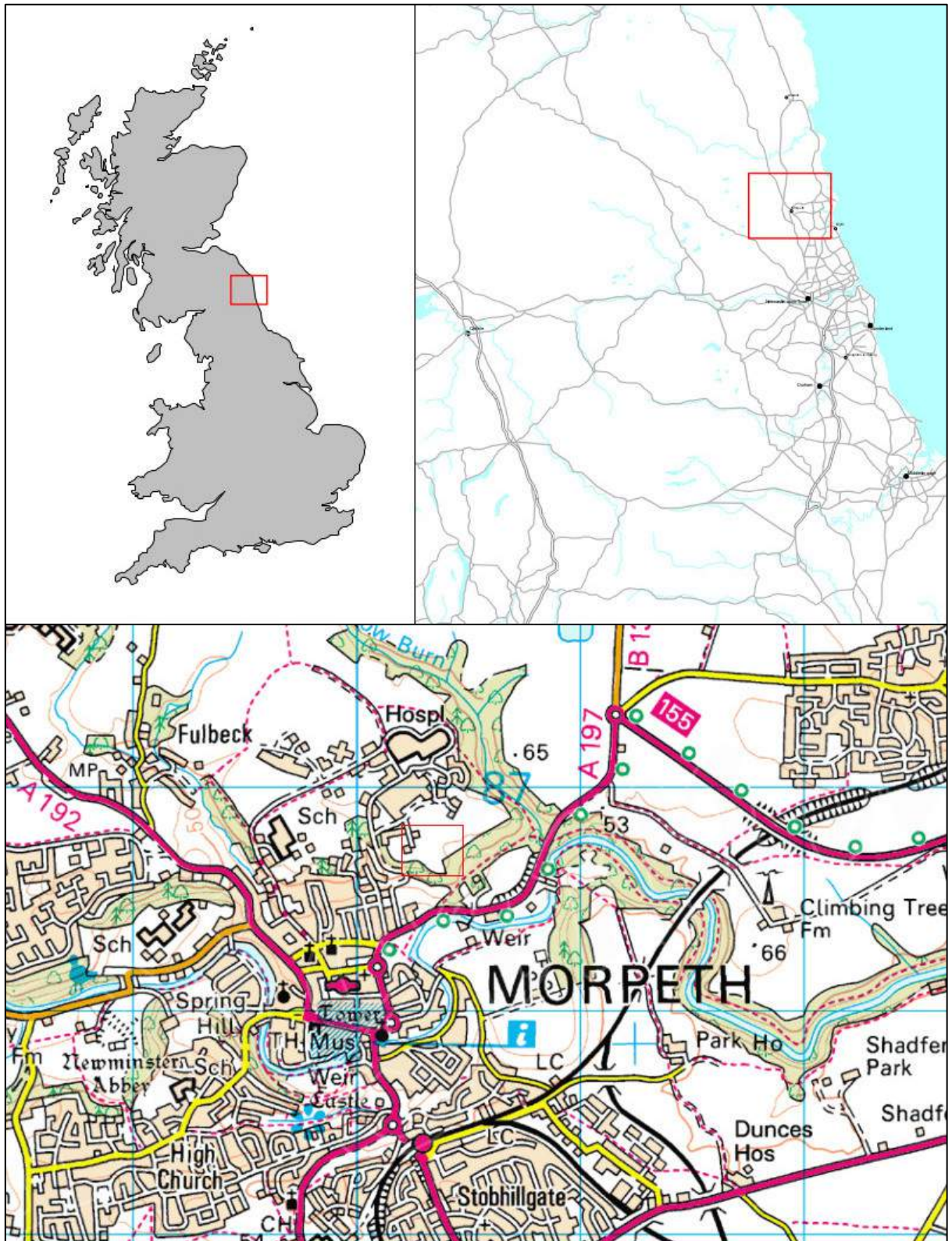




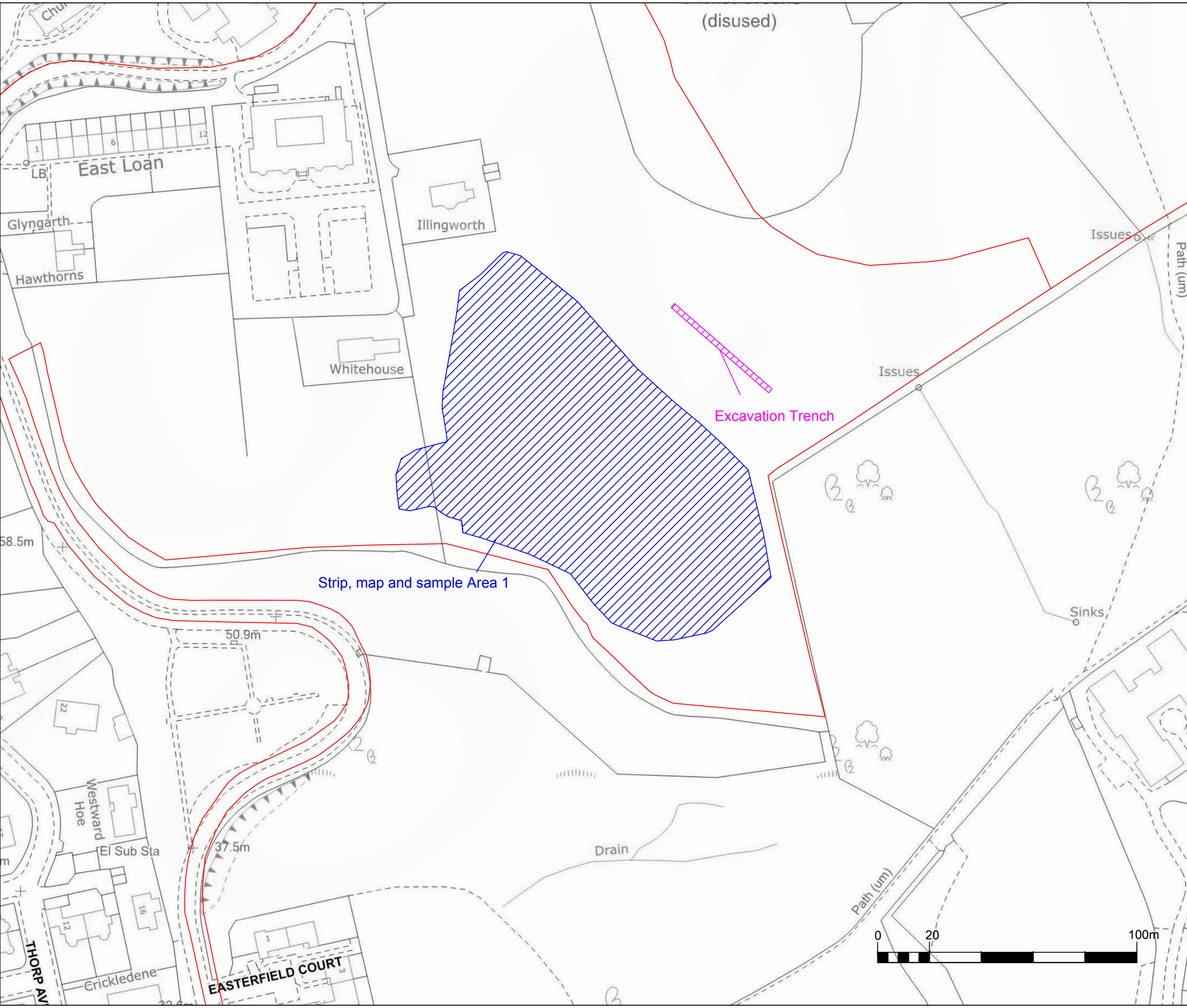
Figure 1. Site location

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Figure 2. Location of Strip, Map and Sample Areas and Excavation Trench

Scale: 1:2000 @ A4
Drawn: RL

- Key:
-  - Excavation Area
 -  - Excavation Trench (Approximate Location)



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3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

3.1 Evidence for early prehistoric activity in Morpeth is relatively limited and confined to the recovery of: a Langdale Neolithic axe head from an allotment at Loansdene (HER 11703) c. 2.1km south-west of the development area; a Bronze Age cist with inhumation burial at Clifton Lodge (HER11122) c. 4km south of the site and Bronze Age flint flakes recovered during excavations at Pegswood Moor, c. 1.2km north of the excavation area (Parker 2004; Proctor 2009).

3.2 Evidence for later prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of Morpeth and the south-east coastal plain of Northumberland is prolific. Archaeological work conducted by Jobey in the mid-20th century and later supplemented by aerial photographic surveys and developer funded archaeological excavations revealed a Northumbrian landscape densely populated by Iron Age pastoral settlements. During archaeological excavations at Burrdaon and Hartburn, Jobey identified that the Early Iron Age settlement types were largely characterised by unenclosed farmsteads containing roundhouse structures probably occupied by small household groups (Jobey 1973). This was a pattern confirmed by later excavations throughout the south-eastern Northumberland coastal plain at East Brunton, West Brunton, Blagdon Park and Pegswood Moor (Hodgson 2012). However, during the later Iron Age, the settlement type changed and became characterised by rectilinear enclosures bounded by banked ditches containing roundhouse structures, internal stock enclosures and manufacturing areas (Proctor 2009; Hodgson *et al.* 2012). Stock droeways and internal livestock paddocks at Blagdon Park and Pegswood Moor suggest that the enclosed settlements continued to be occupied by communities practising a mixed farming economy, however, external pressures had encouraged the establishment of clearly defined enclosure boundaries. It has been hypothesised that the shift from unenclosed to enclosed settlements during the Late Iron Age could be attributed to growing population pressures leading to division of the land as a way of defining ownership, control and function (Proctor 2009).

Roman

3.3 The evidence for Roman military and civilian presence in the north of England is well known and includes Hadrian's Wall with its associated structures and infrastructure. However, evidence for Roman activity within Morpeth is limited and restricted to the recovery of a single copper-alloy button and loop fastener, from a horse harness, found by metal detectorists at Coopies Lane (HER 11562; NDC 2010). Despite the lack of obvious Roman activity in the vicinity of Morpeth it is not unreasonable to assume that the arrival and continued presence of a sizeable Roman military force in southern Northumberland during the late first century AD would have had an impact on the native farming populations (Breeze 1984). Rural, agrarian communities, such as those at Pegswood Moor, probably provided the Roman military with a substantial quantity of agricultural produce and any trade or requisitioning practices conducted by the occupying Roman forces likely placed enormous economic pressures on the local population (Breeze 1984; Proctor 2009).

The construction of Hadrian's Wall in the second century AD has also been considered a cause for further disruption to any pre-existing later Iron Age farming and trading networks and has been cited as a possible factor in the sudden decline and abandonment of recti-linear enclosure sites at Blagdon Park, East Brunton and West Brunton during the mid-second century AD (Hodgson *et al.* 2012). Similarly, the later Iron Age settlement site at Pegswood Moor, 1.2km north-east of St George's, underwent considerable change during the Roman Iron Age, principally characterised by the abandonment of the pre-existing enclosed settlement in favour of a timber palisaded enclosure and remodelled field systems. The remodelling of the enclosed settlement at Pegswood Moor, coupled with the abandonment of settlements such as Blagdon Park, suggested that during the Roman Iron Age there was a change in the way the landscape of south-east Northumberland was being exploited (Proctor 2009; Hodgson *et al.* 2012).

Medieval

3.4 There is no direct documentary or archaeological evidence for pre-Norman settlement within Morpeth. However, the name 'Morpeth', meaning 'town on the path over the moor' may suggest that the town expanded from a smaller earlier medieval settlement centred on a ford across the River Wansbeck (Hodgson 1832).

3.5 By the 12th century Morpeth formed part of the Barony of Merlay, but was transferred to the Greystock family in the late 13th century. The Greystocks held the barony until it passed by marriage to the Dacre family of Gilsland. The Dacre family held ownership until around 1577 when it passed by marriage to the Howard family (NAA 1999; Scott 2015). Additional 12th century activity was characterised by the establishment of Newminster Abbey (HER N11070) on the south bank of the River Wansbeck approximately 0.5km south of Morpeth town centre. The abbey was founded by Cistercian monks from Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire and contained a church, cloisters and a square chapter house. Similarly, the name 'New Minster' may indicate that Newminster Abbey overlays an earlier, possibly Anglian monastic settlement.

3.6 The land encompassed by the excavation area was described in a 13th century land grant as follows:

'...land on the north of Morpeth...beginning at Holeburne to the east of the wood of Cottingwood extends itself towards Cottingburn and so descending near the burgage to the new Mill and so from the new mill descending towards the east by water of Wanspyk to Holeburn' (NAA 1999).

3.7 The extent of the medieval 'wood' of Cottingwood is not known, however 'ridings', or areas cleared of trees for cultivation, are mentioned in Cottingwood as early as 1400 and grants for 'grassing and herbage' within the wood survive from 1492. Despite this enough of the wood remained for a grant of a parcel of wood in 1595 to the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth (NAA 1999).

3.8 To the south of Cottingwood, an area known as 'North Field Lands' belonged to the burgesses of Morpeth with surviving documents dating from the 14th century (NAA 1999).

Post Medieval

3.9 In 1665 a plague hit the town of Morpeth and *'the bodies of those who fell victims to it were buried in a small close, adjoining Holburn, on the north side of the Quarry-bank. Many of the town's people, to escape the infection, built and lived in huts on that part of Cottingwood called the Hollin Post'*. NAA identified a possible plague pit, approximately 50-100m south-east of the development site (NAA 1999).

3.10 The 18th century saw the beginnings of coal exploration within Cottingwood. In 1731 boreholes 'in the North-East part of Cotton wood in the Gill; revealed 18" of topsoil and clay, and found coal at depths of between 11'3" and 13'8"'. Following this discovery 'Cottingwood Colliery' began production in 1732. No colliery plans relating to this pit have been found, however it is believed to have been located within the Howburn Ravine (NAA 1999).

3.11 Brick and tile production was also carried out within Cottingwood and the first reference to brick production was dated to 1730, although several accounts survive from 1738 through to 1786. The Cottingwood brick and tile works remained in use until production ceased in 1894 (NAA 1999).

3.12 A farm was established at East Cottingwood Wood in the 18th century and its development can be charted through historic mapping. This farm was situated at the north-east extent of the site and was subject to archaeological building recording and evaluation prior to its demolition in the early 21st century (NAA 1999).

19th – 20th centuries

3.13 The excavation area was bordered to the north by buildings associated with the former St. George's psychiatric hospital. The earliest buildings were constructed on a 99 acre site purchased by Northumberland County Council from the Earl of Carlisle in 1850. Originally named the 'County Lunatic Asylum', the hospital opened in 1859 and cared for 200 patients before expanding to a maximum population of approximately 1200 patients prior to its eventual closure in 1995. The hospital was originally approached from Cottingwood Lane, but after 1898 a new approach road was cut through the woodland on East Loan Bank (Scott 2015).

3.14 The hospital was surveyed as part of the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England 'Hospitals Project' and a Level 3 building recording was conducted by Archaeological Research Services in 2015 (Scott 2015). This detailed building recording aimed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the 19th century hospital structures, which were due for demolition or conversion as part of the then proposed housing scheme. The reader is directed to the building recording survey for a detailed description of the institution and its development (Scott 2015).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological fieldwork comprised an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation area and a single, narrow archaeological excavation trench at the base of the adjacent slope. Strip, map and sample excavation Area 1 measured c. 1.28ha and was centred upon the location of the rectilinear settlement identified during the evaluation phase of works. The narrow, linear excavation trench measured 50m x 2m at its base and was targeted across the basal area of the slope adjacent to Area 1 (Figure 2) to test for the survival of midden material or other deposits that may have migrated downslope as a result of the settlement activities that occurred in Area 1.

4.2 Excavation work was conducted using a 360 mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All superficial deposits were removed until the identification of the first significant archaeological horizon was encountered. All machine excavation was subject to archaeological supervision. Plant was excluded from travelling across areas which had been stripped, except to carry out work under archaeological supervision where any areas to be crossed had been previously investigated to the satisfaction of Northumberland County Council's Assistant County Archaeologist. The excavation followed the methodology described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix V).

4.3 All elements of the archaeological excavation were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2013) and with the CIfA Code of Conduct (2014).

5 RESULTS

5.1 The following results section is presented in chronological order with the context data described in the text and further summarised in tables. The context information is also accompanied by relevant photographs and line drawings in the appendices. A number of photographs are annotated with illustrations and context numbers in order to highlight the location of specific archaeological features. It should also be noted that the visibility of the archaeological features was often poor due the high level of truncation, the nature of the geology, and the low light conditions which were prevalent during the course of the excavation.

Strip, Map and Sample Area 1

5.2 The natural geology of excavation Area 1 comprised variable superficial deposits of sand (236), gravel (237) and till (238) which were identified approximately 0.35m below the ground surface at 63.97m OD (Figure 54). The sand and gravel deposits were predominant and formed a gently sloping plateau across which most of the archaeological features were located. The till deposits were situated at the south-western extent of Area 1 and formed the uppermost lip of an incline

descending southwards towards the River Wansbeck. Abundant stone inclusions and coal fragments were identified throughout the natural geology.

5.3 The archaeological excavation of the strip, map and sample area revealed multiple phases of occupation dating from the Early Neolithic to the Post-Medieval period with concentrated activity occurring during the Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Roman Iron Age.

Early Neolithic

5.4 The Early Neolithic phase of activity was characterised by pit F119 (see Table 1 for context descriptions). The pit is located in the centre of the site within the area bounded by Iron Age Roundhouses 4 - 6 (Figure 56) Its fill contained two flint flake fragments, a sherd of Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl and two sherds of early prehistoric pottery of uncertain date (Figure 48). It is also worth noting that fragments of Carinated Bowl were recovered from fill (001) of Bronze Age stock Enclosure 1 and Roman Iron Age driveway ditch F020 (Figure 48 and Figure 55). Due to both radiocarbon dating evidence and the physical relationships displayed by both F001 and F020 the fragments of Carinated Bowl were considered to be residual. However, the presence of pit F119 coupled with the residual fragments of Carinated Bowl, indicate that Early Neolithic activity was taking place on the site during the early fourth millennium cal BC.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F119	(119), [120]	Waste Pit	W- 0.60 L- 0.67 D- 0.37	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237).	Carinated bowl. 2 x Broken Flint Flakes. <i>Quercus</i> (oak)	-

Table 1. Summary of Early Neolithic features.



Figure 3. View looking north of Early Neolithic pit F119 (scale = 1m).

Later Neolithic

5.5 The Later Neolithic phase of activity was located in the southeast part of the excavation area and characterised by pit F038 (Figure 4 and Figure 57). Pit F038 was located 23m north-west of Roundhouse 2, adjacent to the eastern entrance of Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 (see Table 2 for context description). The pit contained five sherds of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery of Clacton style and a charred fragment of hazel (*Corylus*). The hazel sample which was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced a Neolithic date of 3365 – 3106 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66304) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges). The date is significant as it provides one of the earliest dates so far available for Grooved Ware, pushing back the adoption of Grooved Ware in Northumberland by around 200 - 300 years. The pit is likely to represent a typical Neolithic 'midden' pit and its presence suggests Neolithic settlement on the site, albeit this could have been shortlived.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F038	(038), [039]	Pit	W- 0.71 L- 0.89 D- 0.21	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237).	5 x sherds Grooved Ware. <i>Quercus</i> (oak), <i>Corylus</i> (hazel)	3365 – 3106 cal BC (residual)

Table 2. Summary of Later Neolithic features.



Figure 4. View looking north-north-west of half-sectioned Neolithic pit F038 (scale = 0.25m).

Beaker Period

5.6 A single pit (F158) containing eight sherds of a Beaker vessel was identified at the northeast area of the site (Figure 5 and Figure 58). No other similar features were found in association with pit F158 which was interpreted as a probable waste pit produced as part of settlement activity during the Beaker period, although not necessarily representing long term occupation.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F158	(158), [159]	Large circular pit	W - 1.02 L - 1.08 D - 0.38	Grey/brown	Sandy silt	Cuts Natural Gravel (237).	5 x sherds Beaker vessel. Indeterminate bark.	-

Table 3. Summary of Beaker Period Features.



Figure 5. Beaker pit F158 looking north-west (scale = 1m).

Early Bronze Age

5.7 A cluster of seven closely spaced pits (F204, F206, F208, F218, F220, F222 and F225), some of which were intercutting, were identified at the northernmost extent of the site in association with a single posthole (F202) (Figure 6, 7, 59 and Figure 60) (see Table 4 and Table 5 for context descriptions). Posthole F202 and pits F204, F206 and F225 together produced 19 prehistoric coarse-ware pottery fragments. Sixteen fragments of Flat Rimmed Ware pottery were recovered from pit F204 four of which displayed carbonised food residue adhering to the exterior of the rim (Figure 46). A sample of carbonised residue from the pottery was submitted for radiocarbon dating which produced an Early Bronze Age date of 2010-1778 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66308) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges). The pit cluster was interpreted as a multi-phase group of waste or 'midden' pits, which suggested the presence of a settlement on the site, the remains of which have left no other trace, or were located outside the extent of the settlement. The intercutting relationships and close proximity of the pits is suggestive of habitual re-use of the pit cluster area as part of consistent and routine practice. Whether the assumed associated settlement was of a permanent or episodic nature remains unknown but the presence of broken domestic pottery is suggestive of longer term residency, being a bulky and heavy commodity.

5.8 Additional potential Bronze Age activity was identified in the south-western part of the site and was provided by Enclosure 1 (F001), although it is also possible this could be Neolithic in date. The enclosure displayed a length and breadth of c.19m and c.9m respectively (Figure 8, 9, 10 and 61). Enclosure 1 had an ovoid shape in plan and comprised an unbroken, concave sided ditch (F001) with an average

width of 1.3m and an average depth of 0.36m. The ditch was shallow and flat-bottomed and would not have been effective for holding a timber fence, and neither would the ditch have created a particularly effective barrier for stock control. Enclosure 1 produced a single sherd from an Early Neolithic Carinated bowl, a fragment of a Mesolithic flint blade and multiple fragments of charred hazel (*Corylus*) (Figure 47 and 48). A charred fragment of hazel was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced an Early Bronze Age date of 1751 - 1621 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66312) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges). The fragments of Carinated bowl and Mesolithic flint blade were interpreted to be residual finds due principally to the recovery of a securely dated radiocarbon sample from fill (001). The lack of any obvious entrance makes Enclosure 1 difficult to interpret. Possible uses include its use as a stock enclosure or as some form of bounded space for either routine or even ritualised activities that required a bounded space.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 date
F202	(202), [203]	Posthole	W - 0.59 L - 0.52 D - 0.21	Orange/brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237)	1 x sherd - barrel vessel	-
F204	(204), (233), [205]	Waste pit	W- 1.33 L - 2.07 D - 0.62	Orange/brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237) and F206	16 x sherds Flat Rimmed Ware. Carbonised food residue	2010 – 1778 cal BC
F206	(206), [207]	Waste Pit	W - 1.28 L - 1.40 D - 0.67	Orange/brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F204	1 x sherd-barrel vessel	-
F208	(208), [209]	Waste Pit	W- 1.06 L - 1.26 D - 0.41	Orange/brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237)	-	-
F218	(218), [219]	Pit – uncertain function.	W - 0.52 L - 0.75 D - 0.18	Yellow/brown	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F220	-	-
F220	(220), [221]	Large circular pit-uncertain function	W- 1.68 L - 1.69 D - 0.30	Yellow/brown	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237) and truncates F218.	-	-
F222	(222), (223), [224]	Waste Pit	W- 1.21 L - 1.19 D - 0.28	222-Brown/grey 223-Mid brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts– Natural Gravel (237)	-	-

F225	(225), (226), (227), [228]	Waste Pit	W - 1.39 L - 1.42 D - 0.28	225- Orange/ brown 226- Yellow/ brown 227-Grey/ brown	225-Sandy silt 226-Silty sand 227-sandy silt	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237)	1 x sherd Prehistoric- Uncertain	-
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Table 4. Summary of Beaker Period and Early Bronze Age features.

Enclosure 1

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F001	(001), [002]	Ovoid enclosure ditch	W - 1.31 D - 0.36 Internal Dim W - 9m L - 19m	Orange/ brown	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural Sand (236) and Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F004, F006 and F086	5 x sherds Carinated bowl. <i>Quercus</i> (oak), <i>Corylus</i> (hazel) and <i>Poaceae</i> (wild grass)	1751 – 1621 cal BC

Table 5. Summary of Bronze Age Enclosure 1.



Figure 6. Early Bronze Age pit cluster F204, F206 and F208 looking west (scale = 2m).



Figure 7. Pit F222 looking south-east (scale = 1m).



Figure 8. Enclosure 1 (F001), looking north-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 9. Detail of section displaying relationship between Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch F004 and Bronze Age enclosure ditch F001, looking east (scale = 1m).



Figure 10. Excavated section through enclosure ditch F001, looking west (scale = 1m).

Middle Iron Age

5.9 The Middle Iron Age phase of activity was characterised by three, intercutting, palisade construction trenches (Enclosure 2 - 4) and nine probable

roundhouse structures (Roundhouses 1 – 9) principally located in the central part of Area 1 (Figure 11 - 18 and 62 - 69) (see Table 6 and 7 for context description).

5.10 Roundhouses 1 and 2 were situated at the southern extent of the excavation area and were both characterised by narrow curving ditches, F014 and F018, which were tentatively interpreted to be heavily truncated wall construction trenches (Figure 9, 65 and 66).

5.11 Roundhouse 1 displayed an internal diameter of 5.58m and was characterised by a near vertically sided, flat bottomed, wall construction trench F014 which was 0.21m wide and 0.11m deep. The relative dimensions of F014 suggested that Roundhouse 1 was heavily truncated. Consequently, the full circuit of wall construction trench F014 did not survive and the location of the roundhouse entrance was not identified. However, the form of wall trench F014 suggested that any entrance to Roundhouse 1 would have been situated in the northern or eastern arc of the structure (Figure 93). No interior features were identified in association with Roundhouse 1 (Figure 65).

5.12 Roundhouse 2 was characterised by wall construction trench F018 which in its truncated form had a width of 0.28m, a depth of 0.10m and displayed near vertical sides and a rounded, uneven base (Figure 12 and 66). Additionally, wall trench F018 also contained a single sherd of Grooved Ware pottery and two flint flake fragments (Figure 47 and 50). The Late Neolithic finds recovered from wall trench F018 were considered to be residual due to the later prehistoric form displayed by both Roundhouses 1 and 2. Roundhouse 2 contained no interior pits or postholes and had an estimated width of 8.22m. The full circuit of wall trench F018 did not survive therefore the location of the entrance was not identified, although it would probably have been located in western or southern arc of the structure. Roundhouses 1 and 2 were tentatively interpreted as Middle Iron Age structures due to their stratigraphic location and the later prehistoric form of wall construction trenches F014 and F018.

5.13 Roundhouse 3 comprised a drip gully (F129), two internal postholes (F150 and F152) and a waste pit (F137) (Figure 15 and 67). Roundhouse 3 was accessed by two opposed entrances situated at the south-western and north-eastern segments of the roundhouse. The south-western entrance was 3.8m wide and the opposing north-eastern entrance displayed a width of 3.38m (Figure 93). The roundhouse drip gully (F129) was 0.89m wide, 0.27m deep and was identified in association with three, inter-related ditches (F133, F144 and F148) which were interpreted as livestock pens which probably co-existed with Roundhouse 3 (Figure 13 and 14). This interpretation was supported by the identification of a posthole (F146), potentially for the support of a gate, at the western-most entrance of stock-pen ditch F144. A fragment of charred hazel recovered from drip gully F129 produced a radiocarbon date range of 385 – 206 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66314) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges) indicating a Middle Iron Age date for this roundhouse and the associated ditches. The function of this structure is considered further in the discussion section.

5.14 The highest concentration of Middle Iron Age activity was located approximately 10m west of Roundhouse 3 and comprised palisaded Enclosures 2 – 4 and Roundhouses 4 – 9 (Figure 11, 16, 17, 18, 63, 64, 68 and 69). Enclosure 2 represented the earliest palisaded enclosure and was probably associated with three phases of roundhouse rebuilding (Roundhouses 7 – 9) demarcated by vertically sided, flat bottomed wall construction trenches (F125/F127) and drip gully F121.

5.15 Roundhouse 7 displayed an estimated internal diameter of 11.22m and was tentatively interpreted as the earliest Middle Iron Age structure associated with Enclosure 2 (Figure 17 and 69). Roundhouse 7 was characterised by a vertically-sided, flat bottomed, wall construction trench F125, which had an average width of 0.27m and was approximately 0.13m deep. The location of the entrance to Roundhouse 7 was not identified due principally to the heavily truncated form of the structure. However, it is worth noting that the entrance would probably have been located at the southern and eastern extents of the roundhouse (Figure 93). Roundhouse 7 was interpreted as a Middle Iron Age dwelling which was later truncated by Roundhouse 8.

5.16 Roundhouse 8 displayed an estimated internal diameter of 7.43m and was therefore notably smaller than pre-existing Roundhouse 7 (Figure 69). Roundhouse 8 was characterised by a near vertically sided, wall construction trench F127, which had an average width of 0.39m and was approximately 0.35m deep. The full circuit of wall construction trench F127 did not survive, however, any entrance into the interior of Roundhouse 8 would have been situated in the southern or eastern arc of the structure (Figure 93). Roundhouse 8 was truncated by Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch F004.

5.17 Roundhouse 9 was situated approximately 3m north-west of Roundhouses 7 and 8 and was characterised by a curving drip gully (F121) 1.09m wide and 0.58m deep (Figure 17 and 69). Roundhouse 9 displayed an estimated internal diameter of 11.8m and was considered to be the largest structure associated with palisaded Enclosure 2 (Figure 93). Roundhouse 9 was truncated by Roman Iron Age ditches F004 and F123 but had no physical relationship with Roundhouse 7 and 8. Consequently, it is unclear if Roundhouse 9 pre-dated or post-dated Roundhouse 7 and 8. Similarly, no postholes, interior pits or any evidence for a wall construction trench were identified in association with Roundhouse 9. Consequently, the location of roundhouse entrance was not identified although it would probably have been situated in the southern or eastern arc of the structure (Figure 93).

5.18 Roundhouses 7-9 were probably bounded by Enclosure 2 which was superceded by later palisaded Enclosures 3 and 4. Palisaded Enclosures 3 and 4 bounded later Roundhouses 4 – 6 and represented a shift in the orientation of the settlement towards a broad east-west alignment and moved the habitable zone approximately 10m southwards (Figure 62). Additionally, the pattern of roundhouse rebuilding identified inside Enclosure 2 was also repeated inside Enclosure 3 and 4 by

the excavation and re-excavation of roundhouse wall construction trenches F109/117 and F115 associated with Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6 (Figure 62).

5.19 Roundhouse 4 displayed an estimated width of 9.92m and was characterised by a 0.21m deep wall construction trench F115 (Figure 68). Wall trench F115 was vertically sided, displayed a flat bottomed base and had an average width of 0.23m. The entrance to Roundhouse 4 was situated at the eastern extent of the structure (Figure 68). Roundhouse 4 was truncated by Roundhouse 5 and was similarly characterised by a near vertically-sided, rounded bottomed, wall construction trench F111 which was 0.28 deep and 0.31m wide (Figure 16 and 68). Roundhouse 5 displayed an estimated internal diameter of 11.8m and formed a broad, unbroken curve at the southern extent of the structure. Consequently, the entrance to Roundhouse 5 would have been situated in the western, eastern or northern wall of the structure (Figure 93). Roundhouse 5 was truncated by Roundhouse 6 which represented the latest structure in the sequence of Middle Iron Age roundhouse rebuilding. Roundhouse 6 was similarly characterised by a vertically sided, rounded bottomed wall construction trench F109 which was 0.21m wide and 0.33m deep. The entrance to Roundhouse 6 would have been situated at the northern and eastern extents of the structure. A charred fragment of poplar (*populus*) was recovered from Roundhouse 6 wall construction trench F109 and submitted for radiocarbon dating, producing a Middle Iron Age date of 368 – 200 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66313) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges).

5.20 The relative positions of Enclosures 2 - 4 and Roundhouses 4 - 9 indicates that they could not all have co-existed at the same time and therefore represent at least three structural phases of Iron Age occupation rarely comprising more than a single roundhouse bounded by a timber palisade. The construction and rebuilding of Roundhouses 4 - 9 and Enclosures 2 - 3 appear to represent a long term and continuous pattern of occupation and rebuilding by the same household group including, perhaps, its descendants. However, it is worth noting that Roundhouse 6 represented the latest phase of roundhouse rebuilding and produced a radiocarbon date range broadly similar to Roundhouse 3. It is not unreasonable to assume that the final phase in the development of the settlement culminated in the Middle Iron Age with the construction of Roundhouse 6 which was bounded by palisaded Enclosure 3 and bordered by an ancillary processing or manufacturing building – Roundhouse 3.

5.21 It should also be noted that Roundhouses 3 - 9, displayed a broad range of sizes, measuring between 7.43m – 11.8m in diameter (Figure 93). It is not unreasonable to assume that the change in roundhouse diameter may have been caused by fluctuations in family unit size during the development of the Middle Iron Age palisaded farmstead.

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No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
Enclosure 2								
F103	(103), [104]	Palisade construction trench	W - 0.24 D - 0.21 Internal Dim W - 30.01 L - 6.75	Orange/brown	Clay-sand	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F107.	-	-
Enclosure 3								
F105	(105), [106]	Palisade construction trench	W - 0.27 D - 0.21 Internal Dim W - 24 L - 29	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237) and Natural Clay (238).	Indeterminate Bark	-
Enclosure 4								
F107	(107), [108]	Palisade construction trench	W - 0.28 D - 0.18 Internal Dim W - 25.62 L - 27.15	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237), Natural Clay (238) and truncates F103. Truncated by F004.	-	-

Table 6. Summary of Middle Iron Age palisaded Enclosure 2 - 4.

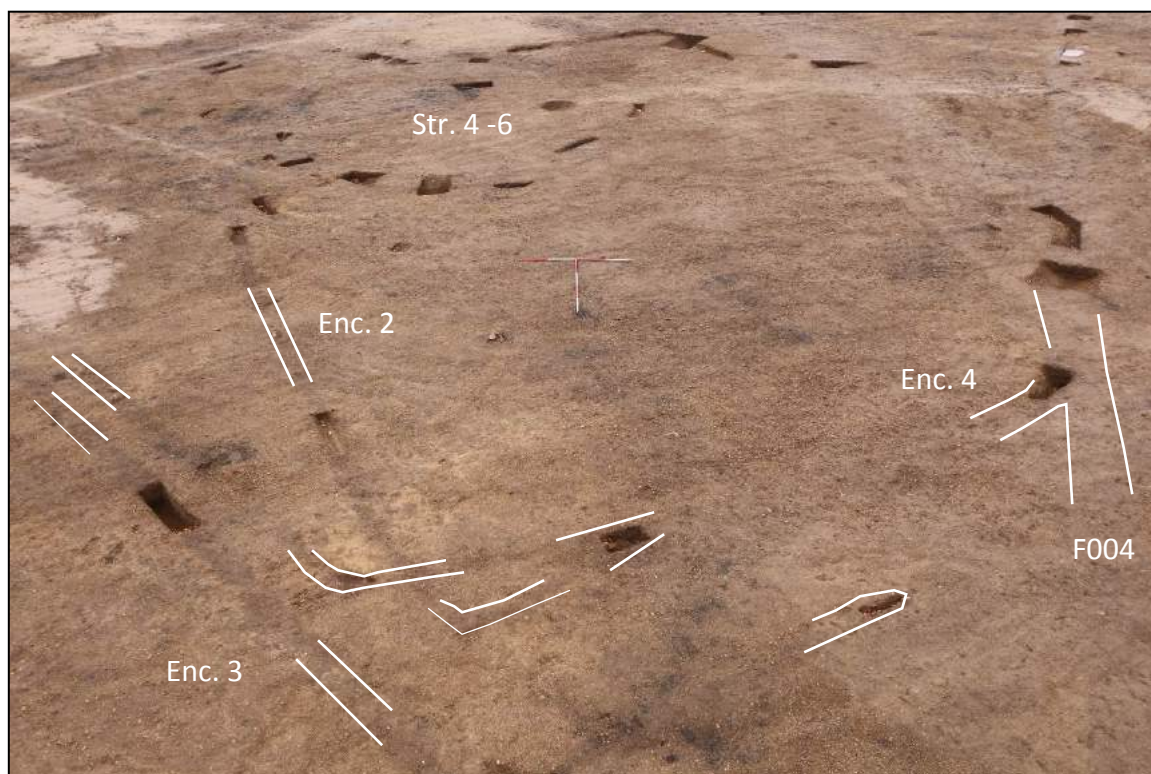


Figure 11 . Aerial view of Middle Iron Age Enclosures 2 – 4 looking west (scales = 2m).

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
Roundhouse 1								
F014	(014), [015]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W- 0.21 D- 0.11 Internal Dia. 5.8	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237)	-	-
Roundhouse 2								
F018	(018), [019]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W- 0.28 D- 0.10 Internal Dia. 8.22	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural Gravel (237)	1x sherd Grooved Ware and 2 x flint flakes	-
Roundhouse 3								
F129	(129), [130]	Roundhouse drip gully	W - 0.84 D - 0.27 Internal Dia. 11.88	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Sand (236).	1 x sherd – Prehist. Uncertain . <i>Quercus</i> (oak) and <i>Corylus</i> (hazel)	385 – 206 cal BC

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133	(133), [134]	Stock-pen ditch	W - 0.45 D - 0.19 Internal Dim L - 5.25 W - 11.15	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Sand (236). Truncated by F131. Same as F144 and F148.	<i>Quercus</i> (oak) and <i>Carpinus</i> <i>betulus</i> (hornbea m)	-
F137	(137), [138]	Waste pit	W - 0.45 L - 0.59 D - 0.25	Dark greyish black	Sandy silt	Cuts Natural Sand (236).	<i>Quercus</i> (oak)	-
F144	(144), [145]	Stock-pen ditch	W - 0.32 D - 0.26 Internal Dim L - 9.41 W - 3.89	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts Natural Sand (236) and F146. Same as F133 and F148.	-	-
F146	(146), [147]	Posthole	W - 0.36 L - 0.42 D - 0.26	Brown/ orange	Sandy-silt	Cuts Natural Sand (236). Truncated by F144	-	-
F148	(148), [149]	Stock-pen ditch	W - 0.32 D - 0.11 Internal Dim L - 10 W - 5.17	Brown/ orange	Sandy-silt	Cuts Natural Sand (236). Same as F133 and F144.	-	-
F150	(150), [151]	Posthole	W - 0.24 L - 0.28 D - 0.24	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts Natural Sand (236).	<i>Quercus</i> (oak)	-
F152	(152), [153]	Posthole	W - 0.16 L - 0.21 D - 0.20	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts Natural Sand (236).	-	-
Roundhouse 4								
F115	(115), [116]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.23 D - 0.21 Internal Dia. 9.92	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237), Truncated by F111.	-	-
Roundhouse 5								
F111	(111), [112]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.28 D - 0.31 Internal Dia. 11.8	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237) and F115. Truncated by F109.	-	-
Roundhouse 6								
F109	(109), [110]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.21 D - 0.33 Internal Dia. 10.93	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237) and F111.	<i>Populus/</i> <i>Salix</i> (poplar/ aspens/ willow)	368 -200 cal BC

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F117	(117), [118]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.21 L - 3.28 D - 0.16	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237).	-	-
Roundhouse 7								
F125	(125), [126]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.27 D - 0.13 Internal Dia. 11.22	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237) and truncates F111. Truncated F127	-	-
Roundhouse 8								
F127	(127), [128]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.39 D - 0.35 Internal Dia. 7.43	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F004 and F125.	-	-
Roundhouse 9								
F121	(121), [122]	Roundhouse drip gully	W - 1.09 D - 0.50 Internal Dia. 11.88 (estimate)	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts- Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F004 and F123.	-	-

Table 7. Summary of Middle Iron Age Roundhouses 1 - 9.



Figure 12. View looking north of drip gully associated with Roundhouse 2 (scale = 2m).

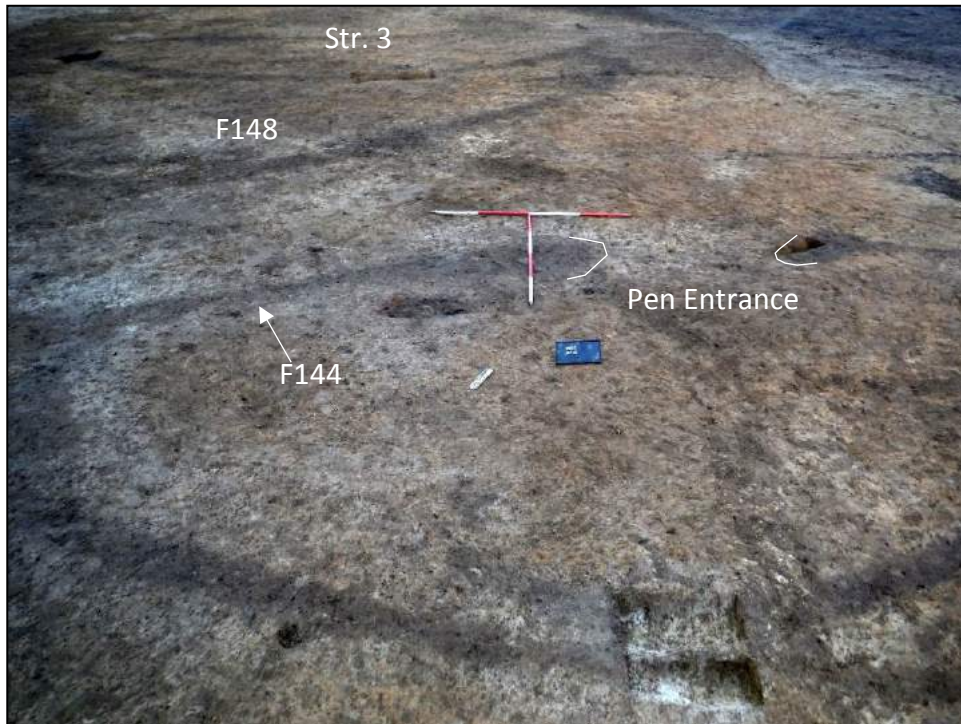


Figure 13. View of Middle Iron Age stock pens, F144 and F148, associated with 'Roundhouse' 3 looking south-east (scales = 2m).



Figure 14. View of Middle Iron Age stock pens, F144 and F148, associated with 'Roundhouse' 3 looking south (scales = 2m).



Figure 15. Aerial view of Middle Iron Age Roundhouse 3 looking southwest. Note the location of two opposing entrances aligned top to bottom of picture (scales = 2m).

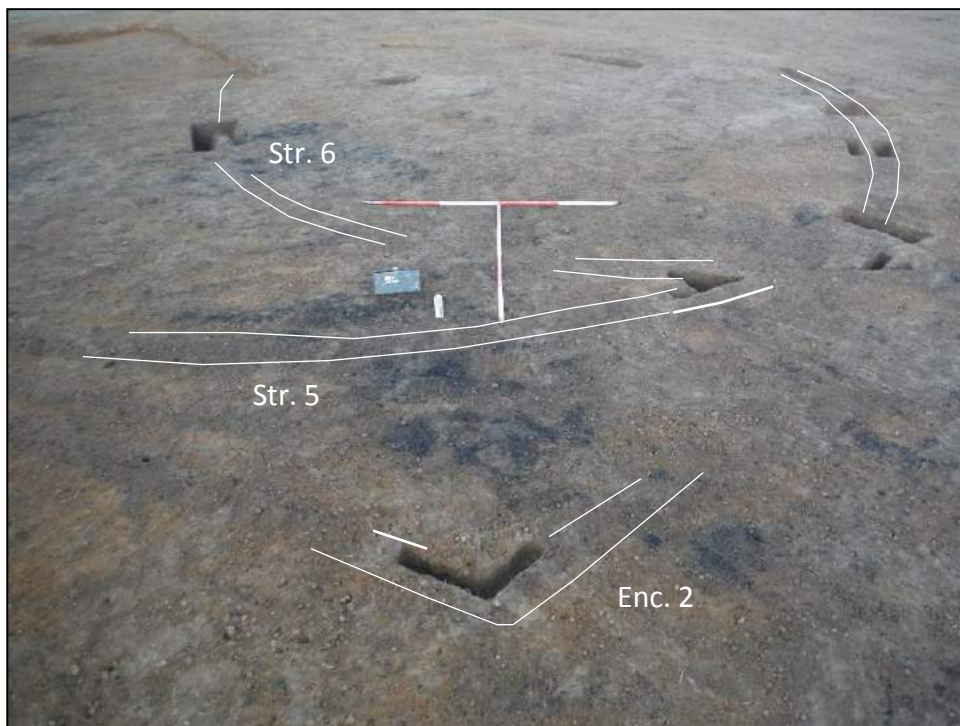


Figure 16. View of Middle Iron Age Roundhouses 5 and 6 (scale = 2m).

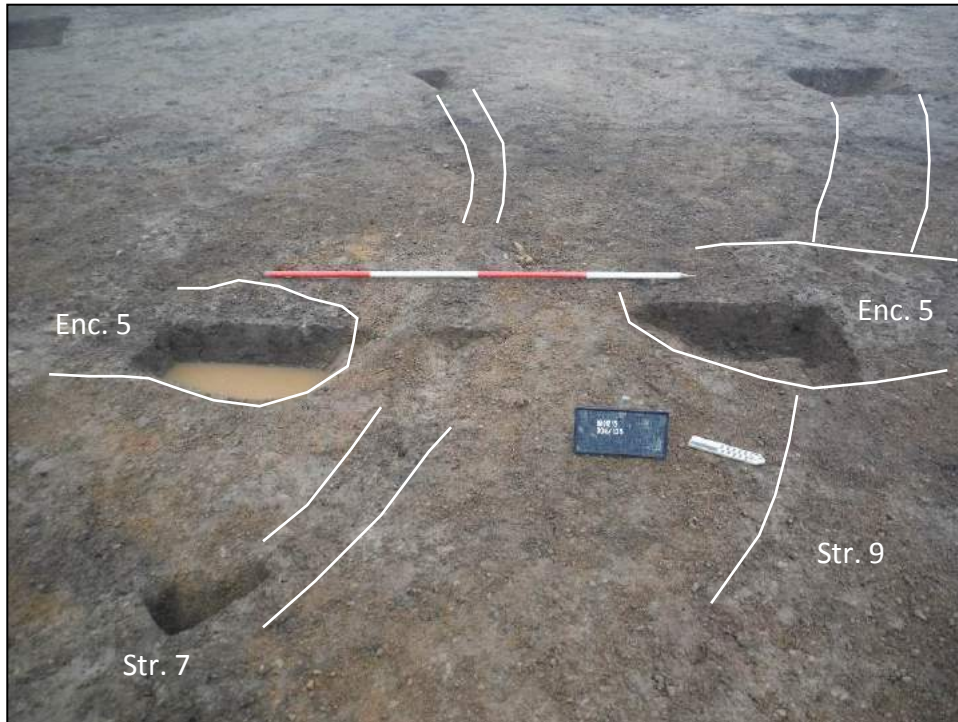


Figure 17. View of Middle Iron Age Roundhouses 7 and 9 with Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 entrance looking west (scale = 2m).



Figure 18. View across Middle Iron Age Roundhouse 8 looking west (scales = 2m).

Roman Iron Age

5.22 The Roman Iron Age phase of activity was broadly characterised by Enclosure 5 (F004) which extended across the full width of excavation Area 1. It was subrectangular in plan and had maximum measurements of 56.1m north-east – south-west and 111.9m northwest – southeast (Figure 19, 25, 71 and 75). Enclosure 5 was demarcated by a ditch (F004) which enclosed an internal area measuring c.0.63ha. and was accessed by four entrances situated in the eastern, western, northern and southern circuits of the compound. Ditch F004 represented the final phase in a pattern of periodic enclosure remodelling, characterised by earlier, similarly situated enclosure ditches F040, F123, F241 and F243 (see Table 8 and 9 for Roman Iron Age context descriptions).

5.23 The eastern and western entrances to Enclosure 5 were flanked by parallel outwork ditches (F026, F036 and F086) which were probably banked and intended to aggrandise access into Enclosure 5 (Figure 23, 24 and 75). Similarly, a series of probable droveway ditches (F008, F012, F020, F026) bordered the eastern entrance to Enclosure 5 and extended southwards around the south-eastern corner of the enclosure towards the River Wansbeck (Figure 70). Droveway ditch F020 and enclosure outwork ditch F036 both produced fragments of charred organic material which were submitted for radiocarbon dating. The fragments of charred hazel (*Corylus*) recovered from droveway ditch F020 produced a Roman Iron Age date of 259 – 428cal AD (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66309) and the poplar (*populus*) fragments retrieved from outwork ditch F036 produced a Late Iron Age - Roman Iron Age date of 19 - 129 cal AD (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66310) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges). The clear association between ditch F004 and outwork F036 indicates that Enclosure 5 broadly dates from the late first or early second century AD. Similarly, the radiocarbon date produced from droveway ditch F020 suggests that a droveway for stock management was present between the third and fifth century AD.

5.24 Outwork ditch F086 flanked the southern entrance of Enclosure 5 and bordered the entrance to inter-cutting Enclosures 6 (F090), 7 (F006) and 8 (F092) (Figure 25, 77 and 78). Enclosures 6 - 8 were situated in the south-western interior of Enclosure 5 and all displayed a broadly subrectangular shape in plan. The stratigraphic relationships between Enclosures 6-8 suggest that Enclosure 8 represented the earliest compound which was replaced by Enclosure 6 and later extended by the addition of a further ditch to create Enclosure 7. The position of the south-western entrance and its proximity to enclosure ditches F006, F090 and F092 suggests that Enclosures 6-8 functioned as livestock pens or nightfolds.

5.25 A north - south aligned palisade construction trench (F160/F210) was identified in close association with the northern entrance to Enclosure 5 (Figure 27, 28 and 76). The southern extent of the palisade was situated within the interior of Enclosure 5 and characterised by a near vertically sided, flat bottomed, construction trench (F160) which measured 18.71m in length, was 0.66m wide and 0.30m deep

(Figure 76). Additionally, construction trench F160 was truncated by ditch F004 at its northern extent and contained a residual Early Neolithic flint blade (Figure 47). The northern component of the palisade (F210) was located c.5m north of Enclosure 5, measured 20.09m in length, was 0.35m wide, 0.21m deep and was near identical in form to construction trench F160. It is worth noting that trench F210 terminated 0.1m north of Roundhouse 15 indicating that palisade F160/F210, Roundhouse 15 and Enclosure 5 were broadly contemporary. An additional palisade construction trench (F214), of near identical form to F160/F210 was also identified c.5m north of F210. Palisade trench F214 was aligned east – west and measured 4.2m in length, 0.41m wide and was 0.44m deep. Consequently, trenches F160, F210 and F214 were interpreted as demarcating palisaded land divisions sub-dividing both the interior of Enclosure 5 and the land immediately to the north of it. It is not unreasonable to assume that the palisades F160, F210 and F214 may have also functioned as a form of stock management intended to assist livestock management and facilitate access between the northern interior of Enclosure 5 and the land beyond.

5.26 Four structures (Roundhouses 11 – 14) were identified within the interior of Enclosure 5 (Figure 29, 32, 79 - 81). Roundhouse 11 was located c.13m north-west of the eastern entrance to Enclosure 5 and was broadly characterised by a vertically-sided, roundhouse wall construction trench (F056), which in its truncated form averaged 0.26m wide and 0.13m deep. The full circuit of roundhouse wall construction trench (F056) did not survive and therefore the location of the doorway remains unknown although it must have been located somewhere in the east or south-east arc (Figure 93). Roundhouse 11 also displayed an estimated internal diameter of 12.23m, contained three pits (F044, F062 and F072), a possible hearth or firepit (F070) and a row of five northwest – southeast aligned postholes (F046 – F054) (Figure 29, 30 and 79). The postholes are thought to represent the traces of an internal partition wall and pits F044, F062 and F072 are interpreted as small waste pits. F070 was interpreted as a possible hearth due to the presence of a charcoal rich deposit (234) identified at the base of the feature, which had scorched the underlying natural gravels (237) and had been deliberately sealed by a re-deposited natural backfill layer (070). A fragment of charred hazel, recovered from hearth F070 was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced a Roman Iron Age date of 256 – 413 cal AD (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66302) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges).

5.27 Roundhouses 12 – 14 were situated in the northern part of Enclosure 5, approximately 23m to the south and southeast of the northern entrance (Figure 31, 32, 80 and 81). Roundhouse 12 displayed an internal diameter of 4.47m and was characterised by a concave sided, drip gully (F194) which was 0.31m wide and 0.18m deep. The full circuit of the drip gully did not survive, however, any entrance into the interior of Roundhouse 12 would have been situated in the northern or eastern extents of the structure. No interior features were identified in association with Roundhouse 12 (Figure 80).

5.28 Roundhouse 12 was truncated at its south-eastern extent by Roundhouse 13 which displayed a similarly orientated drip gully (F192) with a much smaller internal diameter of 2.76m. Drip gully F192 displayed concave sides, a rounded, uneven base and in its truncated form was 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep. The full circuit of drip gully F192 did not survive therefore the location of the entrance remains unknown although it must have been positioned in the eastern arc of the structure. No postholes, wall construction trenches or internal features were identified in association with Roundhouse 13 (Figure 31 and 80).

5.29 Roundhouse 14 was demarcated by a roundhouse wall construction trench (F166), with an internal diameter of 5.01m, which had an associated internal waste pit (F174) and posthole (F176). The wall construction trench displayed near vertical sides, a flat base and, in its truncated form measured 0.29m wide and 0.18m deep. The full circuit of wall construction trench F166 did not survive and therefore any entrance providing access into the interior of Roundhouse 14 was not identifiable. However, the location of the entrance must have been located in the southern arc of the structure (Figure 32, 81 and 92). A fragment of charred hazel wood recovered from internal waste pit F174 was submitted for radiocarbon dating producing a date of 93 – 244 cal AD (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66319) (see Table 15 for a summary of radiocarbon date ranges).

5.30 The limited size and similarity in form of Roundhouses 12-14 suggests that they were too small for habitation and may, therefore, have functioned as storage structures (F192/F194), work sheds or shelters.

5.31 A further two structures (Roundhouses 15 and 16) were identified flanking the exterior of the northern entrance to Enclosure 5 (Figure 33, 34, 82, 83 and 93). Both roundhouses were composed of curving drip gullies (F168 and F184) and displayed internal diameters of 4.67m in the case of Roundhouse 15 and 5.2m in the case of Roundhouse 16. The small internal dimensions of both Roundhouses 15 and 16 were near identical to the dimensions of Roundhouses 12-14 located within the interior of Enclosure 5. The position of the drip gullies in Roundhouses 15 and 16 suggested that any entrance would have been located in the northern or western wall of these structures. It is not unreasonable to assume that the entrance orientation was probably influenced by the very close proximity of Enclosure 5 immediately south and east of Roundhouses 15 and 16. As with Roundhouses 12 – 14, Roundhouse 15 and 16 are also interpreted as storage sheds, work sheds or shelters suggesting that these sorts of activities clustered in the northern part of the enclosure.

5.32 Roundhouse 17 was located approximately 12m east of Enclosure 5 and was characterised by a curving, near-vertically sided, wall construction trench F131 and an internal hearth/firepit F142 (Figure 67). The internal diameter of Roundhouse 17 was estimated to be 9.03m (Figure 95). Hearth F142 contained fragments of charred hazel which was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and produced a Roman Iron Age date of 54 – 214AD (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66303) (see Table 15 for a summary

of radiocarbon date ranges) making it contemporary with Enclosure 5 and its associated outworks. Roundhouse 17 was interpreted as a dwelling structure.

5.33 In summary, the Roman Iron Age phase of activity was defined by the formation of a large rectangular, albeit somewhat irregular, ditched enclosure (Enclosure 5) containing smaller livestock pens or paddocks (Enclosures 6-8) on its southern side. The northern part of the enclosure and the area immediately outside it appear to have been areas where structures were built for processing, craft and perhaps storage purposes. The radiocarbon date ranges suggest that during the later first – early third century AD the habitation zone, as characterised by Roundhouse 17, appears to have been situated outside the enclosure boundary. However, during the third – fifth century the main dwelling, characterised by Roundhouse 11, appears to have shifted inside the enclosure on its northern side near to the entrance. The limited number of roundhouse structures coupled with the presence of internal stock pens and droveway ditches suggested that Enclosure 5 functioned as a large livestock enclosure which was probably occupied by a single extended family unit. The recutting of the main enclosure ditch coupled with the expansion of the smaller stock pens (Enclosures 6 – 8) and radiocarbon date ranges suggest that Enclosure 5 was probably occupied throughout most of the Roman Iron Age.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F004	(004) same as – (163), (216), (229).	Enclosure ditch	W- 0.73 D- 0.29 Internal Dim W – 56.1 L – 111.9	Dark orange/brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural sand (236), natural gravel (237) and natural clay 238. Truncates F001, F006, F040, F090, F107, F121, F123, F125, F127, F160, F172 and F241.	<i>Carduus Nut.</i> (thistle).	-
F008	(008), [009]	Droveway ditch	W – 0.16 L - 11 D – 0.12	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237).	-	-
F010	(010), [011]	Droveway ditch	W – 0.27 L – 6.89 D – 0.08	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237).	-	-
F012	(012), [013]	Droveway ditch	W – 0.43 L – 9.25 D – 0.11	Brown/orange	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) and F014	<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge)	-

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F016	(016), [017]	Droeway ditch	W – 0.44 L – 5.39 D – 0.18	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237).	-	-
F020	(020), [021]	Droeway ditch	W – 0.40 L – 23.23 D – 0.30	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237).	2 x sherds Carinated Bowl. <i>Quercus</i> (oak), <i>Corylus</i> (hazel).	259 – 428 cal AD
F026	(026), [027]	Outwork ditch	W – 0.47 L – 15.97 D – 0.23	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) and pit F022.	-	-
F036	(036), [037]	Outwork ditch	W – 0.51 L – 16.98 D – 0.14	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237).	<i>Populus/Sal</i> <i>ix</i> (poplar/ aspen/ willow)	19 – 129 cal AD
F040	(040), [041]	Enclosure ditch remodelling	W – 0.49 L – 12.75 D – 0.17	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237).	-	-
F086	(086), [087]	Outwork ditch	W – 0.44 L – 20.96 D – 0.34	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) and natural clay (238).	-	-
F123	(123), [124]	Enclosure Ditch	W – 0.94 L – 20.18 D – 0.31	Brown/ orange	Silty-clay	Cut – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F160	(160), [161]	Boundary ditch/ Palisade construction trench	W- 0.66 L- 18.71 D- 0.30	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) and truncated by F004.	Snapped Blade – Neolithic	-
F210	(210), [211]	Palisade construction trench	W- 0.35 L- 20.09 D- 0.21	Orange/ brown	Sandy silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F214	(214), [215]	Palisade construction trench	W – 0.41 L – 4.2 D – 0.44	Orange/ brown	Sandy silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F241	(241), [242]	Enclosure ditch remodelling	W - 0.48 L - 3.62 D - 0.21	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) and truncates ditch F243. Truncated by F004.	-	-

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F243	(243), [244]	Enclosure ditch remodelling	W - 0.28 L - 15.13 D - 0.17	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237). Truncated by F004 and F241.	-	-
Enclosure 6								
F088	(088), [089]	Posthole	W - 0.42 L - 0.38 D - 0.14	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel), <i>Maloideae</i> (hawthorn/ apple), <i>Triticum sp</i> (indetermin ate wheat)	-
F090	(090), [091]	Livestock enclosure ditch	W - 0.35 D - 0.11 Internal Dim W - 4.10 L - 23.43	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) natural clay (238) and truncates F001. Truncated by F004 and F006.	-	-
Enclosure 7								
F006	(006), [007]	Livestock enclosure ditch	W - 0.73 D - 0.29 Internal Dim W - 5.54 L - 29.48	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237), natural clay (238) and truncates F090. Truncated by F004.	-	-
Enclosure 8								
F092	(092), [093]	Livestock enclosure ditch	W - 0.47 D - 0.29 Internal Dim W - 3.97 L - 7.19	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237) and truncates F094. Truncated by F006.	-	-
F094	(094), [095]	Poss. enclosure ditch	W - 0.33 L - 11.21 D - 0.29	Orange/ brown	Silty-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237). Truncated by F006 and F092.	-	-

Table 8. Summary of Roman Iron Age Enclosures 5 - 8.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
Roundhouse 11								
F044	(044), (235), [045]	Roundhouse pit	W - 0.59 L - 0.62 D - 0.42	044- Orange/ brown. 235- Light brown/ orange	044- Sandy- silt 235- Silty- sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-

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F046	(046), [047]	Partition posthole	W - 0.36 L - 0.34 D - 0.05	Orange/ brown	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F048	(048), [049]	Partition posthole	W - 0.35 L - 0.23 D - 0.06	Brown/ orange	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F050	(050), [051]	Partition posthole	W - 0.35 L - 0.38 D - 0.07	Brown/ orange	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F052	(052), [053]	Roundhouse posthole	W - 0.31 L - 0.32 D - 0.12	Brown/ orange	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F054	(054), [055]	Roundhouse posthole	W - 0.38 L - 0.38 D - 0.05	Brown/ orange	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F056	(056), [057]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.36 D - 0.14 Internal Dia. 12.23	Brown/ Orange	Silty-sand	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F062	(062), [063]	Internal pit	W - 0.54 L - 0.52 D - 0.25	Brown/ orange	Sandy-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F070	(070), (234), [071]	Poss. fire pit	W - 0.87 L - 1.65 D - 0.22	Blackish -brown	Sandy silt	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel), <i>Cornus</i> <i>sanguinea</i> (dogwood)	256 – 413 cal AD
F072	(072), [073]	Internal pit	W - 0.61 L - 0.72 D - 0.35	Orange/ brown	Sandy-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
Roundhouse 12								
F194	(194), [195]	Roundhouse drip gully	W - 0.31 D - 0.18 Internal Dia. 4.47	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural gravel (237), natural clay (238) and F192	-	-
Roundhouse 13								
F192	(192), [193]	Roundhouse drip gully	W - 0.35 D - 0.18 Internal Dia. 2.76	Dark brown/ orange	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural gravel (237). Truncated by F194.	-	-
Roundhouse 14								
F166	(166), [167]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.29 D - 0.18 Internal Dia. 5.01	Brown/ orange	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural gravel (237).	-	-

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F174	(174), [175]	Waste pit	W - 0.49 L - 0.59 D - 0.24	Brown/ black	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural gravel (237).	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel), <i>Betula</i> (birch), <i>Fraxinus</i> (ash)	93 – 244 cal AD
F176	(176), [177]	Posthole	W - 0.28 L - 0.34 D - 0.19	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural gravel (237). Truncated by F139.	-	-
Roundhouse 15								
F184	(184), [185]	Roundhouse drip gully	W - 0.53 D - 0.17 Internal Dia. 4.67	Orange/ brown	Sandy-clay	Cuts - Natural gravel (237).	-	-
Roundhouse 16								
F168	(168), [169]	Roundhouse drip gully	W - 0.45 D - 0.21 Internal Dia. 5.2	Grey/ brown	Sandy-clay	Cuts - Natural gravel (237).	-	-
Roundhouse 17								
F131	(131), [132]	Roundhouse wall construction trench	W - 0.30 D - 0.33 Internal Dia. 9.03	Grey/ brown	Sandy-clay	Cuts - Natural sand (236).	-	-
F142	(142), [143]	Hearth/firepit	W - 0.38 L - 0.77 D - 0.10	Orange- black	Sandy-silt	Cuts - Natural sand (236).	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel), <i>Betula</i> (birch), <i>Cornus</i> <i>Sanguinea</i> (dogwood)	54 – 214 cal AD

Table 9. Summary of Roman Iron Age Roundhouses 11 - 17.

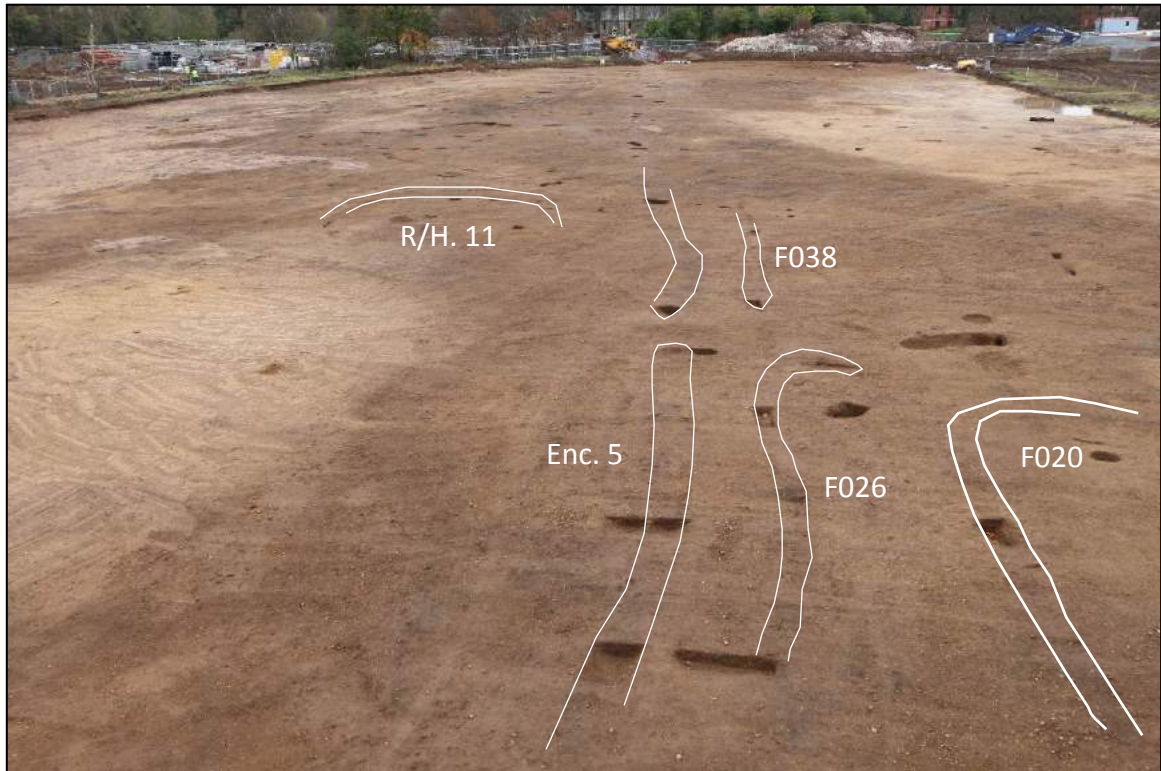


Figure 19. View of eastern entrance to Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 with Roundhouse 11, outwork ditches F038 and F026 in association with droveway F020 looking north-west.



Figure 20. South-east corner of Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5, looking north-west (scale =2m).



Figure 21. Representative section through Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 ditch F004 looking north-east (scale = 1m).



Figure 22. View of section showing periodic remodelling of Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 looking north-east (scale = 1m).

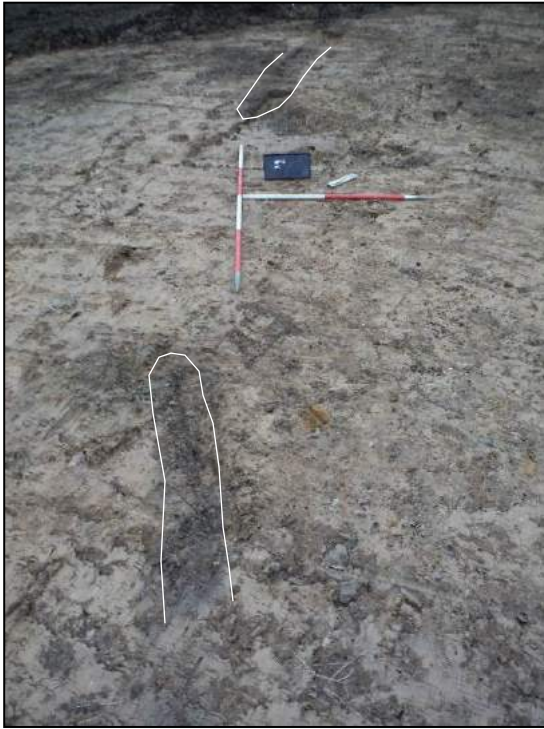


Figure 23. View of western entrance to Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 looking north-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 24. View of northern entrance to Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 looking south-east (scale = 2m).



Figure 25. Southern entrance to Enclosure 5, 6 and 7 with outwork ditch F086 (scale = 2m).



Figure 26. View of Roman Iron Age Enclosure 6 looking north-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 27. Section through northern segment of Roman Iron Age palisade construction trench F210 looking south-west (scale = 1m).



Figure 28. Section through southern segment of Roman Iron Age palisade construction trench F160 looking south-east (scale = 1m).



Figure 29. View of Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 11 looking north (scale = 2m).



Figure 30. View of Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 11 looking west (scale = 2m).

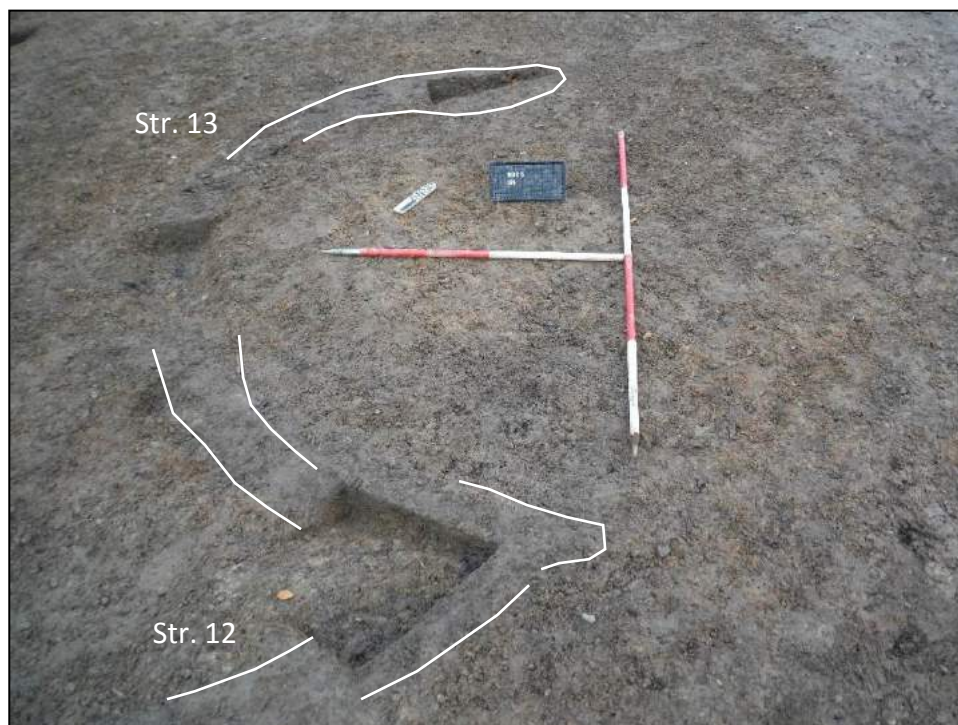


Figure 31. View of Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 13 looking north-west (scale = 2m).

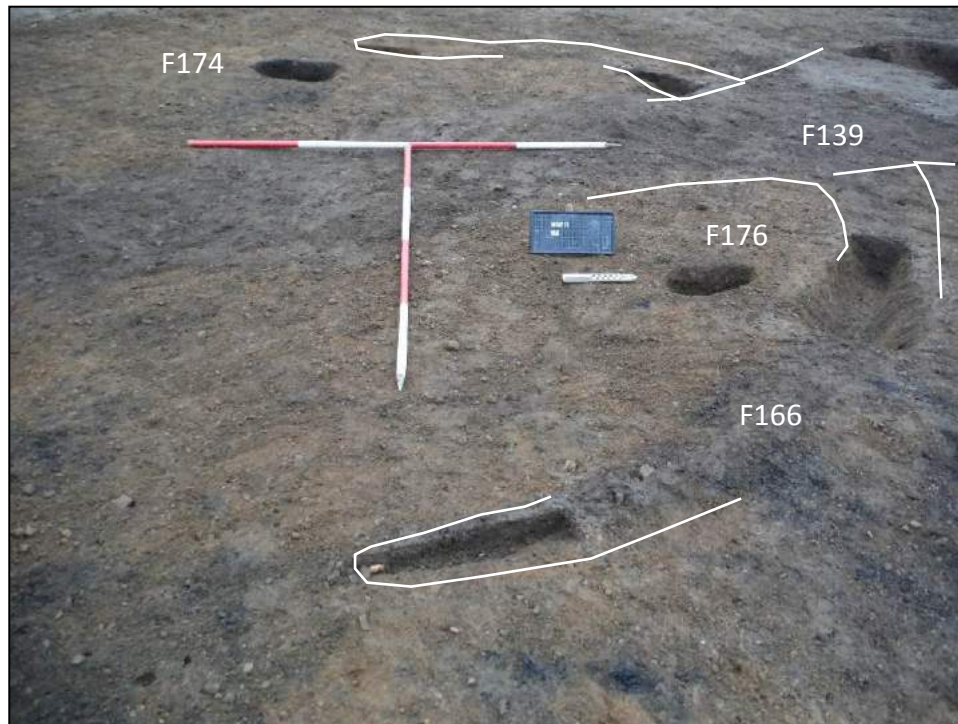


Figure 32. View of Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 14 truncated by post-medieval boundary ditch F139 (scale = 2m).

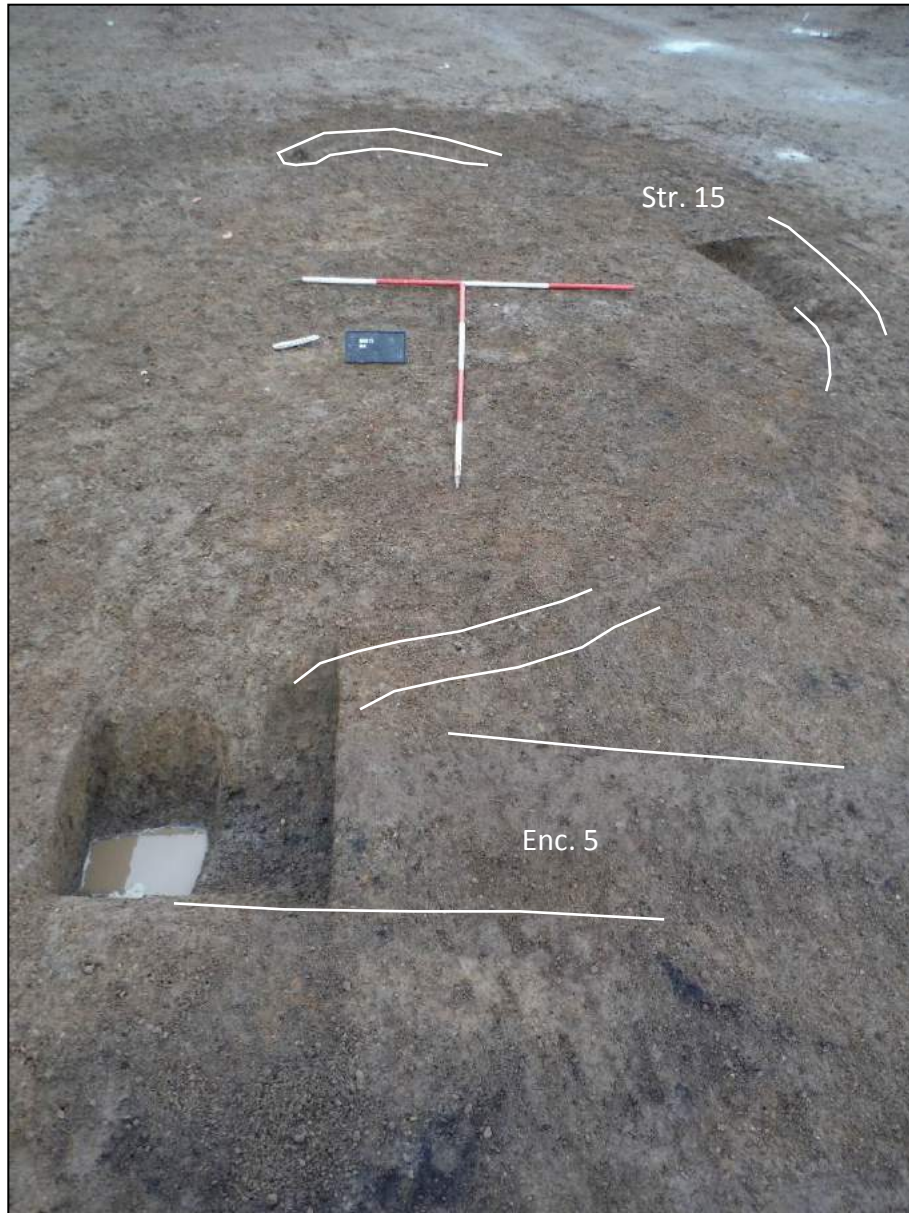


Figure 33. View of Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 15 looking north-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 34. View of Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 16 looking south-east (scale = 2m).

Medieval

5.34 The medieval phase of activity was characterised by a northwest – southeast aligned field boundary ditch (F097) which was situated at the western extent of excavation Area 1 (Figure 35, 85 and 86). Ditch F097 contained a single sherd of 14th century AD pottery (Figure 52). Ditch F097 also truncated the northern entrance to Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 and was itself truncated by a probable post-medieval field boundary ditch F139.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F097	(097), [098], (186), (187)	Field boundary ditch	W - 1.13 L- 83.10 D - 0.38	Grey/brown	097-Mid brown 186-Mid yellow 187-Light grey	Cuts – Natural gravel (237), natural clay (238) and truncates ditch F004.	Orange Buff Ware – c.14 th century	-

Table 10. Summary of medieval features.



Figure 35. View of representative section through medieval field boundary ditch F097 looking north-north-west (scale = 1m).

Post-Medieval

5.35 A single ditch (F139) of probable post-medieval date bisected the western extent of the site on a north-west – south-east alignment before turning sharply towards a north-east – south-west orientation (Figure 36, 87 and 88). Ditch F139 truncated both Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 and medieval ditch F097 but was not identifiable on any later post-medieval or Victorian maps associated with Area 1. However, given the relatively late position that ditch F139 occupies in the stratigraphic sequence of Area 1 it is not unreasonable to assume that the feature functioned as a late medieval or early post-medieval field boundary ditch which predated the 18th or 19th century.

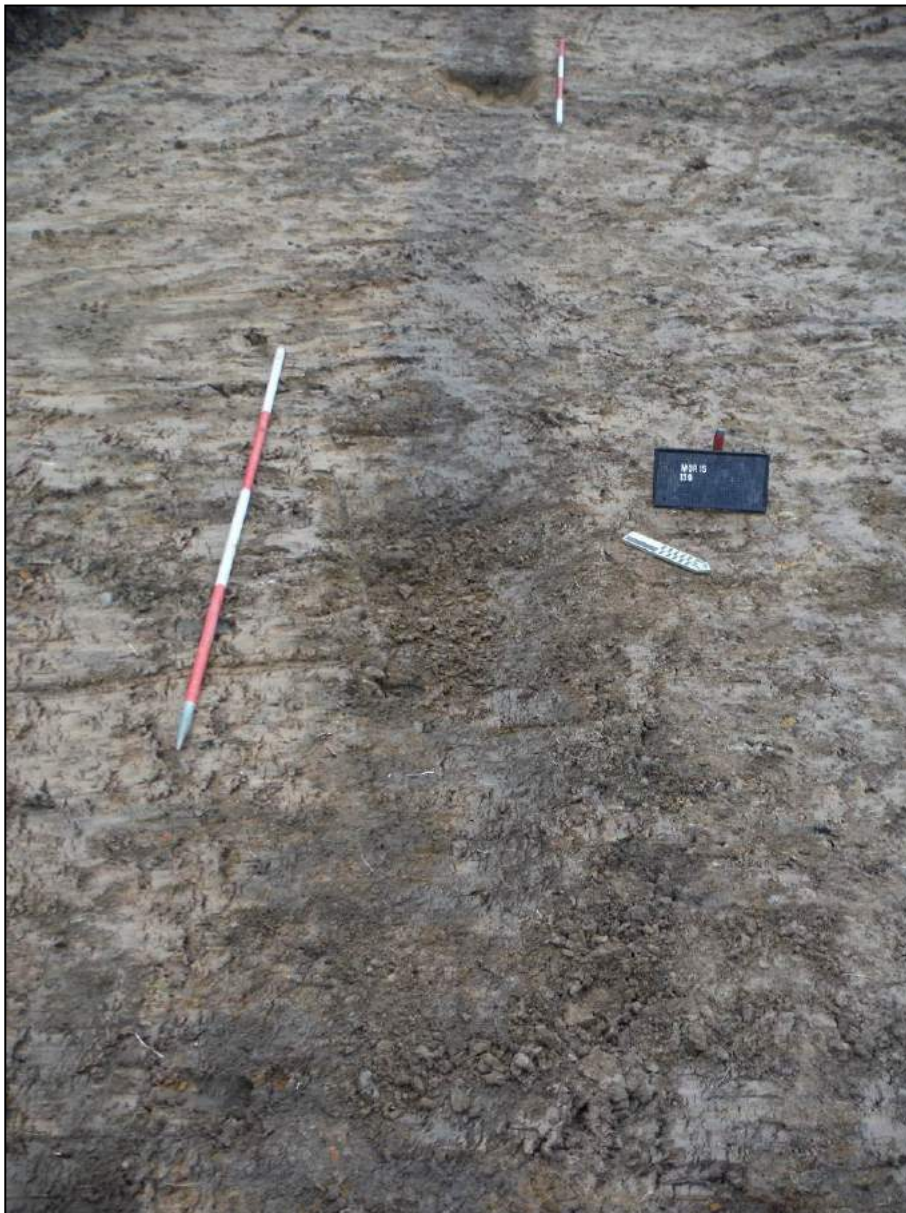


Figure 36. View of post-medieval field boundary ditch F139 looking south-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 37. Representative section through post-medieval ditch F139 looking north-west (scale = 1m).

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F139	(139), [140], (183)	Field boundary ditch	W - 1.19 L - 99.42 D - 0.38	Grey/brown	139 -Sandy silt 181- Sandy-clay	Cuts – Natural gravel (237), natural clay (238) and truncates F004, F097, F166, F190, F216 and F243.	-	-

Table 11. Summary of post-medieval features.

Undated Features

5.36 A number of additional features, which could not be assigned to a period, were also identified during the excavation of Area 1 (Figure 89 and 90). A full description of all undated features is summarised in Table 12 and 13.

5.37 Roundhouse 10 was identified at the northern extent of the site approximately 8m southeast of the Bronze Age pit cluster F204-208 (Figure 39 and 91) (see Table 12 for feature descriptions). Roundhouse 10 had an estimated internal diameter of 8.55m and comprised a curving wall construction trench (F190), a pair of internal postholes (F198 and F200) and a probable storage pit (F196) (Figure 93 and 95). No dating evidence (artefactual or spatial) was recovered from any features

associated with Roundhouse 10 and therefore it remains of uncertain prehistoric or Roman Iron Age date.

5.38 Archaeological excavation of Area 1 also identified eleven pits of uncertain date (F022, F024, F028, F032, F042, F058, F060, F078, F084, F178 and F212) (Figure 38, 41, 42, 89 and 90). Seven pits (F024, F028, F042, F058, F084, F178 and F212) measured less than 1m in diameter and the remaining four pits (F022, F032, F060 and F078) were all larger than 1m in diameter. The maximum depth of any pit feature did not exceed 0.51m and pits F032, F042, F060, F080, F084 and F178 produced quantities of charred organic material (see Table 13 for full details of each pit). Pits F032, F042, F060, F084 and F178 produced charcoal fragments deriving from oak (*quercus*), pine (*pinus*), poplar (*populus*), willow (*salix*), hazel (*corylus*) and dogwood (*cornus sanguinea*) in addition to charred cereal grains of emmer wheat (*triticum dioccum*), barley (*hordeum sp.*) oats (*avena sativa*) and other indeterminate grains (*cerealia*). None of the undated features produced any artefacts. The majority of the pits had concave sides and rounded, uneven bases aside from pit F178 which displayed a flat, even base.

5.39 Five postholes of uncertain date were also identified in Area 1 (F066, F068, F074, F076 and F080) (Figure 41, 89 and 90). At the start of the archaeological horizon, the average width of any posthole was 0.44m with an average depth of 0.32m. The postholes all displayed near vertical sides and rounded, uneven bases. No datable finds or organic material were recovered from F066, F068, F074, F076 and F080).

5.40 There were two linear ditch features of uncertain date identified in excavation Area 1 (F082 and F172). At the start of the archaeological horizon, the average width of any undated linear ditch feature was 10.23m with an average depth of 0.32m. All of the ditches displayed concave sides and a rounded, uneven bases. No datable finds or organic material were recovered from F066, F068, F074, F076 and F080.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F190	(190), [191]	Wall construction trench	W- 0.33 D- 0.21 Internal Dia. 8.55	Orange/brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates - Natural Gravel (237). Truncated by F139.	-	-
F196	(196), [197]	Pit	W- 1.45 L - 1.03 D- 0.30	Grey/brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates - Natural Gravel (237).	-	-

F198	(198), [199]	Posthole	W- 0.30 L – 0.32 D – 0.15	Grey/ brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates - Natural Gravel (237).	-	-
F200	(200), [201]	Posthole	W- 0.32 L – 0.31 D – 0.08	Grey/ brown	Sandy silt	Truncates - Natural Gravel (237).	-	-

Table 12. Summary of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age Roundhouse 10.

No.	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
F022	(022), [023]	Pit	W- 0.98 L- 0.95 D- 0.19	Brown/ orange	Silty-clay	Truncates – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F024	(024), [025]	Posthole	W- 0.55 L- 0.50 D- 0.28	Orange/ brown	Sandy-clay	Truncates – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F028	(028), (029), (030), [031]	Ovoid pit/posthole	W- 0.69 L- 2.24 D- 0.34	028- Brown/ orange 029- Brown/r ed 030- Brown/ orange	028-Sandy- clay 029- Sandy- clay 030- Sandy- clay	Truncates – Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F032	(032), (033), (034), [035]	Waste pit	W- 1.28 L- 2.15 D- 0.22	032- Grey/ brown 033- Black/ brown 034- Pink/ red	032-Sandy-silt 033-Sandy-silt 034-Sandy-silt	Truncates – Natural gravel (237)	<i>Quercus</i> , (oak), <i>Pinus</i> (pine), <i>Populus</i> / <i>Salix</i> (poplar/ aspen/ willow)	-
F042	042), [043]	Large pit/posthole	W- 0.89 L- 0.70 D- 0.16	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates – Natural gravel (237)	<i>Quercus</i> (oak)	-
F058	(058), [059]	Pit	W- 0.76 L- 0.71 D- 0.51	Red/bro wn	Silty-sand	Truncates – Natural gravel (237) and F060	-	-

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F060	(060), [061]	Pit	W- 1.21 L- 1.80 D- 0.33	Black/br own	Silty-sand	Truncates Natural gravel (237). Truncated by F058	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel), <i>Cornus</i> <i>Sanguinea</i> (dogwood), <i>Triticum</i> <i>dioccum</i> (emmer wheat) <i>Hordeum</i> <i>spp</i> (barley), <i>Avena</i> <i>sativa</i> (oat) <i>Cerealia</i> (indetermin ate)	-
F066	(066), [067]	Posthole	W- 0.41 L- 0.34 D- 0.15	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F068	(068), [069]	Posthole	W- 0.53 L- 0.48 D- 0.32	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F074	(074), [075]	Pit/posthole	W- 0.33 L- 0.31 D- 0.28	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F076	(076), [077]	Pit/posthole	W- 0.33 L- 0.30 D- 0.24	Orange/ brown	Sandy-clay	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F078	(078), [079]	Pit	W- 1.30 L- 1.04 D- 0.10	Brown/ black	Sandy-silt	Truncates Natural sand (236)	-	-
F080	(080), [081]	Posthole	W- 0.45 L- 0.38 D- 0.18	Brown/g rey	Silty-sand	Truncates Natural sand (236)	<i>Quercus</i> (oak), <i>Populus/Sali</i> <i>x</i> (poplar/ aspen/ willow)	-
F082	(082), [082]	Curving ditch	W- 0.30 L- 5.55 D- 0.12	Grey/yel low	Silty-sand	Truncates Natural sand (236)	-	-
F084	(084), [085]	Pit	W- 0.78 L- 0.67 D- 0.23	Grey/br own	Silty-sand	Truncates Natural sand (236)	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel), <i>populous /</i> <i>Salix</i> (poplar/ aspen/ willow), <i>Carpinus</i> <i>Sanguinea</i> (dogwood)	-

F172	(172), [173]	Ditch	W- 0.69 L- 10.23 D- 0.32	Grey/br own	Sandy-silt	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	-	-
F178	(178), [179]	Pit	W- 0.58 L- 0.61 D- 0.30	Black/br own	Sandy-clay	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	<i>Quercus</i> (oak), <i>Corylus</i> (hazel) <i>Maloideae</i> (hawthorn/ apple), <i>hordeum</i> <i>spp</i> (barley), <i>Cerealia</i> (indetermin ate)	-
F212	(212), [213]	Pit	W- 0.69 L- 0.62 D- 0.33	Orange/ brown	Sandy-silt	Truncates Natural gravel (237)	-	-

Table 13. Summary of undated features.



Figure 38. View of undated pit F028 looking northwest (scale = 1m).



Figure 39. View of roundhouse wall construction trench F190 looking southwest (scale = 1m).



Figure 40. View looking southwest of pit F196 and postholes F198 and F200 in Roundhouse 10 (scale = 2m).



Figure 41. View of postholes F066 and F068 looking northwest (scale = 2m).

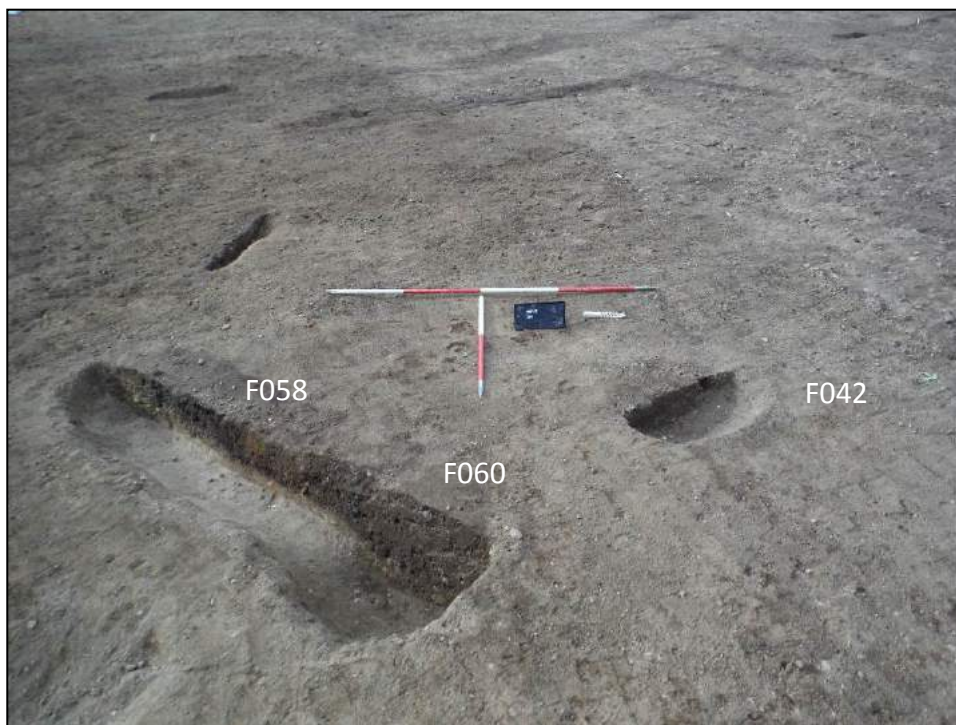


Figure 42. View of undated pits F058, F060 and F042 looking west (scale = 2m).

Linear Excavation Trench

5.41 The linear excavation trench measured 50m long by 2m wide and 1.3m deep at its maximum dimensions and was located 25m east of Area 1 (Figure 2, 43, 44, 92 and Table 14). The uppermost identifiable deposit was a dark grey/brown topsoil (1001) with an average thickness of 0.24m. The topsoil (1001) overlay a 0.36m thick orange/brown sandy-clay subsoil (1002) which sealed a 0.59m thick, dark orange/brown colluvium deposit (1003). The natural blue-orange clay till (1004) was identified underlying colluvium (1003), at a minimum depth of 0.75m below ground surface at the northern end of the trench and 0.82m below ground surface at the southern end of the trench.

5.42 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within the linear excavation trench.

Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Physical Relationships	Finds and Plant Remains	C14 Date
(1001)	Topsoil	D - 0.24	Grey/brown	Loam	Overlies subsoil (102)	-	-
(1002)	Subsoil	D- 0.36	Orange/brown	Sandy-clay	Overlies colluvium (103) and underlies topsoil (102)	-	-
(1003)	Colluvium	D- 0.59	Orange/brown	Silty-clay	Overlies natural clay (104) and underlies subsoil (102)	-	-

(1004)	Natural Geology	-	Blue/ orange	Sandy-clay	Overlain by subsoil (102) and colluvium (103)	-	-
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Table 14. Summary of Excavation Trench.



Figure 43. View of Excavation Trench section looking north-east (scale = 1m).



Figure 44. View of Excavation Trench looking south-south-east (scale = 2m).

6 SPECIALIST REPORTS

6.1 Radiocarbon Dating

6.1.1 Twelve radiocarbon measurements were obtained from twelve archaeological features (F001, F020, F036, F038, F070, F105, F109, F129, F142, F174, F192 and F204) from Area 1. The radiocarbon samples were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC). The radiocarbon results are presented in Table 15 below and the associated radiocarbon dating certificates provided by SUERC are attached in Appendix IV.

Results

6.1.2 The radiocarbon samples produced a spread of dates ranging from the later Neolithic to the Late Roman Iron Age. Two samples (SUERC 66311 and SUERC 66319) provided dates in excess of 50,000 years and have been excluded from further discussion as these are evidently older geological samples.

6.1.3 One sample (SUERC 66304) produced a Neolithic date of 3365 – 3106 cal BC and is directly associated with the main assemblage of Grooved Ware ceramic. Two samples (SUERC 66308 and SUERC 66312) produced Early Bronze Age dates. Sample SUERC 66308 comprised carbonised organic residue adhering to the exterior surface of a fragment of Flat Rimmed Ware pottery recovered from waste pit F204 and dates to 2010 – 1778 cal BC, the earliest date so far for Flat Rimmed Ware ceramics in Northumberland. Sample MOR8 comprised a charred fragment of hazel (*corylus*) which was recovered from the fill of the oval enclosure ditch F001 and produced a date of 1751 – 1621 cal BC suggesting this enclosure is also of Early Bronze Age date.

6.1.4 Two samples (SUERC 66313 and SUERC 66314) produced co-eval Middle Iron Age dates. Sample SUERC 66313 comprised a fragment of poplar/aspens which was recovered from the wall construction trench of Roundhouse 6 (F109) and produced a date of 368 – 200 cal BC. Sample SUERC 66314 comprised a charred fragment of hazel which was recovered from the drip gully of Roundhouse 3 (F129) and produced a date of 385 – 206 cal BC.

6.1.5 Five samples (SUERC 66302, SUERC 66303, SUERC 66309, SUERC 66310 and SUERC 66319) produced Roman Iron Age dates. Sample SUERC 66302 comprised a fragment of charred hazel recovered from an internal pit of Roundhouse 11 and produced a date of 256 – 413 cal AD. Sample SUERC 66303 comprised a fragment of charred hazel recovered from an internal pit of Roundhouse 17 and produced a date of 54 – 214 cal AD. Sample SUERC 66309 comprised a charred wheat grain recovered from driveway ditch F020 and produced a date of 259 – 428 cal AD. Sample SUERC 66310 comprised a fragment of charred wood (poplar/aspens/willow) recovered from Enclosure 5 outwork ditch fill F036 and produced a date of 19 – 129 cal AD. Sample SUERC 66319 comprised a fragment of charred birch (*betula*) recovered from an internal pit of Roundhouse 14 and produced a date of 93 – 244 cal AD.

Laboratory Number	Context	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated Date (95.4 % confidence)
SUERC 66311 (GU40098)	Fill of Enclosure 3 palisade construction trench (105)	Charred bark	-24.1	>50000	>50000 cal BC (Indeterminate)
SUERC 66319 (GU40103)	Fill of Roundhouse 13 drip gully (192)	Charred bark	-23.2	>50000	>50000 cal BC (Indeterminate)
SUERC 66304 (GU40094)	Fill of pit (038)	Charred Hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)	-26.9	4542 ±25	3365 – 3106 cal BC
SUERC 66308 (GU40095)	Fill of waste pit (204)	Charred residue from pottery	-28.8	3559 ±25	2010 – 1778 cal BC
SUERC 66312 (GU40099)	Fill of Enclosure 1 ditch (001)	Charred Hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)	-25.5	3392 ±29	1751 – 1621 cal BC
SUERC 66314 (GU40101)	Fill of Roundhouse 3 drip gully (129)	Charred Hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)	-28.3	2235 ±26	385 – 206 cal BC
SUERC 66313 (GU40100)	Fill of Roundhouse 6 wall construction trench (109)	Charred Poplar/Aspen (<i>Populus/Salix</i>)	-27.8	2211 ±29	368 – 200 cal BC
SUERC 66310 (GU40097)	Fill of Enclosure 5 outwork ditch (036)	Charred wood: Poplar/Aspen/Willow (<i>Populus/Salix</i>)	-26.2	1942 ±29	19 – 129 cal AD
SUERC 66303 (GU40093)	Fill of Roundhouse 17 pit/hearth (142)	Charred Hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)	-26	1894 ±29	54 – 214 cal AD
SUERC 66319 (GU40103)	Fill of Roundhouse 14 waste pit (174)	Charred Birch (<i>Betula</i>)	-27	1832 ±24	93 – 244 cal AD
SUERC 66302 (GU40092)	Fill of hearth (070)	Charred Hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)	-28.8	1694 ±29	256 – 413 cal AD
SUERC 66309 (GU40096)	Fill of driveway ditch (020)	Cereal grain: wheat	-23.5	1666 ±29	259 – 428 cal AD

Table 15. Summary of radiocarbon dating results.

6.2 Prehistoric Ceramics Assessment by Clive Waddington

Introduction

6.2.1 The corpus of ceramic material recovered from St George's Hospital is small but highly varied and informative comprising sherds from Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl, Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, at least one Beaker, late prehistoric Flat Rimmed Ware and related material, together with some unclassifiable prehistoric material (Figure 45, 46, 48, 49, 50 and 51 Figure 46). The vessel determinations were based upon consideration of profile, fabric and decoration, as well as slightly less reliable indicators such as colour and wall thickness. Most of the ceramics were recovered from features scattered across the site, although one of the Carinated Bowl pieces was from the primary fill of Enclosure 1 (F001), one of the Neolithic Grooved Ware sherds from a 'drip gully' fill F018 forming part of a roofed structure, and the other two Grooved Ware vessels were from pit F038 close to the eastern entrance of Enclosure 5 (Figure 48 and 50). The other Carinated Bowl sherds were residual

fragments recovered from Roman Iron Age droveway ditch F020 (Figure 48). Additionally, eight sherds of Beaker were recovered from waste pit F158 (Figure 49). The Bronze Age material was mostly from waste pits F202, F204, F206 and F233 and are thought to relate to domestic occupation within and around them (Figure 51).

6.2.2 The assemblage complements the previous assemblages recovered from Northumberland, with the Neolithic and Beaker material having direct parallels with the Carinated Bowl and Grooved Ware from Cheviot and Lanton Quarries (Waddington 2008; 2009; Waddington and Passmore 2012, 160-167). The late prehistoric assemblage can be compared to the assemblage of Flat Rimmed Ware from Cheviot and Lanton Quarries (Waddington 2008; Passmore and Waddington 2012, 208-9) and material from the multi-phase late prehistoric settlement excavated at Pegswood Moor 1.2km to the north of the St George's Hospital site on the other side of the How Burn (Proctor 2009), and the material from various late prehistoric settlement sites excavated to the south of Morpeth on the Northumberland coastal plain (Hodgson *et al.* 2012).

Method Statement

6.2.3 The sherds were gently finger-washed in cold water and then left to air dry. Once they had dried the remaining soil was gently brushed off with a sable shaving brush. The sherds were laid out according to context and then by fabric group and individual vessels. The pottery was examined macroscopically with the aid of a x10 hand lens. No microscopic analysis was undertaken. Joining sherds were refitted using HMG adhesive.

Catalogue

6.2.4 A catalogue describing each identified vessel by number and ceramic type is presented below in Table 16.

Vessel Number	Small Find Number	Context Number	Description	Weight (grams)
Carinated Bowl				
10	P10	020	Two sherds from a thick-walled coarse vessel. Hard fabric containing crushed stone inclusions usually just 2-3mm across. Burnished brown outer surface with dark grey core and inner surface. Wall varies from 10mm – 15mm thick. No decoration. Carination present. Based purely on the nature of the fabric and the presence of carination and a lug or handle positioned on the carination this vessel could possibly be from a Carinated bowl dating to the Early Neolithic.	47.66g
11	P11	001	One body sherd and a crumb from a plain vessel with hard fabric. Pale brown and burnished outer surface with brown core and smoothed grey-brown inner surface. Maximum wall thickness 8mm. Crushed stone inclusions up to 5mm across with slight eruptions on outer surface. Based purely on the nature of the fabric this vessel could possibly be from a Carinated bowl dating to the Early Neolithic.	16.12g
12	P12	119	One body sherd from a plain vessel with slight carination and evidence for having been a lug or	26.02g

			handle attached to its outer surface on the carination. Made from hard fabric. Pale brown and burnished outer surface with brown core and smoothed grey-brown inner surface. Wall averages 8mm thick. Crushed stone inclusions up to 5mm across with slight eruptions on outer and inner surface. Based purely on the nature of the fabric and the presence of carination and a lug or handle positioned on the carination this vessel could possibly be from a Carinated bowl dating to the Early Neolithic.	
Grooved Ware				
1	P1	018	A single sherd from what appears to be a straight-sided vessel. Fabric is hard with brown core and red-brown and oxidised outer surface and a slightly darker grey-brown inner surface. It contains angular crushed stone inclusions up to 5mm across. The inner and outer surfaces are smoothed with no inclusions erupting on the surface. The smooth and reddened outer surface may possibly be an applied slip. Some of the greying on the inner surface may have resulted from adhesion of cooking debris. Maximum wall thickness of 9.5mm. The decoration on the outer surface comprises straight grooves slashed diagonally across the surface in criss-crossing directions.	23.33g
2	P2	038	Four sherds from the same Grooved Ware vessel. It has a straight bucket-shaped profile and an upright, flat-topped rim. The vessel has an internal diameter of approximately 190mm at its rim. It has a hard evenly fired fabric, and although now appearing a brown colour throughout, the fresh breaks show the fabric to be a dark grey. It contains angular crushed stone inclusions up to 4.5mm across, but mostly they are smaller and finer. It has been smoothed on its inner and outer surfaces, with occasional evidence for grass wiping on its inner surface. Maximum wall thickness of 7mm. The decoration consists of a band of stabbed 'bird bone' decoration around the pot below the rim, below which is a further band of five horizontal, continuous, parallel grooves and below this are zig-zagging rows of straight, continuous grooves forming a chevron pattern around the pot with the spaces created by the zig-zag pattern infilled with more stabbed 'bird bone' decoration. Tub-shaped vessel of the 'Clacton' style.	94.34g
3	P3	038	A single tiny sherd from the same context as Pot 2 but clearly from a different vessel. It has a thicker and slightly different fabric than Pot 2, having a fabric more similar to Pot 1. Fabric is hard with brown core and red-brown and oxidised outer surface and a dark grey inner surface. It contains angular crushed stone inclusions up to 5mm across. The inner and outer surfaces are smoothed with no inclusions erupting on the surface. The smooth and reddened outer surface may possibly be an applied slip. Carbonised cooking debris survives on its inner surface. Maximum wall thickness of 8.5mm. The decoration on the small area of surviving outer surface comprises a straight groove slashed across the surface.	3.51g

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Beaker				
4	P4	158	Eight sherds from a relatively thin-walled vessel with three decorated body sherds with parallel lines of cord decoration on its outer surface. The other five sherds are from near the base of the vessel and the single small base sherd indicates a flat-bottomed round-based vessel. It may have some carbonised residue adhering to its surface. Fabric is hard with finely crushed stone inclusions up to a maximum of 2mm across. Smooth outer orange-brown surface and rougher pale brown inner surface and core. Maximum wall thickness 8mm, although the corner of the base is thicker – as is customary. Fired in an oxidising environment. May have had slip applied to outer surface. The sherds are small and do not refit apart from the two glued together. These sherds belong to a Beaker vessel.	59.9g
Late Prehistoric (incl. Flat Rimmed Ware)				
5	P5	202	Single large body sherd from a large, thick-walled vessel. Hard fabric containing large crushed stone inclusions up to 9mm across. Wall measures 14mm – 17mm thick. Dark brown smoothed outer surface and lighter brown smoothed inner surface with dark grey core. Inclusions frequently erupt on both inner and outer surfaces. The sherd is large enough to indicate it is from a barrel or situlate vessel. No decoration.	181.19g
6	P6	204	Four large rim sherds and 12 additional body sherds from a single large, coarse cooking vessel. The rim is upright and flat with carbonised residue surviving on its outer lip from where its contents has spilt over the side and become burnt on to the vessel. It is made from hard fabric with crushed stone inclusions typically 8mm across. It has a wall thickness of 14mm-17mm. The pot has an internal rim diameter of c.260mm. It is highly burnished on its inner and outer surfaces and on its rim to ensure the vessel can hold liquids. This is the most complete of all the vessels in the assemblage with sufficient surviving to indicate it is from a large Flat Rimmed vessel of situlate form.	2437.92g
7	P7	206	A body sherd from a substantial, coarse vessel with hard fabric containing crushed stone inclusions up to 7mm across. Wall measures 11mm thick. Brown outer surface and core with slightly darker brown inner surface. Highly burnished on both inner and outer surfaces. No decoration.	53.28g
8	P8	206	Two body sherds from a substantial, coarse vessel with hard fabric containing crushed stone inclusions up to 9mm across. Wall averages 11mm thick. Brown outer surface and dark grey inner surface and core. Highly burnished on outer surface. No decoration. Possible burnt residue surviving on inner surface although could just be sooting.	27.88g
9	P9	233	Single large rim sherd from a large, thick-walled vessel. Hard fabric containing large crushed stone inclusions up to 8mm across. Wall measures 15mm – 17mm thick. The pot has an internal rim diameter of 210mm. Dark grey smoothed outer and inner	60.48g

			surfaces and core. The rim is upright and flat. There is carbonised residue surviving on the outer lip of the rim from where its contents has spilled over the side and become burnt on to its outer surface suggesting its use for cooking purposes. The sherd is large enough to indicate it is from a substantial circular vessel of probable barrel or situlate form. No decoration.	
Prehistoric Uncertain				
13	P13	119	Single small, curving, plain body sherd from what is likely to have been a round-based cup or small bowl. Hard, even, well-fired fabric with brown inner and outer surfaces and core. Wall varies between 4mm and 6mm thick. Smoothed on inner and outer surface.	12.58g
14	P14	119	Single conjoined rim sherd of coarse pottery from a large vessel with a possible applied cordon running diagonally across the neck from the rim on its outer surface. An unusual gritty fabric with crushed stone inclusions up to 4mm across, with a smoothed outer surface but rough, unsmoothed inner surface. It appears to have come from a broadly upright vessel, the rim being upright and flat with slight corrugating of the top of the rim. The fabric is unusual for Northumberland but the shape and the presence of a possible cordon are suggestive of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, but this remains uncertain.	52.41g
15	P15	129	A small conjoining body sherd of undiagnostic ceramic from a small thin-walled vessel. The fabric is hard and gritty with small crushed stone inclusions 1-2mm across. Maximum wall thickness 7mm. It is smoothed on its inner and outer surfaces which are both brown in colour with a dark grey core. On its outer surfaces are slight traces of either grass wiping or possible fine grooved decoration. On the basis of fabric and wall thickness it is perhaps possible that this sherd is from a Beaker, but this must remain uncertain.	7.37g
16	P16	225	A single small sherd with part of one surface surviving. Hard gritty fabric orange-brown throughout with small crushed stone inclusions up to 3mm across, occasionally erupting slightly on surface. Wall thickness unknown.	4.18g

Table 16. Catalogue of prehistoric ceramics from St. George's Hospital.

Fabric

6.2.5 The probable Carinated Bowl material has a hard fabric and is highly smoothed on both its inner and outer surfaces. The ceramic is well made, evenly fired and includes crushed stone inclusions. The sherds have broken along their joins revealing them to be coil or slab made. Wall thickness can vary considerably from 8mm – 15mm. They have a consistent brown outer surface demonstrating careful control during the firing process.

6.2.6 Although a very small assemblage, the Grooved Ware displays the use of two types of fabric. Pot 2 (F038) is made from a hard, evenly fired fabric with stone inclusions while Pots 1 (F018) and 3 (F038) are made from a hard, though slightly

softer fabric than Pot 2 with evidence for the application of an outer slip. Both fabrics employ the addition of crushed stone inclusions although there is a difference in the type of stone used in each of the two fabrics. Without breaking the fabrics open it is not possible to be sure precisely what type of stone was used but based on visual inspection the fabric for Pots 1 and 3 and for Pot 2 appear to have utilised crushed quartzitic sandstone, most probably the locally occurring Fellsandstone that outcrops in the locality. The two fabrics have experienced different firing with that for Pot 2 having likely taken place in a reducing atmosphere whilst Pots 1 and 3 were fired in an oxidising environment. This has given rise to the variation in surface colouration between pots of the two different fabrics.

6.2.7 The Beaker fabric (F158) is hard with finely crushed stone inclusions up to a maximum of 2mm across with a relatively thin and consistent wall thickness of 8mm. The ceramic may have had a slip applied to its outer surface to produce a smoother pot surface and one that could be easily decorated. This is not untypical of Beakers. The pot was fired in an oxidising environment, and it is possible this was undertaken deliberately to enhance the aesthetic qualities of the vessel.

6.2.8 The Flat Rimmed Ware material has some variation in its surface colour, including on individual vessels as in the case of Pot 6 (F204). This is usual with ceramics fired under a bonfire or pit clamp and repeatedly exposed to smoke discolouration, heat and differential oxygen supply. On the whole these sherds tend to have dark grey, dark brown and brown surfaces, is well fired and of high quality, with a fairly even and uniform colouration throughout indicative of good control during an even firing process. This makes the pots strong and durable. Pot 6 (F204) and Pot 9 (F233) have carbonised residue surviving below the rim on their outer surfaces. The Flat Rimmed ware has a hard fabric with large crushed stone inclusions typically 8mm across. Due to the wall thickness and the careful burnishing of the inner and outer surfaces the inclusions do not erupt fully from the inner or outer surfaces, although their outlines are visible. It is possible that a slip may have been applied to these pots to help produce smoother and watertight surfaces. These substantial domestic cooking vessels have thick walls measuring 15mm-17mm.

Form

6.2.9 The Carinated Bowl material comprises just a few small sherds and so little can be said about the form of these vessels other than that they show evidence for a carination running around circular, and probably, round-based pots. The evidence for a join on the carination of Pot 10 indicates the presence of a lug or a handle and this finds good comparison with the lugged and handled Carinated Bowls from Lanton Quarry (Waddington and Passmore 2012, figs 5.15 and 5.16) that display this same feature.

6.2.10 The Grooved Ware vessels are from open, straight-sided tub forms with grooved decoration. The pottery was smoothed on both faces and charred residue was present on the internal surface of at least one sherd.

6.2.11 The Beaker vessel has a circular base and flares outwards from its base indicating a low belly, but due to the small size of the sherds and there being only a small part of the whole pot represented it is not possible to comment further on its shape or size, although it can be said to be in the typical size range for Northumberland Beakers.

6.2.12 The Flat Rimmed Ware vessels comprise bucket or barrel-shaped vessels of substantial size. They have plain, flat-topped and fairly squared rims and are of even thickness across the entire body of the pot.

Decoration

6.2.13 The Carinated Bowl material and the Flat Rimmed Ware have no formal decoration on either their inner or outer surfaces.

6.2.14 The Grooved Ware decoration employs two decorative techniques: incised/slashed lines and stab decoration. These techniques are used to create bands of straight grooved lines positioned parallel to each other and arranged either horizontally or diagonally. Some of the diagonal bands of lines are used to create a chevron motif around the pot which are infilled with small stabbed impressions to create a dotted effect, as in the case of Pot 2 (F038). This type of decoration in combination with the upright rim and tub-shape of the vessels is characteristic of the Clacton style of Grooved Ware.

6.2.15 The Beaker vessel has lightly incised parallel lines of cord impressions visible, although with the sherds being so small and only a tiny part of the pot being represented it is not possible to comment further on the decoration of this vessel.

Numbers and Weight

6.2.16 A total of 43 prehistoric sherds and one crumb was recovered from the site which represent a minimum of 16 vessels. These pots include three probable Carinated Bowl vessels, three Grooved Ware vessels and one possible Grooved Ware vessel, one Beaker and one possible Beaker, five late prehistoric Flat Rimmed Ware and related vessels, together with a further two vessels of uncertain type. The combined weight of the sherds for each type of ceramic is as follows: Carinated Bowl 89.80g, Grooved Ware 121.18g, Beaker 59.90g, Flat Rimmed Ware 2760.75g, unclassified 76.54g. The total weight of the pottery assemblage is 3108.27g.

Discussion

6.2.17 The wide range of ceramics present on the site is remarkable and testifies to repeated phases of occupation, despite the heavy truncation of deposits that the site has experienced over subsequent millennia. The distribution of the different types of ceramics is also instructive. The Carinated Bowl indicates Early Neolithic occupation on the site even though most of this material has only survived as residual material in later contexts. The Grooved Ware demonstrates Later Neolithic activity on the site and the associated radiocarbon date from pit provides a significant and remarkably early date for this assemblage. The recovery of some Grooved Ware from the 'drip

gully' F018 of Roundhouse 2 is considered to be residual. The presence of Carinated Bowl, Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery in individual pits shows a focus of repeated Neolithic activity in this area over a span of 1500 – 2000 years, and such pits with broken ceramics in their fills is typical of this period and is a practice that finds close parallels nationally, and more locally at Cheviot (Johnson and Waddington 2008) and Lanton Quarries (Waddington and Passmore 2012). The Flat Rimmed Ware has mostly come from the radiocarbon dated Bronze Age pit cluster recalling the artefact-rich pits found inside the two late Bronze Age roundhouses at Cheviot Quarry North (Johnson and Waddington 2008) and those at Lanton Quarry (Waddington 2009; Waddington and Passmore 2012, 201-204; fig 6.10; 208-209).

6.2.18 The small quantity of Carinated Bowl material from St. George's Hospital, although not adding anything of note to the volume or range of material known for the county, is important in terms of its geographic location as it starts to help fill out the distribution of Early Neolithic activity into the south part of Northumberland away from the well-known concentrations in the north, particularly in the Milfield Basin. It adds to other recently acquired evidence for Early Neolithic activity in this area which has come from a radiocarbon dated hearth and also a pit on the coast at Low Hauxley (Waddington 2014).

6.2.19 The Late Neolithic Grooved Ware makes an important addition to the emerging corpus of material from Northumberland and compares closely with material recovered from excavations in north Northumberland, particularly that from Cheviot and Lanton Quarries (Waddington 2008; Passmore and Waddington 2012, 161, Figure. 5.18 and Table 5.4 for comparative radiocarbon dates) 52 km north-west of the St George's Hospital site. In the case of the Cheviot and Lanton Quarry sites this comparable material was associated with features, artefacts and ecofacts consistent with settlement activity. Given that the St George's Hospital material was found in a pit (F038) spatially associated with Roundhouse 2 implies that the Late Neolithic activity evidenced at St George's Hospital was also associated with settlement occupation. Some of the sherds (F204 and F233) have carbonised residue on their internal surface implying the cooking of foodstuffs. The disposal of the material as broken sherds, and not as placed complete pots, implies the discard of vessels that had perhaps outlasted their use. Although the practice of discarding broken ceramics in pits is common throughout the British Neolithic and has been viewed by some as representing a form of 'structured deposition', this form of disposal is clearly a form of routine practice and, whether ritualised in an informal or formal way, remains consistent with activities associated with settlement occupation. There were no observed details of the archaeological features from which the material came, or associated artefactual associations that would suggest a formal deposit where the primary purpose was one of ritual, burial or veneration. The discovery of two flint flakes with Pot 1 in gully F018 is consistent with the disposal of domestic waste whether as part of routine 'ritualised' practice or as casual discard.

6.2.20 The surfaces tend to have been well burnished and are entirely devoid of decoration. Three of the vessels have charred organic residue adhering to their

surface indicating their use in the cooking process. The wide range and large number of vessels present are consistent with the storing, processing, cooking and consumption of food, and perhaps other processing activities, and can therefore be viewed as reflecting domestic occupation across the site.

6.2.21 Only three other sites have Neolithic dates associated with Grooved Ware pottery, these being Cheviot Quarry, Lanton Quarry and the Milfield North Pit. The currently available radiocarbon chronology for this material, which includes Clacton style material, is c.2900 – 2400 cal BC. The St George's Hospital Grooved Ware is therefore significant as the single date on hazel wood from pit (038) which contained the pottery returned a date of 3365 – 3106 cal BC, potentially pushing back the adoption of Grooved ware ceramics by around two centuries.

6.2.22 Northumberland has produced an extensive assemblage of Beakers of widely varying types (Tait 1965) from early All-Over-Cord (AOC) forms through bell, short-neck, long-neck and barrel types. The small size and quantity of Beaker material recovered from the St. George's Hospital site is insufficient to identify the form of Beaker it came from. The dating of Northumberland Beakers is in its infancy and, as yet, there are insufficient radiocarbon dates available to identify a reliable chronotypological progression. The Beaker ceramics from Northumberland are almost universally well-made pots with prepared, fine inclusions of stone, quartz and sand, with thin walls that have been evenly fired, and the material from St. George's Hospital is no exception.

6.2.23 Late prehistoric ceramics from Northumberland are generally sparse, due to the heavy truncation of remains of this period and until recently the rarity of large-scale strip, map and sample excavations, and there is still much work to be done to classify and typologise this material. The assemblage from St. George's Hospital makes an important addition to the County's corpus of Flat Rimmed Ware. Halliday (1988), and more recently Burgess (1995), have cautioned against the use of the term 'Flat-Rimmed Ware' as a catch-all label for diverse types of coarse pottery, but as yet there is too little information on sequence or types of decoration to provide a new label, so it is retained here, particularly as the only notable feature on the St George's ceramics is their flat rims. Although the term 'Flat-Rimmed Ware' has in the past been used to refer to coarse wares dating from the third to first millennia cal BC (Coles and Taylor 1970, 97), it is more correctly used to refer to predominantly flat-rimmed and bevel-rimmed vessels that date to the late second and early first millennia cal BC (Hedges 1975). This somewhat featureless coarseware ceramic material is the principal pottery of the Middle to Late Bronze Age outside Deverel-Rimbury and Trevisker-using areas. As Hedges stated, the term covers "simple, crude, bucket- and barrel-shaped pots" (Hedges 1975). It fills the ceramic void between the 'cord-decorated' and 'decorated band pottery' that Burgess (1995) identified for the late Early Bronze Age, based primarily on the as yet unpublished Houseledge material, and the coarsewares of the middle and later Iron Age.

6.2.24 The material from St. George's Hospital compares to that from other lowland roundhouse settlement sites in the county at Cheviot and Lanton Quarries, which although similarly heavily truncated, have produced significant assemblages of Middle – Late Bronze Age Flat-Rimmed ceramics (Johnson and Waddington 2008; Waddington 2009). The pottery from all of these houses is all coarseware used for domestic purposes. The sherds from St. George's Hospital display the typical attributes associated with Flat-Rimmed Ware pottery, including flat rims, coarse fabric, an absence of decoration and situlate (barrel) and bucket-shaped vessels. The presence of burnt encrustations on a number of the St George's Hospital vessels indicates the use of these vessels for cooking purposes and this correlates with the residue analysis undertaken on the Cheviot Quarry North assemblage which shows the occupants of these houses practised dairying and appeared to have used the pots for storage, cooking, serving, eating and drinking (Johnson and Waddington 2008).

6.3 Medieval Pottery Assessment by Chris Cumberpatch

Introduction

6.3.1 The assemblage comprises a single sherd of pottery which was recovered from north – south aligned field boundary ditch F097 (Figure 52).

Catalogue

6.3.2 An abraded rod handle and rim from a handled jar or pitcher with a grey/orange sandy fabric containing abundant fine quartz & sparser red grit inclusions measuring 0.6mm - 1mm in size. The fabric resembles the Orange Buff ware (Newcastle fabric series number 5.2) as defined by Vaughan (Vaughan unpublished; FSN5.2). The form of the sherd displays a wide mouthed vessel with the rod handle springing from the rounded or sub-rounded rim, has parallels from Newcastle (Vaughan unpublished) although the form is not a regionally distinctive one. The date range of Orange Buff ware has not been precisely established but appears to lie within the mid-14th century, a time when the local buff/white ware tradition was giving way to the Reduced Greenware tradition (Vaughan unpublished). The degree of abrasion on the sherd suggests that it had been subject to a considerable amount of mechanical abrasion prior to its incorporation in the ditch. This could have happened after the breakage of the vessel and its subsequent discard.

Discussion

6.3.3 It is generally difficult to draw any far-reaching conclusions from a single sherd of pottery and this example is no exception. It suggests that the ditch was in the process of being filled during the 14th century although the condition of the sherd does not rule out a somewhat later date, assuming that it was already abraded when it was incorporated into field boundary ditch F097.

6.4 Lithics Assessment by Clive Waddington

Introduction

6.4.1 A small assemblage of lithics totaling seven chipped flints was recovered from the excavation of five separate features F001, F018, F042, F119 and F160 at St. George's Hospital (Figure 47) All the material was from discrete feature fills and little of this material was abraded. Some of the material is likely to have survived in a residual context such as the two flints from Roundhouse 2 (F018). The flint from the Neolithic or Bronze Age stock Enclosure 1 (F001) is broken and patinated (Figure 47.). All the flint is of good quality with five being light grey material and one piece each of brown and dark grey flint. As a result of long term burial in feature fills all the flint is in a good state of preservation with none of them having developed patinas, the exception being that from the unstratified subsoil (240) which has developed a pale grey patina.

Method

6.4.2 All lithics were washed on return to the laboratory and, after air drying, placed in labelled polythene bags. Measurements are given for complete pieces only in accordance with standard lithic recording conventions (Saville 1980). Colours are only recorded when the piece is not burnt or patinated. All feature fills were dry-sieved through a 5mm mesh to maximise finds recovery.

Provenance

6.4.3 Table 17 below lists the feature numbers/contexts from which the material was recovered.

Context No	Context Type	No. Lithics	Lithic Types Present	Other asstns.	Period
001	Ovoid enclosure ditch fill	1	Broken flint microblade	Residual	Meso
018	'Drip gully' fill	2	Two flint flakes of same material	Residual as also the Grooved Ware pottery sherd	
042	Pit fill	1	Retouched flake		
119	Pit fill	2	A large, squat edge-trimmed flake and small broken flint flake	Associated with prehistoric pottery	Early prehistoric (on basis of form and association)
160	Linear ditch fill	1	Narrow, parallel-sided snapped blade		Neo
Total		7			

Table 17. Lithic counts by context.

Types

6.4.4 The chipped stone artefacts recovered from St George's Hospital can be broken down into their broad types. Table 18 below summarises these artefacts.

Type	No.
Flakes	3
Blade	2
Retouched Flake	1
Edge-rimmed Flake	1
Total	7

Table 18. Lithics assemblages by type.

6.4.5 The range of flint tools is small and includes material from the secondary and tertiary stages of the core reduction sequence. None of the pieces are definitively diagnostic, although two retouched pieces and two parallel-side blade pieces are present.

Dating

6.4.6 Together the lithics are all part of a parallel-sided blade-based manufacturing tradition that employs consistent blade forms irrespective of what raw material is used. One of the pieces is from a micro blade industry suggesting a Mesolithic presence on the site. Two undiagnostic flakes were found associated with what may be Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery but these pieces were not in themselves datable by type (Figure 50). The snapped blade from palisade construction trench F160 is likely to be of Early Neolithic date (Figure 47). The large, squat edge-trimmed flake, which is noteworthy for its fresh condition, could be late prehistoric in date.

Flaking and Manufacture

6.4.7 The two lithic blades with parallel sides are indicative of Mesolithic and Neolithic flaking traditions. The other material shows the use of hard hammer techniques and is not diagnostic, other than showing the production of rough flakes, some with retouch or edge-trimming.

Raw Material

6.4.8 The raw material comes from diverse sources and is probably all till, or possibly beach, flint in origin. The light grey flint could be from a local source, but it could also have been imported from North East Yorkshire where good quality light grey flint can be found in the till (Young 1984). The brown flint could be of Northumberland coastal origin and possibly also the broken microblade from context 002.

Discussion

6.4.9 The lithic industries represented by the assemblage include one broken microblade of probable Mesolithic origin. The brown parallel-sided snapped blade from palisade construction trench F160 and possibly the two flakes from Roundhouse 2 gully F018 are likely to be of Neolithic date. The other material is either undiagnostic or likely to date from later prehistory, the large, squat edge-trimmed flake from pit F119 being a good candidate for a late prehistoric chipped flint implement.

6.4.10 Given the tiny size of the assemblage there is little that can be said about the activities the material represents, other than the implements are suggestive of a range of processing activities. Their presence on the site reveals a Mesolithic presence and supports the other evidence from the site for Neolithic activity on the top of the bluff. The potential later material implies that late prehistoric groups occupying the bluff also resorted to the use of stone tools and did not limit themselves to implements made from metal and wood.

6.5 Charcoal and Plant Macrofossil Assessment by *Elise McEllan*

Introduction

6.5.1 A total of 57 samples were submitted for analysis: 43 from processed bulk soil samples and 14 consisting of hand-picked charcoal. These samples were obtained from 48 distinct contexts consisting of pits, linear ditches and post-holes associated with two roundhouse features. The results of the charcoal and plant macrofossil assessment are summarised in Tables 19 and 20 below.

Methods

6.5.2 Environmental samples were processed via flotation through a 500µm sieve. Flots were allowed to air dry and scanned using a low power binocular microscope (x40). Charcoal was fractured to obtain clean sections and identified using a high power Leica GXML3030 binocular microscope (up to x600). All plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Charcoal identification was completed following plates and guides from Schweingruber (1990). In instances where charcoal was plentiful, ten fragments were chosen for identification, selected from a range of identifiable fragment sizes. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating was cleaned and wrapped in aluminium foil. All flots were 100% scanned using a low power binocular microscope (up to x40). The presence of uncharred material was noted, but uncharred material was excluded from analysis as only carbonized material would be preserved in the free-draining soils of the site. Plant macrofossil identification was completed with plates and guides from Martin & Barkley (2000) and Cappers *et al.* (2006).

Results

6.5.3 A total of 57 samples were submitted for analysis, three of these contexts (002, 1002, 1003) contained no organic material. A further 15 contexts produced only small, unidentifiable fragments of charcoal, and were therefore not included in the results table (contexts 008, 010, 016, 026, 056, 064, 078, 082, 097, 129, 139, 144, 146, 148, 233). A total of 29 contexts produced identifiable charcoal or plant macrofossils, which may be found in and Table 19 and 20.

6.5.4 The charred plant macrofossil assemblage consisted mainly of four contexts which produced cereal grains. The majority of these grains were found in undated pit F060. A total of 36 grains were identified from context (060), 19 of which were identified to species. The most abundant species were hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.)

with small amounts of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and oat (*Avena sativa*). An additional indeterminate wheat grain was recovered from Roman Iron Age droveway ditch F012, another indeterminate wheat grain from a probable Roman Iron Age posthole F088 and a hulled barley grain and an indeterminate cereal grain from undated posthole F178. Other charred botanical macrofossils consisted of several indeterminate weed seeds, wild grass and sedge seeds, and a grass culm node, the majority of which were found in two enclosure ditch features F001 and F004. A thistle (*Carduus* sp.) seed was also identified from one of the same enclosure ditch features F004.

6.5.5 Charcoal of sufficient size for identification was successfully recovered from 26 contexts, however usually in low abundance (often fewer than ten fragments per context). The most abundant context, Middle Iron Age pit F137, produced exclusively oak charcoal. The remaining contexts yielded small counts of charcoal fragments, largely from various types of smaller tree species such as hazel, Maloideae (hawthorn/apple), birch, and poplar/willow type. A notable feature was the high abundance of roundwood in the charcoal assemblage. Three features contained roundwood charcoal, with one fragment of birch from Roman Iron Age waste pit F174, one fragment of hazel from Middle Iron Age hearth/firepit F142 and a total of four roundwood fragments of hazel and poplar/willow type from undated pit F084.

6.5.6 Although small, the assemblage of charcoal and plant macrofossils recovered from St. George's Hospital is informative showing oak and hazel present during the later Neolithic and in the Early Bronze Age. The identified cereal grain, mostly from undated pit (060), is consistent with Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sites in the region, where emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), and oat (*Avena sativa*) have been identified at several sites (Hall and Huntley 2007). The individual finds of cereal grain in Roman Iron Age droveway ditch F012/ F020 and Roman Iron Age posthole F088 is significant, as it provides a secure correlation between agricultural activity and the Roman Iron Age phase of occupation. Other macrofossils identified consist of wild grass, sedge and thistle seeds along with a single grass culm, and are likely the result of accidental charring.

6.5.7 While charcoal was not sufficiently abundant to inform on wider environmental conditions, the abundance of roundwood in the Roman Iron Age is unlikely to be the result of technological limitations, and is more likely attributable to a higher abundance of smaller, younger trees in the immediate landscape. The most common charcoal species identified from Roman Iron Age contexts were smaller succession species such as hazel and birch, with a low abundance of mature woodland species such as oak and elm. The abundance of smaller succession species and of roundwood from new growth suggests that mature woodland had been cleared during the Roman Iron Age, likely for pastureland. Clearing of mature woodland would limit fuel use to smaller succession species, resulting in the dominance of these species in the identified charcoal.

An Archaeological Excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland

Context	001	004	012	020	036	105	109	129	133	135	038	042	060	084	119	137	142	158	174
Feature Type	Enclosure Ditch		Ditches								Pits								
Material for Radiocarbon Dating	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Modern seeds*		+										+							
Modern roots*	++	++			++			+		++	+	++	+	+		+			
Charcoal (total no. of fragments)	4	0	0	4	1	3	1	9	2	28	3	1	14	8	2	22	7	1	26
<i>Quercus</i> (oak)	1			1				5	1	10	2	1			2	10			
<i>Corylus</i> (hazel)	3			1				4			1		9	6			1		1
<i>Betula</i> (birch)																			8
<i>Pinus</i> (pine)																			
<i>Populus/Salix</i> (poplar/aspens/willow)					1		1							1					
Maloideae (hawthorn/apple)				2															
<i>Prunus</i> (cherry/blackthorn)																	6		
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> (hornbeam)									1					1					
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> (dogwood)													1						
<i>Fraxinus</i> (ash)																			1
Indeterminate bark						3												1	
Charred remains (cultivars and wild food sources)																			
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (emmer wheat) grain													3						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (indeterminate wheat)				1															
<i>Hordeum</i> spp, hulled (barley) grain													14						
<i>Avena sativa</i> (oat) grain													2						
Cerealia indeterminate													17						
Charred remains (weeds)																			
<i>Poaceae</i> (wild grass)	1																		
<i>Poaceae</i> culm node	1																		
<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge) seed			1																
<i>Carduus</i> sp. seed		1																	
Indeterminate weed seed		1						1											

Table 19. Identified Charcoal and Plant Macrofossils.

An Archaeological Excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland

Context	070	192	080	088	150	178	032	034	184
Feature Type	Roundhouse Features		Postholes				Heat Affected Contexts		Ring Gully
Material for Radiocarbon Dating	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Modern seeds*								+	
Modern roots*				++		+		++	+
Charcoal (total no. of fragments)	14	4	2	12	1	17	2	1	1
<i>Quercus</i> (oak)			1		1	6		1	
<i>Corylus</i> (hazel)	7			8		3			1
<i>Betula</i> (birch)									
<i>Pinus</i> (pine)							1		
<i>Populus/Salix</i> (poplar/aspens/willow)			1				1		
Maloideae (hawthorn/apple)				2		1			
<i>Prunus</i> (cherry/blackthorn)									
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> (hornbeam)									
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> (dogwood)	3								
<i>Fraxinus</i> (ash)									
Indeterminate bark		4							
Charred remains (cultivars and wild food sources)									
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (emmer wheat) grain									
<i>Triticum sp.</i> (indeterminate wheat) grain				1					
<i>Hordeum</i> spp, hulled (barley) grain						1			
<i>Avena sativa</i> (oat) grain									
Cerealium indeterminate						1			
Charred remains (weeds)									
<i>Poaceae</i> (wild grass) indeterminate seed									
<i>Poaceae</i> culm node									
<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge) seed									
<i>Carduus</i> sp. seed									
Indeterminate weed seed									

Table 20. Identified Charcoal and Plant Macrofossils

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The archaeological material identified during the excavation of Area 1 revealed evidence of multiple phases of activity dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Although the archaeological evidence suggests that activity was principally concentrated on the later prehistoric and Roman phases of occupation, the identification of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and medieval features indicates that this bluff overlooking the Wansbeck valley to the south had been a consistent focus for human activity over several millennia.

7.2 The Neolithic phase of activity is characterised by the presence of Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl pottery together with later Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery, the latter found in a cluster of pits and with an accompanying radiocarbon date of 3365 – 3106 cal BC. This addition of Neolithic material from the Morpeth area is informative as it helps to fill in a gap in Neolithic settlement across central Northumberland. The presence of Early Neolithic material complements the growing body of evidence suggesting that Neolithic immigrant farmers were using the navigable riverine routeways of the county to penetrate the heavily wooded interior and to exploit the fertile sand and gravel terraces fringing the valley floors. The Grooved Ware assemblage is remarkable for the early associated date. Although it is possible this date could be residual there is no reason to think this is the case as the date is in alignment with some of the early dates for Grooved Ware from Scotland (see Gibson 2012) and, if taken at face value, would bring the timing of Grooved Ware adoption in Northumberland into line with its use in parts of northern and eastern Scotland. The presence of Early Neolithic and later Neolithic activity on the same site is consistent with other dated Neolithic sites in Northumberland including those at Cheviot quarry, Lanton Quarry, Thirlings and Yeavinger (Waddington and Passmore 2014). This appears to reflect longlived practices and use of the same areas of landscape over and over implying considerable continuity of embedded practices in relation to settlement, mobility and land use by these early farming groups. The importance of river valleys and their fringing terraces is emphasised by the landscape location of this Neolithic site, which would have had easy access to fresh water, as well as riverine transport and light easily-tilled soils on the terraces above the flood plain.

7.3 The arrival of the first metalwork during the 'Chalcolithic' or 'Beaker period' occurred between 2400 – 1800 cal BC, with the earliest Beaker date so far for Northumberland coming from the nearby coastal burial cairn at Low Hauxley where the first burial dated to 2460–2180 cal BC at 95.4% probability (Waddington and Bonsall in press). The Beaker period was characterised by the arrival of metalwork into the region, coupled with the construction of Beaker burial monuments and the insertion of Beaker ceramics and burials into pre-existing Neolithic monuments (Waddington and Passmore 2012). The distribution of Beaker burials and contemporary flintwork found by fieldwalking together with palaeoenvironmental evidence indicates that settlement during the Beaker period began to expand out of the river valleys and penetrate into the

upland areas of the surrounding landscape (Waddington and Passmore 2012). However, the identification of Beaker pits at Cheviot Quarry, Yeavinger and Lanton Quarry in North Northumberland and at St George's in Morpeth and at coastal sites such as Low Hauxley, Amble and Ross Links show that Beaker settlement also occurred in core lowland settlement areas previously exploited by Neolithic populations (Waddington and Passmore 2012). Evidence for Beaker period activity occurring in close proximity to Morpeth comprises the excavation of five cist burials at Mill Field, West Bedlington (Gibson 1978) and a beaker findspot at Ashington (Tait 1965), together with the various Beaker graves at Low Hauxley, Amble and Warkworth. Consequently, the identification of Beaker pottery in pit F158 at St George's complements a growing body of evidence for what appears to have been quite an intense Beaker presence on the coastal plain of Northumberland.

7.4 The Early Bronze Age pit cluster of at least six pits (F204, F206, F208, F220, F222 and F225) coupled with the presence of the probable Early Bronze Age stock enclosure F001 provide evidence for settlement in Morpeth between 2010 BC – 1621 BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC 66308 and SUERC 66312). The relatively large size and inter-cutting relationships displayed by the waste pits situated at the northern extent of Area 1 reflect habitual re-use consistent with relatively long term settlement occupation. Similarly, the identification of a probable stock enclosure (Enclosure 1) point towards localised Early Bronze Age pastoral land use which corresponds well with the identification of similarly dated stock pens identified at sites such as Houseledge West (Burgess 1984 in Waddington and Passmore 2012) and the fragments of burnt cattle and sheep bone recovered during excavations of a Bronze Age settlement at Cheviot Quarry (Waddington and Passmore 2012). It is also worth noting that excavation of the Bronze Age settlement at Cheviot Quarry also retrieved a number of Flat Rimmed Ware pottery fragments which bore organic dairy residues and were similar in form to the pottery fragments recovered from waste pit F204 at St. George's. Approximately 100 Bronze Age settlements have currently been identified in Northumberland, with the majority situated in upland areas such as the Cheviots (Waddington and Passmore 2012). The identification of both the waste pit cluster and the probable Early Bronze Age stock enclosure (Enclosure 1), in association with excavations conducted at both Cheviot and Lanton Quarries, demonstrates that fertile lowland areas were being similarly exploited during the early second millennium cal BC. The early dates for this late Beaker period - Early Bronze Age occupation is significant as this is the first settlement activity dated to this period so far in Northumberland. Typically settlement dates belong to the Neolithic or the Middle Bronze Age and this date helps to fill the current void. It is interesting to note that the features from the dates and the pottery were retrieved have more in common with Neolithic settlement evidence (ie. in the form of waste pits) than with Early Bronze Age settlements *sensu stricto* which typically consist of roundhouse remains. The date from the carbonised residue on the Flat Rimmed ware also provides not only a reliable date from this ceramic type, but also the earliest date so far for this type of Bronze Age ceramic in Northumberland. When compared to the similarly dates for Flat Rimmed Ware from Cheviot Quarry this indicates that this ceramic style currently has a currency of perhaps 1000 years in the region. The remains at St George's

therefore occupy a transitional period between the practices of the Neolithic and those of the Bronze Age proper, the latter being a time when farming and land allotment intensify and strict boundaries are laid out across large swathes of both lowland and upland landscapes.

7.5 The Middle Iron Age phase of activity is principally characterised by a multi-phase palisaded settlement, comprising a continuous timber palisade circuit (Enclosures 2-4), sub-rectangular in form, and bounding a large roundhouse (Roundhouses 4-9) probably inhabited by a single household unit. The form of the palisaded enclosure identified in Area 1 is representative of a settlement type relatively common in the Iron Age landscape of north-east England and south-east Scotland (Jobey 1959; 1976; Burgess 1984; Proctor 2009; Hodgson *et al.* 2012) as well as much of northern England and the Midlands. Rectilinear palisaded settlements have been recorded on flat lowland, hillsides as well as areas of plateau, bluffs and occasional hilltops, but in all cases have an agricultural hinterland and ease of access to a fresh water source.

7.6 Additional later prehistoric activity may have been characterised by Roundhouses 1 and 2 which were classified as Early or Middle Iron Age structures due principally to both their stratigraphic location and similarity in form to Roundhouses 4 – 9. However, the relative isolation of Roundhouses 1 and 2 coupled with a lack of dating evidence and poor preservation precluded definitive interpretation of either structure. Consequently, although no further discussion of either structure has been included in this report it is not unreasonable to assume that the location of Roundhouses 1 and 2 at the southern extent of Area 1 suggested that further Early or Middle Iron Age activity may have also taken place immediately south of the excavation area and that late prehistoric occupation of the bluff was not restricted to the sand and gravel plateau.

7.7 The identification of wall construction trenches F014, F018, F109, F111, F115, F125 and F127 indicate that the Middle Iron Age dwellings (Roundhouses 1, 2 and 4-9) identified at St. George's were roundhouses, constructed using a broadly, circular wall of timber uprights capable of supporting a conical roof. The timber wall would be bordered externally by a concentric drip gully, excavated in order to catch rain water run-off from the roof. The presence of drip gullies F125 and F129 suggest that the majority of the drip gullies formed during the occupation of the houses, have been destroyed by later agricultural activity. The construction techniques identified at St. George's are relatively common and similar examples have been recorded during excavations of prehistoric settlements at South Shields (Hodgson *et al.* 2001); Pegswood Moor (Proctor 2009), and Doubstead (Hodgson *et al.* 2012).

7.8 The construction phases of the Middle Iron Age roundhouses at St. George's also display a persistent pattern of building which spanned seven roundhouses (Roundhouses 3 - 9) and the erection of three timber palisades (Enclosures 2 - 4). Each construction phase usually comprised only a single dwelling which was rebuilt in roughly the same location as the pre-existing structure and culminated in the third or fourth centuries BC with the construction of Roundhouses 3 and 6 in association with timber

palisade Enclosure 3. Similar patterns of roundhouse replacement have been identified at similar sites throughout the Tyne-Forth region and within the Iron Age settlements of Blagdon Park and Pegswood Moor (Hodgson *et al.* 2012), both of which lie near to the St George's site. Such a widespread pattern of roundhouse replacement has been attributed to both practical requirements and persisting social traditions, which suggest long term settlement occupation. For example, recent studies conducted by Brück suggest that successive phases of roundhouse rebuilding may have been a way of expressing continued rights of land ownership, potentially motivated by the death of the household head and social conventions dictating the rules of inheritance (Brück 2007). Similarly, the roundhouses may have required replacement due to long term occupation and the onset of wood rot. Modern experimental reconstructions, such as Pimperne Down house, have shown roundhouses to be remarkably durable and capable of maintaining a lifespan of approximately 25 years (Proctor 2009). It is not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that the presence of seven intercutting roundhouse structures at St. George's, coupled with dating evidence recovered from the final phase of occupation, suggest that the multi-phase Middle Iron Age palisaded settlement may have been occupied for approximately 175 years between the fourth and third centuries cal BC.

7.9 It should also be noted that Roundhouses 3 - 9, displayed a broad range of sizes, measuring between 7.43m – 11.8m in diameter (Figure 93). It is not unreasonable to assume that the change in roundhouse diameter reflected episodic, variations in the size of the family unit occupying the palisaded farmstead settlement during the course of its development. The earliest phase in the sequence of Middle Iron Age roundhouse building, characterised by Roundhouses 7- 9 and palisaded Enclosure 2, displayed a very broad range of building diameters which measured between 7.43m and 11.8m. Conversely, the size of later Roundhouses 4 – 6 remained broadly similar, ranging between approximately 10 and 12m in size (Figure 93). Consequently, the relatively small variation in the size of later Roundhouses 4 – 6, as opposed to the dramatic size variations displayed by earlier Roundhouses 7 -9, may be representative of a static family unit size and more stable social conditions during the later phases of Middle Iron Age occupation. Similarly, both Roundhouses 5 and 9 displayed estimated diameters of 11.8m and would have formed particularly imposing structures. It is worth noting therefore that the large size of Roundhouses 5 and 9 may have reflected not only the size of the family unit occupying both structures but also served to highlight the relative wealth and social status of the palisaded settlement to the wider community during the Middle Iron Age.

7.10 The construction of Roundhouse 3 during the final phase of Middle Iron Age occupation was also of note due to its large size and because the dating evidence indicated that Roundhouses 3 and 6 were probably contemporary but Roundhouse 3 was set apart and not enclosed by a timber palisade. Additionally, Roundhouse 3 was the only structure to have co-existed with three inter-related stock pens, was notably larger than all the other Iron Age roundhouses except Roundhouse 5 and 9, and was

uniquely accessible by opposed wide entrances in the north-eastern and south-western walls.

7.11 Typically, roundhouses are accessed by a single entrance orientated east or south-east (Pope 2007; Proctor 2009; Cunliffe 2010). The orientation of roundhouse entrances has been attributed to a variety of reasons from functionality related to the position of the rising sun and protection from prevailing winds (Pope 2007), to social practice (Boast and Evans 1986) and cosmological symbolism (Parker-Pearson 1999). The dominant wind direction in Britain is from west-south-west meaning that in order to shelter the interior of the roundhouse from the prevailing winds it follows that the entrances would be typically aligned between north and south-east, notwithstanding any overriding local influences. Additionally, when considering the location of the sun throughout the day a shelter/light optimum can generally be gained by inserting the entrance in the south-east wall of a roundhouse where the sun rises (Pope 2007). The orientation of the opposed openings providing access into the interior of Roundhouse 3 is therefore an uncommon architectural feature and suggests that Roundhouse 3 may have served a different function than a house.

7.12 The imposing size, segregation from the palisaded settlement in an 'unenclosed' position, and the unusual use of two remarkably wide opposed entrances may indicate that Roundhouse 3 was used as a barn for sheltering livestock or as a workshop for agricultural activities and craft production, or perhaps both. The wide entrances would have allowed a regular through-draft as well as considerably more light than in a traditional roundhouse, as well as allowing for access of livestock. Manufacturing techniques requiring a draft may include the drying of food, the drying of skins or the butchery of a medium sized animal such as sheep. The proximity of the possible livestock pens and the segregation of Roundhouse 3 from the residential zone would support such an interpretation. Roundhouse 3 is therefore interpreted as an ancillary structure or 'barn' related to farm and craft activities possibly associated with animal husbandry.

7.13 In summary, the Middle Iron Age phase comprised a palisaded settlement that was occupied during the fourth - third centuries cal BC, and possibly earlier. The radiocarbon dating evidence and stratigraphic relationships displayed by Roundhouses 1 - 9 suggested that the farmstead initially comprised a single roundhouse dwelling (Roundhouse 7 or 9, but eventually expanded to incorporate two structures (Roundhouses 6 and 3) during the final phase of occupation. The lack of animal skeletal evidence or the recovery of substantial palaeoenvironmental remains from the later phase of activity precluded a greater understanding of the economy practiced by the inhabitants of the settlement. However, it is not unreasonable to assume that the palisaded settlement was a farmstead occupied by a single household with an economy focused on a mixed regime of pastoral and arable farming, with the emphasis on pastoral farming. The longevity of the palisaded settlement provides testament to the long term viability and success of this farm over many generations, which in turn could

suggest a period of relative stability and prosperity in this period of the Middle Iron Age in the region.

7.14 The dating evidence suggests that the Middle Iron Age settlement was abandoned by the end of third century cal BC at the latest. Subsequent re-occupation of the site was later characterised by the establishment of a much larger, irregular rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 5) during the Roman Iron Age. The radiocarbon dates indicate that Enclosure 5 was probably occupied from the late first – early second century AD to perhaps as late as the fourth century cal AD after which it too was abandoned.

7.15 Enclosure 5 was characterised by a long ditch circuit (F004) punctuated by four entrances, and which was probably bordered internally by an up-cast bank enclosing an internal area of 0.63ha. The entrances were identified at the northern, eastern, southern and western extents of the enclosure with what is interpreted as a droveway (F020) bordering the principal eastern entrance. The south-western and eastern entrances were also flanked by parallel ditches (F036 and F086) which were probably banked and intended to aggrandize access to Enclosure 5. A single structure (Roundhouse 11) was identified in close proximity to the eastern entrance of the enclosure.

7.16 A construction sequence for the Phase 5 enclosure at St. George's was established by the physical relationships between the archaeological features and the acquisition of radiocarbon dates. The earliest phase of the enclosure was dated from the late first or early second century AD to the mid third century AD and was characterised by droveway ditch F008, F012, F020 and enclosure ditches F036, F040, F241 and F243 which probably bounded stock pen Enclosures 6-8. Domestic habitation of the site during this phase was possibly characterised by Roundhouse 17 which was situated outside the confines of the main enclosure. Roundhouses 12 – 16 within the enclosure may have been contemporary with Roundhouse 17 but were interpreted as feed pens or shelters on account of their relatively small dimensions. The final phase of activity was dated from the mid third to the early the fifth century AD and was principally characterised by the re-cutting of enclosure ditch F004 and a shift of the residential zones towards the interior of the enclosure as characterised by the abandonment of Roundhouse 17 and the roughly contemporary construction of Roundhouse 11. None of the calibrated date ranges extended beyond 428AD suggesting that the large irregular enclosure at St. George's was probably abandoned before the close of the 4th century cal AD broadly contemporary with the collapse of Roman rule in Britain.

7.17 It is apparent from the radiocarbon dating evidence recovered from hearths F070 and F142 that Roundhouse 11 and Roundhouse 17 may not have co-existed, but functioned as solitary dwellings. The relatively small interior area occupied by habitable structures suggests that the function of Enclosure 5 was not just to enclose the settlement area, but also to provide a large compound presumably associated with the keeping of livestock. The farming character of the settlement is supported by the high

frequency of archaeological features associated with agricultural activities which were identified during the Roman Iron Age phase of activity.

7.18 For example, droveways F008, F012 and F020 identified in association with the eastern entrance to Enclosure 5, points towards the control and movement of livestock. Droveways are a relatively common feature of enclosed Iron Age settlements and were revealed at the Late Iron Age and Roman Iron Age rectilinear enclosure at Blagdon Park (Hodgson *et al.* 2012), as well as being prevalent during the Late Iron Age and Roman Iron Age phases of settlement at nearby Pegswood Moor (Proctor 2009). Additionally, the orientation of droveways F008, F012 and F020 suggest an attempt to manage livestock movement between the enclosure interior and the land southwards and eastwards of Enclosure 5. It is notable therefore that the nearby Howburn and River Wansbeck skirt the site to the east and south and would have provided a fresh water source useful for watering livestock. Similarly, the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from Roman Iron Age features F004, F012, F020, F036, F070, F088, F142 and F174 produced a higher frequency of secondary scrubland species such as hazel, birch and willow suggesting that the land bordering Enclosure 5 was largely cleared of primary woodland with only light tree cover where pasturing could have taken place.

7.19 Furthermore, the close association between the droveway ditches (F008, F012, F020) with the eastern entrance to Enclosure 5 compared with the variably sized entrances on the north, south and western sides of the enclosure may point towards the management of different species of livestock. The paucity of faunal remains from St. George's and other similar sites in the region have prevented any viable statistical analysis of livestock species but where analysis has been conducted cattle is the most frequently represented (Hodgson *et al.* 2012; Waddington and Passmore 2012; Proctor 2009). It should be noted, however, that the retrieval of sheep, cattle, pig and horse bones at the nearby Late Iron Age and Roman Iron Age rectilinear enclosure sites of Burradon (Jobey 1970) and Doubstead (Jobey 1982) indicate that the rearing of cattle was often supplemented by the rearing of multiple species of livestock. The narrow dimensions of the southern entrance to stock pen Enclosures 6-8 would have restricted access by larger forms of livestock such as cattle, but would have been adequate for smaller species such as sheep. The form of this entrance giving access to Enclosures 6-8 and parallel ditch F086 may have been used for identifying, sorting and sheering individual sheep in the same manner that sheep races are used in modern agriculture. Conversely, the broader dimensions of the droveway (F008/F012/F020) and the eastern entrance to Enclosure 5 may be representative of an attempt to manage larger livestock such as cattle. It is postulated that Enclosures 6-8 were probably used principally as nightfolds or sorting pens for smaller livestock such as sheep whilst the majority of the interior space within Enclosure 5 was dedicated to the management of cattle and for other craft and farmyard purposes.

7.20 The principal form of the smaller structures represented within Enclosure 5 were roundhouses (Roundhouses 12 – 14) which together give an average internal diameter of 4.42m. This is probably too small for a dwelling but of adequate size for a fodder

store, barns, work sheds or shelter for humans. A similar interpretation was applied to a notably smaller roundhouse identified during the Roman Iron Age phase of activity at the nearby site of Pegswood Moor (Proctor 2009).

7.21 It should be noted that although evidence for animal husbandry and livestock management were a conspicuous feature of Roman Iron Age activity within Enclosure 5, the recovery of charred wheat grains from driveway ditch F012/F020 and posthole F088 indicate that cereal production was also practised.

7.22 Enclosure 5 is interpreted as an enclosed farming settlement containing perhaps just one residential house (Roundhouse 11) together with an assortment of outbuildings and stock control pens enclosed within a large irregular compound that formed a farmyard. Having entrances on four sides of different widths and types suggests dedicated functions for at least of these entrances. The farmstead appears to have been bordered by pastureland and was mainly reliant on pastoral farming supplemented by cereal agriculture. It should also be noted that livestock, during the Late Iron Age and Roman Iron Age were probably regarded as portable wealth and were, therefore, vulnerable to theft (Hodgson *et al.* 2012). The siting of Enclosure 5 on a bluff overlooking the River Wansbeck may, therefore, have been motivated as much by practical considerations, such as proximity to a nearby reliable freshwater source, as by a desire to control and secure the wealth and power of the inhabitants.

7.23 Roundhouse 11 appears to have been the main residential structure, although Roundhouse 17 could also have served such a purpose. Equally, Roundhouse 17 could have served a more practical function and hence its siting outside the enclosure. Both structures had stout timber walls as indicated by the wall construction trenches (F056 and F131) for the support of timber uprights. They appear to have been built in a similar manner to the Middle Iron Age structures (Roundhouses 3-9) previously described. The linear arrangement of postholes F44 – F54 at the internal periphery of Roundhouse 11 may have demarcated the location of an internal partition wall. This darker peripheral space could have been used for the storage of food, firewood, equipment or the stalling of smaller domesticated animals (Pope 2007), or have formed a more private sleeping space for the head of the household. The internal diameter of Roundhouse 17 measured 9.03m whilst the internal diameter of Roundhouse 11 measured 12.23m which was probably sufficient to accommodate an extended household unit comprising parents and children together with any other dependents (Proctor 2009). Radiocarbon dating from both structures suggest that at least one phase of Roundhouse 11 was occupied between 256 – 413 cal AD (95.4% Probability) (SUERC 66302) and on phase of Roundhouse 17 was in use between 54 – 214 cal AD (95.4% Probability) (SUERC 66303). The larger dimensions characterised by Roundhouse 11 may be indicative of an increase in the size of the household maintaining and managing Enclosure 5 during the third century AD. It is possible that Roundhouses 11 and 17 co-existed as having just one radiocarbon date from each may only provide indications of certain phases of their use, however, it is also possible that they did not co-exist and that only one habitable structure was occupied at any one time. Small numbers of habitable dwellings

associated with a single phase of occupation is a relatively normal occurrence within Late Iron Age and Roman Iron Age rectilinear enclosures throughout the region. Hodgson suggests that the nearby rectilinear enclosure sites at Burradon and Blagdon Park were maintained by drawing labour resources from members of the wider local community (Hodgson *et al.* 2012, 194). Although the St. George's enclosed settlement could have been run and maintained by the single resident household it could also have been the case that additional labour was drawn from the wider community situated beyond the limits of Area 1 when required.

7.24 In summary, the form and function of the Roman Iron Age enclosed farming settlement (Enclosure 5) should be regarded as characteristic of the irregular rectilinear enclosure settlement type which is common in the region. The construction of such enclosures has been interpreted as a response to rising population levels and the need for intensification of agricultural production that in turn required firm definition of land control (Hodgson *et al.* 2012). The earliest radiocarbon date recovered from droveway F036 was 19 – 129 cal AD (95.4% probability) (SUERC-66310), indicating that this settlement was constructed at the beginning of Roman involvement in the region, possibly in response to the need to pay tribute by way of farming produce.

7.25 The Roman military invasion of the north-east and north-west of England began in the 70's AD and Roman rule was consolidated by the construction of Hadrian's Wall, 24 km south of St. George's, during the early 120's AD. The number of troops stationed in the Tyne-Forth frontier zone are estimated at c.30000 – 34000 between the second and third centuries AD (Breeze 1984). Such a sizeable military force would require the provision of large quantities of agricultural products, such as meat, dairy produce, hides and cereal crops which were probably acquired by requisition, purchase or taxation (Breeze 1984). The substantial burden of supplying the Roman army would have fallen on local communities such as those populating the lands around St. George's. The construction of Hadrian's Wall probably caused significant upheaval to many of the native population as land was requisitioned for military use resulting in the displacement of communities and the disruption of established trade routes (Proctor 2009). The St. George's site is, however, close to the border with, or was within, Votadinian territory and this tribe is generally regarded as having entered into a client kingdom relationship with Rome (see discussion in Waddington and Passmore 2012). It is not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that the arrival of the Roman military in northern England caused major economic and landscape upheaval, albeit different for the different kingdoms/tribal territories. The recent study by Hodgson *et al.* (2012) has shown that several high status Iron Age enclosed farmsteads (Blagdon Park, East Brunton and West Brunton) in south-east Northumberland were abandoned in the early years of Roman rule around the time of the establishment of the Hadrianic frontier. This makes the settlement at St. George's of particular interest as it does not follow this model, but in fact shows the opposite happening, whereby the settlement commences at this time and appears to continue throughout most of the Roman Iron Age. This could be because the St. George's site was located in a different tribal area where the impact of Rome was felt differently due to there being in place a different political settlement

with Rome, most probably a 'client' relationship. The archaeological excavations conducted at Pegswood Moor, approximately 1.2km north of the site at St. George's, revealed evidence for a Late Iron Age farmstead settlement practising a mixed arable and pastoral economy in the years preceding Roman rule. During the first half of the second century AD, however, the habitation zones and field systems of the farmstead were erased and a system of droveways in association with a timber stock enclosure were constructed (Proctor 2009). This reorganisation of settlement and agricultural production coincides with the construction of the new enclosed farming settlement at St. George's, and together they could indicate the need for intensification of production in order to supply the Roman military to the south.

7.26 The re-organisation of the Pegswood Moor farmstead suggested that the local community, bordering St. George's, were influenced by the arrival of the Roman military and shifted their agricultural practices specifically to focus on animal husbandry and the rearing of livestock. It would not be unreasonable to assume that the long term maintenance of Enclosure 5 at St. George's may have been supported by the Roman military and their associated demand for food and tribute. Opportunities to exploit the Roman military demand for livestock may have been provided by the relative proximity of the Devil's Causeway Roman road which was situated c.13km to the west of St. George's and which led southwards towards Dere Street, Hadrian's Wall and the town of Corbridge. Similarly, references within the Vindolanda tablets and the discovery of a number of locally manufactured objects recovered during excavations of Roman forts in the region, indicate that the local population were willing to engage in trade with the occupying Roman military (Allason-Jones 1999).

7.27 In summary, the excavation of Area 1 at St. George's has revealed evidence for a large, irregular rectilinear farmstead (Enclosure 5) that was constructed at the beginning of the Roman Iron Age and which appears to have remained in use and been maintained through to the final century of Roman rule. The long-term occupation and maintenance of the stock enclosure at St. George's spanned the Roman occupation and was in stark contrast to a broadly contemporary pattern of abandonment identifiable within the more southerly Iron Age enclosure settlements at Blagdon Park, East Brunton and West Brunton (Hodgson *et al* 2012), which lie 13.7km south of St. George's in what may have been Brigantian territory. The reorganisation of the Late Iron Age farmstead at Pegswood Moor suggests that the arrival of the Roman military in the region, during the first century AD, prompted an intensification of agricultural activity with a proportional increase in the rearing of livestock (Proctor 2009). The obvious focus on the management and rearing of livestock at St. George's may have been prompted by the need to pay tribute due to 'client kingdom' status, as well as providing possible economic opportunities to benefit from the proximity of the Roman military market. The St. George's settlement is likely, therefore, to have been constructed and utilised as a direct consequence of the Roman advance and was part of an accommodation resulting from the disruption of Roman occupation immediately to the south.

7.28 Following abandonment of Enclosure 5 in the late 4th century cal BC with no traces of human activity documented in the archaeological record until the creation of boundary ditch F097 in the 14th century. During the medieval period, the lands surrounding Morpeth formed part of the Barony of Merlay which was created in the 12th century and owned by the Greystock family between the 13th and 16th century (Hodgson 1832). Consequently, it is probable that ditch F097 functioned as a field boundary ditch representative of agricultural activity within the medieval fiefdom held *per baronium* by the Greystock family during the 14th century (Hodgson 1832 in Brown and Eadie 2013).

7.29 The final phase of activity was characterised by the construction of a north-south and east-west aligned boundary ditch F139, which includes a 90 degree turn, and which cut through medieval ditch F097 as well as the Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5 ditch. Reference to Haiwardes Survey of Morpeth borough in 1604 indicates that the land within Area 1 was partially occupied by the woodland of Cottingwood during the early 17th century but had been cleared during the later 17th century for use by the Burgesses of Morpeth for pasture (Hodgson 1832). This interpretation was supported by reference to White's 1798 Estate map of Morpeth which indicated that by the late 18th century Area 1 had been entirely cleared of tree cover and divided between East Loan field and Bowmans Corner (Brown and Eadie 2013). The field boundaries of East Loan Field and Bowmans Corner continued to be respected following the construction of Northumberland County Lunatic Asylum in 1859 and have survived largely intact until the present phase of development (Brown and Eadie 2013). Map regression of ditch F139 displayed no obvious relationship to any field boundaries associated with 18th, 19th or 20th century phases of activity on the site. Consequently, ditched boundary F139 is interpreted as an early post-medieval field boundary ditch, probably associated with a division of pastureland by the Burgesses of Morpeth in the 17th century.

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Appendix 1- Context Register

Context No	Description
1001	Topsoil – Excavation Trench
1002	Subsoil – Excavation Trench
1003	Colluvium – Excavation Trench
1004	Natural substrate – mid bluish-purple silty clay – Excavation Trench
001	Secondary fill of Early Bronze Age ovoid enclosure ditch (Enclosure 1)
002	Primary fill of Early Bronze Age ovoid enclosure ditch (Enclosure 1)
003	Cut for Early Bronze Age ovoid enclosure ditch (Enclosure 1)
004	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5)
005	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5)
006	Fill of livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 7)
007	Cut of livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 7)
008	Fill of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
009	Cut of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
010	Fill of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
011	Cut of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
012	Fill of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
013	Cut of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
014	Fill of Late Neolithic roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 1)
015	Cut of Late Neolithic roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 1)
016	Fill of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
017	Cut of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
018	Fill of Late Neolithic roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 2)
019	Cut of Late Neolithic roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 2)
020	Fill of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
021	Cut of Roman Iron Age droveway ditch
022	Fill of undated pit
023	Cut of undated pit
024	Fill of undated posthole
025	Cut of undated posthole
026	Fill of Roman Iron Age outwork ditch (Enclosure 5)
027	Cut of Roman Iron Age outwork ditch (Enclosure 5)
028	Upper fill of undated ovoid pit/posthole
029	Secondary fill of undated ovoid pit/posthole
030	Primary fill of undated ovoid pit/posthole
031	Cut of undated ovoid pit/posthole
032	Upper fill of undated waste pit
033	Burnt primary fill of undated waste pit
034	Heat-effected natural at base of undated waste pit
035	Cut for undated waste pit
036	Fill of Roman Iron Age outwork ditch (Enclosure 5)
037	Cut of Roman Iron Age outwork ditch (Enclosure 5)
038	Fill of Late Neolithic pit (Roundhouse 2)
039	Cut of Late Neolithic pit (Roundhouse 2)
040	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch remodelling (Enclosure 5)
041	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch remodelling (Enclosure 5)
042	Fill of large undated pit/posthole
043	Cut of large undated pit/posthole
044	Secondary fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse pit (Roundhouse 11)
045	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse pit (Roundhouse 11)
046	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse partition posthole (Roundhouse 11)

047	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse partition posthole (Roundhouse 11)
048	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse partition posthole (Roundhouse 11)
049	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse partition posthole (Roundhouse 11)
050	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse partition posthole (Roundhouse 11)
051	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse partition posthole (Roundhouse 11)
052	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse posthole (Roundhouse 11)
053	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse posthole (Roundhouse 11)
054	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse posthole (Roundhouse 11)
055	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse posthole (Roundhouse 11)
056	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 11)
057	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 11)
058	Fill of undated circular pit
059	Cut of undated circular pit
060	Fill of undated linear pit
061	Cut of undated linear pit
062	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse internal pit (Roundhouse 11)
063	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse internal pit (Roundhouse 11)
064	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as (004)
065	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as [005]
066	Fill of undated posthole
067	Cut of undated posthole
068	Fill of undated posthole
069	Cut of undated posthole
070	Fill of possible Roman Iron Age fire pit (Roundhouse 11)
071	Cut of possible Roman Iron Age fire pit (Roundhouse 11)
072	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse internal pit (Roundhouse 11)
073	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse internal pit (Roundhouse 11)
074	Fill of undated pit/posthole
075	Cut of undated pit/posthole
076	Fill of undated pit/posthole
077	Cut of undated pit/posthole
078	Fill of undated burnt circular pit
079	Cut of undated burnt circular pit
080	Fill of undated posthole
081	Cut of undated posthole
082	Fill of undated curving ditch
083	Cut of undated curving ditch
084	Fill of undated pit
085	Cut of undated pit
086	Fill of Roman Iron Age outwork ditch (Enclosure 5)
087	Cut of Roman Iron Age outwork ditch (Enclosure 5)
088	Fill of Roman Iron Age posthole (Enclosure 6)
089	Cut of Roman Iron Age posthole (Enclosure 6)
090	Fill of Roman Iron Age livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 6)
091	Cut of Roman Iron Age livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 6)
092	Fill of Roman Iron Age livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 8)
093	Cut of Roman Iron Age livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 8)
094	Fill of Roman Iron Age livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 8)
095	Cut of Roman Iron Age livestock enclosure ditch (Enclosure 8)
096	VOID
097	Upper fill of medieval field boundary ditch
098	Cut of medieval field boundary ditch

099	VOID
100	VOID
101	VOID
102	VOID
103	Fill of Middle Iron Age palisade construction trench (Enclosure 2)
104	Cut of Middle Iron Age palisade construction trench (Enclosure 2)
105	Fill of Middle Iron Age palisade construction trench (Enclosure 3)
106	Cut of Middle Iron Age palisade construction trench (Enclosure 3)
107	Fill of Middle Iron Age palisade construction trench (Enclosure 4)
108	Cut of Middle Iron Age palisade construction trench (Enclosure 4)
109	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 6)
110	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 6)
111	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 5)
112	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 5)
113	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 4). Same as (115).
114	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 4). Same as [116].
115	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 4)
116	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 4)
117	VOID
118	VOID
119	Fill of Neolithic waste pit
120	Cut of Neolithic waste pit
121	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall drip gully (Roundhouse 9)
122	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall drip gully (Roundhouse 9)
123	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure boundary ditch (Enclosure 5)
124	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure boundary ditch (Enclosure 5)
125	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 7)
126	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 7)
127	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 8)
128	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 8)
129	Fill of Middle Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 3)
130	Cut of Middle Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 3)
131	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 17)
132	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 17)
133	Fill of Middle Iron Age stock-pen ditch (Roundhouse 3)
134	Cut of Middle Iron Age stock-pen ditch (Roundhouse 3)
135	VOID – Same as 137
136	VOID
137	Fill of Middle Iron Age waste pit (Roundhouse 3)
138	Cut of Middle Iron Age waste pit (Roundhouse 3)
139	Upper fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch
140	Cut of post-medieval field boundary ditch
141	VOID
142	Fill of Roman Iron Age hearth/firepit (Roundhouse 17)
143	Cut of Roman Iron Age hearth/firepit (Roundhouse 17)
144	Fill of Middle Iron Age stock-pen ditch (Roundhouse 3)
145	Cut of Middle Iron Age stock-pen ditch (Roundhouse 3)
146	Fill of Middle Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 3)
147	Cut of Middle Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 3)
148	Fill of Middle Iron Age stock-pen ditch (Roundhouse 3)

149	Cut of Middle Iron Age stock-pen ditch (Roundhouse 3)
150	Fill of Middle Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 3)
151	Cut of Middle Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 3)
152	Fill of Middle Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 3)
153	Cut of Middle Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 3)
154	VOID
155	VOID
156	VOID
157	VOID
158	Fill of large circular Beaker period pit
159	Cut of large circular Beaker period pit
160	Fill of Neolithic boundary ditch/palisade construction trench
161	Cut of Neolithic boundary ditch/palisade construction trench
162	Primary fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch
163	Primary fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as (004).
164	VOID
165	VOID
166	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 14)
167	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench (Roundhouse 14)
168	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 16)
169	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 16)
170	VOID
171	VOID
172	Fill of undated ditch
173	Cut of undated ditch
174	Fill of Roman Iron Age waste pit (Roundhouse 14)
175	Cut of Roman Iron Age waste pit (Roundhouse 14)
176	Fill of Roman Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 14)
177	Cut of Roman Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 14)
178	Fill of undated pit
179	Cut of undated pit
180	Upper fill of re-cut post-medieval field boundary ditch
181	Lower fill of re-cut post-medieval field boundary ditch. Same as (162).
182	Cut of re-cut post-medieval field boundary ditch. Same as (162).
183	Basal fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch F139
184	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 15)
185	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 15)
186	Secondary fill of medieval field boundary ditch
187	Primary fill of medieval field boundary ditch
188	VOID
189	VOID
190	Fill of Roman Iron Age wall construction trench (Roundhouse 10)
191	Cut of Roman Iron Age wall construction trench (Roundhouse 10)
192	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 13)
193	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 13)
194	Fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 12)
195	Cut of Roman Iron Age roundhouse drip gully (Roundhouse 12)
196	Fill of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age pit (Roundhouse 10)
197	Cut of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age pit (Roundhouse 10)
198	Fill of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 10)
199	Cut of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 10)
200	Fill of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 10)

201	Cut of prehistoric or Roman Iron Age posthole (Roundhouse 10)
202	Fill of Early Bronze Age posthole
203	Cut of Early Bronze Age posthole
204	Upper fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
205	Cut of Early Bronze Age waste pit
206	Fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
207	Cut of Early Bronze Age waste pit
208	Fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
209	Cut of Early Bronze Age waste pit
210	Fill of Neolithic palisade construction trench.
211	Cut of Neolithic palisade construction trench.
212	Fill of undated pit
213	Cut of undated pit
214	Fill of undated ditch
215	Cut of undated ditch
216	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as (004).
217	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as [005].
218	Fill of Early Bronze Age pit of uncertain function
219	Cut of Early Bronze Age pit of uncertain function
220	Fill of Early Bronze Age large circular pit of uncertain function
221	Cut of Early Bronze Age large circular pit of uncertain function
222	Upper fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
223	Lower fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
224	Cut of Early Bronze Age waste pit
225	Upper fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
226	Secondary fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
227	Basal fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit
228	Cut of Early Bronze Age waste pit
229	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as (004).
230	Cut Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch (Enclosure 5). Same as [005].
231	Fill of undated posthole
232	Cut of undated posthole
233	Basal fill of Early Bronze Age waste pit F204
234	Charcoal rich deposit in Roman Iron Age possible fire pit F070
235	Primary fill of Roman Iron Age roundhouse pit (Roundhouse 11).
236	Sand natural
237	Gravel natural
238	Clay natural
239	Top-soil
240	Sub-soil
241	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch remodelling (Enclosure 5)
242	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch remodelling (Enclosure 5)
243	Fill of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch remodelling (Enclosure 5)
244	Cut of Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch remodelling (Enclosure 5)

Appendix 2- Photograph Register

Digital Photograph Register

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	S	2 x 2m	101/102/103	South looking view of trench 1
2.	E	1 x 1m	101/102/103	West facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1b
3.	E	1 x 1m	101/102/103	West facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1b
4.	W	1 x 1m	101/102/103	East facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1b
5.	SE	1 x 1m	101/102/ 103	North west facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1c
6.	NE	1 x 1m	101/102/ 103	South west facing section of trench 1 – SAM1d
7.	E	1 x 1m	001a/004	West facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.001 and F.004
8.	W	1 x 1m	001b	East facing section through enclosure ditch F.001
9.	SE	1 x 1m	001c	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.001c and F.006
10.	SW	1 x 1m	001d	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.001
11.	NW	1 x 2m	001e	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.001
12.	NE	1 x 0.25m	010a	South west facing section of possible ditch F.010
13.	E	1 x 0.25m	010b	West facing section through ditch F.010
14.	SW	1 x 0.25m	010c	North east facing section through ditch F.010
15.	NW	1 x 1m	008a	Plan view of droveway ditch F.008
16.	E	1 x 0.25m	008b	West facing section through droveway ditch F.008
17.	NE	1 x 0.25m	008c	South west facing section of droveway ditch terminus F.008
18.	SW	1 x 1m	004a	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
19.	SW	1 x 1m	004b	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
20.	SW	1 x 1m	004c	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
21.	NW	1 x 1m	004d	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
22.	NW	1 x 0.25m	012a	Oblique view of east facing section of droveway ditch terminus F.012
23.	W	1 x 0.25m	012b/014	East facing relationship section between ditches F.012 and F.014
24.	SW	1 x 0.25m	012c	Oblique view of north facing section of droveway ditch terminus F.012
25.	NW	1 x 0.25m	014a	South east facing section though roundhouse gully F.014
26.	SW	1 x 0.25m	014b	Roundhouse ditch terminus F.014
27.	SE	1 x 0.25m	016a	Ditch terminus F.016
28.	NW	1 x 1m	016b	South east facing section through roundhouse ditch F.016
29.	NE	1 x 0.25m	016c	Ditch terminus F.016
30.	NE	1 x 0.25m	018a	Roundhouse ditch terminus F.018
31.	SW	1 x 0.25m	018b	North east facing section through ditch F.018
32.	NE	1 x 0.25m	018c	Roundhouse ditch terminus F.018
33.	NW	1 x 0.25m	020c	South east facing section through droveway ditch F.020
34.	SE	1 x 0.25m	020d	North west facing section through droveway ditch F.020
35.	NW	1 x 0.25m	024	South east facing section of posthole F.024
36.	SE	1 x 0.25m	020b	North west facing section through droveway ditch F.020
37.	SW	1 x 0.25m	020a	Droveway ditch terminus F.020
38.	NNW	2 x 2m	001	Enclosure ditch F.001
39.	NNW	2 x 2m	001	Enclosure ditch F.001
40.	N	1 x 1m	022	South facing section of pit F.022
41.	NW	1 x 0.25m	026a	South east facing section through droveway ditch F.026
42.	NW	1 x 1m	026b	Droveway ditch terminus F.026
43.	NW	1 x 1m	028	South east facing section of pit F.028

44.	SW	1 x 1m	032	North west facing section of pit F.032
45.	SW	1 x 1m	032	North west facing section of pit F.032
46.	NE	1 x 0.25m	036a	South west facing section of ditch terminus F.036
47.	NW	1x 0.25m	036b	South east facing section through F.036
48.	SW	1 x 0.25m	036c	North east facing section through ditch terminus F.036
49.	SE	1 x 1m	004f/040b	North west facing section through ditch termini F.004 and F.040
50.	N	1 x 0.25m	038	South facing section of pit F.038
51.	SE	1 x 1m	040a/004e	North west facing section through enclosure ditches F.004 and F.040
52.	SW	1 x 1m	042	North west facing section of pit F.042
53.	N	1 x 0.25m	044	South facing section of posthole F.044
54.	N	1 x 0.25m	046	South facing section of posthole F.046
55.	N	1 x 0.25m	048	South facing section of posthole F.048
56.	N	1 x 0.25m	050	South facing section of posthole F.050
57.	NW	1 x 0.25m	052	South west facing section of posthole F.052
58.	N	1 x 0.25m	054	South facing section of posthole F.054
59.	NW	1 x 2m	058	South east facing section of pit F.058
60.	SW	1 x 1m	056a	North east facing section through roundhouse ditch terminus F.056
61.	SW	1 x 0.25m	056b	North east facing section through roundhouse ditch F.056
62.	NE	1 x 1m	056c	South west facing section of roundhouse ditch terminus F.056
63.	N	1 x 0.25m	062c	South facing section of posthole F.056
64.	N	1 x 1m	064a	South west facing section of ditch terminus F.064
65.	NW	1 x 1m	064b	South east facing section through ditch F.064
66.	NW	1 x 1m	064c	South east facing section through ditch F.064
67.	NW	1 x 0.25m	072	South east facing section of posthole F.072
68.	NW	1 x 2m	066/068	South east facing section of postholes F.066 and F.068
69.	NE	1 x 1m	070	South west facing section of pit F.070
70.	E	2 x 2m	004	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004
71.	NE	2 x 2m	004	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004
72.	W	2 x 2m	056	Plan view of roundhouse F.056 and internal features
73.	NE	2 x 2m	026	Plan view of driveway F.026
74.	N	2 x 2m	056	Plan view of roundhouse F.056 and internal features
75.	W	2 x 2m	056	Plan view of roundhouse F.056 and internal features
76.	W	1 x 0.25m	074	East facing section of posthole F.074
77.	SW	1 x 0.25m	076	North east facing section of posthole F.076
78.	N	1 x 1m	078	South facing section of pit F.078
79.	N	1 x 0.25m	080	South facing section of pit F.080
80.	NE	1 x 0.25m	082	South facing section through roundhouse ditch F.082
81.	W	1 x 0.25m	082	East facing section through roundhouse ditch F.082
82.	E	1 x 1m	084	West facing section of pit F.084
83.	S	2 x 2m	004/086	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.086
84.	E	1 x 1m	001/004	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.001 and F.004
85.	SE	1 x 1m	004	North west facing terminus section of enclosure ditch F.004
86.	NW	1 x 0.25m	004j	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
87.	SE	1 x 0.25m	086	North west facing section through ditch F.086
88.	W	1 x 1m	006c	East facing section through enclosure ditch F.006
89.	SW	1 x 0.25m	006b	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.006

90.	W	1 x 0.25m	088	East facing section of posthole F.088
91.	S	1 x 1m	004/090	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.090
92.	S	1 x 1m	004/090	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.090
93.	NW	1 x 2m	090	Plan view of ditch F.090
94.	NE	1 x 0.25m	006/090	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.006 and ditch F.090
95.	NE	1 x 0.25m	006/090	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.006 and ditch F.090
96.	E	1 x 0.25m	004/006	South west facing relationship section between Enclosure ditches F.004 and F.006
97.	E	1 x 0.25m	092a	West facing section of enclosure gully terminus F.092
98.	W	1 x 0.25m	092b/094a	East facing relationship section between ditches F.092 and F.094
99.	SE	1 x 0.25m	092c/094b	North west facing section through ditches F.092 and F.094
100.	W	1 x 0.25m	006/092d	East facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.092
101.	NW	1 x 0.25m	094d	South east facing section of enclosure ditch F.094
102.	W	1 x 1m	095a	North east facing section of gully terminus F.095
103.	W	1 x 0.25m	095b	East facing section through gully F.095
104.	N	1 x 1m	004/097	South facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary ditch F.097
105.	S	1 x 1m	004/097	View looking south of enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary ditch F.097
106.	SW	1 x 1m	004/097	NE facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary ditch F.097
107.	NE	1 x 1m	097/099	View looking north east of boundary ditch F.097 and ditch F.099
108.	W	1 x 0.25m	103a	East facing section through rectangular enclosure gully F.103
109.	W	1 x 0.25m	103b	East facing section through rectangular enclosure gully F.103
110.	SW	1 x 0.25m	103c	North east facing slot through corner of rectangular enclosure gully F.103
111.	SE	1 x 0.25m	105a	West facing section through rectangular enclosure gully terminus F.105
112.	NW	1 x 0.25m	105b	South east And south west facing sections through rectangular enclosure gully F.105
113.	W	1 x 0.25m	105c	East facing section through Rectangular enclosure gully F.105
114.	SW	1 x 0.25m	109a	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.109
115.	SW	1 x 1m	109b	North east facing section through roundhouse gully F.109
116.	E	1 x 0.25m	109/111	North west facing relationship section between roundhouse gully F.109 and ditch F.111
117.	W	1 x 1m	111a	East facing section of ditch terminus F.111
118.	SW	1 x 1m	111/113	North east facing relationship section between ditches F.111 and F.113
119.	SW	1 x 0.25m	111/113	North east facing relationship section between ditches F.111. And F.113
120.	N	1 x 0.25m	119	South facing section of pit F.119
121.	W	1 x 0.25m	119	Plan view of pit F.119
122.	N	1 x 0.25m	119	South facing section of pit F.119
123.	N	1 x 1m	109/117	South facing relationship section between gullies F.109 and F.117
124.	NW	1 x 1m	103/111/115	South east facing sections of gullies F.103, F.111 and F.115

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125.	NE	1 x 1m	004/107	South west relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and rectangular enclosure gully F.107
126.	W	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
127.	W	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
128.	W	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
129.	NW	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
130.	NW	1 x 1m	105/107	South east facing section through rectangular enclosure gullies F.105 and F.107
131.	SE	1 x 1m	121	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.121
132.	E	1 x 1m	121/123	East facing relationship section of roundhouse gullies F.121 and F.123
133.	E	1 x 0.25m	123	West facing section through roundhouse gully F.123
134.	N	1 x 1m	004/123	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and roundhouse gully F.123
135.	NW	2 x 2m	103/109	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gully F.103 and roundhouse gully F.109
136.	W	2 x 2m	109/111	Plan view of roundhouse gullies F.109 and F.111
137.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Plan view of roundhouse gullies F.111 and F.115
138.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Working photograph
139.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Working photograph
140.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Working photograph
141.	N	2 x 2m	103/109	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gully F.103 and roundhouse gully F.109
142.	N	2 x 2m	103/109	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gully F.103 and roundhouse gully F.109
143.	NE	2 x 2m	115/121	Plan view of roundhouse gullies F.115 and F.121
144.	W	2 x 2m	127	Plan view of roundhouse gully F.127
145.	W	2 x 2m	127	Plan view of roundhouse gully F.127
146.	NE	1 x 0.25m	127a	South west facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.127
147.	W	1 x 0.25m	127b	East facing section of roundhouse gully F.127
148.	NE	1 x 0.25m	125/127	South facing relationship section between gullies F.125 and F.127
149.	S	1 x 0.25m	004/127	North facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and gully F.127
150.	SW	1 x 2m	004/125	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.125
151.	SW	1 x 2m	004/125	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.125
152.	SW	1 x 2m	004/125	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.125
153.	W	1 x 0.25m	004/121	East facing relationship section through enclosure ditch F004 and roundhouse gully F.121
154.	S	1 x 0.25m	121	North facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.121
155.	S	1 x 1m	121	North facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.121
156.	S	1 x 2m	121	Plan view of roundhouse gully F.121
157.	NE	1 x 1m	004/107	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and rectangular enclosure gully F.107
158.	NE	1 x 1m	004/123	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and rectangular enclosure gully F.123
159.	N	1 x 1m	139	South facing section of boundary ditch F.139
160.	N	1 x 1m	139	South facing section of boundary ditch F.139
161.	S	1 x 1m	139	North facing section of boundary ditch F.139

162.	S	1 x 1m	139	North facing section of boundary ditch F.139
163.	N	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
164.	N	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
165.	N	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
166.	NW	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
167.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
168.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
169.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
170.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
171.	SE	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
172.	SE	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
173.	SE	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view od roundhouses F.131 and F.133
174.	SE	1 x 0.25m	131a	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.131
175.	NE	1 x 0.25m	131b/133b	South west facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.131 and F.133
176.	E	1 x 0.25m	131b/133b	West facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.131 and F.133
177.	E	1 x 0.25m	131b/133b	Location photograph of roundhouse ditches F.131 and F.133
178.	E	1 x 0.25m	131c/133d	West facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.131 and F.133
179.	N	1 x 0.25m	131d	South facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.131
180.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 west entrance
181.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 west entrance
182.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 east entrance
183.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 east entrance
184.	SW	1 x 1m	129a	North east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.129
185.	SW	1 x 1m	129b	North east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.129
186.	SW	1 x 1m	129c	North east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.129
187.	S	1 x 1m	129/148	North east facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.129 and F.148
188.	SW	1 x 1m	129d	North east facing section through roundhouse gully F.129
189.	NW	1 x 1m	129e	South east facing section through roundhouse gully F.129
190.	SW	2 x 2m	150/152	Location photograph of postholes F.150 and F.152
191.	NW	1 x 0.25m	137	South east facing section through fire pit F.137
192.	NW	1 x 1m	133a	South east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.133
193.	S	1 x 0.25m	133b	North facing section through roundhouse gully F.133
194.	NW	1 x 0.25m	144/146	South east facing section though roundhouse gully terminus F.144 and posthole F.146
195.	E	1 x 1m	133/144	North facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.133 and F.144
196.	S	1 x 0.25	144/148	North west facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.144 and F.148
197.	NW	1 x 0.25m	148a	South facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.148
198.	SW	1 x 1m	148b	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.148
199.	SW	1 x 1m	148b	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.148
200.	NW	1 x 0.25m	142	South east facing section of fire pit F.142
201.	NW	1 x 1m	004j	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
202.	N	1 x 1m	139/156	South facing relationship section between boundary ditches F.139 and F.156
203.	E	1 x 1m	139/156	West facing relationship section between boundary ditches F.139 and F.156
204.	NW	1 x 1m	004/156/154	South east facing relationship section of enclosure ditches F.004, F.156 and F.154

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205.	SE	1 x 1m	004/156	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.004 and F.156
206.	N	1 x 2m	004/139	North facing relationship section
207.	N	1 x 0.25m	004/160	South east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.160
208.	E	1 x 1m	004/160	West facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.160
209.	E	1 x 1m	004	West facing section of enclosure ditch terminus F.004
210.	NW	1 x 1m	158	South east facing section of pit F.158
211.	S	1 x 1m	004/097	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary F.097
212.	N	1 x 1m	004/097	South facing relationship section
213.	NW	1 x 1m	004I	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
214.	NE	1 x 1m	139/152	South west facing relationship section between boundary ditch F.139 and enclosure ditch F.152
215.	NW	1 x 1m	097b	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
216.	NW	1 x 1m	097b	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
217.	NW	1 x 1m	097b	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
218.	SE	1 x 1m	097a	North west facing section through boundary ditch F.097
219.	NW	1 x 1m	097c	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
220.	NW	1 x 1m	097c	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
221.	N	1 x 1m	139/164	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.139 and earlier ditch F.164
222.	NW	1 x 1m	139/164	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.139 and earlier ditch F.164
223.	SE	1 x 0.25m	164	North east facing section palisade section F.164
224.	SE	1 x 1m	097/139	North east facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.097 and f.139
225.	SW	1 x 1m	097/139	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.097 and F.139
226.	SE	2 x 2m	168	Plan view of roundhouse ditch F.168
227.	E	2 x 2m	168	Plan view of roundhouse ditch F.168
228.	W	1 x 1m	166	Plan view of ditch F.166
229.	W	1 x 1m	166	Plan view of ditch F.166
230.	W	1 x 1m	166	Plan view of ditch F.166
231.	SW	1 x 0.25m	166a	North east section of ditch terminus F.166
232.	NW	1 x 1m	166b	Plan view of ditch F.166
233.	NW	1 x 0.25m	166c	South east facing terminus of F.166
234.	N	1 x 0.25m	139/166	South east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.139 and ditch F.166
235.	SW	1 x 0.25m	174	North east facing section of pit F.174
236.	W	1 x 0.25m	176	East facing section of post hole F.174
237.	SW	1 x 1m	139/180a	North east facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.139 and F.180
238.	NW	1 x 2m	184	Plan view of ditch F.184
239.	NE	1 x 1m	004/184	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.184
240.	NW	1 x 1m	184a	South east facing section of ditch F.184
241.	SE	1 x 1m	184b	North west facing section of ditch terminus F.184
242.	SE	1 x 1m	168a	North west facing section of roundhouse F.168
243.	NW	1 x 1m	168b	South east facing section of roundhouse F.168
244.	NW	1 x 0.25m	168/172	South facing relationship section of roundhouse F.168 and ditch F.172

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245.	NW	1 x 1m	004	South east facing section of enclosure ditch F.004
246.	S	1 x 1m	004/172	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.172
247.	NE	1 x 1m	172	South west facing section of ditch F.172
248.	SE	1 x 1m	139/180b	North east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.139 and ditch F.180
249.	W	1 x 1m	139/180b	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.139 and earlier ditch f.180
250.	W	1 x 1m	139/180b	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.139 and earlier ditch f.180
251.	NW	1 x 1m	139b	South east facing section of enclosure ditch F.139
252.	NW	1 x 1m	160a	South east facing section of ditch F.160
253.	SE	1 x 1m	160b	North west facing section of ditch F.160
254.	NW	1 x 1m	160c	Oblique view of south east facing section of ditch F.160
255.	NW	1 x 0.25m	192a	South west facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.192
256.	SE	1 x 0.25m	192b	North west facing section of roundhouse gully F.192
257.	E	1 x 1m	192c/194c	South west facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.192 and F.194
258.	N	1 x 0.25m	194b	South facing section of roundhouse gully F.194
259.	N	1 x 0.25m	194a	South facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.194
260.	W	1 x 0.25m	154a	East facing section of gully F.154
261.	NW	1 x 0.25m	154b	South east facing section of gully terminus F.154
262.	NW	2 x 2m	194	Plan view of roundhouse ditch F.194
263.	SW	1 x 2m	196	North east facing section of pit F.196
264.	NW	1 x 1m	097	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
265.	SE	1 x 1m	097	North west facing section through boundary ditch F.097
266.	SE	1 x 1m	097	North west facing section through boundary ditch F.097
267.	SW	1 x 1m	190a	North east facing section of roundhouse ditch terminus F.190
268.	SW	1 x 1m	190b	North east facing section of roundhouse ditch F.190
269.	N	1 x 0.25m	139/190	South east facing relationship section between boundary ditch F.139 and roundhouse F.190
270.	NW	1 x 1m	139c	South facing section through enclosure ditch F.139
271.	SE	1 x 1m	139d	North west facing section through enclosure ditch F.139
272.	SE	1 x 1m	139e	North west facing section through enclosure ditch F.139
273.	N	1 x 0.25m	139/180	South east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.139 and roundhouse gully F.190
274.	SW	1 x 1m	129	North east facing section through roundhouse gully F.129
275.	NE	1 x 0.25m	202	South west facing section of posthole F.202
276.	SW	1 x 1m	204	North east facing section of pit F.204
277.	W	1 x 1m	204/206	East facing section of pits F.204 and F.206
278.	NW	1 x 1m	206/208	South east facing relationship section between pits F.206 and F.208
279.	W	1 x 2m	204/206	South east facing section of pits F.202 and F.206
280.	W	1 x 2m	204/206	East facing section of pits F.204 and F.206
281.	NW	1 x 2m	206/208	South east facing relationship section between pits F.206 and F.208
282.	NW	1 x 0.25m	212	South east facing section of pit F.212
283.	NE	1 x 0.25m	210a	South west facing section of gully terminus F.210
284.	NW	1 x 1m	210b	South east facing section through gully F.210
285.	NE	1 x 1m	210c	South east facing section through gully F.210
286.	NE	1 x 1m	210d	South east facing section of gully terminus F.210
287.	S	1 x 1m	214a	South east facing section of gully terminus F.214
288.	S	1 x 1m	214a	South east facing section of gully terminus F.214
289.	NE	1 x 0.25m	214b	South west facing section through gully F.214

290.	NE	1 x 0.25m	214c	South west facing section of gully terminus F.214
291.	SW	2 x 2m	139	View looking south west of boundary ditch F.139
292.	NW	1 x 0.25m	139e	South facing section through boundary ditch F.139
293.	SW	1 x 2m	216	South west facing view of ditch F.216
294.	SW	1 x 2m	216	South west facing view of ditch F.216
295.	NW	1 x 2m	216	North west facing view of ditch F.216
296.	NW	1 x 2m	216	North west facing view of ditch F.216
297.	SE	1 x 1m	216	North west facing section through ditch F.216
298.	S	1 x 1m	218/220	North facing section through pits F.218 and F.220
299.	S	1 x 1m	218/220	North facing section through pits F.218 and F.220
300.	SW	1 x 1m	222	North east facing section through pit F.222
301.	E	1 x 1m	225	West facing section through pit F.225
302.	NW	1 x 1m	216/230	South east facing section through ditches F.216 and F.230
303.	S	1 x 0.25m	139/216	North east facing section through ditches F.139 and F.216
304.	S	1 x 0.25m	231	North facing section through posthole F.231
305.	W	1 x 0.25m	219	East facing section through pit F.219
306.	E	1 x 0.25m	229	West facing section of gully terminus F.229
307.	W	2 x 2m	004	West facing view of enclosure ditch F.004
308.	NE	2 x 2m	008/010	North east facing view of driveway entrance gullies F.008 and F.010
309.	NE	2 x 2m	008/010	North east facing view of driveway entrance gullies F.008 and F.010
310.	NE	2 x 2m	018	North facing view of gully F.018
311.	NE	2 x 2m	018	North facing view of gully F.018
312.	SE	1 x 2m	020	South east facing view of gully F.020
313.	W	1 x 0.25m	230	East facing section of posthole F.230
314.	SW	2 x 2m	004	South west facing view of enclosure ditch entrance F.004
315.	SW	2 x 2m	004	South west facing view of enclosure ditch entrance F.004
316.	SW	2 x 2m	004	South west facing view of enclosure ditch entrance F.004

Black and White Photograph Register

Film 1

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
317.	S	2 x 2m	101/102/103	South looking view of trench 1
318.	E	1 x 1m	101/102/103	West facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1b
319.	E	1 x 1m	101/102/103	West facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1b
320.	W	1 x 1m	101/102/103	East facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1b
321.	SE	1 x 1m	101/102/ 103	North west facing section of trench 1 – SAM 1c
322.	NE	1 x 1m	101/102/ 103	South west facing section of trench 1 – SAM1d
323.	E	1 x 1m	001a/004	West facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.001 and F.004
324.	W	1 x 1m	001b	East facing section through enclosure ditch F.001
325.	SE	1 x 1m	001c	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.001c and F.006
326.	SW	1 x 1m	001d	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.001
327.	NW	1 x 2m	001e	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.001
328.	NE	1 x 0.25m	010a	South west facing section of possible ditch F.010
329.	E	1 x 0.25m	010b	West facing section through ditch F.010
330.	SW	1 x 0.25m	010c	North east facing section through ditch F.010
331.	NW	1 x 1m	008a	Plan view of droveway ditch F.008
332.	E	1 x 0.25m	008b	West facing section through droveway ditch F.008
333.	NE	1 x 0.25m	008c	South west facing section of droveway ditch terminus F.008
334.	SW	1 x 1m	004a	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
335.	SW	1 x 1m	004b	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
336.	SW	1 x 1m	004c	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
337.	NW	1 x 1m	004d	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
338.	NW	1 x 0.25m	012a	Oblique view of east facing section of droveway ditch terminus F.012
339.	W	1 x 0.25m	012b/014	East facing relationship section between ditches F.012 and F.014
340.	SW	1 x 0.25m	012c	Oblique view of north facing section of droveway ditch terminus F.012
341.	NW	1 x 0.25m	014a	South east facing section though roundhouse gully F.014
342.	SW	1 x 0.25m	014b	Roundhouse ditch terminus F.014
343.	SE	1 x 0.25m	016a	Ditch terminus F.016
344.	NW	1 x 1m	016b	South east facing section through roundhouse ditch F.016
345.	NE	1 x 0.25m	016c	Ditch terminus F.016
346.	NE	1 x 0.25m	018a	Roundhouse ditch terminus F.018
347.	SW	1 x 0.25m	018b	North east facing section through ditch F.018
348.	NE	1 x 0.25m	018c	Roundhouse ditch terminus F.018
349.	NW	1 x 0.25m	020c	South east facing section through droveway ditch F.020
350.	SE	1 x 0.25m	020d	North west facing section through droveway ditch F.020
351.	NW	1 x 0.25m	024	South east facing section of posthole F.024
352.	SE	1 x 0.25m	020b	North west facing section through droveway ditch F.020

Film 2

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	SW	1 x 0.25m	020a	Droveway ditch terminus F.020
2.	NNW	2 x 2m	001	Enclosure ditch F.001
3.	NNW	2 x 2m	001	Enclosure ditch F.001

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4.	N	1 x 1m	022	South facing section of pit F.022
5.	NW	1 x 0.25m	026a	South east facing section through driveway ditch F.026
6.	NW	1 x 1m	026b	Driveway ditch terminus F.026
7.	NW	1 x 1m	028	South east facing section of pit F.028
8.	SW	1 x 1m	032	North west facing section of pit F.032
9.	SW	1 x 1m	032	North west facing section of pit F.032
10.	NE	1 x 0.25m	036a	South west facing section of ditch terminus F.036
11.	NW	1 x 0.25m	036b	South east facing section through F.036
12.	SW	1 x 0.25m	036c	North east facing section through ditch terminus F.036
13.	SE	1 x 1m	004f/040b	North west facing section through ditch termini F.004 and F.040
14.	N	1 x 0.25m	038	South facing section of pit F.038
15.	SE	1 x 1m	040a/004e	North west facing section through enclosure ditches F.004 and F.040
16.	SW	1 x 1m	042	North west facing section of pit F.042
17.	N	1 x 0.25m	044	South facing section of posthole F.044
18.	N	1 x 0.25m	046	South facing section of posthole F.046
19.	N	1 x 0.25m	048	South facing section of posthole F.048
20.	N	1 x 0.25m	050	South facing section of posthole F.050
21.	NW	1 x 0.25m	052	South west facing section of posthole F.052
22.	N	1 x 0.25m	054	South facing section of posthole F.054
23.	NW	1 x 2m	058	South east facing section of pit F.058
24.	SW	1 x 1m	056a	North east facing section through roundhouse ditch terminus F.056
25.	SW	1 x 0.25m	056b	North east facing section through roundhouse ditch F.056
26.	NE	1 x 1m	056c	South west facing section of roundhouse ditch terminus F.056
27.	N	1 x 0.25m	062c	South facing section of posthole F.056
28.	N	1 x 1m	064a	South west facing section of ditch terminus F.064
29.	NW	1 x 1m	064b	South east facing section through ditch F.064
30.	NW	1 x 1m	064c	South east facing section through ditch F.064
31.	NW	1 x 0.25m	072	South east facing section of posthole F.072
32.	NW	1 x 2m	066/068	South east facing section of postholes F.066 and F.068
33.	NE	1 x 1m	070	South west facing section of pit F.070
34.	E	2 x 2m	004	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004
35.	NE	2 x 2m	004	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004
36.	W	2 x 2m	056	Plan view of roundhouse F.056 and internal features

Film 3

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	NE	2 x 2m	026	Plan view of driveway F.026
2.	N	2 x 2m	056	Plan view of roundhouse F.056 and internal features
3.	W	2 x 2m	056	Plan view of roundhouse F.056 and internal features
4.	W	1 x 0.25m	074	East facing section of posthole F.074
5.	SW	1 x 0.25m	076	North east facing section of posthole F.076
6.	N	1 x 1m	078	South facing section of pit F.078
7.	N	1 x 0.25m	080	South facing section of pit F.080
8.	NE	1 x 0.25m	082	South facing section through roundhouse ditch F.082
9.	W	1 x 0.25m	082	East facing section through roundhouse ditch F.082
10.	E	1 x 1m	084	West facing section of pit F.084

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11.	S	2 x 2m	004/086	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.086
12.	E	1 x 1m	001/004	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.001 and F.004
13.	SE	1 x 1m	004	North west facing terminus section of enclosure ditch F.004
14.	NW	1 x 0.25m	004j	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
15.	SE	1 x 0.25m	086	North west facing section through ditch F.086
16.	W	1 x 1m	006c	East facing section through enclosure ditch F.006
17.	SW	1 x 0.25m	006b	North east facing section through enclosure ditch F.006
18.	W	1 x 0.25m	088	East facing section of posthole F.088
19.	S	1 x 1m	004/090	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.090
20.	S	1 x 1m	004/090	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.090
21.	NW	1 x 2m	090	Plan view of ditch F.090
22.	NE	1 x 0.25m	006/090	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.006 and ditch F.090
23.	NE	1 x 0.25m	006/090	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.006 and ditch F.090
24.	E	1 x 0.25m	004/006	South west facing relationship section between Enclosure ditches F.004 and F.006
25.	E	1 x 0.25m	092a	West facing section of enclosure gully terminus F.092
26.	W	1 x 0.25m	092b/094a	East facing relationship section between ditches F.092 and F.094
27.	SE	1 x 0.25m	092c/094b	North west facing section through ditches F.092 and F.094
28.	W	1 x 0.25m	006/092d	East facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.092
29.	NW	1 x 0.25m	094d	South east facing section of enclosure ditch F.094
30.	W	1 x 1m	095a	North east facing section of gully terminus F.095
31.	W	1 x 0.25m	095b	East facing section through gully F.095
32.	N	1 x 1m	004/097	South facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary ditch F.097
33.	S	1 x 1m	004/097	View looking south of enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary ditch F.097
34.	SW	1 x 1m	004/097	NE facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary ditch F.097
35.	NE	1 x 1m	097/099	View looking north east of boundary ditch F.097 and ditch F.099
36.	W	1 x 0.25m	103a	East facing section through rectangular enclosure gully F.103

Film 4

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	W	1 x 0.25m	103b	East facing section through rectangular enclosure gully F.103
2.	SW	1 x 0.25m	103c	North east facing slot through corner of rectangular enclosure gully F.103
3.	SE	1 x 0.25m	105a	West facing section through rectangular enclosure gully terminus F.105
4.	NW	1 x 0.25m	105b	South east And south west facing sections through rectangular enclosure gully F.105
5.	W	1 x 0.25m	105c	East facing section through Rectangular enclosure gully F.105
6.	SW	1 x 0.25m	109a	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.109
7.	SW	1 x 1m	109b	North east facing section through roundhouse gully F.109

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8.	E	1 x 0.25m	109/111	North west facing relationship section between roundhouse gully F.109 and ditch F.111
9.	W	1 x 1m	111a	East facing section of ditch terminus F.111
10.	SW	1 x 1m	111/113	North east facing relationship section between ditches F.111 and F.113
11.	SW	1 x 0.25m	111/113	North east facing relationship section between ditches F.111. And F.113
12.	N	1 x 0.25m	119	South facing section of pit F.119
13.	W	1 x 0.25m	119	Plan view of pit F.119
14.	N	1 x 0.25m	119	South facing section of pit F.119
15.	N	1 x 1m	109/117	South facing relationship section between gullies F.109 and F.117
16.	NW	1 x 1m	103/111/115	South east facing sections of gullies F.103, F.111 and F.115
17.	NE	1 x 1m	004/107	South west relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and rectangular enclosure gully F.107
18.	W	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
19.	W	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
20.	W	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
21.	NW	2 x 2m	103/105/107	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gullies F.103, F.105 and F.107
22.	NW	1 x 1m	105/107	South east facing section through rectangular enclosure gullies F.105 and F.107
23.	SE	1 x 1m	121	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.121
24.	E	1 x 1m	121/123	East facing relationship section of roundhouse gullies F.121 and F.123
25.	E	1 x 0.25m	123	West facing section through roundhouse gully F.123
26.	N	1 x 1m	004/123	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and roundhouse gully F.123
27.	NW	2 x 2m	103/109	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gully F.103 and roundhouse gully F.109
28.	W	2 x 2m	109/111	Plan view of roundhouse gullies F.109 and F.111
29.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Plan view of roundhouse gullies F.111 and F.115
30.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Working photograph
31.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Working photograph
32.	SW	2 x 2m	111/115	Working photograph
33.	N	2 x 2m	103/109	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gully F.103 and roundhouse gully F.109
34.	N	2 x 2m	103/109	Plan view of rectangular enclosure gully F.103 and roundhouse gully F.109
35.	NE	2 x 2m	115/121	Plan view of roundhouse gullies F.115 and F.121
36.	W	2 x 2m	127	Plan view of roundhouse gully F.127

Film 5

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	W	2 x 2m	127	Plan view of roundhouse gully F.127
2.	NE	1 x 0.25m	127a	South west facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.127
3.	W	1 x 0.25m	127b	East facing section of roundhouse gully F.127
4.	NE	1 x 0.25m	125/127	South facing relationship section between gullies F.125 and F.127

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5.	S	1 x 0.25m	004/127	North facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and gully F.127
6.	SW	1 x 2m	004/125	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.125
7.	SW	1 x 2m	004/125	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.125
8.	SW	1 x 2m	004/125	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.125
9.	W	1 x 0.25m	004/121	East facing relationship section through enclosure ditch F.004 and roundhouse gully F.121
10.	S	1 x 0.25m	121	North facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.121
11.	S	1 x 1m	121	North facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.121
12.	S	1 x 2m	121	Plan view of roundhouse gully F.121
13.	NE	1 x 1m	004/107	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and rectangular enclosure gully F.107
14.	NE	1 x 1m	004/123	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and rectangular enclosure gully F.123
15.	N	1 x 1m	139	South facing section of boundary ditch F.139
16.	N	1 x 1m	139	South facing section of boundary ditch F.139
17.	S	1 x 1m	139	North facing section of boundary ditch F.139
18.	S	1 x 1m	139	North facing section of boundary ditch F.139
19.	N	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
20.	N	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
21.	N	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
22.	NW	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129
23.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
24.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
25.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
26.	S	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
27.	SE	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
28.	SE	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
29.	SE	2 x 2m	131/133	Plan view of roundhouses F.131 and F.133
30.	SE	1 x 0.25m	131a	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.131
31.	NE	1 x 0.25m	131b/133b	South west facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.131 and F.133
32.	E	1 x 0.25m	131b/133b	West facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.131 and F.133
33.	E	1 x 0.25m	131b/133b	Location photograph of roundhouse ditches F.131 and F.133
34.	E	1 x 0.25m	131c/133d	West facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.131 and F.133
35.	N	1 x 0.25m	131d	South facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.131
36.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 west entrance

Film 6

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 west entrance
2.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 east entrance
3.	SE	2 x 2m	129	Plan view of roundhouse F.129 east entrance
4.	SW	1 x 1m	129a	North east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.129
5.	SW	1 x 1m	129b	North east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.129
6.	SW	1 x 1m	129c	North east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.129
7.	S	1 x 1m	129/148	North east facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.129 and F.148
8.	SW	1 x 1m	129d	North east facing section through roundhouse gully F.129
9.	NW	1 x 1m	129e	South east facing section through roundhouse gully F.129

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10.	SW	2 x 2m	150/152	Location photograph of postholes F.150 and F.152
11.	NW	1 x 0.25m	137	South east facing section through fire pit F.137
12.	NW	1 x 1m	133a	South east facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.133
13.	S	1 x 0.25m	133b	North facing section through roundhouse gully F.133
14.	NW	1 x 0.25m	144/146	South east facing section through roundhouse gully terminus F.144 and posthole F.146
15.	E	1 x 1m	133/144	North facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.133 and F.144
16.	S	1 x 0.25	144/148	North west facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.144 and F.148
17.	NW	1 x 0.25m	148a	South facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.148
18.	SW	1 x 1m	148b	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.148
19.	SW	1 x 1m	148b	North west facing section through roundhouse gully F.148
20.	NW	1 x 0.25m	142	South east facing section of fire pit F.142
21.	NW	1 x 1m	004j	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
22.	N	1 x 1m	139/156	South facing relationship section between boundary ditches F.139 and F.156
23.	E	1 x 1m	139/156	West facing relationship section between boundary ditches F.139 and F.156
24.	NW	1 x 1m	004/156/154	South east facing relationship section of enclosure ditches F.004, F.156 and F.154
25.	SE	1 x 1m	004/156	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.004 and F.156
26.	N	1 x 2m	004/139	North facing relationship section
27.	N	1 x 0.25m	004/160	South east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.160
28.	E	1 x 1m	004/160	West facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.160
29.	E	1 x 1m	004	West facing section of enclosure ditch terminus F.004
30.	NW	1 x 1m	158	South east facing section of pit F.158
31.	S	1 x 1m	004/097	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and boundary F.097
32.	N	1 x 1m	004/097	South facing relationship section
33.	NW	1 x 1m	004l	South east facing section through enclosure ditch F.004
34.	NE	1 x 1m	139/152	South west facing relationship section between boundary ditch F.139 and enclosure ditch F.152
35.	NW	1 x 1m	097b	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
36.	NW	1 x 1m	097b	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097

Film 7

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	NW	1 x 1m	097b	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
2.	SE	1 x 1m	097a	North west facing section through boundary ditch F.097
3.	NW	1 x 1m	097c	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
4.	NW	1 x 1m	097c	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097
5.	N	1 x 1m	139/164	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.139 and earlier ditch F.164
6.	NW	1 x 1m	139/164	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.139 and earlier ditch F.164
7.	SE	1 x 0.25m	164	North east facing section palisade section F.164
8.	SE	1 x 1m	097/139	North east facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.097 and f.139

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9.	SW	1 x 1m	097/139	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.097 and F.139
10.	SE	2 x 2m	168	Plan view of roundhouse ditch F.168
11.	E	2 x 2m	168	Plan view of roundhouse ditch F.168
12.	W	1 x 1m	166	Plan view of ditch F.166
13.	W	1 x 1m	166	Plan view of ditch F.166
14.	W	1 x 1m	166	Plan view of ditch F.166
15.	SW	1 x 0.25m	166a	North east section of ditch terminus F.166
16.	NW	1 x 1m	166b	Plan view of ditch F.166
17.	NW	1 x 0.25m	166c	South east facing terminus of F.166
18.	N	1 x 0.25m	139/166	South east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.139 and ditch F.166
19.	SW	1 x 0.25m	174	North east facing section of pit F.174
20.	W	1 x 0.25m	176	East facing section of post hole F.174
21.	SW	1 x 1m	139/180a	North east facing relationship section between enclosure ditches F.139 and F.180
22.	NW	1 x 2m	184	Plan view of ditch F.184
23.	NE	1 x 1m	004/184	South west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.184
24.	NW	1 x 1m	184a	South east facing section of ditch F.184
25.	SE	1 x 1m	184b	North west facing section of ditch terminus F.184
26.	SE	1 x 1m	168a	North west facing section of roundhouse F.168
27.	NW	1 x 1m	168b	South east facing section of roundhouse F.168
28.	NW	1 x 0.25m	168/172	South facing relationship section of roundhouse F.168 and ditch F.172
29.	NW	1 x 1m	004	South east facing section of enclosure ditch F.004
30.	S	1 x 1m	004/172	North west facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.004 and ditch F.172
31.	NE	1 x 1m	172	South west facing section of ditch F.172
32.	SE	1 x 1m	139/180b	North east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.139 and ditch F.180
33.	W	1 x 1m	139/180b	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.139 and earlier ditch f.180
34.	W	1 x 1m	139/180b	Plan view of enclosure ditch F.139 and earlier ditch f.180
35.	NW	1 x 1m	139b	South east facing section of enclosure ditch F.139
36.	NW	1 x 1m	160a	South east facing section of ditch F.160

Film 8

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	SE	1 x 1m	160b	North west facing section of ditch F.160
2.	NW	1 x 1m	160c	Oblique view of south east facing section of ditch F.160
3.	NW	1 x 0.25m	192a	South west facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.192
4.	SE	1 x 0.25m	192b	North west facing section of roundhouse gully F.192
5.	E	1 x 1m	192c/194c	South west facing relationship section between roundhouse gullies F.192 and F.194
6.	N	1 x 0.25m	194b	South facing section of roundhouse gully F.194
7.	N	1 x 0.25m	194a	South facing section of roundhouse gully terminus F.194
8.	W	1 x 0.25m	154a	East facing section of gully F.154
9.	NW	1 x 0.25m	154b	South east facing section of gully terminus F.154
10.	NW	2 x 2m	194	Plan view of roundhouse ditch F.194
11.	SW	1 x 2m	196	North east facing section of pit F.196
12.	NW	1 x 1m	097	South east facing section through boundary ditch F.097

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13.	SE	1 x 1m	097	North west facing section through boundary ditch F.097
14.	SE	1 x 1m	097	North west facing section through boundary ditch F.097
15.	SW	1 x 1m	190a	North east facing section of roundhouse ditch terminus F.190
16.	SW	1 x 1m	190b	North east facing section of roundhouse ditch F.190
17.	N	1 x 0.25m	139/190	South east facing relationship section between boundary ditch F.139 and roundhouse F.190
18.	NW	1 x 1m	139c	South facing section through enclosure ditch F.139
19.	SE	1 x 1m	139d	North west facing section through enclosure ditch F.139
20.	SE	1 x 1m	139e	North west facing section through enclosure ditch F.139
21.	N	1 x 0.25m	139/180	South east facing relationship section between enclosure ditch F.139 and roundhouse gully F.190
22.	SW	1 x 1m	129	North east facing section through roundhouse gully F.129
23.	NE	1 x 0.25m	202	South west facing section of posthole F.202
24.	SW	1 x 1m	204	North east facing section of pit F.204
25.	W	1 x 1m	204/206	East facing section of pits F.204 and F.206
26.	NW	1 x 1m	206/208	South east facing relationship section between pits F.206 and F.208
27.	W	1 x 2m	204/206	South east facing section of pits F.202 and F.206
28.	W	1 x 2m	204/206	East facing section of pits F.204 and F.206
29.	NW	1 x 2m	206/208	South east facing relationship section between pits F.206 and F.208
30.	NW	1 x 0.25m	212	South east facing section of pit F.212
31.	NE	1 x 0.25m	210a	South west facing section of gully terminus F.210
32.	NW	1 x 1m	210b	South east facing section through gully F.210
33.	NE	1 x 1m	210c	South east facing section through gully F.210
34.	NE	1 x 1m	210d	South east facing section of gully terminus F.210
35.	S	1 x 1m	214a	South east facing section of gully terminus F.214
36.	S	1 x 1m	214a	South east facing section of gully terminus F.214

Film 9

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	NE	1 x 0.25m	214b	South west facing section through gully F.214
2.	NE	1 x 0.25m	214c	South west facing section of gully terminus F.214
3.	SW	2 x 2m	139	View looking south west of boundary ditch F.139
4.	NW	1 x 0.25m	139e	South facing section through boundary ditch F.139
5.	SW	1 x 2m	216	South west facing view of ditch F.216
6.	SW	1 x 2m	216	South west facing view of ditch F.216
7.	NW	1 x 2m	216	North west facing view of ditch F.216
8.	NW	1 x 2m	216	North west facing view of ditch F.216
9.	SE	1 x 1m	216	North west facing section through ditch F.216
10.	S	1 x 1m	218/220	North facing section through pits F.218 and F.220
11.	S	1 x 1m	218/220	North facing section through pits F.218 and F.220
12.	SW	1 x 1m	222	North east facing section through pit F.222
13.	E	1 x 1m	225	West facing section through pit F.225
14.	NW	1 x 1m	216/230	South east facing section through ditches F.216 and F.230
15.	S	1 x 0.25m	139/216	North east facing section through ditches F.139 and F.216
16.	S	1 x 0.25m	231	North facing section through posthole F.231
17.	W	1 x 0.25m	219	East facing section through pit F.219
18.	E	1 x 0.25m	229	West facing section of gully terminus F.229
19.	W	2 x 2m	004	West facing view of enclosure ditch F.004

20.	NE	2 x 2m	008/010	North east facing view of driveway entrance gullies F.008 and F.010
21.	NE	2 x 2m	008/010	North east facing view of driveway entrance gullies F.008 and F.010
22.	NE	2 x 2m	018	North facing view of gully F.018
23.	NE	2 x 2m	018	North facing view of gully F.018
24.	SE	1 x 2m	020	South east facing view of gully F.020
25.	W	1 x 0.25m	230	East facing section of posthole F.230
26.	SW	2 x 2m	004	South west facing view of enclosure ditch entrance F.004
27.	SW	2 x 2m	004	South west facing view of enclosure ditch entrance F.004
28.	SW	2 x 2m	004	South west facing view of enclosure ditch entrance F.004

Appendix III – Figures



Figure 45. Fragments of Grooved Ware from Middle Iron Age roundhouse wall construction trench F018 (P1) and Late Neolithic pit F038 (P2). Note: Grooved Ware fragment from P1 is situated at the top of the photograph and P2 at the bottom.



Figure 46. Fragments of Flat Rimmed Ware (P6) recovered from Early Bronze Age pit F204.



Figure 47. Flint flake fragments (F1 - F7). Note fragments ordered numerically from the left of the photograph.

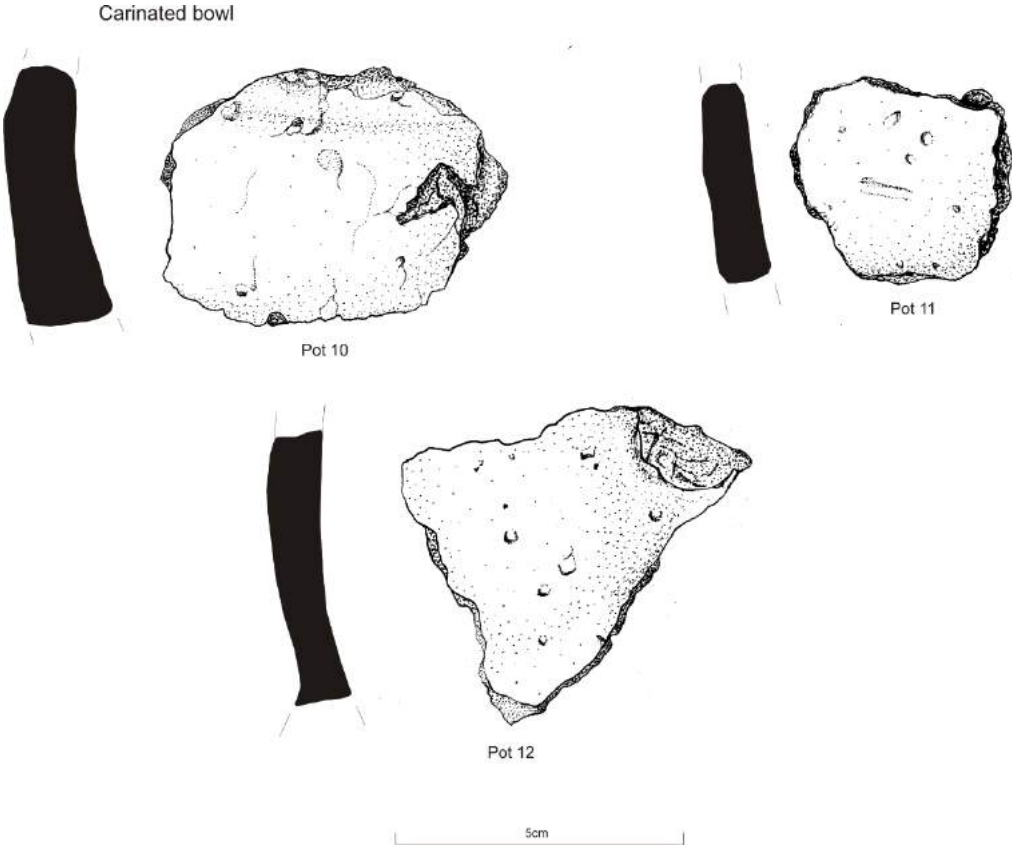


Figure 48. Fragments of Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl (P10, P11 and P12) recovered from F020 and F119.

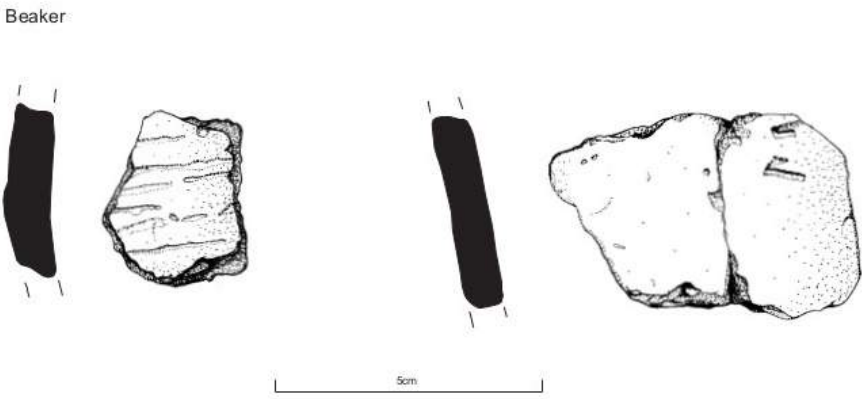


Figure 49. Fragments of Beaker (P4) recovered from pit F158.

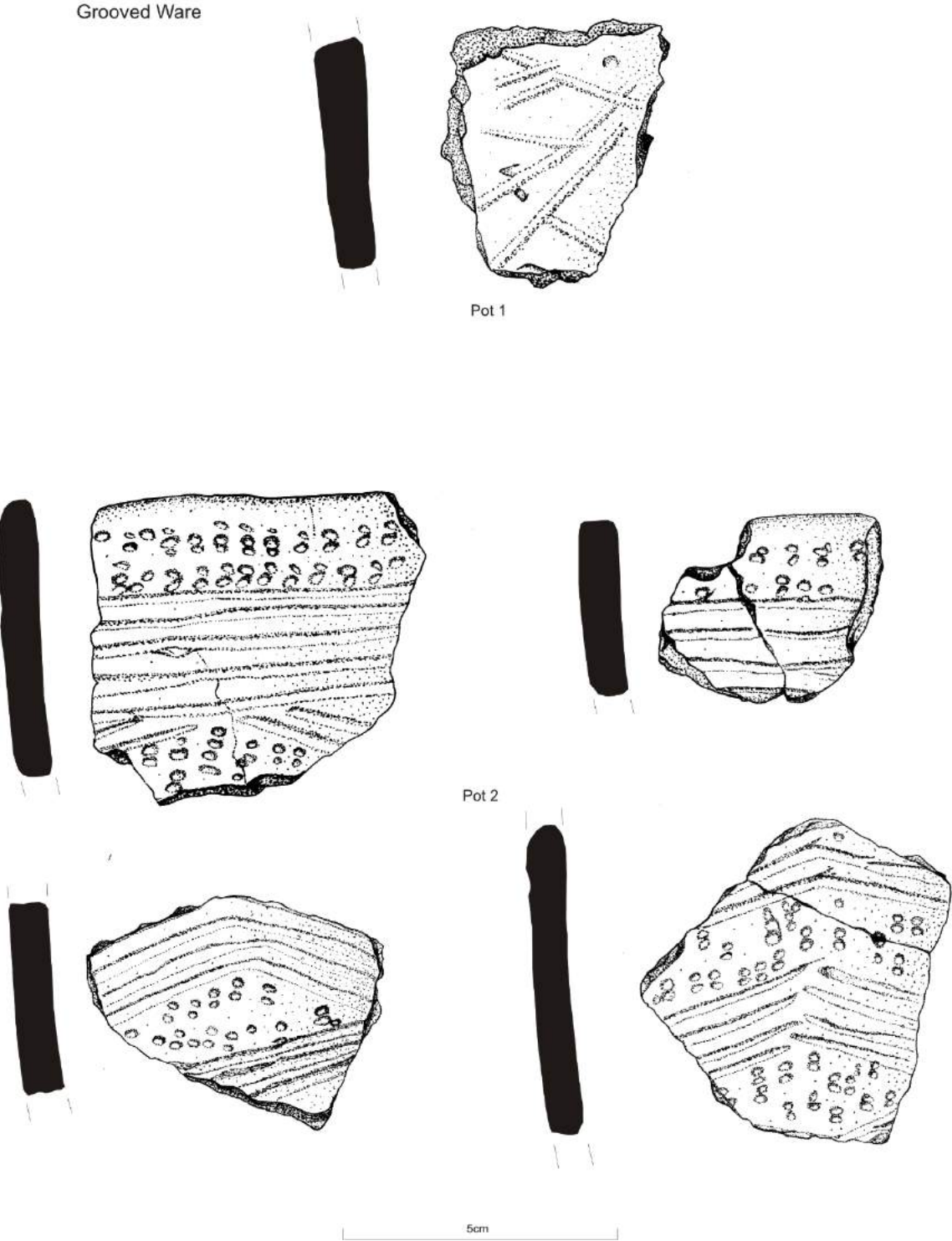


Figure 50. Fragments of Later Neolithic Grooved Ware (P1, P2) recovered from Roundhouse 2 wall construction trench F018 and pit F038.

Flat-Rimmed Ware

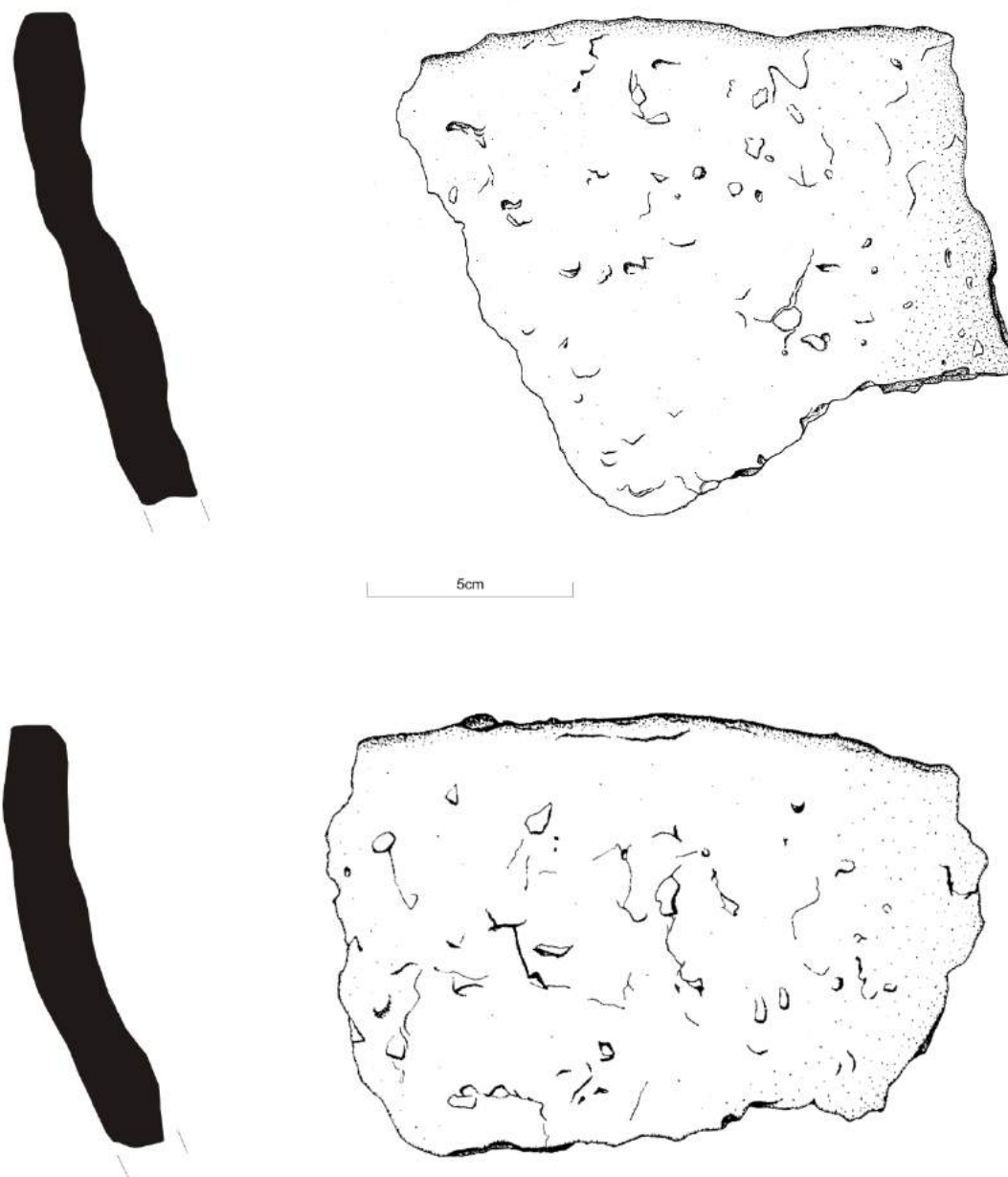


Figure 51. Fragments of Early Bronze Age Flat Rimmed Ware (P6) recovered from waste pit F204.

14th Century Orange Buff Ware handle

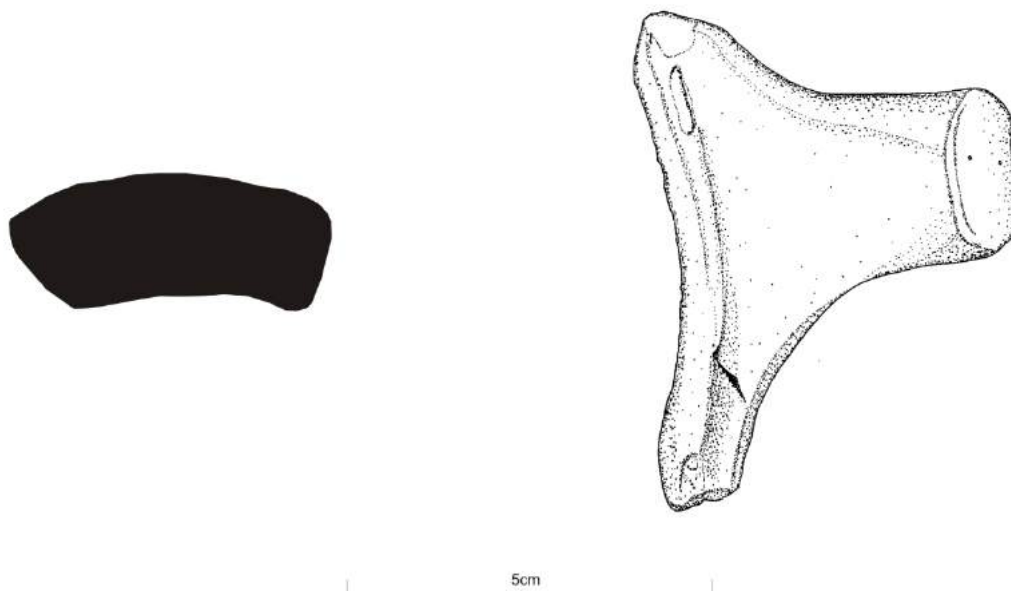


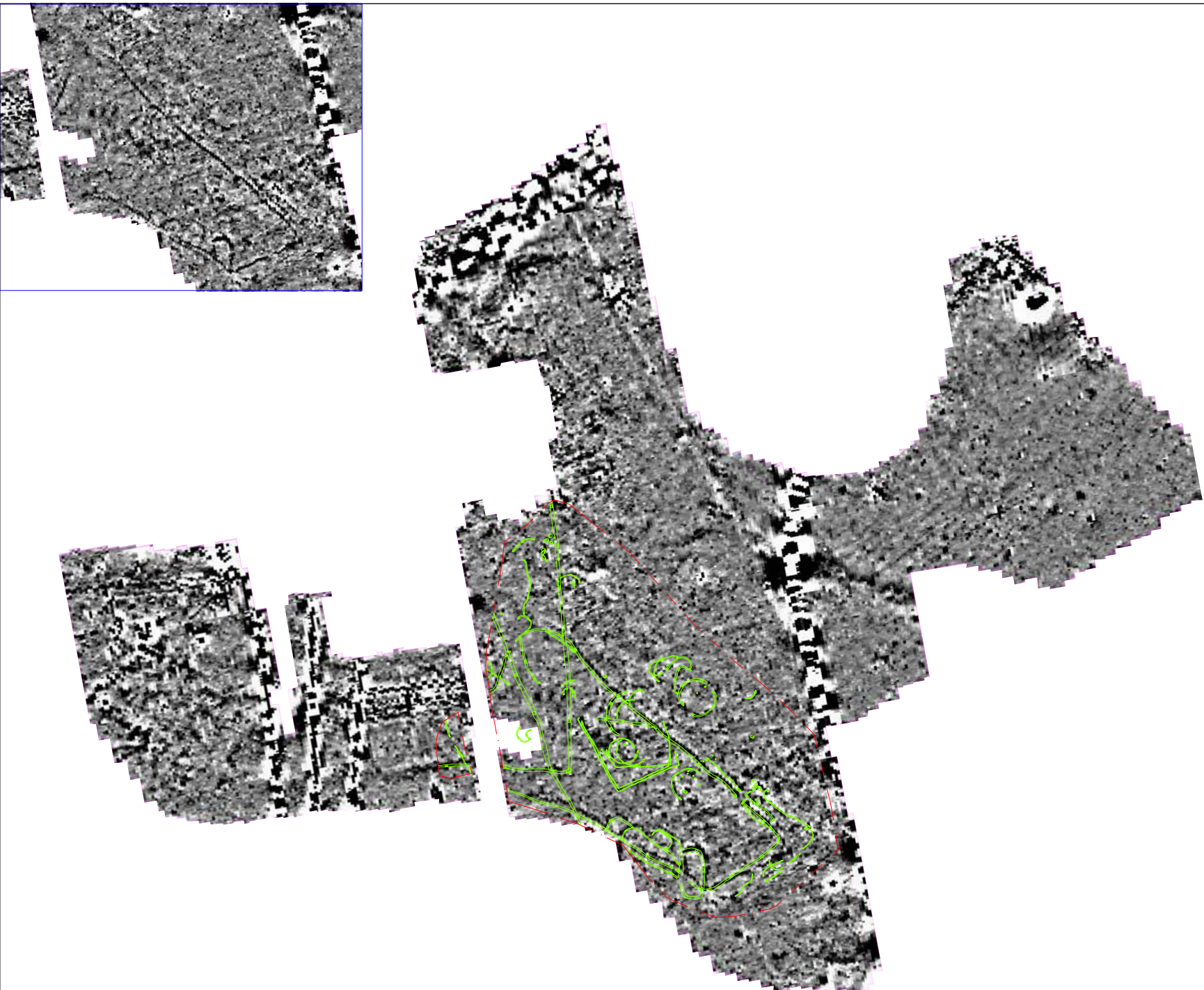


Figure 52. Fragment of 14th century Orange Buff Ware recovered from ditch F097.

Figure 53. Geophysical Survey Plan

Scale: 1:2000 @ A4
Drawn: RL

- Key:
-  - Confirmed Archaeological Features
 -  - Limit of Excavation Area




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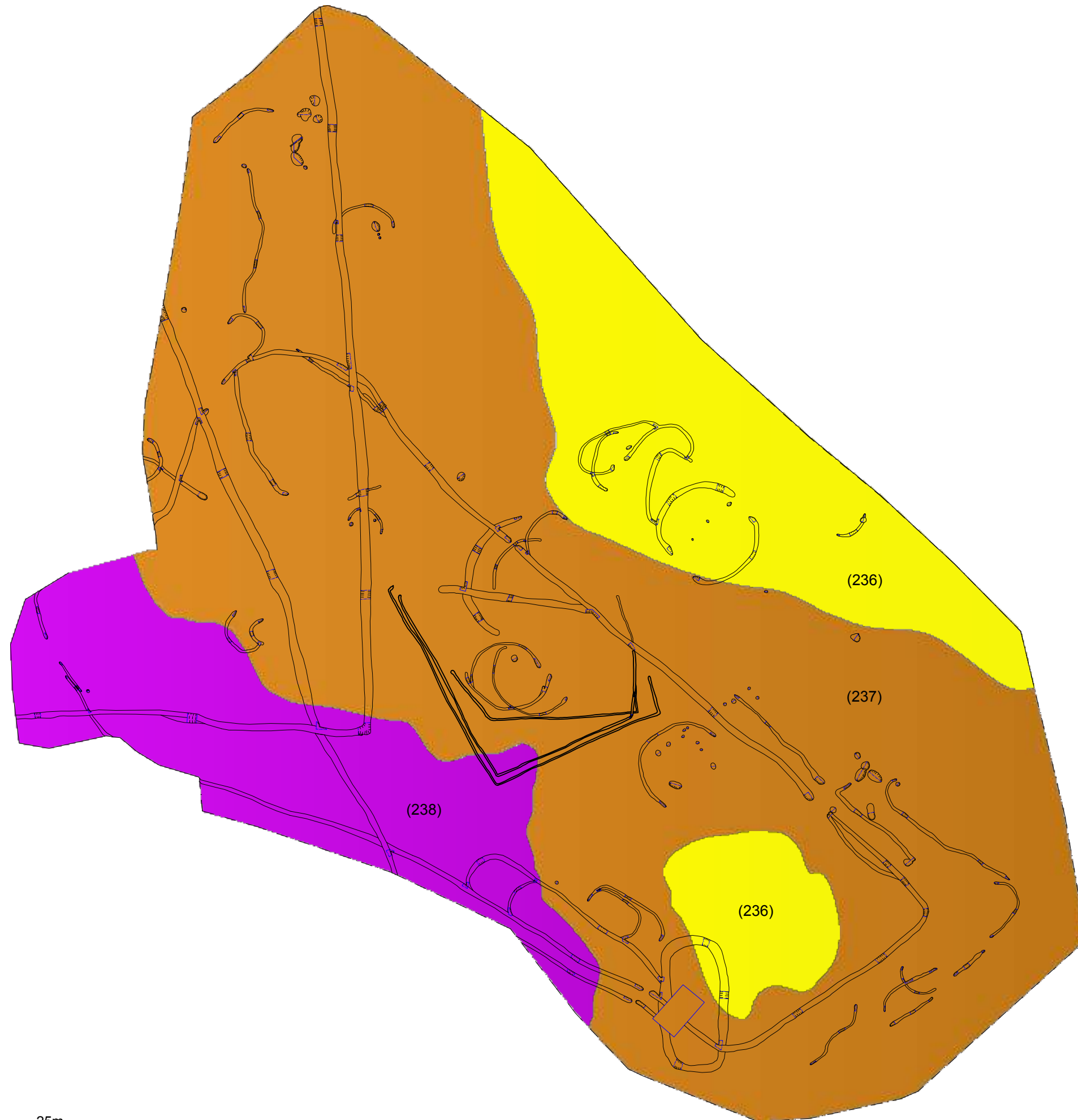
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Figure 54. Plan of superficial geological deposits
- Area 1

Scale: 1:600 @ A3
Drawn: MN

Key:

-  = (236) Sand
-  = (237) Gravels
-  = (238) Clay



0 5 25m



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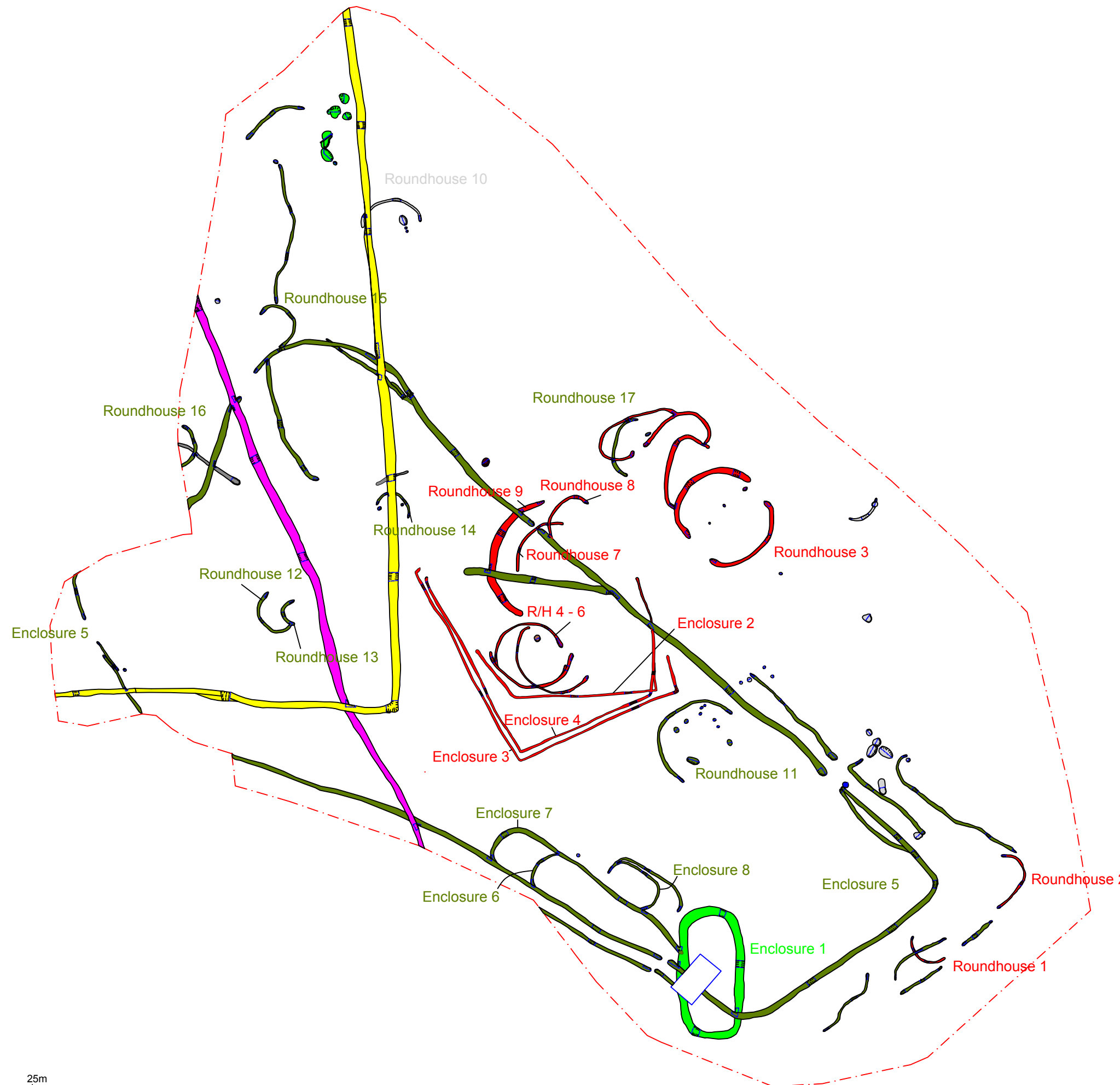
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Figure 55. Phase plan of archaeological features - Area 1

Scale: 1:600 @ A3
 Drawn: RL

Key:

- Early Neolithic Features
- Late Neolithic Features
- Beaker Period Features
- Bronze Age Features
- Middle Iron Age Features
- Roman Iron Age Features
- Medieval Features
- Post-Medieval Features
- Undated Features



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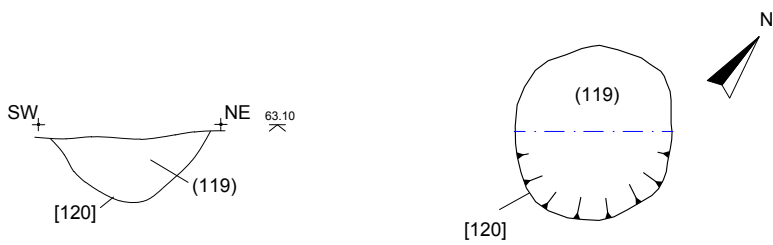



Figure 56. Plan and section of Early Neolithic pit F119 - Area 1

Key:

 - Early Neolithic Features

 62.70 All heights expressed in mOD

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Plan Scale - 1:250 @ A4
Section Scale - 1:40 @ A4

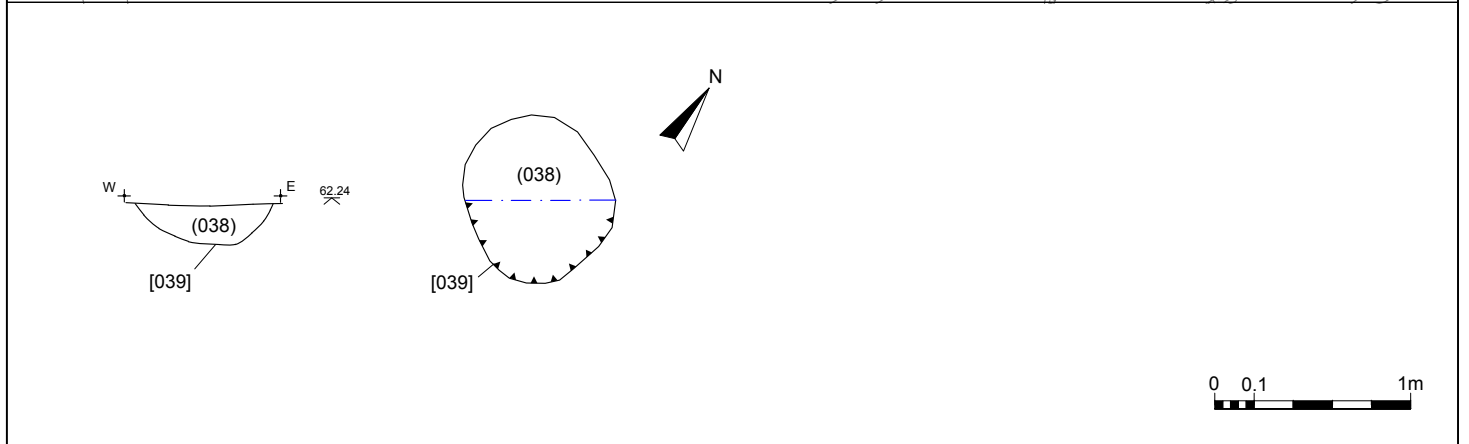
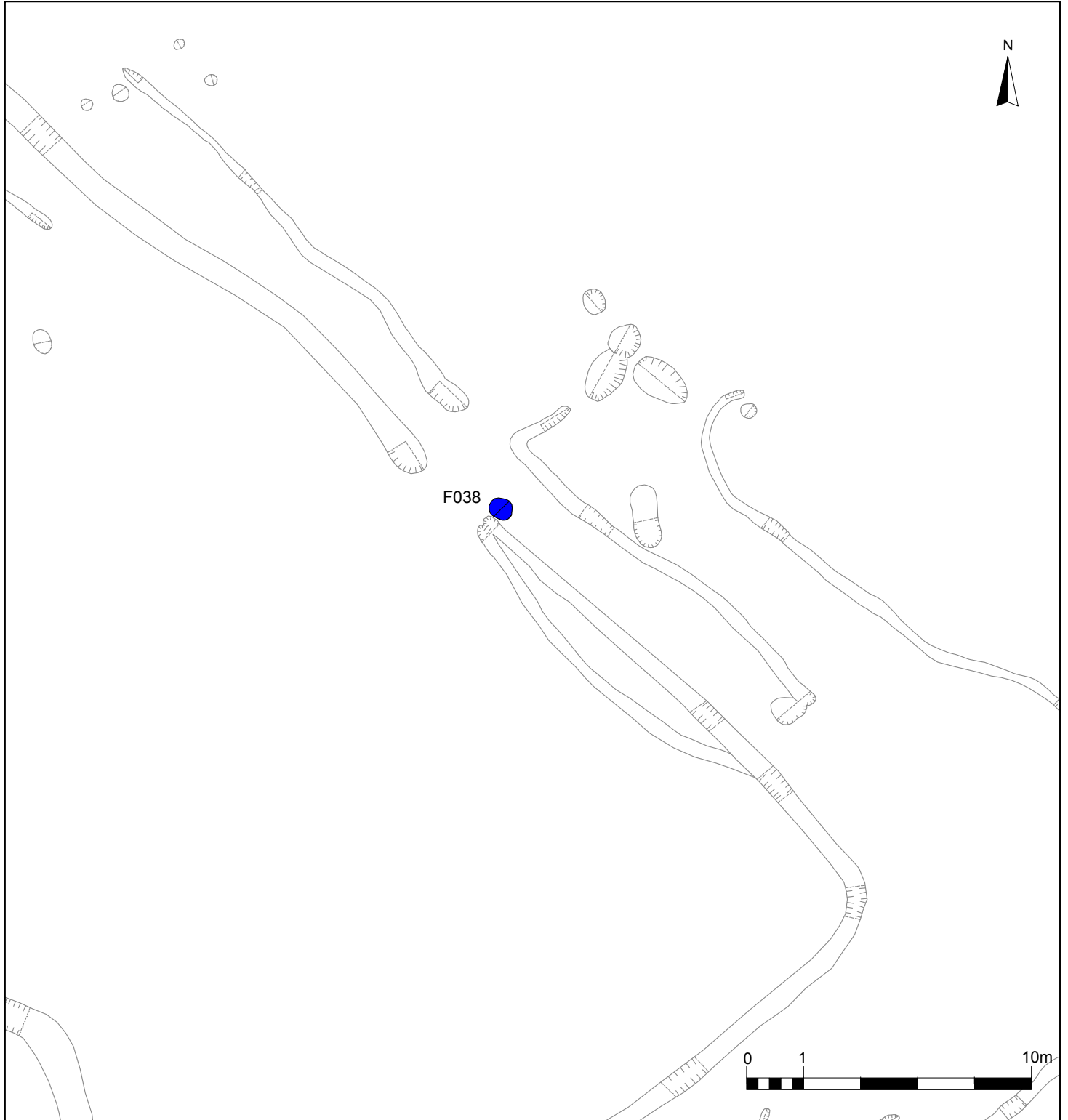


Figure 57. Plan and section of Late Neolithic pit F038

Key:

- Late Neolithic Features

$\frac{62.70}{\text{X}}$ All heights expressed in mOD

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Plan Scale - 1:100 @ A4
Section Scale - 1:40 @ A4

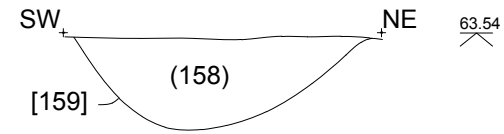
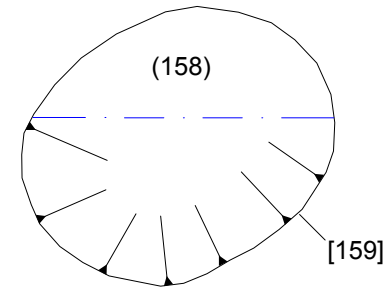
**Figure 58. Plan and section of
Beaker Period pit F158**

Plan Scale: 1:100 @ A4
Section Scale: 1:30 @ A4
Drawn: RL

Key:

$\frac{62.70}{\sphericalangle}$ All heights expressed in mOD

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F004

F158

Strucutre 8



Strucutre 9

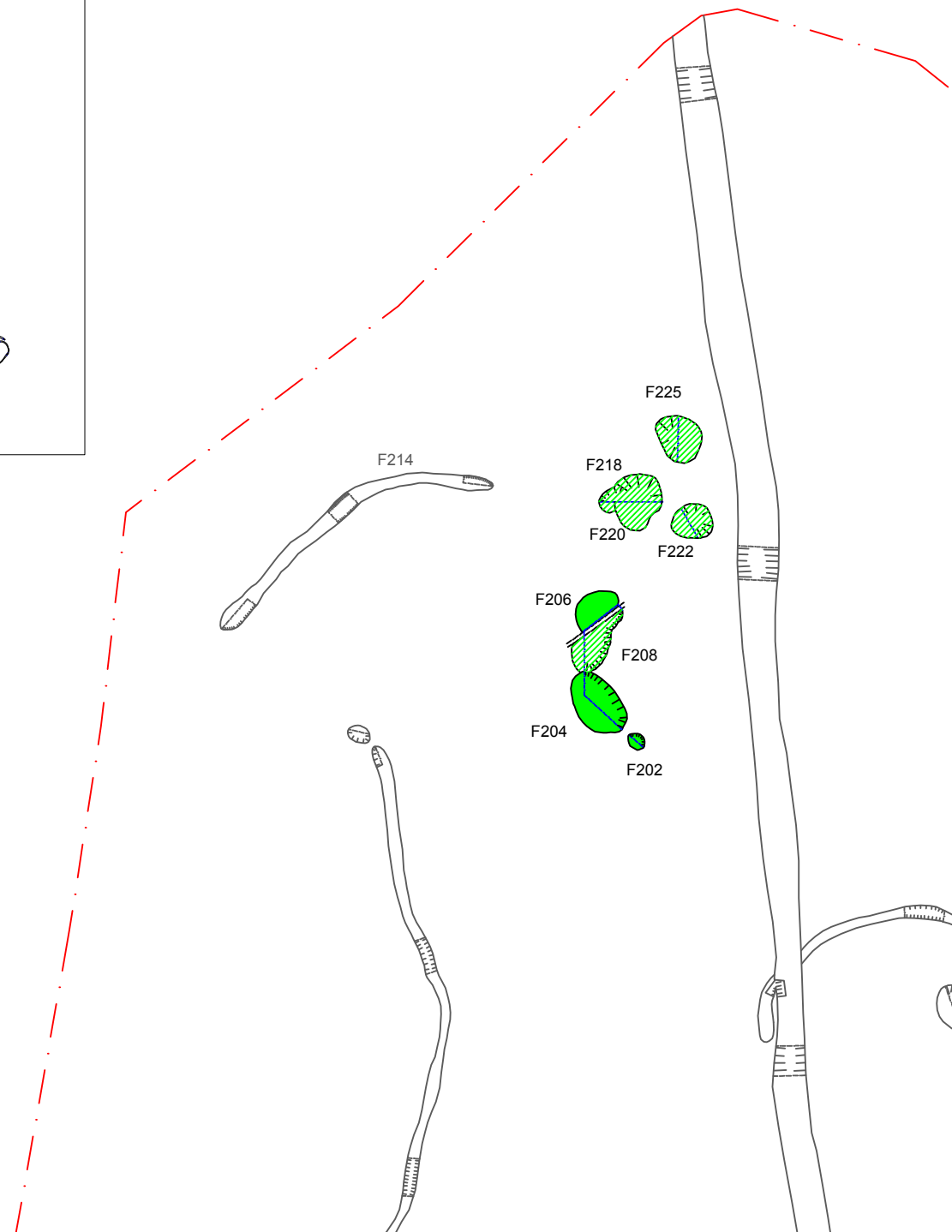
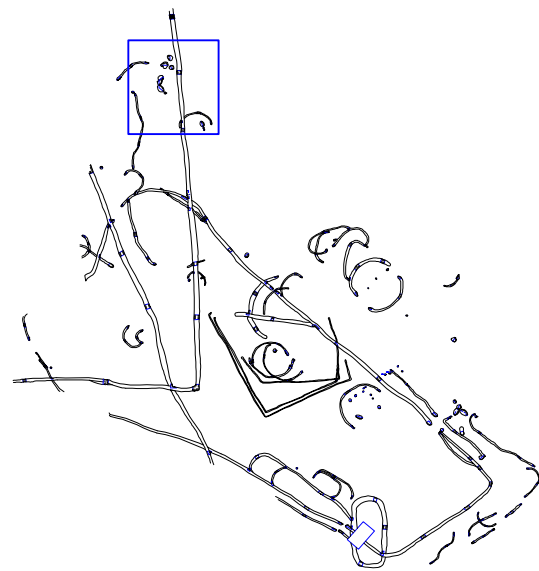


Figure 59. Plan of Bronze Age features at north of Area 1

Scale: 1:200 @ A4
Drawn: RL

Key:

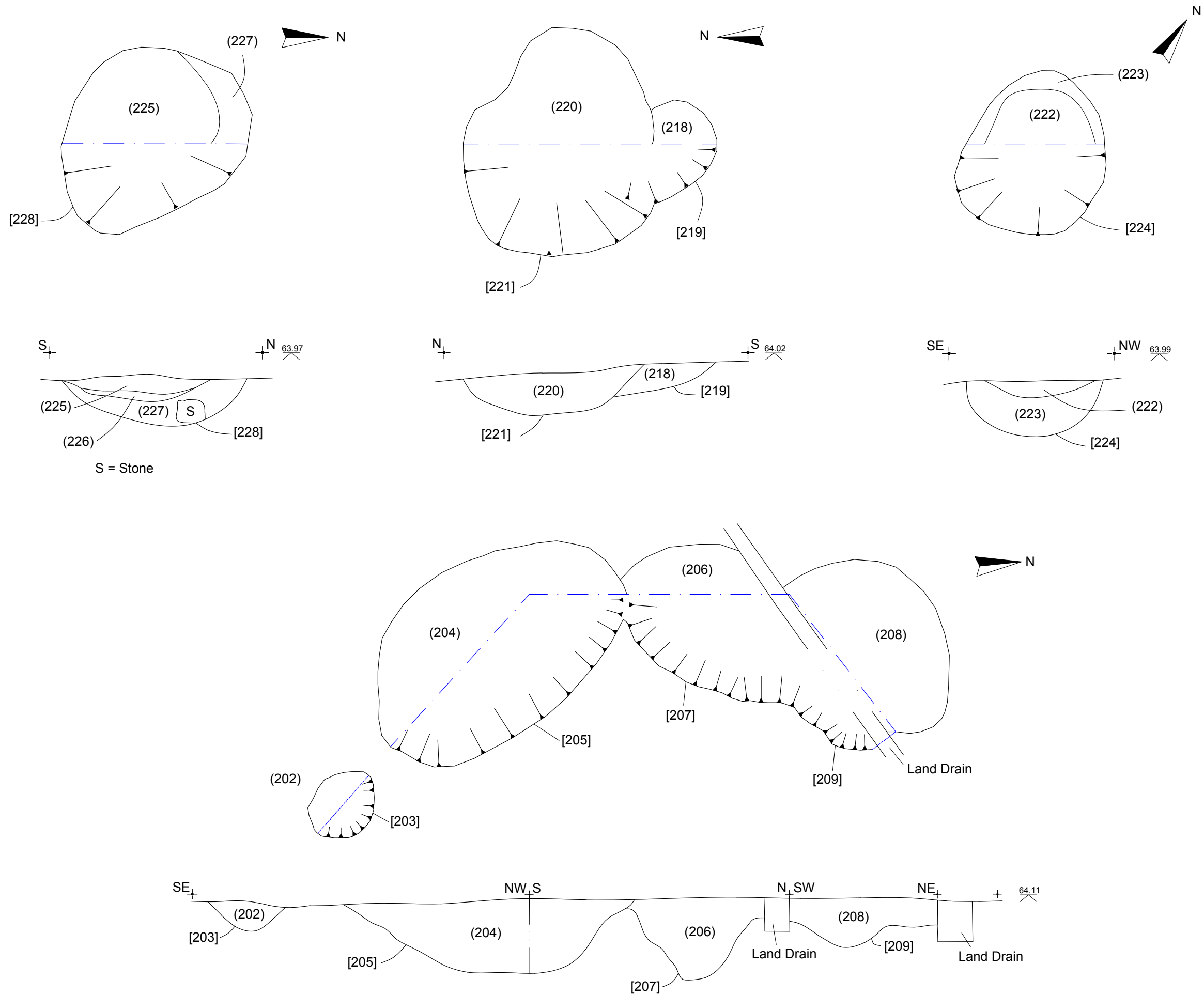
-  - Beaker Period Features
-  - Possible Beaker / BA Features



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Figure 60. Plans and sections of Bronze Age pit cluster - Area 1 north



Section Scale: 1:30 @A3
 Drawn: MN

Key:


62.70 All heights expressed in mOD


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Figure 61. Plan and sections of Enclosure 1

Plan Scale: 1:100 @ A3
 Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
 Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

62.70  All heights expressed in mOD

 Evaluation Trench Truncation

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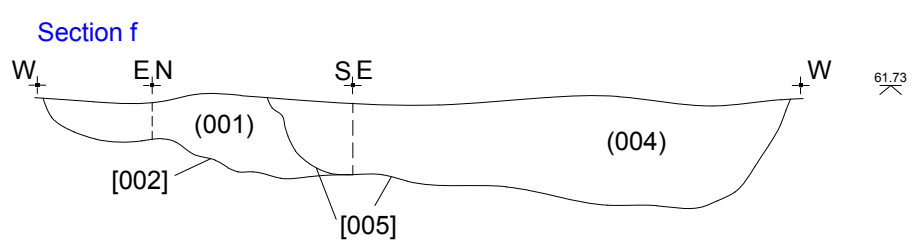
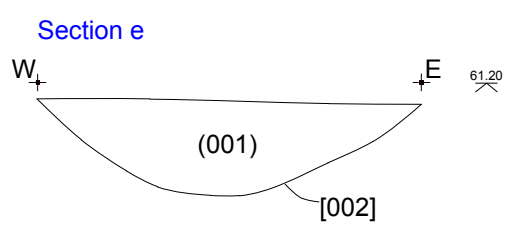
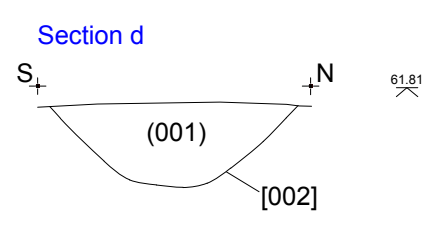
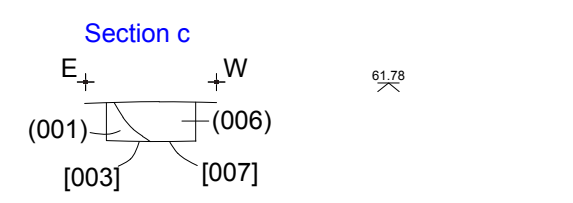
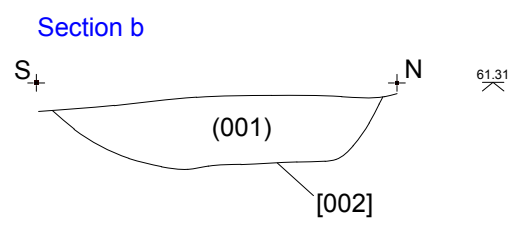
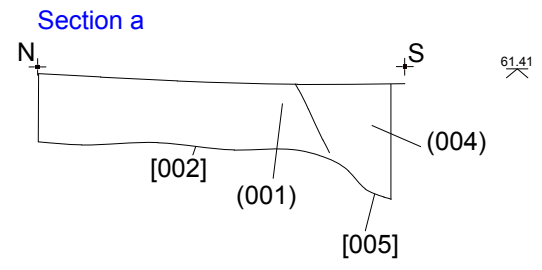
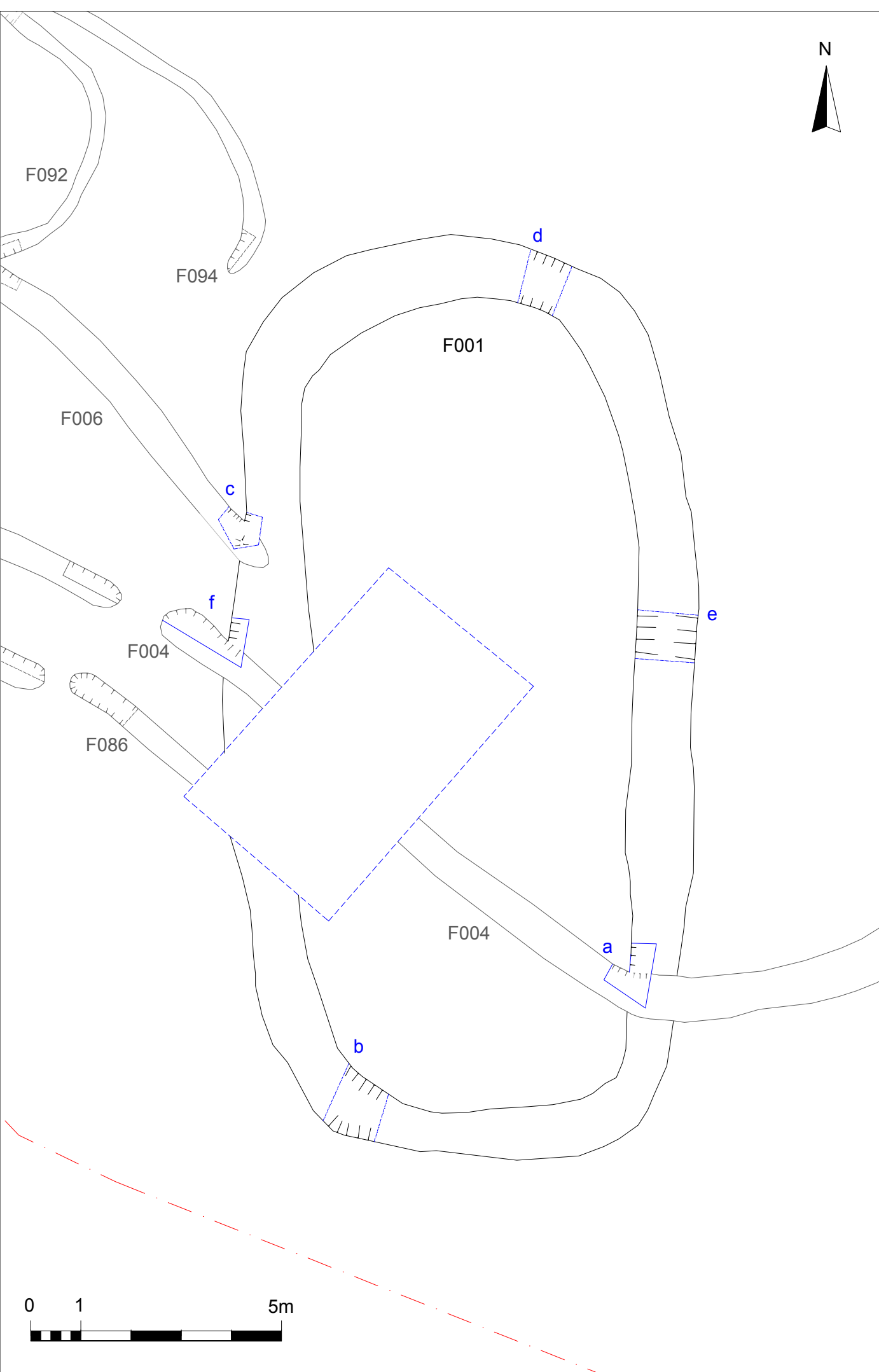


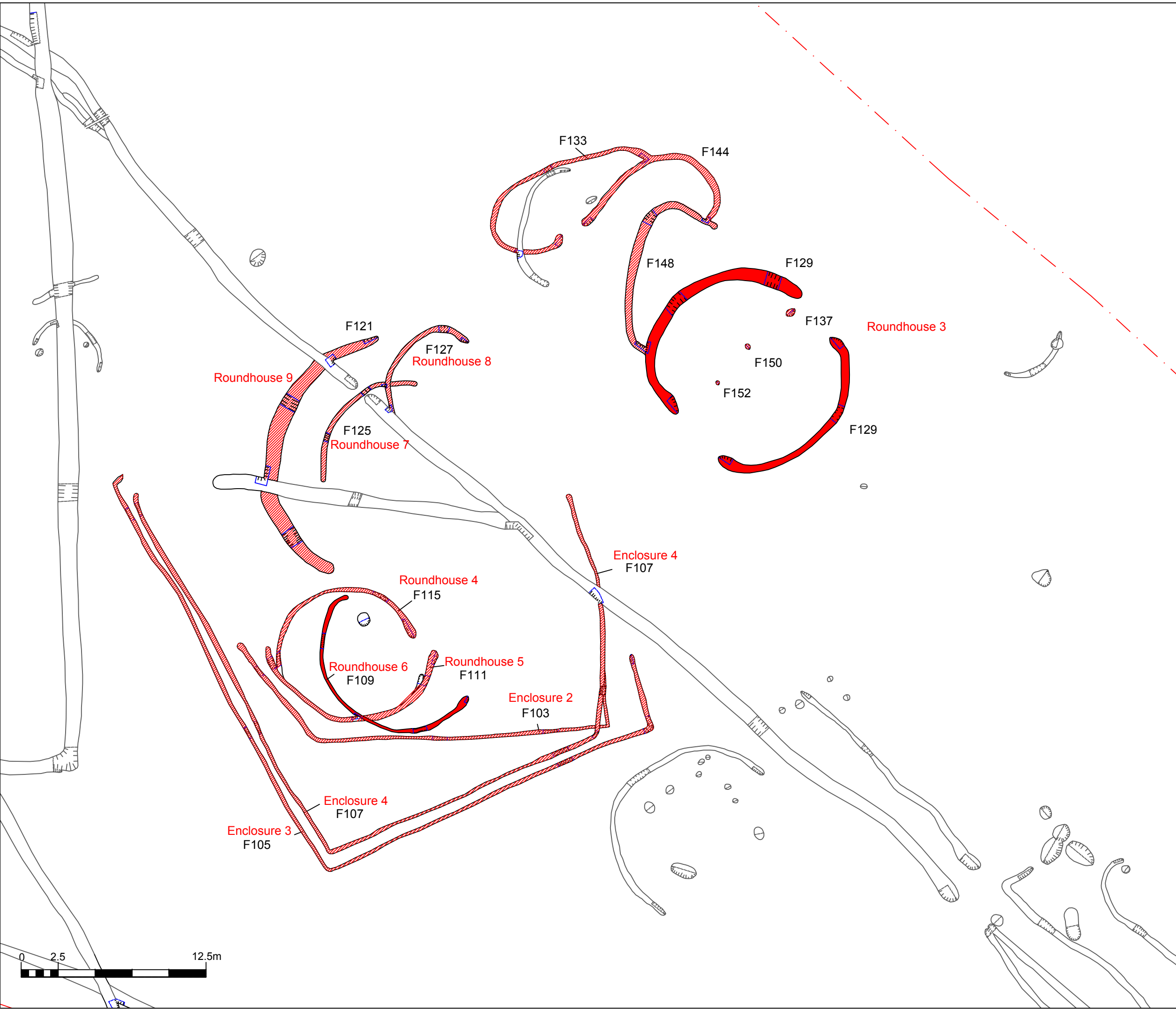


Figure 62. Plan of Middle Iron Age Features - Area 1

Scale: 1:250 @ A3
Drawn: RL

Key:

-  - Middle Iron Age Features
-  - Probable Middle Iron Age Features



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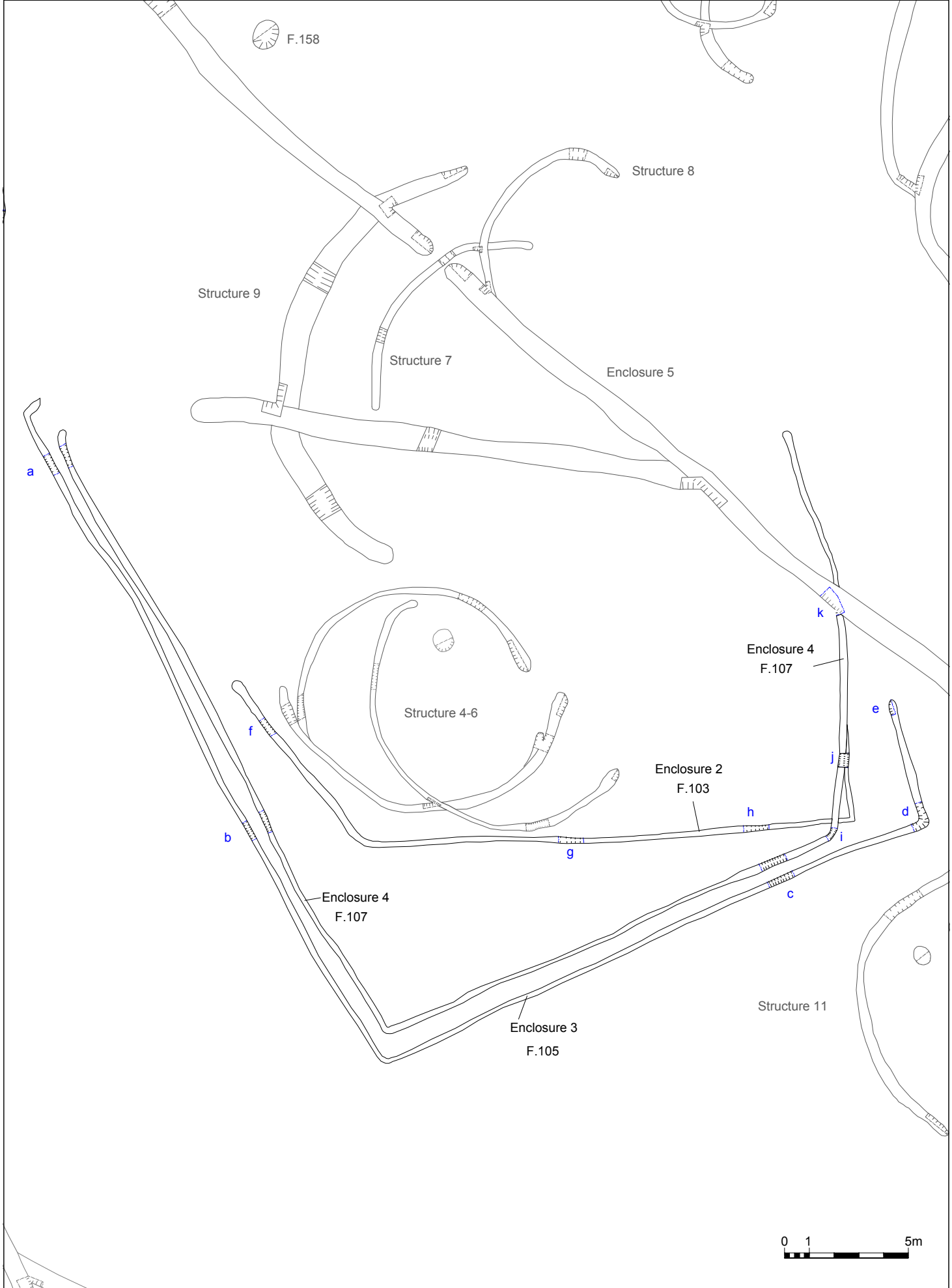


Figure 63. Plan of section locations in Enclosures 2, 3 and 4

Key:

Plan Scale: 1:200 @ A4
 Drawn: MN



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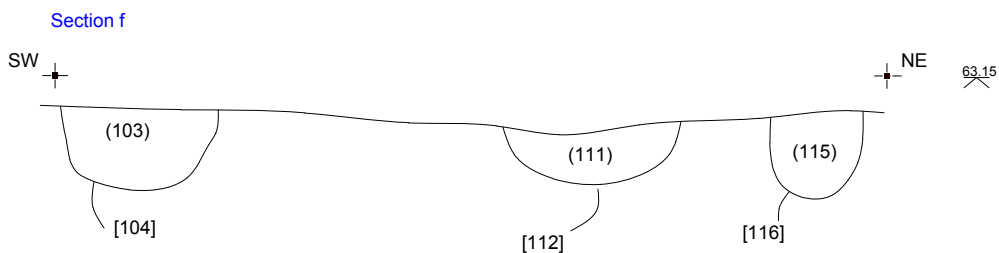
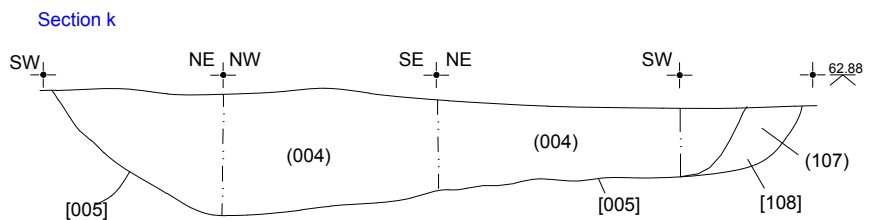
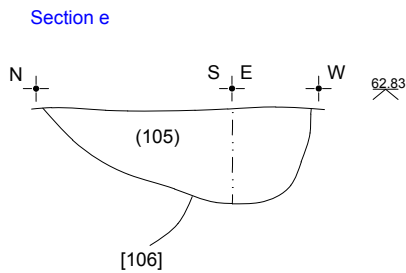
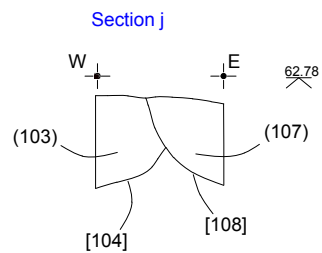
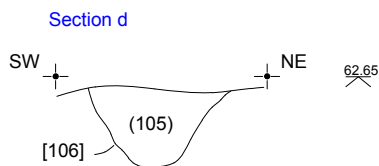
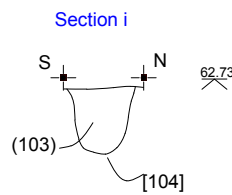
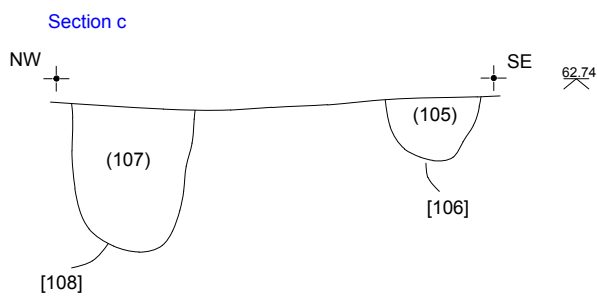
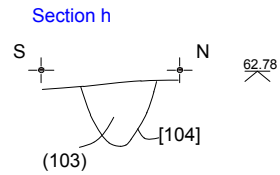
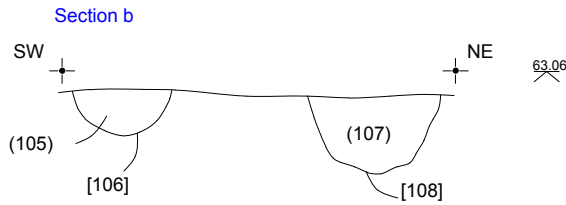
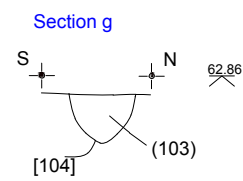
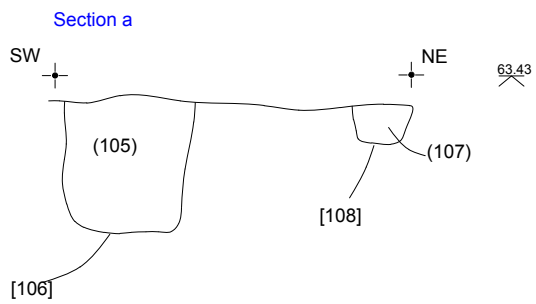


Figure 64. Sections of Enclosures 2, 3 and 4


Key:
 62.70 All heights expressed in m OD

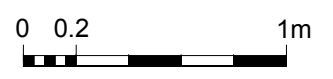
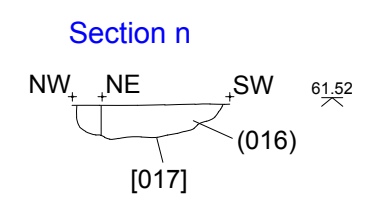
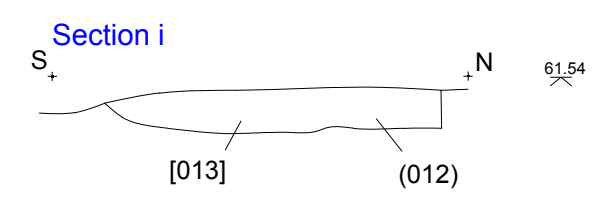
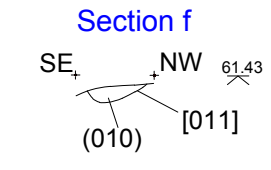
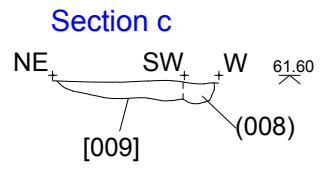
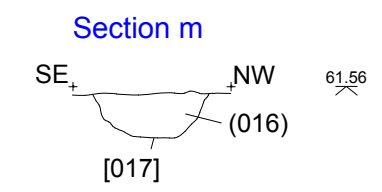
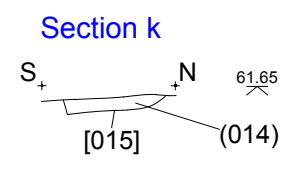
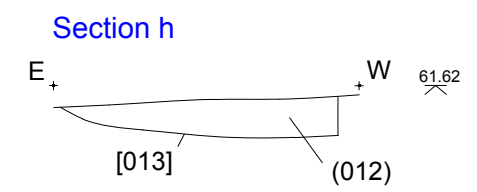
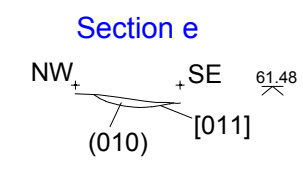
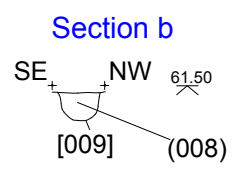
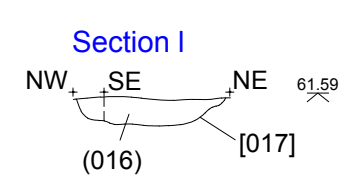
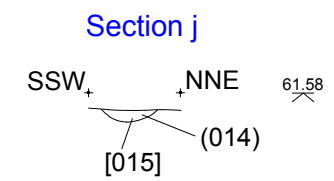
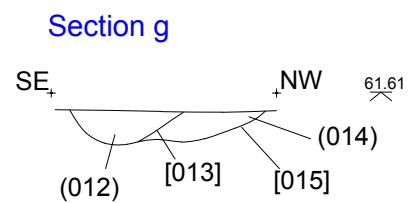
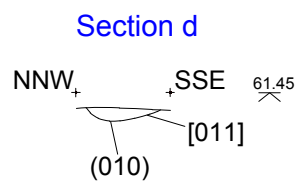
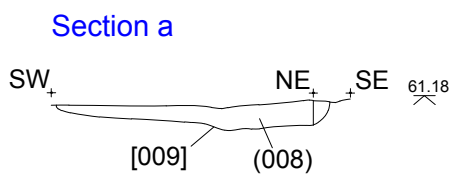
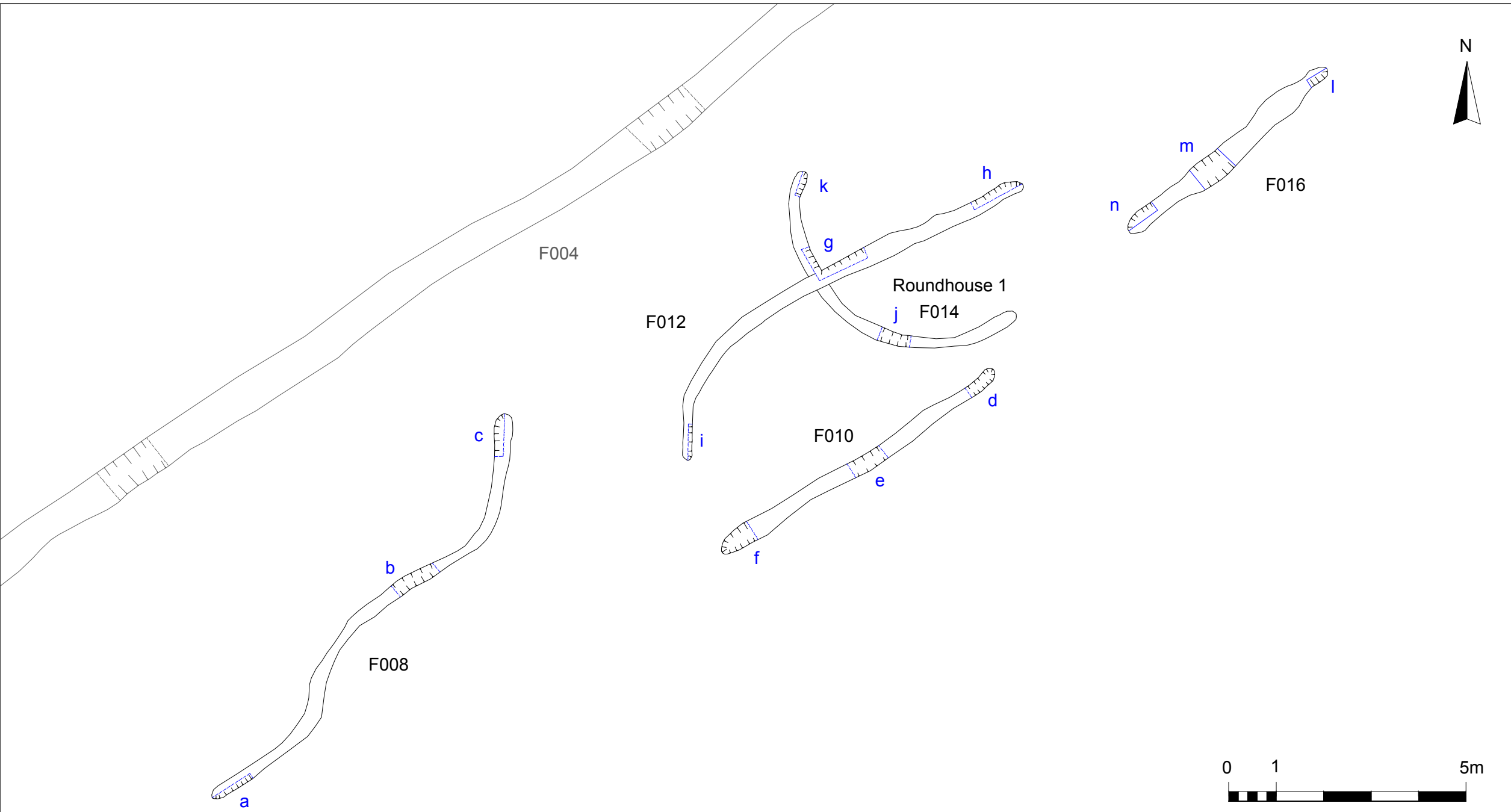
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Figure 65. Plan and sections of Roundhouse 1 and associated features

Plan Scale: 1:100 @ A3
 Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
 Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

62.70  All heights expressed in mOD



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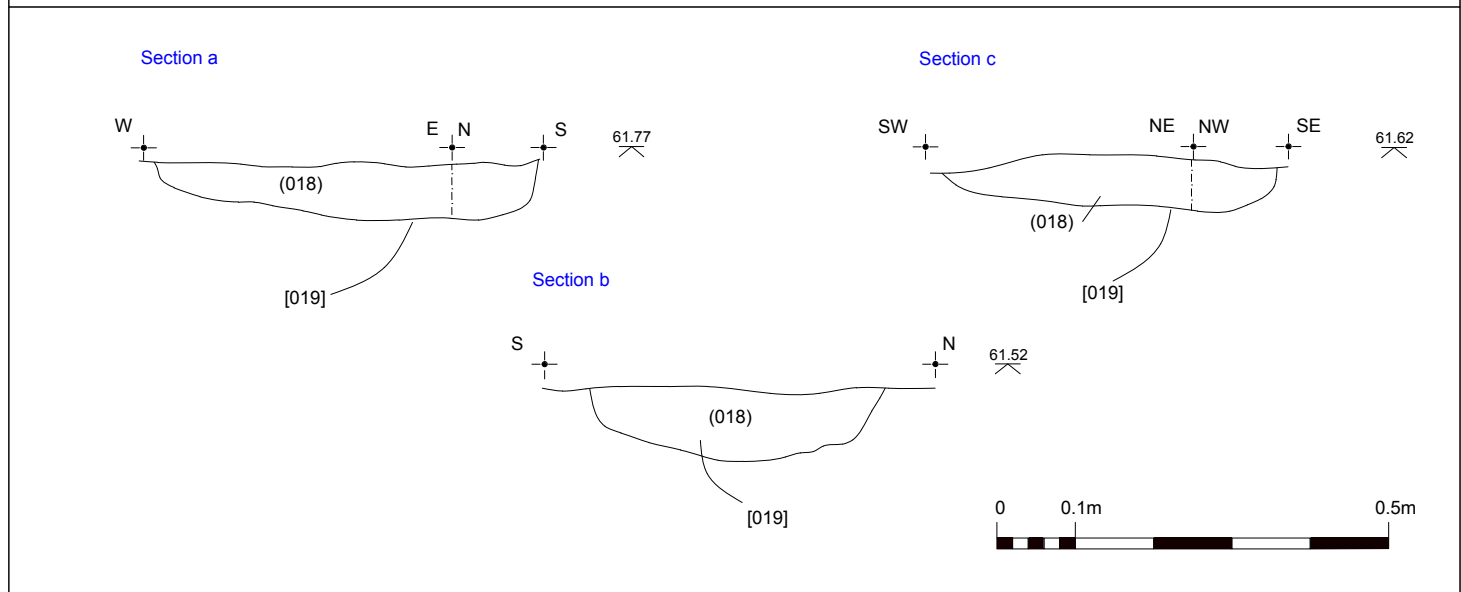
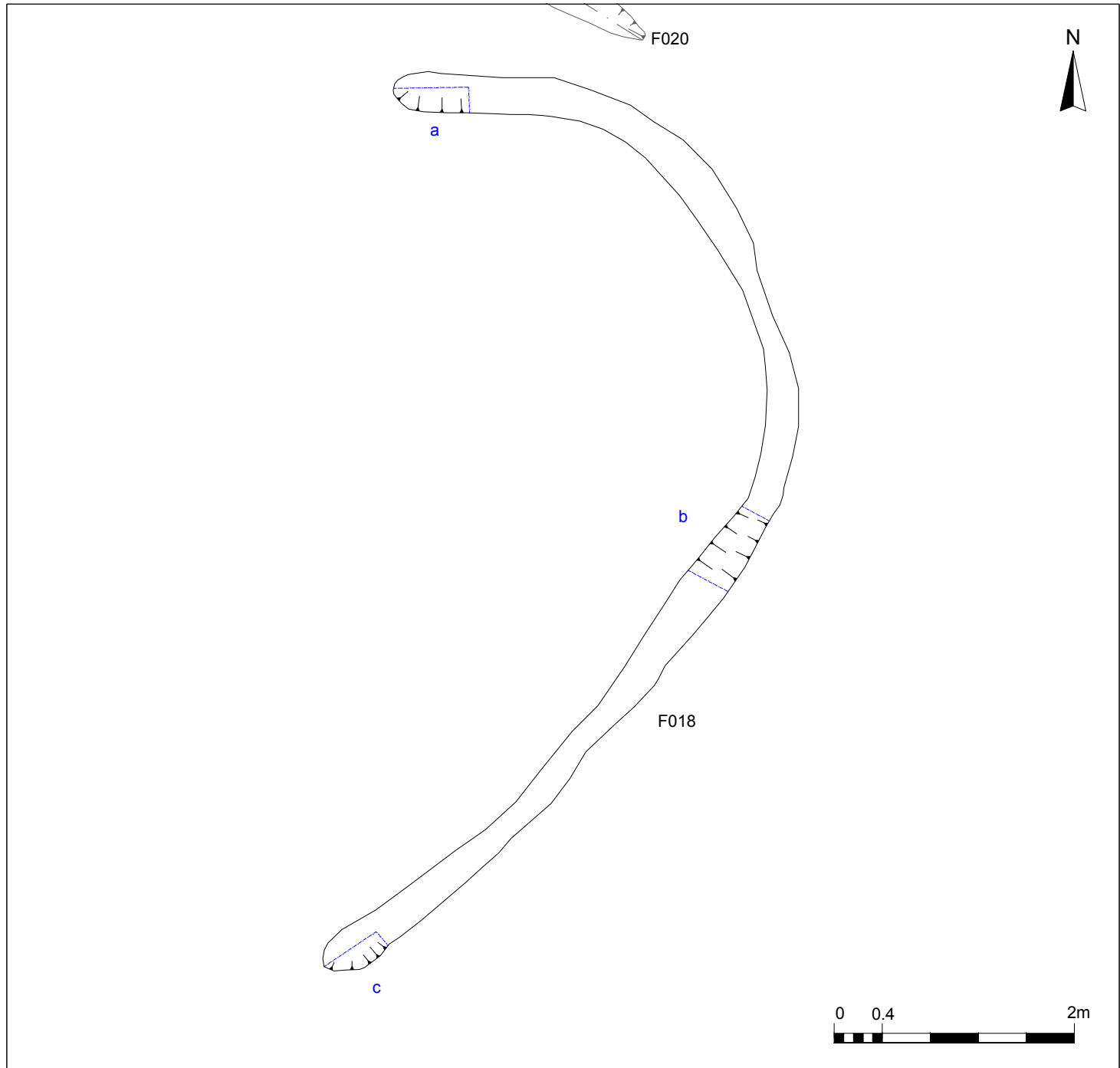


Figure 66. Plan and sections of Roundhouse 2

Key:
 62.70
 All heights expressed in m OD

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Plan Scale: 1:50 @ A4
 Section Scale: 1:10 @ A4
 Drawn: MN

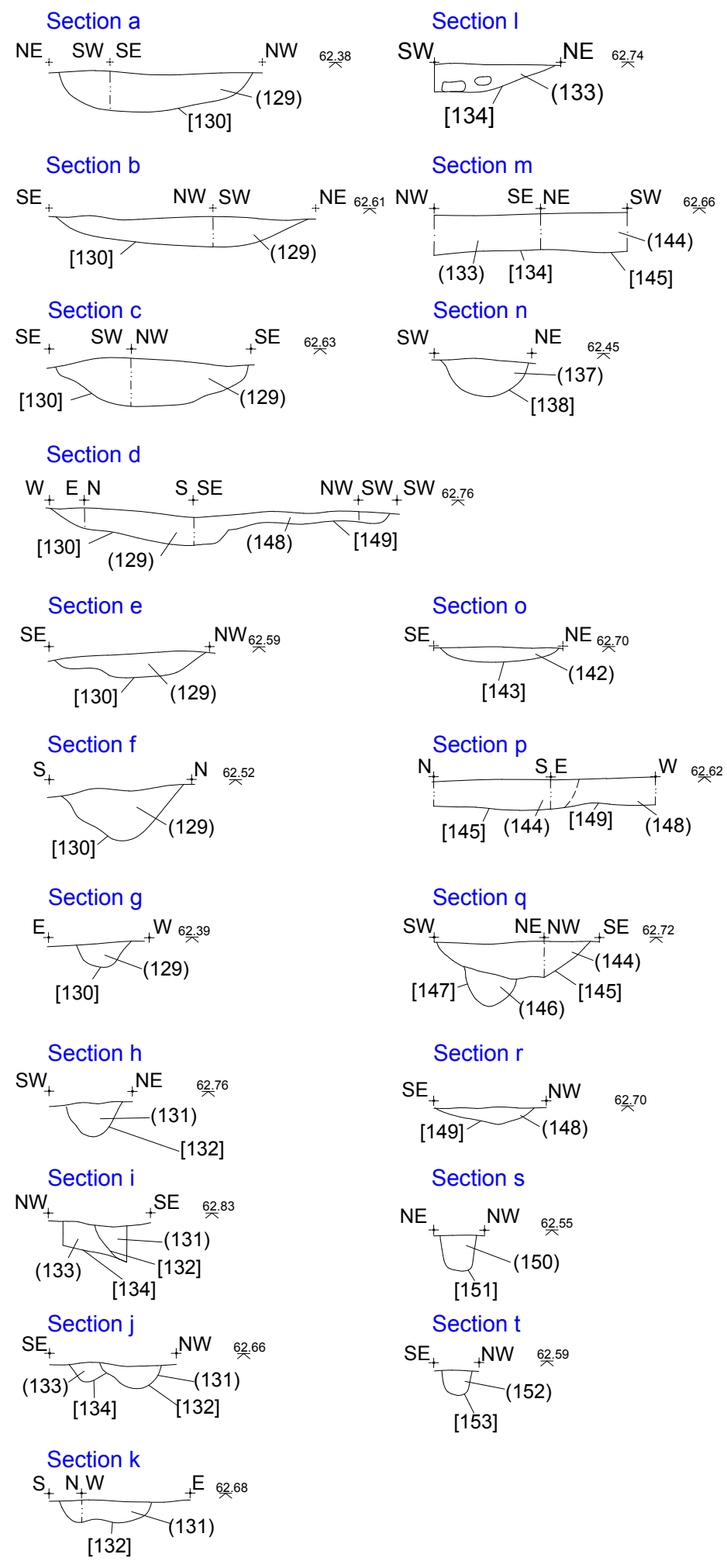
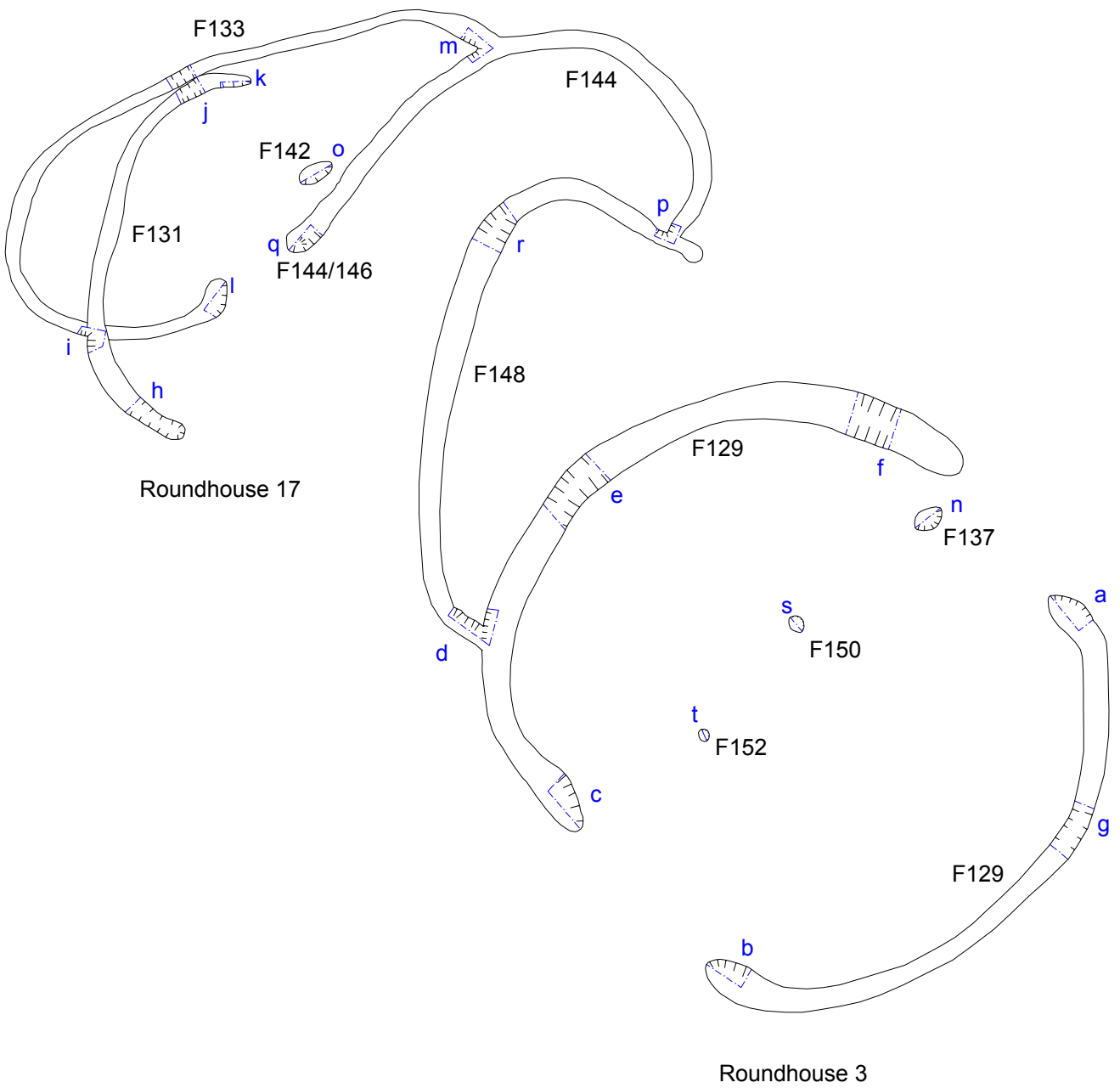


Figure 67. Plan and sections of Roundhouse 3, Roundhouse 17 and associated features

Plan Scale: 1:150 @ A3
 Section Scale: 1:40 @ A3
 Drawn: MN & RL

Key:
 62.70 All heights expressed in mOD

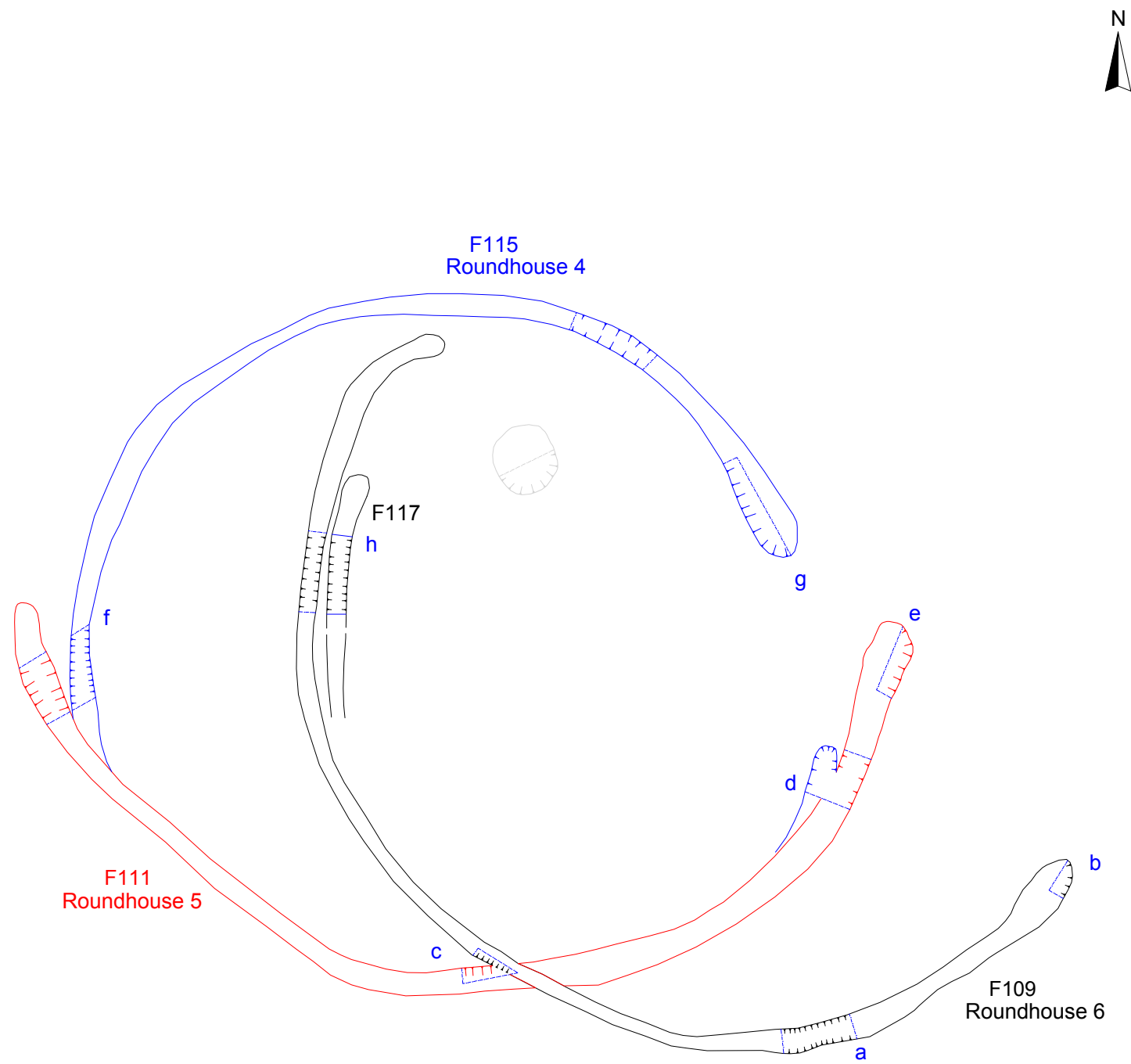
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Figure 68. Plan and Sections of Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6

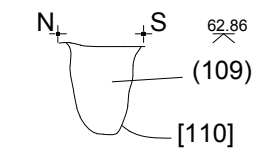
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 Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
 Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

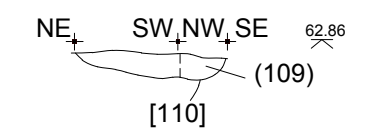
$\frac{62.70}{\text{---}}$ All heights expressed in mOD



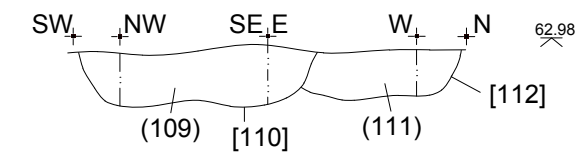
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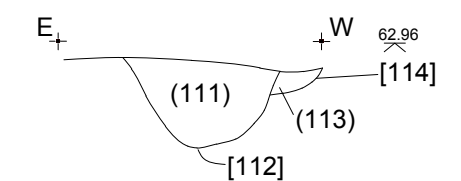
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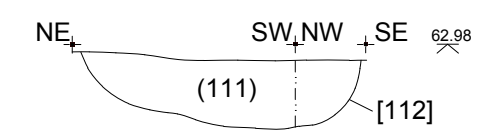
Section c



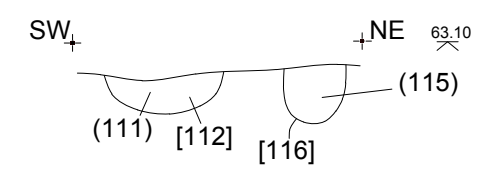
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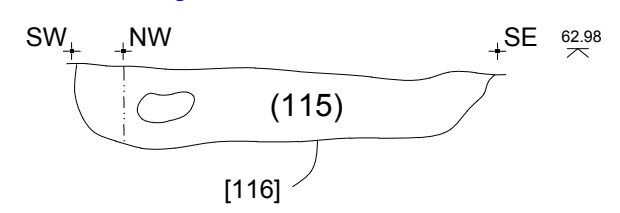
Section e



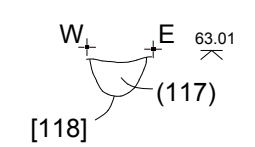
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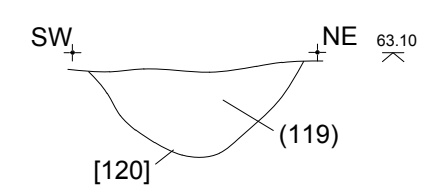
Section g



Section h



Section i



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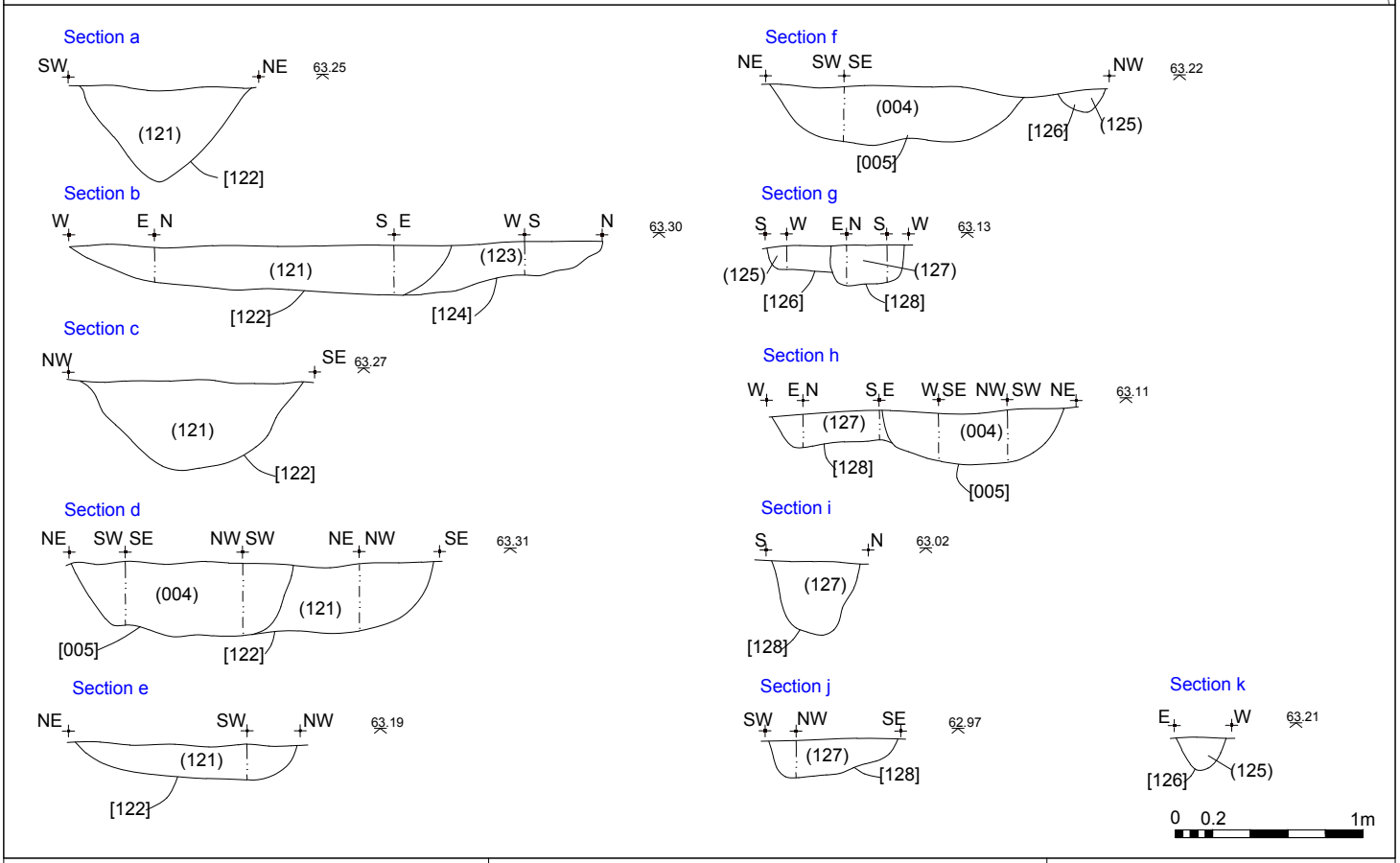
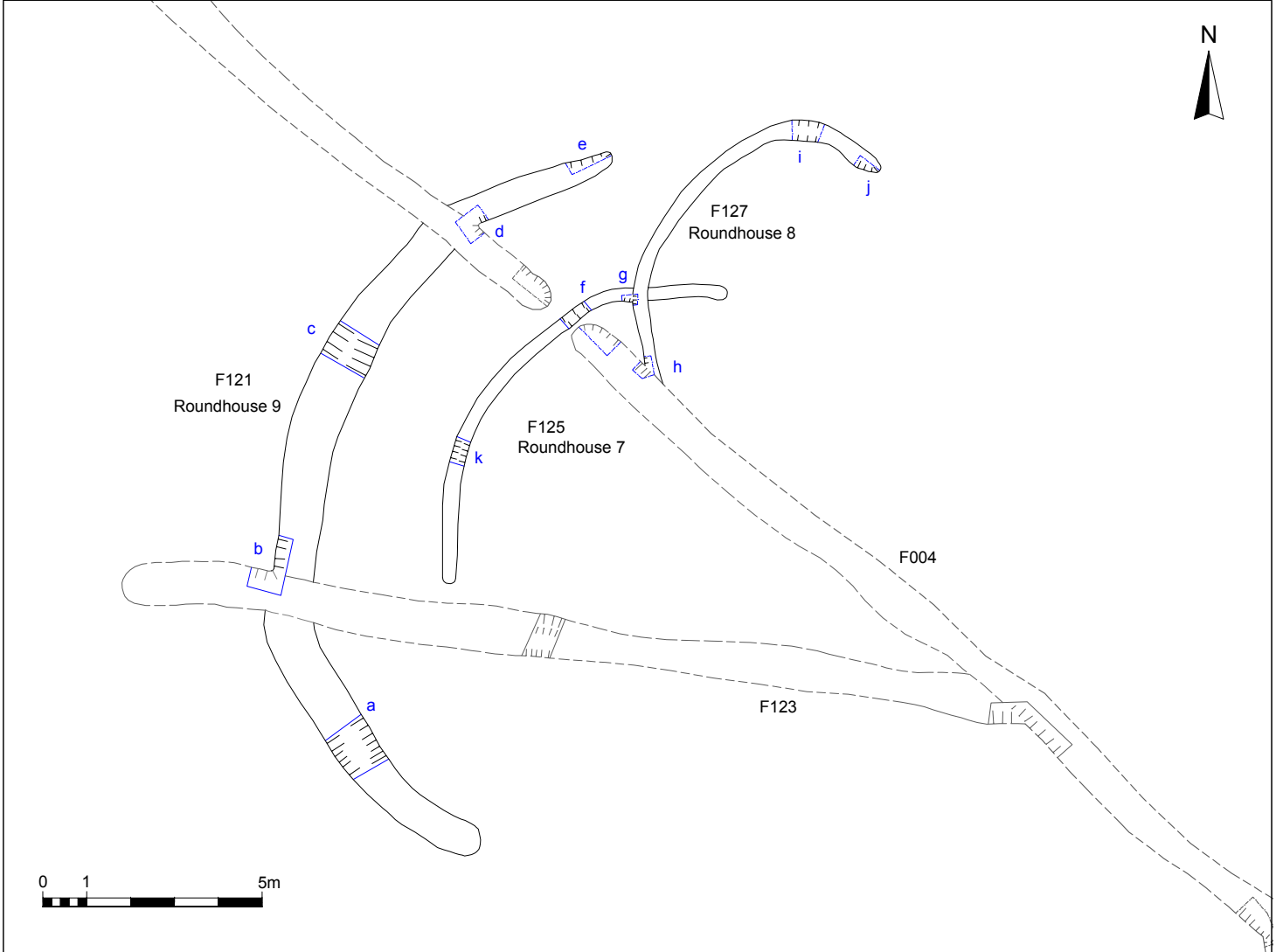


Figure 69. Plan and Sections of Roundhouses 7, 8 and 9

Plan Scale: 1:150 @ A4
 Section Scale: 1:40 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

Key:
 $\overline{62.70}$ All heights expressed in m OD

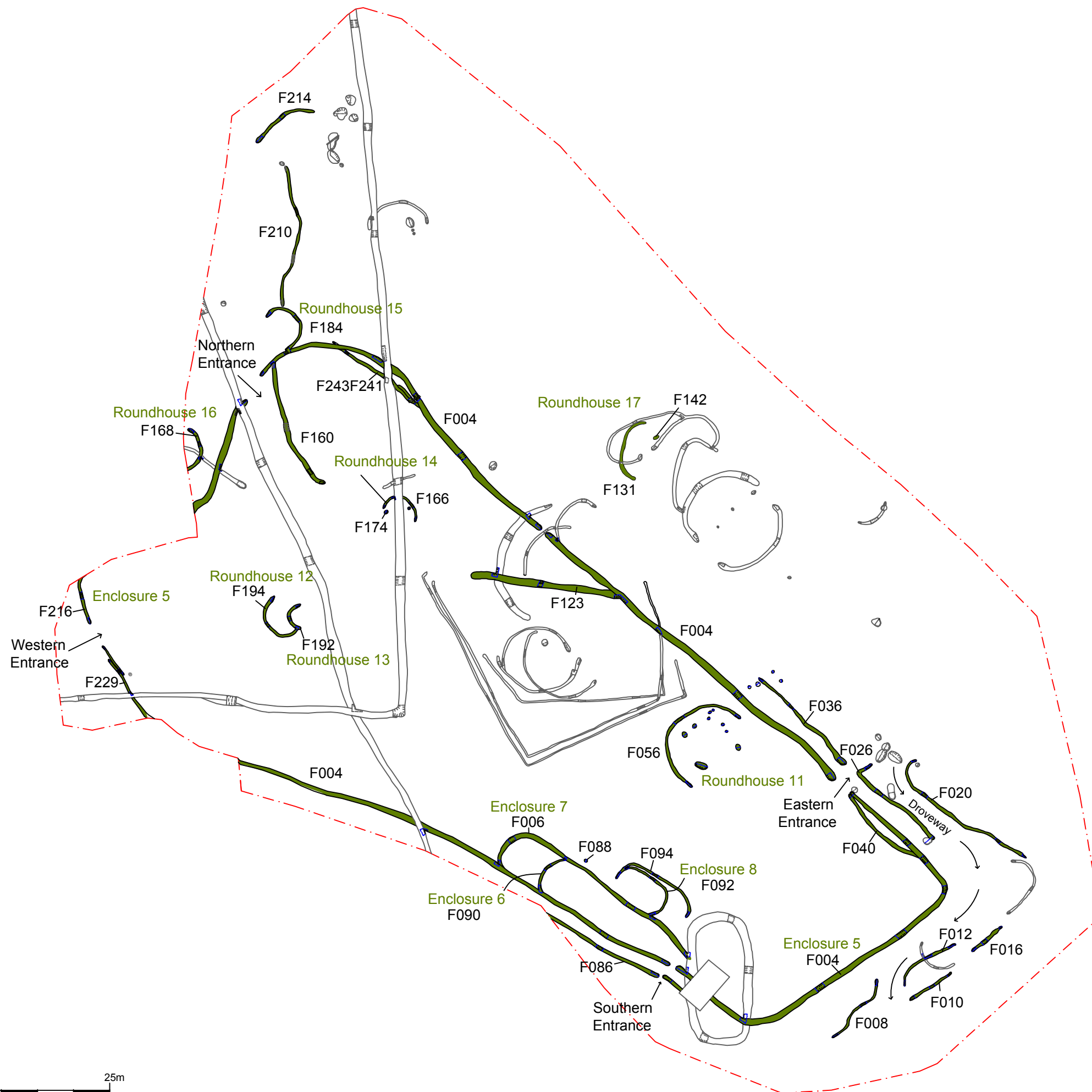
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Figure 70. Plan of Roman Iron Age Features - Area 1

Scale: 1:600 @ A3
Drawn: RL

Key:

■ - Roman Iron Age Features



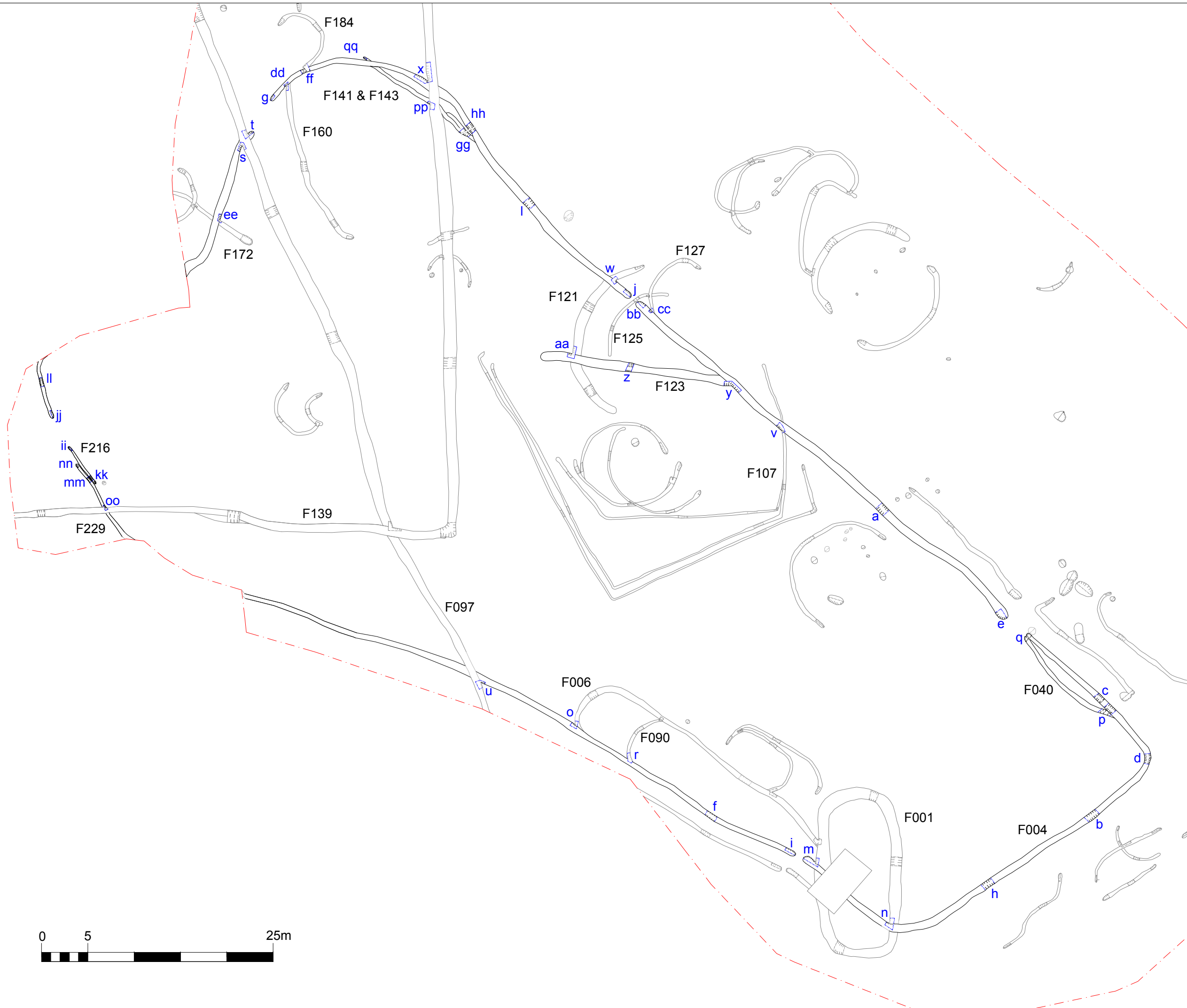
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Figure 71. Section locations through Roman Iron Age Enclosure 5

Scale: 1:400 @ A3
Drawn: MN

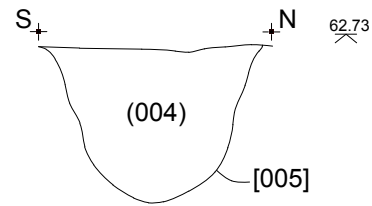
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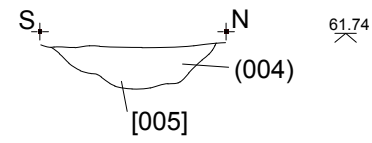
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Figure 72. Sections through Enclosure 5 (1 of 3)

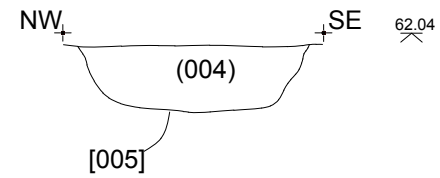
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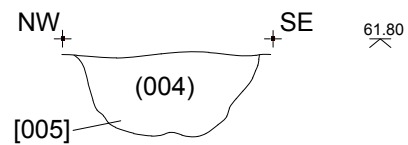
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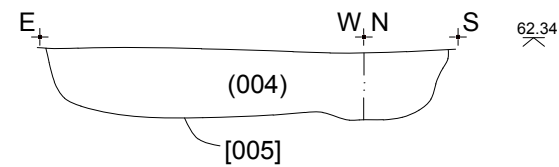
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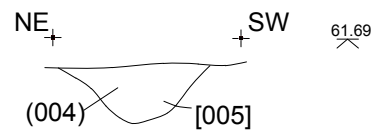
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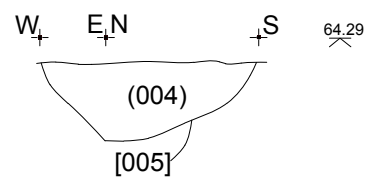
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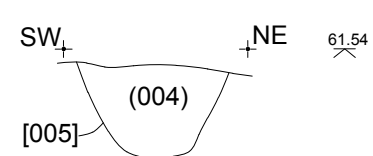
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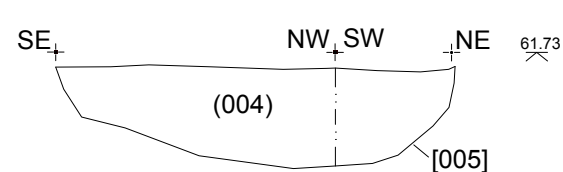
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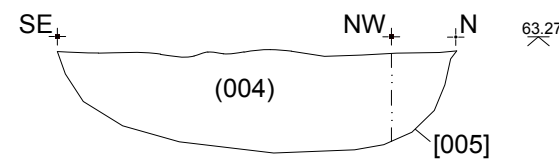
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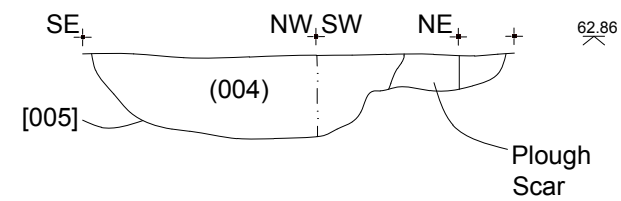
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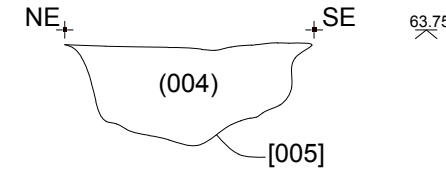
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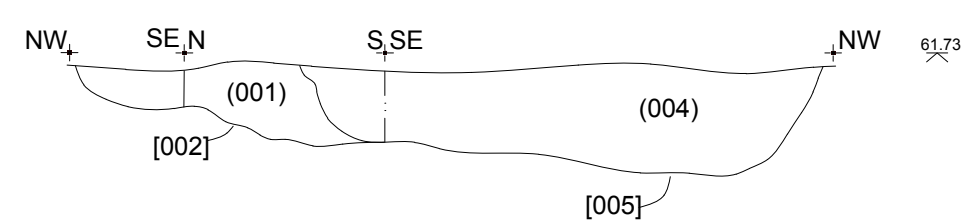
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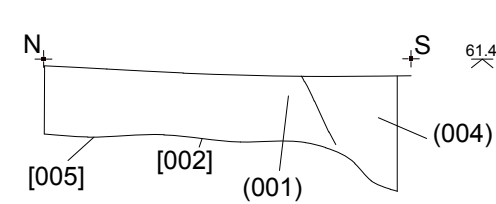
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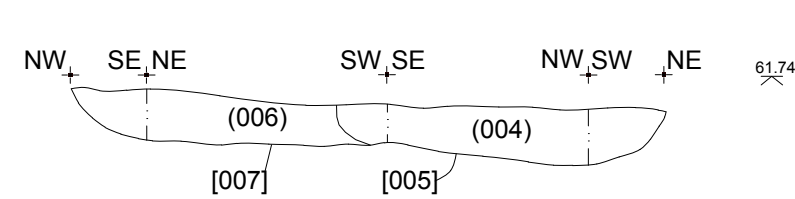
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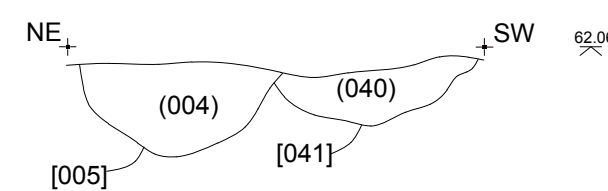
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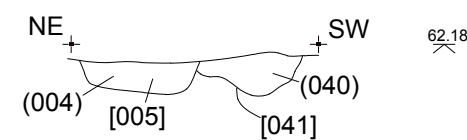
Section o



Section p



Section q



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Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

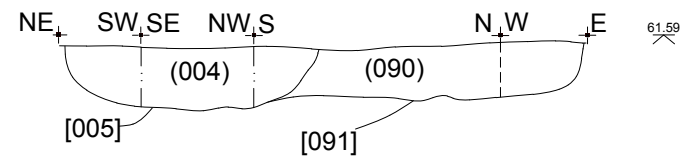
62.70 All heights expressed in mOD



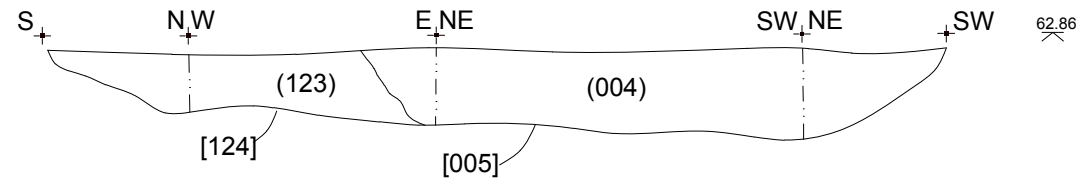
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Figure 73. Sections through Enclosure 5 (2 of 3)

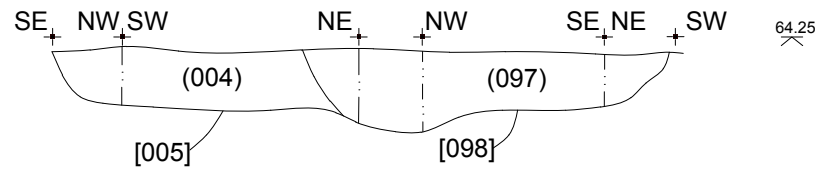
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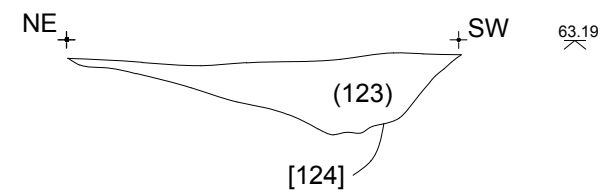
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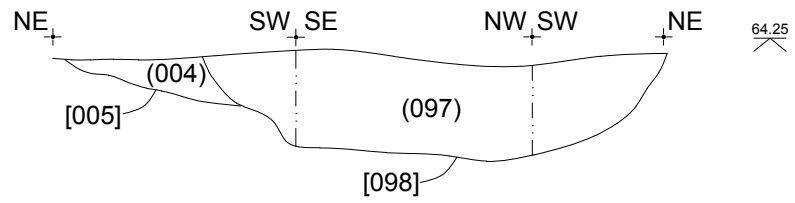
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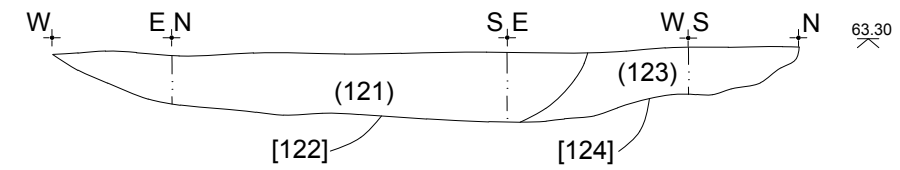
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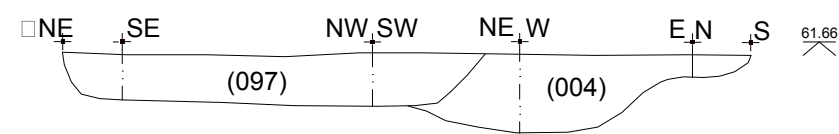
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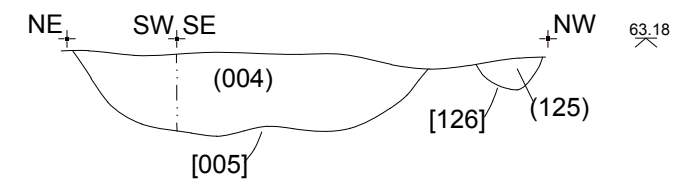
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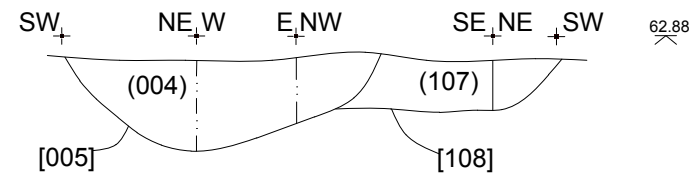
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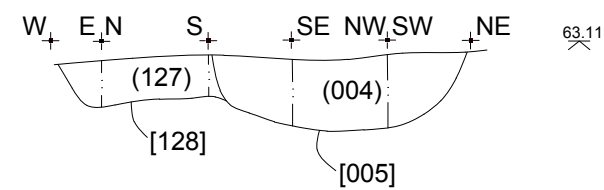
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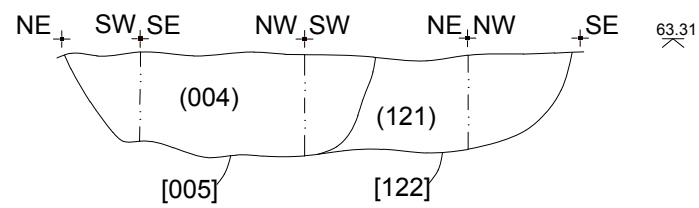
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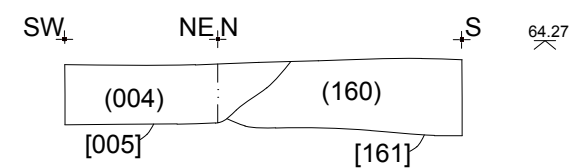
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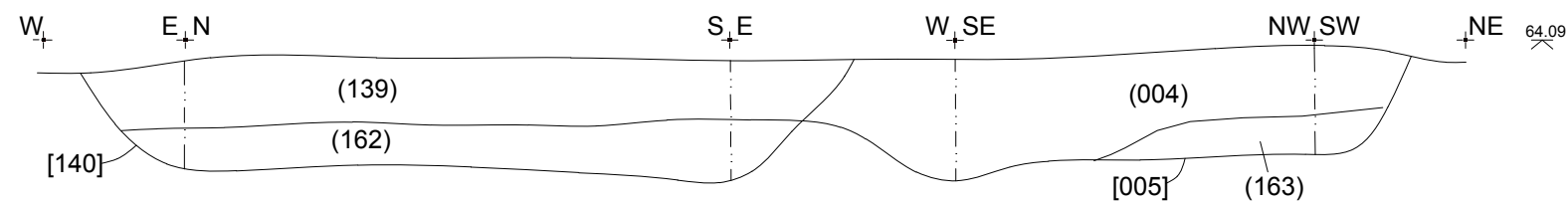
Section w



Section dd



Section x



Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

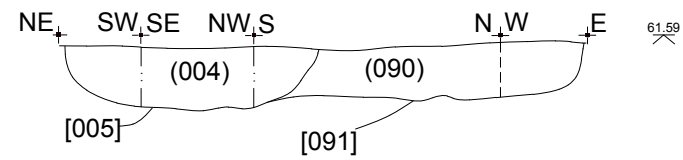
$\frac{62.70}{\text{X}}$ All heights expressed in mOD

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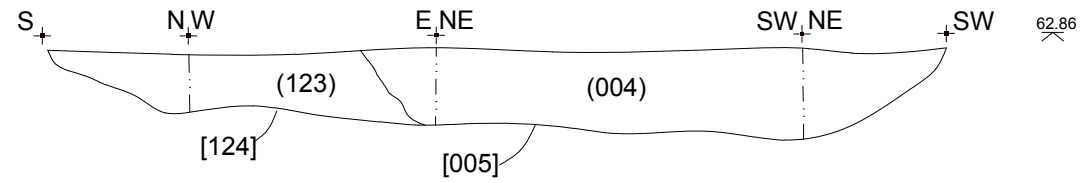


Figure 73. Sections through Enclosure 5 (2 of 3)

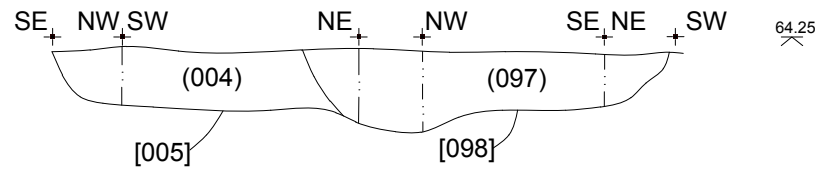
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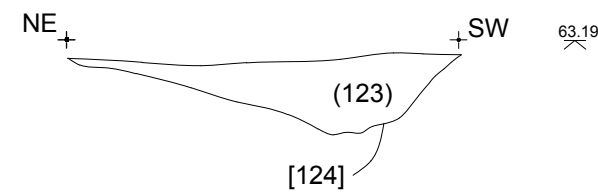
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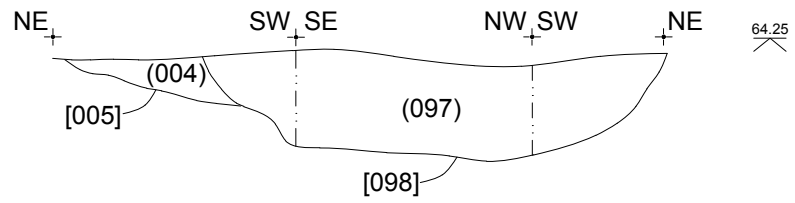
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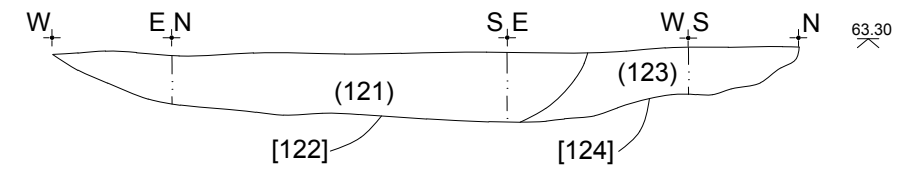
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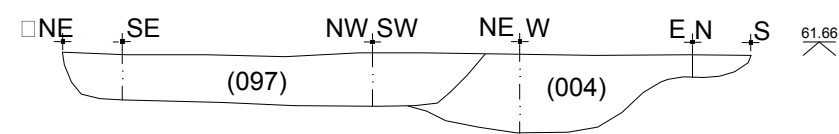
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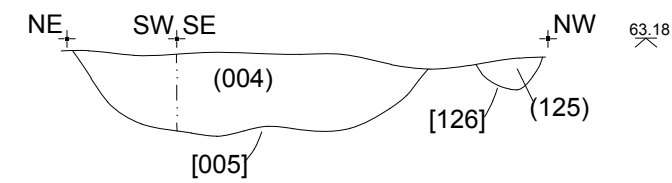
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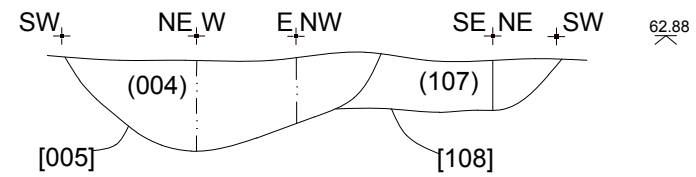
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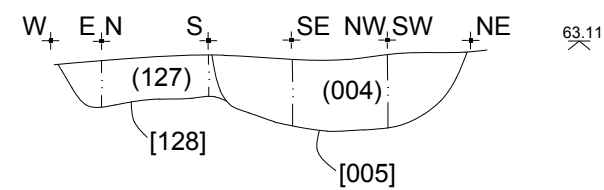
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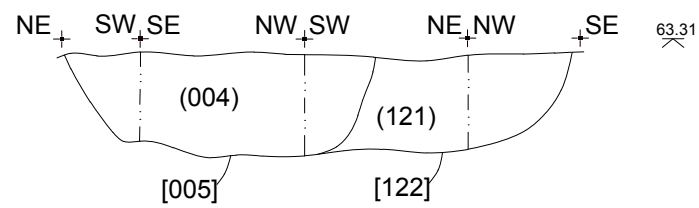
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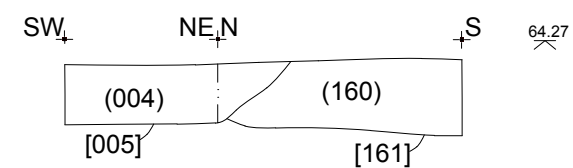
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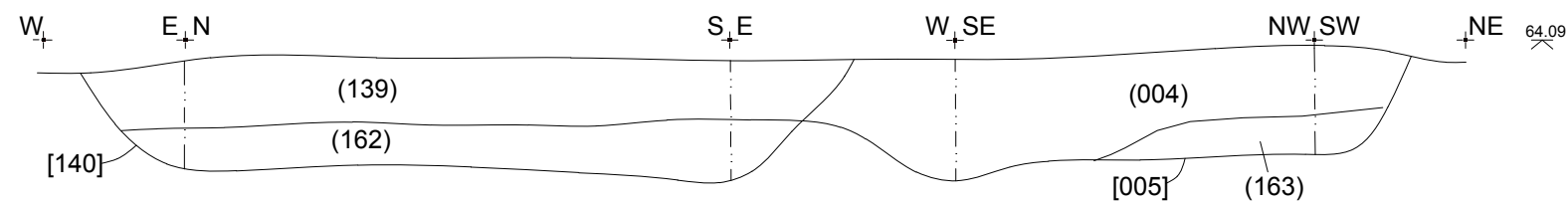
Section w



Section dd



Section x



Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

$\frac{62.70}{\text{X}}$ All heights expressed in mOD

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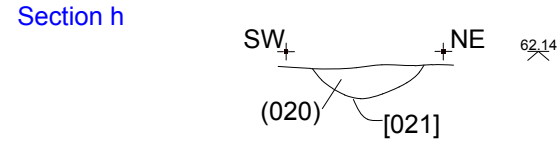
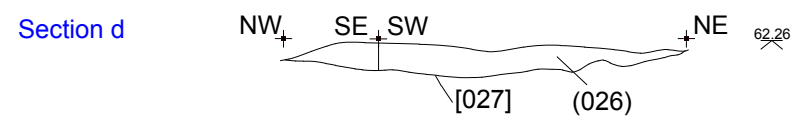
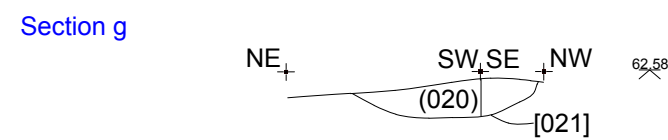
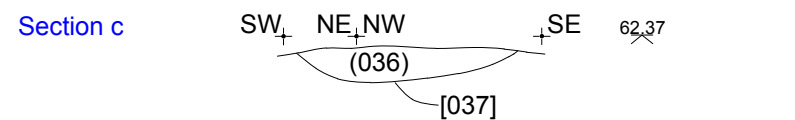
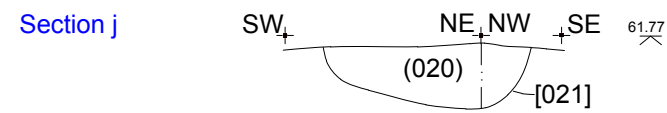
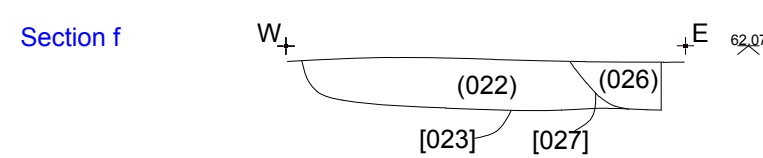
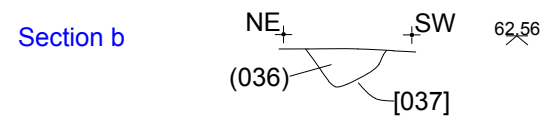
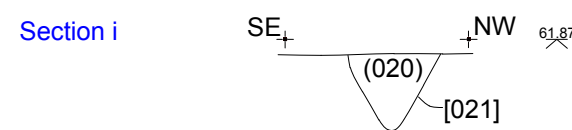
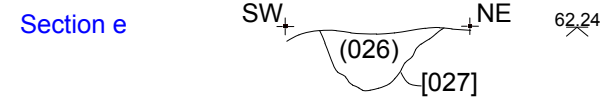
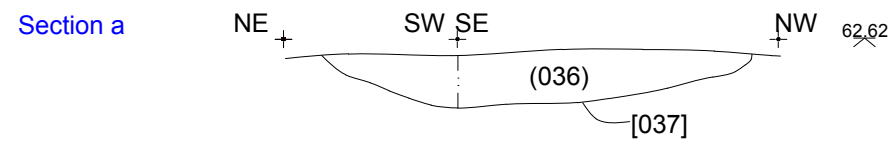
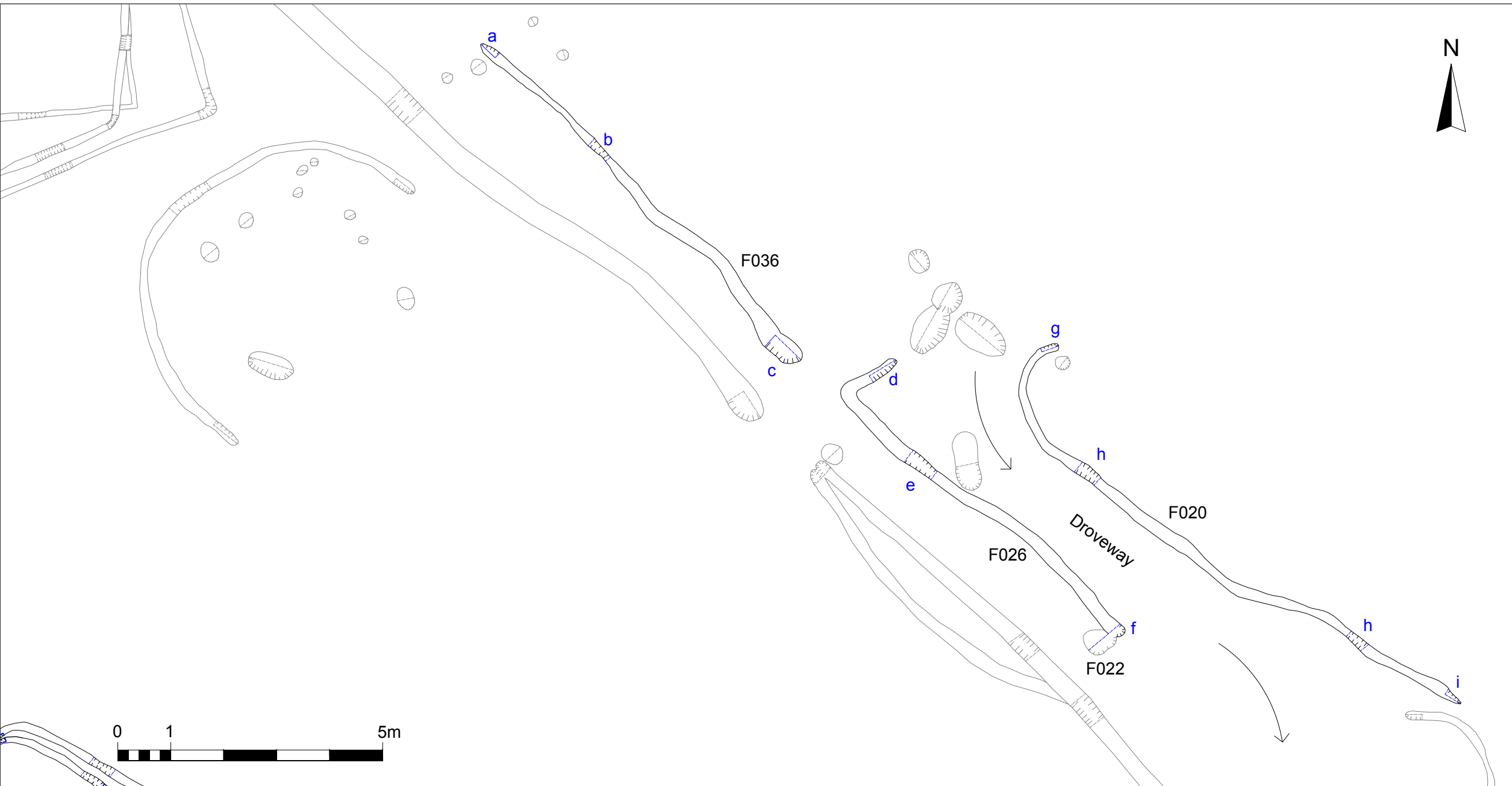


Figure 75. Plan and sections of Enclosure 5 outworks and driveway ditch

Plan Scale: 1:50 @ A3
 Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
 Drawn: MN & RL

Key:

$\frac{62.70}{\text{---}}$ All heights expressed in mOD



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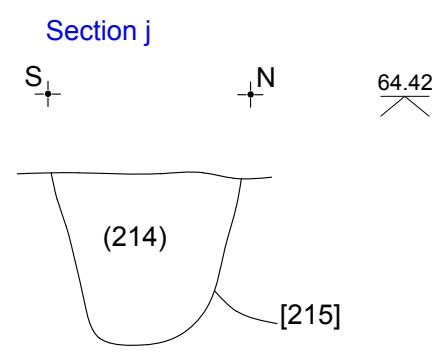
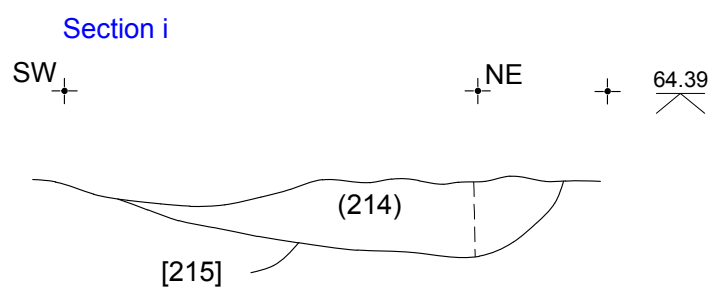
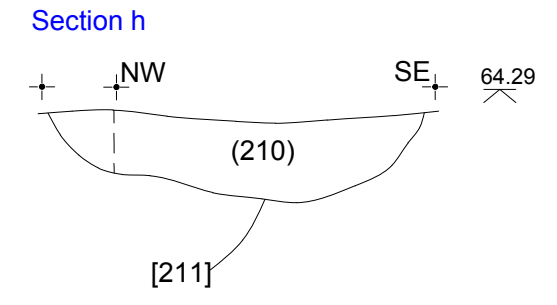
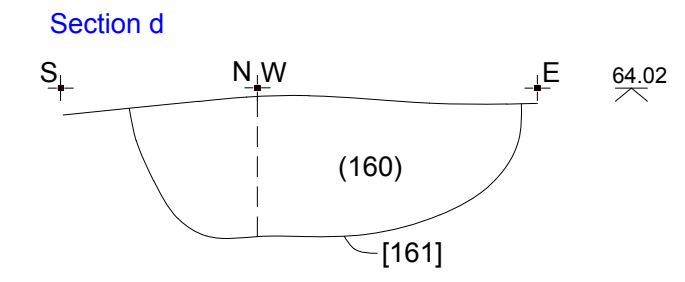
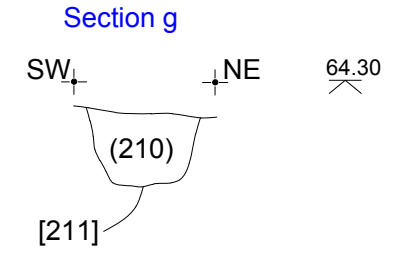
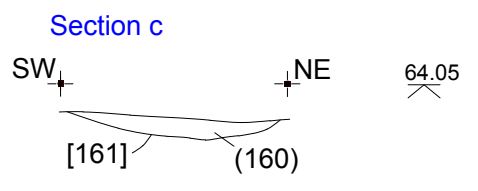
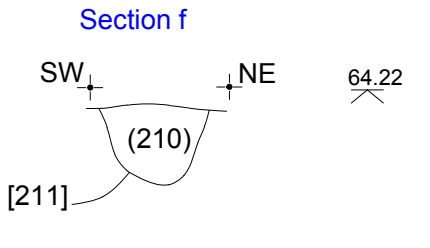
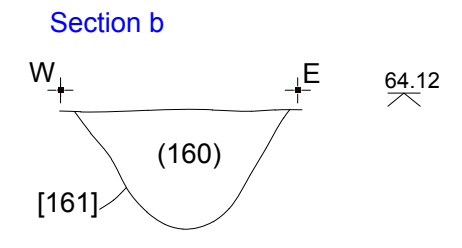
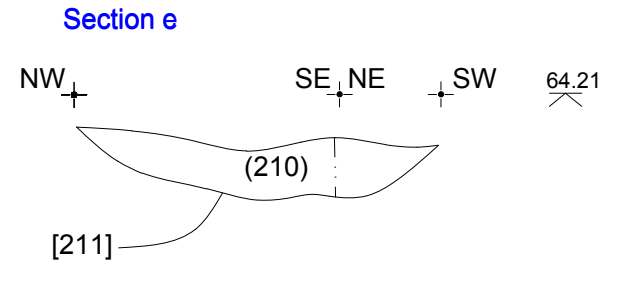
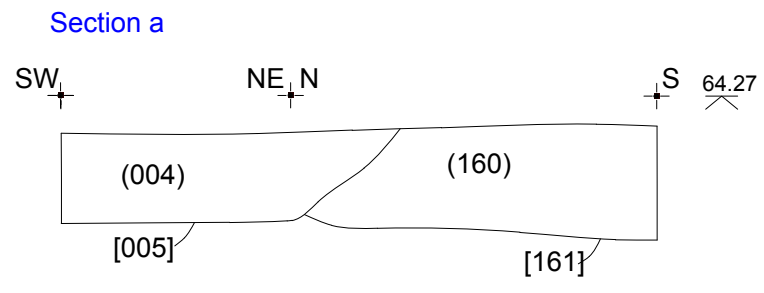
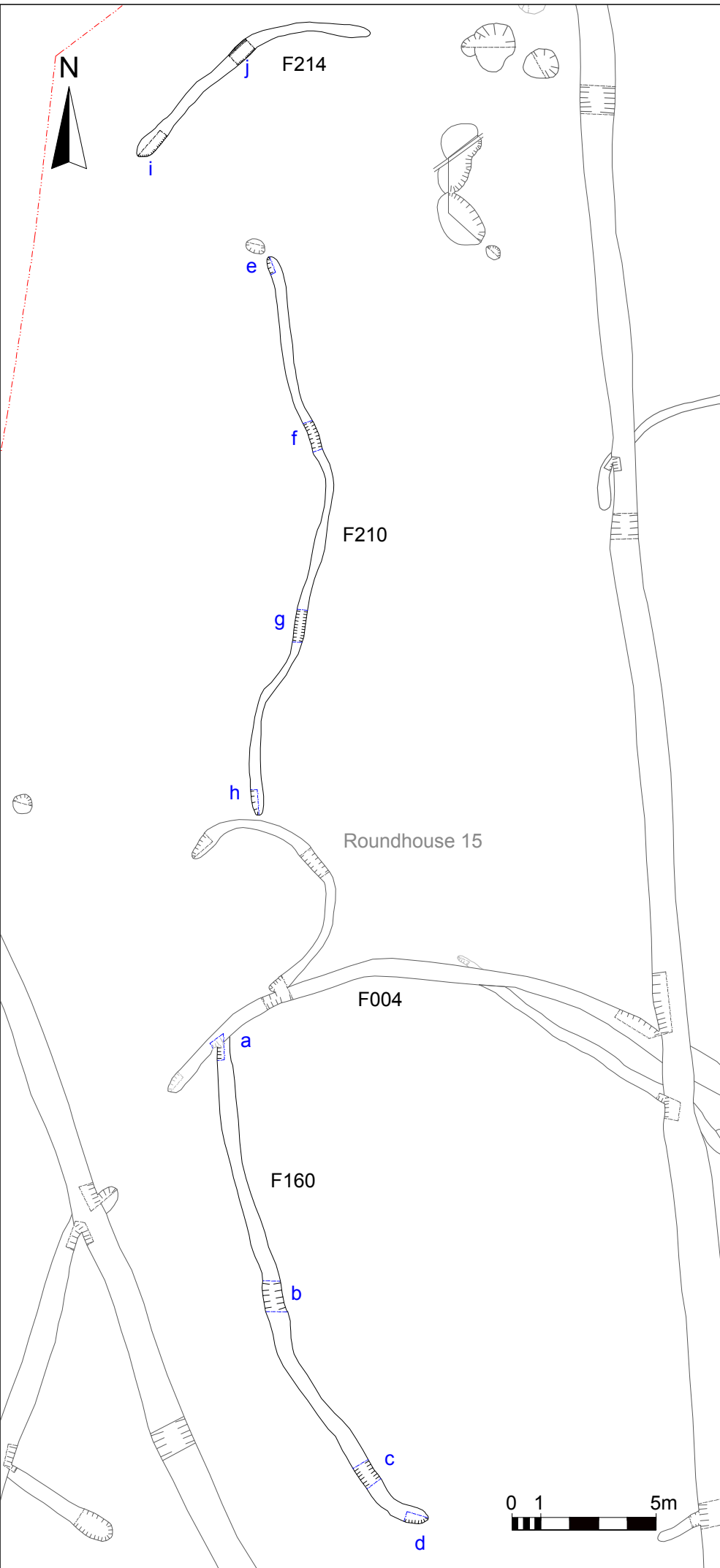


Figure 76. Sections through Roman Iron Age palisade trenches F160, F210, F214

Plan Scale: 1:200 @ A3
 Section Scale: 1:20 @ A3
 Drawn: MN

Key:
 62.70 All heights expressed in mOD

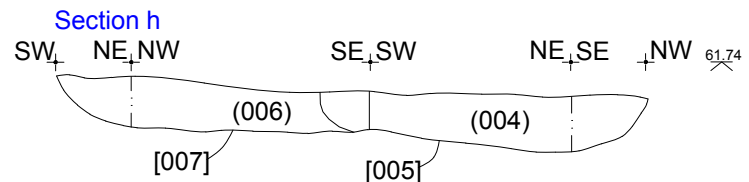
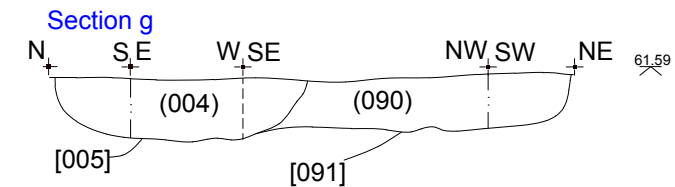
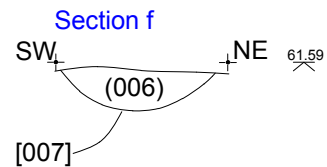
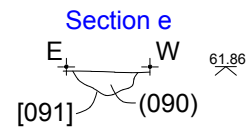
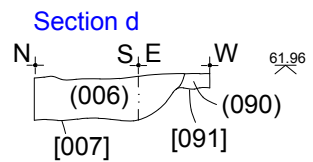
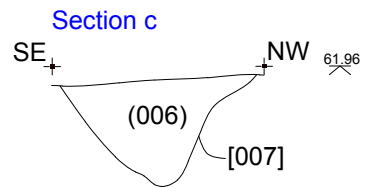
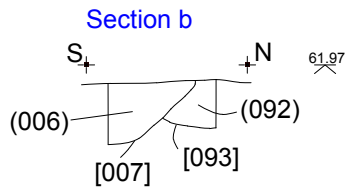
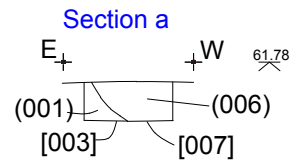
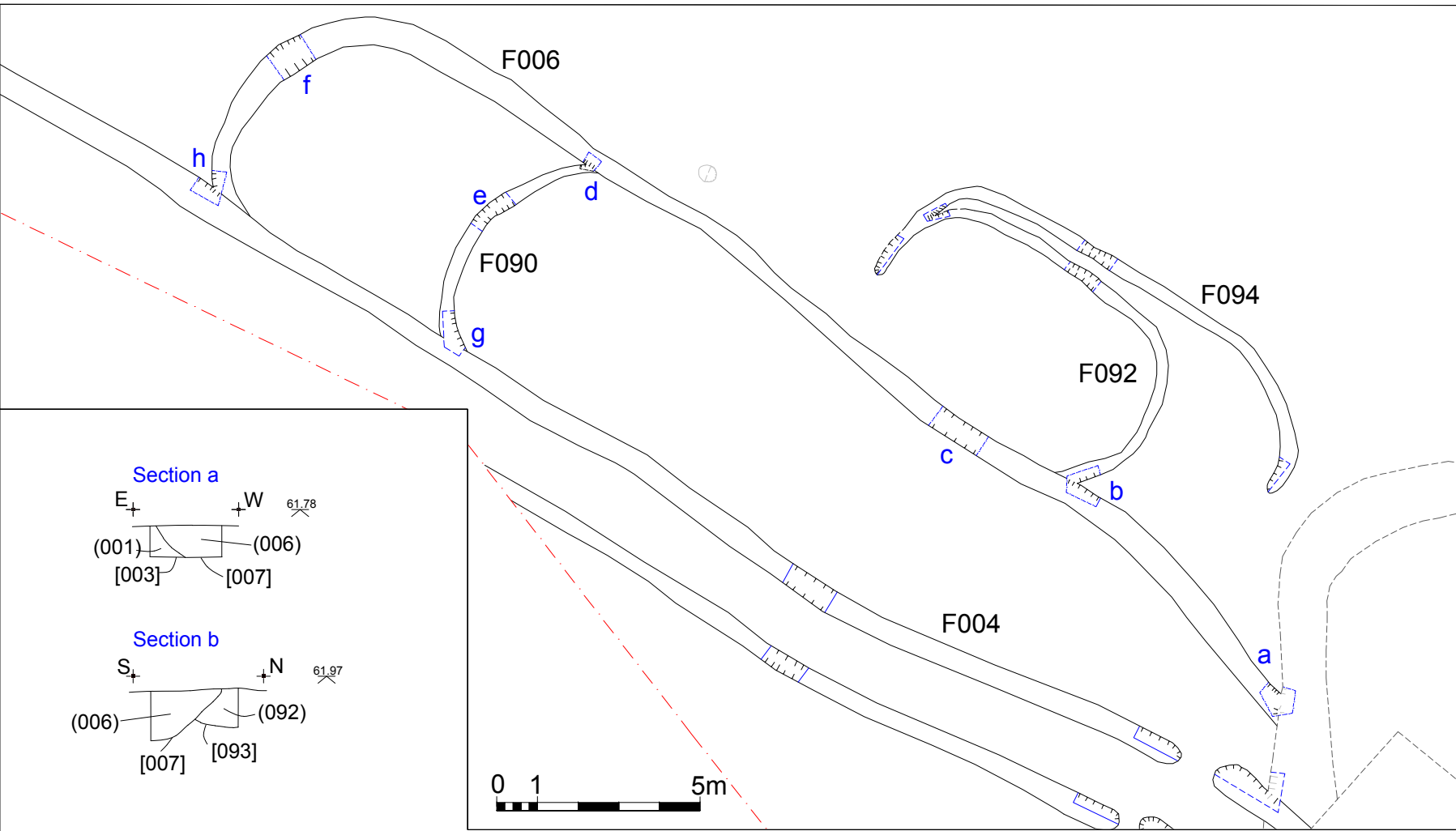
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Figure 77. Plan and Sections of Roman stock Enclosures 6 and 7

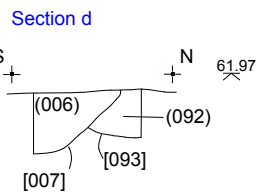
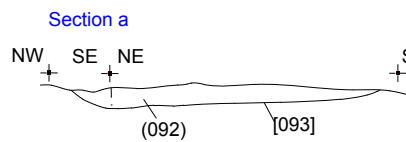
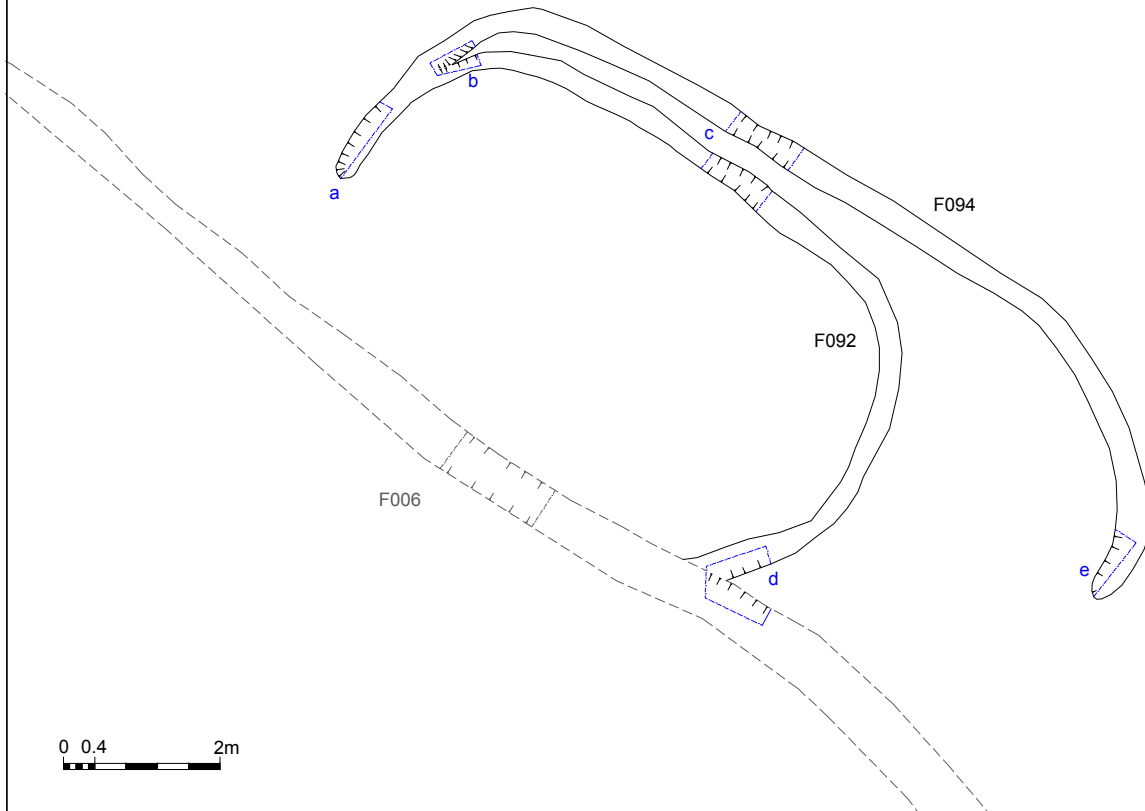
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 Drawn: MN

Key:

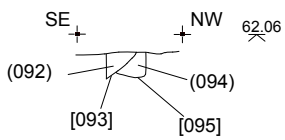
$\frac{62.70}{\text{X}}$ All heights expressed in m OD



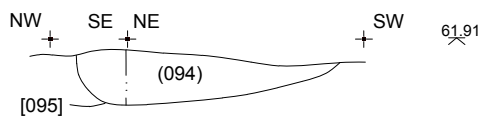
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Section b



Section e



Section c

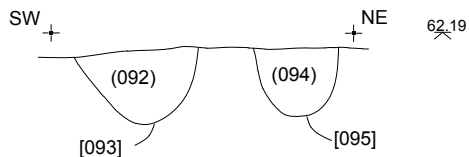



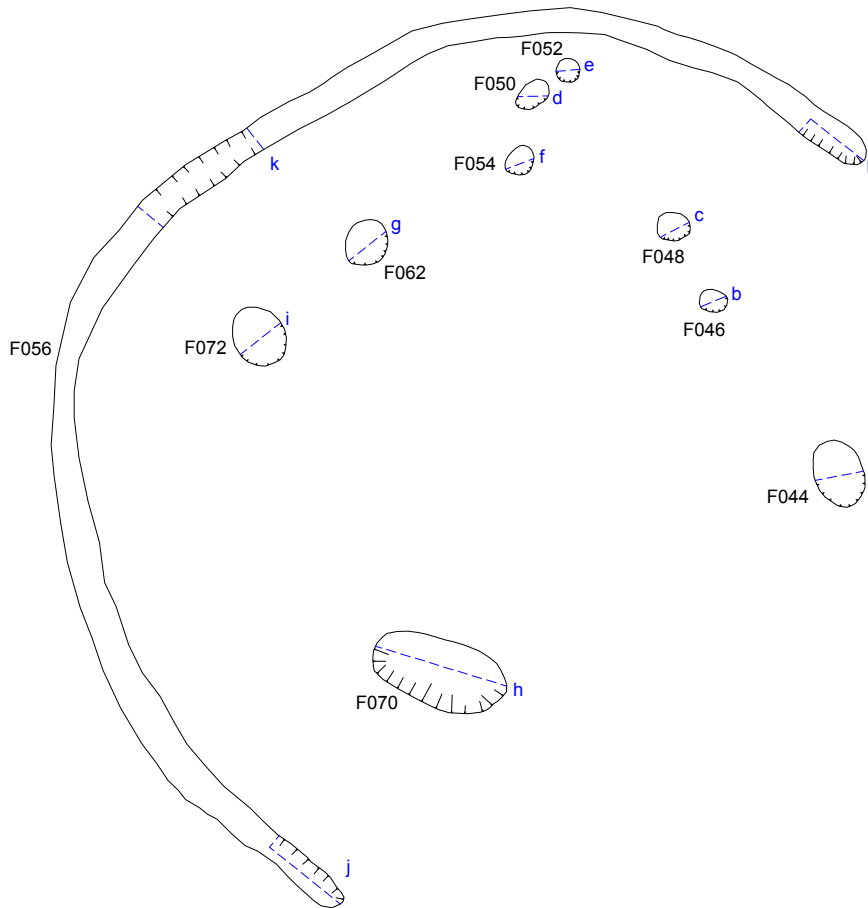
Figure 78. Plan and sections of Enclosure 8 and ditch F094

Key:

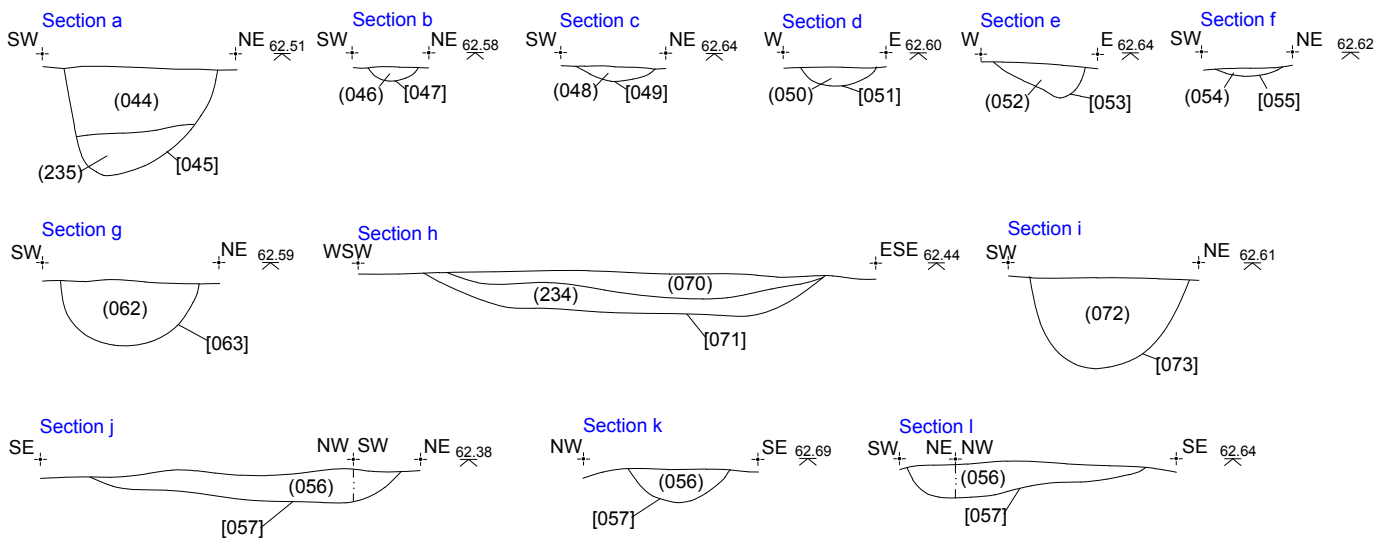
 62.70 All heights expressed in m OD

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Plan Scale: 1:100 @ A4
Section Scale: 1:30 @ A4
Drawn: RL



0 0,4 2m



0 0,2 1m

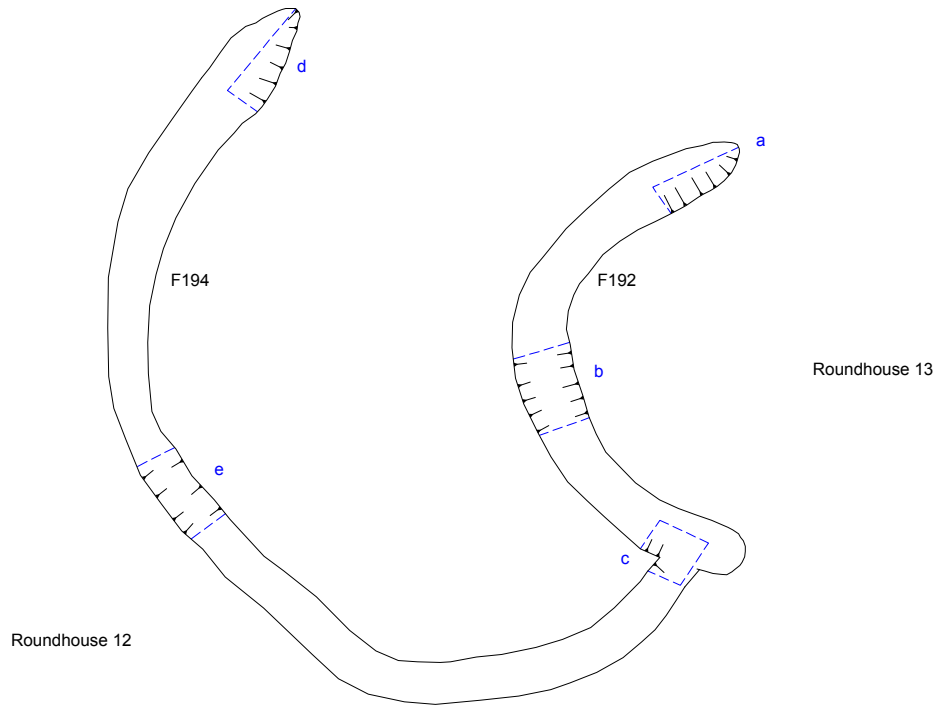
Figure 79. Plan and Sections of Roundhouse 11

Key:

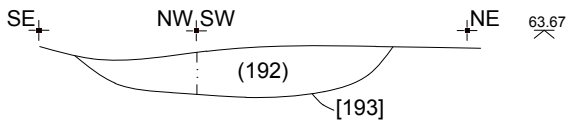
62.70 All heights expressed in m OD

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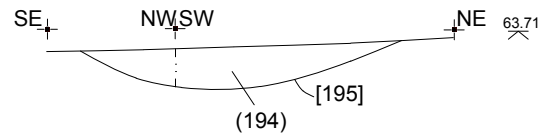
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Section Scale: 1:30 @ A4
Drawn: RL



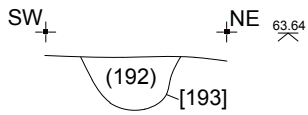
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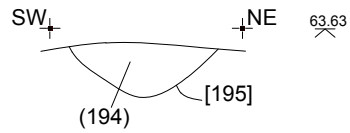
Section d



Section b



Section e



Section c

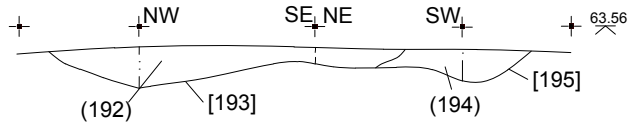



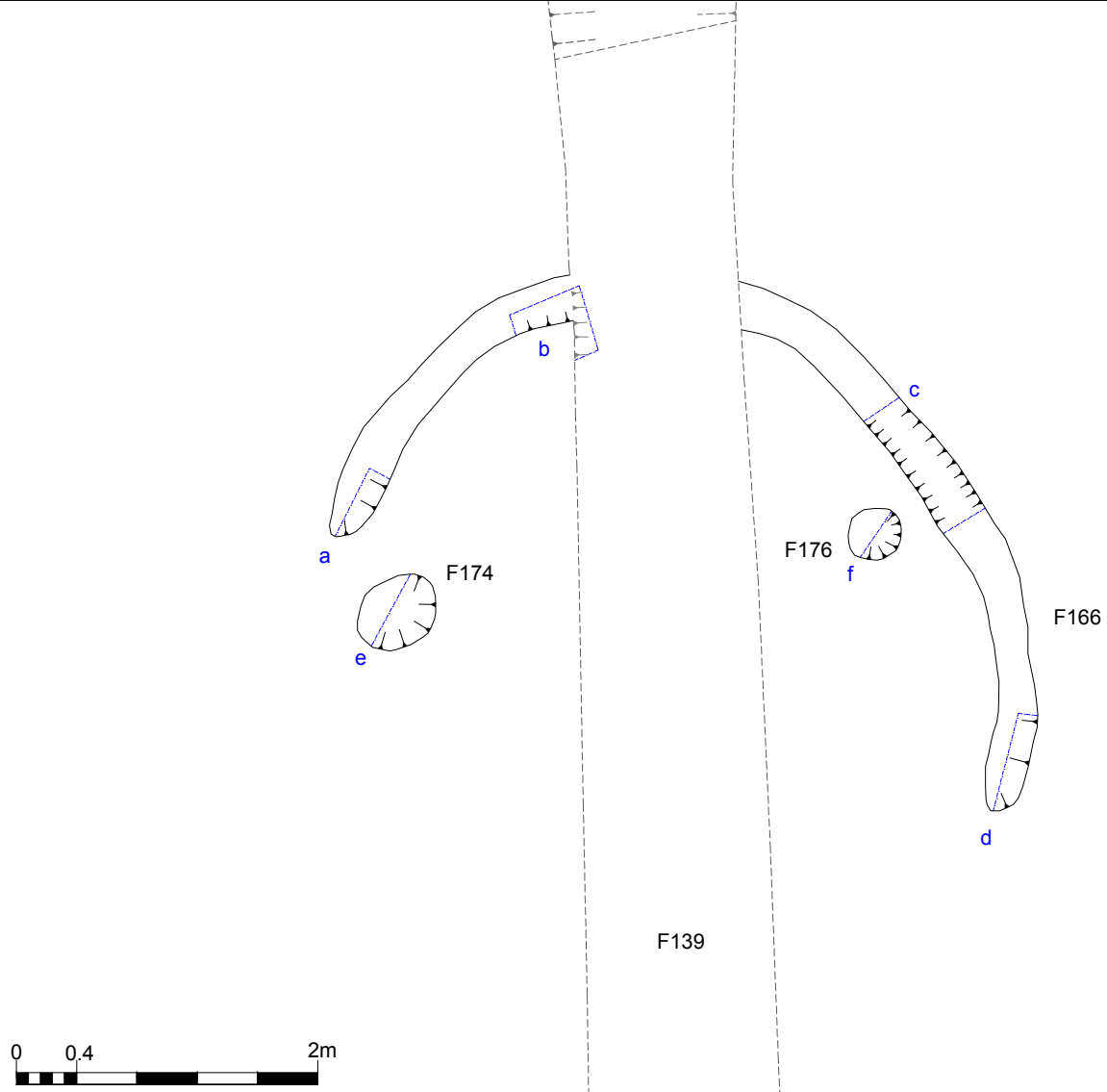
Figure 80. Plan and sections of Roundhouses 12 and 13

Key:

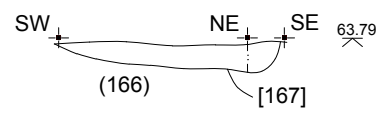
 62.70 All heights expressed in m OD

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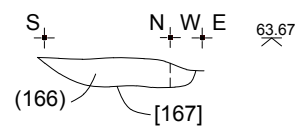
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Section Scale: 1:25 @ A4
Drawn: RL



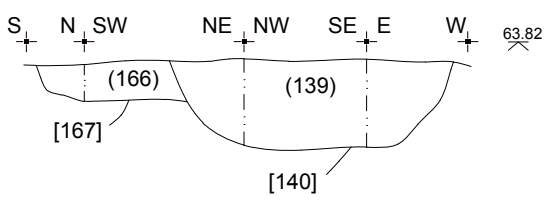
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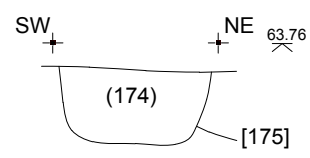
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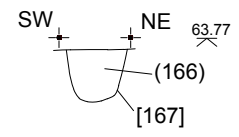
Section b



Section e



Section c



Section f

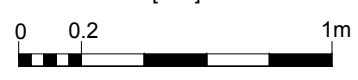
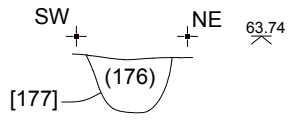


Figure 81. Plan and sections of Roundhouse 14

Key:

$\overline{62.70}$ All heights expressed in m OD

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Plan Scale: 1:50 @ A4
Section Scale: 1:30 @ A4
Drawn: RL

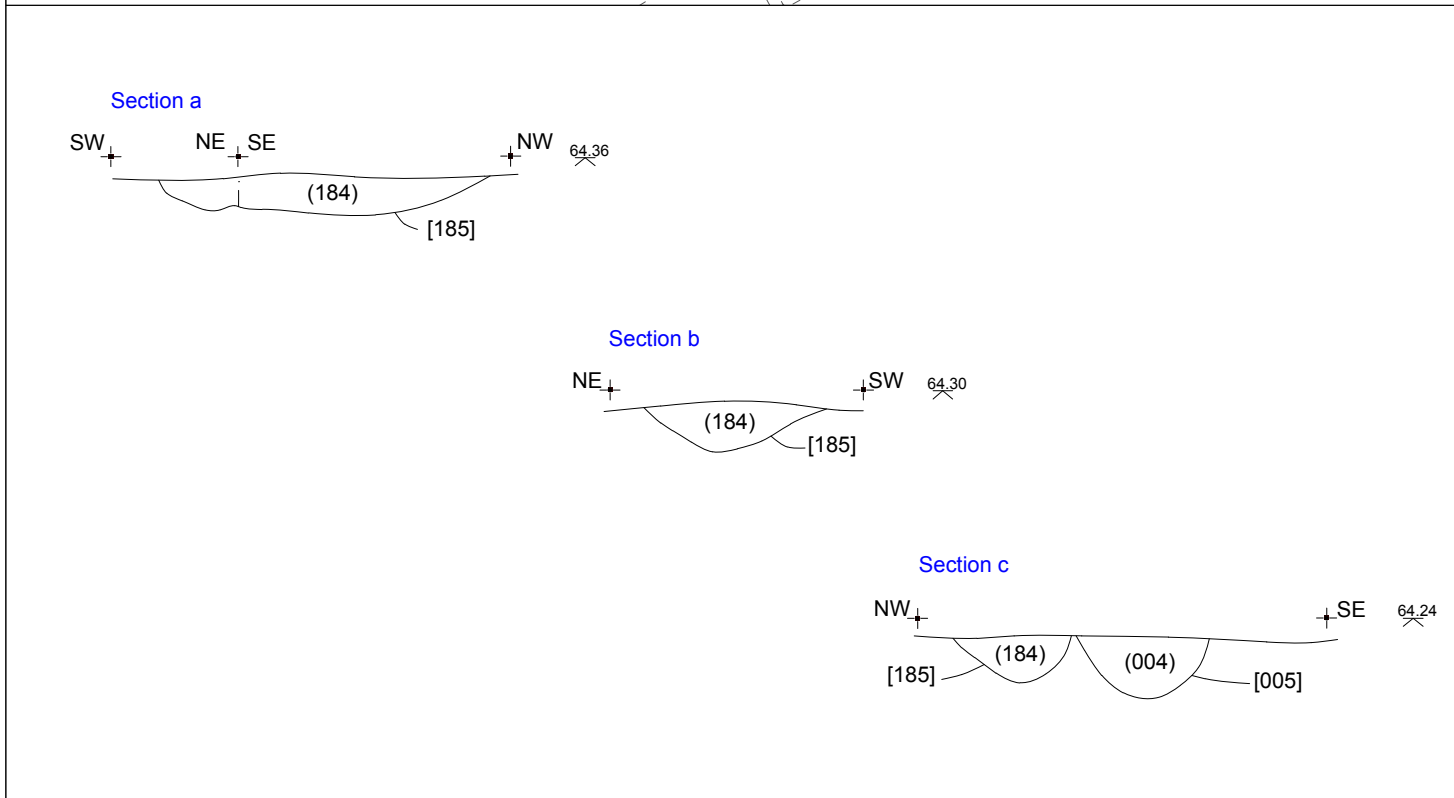
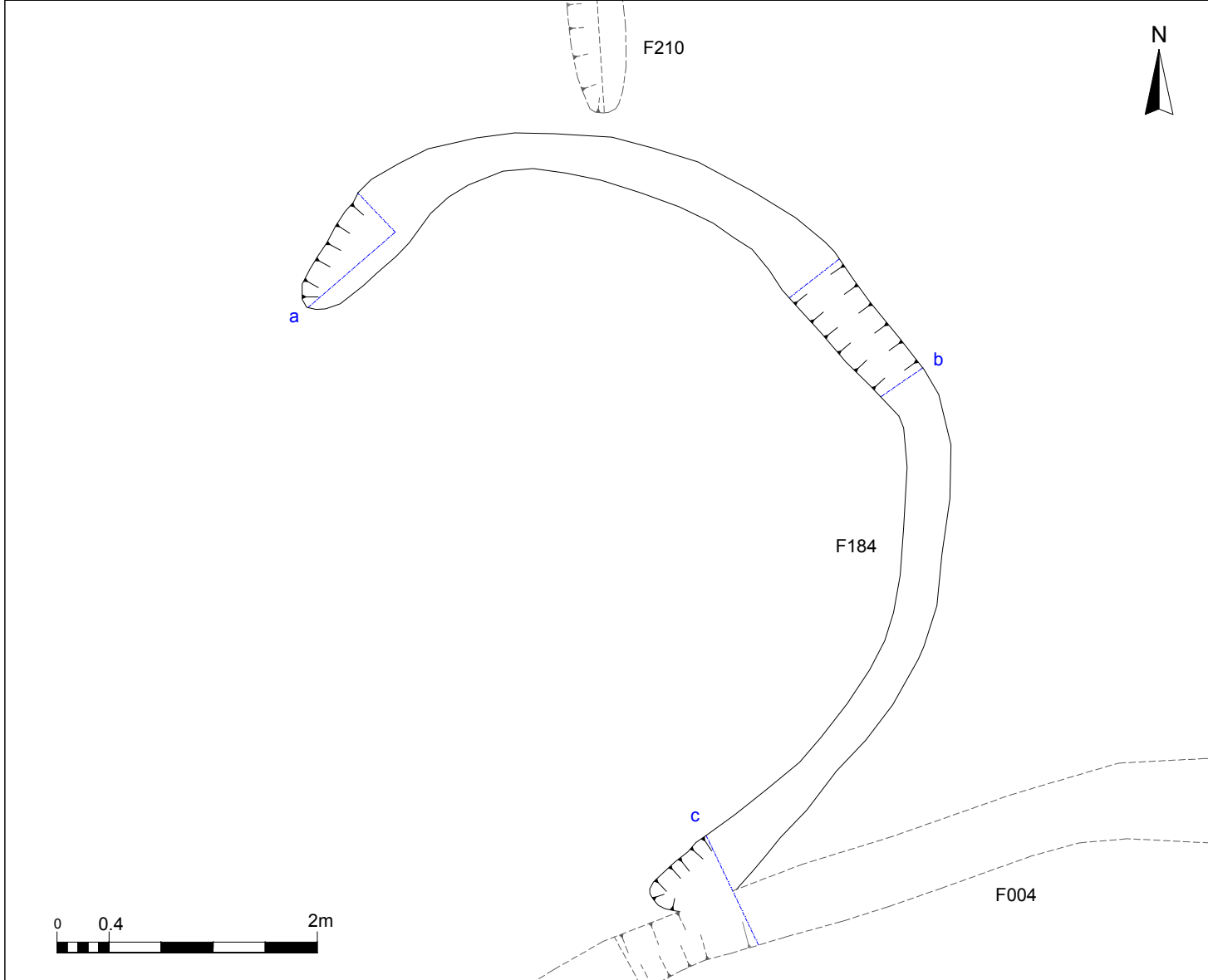


Figure 82. Plan and Sections of Roundhouse 15

Key:
 62.70 All heights expressed in m OD

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Plan Scale: 1:50 @ A4
 Section Scale: 1:25 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

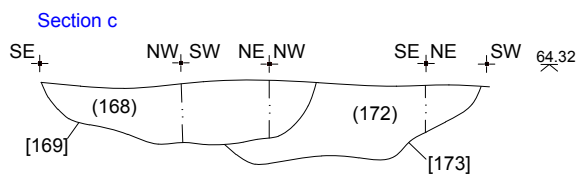
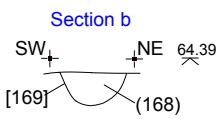
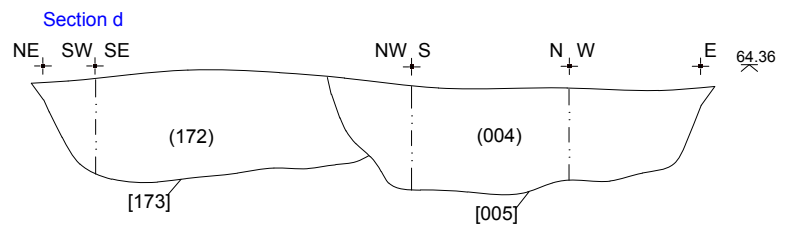
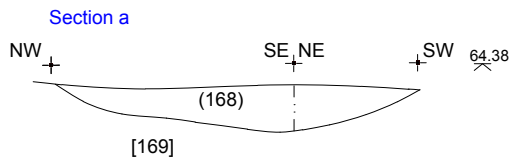
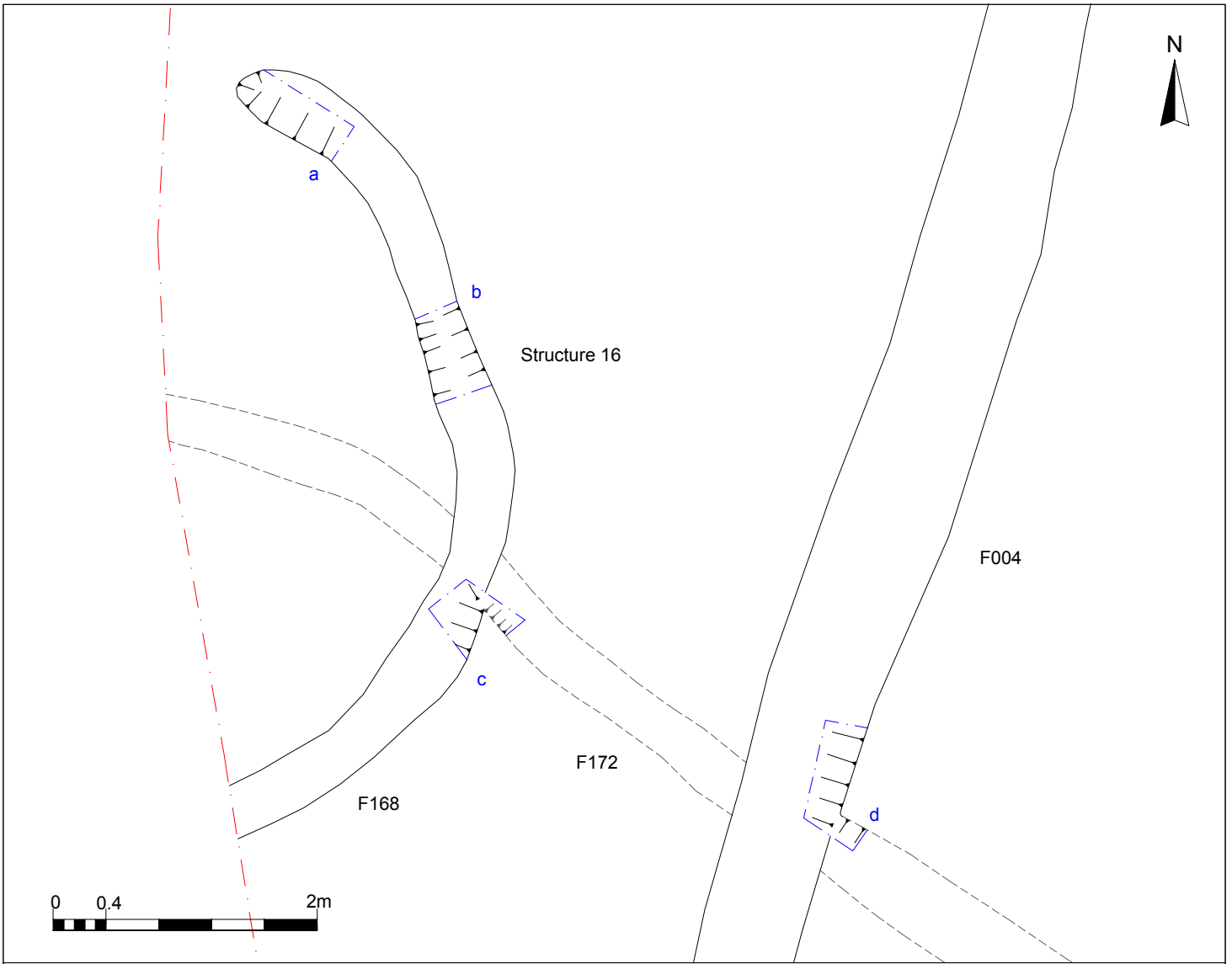


Figure 83. Plan and sections of Roundhouse 16

Key:

62.70 All heights expressed in m OD

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Plan Scale: 1:50 @ A4
Section Scale: 1:30 @ A4
Drawn: RL

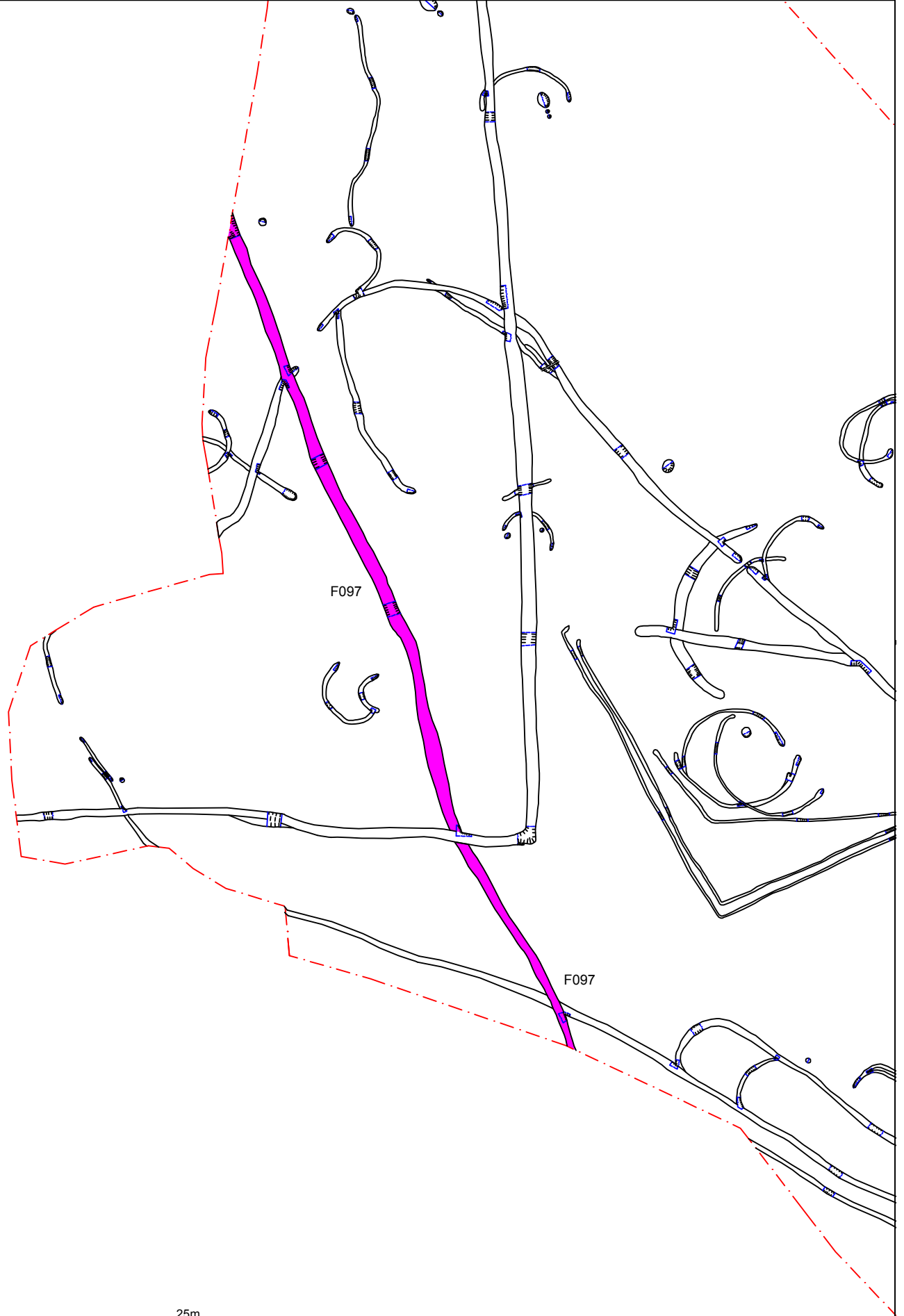



Figure 84. Plan of medieval boundary ditch F097 - Area 1

Plan Scale: 1:500 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

Key:

 - Medieval Features



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Figure 85. Sections locations of medieval ditch F097

Key:

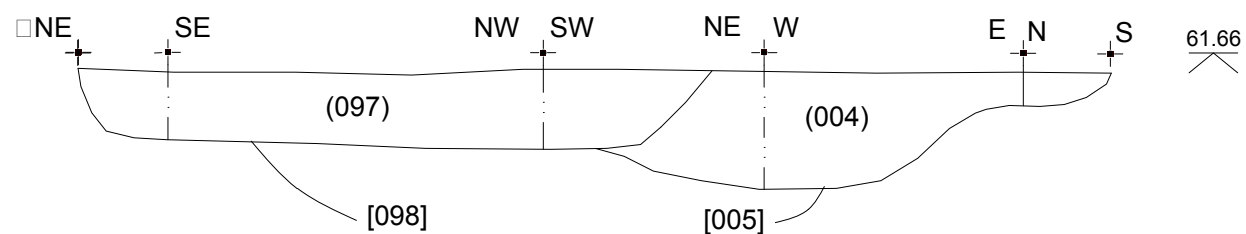
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Plan Scale: 1:400 @ A4
Drawn: RL



Figure 86. Sections through medieval boundary ditch F097

Section a

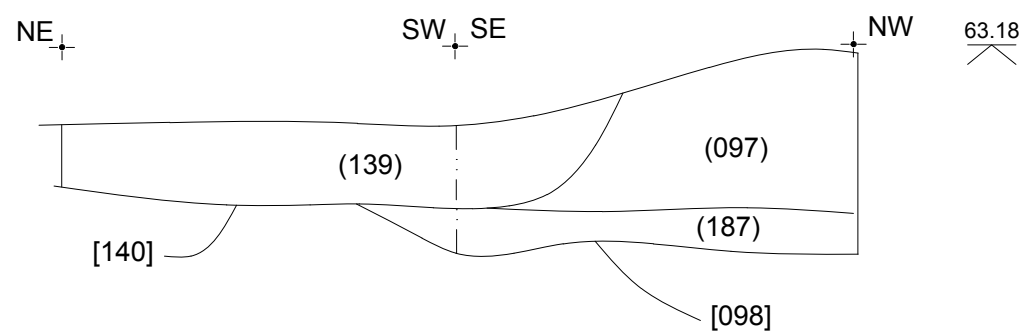


Section Scale: 1:20 @ A3
Drawn: MN

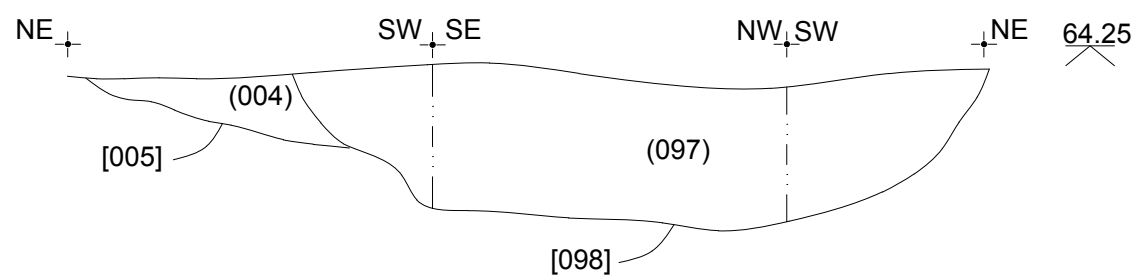
Key:

62.70 All heights expressed in mOD

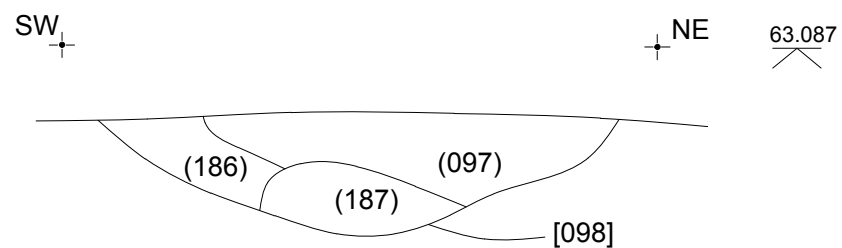
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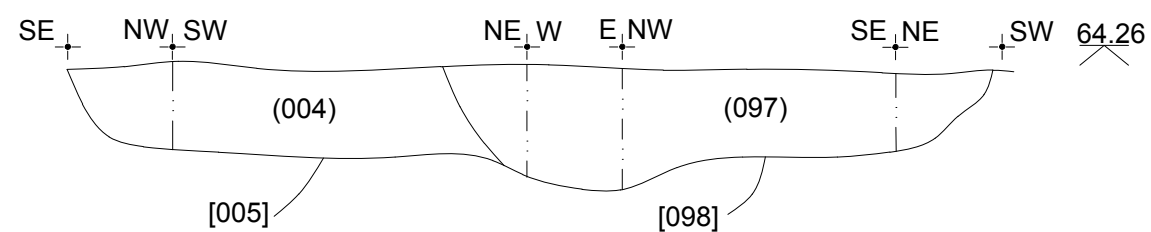
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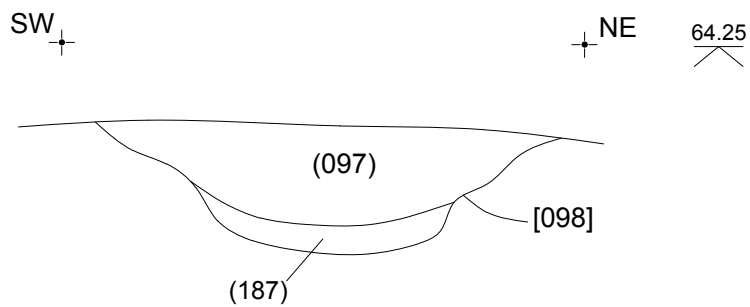
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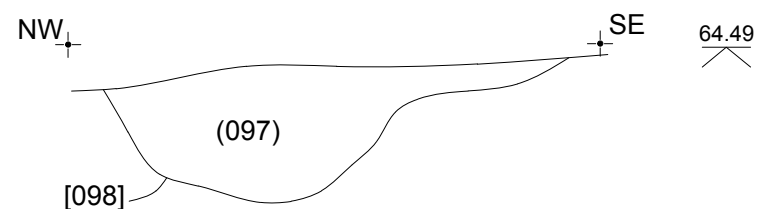
Section f



Section d



Section g



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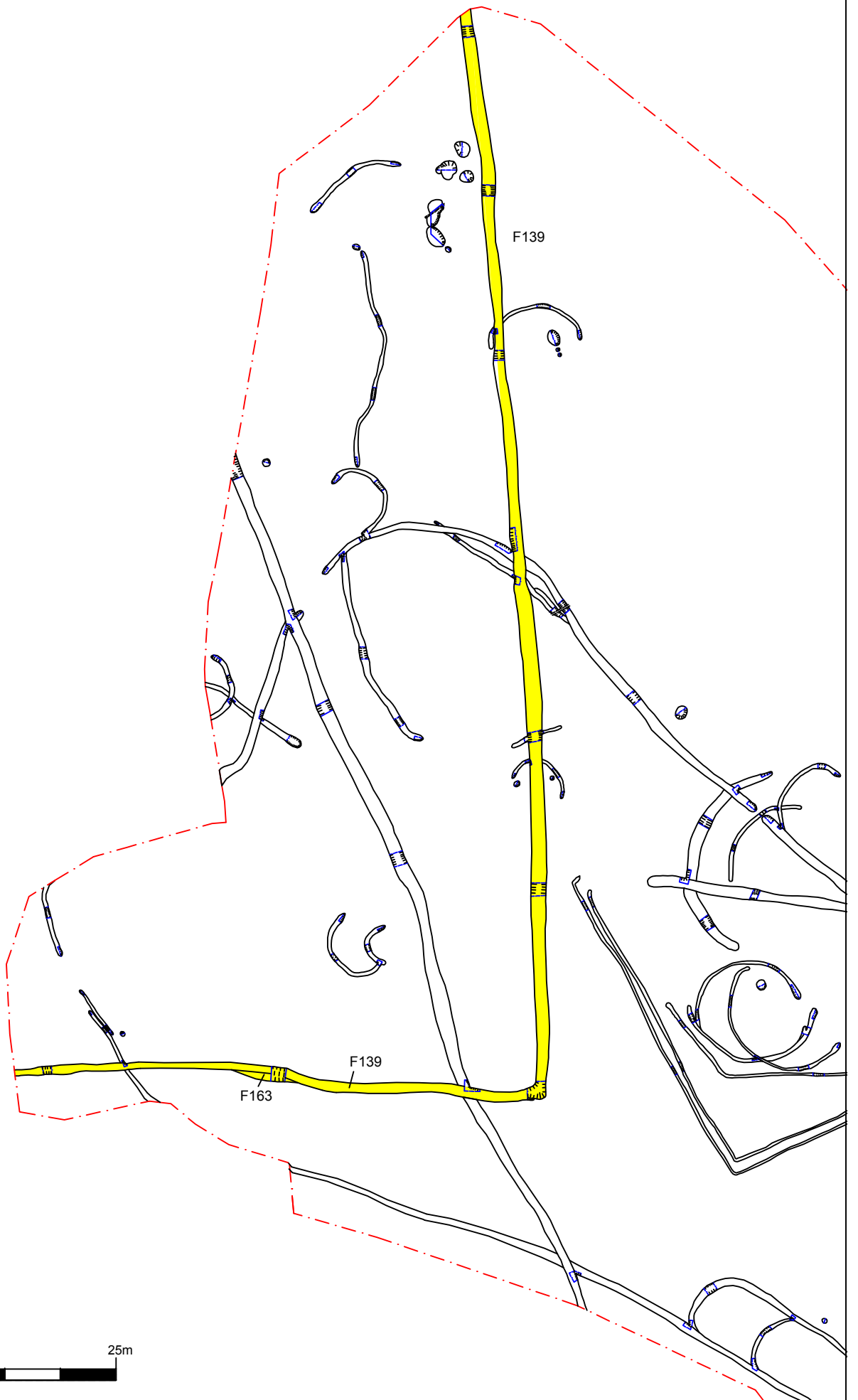


Figure 87. Plan of Post-Medieval Enclosure F139 - Area 1

Plan Scale: 1:500 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

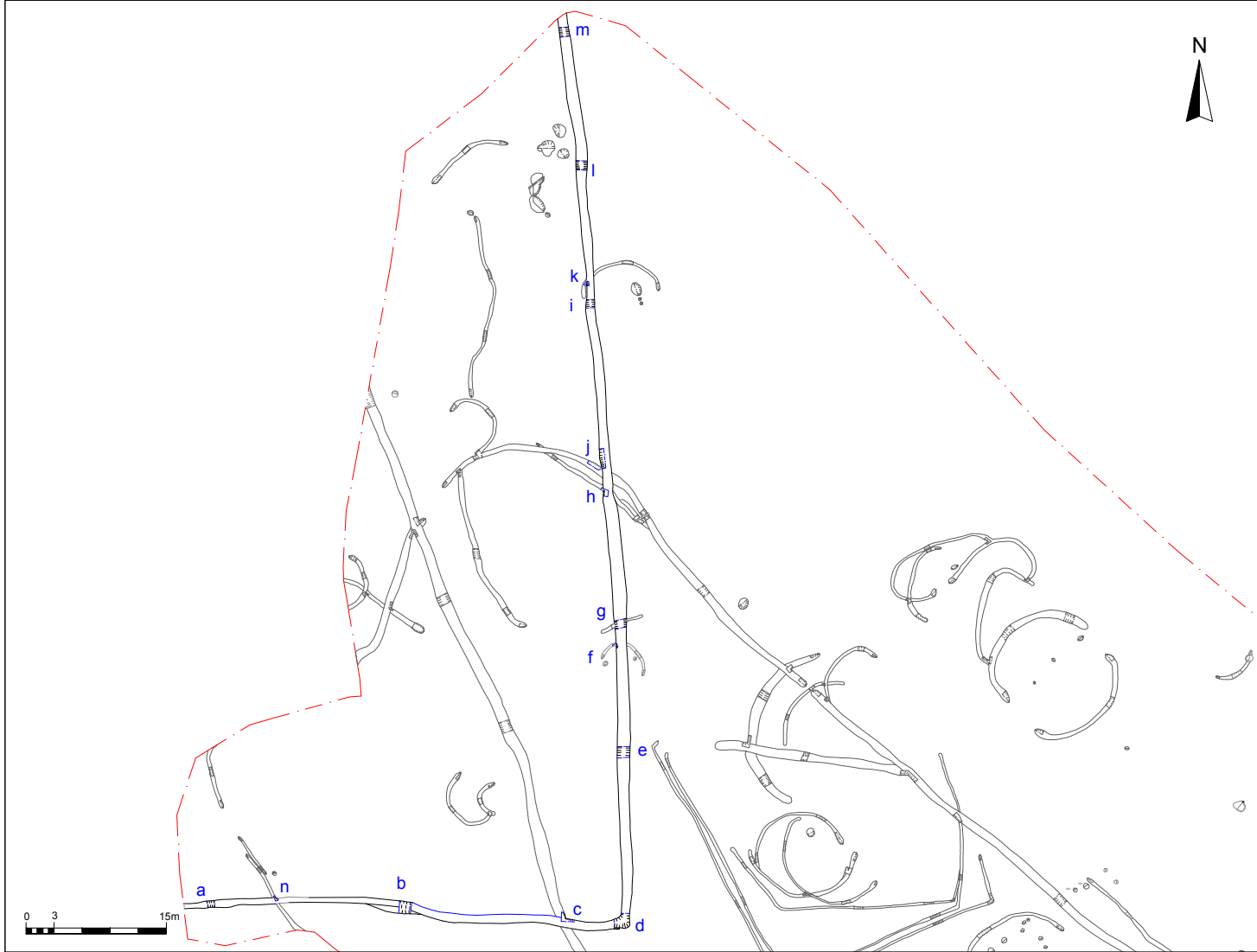
Key:

 - Post Medieval Features

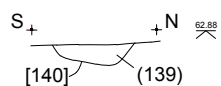


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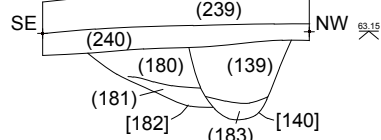
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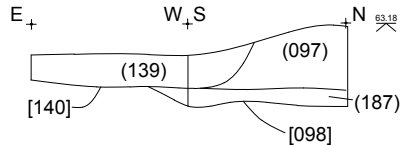
Section a



Section b



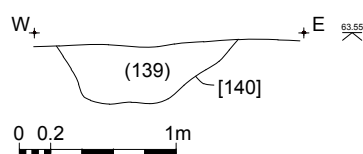
Section c



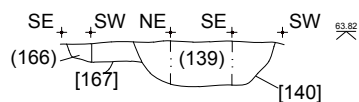
Section d



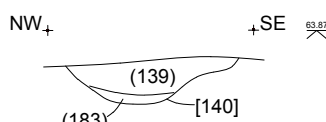
Section e



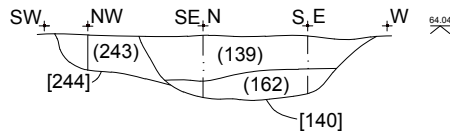
Section f



Section g



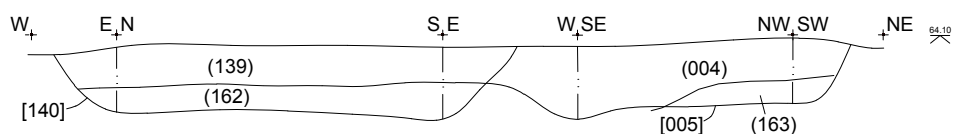
Section h



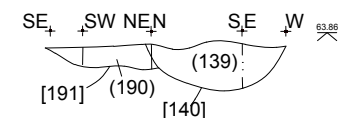
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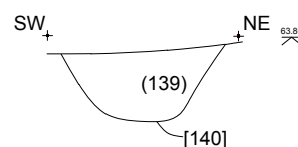
Section j



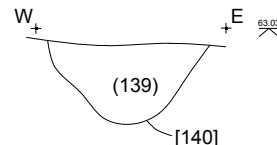
Section k



Section l



Section m



Section n

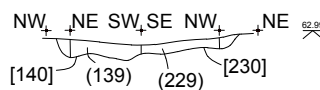


Figure 88. Plan and Sections of Post-Medieval ditch F139

Key:
 $\overline{62.70}$ All heights expressed in m OD

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Plan Scale: 1:750 @ A4
 Section Scale: 1:50 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

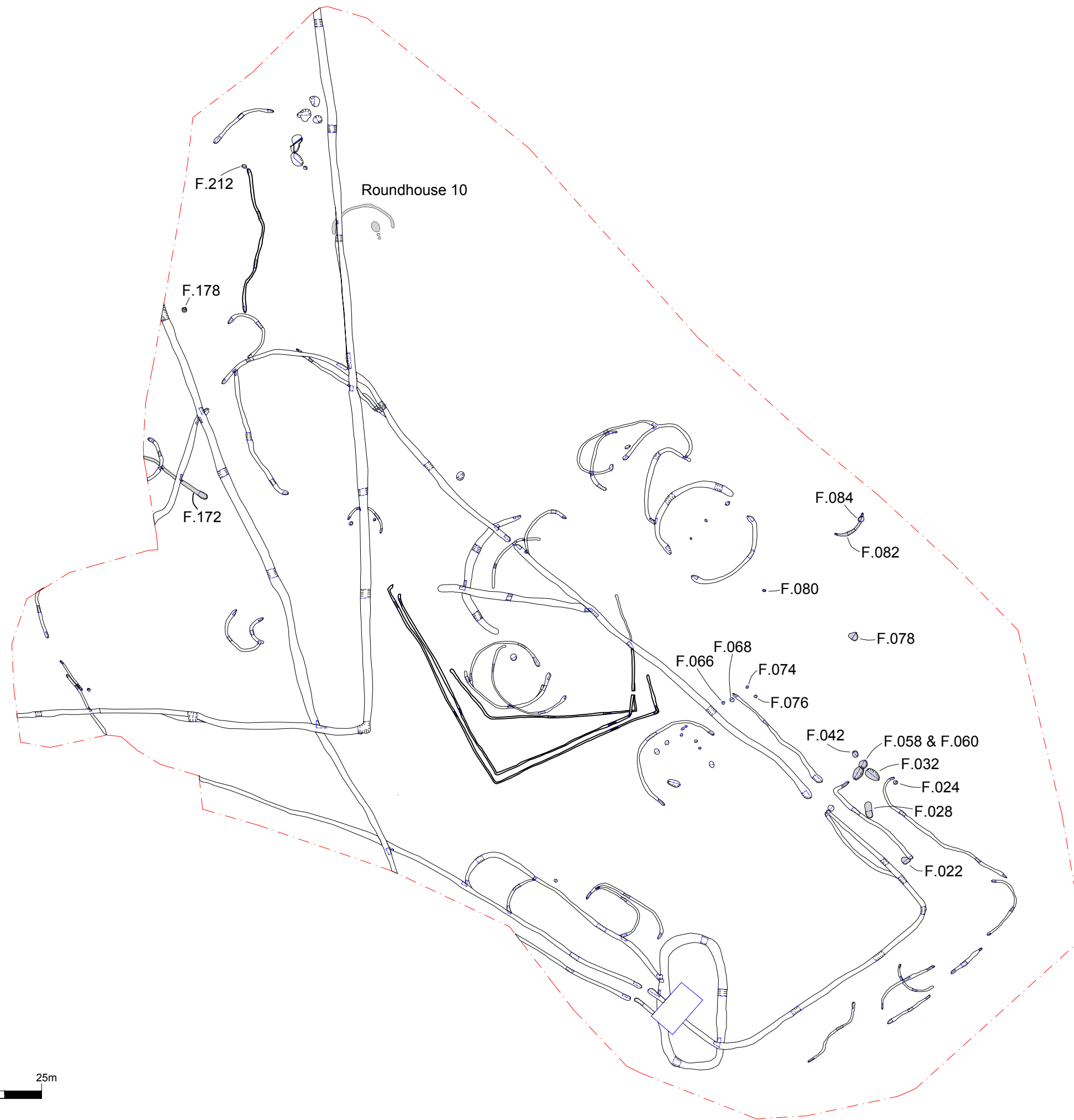
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Figure 89. Plan of Undated Features
- Area 1

Scale: 1:600 @ A3
Drawn: MN

Key:

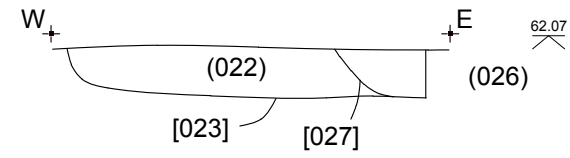
■ - Undated Features



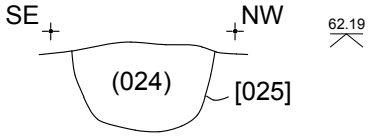
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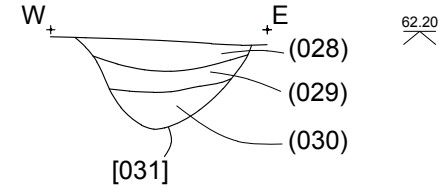
F.022



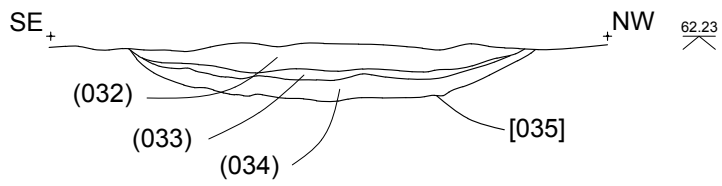
F.024



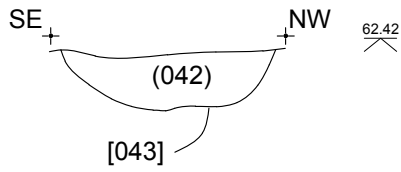
F.028



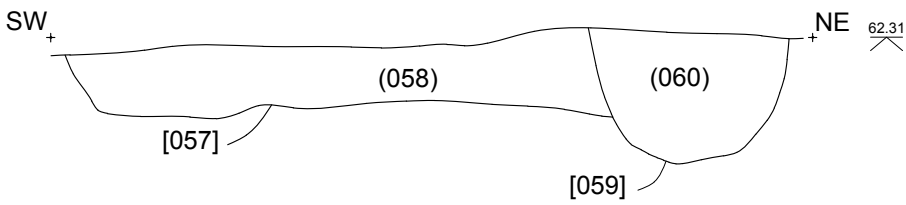
F.032



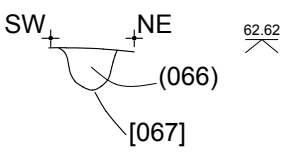
F.042



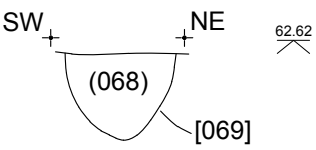
F.058 & F.060



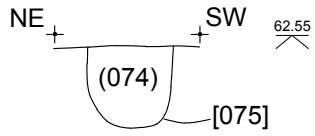
F.066



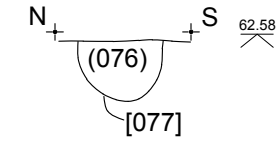
F.068



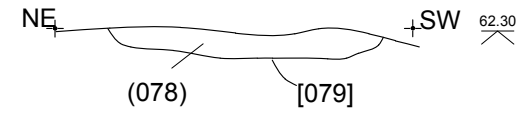
F.074



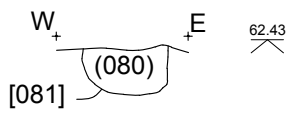
F.076



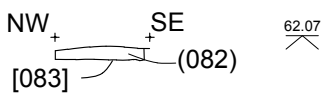
F.078



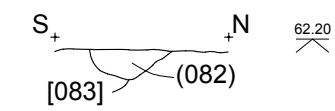
F.080



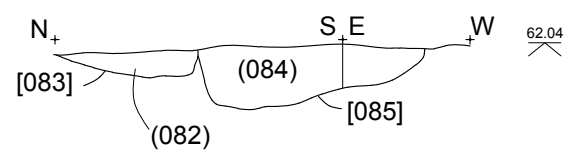
F.082



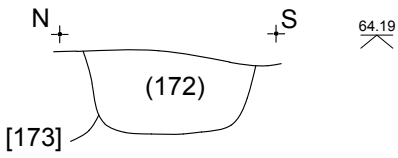
F.082



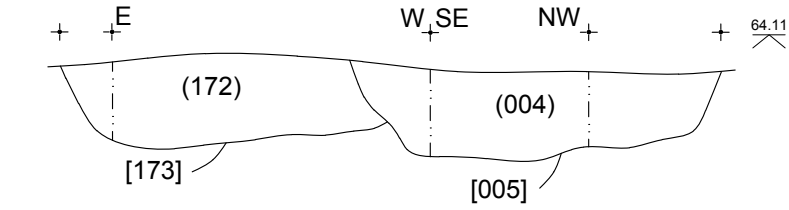
F.082 & F.084



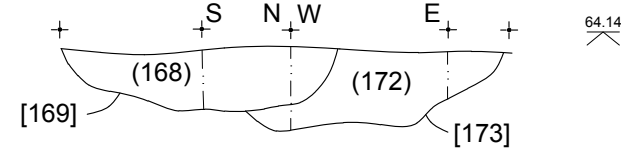
F.172



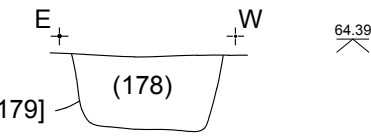
F.004 & F.172



F.F.168 & F.172



F.178



F.212

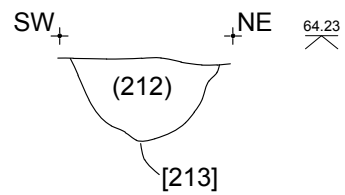


Figure 90. Sections of undated features

Section Scale: 1:30 @ A3
Drawn: MN

Key:

62.70 All heights expressed in mOD

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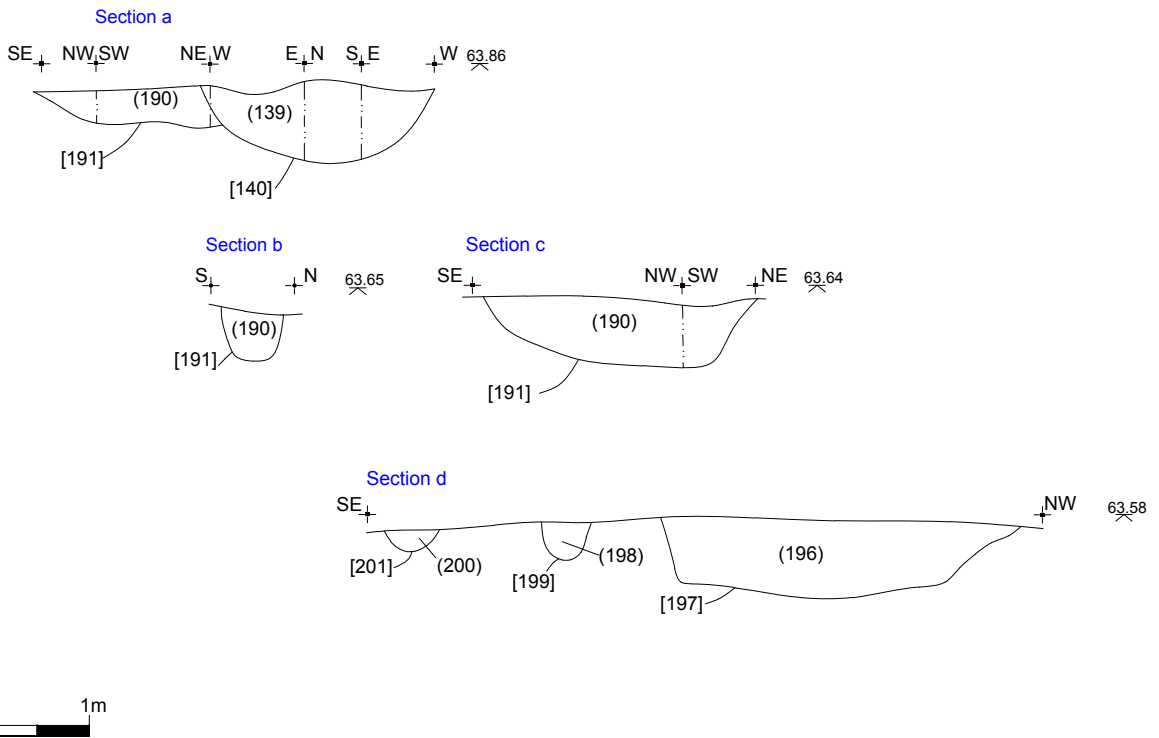
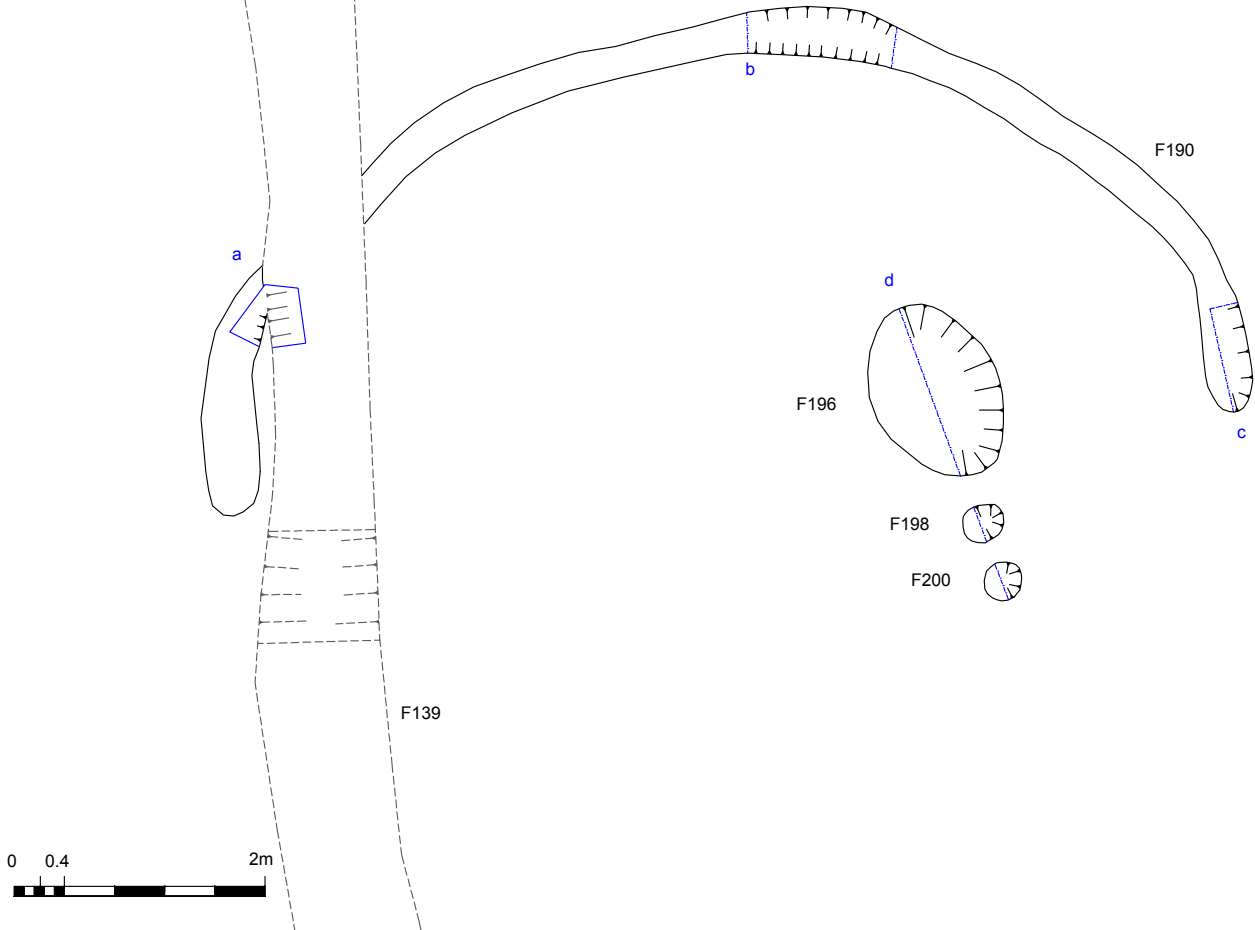


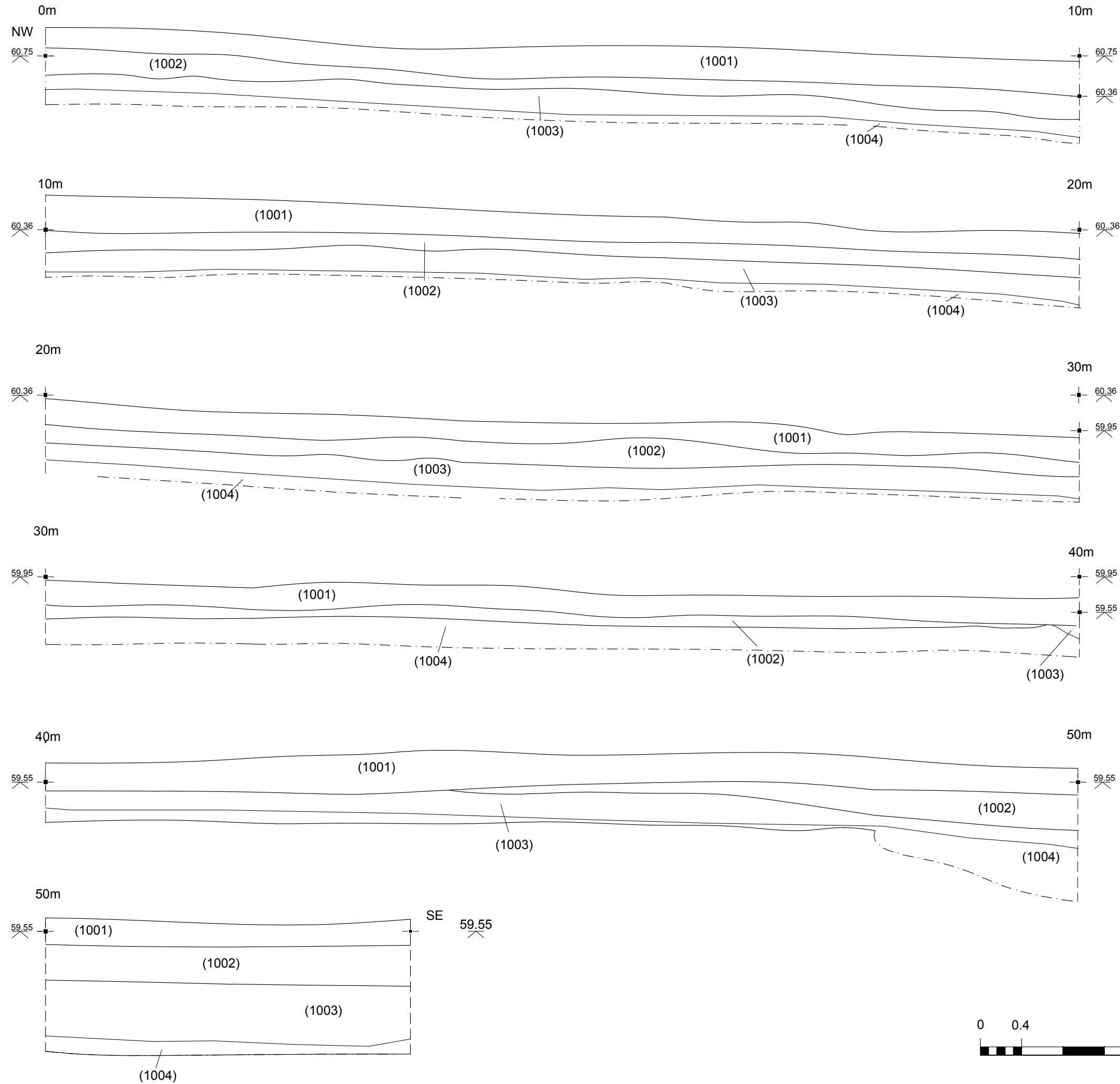
Figure 91. Plan and Sections of Roundhouse 10

Key:
 $\overline{62.70}$ All heights expressed in m OD

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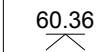
Plan Scale: 1:50 @ A4
 Section Scale: 1:30 @ A4
 Drawn: RL

Figure 92. South-west facing section of Excavation Trench



Section Scale: 1:40 @ A3
 Drawn: MN

Key:

60.36  All heights expressed in mOD

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Figure 93. Roundhouse dimensions and function

Scale 1:250 @A3
 Drawn: MN

Key:

----- - Projected Line of Roundhouse Walls

← 3.16m → - Maximum internal diameter of Roundhouse

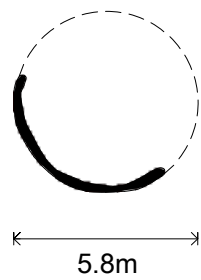
Roundhouse - Dwelling

Roundhouse - Craft Centre/Barn

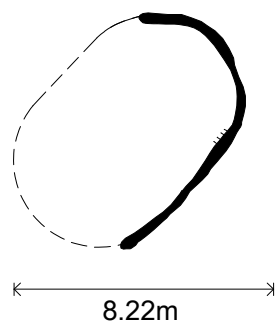
Roundhouse - Feed pen/Shelter



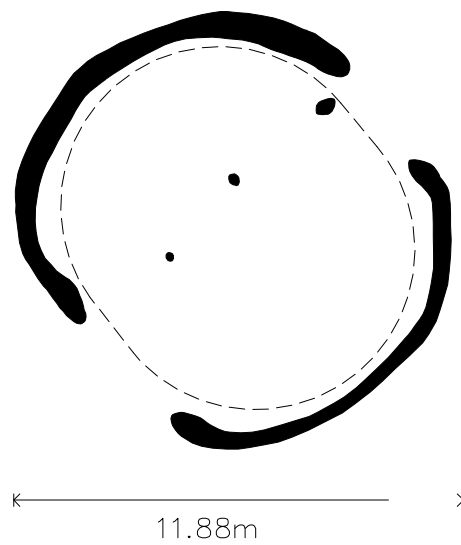
Roundhouse 1



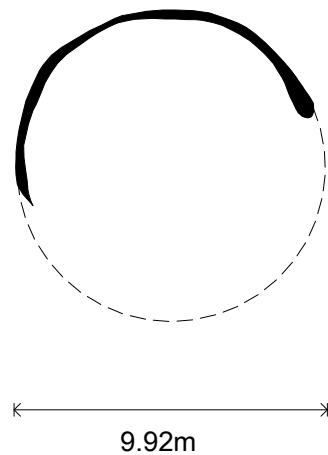
Roundhouse 2



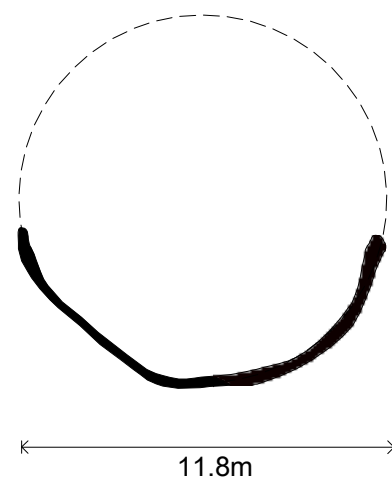
Roundhouse 3



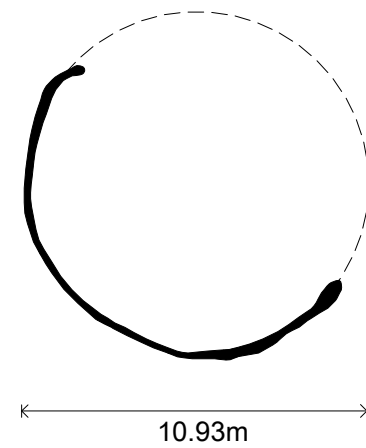
Roundhouse 4



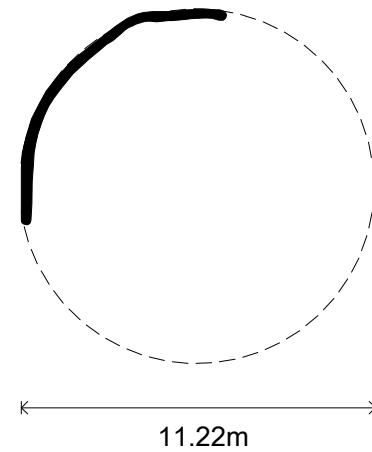
Roundhouse 5



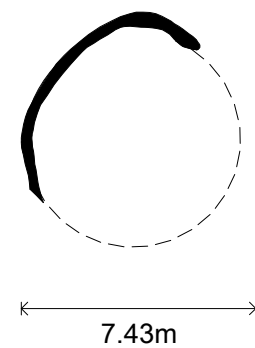
Roundhouse 6



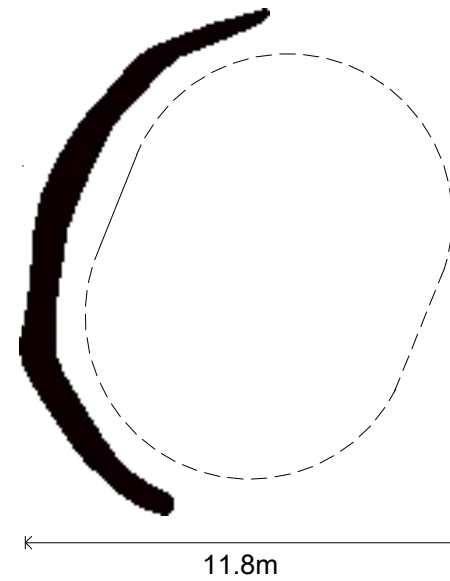
Roundhouse 7



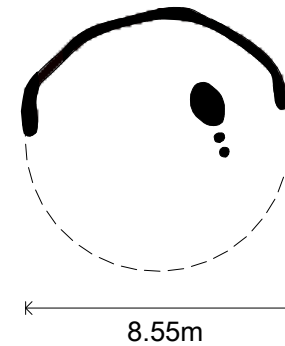
Roundhouse 8



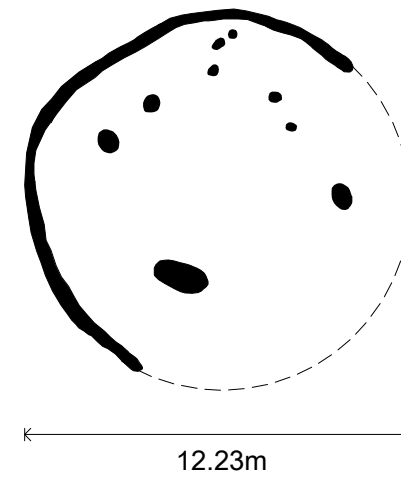
Roundhouse 9



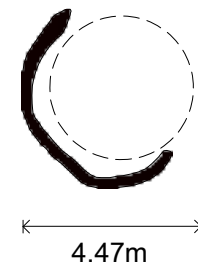
Roundhouse 10



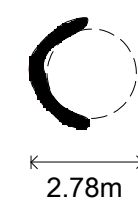
Roundhouse 11



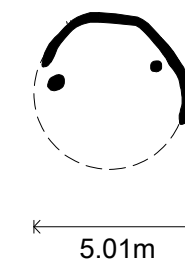
Roundhouse 12



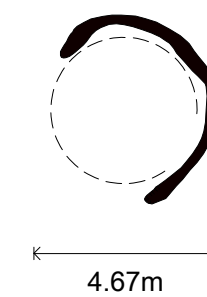
Roundhouse 13



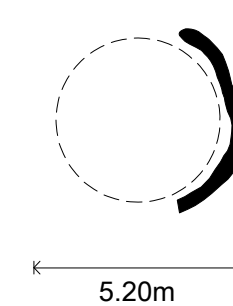
Roundhouse 14



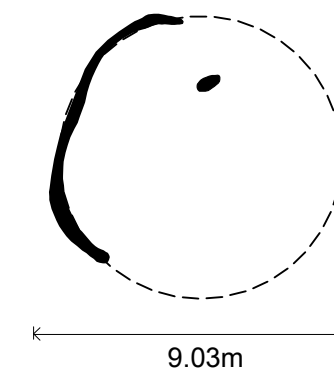
Roundhouse 15



Roundhouse 16



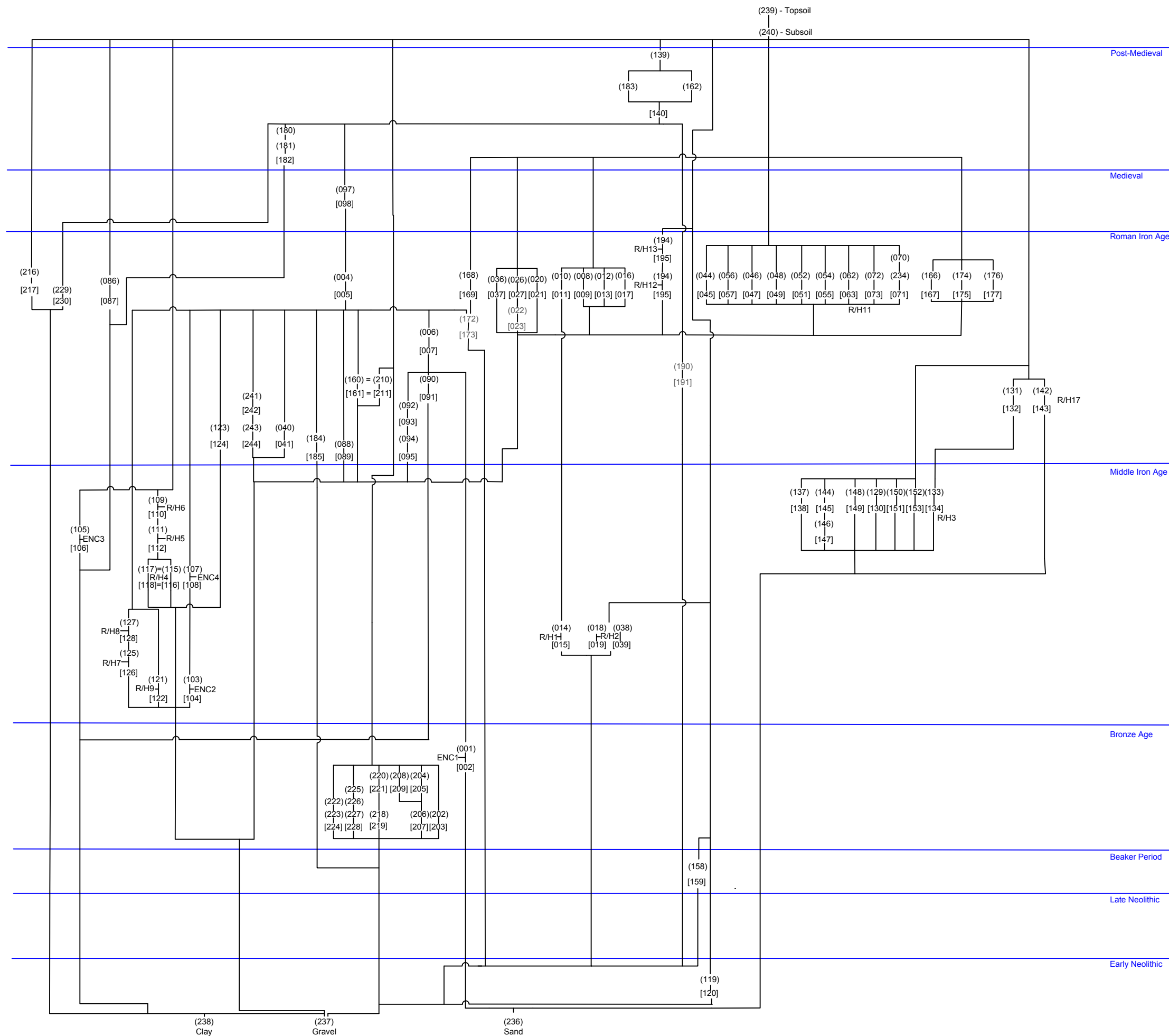
Roundhouse 17



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Figure 94. Harris matrix of Area 1



Key:

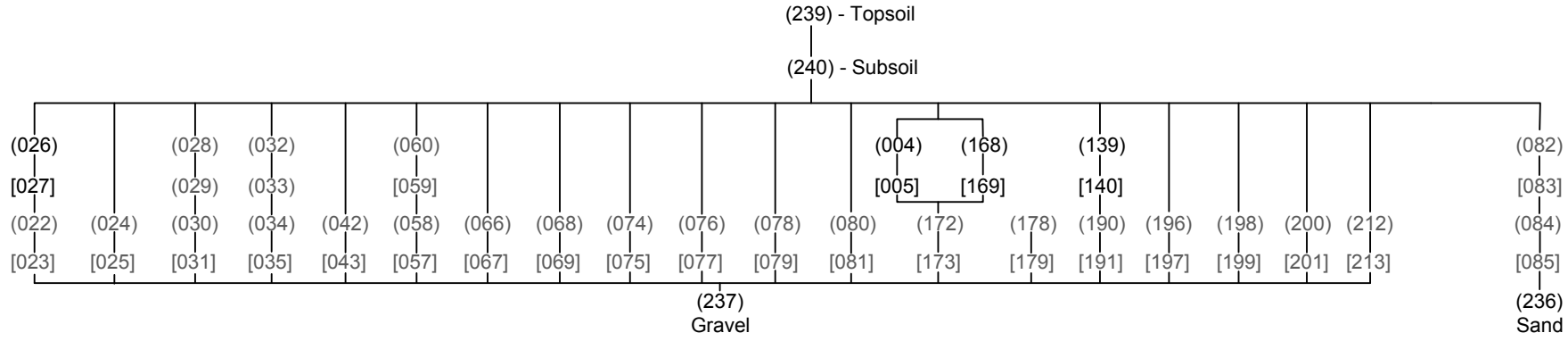
- Dated features
- Undated features

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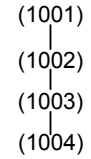
Figure 95. Harris matrix of undated features - Area 1 and excavation trench

Harris matrix of undated features - Area 1



Key:
 ■ - Dated features
 ■ - Undated features

Harris matrix of excavation trench



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Appendix IV- Radiocarbon Dating Certificates



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66302 (GU40092)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 70
Sample Reference MOR/1

Material Charred wood : Corylus

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1694 \pm 29

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

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

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

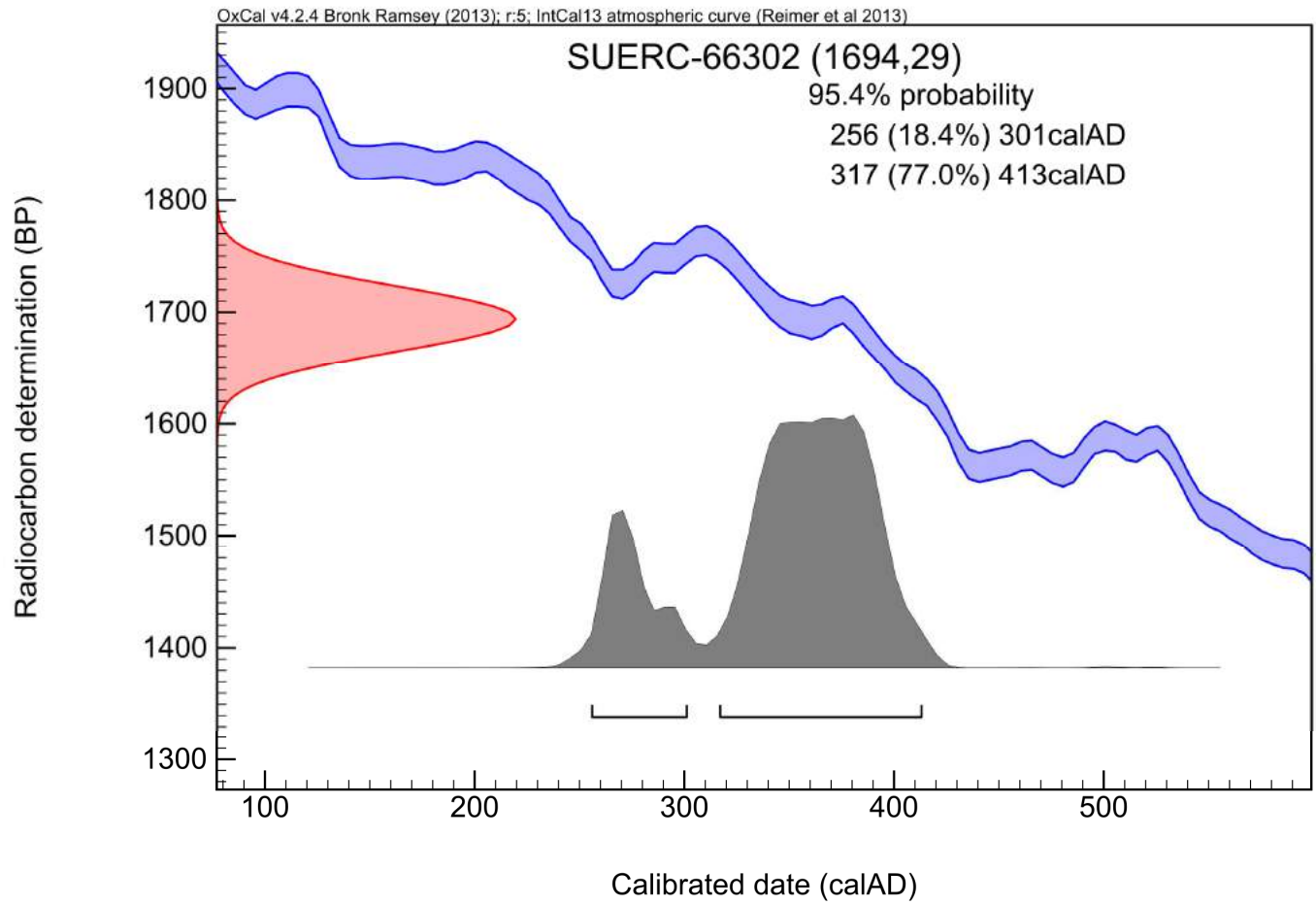
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66303 (GU40093)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 142
Sample Reference MOR/2

Material Charred roundwood : Corylus

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.5 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1894 ± 29

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

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

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

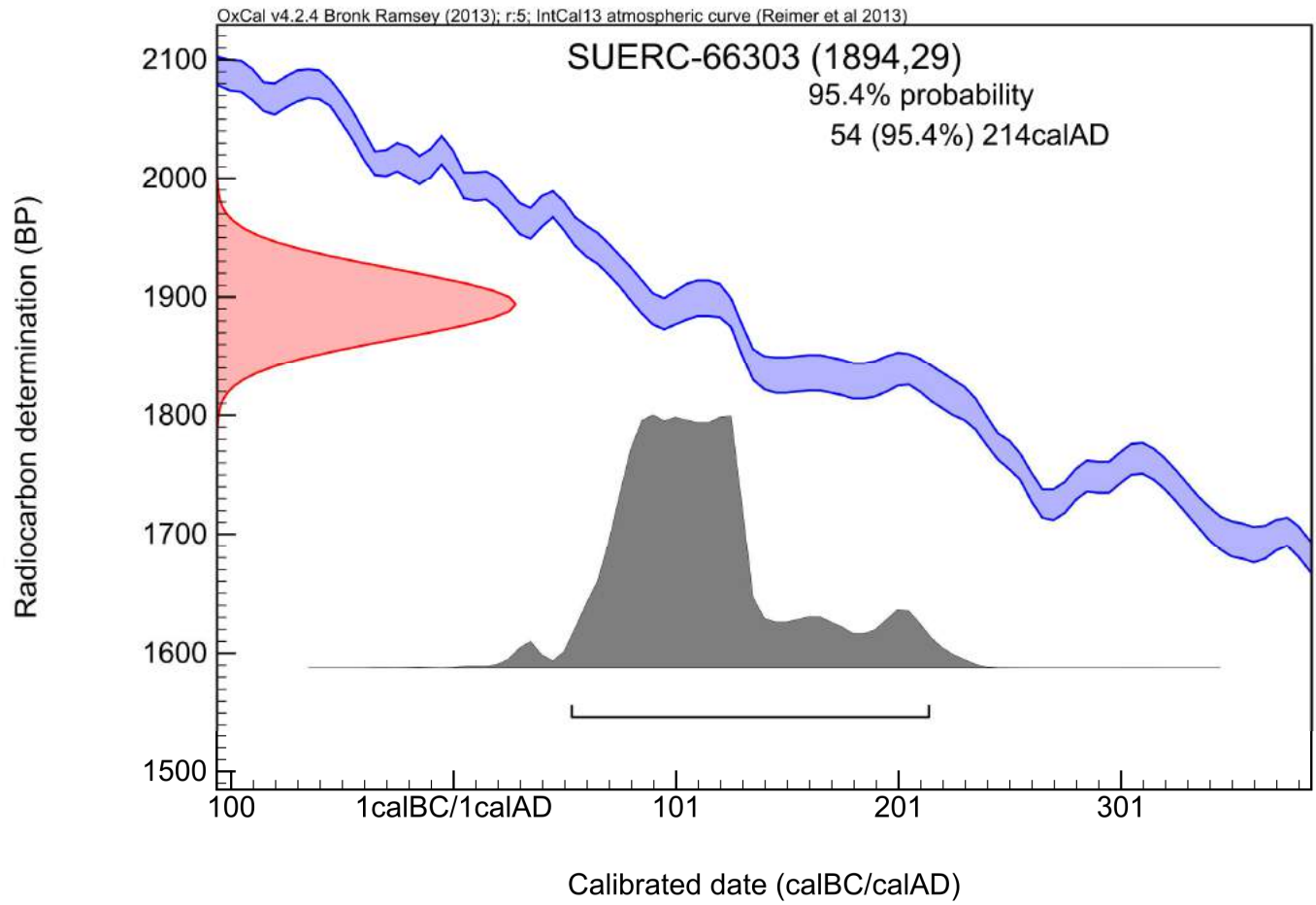
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66304 (GU40094)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 38
Sample Reference MOR/3

Material Charred wood : Corylus

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.9 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 4542 \pm 25

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

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

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

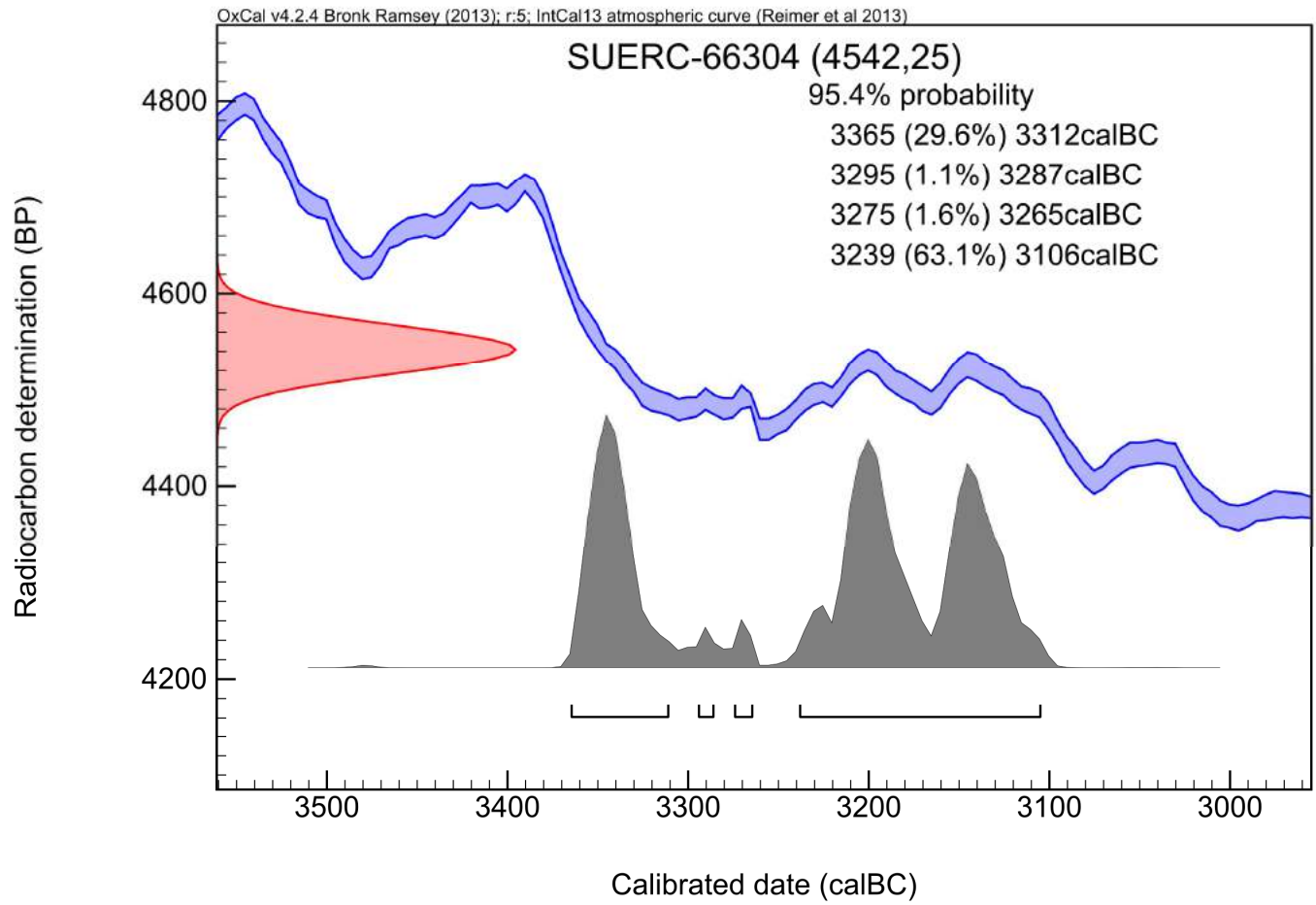
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66308 (GU40095)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 204
Sample Reference MOR/4

Material Organic residue from pottery : n/a

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -28.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3559 \pm 25

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

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

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

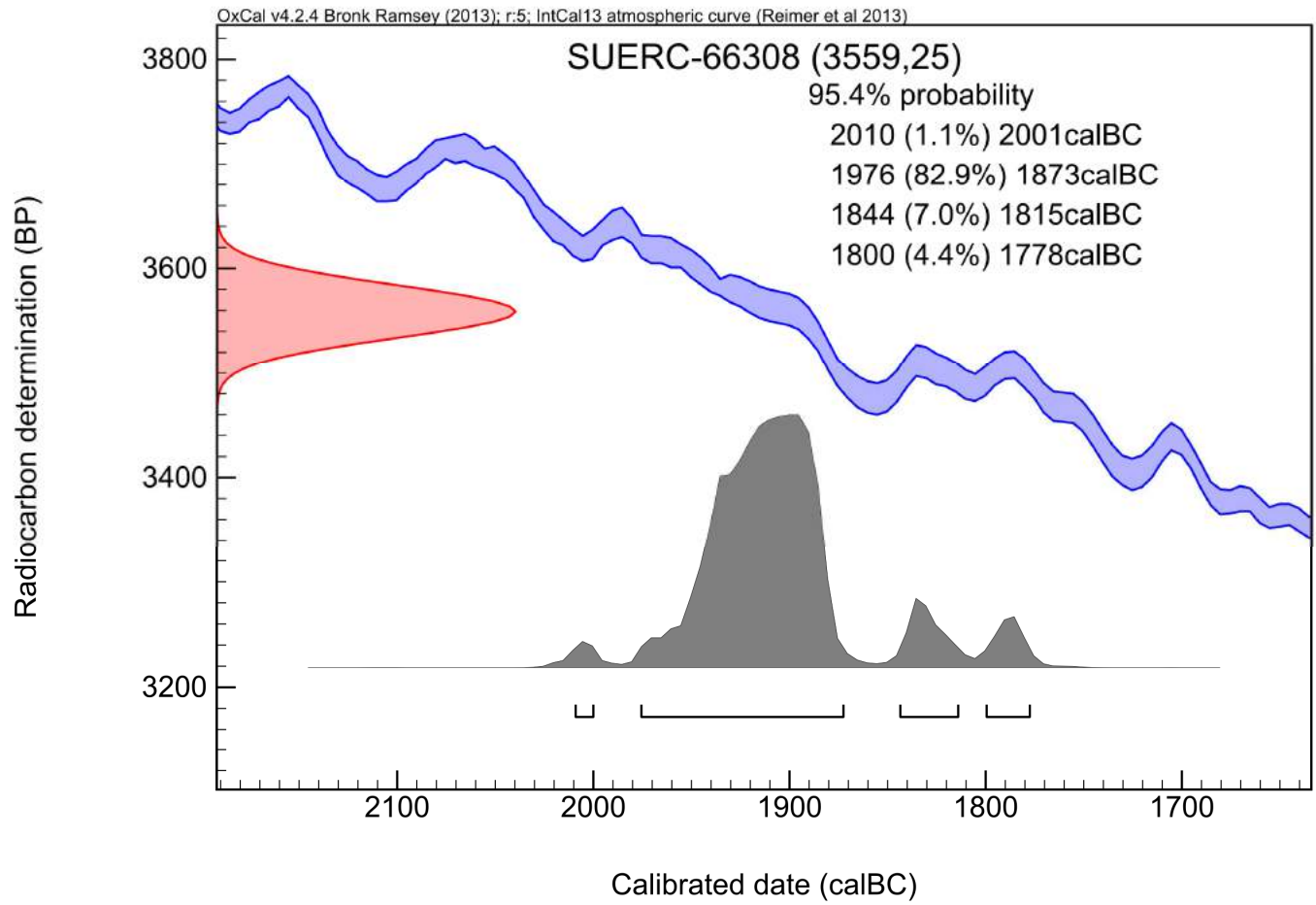
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. [Signature]*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66309 (GU40096)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 20
Sample Reference MOR/5

Material Charred cereal grain : Triticum sp.

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -23.5 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1666 \pm 29

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

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

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

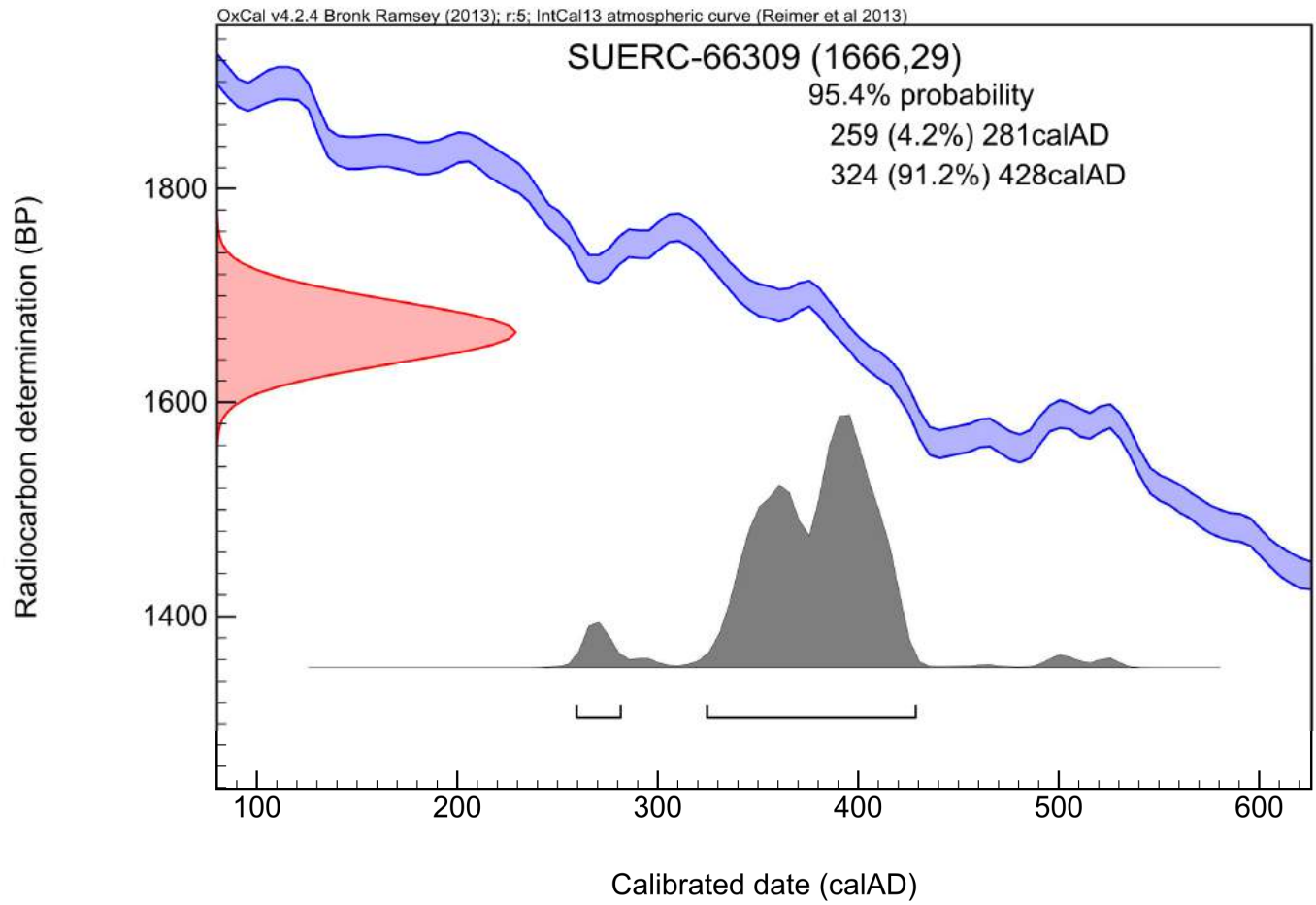
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66310 (GU40097)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 36
Sample Reference MOR/6

Material Charred wood : Populus/Salix type

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1942 \pm 29

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

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

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

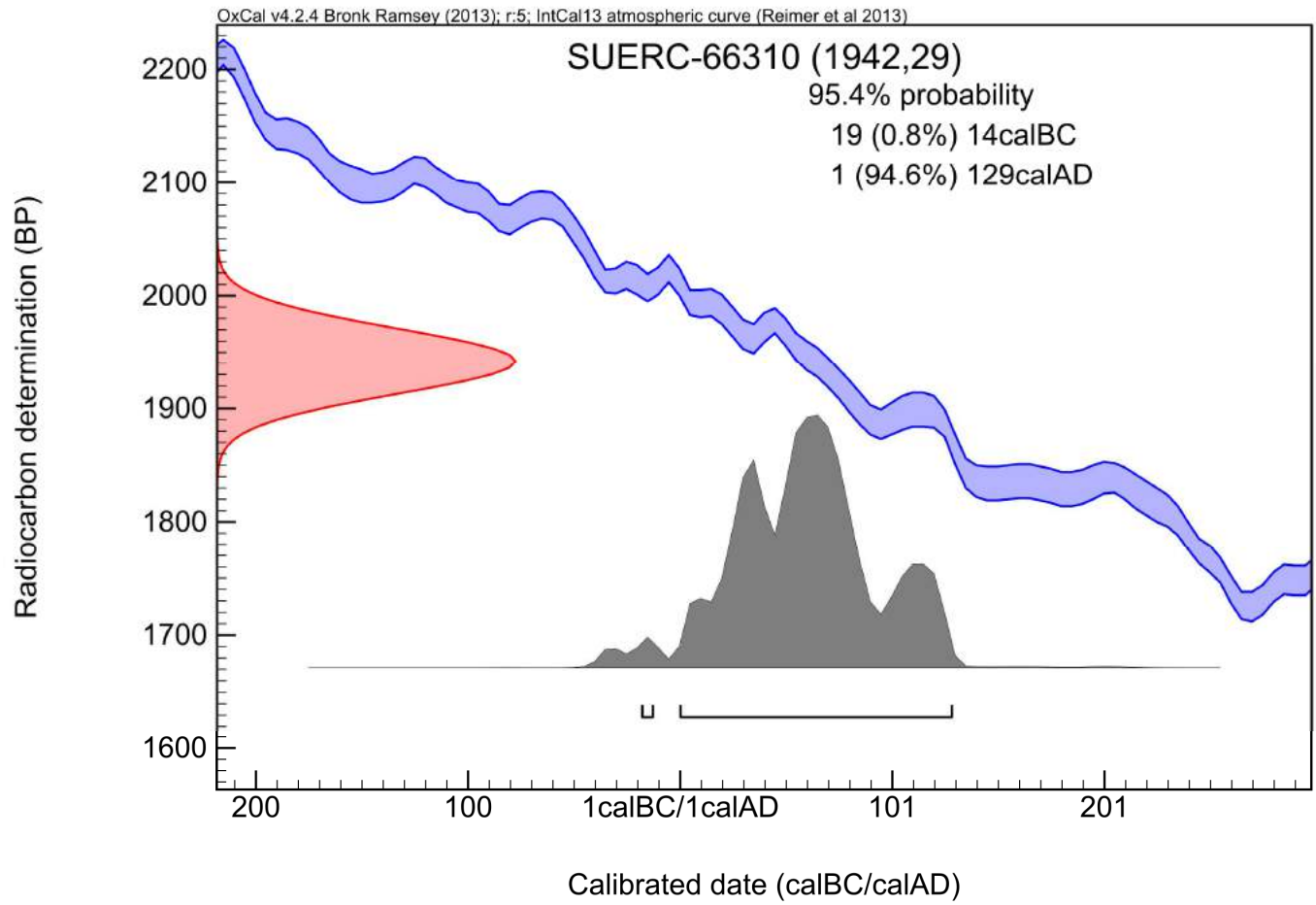
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66311 (GU40098)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15

Context Reference 105

Sample Reference MOR/7

Material Charred bark : Indeterminate

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.1 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP >50000 Background Result

N.B. The above sample yielded a result indistinguishable from our background samples and is consequently reported as a greater than age in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD).

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

Conventional age calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66312 (GU40099)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 1
Sample Reference MOR/8

Material Charred wood : Corylus

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.5 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3392 \pm 29

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

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

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

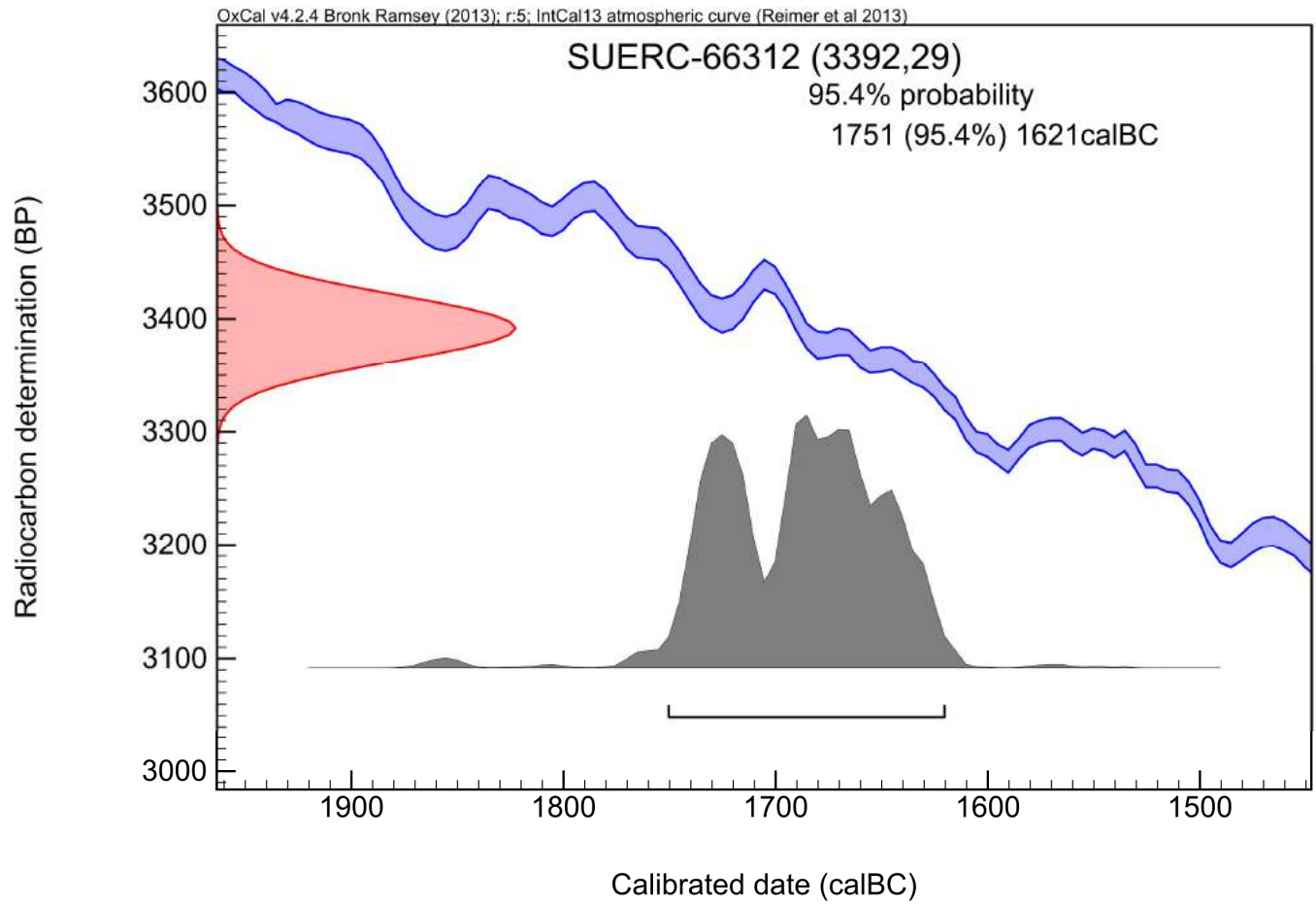
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. [Signature]*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66313 (GU40100)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 109
Sample Reference MOR/9

Material Charred wood : Populus/Salix type

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2211 \pm 29

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

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

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

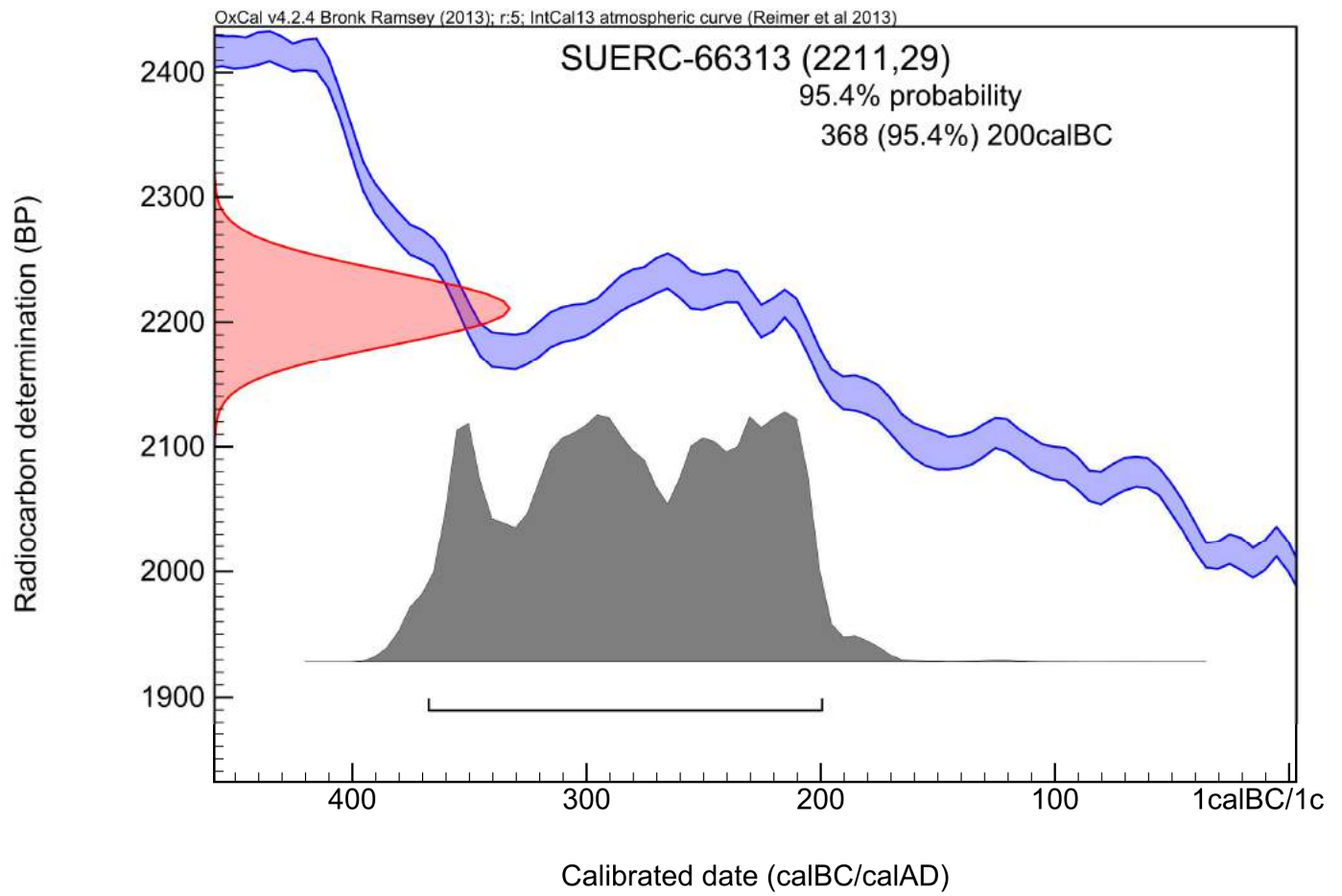
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66314 (GU40101)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 129
Sample Reference MOR/10

Material Charred wood : Corylus

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -28.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2235 \pm 26

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

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

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

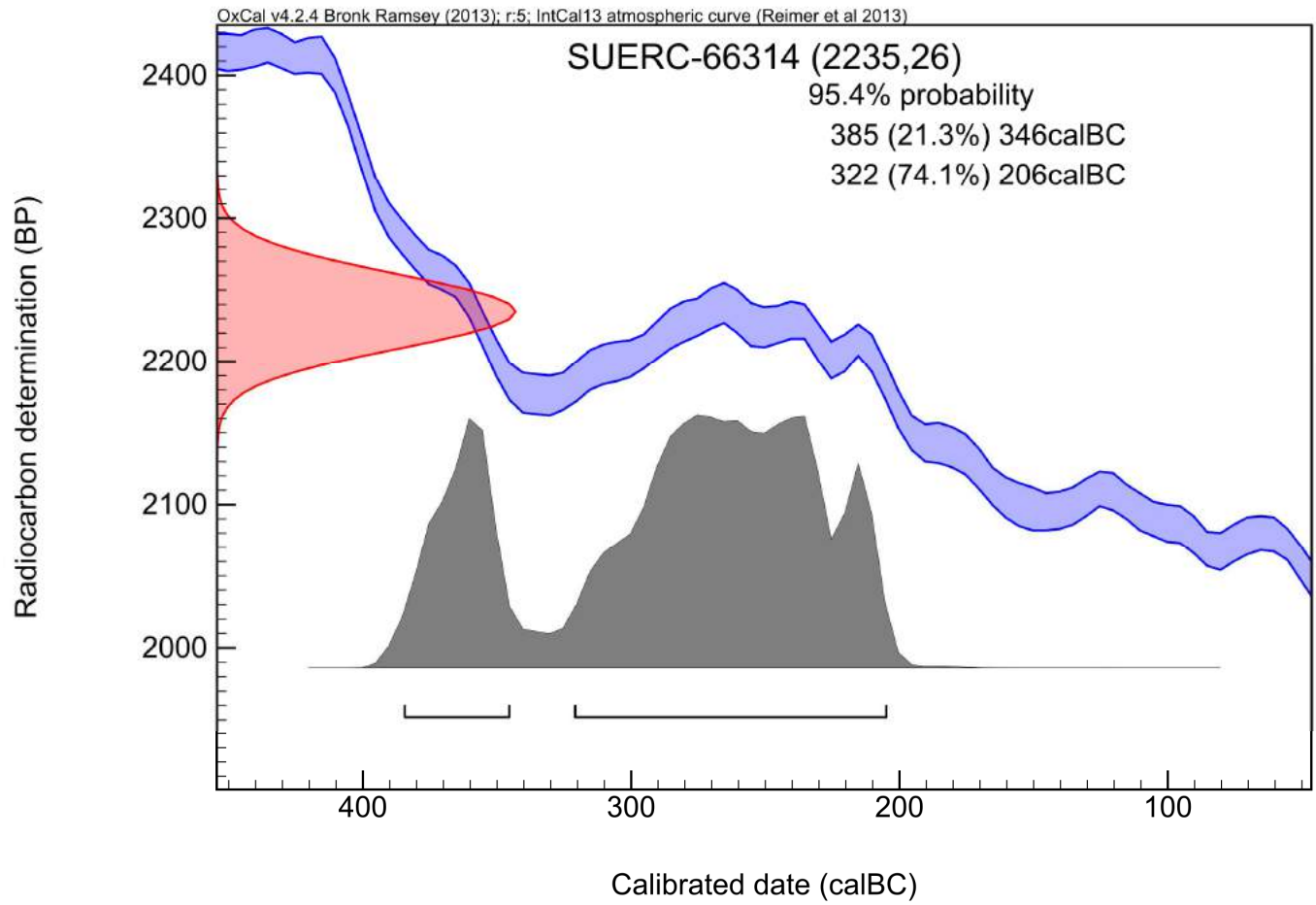
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66318 (GU40102)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 192
Sample Reference MOR/11

Material Charred bark : Indeterminate

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -23.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP >50000 Background Result

N.B. The above sample yielded a result indistinguishable from our background samples and is consequently reported as a greater than age in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD).

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

Conventional age calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Taylor*

Date :- 22/03/2016



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 March 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66319 (GU40103)

Submitter Elise McLellan
Archaeological Research Services
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell, Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Reference MOR'15
Context Reference 174
Sample Reference MOR/12

Material Charred roundwood : Betula sp.

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.0 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1832 \pm 24

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

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

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

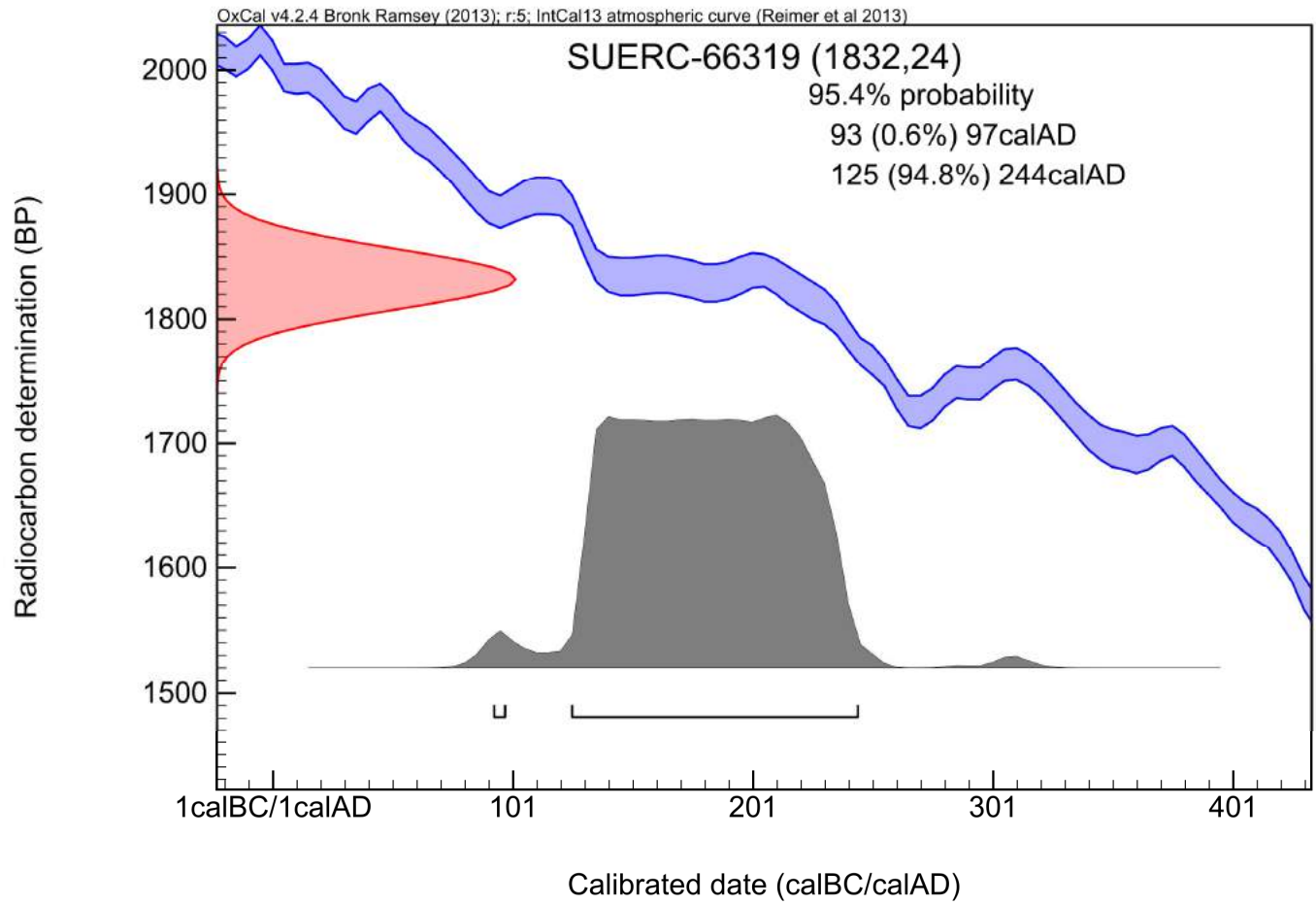
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *B. Topping*

Date :- 22/03/2016

Calibration Plot



Appendix V –
Written Scheme of Investigation



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map Sample Excavation and Trenching

July 2015

Compiled By:

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Linden Limited. It provides a WSI for three areas of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation, and a single narrow archaeological excavation trench, all within the grounds of the former St George's Hospital, Morpeth (Figures 1 and 2). The strip, map and sample excavation works and excavation trench across a colluvial slope will seek to mitigate the effect of the proposed housing development on below-ground archaeological remains located at the site to discharge the conditions stipulated in planning application 14/02750/FUL.

1.2 The site is located on the north-eastern outskirts of Morpeth town centre and lies on a bluff overlooking the River Wansbeck to the south. The site is bounded to the south by the A197 (Whorrel Bank), to the west by the How Burn, and to the east by a steep bank, but it is unbounded to the north. The site is centred on grid reference NZ 20373 86868. The present use of the site is a mixture of arable cultivation fields and grazing in the areas of the former hospital grounds.

1.3 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), a geophysical survey and a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching (Eadie & Brown 2014; Lotherington 2014). The DBA and evaluation works identified the southern extent of the fields within Phase A to be an area of archaeological significance, containing an Iron Age-Romano-British ditched settlement enclosure and numerous curvilinear features (Lotherington 2014). The form and pattern of distribution displayed by these features bears similarity to the high-status ditched settlement enclosures of East Brunton, West Brunton, Pegswood Moor and Blagdon Park which had radiocarbon dates evidencing occupation from at least the middle Iron Age until the early second century AD (Proctor 2009; Hodgson *et al.* 2012). The archaeology has been interpreted as being related to domestic and agrarian activity, dating from the middle Iron Age until the early Romano-British period and is of regional significance.

1.4 Archaeological features of uncertain date were also identified at the north-eastern extent of Phase A during the evaluation phase of works. The features pre-dated the formation of a cricket pitch during the late 19th century. Consequently, a high potential exists for additional archaeological features to remain buried in-situ at the north-eastern extent of Phase A. As these areas will be green space within the finished development scheme, it is the intention of the client to exclude them from construction activities in order to reduce the need for strip, map and sample works on this area of the site. Should works need to occur within these areas, this WSI details the archaeological response that would be undertaken. Beyond this, the method statement for exclusion of these areas is included as Appendix 1.

1.5 An area of high potential for depositional colluvial events related to the probable Iron Age- Romano-British settlement has also been identified upon the

sloping gradient at the eastern extent of Phase A. An excavation trench will be excavated across this area.

2 OBJECTIVES

Strip map and sample area 1

2.1 Strip, map and sample excavation area 1 will measure c.1.28ha. and will be centred across the settlement enclosure identified during the evaluation phase of works, with a significant area allowed around this in order to uncover any surrounding features not previously identified (Figure 2). An additional maximum contingency area of 0.2ha. will be available should it be deemed necessary to extend the identified excavation area in order to investigate archaeological features that are demonstrably likely to continue beyond the excavation area shown in Figure 2. Use of this contingency area would only be undertaken in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, the client and ARS Ltd.

The archaeological works within the excavation area will attempt to define:

- Extent, form and function of the settlement site and associated farming, industrial activities.
- Phasing of activity, including pre-dating and post-dating the enclosure.
- How the site related to the local landscape, other nearby sites and what it tells us about the earliest origins of Morpeth (understanding the site in its wider context).

Excavation Trench

2.2 The excavation trench will measure 50m x 2m at its base and be targeted across the basal area of the slope adjacent to the probable prehistoric enclosure (Figure 2) which will require it to be stepped for safety purposes. An additional maximum contingency area of 10m sq. at the trench base will be available should it be deemed necessary to extend the identified excavation trench in order to investigate archaeological features that are demonstrably likely to continue beyond the excavation trench shown in Figure 2. Use of this contingency area would only be undertaken in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, the client and ARS Ltd.

The archaeological works within the excavation trench will attempt to recover:

- Evidence for Iron Age-Romano-British settlement waste disposal associated with the ditched enclosure
- Artefacts and ecofacts that will inform on what types of activities took place on the site

- Evidence for settlement pre-dating or post-dating any Iron Age occupation within the excavation trench, including any remains covered by colluvial (hillwash) deposits

Strip map and sample area 2

2.3 Strip map and sample area 2 will be targeted across the western extent of the 19th century cricket pitch, in an area of high archaeological potential (Figure 2). Archaeological works will only take place should any impact from the development occur in this area. In order to ensure no unauthorised or unmonitored groundworks take place, the client will fence these areas securely during construction activities, removing the fencing only when archaeologically monitored works are in progress (see Appendix 1).

The archaeological works within Strip map and sample area 2 will attempt to:

- Identify any archaeological features present
- Define their form, function and date and relation to the findings from the main excavation areas

Strip map and sample area 3

2.4 Strip map and sample area 3 will be targeted across the plateau and naturally sloping topography located north-east of the designated excavation area (Figure 2). Archaeological works will only take place should any impact from the development occur in this area. In order to ensure no unauthorised or unmonitored groundworks take place, the client will fence these areas securely during construction activities, removing the fencing only when archaeologically monitored works are in progress (see Appendix 1).

The archaeological works within Strip map and sample area 3 will attempt to:

- Identify any archaeological features present
- Define their form, function and date and relation to the findings from the main excavation areas

3 STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE, AREAS 1, 2 AND 3 - METHODOLOGY

3.1 The strip, map and sample areas will be machine stripped under continuous archaeological supervision to the first archaeological horizon in successive level spits, or to a level where it is possible to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features. A toothless bucket will be used. The location of the trench will be accurately recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey grid and above Ordnance Datum.

3.2 Where archaeological features appear to be absent, sufficient work will be undertaken to demonstrate this. Each intervention will be planned at an appropriate scale; 1:20 where complex deposits are present or 1:50 in areas of lesser complexity. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. Spot levels relative to Ordnance Datum in metres will be taken as appropriate. Features will typically be sample excavated sufficient to understand their form, function, phasing and date and for artefact and ecofact recovery. The maximum amount of excavation is capped at:

- i) 50-100% of discrete features and features of particular interest
- ii) 25% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill
- iii) 10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill

3.3 Identified archaeological features will be excavated by hand and will be recorded in plan and section. All finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Spoil will be examined by hand and eye, as well as metal detector in order to recover the maximum number of finds from the site. Finds recovery and treatment will be maximised by passing feature fills through 10mm sieves and carried out in accordance with the guidance in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and ClfA (2008) *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

3.4 If brick/ masonry/other/ structures are encountered, the record will include details of brick/masonry dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged/dressed), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

3.5 All identified archaeological features will be accurately fixed to the site grid using a Total Station or equivalent, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

3.6 The site archive will include plans and sections at appropriate scales, a photographic record, and full stratigraphic record sheets on recording forms/context sheets. Each context will be recorded on pro-forma records which will include the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); associated finds; interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers. Each context will be recorded on an individual record.

3.7 A photographic record will be maintained including photographs of all significant features and overall photographs of each trench. All images will be taken in black and white print, and digital format, and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise digital photography (minimum 12 megapixels).

3.8 All stratified finds will be collected by context or, where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds, which are likely to be of singular importance in this context, will be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. All pottery of 19th century or earlier will be retained, whether stratified or un-stratified. Finds will be submitted for specialist assessment as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study to the following organisations/persons (depending on their availability)

- Early Prehistoric Pottery (Neo-BA) – Clive Waddington/ Robin Holgate, ARS Ltd
- Worked lithic materials – Clive Waddington, ARS Ltd
- Iron Age and Roman ceramics – Paul Bidwell
- Post-Roman and medieval ceramics – Jenny Vaughan
- Animal and Human Bone – Milena Grzybowska, ARS Ltd
- Botanical Macrofossils, wood, pollen – Elise McLellan, ARS Ltd
- Coarse Stone- Ann Clarke
- Metal working and Industrial Residues- Gerry McDonnell
- Metal and other artefacts – Mike Wood

3.9 Deposits that have the potential for providing environmental or dating evidence will be assessed while the work is in progress. Every archaeological context with potential for organic remains will be sampled. A bulk sample of at least 30 litres will be taken from each feature unless the context contains less than this. Initially only 10 litres from each context will be assessed so that those deposits that are worth further analysis can be identified and those that are not discarded. Pit features will be initially sampled and floated through graduated sieves. If the context has the potential to contain organic residues then further sampling will take place as appropriate. So, for example, an Iron Age pit with evidence for cereal production will be 100% sampled, given the rarity of such features. The sampling of contexts such as linear ditch fills will specifically target those contexts which have the potential to inform on the contemporary farming landscape at the time the ditch was initially cut and in use. Samples will also be taken where, for example, they may inform about the re-use or change in use of a feature.

3.10 The field method will include putting 100% of all samples through a 10mm mesh and then collecting the residue (this will remove the larger pebbles in the deposit as well as maximise finds recovery of lithics, bone and pottery). However, where there is a possibility of human or animal remains being present, including cremated human remains, the whole sample will be floated. Of the remaining material 10 litres (or all of the material if it is less) will then be floated and the flots and residues collected. These will be collected in graduated metal sieves with the smallest having a mesh size of 300 microns.

3.11 Once the deposits have been assessed those that show good potential for further results will be floated in full. This strategy will ensure that all deposits with potential for containing palaeoenvironmental residues are assessed while at the same time ensuring that excessive time is not wasted on sterile deposits that will add nothing to furthering understanding. Furthermore, it will mean that any further work can be targeted specifically to those deposits that have demonstrable potential.

3.12 Samples for Pollen Analysis will be taken from any archaeological contexts that are suitable for providing an accurate indication of past environmental conditions and/or land use in the vicinity of the site. However, due to the taphonomic issues surrounding pollen samples a decision on whether to take samples will be taken on a feature by feature basis. For example, primary ditch silts, buried land surfaces and intact floor surface deposits would be considered suitable contexts to sample whilst secondary ditch deposits affected by bioturbation or root action that will have mixed pollen from different horizons would not. Secondary ditch fills will be sampled where there is the chance that they could inform about the re-use or change in use of a feature. If waterlogged deposits are identified, for example in deep cut features, separate samples for analysis will be taken for invertebrates, vegetative plant remains *etc.*

3.13 Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Specialist advice on the collection of industrial residues will be sought and an appropriate strategy implemented. The advice of the Historic England North East Regional Scientific Adviser will be sought and followed in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental remains. The Historic England North East Regional Scientific Adviser will be invited to site at suitable stages of progress to contribute ongoing advice on sampling throughout the lifetime of the fieldwork.

3.14 All retained finds and palaeoenvironmental samples will be treated in accordance with the Historic England guidance document "*A Strategy for Care and Investigation of Finds*" (1995).

3.15 Provision will be made for additional specialist advice (e.g. for finds analysis and conservation).

3.16 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.

3.17 If grave cuts are discovered on site, then they will be fully excavated. This will be in accordance the guidance set out in McKinley & Roberts (1993) and The Church of England (2005). Where exhumation will be required, a license will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and work will be undertaken under appropriate environmental health regulations and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendments) Act 1981. Scientific dating may be carried out on

selected human remains in consultation with Northumberland County Council, the client and ARS Ltd.

3.18 The record of the extent and vulnerability of features will be sufficiently detailed to facilitate discussion regarding the need for preservation beneath any future potential development, or any other mitigation measures including further excavation or recording.

3.19 Dating will be undertaken based upon the findings of the post-excavation assessments and in line with the requirements of identified research questions, the Regional Research Framework (Petts and Gerrard 2006) and the availability of suitable samples. Scientific dating will be carried out as appropriate, including the use of appropriate techniques, such as radiocarbon dating and/or archaeo-magnetic dating. Should the latter be thought appropriate then provision is made for specialist input/attendance on site as required.

4 EXCAVATION TRENCH- METHODOLOGY

4.1 The excavation trench will measure 50m x 2m, or less, as slope conditions allow, and be targeted across the base of the sloping topography north-east of the designated excavation area (Figure 2). The exact location of the excavation trench will be determined on-site in response to topography and associated safety concerns. The trench will be stepped for safety and so will be wider at its top than at its base.

4.2 The excavation trench will be machine stripped under continuous archaeological supervision to the first archaeological horizon in successive level spits, or to a level where it is possible to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features. A toothless bucket will be used. The location of the trench will be accurately recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The trench will then be stepped back to allow individual sediment units to be sampled by hand in order to recover any cultural material within them. Scientific sampling of deposits is problematic due to the inherently uncertain taphonomy of hillwash deposits. As such, the sampling of deposits will be undertaken on a case by case basis, and targeted only on integral deposits and those deposits which yield evidence of use or cultural materials, or where a specific research question can be answered. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor (Jacqui Huntley) has been consulted as part of the production of this WSI.

4.3 The archaeological works will be carried out in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Codes of Conduct (2012) and excavation and recording of archaeological features, finds and deposits will be undertaken as per the strategy for the principal excavation area as outlined above.

4.4 An additional contingency resource will be allocated to allow for the excavation of an additional 10m sq. at the base of the trench across the dry valley / colluvial area. Any additional investigation (over and above the initial trench) will only be undertaken subject to agreement between the client, ARS Ltd. and the Assistant County Archaeologist once the first trench has been completed.

5 POST-EXCAVATION

Report

5.1 Within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork ARS Ltd will prepare a report in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) that will include the following.

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer agreements
- A copy of the OASIS form

5.2 On completion of the work a digital copy of the report in PDF format will be provided to the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist. This report will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, if available, the HER will receive geo-referenced digital data for survey, evaluation and excavation locations (including excavation phase plans) in the form of a shape file or .dxf file.

5.3 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

Archive

5.4 An archive, consisting of all written records and materials recovered, drawn and photographic records will be prepared. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will contain a site matrix, site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. The archive will also be prepared in line with UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990), The Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2009b) and the recipient museum's guidelines.

5.5 Arrangements for the deposition of the full site archive will be made with The Great North Museum and Northumberland Archives, which will be consulted at the outset of the post-excavation phase concerning their requirements. Provision will be made for the deposition of an electronic archive, including digital images, with ADS.

5.6 The archive will be presented to the archive curator within six months of completion of the final report, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist and the archive curator.

Publication and Dissemination

5.7 Depending upon the archaeology of the site, and in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council, a short report will be produced for *Archaeology in Northumberland*.

5.8 In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by ARS Ltd, the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council and the client. Such publication will be completed within six months of this agreement, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5.9 In consultation with the client it may be considered appropriate to provide further means of dissemination of the results of archaeological fieldwork, through an open day during the excavations, public talks, the production of an information panel and/or information hosted on the ARS Ltd. website.

6 STANDARDS AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

6.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct*

of the ClfA (2012). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate ClfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership. ARS Ltd. holds ISO 9001 (Quality Management) and ISO 14001 (Environmental Quality Management) accreditation and all work will be carried out to these quality standards.

6.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.

7 MONITORING

7.1 The archaeological work, and the subsequent post-excavation and report preparation, will be monitored by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, or their representative, by means of project updates and/or site visits. Prior notification of a site visit is required from Northumberland County Council to ARS Ltd in their role as agent for Linden Limited.

7.2 Reasonable access to the site will be allowed to the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council or their nominee for the purpose of monitoring the archaeological works.

8 GENERAL ITEMS

Health and Safety

8.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and provided to all site employees and visitors prior to admission to the site. Toolbox talks and the briefing of site subcontractors will take place as a matter of course throughout the lifetime of the fieldwork as appropriate.

Insurance Cover

8.2 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability, public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover for the archaeological works on the site.

9 ADJUSTMENTS TO THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

9.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made after discussion by the client or their representative with the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council and confirmed in writing.

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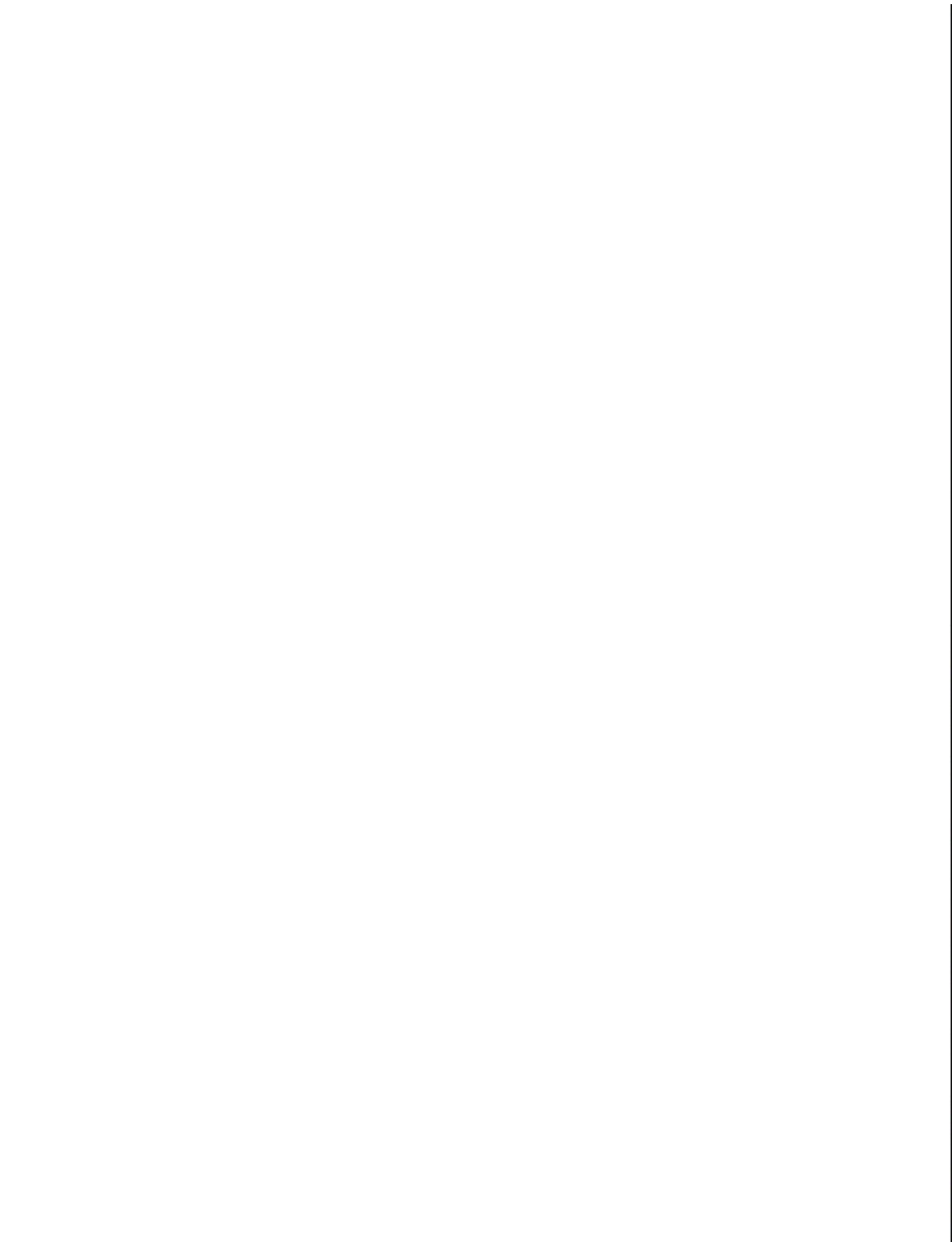
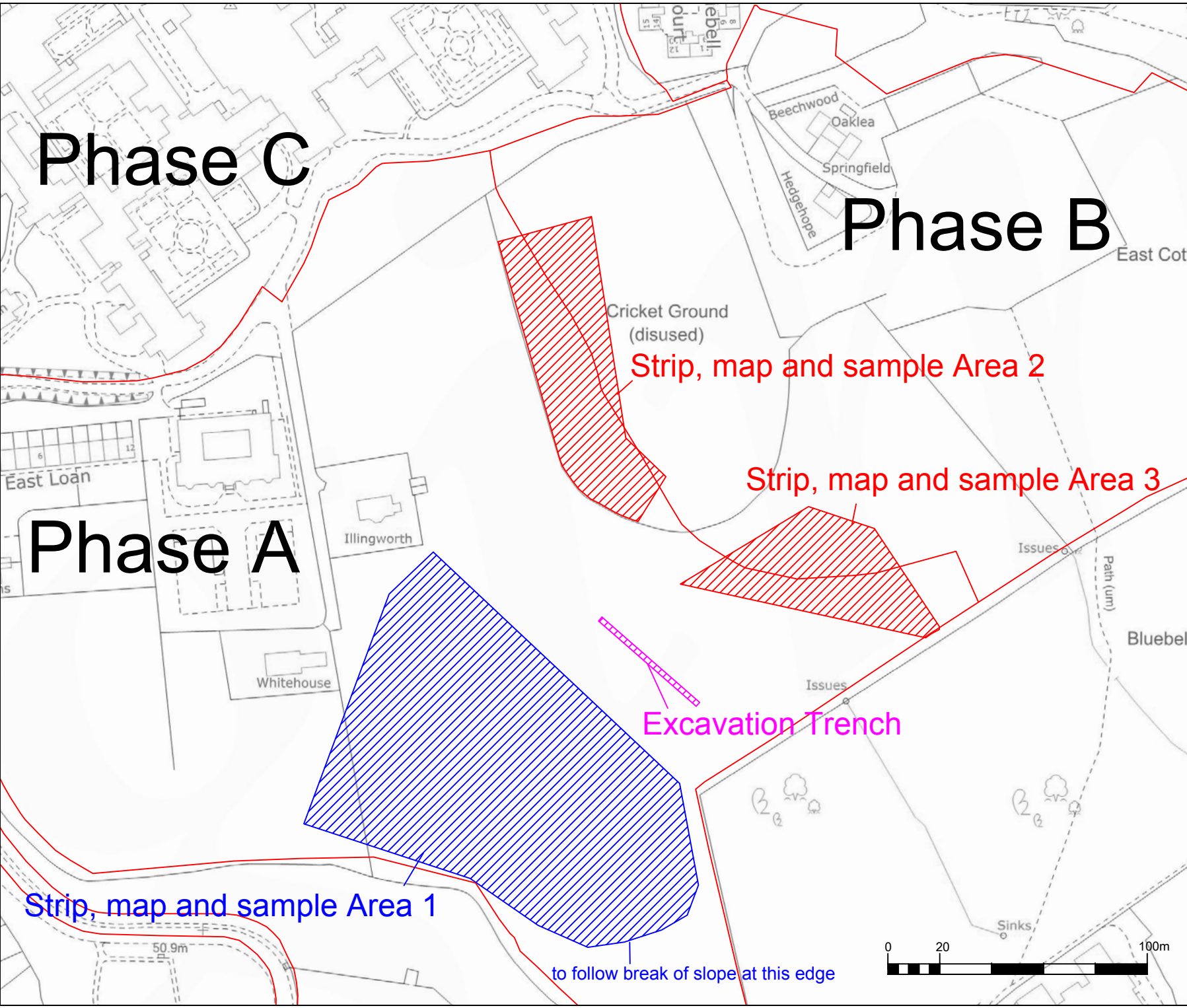


Figure 1- Site Location



Phase C

Phase B

Phase A




Strip, map and sample Area 2

Strip, map and sample Area 3

Excavation Trench

Strip, map and sample Area 1

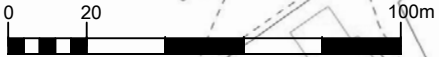
to follow break of slope at this edge

- Key:
-  - Excavation Area
 -  - Watching Brief Areas
 -  - Excavation Trench (Approximate Location)



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Contract Title: Former Hospital Site – St George		Contract No:D 105	MS Reference:
Subject: Exclusion of Excavation and Watching Brief areas from Construction Activity – Phase 1a and 1b.			
Author: S Bellamy		Date Produced: 24/4/15	
1.0	Scope of the Works:	The Exclusion of Excavation and Watching Brief Areas from Construction activity	
2.0	Date(s) to be Carried out:	From intended start date (TBC) to duration of Investigation (TBC)	
3.0	Precise Location:	Phase 1a and 1b (see attached page 4.)	
4.0	Access / Egress & Deliveries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any vehicle movements are carefully planned so that vehicles do not have to approach close to the perimeter of the areas. These routes need to be clearly marked if necessary i.e. bunting tape and/or fencing. • Consider site access from the public road onto and around the site before vehicles arrive on site, taking into account any site traffic management plans, the designated work area for visiting vehicles and the storage area for materials. Clearly identify and communicate this information to the Main Client. 	

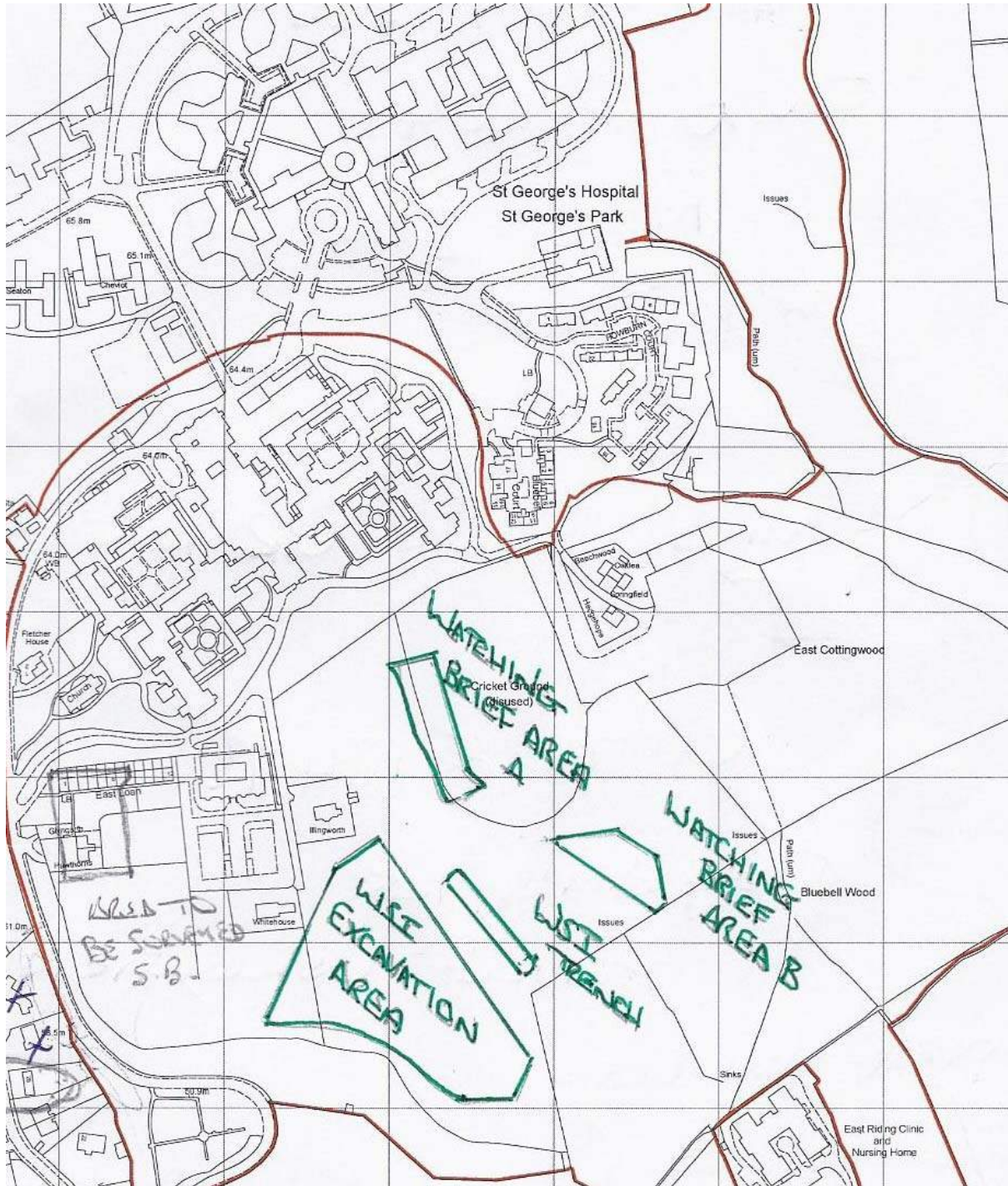
METHOD STATEMENT

5.0	Methodology:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The aforementioned areas (a), (b) will be rigidly protected with Heras Fencing or similar, secured with double clipping and braced.</i> • <i>Appropriate signage shall be abundant and prominently displayed</i> • <i>Monitored in accordance with Galliford Try – Daily Security Perimeter Check form</i> • <i>The areas are also specifically contained within the larger site boundary perimeter fences</i> • <i>Structures/Live Operations adjacent to the areas shall not proceed without the prior consent of the Main Client in accordance and within the guidelines of the Site Health & Safety Plan</i> • <i>Structures/Live Operations adjacent to the areas shall be provided with evidence of static non entry fencing or lines of demarcation.</i> • <i>Where work has to be undertaken close by or in these Areas then enquires will be made with the Main Client to establish whether the areas will be compromised and will only take place under Archaeological supervision.</i>
6.0	Significant Health, Safety & Environment Risks:	N/A
7.0	Risk Assessments Attached:	N/A
8.0	COSHH Assessments Attached:	N/A
9.0	Personnel:	N/A
10.0	Plant & Equipment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors shall consider the availability of equipment to be used; ground conditions; proximity hazards and ensure the excavation /brief perimeter areas have been checked for Weather Damage or Alteration prior to the commencement of adjacent works.

METHOD STATEMENT

11.0	Materials:	N/A										
12.0	Communication & Responsibilities:	<p>Main client/Management Team (Galliford Try/Linden Homes) Contractor (Archaeological Research Services)</p> <p>Note - Other site operations / third parties: where co-operation and co-ordination with other site operations / third parties is required then the Main Client shall be informed.</p>										
13.0	Temporary Works:	N/A										
14.0	Emergency Procedures:	<p>Call Emergency Services Inform Main Client and First Aid Presence on Site Attend main assembly point as per Site Induction</p>										
15.0	Permits to Work Required:	<p>Confined Space Entry (HS&E-FRM-C02-01)</p> <p>Diving (HS&E-FRM-D02-03)</p> <p>Electrical (HS&E-FRM-E01-01)</p> <p>Break Ground (HS&E-FRM-E02-03)</p> <p>Hot Works (HS&E-FRM-F01-03)</p> <p>Work At Height (HS&E-FRM-W03-02)</p> <p>Temporary Works</p> <p>Pumping (HS&E-BPG-W05-101)</p> <p>Other (please specify).....</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>√</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td></tr> </table>	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X
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16.0	Additional Information:	Training and Facilities are included in the Site Information and Induction and issued to all contractors										

Location of Excavation and Watching Brief Areas



Appendix VI – OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-253312

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Excavation at St George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland
Short description of the project	In September 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Linden Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth in advance of development on the site. The excavation works comprised an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation area (Area 1) and an archaeological excavation trench. Excavation Area 1 measured c.1.28ha. and was centred upon the location of a probable prehistoric recti-linear enclosure which was identified during the archaeological evaluation phase of works conducted in 2014. The archaeological excavation Area 1 revealed evidence for Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Roman Iron Age phases of occupation as well as medieval and post-medieval phases of activity. The Neolithic archaeology comprised a palisade construction trench (F160/F210), waste pits (F038 and F119) and two probable dwellings (Roundhouses 1 and 2) which were identified in association with both Carinated Bowl and Grooved Ware pottery fragments. A cluster of inter-cutting Bronze Age 'midden' pits containing fragments of Flat Rimmed Ware pottery were identified at the northern extent of the excavation area and a Bronze Age stock enclosure (Enclosure 1) was located at the southern extent of the excavation area. The Early Iron Age activity comprised a multi-phased palisaded farmstead settlement that was occupied for approximately two centuries between the 6th and 3rd centuries BC. Both the palisade and dwellings displayed a consistent pattern of rebuilding indicative of long term occupation, the final phase of which comprised a dwelling enclosed by a timber palisade and bordered by an exterior barn structure. The Roman Iron Age activity comprised a near continuous ditch circuit two dwellings, five feed stores or shelters, a driveway and three interior livestock pens.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2015 End: 01-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol5-200005 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol5-171514 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type ENCLOSURE Early Iron Age
 Monument type ENCLOSURE Roman
 Significant Finds FLAT RIMMED WARE Early Bronze Age
 Significant Finds GROOVED WARE Late Neolithic
 Significant Finds CARINATED BOWL Early Neolithic
 Investigation type "Full excavation"
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORTHUMBERLAND CASTLE MORPETH MORPETH St George's Hospital
 Postcode NE61 1JR
 Study area 1 Hectares
 Site coordinates NZ 20373 86868 55.175641097281 -1.680084880706 55 10 32 N 001 40 48 W
 Point
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown
 Height OD / Depth Min: 63.97m Max: 66m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project director/manager Clive Waddington
 Project supervisor Rupert Lotherington
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Galliford Try Partnerships Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Great North Museum
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Great North Museum
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Great North Museum

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title An Archaeological Excavation at St George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland
Author(s)/Editor(s) Rupert Lotherington
Other bibliographic details ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/70
Date 2016
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services
Place of issue or publication Hebburn
Description Soft bound grey literature report

Entered by Rupert Lotherington (rupert@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 27 May 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historicengland@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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