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Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon occupation at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Excavation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site Code: SUW18/32

(SP 2733 1792)

Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon occupation at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Draft Excavation Report
for Deanfield Homes Ltd

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SUW 18/32b

December 2019

Summary

Site name: Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 2733 1792

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 24th September – 11th January 2019

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: SUW 18/32

Area of site: *c.*6630 sq m excavated

Summary of results: An area of 6680 sq m was stripped to expose deposits of Neolithic, Middle to Late Iron Age, and possibly Anglo-Saxon occupation. The Neolithic evidence was scarce, mostly consisting of a few dispersed pits. This occupation was probably much disturbed by later phases as Neolithic pottery was commonly found mixed with later assemblages and features. Initially determined to be of Late Bronze Age during the evaluation phase, but revised as Iron Age, there was probably an initial early occupation with a post-built roundhouse and some curvilinear gullies. This unenclosed settlement was masked by a more substantial phase, consisting mostly of pens/paddocks and some enclosures. The main enclosure, extending towards the school grounds was left almost empty and probably had livestock management purpose. In a possibly later stage, clusters of pits (a total of about 175) developed in and out of this enclosure. Other peculiar features were noted: a low stone platform encircled by a gully and three pits with a clay base in the bottom and fills that differed from the usual infill. One of them had a stone lining. There was no trace of any Roman activity and if the pottery and features have been identified correctly, there could have been an Anglo-Saxon presence in the form of two Sunken Featured Buildings and a few pits.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 23.12.19
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An Archaeological Excavation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse
with contributions by David Dungworth Aidan Colyer, Genni Elliott, Steve Ford, Matilda Holmes, Danielle Milbank, Mark Robinson, Richard Tabor and David F. Williams

Report 18/32b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field excavation carried out on a parcel of land south of Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, OX7 6BD (SP 2734 1792) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tom Rider, of Deanfield Homes Ltd, 8 Packhorse Road, Gerrard Cross, Buckinghamshire, SL9 7QE.

Planning permission (16/02851/OUT), has been granted by West Oxfordshire District Council to develop the site for housing. The consent is subject to two conditions (6 and 7) relating to archaeology requiring a programme of archaeological investigation. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, initial field evaluation was requested in order to inform the extent and scope of any further mitigation that might be required. This produced evidence of prehistoric deposits in the central parts of the site, indicative of occupation (Mundin 2018). As a result, open area excavation of that part of the site was required in order to fulfil the conditions on the consent. This report concludes the archaeological works required. The excavation was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Hugh Coddington, Archaeology Team Leader for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service, advising the District Council, and based on a brief supplied by him (Coddington 2018) . The fieldwork was supervised by Pierre-Damien Manisse, with assistance from Anne-Michelle Huvig, Maisie Foster, Ben Tebbit and was monitored by Mr Hugh Coddington and Mr Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service. The site code is SUW 18/32. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Shipton under Wychwood is located within the Cotswolds north of Burford, in the valley of the river Evenlode in West Oxfordshire. The site lies between the villages of Shipton under Wychwood and Milton under Wychwood The site is pastoral land, west of Wychwood Business Park and is to the rear (south) of Wychwood

Primary School, south of Milton Road (Figs 1 and 2). The south-west boundary of the overall land parcel is defined by the watercourse known as 'The Liffs', which flows to the River Evenlode. The centre of the excavated area is at 107m above Ordnance Datum (OD), with a slope down to 102m on the western boundary. Ridge and furrow agricultural earthworks are present on the site, and the furrows are present on three different alignments, separated by areas of headland. The exposed geology in the trenches was 2nd gravel terrace (silts and gravel) of the River Evenlode with Charmouth Mudstone (Lower Lias Clay) below (BGS 1982). The natural in the exposed strip is represented by patchy silts, with reddish sand and gravel in the north and yellowy grey clay with gravel in the south.

Archaeological background

An archaeological desk based assessment (Millward 2016) highlighted the site's archaeological potential prior to planning permission being gained. Generally, the site lies beyond the known (Medieval) historic core of the village. This is reflected with evidence of ridge and furrow headland on the eastern parts of the field. No prehistoric settlement remains are known for the environs of the village. The wider area is best known for its earlier monumental features, such as its Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments. Other monumental features, such as continuation of parts of the North Oxfordshire Grim's Ditch, thought to be a territorial land division, utilizing the topography of the River Evenlode (Copeland 1988, 283), are of Late Iron Age date. Unenclosed Middle Iron Age settlement is known at Deer Park Road, Witney (Walker 1995, 69, fig. 2),.

Closer to the site are findspots of prehistoric flintwork, a hoard of Iron Age gold coin *staters*, Roman coins and pottery and medieval pottery findspots recovered from fieldwalking by the Wychwood Historical Society in the greater village environs (Millward 2016). An early Neolithic long barrow, enclosed within an area known as The Grove, lies *c.*250m to the south-west of the site. Further outside the village, a similar monument at Ascott-under-Wychwood was excavated in 1969 (Whittle and Benson 2006). Also, to the south is the Shipton Barrow (SAM 1008493), identified as a modified bowl barrow of Bronze Age date, reused in the Saxon period, and documented in Saxon land charters as a *cwealm-stow*, with associated burials (Chambers and Harman 1978, 255),including deviant, or execution, burials (Reynolds 2009, 62).

The archaeological evaluation on the proposal site (Mundin 2018) produced evidence of prehistoric deposits in the central parts of the site. Middle Bronze Age pottery and some later Iron Age pottery was recovered, a number of large linear features across part of the trenches indicative of occupation, perhaps

throughout prehistoric times. Mesolithic flintwork was also found within one of the Bronze Age ditches, suggestive of pre-agricultural landscape use.

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project were to:

> record and, if necessary, excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;
> produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
> establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and to
> produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific research objectives to understand more local and thematic priorities, informed by the Solent Thames Research Agenda (Hey and Hind 2014) were to attempt to address the following questions:

> When was the site first utilised and when was it abandoned?
> What is the nature and origin of the Bronze Age occupation the site? Is it enclosed or unenclosed?
> What is the nature of Iron Age use of the site and how does this relate to the Bronze Age use?
> Is the Roman use of the site simply part of a wider enclosed landscape or is their accompanying occupation?
> What is the palaeo-environmental setting of the area?

An area of 0.68ha was proposed for excavation based on the results of the trenching exercise (Fig. 2). The area was to be mechanically stripped of overburden, down to the top of the archaeologically relevant level, here expected to be the top of the natural geology, under constant archaeological supervision to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits.

Where appropriate and necessary, hand cleaning of the stripped surface was to take place and all archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective. Excavation or sampling of features took place according to agreed sampling fractions based on the type and significance of the features/deposits revealed.

Results

The irregular area of 0.68ha was mechanically stripped using a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket, 1.80m wide, under constant archaeological supervision. A metal detector Fischer F70 was used on topsoil, subsoil and the archaeological level to enhance small finds recovery, but no avail, the site being very poor in metal finds.

At least 10% of each length of ditch and gully were sectioned in addition to all their termini being excavated. Pits were half sectioned and after recording fully excavated. Environmental samples were taken from every feature, to a minimum of 8L where possible. Including the evaluation phase, a total of 716 cuts, 806

deposits and 58 ‘groups’ have been defined and will be discussed below (Figs 3 to 7). Various features were encountered, including ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, roundhouses (post-built or with penannular gullies), a stone-built basin/cistern and a stony mound. All the excavated features are summarized in Appendix 1. No palaeo-soil was preserved and features were directly observed at the level where they cut the geological horizon.

The geology encountered confirmed what was observed during the evaluation phase (Mundin 2018). That is sandy silt and gravel for a good western half of the site whereas on the eastern side the geology was composed of light greenish or yellowish grey clays, with occasional gravels. On the south west corner, sand was predominant over silt.

The pottery evidence rare stratigraphic relationships indicated that the site had been in use over a long period of time but without much soil accumulation, everything tending to be at the same level. Three broad periods of use for the site can be distinguished: Middle Neolithic; Middle to Late Iron Age; and Saxon. A single ditch appears to separate two alignments of ridge and furrow and on that basis has been assigned a general medieval/post-medieval date.

PHASE 1: MIDDLE NEOLITHIC (Figs 8 and 9)

The earliest evidence found dated from the Middle Neolithic period. This is based on some pottery vessel fragments mostly found redeposited in later ditches. Only rare isolated features can be tentatively fully associated with this period, thanks to unambiguous pottery evidence, sometimes reinforced by a stratigraphic argument. These include pits 2, 200, 404, 503, 504, 604, 625, 626, 825 and 826. They are shown on Fig. 8 with only two other features left as references, the Iron Age enclosure 437 (three slots of which also contained a decent number of Neolithic potsherds) and the undated post-built roundhouse 435. Other linear features more likely belong to subsequent phases. The possibility of enclosure 437 being Neolithic is discussed in the Iron Age section.

Pit 2

This pit was excavated during the evaluation phase, in Trench 2. The other half was fully excavated during the excavation. It was about 0.72m in diameter and only 0.16m deep. Its single fill (53) was a firm mid brown sandy silt with rare to occasional pebbles. It yielded some animal bone and a potsherd that had been attributed to the Bronze Age. Though the excavation did not bring any new evidence, the pottery was reassessed as belonging to the Neolithic in view of the other fabrics found on site.

Pits 503 and 504

Just 2.5m south-east of pit 2 was a pair of pits. Pit 503 was a sub-circular small pit or post hole, 0.57m x 0.60m with a preserved depth of 0.25m. It had a concave profile with steep sides. It was filled by a compact light yellowish grey silty clay (580) with scarce small to medium rounded stones, rare pottery sherds and a flint flake. Pit 504, 0.52m in diameter and 0.26m deep, had similar characteristics and fill (581), and although undated, its close proximity makes it tempting to associate it with pits 2 and 503.

Pit 200

This elliptical pit measured 0.80m x 1.26m and 0.22m deep. It had shallow sides and a flat base. Fill 276, a light grey brown sandy silt with rare gravels, held some animal bones and Neolithic pottery. It could be considered as an erratic from the main Iron Age pit concentrations to the west and north-west but seems to belong to an older phase despite lying within the circuit of ditch 922.

Pit 404

Pit 404 was truncated and fully masked by Iron Age pit 405. It looked like a rounded terminus with gradual slopes and a flattish base. It measured at least 0.70m long. It was 0.90m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a layer (479) of mid grey brown silty clay witch scarce gravels. that contained some Neolithic pottery and animal bones including horse which perhaps argues against this dating?

Pit 604

This oval pit measured 1m x 0.79m for a depth of 0.47m. It had steep sides and a flat base. It had a multi-layer infill. At its base was a soft mid brown grey silty clay (697), 0.09m thick. This was overlain by a mid orange brown silty clay (696), 0.11m thick. Above this was a thin (0.05m) layer of dark brown grey silty clay (695) with common charcoal flecks. Neolithic pottery and bones associated with this feature came from this layer. On top stood a soft mid orange brown silty clay (694), 0.22m thick.

Pits 625 and 626

Less than 1.5m south of pit 604 was pit 626 and its possible recut 625. It was unclear if these constituted two distinct features or a single pit. It was considered on site that 626 was an oval pit, 1.10m x 0.87m, with two fills, later truncated by possible sub-circular post hole 625, itself containing three fills. The basal part of [626] was occupied by (782), a firm mid grey brown silty clay with very common gravels and pebbles. Above was a mid orange brown silty clay with occasional gravel, (781). It had steep sides and a slightly rounded base. Feature 625 had been filled with an initial concave soft dark grey brown silty clay deposit with occasional charcoal (780). A burnt flint fabricator came from it. It was overlaid by a mid brown silty clay (779). The uppermost fill was a gravelly deposit in a light brownish grey silty clay matrix (778). It measured *c*. 0.47 x 0.37m and only 0.10m deep.

Most of the pits around 604 and 625/626 were attributed to the Middle Iron Age so their presence here is a bit surprising though the pottery evidence was quite clear.

Pits 825 and 826

Located east of the junction of ditches 1506 and 1414 was a group of small pits among which only two provided some dating evidence, 825 and 826. The first had steep to near vertical sides. It was 0.55m in diameter and 0.30m deep. Fill 996 was a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles. Neolithic pottery, burnt clay and a burnt flint flake came from it. Pit 826 was sub-circular, measuring 0.56m x 0.60m with a depth of 0.32m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. Fill 997, similar to 996, yielded some sherds from a Neolithic Mortlake vessel.

Other pits

Pit 234 was an oblong feature, 1.11m by 0.69m and 0.24m deep. It seems more likely belong to a device to shut the entrance of enclosure 437 rather than the pit clusters at SW as its shape differs from those circular pits. Only a flint spall was found within fill (354) which was a firm mid brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded gravels and pebbles. Pit 221 was oval-shaped. It measured 0.65m x 0.80m. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Sterile fill 292 was a soft mid to dark brown grey sandy silt with very rare gravels. Sub-circular pit 237 had slightly steep convex sides and a flattish base. Measurements were 0.91m x 0.84m. Fill 358 was 0.36m thick. It was filled with frequent limestones poorly sorted in a mid orange brown silty clay matrix. Very rare charcoal flecks were noted. Pit 241 was an oblong feature, 0.96m x 0.47m and 0.17m deep. It had an irregular base and steep sides. Fill 369 was similar to 358, except for stones inclusions a bit less common. Those four pits, along with 304, considered as terminus of ditch 436 but that could also be a small pit, might be the remnants of some gate at the entrance of enclosure 437.

Other features containing Neolithic pottery are considered to be later. For pit 1540, observed through slots 737 and 742 and what was considered as the southern branch of ring ditch 516 (with some Neolithic sherds in slots 518, 821, 1438), as well as gully 1423 (slot 544 yielding a good amount of Neolithic pottery) and ditch 1505, the mean weight of the sherds found in those was usually quite low, with very abraded pieces, so their assignment to the Iron Age phase is more likely and the Neolithic pottery is probably residual.

The number of features where Neolithic pottery is present and their distribution suggest an extensive rather than intensive presence, which had been considerably erased by a much more intensive occupation during the Iron Age. It is hard to characterize this phase's activity due to the dispersed nature of the finds and their frequent mixing with later occupation. Any ties between the massive enclosure and the long barrow, 250m at south-west, elude us.

Phase 2: Middle To Late Iron Age (Figs 10-14, 16-20)

Most of the features observed have been attributed to a broad Iron Age phase. It was not possible to refine it into a more detailed sequence due to the imprecision of pottery dating and the lack most of the time of clear stratigraphic evidence. Some obvious truncations and the presence of distinctive Late Iron Age pottery nonetheless suggest an extended occupation, spanning several centuries.

The discussion below will be divided by their morphology into several parts: post-built roundhouse 435, the various ring gullies (primarily 310, 923, 1417, 1419, 1503-1504) and enclosures/ ditches branches (mainly 311, 323, 332, 436, 922, 1413-1415, 1418, 1423, 1506, 1511, 1526), then the pit clusters and finally the "barrow" 1441 and its ring gully 514. This order does not necessarily represent a chronological sequence which will be discussed in the conclusion.

Post-Built Roundhouse 435

Roundhouse 435 can be defined by an array of post holes The other post holes are all isolated and cannot be understood as more complex features.

There was not much archaeology in the north-eastern extent of the excavated area but a post hole and a pit noted during the evaluation phase led to this area be designated for excavation. This proved to be a wise decision as a post-built roundhouse was found, 435. It consisted of a circular array of 16 post holes, 8.25m in diameter. The space between them varied only little, between 1.20m and 1.40m. It had a short porch entrance at the east-south-east (1.60m wide and enlarging up to 1.90m inwards; 1.30m long). There was no trace of any inner or outer ring gully. None of the post holes yielded any finds but the morphology of the feature makes it likely to belong to this phase, perhaps the early Iron Age.

Within the post-ring was a fireplace, 512, and an isolated supplementary post hole, 433, probably related to the entrance or to shelter the hearth.

Table 1: Post holes and pit assigned to roundhouse 435

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
416	493	0.45 x 0.47	0.08	Post hole	Undated
417	494	0.37 x 0.37	0.23	Post hole	Undated
418	495	0.33 x 0.33	0.15	Post hole	Undated
511	588	0.40 x 0.29	0.10	Post hole	Undated
510	587	0.36 x 0.31	0.11	Post hole	Undated
509	586	0.33 x 0.21	0.11	Post hole	Undated
508	585	0.44 x 0.32	0.16	Post hole	Undated
507	584	0.29 x 0.31	0.12	Post hole	Undated
506	583	0.26 x 0.24	0.12	Post hole	Undated
502	579	0.24 x 0.21	0.18	Post hole	Undated
1	52	0.31 x 0.31	0.12	Post hole	Undated
501	578	0.26 x 0.30	0.08	Post hole	Undated
500	577	0.40 x 0.36	0.21	Post hole	Undated
449	576	0.33 x 0.31	0.18	Post hole	Undated
432	561	0.46 x 0.26	0.19	Post hole	Undated
419	496	0.38 x 0.35	0.19	Post hole	Undated
434	563	0.55 x 0.72	0.17	Porch post hole	Undated
415	492	0.60 x 0.66	0.15	Porch post hole	Undated
512	590	0.29 x 0.29	0.15	Fireplace	Undated
433	562	0.45 x 0.30	0.14	Internal post hole	Undated

Outside, two spreads (652 and 656) and post hole 523 proved to be later in date while other small pits or post holes around (2, 503, 504) were Neolithic and have been discussed in the previous section.

Enclosure 437 (Figs 3, 4 and 6, 13; Pl. 30)

Enclosure 437 was one of the more major features marking the prehistoric landscape, considering its size and its clear influence on later layouts. Its shape defined a partial rectangular area, with rounded corners and an entrance at SE. Half or more of it continued towards the Wychwood Primary School ground to the north-west. The perimeter defined is about 44m NE-SW and more than 28.7m SE-NW. The entrance was 5.40m wide with some possible post holes or sockets (234, 241, 237 and 221) between the termini, possibly indicating the existence of some kind of gate system. They are discussed below despite the lack of dating evidence from them. In certain slots indication of a re-cut were visible (530 cutting 529, 744 cutting 745)(Fig. 16), probably indicative of cleaning-out processes. The south segment seemed to merge with ditch 1413 but it was not possible to tell if one overrode the other. It attained a width of up to 3.20m and conserved a depth of 1.25m at most. In three slots, some Neolithic wares were found, particularly in slots 217 (Pl. 27) and (abundantly) 337. Two hypotheses can be suggested. Either the origin of this ditch goes back to the Neolithic, or, much more likely, this ditch belongs to the Iron Age period and truncated earlier Neolithic features in several places, not visible in section. Being a major earthwork it continued to influence later enclosures.

Similarly slot 346 (Fig. 16, Pl. 3) was probably truncated by a Saxon feature not visible in plan before the slot was made. A perinatal human tibia was found isolated in slot 744.

Table 2 Summary of cuts across enclosure 427

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Finds*
515	591-593	>1.03 x 2.40	0.77	Pottery: 43 Iron Age sherds; 1 flint flake
346 (Pl.3)	462-464	>1.82 x 1.90	0.84	Pottery: 11 Saxon sherds?
337	455-457	>1.05 x 3.20	1.02	Pottery: 32 Iron Age and 1 Later Iron Age sherds, 67 Neolithic sherds, bones (crumbly), 1 possible broken flint blade
226	297	>1.15 x >0.40	>0.25	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherds
217	285-287	>1.50 x 2.50	0.82	Pottery: 11 Neolithic sherds
5=409	484-486	>1.00 x 3.00	0.83	Pottery:; 1 possible broken retouched flint blade
421	498	>1.12 x >0.54	>0.14	Association
247	371	>1.00 x >0.42	>0.17	Association
811	984	>1.10 x >0.92	>0.40	Association
529	659-660	>1.50 x 3.18	0.87	Pottery: 16 Iron Age sherds
530	661	>1.50 x 1.89	0.81	Pottery: 74 Iron Age sherds, 4 Later Iron Age sherds
1242	1570-1571	>0.84 x >0.80	>0.15	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
1403	1594, 1674	>0.80 x >0.80	>0.30	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
1223	1491	>0.66 x >0.60	>0.35	Pottery: 31 Iron Age sherds
1328	1650	>0.90 x >1.20	>0.48	Association
744	961	>1.00 x 1.59	0.66	Pottery: 8 Iron Age sherds
745	962	>1.00 x >2.03	0.88	Association
1317	1580, 1584	>0.96 x >0.75	>0.50	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
1232	1553	>0.48 x >0.40	>0.20	Association
1318	1581-1582	>1.35 x >0.80	>0.36	Pottery: 8 Iron Age sherds
1313	1495-1496	>1.05 x >0.65	0.57	Pottery: 11 Iron Age sherds
13	69	>1.60 x 2.50	unexcavated	Association
735	896-897	>1.27 x 3.57	0.99	Pottery: 1 Neolithic sherd, 9 Iron Age sherds
809	969-971	>1.02 x 3.05	1.25	Pottery: 5Iron Age sherds

Gullies

Only a few circular gullies were partially preserved and could indicate the location of potential prehistoric dwellings (310, 1417, 1419, the association of 1503 and 1504, and 923). 514 will be discussed with the low stone mound 1441.

Ring gully 923 (Figs 10, 18)

Two gully segments on matching arcs, south-east of the large enclosure 437, might be the only remnants of a segmented ring gully, 10m in diameter, or like 310 (below), only a semi-circular one. There was a 3.12m gap at the east between the two segments, and proper termini have been observed at their other extremities. This would define quite a large entrance. Maybe post hole 615, a bit outside this line, could be considered as part of the structure. The segments necessary to complete this circular feature could have been erased by ditch 516. The first segment, 8.75m long, comprised termini 532, 535 and slot 239. The second segment, 7m long, was examined through slots 635, 711 (Fig. 20), 703 and termini 633, 718. A very short gully, 1510, near a terminus of the northern segment, might be a redefinition of the east entrance. This penannular feature truncated an earlier ditch, 1423, pit 710 and another gully, 1521. It seemed to be cut by gully 924.

Table 3: slots in gully 923

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*
South segment				
718	874	>0.73 x 0.40	0.10	Association
703	860	>0.37 x > 0.18	>0.11	Association; Stratigraphy: cuts undated linear feature 1521
711	869	>0.85 x 0.30	0.15	Stratigraphy: later than pit 710
635	790	>0.46 x >0.20	>0.14	Association
633	788	>0.60 x >0.30	0.22	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy: cuts 1423
North segment				
535	666	>0.55 x 0.63	0.18	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
239	368	>1.00 x 0.33	0.09	Association
532	663	>1.12 x 0.40	0.07	Association

Gully 923 had a mean breadth of 0.30-0.40m, only widening at terminus 535, up to 0.60m. Not much remains of this feature, as depth did not exceed 0.22m. It had moderate slopes with a shallow v-profile. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt or clayey silt with rare gravels.

Gully 1510 was a short segment that could be a redefinition of 923's terminus. It was 1.30m long and 0.48-0.60m wide. Both its termini, 536 and 540, were examined and 14 Iron Age pottery sherds collected within the former. The fill (667=671) was a light greyish brown clayey silt with rare gravels. It was very shallow, not exceeding 0.09m.

Semi-circular ring gully 310 (Fig. 11)

the original limit of excavation was extended to investigate a partial ring gully (310 visible towards the mid SE edge of the excavation. Less than a semi-circle of it was preserved. It was furthermore truncated by two modern land drains and a test pit. A 9m diameter can be reconstructed. The gull was continuous on the eastern side so any entrance would have been located in the south or west. Pottery was surprisingly common, the latest suggesting a Late Iron Age date.

Table 4: slots in ring-gully 310

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*
120	178	>0.27 x 0.42	0.10	Pottery: 7 Iron Age sherds
30	86	>1.10 x 0.40	0.20	Pottery: 3 Neolithic sherds, 45 Iron Age sherds, 1 Late Iron Age sherd
38	95	>2.60 x 0.52	0.14	Pottery: 2 Late Iron Age sherds; 1 flint flake
327	397	>1.00 x 0.39	0.18	Association

Post hole 124 might have participated in this structure. It was located just alongside gully 1503 but might have been filling a space near gully 310's terminus (120). It was 0.50m in diameter and 0.11m deep. The small concavity was filled by (182), a sterile mid greyish brown silty clay. Similarly, a near-circular post hole 637 could be considered within ring gully 310¸ slightly off-centre if the latter was complete. So it could have been part of the roof support. It measured 0.44m x 0.45m and was 0.09m deep, with gentle slopes and a flat base. It was filled by, a soft light brown/grey clayey silt (792) with rare small pebbles.

Gully 621 (Fig. 4)

Disappearing into slot 115 at the north end of ditch 1505, was gully 621. This was a really diffuse and faint feature, 0.37m wide at most, vaguely visible between ditches 516 and 1505. Only a 2.50m long curved portion was discernible. Its depth was 0.13m. Fill (774) was a soft light grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravels. It is very questionable as a structural feature, but if it really was a circle (or close to no) almost its entire circuit could have been lost to ditches 311, 516 and 1507.

Curvilinear gully 1419 (Fig. 11) and 1516 (Fig. 7)

Regarding this gully, two options can be considered: either it was a ring gully with only its south-west half preserved (31 to 344); or it began with that semi circular shape (31 to 344) and continued beyond ditch 322, on a more linear plan, as seen with slots 909 and 917 and disappeared below ditch 1413 (possibly re-emerging at slot 46, though this is even more speculative). In either case, post holes 400, 401 and 646 potentially complemented its outline to define a feature with a diameter or width of 6m. As dimensions show below, this feature was really shallow suggesting an ephemeral use.

A 3.50m long slight depression, 0.34m wide and 0.05m deep, filled with frequent unsorted stones, pebbles and gravels in a light yellowish brown silty clay matrix was cutting ring gully 1419. It might have acted as a partition within that gully.

Table 5: slots in gully 1419, 1516

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*
1419				
31	87	>1.08 x 0.35	0.12	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
41	98	>0.30 x >0.18	>0.08	Association
648	855	>1.45 x 0.42	0.15	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
904	1081	>0.50 x >0.30	>0.12	Association
344	471	>0.94 x >0.37	>0.11	Stratigraphy: cut by ditch 322
917	1092	>0.60 x >0.28	>0.19	Association; cut by pit 916
909	1084	>0.40 x >0.16	>0.10	Association
1516				
905	1082	>0.35 x .0.32	0.04	Stratigraphy: cut Iron Age ring gully 1419
402	476	>1 x 0.34	0.07	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd

Ring gully 1417 (Fig. 12)

A partially surviving ring gully, 1417, was observed to the north-west of stone platform 1441. It was truncated by Iron Age ring gully 514. The preserved part was very shallow but sufficient to deduce a circular feature, 9.47m in diameter. Considering its superficial appearance, it was unsurprisingly missed during the evaluation phase in trench 8 and machine stripping might explain why part of it was missing. There might also have been an opening at east, thus why it was not present here. It was up to 0.34m wide and 0.18m deep. Fill was a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels.

Table 6: slots in gully 1417

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
208	270	>0.37 x >0.20	>0.08	Stratigraphy: cut by 514
1024	1257	>1.00 x 0.34	0.18	Association
1300	1475	>0.75 x 0.27	0.10	Association
1302	1477	>0.30 x >0.15	>0.07	Stratigraphy: cut by 514

Gully 1422 (Fig. 7)

This 11m long gully was orientated NE-SW. It connected to gully 332. It was rather shallow and faint. Only a relative date can be given as it is older than gully 322.

Table 7: slots in gully 1422

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
900	1072	>1.00 x 0.23	0.05	Association
901	1073	>1.00 x 0.25	0.06	Association
903	1075	>0.30 x >0.10	0.02	Stratigraphy

Gullies 1503 and 1504 (Fig. 11)

Those two segments could correspond to a badly preserved and diffuse ring gully, 7.90m in diameter. Segment 1503 was 4.44m long, cut by gully 332. Segment 1504 was 2.5m long, interrupted by gully 332 and ditch 322.

Table 8: slots in gullies 1503 and 1504

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence / Finds / Notes*
1503				
513	589	>0.25 x 0.16	0.25	Pottery: 2 Neolithic sherds; Uncertain if terminus or independent post hole
123	181	>0.20 x >0.09	0.04	Stratigraphy: cut by gully 332
40	97	>0.95 x 0.25	0.09	Pottery: 1 Neolithic sherd
1504				
107 (Pl.1)	165	>1.40 x >0.17	0.05	Stratigraphy: interrupted by gully 332
108	166	>030 x 0.25	0.07	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, 1 Later Iron Age sherd
438	570	>0.28 x >0.25	0.06	Stratigraphy: interrupted by ditch 322

Gully 332 (Figs 3, 5, 7)

Gully 332 was aligned NNE-SSW for 50m then bent towards the south-west for 36m before going beyond the limit of excavation. It was cut by ditch 322 and 10m later interrupted at the junction with the small enclosure 311. It was unclear if a break occurring here was deliberate or if this was due to erosion. It resumed its course, truncating possible ring gullies 1504, 1503 and 1419. An ephemeral gully, 1422, branched from it further south-west. This feature had already been spotted during the evaluation phase (3 and 9). It was very shallow, not exceeding 0.18m but more usually around 0.10-0.15m deep. Its width oscillated between 0.26m and 0.44m.

Table 9: slots in gully 332

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*
4	55	>0.70 x 0.44	0.07	Pottery: Late Iron Age
36	93	>0.60 x 0.34	0.08	Association
333	451	>1.00 x 0.30	0.13	Stratigraphy: cuts ditch 323
335	453	>0.25 x >0.14	0.08	Association
27	83	>1.00 x 0.26	0.07	Association
106 (Pl.1)	164	>0.50 x 0.42	0.12	Stratigraphy : cuts Iron Age gully 1504
28 (Fig. 19, Pl. 26)	84	>1.00 x 0.35	0.11	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds
122	180	>0.10 x >0.14	0.10	Stratigraphy : cuts undated gully 1503
35	92	>1.00 x 0.36	0.14	Association
42	99	>0.50 x 0.13	0.09	Pottery: 1 Neolithic sherd; Stratigraphy: cuts Iron Age gully 1419
328	398	>1.00 x 0.32	0.09	Association
329	468	>1.00 x 0.33	0.11	Association
902	1074	>0.50 x > 0.17	>0.04	Association
9=342	62=460	>0.68 x 0.48	0.13	Association
343	461	>1.00 x 0.18	0.18	

Gully 1514

This was a short 2.85m long gully observed between ditches 516 and 1505, whose continuations at both ends were uncertain, truncated by those and also cut by ditch 1513. It was very shallow. It was filled by a light to mid greyish brown silty clay with rare gravels.

Table 10: slots in gully 1514

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
912	1087	>0.25 x >0.15	0.08	Association
911	1080	>0.45 x 0.15	0.09	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
847	1069	>0.38 x >0.09	0.10	Association
1036	1269	>0.32 x >0.24	0.14	Association

Gully 1511

A limited curved cut, encased by pit 405 and ditch 516, truncated by pit 721, was observed through 3 slots.

Table 11: slots in gully 1511

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence / Finds*
410	487	>0.66 x 0.80	0.11	Pottery: 24 Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy : cut by pit [405]
722	879	>0.40 x >0.45	0.24	Stratigraphy: cut by pit [721]
1436	1697	>0.20x >0.46	0.23	Stratigraphy: cut by ditch 516

Gully 1512

Inside pen 1418 was a very short gully 1512 , that extended S-N for 1.85m before butting against ditch 1413. Except for that unclear relationship, it was undated.

Table 12: slots in gully 1512

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*

1126	1361	>0.70 x 0.55	0.37	Terminus	Association
1138	1379	>0.24 x >0.44	>=0.41	Relationship slot	Stratigraphy

Gully 1513

The segment defined by slots [834], [849], [1034] and [1101] could be the remnant of a ring gully/ditch along with 1520 and 1515 but heavily disturbed and mostly overshadowed by more recent features. Fill was a firm light greyish brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions.

Table 13: slots in gully 1513

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
834	1056	>0.75 x 0.32	0.05	Terminus	Association
849	1071	>0.30 x >0.20	>0.04	Relation with 1514	Stratigraphy
1034	1267	>0.25 x >0.16	>0.16	Relation with 311	Stratigraphy
1101	1285	>0.32 x >0.24	>0.13	Relation with 1505	Stratigraphy

Gully 1519

Another small undated gully segment, no longer than 1.64m, can be considered as a continuation of 1513, on a SW-NE line. Its width was 0.52m at terminus 631 and only 0.05m deep. It was seen further NE, as 644, cutting the upper part of gully 1518. The single fill (796)=(851) was a light brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions.

Gully 1515

A short diffuse gully segment was seen, cut by ditches 322 and 323, near the junction of those with ditch 311. It might be a continuation of feature 1513.

Table 14: slots in gully 1515

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
317	391	>0.25 x 0.17	0.06	Relation with 322	Stratigraphy
334	452	>1 x 0.30	0.09		Association
331	450	>0.12 x >0.12	0.04	Relation with 323	Stratigraphy

Gullies 1517 and 1520 (Fig. 5)

Although they have been considered separately, it was likely that 1517 and 1520 formed a single entity. They were located in an area where multiple ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were intermingled. Gully 1517 could also be the extension of ditch 1505 past 311. Gully 1517 was mostly truncated by ditch 922, obscuring its course.

Table 15: slots in gullies 1517 and 1520

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
1517					
624	777	>0.55 x 0.26	0.13	Terminus?	Association
1040	1270	>0.58 x >0.20	0.17	Relation with 1518	Stratigraphy
1037	1274	>0.56 x >0.22	0.16	Relation with 1514	Stratigraphy
1520					
701	858	>0.60 x 0.65	0.24	Terminus?	Association
712	870	>0.50 x 0.65	0.23	Relation with 922	Stratigraphy
525 (Fig. 19)	654	>0.85 x 0.82	0.16	Relation with 922	Stratigraphy

Gully 1518 (Fig. 5)

Almost parallel to gully 1514 was another ephemeral NW-SE gully, barely visible due to several post holes truncating it (1541, 807, 827 and 830). It probably connected to ditch 516 and might have continued past it as gully 1521. It was observed through slot 1041, showing its truncation by ditch/gully 1517, and slot 642, revealing its anteriority to pit 641 and gully 1519. It was at least 0.20m wide and 3.24m long. It did not attain a depth of more than 0.17m. Features 808, 815, 828, 829 and 831, initially thought to be independent features were probably the continuation of it towards ditch 516.

Gully 1521 (Fig. 5)

Aligned initially NW-SE for 5.64m, after meeting ditch 516, this gully changed direction, heading towards the SSW for 2.14m. It was also conceivable that a branch of it continues towards the SE as the unclear gully 1518. Its breadth varied between 0.19-0.37m and mean depth revolved around 0.20m. It can only be relatively dated.

Table 16: slots in gully 1521

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
715	866	>0.30 x 0.30	0.14	Terminus	Association
714	872	>0.67 x 0.37	0.16		Association
702	859	>0.50 x >0.22	>0.21	Relation with gully 923	Stratigraphy
748	965	>0.39 x >0.30	>0.19	Relation with ditch 516	Stratigraphy
49	156	>0.23 x 0.19	0.19	Terminus	Association

Gully 1526 (Fig. 7)

This narrow gully was set between ring gully 514 and the stone heap 1441. If not for the difference in breadth it could have been considered as an extension of ditch 1506. It enlarged and disappeared within 1441.

Table 17: slots in gully 1526

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
1435	1696	>0.93 x 0.20	0.20	Association
1439	1752	>0.50 x >0.12	0.08	Association

Gullies 1507 and 1508 (Fig. 3)

Both 1507 and 1508 were short gully segments, respectively 1.67 and 1.50m long, that branched off enclosure 311. No obvious other segment can be attached to any of the two to form a larger feature. They can only be relatively dated as more recent than 311.

Table 18: slots in gully 1507 and 1508

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
1507					
222	292	>0.65 x 0.59	0.11	Terminus	Association
223	293	>0.42 x >0.32	0.12		Stratigraphy:
1508					
425	354	>0.67 x 0.19	0.17	Terminus	Association
427	556	>0.45 x 0.40	0.13		Stratigraphy:

Ditches

The remaining ditches observed varied greatly in shape and size. The most substantial was ditch 437, a clear enclosure which had been first discussed in the Neolithic section. It was still in use during the Iron Age and the pits distribution suggested that some of its bank was also still present. The function of the remaining ditches were more hypothetical, with likely some boundaries, others enclosures and a few pens and paddocks, suggesting stock management rather than dwelling places.

Enclosure Extension

Ditch 1413 (Fig. 6)

Ditch 1413 was initially straight, aligned NW-SE following the south side of enclosure 437, then extending further south-east and with a terminus curving towards the NE. In its northern part it merged with the large enclosure 437 and they could not be differentiated and it was not clear how far north of their junction 1413 extended: it has been shown on plan along the whole of this side of 437 but this was not clear. If as planned, it represents a redefinition of the south-west side of enclosure 437 and an extension of it, along with ditches 436, 1505 and probably 924. Alternatively 1413 did not extend much past slot 1319, 437 remained in use and 1413 simply extended it. Pens/paddocks 1418 and 922 aligned on this eastern end, with 922 clearly cutting it (Fig. 16) but also clearly influenced by its line. Ditch 1413 also truncated gully 1419. Gully 924 butted against it. Prior to this junction, its length can be estimated at 34m. Its breadth fluctuated quite a lot, between 1.20 and 1.65. Similarly its depth oscillated between 0.56 and 1m. A single fill was considered in each slot, a mid brownish grey clayey silt witch occasional gravel, pebbles and sub-angular stones (<0.20m), rare charcoal flecks and rare burnt flattish limestones.

Table 19: slots in ditch 1413

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
1319	1583	>1.40 x >0.55	>0.50	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
1249	1579	>1.00 x 1.35	0.56	
1238 (Pl.2)	1559	>1.00 x 1.20	0.58	Pottery: 11 Iron Age sherds
1425	1686	>0.72 x >0.20	>0.25	Association
1140	1381	>0.95 x >0.78	>0.40	Association
147 (Fig. 16)	259	>1.20 x 1.65	0.78	Pottery: 13 Iron Age sherds
10	65	>0.65 x 1.45	1.00	Pottery: 1 Later Iron Age sherd
937	1159	>0.60 x >0.38	>0.33	Association
908	1083	>0.50 x >0.34	>0.24	Association
133	193	>1.15 x >1.00	0.87	Pottery: 134 Iron Age and 1 Late Iron Age sherds
741	957	>0.97 x 1.60	0.67	Pottery: 6 Neolithic, 5 Iron Age and 4 Late Iron Age sherds

Enclosure

Segmented L-shaped gully 924 (Fig. 18)

Two linear features together form a segmented L-shaped gully. The first one was 5m long, SW-NE, apparently interrupted by ditch 1413 which appeared to cut it. It ran parallel to enclosure 437, 2.5m south-east of it. After a 3.84m gap, it resumed in the same direction, 6.90m long and then perpendicularly turned to the south-east for 12.10m long. It was truncated by pits 737 and 739 along its course. It overlay ditch 516. Several pits developed aside it (302, 201, 204, 203, 207, 710) all with unclear relationships. It truncated Iron Age ring gully 923. It was a shallow gully with moderate slopes, not exceeding 0.32m deep at most but rather on average around 0.20m deep. Its mean width was around 040-0.50m.

Table 20: slots in gully 924

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*
1st segment				
1424	1685	>0.53 x 0.45	0.25	Pottery: 5 Iron Age sherds
1236 (Pl.18)	1557	>0.77 x 0.50	0.32	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
729	889	>1.06 x 0.26	0.07	Association
2nd segment				
738	953	>4.30 x 0.40	0.08	Stratigraphy: cuts pit 1540
1320	1585	>1.00 x 0.40	0.18	Association
823	994	>1.30 x 0.52	0.19	Stratigraphy: cuts ditch 516
303	377	>0.25 x >0.25	>0.14	Association
202	264	>1.00 x 0.41	0.22	Association
717	875	>1.00 x 0.57	0.20	Association
709	867	>0.71 x 0.50	0.23	Stratigraphy: cuts Iron Age pit [710]
636	791	>0.60 x >0.27	>0.19	Stratigraphy: cuts Iron Age ring gully 923
412	488	>0.75 x 0.49	0.17	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, 12 Late Iron Age sherds

Ditch 436 (Figs 3, 16)

This ditch was located towards the NE edge of the excavation area. It extended 25.5m WNW-ESE then turned towards the NE for 7.5m, reaching the edge of the dig. It was cut by enclosure 437 at its very beginning if we consider 304 as its terminus (as considered during the investigation but not so likely after careful examination) and ran back to back with ditch 311. Its width varied, from a minimum of 0.80m to a maximum of 1.42m, particularly increasing towards the curving area. As the first slots were made during the period of heavy drought of summer 2018, the cuts and their actual depth were probably not perfectly assessed, the real depth likely ranged around 0.50-0.60m. Initially recorded as a terminus of 436, slot 304 seemed a bit smaller and it could well be an independent feature within the enclosure 437. The line of ditch 436 seems to mirror 1413 to the south, both marking extensions or annexes to enclosure 437.

Table 21: slots in ditch 436

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
304	378	>0.50 x 0.40	0.15	Association
225	296	>0.60 x >0.40	0.25	Pottery:
213	278	>1.11 x 0.90	0.30	Pottery: 11 Iron Age sherds
117 (Fig. 16)	175	>1.00 x 0.97	0.25	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
103 (Fig. 19)	161	>1.10 x 1.42	0.62	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
537	668	>0.75 x >1.05	0.50	Association
220	290-291	>1.00 x 1.41	0.52	Association
112	168	>1.00 x 0.80	0.34	Association

Ditch 1505 (Fig. 5)

1505 was a NNE-SSW ditch, at least 15m long. If terminus 115 was obvious (pl. 2), the other end was far less clear, after it was truncated by ditches 311 and 1513, as well as pit 442. Considering its direction, 441 was interpreted as a southern terminus but it looked more like a spread rather than a proper end. This feature was considered of Iron Age date despite several Neolithic potsherds found within (and acknowledged as residual). Assuming the interpretations of ditches 436 and 1413 as extensions of enclosure 437 are correct, ditch 1505 marked the south-east side of this new enclosure.

Table 22: slots in ditch 1505

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
115 Fig. 16, Pl.2	173	>1.10 x 0.66	0.40	Terminus	Pottery: 8 Neolithic sherds
127	185	>1.05 x 0.68	0.24		Pottery: 15 Neolithic sherds, 1 Iron Age sherd
137	199	>0.60 x >0.40	0.32		Association
1100	1284	>0.60 x >0.35	0.34		Association
1037	1270	>0.56 x >0.22	0.16		Association
441	573	>1.21 x 0.91	0.09	dubious terminus	Association

Enclosure 311 (Fig. 5)

311 could be regarded as a small enclosure or a pen in the N-E part of the site. It has a triangular shape with rounded corners. It encircled an area approximately 26x22m. No entrance was clearly visible even though its trail at SW was more faint. It was truncated by ditches 322, 516, enclosure 323 and a modern test pit. Its relation with ditch 1505 and gully 332 was unclear. Two short gullies, 1507 and 1508, butted against it or were shorts spurs from it. It was irregularly preserved with a depth fluctuating between 0.11 and 0.35m, and a width between 0.57 and 1.18m. Only rare fragments of pottery were found within, suggesting a potential Middle to Late Iron Age date.

Table 23: slots in enclosure 311

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
3=26	54=82	>0.83 x 1.18	0.24	Pottery: 1 Iron Age and 1 Later Iron Age sherds
32	88	>0.95 x >0.42	>0.24	Association
428	557	>0.50 x >0.30	>0.13	Association
39	96	>.075 x 1.00	0.20	Association
538	669	>0.75 x >1.05?	0.35	Pottery: 32 Iron Age sherds
104 (Fig. 19)	162	>1.21 x 1.30?	0.43	Association
224	295	>0.80 x >0.58	>0.12	Association
140 (Fig. 19)	252	>1.00 x 0.57	0.13	Association
132	191	>0.15 x >0.28	>0.12	Association
238	367	>1.00 x 0.85	0.16	Association
1032	1265	>0.35 x >0.42	0.27	Pottery: 7 Iron Age sherds and 1 later Iron Age sherds
1027	1260	>0.60 x > 0.32	0.16	Association
1033	1266	>0.86 x >0.22	0.11	Association
136	198	>0.60 x >0.40	0.18	Association
141	253	>0.80 x 0.80	0.22	Association
319	393	>0.48 x >0.24	>0.19	Association
336	454	>0.55 x >0.24	>0.14	Association
325	395	>0.35 x >0.15	>0.14	Association
23	79	>1.10 x 1.02	0.12	Association
22	78	>1.20 x 0.75	0.20	Association
312	384	>0.84 x 1.10	0.24	Association
235	356	>0.96 x 0.73	0.11	Association

Ditch 323 (Fig. 5)

Located in the east part of the field, this partial enclosure extends outside the limit of excavation. It was aligned NNE-SSW for 31m and then curved towards the SSE. The excavation was extended to establish its extent, as it was not seen in trench 11: it continued straight for 18m. Due to spoil management the extension could not be carried further. This ditch was truncated by gully 332 and ditch 322. Tentative dating relies on a single sherd of pottery but stratigraphy shows it is later than 311 (Iron Age) but earlier than 322 (probably medieval or later) or 332 (Iron Age), confirming this attribution. Its north-eastern section is also parallel to enclosure 437.

Table 24: slots in ditch 323

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
24	80	>1.00 x 0.60	0.18	Association
33	90	>1.00 x >0.35	>0.18	Association
44	151	>1.30 x 0.80	0.16	Association
37	94	>0.8 x >0.44	>0.17	Association
25	81	>0.75 x 0.58	0.31	
34	91	>0.92 x 0.86	0.27	Association
29	85	>1.00 x 1.09	0.41	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
326	396	>0.45 x >0.27	0.26	Association
330	399	>0.36 x >0.40	>0.16	Association
324	394	>1.00 x 1.20	0.34	Association
321	387	>1.00 x 0.90	0.41	

Ditch 1423 (Figs 5, 10, 18)

This slightly curved ditch developed for 17m long NW-SE, perpendicular to the enclosure 437. It was truncated by ring ditches 516 and 923, and post hole 615. It had steep slopes and a concave base. It was re-cut at least

once. It widened to the SE. A probable Neolithic pit was truncated by it as slot 544 revealed a decent number of sherds from that era, explaining the mixed assemblage.

Table 25: slots in ditch 1423

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*	*Notes*
246	370	>0.83 x >0.45	>0.16	Association	
413	489	>1.00 x 1.50	0.60	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds	Re-cut of 414
414	490–1	>1.00 x 1.02	>0.22	Association	
544 (Fig. 18, Pl.8)	676	>1.60 x 1.80	0.48	Pottery: 21 Neolithic sherds, 172 Iron Age sherds, 1 Saxon sherd; 1 flint core fragment	Re-cut of 607
607 (Fig. 18, Pl.8)	752–4	>1.60 x 2.55	1.20	Pottery: 17 Iron Age sherds	
634	789	>0.63 x >0.59	>0.33	Association	
914	1089	>1.00 x >0.30	>0.14	Association	
1025	1258	N/A	0.43	Association	

Pen/paddock 516 (Figs 4, 5)

This feature was composed of a north and a south segment. It took advantage of ditch 437 (unless 437 truncated a portion of it completely) to delimit a sub-circular enclosed area approximately 16m x 15.80m with a wide entrance (5.24m) at the south-east. Between the termini of south and north segments, there was only an isolated small post hole, 910, that might have been related to it. This pen was cut by gully 924 and pits 519, 820, 824. It seemed to cut enclosure 311, ditches 922 and 1423, gully 1521. Whereas the north segment was fairly clear, the south part was rather uncertain, especially its relation with ring gully 923. Some slots have revealed a more complex profile with more than just a single cut (for example cut 521 truncated by 518, main part of 516, might be an earlier pen re-cut). It was considered during the excavation that this branch was curving towards the north (821, 812) but a part of it might have continued straight NW (cuts 1243, 1320).

Table 26: slots in pen/paddock 5116

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence and finds*	*Notes*
North-East ditch					
420	497	>0.70 x >0.48	>0.13	Stratigraphy	Cut by enclosure 437
216 (Fig. 19)	281	>0.66 x c. 0.80	0.34	Stratigraphy,	Unclear relation with pit 215
131	190	>0.55 x >0.21	>0.12	Stratigraphy	Unclear relation with enclosure 311
528	658	>0.68 x >0.47	>0.24	Association; 1 broken flint flake	Unclear relation with undated ditch 1509
125 (Fig. 19)	184	>1 x 0.85	0.42	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds	Terminus
South-West ditch					
1031	1264	>0.55 x >0..36	0.42	Stratigraphy	Terminus
1026	1259	>1 x >0.90	0.41	Stratigraphy	Cut ditch 1423, enclosure 311
913	1088	>1 x >0.20	>0.13	Stratigraphy	Cut gully 1514
915	1090	>1 x >0.25	>0.15	Stratigraphy	Cut ditch 1423
806	966	>0.60 x 1	0.26	Stratigraphy	Interrupted gully 1518
747	964	>0.54 x >0.21	>0.20	Stratigraphy	Interrupted gully 1511
423	551-552	>0.92 x 2.2?	0.58	Pottery: 22 Iron Age sherds, Stratigraphy	Cut ditch 922
1437–8	1698–9, 1750, 1753	>0.60 x >?	0.45	Pottery: 1 Neolithic sherd and 4 Iron Age sherds, Stratigraphy	Cut ditch 1511
1448–9, 1500	1760-1762	>? x >1.04?	0.46?	Stratigraphy	Cut by pit 1447, cut ditch 922
518	595-596	>1.5 x 2.18	0.43	Stratigraphy; Pottery: 8 Neolithic sherds; 1 broken flint flake	Cut by pit 519
821	992	>1 x >0.93	0.40	Pottery: 1 Neolithic sherd	Cut by gully 924, pits 820, 824
812	985	>1 x 1.20	0.53	Association; 1 thumbnail scraper	Interrupted by ditch 437?

Pen 922 (Fig. 5)

Limited by ditch 1413 at south and south-east and by ditch 516 at north was penannular ring ditch 922. This pen/paddock had an oval shape with an entrance from the north-east. It measured 13m from NW to SE and 10.5m in the perpendicular axis. The distance between the two termini was 2.5m. Usually this ditch had steep slopes and a concave profile, with an average depth between 0.51 and 0.66m. The depth (1.07m) reached in slot 134 poses the question whether maybe 1413 and 922 had crossed over. If that was the case then it would be [10] (65) belonging to 922 and 1413 truncating 922. But it looks correct as it is recorded.

It truncated gully 1520. It was later cut by pits 211 and 721. It had been noted during the evaluation (10) but considered a single feature, whereas 922 and 1413 were side by side at this place. From the photo record it can be considered that in fact 922 cut 1413 (most clear at slot 146/147) (Fig. 16). In slot 133/134, the same relationship appeared but here somewhat masked by a possible third cut, and pottery would be mixed as well as in 424. Distinguishing between fills belonging to 516 and those from 922 was also difficult.

Table 27: slots in ditch 922

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence / Finds*
424	553	>0.92 x 1.21	0.44	Association
1501	1763–5	>0.50 x 0.68	0.66	Association
1431	1692	>0.20 x >0.30	>0.36	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
720	877	>0.40 x >0.29	>0.33	Association
403	477–8	>1.20 x 0.92	0.59	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds
446	567)	>0.38 x >0.40	>0.27	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherds
210(Fig. 17)	272–4	>1.20 x 1.07	0.57	Association
146	258	>1.20 x 1.18	0.54	Pottery: 7 Iron Age sherds
10	63-64	>0.65 x 2.00	0.65	Pottery: 22 Iron Age sherds; 1 Later Iron Age sherd
134	192, 194–6	>1.15 x 2.12	1.07	Pottery: 51 Iron Age sherds
524(Fig. 19)	653	>0.85 x 0.95	0.52	Pottery: 13 Iron Age sherds
713	871	>0.85 x 0.95	0.51	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherds

A slightly curved alignment of post holes (48, 236, 228 and 105, maybe 831 and 827 too), NE-SW, going through the entrance might suggest some corralling device.

Ditch 1506 (Figs 6, 7, 12)

This sub-rectangular ditch began against ring gully 514 and headed west, truncating ditch 1414. From the evaluation slot 17 it can be inferred that it terminated at that point, being mistaken for a pit. At the other side of 514, there was a gully, 1526, that shared the same orientation as ditch 1506, but as its size was considerably different it was not considered as its prolongation.

Table 28: slots in ditch 1506

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
139	251	>0.40 x >0.30	0.40	Pottery: 9 Iron Age sherds, 1 Later iron Age sherd; Stratigraphy: butt against ring gully 514
1006	1184	>1.00 x 1.10	0.43	Association
1007	1185	>0.75 x >0.43	0.31	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; Stratigraphy: cut Iron Age ditch 1414

Pen 1418 (Fig. 7)

Taking advantage of ditch 1413, two ditches leaned on its south side to form pen/paddock 1418, with an entrance at SSW, symmetrical with 922 on its north. It enclosed an area of similar size, 14 x 11m. The entrance gap was 7m wide with small pits/post holes 1004, 947 and 45 (Pl.25) located between the terminus of each branch of the ditch and one, 111, beside one terminus. It was uncertain if some of the undated pits or post holes within belong to the same phase or not but those listed could have acted as some sort of gate.

Table 29: slots in pen 1418

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence / Finds / Notes*
North-west ditch				
1139	1380	>0.40 x >0.43	0.51	Stratigraphy: butts against ditch 1413
1221	1468	>0.75 x >0.30	>0.36	Association
1322 (Fig. 20)	1587	>1.13 x 1.25	0.42	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
1005	1182	>0.98 x 0.70	0.68	Association
South-East ditch				
938	1160	>0.38 x >0.30	>0.16	Pottery: 3 Later Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy: butts ditch 1413
926	1098	>1 x 1.33	0.48	Pottery: 5 Iron Age sherds
102	159–60	>1.00 x 1.05	0.60	Pottery: 5 Iron Age sherds
110	169	>0.66 x 0.98	0.18	Association
Post holes				
111	170	0.64	0.16	Undated
45 (Pl.25)	152	0.68 x 0.72	0.15	Undated
947	1169	0.36 x 0.34	0.21	Undated
1004	1181	0.40 x 0.70	0.10	Undated; Dubious patch

Ditch 1414 (Figs 6, 7)

1414 was a curvilinear ditch butting against pen 1418 at one end, and on ditch 322 on the other end. It did not form a complete loop, leaving the eastern side of the space delimited by it fully open. It appeared that this C-shaped ditch truncated ditch 1415 and probably 1416 though the latter relationship was unclear. Ditch 1526 cut it and ditch 322 almost certainly did. the measurement along its NNE-SSW axis was approximately 40.90m while perpendicularly it was 19.15m. Although not interpreted as archaeological (it was easily mistaken for ridge and furrow on a similar alignment) this feature was fairly clear on the geophysics plan: why it should be so clear when others were not is unexplained.

Table 30: slots in ditch 1414

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
1434	1695	>0.71 x >0.30	>0.28	Association
1429	1690	>1.16 x >0.36	>0.27	Association
1410	1679	>1.62 x >0.52	>0.38	Pottery: 24 Iron Age sherds
1303	1478-1479	>1.00 x 1.25	0.40	Association
1421	1684	>1.00 x >0.47	>0.37	Association
16	72	>0.50 x >0.80	>0.46	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
17	73	>2m x 1.80?	0.40	Association
1008	1186	>0.85 x >0.45	>0.59	Stratigraphy: cut by Iron Age ditch 1506
1001 (Fig. 20)	1178	>1.00 x 1.94	0.58	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
1002	1179	>1.15 x 1.30	0.45	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds
8		>1.00 x 1.03	0.24	Association
1147	1388-1391	>1.00 x 1.00	0.81	Association
1222	1469	>0.50 x >0.37	>0.37	Association; Butt against Iron Age pen 1418

Ditch 1416 (Figs 6, 7)

Towards the south of the site, just north of the corner of enclosure 1414, south-west of ditch 1415, this ditch ran NW-SE for 18.5m, merging with ditch 1414 on both ends. It was differentially preserved. It was best observed during the evaluation as slot 15, with a width of 1.50m and a depth of 0.40m. ditches 1415 and 1416 emerged to the south of 1414, to be cut by ditch 322, but where it was unclear which of cuts 1444 or 1445 belonged to which ditch. In plan it seemed probable that 1416 was a continuation of ditch 1506 but the stratigraphy rules this out, as 1416 is cut by 1414 which is in turn cut by 1506.

Table 31: slots in ditch 1416

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
15	71	>0.65 x 1.30	0.40	Pottery: 8 Iron Age sherds
1420	1682-1683	>1.00 x >0.58	0.26	Association
1305	1481	>1.00 x 0.75	0.20	
1411	1680	>1.50 x 0.35	0.19	Association
1444	1756	>1.00 x 1.60	0.24	Association

Ditch 1415 (Figs 6, 7)

North-east of 1416 a curvilinear ditch was visible, cut by pit 1522 on its NW end and truncated by 1414 at the SE. It might continue on the other side of it as 1445 before apparently merging with ditch 322. Relation with pit 1406 at mid-course was unclear.

Table 32: slots in ditch 1415

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
1409	1599	>0.45 x >0.50	0.26	Stratigraphy: cut by Iron Age pit 1522
1407	1598	>0.50 x 1.00	0.32	Association
1428	1689	>1.34 x 0.48	0.24	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd ; Stratigraphy: cut by Iron Age ditch 1414
1445	1757	>0.6? x >0.30	0.32	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds

Ditch 1509 (Fig. 5)

Ditch 1509 was limited to a 4m long NNE-SSW undated cut joining ditch 516.

Table 33: slots in ditch 1509

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Note*	*Dating evidence*
526	655	>1.20 x 0.68	0.18	Terminus	Association
527	657	>0.55 x >0.30	>0.13		Stratigraphy:

Pits and postholes

Pits were the most frequent features encountered with several distinct concentrations observed, typical of Iron Age pit clusters. Rare post holes are also accounted for.

Small pit cluster in the middle of enclosure 437

There was a small group of pits that was definitely some distance away from the main cluster. They generally had a smaller diameter than those from the main group. It was composed of 6 circular pits (600, 605, 606, 609, 617 (Fig. 17, Pl. 1) and 728), an oblong composite pit (601-603) and several smaller oval pits (542, 543, 548, 610, 612-614, 616 (Pl.5) and 626) or post holes (545, 546, 549, 611). Most of the fills of the smaller ones included burnt stones among their fills. Though they might not all belong to the same phase, several being undated, their location makes it likely and thus they will conveniently be treated together. In the same area two other pits (604 and 626, and recut 625) were considered separately as convincingly Neolithic.

Two fills were identified within pit 600 but it was unclear whether the difference between the fills was due to weather/digging conditions or if it was genuine. Upper fill (688) was a mid brown grey silty clay with rare pebbles and gravels inclusions. It contained some metal and animal bones. Lower fill (689) was just a bit darker.

Fill of 542, (674), was a dark grey brown silty sand with occasional stones.

Pits 543, 548 and post holes 545, 549 had two fills: upper fill (675)/(677)/(683)/(685) was similar to (674) whereas lower fill (679)/(678)/(684)/(686) was a mid orange brown silty sand with occasional stones and gravels. In post hole 546 the two fills are best described as a primary compact orange brown to brown silty sand, 0.39m thick with occasional gravels and pebbles, and a terminal mid grey brown sandy silt fill with rare gravels.

A sprinkling of subsoil was hindering a perfect recognition of the shape and truncation happening within pits 601-603. Pit 609 had 4 fills. The lower two could be deliberate ones, while the upper two were more likely natural backfills. Basal fill (759) was a soft mid beige grey silt with scarce charcoal flecks, rare burnt stones and animal bones. It was 0.35m thick. It was overlaid by (758), a soft dark grey silt with the same inclusions and potsherds. It was up to 0.15m thick. On top was (757), a hard mid orange brown silt with occasional gravels and pebbles. It was about 0.30m thick. The terminal fill (756) was a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with similar inclusions. It was only 0.07m thick. Fill (760) of pit 610 was a soft mid brown silt with rare to scarce burnt stones and occasional small pebbles/gravels.

Fill of 611 was a soft mid brown silt with rare rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. Fills of 612 and 613 had the same colour, compaction and composition but with rare to common burnt sub-rectangular limestones and rare small pebbles. 614 possibly had its top fill overlaid by a remaining bit of subsoil. Below was (764), a sterile light greenish grey silty clay with rare pebbles and very rare burnt limestones. (766), fill of post hole 616 was a soft mid brown silt with very common rounded pebbles (0.05-0.10m) and sub-angular limestones (both burnt and unburnt, 0.05-0.20).

Four fills were identified in pit 617 (**Pl.5**). At its base was (770), a 0.10m thick soft mid grey fine silt with scarce charcoal flecks, very rare pebbles and stones. It was superseded by (769), a friable mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional gravels. It was 0.05m thick. Above stood (768), similar to (770) with the addition of very rare burnt clay patches. It was 0.35m thick. Pottery, burnt bone and a large amount of animal bones were found within as well as a nicely decorated discarded bone handle (SF 3). Upper fill (76) was a soft mid brown silt with scarce pebbles and limestones. Pit 728 also had a complex infill. At its base was (888), a soft mid to dark grey silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal, and pebbles. Above was (887) a firmer mid reddish brown clay with frequent burnt clay inclusions and rare flat limestone. Some fragments of copper alloy came from it. It was overlaid by a soft light brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and rare poorly sorted stones. The final fill, (885), was a soft greyish brown silty clay with rarer charcoal and rare pebbles. Pottery and bones were found in all layers except (887). It looked more like deliberate backfill than natural one.

Table 34: dated pits from main cluster within enclosure 437

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile and shape*	*Finds /Notes*
600	688–9	1.12 x 1.05	1.05	Bell-shaped/ sub-circular, flat base	Bone and metal; truncates 605 and 606
605	750	>0.65 x >0.42	0.28	Saucer-shaped / circular	Truncated by 600, unclear relation with 606
606	751	>1.30 x *c*. 1.40	0.31	Saucer-shaped / oval	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherds, bones, Truncated by 600, unclear relation with 605
609	756–9	1.04 x 0.97	0.84	Cylindrical with gradual break of slope at base / sub-circular	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, bones and burnt bones
617 (Pl.5)	767–70	1.07 x 0.97	0.85	Cylindrical with gradual break of slope at base / sub-circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherds
728	885–8	1.02 x 1.20	0.93	Cylindrical / sub-circular	Pottery: 25 Iron Age sherds
601	690, 698	1.40 x >0.60	0.23	Steep sides, flat base	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds ; Cut by 603
602	693	1.25 x > 0.60	0.36	Moderate sides, concave base / oval?	Unclear relation with 603
603	690–1, 699	1.96 x >0.60	0.40	Steep sides, flattish base / oval?	Pottery, unclear relation with 602
542	674	0.68 x 0.60	0.09	Shallow with concave base/ sub-circular	Flint and burnt flint
543	675, 679	0.79 x 0.86	0.25	Irregular sides, concave base / sub-circular	undated
545	677, 678	0.30 x 0.29	0.14	Concave with steep slopes / circular	Undated
546	680, 681	0.51 x 0.54	0.49	Sub-vertical sides, flat base with a socket for a timber tip / sub-circular	undated
548	683, 684	0.70m	0.43	Steep sided, concave base / circular	undated
549	685, 686	0.34 x 0.26	0.24	Near vertical side, rounded base / sub-circular	undated
610	760	0.68 x 0.80	0.10	Saucer-shaped with a flat base / oval	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, Bones
611	761	0.36 x 0.38	0.08	Concave profile with moderate slopes	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds, animal bone
612	762	0.90 x 0.80	0.10	Saucer-shaped with a flat base /sub-	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, Bones

				circular	
613	763	0.70 x 0.90	0.26	Bowl-shaped a bit stretched at east / oval	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, bones
614	764	0.54 x 0.65	0.17	Saucer-shaped/ sub-circular	undated
616 Pl.5	766	0.42	0.21	Concave with steep sides / circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, Bones, truncated pit 617

Dated pits from the main clusters around enclosure 437

Pits formed a dense concentration on the south quadrant of enclosure 437 (a few less than a hundred), but also extended beyond, towards south-west (about fifty) and south-east (about 25; only the one about 1m in diameter or more being counted here). Where that pit cluster was at its densest, it was difficult to individualize pits with several overlapping each other. A few particular pits are discussed separately (those with a bottom clay-lining).

Most of the fills were a firm mid to dark brown/grey brown sandy silt or clayey silt with potentially rare to occasional gravels, pebbles, limestones (some burnt) and oxides. Other than that, pit [248] had a more complex infill, with 3 deposits identified. Basal layer (366) was a dark brownish grey silty clay. It was overlaid by (365), a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Terminal fill (364) was a soft mid grey brown silty clay. Lower fill of [628] was a light orange brown sandy silt with common gravels and pebbles. Fill of [305] was a firm light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravels. Pit [736], already spotted during the evaluation phase (labelled as [12]), was half dug. Three fills were seen. Basal part (950) was deposited on the SW edge and base. It was a dark brown grey silty clay. It was overlaid by (899), a soft light grey brown clayey silt with common gravels. On top laid (898), a soft mid brown grey silty clay with occasional pebbles, some potsherds and animal bones. In [803] fill (977) matched the usual description with additional rare greenish grey clay patches. (1492), fill of [1224], was a light olive brown silty clay with occasional gravels.

Table 35: dated pits from main cluster outside enclosure **437**

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile / shape / Location*	*Finds /Notes*
6	58	*c.* 0.95	0.28	Bowl-shaped / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds
232	352	0.95 x 1.10	0.18	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	bones
233	353	0.92 x >0.53	0.09	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; truncated by 232
242	360	1.78	0.12	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / south-east of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
300	373, 374	1.24 x 1.26	0.30	Bowl-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	
305+739= 1543	379	1.55 x 1.60	0.12	Saucer-shaped / Sub-circular / South-east of enclosure 437	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy: cut gully 924
405=448 =1539	480= 569	1.83	0.36	Cylindrical / circular / SE of enclosure 437, within 922	Pottery: 13 Iron Age and 1 Late Iron Age sherds and animal bones. Cut pit 447, feature 404 and ditch 403
443	564	1.95 x 1.85	0.52	Cylindrical / Sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 9 Iron Age sherds
444	565	1.82	0.55	Bowl-shaped / Circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
445	566	1.92 x 1.98	0.44	Bowl-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
520+737+ 742 =1540	598+ 951-952+	c. 1.35 x 2.10	0.43	Oblong, steep sides, concave base / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 26 Neolithic and 2 Iron Age sherds so probably truncating an

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile / shape / Location*	*Finds /Notes*
	958-959				earlier pit.
623	776	>1.30 x 1.41	0.25	Saucer-shaped / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone
7= 627 = 1535	783	1.50 x 1.54	0.15	Saucer-shaped / Sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherd, bones (1 burnt, the rest unburnt)
628	784	1.65 x 1.75	0.25	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, bones
629	785, 786	1.86 x 2.03	0.33	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bones
630	787	1.42 x 1.58	0.21	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	
647 (Fig. 17)	854	1.70 x 1.58	0.34	Bowl-shaped, deeper at SE than NW / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds, bones
706	863	>0.80 x 1.15	0.15	Saucer-shaped/ sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Cut by 705, cutting 707
707	864	>0.75 x 0.91	0.15	Saucer-shaped/ sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Late Iron Age sherd, bones, cut by 706, possibly cut 708
725	882	1.65 x 1.64	0.44	Bowl-shaped / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds; truncated by pit 724 and cutting 726
726	883	1.53 x 1.67	0.23	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Late Iron Age sherd; truncated by pit 725
731	891	1.56 x 1.28	0.19	Saucer-shaped / oval / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bones, cut by 732
736= 12	898, 899 and 950	2.13 x 1.66	0.40	Bowl-shaped / oval / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 9 Iron Age sherds, bones
743	960	1.60 x 1.50	0.28	Saucer-shaped with steep sides / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	bones, truncated ditch 437
746	963	1.75 x >0.89	0.12	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular? / South of enclosure 437	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherds, unclear relation with enclosure 437
749	973	1.94 x 1.80	0.31	Cylindrical / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds, bones, cut by pit 800
801	975	1.10 x >0.60	0.25	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, cut by post hole 802
803	977	1.35 x >0.80	0.36	Cylindrical / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	cut by pit 804
805	980	>1.26 x 1.18	0.18	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 11 Iron Age sherds; truncated by evaluation trench
820	991	>1.11	0.15	Saucer-shaped with flat base / circular? / South of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone; cut by 924
1046+1114 (Pls 9, 14) = 1532	1280= 1297	>0.50 x >0.71	0.19	Saucer-shaped / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 iron Age sherds, Bones; Unclear relation with pits 1533 and 1047
1047 (Pl.9)	1281	1.68	0.39	Cylindrical / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery, Bones; cut pit 1109 (Pl.3), unclear relation with pits 1532 and 1048
1048 (Pl.9)	1282	1.50	0.28	Cylindrical / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 8 Iron Age sherds, Bones; unclear relation with pits 1047 and 1049
1110 (Pl.14) +1219= 1531	1293= 1465	>0.65 x >0.60	0.50	Cylindrical / oval / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds; Unclear relation with pits 1532-1534
1111 (Pl.14) +1131= 1534	1294=13 67	*c.* 1.86	0.25	Cylindrical / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, Bones; unclear relation with pits 1130, 1531
1118+1128= 1536	1354=13 64	*c.*1.25 x *c.*0.90	0.29	Truncated reversed cone / Oval? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; unclear relation with pits 1119, 1127
1119	1355	*c.* 1.75	0.42	Cylindrical / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 10 Iron Age sherds; Unclear relation with pits 1536, 1548
1120+1141= 1548	1356=13 82	*c.* 1.30	0.20	Saucer-shaped, flat base / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Neolithic sherd; Unclear relation with pits 1119 and 1525
1129	1365	>0.90 x 1.40	0.46	Cylindrical / Circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone, flint; Unclear relation with pit 1130
1130	1366	>0.97 x *c.*1.75	0.20	Cylindrical / Circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone; Unclear relation with pits 1129, 1131
1136	1377	>0.70 x >0.90	0.27	Saucer-shaped, flat base / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; Unclear relation with pits 1135, 1137
1137	1378	2.3 x 1.65	0.27	Saucer-shaped with flat base / oval / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds, bones; Unclear relation with 1136
1142+1201= 1525	1383= 1396	2.10 x 1.70	0.30	Cylindrical / oval / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 11 Iron Age sherds, bones; unclear relation with pit 1548
1146	1387	>0.90 x >1.14	0.40	Saucer-shaped with flat base / oval?	Pottery: 1 Late Iron Age sherd, bone;

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile / shape / Location*	*Finds /Notes*
				/ South corner of enclosure 437	Unclear relation with pit 1145
1149	1394	>0.60 x 1.35	0.42	Cylindrical / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 5 Iron Age sherds, bones ; unclear relation with pit 1200
1200	1395	>0.80 x 0.90	0.40	Cylindrical / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 13 Iron Age sherds, bone; Unclear relation with pits 1149, 1119
1215+1335=1523	1461=1658	>0.85 x >0.95	0.46	Saucer-shaped with flat base / ovoid? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds; Unclear relation with pits 1216, 1524 and 1336
1216	1462	>1.13 x >0.90	0.28	Saucer-shaped with flat base / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds, bones; Unclear relation with pits 1215, 1217
1217	1463	>1 x >1.90	0.35	Saucer-shaped with flat base / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 12 Iron Age sherds, bones; Unclear relation with pits 1216, 1218
1218	1464	>0.88 x >1.20	0.31	Saucer-shaped with flat base / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	bones; Unclear relation with pits 1217
1224	1492	>0.68 x >0.66	0.35	Saucer-shaped / circular? / South-east of enclosure 437	Cut by ditch 437 and pit 1225
1225	1493	0.55 x 0.64	0.07	Shallow / sub-circular / South-east of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; Cut pit 1224
1226	1470	*c.* 1.70 x *c.* 1.50	0.18	Cylindrical / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, bones ; cut ditch 437
1228	1472	*c.*1.55 x *c.*1.50	0.12	Saucer-shaped / circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 4 Late Iron Age sherds; unclear relation with pits 1227, 1229
1230	1474	1.30 x 1.40	0.20	Cylindrical / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds, bone; Cut pit 1231
1231	1497	1.30 x 1.45	0.29	Cylindrical / sub-circular / South corner of enclosure 437	Cut by pit 1230
1237 (Pls 11, 18)	1558	>0.65 x >1.05	0.15	Shallow / Oval / South-east of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone ; unclear relation with ditch 1413 and gully 924
1245	1574	>0.45 x >0.40	0.37	Concave? / Circular? / Within 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone ; unclear relation with ditch 437 and pit 1244
1248	1578	*c.*1 x *c.* 1.30	0.25	Bowl-shaped / Sub-circular / south of south corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds, bone ; cut ditch 437
1312	1484	*c.*1.30	0.13	Saucer-shaped / circular / Over south-west part of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, bone ; cut ditch 437
1329	1651	*c.* 1.40 x >0.75	0.33	Cylindrical / sub-circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 5 Iron Age sherds, bones ; cut ditch 437
1330	1653	*c.* 1.75 x >0.95	0.25	saucer-shaped? / sub-circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; cut pit 1338, unclear relation with 1331
1331	1654	1.50 x >0.55	0.23	saucer-shaped? / sub-circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds; unclear relation with 1330
1336	1659	>0.80 x >0.25	0.25	Reversed truncated cone? / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Unclear relation with pit 1335, cut by pit 1337
1338	1652	>0.60 x >0.45	>0.12	Unknown / unknown / South corner of enclosure 437	Cut by pit 1330
1347	1667	>0.70 x >0.35	0.28	saucer-shaped? / sub-circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd; cut pit 1346, cut by pits 1345, 1348

The distribution of pits within this cluster seemed to have considerably respected the enclosure **437** as a limit as not many pits are truncating the enclosure. Furthermore there is a gap of a few meters between it and the pits located south-west of it, which might indicate a disappeared bank. Those, usually deeper than the one within the enclosure, are described below. The limit might rather be ditch **1413** as at for the south-east portion of **437** we didn't have that same distance between pit and ditch). In this area certain pits were fully ([1038]) or partially ([1030] (**Pl.13**)) overlaid by (1272), a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit with occasional gravels and

pebbles. Its extent was uncertain. Its maximum thickness was seen in slot for pit [1030], where it attained 0.32m. Elsewhere it was rather less than a dozen of centimetres.

The infills follow the usual description except for the following pits. [719] had two fills. Upper (876) was a mid beige brown sandy silt with common gravels and pebbles. Some 6 Late Iron Age potsherds and a bone were collected in it. It overlaid (1771), a firm mid brown sandy silt with rare gravels, that sloped down from SE to NW. Lower (880) was a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with common gravels and small pebbles while upper (1773) had a more yellowish brown tone. In [818] some larger flat limestones were noted. In [949] two fills were distinguished. The primary fill was (1174), a firm mid brown sandy silt with common small pebbles and gravels, as well as very rare bluish grey clay patches. The terminal fill (1171) was a firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional pebbles and gravels. Finds (2 Iron Age potsherds, bones) came from it. Pit [1021]'s lower fill, (1253), was a firm mid grey sandy silt with very rare charcoal flecks, 1 Iron Age sherd, pebbles and gravels and rare burnt limestones. It was 0.13m thick but limited to the eastern part of the pit. It was overlaid by (1252), a mid brownish grey sandy silt with common inclusions of pebbles and gravels. In pit [1122], smaller than the usual pit size, fill (1123) was also a bit different with more frequent larger sub-angular flattish limestones (<0.40m) in a greyish brown clayey silt matrix.

Table 36: Other dated clusters of pits

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile and shape*	*Finds /Notes*
716 (Fig. 20)	873	1.56 x 1.42	0.55	cylindrical with irregular base / sub-circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, Bone
719	876+1771	1.31 x 1.41	0.47	Cylindrical / sub-circular	Pottery: 6 Late Iron Age sherds, bone
723	880. 1773	1.58 x 2.10	0.67	Reversed truncated cone and stepped NE side (indicative of a re-cut?) / oval	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone
816 (Fig. 17)	987	1.15 x 1.75	0.84	Cylindrical with undercutting on the N side / oval	Bone; cut by pit 817
817 (Fig. 17)	988	>0.80 x 1.30	0.53	Reversed truncated cone / circular?	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, Cut pit 816
818	989	1.60 x 1.45	0.50	Reverse truncated cone / sub-circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bone, flint
819	990	1.73 x 1.50	0.40	Bowl-shaped / sub-circular	bones
833	1055	1.76 x 1.88	0.60	Cylindrical with some irregularities / sub-circular	Pottery: 5 Iron Age sherds, bones
837	1059	>0.67 x 1.16	0.55	Bowl-shaped / circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
838	1060	1.53 x 1.26	0.68	Cylindrical, slightly undercutting	Pottery: 9 Iron Age sherds, bones
839	1061	2.11 x 2.12	0.64	saucer-shaped / circular	Pottery: 1 iron Age sherd, bones
843	1065	2.01 x 2.24	0.64	Irregular sides, flat base / sub-circular	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds, bones
907	1077 - 1079	>1.00 x *c.*2.00	0.30	Steep sides, flat base / oval	Pottery: 1 Iron Age and 1 Late Iron Age sherds, bones, cut by pit 906
918	1093	*c.*1.60 x 1.68	0.68	Reversed truncated cone / sub-circular	Pottery: 12 Iron Age sherds, bones
919	1094	1.70 x 1.40	0.99	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery: 53 Iron Age sherds, bones
921= 11	1096	1.23 x 1.06	0.21	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	Pottery: 8 Iron Age potsherds, bones
925	1097	1.50	0.53	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bones
942	1164	1.75 x 1.64	0.40	Cylindrical / sub-circular	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds, bones
949	1171, 1174	1.50	0.70	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery, bones
1000	1172-1173, 1175-1177	1.85 x >0.78	1.08	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery, bones
1011 (Fig. 17)	1194	1.40	0.35	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds, bones; unclear relation with 1010 (Pl.2)
1021	1252-1253	*c.* 1.55	0.45	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bones; unclear relation with 1020

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile and shape*	*Finds /Notes*
1028	1261	1.10 x 1.16	0.16	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds
1030 (Pl.13)	1263	>0.76 x 1.70	0.68	Cylindrical / Circular?	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds, bones ; overlaid by deposit (1272)
1038	1271	>0.95 x 1.50	0.30	Cylindrical / circular?	Pottery: 8 Iron Age sherds, Bones; overlaid by deposit (1272)
1039	1273	0.89 x 0.81	0.15	Shallow / sub-circular	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
1042	1276	*c*. 1.59	0.35	Cylindrical / circular?	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, bones, flint; unclear relation with 1043
1043	1277	*c*. 1.34	0.59	Cylindrical / circular? / South corner of enclosure 437	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds; Unclear relation with 1043
1044 (Pl.2)	1278	1.56 x 1.44	0.26	Steep sides, flat base sloping down towards SE / sub-circular	Pottery: 6 Iron Age sherds, bones
1102	1286	>0.74 x 1.36	0.34	Cylindrical / circular?	Bones;
1104	1288	1.40	0.48	Cylindrical / circular	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherd, Bones; cut by 1108
1122	1357	0.80	0.30	Bowl-shaped with steep sides / circular	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds; unclear relation with pit 1123

Other dated pits

Pit [14]

This pit was seen during the evaluation phase but was not apparent anymore during the (too forceful) stripping. It was 0.17m deep and 1.25x 1.35m with moderate slopes and a flat base. It was located a bit away from other similar pits, close to the S-E junction of ditches **1418** and **1413**. Several Iron Age sherds (10) were found within its fill, (70).

Pit [48]

This sub-circular saucer-shaped pit was about 0.85-0.90m in diameter. Depth didn't exceed 0.10m. It was truncated by [49], a possible terminus of gully **1521**. A flint flake, 3 Late Iron Age and some bones were found within fill (155), a firm light grey silt with rare pebbles and tainted by iron oxydes.

Pit [142]

Belonging to the same cluster as pit [148], pit [142] was a oval pit with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.96 x 0.73m for a depth of 0.41m. It was filled by (255) a soft light yellowish brown sandy silt with rare gravels and scarce larger stones (<0.15m). This infill yielded some animal bones and 4 Iron Age potsherds.

Pit [143]=[149]

Both cut number designated a shallow circular spread, apparently truncated by gully **514** and pit [148]. It was 1.24m in diameter and 0.06m deep. Fill (256)=(262) was a soft yellowish grey sandy silt.

Pit [145]

Limited by gully **924** at NE and gully **1521** at SW, circular pit [145] was 1.33m wide and 0.21m deep. It had a flat base and steep concave sides. Fill (254) was best described as a soft light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. 9 Iron Age potsherds were recovered from it.

Pit [148]

An ovoid pit, 0.60 x 0.28m and 0.27m deep was positioned among a small pit cluster north of ring gully **514**. It had an almost flat base, steep sides and a sharp break of slope at top. It was truncating spread (262).Two fills were identified within. The lowest deposit, (261), was a firm light yellowish brown clay. Above was (260), a softer mid brownish sandy silt with rare gravels and very rare larger burnt stones. 1 Late Iron Age pottery and animal bones were collected in this layer.

Pit [211]

Ovate pit [211] was 2.40x 2.15m and 0.50m deep. It cut through ditch **922**. It was one of the largest pit of the site. It had moderate sides, a bit undulating at east. Overall it had a concave profile. Its fill (275) was an homogeneous light to mid grey brown sandy silt with scarce gravels and pebbles. 22 Iron Age potsherds and animal bones were collected from it.

Pit [214]

It was an oval pit, 1.30 x 1.19m and 0.39m deep. It had sub-vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by (279), a mid grey brown silt with occasional to common pebbles and rounded gravels. Rare Iron Age potsherds (2) were found in it.

Pit [215] (**Fig. 19**)

[215] was set aside slot [215], on the south side of ditch **516**. The relationship between the two was not established due to the similarity of the fills. It had a 0.95m diameter and a depth of 0.63m. Four deposits were observed in this bell-shaped storage pit and will be described from base to top. Basal fill (284) was a 0.15m thick mid to dark brownish grey silt with rare charcoal flecks and pebbles. Above was (283), a 0.05m band of mid yellow clay. It was overlaid by another flat deposit, (282), a mid orange brown clay with very rare pebble inclusions. Finally (280) capped all that. It was a 0.35m thick mid brownish grey silt. Pebble inclusions were rare but a large flat limestone was noted (0.40x0.15x0.15). Some 7 Iron Age potsherds came from that disuse layer.

Pit [447]

This pit was truncated by pit [448] and cut ditch **922**. As preserved it measured 1.07 x 1.36m with a depth of 0.38m. It had steep sides and a very gently concaved base. The infill was a mid grey brown silty clay with scarce stones and gravels. 2 Iron Age potsherds came from it.

Pit [646]

If its dimensions were a bit more appropriate, sub-circular feature [646] would have been considered as the fourth post of a square post-built feature (with post holes [400], [411] and [422]) between ditch **322** and gully

332. But it looked rather like a shallow pit, 0.70 x 0.80m with very gentle slopes and a flat base, not exceeding 0.05m in depth. Some animal bones and one Iron Age potsherd were collected within.

Pit [710]

Located west of the intersection of gully **924** and ring gully **923**, pit [710] was truncated by both of them. It was at least >0.55 x >0.59m and 0.11m. This circular shallow dip was filled by (868) a soft mid grey brown clayey silt, providing 2 Iron Age potsherds.

Post hole [807]

On the south side of ditch **516** was sub-circular post hole [807]. It was 0.36 x 0.40m and 0.11m deep. It had a flat base and steep concave sides. 3 Iron Age Potsherds were found within fill (967), a soft mid grey silty clay with occasional gravels.

Pits [844], [845] and **1527**

At the south-west edge of the excavation, among a group of small pits was located a larger one, **1527**. It was examined through two slots, [836] and [846] (**Pl.28**). It measured about >1.10 x 1.32 and was 0.30m deep. It had a reversed trapezoid profile with steep slope and a gradual break-of-slope at base. It was filled by (1058), a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit with occasional to common pebbles and very rare charcoal flecks and 6 Iron Age potsherds.

A few meters SE there was another pit with a similar profile, [844]. It was at least 1.30 x 1.20m and 0.22m deep. Its fill, (1066), was a mid grey brown silt to sandy silt with very rare charcoal inclusions, flat limestones and occasional pebbles. Some bones came from it.

Both pits truncated an earlier smaller pit, [845], sited in between them. An estimated measure would give it a diameter of *c*. 0.88m and a depth of 0.30m. Fill (1067) didn't differ much from (1058) or (1066). It contained a single Iron Age sherd.

Pits [1010], **1522** and **1205**

Those pits differed from the standard pits of the main cluster by their size and by their fill. Dimension-wise [1010] (**Fig. 17, Pl.10**) was about 2.65m in diameter, twice the size of the usual pits. Its depth had nothing exceptional, a mere 0.56m. It had steep to sub-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope at top/base. Bottom was flat. It had 4 fills, the difference residing in a lining, (1191), on its lower perimeter and a circular clay deposit, (1190), at its bottom within the edge defined by (1191). (1191) was a firm mid grey brown silt with occasional

small pebbles and gravels. It was 0.25m wide and about the same in height. (1190) was *c*. 1.40m in diameter, and 0.10m thick. It was a light bluish grey clay with very rare charcoal flecks. It was overlaid by (1189), a layer of flat stones roughly arranged in an even surface, approximately 0.20m thick at most. All those could be considered as deliberate deposit. The terminal fill, (1188)m was a firm mid greyish brown silt with patches of orange brown sandy silt. It contained occasional gravels and pebbles. It filled the upper half of the pit. 1 Iron Age potsherd and bone came from it.

1205 (**Fig. 20**, **Pl.15-16**) could be best described as some sort of circular basin or open cistern of some sort as it possessed a build stone lining, 0.25m thick and 0.18m deep. There didn't seem to be any mortar which makes it unlikely that it served to retain water despite the bottom fill of **1205** being a soft light bluish grey clay deposit, (1467), 0.06m thick. The stone used where soft flattish limestones of varying sizes (from 0.12x0.08x0.05m to 0.28x0.13x0.07m), partially fragmented (by frost?). They encircled an area 2m in diameter. The main fill of the so-called basin, (1452), was a soft dark grey brown silty clay with rare limestones. 6 Iron Age sherds and bones were collected in it. The foundation cut for this feature, [1206] was not always obviously visible but defined a 2.60m circular feature, 0.22m deep. Its backfill, (1453), outside the stone lining was the same as the main inner top fill (1542).

Pit **1522** (**pl. 23**) was located at the terminus of ditch **1415**, truncating it. It was also truncating an earlier pit, [1314]. It measured 2.09 x 2.24m and 0.56m deep. Three slots were made through it. They revealed a complex layering. In slot 1315 a layer of stones - some burnt - was seen on the outline (1551) but other slots dismissed the idea of a continuous stone lining. This deposit was indeed containing flattish stones but more often than not just a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt matrix ((1677) and (1767)). At the base of the pit, in its central part was a thin light bluish grey clay deposit, (1552)=(1678). It was overlaid by limestones arranged to form a 0.05m thick flattish surface, (1769). Above was a thicker deposit of that bluish grey clay but mixed with mid brown silt, (1550)=(1676)=(1768), 0.23-0.35m thick. All those layers, including the outline, were topped by (1499)=(1675)=(1766), a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravels, 0.20-0.28m thick.

Table 37: pits 1315, 1408 and 1502

Cut	*Fill(s)*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence / Finds / Notes*
1315 (Fig. 20)	1499, 1550–2	>1.46 x >1.11	0.56	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds, Stratigraphy: cut [1314]
1408	1675–8)	>0.97 x >0.87	0.50	Stratigraphy: cut ditch 1415 and post 1412
1502 (Pl.23)	1766–9	>1.10 x >1.16	>0.40	Association; not bottomed

In slot [1408], a posthole was partially seen at its base, [1412]. It was at least 0.20m in diameter and more than 0.13m deep. No artefact were recovered from it. It had steep to near vertical sides and a flat base.

Pits [1015] and **1528**

Both pits, together with undated pits [1017]/[1018] and 1009, were situated inside ring gully **1417**. [1015] was an oval pit, 1.10 x 1.45m, and 0.23m deep. It had a flat base and steep sides. In fill (1198) a single copper alloy coin, poorly preserved, was found along with some Iron Age potsherds (33) and bones. The fill was a soft dark brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stones. **1528** was looked at through two slots, [1014] and [1016]. It was truncated by pit [1009]. It was 1.20 x 1.60m and 0.48m deep. Fill (1195)=(1197) was a medium compacted mid greyish brown silty clay with rare gravels/pebbles and occasional patches of light bluish grey clay that contained a single Iron Age potsherd.

Pit [1112]

This sub-circular pit, 1.30 x 1.50m, strayed away from the main pit clusters. It was a few meters S-W of ditch **1413**,within pen **1418**. It had gradual slopes and a flat base. Fill (1295), a mid brownish grey silty gravel, contained a single Iron Age potsherd. It was limited to 0.19m in thickness.

Pit [1121]

This small oval pit measured 0.73 x 0.43m and 0.14m. It was a shallow concave feature amidst the pit cluster south-west of enclosure **437**. Fill (1350), a soft mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravels, pebbles and very rare larger limestones. It yielded an Iron Age potsherds.

Post hole [1200]

This sub-circular post hole had an unclear relation with nearby pit [1203]. It was 0.50 x 0.45m and 0.18m deep. It had a concave profile. It was filled by (1397), a soft mid brown grey silty clay with scarce pebbles.

Post holes [1209]-[1214]

6 post holes were grouped between ditches **1414**, **1512** and **1413**. Five of them could vaguely define a semi-circular feature. They were filled by a soft greyish brown sandy silt with scarce limestones, commonly burnt, and rare pebbles.

Table 38: post holes [1209]-[1214]

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile and shape*	*Finds /Notes*
1209	1455	0.43 x 0.38	0.15	concave / sub-circular	
1210	1456	0.38	0.15	Bowl-shaped / circular	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds
1211	1457	0.18	0.12	Vertical sides, flat base / circular	A bit dubious. Natural?
1212	1458	0.38	0.13	Bowl-shaped / circular	
1213 (Pl.17)	1459	0.25 x 0.34	0.16	Bowl-shaped / sub-circular	
1214	1460	0.38	0.26	Bowl-shaped / circular	

Pit [1233]

This oblong pit, 2.15x1.04m, had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its depth reached 0.40m. It had a single fill, (1554), which yielded 7 Iron Age potsherds and some bones. This soft layer was a mid to dark brownish grey silt with scarce limestones (<0.20m), certain of them burnt, rare gravels and pebbles as well as rare charcoal flecks.

Pit [1241]

This circular pit, 1.24m in diameter on top for a flat base 1.40m wide, was 0.86m deep. It had vertical sides, gently undercutting. This undercutting was more pronounced towards the NE bottom edge. No less than 8 layers composed the infill. The basal fill, (1575), was a very light greenish or bluish grey clay, only 3cm thick maximum. It was overlaid by (1563), a 0.17m thick firm mid grey brown clay to silty clay with very rare flattish limestones. Above was (1569), 0.10m thick, sloping gently from NE to SW. It was a dark grey silt with rare charcoal flecks and rare burnt and degraded stones. On the SW half it was covered by (1568), a mid brown silt with very rare pebbles and small flat stones. It contained rare bones. It was 0.18m maximum. (1567) laid on top of it. It was a dark grey silt, 0.08m thick, that sloped down from SW to NE. It was superseded by (1566), a mid greyish brown silt with occasional pebbles and gravels, rare limestones (some heated). (1565), 0.11m thick, was a mix of light greenish clay and brown grey silt with also burnt reddish clay patches, rare burnt stones and very rare charcoal flecks. The terminal fill (1564) was also the only one providing 3 Late Iron Age potsherds along with some animal bones. It was a firm mid brownish grey.

Pit [1246]

This oval pit's dimensions were 1.54 x 2m with a depth not exceeding 0.25m. It had a flattish base (deepest at mid west, lensing to east and west) with gentle slopes. A single fill, (1576), was recorded. It was a soft mid grey silty clay with some yellow natural patches, especially on top, occasional gravel and rare larger limestones inclusions (<0.20m). Animal bones and 1 iron Age potsherd were collected.

Pit [1308]

This was a sub-circular feature, 1.45 x 1.50m, with slightly undercutting sides and a flatten concave base, up to 0.51m deep. Two fills were differentiated. Upper deposit (1484) was a 0.28m thick soft mid brown grey silty clay with rare gravels, very rare flat limestones, sometimes burnt and rare light greenish grey clay patches. Only bones were collected from it. Below was (1486), a 0.20m thick darker brown grey silty clay layer with rare gravel inclusions. 1 Neolithic and 93 Iron Age potsherds as well as some bones were found within. With **1527**, [1013], [1306] and [1406] it form am alignment but it is difficult to tell if it was voluntary or coincidental.

Pit [1310]

This circular pit was aside pit [1309], among a small concentration of pits. It was almost circular, 0.98x1.07m, with near vertical sides, a sharp break-of-slope at top and base and a slightly rounded base. It had two fills. Upper layer (1488) was a sterile firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional pebbles. It was 0.26m thick and had a concave profile. The basal fill, (1489), up to 0.19m thick, was a firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles too, rare flattish limestones, sometimes heated, <0.20m. It contained some potsherds (10 of Iron Age date, 3 of Late Iron Age date) and among the animal bones, the some cattle articulated phalanges.

Pit [1314] (**Fig. 20**)

This pit can only be relatively dated as it was truncated by IA pit **1522**. An oval to sub-circular shape can be assumed. It measured at least 1.36 x >0.76m. It had steep sides with a flattish base. It was filled by (1498), a 0.34m thick mid grey brown sandy silt deposit, containing scarce gravels and pebbles.

Pit [1316]

It was an oval-shaped pit, 1.70 x 1.30m, with a depth of 0.29m. It had a slight convex base with irregular concave sides. Fill (1562), a soft mid grey brown silty sand had scarce gravels and pebbles inclusions. It yielded 4 Iron Age potsherds and bones.

Pit [1406]

There was a vague NW-SE pit alignment consisting of [1013], [1308], [1306] and [1406]. [1406] was very diffuse on top, approximately 1.72m in diameter. It was 0.41m deep with moderate to steep sides. Its relationship with ditch **1415** was uncertain. A single fill was acknowledged, (1597), a firm mid brownish grey silty sand with common pebbles. 12 Iron Age pottery sherds and some animal bones were collected.

Pit [1443] (**Pl.20**)

This small isolated pit had an unclear relation with ring gully **514** as fills were too similar to be distinguished. It was a sub-circular feature, at least >0.35 x >0.30m, with a depth of 0.20m. It had concave sides and a flat base. Fill (1755) was a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt to silt with occasional pebbles (<0.09m) and rare burnt limestones along with 3 Iron Age potsherds.

The "Barrow"

Feature 1441 (Fig. 12, Pls 19, 21) and ring gully 514 (Fig. 12, Pl. 19)

This "barrow" designation, probably inappropriate, is used by default in the absence of a more correct appellation. Certainly the most eye-catching feature that was revealed after the stripping was a low, almost circular, peculiar low stone mound 1441, surrounded by ring gully 514. It measured approximately 8.20m (E-W)

x 7.94m (N-S), with a maximum breadth of 8.74m along a NW-SE line (delimiting a total of about 53.9m^2). It was examined through four quadrants slightly off-centred o see if any burial was present in the middle. Its base was dug, forming a hollow with very gentle slopes and an uneven bottom. The preserved thickness did not exceed 0.38m. It was filled by a single deposit made of frequent flattish sub-angular limestones (0.10-0.30m), in a firm mid grey-brown sandy silt matrix. The stones were not arranged in any way. They did not come from the immediate vicinity as most of the fills of other features hardly contained any, but nonetheless a local origin is likely. It might have formed a small cairn, flattened by the plough, although not much dispersed stone was found around. So its height at the time would have hardly stood out in the landscape. Some animal bones and rare Iron Age pottery were found within.

Table 1: slots in feature 1441

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
1342	1669	3.64 x 3.46	0.38	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, 3 Late Iron Age sherds
1349	1670	4.56 x 4.27	0.36	Association
1405	1596	4.20 x 3.80	0.36	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd, 1 Late Iron Age sherd
1426 (Pl.4)	1687	4.15 x 3.50	0.37	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherd

Ring gully 514 encompassed the stone mound. As the stone deposit slightly spread at SE, the gap between the two features was irregular, varying between 1.50m minimum to 3.20m maximum. Nonetheless this general layout makes us think both were related, if not contemporary. Its diameter was about 13.5m. Four slots directly targeted the gully whereas 8 other slots checked its relations with adjacent archaeological features. This gully was unequally preserved, with a depth oscillating between 0.15-0.28m. Its width ranged from 0.37m to 0.42m. It had a rounded base and medium sloping sides. It was filled by a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels. It had a sub-circular shape, with a diameter around 14m.

Table 2: slots in ring gully 514

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence / Finds*
119	177	>0.15 x >0.11	>0.05	Association ; Stratigraphy: cut by undated pit [118]
121	179	>1 x 0.42	0.21	Association
126	183	>1 x 0.42	0.15	Association
1442 (Pl.20)	1754	>0.65 x 0.40	0.25	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherds ; cut by Iron Age pit [1443]
109	167	>1.37 x 0.38	0.21	Pottery: 4 Iron Age sherds
205	267	>0.95 x 0.43	0.28	Pottery: 3 Iron Age sherds
144	257	>0.85 x 0.39	0.18	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy: cut pit [143]
209	271	>0.32 x 0.21	0.19	Pottery: 7 Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy: cut undated ring gully 1417
1301	1476	>0.45 x >0.26	>0.14	Pottery: 2 Iron Age sherds; Stratigraphy: cut undated ring gully 1417
138	250	>0.29 x >0.16	>0.11	Association; ; Stratigraphy: interrupted Iron Age ditch 1506
212	277	>1.20 x 0.37	0.15	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherds
1440	1752	>0.45 x >0.19	>0.10	Association; Stratigraphy: interrupted undated gully 1526

The soil excavated to form the stone-filled hollow and the gully might have built up a bank between them but no trace of it was preserved. And if that was case, one would expect an earlier feature like gully 1417 to be better preserved.

PHASE 3: MIDDLE SAXON (Fig. 15)

Not many features can be positively assigned to this period: some spreads in the north part of the site and two pits. Some apparently Saxon pottery was mixed with Iron Age assemblages, just testifying to the impact of later ploughing activity.

Sunken- featured buildings (SFB)?

Feature 652 was made of a few shallow patches of irregular shape, south-west of Iron Age roundhouse 435 (Fig. 3), filled by a mid orange brown sandy silt. If not for the Saxon pottery found within they would have been disregarded as non-archaeological features, but it is possible they are the very heavily ploughed out remnants of the uneven base of the hollow of an SFB. Two possible post holes, 522 and 523, were identified on site on either side of the spread. The latter had a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.11m but did not seem very convincing. It was filled by (651), similar to (652), and containing 13 Saxon and 2 Late Iron Age pottery sherds. The former was even smaller and shallower (0.24m in diameter and 0.07m in depth) with an identical fill (650) and also 2 Late Iron Age sherds. Overall that would give the structure dimensions of 3.85m x 2.15m.

The other candidate (656) was a vaguely oval larger patch (Fig. 3), 3.20m x 2.40m, of firm light greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stones. It was located less than 1m SW of the roundhouse. It also yielded some Saxon pottery (and 4 residual Late Iron Age sherds). It had an irregular base.

Features 656 and especially 652 with its two posts can probably be considered as possible small *Grubenhäuser*, nearly fully truncated. Some pottery found within were classified as Late Iron Age in date but they might be revised as Saxon.

Pits 347 and 349 (Pl. 4)

Close to the east corner of enclosure 437 were pits 347 and 349, approximately 2m from it and 1.20m away from each other. Pit 347 was 1.50m x 1.55m and 0.15m deep. It was a shallow depression with a flat base. Fill (469) was a mid greyish brown silt with rare gravels. Pit 349 was 1.33m in diameter and slightly deeper, at 0.20m. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (473) was the same as (469). Both yielded some Saxon pottery as dating evidence.

Rare intrusive Saxon potsherds were also found in pit 211 (1 sherd), ditch 1423 (1 sherd) and slot 346 of enclosure 437 (11 sherds; Pl. 3).

Medieval or post-medieval

Ditch 322 (Figs 5, 7)

This straight ditch ran 94m NE-SW and extends outside the scope of this excavation in both directions. It has an average width of 0.63-0.80m and a varying depth around 0.20-0.39m. It truncates enclosures 311, 323, gullies 332, 1419, 1504 and 1515. It was cut by post hole 314. Ditch 1415 seemed to merge with it and ditch 1414 butted against it but more probably it cut both. It has moderate to steep sides and a concave profile. This can probably be considered as a boundary ditch. It was filled by a mid brown grey clayey silt with rare pebbles or gravels. Pottery finds within were quite rare. Comparisons with the geophysical plot and ridge and furrow suggest this marks a headland between two alignments of ridge and furrow rather than being part of the Iron Age landscape.

Table 43: slots in ditch 322

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Dating evidence*
313	385	>1.00 x 0.72	0.28	Association
320	386	>0.86 x 0.78	0.29	Association
318	392	>0.38 x >0.22	>0.21	Association
315	389	>0.35 x >0.16	>0.17	Association
316	390	>0.30 x > 0.13	>0.13	Association
47	154	>1.12 x 0.68	0.21	Pottery: 1 Iron Age sherd
439	571	>0.57 x 0.71	0.20	Association
101 (Pl.12)	158	>1.07 x 0.80	0.34	
345	472	>1.5 x 0.77	0.36	Association
348	470	>1.00 x 0.63	0.39	Association
1012	1192	>1.00 x 0.72	0.26	Association
1019	1250	>1.00 x 0.63	0.22	Association
1433	1694	>0.54 x >0.40	0.28	Association
1446	1759	>1.00 x 0.65	0.23	Association

UNDATED FEATURES

A large number of features, especially pits and post holes, did not yield any dating evidence nor any stratigraphic relation indicative of their age. Despite this, it is a reasonable postulate to consider that they belong for a large majority to the Iron Age occupation of the site, be it for the similarity of the fills or their spatial distribution.

Undated pits from the main cluster

Fills were a firm mid greyish/yellowish brown to brownish grey with a various proportions of clay, silt and sand, and rare pebbles/gravels and very rare limestones as main inclusions.

Table 44: undated pits from the main cluster

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile / Shape*	*Finds/Stratigraphy*
South-east of ditch 437					
201	263	1.55	0.15	bowl-shaped with flat base / circular	

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile / Shape*	*Finds/Stratigraphy*
203	265	1.70	0.17	bowl-shaped with flat base / circular	Animal bones
204	266	>0.75	0.18	bowl-shaped with irregular base / circular	Animal bones
207	269	>0.80	0.34	bowl-shaped with flat base / circular	
240	359	1.30 x 1.20	0.06	saucer-shaped / sub-circular	
249	375	1	0.08	Saucer-shaped	
301	375	0.95 x 0.81	0.06	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	
302	376	1.15	0.14	Saucer-shaped / circular	cut by gully 924
307/308, 740= 1544	381 = 382= 955	c.1.30	0.11	Saucer-shaped / circular	Cut by post hole 306
309	383	1.30 x 0.96	0.08	Saucer-shaped / oval	Animal bones
519	597	1.16 x 0.91	0.17	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	Cut by ditch 518?
824	995	1.31	0.15	Saucer-shaped with a flat base	Cut ditch 516
1243	1572	>0.70 x > 0.44	0.48	Unclear / Uncertain edges	Unclear relation with ditch 437
Within south corner of enclosure 437					
227	298	1.80	0.14	Saucer-shaped with a flat base / circular	
230	350	1.16 x 1.03	0.18	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	
231	351	1.26 x 1.02	0.18	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	
248	364-366	1.45	0.55	Steep sides slightly undercutting towards base / circular	Bones
622	775	0.90 x 0.98	0.27	Cylindrical / sub-circular	
639	794	0.96 x 1.20	0.16	Saucer-shaped with slightly undulating base / sub-circular	
640	795	0.95 x 1.04	0.17	Saucer-shaped with slightly undulating base / sub-circular	
643	798	1 x 1.17	0.04	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	Bones
649	856	1.46 x 1.76	0.16	Saucer-shaped / oval	Bones
700	857	1.30 x 1.45	0.16	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	
705	862	>0.69 x >0.71	0.18	Saucer-shaped/ sub-circular	bones; truncated 706
708	865	>0.75 x 1.15	0.18	Saucer-shaped/ sub-circular	bones, possibly cut by 707
724	881	1.42 x 1.13	0.40	Bowl-shaped / sub-circular	bones, truncated pit 725
727	884	0.57	0.07	Saucer-shaped / circular	
732	892, 893	1.52 x 1.48	0.51	Bowl-shaped / circular	bones, Cut 731 and 733
733	894	1.43 x ?	0.58	N/A / circular?	Bone, Cut by 732 and 734
734	895	2.20 x >1.10	0.34	Bowl-shaped / oval?	bones, Cut 733
800	974	>0.90 x 1	0.33	Cylindrical / sub-circular	Cut pit 749
804	979	0.84 x 1.14	0.27	Cylindrical / oval	Cut pit 803
1400+1022= 1545	1254=1671	1.50	0.10	Saucer-shaped / circular	Cut by pit 1547
1401+1546= 1547	1672=1774	>0.80 x >0.32	>0.34	Bowl-shaped? / oval?	Cut pit 1545, unclear relation with pits 1402 and 1346
1045 [Pl. 9] +1220 = 1533	1279= 1466	1.50	0.25	Reversed truncated cone / circular	Unclear relation with pit 1532
1049 [Pl.9]	1283	1.70	0.14	Shallow / circular	Unclear relation with pit 1048
1109 [Pl.14]	1292	>0.77 x >0.74	0.15	Shallow / circular?	Cut by pits 1047 and 1532; unclear relation with pit 1531
1116	1351	0.86 x 1.15	0.31	Saucer-shaped / oval	Unclear relation with pit 1117
1117	1352+1353	*c.* 1.50 x *c.* 1.37	0.50	Cylindrical / sub-circular?	Unclear relation with 1116, possibly cut 1127
1127	1362, 1363	*c.* 1.50	0.46	Cylindrical / Circular?	Unclear relation with pits 1536, 1548
1134 (Fig. 17)	1770	>1.07 x >0.98	0.40	Cylindrical / circular?	Bone; cut pit 1135
1135 (Fig. 17)	1376	>0.20 x >1.10	0.27	Saucer-shaped with flat base / circular?	Cut by pit 1134, unclear relation with pit 1136
1143+1334= 1524	1384=	>0.80 x >1.30	0.36	Cylindrical / circular?	Bone; Unclear relation

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile / Shape*	*Finds/Stratigraphy*
	1657				with pits 1144, 1523
1144	1385	>0.55 x 1.38	0.17	Saucer-shaped with flat base / circular?	Unclear relation with pit 1143
1145	1386	>1.30 x 0.37?	0.17	Cylindrical / Circular?	Unclear relation with pit 1146
1208	1454	>0.20 x 1.30	0.22	Saucer-shaped? / Circular?	Cut pit 1200
1227	1471	>0.52 x *c.* 1.10	0.06	Shallow / sub-circular	Unclear relation with pit 1228
1229+1337=1537	1473=1660	1.50	0.25	Cylindrical? / Circular?	Unclear relation with pits 1228, 1230
1244	1573	0.80 x 0.84	0.10	Shallow / circular	Unclear relation with pit 1245
1343	1663	>0.75 x >0.52	0.20	Saucer-shaped / Oval	Cut by basin 1205
1344	1664	1.25 x 1.35	0.08	Shallow / sub-circular	Pottery from sample
1345	1665	>0.60 x >0.50	0.16	Saucer-shaped? / sub-circular?	Cut by pits 1346, 1347, unclear relation with pit 1348
1346	1666	>1 x >0.45	0.39	Bowl-shaped / circular?	Cut pits 1345, 1347, unclear relation with pit 1348, unknown relation with pits 1402, 1547
1348	1668	>0.70 x >0.60 (*c.*1.25)	>0.14	Saucer-shaped with convex sides / circular?	Cut by pit 1347, unclear relation with pit 1345
1402	1673	>0.90 x >0.52 (*c.* 1.20)	0.28	Saucer-shaped / circular?	Cut ditch 437, unclear relation with pit 1401

The distribution of pits within this cluster seemed to have respected the enclosure **437** as a limit as there is a gap of a few meters between it and the pits located south-west of it. Those, usually deeper than the one within the enclosure, are described below. The limit might rather be ditch **1413** as at south-east of **437** we didn't have that same distance).

Table 45: undated pits from the second cluster

Cut	*Fill*	*Dimensions (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile and shape*	*Finds*
842	1064	1.30 x 1.16	0.52	Cylindrical / sub-circular	
906	1076	1.40 x 1.80	0.40	Saucer-shaped / oval	Cut pit 907
920	1095	1.30 x 1.10	0.71	Steep sided / circular?	Unclear relation with 919 and 921
927	1099	*c.*1.30 x 1.38	0.22	Saucer-shaped with steep sides and flat base / sub-circular	Unclear relation with pit 1010
928	1150	1.80 x 1.45	0.78	Cylindrical / sub-circular	bones
929	1151	1.30 x 1.15	0.40	Bowl shaped / sub-circular	
930	1152	1.75 x 1.50	0.82	Cylindrical / sub-circular	
931	1153	1.25 x 1.40	0.25	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	
932	1154	1.20	0.30	Saucer-shaped / circular	
933	1155	1.80 x 1.40	0.41	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	Unclear relation with pit 934
934	1156	1.72 x 1.33	0.18	Saucer-shaped / sub-circular	Unclear relation with pits 933 and 935
935	1157	1.55 x 1.28	0.31	Shallow cylindrical? / sub-circular	Unclear relation with pits 936 and 934
936	1158	1.62 x 1.57	0.41	Cylindrical / circular	Unclear relation with pit 935
948	1170	>0.66 x 1.20	0.30	Cylindrical / circular?	Unclear relation with pit 1010
1020	1251	*c.*1.30	0.25	Steep to sub-vertical sides, flat base / circular	Unclear relation with pit 1021
1023	1255	0.94 x 0.84	0.07	Shallow / sub-circular	
1029	1262	>0.70 x 1.21	0.18	Saucer-shaped / circular?	Cut by pit 1028
1035	1268	1.71 x 1.60	0.64	Cylindrical / sub-circular	bones, metal, stone
1105+1106= 1530	1289=1290	1.32	0.40	Cylindrical with slight undercut at base / circular	Bone, slag; Cut by pit 1104 and 1108
1203	1398- 9, 1450-1	*c.* 1.90	0.74	Bowl-shaped / circular? Diffuse edges	cut pit 1204; unclear relation with post hole 1202
1204	1451	1.10 x 1.22	0.56	Bowl-shaped / circular? Diffuse edges	truncated by 1203

Pit [1123]

This was another pit that didn't fit into the regular pit morphology despite being among the pit cluster. It was an oval-shaped feature, 0.70x0.90m and 0.12m thick. It had a concave profile. Fill (1358) was a firm mid brownish beige clayey silt with scarce gravels, small pebbles and patches of bluish grey clay at base.

Post hole [43] and pit [114]

Those two features were positioned a few feet NNE of ditch **1505**. [43] was 0.37m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It had a concave profile. Fill (150) was a sterile firm mid greyish brown silty sand. [114] was a bit larger, 0.60 x 0.54m but reduce to 0.10m deep. This oval pit had very gentle slopes. A firm mid brown silt with scarce pebbles, gravels and rare limestones was filling it.

Pit [100]

This circular feature was located between the stony patch **1441** and ring gully **514**. It had a diameter of 1.16m and a depth of 0.12m. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Fill (167) was a light yellowish brown sandy silt with rare gravels.

Post hole or pit [105]

This oval feature measured 0.44 x 0.70m and a limited 0.12m deep. It had steep sides and a flattish bottom. Single fill (163) yielded some bones.

Posthole [113]

Located within ring gully **1441**, near pit [100], solitary post hole [113] had a circular shape (0.27m in diameter). It was 0.09m deep. It had a concave profile with steep sides and a rounded base. Its fill (171) was a light yellowish brown sandy silt with scarce pebbles and gravels, concentrated towards its bottom.

Post hole [116] (**Pl.7**)

Post hole [116] appeared quite isolated near the N-E L.O.E., 5.30m NE of ditch **436**. It had a circular shape, a radius of 0.20m and a depth of 0.19m. It had steep slopes and a flattish base. Sterile fill (174) was a firm mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

Pit [118]

This pit has an unclear relation with gully **514**. It was a vaguely circular dip, 1.20m wide and a maximum of 0.07m deep. Fill (176) was a light yellowish brown sandy silt with rare gravels. It provided some bones.

Pit [128]

This feature was 0.65x0.56m and 0.12m deep. It laid near junction of ditches **516** and **311**. It had a flat base and steep sides. Its filling comprised (189), a firm lower mid brownish grey clay and (186), an upper layer with mid brown silt, common poorly sorted limestones and pebbles.

Post holes [129] and [130]

Those two post holes or pit bottom were a few meters north of the intersection of ditches **516** and **311** and north of pit [128]. They had shallow profiles and flat bases. They respectively measured 0.62x0.56m and 0.53x0.48m. Their depth didn4t exceed 0.07m. Fills (187) and (188) were both sterile mid brownish grey silt with occasional pebbles.

Pit [135]

This shallow pit was less than 1m north of ring gully **923**. It had a diameter of half a meter and was 0.07m deep. The base was flattish. It had a single fill, (197 which could be described as a firm mid brown silt with rare pebble inclusions.

Pit [206]

The last two pits ([1325], [1326]) and this one belong with others to a small pit cluster north of ring gully **514**. [206] was circular, 0.74m in diameter. It was shallow with a concave base. Fill (268) contained a high quantity of burnt limestones. It was a yellowish brown sandy silt.

Pits [218] and [219]

Those sub-circular pits were engulfed by ditches **437**, **516** and **1413**, a few feet SE of the enclosure one. [218] was 1.36 x 1.26m, for a depth of 0.12m. It had sub-vertical sides and a flat base. [219] had a similar profile and measures (1.30 x 1.32m, same depth). Their respective fill, (288) and (289), were a firm mid brown sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted pebbles.

Pits [228] and [431]

Those two small pits were within pen **922**. [228]'s dimensions were as follows: 0.40 x 0.75m with a depth of about 0.10m. It had moderate to steep slopes. Edges were a bit diffuse. It was naturally backfilled by (299), a firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional pebbles. [431] was a small pit aside pits [405] and [447]. It had a 0.50m diameter with a depth of 0.13m. That concave depression was filled by (560), a sterile light grey brown clayey silt with very rare burnt stones and rare gravels.

Ditch [229]

[229] was a N-S diffuse ditch, 7.75m long, located in the eastern corner of the excavation and going beyond. It was 0.11 deep and had a width of 0.48m. Sterile fill (229), a mid reddish brown silty sand, had initially been mistaken for a natural deposit. Very rare charcoal flecks were present.

Post hole [236] (**Pl.22**)

It measured 0.40x 0.34m, with a recorded depth of 0.19m. It had steep sides and a concave base. Fill (357) was a mid brown sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted pebbles and scarce flattish limestones (0.10-0.15m). Three crumbs of unidentifiable pottery were recovered from it. It is not known if this oval post hole was part of a gate/corralling system for pen **922** or if it belonged to some long-running N-E/S-W fencing with [619], [620], [910], [831], [48], [105], [228], [940], [946] and possibly others.

Pit [243], [244] and [245]

Those are pits located between gully **924** and south part of ring ditch **516**. [243] was 0.41 x 0.56m and 0.10m deep. It was a shallow concave depression filled with (361), a soft mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Just aside, [244] was also a small oval pit, 0.33x0.55m with a depth of 0.18m. It had concave sides and a flat base. Fill (362) was alike (361). Further SE, [245] was another shallow ovoid pit of similar dimensions. It was only 0.07m deep. Its fill, (363), looked similar to (361) too.

Possible post hole [306]

A small shallow concave depression within pit [307]=[308] might be interpreted as a post hole. It was 0.30m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It was filled by (380) a sterile yellowish brown silty clay.

Post hole [314]

This oval post hole (or small pit) truncated ditch **322**. It measured 0.36 x 0.57m and 0.13m deep. No finds were recovered from fill (388), a soft dark grey brown clay and silt deposit with rare gravel inclusions.

Post holes 338, 339, 429, 430 and 618

The aforementioned post holes or small pits were located in the neighbourhood of gullies 1504, 1515 and 332 and ditch 322. It was not possible to define any feature with their disposition. A few inches S-E of 332 laid 338 and 339. 339 was a circular, 0.31m in diameter and depth. It had a flat base and steep sides. Its infill could be divided into two layers: basal (467) and upper (466). While (467) was a firm mid yellowish grey silty clay, 0.14m thick, (466) was a 0.20m thick soft mid brownish grey clayey silt. The other side off gully 332 was post hole 429, 0.54 x 0.48m. Its depth reached 0.22m. It had sub-vertical sides and a flattish base. It was filled with (558), a dark reddish brown clayey silt, containing rare animal bones, rare burnt stones and charcoal flecks. A bit

further SW was post hole 430, 0.53 x 0.40m and 0.14m deep. This oval cut had irregular sides and a flattish base. The infill (559) was a light reddish brown silty clay with very rare charcoal flecks. Pursuing a few meters towards SW, past gully 1504, was post hole 618. It was considered as dubious as it was only 0.05m deep. It was 0.35m in diameter with gentle slopes and a flat base. Fill 771 was a soft light yellowish grey clayey silt.

Post holes [340], [406], [407] and[408]

Those isolated post holes were located towards the eastern corner of enclosure **437**. If [340] was clearly alone, the other three could have been part of a four-post building, 1.35x1.35m, but no trace of a fourth post subsisted.

Table 46: post holes [340], [406], [407] and[408]

Cut	*Fill*	*Length x Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*
340	458	0.19 x 0.28	0.14
406	481	0.42 x 0.47	0.18
407	482	0.36 x 0.41	0.07
408	483	0.32 x 0.40	0.05

Pits [341]

Pit [341] was located some inches north of enclosure **437**, between slot [346] (**pl.3**) and [515]. It had an oval shape, 1 x 0.90m with irregular sides and a flat base. It was filled by (459), a 0.32m thick mid brown silt with very rare charcoal flecks and occasional gravels or pebbles. A worked flint was found within.

Post holes or small pits [400], [401], [411] and [422]

This group, together with dated [646], was spread out between ditch **322**, gullies **332** and **1419**. Would it be not for the discrepancy in their size and allure, one could think they could form a 4-postbuilding, 3.75m^2.

[400] was 0.46m in diameter with a depth of 0.36m. It had a flat base and near vertical sides. Fill (474) was a firm light yellowish grey silty clay with common stones and pebbles inclusions. It was considered that it was re-cut by [401], a concave dimple, 0.56m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its fill, (475), was a soft light greyish brown clayey silt with rare gravels.

[411] was a near circular large post hole, 0.58 x 0.60m with a depth of 0.30m. Its sides were steep. It had a slightly rounded base. Fill (550) was a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to common stones (0.08-0.15m), some of them presenting traces of heat.

[422] had a circular shape, a flat base and moderate sides. It was 0.31m in diameter but only 0.08 in depth. It had single sterile fill, (499), which resembled (550).

Possible post hole [426]

This post hole truncated undated gully **1508**. It was sub-circular, 0.47 x 0.37m and 0.33m deep. It had a concave base with steep to near vertical sides. Fill (555) was a soft light greyish brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks.

Post hole [440]

This post hole was masked by [441](573), possibly a terminus of ditch 1505. It only appeared when a slot was made to check the relation between [441] and pit [442]. It was difficult to associate it with any other post holes nearby. It was sub-circular, measuring 0.35x0.38m with a depth of 0.15m. It had irregular sides. Fill (572), a soft dark brown clayey silt, contained rare charcoal flecks, rare burnt stones and some animal bones.

Pit [442]

This pit was truncating what was considered as the continuation of ditch **1505**. It was sub-circular with a diameter of *c*. 2.18m and a depth of 0.47m. It had steep sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified. The lowest deposit, (575), was a firm sterile dark reddish brown silty clay, 0.07m thick, with rare charcoal flecks. It was overlaid by (574), a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, also with rare charcoal inclusions and rare burnt stones.

Post hole [505]

This post hole appeared isolated between the roundhouse **435** to the NE and the enclosure **437**. It was a shallow oval depression, 0.04m deep only, measuring 0.50 x 0.26m. It had a flat base. It was filled by (582), a firm mid brown grey silty clay, yielding one struck flint.

Pit [531]

This was an ill-defined pit, presumably cut by enclosure **437**. It was at least 0.68m in diameter and 0.36m deep. It had a concave profile with steep slopes and a gradual break towards the base. It was filled by (662), a light orange brown clay and silt deposit. No finds came from it.

Post holes [533] and [534]

Close to pit [135], north of ring gully **923**, were post holes [533] and [534]. [534] measurements were 0.32 x 0.30m and 0.24m deep. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. A worked flint was recovered from fill (665), a firm mid beige grey silty sand with rare pebble inclusions. [533] was 0.45 x 0.38m and 0.24m deep. It had irregular sides (moderate to steep) with a rounded bottom. Fill (664) was the same as (665).

Pit [539]

This small oval pit was sited close to ditch **516**, near its junction with ditch **1509**. It was 0.60x0.75m and 0.22m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a flat base. Fill (670) was a firm yellow brown silt containing poorly sorted stones of various sizes.

Feature [541]

This was more likely a spread rather than a proper man-made cut. It was a slight dip, approximately 2.56m in diameter, oddly circular, with a flat base. It was filled by sterile (673), a soft light yellow-grey brown sandy silt with rare stones and gravels.

Pit [547]

This was an isolated circular pit, 0.97 x 1m and 0.49m deep. A single cut was created but the side's shape might induce two cuts (initial cut and re-cut?). The slope was steep then stepping and steep again at NE while it was more regularly steep at SW. It had a rounded bottom. Upper fill (682), 0.23m thick, was a mid grey brown clayey silt with common gravels. Lower deposit (687), 0.25m thick, was a lighter grey brown clayey silt with the same inclusions. No finds were found within.

Pit or post hole [608] (**Pl.8**)

This circular feature was located aside ditch **1423**, on its south side. It was 0.50m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It had steep sides and a moderately concave base. It was filled by (755), a firm dark grey brown clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Pit [615]

This possible shallow circular pit, only 0.11m deep was located at the junction between ditch **311** and **1423**. It was truncating the upper part of **1423**. Its estimated diameter was 0.59m. It was filled by (765), a very dark grey brown clayey silt with rare burnt stone inclusion.

Post holes [619], [620] and [910]

Those post holes were situated within enclosure **311**. They were aligned and could be part of a larger feature (fence). [619] was 0.38 x 0.44m and 0.15m deep. It had steep to sub-vertical sides and a rounded bottom. Fill (772) was a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel. A potsherd from it was unfortunately mislaid. [620] was a sub-circular post hole 0.32x0.34m and 0.18m deep, 1.70 SSW of the previous one. It had steep rounded sides. Fill (773) was the same as (772). Distant from the latter by 8.50m, post hole [910] was a small dip, 0.20 x 0.29m. Fill (1085) was a medium compacted mid greyish brown silt with very rare pebbles. Its thickness only reached 0.09m. It was void of any find.

Post hole [632]

It was located aside gully **1519**'s terminus. It was a very shallow (0.05m) so hardly qualify as a post hole. It was a circular feature, 0.52m in diameter. It was filled by (796), a soft light brown clayey silt with occasional stones.

Post holes [638] and [645]

Both post holes were located S-E of gully **332**, close to the site L.O.E. There was no clear and obvious association with other post holes. [638] was an oval depression, 0.43 x 0.35m, limited to 0.13m deep. It had a concave profile with moderate to steep sides. Fill (793) was sterile. It was a mid beige grey clayey silt with occasional small pebbles. [645] was not much different, measuring 0.42 x 0.34m and 0.05m deep. This very shallow dent was filled by (852), similar to (793).

Post hole? **1541**

This feature was looked at through two slots, [641] and [814]. It was *c*. 0.60 x *c.* 0.48m, with a depth of 0.30m. [641] was cutting earlier gully **1518** and **1519**. [814] was probably cutting [815], a possible continuation of **1518**. It was filled by (799)=(982), a sterile soft dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional flat burnt limestones.

Post hole [704]

This isolated post hole was situated south-west of the enclosure **437**. It was fully excavated. It was 0.52 x 0.36m with a depth of 0.15m. It had a concave profile with irregular sides. It had a single sterile fill, (861), a soft mid grey brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles inclusions.

Pit **1542**

This pit had diffuse edges. It appeared on top of ditch **516**. It was also truncating ditches **922** and **1511**. It was studied through two slots, [721] and [1477] that revealed an oval feature, approximately 0.40 x 0.45m and 0.24m deep. Fills (878)=(1447) was a soft dark grey silty clay with occasional burnt limestones.

Post hole [802]

There was a deeper cut within pit [801] that could have been a post hole. It was about 0.43m in diameter and 0.32m deep with a concave base and steep sides. It was filled by (976), a soft mid brown grey silty clay with rare gravels.

Pit [810]

NE of the south-west part of enclosure ditch **437**, close to the edge of the excavation was concave pit [810]. It had diffuse edge in plan. It was 0.15m deep with a single fill, (972), a firm mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravels.

Pit [827]

This oval pit was 0.56x0.35m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled by (998), a 0.25m thick soft mid grey brown silty clay with occasional limestones and larger pebbles. Bones were collected from it.

Pit [830]

[830] was a sub-circular pit, 0.45x0.40m, which reached a depth of 0.24m. It had a conical shape with a rounded base. Fill (1051), a soft mid grey brown silty clay with occasional limestones, some burnt, was sterile.

Pit [832]

It was sited on the western of the excavation, among a small group of pits. It had a funnel shape with a rounded base. It measures 0.80m in diameter and had a depth of 0.50m. Two fills were distinguished. The basal part, (1054) was composed of a firm mid brown silt with rare pebbles. It was 0.30m thick. Above was (1053), a mid greyish brown clayey silt to silt with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.

Post hole [835]

What was seen as a small shallow scoop, 0.05m deep and 0.36m in diameter could have been the base of a post hole. It was filled by (1057), a medium compacted mid greyish brown silt with rare pebbles.

Post hole [840]

This was a sub-circular post hole, 0.41 x 0.32m with a recorded depth of 0.19m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. Infill (1062) was a soft mid grey silty clay with common stones and large pebbles, some presenting traces of heat.

Pit [841]

This pit was part of a small group of pits towards the S-W of the site. It had a diameter of 0.72m and a depth of 0.15m. It had a saucer-shape. Fill (1063) was an usual mid greyish brown silt with rare charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles. A worked flint was recovered from it.

Pit [916]

This pit was truncating gully **1419**. It was 0.58 x 0.75m and 0.27m deep. It had a concave profile. Fill (1091) was a mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravels. It yielded some bones.

Undated features within **1418**: pits [1113], [939], [943], [944], post holes [940], [945], [946] and [1124]

Aside pit [1112] was oblong pit [1113], a shallow (0.06m) dip, 0.40 x 0.73m. It was filled with (1296), a mid brownish grey or greyish brown silty gravel. A few meters S-W stood oblong pit (943)=(944), 1.50m long by 0.40m wide. It was only 0.06m deep. Fills (1165)=(1166) was similar to (1296). Another pit, [939], had the same characteristics: an elongated shape (0.50 x 1.05m), gentle slopes and a flat base, 0.17m deep. It is possible that it was in fact two post holes side by side. Fill (1161) was again identical to (1296).

[940] was a circular post hole, 0.33m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It had steep slopes and a flat base. Fill (1162) was a mid grey silty clay. [946] was larger, 0.52 x 47m and deeper, 0.30m. It had sub-vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. This sub-circular post hole was filled by (1168). This fill yielded some animal bones. It was a firm mid grey silt with occasional gravels or small pebbles. Post hole [945] was 0.35m in diameter, with a concave profile. Its somewhat rounded base was 0.10m deep. Fill (1167) was a light to mid beige grey silt with occasional small pebbles and gravels. [1124] was an oval post hole, 0.60x0.40m, with a depth of 0.14m. It had a concave profile too. It had been backfilled by (1359), a mid brown silty gravel with scarce stones.

Pit [941]

Found within the pit cluster south-west of enclosure **437**, it was much smaller in size than the regular 1m-1.50m pits, thus was considered separately. It was a circular feature, about 0.63m in diameter and 0.30m deep. It has a concave profile with steep slopes. Its sterile fill, (1163), was also different with a larger amount of flattish limestones (0.10-0.30m), occasional gravel or pebbles. It was a mid brown/greyish brown silt.

Pits [1009], [1017] and [1018]

All those pits, together with dated pits [1015] and **1528**, were situated inside ring gully **1417**. [1009] was oval-shaped shallow pit, 0.64 x 1.6m. Its depth did not exceed 0.15m. Fill (1187) was a medium compacted mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles or gravels. Though [1018] and [1017] were considered as distinct entities, the former cut by the latter, they more reasonably form a single feature, that as a kidney shape, approximately 0.80x0.80m. Indeed it was not possible to differentiate their fills, (1198)=(1199), a 0.21m thick soft mid to dark brown grey silt/sandy silt, with rare bluish grey clay patches and very rare limestones.

Pit [1013]

It measured 1.57 x 1.45m with a depth of 0.48m. It had a really slightly concave base and near vertical sides. Animal bones and flint came from fill (1193), a soft light grey brown silty clay that contained some gravels and pebbles.

Pit [1103]

This small pit or large post hole was found within the big pit cluster. It was aside pit [1102]. It was 0.45m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestones (<0.15m).

Post hole [1107]

This circular post hole, 0.34m in diameter and 0.30m deep, had an unclear relation with pit **1530**. Slag and bone were found in both. Fill (1291) was a firm greyish brown clayey silt with rare oxides inclusions and very rare burnt limestones.

Pit [1108]

Though present amongst the pit cluster it differed by its elongated oval shape and definitely belong to another phase as it cut pits [1104] and [1105]. It was 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a shallow profile and a flat base. Fill (1299) was a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with common flattish limestones (<0.20m), poorly sorted.

Post holes [1115] and [1125]

Together with [1124] they might be the only remnants of a post-built roundhouse, unless further post holes ([940], [945] and [946]) could be associated with it. [1115] was 0.40 x 0.60m with gradual slopes and a concave base. It was 0.09m in depth. Fill (1298) was a light brown silty gravel. [1125] was 0.60 x 0.45m with a V-shaped profile and a rounded base.

Pit [1132]

This pit was also not included among the pit cluster descriptive part as it had a very different infill. The upper fill (1369), 0.06m thick, a soft mid grey brown silty clay with common gravels and small stones, some burnt. Below was an alternation of light bluish or greenish grey clay ((1370), (1372), (1373)) and mid brown silty clay with rare gravels ((1371), (1373), (1375)), each not exceeding 2-4cm. The pit in itself was 0.86m in diameter and 0.29m in depth with a concave profile.

Post hole [1133]

Small concave post hole [1133] was 0.38x0.30m. It was 0.13m in depth. It had steep sides. Fill (1368) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of pebbles and rare small limestones.

Pit [1148]

This oval pit had an unclear relation with ditch **1414**. It measured at least 1.10 x >0.60m and approximately 0.20m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. Fill (1392) was a soft mid brownish grey silty clay with rare pebbles. Some bones were collected in it.

Pit [1234]

This sub-circular pit, measuring 1.25x1.16m for a depth of 0.20m, had steep sides and a flat base. Single fill (1555) only provided some animal bones. It was a firm mid brownish grey silt with occasional gravels and pebbles.

Pit [1235]

This (Pl. 2) was another sub-circular pit, of a lesser dimensions, 0.96m x 0.84m. It was shallow with a flat base. It might have been truncated by an evaluation trench. Sterile fill (1556) similar to (1555) was 0.07m thick.

Pits [1239] and [1240]

Those interwoven shallow pits were part of a small pit cluster. [1239] was sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base. Its dimensions were c. 0.90 x c. 0.80m for a depth of 0.20m. Fill (1560) was a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. Some animal bones came from it. It might have truncated [1240], sub-circular pit c.085 x c. 0.70m with a depth of c 0.22. It also had steep sides and a flat bottom. Fill (1561) only differed from (1560) by its lighter colour, a mid greyish brown tint.

Pit [1247]

This oblong shallow pit was 1.46 x 0.64m and 0.14m deep. It had moderate slopes and a flat base. One noticeable find was a partial quernstone, Δ7. No other dating clue were found.

Pit [1304]

This feature had an amorphous shape and irregular sides/base, which suggest more likely a natural feature even though a potsherd and bone were found on top of it. A single fill was considered, (1480), a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with a grey patch at south, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and definitely traces of rooting.

Pit [1306]

No dating evidence were collected from this pit but it might have formed some kind of alignment with pits [1013], [1308] and [1406], all dated of the IA?. It had a sub-circular shape, 1.48 x 1.39m. It was shallow, only 0.16m deep. It was filled by (1481), a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with very rare gravels and charcoal flecks. It shadowed post hole [1307] below.

Posthole [1307]

This supposedly circular post hole was seen under pit [1306]. It measured 0.47 x >0.27m for a depth of >0.50m. It is unknown if it was related to post hole [1412] seen under the adjacent pit **1522**. It had near vertical sides. As it filled with water too quickly, assessing its base was impossible. Fill (1482) was a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with very rare charcoal flecks.

Pit [1309]

This circular shallow concave feature was 1.30m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. It was adjacent to IA pit [1310]. It had been backfilled by (1487), a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with scarce pebbles.

Pit [1311] (**Pl.24**)

This oval pit, 1.48x0.96m, could possibly be two shallow pits of same depth (0.17m) side by side as there was a tiny indent in the edge that could suggest that. It had a flat base with very moderate slopes. It was naturally backfilled by (1490), a firm mid brownish grey silt with scarce gravels and sub-rounded pebbles.

Pit [1323]

This dip, 0.84x0.70m and 0.14m deep, was a concave pit with irregular sides. It was filled by (1588), a mid brownish grey sandy clay. Only animal bones were recovered from it.

Pit [1324]

This was an oval pit, 2x1.35m and 0.42m deep. It had irregular sides, from moderate to steep with an uneven base. Fill (1589) was a mid greyish brown clayey sand only containing some animal bones.

Pit **1529**

Both termini, [1327] and [1404], of this elongated pit, 1.85x0.98m, were investigated but didn't reveal any dating evidence. It was 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (1592)=(1595) was a mid brownish grey silt with common flattish limestones, rarely burnt, occasional pebbles and gravels and rare charcoal flecks. Some grey clay patches were present too.

Pit [1325]

This circular pit, 0.65m in diameter, had moderate slopes except a steeper S-E side. It had a flat base. Fill (1590) was a sterile light to mid greyish brown silty clay.

Pit [1326]

It was an oval-shaped feature, 0.96x1.10m, with gentle slopes and a flat bottom. Its fill, (1591), was a 0.15m thick deposit best described as a mid greyish brown silt with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.

Pit [1333]

This round pit, 1.16m in diameter, had diffuse contours and might have been improperly observed. It was rather shallow, only 0.07m deep. Fill (1593) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt.

Pit [1339]

This was an oval pit measuring 0.90 x 0.65m with a depth of 0.06m. This shallow feature, with a flat bottom, was filled by (1656), a medium compacted mid brownish grey silt with occasional pebbles and gravels.

Pit [1340]

This almost circular pit (1.10x1.05m) was a shallow feature, 0.07m deep. This depression was filled by (1661), a firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional pebbles (<0.10m).

Pit [1341]

This was a dubious pit, vaguely oval, 0.66x0.33m and 0.09m deep. It had gentle slopes and was filled by sterile deposit (1662). This layer was a firm mid greyish brown silt with common gravels and pebbles.

Pit [1427]

This pit only appeared clearly when **1441** had been expurgated of its stony fill. It was unclear which feature was the most recent. It was an oval 1m wide and at least 0.62m along the other axis. Depth reached 0.24m. It had a concave profile with moderate slopes. Fill (1688) was a light brownish grey silty clay with rare gravels and burnt stones. It seemed like there was a faint light bluish grey clay lining.

Pit [1538]

Initially considered as a pit seen on both sides of ditch **922**, it was later understood that the part seen on the west side of that ditch was in fact the continuation of gully **1520**. Thus pit [1538] full extent cannot be ascertained. It measured at least ≥0.70 x >0.40m and was ≥0.12m deep. It was, as mentioned, truncated by ditch **922**. Sterile fill (1770) was a mid grey silt with occasional stones, sub-angular, <0.20m.

Finds

Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery by Richard Tabor

The assemblage comprised 2287 sherds weighing 12966.5g and 11 crumbs weighing 20g giving a low mean sherd weight of 5.7g. A single modern sherd was found in subsoil and an intrusive Roman sherd was found in ditch slot 133. Apart from these outliers the assemblage comprised middle Neolithic, middle/late Iron Age and middle Saxon phases. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). The weight, fabric, vessel part, form and thickness of every sherd was recorded. A large proportion of the sherds from all three main phases were very vesicular due to the loss of calcareous inclusions, typically shelly or oolitic limestone. Whilst effort has been made to distinguish between these two fossiliferous groups the loss of inclusions is likely to have had some adverse impact on identification.

Middle Neolithic pottery (**Appendix 2**)

A total of total of 271 sherds of middle Neolithic Peterborough ware weighing 1105.5g were recovered, all in grog or grog mixture fabrics. Most sherds were of very low weight and were badly abraded and are likely to be residual. Larger and more abundant sherds occurred in a few discrete features and in Iron Age ditch slot 544 implying that the ditch had truncated a Neolithic deposit. There was a complete lack or sparseness of flint in the majority of sherds which is unusual in southern Britain but has been noted at Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt. At that site grog occurred only in shelly limestone fabrics, probably broadly similar to GV1 (Cleal 2004, 65, tables 2.2 and 2.3).

Middle Neolithic: grog mixtures

G1 (medium) Moderately soft to moderately hard, sometimes soapy to touch, grey to dark grey fabric with greyish brown to grey surfaces including abundant medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) sub-rounded grog.

G3 (fine) Moderately hard, grey to dark grey micaceous fabric with buff pink to dark grey surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) and moderate to common medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog.

GQ2 (medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with grey surfaces including moderate medium (<2mm) to coarse (<8mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular grog and rare to sparse medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz.

GV1 (medium) Moderately hard, dark grey, sparsely micaceous fabric with dark grey surfaces including moderate medium (<3mm) to rare coarse (<5mm) grey grog and rare reddish brown fine (<1mm) iron oxides with moderate to common medium (<2mm) to coarse (<5mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular voids. The voids are due to the weathering out of calcareous material, possibly shelly limestone.

FG1 (fine/medium) Moderately hard, grey, slightly micaceous, sandy fabric with buff red to grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular and sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) to very coarse (<10mm) mainly sub-angular grog, sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) to very coarse burnt sub-angular flint (<12mm), rare to sparse fine to medium iron oxides and sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz.

FG2 (fine/medium) Moderately hard, dark grey, slightly micaceous, fabric with buff yellow to grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including common fine (<1mm) toG4 medium/coarse (<3mm) mainly sub-angular grog, rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to medium/coarse (<3mm) sub-angular flint and sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz.

Rims, including extensive upper profiles, were from five different S-profile Mortlake sub-type vessels, two of 'T'-forms, M1a and M1b, and three of inwardly projecting M2a forms. The 'T'-forms were from pits 626 and 826. The former had a broad, inward projecting, upward slanting rim with shallow internal cavetto and smoothly curved concave neck giving a weak 'S'-profile. The surfaces were worn so the tooling character was difficult to determine. A row of impressions on the rim interior may have been executed with a small articular bone. There were single rows of probable twisted cord impressions on the lower internal cavetto and neck interior. Five concentric ring impressions on the rim top were probably of twisted cord. There were further possible articular bone impressions on the underside of the outer rim edge and slanting twisted cord impressions on the lower neck exterior (Fig. 22, S1). The second vessel had a flat weak 'T'-form rim giving a shallow internal cavetto and outer neck with weak shoulder. There was no interior decoration but traces of oblique slanting incised lines were discernible on the outer rim top. They were opposed by more deeply scored single rows of slanting lines on and below the neck. There were at least four rows of c. 6mm apart twisted cord impressions below incised lines (Fig. 22: S2). A non-joining fragment from the same vessel was found in pit 825.

The M2a forms were from slot 518 of ditch 516 and pits 503 and 604. A slightly inward projecting rim from the ditch slot (Fig. 22: S3) had a shallow internal cavetto and smoothly curved concave neck giving an 'S'-profile. It was undecorated but finely finished by burnishing. The upper profile from pit 503 (Fig. 22: S4) had a slightly inward projecting rim with a shallow internal cavetto and smoothly curved concave neck giving an 'S'-profile above a slight shoulder with a smaller diameter than the rim. A row of slanting twisted cord impressions on the middle and lower area of the inner cavetto form broken chevrons with a row below. The tooling of a row of rounded impressions on the inner rim is unclear but short lengths of twisted cord impressions form chevrons on the slanting rim top. Similar tooling forms opposing slanting impressions on the upper quarter and lower half of the outer neck cavetto. Two more opposed rows of twisted cord are set below the shoulder. Two wall sherds, probably from the same vessel, would allow the repetition of the pattern lower on the exterior. A badly damaged rim from pit 604 (Fig. 22: S5) projected inwards, had a bevelled lip and a slight bevel at its outer base. The concave neck gave a sharp shoulder. There were slightly slanting twisted cord impressions on rim top and lower neck and at least two near horizontal rows of continuous twisted cord impressions below the neck. There were slanting incisions on the internal and possible articular bone impressions on external bevels. There were traces of

at least two horizontal grooves on the neck interior. A second Mortlake-style vessel is represented by a deeply concave neck giving a sharp shoulder, below which the wall curves very gently inwards. The decoration comprises entirely rows of nearly upright twisted cord impressions one on the exterior lower neck and two below the shoulder and on the interior covering the lower cavetto with two closely set rows on the neck (Fig. 22: S6).

Pit 604 included sherds from at least one other vessel. Neck/shoulder (Fig. 22: S7) and basal sherds (Fig. 22: S8) in fabric FG2 are almost certainly from a single vessel. The very shallow lower neck forms a slight shoulder emphasised by two low horizontal ridges. There is a row of near upright twisted cord impressions on the lower neck and slanting cord impressions between low moulded ridges on the shoulder. An interrupted chevron of twisted cord is set below the ridges below which is an unclear cord impression pattern. The flat base is thickened to 14mm compared to the 10mm thick straight lower wall which it joins via a bevelled under-edge. There are slightly slanting or vertical twisted cord impressions in two rows on the lower wall and one on the bevel. There was a minimum of three vessels represented from pit 604. The profile of a weakly flattened base (Fig. 22: S9) from pit 503 may have been affected by wear. The lower wall was marked with interrupted, roughly horizontal concentric rows of twisted cord impressions which may have continued to the basal underside but have been erased by wear. The lower wall was 11mm thick, rising to 15mm at the base. The proportional thickening of the base contrasts with an example from pit 825 for which the corresponding measurements were 9mm and 10mm (Fig. 22: S10). Steep, slanting narrow incisions extend from the lower wall to the base underside. A lower wall sherd from the same context (Fig. 22: S11) had two wavy tows of 3mm wide rounded impressions set over horizontal rows made in the same way. Decoration on a single wall sherd appears to have been planned with particular attention to detail. Two 5mm wide and one 4mm wide vertical columns of impressions form a junction with a 6mm wide row of articular bone impressions (Fig. 22: S12).

Most of the Neolithic pottery can be attributed to the Peterborough style and at least six to the Mortlake sub-style. Similar concentric rings to those on top of the rim of S1 are often contiguous fingernail impressions but in this case they appear to be twisted cord impressions. Thin twisted cord was judged to have been used on a rim from Iver, Buckinghamshire (Smith 1956, fig. 36, 1). Incised linear decoration such as that on S2 is fairly rare but it occurs in cross-hatching on the same vessel from Iver. The form and decoration of S4 is broadly similar to a Mortlake profile from Gravelly Guy (Cleal 2004, 65, fig. 2.15, 1).

Near horizontal twisted cord impressions such as those on S5 are unusual but have been recorded at the type site (Smith 1956, figs 59 and 94). Contiguous fingernail impressions formed horizontal lines on the inside of the upper rim as well as the neck of an M2a upper profile from Wor Barrow, Dorset (Cleal 199, 161, fig.

7.15). Flat bases are an infrequent feature of the Mortlake sub-style and the shallow neck and flat base, S7 and S8 may derive from a Fengate sub-style vessel. The occurrence in a fabric with flint inclusions, FG2, may be significant.

The two sherds recovered from deposit (580) in pit 503 are of special interest. The flattening of the splayed, rounded base with lower wall, S9, may in part be due to wear. The thickening towards the base and its fairly rounded form has much in common with earlier Neolithic bowl forms, although the splaying and twisted cord rows feature on Beakers (Smith 1965, fig. 35, P293). The position and location of the decoration has much in common with lightly impressed cord rows on the lower wall of a base from Cassington, 18km south-east of the site (Leeds 1940, 5, pl. 1, E). Needham suggests that All-Over-Cord decoration emerges at an early stage in the funerary use of Breakers in Britain and had ceased before 2000BC (Needham 2005, 179, 186). The lower wall/base profile of a Low-Carinated Beaker from Dorchester-on-Thames is similar but the vessel has All-Over comb rather than cord decoration (Needham 2005, fig. 5, 8). If the sherd is from a Low Carinated Beaker a date of within a range from 2500-2200 BC is most likely (Needham 2005, fig. 13). Further stylistic ambiguity is found in the decoration of S12. The vertical and horizontal arrangement of discrete impressions is very similar to that on an Ebbsfleet sub-style bowl from Windmill Hill but more broadly also to a Grooved ware sherd from Durrington Walls (Smith 1965, fig. 31, P245; Longworth 1971, 135, fig. 57, P435). S12 also contains flint grits. Despite this their co-occurrence with a Peterborough ware style vessel, S4, suggests that they are of late 4th or earlier 3rd millennium BC date.

Middle Iron Age pottery (Appendices 3-4)

The problem of inclusion-loss is no less acute for the middle Iron Age assemblage than for the Neolithic pottery. It can be stated with confidence that there was a high incidence of calcareous inclusions and in many instances fine and medium spheroid voids were clearly due to the loss of ooliths whilst larger rounded voids were equally identifiably cavities left by the dissolving of fossilized plate shell. A few sherds in fabric V1 are classified by virtue of their voids alone but in the great majority of cases sherds have been classed by limestone inclusion type according to interpretation of the size and shape of voids. The dominance of shelly limestone inclusions at 51% by sherd count (57% by weight) is entirely as would be expected for local production in the region and that a further 22% of sherds have mainly oolitic inclusions is acceptable (Appendix 3). However, grog is usually only a very small component of middle Iron Age assemblages in the wider area, taking as examples Claydon Pike, Gloucestershire, and Gravelly Guy (Jones 2007, 53; Duncan *et al.* 2004, table 7.5). It is possible that some of the material might better be placed in the Neolithic group but whilst grog, sometimes mixed with limestone, features

in the late Iron Age/Roman assemblage at Gravelly Guy the range of forms represented is clearly not of the later period (Table 47) and would be unusually prominent in a middle Neolithic assemblage (Duncan *et al*. 2004, 308). Sandy, iron rich fabrics were a small but significant presence in the middle Iron Age assemblage from Claydon Pike and were noted as becoming much more frequent during the course of the Middle Iron Age at Gravelly Guy and prevalent in the region during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods (Jones 2007, 50; Duncan *et al*. 2004, 279).

Table 47: Iron Age forms by fabric

	L1	*O1*	*O2*	*O3*	*V1*	*GV2*	*GV3*	*ShG1*	*GQ4*	*Q1*	*S1*	*S2*	*total*
BA2.2?			1										1
JB2.2			1										1
JB3.1	1		1							1			3
JB4.1						1							1
JC1			1										1
JC2.1	2		1	1		2							6
JC2.2	4		1				1						6
JC2.3			2	2					1				5
JD3.0	1												1
PA1.1	8	1	2	1		6	1					1	20
PA2.1				1	1								2
PA3	1						1				1		3
PB1.1	1												2
DA1.2							1						1
DA2	2		1					1					4
DB3	1												1
JC0			1										1
JC3.1						1							1
	22	1	12	5	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	60

A single burnished sherd is in a highly distinctive calcitic limestone fabric, C1, corresponding with Peacock's Western England Palaeozoic Limestone group B1, which is thought to have been sourced in the Malvern area (Peacock 1969, 421-2). The same fabric formed a very small component of the Claydon Pike assemblage (Jones 2007, table 3.1).

Middle to later Iron Age: Limestone

L1 (coarse) Moderately soft to soft, sometimes vesicular grey fabric with buff red to yellowish grey surfaces including common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) crushed and sparse plate (<8mm) fossil shell.

L2 (coarse) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff red to yellowish grey surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm), moderate to common medium crushed (<2mm) and sparse plate (<8mm) shelly limestone and sparse fine/medium (<2mm) to rare to sparse medium coarse (<4mm) traces of carbonised organic material.

L3 (fine/medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with pale buff brown exterior and grey interior surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) crushed and sparse plate (<8mm) fossil shell. Exterior may be smoothed.

L4 (medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with pale buff brown exterior and grey interior surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm), sparse to moderate medium (<2mm) and sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) crushed fossil shell.

O1 (medium) Moderately soft, greyish brown vesicular fabric with dark grey brown exterior and light grey brown interior surfaces with abundant fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) spheroid and rounded voids, sparse to moderate medium (<2mm) to coarse (<5mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded voids and rare to sparse fine to medium iron oxides. Voids due to loss of calcareous inclusions, probably crushed oolitic limestone.

O2 (medium) Moderately soft, greyish brown vesicular fabric with grey brown to grey surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) ooliths or spheroid voids, sparse to moderate crushed and plate shell or medium (<2mm) to coarse (<8mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded voids. Voids due to loss of calcareous inclusions, probably limestone. Occasionally smoothed or burnished exterior.

O3 (medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with biff pink to grey brown surfaces abundant fine (<1mm), moderate to common medium and rare to sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) ooliths and/or with abundant fine (<1mm), moderate to common medium and rare to sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) spheroid voids.

C1 (Medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff red to black exterior to grey surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm), moderate to common medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) sub-angular calcitic limestone. Smoothed or burnished surface.

V1 (medium) Soft to moderate, grey, vesicular fabric with brown to grey surfaces with abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse coarse (<3mm) sub-angular voids. Voids due to loss of calcareous inclusions.

Middle to later Iron Age: Grog

G2 (fine) Moderately hard, grey fabric with grey surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) and rare to sparse medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog.

G4 (fine/medium) Moderately hard, grey, micaceous fabric with buff red, through pink to grey surfaces including common fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) mainly sub-angular grog and sparse fine (<1mm) reddish brown iron oxides.

GV2 (medium/coarse) Moderately soft, soapy, vesicular grey fabric with buff pink to yellowish brown exterior and buff pink to dark grey interior surfaces with common fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and sparse coarse (<8mm) voids and including moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) grog and sparse fine (<1mm) reddish brown iron oxides. The voids are due to the weathering out of calcareous material, possibly shelly/oolitic limestone.

GV3 (medium) Moderately hard, dark grey, sparsely micaceous fabric with dark grey surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) grog and rare to sparse reddish brown fine (<1mm) iron oxides with abundant fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular voids. The voids are due to the weathering out of calcareous material, possibly shelly limestone. Occasionally smoothed or burnished exterior.

ShG1 (medium) Slightly soapy to touch, grey, sometimes vesicular fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded grog and common to abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse plate (<10mm) fossil shell and rare to sparse fine iron oxides. Voids that occur are due to loss of calcareous inclusions, including possible fine ooliths.

GQ3 (medium) Moderately hard buff brownish pink, micaceous silty sand fabric with buff brownish pink surfaces including moderately-well-sorted common fine to moderate medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog, sparse to moderate very fine (<0.2mm) sub-rounded quartz and sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides.

GQ4 (medium) Hard, dark grey fabric with buff brown to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including moderately-well-sorted moderate to common fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog. Surface may be smoothed or burnished.

Middle to later Iron Age: Quartz/sand

S2 (medium) Moderately soft, pale grey, slightly micaceous silty sand fabric with pink exterior and pale grey interior surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) grog and sparse fine (<1mm) and rarely (<2mm) reddish brown iron oxides.

Later prehistoric pottery forms (Appendices 3-4)

The vessel forms have been classified according to the system developed by Cunliffe and Brown at Hengistbury Head and Danebury (Brown 2000) and used broadly, with allowance for regional variation, by Brown at Maiden Castle and Woodward for Cadbury Castle (Brown 2000; Woodward 2000).

The later prehistoric assemblage comprises clearly diagnostic middle Iron Age sherds including examples with traits which are potentially from the earlier or later part of that span as well as more ambiguous forms. A flattened rim (Fig, 22, S13) with internal moulding and a concave short neck is paralleled by a rim from the phase V middle Iron Age assemblage at Gravelly Guy and within a wider context may best be related to the Danebury jar type JB4.1 (Duncan *et al.* 2004, 290, fig. 7.8, no. 27; Brown 2000, 86, fig. 3.18). An outwardly expanded rim (Fig. 22: S14) is similar to that from a round-shouldered bowl from the same site as well as one from Mingies Ditch, 16km south-east of Shipton (Duncan *et al*. 2004, 290, figs. 7.4, no. 21; Wilson 1993, 72-4, fig. 34, nos. 5 and 9). . They feature respectively in the Gravelly Guy site's middle Iron Age phases V and IV and (Duncan *et al.* 2004, 290, fig. 7.2, nos. 27 and 21). Danebury type JB4.1 and JC1 are dated within a very broad span from the early middle to late middle Iron Age (Brown 2000, 86, fig. 3.19).

The upper profiles of round-shouldered jars with upright, rounded necks over short concave necks such as an example from pit 949 resemble the middle Iron Age Danebury type JC2.1 but are virtually indistinguishable from a similar late Bronze Age form. At Gravelly Guy they were given a pragmatically broad 'final Bronze Age to middle Iron Age' date (Duncan *et al.* 2004, 290, fig. 7.1, 19). An upright, flattened rim from a round-shouldered jar (Fig. 22: S15) is similarly ambiguous and incurved rounded, outwardly expanded rim (Fig. 22: S16) is typical of the Danebury type. Convex internal bevelling of slightly everted or sometimes upright rims is a feature of the related JC2.2 type which is also well-represented (Fig. 22: S17). Similar upright or slightly everted internally bevelled rims featured on both ovoid and more globular jars at Mingies Ditch (Wilson 1993, 74, fig. 34, nos. 13 and 16).

A flattened rim over a concave neck impressed with rows of 2mm diameter circular impressions on the rim top, neck and upper wall (Fig. 22: S18) has a profile loosely comparable with a rim from Wittenham dated within a span of 300-100BC (Edwards 2010, 55, fig. 3.5, 48) and there are examples of similar stabbed or impressed decoration from the same site and at Gravelly Guy (Edwards 2010, Duncan 2004, 292, fig. 7.5, 85). Decoration comprising one or more rows of impressed circles on the neck or body is also a typical motif of late Saxon/Medieval Banbury Ware and there are examples of it on vessels with comparable rims (Mellor 1994, fig. 30; fig. 28, 8). However, the oolitic fabric, O3, fits well with the Iron Age assemblage and related rims and impressed decoration feature on Danebury Environs Project (DEP) JC2.3 type jars (Brown 2000, 87, fig. 3.21).

The profile of an everted, tapering round rim with an internal bevel matches the Late Iron Age Danebury type JC3.1 but similar profiles feature in middle and late middle Iron Age assemblages at Wittenham and Gravelly Guy (Edwards 2010, fig. 3.5; Duncan *et al.* 2004, fig. 7.11, 181).

Pit [1308] contained 90 sherds weighing 1077g including six rim sherds of variable form. The most distinct was sharply incurved, broad and flattened whereas the others were inturned and rounded. At least one of the rounded rims might be from the same vessel and others may be. The flattened rim is comparable with a rim from the initial middle Iron Age phase at Gravelly Guy and all would fit within the general scheme for DEP's earlier middle Iron Age PA1.1, a type accounting for 33% of this assemblage, mostly with the more characteristic rounded rim (Fig. 22: S19) (Duncan *et al.* 2004, fig. 7.5, 80; Brown 2000, 90, fig. 3.36). A comparable rim is included in the Gravelly Guy phase V MIA type series (Duncan *et al.* 2004, 290, figs.7.2 and 7.11, no. 28) and at Mingies Ditch (Wilson 1993, 74, fig. 34, nos 11 and 12). There are two examples of the more straight-sided PA2.1 form of the ovoid or barrel form PA3 (Fig. 22: S20) which has an internally bevelled rim in common with the eponymous Cadbury Castle type (Woodward 2000, 339, fig. 158).

Dish/bowl forms make up 10% of identifiable vessels. Three types are represented. An upper profile with a slightly everted, flattened, outwardly extruded rim over a weakly concave short neck (Fig. 22: S21) is very similar to an example from Gravelly Guy MIA V and is consistent with Danebury's DA1.2 type. There are four open dishes with near upright, or everted flattened rims of type DA2 (Fig. 22: S22). There is a single example of an upper profile from a neutral bowl/dish with a slightly everted rounded rim over a slight neck (Fig. 22: S23) which is related broadly to the Danebury type DB3 (Brown 2000, 90, fig. 3.35).

Bowl

BA2.2 Tripartite bowls with pronounced shoulder and long flared rim.

Jars

JB2.2 Tripartite shouldered jar and with upright or slightly everted, usually flattened, rim.

JB3.1 Tripartite jars with rounded high shoulders and flared or upright rims which are flattened, which may be expanded, or rounded. Typically, the upper neck is straight and usually medium or medium long.

JB4.1 Tripartite jars with weak rounded shoulders and flared which are rounded, flattened or externally bevelled. Typically, the upper neck is concave and usually short or short medium (Fig. 22: S13).

JC1 Ovoid jars with short concave necks under upright or incurved T-form or flattened rims (Fig. 22: S14).

JC2.1 High, round-shouldered jars with short concave necks with upright or everted rounded rims (Fig. 22: S15, S16).

JC2.2 Medium to large globular and ovoid jars with incurved, rounded rims, occasionally with slight concave necks (Fig. 22: S17).

JC2.3 Small to medium globular and ovoid jars with incurved or upright, rounded rims, some with slight concave necks (Fig. 22: S18).

JD3.0 Globular jar with everted rounded rim over short/medium length concave necks.

PA1.1 Ovoid jar. Incurved, usually rounded and may be thickened (Fig. 22: S19).

PA2.1 Fairly straight-sided bucket-form jar with flattened rims varying from upright to slightly incurved.

PA3 Closed curved jar with incurved, internally bevelled rims sometimes over slightly concave neck (Fig. 22: S20).

Dish/bowls

DA1.2 Open bowl with slightly convex sides. Rim slightly everted, flattened, outwardly extruded over weakly concave short neck (Fig. 22: S21).

DA2 Open bowls with straight or slightly convex sides. Rims are slightly everted or upright and may be flattened or rounded (Fig. 22: S22).

DB3 Closed bowl, rounded sides. Upper profile. Slightly everted, round rim over concave short neck and internally moulded shoulder. (Fig. 22: S23).

JC3.1 High, round-shouldered jars with incurved or upright, rounded rims, typically beaded.

In the light of uncertain attribution of fabrics morphology provides the best indicator of date. At Gravelly Guy there was a gradual shift from angular earlier Iron Age vessels, through straighter early middle Iron Age jars to more globular vessels. There was a parallel decline in the incidence of decoration but an increase in smoothing or burnishing of surfaces (Duncan et al. 2004, 283, figs. 7.4-7.11). Although at Danebury PA1 was perceived as an early middle Iron Age type it was revisited during the later middle Iron Age at Cadbury Castle (Brown 2000, 90; Woodward 2000, 339). The very rare decoration in the present assemblage and the rounded walls would fit best a middle Iron Age phase. At Mingies Ditch there was a marked lack of decoration and of vessels with angular profiles. Barrel or ovoid and globular jars were prevalent and on balance the assemblage was judged to date from 3rd to late 2nd centuries BC (Wilson (1993, 71-2). A small part of the broadly related middle Iron Age assemblage at Claydon Pike was sealed by a layer associated with a radiocarbon date focussed on the later 3rd century BC although this represents far too limited a sample to allow firm judgement.

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery (Appendix 5)

A single wheel-thrown wall sherd in fabric S1 is the best-attested Roman sherd and indicates the persistence of a late Iron Age fabric. The PA3 jar rim included in the middle Iron Age was in a very similar fabric so that either the fabric had an early inception or the form had a long currency. Grog tempering, sometimes with limestone becomes much more common and a single JC3.1 rim in the vesicular grog fabric GV2 would fit comfortably in a late Iron Age group. The most striking aspect of the two main late fabrics is their markedly different distributions over context types. The more granular quartz fabric Q1 (24 sherds) is exclusive to discrete features whilst the finer sandy fabric S1 (39 sherds) is restricted to linear features (Appendix 5). All of the fabrics may have been sourced locally with the exception of FQ1 which has probably incidental inclusions of flint.

Later Iron Age / Roman: Quartz/sand

Q1 (medium) Hard, grey fabric with dark grey brown surfaces including abundant well-sorted fine (<0.5mm) to sparse medium (<1.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and sparse fine (<1mm) to rare medium (<2mm) reddish brown iron oxides.

Q2 (medium) Moderately hard, grey micaceous sandy fabric with buff pink surfaces including sparse to moderate fine (<0.5mm) and rarely medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz and sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) reddish brown iron oxides.

Q3 (medium) Hard, grey sandy fabric with buff pink to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including sparse to moderate fine (<0.5mm) and rarely medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) reddish brown iron oxides and rarely fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) limestone.

FQ1 (medium) Hard, grey fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) to sparse fine/medium (<1mm) and rare medium (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz and sparse fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) and rare medium/coarse (<3mm) burnt sub-angular flint and sparse fine (<1mm) reddish brown iron oxides.

QL1 (medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with buff red surfaces including abundant fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and moderate common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) crushed fossil shell.

QL2 (medium) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with grey surfaces including sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) crushed and rarely plate fossil shell. Exterior surface may be burnished.

GQ1 (medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with buff pink to yellowish brown surfaces including moderate medium (<2mm) to coarse (<6mm) sub-rounded grog, moderate to common fine/medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, rare to sparse reddish brown fine (<1mm) iron oxides and rare dark brown small ironstone pebbles (<3mm).

S1 (medium) Moderately hard, grey micaceous sandy fabric including sparse to moderate fine (<0.5mm) and rarely medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz and rare fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) reddish brown iron oxides.

Roman: sand

S3 (fine) moderately hard, grey, micaceous silty sand fabric with pink exterior and grey interior surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm) reddish brown iron oxides. Wheel thrown.

Saxon pottery (Appendix 6)

The Saxon pottery is dominated by a quartz fabric with angular voids due to the loss of calcareous inclusions, VQ1. Inclusions of grits from calcareous gravels are a noted feature of late Saxon and early medieval West Oxfordshire and early medieval Oxford wares whilst rounded or sub-angular quartz inclusions dominate Abingdon ware which occurs most frequently in south-west Oxfordshire (Mellor 1994, 44, 71, fig. 23). At Purwell Farm, Cassington, 18km south-east of the site**,** pottery deemed early Saxon by association with *Grübenhäuser* was in the main tempered with coarse limestone (<4mm), with ungritted organic tempered fabrics well-represented (Arthur and Jope 1962-3, 10**).** A single sandy sherd with traces of carbonized organic inclusions has been allocated tentatively to this phase as a similar combination of materials has been used elsewhere in the county, although it should be noted that the carbonized traces are smaller in this instance and broadly similar fabrics occur in Iron Age assemblages (Marter Brown 2011, 211). As noted above, there is a case to be made that sherd described as middle Iron Age may instead be Saxon, allowing the possibility that other sherds in oolitic O3 might be also, but on balance the earlier date is more probable.

Saxon: Quartz mixtures

VQ1 (medium) Moderately hard, grey, vesicular fabric with brown to grey surfaces with abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse coarse (<3mm) sub-angular voids and including sparse fine (<0.5mm) and rare fine/medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz and rare to sparse fine iron oxides. Voids due to loss of calcareous inclusions.

OrS1 (fine/medium) Moderately hard, grey, micaceous sandy fabric with pink margins and grey surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm) to rare medium (<2mm) carbon stains, rare to sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz, rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to medium calcareous material or voids, rare to sparse fine iron oxides and rarely fine (<1mm) to medium/coarse sub-angular flint. Voids due to loss of calcareous inclusions. Surface may be smoothed or burnished.

The identification of a Saxon phase is dependent on reconstructed profiles from two vessels. The more distinctive of the two is a globular bowl with a slightly everted rounded rim over a thumb-furrowed neck. The rim rises in a triangular projection to accommodate a 15mm diameter pre-firing perforation set over a crudely formed applied, horizontal, dished bar-lip (Fig. 22: S24). The base is splayed. The second vessel is from post hole [523]. It has a broad, curving upper profile from the neck to the shoulder supporting an everted, flattened rim (Fig. 22: S25).

In her summary of late Saxon pottery, Mellor highlighted the need for 'securely dated sequences, from the market towns of west Oxfordshire' (Mellor 1994, 52). This remains the case. Broadly similar plain pottery from a kiln at Purwell Farm, Cassington, was deemed early Saxon. The vessels from the kiln have globular or baggy profiles with everted rims over concave short necks (Arthur and Jope 1962-3, fig. 4, nos. 1-3 and 5-7). One rim sherd rises slightly, perhaps representing a pierced lug. The illustrated reconstruction of it would have been similar to S24, although lacking the bar-lip (Arthur and Jope 1962-3, 12, fig. 4, 7). Earlier variations of vessels with rims rising over a perforation occur in middle Saxon Ipswich ware, dated broadly from AD 650–850 (Dunning *et al.* 1959, 16, fig. 3, 4). Over time the bar-lip became increasingly spout-like as demonstrated by the more developed form introduced in north-west Cornwall during the early 10th century (Thomas 1963, 64). The profile of S25 is very similar to that of a more upright, thickened, rounded rim from Latton Quarry, Wiltshire. The Saxon pottery from Latton was estimated to date broadly from the 6th to 9th centuries (Timby 2016, 45, fig. 30, 16).

Catalogue of illustrated pottery

Neolithic

S1 626 (780). G3. Upper profile. Rim radius: 120mm. Wall thickness: 8mm. Mortlake M1a.
S2 826 (997). GQ2. Upper profile. Wall thickness: 9mm. Mortlake M1b.
S3 518 (595). G1. Rim. Mortlake M2a.
S4 503 (582). G3. Upper profile. Rim radius: 70mm. Wall thickness: 11mm. Mortlake M2a.
S5 604 (697). G3. Upper profile. Probably Mortlake M2a.
S6 604 (697). G3. Neck, shoulder. Wall thickness: 11mm.
S7 604 (697). FG2. Neck, shoulder. Wall thickness: 8mm.
S8 604 (697). FG2. Base angle. Wall thickness: 8mm.

S9 503 (580). G3. Base-angle. Wall thickness increasing from 11mm to 15mm in basal area.
S10 825 (996). GV1. Base angle. Wall thickness: 9mm.
S11 825 (996). GV1. Wall. Wall thickness: 8mm.
S12 503 (580). FG1. Wall. Wall thickness: 9mm.

Iron Age

S13 530 (661). GV2. Rim. Upright, flat with concave short neck and internal moulding. Wall thickness: 16mm. Jar type JB4.1.
S14 1330 (1652). L1. Rim. Incurved, slightly rounded, outwardly expanded to form concave short neck. Wall thickness: 10mm. Jar type JC1.
S15 1310 (1489). L1. Upper profile. Upright, flattened rim over concave short neck giving high round shoulder of similar diameter. Rim radius: 100mm. Wall thickness: 7mm. Jar type JC2.1.
S16 443 (564). L1. Rim. Incurved, rounded, outwardly expanded rim from round-shouldered jar. Wall thickness: 15mm. Jar type JC2.1.
S17 211 (275). L1. Rim. Upright, rounded rim with convex internal bevel over short concave neck. Wall thickness: 11mm. Jar type JC2.2.
S18 544 (676). O3. Rim. Upright, flattened, slightly thickened from high-shouldered over concave short neck. From rounded bowl. Single rows of 3mm diameter circular impressions on rim top, neck and upper shoulder. Wall thickness: 10mm. Jar type JC2.3?
S19 1015 (1196). GV3. Upper profile. Slightly incurved rounded rim of ovoid jar. Rim radius: 50mm. Wall thickness: 7mm. Jar type PA1.1.
S20 530 (661). S1. Rim. Incurved, with straight sloping internal bevel. Wall thickness: 13mm. Jar type PA3.
S21 133 (193). GV3. Rim. Slightly everted, flattened, outwardly extruded over weakly concave short neck. Wall thickness: 16mm. Dish/bowl type DA1.2.
S22 211 (275). L1. Rim. Near upright, flattened rim. Wall thickness: 10mm. Dish type DA2.
S23 728 (886). L1. Upper profile. Slightly everted, round with concave short neck and internally moulded shoulder. Wall thickness: 16mm. Dish/bowl type DB3.

Saxon

S24a - (656). VQ1. Upper profile. Upwardly turned, rounded rim over thumb-furrowed neck. Rim rises in triangular projection over 15mm diameter pre-firing perforation set over crudely formed applied, horizontal, dished bar-lip. Rim radius: 75mm. Wall thickness: 7mm. Globular bowl.
S24b - (656). VQ1. Lower profile. Splayed base. Base radius: 53mm. Wall thickness: 7mm. Globular bowl.
S25 523 (651). VQ1. Upper profile. Everted, rounded, rim over medium concave neck from broad-shouldered closed bowl. Wall thickness: 7mm.

Flintwork by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 41 struck flints and a single item of black chert was recovered from the site from both evaluation and excavation phases of the fieldwork. These are summarized in Table 48 and listed in Appendix 7.

The pieces vary between fresh with sharp edges through lightly patinated to slightly edge damaged and patinated bluish white. Almost all of the pieces were recovered from features of Iron Age date and are assumed to be residual, but some, especially the very fresh pieces, could be contemporary with the Iron Age use of the site, though lack any distinctive morphology to set them apart from earlier pieces. Most of the finds were recovered in one's or two's from each feature or slot with the maximum figure being just six items from ditch slot 1002.

The source of the chert piece is not known but it could be derived from a nearby drift deposit or as an import direct from chert-bearing limestone beds .

The retouched component included a well made tip from an arrowhead (leaf-shaped or barbed and tanged?), two scrapers and a fabricator (strike-a-light?). In addition, three flakes had non-specific retouch and two others appear to have been utilized. One of the latter was a small narrow flake with pointed end and the edge of the tip also seemed to have been become polished by use.

Nine pieces were certainly or probably narrow flakes (assigned by eye) but most of these were probably accidental productions of flint knapping in Later Neolithic or Bronze Age times. A few though, were well produced 'blades' proper and certainly of Mesolithic date.

The remaining pieces are likely to be of later Neolithic and/or Bronze Age date.

The collection is not homogenous and does not appear to represent a location used for dense or repeated earlier prehistoric occupation. Rather, it is thought to reflect casually lost or discarded items from activities dispersed across the wider landscape.

Table 48: Summary of struck flint

Type	*Number*
Flakes	24
Narrow flakes (blades)	9
Core fragment	1
Spalls	4
Scraper	1
Thumbnail scraper	1
Fabricator	1
Arrowhead tip	1
Total	42

Coin by Pierre-Damien Manisse

A single bronze coin (cat. no. 6), very worn, was recovered from fill 1196 in pit 1015. It is almost completely illegible. It is probably an intrusive late Roman *minim*.

O/ illegible - Radiate head right.

R/ illegible - Standing figure left.

Weight: 0.47g Diameter: 9.5mm Axis: 3h

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Apart from the coin (above), just five pieces of metalwork were recovered from the excavation: three ferrous (two nails) and two copper alloy objects.

The two nails are Manning type 4 nails. The head is not present on one of the nails however the shape of the shaft and its similarity to the other nail suggest that it is of that type. These nails were recovered from pit 1119 (1355) for the nail with head, and ditch 1413, slot 937 (1159) for the nail without a head.

The two copper alloy objects were fragmentary. The first of these (cat. no. 4) is a copper alloy strap end from pit 728 (887). No clear dimensions for the piece were able to be measured due to its fragmentary nature. The two largest pieces are clearly from a strap end and are punched. Due to the level of damage no date is able to be garnered from the piece although strap ends with this construction are common in Roman contexts.

The second copper alloy piece recovered from pit 836 (1058) is an arc of a copper ring. The delicate nature of this piece suggests that it was a piece of plain jewellery. The arc that remains measures 20mm from end to end and is almost half of the piece. This size also adds weight to the identification. No firm date can be attributed to this piece.

The final piece is an iron clip from pit 600 (688) with a fresh break on one side

Worked stone by David F. Williams

1. Quern 8 from pit 324 (394)

Small, thick, roughly squarish block from a probable quern, showing a flat, worn, grinding surface [L: 150cm; W: 64cm; Th: 70cm].

2. Saddle quern 7 from pit 1247 (1577)

Almost complete saddle quern, with a characteristic dished grinding surface, smoothly well worn, and a flattish base [L: 260cm; W: 50-98cm; Th: 40-50cm].

3. Saddle quern fragment 5 from ditch [741] (951)

Roughly half of a small saddle quern, with a characteristic dished grinding surface, smoothly well worn, and a rounded base [L: 160cm; W: 98cm; Th: 35-50cm].

All three of the above are made from Millstone Grit, probably originating from the Pennine region of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. There is some variation in texture, as no. 1 is relatively coarse, while nos. 2 and 3 are somewhat fine-grained by comparison. Querns made from Millstone Grit, both saddle and rotary, seem to have already had quite a wide distribution during the Iron Age, and are known to have reached the Midlands (Chambers and Hamman 1978, 186; Roe forthcoming).

4. Unidentified possible worked stone 9 from pit 1125 (1360)

A small, somewhat irregular, block of fine-grained, loosely consolidated, sandstone. It looks to have been worked in some way as there are two wide depressions on one surface and a ?groove on another but it is difficult

to be sure. The sandstone is difficult to recognise, though perhaps it was casually picked up from the terrace gravels of the local Evenlode Valley.

Slag and related materials by David Dungworth

All of the material submitted (just under 343g in total weight) was examined visually and recorded (weight) following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The assemblage of slag and related materials from the excavation is relatively modest (Table 49), and comprises three main categories: ironworking slag, vitrified fuel ash, and natural materials (geology and concretions).

Table 49: Summary of slag (and other materials)

Cut	*Deposit*	*Sample*	*Group*	*Type*	*Category*	*Comment*	*Wt (g)*
115	173	35	1505	Ditch Terminus	Soil concretion		3.9
337	457		437	Ditch	VFA		18.4
530	661	142	437	Ditch	VFA		145
607	754		1423	Ditch	NDFe		29.3
630	787	178		Pit	Geology	Iron ore	81.6
732	893	199		Pit	Geology		13.5
1035	1268			Pit	NDFe		32.1
1203	1398			Pit	Soil concretion		1.1
1249	1579		1413	Ditch	VFA		17.7
ALL							**342.6**

The non-diagnostic ironworking residues show that some form of ironworking took place; however, this slag lacks any diagnostic features and so it cannot certainly be identified as the product of either smelting or smithing. Given the extent of the excavation and the small quantity of ironworking debris recovered, iron smithing seems the slightly more likely process. Nevertheless, all of the ironworking slag recovered could have been generated in much less than a single day of blacksmithing. It is likely that smithing was a very minor/rare activity, or may have had its focus outside the area excavated.

The vitrified fuel ash represents a non-metallurgical waste material formed in a fire. Almost all organic fuels contain a small proportion of inorganic material. In many cases this will remain as ash; however, if the fire is hot enough this may vitrify (the temperature required will depend on the chemical composition of the ash, Dungworth 2016; Historic England 2015, fig. 54). One suggested origin of vitrified fuel ash is haystacks which have accidentally burnt (Biek 1977; Nickolls 1977). In some cases, it is also likely that earthy materials (such as daub) may be incorporated into vitrified fuel ash (cf Biek 1978; Evans and Tylecote 1967; Salter 2005). It is highly unlikely that vitrified fuel ash is directly associated with any metallurgical activity. The detailed examination of similar material from Beckford (Dungworth and McDonnell forthcoming) suggests that it was produced by reactions between wood ash and soil and/or ceramic material (possibly daub) at temperatures between 850°C and 1150°C. Mack and McDonnell also rule out a metallurgical association but suggest a slightly

higher temperature of formation (Mack and McDonnell 2006). The abundance of vitrified fuel ash slag from this site is a phenomenon shared by a number of sites with Iron Age occupation (Andrews 2009; Cowgill *et al* 2006; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993; McDonnell 1986; Salter 1991; Young 2011). It is possible that the vitrified fuel ash described here corresponds to the 'Iron Age Grey' proposed by Cowgill and colleagues (Cowgill *et al* 2006).

The remaining material examined comprises natural soil concretions (usually cemented together with iron compounds in a process similar to iron panning) and geological material. The latter includes a fragment of iron ore; however, there is no evidence that this was deliberately collected for smelting.

Conclusions

The small quantity of ironworking debris provides slight evidence for the smithing of iron; however, it is likely that this was on a small scale and probably had a focus outside the areas excavated. The exact origin and significance of the vitrified fuel ash remains uncertain; however, it is not connected with a metallurgical industry and could have been the accidental product of the combustion/destruction of domestic structures.

Burnt Clay by Danielle Milbank

A surprisingly small amount (502g) of fired clay was recorded from 11 contexts on the site (Appendix 11). None of the material is distinctive.

Animal bone by Matilda Holmes

A moderate assemblage of animal bones was recovered (Appendix 8), largely from Iron Age features, with a few remains recorded from Neolithic and Saxon contexts. Only the Iron Age assemblage will be considered in detail.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also

recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table. Where bones from both sides of the body of a single individual could be identified from an ABG, only one set of bones were measured.

A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Bones were only included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens), and that of anatomical elements was done using a restricted count of epiphyses only, based on Grant (1975), unless otherwise stated. Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles and loose 3rd molars (Hambleton 1999) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003). Cattle and sheep/ goats were sexed on the basis of the morphology of pelves (Davis 2000; Greenfield 2006) and pigs by their canines (Schmid 1972).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were generally in good condition (Table 50), although friable upon excavation with a high proportion of recent breaks and refitted fragments to both bones and teeth. Despite the good surface condition of the bones, the high number of unidentified fragments (Table 51) and teeth (Appendix 8) suggests that overall preservation was poor, with considerable loss of bone. Approximately a quarter of the assemblage had been gnawed by dogs, which suggests that there was a delay between discard and burial when bones were accessible to dogs. Delayed burial may also be the reason for the high ratio of loose teeth to those remaining in the mandible, although this could also have been caused by post-depositional disturbance.

Table 50: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting hand-collected animal bone assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	*Neolithic*	*Iron Age*
Fresh		
Very good		2
Good	2	325
Fair	2	113
Poor		10
Very poor		7
Total	4	457
Refit	16=2	251=81
Recent break	3	123
Gnawed		97
Loose mandibular teeth*		111
Teeth in mandibles*		69
Butchery		22
Burning		4

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

There was a relatively low incidence of butchery (Table 50), which is not unusual in assemblages of this date, when much of the carcass reduction was carried out using a knife, the marks from which are not as obvious as heavy chop marks. Furthermore, canid gnawing may have obliterated cut marks as both butchery and dogs target the ends of bones. Low numbers of burnt bones suggest that they were not routinely exposed to fire either as a means of cooking, fuel or disposal.

Table 51: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage. H= hand collected; S= samples

Taxa	*Neolithic*	*Iron Age*	*Iron Age*	*Saxon*
	H	*H*	*S*	*H*
Cattle	1	259	4	
sheep/ goat	2	272	15	
Sheep		30		
Pig		36	1	
Horse	1	85	2	
Canid		6		
Roe deer		2		
Human		1		
Total identified	4	691	22	
Unidentified mammal		143		
Large mammal	5	2993		
Medium mammal	3	704		5
Bird		1		
Total	12	4532	22	5

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

There were no obvious deposits of butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste, although several Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recovered from Iron Age features, indicating primary contexts that had seen little disturbance since deposition. A cattle lower limb (tarsals and metatarsal) came from pit 819 (context 990); cattle articulating 1st and 2nd phalanges from pit 1310 (1489); a perinatal lamb and juvenile sheep skeleton from pit 617 (768; P**l. 6**) the latter with cut marks on the pelves, tarsal, lumber vertebra and a rib indicating some disarticulation prior to burial; canid neck vertebrae and lateral metapodial from pit 647 (854) and a canid hind leg (tibia and metatarsals) from pit 1013 (1193).

Neolithic

Cattle and sheep/ goat remains were recovered from Neolithic pit 200, including a bone from a perinatal lamb. A fragmentary equid tibia came from pit 404 (479), which is likely to be intrusive, as it is unlikely that horses were re-introduced into Britain in the Neolithic (Serjeantson 2011, 34).

Iron Age

The majority of the assemblage came from Iron Age contexts. Sheep were slightly more common than cattle followed by lower numbers of horse and pig and a few bones of canid (dog, fox or wolf), roe deer and the tibia from a human perinate came from ditch 744 (context 961). The roe deer was represented by a tibia and metatarsal from ditch 516 that would have come from a hunted animal. This is interesting as wild animals tend to

be avoided by Iron Age populations (Sykes 2014), and may be a symbolic deposit, although they were found alongside other bones more typical of general refuse.

The assemblage was dominated by teeth with an under-representation of vertebrae and phalanges (Appendix 8). This is most likely a combination of preservation bias (towards the better-preserved teeth), recovery bias (missing the smaller phalanges) and the deposition of primary butchery waste (vertebrae and possibly phalanges) in another area of the site. It implies that the assemblage was dominated by meat-bearing long bones and heads, coming largely from food waste. The majority of bones came from ditches, suggesting that the gullies away from living areas were kept relatively clear of rubbish.

Table 52: Iron Age tooth wear data

Stage	*Cattle*	*Sheep/ goat*	*Pig*
A			
B			
C		5	1
D		5	
E	2	2	
F	1	1	
G	5		
H	3		
I			
Total	11	13	1

Table 53: Iron Age fusion data

	Cattle			*Sheep/ goat*			*Pig*		
	U	F	%F	U	F	%F	U	F	%F
Neonatal		6	100		3	100		1	100
Early		36	100		9	100	1	1	50
Intermediate	2	12	86	6	12	67			
Late	2	8	80	5	3	38	1		0
Final	6	23	79	8	2	20	2		0
Total	10	85		19	29		4	2	

Butchery marks were recorded on cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, equid and roe deer bones. They largely took the form of knife marks on the limb bones consistent with the disarticulation of the carcass. A few chop marks were observed on cattle bones.

Mortality data were abundant for cattle and sheep/ goats, but less so for pigs. Perinatal remains were observed for lambs, calves and piglets, and it is likely that they were bred in the vicinity. Although there is evidence for some cattle to have been culled for meat at around the age of maturity (at wear stages E and F (Table 51) and with unfused bones (Table 52), the majority of evidence implies that they were kept alive well after maturity to be used for secondary products. This is evident in the animals culled at wear stages G and H, and the high proportion of fused bones and suggests that products such as power and milk were important. A rather different emphasis can be observed in the sheep husbandry, where animals were culled earlier, the majority being culled as immature and subadult animals (wear stages C to F and the high proportion of unfused

long bones), at ages more consistent with their use primarily for meat. Although sheep were apparently not kept alive into adulthood, they would have produced at least one or two clips of wool. Fewer data were available for pigs, all of which suggest they were also culled early for meat. Horse bones were all fused most likely representing animals that were used for transport or power. At least one female cow and sheep were evident, as well as two sows.

Several pathological bones were noted, taking the form of congenital changes to cattle teeth (posterior column missing), age- or work-related strain or trauma evident from eburnation on a cattle femur, eburnation and remodelling of a sheep/ goat scapula and fused canid tarsals. Infections were observed on a sheep/ goat tibia which had sinuses and severe inflammation of the distal shaft, a sheep/ goat mandible with the early stages of alveolar recession and an equid femur with an infected shaft.

Summary

This small assemblage is not unusual for an Iron Age settlement. The emphasis on cattle for secondary products with a few culled as they neared maturity for meat, and the use of sheep and pigs primarily for meat can be observed on other sites of this date (Hambleton 1999). It is likely that animals were bred and raised in and around the settlement, but the over-representation of upper limb bones and heads suggests that this may have been an area used for food debris rather than butchery or other carcass processing waste.

Worked bone by Genni Elliott

Two items of worked bone recovered from the site consist of a fragment of needle and a decorated handle.

Ditch 544 (676): Fragment of mid-shaft and point of a bone needle, oval in section tapering to the point. The fracture has occurred at the eye of the needle. Lightly polished throughout. Length: 53mm; Width: 4mm; Diameter of eye: 2mm

Pit 617 (768): Damaged handle with ring and dot decoration, cut possibly from a horse metacarpal. Oval in section with two sawn ends and the remains of a semi-circular attachment location with an angled face. The entirety is polished. The decoration consists of a combination of single ring and dot and double ring and dot. At either end of the handle is a row of single ring and dot decoration encircling the handle. This has been cut through at the knife end. The rest of the decoration appears to be laid in a series of diagonal lines. Length: 74mm; Width: 21mm.

Carbonized Plant Remains by Mark Robinson

Extensive bulk sampling was undertaken for carbonized plant remains, with 370 samples, mostly of 8 to 24 litres, being floated. However, carbonized remains were only found in 19 samples, seeds/chaff in 11 (Appendix 9) and charcoal (Appendix 10) in 11 (only 3 samples had both).

Samples were floated in water onto a 0.25mm mesh and the dried flots were scanned for charcoal, seeds, chaff etc. under a binocular microscope. All samples in which remains were found were sorted and those remains identified. Seeds and oak charcoal were identified under a binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x50, other charcoal was identified using high-power incident light microscopy. All of the samples which produced remains were of 8 litres.

Middle Neolithic

The only remains from the Neolithic pits were a slight trace of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) charcoal from pit 604. Whatever the Neolithic activity on the site, it generated little charcoal and no food remains were preserved.

The Middle to Late Iron Age Settlement

Charcoal was only present in 3% of the Iron Age samples. By far the majority of the charcoal was *Quercus* sp. (oak) although there was a slight presence of both Pomoideae (hawthorn, apple etc) and hazel. The charcoal was probably derived from domestic hearths, indeed the highest concentration was much oak charcoal from feature 512, the hearth inside the post-built Roundhouse 435.

Likewise, carbonised seeds were only present in 3% of the Iron Age samples. They mostly comprised a slight presence of cereal grains representing a background scatter of remains from crop processing. However, (1497), the fill of pit 1231, contained a high concentration of grain, mostly *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) or possible *T. spelta* along with seeds of weeds which tend to be associated with cereal cultivation such as *Galium aparine* (goosegrass) and *Bromus* cf. *secalinus* (brome grass). Some grain of hulled *Hordeum vulgare* (six-row hulled barley) was also present. However, the pits only contained a single piece of chaff, a glume of spelt wheat. Grain along with the same species of weed seeds was also present in (684), the fill of pit 600. In this instance, all the grains were or could have been, of hulled barley.

Anglo-Saxon

Charred remains were absent from the single sample of this date.

Discussion

There were insufficient Neolithic or Saxon remains for any conclusions to be drawn for these periods. However, the middle to late Iron Age settlement gave useful results. In comparison with Iron Age settlement on the gravel

terraces of the Thames itself, there was much less hawthorn-type charcoal and no sloe-type charcoal. Possibly the area was more wooded, resulting in oak along with hazel being the main source of fuel. The occupants of the settlement were doubtless consuming spelt wheat and six-row hulled barley. The soil of the site would have been suitable for the cultivation of these crops although the paucity of cereal remains tends to suggest that the growing of cereals was not the main purpose of the site. The many pits on the site appear to have been rather small to have been used for grain storage. Possibly the site was primarily concerned with the raising of domestic animals in an area where woodland was being cleared.

Conclusion

The excavation has presented evidence for several phases of occupation on this parcel of land off Milton Road.

Neolithic

A number of struck flints are likely to be of Mesolithic date, but these are all from residual contexts and signify no more than casual loss or discard across the landscape. The earliest testified presence belonged to the Middle Neolithic (Fig. 8) with a few pits, and mostly residual pottery and flintwork found in later features. This overshadowed Neolithic presence took place in an environment already interspersed with earlier Neolithic monuments: those at Ascot-under-Wychwood (Benson and Whittle 2007), Lyneham (Conder 1895) or between Shipton and Milton (long barrow at The Grove). The presence of a few pits and artefacts is typical of Neolithic settlement both in this region and beyond where other evidence, such as trace of houses are very rare (Hey *et al*. 2011, 253). Regarding the material culture, only Peterborough wares can be associated with the pits seen.

Iron Age

It was only after a very lengthy gap, that occupation of the site resumed during the Early Iron Age (Figs 13-14), Three foci of occupation could be defined for the Iron Age. The northern area saw the earliest occupation with the erection of a post-built roundhouse with a porch and internal hearth (435). There was no trace of a surrounding drainage gully. It contained no datable artefacts and is only tentatively assigned to this period. Its form with a typical entrance to the south east could date back to the Middle Bronze Age. It is plausibly the earliest of the Iron Age features, more characteristic of the Early Iron Age than Middle but the architecture extended into the Middle Iron Age (Lambrick *et al*. 2009, 138–42; comparable types for example at Shorncote in Hey 2000).

The Middle Iron Age sees the site intensively occupied. The density of pits and the multiple ditches and gullies observed in such a small area suggested a long continuous phase of utilization throughout the Iron Age.

There were few other clear traces of dwellings other than the post-built roundhouse (above). The several partial or segmented penannular or curved gullies (310, 923, 1417, 1419, 1503/1504) can all be regarded as remnants of gully-type roundhouses with the usual diameter of 8-9m. None of the post holes, however, could be associated to form evident post-built features, whether roundhouses or post-built granaries.

Though there was a well defined enclosure (437), it did not seem specifically to enclose other features, which were located both inside and outside it. Surprisingly it contained Neolithic flint and pottery as dating evidence but these are considered to be residual. There exist various kinds of sub-rectangular enclosure in the Cotswolds and some are devoid of internal features. Moore (2006, 90, citing Marshall 2001) noted examples for the north Cotswolds at The Bowsings, Lower Barn, Middle Ground and Cold Aston.

The central area had mostly a mix of pen/paddocks, pit clusters and gullies. The more distinctive component of the deposits was the pit clusters. About a hundred and seventy four pits were found. Such large concentrations of pits have been recorded on other Iron Age with notable examples around nearby Stanton Harcourt (Gravelly Guy, Beard Mill, Vicarage Field- Lambrick et al. 2009, 105-9) where the features are regarded as indicating centralised storage. However, the pits at Shipton had various profiles. Only three had undercutting sides, 35 were bowl-shaped (20%), 49 cylindrical (28%) and the vast majority (79; 45%) were saucer-shaped, the rest uncertain or irregular. With the exception of a few they were generally shallow (the average depth was 0.32m, with a min at 0.04 and a max at 1.08m) despite typical diameters of between 1m and 2.30m. Their use for bulk storage of grain comparable to other sites, is therefore dubious. The pits produced little evidence of their primary use; there were some subsequently used for articulated animal bone burials and some had clay-lined floors.

One particular feature of interest was the sub-circular low stone mound **1441**, encircled by gully **514** and more loosely and distantly by ditches **1414**/**1416**. Its interpretation is unusual as it did not fit into the usual scheme of round barrow types (Ashbee 1960). It was fully excavated but did not reveal any burial deposits and in fact there were no traces of any human burial within the excavated area As a result the purpose of this "platform" remains enigmatic. This hummock did not possessed either a flat finish to be properly qualified of "platform" and the stones components were randomly forming it, more like an accumulation rather than deliberate placement.

Anglo-Saxon?

There was a complete lack of Roman artefacts (except a possible worn Late Roman coin) and it is not entirely clear if the site was used in Anglo-Saxon times. (Fig. 15) The meagre evidence is for two large but shallow pits containing chaff-tempered pottery, interpreted as possible *Grubenhäuser* in regard to their general shape and size but lacking typical posthole roof supports. However, there are a number of posthole-less *Grubenhäuser* known in the literature, such as from Mucking, Essex and Cottam, North Yorkshire (Tipper 2004, 74).

Medieval

Whatever the status of the possible Anglo-Saxon activity, occupation of the site ceased well before medieval times. The areas was presumably still used for farming, but it is not until medieval times that artefacts and earthworks (ridge and furrow) are recorded and Ditches 322 and 323 (Fig. 15) matched well with a headland boundary.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature Details

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
	50		Topsoil		
	51		Subsoil		
	286		natural re-deposit		
	287		natural re-deposit		
	652		spread	3	
	656		spread	3	
	981		occupation layer		
	1272		abandonment ? layer		
	1655		spread		
1	52	435	post hole	3	
2	53		pit	3	
3	54	311	Ditch (not a pit!)	5	
4	55	332	Gully	5	
5	56, 57	437	Ditch	4	
6	58, 59		pit	4	
7	60	1535	pit	4	
8	61	1414	Ditch	6	
9	62	332	gully	7	
10	63–65	922	Ditch	5	
11	66,67		pit	6	
12	68		pit (unexc)	4	
13	69	437	ditch (unexc)	6	
14	70		pit	7	
15	71	1414	Ditch	6	
16	72	1414	Ditch	6	
17	73		pit	6	
18	74		lynchet	-	
19	75		lynchet	-	
20	76		Drain (Modern)	5	
21	77		Drain (Modern)	5	
22	78	311	Ditch Terminus	5	
23	79	311	Ditch Terminus	5	
24	80	323	Ditch	5	
25	81	323	Ditch	5	
26	82	311	Ditch Terminus	5	
27	83	332	Ditch Terminus	5	
28	84	332	Gully	5	
29	85	323	Ditch	5	
30	86	310	Gully Terminus	5	
31	87	1419	Gully	7	
32	88, 89	311	Ditch	5	
33	90	323	Ditch	5	
34	91	323	Ditch	5	
35	92	332	Gully	7	
36	93	332	Ditch Terminus	5	
37	94	323	Ditch Terminus	5	
38	95	310	Gully Terminus	5	
39	96	311	Ditch	5	
40	97	1503	Ditch Terminus	5	
41	98	1419	Gully	7	
42	99	332	Gully	7	
43	150		Pit	5	
44	151	323	Ditch	5	
45	152		Pit	7	
46	153		windfall tree hollow?	5	
47	154	322	Ditch	5	
48	155		Pit	5	
49	156	1521	gully terminus	5	
100	157		Pit	7	
101	158	322	Ditch	5	
102	159–60	1418	Ditch	7	
103	161	436	Ditch	5	
104	162	311	Ditch	5	
105	163		Pit	5	
106	164	332	Gully	5	
107	165	1504	Gully	5	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
108	166	1504	Gully	5	
109	167	514	Gully	7	
110	169	1418	Ditch Terminus	7	
111	170		Pit	7	
112	168	436	Ditch	5	
113	171		post hole	7	
114	172		Pit	5	
115	173	1505	Ditch Terminus	5	
116	174		post hole	5	
117	175	436	Ditch	5	
118	176		Pit	7	
119	177	514	Gully	7	
120	178	310	Ring gully	5	
121	179	514	Gully	7	
122	180	332	Gully	5	
123	181	1503	Gully	5	
124	182		Pit	5	
125	184	516	Ditch Terminus	5	
126	183	514	Gully	7	
127	185	1505	Ditch	5	
128	186, 189		Pit	5	
129	187		Pit	5	
130	188		Pit	4,5	
131	190	516	Ditch	5	
132	191	311	Ditch	5	
133	193	1413	Ditch	5	
134	192, 194–6	922	Ditch	5	
135	197		Pit	4, 10	
136	198	311	Ditch	5	
137	199	1505	Ditch	5	
138	250	514	Gully	7, 9	
139	251	1506	Gully	7, 9	
140	252	311	Ditch	5	
141	253	311	Ditch	5	
142	255		Pit	6	
143	256		Pit	6	
144	257	514	Gully	6	
145	254		Pit	5, 10	
146	258	922	Ditch	5, 7	
147	259	1413	Ditch	7	
148	260–1		Pit	6	
149	262		Pit	6, 9	
200	276		Pit	5, 7	
201	263		Pit	4, 5, 10	
202	264	924	Gully	10	
203	265		Pit	10	
204	266		Pit	10	
205	267	514	Gully	5	
206	268		Pit	6, 7	
207	269		Pit	10	
208	270	1417	Gully	6, 7	
209	271	514	Gully	6, 7	
210	272–4	922	Ditch	5, 6	
211	275		Pit	5, 6	
212	277	514	Gully	6, 7	
213	278	436	Ditch	4, 5	
214	279		Pit	4, 5	
215	280, 282–4		Pit	4, 5	
216	281	516	Ditch	4, 5	
217	285	437	Ditch Terminus	4	
218	288		Pit	4, 5	
219	289		Pit	4, 5, 7	
220	290–1	436	Ditch	5	
221	292		Pit	4	
222	293	1507	Gully Terminus	5	
223	294	1507	Gully	5	
224	295	311	Ditch	5	
225	296	436	Ditch	4	
226	297	437	Ditch	4	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
227	298		Pit	4	
228	299		Pit	5	
229	355		Ditch	5	
230	350		Pit	4	
231	351		Pit	4	
232	352		Pit	4	
233	353		Pit	4	
234	354		Pit	4	
235	356	311	Ditch Terminus	5	
236	357		post hole	5	
237	358		post hole	4	
238	367	311	Ditch	10	
239	368	923	Gully	5, 6	
240	359		Pit	5	
241	369		Pit	5	
242	360		Pit	5	
243	361		Pit	5, 10	
244	362		Pit	5, 10	
245	363		Pit	10	
246	370	1423	Ditch	4	
247	371	437	Ditch	4	
248	364–6		Pit	4	
249	372		Pit		
300	373–4		Pit	4	
301	375		Possible Pit	5	
302	376		Pit	10	
303	377	924	Gully	10	
304	378	436	Ditch terminus	4	
305	379	1543	Pit	5	
306	380		Pit	5	
307	381	1544	Pit	5	
308	382	1544	Pit	5	
309	383		Tree Bowl	5, 6	
312	384	311	Ditch	5	
313	385	322	Ditch	5	
314	388	1419	Gully	5	
315	389	322	Ditch	5	
316	390	322	Ditch	5	
317	391	1515	Gully	5	
318	392	322	Ditch	5	
319	393	311	Ditch	5	
320	386	322	Ditch	5	
321	387	323	Ditch	5	
324	394	323	Ditch	5	
325	395	311	Ditch	5	
326	396	323	Ditch	5	
327	397	310	Ring gully	5, 7	
328	398	332	Gully	7	
329	468	332	Gully	7	
330	399	323	Ditch	5	
331	450	1515	Gully	5	
333	451	332	Gully	5	
334	452	1515	Gully Terminus	5	
335	453	332	Gully	5	
336	454	311	Ditch	5	
337	455–7	437	Ditch	4	
338	465		post hole	5	
339	466–7		post hole	4	
340	458		post hole	4	
341	459		Pit	4	
342	460	332	Gully	7	
343	461	332	Gully	7	
344	471	1419	Gully	7	
345	472	322	Ditch	7	
346	462–4	437	Ditch	4	
347	469		Pit	4	
348	470	322	Ditch	7	
349	473		Pit	4	
400	474		post hole	7	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
401	475		post hole	7	
402	476	1516	Gully Terminus	7	
403	477–8	922	Ditch	5	
404	479		Small Pit	5	
405	480	1539	Pit	5	
406	481		post hole	4	
407	482		post hole	4	
408	483		post hole	4	
409	484–6	437	Ditch	4	
410	487	1511	Ditch Terminus	5	
411	550		Posthole	7	
412	488	924	Gully Terminus	5	
413	489–90	1423	Ditch	5	
414	491	1423	Ditch	5	
415	492	435	Posthole	3	
416	493	435	Posthole	3	
417	494	435	Posthole	3	
418	495	435	Posthole	3	
419	496	435	Posthole	3	
420	497	516	Ditch	4, 5	
421	498	437	Ditch	4	
422	499		post hole	7	
423	551–2	516	Ditch	5	
424	553		Pit	5	
425	554	1508	Gully	5	
426	555		post hole	5	
427	556	1508	Gully	5	
428	557	311	Ditch	5	
429	558		post hole	5	
430	559		post hole	5	
431	560		Pit	5	
432	561	435	Posthole	3	
433	562	435	Posthole	3	
434	563	435	Posthole	3	
438	570	1504	Gully	5	
439	571	322	Ditch	5	
440	572		post hole	5	
441	573	1505?	Pit?	5	
442	574–5		Pit	5	
443	564		Pit	4	
444	565		Pit	4	
445	566		Pit	4	
446	567	922	Ditch	5	
447	568		Pit	5	
448	569	1539	Pit	5	
500	577	435	Posthole	3	
501	578	435	Posthole	3	
502	579	435	Posthole	3	
503	580		Pit	3	
504	581		Pit	3	
505	582		Possible Pit	3	
506	583	435	Posthole	3	
507	584	435	Posthole	3	
508	585	435	Posthole	3	
509	586	435	Posthole	3	
510	587	435	Posthole	3	
511	588	435	Posthole	3	
512	590	435	Hearth	3	
513	589	1503	Gully Terminus/Pit?	5, 7	
515	591–3	437	Ditch	4	
518	595–6	516	Ditch	10	
519	597		Pit	10	
520	598	1540	Pit	10	
521	599		Pit	10	
522	650		post hole	3	
523	651		post hole?	3	
524	653	922	Ditch	5	
525	654	1520?	gully or pit?	5	
526	655	1509	Ditch Terminus	5	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
527	657	1509	Ditch	5	
528	658	516	Ditch	5	
529	659–60	437	Ditch	4	
530	661	437	Ditch	4	
531	662		Pit	4	
532	663	923	Gully	4, 5	
533	664		post hole	4, 5	
534	665		post hole	4, 5	
535	666	923	Gully Terminus	10	
536	667	1510	gully terminus	10	
537	668, 672	311	Ditch	5	
538	669	436	Ditch	5	
539	670		Pit	5	
540	671	1510	gully terminus	10	
541	673		spread	4	
542	674		Pit	4	
543	675, 679		Pit	4	
544	676	1423	Ditch	5	
545	677–8		post hole	4	
546	680–1		post hole	4	
547	682, 687		Pit	4	
548	683–4		Pit	4	
549	685–6		post hole	4	
600	688–9		Pit	4	
601	698		Pit	4	
602	692–3		Pit	4	
603	690–1, 699		Pit	4	
604	694–7		Pit	4	
605	750		Pit	4	
606	751		Pit	4	
607	752–4	1423	Ditch	5	
608	755		Pit	5	
609	756–9		Pit	4	
610	760		Pit	4	
611	761		Pit	4	
612	762		Pit	4	
613	763		Pit	4	
614	764		Pit	4	
615	765		Pit	5	
616	766		post hole	4	
617	767–70		Pit	4	
618	771		post hole	5	
619	772		post hole	5	
620	773		post hole	5	
621	774		post hole	5	
622	775		Pit	4	
623	776		Pit	4	
624	777	1517	Gully Terminus	5	
625	778		Pit	4	
626	779–82		Pit	4	
627	783	1535	Pit	4	
628	784		Pit	4	
629	785–6		Pit	4	
630	787		Pit	4	
631	796	1519	Gully terminus	5	
632	797		post hole	5	
633	788	923	Ring Gully Terminus	10	
634	789	1423	Ditch	10	
635	790	923	Ring Gully Terminus	10	
636	791	924	Gully	10	
637	792		post hole	5, 7	
638	793		post hole	7	
639	794		Pit	4	
640	795		Pit	4	
641	799	1541	post hole	5	
642	850	1518	Gully	5	
643	798		Pit	4	
644	851	1519	Gully	5	
645	852		post hole	7	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
646	853		Pit	7	
647	854		Pit	4	
648	855	1419	Gully	7	
649	856		Pit	4	
700	857		Pit	4	
701	858	1520	Gully Terminus	5	
702	859	1521	Gully	10	
703	860	923	Gully	10	
704	861		post hole	6	
705	862		Pit	4	
706	863		Pit	4	
707	864		Pit	4	
708	865		Pit	4	
709	867	924	Gully	5	
710	868		Pit	10	
711	869	923	Ring Gully	10	
712	870	1520	Ring Gully	5	
713	871	922	Ditch	5	
714	872	1521	Gully	10	
715	866	1521	Gully Terminus	10	
716	873		Pit	6	
717	875	924	Gully	10	
718	874	923	Ring Gully Terminus	10	
719	876, 1771		Pit	6	
720	877	922	Ditch	5	
721	878	1542	Pit	5	
722	879	1511	Gully	5	
723	880, 1773		Pit	6	
724	881		Pit	4	
725	882		Pit	4	
726	883		Pit	4	
727	884		Pit	4, 6	
728	885–8		Pit	4	
729	889	924	Gully	5	
730	890		Pit	5	
731	891		Pit	4	
732	892–3		Pit	4	
733	894		Pit	4	
734	895		Pit	4	
735	896–7, 956, 1772	437	Ditch	4, 6	
736	898–9, 950		Pit	4	
737	951–2	1540	Pit	10	
738	953	924	Gully	10	
739	954	1543	Pit	5	
740	955	1544	Pit	10	
741	957	1413	Ditch	11	
742	958–9		Pit		
743	960		Pit	4	
744	961	437	Ditch	4	
745	962	437	Ditch	5	
746	963		Pit	5	
747	964	516	Ditch	10	
748	965	1521	Gully	10	
749	973		Pit	4	
800	974		Pit	4	
801	975		Pit	4	
802	976		Pit	4	
803	977–8		pit	4	
804	979		Pit	4	
805	980		Pit	4	
806	966	516	Ditch	10	
807	967		post hole	10	
808	968		Pit	10	
809	969–71	437	Ditch	6	
810	972		Pit	6	
811	984	437	Ditch	4	
812	985	516	Ditch	4, 5	
813	986		Pit	4	
814	982	1541	post hole	5	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
815	983		post hole	5	
816	987		Pit	6	
817	988		Pit	6	
818	989		Pit	6	
819	990		Pit	6	
820	991		Pit	10	
821	992	516	Ditch	10	
822	993	516	Ditch	10	
823	994	924	Gully	10	
824	995		Pit	10	
825	996		Pit	6	
826	997		Pit	6	
827	998		Pit	5	
828	999		post hole	5	
829	1050		Pit	5	
830	1051		post hole	5	
831	1052		Pit	5	
832	1053–4		Pit	6	
833	1055		Pit		
834	1056	1513	Ditch		
835	1057		post hole	6	
836	1058	1527	Pit	6	
837	1059		Pit	6	
838	1060		Pit	6	
839	1061		Pit	6	
840	1062		post hole		
841	1063		Pit	5, 6	
842	1064		Pit	5, 6	
843	1065		Pit	6	
844	1066		Pit	5, 6	
845	1067		Pit	6	
846	1068	1527	Pit	6	
847	1069	1514	Gully	5	
848	1070		post hole	5	
849	1071	1513	Gully	5	
900	1072	1422	Gully Terminus	7	
901	1073	1422	Gully	7	
902	1074	332	Gully	7	
903	1075	1422	Gully	7	
904	1081	1419	Gully	7	
905	1082	1516	Gully	7	
906	1076		Pit	6	
907	1077–80		Pit	6	
908	1083	1413	Ditch	7	
909	1084	1419	Gully	7	
910	1085		post hole	5	
911	1086	1514	Gully	5	
912	1087	1514	Gully	5	
913	1088	516	Ditch	5	
914	1089	1423	Ditch	5	
915	1090	516	Ditch	5	
916	1091		Pit	7	
917	1092	1419	Gully	7	
918	1093		Pit	6	
919	1094		Pit	6	
920	1095		Pit	6	
921	1096		Pit	6	
925	1097		Pit	6	
926	1098	1418	Ditch	7	
927	1099		Pit	6	
928	1150		Pit	6	
929	1151		Pit	6	
930	1152		Pit	6	
931	1153		Pit	6	
932	1154		Pit	6	
933	1155		Pit	6	
934	1156		Pit	6	
935	1157		Pit	6	
936	1158		Pit	6	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
937	1159	1413	Ditch	7	
938	1160	1418	Ditch	7	
939	1161		Pit	7	
940	1162		post hole	7	
941	1163		Pit	6	
942	1164		Pit	6	
943	1165		Pit	7	
944	1166		Pit	7	
945	1167		post hole	7	
946	1168		Small Pit	7	
947	1169		post hole	7	
948	1170		Pit	6	
949	1171, 1174		Pit	6	
1000	1172–3, 1175–7		Pit	6	
1001	1178	1414	Ditch	6	
1002	1179	1414	Ditch	6	
1003	1180, 1183		Pit	6	
1004	1181		Pit	7	
1005	1182	1418	Ditch	7	
1006	1184	1506	Ditch	6	
1007	1185	1506	Ditch	6	
1008	1186	1414	Ditch	6	
1009	1187		Pit	6	
1010	1188–91		Pit	6	
1011	1194		Pit	6	
1012	1192	322	Gully	7	
1013	1193		Pit	6	
1014	1195	1528	Pit	6	
1015	1196		Pit	6	
1016	1197	1528	Pit	6	
1017	1198		Pit	6	
1018	1199		Pit	6	
1019	1250	322	Gully	7	
1020	1251		Pit	6	
1021	1252–3		Pit	6	
1022	1254, 1256	1545	Pit	4	
1023	1255		Pit		
1024	1257	1417	Gully	6, 12	
1025	1258	1423	Ditch	5	
1026	1259	516	Ditch	5	
1027	1260	311	Ditch	5	
1028	1261		Pit	6	
1029	1262		Pit	6	
1030	1263		Pit	6	
1031	1264	516	Ditch	5	
1032	1265	311	Ditch	5	
1033	1266	311	Ditch	5	
1034	1267	1513	Gully	5	
1035	1268		Pit	6	
1036	1269	1514	Gully	5	
1037	1270	1517	Gully	5	
1038	1271		Pit	6	
1039	1273		Pit	6	
1040	1274	1517	Gully	5	
1041	1275	1518	Gully	5	
1042	1276		Pit	6	
1043	1277		Pit	6	
1044	1278		Pit	6	
1045	1279	1533	Pit	4	
1046	1280	1532	Pit	4	
1047	1281		Pit	4	
1048	1282		Pit	4	
1049	1283		Pit	4	
1100	1284	1505?	Gully	5	
1101	1285	1513	Gully	5	
1102	1286		Pit	6	
1103	1287		Pit	6	
1104	1288		Pit	6	
1105	1289	1530	Pit	6	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
1106	1290	1530	Pit	6	
1107	1291		post hole	6	
1108	1299		Pit	6	
1109	1292		Pit	4	
1110	1293	1531	Pit	4	
1111	1294	1534	Pit		
1112	1295		Pit	7	
1113	1296		Pit	7	
1114	1297	1532	Pit	4	
1115	1298		Pit	6, 7	
1116	1351		Pit	4, 6	
1117	1352–3		Pit	4, 6	
1118	1354	1536	Pit	4	
1119	1355		Pit	4	
1120	1356		Pit	6	
1121	1350		post hole	6	
1122	1357		Pit	6	
1123	1358		Pit	6	
1124	1359		Pit	6, 7	
1125	1360		Pit/Posthole?	6, 7	
1126	1361	1512	Ditch Terminus	7	
1127	1362–3		Pit	6	
1128	1364	1536	Pit	4	
1129	1365		Pit	4	
1130	1366		Pit	4	
1131	1367	1534	Pit	4	
1132	1369		Pit	6	
1132	1370–5		Pit	6	
1133	1368		Pit	6	
1135	1376		Pit	4	
1136	1377		Pit	4	
1137	1378		Pit	4	
1138	1379	1512	Ditch	7	
1139	1380	1418	Ditch	7	
1140	1381	1413	Ditch	7	
1141	1382		Pit	4	
1142	1383	1525	Pit	4	
1143	1384	1524	Pit	4	
1144	1385		Pit	4	
1145	1386		Pit	4	
1146	1387		Pit	4	
1147	1388–91	1414	Ditch	6	
1148	1392–3		Pit	6, 7	
1149	1394		Pit	4	
1200	1395		Pit	4	
1201	1396	1525	Pit	4	
1202	1397		post hole	6	
1203	1398–9, 1450		Pit	6	
1204	1451		Pit	6	
1206	1452–3, 1467	1205	basin	6	
1208	1454		Pit	6, 7	
1209	1455		Pit	6, 7	
1210	1456		Pit	6, 7	
1211	1457		Pit	6, 7	
1212	1458		Pit	6, 7	
1213	1459		Pit	6, 7	
1214	1460		Pit	6	
1215	1461	1523	Pit	4	
1216	1462		Pit	4	
1217	1463		Pit	4	
1218	1464		Pit	4	
1219	1465	1531	Pit	4	
1220	1466	1533	Pit	4	
1221	1468	1418	Ditch	6, 7	
1222	1469	1414	Ditch	6, 7	
1223	1491	437	Ditch	4	
1224	1492		Pit	4	
1225	1493		Pit	4	
1226	1470		Pit	6	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
1227	1471		Pit	6	
1228	1472		Pit	6	
1229	1473	1537	Pit	6	
1230	1474		Pit	4	
1231	1497		Pit	4	
1232	1553	437	Ditch	6	
1233	1554		Pit	6	
1234	1555		Pit	6	
1235	1556		Pit	6	
1236	1557	924	Gully	6	
1237	1558		Pit	6	
1238	1559	1413	Ditch	6	
1239	1560		Pit	6	
1240	1561		Pit	6	
1241	1563–9, 1575		Pit	6, 7	
1242	1570–1	437	Ditch	4	
1243	1572		Pit	4	
1244	1573		Pit	4	
1245	1574		Pit	4	
1246	1576		Pit	6	
1247	1577		Pit	6	
1248	1578		Pit	6	
1249	1579	1413	Ditch	6	
1300	1475	1417	Gully	6, 7	
1301	1476	514	Gully	7	
1302	1477	1417	Gully	7	
1303	1478–9	1414	Ditch	6, 7	
1304	1480		Tree Bowl	6, 7	
1305	1481	1416	Ditch	7	
1306	1482		Pit	6, 7	
1307	1483		post hole	6, 7	
1308	1484–6		Pit	6, 7	
1309	1487		Pit	6	
1310	1488–9		Pit	6	
1311	1490		Pit	6	
1312	1494		Pit	6	
1313	1495–6	437	Ditch	6	
1314	1498		Pit	6, 7	
1315	1499, 1550–2	1522	Pit	6, 7	
1316	1562		Pit	6	
1317	1580, 1584	437	Ditch	6	
1318	1581–2	437?	Ditch	6	
1319	1583	1413	Ditch	6	
1320	1585	924	Gully	10	
1321	1586		Pit	10	
1322	1587	1418	Ditch	12	
1323	1588		Pit	12	
1324	1589		Pit	12	
1325	1590		Pit	12	
1326	1591		Pit	12	
1327	1592	1529	Pit	6	
1328	1650	437	Ditch	4	
1329	1651		Pit	4	
1330	1653		Pit	4	
1331	1654		Pit	4	
1333	1593		dubious Pit	6	
1334	1657	1524	Pit	4	
1335	1658	1523	Pit	4	
1336	1659		Pit	4	
1337	1660	1537	Pit	4	
1338	1652		Pit	4	
1339	1656		shallow Pit	6, 12	
1340	1661		Pit	7, 12	
1341	1662		Pit	7	
1342	1669	1441	Pit/hollow	7	
1343	1663		Pit	4	
1344	1664		Pit	4	
1345	1665		Pit	4	
1346	1666		Pit	4	

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fig. no.*	*Comments*
1347	1667		Pit	4	
1348	1668		Pit	4	
1349	1670	1441	Pit/hollow	7	
1400	1671	1545	Pit		
1401	1672	1547	Pit		
1402	1673		Pit		
1403	1594, 1674	437	Ditch		
1404	1595	1529	Pit	6, 12	
1405	1596	1441	Pit/hollow	12	
1406	1597		Pit	7, 12	
1407	1598	1415	Ditch	7, 12	
1408	1675–8	1522	Pit	6, 7, 12	
1409	1599	1415	Ditch	12	
1410	1679	1414	Ditch	7	
1411	1680	1416	Ditch	7	
1412	1681		post hole	12	
1420	1682–3	1416	Ditch	7	
1421	1684	1414	Ditch	6, 7	
1424	1685	924	Gully	5, 6	
1425	1686	1413	Ditch	5, 6	
1426	1687	1441	Pit/hollow	6	
1427	1688		Pit	7, 12	
1428	1689	1415	Ditch	7	
1429	1690	1414	Ditch	7	
1430	1691	516	ditch	10	
1431	1692	922	Ditch	10	
1432	1693	516	Ditch	10	
1433	1694	322	Ditch	7	
1434	1695	1414	Gully	7	
1435	1696	1526	Gully	6, 7	
1436	1697	1511	Gully	5	
1437	1753	516?	Ditch	10	
1438	1698–9, 1750	516?	Ditch	10	
1439	1751	1526	Gully	6, 7	
1440	1752	514	Gully	6, 7	
1442	1754	514	Gully	7	
1443	1755		Pit	7	
1444	1756	1416?	Gully	7	
1445	1757	1415?	Gully	7	
1446	1758	322	Gully	7	
1447	1759	1542	Pit	10	
1448	1760	516	Ditch	5, 10	
1449	1761	516	Ditch	5	
1500	1762	516	Ditch	5, 10	
1501	1763–5	922	Ditch	10	
1502	1766–9		Pit	6, 7	
1538	1770		pit	5	
1546	1774	1547	pit		

APPENDIX 2: Distribution of Neolithic fabrics by group, cut and deposit (weight in g)

			G1		G3		GQ2		GV1		FG1		FG2		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
310	30	86	3	6.5											3	6.5	2.2
322	42	99					1	1.0							1	1.0	1.0
332	343	461	3	1.0											3	1.0	0.3
437	735	896	1	0.5											1	0.5	0.5
516	518	595	1	5.0					7	19.0					8	24.0	3.0
516	821	992							1	5.0					1	5.0	5.0
516	1438	1699							1	4.0					1	4.0	4.0
1413	741	957	6	11.0											6	11.0	1.8
1423	544	676			1	25.0			20	180.0					21	205.0	9.8
1503	40	97	1	1.0											1	1.0	1.0
1503	513	589											2	4.0	2	4.0	2.0
1505	115	173	8	5.0											8	5.0	0.6
1505	127	185	15	13.0											15	13.0	0.9
	2	53							1	7.0					1	7.0	7.0
	10	64					1	5.0							1	5.0	5.0
	128	189	1	3.0											1	3.0	3.0
	135	197	2	3.0											2	3.0	1.5
	200	276					12	22.5							12	22.5	1.9
	215	280	1	0.5											1	0.5	0.5
	217	286	1	2.0											1	2.0	2.0
	217	287							10	48.0					10	48.0	4.8
	337	457							67	134.0					67	134.0	2.0
	404	479	9	13.0											9	13.0	1.4
	503	580			1	67.0					1	22.0			2	89.0	44.5
	503	582			4	56.0									4	56.0	14.0
	604	697			5	81.0							21	143.0	26	224.0	8.6
	623	776	3	5.0											3	5.0	1.7
	626	780			16	109.0									16	109.0	6.8
	629	785	2	4.0											2	4.0	2.0
	707	864							3	7.0					3	7.0	2.3
	725	882	2	1.0											2	1.0	0.5
	732	893							2	0.5					2	0.5	0.3
	737	952			3	6.0			10	6.0					13	12.0	0.9
	742	958			3	1.0									3	1.0	0.3
	801	975	3	0.5											3	0.5	0.2
	825	996					2	2.0	6	18.0					8	20.0	2.5
	826	997					4	46.0							4	46.0	11.5
	1120	1356			1	4.0									1	4.0	4.0
	1137	1378			2	0.5									2	0.5	0.3
	1303	1486							1	7.0					1	7.0	7.0
			62	75.0	36	349.5	20	76.5	129	435.5	1	22.0	23	147.0	271	1105.5	4.1

APPENDIX 3: Distribution of Iron Age fabrics by group, cut and deposit (weight in g)

			L1		L2		L3		L4		O1		O2		O3		C1		V1	
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*
		51																		
		1655											10	17.0						
	3	54									1	7.0								
	6	58									5	12.0								
	7	60	9	8.0																
	10	64	18	141.0																
	10	65									4	1.0								
	11	67	7	8.0							1	3.0								
	14	70	10	8.0																
	15	71	8	95.0																
	16	72	2	5.0																
	142	255									1	17.0	3	6.0						
	145	254																		
	211	275	17	127.0									2	10.0	3	32.0				
	214	279													2	9.5				
	215	280																	7	16.0
	233	353													1	5.0				
	242	360									1	3.0								
	305	379													3	6.0				
	337	457													4	16.0			19	45.0
	443	564	9	325.0																
	444	565			4	87.0														
	445	566	4	1.0																
	447	568													2	16.0				
	601	690	1	0.5									1	3.0						
	606	701	10	5.0																
	607	752																		
	607	753											7	19.0						
	607	754											4	18.0						
	609	758	2	3.0																
	610	760	2	6.0																
	611	761	4	0.5																
	612	762											2	3.0						
	613	763											2	2.0						
	616	766					1	6.0												
	617	768					1	13.0												
	623	776													1	9.0				
	628	784									6	5.0								
	629	786	2	10.0																
	646	853													1	5.0				
	647	854	5	13.0											1	19.0				
	710	868													2	3.0				
	716	873											1	15.0						
	723	880											1	21.0						
	728	885	1	8.0									3	18.0						
	728	886	17	78.0											1	11.0				
	728	888											3	25.0						
	731	891											1	0.5						
	736	898											9	29.0						
	742	958													2	1.0				
	746	963													10	19.0				
	749	973											5	19.0	1	15.0				
	801	975											1	3.0						
	805	980											9	78.0	2	3.0				
	807	967											3	1.0						
	817	988											2	47.0						
	818	989											1	9.0						
	820	991													1	3.0				
	833	1055											5	13.0						
	837	1059																		
	838	1060											9	11.0						
	839	1061											1	31.0						
	843	1065											4	7.0						
	845	1067											1	3.0						
	907	1077											1	3.0						

			L1		L2		L3		L4		O1		O2		O3		C1		V1	
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*
	918	1093											12	31.0						
	919	1094											53	403.0						
	925	1097					1	10.0												
	942	1164											6	24.0						
	949	1171											2	17.0						
	1000	1172	1	7.0																
	1000	1176	1	1.0																
	1010	1188											1	12.0						
	1011	1194													2	5.0				
	1015	1196																		
	1021	1253											1	39.0						
	1028	1261	2	3.0																
	1030	1263											3	5.0						
	1038	1271											8	43.0						
	1039	1273											1	2.0						
	1042	1276													1	1.0				
	1043	1277											2	3.0						
	1044	1278	3	31.0									3	3.0						
	1048	1282	7	38.0											1	1.0				
	1104	1288	3	20.0															1	6.0
	1112	1295																	1	3.0
	1119	1355	10	44.0																
	1121	1350	1	4.0																
	1122	1357	4	5.0																
	1129	1365	1	11.0																
	1130	1366									1	5.0								
	1136	1659	1	7.0																
	1137	1378	3	15.5																
	1149	1394											5	62.0						
	1200	1395											13	67.0						
	1210	1456													3	8.0				
	1216	1462	1	22.0									2	12.0	1	4.0				
	1217	1463											2	16.0	10	65.0				
	1225	1493											1	2.0						
	1226	1470	2	10.0																
	1230	1474	6	60.0																
	1233	1554	7	41.0																
	1237	1558	1	8.0																
	1245	1574	1	4.0																
	1246	1576	1	2.0																
	1248	1578	6	45.0																
	1303	1486	93	1125.0																
	1310	1489	10	83.0																
	1312	1494											2	9.0						
	1316	1562											4	15.0						
	1329	1651	5	168.0																
	1330	1652											1	15.0						
	1331	1654											3	13.0						
	1347	1667											1	5.0						
	1406	1597											12	32.0						
	1443	1755											3	2.0						
310	30	86	45	430.0																
310	120	178	6	11.0																
311	1032	1268	5	19.0											2	1.0				
322	47	154																		
323	29	85																		
332	28	84	6	10.0																
435	312	590	80	22.0																
436	103	161													1	7.0				
436	117	175	1	1.0																
436	213	278	2	14.0																
436	538	669											5	29.0						
437	225	297													10	24.0				
437	337	457																		
437	357	456													3	13.0				
437	515	592	28	71.0																
437	515	593	15	38.0																
437	529	660	1	5.0									2	23.0	1	9.0				

			L1		L2		L3		L4		O1		O2		O3		C1		V1	
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*
437	530	661	54	278.0									1	45.0	2	73.0				
437	735	896	9	65.0																
437	744	961	8	218.0																
437	809	971	3	6.0																
437	809	972	2	63.0																
437	1223	1491	29	116.0									1	23.0	1	11.0				
437	1242	1570	2	33.0																
437	1313	1495	7	24.0									4	68.0						
437	1317	1580	4	134.0																
437	1318	1581	8	117.0																
437	1403	1594											2	18.0						
514	109	167	4	26.0																
514	144	257	1	33.0																
514	205	267	3	12.5																
514	209	271	7	6.0																
514	212	277	1	7.0																
514	1301	1476	1	0.5									1	3.0						
514	1442	1754											1	3.0						
516	125	184	5	11.0																
516	423	551	13	48.0																
516	423	552	9	11.0																
516	1438	1699	4	59.0																
922	134	194																		
922	134	195	1	0.5																
922	146	258	7	17.0																
922	403	477	2	6.0																
922	403	478											1	14.0						
922	446	567	10	27.0																
922	524	653																		
922	713	871	8	19.0																
922	1431	1692	1	20.0																
923	535	666																		
923	633	788											2	13.0						
924	412	488																		
924	1236	1557																		
924	1424	1685											5	13.0						
1205	1206	1452	6	46.0																
1413	133	193	63	340.0									4	31.0						
1413	147	259	11	24.0					1	5.0										
1413	741	957																		
1413	1238	1559	11	111.0																
1413	1319	1583	4	16.0																
1414	1001	1178	1	3.0																
1414	1002	1179	6	62.0																
1414	1410	1679																		
1415	1428	1689	1	5.0																
1415	1445	1757	2	10.0																
1418	102	159	5	29.0																
1418	926	1098	5	9.0																
1418	1322	1587	1	16.0																
1419	31	87	4	6.0																
1419	648	855																		
1423	413	489																		
1423	544	676	11	79.0											41	413.0				
1441	1342	1669											1	18.0						
1441	1405	1569	1	5.0																
1441	1426	1687	2	13.0																
1504	108	166	2	4.0																
1505	127	185	1	3.0																
1506	139	251	9	34.0																
1506	1007	1185	1	8.0																
1510	536	667	13	20.0																
1511	410	487	24	60.0																
1514	911	1086																		
1516	402	476	1	1.0																
1522	1315	1499	2	20.0																
1522	1315	1551	1	6.0																
1523	1335	1658	3	7.0																

			L1		L2		L3		L4		O1		O2		O3		C1		V1	
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*
1525	1142	1383	9	43.0																
1525	1201	1396											2	7.0						
1527	846	1068	6	9.0																
1528	1016	1197	1	12.0																
1531	1219	1465	2	0.5																
1532	1046	1280											1	5.0						
1534	1131	1367	1	0.5																
1535	627	783													1	2.0				
1536	1128	1364	1	26.0																
1539	405	480	3	78.0																
1539	443	569															1	10.0		
			904	5681.0	4	87.0	3	29.0	1	5.0	20	53.0	265	1556.5	117	809.5	1	10.0	28	70.0

			G2		G4		GV2		GV3		ShG1		GQ3		GQ4		S2		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
		51					14	39.0											14	39.0	2.8
		1655																	10	17.0	1.7
	3	54																	1	7.0	7.0
	6	58					1	2.0											6	14.0	2.3
	7	60																	9	8.0	0.9
	10	64																	18	141.0	7.8
	10	65																	4	1.0	0.3
	11	67																	8	11.0	1.4
	14	70																	10	8.0	0.8
	15	71																	8	95.0	11.9
	16	72																	2	5.0	2.5
	142	255																	4	23.0	5.8
	145	254					9	16.0											9	16.0	1.8
	211	275																	22	169.0	7.7
	214	279																	2	9.5	4.8
	215	280																	7	16.0	2.3
	233	353																	1	5.0	5.0
	242	360																	1	3.0	3.0
	305	379																	3	6.0	2.0
	337	457					5	6.0											28	67.0	2.4
	443	564																	9	325.0	36.1
	444	565																	4	87.0	21.8
	445	566																	4	1.0	0.3
	447	568																	2	16.0	8.0
	601	690																	2	3.5	1.8
	606	701																	10	5.0	0.5
	607	752															5	10.0	5	10.0	2.0
	607	753															1	3.0	8	22.0	2.8
	607	754																	4	18.0	4.5
	609	758																	2	3.0	1.5
	610	760																	2	6.0	3.0
	611	761																	4	0.5	0.1
	612	762																	2	3.0	1.5
	613	763																	2	2.0	1.0
	616	766																	1	6.0	6.0
	617	768																	1	13.0	13.0
	623	776																	1	9.0	9.0
	628	784																	6	5.0	0.8
	629	786																	2	10.0	5.0
	646	853																	1	5.0	5.0
	647	854																	6	32.0	5.3
	710	868																	2	3.0	1.5
	716	873																	1	15.0	15.0
	723	880																	1	21.0	21.0
	728	885																	4	26.0	6.5
	728	886																	18	89.0	4.9
	728	888																	3	25.0	8.3
	731	891																	1	0.5	0.5
	736	898																	9	29.0	3.2
	742	958																	2	1.0	0.5
	746	963																	10	19.0	1.9

			G2		G4		GV2		GV3		ShG1		GQ3		GQ4		S2		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
	749	973																	6	34.0	5.7
	801	975																	1	3.0	3.0
	805	980																	11	81.0	7.4
	807	967																	3	1.0	0.3
	817	988																	2	47.0	23.5
	818	989																	1	9.0	9.0
	820	991																	1	3.0	3.0
	833	1055																	5	13.0	2.6
	837	1059											1	18.0					1	18.0	18.0
	838	1060																	9	11.0	1.2
	839	1061																	1	31.0	31.0
	843	1065																	4	7.0	1.8
	845	1067																	1	3.0	3.0
	907	1077																	1	3.0	3.0
	918	1093																	12	31.0	2.6
	919	1094																	53	403.0	7.6
	925	1097																	1	10.0	10.0
	942	1164																	6	24.0	4.0
	949	1171																	2	17.0	8.5
	1000	1172																	1	7.0	7.0
	1000	1176																	1	1.0	1.0
	1010	1188																	1	12.0	12.0
	1011	1194																	2	5.0	2.5
	1015	1196							33	103.0									33	103.0	3.1
	1021	1253																	1	39.0	39.0
	1028	1261																	2	3.0	1.5
	1030	1263																	3	5.0	1.7
	1038	1271																	8	43.0	5.4
	1039	1273																	1	2.0	2.0
	1042	1276																	1	1.0	1.0
	1043	1277																	2	3.0	1.5
	1044	1278																	6	34.0	5.7
	1048	1282																	8	39.0	4.9
	1104	1288																	4	26.0	6.5
	1112	1295																	1	3.0	3.0
	1119	1355																	10	44.0	4.4
	1121	1350																	1	4.0	4.0
	1122	1357																	4	5.0	1.3
	1129	1365																	1	11.0	11.0
	1130	1366																	1	5.0	5.0
	1136	1659																	1	7.0	7.0
	1137	0																	1	13.0	13.0
	1137	1378																	2	2.5	1.3
	1149	1394																	5	62.0	12.4
	1200	1395																	13	67.0	5.2
	1210	1456																	3	8.0	2.7
	1216	1462																	4	38.0	9.5
	1217	1463																	12	81.0	6.8
	1225	1493																	1	2.0	2.0
	1226	1470																	2	10.0	5.0
	1230	1474																	6	60.0	10.0
	1233	1554																	7	41.0	5.9
	1237	1558																	1	8.0	8.0
	1245	1574																	1	4.0	4.0
	1246	1576																	1	2.0	2.0
	1248	1578																	6	45.0	7.5
	1303	1486																	93	1125.0	12.1
	1310	1489																	10	83.0	8.3
	1312	1494																	2	9.0	4.5
	1316	1562																	4	15.0	3.8
	1329	1651																	5	168.0	33.6
	1330	1652																	1	15.0	15.0
	1331	1654																	3	13.0	4.3
	1347	1667																	1	5.0	5.0
	1406	1597																	12	32.0	2.7
	1443	1755																	3	2.0	0.7
310	30	86																	45	430.0	9.6
310	120	178					1	1.5											7	12.5	1.8

			G2		G4		GV2		GV3		ShG1		GQ3		GQ4		S2		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
311	1032	1268																	7	20.0	2.9
322	47	154											1	18.0					1	18.0	18.0
323	29	85			1	4.0													1	4.0	4.0
332	28	84																	6	10.0	1.7
435	312	590																	80	22.0	0.3
436	103	161																	1	7.0	7.0
436	117	175											1	3.0					2	4.0	2.0
436	213	278					9	26.0											11	40.0	3.6
436	538	669					27	86.0											32	115.0	3.6
437	225	297																	10	24.0	2.4
437	337	457													1	20.0			1	20.0	20.0
437	357	456																	3	13.0	4.3
437	515	592																	28	71.0	2.5
437	515	593																	15	38.0	2.5
437	529	660							12	457.0									16	494.0	30.9
437	530	661					17	89.0											74	485.0	6.6
437	735	896																	9	65.0	7.2
437	744	961																	8	218.0	27.3
437	809	971																	3	6.0	2.0
437	809	972																	2	63.0	31.5
437	1223	1491																	31	150.0	4.8
437	1242	1570																	2	33.0	16.5
437	1313	1495																	11	92.0	8.4
437	1317	1580																	4	134.0	33.5
437	1318	1581																	8	117.0	14.6
437	1403	1594																	2	18.0	9.0
514	109	167																	4	26.0	6.5
514	144	257																	1	33.0	33.0
514	205	267																	3	12.5	4.2
514	209	271																	7	6.0	0.9
514	212	277																	1	7.0	7.0
514	1301	1476																	2	3.5	1.8
514	1442	1754																	1	3.0	3.0
516	125	184			1	2.0													6	13.0	2.2
516	423	551																	13	48.0	3.7
516	423	552																	9	11.0	1.2
516	1438	1699																	4	59.0	14.8
922	134	194					48	136.0											48	136.0	2.8
922	134	195					2	5.0											3	5.5	1.8
922	146	258																	7	17.0	2.4
922	403	477																	2	6.0	3.0
922	403	478																	1	14.0	14.0
922	446	567																	10	27.0	2.7
922	524	653					13	65.0											13	65.0	5.0
922	713	871	2	3.0															10	22.0	2.2
922	1431	1692																	1	20.0	20.0
923	535	666					2	4.0											2	4.0	2.0
923	633	788	1	37.0															3	50.0	16.7
924	412	488					2	4.0											2	4.0	2.0
924	1236	1557					2	3.0											2	3.0	1.5
924	1424	1685																	5	13.0	2.6
1205	1206	1452																	6	46.0	7.7
1413	133	193							67	211.0									134	582.0	4.3
1413	147	259							1	4.0									13	33.0	2.5
1413	741	957					5	17.0											5	17.0	3.4
1413	1238	1559																	11	111.0	10.1
1413	1319	1583																	4	16.0	4.0
1414	1001	1178																	1	3.0	3.0
1414	1002	1179																	6	62.0	10.3
1414	1410	1679					24	194.0											24	194.0	8.1
1415	1428	1689																	1	5.0	5.0
1415	1445	1757																	2	10.0	5.0
1418	102	159																	5	29.0	5.8
1418	926	1098																	5	9.0	1.8
1418	1322	1587																	1	16.0	16.0
1419	31	87																	4	6.0	1.5
1419	648	855							4	8.0									4	8.0	2.0
1423	413	489					2	1.0											2	1.0	0.5

			G2		G4		GV2		GV3		ShG1		GQ3		GQ4		S2		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
1423	544	676					5	8.0			115	289.0							172	789.0	4.6
1441	1342	1669																	1	18.0	18.0
1441	1405	1569																	1	5.0	5.0
1441	1426	1687																	2	13.0	6.5
1504	108	166																	2	4.0	2.0
1505	127	185																	1	3.0	3.0
1506	139	251																	9	34.0	3.8
1506	1007	1185																	1	8.0	8.0
1510	536	667					1	10.0											14	30.0	2.1
1511	410	487																	24	60.0	2.5
1514	911	1086					1	4.0											1	4.0	4.0
1516	402	476																	1	1.0	1.0
1522	1315	1499																	2	20.0	10.0
1522	1315	1551																	1	6.0	6.0
1523	1335	1658																	3	7.0	2.3
1525	1142	1383																	9	43.0	4.8
1525	1201	1396																	2	7.0	3.5
1527	846	1068																	6	9.0	1.5
1528	1016	1197																	1	12.0	12.0
1531	1219	1465																	2	0.5	0.3
1532	1046	1280							1	9.0									2	14.0	7.0
1534	1131	1367																	1	0.5	0.5
1535	627	783																	1	2.0	2.0
1536	1128	1364																	1	26.0	26.0
1539	405	480							9	20.0									12	98.0	8.2
1539	443	569																	1	10.0	10.0
			3	40.0	2	6.0	190	716.5	127	812.0	115	289.0	3	39.0	1	20.0	6	13.0	1790	10236.5	5.7

APPENDIX 4: Iron Age forms by context

Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*BA2.2?*	*JB2.2*	*JB3.1*	*JB4.1*	*JC1*	*JC2.1*	*JC2.2*	*JC2.3*	*JD3.0*	*PA1.1*	*PA2.1*	*PA3*	*PB1.1*	*DA1.2*	*DA2*	*DB3*	*JC0*	*JC3.1*
	3	54										1								
	211	275							1								1			
	337	457										1	1							
	443	564						1			1	1								
	447	568						1												
	607	753										1								
	728	886																1		
	728	888															1			
	746	963								1										
	749	973								1										
	907	1077		1																
	919	1094			1															
	949	1171						1												
	1015	1196										1								
	1048	1282										1								
	1200	1395										1								
	1217	1463							1			1								
	1230	1474							1											
	1246	1576										1								
	1303	1486												1						
	1310	1489						1							1					
	1312	1494										1								
	1316	1562								1										
	1330	1652					1													
310	30	86			1															
323	25	81			1															
436	213	278							1					1						
436	538	669										1								
437	337	457								1										
437	357	456											1							
437	530	661				1		1	1			2		1					1	
514	205	267										1								
922	134	194						1												
922	134	195										1								
922	146	258										1								
922	713	871															1			
1413	133	193	1						1			2				1				
1414	1410	1679										2								1
1423	544	676								1							1			
1536	1128	1364						1												

APPENDIX 5: Distribution of later Iron Age fabrics by group, cut and deposit (weight in g)

			Q1		Q2		Q3		FQ1		QL1		QL2		GQ1		S1		S3		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
		656	4	19.0																	4	19.0	4.8
	3	54													1	14.0					1	14.0	14.0
	4	55	2	14.0																	2	14.0	7.0
	10	64	1	8.0																	1	8.0	8.0
	48	155	3	29.0																	3	29.0	9.7
	148	260															1	1.0			1	1.0	1.0
	522	650	2	3.0																	2	3.0	1.5
	523	651							2	6.0											2	6.0	3.0
	707	864	1	3.0																	1	3.0	3.0
	719	876	6	5.0																	6	5.0	0.8
	726	883	1	8.0																	1	8.0	8.0
	907	1077									1	1.0									1	1.0	1.0
	1146	1387									1	11.0									1	11.0	11.0
	1228	1472	4	7.0																	4	7.0	1.8
	1241	1564											3	52.0							3	52.0	17.3
	1310	1489			3	53.0															3	53.0	17.7
310	30	86															1	2.0			1	2.0	2.0
310	38	95															2	23.0			2	23.0	11.5
311	1032	1268															1	3.0			1	3.0	3.0
437	337	457					1	75.0													1	75.0	75.0
437	530	661															4	136.0			4	136.0	34.0
924	412	488															12	21.0			12	21.0	1.8
1413	133	193																	1	1.0	1	1.0	1.0
1413	741	957															4	17.0			4	17.0	4.3
1418	938	1160															3	10.0			3	10.0	3.3
1441	1342	1669											3	5.0							3	5.0	1.7
1441	1405	1569															1	40.0			1	40.0	40.0
1504	108	166															1	3.0			1	3.0	3.0
1506	139	251							1	19.0											1	19.0	19.0
1539	405	480															1	3.0			1	3.0	3.0
			24	96.0	3	53.0	1	75.0	3	25.0	2	12.0	6	57.0	1	14.0	31	259.0	1	1.0	72	592.0	8.2

APPENDIX 6: Distribution of Saxon fabrics by group, cut and deposit (weight in g)

			VQ1		OrS1		total		
Group	*Cut*	*Fil*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*no*	*wt*	*mean*
		652	11	101.0			11	101.0	9.2
		656	80	488.5			80	488.5	6.1
	211	275	1	5.0			1	5.0	5.0
	346	464	11	38.0			11	38.0	3.5
	347	469	1	3.0			1	3.0	3.0
	349	473	14	45.0			14	45.0	3.2
	523	651	13	105.0			13	105.0	8.1
1423	544	676			1	4.0	1	4.0	4.0
			131	785.5	1	4.0	132	789.5	6.0

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of worked flints

Cut	*Fill*	*Group*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Possible Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Other*
	51				1r				
6	58				1				
7	60	1535						1	
15	71	1414				2p			
22	78	311						1	
38	95	310	1 ret						
48	155				1				
215	280				1p				
234	354							1	
337	457	437					1p		
341	459				1u/r				
338	465				1				
409	485	437					1r		
448	569	1539			1				
505	582							1	
515	592	437			1				
518	595	516			1				
528	658	516			1				
534	665				1				
542	674		1	1u/ pol	1				
544	676	1423							Core fragment
624	777	1517			1b				
626	780								Fabricator (b)
720	877	922			3 (2b)				
742	958		1						
812	985	516							Thumbnail scraper
818	989			1p					
825	996		1b						
841	1063				3				Scraper
907	1080				1				
921	1096			1p					
1002	1179	1414	2	1p	1			2(1p)	
1013	1193		1					1	
1038	1272							1	
1044	1278				1				
1119	1355							1	
1129	1365					1			
1204	1451		1						
1218	1464								Scraper
1319	1583	1413			1 chert				
1321	1586							1	
1329	1651				1				

b- burnt; ret- retouched; p- patinated; u- utilised; r retouched; pol- polished edge?

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Bones

		ABG	Skull	Occipital	Zygomatic	Maxilla*	Mandible*	Loose tooth*	2nd cervical vertebra	Cervical vertebra	Thoracic vertebra	Lumber vertebra	Sacrum	Caudal vertebra	Vertebra	Scapula	Humerus	Radius	Radius + ulna	Ulna	Pelvis	Femur	Tibia	Calcaneus	Metacarpal	Metapodial	Metatarsal	1st phalanx	2nd phalanx	Total
D436	C						1	1																						2
	SG						1	3																						4
D437	C			1		2	3	5				2				1	1		1			1						2	1	20
	SG					1	2	13										2						1						19
	P						1	1																						2
	H					2										1	1						1				1	1		7
D516	C						1	1				1							1		1						1			6
	SG						1	1																	1					3
	R																						1		1					2
D922	C					4		3				1				1		1	1		1		2				2			16
	SG				1	2	4	6						1				1					2				1			18
	H															1	1						1							3
D1413	C							3										1											1	5
	SG					3	1	3														1	1								9
D1414	C					3	1					1						1			1									7
	SG																1													1
	H						1											1												2
D1415	SG					1																								1
D1418	C																				1	1	1					1		4
	SG																						1							1
	P						1	1																						2
D1423	C							1										2			1	1					1			6
	SG					1		3																						4
	P						1																							1
	H			1		1	1																					1		4
G514	C					1	1	1																						3
	SG						1										1				1									3
G924	C																									1				1
	P					1																								1
G1417	H																										1			1
G1419	SG						1	2																						3
G1506	SG					1		1																						2
	H																1													1
G1510	SG							1																						1
G1514	H																										1			1
P1441	C		1			1	1	1								1							1	1						7
	SG																						1							1
	P																			1										1
	H																						1					1		2
P1522	SG																						1							1
P1533	C																					1								1
P1534	SG						1	1																						2
P1535	C							1																						1
P1539	C									1																				1

	SG					1		1																					2
P1540	SG							2			1											1							4
Non-group features	C	1	1			1		14		1		5	1		1	1	5	2			4	3	4	1	3		2	3	1	54
	SG		2			7	10	12	1		1	3				2		3			1	2	5	1	5	1				56
	P																				1	1			1			1		4
	H																				1							1		2
*only deciduous 4th premolar and molars included																													

APPENDIX 9: Carbonised Seeds and Chaff

		Feature	513	524	600	609	804	1129	1309	1310	1310	1231	1241
		Context	589	653	689	759	979	1365	1487	1488	1489	1497	1569
		Sample	131	140	155	161	211	297	327	328	329	338	347
CEREAL GRAIN													
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* Schub.		emmer wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
T. spelta L.		spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	54	-
T. dicoccum Schub. or *spelta* L.		emmer or spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	221	-
Triticum sp.		wheat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L.	- hulled median grain	six-row hulled barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hordeum sp.	- hulled median grain	hulled barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hordeum sp.	- hulled	hulled barley	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
Hordeum sp.		barley	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
cereal indet.			1	-	8	5	-	-	-	5	3	53	-
Total cereal grain			1	1	15	6	2	1	1	5	3	352	2
CEREAL CHAFF													
Triticum spelta L.	- glume	spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hordeum sp.	- rachis node	barley	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEED SEEDS													
Chenopodium album L.		fat hen	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium sp.		fat hen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rumex sp.		dock	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium aparine L.		goosegrass	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Valerianella dentata (L.) Pol.		lamb's lettuce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bromus sp.		brome grass	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Avena sp.		oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
cf. *Avena* sp.		oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Gramineae indet.		grass	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
weed indet.			-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total weed seeds			0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	4
Total items			1	1	27	9	2	1	1	5	3	376	6

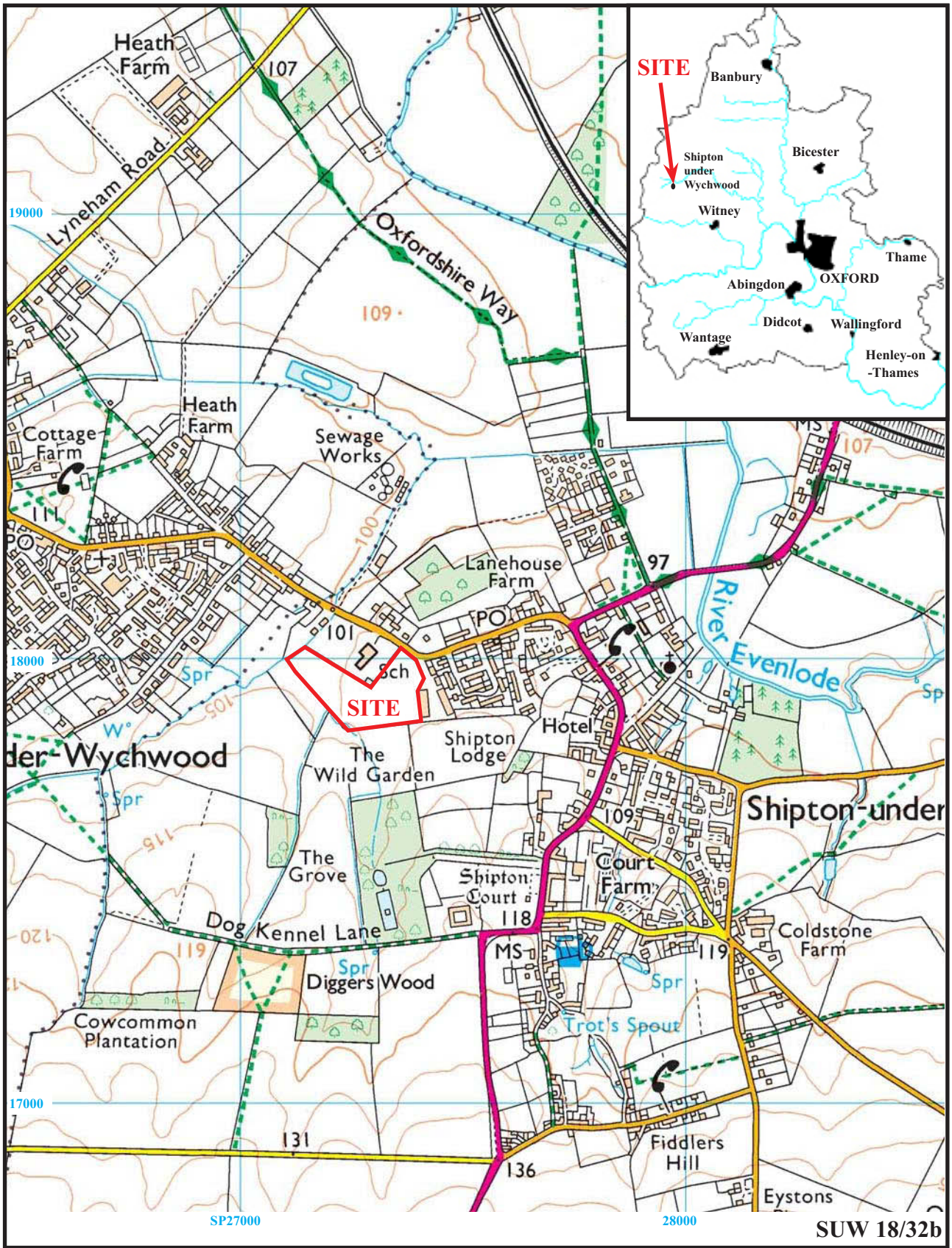
APPENDIX 10: Charcoal

Feature	*Context*	*Sample*	Pomoideae indet.	*Corylus avellana* L.	*Quercus* sp.
			hawthorn, apple etc.	hazel	oak
Middle Neolithic					
604	597	157	-	+	-
Iron Age					
40	97	21	-	-	++
508	585	127	-	-	+
513	589	131	-	-	+
512	590	132	-	-	+++
515	591	133	-	-	+
600	689	155	-	-	++
609	759	161	+	+	-
1010	1191	259	-	-	+
1204	1451	311	-	-	++
1241	1569	347	-	+	-

+ present, ++ some, +++ much

APPENDIX 11: Fired Clay

Cut	*Fill*	*Group No*	*No*	*Weight (g)*
2	53		2	2
45	152		1	122
105	163		1	4
133	193	1413	82	252
305	379	1543	1	10
508	585	435	4	15
524	653	922	2	39
749	973		2	8
1147	1390	1414	10	8
1237	1558		1	18
1420	1682	1416	1	24
	Total		107	502



Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 1. Location of site within Shipton-under-Wychwood and Oxfordshire.

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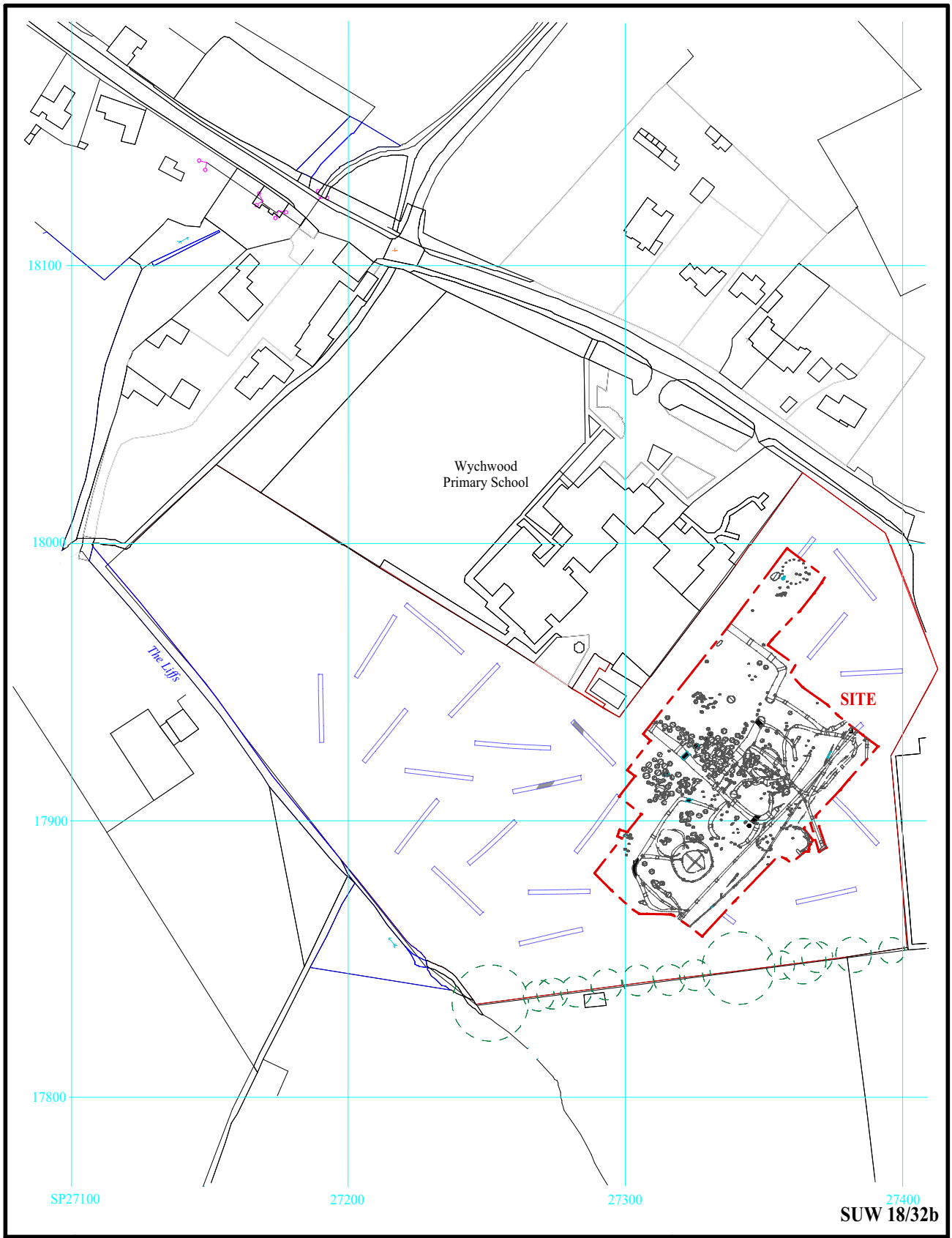

N

Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 2. Location of trenches and features.

0 100m

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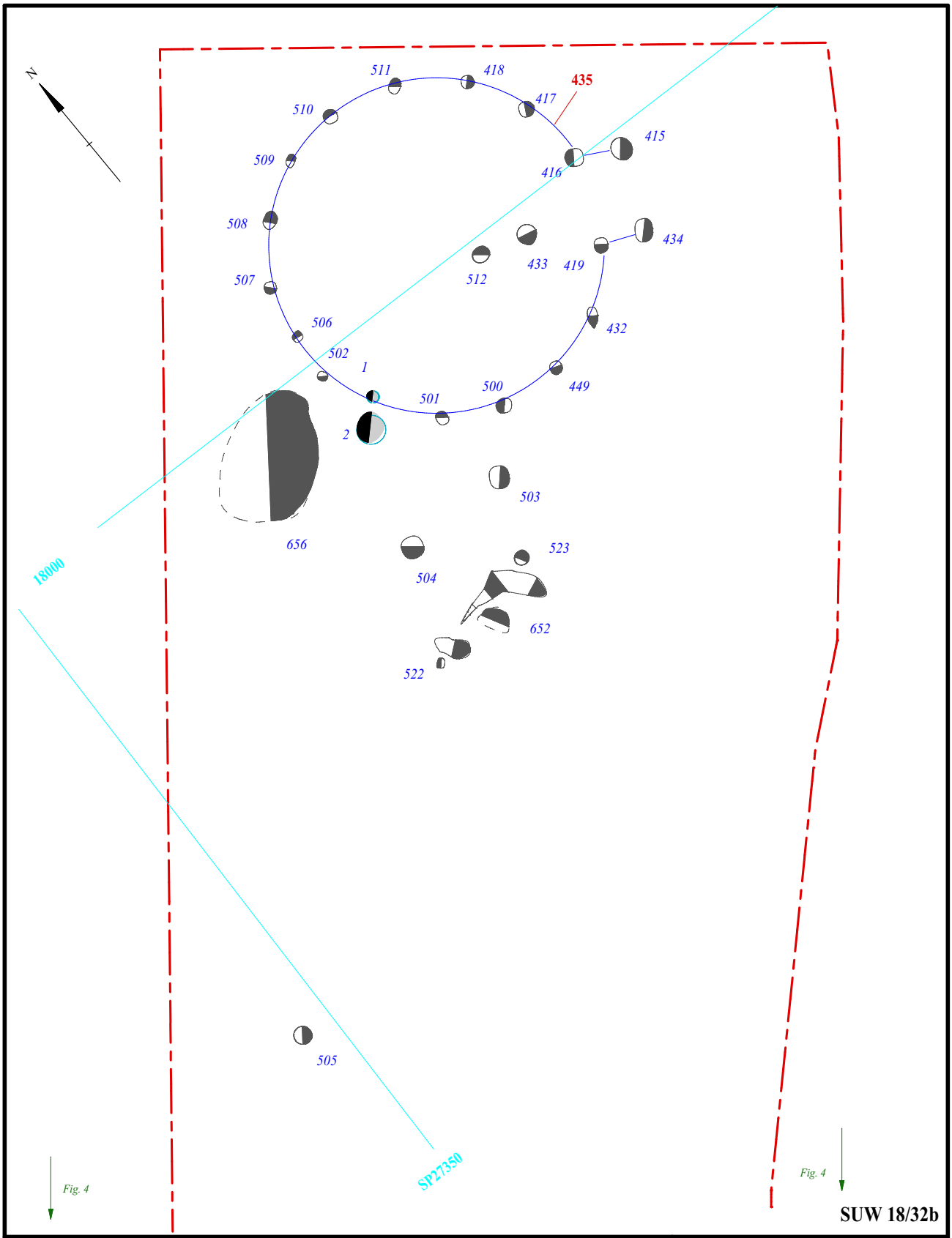

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 3. Numbered plan (north).

0 12.5m

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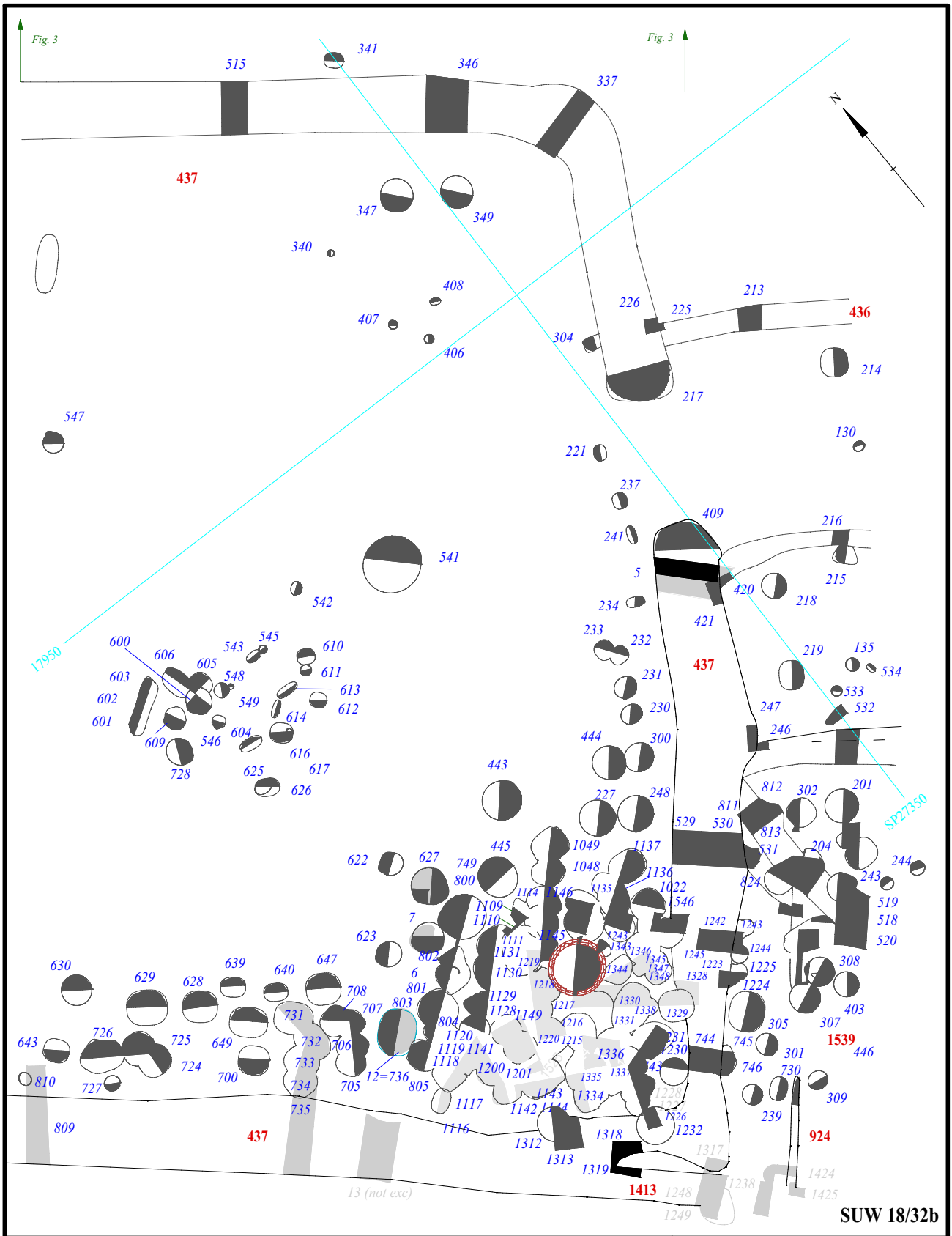

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 4. Numbered plan (north-west).

0 12.5m

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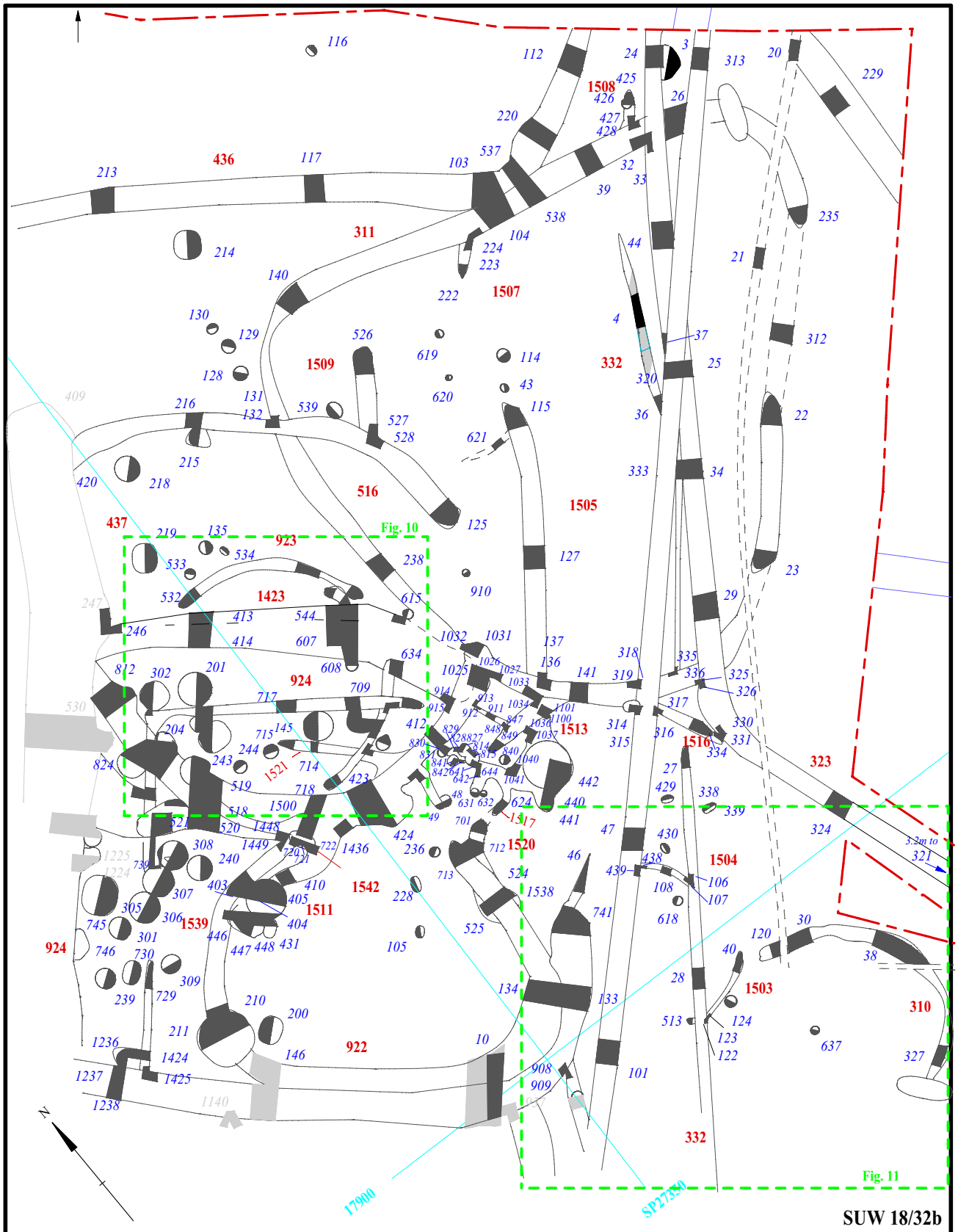

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Figure 5. Numbered plan (north-east).

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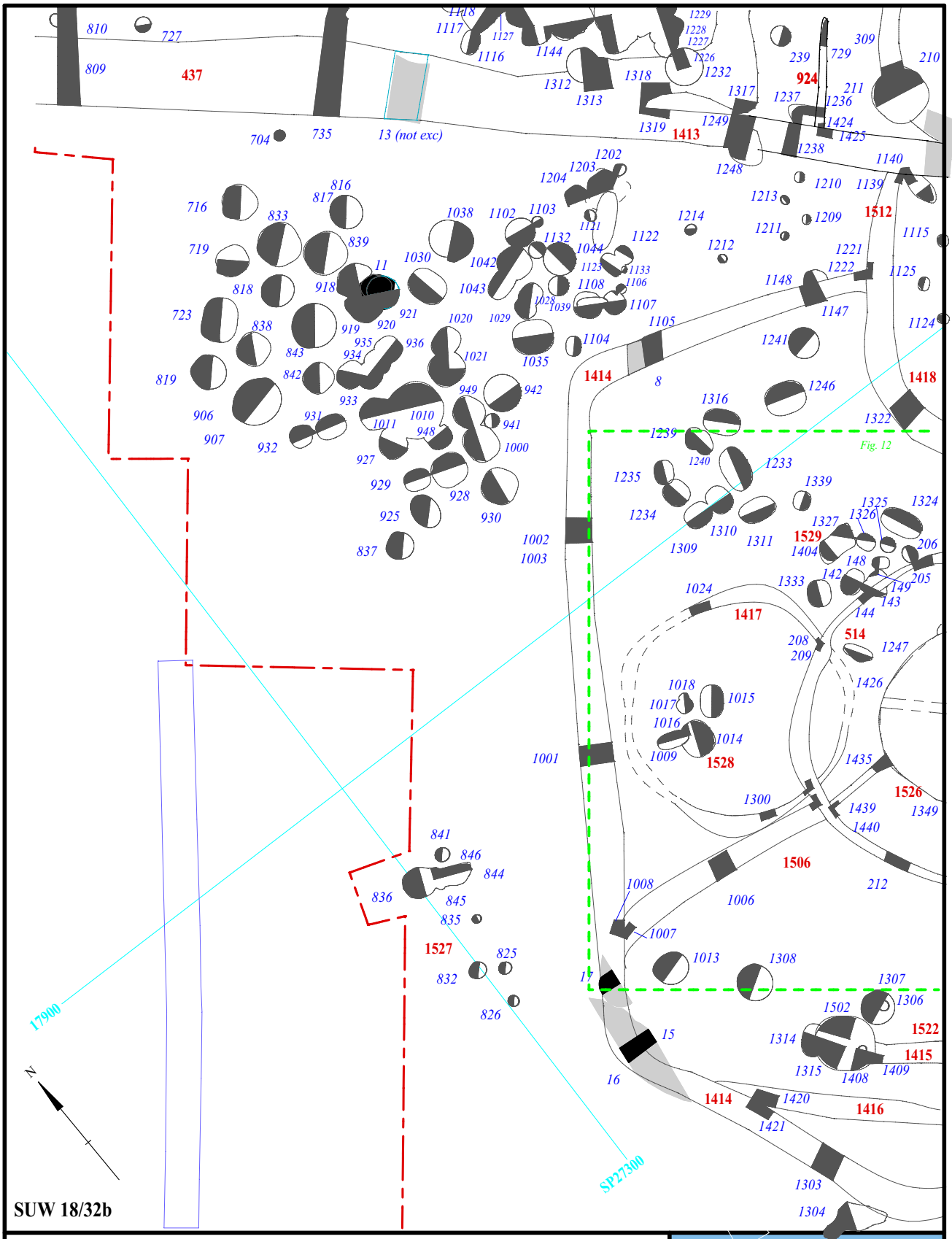

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Figure 6. Numbered plan (south-west).

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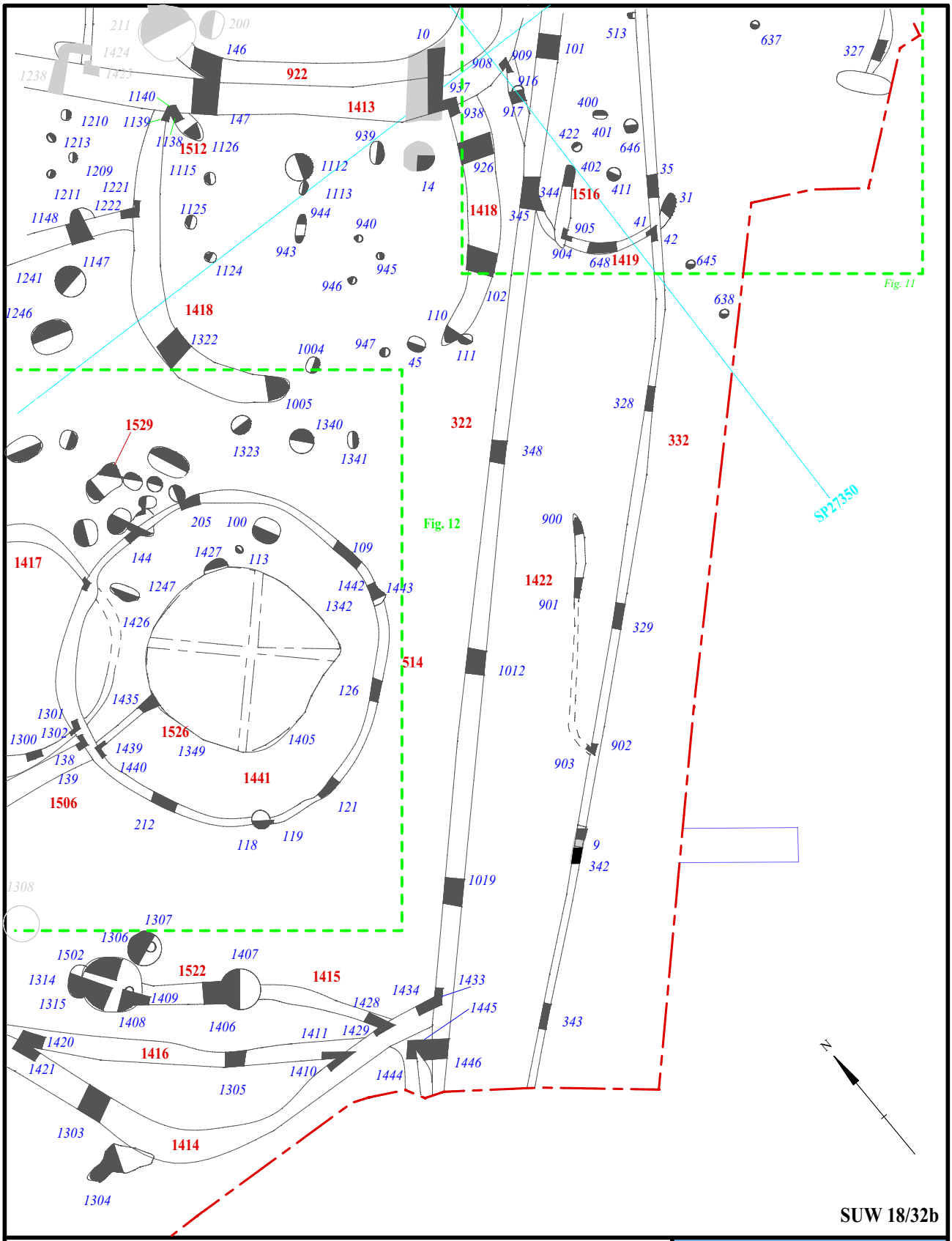

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 7. Numbered plan (south-east).

0 12.5m

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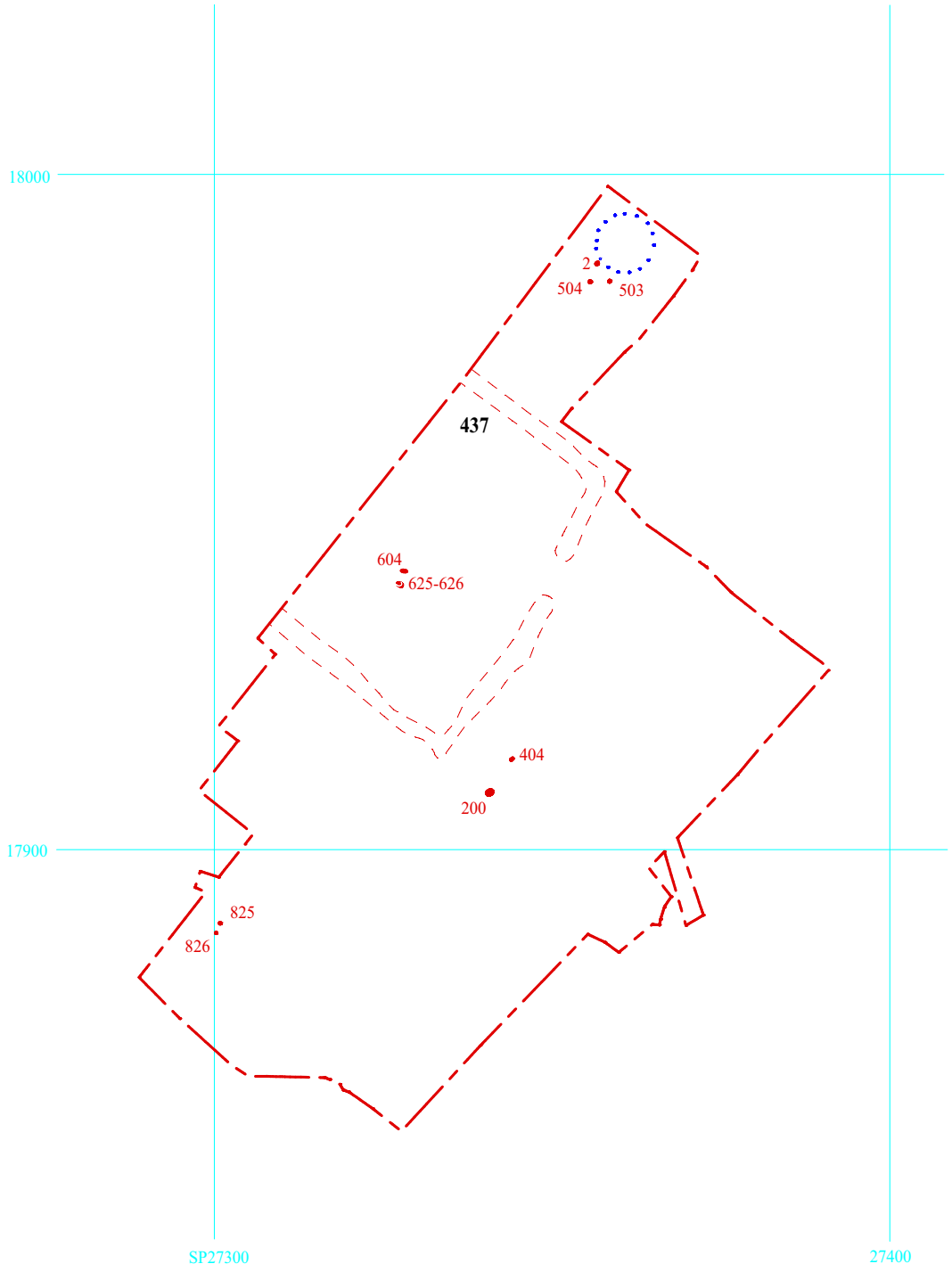

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N

Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
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Figure 8. Neolithic features.

0 50m

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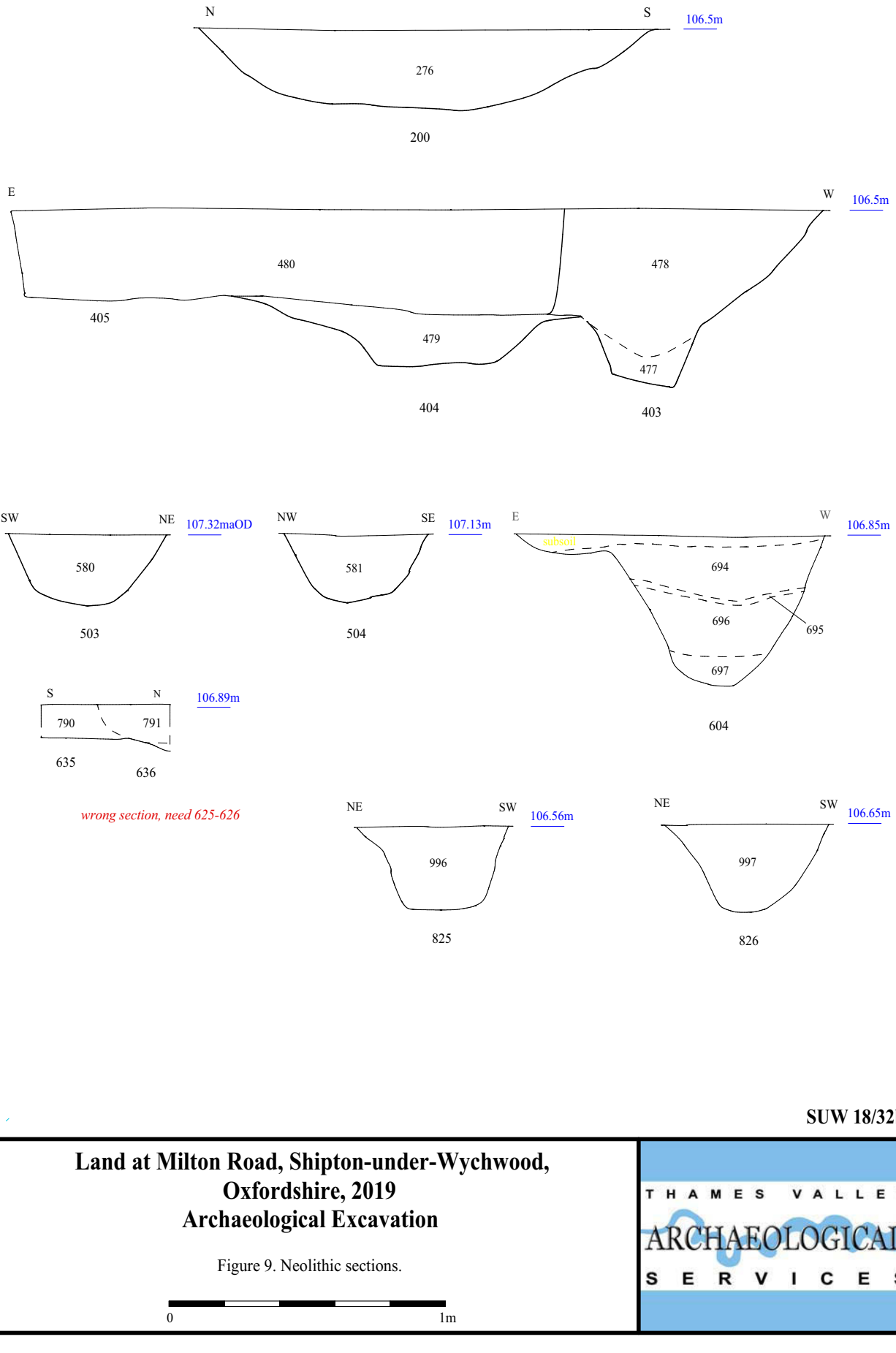

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Figure 9. Neolithic sections.

0 1m

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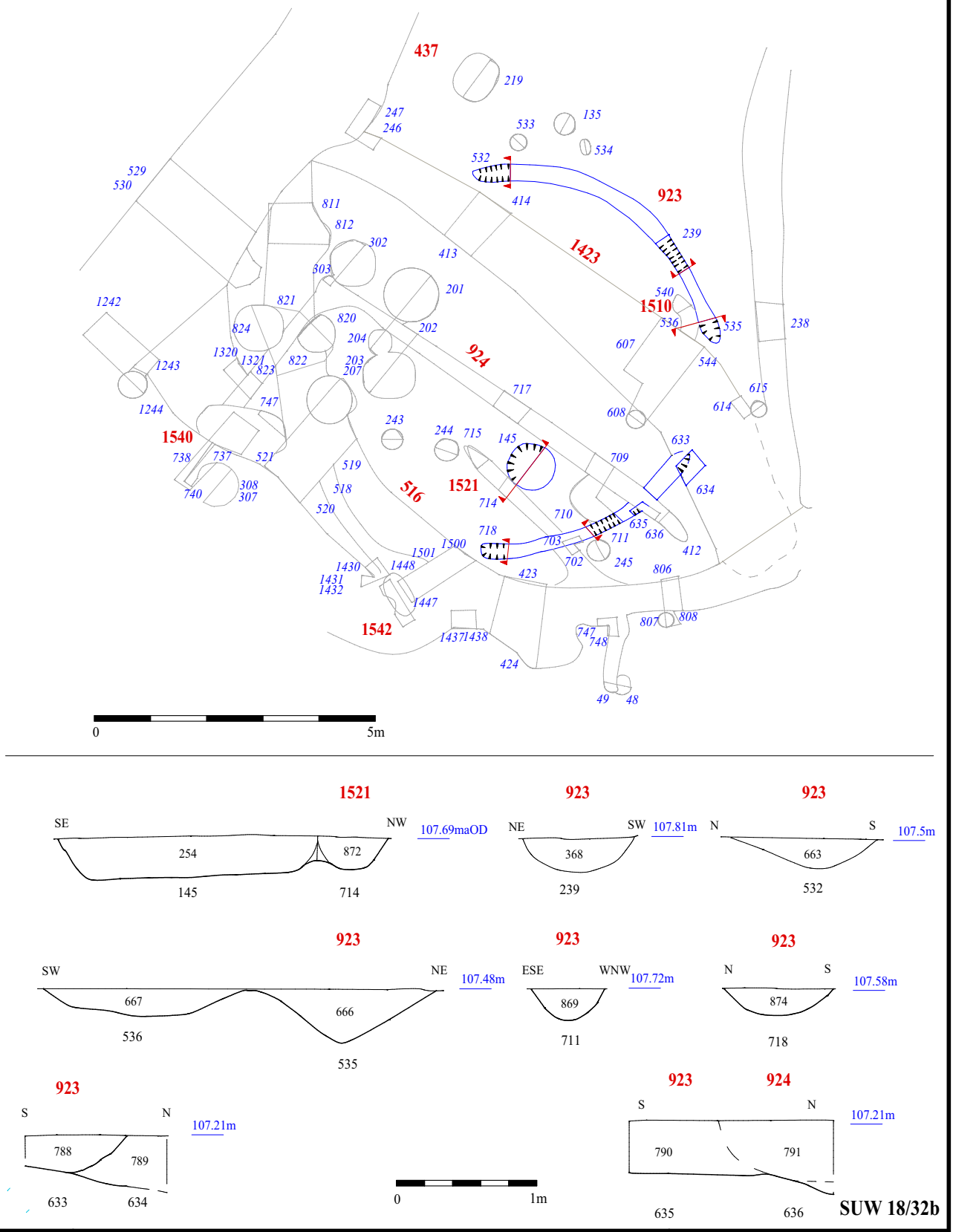

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N

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Figure 10. Ring gully Group 923.

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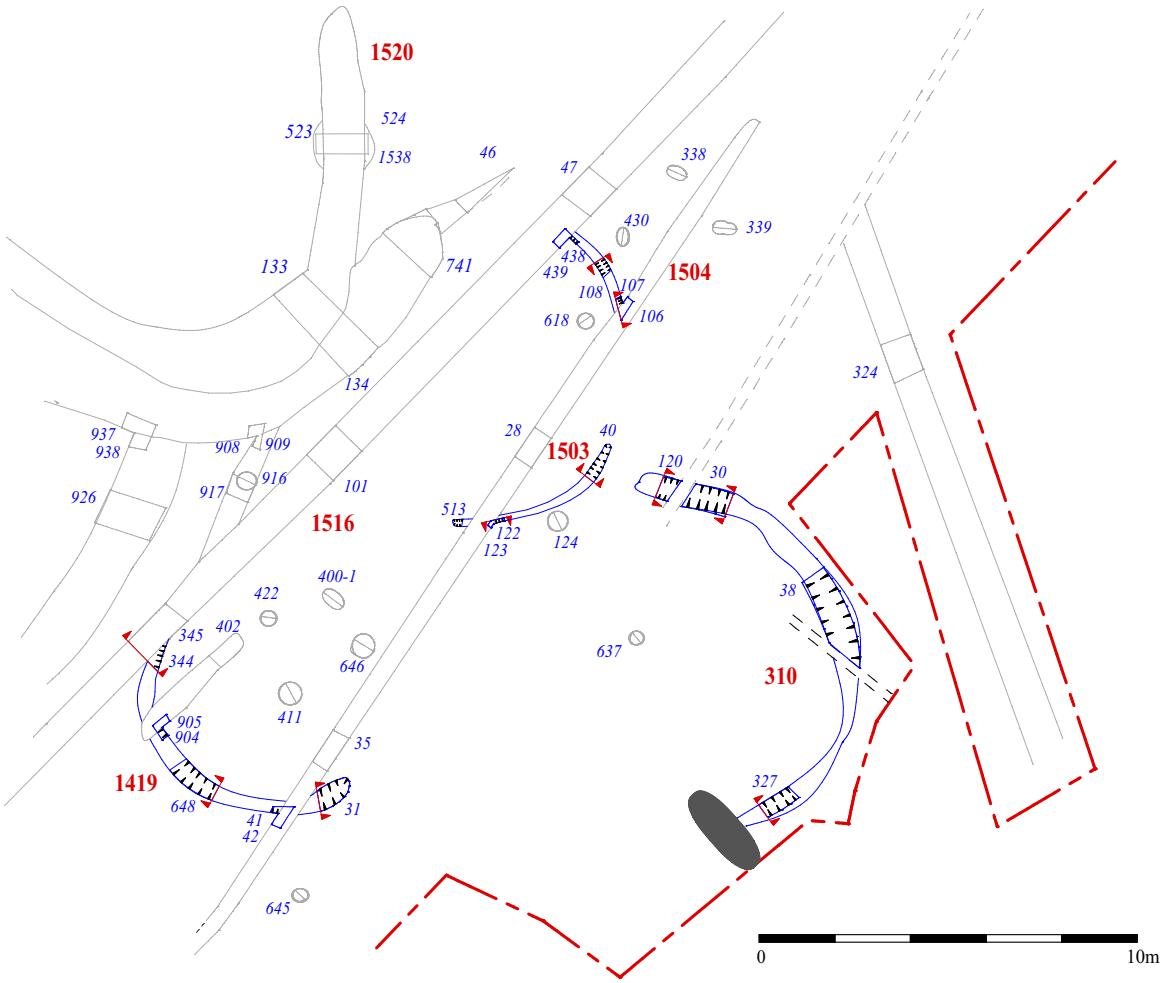

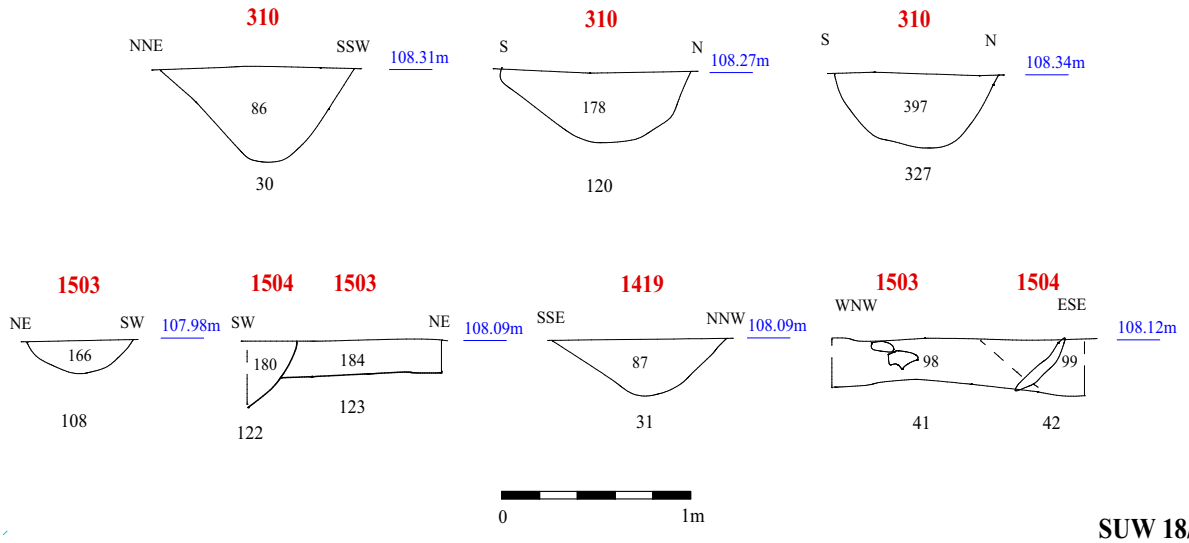

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 11. Ring gullies 310, 1419 and 1503-4.

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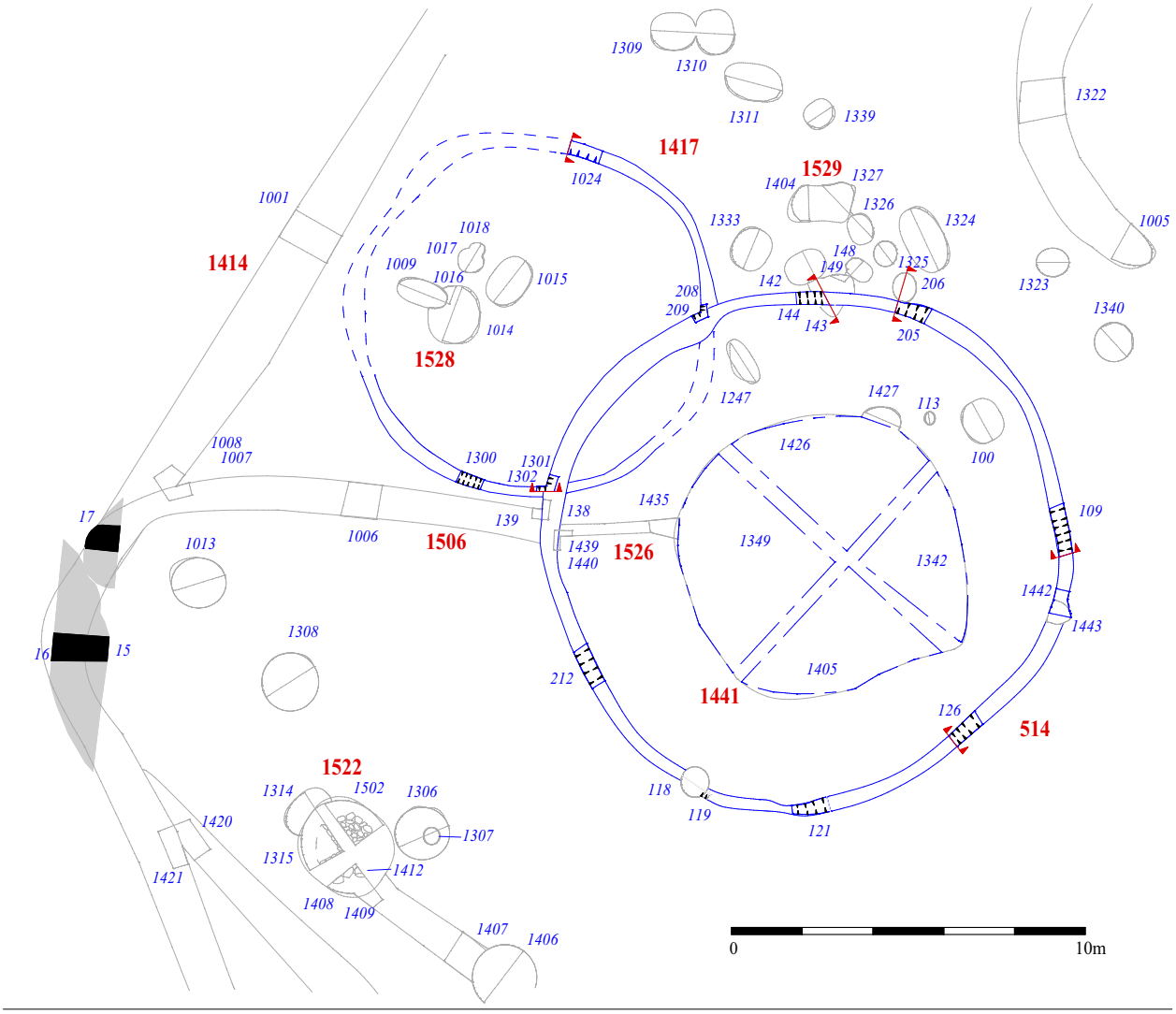

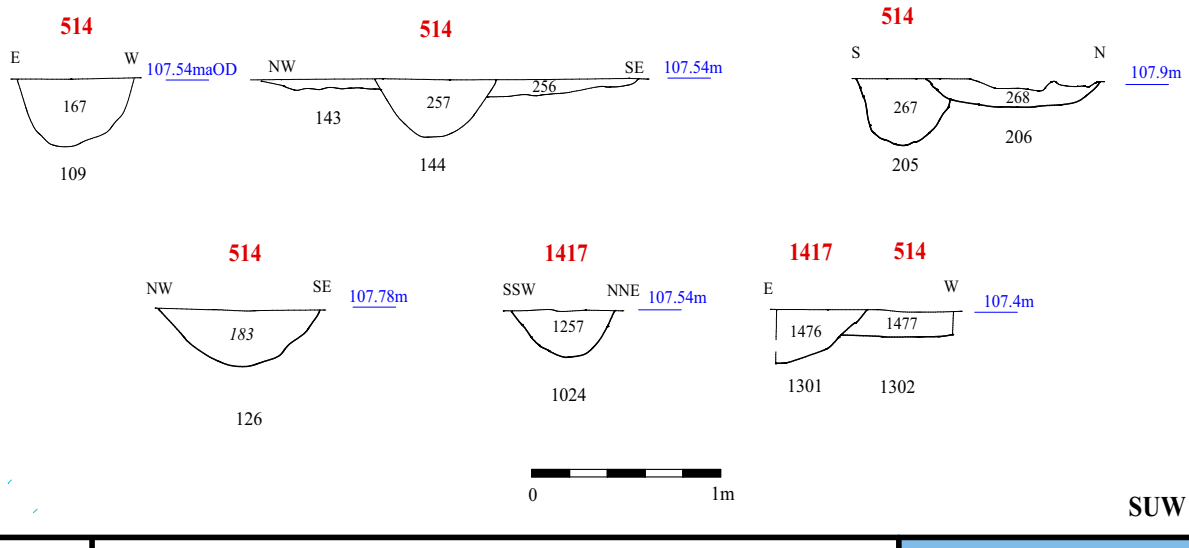

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 12. Ring gullies 514 and 1417 and spread 1441.

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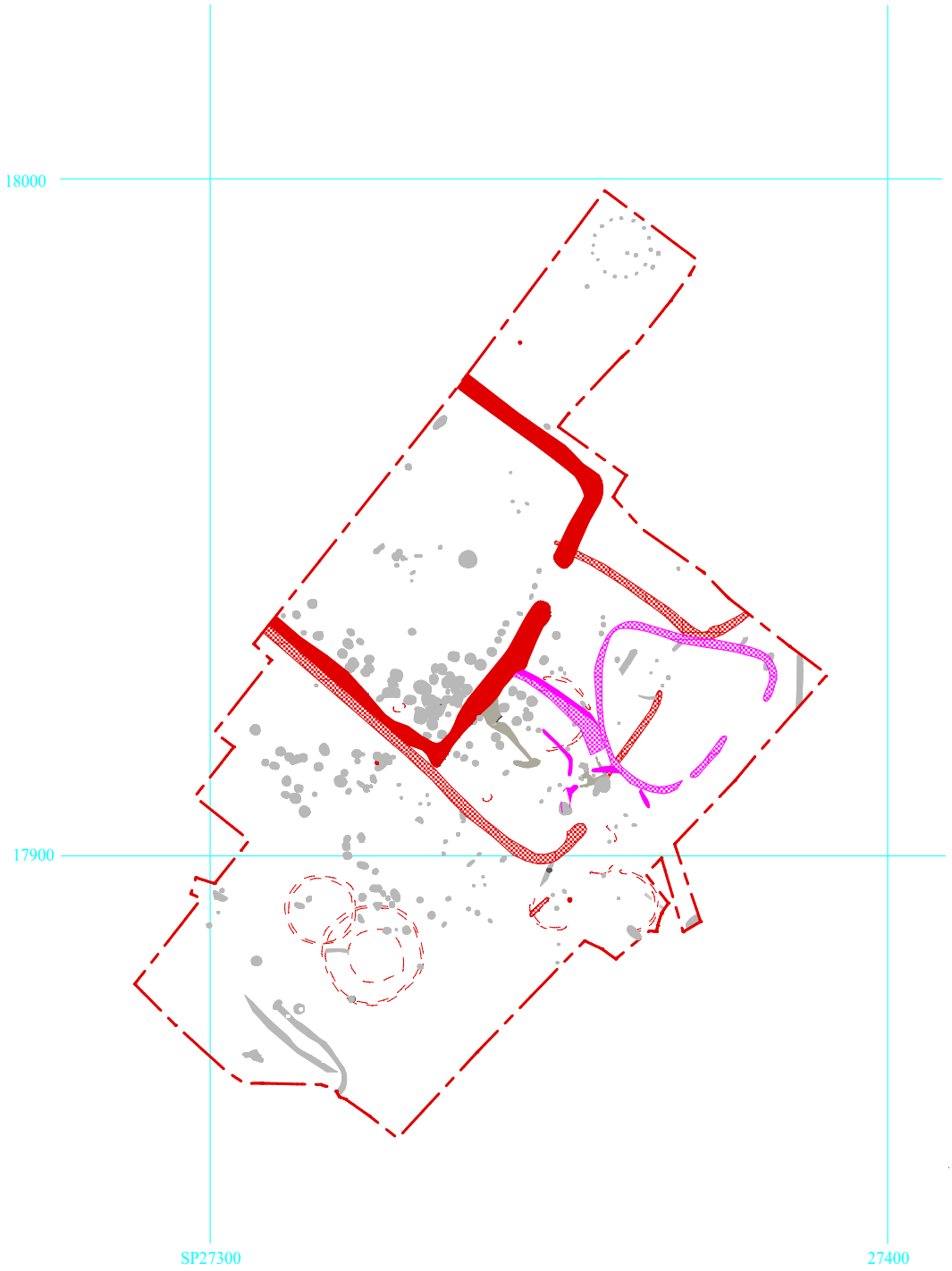

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 13. Iron Age (I) and (II).

0 50m

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 14. Iron Age (II) and (III).

0 50m

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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 15. Later features (Saxon and/or Medieval-Later).

0 50m

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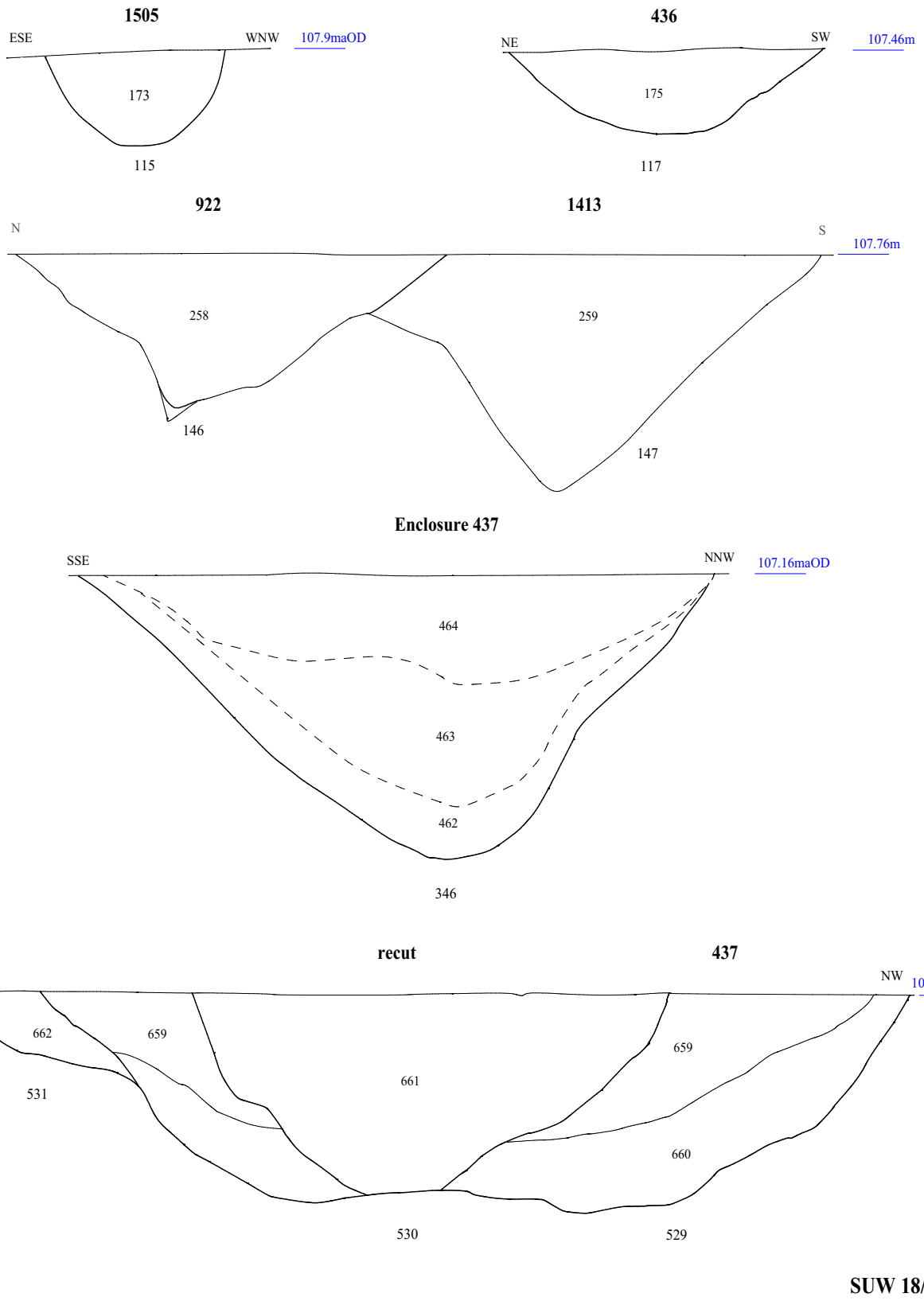

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Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 16. Sections.

0 1m

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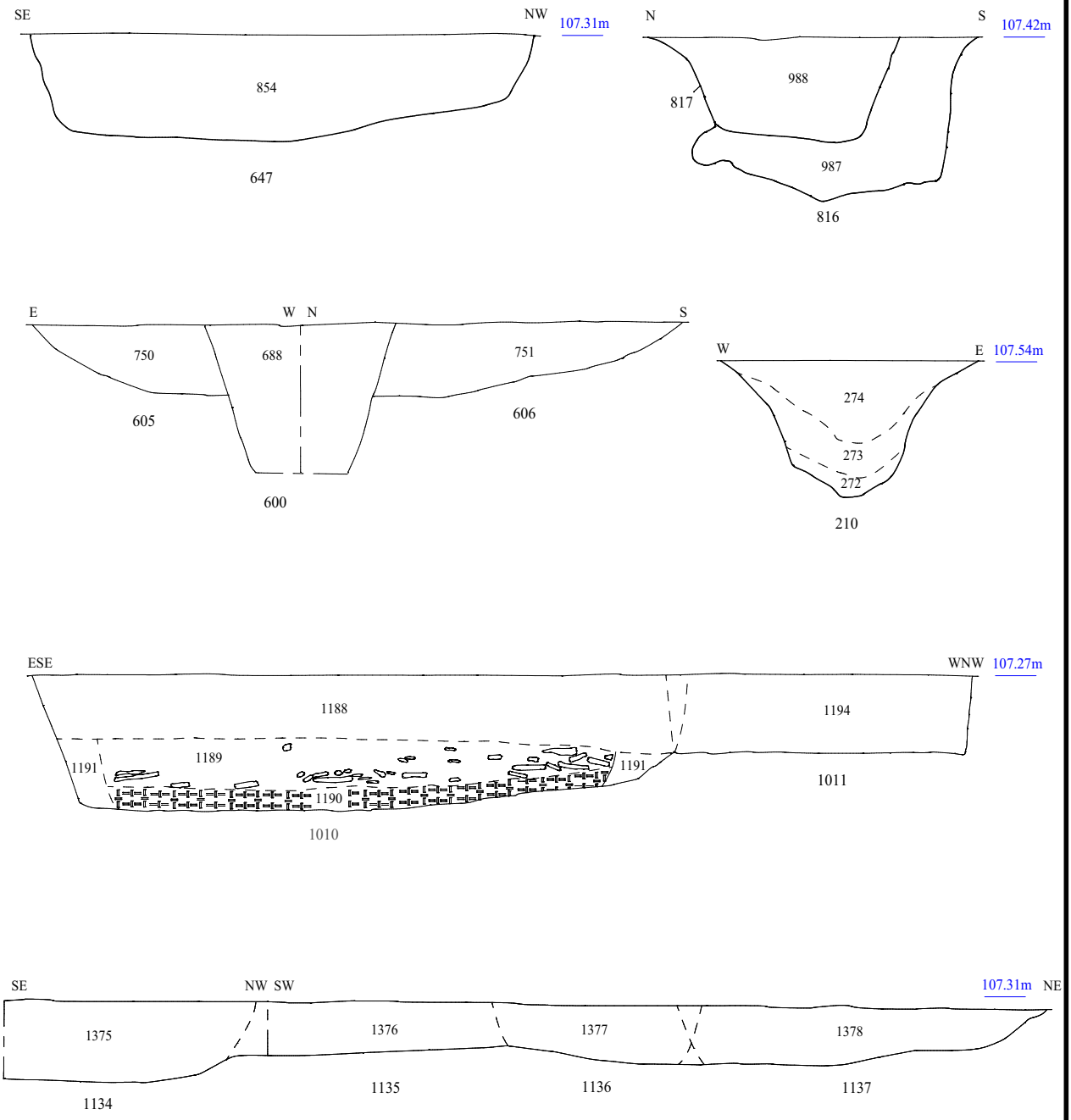


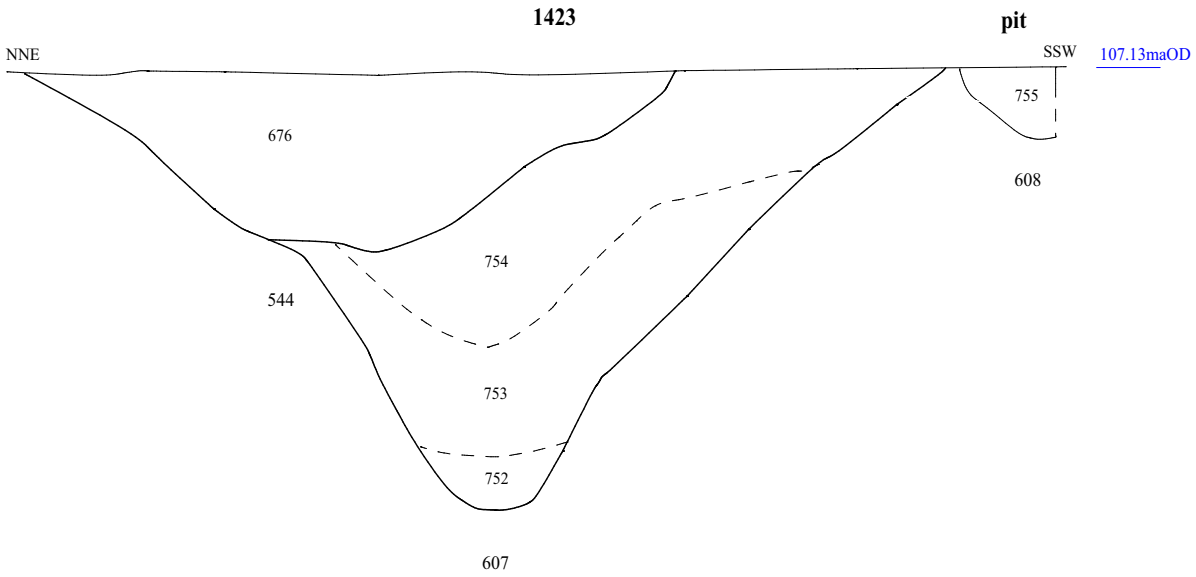
SUW 18/32b

Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 17. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



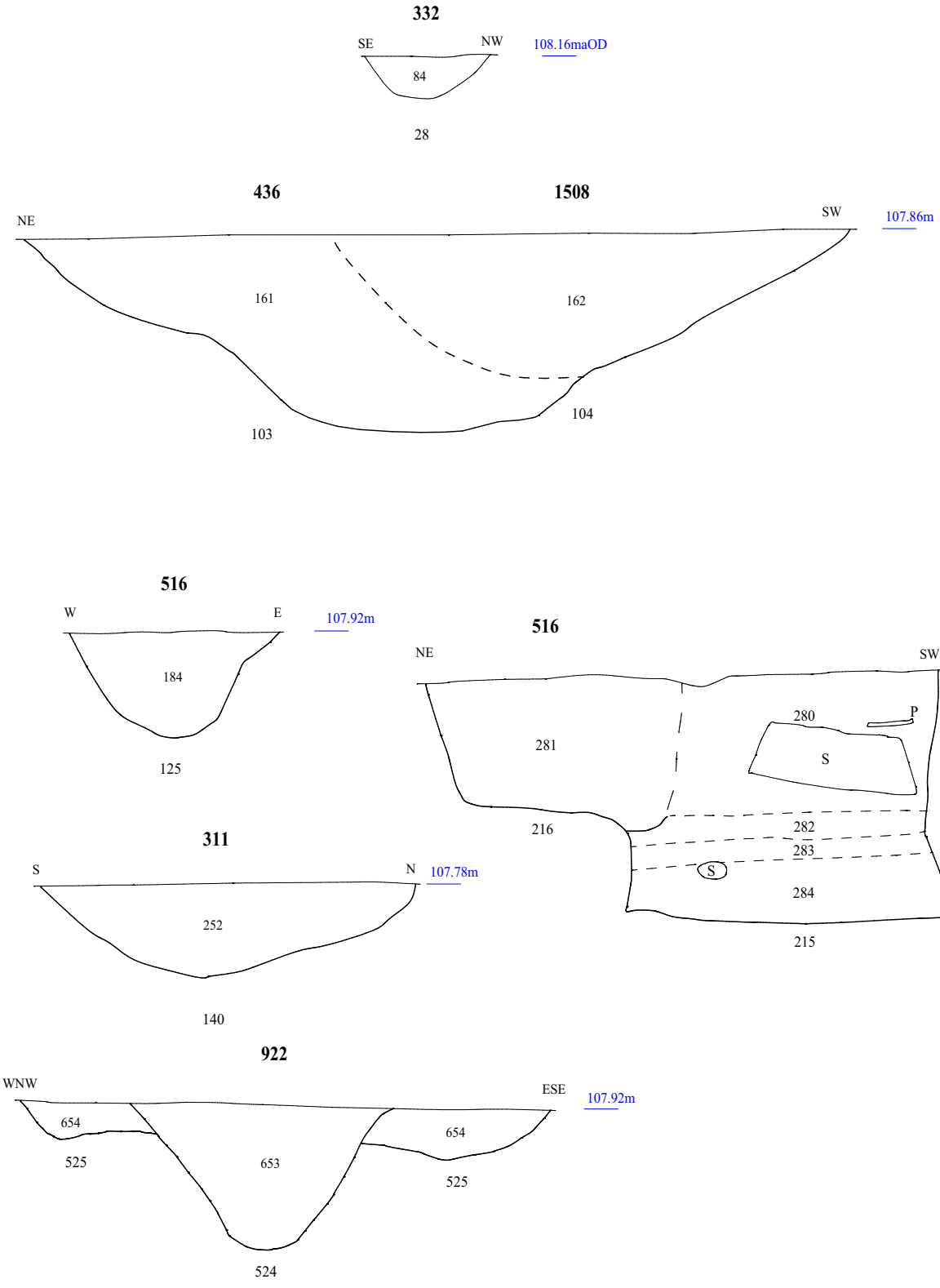
SUW 18/32b

Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 18. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



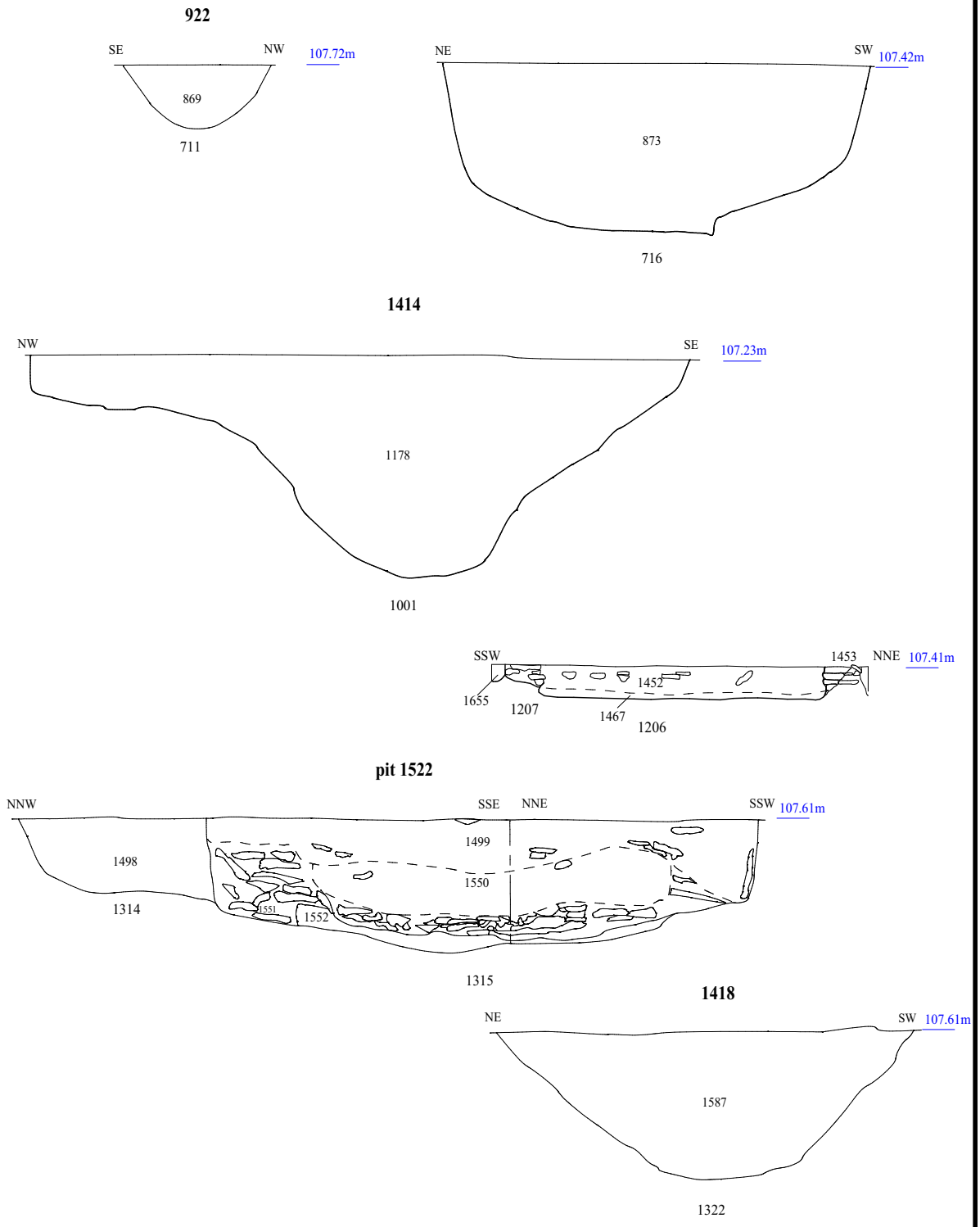
SUW 18/32b

Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 19. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

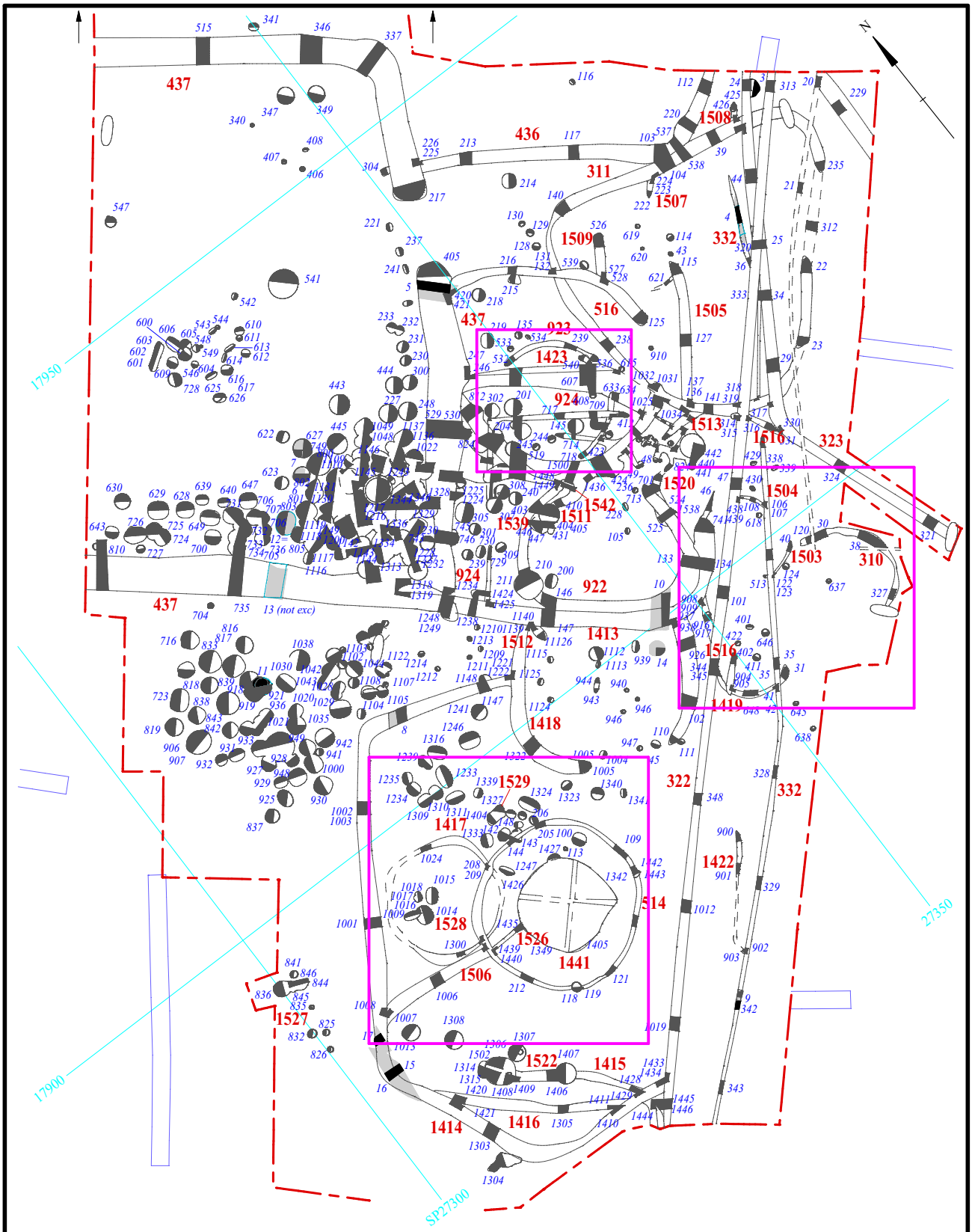


Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 20. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



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Archaeological Excavation

Figure 18. Numbered plan (south).

0 25m

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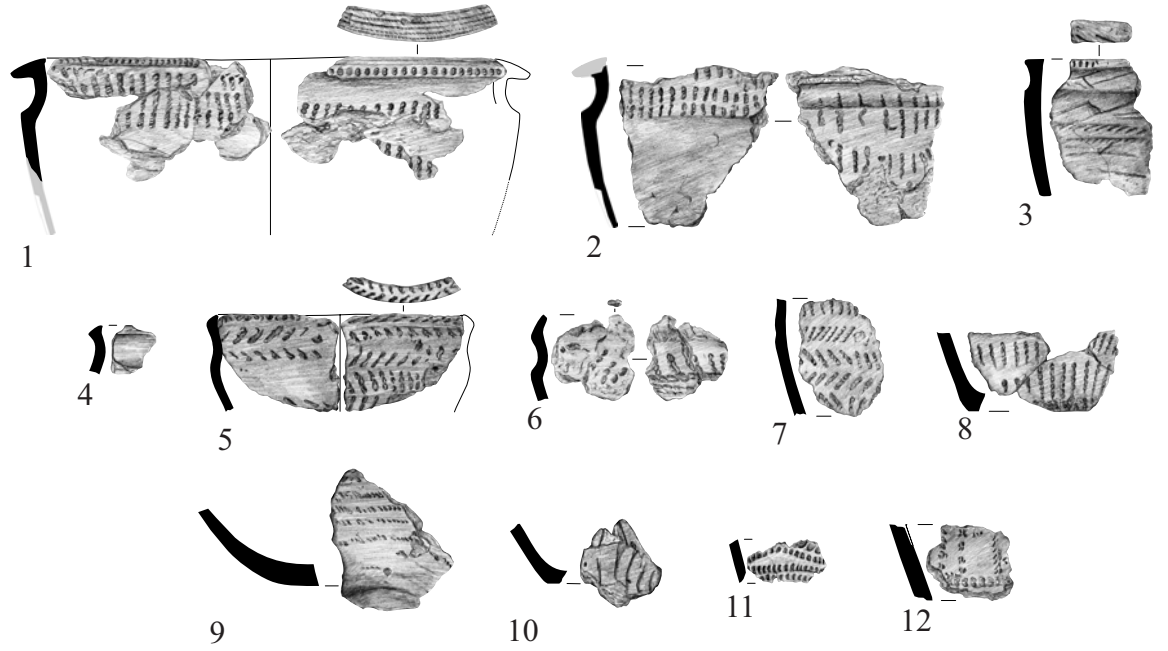
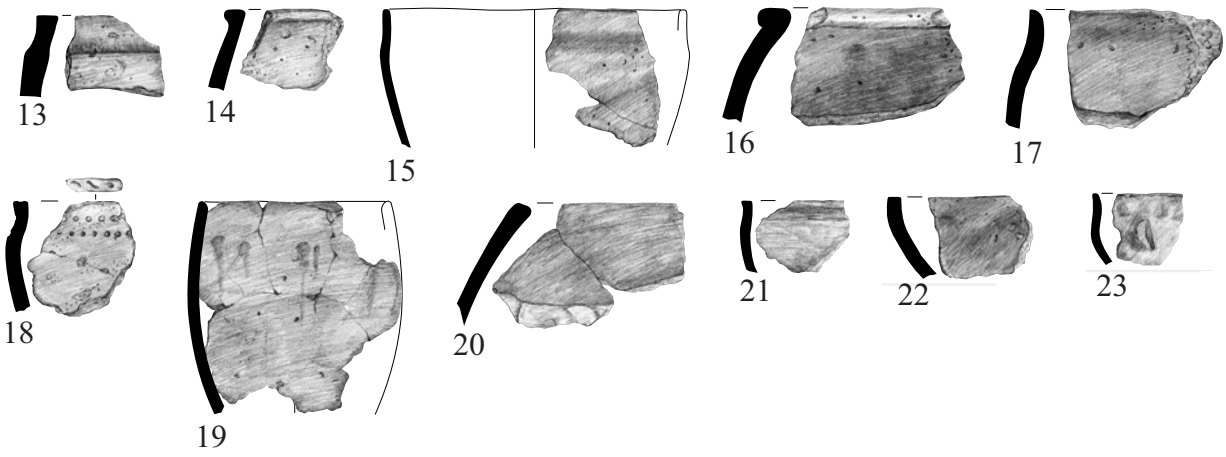
Neolithic-Peterborough ware



Iron Age



Saxon

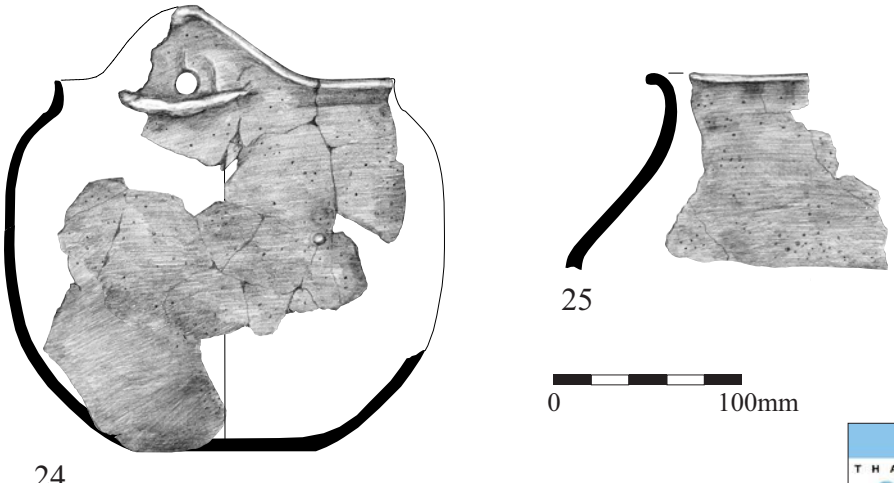


Figure 22. Pottery

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Land at Milton Road, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 22 Phasing plan

0 50m

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Plate 1. gullies [106-107], looking south west,
Scales: 0.4m and 0.3 and 0.1m.

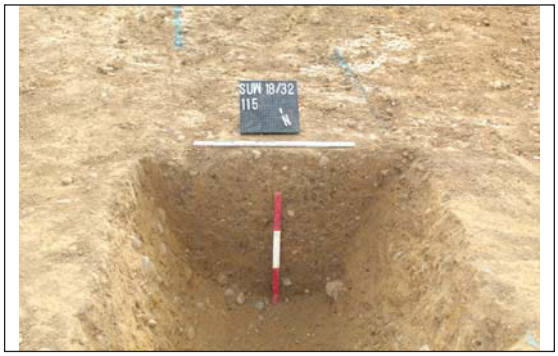

Plate 2. terminus of ditch [115] looking south west,
Scales: 0.4m and 0.3m

Plate 3. ditch [346], looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

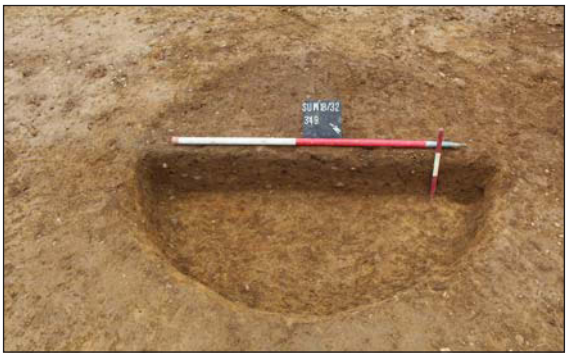

Plate 4. pit [349], looking north east,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m

Plate 5. pits [616-617], looking north east,
Scales: 1m and 0.4m.

Plate 6. perinatal lamb and juvenile sheep bones
deposit in pit [617], looking north east,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon occupation at Milton Road
Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire
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Plates 1 to 6.

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Plate 7. posthole [116], looking north,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 8. ditches [544-607-608] looking south east,
Scales: 2x1m.

Plate 9. pits [1045-1049], looking north east,
Scales: 4x1m and 0.3m.

Plate 10. pit [1010], looking south west,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m

Plate 11. ditches [1237-1238], looking south east,
Scales: 1m,and 0.4m and 0.1m.

Plate 12. gully [101], looking south west,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon occupation at Milton Road Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire
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Plates 7 to 12.

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Plate 13. pit [1030], looking north east,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 14. pits [1114-09-10-11] looking south,
Scales: 1m and 0.4m and 0.1m.

Plate 15. "basin" 1205, looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

Plate 16. "basin" 1205, oblique view,
Scales: 2x1m.

Plate 17. posthole [1213], looking west,
Scales: 0.4m and 0.1m.

Plate 18. gully/pit [1236-1237], looking south west,
Scales: 0.4m and 0.3m and 0.1m.

Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon occupation at Milton Road Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire
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Plates 13 to 18 .

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Plate 19. "barrow" 1441, looking west, Scales: 2x1m.

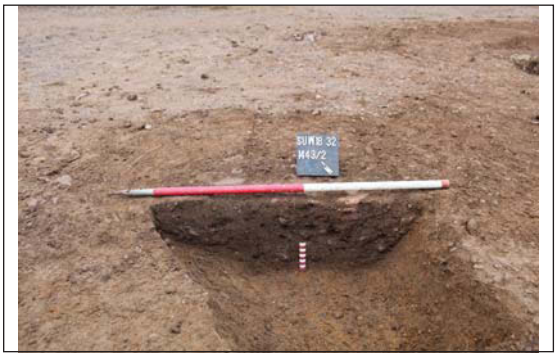

Plate 20. pit/gully [1443-1442] looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

Plate 21. "barrow" 1441, looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

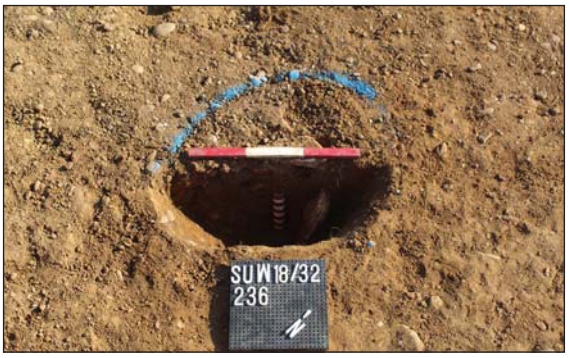

Plate 22. posthole [236], looking south east, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 23. work in progress, pit [1502], looking south east, Scales: 2x1m.

Plate 24. pit [1311], looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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Plates 19 to 24 .

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Plate 25. pit [45], looking north east,
Scales: 0.4m and 0.1m.

Plate 26. gully [28], looking south west,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 27. terminus[217], looking north east
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 28. pit [846], looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.4m and 0.1m.

Plate 29. general view, looking south west.

Plate 30. general view of enclosure 437, looking south west.

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Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon occupation at Milton Road Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 19 to 24.

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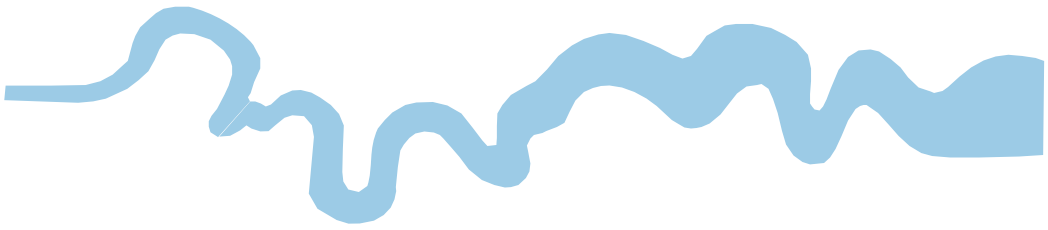
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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