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Latton North Quarry, Areas 3 and 4, Down Ampney, near Latton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation

by Joanna Pine

Site Code: DAW06/137

(SU 0850 9650)

Latton North Quarry, Extraction Areas 3 and 4 Down Ampney, near Latton, Wiltshire

Excavation report

for Hills UK Ltd

By Jo Pine

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code
DAW06/137

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With contributions by Steve Ford, Matilda Holmes, Rosalind McKenna, Danielle Milbank, Robin Taylor and Jane Timby

Report 06/137c

Summary

Excavations of the extraction Areas 3 and 4 within the complex known as Latton North Quarry prior to mineral extraction revealed a landscape occupied during the prehistoric periods. The earliest finds were flints of Mesolithic date suggesting the area was used for hunting activities. The earliest features are likely to be early Bronze Age, possibly beaker and comprise a waterhole and pits. In the middle Bronze Age an 'L shaped' enclosure was dug within whose confines was a post-built rectangular building together with waterholes and fence lines. In the early Iron Age a post-built roundhouse was constructed; three similar structures had been recorded just to the west on a previous phase of excavation within the quarry.

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Latton North Quarry, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire (SU 085 965) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Liddle, of Hills Quarry Products Ltd, Wiltshire House, County Business Park, Shrivenham Road, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN1 2NR.

Planning permission (N/06/07015) has been granted by Wiltshire County Council to extract gravel from a *c*. 33 ha parcel of land at Down Ampney. The consent is subject to a condition (16) which requires a programme of archaeological works to excavate and record archaeological deposits prior to extraction or other damage. This report relates to extraction areas known as 'Areas 3 and 4' in the western part of the overall quarry site within the ongoing programme of works. The excavations were undertaken is accordance with specifications approved by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Senior Archaeological Officer with Wiltshire County Council and were carried out between May 2018 and November 2019. All the field- and post-excavation work was managed by Jo Pine who also supervised the fieldwork. The field team comprised Cosmo Bacon, Anne-Michelle Huvig, Ashley Kruger, Tom Stewart, Jon Tierney and Jamie Williams. The site code is DAW06/137. The archive is currently

held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will deposited at Corinium Museum in due course.

Topography and geology

The site is located on flat ground to the west of Down Ampney, and just to the north-west of Latton village. The western boundary of the site is the Cirencester Road, which is thought to run along the line of the Roman road known as Ermine Street. The site is bounded to the north by Down Ampney Road, and to the east and south by the grounds of Down Ampney House and further farmland. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology for the whole proposed quarry area consists of First Terrace River Deposits (mainly gravel) to the east and west, with underlying Oxford Clay deposits being recorded in the slightly higher central area (BGS 1974). Areas 3 and 4 which are the subject of this report are situated on gravel deposits. The site lies at a height of approximately 84m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desktop study (CA 2005) geophysical survey (Philips 2007) and trench evaluation (Wallis 2007). In summary the site lies in a general area of considerable archaeological potential, with a wide range of prehistoric and Roman sites, sometimes extensive and complex, present in and around the study area. Many sites nearby have seen extensive archaeological investigation (Fig. 1), such as at Fairford, Kempsford, Latton, Cerney Wick, Dryleaze Farm, Eysey Manor, and Marston Meysey (Stansbie and Laws 2004; Miles *et al.* 2007; Powell *et al*. 2008; Powell *et al*. 2009; Pine 2008; Pine 2009, Bray and Pine 2012; Bray and Lewis 2013; Milbank *et al*. 2011a and b; Bray and Pine 2015; Cass *et al*. 2015; Pine *et al.* 2016; Pine 2020; Pine in prep; Pine 2018). The Roman road Ermine Street passes directly to the west of the site beneath the modern Cirencester Road. This Roman road is believed to have been constructed in the late AD40's shortly after the Roman arrival in the region and linked Gloucestershire to Cirencester and then to territories to the east.

Previous excavations have taken place within the Latton North quarry complex, in extraction areas 1 and 2 known as the 'Silt Pond' and 'Western Area' (Fig. 2) (Pine 2018). The 'western area' which lies adjacent and to the west of the current areas (3 and 4) contained a small ring ditch likely founded in the early Bronze Age which continued to be a focus in the middle Bronze Age as shown by a radiocarbon date of 1562–1419 cal BC. An early Iron Age settlement was recorded comprising three post-built roundhouses. There was also middle Iron

Age occupation which comprised an enclosure and pits including one which showed metalworking (smithing) was taking place in the near vicinity. In the 'Silt Pond' area was an extensive area of early Roman quarry pits; likely excavating the mineral to use for the construction and maintenance of Ermine Street. In the medieval and /or post-medieval period the area was farmed with ridge and furrow being recorded on both the 'Silt Pond' and 'Western Area'.

The Geophysical Survey and Evaluation

A geophysical survey of the whole of the proposed quarry area identified several linear anomalies, in addition to anomalies which were interpreted as possible discrete features (Philips 2007).

The evaluation consisted of 220 trenches, 2.1m wide and 25m long (Wallis 2007). Some of the trenches targeted the geophysical anomalies in addition to several cropmarks which appear on aerial photographs, while others were excavated in a random stratified pattern. Some eight of these evaluation trenches (7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 24, 26 and 28) were located in Areas 3 and 4. Of these trenches 12 and 28 contained a pit (100) and a gully (113) both of which contained struck flint.

The Excavation

Areas 3 and 4 were stripped of topsoil and subsoil using 360° type machines fitted with toothless grading buckets under constant archaeological supervision. Linear features (ditches and gullies), were encountered, together with a post-built roundhouse, rectangular building and fence line, and discrete features (pits and postholes) (Pl. 1). A minimum of 10% of all ditches was excavated in slots. All termini were examined.

The archaeological phasing differs slightly from the numbering sequence adopted in the previous areas. Phase 1 is now Early Prehistoric rather than Bronze Age as a Mesolithic sub-phase can now be suggested. No Roman features were recorded in the current excavations. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 1.

The phasing scheme is as follows

Phase 1 Early Prehistoric
- Sub-phase 1a Mesolithic
- Sub-phase 1b Neolithic?-Bronze Age
- Sub-phase 1c Beaker/Early Bronze Age
- Sub-phase 1d Middle Bronze Age

Phase 2 Iron Age (Later Prehistoric)
- Sub-phase 2a Early Iron Age
- Sub-phase 2b Middle Iron Age

Phase1/2 Prehistoric, uncertain
(Phases 3 and 4 Roman and Saxon are absent from these areas)
Phase 5 Medieval/ Post-medieval

Phase 1 Early Prehistoric

Sub-phase 1a Mesolithic

No cut features belong to this phase, but four well produced flint blades of Mesolithic date were recovered as residual finds in later features.

Sub-phase 1b Neolithic?-Bronze Age

A number of pits can only be given a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age date. They are placed here either by stratigraphy or by containing worked flints (in very low numbers). It is likely however these should be considered Bronze Age given that pottery, metalwork and radiocarbon dates indicate that Bronze Age occupation was present on this site and in the previously excavated areas (Pine 2018).

Waterhole 921/929

A waterhole was recorded in Area 4 (Fig. 6). It was ovoid in plan, *c*.5.96m by 4.15m and 0.60m deep. Its primary fill was a dark brownish grey clayey silt (1452/1458) which contained an intact flint flake. This was overlain by a reddish brown silty clayey (1451/1457) and then two lenses of yellowish brown and greyish brown silty clay (1456 and 1459). It has been placed in this sub-phase as it contained a flint flake and was cut by pit 924 which contained a sherd of pottery of probable later prehistoric date.

Pit 630

This was recorded in Area 3 and placed in this sub-phase by stratigraphy (Fig. 4). This was ovoid with concave sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 1.20m by *c*. 3.10m across and 0.32m deep It contained two fills (974 and 975). The primary fill (975) was a light grey clayey silt. It was sealed by fill (974) which was a light grey brown clayey silt. It was cut by pit 100/629.

Pit 632

This was recorded in Area 3 and was ovoid with concave sides and a sloping base (Fig. 5). It measured 1.70m by 1.40m and 0.30m deep. It contained three fills (977, 978 and 979). The primary fill (979) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt. It was sealed by fill (978) which was a mid grey silt. This was overlain by fill 977 which was a a mid greyish brown clayey silt and this contained an intact flake.

Pit 938

This was recorded in Area 4 and was truncated by waterhole 933/935/939 (Fig. 6). It was shown to be over 1.40m in length and 0.55m in width and 1.10m deep. Its primary fill (1553) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt. This was sealed by a fill (1551) of light greyish brown silty gravel.

Sub-phase 1bi: Beaker? /Early Bronze Age

Waterhole complex 617/ 621, 614, 616, 618 and pit 615 (Figs 5 and 8; Pl. 2)

A deep waterhole 617/621 which was *c*.3.20m by 3.76m and 1.10m deep was recorded in the far north of the site. It had multiple fills (885-888 and 892-898). Early prehistoric pottery (a possible Beaker fragment and grog tempered fragments) together with sherds which may be later prehistoric, was recovered from upper fills. To the east and co-joining this waterhole were a series of shallow cuts 614 and 616/618 which are interpreted as access scoops to the waterhole; possibly caused by trample rather than deliberately created.

After the waterhole was abandoned and had in-filled, it was cut by pit 615 which was 1.00m in diameter and 0.42m deep. All were sealed by spread 880 which contained four sherds of grog tempered ware, one of which may be from an urn. Fired clay and a hammerstone were also recovered from this spread. It is considered that this waterhole is early Bronze Age (possibly Beaker?) in date.

Pit 620

This was located close to waterhole 617/621 and based on this is possibly contemporary with this feature (Figs 5 and 8). The pit was circular with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 0.60m in diameter and 0.20m deep It contained two fills (891 and 951). The primary fill (951) was a mid grey brown clayey silt which was sealed by fill (891) which was a mid grey brown clayey silt.

Pit 606

This was ovoid with steep sides and had been truncated by ditch 1015. It was 1.44m by 1.02m and 0.90m deep (Figs 4 and 9). The primary fill (879) was a mid reddish brown clayey silt. This was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy gravel (878). Sealing this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (869). Overlying this was a charcoal layer (868). This is turn was sealed by fill (867) which was a mid greyish brown clayey silt.

It has been placed in this sub-phase but could be earlier.

Pit 835

This was ovoid with steep sides and had been truncated by ditch 1015. It was 0.90m by 0.70m and 0.29m deep (Figs 6 and 9). The fill (1284) was a mid brown clayey silt. It has been placed in this sub-phase but again could be earlier in date.

Sub-phase 1bii: Middle Bronze Age

Ditches 1015 and 1024

An enclosure ditch which comprised an L-shaped stretch of ditch was recorded in areas 3 and 4 (Figs 5, 6, 7 and 9; Pls 3 and 4). The northern part was a *c.*22.6m long stretch of ditch on a roughly SW-NE alignment with two terminals (713 and 718). Two other slots (716 and 722) were excavated and these showed this stretch of ditch was between 1.02m and 1.90m wide and between 0.30m and 0.46m deep. A radiocarbon date of 1416-1258 cal BC (UBA 42192: Appendix 10) was obtained from charcoal from fill 1072 of terminal 713.

In the base of terminal713, a small pit (714) was cut which contained a placed deposit of two broken bronze tors (Pls 5 and 6). The tors stylistically date to the middle Bronze Age (1400–1200 BC) which accords well with the radiocarbon date from the ditch. The pit was 0.50m by 0.60m and 0.30m deep filled with deposit 1074; which was light brown Grey sandy silt.

The remainder of ditch 1015 was on a SW-NE alignment for *c.*25m before turning sharply to a SWINE alignment and was recorded for 71.50m before terminating. There was a small entrance gap of 2.77m and then another short stretch of ditch, 18.60m in length. Fourteen slots (600, 601, 602, 640, 641, 826, 829, 830, 833, 836, 837, 838, 839 and 940) were excavated through these parts of the ditch and showed it was between 1.25m and 2.32m wide and between 0.47m and 1.15m deep.

Ditch 1024 appears to be a later southern addition to ditch 1015 truncating and extending this partially in-filled ditch. Ditch 1024 was recorded for *c.*19m and the four slots (840, 845, 846 and 904) showed this to be between 1.30m and 1.66m wide between 0.37–0.50m deep. A possible human tibia fragment was recorded from ditch 1024 (slot 846, context 1360).

A total 31 pottery sherds were recovered from ditch 1015. Apart from one Roman sherd all of these can be dated to the early or middle Iron Age. This contradicts with the radiocarbon date from terminal 713 and the date of the tors recovered from the pit (714) in the terminal end of one of the lengths of 1015; these being middle Bronze Age. However if one looks at the distribution of this Iron Age pottery the majority is from the upper fill of the ditch and could have been dumped into a mostly in-filled older (Bronze Age) ditch feature.

Fence line 1018 and postholes 719, 721 and 730

Post-built fence-line 1018 comprised six postholes (634 to 639) and appeared to respect ditch 1015 (Fig. 7). No finds were recovered from these even though they were fully excavated. Three postholes (719, 721 and 730) were recorded just to the north of the northern part of ditch 1015 and were likely contemporary with this ditch.

Table 1 Fence line posthole details

Cut	*Deposit*	*Diameter (m)*	*Depth (m)*
634	981	0.20.	0.20
635	982	0.25	0.12
636	983	0.25	0.11
637	984	0.25	0.16
638	985	0.27	0.25
639	986	0.25	0.20
719	1081	0.44(l) 0.36(w)	0.13
721	1084 to 1086	0.5	0.3
730	1098	0.32	0.31

Gullies 1016, 1019 and 1020

A shallow gully (1016) was possibly associated with ditch 1015, dividing the enclosure in two (Fig. 5). This was recorded on a roughly SWINE alignment. The eastern stretch was *c.*44m in length before terminating. There was a large gap of *c.*11m, possibly an entrance, but as the gully was very shallow at this point it is considered that at this point the gully may not have truncated the natural geology thus there may have not been a deliberate gap at this point. The western stretch of the gully was recorded for 12.5m. A linear feature in the western area previously recorded as a furrow can now be seen as more likely a western continuation of this gully (Pine 2018). The nine slots (113, 831, 841, 847, 848, 849, 900, 901 and 902) excavated this gully showed it to be between 0.40m and 0.90m and between 0.09m and 0.28m deep. This contained a small sherd of pottery of BUSY fabric from slot 831(likely intrusive) and flint pall from gully slot 113.

Gully 1019 is likely either a later recur or an earlier version of the western part of gully 1016 (Fig. 5). This was recorded on a SWINE alignment for *c.*15m. The four slots (913, 914, 915 and 916) showed it was between 0.24m and 0.50m wide and between 0.05m and 0.18m deep. This contained no finds.

Gully 1020 may also have been an internal division in the enclosure 1015. This had been truncated by a possible furrow (Fig.6). This gully was a on a SWINE alignment for 19.30m and the four slots (903, 907, 910 and 911) showed it to be between 0.17m and 0.50m wide and between 0.05m and 0.14m deep. This contained no finds.

Gully 1025

This was recorded just to the south of the SW-NE stretch of ditch 1015 (Fig.5). It comprised two small stretches of gully. The SW part of the gully was *c.*3m in length. There was a 0.58m gap and then another 2.50m of gully. The four slots (731, 732, 813 and 814) through gully 1025 showed it was between 0.61m and 0.74m wide and between 0.24m and 0.28m deep. No finds were recovered from this feature and has been placed in this sub-phase based on landscape logic.

Post-built Building 1021, Fence Line 1022, (Figs 7 and 10, Pk 7)

A post-built rectangular building was recorded in Area 3. It comprised a rectangular floor plan with an internal division at its southern end to form two rooms with a passageway to a probable entrance in the south-east wall. The building walls and internal divisions were formed by postholes (Table 2). The building was 7.20m in length and 4.70m wide with the larger room was *c*.18.8 sq m with the smaller room being *c*. 11 sq m. No datable finds were recovered from this structure. An attempt was made to radiocarbon date a fragment of animal bone from posthole 644, but this failed. It has been placed in this sub-phase of site development as it was found within the area enclosed by ditch 1015 but this is far from secure.

Rectangular Middle Bronze Age buildings are rare in Britain, where a circular tradition dominates during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. This is discussed further below. However, the lack of dating evidence here creates some doubt as to its chronology following the excavation of another rectangular post-built 'hall' at Dryleaze Quarry only 8km to the west (Bray et al 2020, fig. 19). There the building was dated to the end of the late Neolithic combining evidence from pottery, struck flint and a radiocarbon date.

Table 2: Building 1021 Posthole Details

Cut	*Fill*	*Diameter(m)*	*Depth*
643	1051	0.25	0.15
644	1052	0.25	0.15
645	1053	0.25	0.14
646	1054	0.25	0.15
647	1055	0.35	0.21
648	1056	0.30	0.14
649	1057	0.20	0.15
700	1058	0.33	0.16
701	1059	0.24	0.12
702	1060	0.28	0.18
703	1061	0.32	0.17
704	1062	0.20	0.10
705	1063	0.20	0.14
706	1064	0.20	0.13
707	1065	0.20	0.12
708	1066	0.20	0.10
709	1067	0.16	0.12
710	1068	0.24	0.08
711	1069	0.20	0.20
712	1070	0.28	0.18

Just to the NE of the building was a posthole (642) which was likely related. A post-built fence line (1022) was recorded to the north-west of the building and is also possibly associated (Fig. 7). This was *c*.25m in length and comprised seven postholes (746, 803-805, 810, 821 and 824) (Table 3) Another line of posts (1027) was perpendicular to fence line 1022. This was 10.80m in length and comprised five postholes (747–9, 800–801). To the north of this were a number of other, possibly related, postholes (720, 725 to 728, 733) (Table 3). The three

posthole configurations could represent the posts for simple benches. To the south of 1027 were four postholes (802, 809, 811 and 812).

Of course it must be mentioned that any of these postholes discussed above may not have been related to building 1021. They could instead be contemporary with the roundhouse 1023 which is considered early Iron Age.

Table 3: Posthole Details

Cut	*Fill*	*Diameter(m) or L/B*	*Depth(m)*
642	989	0.30	0.12
720	1082	0.26(l) 0.23(w)	0.20
725	1092	0.40(l) 0.32(w)	0.28
726	1093	0.22(l) 0.20(w)	0.07
727	1094	0.26	0.30
728	1095	0.25(l) 0.22(w)	0.11
733	1099	0.28(l) 0.26(w)	0.07
746	1161	0.33	0.43
747	1162	0.25(l) 0.23(w)	0.36
748	1163	0.25(l) 0.19(w)	0.10
749	1164	0.25(l) 0.22(w)	0.12
800	1165	0.20	0.07
801	1166	0.21(l) 0.18(w)	0.38
802	1167	0.26(l) 0.20 (w)	0.08
803	1168	0.46(l) 0.34 (w)	0.16
804	1169	0.33(l) 0.30(w)	0.20
805	1170	0.34(l) 0.30(w)	0.14
809	1173	0.28(l) 0.24(w)	0.07
810	1174	0.31	0.22
811	1175	0.32(l) 0.28(w)	0.12
812	1176	0.22	0.07
821	1252	0.1(l) 0.25(w)	0.22
824	1271	0.30	0.08

Waterhole 823 and 1026 (Pl. 8)

This was located within the enclosure (Fig. 5), in line with the enclosure ditch's west terminal. The first permutation of the waterhole appears to comprise cut 823 which was then truncated by waterhole 1026 (Figs 5 and 8). It was recorded as being *c.*4.20m by 3.20m and 1.28m deep, and no finds were recovered. Waterhole 1026 was *c.*9m by 5.4m and 1.47m deep maximum. A sherd of pottery in fabric SH1 was recovered from an upper fill (1194) and a broken flint flake and burnt clay from top fill 1195. It appears to have been partially dug out at least twice on its SE side (cuts 808 and 822). A posthole (717) was also then dug through the backfilled waterhole.

Waterhole 715 (Pl. 9)

A smaller waterhole was recorded in Area 3 within enclosure 1015 and just north of waterhole 1026 (Figs 5 and 8). It was 3.65m by 3.45m on the surface and 1.40m deep and contained eleven fills (1075, 1076, 1152-1160).

Unfortunately it contained no pottery. A serrated flint flake, of earlier Bronze Age or earlier date was recovered from fill 1075 which also contained burnt limestone fragments weighing 145g and 14 fragments of fired clay.

Pit 923

This was located just to the west of Ditch 1024 (Fig.6). This pit was ovoid, being 2.80m by 2.59m and a maximum of 0.62m deep. Its primary fill (1461) was a light yellowish grey sandy silt, overlying this was fill 1460; which was a mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this pit but has been placed here based on its proximity to the ditch.

Animal burial 922 (Fig.6)

A shallow cut located just to the east of ditch 1024 contained the partial skeleton of an adult sheep/ goat, consisting of a few loose teeth, the feet (phalanges and sesamoids) vertebrae (thoracic and lumber vertebrae) and ribs. It may have at one time contained the whole skeleton but it had been disturbed. As with pit 923, it is phased based purely on location.

Phase 2 Iron Age (Later Prehistoric)

A small number of pits (Figs 4 and 5) contained pottery which could only be given a broad Iron Age date. Given that these were closer to the early Iron Age features (three roundhouses) previously recorded than to the middle Iron Age features (pit and enclosure) previously excavated maybe these should be considered early Iron Age in date.

Pit 100/629

This was ovoid with concave sides and a slightly rounded base. It was *c.*3.30m by 3.95m and 0.60m deep. It contained three fills (971, 972 and 973). The primary fill (973) was a mid brownish sandy gravel which contained a sherd of probable Iron Age pottery in fabric LISH1 and two flint scrapers (found during the evaluation). It was sealed by fill (972) which was a light grey brown clayey silt. This was overlain by fill 971. This was a mid grey brown silt and contained fired clay fragment. This pit truncated pit 630.

Pit 607

This was circular with near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 1.10m in diameter and 0.70m deep. it contained three fills (870, 873 and 874). Its primary fill (874) was amid brownish grey clayey silt. This was overlain by fill 870 which was a mid brownish grey clayey silt and contained one sherd of pottery in fabric SALI. This was overlain by fill (873) which was a mid greyish brown clayey silt.

Pit 622

This was circular with steep concave sides and a slightly irregular base. It was 2.00m in diameter and 0.63m deep with two fills (889 and 899). The primary fill (899) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt which contained three sherds in pottery fabric LISH2. It was sealed by fill a mid grey brown clayey silt (889).

Pit 624

This was ovoid with near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 2.20m by 1.65m by 0.90m deep. It contained eight fills (952–9) which comprised bands of clayey silt and silty clay with the lower fills being gleyed silty clays. A sherd of pottery in LISH1 fabric came from a lower fill of the pit (955) together with a fragment of quernstone. An upper fill 953 contained three sherds of pottery in fabric LISH1 and a sherd in fabric SAFE. Sealing this was the uppermost fill 952 which contained two pottery sherds in fabric LISH2.

Sub-phase 2a:Early Iron Age

A possible post-built roundhouse (1023) was recorded in Area 3 (Figs 7 and 10). Unfortunately though extensively sampled no finds were recovered, including no bone or charcoal that could have been suitable for radio-carbon dating. It has been placed in this early Iron Age sub-phase on a landscape basis, as three similar post-built circular roundhouses were recorded in the Western area and dated to the early Iron Age by radiocarbon dating (Pine 2018) (Fig. 3).

Roundhouse 1023

This was a circular post-built structure its outer walls comprised eight postholes (736, 737, 738, 739, 741, 744, 816 and 818). A possible porch at the south-east comprised postholes 819 and 820. The internal diameter of the roundhouse was 5.25m. Seven postholes were recorded internally (734, 735, 740, 742, 743, 745 and 815) some likely for roof support and others for internal fixtures.

Table 4: Roundhouse 1023 Posthole detail

Cut	*Deposit*	*Diameter(m)*	*Depth(m)*
734	1183	0.19	0.14
735	1184	0.14	0.08
736	1182	0.15	0.18
737	1181	0.18	0.15
738	1192	0.20	0.06
739	1179	0.14	0.13
740	1180	0.14	0.16
741	1187	0.18	0.10
742	1188	0.15	0.08
743	1185	0.19	0.07
744	1189	0.19	0.24
745	1191	0.19	0.16
815	1186	0.14	0.08
816	1190	0.20	0.05
818	1196	0.20	0.16
819	1197	0.20	0.12
820	1198	0.20	0.25

Waterholes 933/935/939

This was recorded in Area 4. It was ovoid; being 4.48m by 3.90m and was between 0.85m and 1.10m deep (Figs 6 and 8). Pottery was recovered from the primary fill (1497); three sherds in fabric LISH1 and one in fabric LISH2. A sherd in fabric LISH1was recovered from fill 1498 and three sherds in the same fabric from fill 1499.This is has been placed in the early Iron Age sub-phase by stratigraphy as it was cut by pits 934 and 935. It also was located just to the south-east of the early Iron Age post-built roundhouses (Fig. 3), which it may have served.

Pit 918

This was circular with near-vertical sides and a flat base (Fig.6). It was 0.78m in diameter and 0.29m deep. Is primary fill was a mid reddish brown clayey silt (1393). Sealing this was a layer of charcoal in a fine black silt (1392). This contained 23 sherds of pottery in LISH3 fabric together with a crumb of probable Iron Age pottery. A rim sherd from a flared rim bowl in oxidized fine, sandy ware also came from this fill, which is probably early Iron Age in date. Two fragments of fired clay were also recovered from this fill. Sealing this was a light greyish brown clayey silt (1391).

Pit 926

This was circular with steep slightly undercut sides and an irregular base (Fig. 8). It was 1.90m in diameter and 1.04m deep. Its primary silt was a light reddish grey sandy silt (1471) which contained 15 sherds of pottery in a LISH1 fabric. Sealing this was a dark brownish grey silty clay (1470); this contained a carinated bodysherd probably from a biconical bowl likely of early Iron Age date. Overlying this was a mid brownish grey silty clay (1469) which itself was overlain by a light grey brown sandy gravel (1468). The final fill was a mid brownish grey silty clay (1467) which contained two sherds of pottery in fabrics LISH1 and LISH2.

Pit 924

This was ovoid being 1.47m by 1.23m and 0.90m deep and truncated waterhole 921/929. It contained four fills (1462–5) (Fig. 6). It contained two small sherds of later prehistoric pottery in fabric SALI and a sheep/ goat tibia which had been worked into a point. It was truncated by pit 925 and phased here by stratigraphy.

Pit 917

This contained pottery which could only be given a broad Iron Age date but given it was located close to the three post-built roundhouses of early Iron Age date and pits that contained early Iron Age pottery, it is considered of similar date (Fig. 5). This was ovoid with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 0.80m by 0.83m and 0.11m deep. Its fill was a mid grey brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks. This contained fourteen sherds in pottery fabric LISH1 and fourteen sherds in fabric LISH2. Eight further pottery sherds were in a grog tempered ware

Sub-phase 2b Middle Iron Age?

Pit 925

This was circular, 0.72m in diameter and 0.35m deep (Fig .6). It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained fill (1466) a soft mid brownish grey silty clay. It truncated pit 924 but contained no finds. It is phased here by stratigraphy.

Pit 932

This was circular 1.32m in diameter and 0.33m deep and truncated waterhole 933/935/939 (Fig. 6). It contained a single fill (1480).This was a mid brownish grey clayey silt.

Pit 934

This was circular 1.44m in diameter and 1.05m deep and truncated waterhole 933/935/939 (Fig. 6). It contained five fills (1484 to 1488).

Phase 1/2 Prehistoric

A number of pits and postholes contained no finds. Their locations suggest they are prehistoric, but no more.

Pits in area 3 (Figs 4 and 5)

Pit 609 was circular with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 0.80m in diameter and 0.13m deep It contained a single fill (864) which was a greyish brown clayey silt.

Pit 610 was ovoid with shallow sides and a irregular base. It was 1.00m by 0.85m and 0.17m deep It contained a single fill (865) which was a mid greyish brown clayey silt.

Pit 613 was circular with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 1.00m in diameter and 0.17m deep It contained a single fill (871) which was a mid reddish brown clayey silt.

Pit 619 was circular with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 1.00m in diameter and 0.18m deep It contained a single fill (890) which was a mottled reddish grey clayey silt.

Pit 623 was circular with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base. Its primary fill (951) was a light greyish brown clayey silt. Overlying this was a light brownish grey clayey silt (950).

Pit 625 was circular with irregular sides and a slightly irregular base. It was 1.50m in diameter and 0.40m deep It contained two fills (964 and 965). The primary fill (965) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt. It was sealed by fill (964) which was a light grey brown clayey silt. Its relationship with pit 626 was unclear.

Pit 626 was circular with concave sides and a slightly rounded base (Fig.4). It was 0.90m in diameter and 0.90m deep It contained two fills (966 and 967). The primary fill (967) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt. It was sealed by fill (967) which was a light grey brown clayey silt.

Pit 627 was circular with steep concave sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 0.50m in diameter and 0.24m deep It which contained a single fill (968) which was a light grey brown clayey silt.

Pit 628 was circular with steep near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. It was 0.78m in diameter and 0.35m deep It contained two fills (969 and 970). The primary fill (970) was a light greyish brownish clayey silt. .It was sealed by fill (969) which was a light grey brown clayey silt.

Pit 631 was ovoid with shallow sides and a flat base. It was 1.44m by 2.30m in diameter and 0.12m deep It contained a single fill (976) which was a mid grey brown clayey silt.

Pits in Area 4 (Figs 5 and 6)

Pit 906 was circular with steep sides and a flat base (Fig.5 and 11). It was 2.30m in diameter and 1.40m deep. The primary fill (1380) was a bluish grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Overlying this was fill 1379; this was a light bluish grey silty sand with frequent gravel. Sealing this was fill 1378 which was a light bluish grey silty clay. Fill 1377 was sealing this; it was a dark reddish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. The final fill (1376) was a dark red brown clayey silt.

Pit 912 was circular with a slight lip and steep sides and a slightly rounded base (Fig.5 and 11). It was 1.30m in diameter and 0.67m deep. Its primary fill (1384) was a firm brownish grey silty clay. A thin band of charcoal (1453) sealed this itself being overlain a mid greyish brown clayey silt (1383). Sealing this was a light greyish brown clayey silt.

Pit 919 was circular 1.50m in diameter and 1.10m deep and was truncated by a furrow (920). The pit contained six fills (1394 to 1398). No finds apart from burnt limestone weighing 10g from fill 1395.

Pit 937 was circular; 2.05m in diameter and 0.40m deep. It contained two fills (1492 and 1493). Fill 1493 was a yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Overlying this was fill1492 which was a yellowish brown clayey silt. It contained a broken blade which was likely residual. It truncated pit 936.This was circular 0.90m in diameter and 0.27m deep. Its primary fill (1491) was a brownish yellow sandy silt. This was overlain by fill (1490) a yellowish brown clay.

Gully 1017 and pit 928

A short stretch of gully was recorded in the south-eastern part of the excavated area (Fig. 6 and 11). The three slots (927, 930 and 931) dug through it showed it to be between 1.00m by 1.03m wide and 0.20m and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a mid reddish brown clayey silt which contained no finds. A circular pit; 1.20m in diameter and 1.00m deep was record just to the south (Fig.6) Its primary fill (1495) was a light greyish brown silty clay. Overlying this was a mid brownish grey clayey silt (1494). Again no finds were recovered.

A number of undated postholes were recorded in Area 3 that contained no datable finds. Posthole 603 was circular; 0.30m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It truncated a natural hollow (604) in which a highly fragmentary, semi-fossilized remains of a very large mammal (859) was recorded. Postholes 605, 608 and 611 were in the far north of Area 3 (Fig.4). Posthole 605 was 0.39m and 0.19m deep. Posthole 608 was 0.30m in diameter and 0.08m deep, whilst posthole 611was 0.50m in diameter and 0.35m deep.

A number of postholes were recorded in Area 4 that contained no datable finds; see table 5 below.

Table 5: Area 4 undated Posthole details

Cut	*Deposit*	*Diameter(m) or L/B*	*Depth(m)*
827	1276	0.36(l) 0.29(w)	0.33
828	1277	0.3(l) 0.33(w)	0.18
832	1283	0.66(l) 0.41(w)	0.33
842	1355	0.22(l) 0.13(w)	0.13
843	1356	0.25	0.10
844	1357	0.50	0.10
905	1390	0.25	0.12
909	1372	0.18	0.10

Phase 5 Medieval/ Post-Medieval

Only limited evidence of ridge and furrow field system were recorded in Area 4 (Fig. 2).

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

This phase of archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of 190 sherds weighing 925g dating to the early prehistoric, later prehistoric and Roman periods. The prehistoric assemblage was sorted into fabrics following the PCRG (1997) guidelines. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight and the data entered onto an MS Excel spread-sheet, a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. The condition of the material was exceptionally poor with an overall average sherd size of 4.8 g and only two featured sherds. Pottery was recovered from 18 recorded cuts several of which yielded single sherds. Fifty-eight per cent of the assemblage came from just four pits (621 917, 918, 926). The recovered pottery is catalogued by context in Appendix 2 and summarized by fabric in Appendix 3.

?Beaker / Bronze Age

Fifteen sherds of grog-tempered ware are present which includes at least two possible Beaker sherds and four from a Bronze Age urn. A sherd from pit 617 and a small unstratified sherd have characteristic firing patterns with an oxidised exterior and black interior and wall thickness typical of Beaker. One of four sherds from spread

616 has a wall thickness of 16-19 mm suggestive of urn. The remaining nine sherds are slightly more ambiguous with a brown soapy fabric and feature in pits 621 and 917 alongside Iron Age sherds so may potentially be later.

Iron Age

Most of the assemblage probably dates to the Iron Age although it is quite difficult to refine the dating further. Many of the fabrics, particular the calcareous ones, have a long pedigree. Two basic ware groups are present: calcareous (Jurassic shell, fossiliferous detritus, limestone) and sandy which can be subdivided into eight fabrics on the basis of the size and frequency of the inclusions (Appendix 3).

The calcareous fabrics dominate the group, in particular the limestone and shelly wares (LISH) that make up 85.6 by count, 92% by weight of the later prehistoric assemblage. There are no rim sherds present, only base and bodysherds, and the vessels are plain with no surfaces finishes or decoration. Two of the 13 fine sandy wares are featured sherds: one a rim from a flared rim bowl in oxidised, fine, sandy ware came from pit 918, whilst a carinated bodysherd was recovered from pit 926 probably from a biconical bowl. Both these sherds suggest an early Iron Age date for these features. Both pits also produced calcareous wares alongside these sherds suggesting that at least some, if not all these wares are potentially contemporary.

Roman

A single Roman sherd of North Wiltshire grey ware came from ditch cut 836. This industry spans the 2nd – 4th centuries and it is likely that the sherd is intrusive here given that the rest of the pottery from the ditch is of later prehistoric date.

Discussion

This is a very small group of material most of which is not closely datable other than later prehistoric with elements of early prehistoric and Roman present. The enclosure ditch 1015 produced pottery from slots 716, 600, 836 and 838; a total 31 sherds weighing 100g. Apart from one Roman sherd all of these can be dated to the early or middle Iron Age. Further pottery was recovered from eight pits scattered across the site along with one gully and spread 616. Pit 21 produced 23 sherds 21 of which came from the lower part of one vessel. Similarly pit 917 produced 38 sherds of which 14 come from a single pot. Pit 918 with the flared rim bowl also produced 23 small sherds of fabric LISH3 which does not occur elsewhere but with such a small group it is difficult to determine if this is for a chronological reason. Pottery spanning the periods encountered here have previously been documented a Latton (Timby 2004; Edwards 2009) demonstrating a long period of activity in this area.

Fired clay by Danielle Milbank

A total of six contexts produced fired clay (a total of 23 fragments, weighing 883) which was distributed throughout a range of contexts, typically in small quantities, and fairly highly fragmented. The fabric is typically medium to soft, and comprises fine clay with sparse fine sand inclusions, and very occasional small angular burnt flint inclusions. The colour is uniformly a medium red, poorly-fired at low temperature, with frequent examples of blackening which is indicative of reduced oxygen conditions during heating, with occasional pieces are black throughout. The material was examined under x10 magnification and summarized in Appendix 4.

The material recovered from these contexts was in small quantities, with only two contexts producing more than 100g. Overall, the fired clay was highly fragmented, and no pieces were identified which have the characteristic pattern of wattle impressions suggesting daub or other fired clay objects such as loomweights.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of struck flint was recovered from this phase of fieldwork comprising just 22 pieces detailed in Appendix 5. The collection comprised 12 flakes 4 narrow flakes, 4 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm), a scraper, and a serrated flake. The flints were in good condition but approximately 1/3 were patinated blue or white. The four narrow flakes were well produced blades and of Mesolithic date and the serrated flake is of earlier Bronze Age or earlier date. The remaining pieces are not closely datable and only a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age date can be suggested. No contexts produce more than two struck flints.

Two bronze torcs by Robin J Taylor

Both torcs from pit 714 are of twisted form with hook terminals; they are a greenish-brown bronze with some mud adhering. They are both snapped into two parts, roughly breaking around the midpoint of the circumference. Both breaks are patinated and old with some mud on.

The first torc is 170mm in diameter; 164mm across the hook terminals. It is formed of a tightly twisted spiral with approximately 4 turns in 10mm; the twists are from left to right in a clockwise direction. The torc is about 5mm thick near the break and 3mm thick close to the terminals, which taper in thickness to the hooks. The hooks are plain and rounded. They neatly hook into each other and would have made a secure fastening.

The surface of the spirals is smooth in the centre of the circumference and quite smooth or flattened towards the terminals. The smoothness is mainly on one facet, suggesting that it was worn in one position and gradually polished down by wear; the amount of this wear does imply a fairly extensive period before disposal.

The fracture is across the spirals, which could indicate a deliberate snapping, although there is no other evidence of pressure, bending or hammering to create the fracture. The break could have occurred at a weak point in the metal, although the piece had been well used when this occurred.

The second torc is 181mm in diameter; 185mm across the hook terminals. It is finely made with more open twists with approximately 2 turns in 10mm; the twists are from left to right in a clockwise direction. The torc is about 7mm thick near the break and 5 to 6mm thick close to the terminals, which neatly taper to the hooks. The hooks are plain and rounded. They interlock well and would have secured the piece, although the current geometry means that the hooks are not closely aligned. The section at the break is of a square bar.

The edges of the spiral twists are well defined all the way round, indicating less wear for this torc, although they are generally smooth, rather than sharp edged. There is some pitting and nicks in the metal in what is otherwise a polished surface: the nicks could be damage from striking with a sharp blade. The hook misalignment could be due to some bending ahead of the fracturing of the piece, but there is little other evidence of deliberate damage to create a break.

Discussion

The torcs are of a form typical of those classed as part of the "Ornament Horizon"; an example occurs in the Taunton Workhouse hoard (Smith 1959a, 146; 1959b, GB43) which gives its name to this period of the Bronze Age (O'Connor 1980, 39). This correlates to MBA2 and can be dated to 1400–1200 BC (Taylor 1993, 23). Smith related the form of the torcs to examples from Denmark and North Germany (Smith 1959, 148); it does seem that these torcs were made in Britain, inspired by Nordic models (O'Connor 1980, 94). This point is reinforced by Rowlands (1976, 89)., who saw that the concentration of similar examples in the Somerset, Dorset and South Wiltshire area would suggest that the South West of England formed the main production centre

Rowlands (1976) noted that it is hard to tell how the torcs were made, but he described an experiment with a 5mm thick, square-sectioned copper rod that was heated and then successfully twisted in a vice with pliers to form a close spiral twisted rod He also noted that tin bronze would be more brittle and less resilient to strain; the hooked ends could have been used to attach the rod to a fixed block to gain the necessary leverage. Rowlands commented that the twisting process would be slow with constant reheating, but, as bronze is not plastic, the spirals should work evenly along the whole length; this is the case with our examples.

While recognising that ornaments apparently serve no practical function, Pearce (1983, 232) comments that they do require an appreciable amount of metal to produce: "they look like the conspicuous show of wealth by social groups who have access to an unusually high prosperity, which has encouraged the production of non-

utilitarian pieces". This wealth could come from a proximity to tin supplies and the passing of material between social networks (Pearce 1983, 282; Taylor 1993, 102).

The Taunton torc had a diameter of 161mm (Smith 1959b, GB43) which is slightly smaller than either of our examples. The two examples are clearly of different diameters, but it is impossible to know whether these sizes represent actual human neck widths, since we cannot know whether they were worn loose or more tightly fitting. We can see that the smaller diameter example has more wear than the larger example, but the act of breakage and deposition together would suggest a single act of burial or disposal of two objects – one worn and in use for some time, one fresher from manufacture – that were linked in some way. Ornaments do give the impression of being individual sets or pairs of pieces, most likely derived from an individual, which can be interpreted as their importance as prestige objects and probably status insignia (Taylor 1993, 101). In the case of the West Buckland hoard, where there was some evidence of charcoal and burnt bone found with the objects, the torc, bracelet and two palstaves could represent grave goods (Taylor 1982, 15). Needham (2007, 280) has argued that deposits could be subtracted from and added to over a period of time and thus would be far from static and fixed. He referred to these as "conjunctions" in which a contract might be formed with "the Otherworld", pacts created between warring parties, or alliance bonds made between communities, as allies, or individuals, as in marriage or adoption; the different elements of a single deposit might represent the different parties involved. Objects would thus be made using Otherworld material and magic, given life, then committed again to the Otherworld until rebirth was sanctioned (Needham 2007, 286).

Thus, we have two personal ornaments which might represent either one individual or partners, and which are broken and then deposited together. This act of deposition could be equivalent to the burial of an individual, or the commemoration of a partnership that was dissolved, perhaps by the death of one or more of the partners. The objects themselves were no longer functional, but could also form a good reservoir of metal to be reused in new objects. The prestige of the original objects would make the act of deposition significant, and non-retrieval would enhance the prestige of those who were able to give up such a significant resource. The archaeological context in which the pieces were buried might give some clues as to whether this was a final act of deposition, or one where the material could have been retrieved.

Animal bone by Matilda Holmes

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from Bronze Age and Iron Age features (Appendices 6 and 7). Samples were too small for detailed analysis, although a basic consideration of taxa present is made. Two groups of semi-fossilized bone were also found. Details of methodology, identification guides used, and

additional details not reported here are in the site archive. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments, and mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles (Grant 1982; Jones and Sadler 2012) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were generally in poor to fair condition, and highly fragmentary, with a high proportion of fresh breaks and refitted fragments (Appendix 6). Poor preservation meant that few observations of gnawing and butchery were recorded, as the surface of many bones was badly degraded.

There were no large deposits of burnt bone to indicate that they were routinely exposed to fire either as a means of cooking, disposal or fuel. No obvious groups of craft-working or skin-processing waste were noted, although a single sheep/ goat tibia from early Iron Age pit 924 (context 1465) had been worked into a point. Several associated bone groups were recorded, indicating primary contexts.

The ?middle Bronze Age animal skeleton in cut 922 (context 1455) was an adult sheep/ goat partial skeleton largely consisting of a few loose teeth, the feet (phalanges and sesamoids) vertebrae (thoracic and lumber vertebrae) and ribs, which is consistent with the disposal of butchery waste. However, some of the bones of the hind limb were also recorded (femur and patella), which suggests that more of the skeleton was present originally.

The animal skeleton(s) in cut 604 (contexts 859 and 860) comprised highly fragmentary, semi-fossilized remains of a very large mammal. Very few were diagnostic, but included possible skull and mandible fragments.

Bone from ditch 829 (contexts 1278 and 1279) included the most diagnostic semi-fossilized bones, including humerus and femur fragments. The femoral head was complete enough to measure, which produced a greatest depth (DC) of at least 88mm (this is a minimum measurement as the bone was highly degraded), which is greater than the largest measurement of an aurochs, at 81mm, with a mean of 61mm from a sample of 25 femora (Wright 2013). It is highly likely that some of these semi-fossilized bones originate from megafauna that have become extinct since the end of the last ice age.

The Assemblage

The assemblage was too small for detailed analysis, particularly given the tentative dating. Cattle were predominant in all phases (Appendix 7), which is not surprising as a bias towards the bones of larger animals is expected in assemblages that are poorly preserved such as this one. Sheep/ goat remains were also recorded in the larger samples, along with occasional finds of pig, horse and deer. The latter included an antler fragment from middle Bronze Age ditch 1015 (context 1278) and a red deer metacarpal from prehistoric pit 906 (context 1376).

Cattle from the middle Bronze Age phase were all old adults when they died, with no unfused bones recorded, and three mandibles at wear stage H. This suggests that they were valued for secondary products, and were kept alive into considerable old age.

A possible human tibia fragment was recorded from middle Bronze Age ditch 1024 (context 1360).

The assemblage is too small for further comment.

Worked Stone by Danielle Milbank

Two contexts encountered in this phase of the excavation contained stone. Deposit 880 (a spread) contained a hammerstone in a pale orange fine quartzite. It weighs 540g and has two smooth areas of wear, each of two gently convex planes, and two sides which are more roughly shaped. This form of hammerstone is typically of broadly Bronze Age date.

A piece of quern stone (707g) was recovered from pit 624 (955) which is 50mm at its thickest and comprises a grey, fairly coarse friable shelly limestone. Although it is more typically used for building, this stone is local to the Cotswolds area and occasionally used for millstones.

Burnt Stone

A small collection of burnt limestone weighing 1452g was recovered. From pit 715 (1075) fourteen fragments weighing 145g. From Pit 919 (1395) burnt limestone weighing 1307g was retrieved.

Charred plant remains by Rosalind McKenna

Soil samples from 110 contexts were taken ranging from 8-40L in size. These were floated and sieved using a 0.25mm mesh . Following initial examination of the flots only nine were seen to contain either seed and/or charcoal and selected for examination. Details of methodology, identification guides used, and additional details not reported here are in the site archive. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997). Charcoal identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000).

Nine flot samples and sixteen hand picked charcoal samples are the basis of this investigation. Charred plant macrofossils were present in one of the samples, and dried out waterlogged plant macrofossils in a further sample (Appendix 8). The assemblages are very small in both quantity and diversity, and so other than recording their presence, nothing of further interpretative value can be gained. The preservation was poor and the identifications based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits, post holes, and

ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. The charred plant remains consisted of small grass seeds, an indeterminate nut shell and two poorly preserved indeterminate seeds. The waterlogged remains recorded remains typically associated with waste and damp ground such as bramble, buttercup, nettle and docks.

Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was very poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in five of the flot samples, as well as eight handpicked charcoal samples. The results of this analysis can be seen in Appendix 9.

The total range of charcoal taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*), willow / poplar (*Salix / Populus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Oak has the highest number of identified fragments. It was dominant in two of the samples from the flots and two of the handpicked charcoal samples. Willow / Poplar dominated two samples, hazel was dominant in three, and ash was dominant in one flot sample and two handpicked samples. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

Radiocarbon dating

Three samples of material for carbon dating (unidentified wood charcoal and bone) were submitted to the Chrono Centre, Queens University Belfast for radiocarbon dating. In general very little of any material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered from any features on the site. Details of methodology and assessment of the reliability of the results are held in archive. The bone sample from posthole 644 (1052) and charcoal from 640 (996) 1015 failed. The one result obtained is presented in Appendix 10. The result was calibrated using OxCal4.1.7 (Bronk Ramsey 2010 with data from Reimer *et al*. 2009). The probabilities for the calibrated dates are given as area under the probability curve at 2-sigma range (95.4% probability).

Conclusion

These current excavations have been successful in further revealing an area occupied and utilised for settlement during the Bronze Age and up to the start of the Iron Age. Doubtless the land was used as farmland both before and afterwards, but for settlements located elsewhere.

The small assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork recovered in Areas 3 and 4 suggests a low level of use of the site area at this time with the flintwork representing no more than casual loss or discard. Such a pattern is a persistently recorded on many Upper Thames Gravel sites, yet the locations of actual occupation sites, is hardly ever revealed.

The earliest features in Areas 3 and 4 are a waterhole complex and a small number of pits that are likely date to the earlier Bronze Age. It is likely that these features represent occupation at this time, but in a form that leaves behind few below-ground traces. A ring ditch of possible early Bronze Age date was previously recorded to the south west of these features in the Western Area (extraction areas 1 and 2).

The middle Bronze Age settlement in Areas 3 and 4 is represented by a probable 'enclosure' ditch (1015 and 1024) within which were recorded a rectangular post-built structure (1021), fence-lines, waterholes and pits. Within the terminal end of the enclosure a pit had been dug and two deliberately? broken bronze torcs had been placed within it and then buried. These torcs date to the Middle Bronze Age. Only one of several samples submitted for radiocarbon dating was successful but a date of 1416- 1258 cal BC (UBA 42192) was obtained from the enclosure ditch terminal (713) above the torc hoard pit.

There are now a modest number of Middle Bronze Age 'enclosures' recorded that have incomplete circuits with several effectively having an 'L-shape' in plan. These have been long recognised, such as Angle Ditch on Cranborne Chase (Pitt Rivers 1898) but with others now documented at Latton Lands, Eynsham and Shorncote in the Upper Thames Valley (Powell *et al.* 2009; Powell *et al.* 2010; Lambrick and Robinson 2009, fig. 3.11) and also relatively close by in the Cotswolds at Bath Road, Tetbury and The Beeches Playing Field, Cirencester (Socha-Paszkiewicz 2018; Young and Erskine 2012). Several other examples are recorded such as in Hampshire and Middlesex(Pine 2016; Hull 1999).

Several of these L-shaped enclosures such as those at Eynsham, Latton Quarry and Latton Lands have few internal features but others have clear evidence for 'interior' occupation, A notable example is the incomplete enclosure at Down Farm, Dorset (Bradley *et al.* 1991, 183f) which contained a rare rectangular-post-built structure along with several round ones. The rectangular house structure (1021) here at Latton North could not be dated. There were no finds other than animal bone and an attempt to radiocarbon date a bone fragment failed due to the lack of collagen. It is placed in this sub-phase of site development only because of it's apparent association with the enclosure. This lack of any dating evidence is a concern as a recently excavated post built 'hall' at Dryleaze Farm is now considered to be of Late Neolithic date (Bray et al 2020, fig. 19).

Rectangular post-built buildings of Bronze Age date in Britain are rare. Rectangular Bronze Age and Iron Age longhouses are to be found on nearby areas of the Continent but they are a phenomenon of North East France and the Low Countries (eg Schinkel 2005): In general a circular tradition comparable to most British evidence is more prevalent south across the Channel in Normandy. A distinctive example was recorded at Down Farm, Dorset (Barrett et al, 1991 figs 5.27 and 5.43), which also lay within an incomplete enclosure. Further examples were illustrated from Crickley Hill, Glos, Poundbury, Dorset and Easton Lane, Winchester but none are especially closely comparable to Latton North. At Redwick in the Severn Estuary on a waterlogged site, there were four middle Bronze Age post-built buildings; radiocarbon dated to between 1500-1000 cal BC (Bell and Neumann 2010, 103). Several rectangular Iron Age buildings were also recorded. The plan of Redwick 4 revealed a broadly rectangular but bow-sided plan with internal subdivision and irregular spacings of posts and presents at least a fleeting comparison to Building 1021 here. At Ibsley Quarry, Ringwood, a possible rectangular building (of eight post holes) was recorded (Coles and Ford 2016, fig. 22). Although not dated directly, it lay within an area of intense Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation and interestingly was located close to a small Middle Bronze Age hoard comprising two palstaves and a decorated arm ring.

Some evidence for the economy of the middle Bronze Age settlement was recovered. The small animal bone assemblage shows the utilization of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and, unusually deer. Of the two samples that contained plant remains these indicate the area was of damp ground with the presence of bramble, buttercup, nettle and docks. No cereal was present in any of the large number of samples taken. The recording of waterholes and fence lines is also likely to indicates the presence (possibly importance) of herd animals on the site. Notably, again, there is no attempt to formally organise the landscape into field systems, unlike for contemporary settlements in other regions such as The Middle Thames Valley (eg Lewis et al. 2006).

The previous middle Bronze Age activity recorded within the quarry complex was limited to the continued use of the small ring ditch to the west. This was demonstrated by a radiocarbon date of 1562-1419 cal BC. A small number of other pits and a waterhole in Areas 3 and 4 could only be attributed to a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age date but could be contemporary.

Use of the site and perhaps the enclosure (from the pottery recovered from the enclosure ditch) into the Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The small post-built roundhouse 1023 is assigned to the Early Iron Age, and several of the nearby undated features could be contemporary. As for the previous periods, the economic date is spartan with no charred plant remain date and just a few animal bones of the typical domesticated species Building 1023 does though add to the dispersed settlement already identified by the three post-built roundhouses

previously recorded to the west in areas 1 and 2. This area of the Upper Thames Valley is rich with Late Bronze Age and/ or early Iron Age settlement. For example numerous post-built roundhouses and/or with dense spreads of pit and postholes were recorded at Cotswold Community (Powell *et al.* 2009), Latton Quarry (Pine *et al.* 2016) and Roundhouse Farm (Cass *et al.* 2015) to name but a few, and are aptly termed 'dispersed open settlements' by Lambrick *et al.* (2009, 941).

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group No*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
600	850-1	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
601	852, 854	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
601	853	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
602	855-7, 875 to 877, 960	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
603	858		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
604	*859, 860*		*Natural hollow*		
605	861-2		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
606	867-9, 878-9		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
607	870, 873, 874		Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
608	863		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
609	864		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
610	865		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
611	866		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
612	*872*		*Tree bowl*		
613	871		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
614	881, 961		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
615	882-3, 962		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
616/ 618	880, 884, 963		Spread	Early Bronze Age	Pottery
617	885-8		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
619	890		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
620	891, 951		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Landscape
621	892-8		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
622	889, 899		Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
623	950		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
624	952-9		Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
625	964-5		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
626	966-7		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
627	968		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
628	969-70		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
629	971-3		Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
630	974-5		Pit	Neolithic?-Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
631	976		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
632	977-9		Pit	Neolithic?-Bronze Age	Flint
633	980		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
634	981	1018	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
635	982	1018	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
636	983	1018	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
637	984	1018	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
638	985	1018	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
639	986	1018	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
640	987-8, 990-6	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
641	997 -9t, 1050	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
642	989		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Association
643	1051	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
644	1052	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
645	1053	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
646	1054	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
647	1055	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
648	1056	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
649	1057	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
700	1058	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
701	1059	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
702	1060	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
703	1061	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
704	1062	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group No*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
705	1063	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
706	1064	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
707	1065	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
708	1066	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
709	1067	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
710	1068	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
711	1069	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
712	1070	1021	Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
713	1071-3	1015	Ditch terminal	Middle Bronze Age	C14
714	1074		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Bronze Torcs
715	1075-6, 1152-0, 1270		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
716	1077, 1078	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
717	1256		Post hole	Early Iron Age	Stratigraphy
718	1080	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
719	1081		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
720	1082		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
721	1084-6		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
722	1087-8	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
723	1083	1015	Ditch terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
724	1089-91	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
725	1092		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
726	1093		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
727	1094		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
728	1095		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
729	1096-7	1015	Ditch Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
730	1098		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
731	1150	1025	Gully terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
732	1151	1025	Gully terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
733	1099		Posthole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
734	1183	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
735	1184	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
736	1182	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
737	1181	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
738	1192	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
739	1179	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
740	1180	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
741	1187	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
742	1188	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
743	1185	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
744	1189	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
745	1191	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
746	1161	1022	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
747	1162	1027	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
748	1163	1027	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
749	1164	1027	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
800	1165	1027	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
801	1166	1027	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
802	1167		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
803	1168	1022	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
804	1169	1022	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
805	1170	1022	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
807	1171	1026	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
807	1172	1026	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
807	1253	1026	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
808	1257		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
809	1173		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
810	1174		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group No*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
811	1175		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
812	1176		Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
813	1177	1025	Gully Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
814	1178	1025	Gully Slot	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
815	1186	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Landscape
816	1190	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Landscape
817	1193-5, 1199, 1250-1, 1259-69	1026	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
818	1196	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
819	1197	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
820	1198	1023	Post hole	Early Iron Age	Form
821	1252	1022	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
822	1254-5		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
823	1261-2		Water hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
824	1271	1022	Post hole	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
826	1273-5	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
827	1276		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
828	1277		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
829	1278-80	1015	Ditch terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
830	1281	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
831	1282	1016	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
832	1283		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
833	1287-9	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
834	1285-6		Ditch recut	Middle Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
835	1284		Pit	Early Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
836	1290 -2	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
837	1293-5	1015	Ditch terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
838	1296-9, 1350	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
839	1351-2	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
840	1353	1024	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
841	1354	1016	gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
842	1355		Post hole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
843	1356		Post hole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
844	1357		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
845	1358-9	1024	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
846	1360	1015	Ditch terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
847	1361	1016	Ditch terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
848	1362	1016	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
849	1363-4	1016	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
900	1365-6	1016	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
901	1367	1016	Gully terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
902	1368	1016	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
903	1369	1020	Gully trminus	Middle Bronze Age	Association
904	1374-5	1024	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
905	1390		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
906	1376-80		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
907	1370	1020	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
908	1371		Furrow	Post-medieval	
909	1372		Posthole	Prehistoric?	Landscape
910	1373	1020	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
911	1381	1020	Gully terminal	Middle Bronze Age	Association
912	1382-4, 1453		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
913	1385	1019	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
914	1386	1019	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
915	1387	1019	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
916	1388	1019	Gully slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association
917	1389		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery and land-scape

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group No*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
918	1391-3		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
919	1394-9, 1450		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
920	1399		Furrow	Post-medieval	
921	1451-2, 1456-9		Pit	Neolithic?-Bronze Age	Flint
922	1454-5		Animal burial	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
923	1460, 1461		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Landscape
924	1462 to 1465		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
925	1466		Pit	Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
926	1467-71		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
927	1477	1017	Gully slot	Prehistoric?	Landscape
928	1472, 1494-5		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
929	1473-6		Pit	Neolithic?-Bronze Age	Flint
930	1478	1017	Gully terminal	Prehistoric?	Landscape
931	1479	1017	Gully terminal	Prehistoric?	Landscape
932	1480		Pit	Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
933	1481-3		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
934	1484-8		Pit	Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
935	1489		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
936	1490-1		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
937	1492-3		Pit	Prehistoric?	Landscape
938	1551-3		Pit	Neolithic?-Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
939	1496-9, 1550		Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
940	1554-5	1015	Ditch slot	Middle Bronze Age	Association

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery by context

Cut	*Fill*	*Type*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Wt*	*No*	*Rim*	*Diam*	*Eve*	*Comment*	*Date*
600	850	ditch	LISH1		14	7	0	0	0		LPREH
600	850	ditch	LISH2		5	12	0	0	0		LPREH
607	870	pit	SALI		4	1	0	0	0	2=1 fresh bk	LPREH
616	880	spread	GR2		31	4	0	0	0	t=16-19mm ?urn	BA
617	885	pit	GR1?		1	1	0	0	0		?Bkr
617	885	pit	LISH1		0.5	2	0	0	0		LPREH
621	892	pit	GR3		1	1	0	0	0		LPREH
621	892	pit	LISH1		26	1	0	0	0		LPREH
621	893	pit	LISH2	base	130	21	0	0	0	1 vessel	LPREH
622	899	pit	LISH2?		6	3	0	0	0	& charcoal	LPREH
624	952	pit	LISH2		7	2	0	0	0		LPREH
624	952	pit	OO		1	3	0	0	0		LPREH
624	953	pit	LISH1		37	3	0	0	0		LPREH
624	953	pit	SAFE		8	1	0	0	0		LPREH
624	955	pit	LISH1		2	1	0	0	0		LPREH
629	973	pit	LISH1		21	1	0	0	0		LPREH
716	1078	ditch	SH2		42	7	0	0	0		LPREH
817	1194	pit	SH1		2	1	0	0	0	<252>	LPREH
831	1282	gully	BWSY		5	1	0	0	0	2=1 fresh bk	LPREH
836	1292	ditch	NWILRE		5	1	0	0	0		ROMAN
838	1350	ditch	LISH2		34	4	0	0	0		LPREH
917	1389	pit	GR3		31	8	0	0	0		BA
917	1389	pit	LISH1		39	14	0	0	0		LPREH
917	1389	pit	LISH2	base	135	14	0	0	0	1 vessel	LPREH
918	1392	pit	LISH3?		30	23	0	0	0		LPREH
918	1392	pit	OO		0.5	1	0	0	0		LPREH
918	1392	pit	SA2	bowl	18	0	1	14	5		EIA
924	1465	pit	SALI		0.5	2	0	0	0		LPREH
926	1467	pit	LISH1		16	1	0	0	0		LPREH
926	1467	pit	LISH2		4	1	0	0	0		LPREH
926	1470	pit	LISH1		65	7	0	0	0		LPREH
926	1470	pit	LISH2		2	3	0	0	0		LPREH
926	1470	pit	SA1		12	2	0	0	0	x1 carinated	EIA
926	1471	pit	LISH1		53	15	0	0	0		LPREH
939	1497	pit	LISH1		49	3	0	0	0		LPREH
939	1497	pit	LISH2		4	1	0	0	0	<2636>	LPREH
939	1498	pit	LISH1		6	1	0	0	0		LPREH
939	1499	pit	LISH1		34	3	0	0	0		LPREH
939	1499	pit	SA1		43	11	0	0	0		LPREH
TOTAL					**924.5**	**188**	**1**	**0**	**5**		
us	Us	us	GR1		0.5	1	0	0	0		BKR?

APPENDIX 3: Pottery Summary by Fabrics

	Fabric	*Description*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
EARLY PREH	GR1	Beaker	2	1.5
	GR2	grog-tempered urn	4	31
Prehistoric	GR3	other grog-tempered	9	32
IRON AGE	LISH1	mixed fossil and limestone	59	362.5
	LISH2	sparser limestone/shell	61	327
	LISH3	sparse vesicular from limestone	23	30
	SH1	coarse shelly	1	2
	SH2	sparse coarse shell	7	42
	SALI	sandy with limestone/shell/fossil	3	4.5
	SA1	fine sandy	15	78
	SAFE	iron-rich slightly sandy	1	8
	OO	Crumbs	4	1.5
ROMAN	WIL RE	N. Wiltshire reduced sandy ware	1	5
TOTAL			**190**	**925**

APPENDIX 4: Fired Clay

Cut	*Deposit*	*Sample no*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
	880		Spread	4	12
629	971		Pit	1	3
715	1075		Pit	14	556
817	1195		Pit	1	170
902	1368		Gully slot	1	15
918	1392		Pit	2	16
			Total	**23**	**883**

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Flint

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken Flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Other*
601	854	1015	Ditch		1				
616	880		Spread	1					
616	880		Spread					1	
617	885		Pit	1p				1	
621	893		Pit						scraper
632	977		Pit	1					
715	1075		Pit						Serrated flake (p)
723	1083	1015	Ditch terminal				1		
732	1151	1025	Gully terminal					1	
817	1195		Pit			1			
829	1278	1015	Ditch terminal	1p					
829	1279	1015	Ditch terminal	1p					
829	1280	1015	Ditch terminal			1			
836	1290	1015	Ditch					1p	
838	1350	1015	Ditch			2p			
840	1353	1024	Ditch	1p					
845	1358	1024	Ditch				1		
904	1374	1024	Ditch			1			
921	1452		Pit	1					
937	1493		Pit				1		

p: patinated

APPENDIX 6: Animal Bone

Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	*Early Bronze Age?*	*Middle Bronze Age?*	*Early Iron Age*	*Middle Iron Age*	*Iron Age*	*Prehistoric*	*Prehistoric?*
Fresh							
Very good							
Good	1	6	1				1
Fair	1	9	3	1			1
Poor		16	1	1		1	
Very poor		2			1	2	2
Total	2	33	5	2	1	3	4
Refit		10=41			1=9		2=4
Fresh break	1	12	3		1	1	4
Gnawed							
Loose mandibular teeth*		4					1
Teeth in mandibles*		3	1				
Butchery	1					1	
Burning							

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

APPENDIX 7: Animal Bone Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage. H= hand collected; S= samples

Taxa	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age		Late Neo-lithic-Bronze Age	Early Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	Iron Age	Prehistoric		Prehistoric?
	H	H	S		H	H	H	H	S	H
Cattle	3	18			4	2	1	1		6
sheep/ goat		4*	1*		1				1	
Pig		2								
Equid					1			1		
Deer		1								
Red deer								1		
Human			1							
Total identified	3	25	2		6	2	1	3	1	6
Unidentified mam-mal	4					6				
Large mammal	7	165		4	25	2	34	20		76
Medium mammal		57								
Total	14	247		4	31	10	35	23		82
* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1										

APPENDIX 8*:* Plant Macrofossils

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Sample	182	254	
Feature	602	1259	
Context	856	817	
Feature Type	Ditch	Water hole	
Group	1015		
Ranunculus subg. RANUNCULUS		1	Buttercup
Urtica L.		7	Nettles
Chenopodium spp./ *Atriplex* spp.		10	Goosefoot / Orache
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.		1	Common chickweed
Rumex spp.		2	Docks
Rubus fruticosus L		2	Bramble
POACEAE (small)	2		Grass family (small)
Unidentified bud		1	Unidentified bud
Unidentified flower		1	Unidentified flower
Indeterminate nut shell	1		Indeterminate nut shell
Indeterminate	2	2	Indeterminate

APPENDIX 9: Charcoal

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

	Sample	182	215	229	2610	2613B
	Feature	602	715	731	834	836
	Context	856	1075	1150	1286	1291
	Feature Type	Ditch	Pit	Gully terminal	Gully	Ditch
	Group	1015		1025		1015
	No frags	400+	7	3	8	57
	Max. size (mm)	21	17	11	12	21
Salix / Populus	Willow / Poplar		2	1		
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash					26
Quercus	Oak	100			2	
	Indeterminate		5	2	6	31

	Sample	2626		216					
	Feature	919	918	715	817	817	817	826	826
	Context	1396	1392	1076	1194	1251	1260	1292	1293
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Water hole	Ditch	Ditch
	Group							1015	1015
	No frags	16	6	12	16	1	3	31	1
	Max. size (mm)	6	13	10	14	11	26	26	9
Alnus / Corylus	Alder / Hazel						1		
Corylus avellana	Hazel	1	2			1			
Salix / Populus	Willow / Poplar								
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash							19	1
Quercus	Oak			4	5		1		
	Indeterminate	15	4	8	11		1	12	

APPENDIX 10: Radiocarbon date

Lab ID	*Context*	*Material*	*Radiocarbon Age*	*Calibrated Age (cal BC)*	*Probability (%)*
UBA 42192	Ditch 1015, terminal 713 (1072)	Unidentified wood charcoal	3070 ± 33 BP	**1416–1258** 1246–1233	**0.974** 0.026

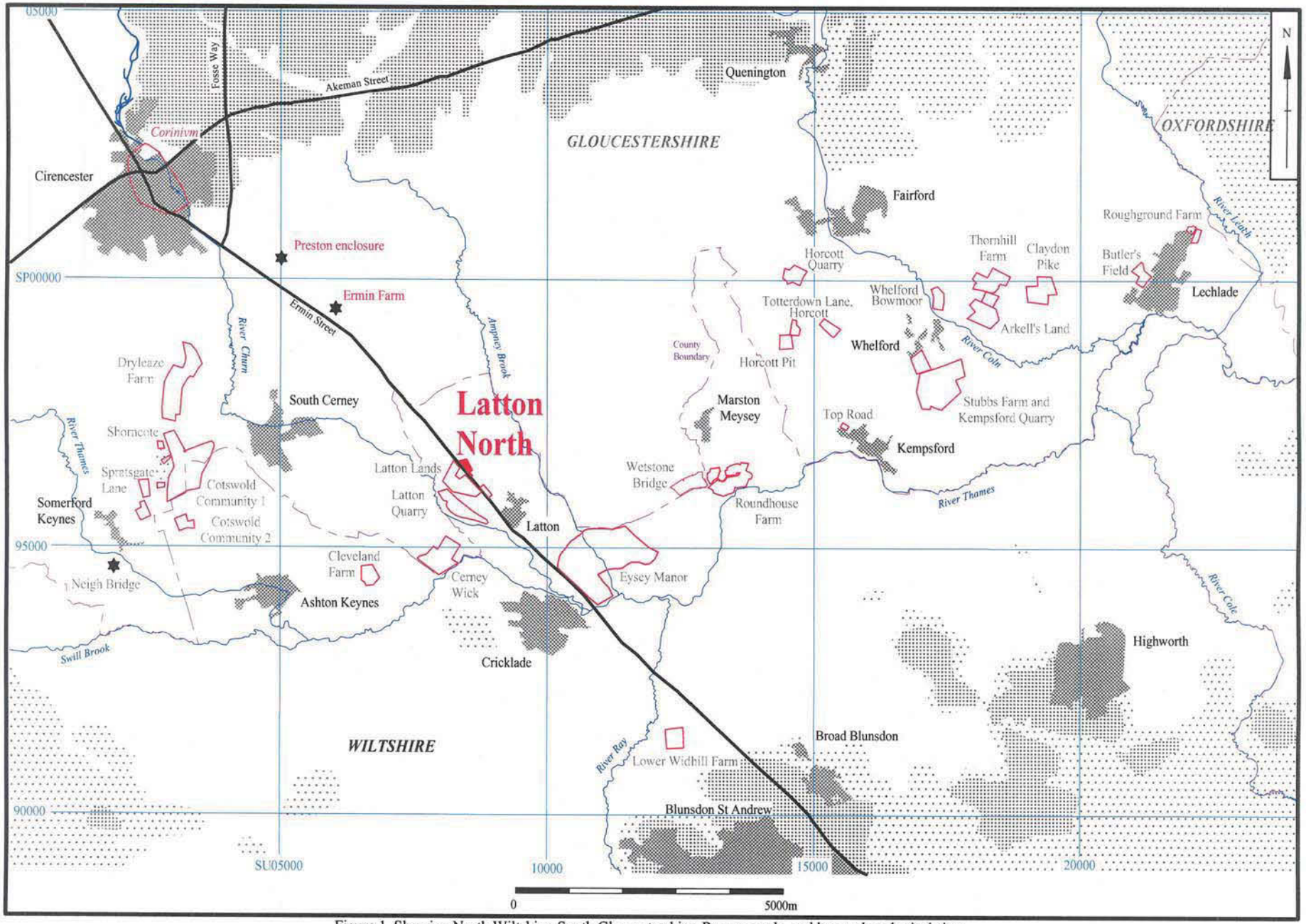


Figure 1. Showing North Wiltshire, South Gloucestershire, Roman roads, and key archaeological sites.

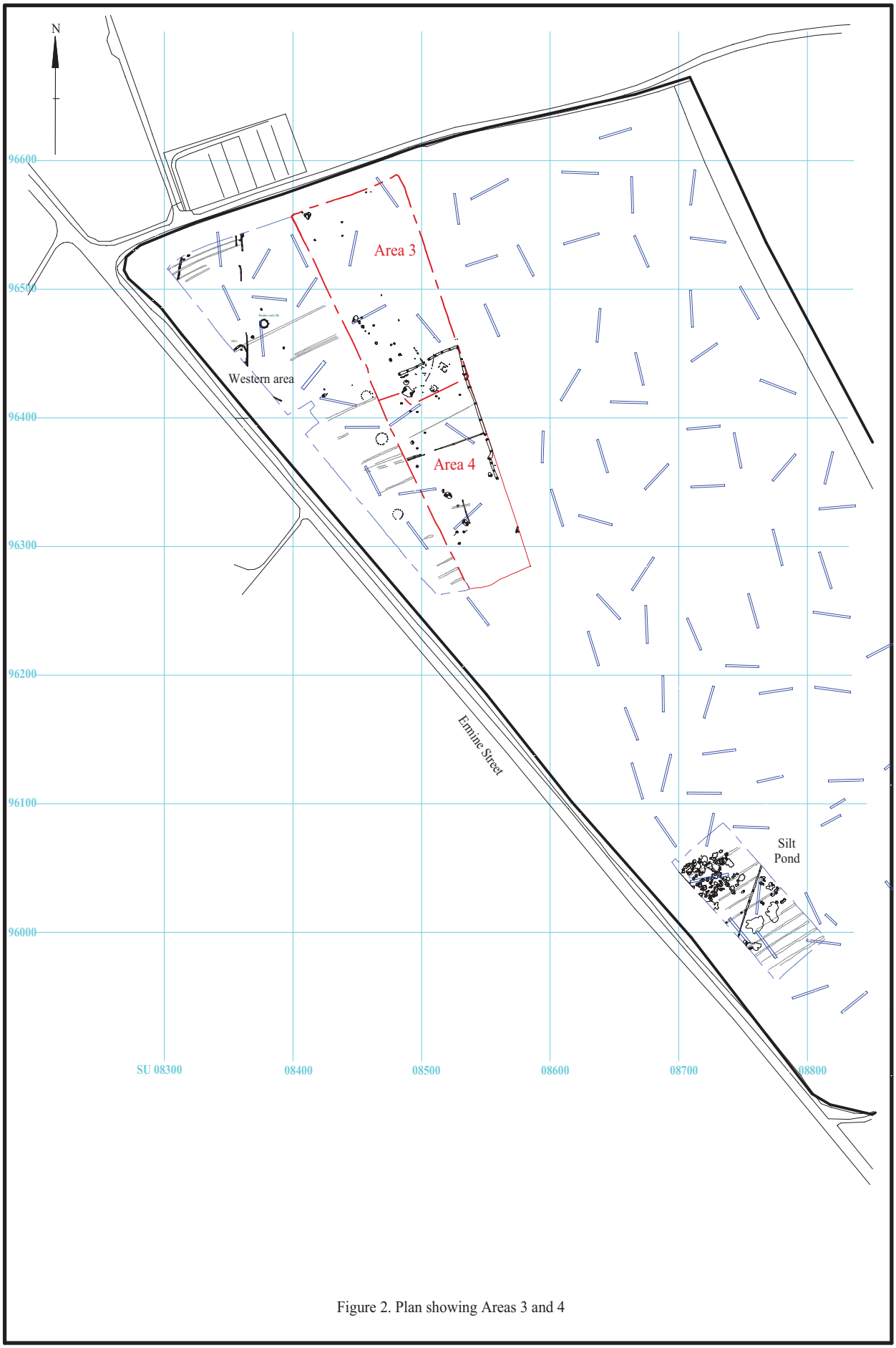
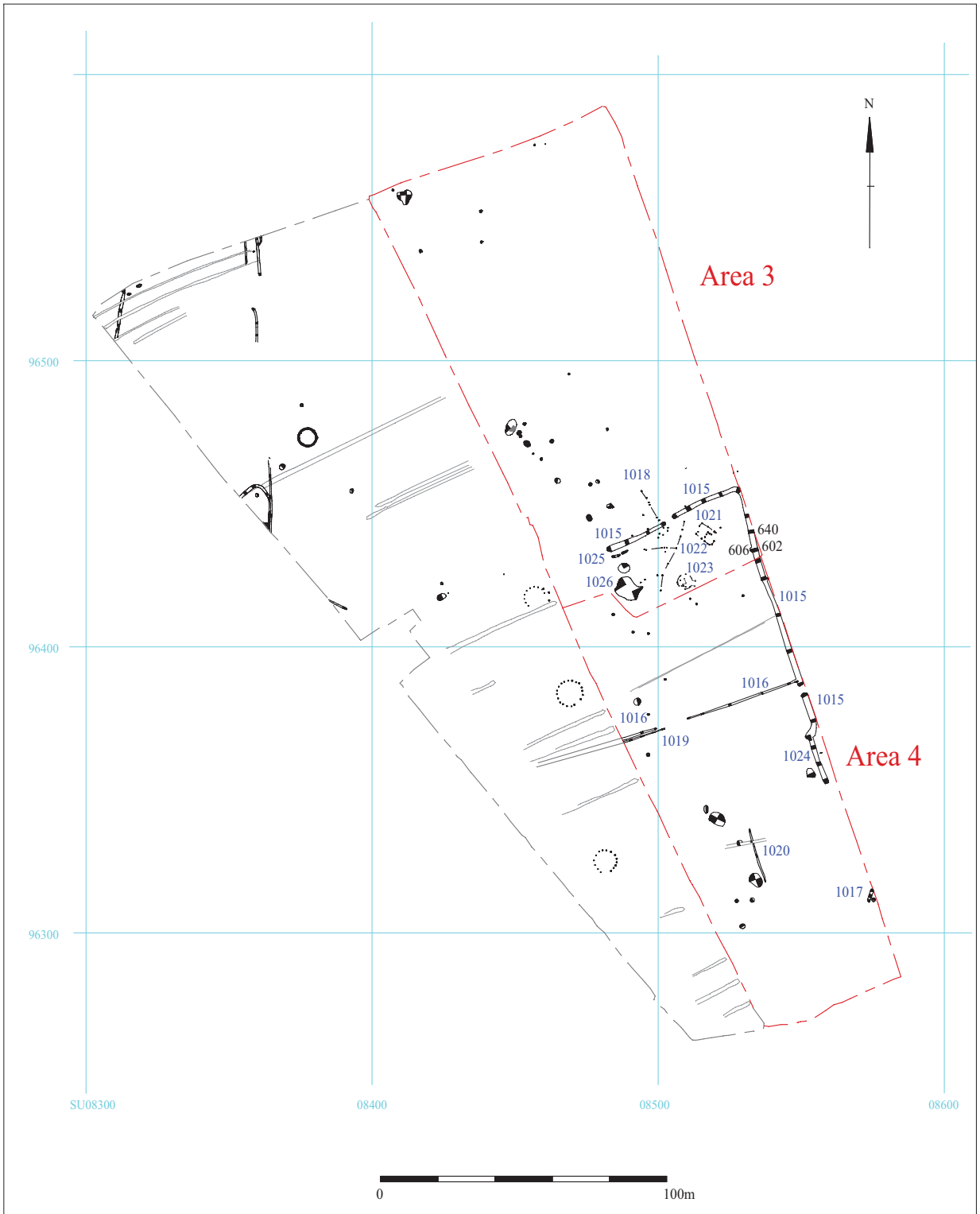
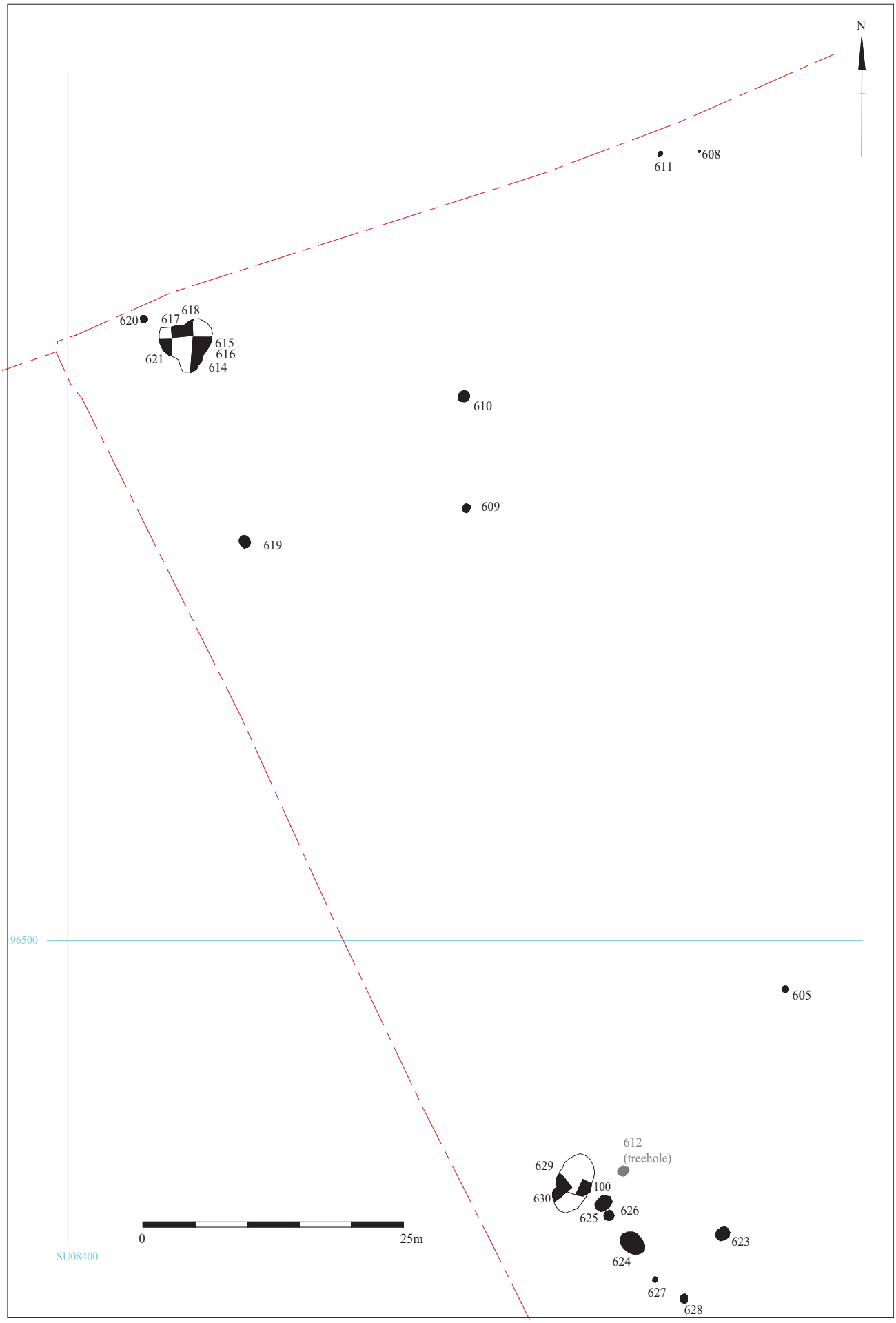


Figure 2. Plan showing Areas 3 and 4



Area 4 . Plan showing Western Area relative to phases 3 and 4.



630 hole) lan showing detail of NW part of Area 3.

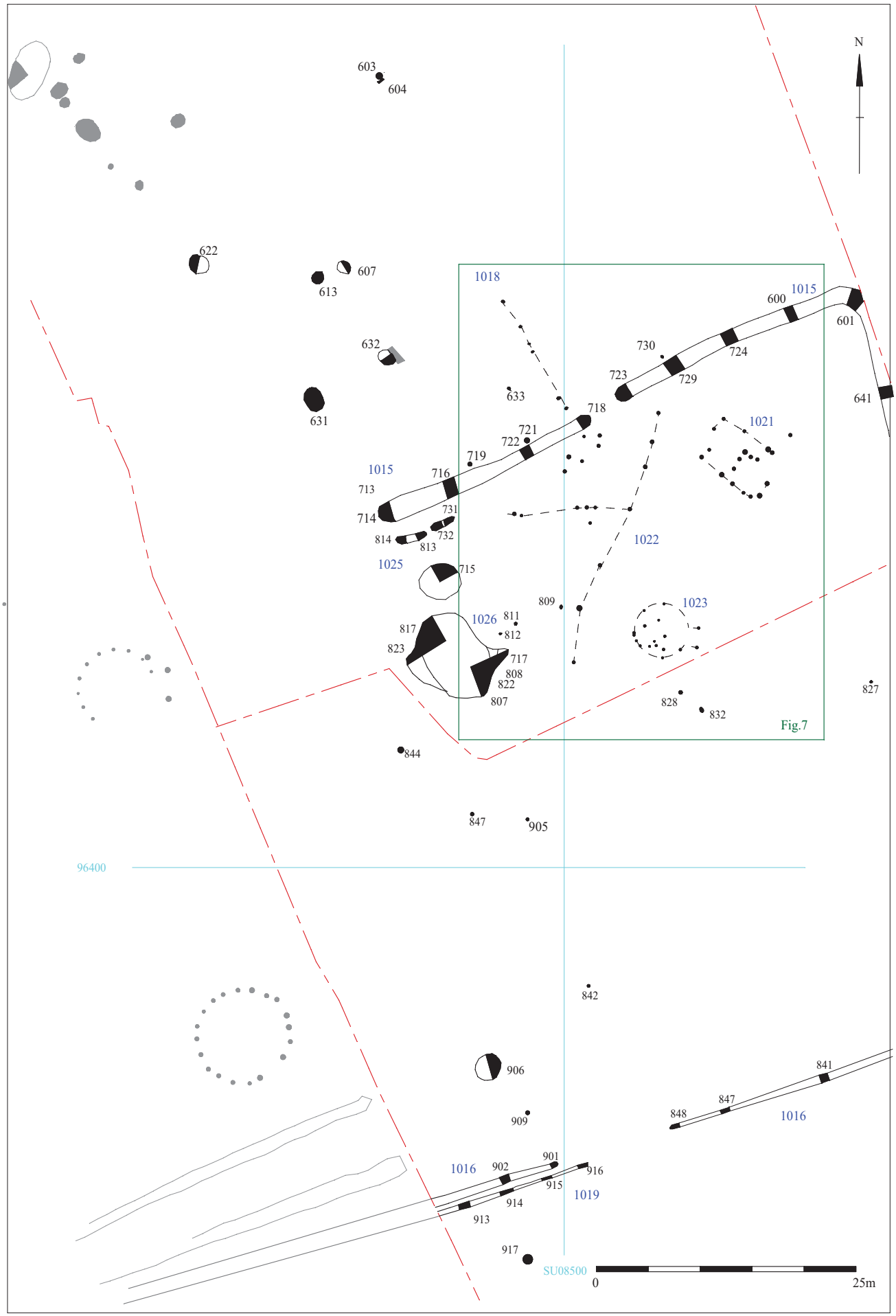


Figure 5. Plan showing southern part of Area 3 and northern part of Area 4.

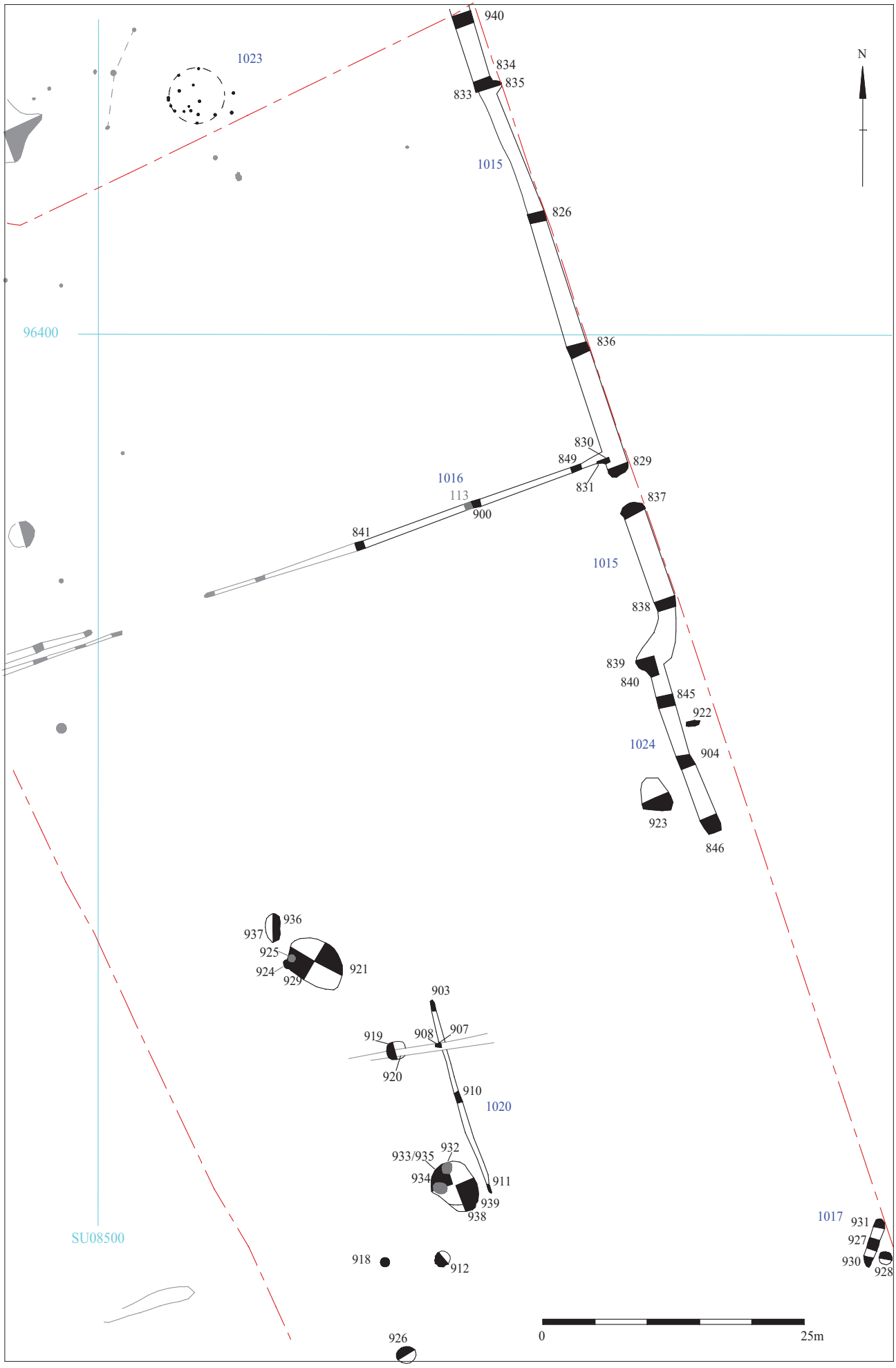


Figure 6. Plan showing Southern part of Area 4.

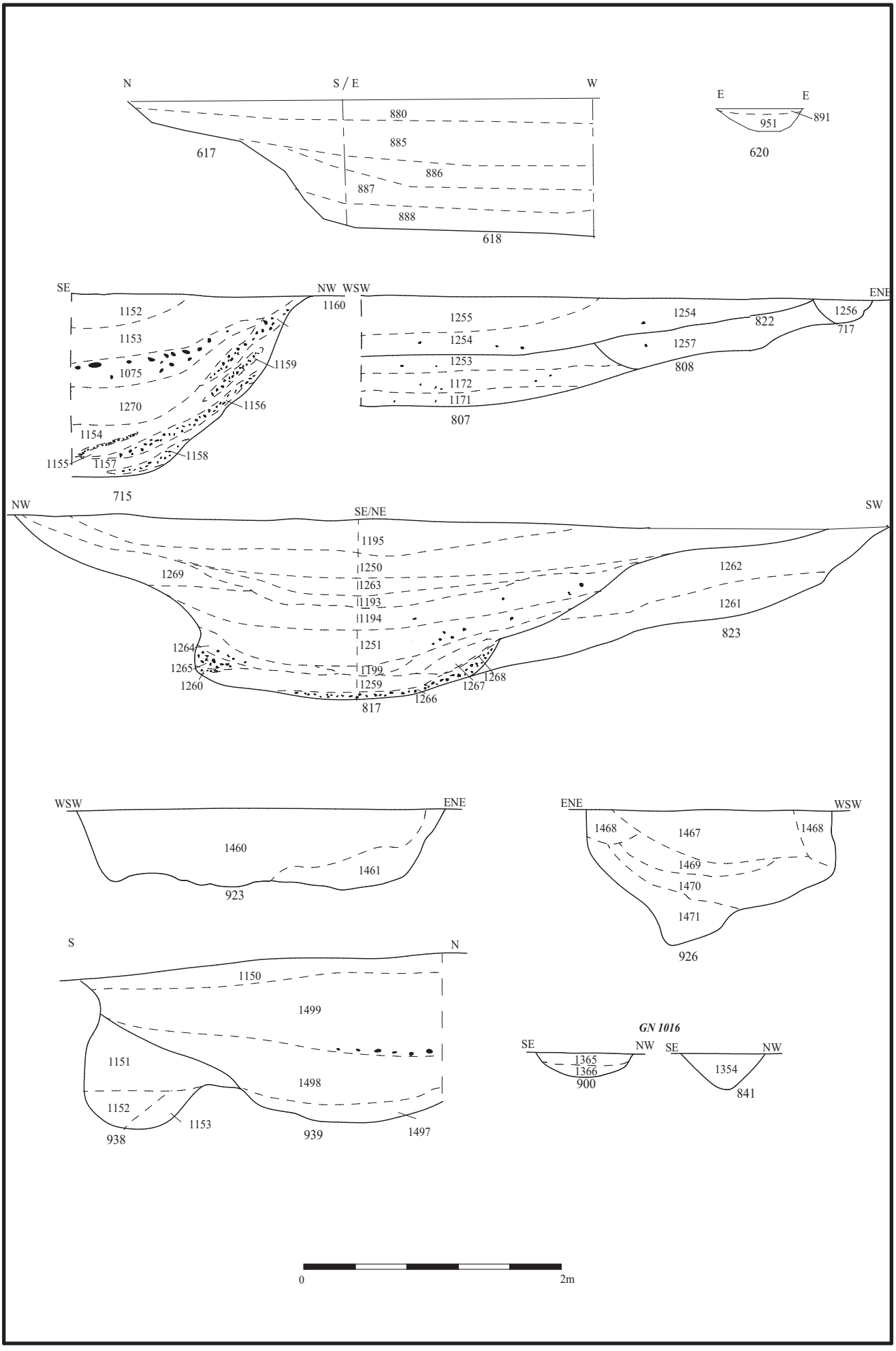


Figure.8 Selected Sections of Features of Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Date

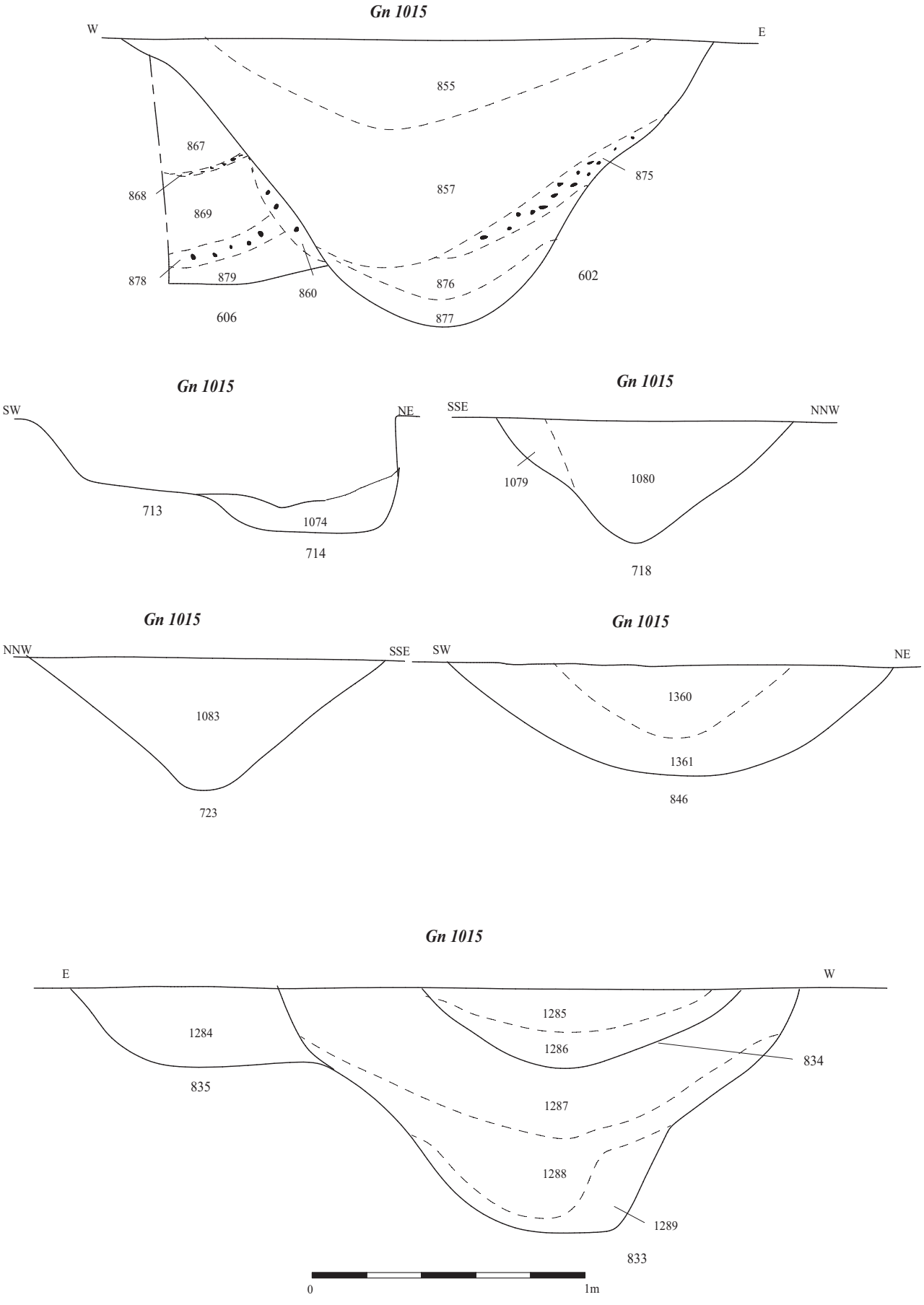


Figure 10. Selected Sections of Ditch 1015

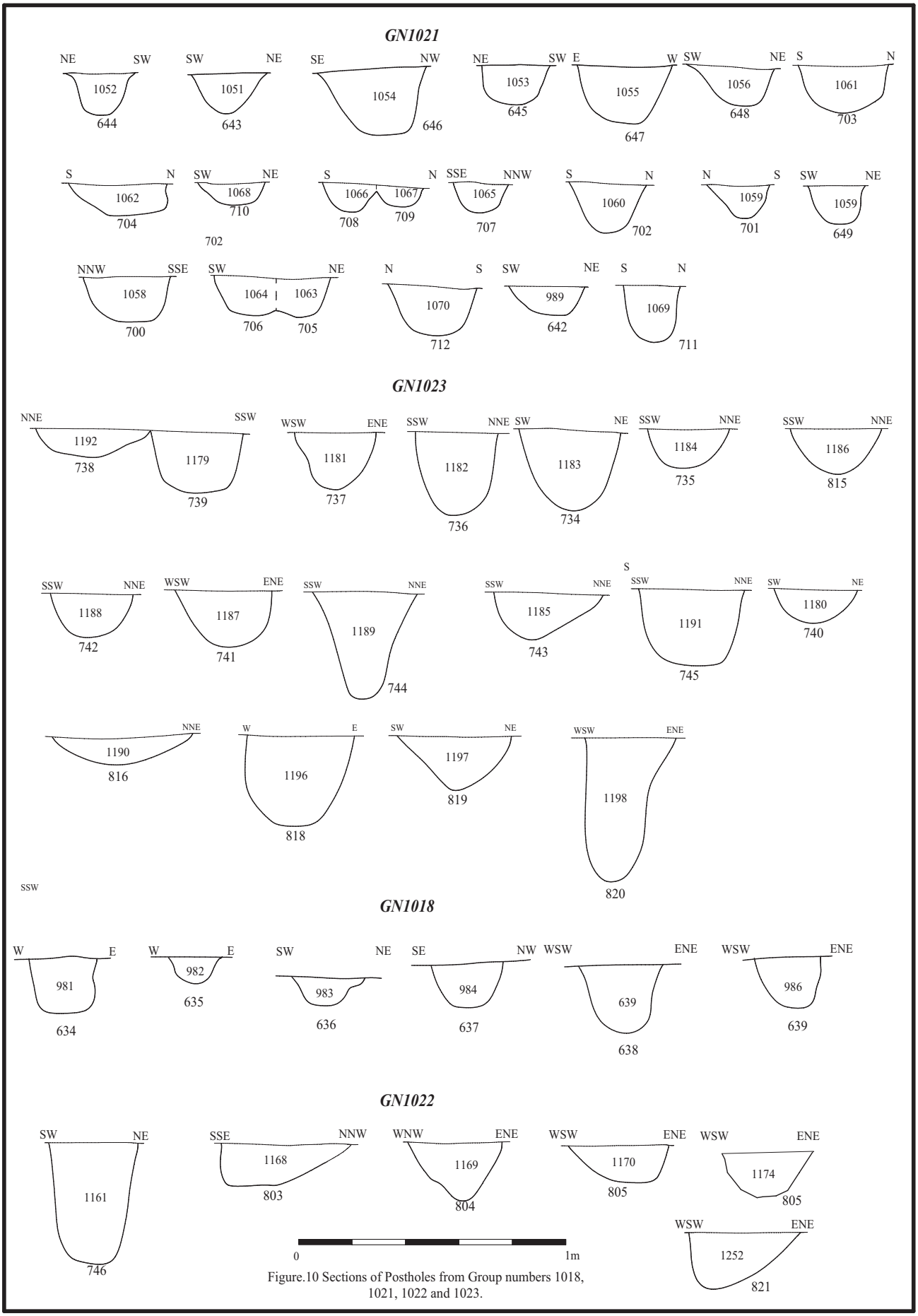


Figure.10 Sections of Postholes from Group numbers 1018, 1021, 1022 and 1023.

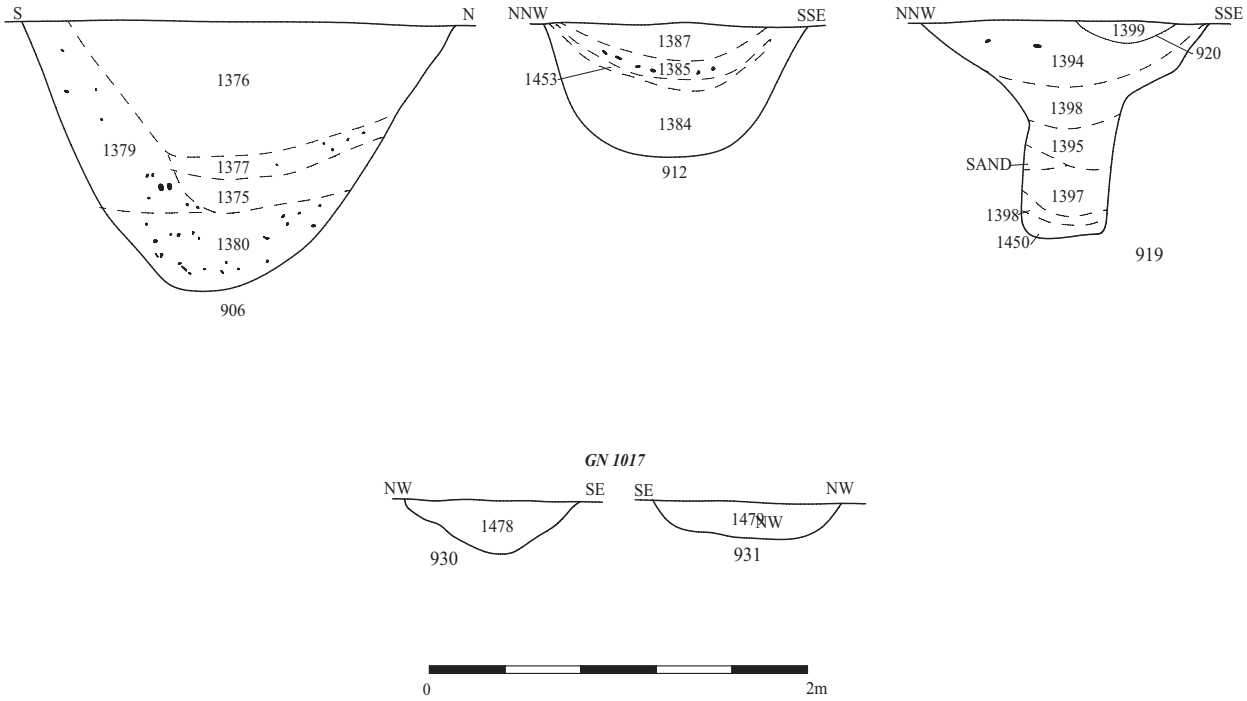


Figure.11 Selected Sections of Prehistoric features

Plate 1: General view of site looking North

Plate 2: View of waterehole? 614-6 looking West, Scales:1m 0.5m and 0.3m

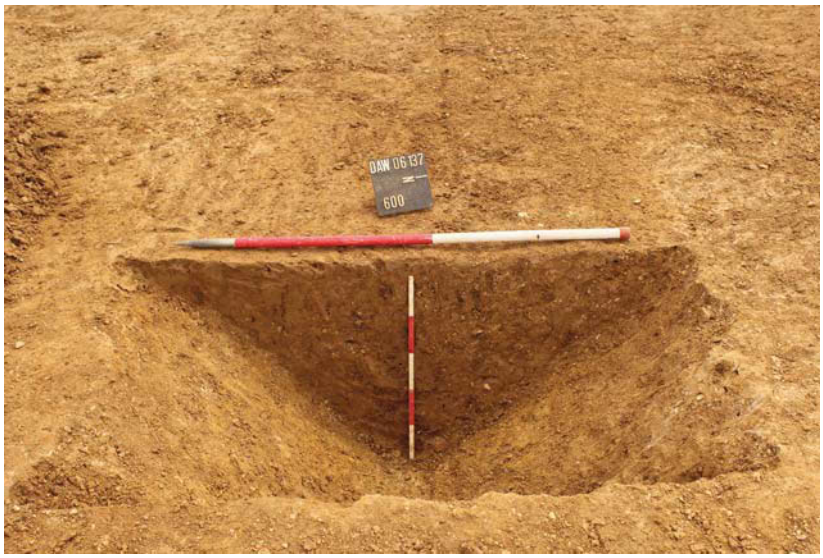


Plate 3: Middle Bronze Age ditch slot 600 looking east, Scales 1m and 0.5m

Plate 4: View of Bronze Age ditch slot 602 looking North West, Scales: 1m and 0.5m

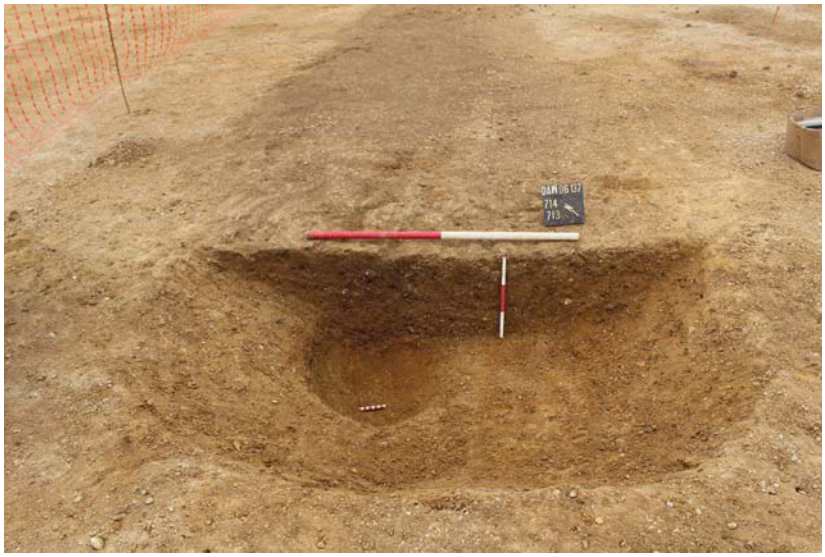


Plate 5: View of Bronze Age ditch slot 713 and hoard pit 714 looking North East, Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m

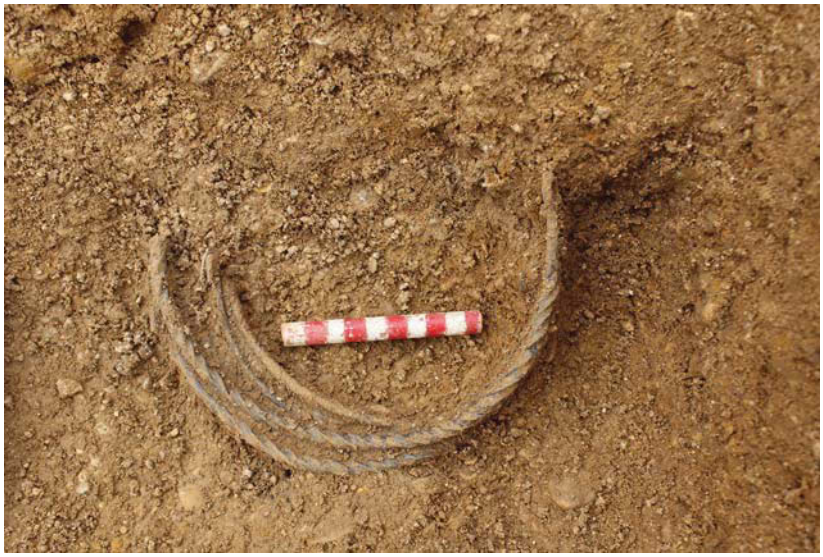


Plate 6: Middle Bronze Age hoard of two torcs in pit 714, Scale: 0.1m

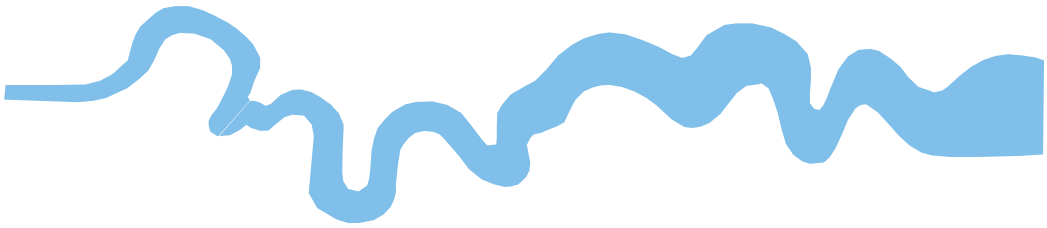
Plate 7: View of structure 1021 looking North West, Scales: 1m

Plate 8: View of Waterhole 1026 (slot 817 looking North East, Scales: 1m

Plate 9: View of Waterhole 715, Scales: 1m

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	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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