ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD REPORT:

LAND AT COWDOWN POULTRY FARM, COWDOWN LANE, GOODWORTH CLATFORD, HAMPSHIRE

Planning Reference: 10/01430/FULLN
NGR: SU 37176 43432
AAL Site Code: ANCO 11
Museum Accession Number: A2011.1
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-138407

Report prepared for Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd
on behalf of PD Hook (Breeders) Ltd

By
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Report Number 2012032

April 2013

Allenarchaeology

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Cover image: General shot of the southwestern area of the site, looking southeast

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd on behalf of their client, PD Hook, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record scheme in advance of the erection of new poultry sheds at Cowdown Poultry Farm, Cowdown Lane, Goodworth Clatford in Hampshire.

- The works were located to the east of previously existing poultry sheds and consisted of a rectangular area and an access track. An area of c. 1.25 hectares was stripped to natural and archaeological features were mapped and sample excavated.

- The earliest evidence for activity at the site dates to the middle Neolithic and consisted of a number of pits mainly concentrated in the south-western corner of the site with another isolated pit towards the north.

- There seems to have been a break of activity in the later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age and the next phase of activity consisted of the division of land by a long sinuous boundary which ran in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction. Evidence suggests that this was constructed during the late Bronze Age. A curious 'kink' in the line of the ditch suggests that its alignment was altered to avoid an existing feature or area of activity at the site but the extent to which this may be related to the earlier pits is unknown.

- A network of ditches post-dated the sinuous ditch and is probably of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. The alignments of these ditches suggest that they define an approximately east-northeast to west-southwest orientated droveway or trackway with a narrower droveway or trackway extending from it to run approximately to the southeast. The ditches also seem likely to have defined enclosures or fields alongside the trackways.

- The area around the junction of the ditches seemed to be a focus for activity through all of the periods represented and a series of poorly dated postholes in this location may represent at least one post-built structure constructed after the droveway or trackway ditches had fallen out of use. A near absence of finds from the structure suggests that it is more likely to have been used for sheltering or controlling livestock rather than for settlement. There is some evidence for limited activity at the site during the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. This consists of a possible buried soil layer which contained Roman pottery of the 2nd century and the recovery of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery on the surface of earlier features. It is possible, but not proved, that the post-built structures also date to this period.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd on behalf of their client, PD Hook (Breeders) Ltd to undertaken an archaeological strip, map and record at Cowdown Poultry Farm, Cowdown Lane, Goodworth Clatford in Hampshire.

1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological excavations* (IfA 1995, revised 2001 and 2008) and English Heritage '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (2006) as well as a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2011).

1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to Andover Museum within twelve months of the completion of the project and will be stored under the Museum Accession Number A2011.1.

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The excavation area was located to the north of Cowdown Lane, northeast of the village of Goodworth Clatford and c.2km to the southeast of central Andover in the administrative district of Test Valley Borough Council. The excavation area itself comprised two parts; Area 1, which formed an approximately rectangular block measuring 125m x 102m, and Area 2, a linear strip along the proposed access track which extended from the south-western corner of Area 1 and measured 220m x 5m. The excavation areas were set within a trapezoidal plot of grassland bounded to the south by Cowdown Lane, the west by the existing access track to a series of poultry sheds, which formed part of the northern boundary, the remainder being marked by a hedgeline with fields beyond. The eastern limit of the plot is formed by the line of the former road, which is now a green lane. The site centres on NGR SU 37176 43432.

2.2 The solid geology of the area is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) with no superficial geology recorded (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps).

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A planning application was submitted on 23rd June 2010 for the '*Demolition of existing poultry houses and replacement with four poultry buildings and provision of associated infrastructure including bulk feed bins, sewage treatment plant, access track and pond*' at Cowdown Poultry Farm off Cowdown Lane in Goodworth Clatford, Hampshire (Planning Application Reference 10/01430/FULLN). Planning permission was subsequently granted subject to conditions, which included the undertaking of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording, to fully characterise the nature and extent of the surviving archaeological resource.

3.2 This approach is consistent with the recommendations of Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This superseded Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) in March 2012 which was in place at the time of the original planning decision.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Information held at the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), National Monument Record (NMR), on various other internet sources and within the AAL reference collection shows that the site lies within an area rich in archaeological remains.

4.2 Of direct relevance to the archaeological investigations described in this report are the remains of a prehistoric barrow cemetery that lies to the south, but is believed to extend into the site (NMR ref 228197). These bowl barrows appear to have been ploughed out, so no evidence of any central mound is present on the site. Further barrows have been noted as cropmarks within 1km of the site (NMR ref 228200), attesting to the wider area being part of a prehistoric funerary landscape.

4.3 Trackways connecting the Harroway and South Downs Ridgeway are also known within the study area, and these are believed to be of either prehistoric or Roman date (NMR ref 1053688).

4.4 Approximately 500m to the northeast are the cropmark remains of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures (NMR ref 228205). In association with the cropmarks are surface scatters of pottery, brick and tile and pot boilers.

4.5 A possible later prehistoric settlement has been identified as a series of faint cropmarks from an aerial photograph taken in 2005 (PastScape Monument Reference: 1458618). The cropmarks show an irregularly shaped curvilinear ditched enclosure with internal divisions and possible storage pits.

4.6 Pits and pottery of uncertain date have also been discovered c.700m to the north-northwest (NMR ref 228273).

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Removal of overburden and topsoil was undertaken by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Machine excavation continued until geological deposits (natural) were exposed or archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

5.2 All archaeological deposits and features were investigated by hand, with excavation being undertaken by an experienced archaeological field team. Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 10. Within this report context numbers shown in square brackets represent cut features (e.g. posthole [01]), contexts without bracket represent deposits.

5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets and archaeological features and deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scales 1:10 and 1:20). Manual planning was supplemented by the use of a survey grade GPS, which was used to establish baselines and plan some parts of linear features between excavated slots. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.

5.4 Where extensive linear features such as ditches were encountered, several slots were excavated through the feature and the segment of the feature in each slot was given a unique context number. An additional group context number was also issued to denote the entire feature itself rather than the individual segments. For clarity group numbers have been commonly used in the text when discussing linear features with individual segments only discussed where appropriate.

6.0 Results (Figures 3 – 14)

6.1 Geological deposits

6.1.1 Natural geological deposits consisted of a mix of chalk and chalky gravel, 37. The exposed surface of these deposits generally sloped downwards from east to west, lying between 84.4m OD in the east and 75.3m OD towards the west.

6.2 Phase 1: Neolithic Pit Group (Figures 4, and 7, Plates 2 and 3)

6.2.1 The earliest securely dated archaeological features encountered at the site were five pits which produced middle Neolithic pottery. Four of the pits, [160]/[272], [166], [168] and [233] were encountered in close proximity to one another in the southwest corner of the main excavation area, whilst the fifth pit, [259], was revealed some distance to the north. The majority of the pottery from the pits was recovered from pit [233] where the upper fill, 235, produced 74 sherds of mainly Peterborough Ware and also produced 143 struck flints, including a large number of elongated flakes and a petit tranchet arrowhead. A small assemblage of faunal remains recovered from the upper fill included the remains of pig and cattle teeth.

6.2.2 Nearby, pit [168] produced 23 sherds of middle Neolithic pottery, 20 sherds of which were from its primary fill. A single decorated sherd, a Mortlake ware rim with bird bone impressions, was present within the assemblage. The faunal assemblage from the pit included fragments of cattle, pig and sheep/goat bones and teeth and notably the secondary fill of the pit contained a near complete red deer antler. A further 36 struck flints, many of which were burnt, were recovered from this pit, including a multi platform core and a serrated blade. A small amount of hammerscale was found within a sample taken of the secondary fill of the pit. The presence of hammerscale is at odds with the Neolithic date of the feature as it is a material associated with iron working; it is probably therefore relevant that the excavator's record of the fill notes a degree of bioturbation, and this may explain the introduction of the hammerscale to the deposit.

6.2.3 Adjacent to pit [168], pit [166] produced an assemblage of nine fragments of middle Neolithic pottery along with a small fragment of iron nail which is likely to have been intrusive, possibly resulting from the same bioturbation which is likely to have introduced the hammerscale to pit [168]. A further 31 sherds of middle Neolithic pottery, along with four struck flints, were recovered from the elongated pit, [160]. In general, the pits contained little in the way of plant macrofossils with the exception of hazelnut shells, although the samples did include small fragments of bone and splinters of burnt stone.

6.2.4 A number of undated pits were found both in the immediate vicinity of the pits in the south-west corner of the main excavation area and in the vicinity of the northern pit and assigning

them to any particular phase of activity at the site is problematic. Given their proximity to pits [160], [166], [168] and [233] however, at least some of these undated pits may originate from this period. Additionally, an elongated pit [153], located close to the south-western pits, contained a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint flake or blade and was cut by later ditch [156]. The feature seems most likely to also date to this phase of Neolithic pitting and its elongated form bears comparison to that of pit [160].

6.3 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age land division (Figures 4 and 7 and Plates 4-5)

6.3.1 There is little evidence of activity at the site during the later Neolithic and the early and middle Bronze Age when there may have been a hiatus of activity at the site. However an upsurge in activity is indicated by the establishment of a sinuous ditch, [284], probably during the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Pottery recovered from the ditch was almost entirely of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age date but could not be more closely dated. A single small sherd of typically early Iron Age pottery, which weighed 1g, was recovered from the primary fill of ditch segment [78] (part of ditch [284]) which possibly suggests that the ditch was still in use during the early Iron Age even if its origin was in the late Bronze Age. The ditch measured up to 2m wide and 0.8m deep and, although completely truncated at its northern end, appears to have been orientated broadly north-northwest to south-southeast. A distinct kink in the alignment of the ditch appears to have been deliberate and may have been a response to an existing feature or features in the landscape that those digging the ditch wished to avoid. The kink is in the vicinity of the majority of the Neolithic pits and a cluster of undated pits, and it is possible that either the earlier pits are the remains of features or activities that was both visible and important to the ditch builders or that the undated pits were in use and their avoidance was a necessity.

6.4 Phase 3: Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age droveway and enclosures (Figures 4-6 and 8-10 and Plates 6-9)

6.4.1 The sinuous boundary ditch [284] had apparently fallen out of use and was filled in by the time that it was truncated by a second ditch, [285], which extended across the site on a northeast to southwest orientation before turning to the northwest at its western end. The ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. Its northwest to southeast orientated arm appeared to have completely destroyed much of the northern extent of Phase 2 ditch [284] and may have been positioned to follow a boundary alignment established by the earlier feature. Pottery recovered from the ditch largely consisted of late Bronze Age to Iron Age sherds but two sherds which are more typical of the early Iron Age were also recovered and the ditch seems most likely to date to this period. A possible slingshot was also recovered from the ditch, which, if correctly identified, seems more likely to have been used in the control of livestock than as an offensive weapon (Appendix 6) given the nature of the features encountered during the excavation.

6.4.2 A heavily truncated ditch, [286], ran parallel to the southern arm of ditch [285], before turning to the southeast and ending in a rounded terminus. The ditch seems to have respected the alignment of ditch [285], which strongly suggests that the two ditches were contemporary. Ditch [286] had moderately steep sides and a flat base and was up to 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. An excavated portion of the ditch produced a possible slingshot similar to that recovered from ditch [285]. A sherd of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the ditch and whilst this could indicate that the ditch was open during the period it

is perhaps more likely to have been deposited when the ditch was almost completely filled in. It may originate from an otherwise undetected remnant of nearby layer, 120, assigned to Phase 6, which possibly extended over this area prior to damage from later agricultural activity.

6.4.3 Ditch [286] had been heavily truncated, along much of its length by ditch [287], which most likely formed a recut of the earlier feature. The ditch ran parallel to ditch [285], defining an area, possibly a trackway or droveway, approximately 11m wide, before extending to the southwest at its western end. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base and was up to 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. Pottery securely recovered from the ditch was sparse, amounting to only a single sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery but, as with ditch [286], broad contemporaneity with ditch [285] to the north is implied by the degree to which the northern arm of ditch [287] respected ditch [285]. Seven sherds of Roman pottery, all from the same flagon, were recovered from the surface of fills 135 and 145 of ditch [287]. As with the late Iron Age to early Roman sherd from the surface of ditch [285] the sherds are perhaps most likely to have originated from an undetected remnant of layer 120 infilling a slight hollow in the top of the feature.

6.4.4 A further ditch, [288], continued the alignment of ditches [286] and [287] extending it to the southwest. At its eastern end, the ditch turned to the southeast where it ran parallel to the western arm of ditch [287], defining a possible trackway or droveway which measured 4.4m wide. The ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was up to 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep. All of the pottery recovered from ditch [288] was typical of the late Bronze Age with no obvious early Iron Age influence. Ditch [290], which was encountered in the access track excavation area, may have been a continuation of ditch [288] and was of similar dimensions, but produced no finds. A short section of undated northwest to southeast orientated ditch, [224] was revealed 6m west of the eastern arm of ditch [288] and may represent a subdivision of the area enclosed by ditch [288].

6.4.5 A further ditch, [156], which only contained late Bronze Age pottery, extended the northeast to southwest alignment of ditch [285] and ran parallel to the northern arm of ditch [288]. It terminated at its eastern end, leaving a gap between the terminus and the angle of ditch [285] which measured 4.2m. To the southwest, a continuation of the ditch may have been represented by an undated ditch [289], which was encountered in the excavation area along the proposed access track. Ditch [156] had steep sides and a flat base and measured up to 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep.

6.4.6 The ditches assigned to this phase of activity appear to form part of a single, broadly contemporary network of ditches which most likely define an approximately northeast to southwest orientated droveway or trackway with a narrower droveway or trackway extending from it to run to the southeast. The ditches also most likely defined enclosures or fields adjacent to the trackways, access into one of the enclosures possibly being represented by the gap between ditches [156] and [285]. Dating of the features was generally poor with relatively few sherds being recovered from the ditches and only ditch [285] producing more than 10 sherds. That said, with the exception of a small number of Roman sherds which are more likely to derive from the remnants of layer 120, assigned to Phase 6, the pottery dates are consistent and suggest that the trackways and enclosures date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. At least some of the numerous undated pits and possible postholes encountered at the site may also date to this phase of activity, although the function they performed remains unclear.

6.5 Phase 4: Alterations to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age enclosures (Figures 4 and 8-10 and Plate 8)

6.5.1 A northeast to southwest orientated ditch, [291], closely followed the course of the southern arm of Phase 3 ditch [285] and truncated the earlier feature towards the west. At its western end ditch [291] turned to the south and then the southwest, partly following the course of Phase 2 ditch [284] but becoming more irregular and indistinct until it was no longer visible. Ditch [291] had moderately steep sides and a flat base and was up to 1m in width and 0.25m deep. A sherd of early late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was recovered from it.

6.5.2 The ditch may have been established as a partial recut of Phase 3 ditch [285], maintaining the southern arm of the earlier boundary but not the western arm, perhaps suggesting the amalgamation of two enclosures on the northern side of the possible droveway or trackway. The entrance to the area north of the possible droveway or trackway seems likely to have been maintained through this phase however and the irregular segment of ditch at the western end of ditch [291] may have been related to an arrangement for controlling livestock using this entrance.

6.6 Phase 5: Possible late Bronze Age or early Iron Age structures** (Figure 4 and 11, Plate 10)

6.6.1 A series of possible postholes, [64], [66], [68], [72], [74], [76] and [149] formed a northwest to southeast orientated alignment adjacent to Phase 3 ditch [287]. The alignment extended for 6.5m and may have continued further beyond the southern limit of the excavation area. The possible postholes were evenly spaced, approximately 0.75m apart and contained similar fills. Two sherds of late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from posthole [149], which had been cut into the filled in Phase 3 ditch [287] and a sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was recovered from posthole [66]. A second alignment of possible postholes, [49], [51], [53], [55] and [62], extended for 3.9m approximately 3.9m to the east but was undated. Although poorly dated, stratigraphically posthole [149] was later than ditch [287] and seems likely therefore that the whole of the alignment was also later than the Phase 3 ditch [287] and possibly post-dated the droveway or trackway. The function of the two post alignments is not altogether clear but they define an approximately rectangular area measuring 3.9m wide and at least 6.5m in length and may represent the remains of a rectangular, post-built structure. The low concentration of finds recovered from the postholes may suggest that the possible structure was more likely to have been an animal shelter or pen rather than a structure related to settlement.

6.6.2 The remains of further possible post-built structures may be present amongst the number of undated pits encountered at the site. In particular, a line of small pits, [97], [99], [101] and [103] to the north of the proposed structure, and a dispersed scatter of pits, [01] – [33] (odd numbers only) to the east of the putative structure, could be interpreted as the remains of postholes belonging to other, more poorly preserved structures.

6.7 Phase 6: Post-Iron Age activity (Figures 4-5, 7, 10 and 14 and Plate 9)

6.7.1 There is little evidence that any of the ditches or possible structures encountered at the site continued in use beyond the early Iron Age. A layer of mid orange brown silty clay with flint pebbles and small stones, 120, which continued as layer 141, was encountered within the area of the possible northeast to southwest droveway or trackway and produced 14 sherds of 2nd

century AD Roman pottery. It is possible that the layer is the remains of a droveway or trackway surface that has been heavily disturbed by later ploughing but it is perhaps more likely to be the remains of a formerly more extensive buried soil which had survived in a very slight undulation in the underlying natural deposits. Sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, which were recovered from the surface of ditches [286] and [287], may have been present within undetected patches of this layer which had survived in further slight undulations in the tops of these earlier features.

6.7.2 A series of broadly northeast to southwest orientated furrows, including furrow [274]/[282], and furrow [276]/[280] attest to ridge and furrow agriculture at the site, most likely during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. An undated ditch, [195]/[197]/[210], which was encountered in the access track part of the excavation area, truncated Phase 3 ditch [290] and could conceivably have originated during any subsequent phase of activity. Part of the ditch did however appear to respect the line of furrow [202] and it has therefore been interpreted as being of medieval or post-medieval origin and may be a field boundary or drainage ditch.

6.8 Unphased features (Figures 4, 6, and 13 and Plates 11-12)

6.8.1 There were a number of features which contained pottery broadly dating to the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age but could not be assigned to a defined phase of activity. A pit, [121], was located between ditches [287] and [288] and contained 33 sherds of late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. Two possible treethrows may also be early, with one, pit [86], containing 2 sherds of Bronze Age pottery and the second, pit [263] cut by later ditch [288]. An irregular feature, [236], located in the centre of the converging ditch system, contained one small fragment of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and was sealed by Phase 6 layer 120. To the west of this, a curvilinear feature [188/220], possibly an elongated pit or short length of ditch of unknown function, extended from the western boundary towards the northeast and contained a single sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.

6.8.2 Towards the northern part of the site, pit [239] contained a total of 63 sherds of late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery and seems almost certain to have originated during Phase 2, 3 or 4 but it is not clear which. Other unphased features in the northern part of the site included pit [243], which was located amongst undated natural features [241], [249], [251], [253] and [257]. Pit [243] contained 65 sherds of late Bronze Age pottery along with 67 fragments of burnt flint. The condition of the burnt flint suggested that they may derive from either a hearth or from an assemblage of flint that was heated prior to their removal into a water filled pit. Environmental samples from this pit contained a small number of cereal grains, burnt clay fragments, bone and burnt stone. However, as with pit [239], despite the ample dating evidence it is not clear which of Phases 2, 3 and 4 the pit is most likely to have originated in.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 The earliest evidence for activity at the site dates to the middle Neolithic and consists of four relatively well dated pits in the southwest of Area 1, along with a further pit to the north. In addition, at least some of the undated pits encountered at the site may also date to this period.

7.2 The exact nature of the Neolithic activity on the site is unclear but the quantity of pottery (143 sherds) and worked lithic material (221 pieces) produced from the excavations is of note, along

with animal bone including a near complete red deer antler from one of the securely dated pits. The pottery recovered from the site was identified as mainly Peterborough Ware of the Impressed Ware tradition (with one rim sherd of Mortlake Ware), which is rare from Hampshire and therefore of some interest. The tradition has been shown to have been fully developed by 3,000 BC and waned by around 2,500 BC (Gibson 2002, 78), suggesting a broad date for the creation of the pit group.

7.3 The worked lithic assemblage is also of some interest, in that not only does it include material generally identified as of middle Neolithic tradition such as the petit tranchet arrowhead, but also contains elements more readily associated with earlier Neolithic (e.g. the serrated blade) and also later Neolithic/early Bronze age activities (e.g. rejuvenated flake). The material also included a core and a large quantity of debitage, indicating items associated with core reduction and possibly tool production activities were being deposited on the site. A number of the flints also exhibited burning; indicating the nearby presence of at least one hearth or fire, perhaps associated with the creation of the Impressed Ware ceramics.

7.4 The zooarchaeological and environmental evidence from the pits showed that cattle and pig skulls were deliberately placed within two of the pits, along with other pig and cattle remains, perhaps associated with a consumption episode. The soil samples indicated small amounts of midden waste was probably being dumped within the pits on a regular basis, suggested by the specialist as possibly as part of a seasonal cycle of site clearance/abandonment.

7.5 The nature of Neolithic pit excavation and backfilling has been studied in detail in recent years with three key elements being identified; the act of excavation and backfilling of the pits themselves, the contents of the pits, and the inter-relationship between the pits (Anderson-Whymark 2012, 190).

7.6 Neolithic pits may have been created as an act to commemorate a place, or a point in time that was significant to the individual or community, such as a rite of passage, a birth or death or trade between groups. For the Cowden Farm pits any of these reasons are plausible; however it is interesting that four of the five dated examples were spatially positioned in an area that appears to have continued as a focus for several thousand years following their creation. This suggests that whatever the reason the pits were excavated in the first place, the location retained or enhanced its special status from this time onwards.

7.7 The site is located adjacent to a known barrow cemetery; however it is unlikely that the barrows are contemporary with the middle Neolithic pits. Although round barrows emerged in the British Isles from the early Neolithic period (Woodward 2000, 145), the cemetery is more likely to be of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. This in itself perhaps begs the question as to whether the activities represented by the Cowden Farm Neolithic pits were in part a factor in the selection of the local area for the funerary monuments.

7.8 There seems to have been a hiatus of activity from the later Neolithic to the later Bronze Age, a break of up to c.1,800 years. This in itself is surprising as it coincides with the likely dating for the barrow cemetery immediately to the south.

7.9 In the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age there appears to have been an upsurge in activity, indicated by the establishment of a system of land division with associated droveways or trackways. Pottery associated with this phase of activity comprised post-Deverel Rimbury material, as well as a small number of identifiable early Iron Age type sherds including

Furrowed Bowls and All Cannings Cross type Bowl fragments, the latter dating to around the 8th century BC (Gibson 2002, 115).

7.10 The establishment of the boundaries and droveways/trackways at this time continued a tradition identified in the region during the Danebury Environs Project (Palmer 1984, 10, and Figure 15). These blocks, known as 'Celtic' fields, generally occur in small groups in the landscape, are normally square or rectangular and cover only a few hectares, with the intervening land between the blocks being either wooded or open pasture (Harding 2000, 153).

7.11 The earliest boundary in this sequence was a sinuous ditch, running in a roughly northwest to southeast direction. The line of the ditch exhibits a curious kink towards the southwest corner of the main excavation area and it would appear that the ditch may have been diverted to avoid features in this area. It is possible that ditch was dug to avoid some of the undated pits but it is also possible that the features that the ditch diggers wished to avoid were the earlier Neolithic pits, which may have retained a symbolic importance into the late Bronze Age. It should also be remembered that a barrow cemetery is recorded on the Hampshire HER directly to the south of the site and although there was no direct evidence of the cemetery extending into the excavation area itself it is possible that some of the activity encountered at the present site is related to activity associated with the barrows and avoidance of this activity may have necessitated a change to the alignment of the ditch.

7.12 A sequence of ditches, which appear to form part of a single, broadly contemporary group, with some evidence for ditch recutting, post-dated the sinuous ditch, although retaining a broadly late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. The alignments of the ditches strongly suggests that they define an approximately east-northeast to west-southwest orientated droveway or trackway with a narrower droveway or trackway extending from it to run approximately to the southeast. The ditches would also have defined enclosures or fields along the trackways, access into one of the enclosures possibly being represented by the gap between ditches [156] and [285]. There was not much evidence for intensive settlement within the assemblages from the ditch fills, with few finds indicative of domestic occupation and environmental samples suggesting many features were either sheltered or filled with leaf litter at some stage. This would suggest that the boundary features were located well away from occupation areas, and the presence of potential sling shots on the site may also add weight to this, perhaps being used to ward predators off or for controlling the movement of their livestock. Some of the long-distance linear features in this area have been associated with communication routes (Palmer 1984, 129) and it may be the case with the identification of trackways on this site.

7.13 There is limited, poorly dated, evidence for post-built structures at the site, which post-date the filling in of the enclosure or trackside ditches. It is possible that these were domestic structures but perhaps more likely that they were related to the sheltering or control of livestock. The only dating evidence from the postholes of the putative structures was a few scraps of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery and taken at face value the features are assumed to be of this broad date.

7.14 The limited dating from the post alignments is unfortunate; however if they do represent a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age rectangular structure then this is fairly unusual for Britain, where the roundhouse was the norm, mirroring the round barrows of the dead (Harding 2000, 28). Rectangular structures appear to be the majority in Europe at the time, although similar structures have been uncovered in Britain, for example in the Welsh Severn Estuary (Bell et. al.

2000). Here rectangular and circular structures were uncovered at Redwick (middle Bronze Age) and Goldcliff (Iron Age).

7.15 The site appears to have been abandoned again in the early Iron Age, with only limited activity appearing in the later Iron Age and Romano-British period, as shown by 22 fragments of pottery, mainly from a buried soil deposit. A small quantity of hammerscale and a horseshoe nail may be evidence of perhaps a single episode of iron working on the site, and it is interesting to note that this material was recovered from the area that was a focus of activity in the Neolithic period and also respected in the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age periods.

7.16 The post-Roman period saw the site given over to agriculture and the remains of furrows from strip fields of medieval or early post-medieval date were evident across the excavation area.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

8.1 The archaeological evaluation methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It revealed archaeological features relating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Ages in the area of the excavations.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd on behalf of their client, PD Hook for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: General shot of features in the south-western corner of Area 1, looking southeast

Plate 2: Northwest facing section of Neolithic pits [166] and [168], looking southeast. Scales are 0.3m and 0.5m

Plate 3: Mid-excavation shot of Neolithic pit [168], showing antler *in situ*. Looking south. Scale is 0.3m

Plate 4: North facing section of ditch [284], looking south. Scales are 2m and 1m

Plate 5: North facing section of ditches [284] and [285], looking south. Scales are 2m and 0.5m

Plate 6: East facing section of ditches [286] and [287], looking west. Scales are 1m, 0.2m and 0.1m

Plate 7: North facing section of ditch [288], looking south. Scale is 2m

Plate 8: East facing section of ditches [285] and [291], looking west. Scales are 2m, 0.3m and 0.2m

Plate 9: Southwest facing section of ditch [290] and furrows [197] and [202] in the access track area, looking northeast. Scales are 2m and 0.3m

Plate 10: Southeast facing section of posthole [76], one of the postholes for the possible structure, looking northwest. Scales are 0.3m and 0.2m

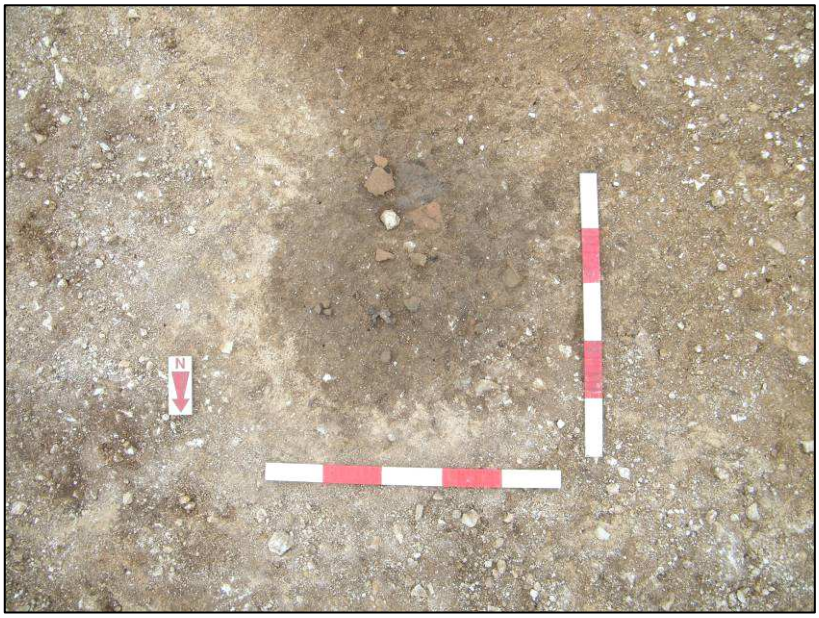

Plate 11: Pre-excavation photograph of pit [239], looking south, showing in situ pottery. Scales are 0.5m

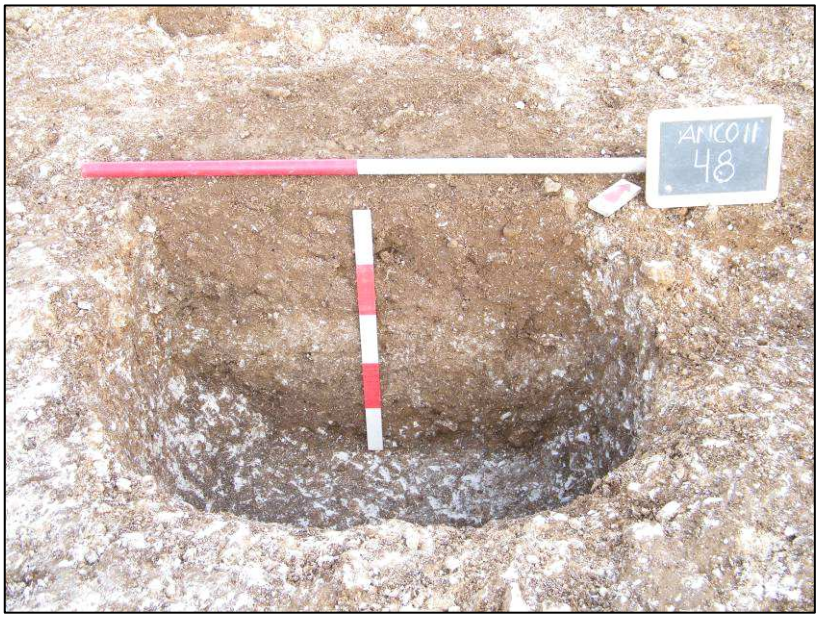

Plate 12: Southeast facing section of pit [121], looking northwest. Scales are 1m and 0.5m

Appendix 2: Prehistoric Pottery Report

By Emily Edwards

Introduction and Quantification

The archaeological investigations at Cowdown Farm in Goodworth Clatford produced a total of 371 sherds (1566 g) of prehistoric pottery, largely comprising Peterborough Ware (143 sherds, 408 g) and pottery of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (P11-14, 195 sherds, 1124 g). There are 69 (367 g) sherds that can be assigned to the Late Bronze Age Plain Ware type (P8-10, 100-800 cal BC), two furrowed sherds (P15 and P17) and also one small, decorated shoulder sherd (P16) of an 'All Cannings Cross' type style (800-600 cal BC). Overall, the later element of the assemblage is characterised by a high degree of brokenness, with very few featured sherds and little in the way of refits. The Peterborough Ware (P1-P7) is in better condition, comprising rim sherds and decorated body sherds (some refitting), but it is still highly broken. It was recovered from three of a group of four rectilinearly arranged pits situated within the south-western part of the site; to the north of this pit group a small section of ditch contained Peterborough Ware within its tertiary fill. The later pottery was recovered from ditches and discreet features, largely within the same area of the site. One group of later prehistoric pottery from a single discreet feature to the north contained an oddly shaped, slightly heat damaged sherd reminiscent of a spout (P14).

Table 1: Breakdown and quantification of the prehistoric pottery assemblage

Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
143	408	Middle Neolithic Total
3	10	Early Iron Age Total
69	367	Late Bronze Age Total
123	746	Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age Total
14	30	Late Prehistoric or Roman Total
352	1571	Grand Total

Dating

Generally speaking, in excess of 20 sherds or several diagnostic sherds are required from a single prehistoric context (Shennan 1981; De Roche 1977; Lambrick 1984) to allow some precision of dating taking into account residuality. This must be taken into account with the spot dating especially where there are less than five sherds. With the exceptions of two Peterborough Ware related contexts (163, (from third fill of ditch 160) and 24 (from feature 239) and three contexts (123, (second fill of pit 121), 240, (fill of feature 239) and 244, (fill of feature 243), which contained late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery, all contexts contained less than 20 sherds.

In addition to the small groups, the proportion of sherds that could be dated with absolute certainty was as low as 11 %; this comprised 40 decorated body sherds and rims comprising Peterborough Ware sherds and distinctive elements of later prehistoric assemblages, such as furrowed bowl and All Cannings Cross type decoration. A high proportion derived from good discreet features or from primary fills of ditches however, and incidences of residuality appear to be low. The material is of sufficient quality and character to demonstrate both a middle Neolithic and a Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age phase of activity on the site.

Methods

The assemblage was analysed using a standard system developed for the recording of prehistoric pottery and in accordance with the guidelines of the PCRG (1992). The assemblage was quantified by sherd count (fresh breaks excluded) and by weight (g). Featured sherds were noted and a record

was made of decoration, surface treatment, average sherd thickness, diameter, firing colour, the presence of food residues, and condition. Fabrics were recorded using a standardised alpha-numeric coding system where letters are assigned to the principal inclusions (A=sand, F=flint) and a number is used to differentiate variations in the frequency and size of inclusions. In the absence of featured sherds, dates were assigned on the basis of fabric analysis.

Fabrics

Given the condition of the material, the sherds were often not considered large enough to give a reliable indication of the fabric of which the whole pot may have been manufactured. Fabric codes and descriptions can be found in table 2. The middle Neolithic fabrics were (with the exception of one sandy sherd from feature 168) manufactured from ill-sorted, sparse flint fabrics (F3, F3, F5, F10, FA1) with flint sizing ranging from 1 to 10 mm with some examples. The sections largely showed a very closed matrix, with no voids. The late Bronze Age fabrics (F2F3, F1b, FA2, AF1, F4, AF2, F3, F4) were all tempered with sparse to common amounts of flint, the fabrics all varying slightly. The late Bronze Age or early Iron Age group contained more sand fabrics and sand and flint fabrics (A1, A2, AF1, AF2, FA1, FA2, F2, F3, F2b) whilst the decorated All Cannings Cross type shoulder was manufactured from a fine sand and flint fabric.

Table 2: Fabric codes, dates and descriptions (A= Sand, F=Flint).

Date	Ware Type (where applicable)	Fabric Code	Fabric Description
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	F2	Moderate to common randomly aligned, ill sorted flint up to 2 mm. Hacky fracture .
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	F3	Sparse to moderate amounts of randomly aligned, ill sorted, coarse, sharp flint. Hackly fracture.
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	F5	Moderate flint, ill sorted and ranging in size from under 1 mm to 5mm. Randomly aligned hackly fracture.
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	F10	Moderate flint, ill sorted and ranging in size from under 1 mm to 10mm. Randomly aligned hackly fracture.
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	FA1	Sparse, fine flint, randomly aligned, with a coarse, hackly fracture. Some rare amounts of fine sand.
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	F1	Well sorted, bashed, fine flint. Matrix smooth
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	F1ii	Common fine flint, smooth fracture.
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	FA2	Moderate to common amounts of flint, relatively well aligned, varying in size from under 1 mm to 2mm. Smooth to hackly fracture. Rare to sparse amounts of sand and mica.
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	F2	Moderate to common amounts of flint, relatively well aligned, varying in size from under 1 mm to 2mm. Smooth to hackly fracture.
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	AF2	Moderate to common amounts of flint, relatively well aligned, varying in size from under 1 mm to 2mm. Smooth to hackly fracture. Sparse to moderate amounts of sand and mica.
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	F3	Rare amounts of coarse flint up to 3 mm and sparse to moderate amounts of finer flint 1 mm.

Date	Ware Type (where applicable)	Fabric Code	Fabric Description
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	AF1	Common fine sand, rare fine flint.
Late Bronze Age	Post Deverel Rimbury	F4	Laminated, open fabric, flint smashed.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		A1	Moderate amounts of fine sand including mica.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		A1	Moderate amounts of fine glauconitic sand including mica.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		A2	Moderate amounts of sand with quartzitic inclusions measuring up to 2 mm.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		AF1	Sparse, tiny angular flint and sparse to moderate sand, smooth fracture.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		AF2	
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		F2	Moderate fine, well sorted flint. Flint sharp and angular. Not all same vessel. Factures smooth.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		F2ii	Moderate, well sorted and angular lumps of flint, 1-2 mm.Clay matrix is laminated.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		F3	Sparse to moderate flint. Sized from 1 to 4 mm, flint lumpen and rounded. Fractures smooth.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		F3ii	Sparse to moderate flint, 1-4 mm, flint smashed, multi-faced, break hackly
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		FA1	Rare to sparse amounts of fine flint with moderate amounts of fine sand. Smooth fracture.
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age		FA2	Rare to sparse amounts of flint, sized up to 2 mm, moderate amounts of sand. Smooth fracture.
Early Iron Age	Furrowed Bowl	A1	Sparse to moderate amounts of fine sand
Early Iron Age	Furrowed Bowl	AF1	Sparse to moderate amounts of fine sand and rare, very fine flint
Early Iron Age	All Canning Cross type Bowl	AF2	Sparse amounts of fine sand and rare very fine to fine flint.
Late Prehistoric		S1	One sherd (1 g) example only Densely packed, moderately finely crushed and sorted shell, thin walled.

Middle Neolithic

143 (408 g) sherds were recovered from a small section of ditch (ditch [160]) and from three of a group of four pits to the southwest of the excavation area. The material was broken and worn, comprising both thick and thin walled sherds and rims sherds of both small and large diameter. The sherds (F3) from the ditch section comprised many tiny crumbs and seven small body sherds on which one or two possible cord impressions were noted. One small decorated rim tip was also present (P1); the front and very top were decorated with cord impressions. The group of pits comprised features [166], [168] and [233]. Pit [166] contained nine tiny body sherds whilst pit [168] contained pottery from three fills. The primary fill contained 20 (96 g) sherds (fabrics F2 and F3) including some slightly larger body sherds and a Mortlake Ware rim (P2) decorated with bird bone

impressions. The secondary and tertiary fills contained two (11 g) and one plain body sherd (23 g) respectively. Pit [233] contained 78 (184 g) sherds; five vessels were represented by rims, cavetto zones and shoulder sherds (P4-6). Decoration included bird bone, finger pits and impressed cord. A total of eight (8 g) body sherds were recovered from pit [259], to the northwest of the excavated area; a single sherd was decorated with tiny, clean cord twisted cord impressions. Peterborough Ware remains rare in the county of Hampshire, assemblages having been recovered at Easton Lane (Fasham et al 1989; Fasham and Whinney 1991); this group is, therefore, regionally very important, even given its condition and size.

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age

A total of 185 sherds (1123 g) were recovered from ditches and discreet features across the site. The condition of the material and lack of diagnostic featured sherds has meant that most of the material cannot be dated specifically.

A total of 69 (367 g) sherds were manufactured from coarse flint fabrics typical of the late Bronze Age; these were recovered from eight features, one to the north west of the area (pit 243) and the remainder consisting of ditch sections (ditch 88 and ditch 156) and discreet features to the south west (treebole 86, pit 121, posthole 149) and east (posthole 29). No forms were present due to the condition of the material. Eight fabrics were observed (see Table 2), in addition to four gritted bases and three rims (P7). One rim was too tiny to enable observation of form. The other two, also small, (4 g and 29 g) were squared and pointed (P7), respectively. No haematite coated or red finished sherds were present. One single plain body sherd, manufactured from a sandy, flint fabric (feature 243) was burnished and black throughout. The remainder were plain, coarse tempered body sherds.

Specifically diagnostic Early Iron Age material comprised only 3 sherds, recovered from ditch 47 and from the primary fill of ditch 78. A single tiny (2 g) slightly oxidised sherd of furrowed bowl and a decorated shoulder were recovered from ditch 47. The shoulder was decorated with incised lines, and circles. The single tiny (1 g) sherd from ditch 78 was also furrowed.

Material dated generally to the Late Bronze Age/early Age (123, 746 g) was recovered from ditches (47, 78, 109, 111, 116, 118, 146, 156, 220), pits (121, 236, 239, 265), postholes (62, 66, 178) and layers (40 and 120) across the excavated area. These were manufactured, largely, from finer flint fabrics and sandy fabrics (see Table 2). A sand tempered shoulder (2, 6 g) was recovered from the secondary fill of pit 121 and one simple, squared rim was recovered from pit 239. Nine fabrics were noted, although some of these were represented by very small sherds.
One oddly shaped sherd from feature 239 exhibited some signs of having been overheated, although the shaping appears to have been achieved deliberately, prior to firing (P8).

Chronology and Affinities with other assemblages

Due to the poor condition of the assemblage, specifically the lack of forms, it is not possible to attempt a full discussion of chronology and affinities with other assemblages. Peterborough Ware is not well represented within Hampshire. There have been small assemblages recovered from sites in the Winchester area, such as Easton Lane (Fasham et al 1989; Fasham and Whinney 1991) and Bishops Waltham (a single sherd, Alan *et al* 1995). The area is rich in later prehistoric assemblages, including: locally derived material from the Danebury Environs Project; excavations around Basingstoke and Andover during the 1970s and 1980s (Champion et al 1974; Oliver & Applin 1978; Davies 1981; Millett & Russell 1984).); excavations on local hill forts Bury Hill and Quarley Hill (Hawkes 1926 and 1939).

Discussion: Context Groups

Middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from a very specific group of pits to the southwest of the excavated area, specifically from pits [233], [166] and [168]. Pit [166] contained 9 (8 g) body sherds, whilst pit [168] contained 23 (130 g), 20 sherds of which were recovered from the primary fill. One rim sherd was present, the remainder being body sherds, largely plain, with some small amount of twisted cord decoration apparent on one sherd (3 g). Fabrics were quite uniform within this feature and wall thicknesses ranged from 11 to 19 mm. The pottery within pit [233] derived from the secondary fill only; two rims, a shoulder sherd and part of a cavetto zone represented three individual vessels, whilst body sherds represented another three. This group included thin and thick walled sherds, fabrics containing finely crushed and coarsely crushed flint and one small sand and flint tempered sherd. Decoration techniques comprised impressed cord maggots, bird bone impressions, a single finger pit; some of the cord impressions took the form of very small, neatly applied cord, being applied to a thin walled body sherd. On the shoulder sherd (P4), a pre-firing piercing was noted, which appeared to have been attempted twice. Additional pottery was also recovered from the ditch section [160] to the north; this material was generally in a more crushed, friable condition and included a great deal more tiny crumb-like sherds. Eight small body sherds were also recovered from a pit to the north west of the area.

To the northwest of the area, a ditch section ([47]) contained a small, sand tempered, furrowed body sherd and a black burnished shoulder, decorated with an All Cannings Cross type pattern. A total of 12 body sherds were also recovered, which were attributed a more general late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date; these comprised two thin walled sherds manufactured from an F2 fabric, five sherds manufactured from a sand and flint fabric and five body sherds manufactured from an A2 fabric. The very end of this ditch was sectioned to the south of the site (section [78]), from which four sherds (12 g) were recovered; these were manufactured from both flint and flint and sand fabrics and were largely given general dates. Pit [239] and feature 243 contained pottery of a late Bronze Age and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. Pit [239] (61, 360 g) contained a simple squared rim and a sharp shoulder, manufactured from an F2b fabric. One peculiarly shaped, large sherd was recovered from this pit (P8). This exhibited some signs of heat damage, although its odd shape appeared to be deliberate. The remainder were flint or sand and flint tempered, plain body sherds.

Five features to the south contained only late Bronze Age sherds (postholes [29] and [149], treebole [86] and ditches [88] and [126]), all of which contained tiny amounts of plain body sherds manufactured from flint fabrics.

A total of 13 features to the south contained only pottery that has been attributed to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. These included postholes [62], [66] and [178], curvilinear feature [220], ditches [109], [111], [116], [188], [146], linear [144], pits [236], [239] and [265] and layer 40. These features contained plain body sherds manufactured from sand, sand and flint and fine flint fabric. A broken tip off of a rim was recovered from ditch [118].

Features containing both late Bronze Age and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material comprised pit [121] and ditch [156]. The primary fill of pit [121] included a gritted base and some small and broken flint tempered body and rim sherds (not illustrated), whilst the secondary fill contained two sand tempered shoulder sherds and 13 (159 g) flint and sand tempered plain body sherds. Ditch [156] contained a single flint and sand tempered base sherd, a single flint tempered body sherd and five (14 g) body sherds manufactured from a fine AF1 fabric.

Linear [144] contained a single late Bronze Age body sherd and one Roman. Layer 120 also contained 13 sherds that were not clearly attributable to the prehistoric period.

Illustrated Catalogue

P1. Ditch [160], context 163. Middle Neolithic Mortlake style Peterborough Ware. One small rim sherd (4 g). Fabric F10. Firing: unoxidised. Black throughout. Twisted cord impressions on the tip of the rim and on the exterior.

P2. Pit [168], context 169. Middle Neolithic. Mortlake style Peterborough Ware. One rim (34 g) decorated with impressed bird bone on the top and on the interior. Firing: red-brown oxidisation on ext, brown core and interior face. Fabric: F2.

P3. Pit [233]. Context 235. Middle Neolithic. Mortlake style Peterborough Ware. One rim (15 g). Fabric F10. Firing; unoxidised, brown throughout. Bird bone on tip and on internal face.

P4. Pit [233]. Context 235. Middle Neolithic. Peterborough Ware. Two sherds (29 g). Cavetto zone and shoulder. Fabric: F10. Firing: unoxidised, brown throughout. Whipped cord decoration. This sherd has been pierced, whilst still wet, twice in the same place.

P5. Pit [233]. Context 235. Middle Neolithic. Peterborough Ware. Two small refitting rim sherds (5 g). Fabric: F2. Form: simple, pointed rim. Decorated with impressed twisted cord. Firing: unoxidised, brown throughout.

P6. Pit [233]. Context 235. Middle Neolithic. Peterborough Ware. One sherd (10 g). Fabric: F10. Firing: Oxidised on external and interior face, red-brown, black core. Decorated with short diagonal lines of twisted cord and a single finger pit.

P7. Pit [243], context 244. Late Bronze Age, simple pointed rim (2, 29 g), possibly from a closed vessel. Fabric: F1. Firing: Unoxidised throughout, black. External face of sherd shows finger length imprints.

P8. Pit or posthole [239]. Context 240. One sherd (131 g). Fabric: F3. Firing: Orange to grey brown throughout. No bloating or alteration of wall thickness evident. Finger indentations on the reverse suggest that object/sherd has been deliberately shaped prior to firing. Some cracking on the grey-brown area of the reverse side, on the curve of the narrow end. These may be indicative of shaping whilst too dry, rather than being evidence of over firing.


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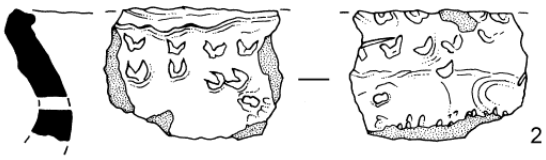
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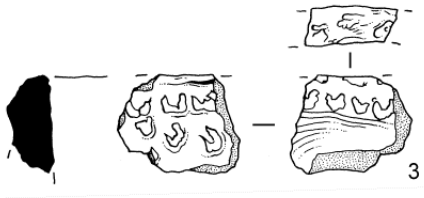
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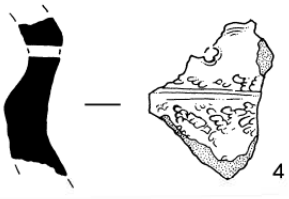
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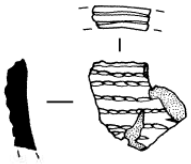
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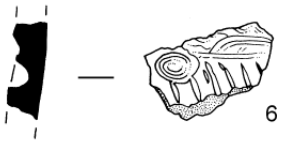
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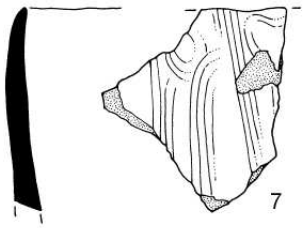
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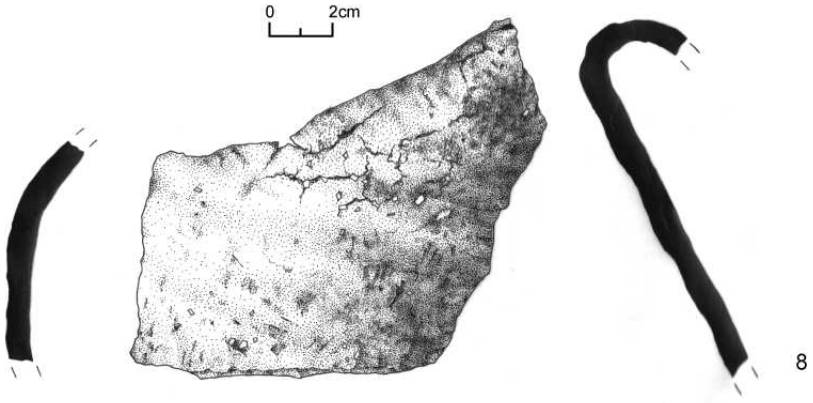
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Prehistoric Ceramic Table

feature	context	NOSH	weight (g)	date	ware type	form type	vessel element	dec	comments
	40	1	4	lba or eia			body		
	40	1	5	lba or eia			body		
	40	1	3	lba or eia			body		
	120	5	9	lba or eia			body		
	120	1	3	lpreh			shlr or base		
	120	6	11	lpreh?			body		
	120	6	20	lpreh?			body		
29	30	3	9	lba or eia			body		
47	48	1	7	eia			shoulder	acc dec, bands, circ imps, short diags	
47	48	1	2	eia			body	furrowed	
47	48	5	14	lba or eia			body		
47	48	5	10	lba or eia			body		
47	48	2	3	lba or eia			body		
62	63	2	<1	lba or eia			body		
66	67	1	7	lba or eia			body		
78	79	1	1	eia			body	furrowed	
78	79	2	10	lba or eia			body		
78	79	1	1	lba or eia			body		
86	87	2	9	lba or eia			body		
88	89	3	6	lba or eia			body		
88	89	1	7	lba or eia			body		
88	89	1	7	lba or eia			body		
88	89	1	5	lba or eia			body		common finr flint, smooth fracture
109	110	1	1	lba or eia			body		
111	112	1	1	lba or eia			body		
111	113	1	1	lba or eia			body		
116	117	1	1	lba or eia			body		
118	119	1	15	lba or eia			body		
118	119	1	3	lba or eia			body		
118	119	1	6	lpreh?		tip	rim		
121	122	4	3	lba			rim		tiny tip of a rim
121	122	1	29	lba			base	gritted	

feature	context	NOSH	weight (g)	date	ware type	form type	vessel element	dec	comments
121	122	1	2	lba			body		
121	122	4	13	lba			body		
121	123	13	159	lba or eia			body		
121	123	2	6	lba or eia			shoulder		
126	127	3	8	lba or eia			body		
144	145	1	10	lba or eia			body		
146	148	3	8	lba or eia			body		
146	148	1	8	lba or eia			body		
149	150	2	24	lba			body		
156	157	1	7	lba			base		
156	157	1	3	lba			body		
156	157	5	14	lba or eia			body		
160	163	7	50	mn	pw		body		
160	163	23	30	mn	pw		body		
160	163	1	4	mn	pw/mw		rim	only tip of a mw rim, tw cord on tip of rim, short lines of tw on ext	
166	167	9	8	mn			body		
168	169	17	32	mn	pw		body		
168	169	1	27	mn	pw		body	poss some arrangments of dots on bottom of sherd	
168	169	1	3	mn	pw		body	tw cord lines	
168	169	1	34	mn	pw/mw		rim	impr bone on rim and int underneath rim	
168	170	2	11	mn	pw		body		
168	171	1	23	lba or eia			body		
178	179	1	1	lba or eia	ind		body		
220	221	1	7	lba or eia			body		
233	235	59	74	mn			body		
233	235	1	22	mn	pw/mw		body	indistinct- cld be bird bone/maggts	
233	235	1	2	mn	pw/mw		body	indistinct- cld be bird bone/maggts	
233	235	1	15	mn	pw//mw	ext thickened, triangular	rim	bird bone top, back/int	

feature	context	NOSH	weight (g)	date	ware type	form type	vessel element	dec	comments
						section			
233	235	2	5	mn	PW	simple pointed and closed	rim	tw c hor lines	
233	235	1	5	mn	pw		body	tw cord short diag lines	
233	235	1	10	mn	pw		cav z	short diag lines of tw cord and single finger pit NB broken in two	
233	235	1	3	mn	pw		body	one single burnt bone int	
233	235	1	6	mn	pw		body	short lines of tw impressed cord-neat, clean imps	
233	235	1	2	mn	pw		body	neat, clean impr tw shr dia line	
233	235	1	4	mn	pw		body	deeply incised single line	
233	235	2	29	mn	pw/mw		shou and cav zne	wh/crd piercing-has been done twice	refit
236	237	1	5	lba or eia			body		
239	240	1	131	lba or eia					sparse to moderate flint. Szed from 1 to 4 mm, flint lumpen and rounded. Fractures smooth.
239	240	42	111	lba or eia			body		moderate fine, well sorted flint. Flint sharp and angular. Not all same vessel. Factures smooth.
239	240	2	15	lba or eia			body		sparse, tiny angular flint and sparse to moderate sand, smooth fracture.
239	240	9	48	lba or eia			body		moderate, well sorted and angular lumps of flint, 1-2 mm.Clay matrix is laminated.
239	240	3	21	lba or eia			simple squared rim		moderate, well sorted and angular lumps of flint, 1-2 mm.Clay matrix is laminated.
239	240	2	15	lba or eia		biconical?	sharp shoulder		moderate, well sorted and angular lumps of flint, 1-2 mm.Clay matrix is laminated.
239	240	2	19	lba or eia					moderate, well sorted and angular lumps of flint, 1-2 mm.Clay matrix is laminated.

feature	context	NOSH	weight (g)	date	ware type	form type	vessel element	dec	comments
243	244	1	39	lba			base		laminated, open fabric, flint smashed; bottom partly gritted, convex base
243	244	1	9	lba			base		pinched out, gritted
243	244	3	38	lba			body		
243	244	1	23	lba			base		simple
243	244	12	23	lba			body		well sorted, bashed matrix smooth
243	244	1	9	lba			body		common fine sand, rare fine flint
243	244	18	54	lba			body		
243	244	1	7	lba			body		
243	244	1	4	lba		simple squared	rim		
243	244	2	29	lba	closed jar	simple pointed	rim		finger length impreints across ext face
243	244	1	77	lba or eia			body		sparse to moderate flint, 1-4 mm, flint smashed, multi-faced, break hackly
259	260	7	7	mn	pw		body		
259	260	1	2	mn	pw		body	neat, clean tw cord, tiny cord, hor lines	
265	266	1	3	lba or eia			body		

Appendix 3: Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Report

By I.M. Rowlandson

A small quantity of late Iron Age and Roman pottery was isolated during the initial assessment of the pottery from this site and have been considered in more detail here. Fabrics are described below and form codes used follow the standard London MOLA codes (LAARC 2007). A total 22 sherds (weighing 85g, RE 0.06) from four contexts dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods were presented to this author for study (see archive below).

Fabrics

OXL- Oxidised pale orange fabric with a white internal surface common sand and sparse red oxides with rare calcareous inclusions Broadly similar to sandy flagon fabrics from Winchester (Biddulph and Booth 2011, including YMD)

BB1- Black Burnished Ware 1 (Tomber and Dore 1998)

SAND- Handmade quartz sand gritted sherds perhaps similar to BB1- handmade common quartz gritted sherds from a closed vessel- Late Iron Age to Roman?

GREY- Wheel thrown greywares- two sherd and two fabrics- see archive.

GROG- Dark brown grey to black surfaces with common grog varying from grey to white smooth with little quartz evident. Broadly as the 'Southern British ('Belgic') Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)' defined by Tomber and Dore (1998).

Description by context

Context 120 broadly dates to the Roman period although may date to the 2nd century AD or later. There are two abraded greyware sherds and four sherds from from a Black Burnished ware 1 dish with a plain rim (5J). A further 5 thin walled GROG sherds, two sherds from a handmade sand gritted fabric (SAND) and residual prehistoric pottery (report this volume).

Context 133 dates to the late Iron Age to early Roman period. A single handmade bead rimmed jar (2A.10) in the GROG fabric. These simple handmade jars are commonly seen in Flavian groups in London (Marsh and Tyers 1978).

Contexts 135 and 145 both contain sherds from the same oxidised flagon (OXL) with a single handle sherd from context 145.

Conclusions

It is likely that there was some Late Iron Age to Roman occupation in the area on the basis of this small assemblage but further interpretation of this pottery would be spurious.

References

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Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Archive

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Ves.	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve
120	GROG	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF; SCRAPS		5	8	-	-
120	SAND	CLSD	HM	1			BS; BLACK; LIA-ROM		2	10	-	-
120	BB1	5J	HM	1			RIM BASE SCRAPS		5	14	20	2
120	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS; SPARSE ROUNDED FE PRESENT; MID GREY		1	3	-	-
120	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE; FINE; CLOSED FORM ?JAR		1	3	-	-
133	GROG	2A.10	HM	1			RIM SHLDR; BEAD RIM JAR HANDMADE; LIA-EROM		1	30	30	4
135	OXL	1		1	ABR		BS; FLAGON	145	3	11	-	-
135	OXL	1		0	ABR		BS; SAME VESSEL AS ABOVE; SHERDS FROM SAMPLE 9	145	3	3	-	-
145	OXL	1		0	ABR		HANDLE; FLAGON AS	135	1	3	-	-

Appendix 4: Burnt Flint Report

By Kevin Trott

The archaeological investigations at Cowdown Farm near Andover produced 75 burnt flints weighting 6285.71 grams. The vast majority of the burnt flint assemblage (67 pieces) was recovered from the fill, 244 of pit [243] and included 65 fragmented burnt nodules of flint that were originally recovered from the local Upper Chalk that contains these flint bands. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered from posthole and ditch fills.

The analysis of the local Upper Chalk sourced flints identified three differently sourced burnt flints from contexts 244 and 48, two of the three flints could be identified as originally coming from the local clay-in-flint deposits with the third example from context 244 consisting of a near-complete rounded burnt piece that would have been recovered from the local post-glacial gravel beds (Brooks, 2000).

Table 1 Burnt Flint Inventory

Context	Feature	Number	Weight in grams
30	Posthole [29]	1	44
48	Ditch [47]	2	50
89	Ditch [88]	2	46
113	Ditch [111]	2	115
150	Posthole [149]	1	20
244	Pit [243]	67	6010,71
Totals		**75**	**6285.71**

The collection of burnt flint recovered from the site clearly derives from rough flint nodules that had been contained within a fire. The majority of the burnt assemblage from context 244, pit [243] is very friable suggesting the assemblage may derive from either a hearth or from an assemblage of flint that was heated prior to their removal into a water filled pit. This later practice is usually associated with cooking activities where the heated flints are placed in water filled pits where they break-up and subsequently heat up the water for cooking (Reynolds 1979).

The presence of burnt flint on the site is not surprising as it has been recovered in the backfill of features and from the floors of roundhouses in the Iron Age Hillfort of Danebury (Cunliffe 1984 & 1995, and Cunliffe & Poole 1991) and from similar contexts in settlements and hillforts within the environs of the site (Brooks 2000).

A single worn fragment from a mid-dark grey hard compacted sandstone with occasional fine mica and possibly some fine limonitised glauconite was recovered from within context 244, pit [243]. This fragment weighting 80 grams is friable, as it has been partially burnt. Two of the sides have a smooth appearance resembling a water worn cobble although thin striations indicate it may have been used as a whetstone prior to its disposal. The nearest source for this sandstone is located some 10km southeast of the site towards Winchester.

References

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Appendix 5: Worked Lithic Report

By Jim Rylatt

A programme of archaeological fieldwork recovered 221 pieces of struck flint from land at Cowdown Farm, Andover. All of the lithic artefacts were recovered from the fills of features, with the exception of a single flake found within a subsoil horizon (Table 1).

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from two adjacent pits, [168] and [233], which also contained sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (188 pieces – 85.1%). Consequently, it is of interest that the material from these pits represents a transitional lithic technology, as it preserves some characteristics of blade manufacture, but there is high incidence of freehand, hard hammer struck flakes, which were removed from single platform cores that were not consistently curated. Pit [233] contained a petit tranchet arrowhead, a form of projectile point that is frequently associated with Middle Neolithic ceramics.

The remainder of the assemblage was dispersed within eleven features and probably consists of residual artefacts, as many of these ditches, pits and postholes were associated with later prehistoric ceramics. Some of these pieces have morphological attributes associated with the lithic industries practiced during the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, while a slightly larger proportion have typological characteristics that are broadly indicative of Late Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age technologies.

Table 1: Composition and distribution of the assemblage of worked lithic material.

Context	Feature	Petit tranchet	End scraper	Serrated blade	Retouched flake	Utilised flake	Core	Tested nodule	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	Blade-like flake	Bladelet	Irregular waste	Totals
014	[013]]									1				1
046	-									1				1
067	[066]									1				1
081	[078]									1				1
119	[118]				1					3				4
148	[146]									1				1
155	[150]										1			1
157	[156]									2				2
163	[160]									3		1		4
167	[166]				1					10	1		2	14
169	[168]						1			7	1	1	1	11
170	[168]			1						6				7
171	[168]				1	1		1		10	1		4	18
234	[233]									5	3		1	9
235	[233]	1	2		3				1	121	5	2	8	143
240	[239]									1				1
260	[259]									2				2
Totals		1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	175	12	4	16	221

Methodology
All of the artefacts were physically examined and the attributes of each piece were recorded and compiled to form a digital archive. Macroscopic analysis determined position in the reduction sequence and any observable characteristics of the reduction technology, together with an assessment of the functional potential of the different elements of the assemblage. The catalogue also records the presence of patination, cortex, and whether any piece has been burnt. Metrical data was recorded for complete flakes, and each piece was weighed. Selected artefacts were examined with a x6 hand-lens to determine whether there was any evidence for the types of localised modification that are indicative of use.

Description of the Assemblage

Raw material
All of the lithic artefacts were manufactured from flint. The quality and colour of the flint was difficult to ascertain, as 204 pieces have a developed patina that effectively masks the character of the raw material. Although small quantities of greyish-brown and brownish-grey translucent and semi-translucent flint have been identified, it is likely that most of the assemblage is composed of grey opaque flint that incorporates variable quantities of chalky inclusions. The assemblage also incorporates eleven pieces of banded flint, these laminae potentially representing localised variations within larger nodules of grey opaque flint.

There are 134 pieces with surviving areas of cortical surface. This cortex is generally mid-brown to creamy-brown in colour and has a solid matrix. The majority of these cortical surfaces are between 2mm and 6mm thick, the exterior tending to be evenly textured, with a discernible curvature, although small knobbles are not uncommon. These traits are characteristic of the irregular nodules found within the chalk bedrock. They are exposed when the chalk has weathered away and can be found within soils directly overlying the bedrock, but also form a component of Clay-with-Flints deposits. The site overlies undifferentiated deposits of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, the Seaford Chalk Formation and the Newhaven Chalk Formation, while superficial deposits of Clay with Flints have been identified within Harewood Forest, c. 400m to the east (BGS 1975). Consequently, most of the raw materials were probably obtained within the immediate vicinity of the site.

The collection also incorporated eight pieces with thinner, pitted cortical surfaces, the most obvious example being a fragment from a pebble of opaque pinkish flint, which was found in pit fill (235). These heavily abraded surfaces are a characteristic of raw materials obtained from deposits created by high energy fluvial environments, such as fluvio-glacial sheet deposits or river gravels. The closest suitable superficial deposits that have been identified are river terrace gravels associated with relict courses of the River Test, which are located approximately 1km to the south-east of the site (BGS 1975).

Condition
The majority of the artefacts were in an unrolled, fresh condition, with only 23 pieces having damage to the margins or relatively fresh truncation scars. Seven of these pieces were recovered from residual contexts suggesting that damage has resulted from tillage or bioturbation. The damage to pieces from primary contexts is potentially due to unintentional modification during the archaeological fieldwork.

Burning
Thirteen pieces have identifiable structural changes associated with the burning of flint, while another two pieces have less pronounced indications of thermal modification that potentially result from heating rather than frost damage (Purdy and Brooks 1971). Although the majority of the burnt flint came from the two Middle Neolithic pits that contained most of the lithic assemblage, there was a marked difference in the distribution between these features: ten pieces were recovered from pit [168] (i.e. 27.8% of the 36 pieces within this feature), while only two burnt pieces were recovered from pit [233] (i.e. 1.3% of 152 pieces).

Composition of Assemblage

The collection incorporates lithic material from every stage of reduction, including a core, six primary flakes and sixteen pieces of irregular waste. There are ten pieces with secondary retouch.

Cores
The assemblage contains only one core, a multiple platform flake core from (169); the primary fill of pit [168]. This core preserves scars of at least ten removals from three or four platforms. Reduction was controlled and structured, resulting in the formation of a cube-shaped core, a characteristic that is broadly indicative of earlier Neolithic industries. However, there is minimal evidence for any platform edge preparation prior to removals. The core weighs 117.9g and could still produce further useable flakes (i.e. it was not exhausted).

The collection also includes a tested nodule, which was found in (171), the tertiary fill of pit [168]. It appears to represent part of a quartered nodule, two or three flakes having been detached from the cortical surface prior to discard.

Flake Debitage
There are 192 pieces of unmodified flake debitage, comprising four bladelets, twelve blade-like flakes, one rejuvenation flake and 175 flakes.

The majority of this material was recovered from the two pits containing Middle Neolithic pottery, but the other eleven features contained a total of 28 flakes and blade-like flakes. However, this latter group includes eleven pieces from (167), the fill of a later prehistoric pit created immediately adjacent to [168], which potentially incorporates residual material associated with the middle Neolithic activity centred upon pits [168] and [233]. The remaining 17 pieces include a blade-like flake from (155) and a bladelet from (163), both of which are potential indicators of later Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity, while the majority of the other pieces consist of broad hard hammer flakes, some of which are indicative of later Neolithic or Bronze Age industries.

There are 164 pieces of flake debitage from pits [168] and [233]. This material is distinctive, as it includes pieces that exhibit characteristics of blade technologies, while other components clearly have affinities with later broad flake industries. The products of parallel-sided blade-like reduction form the smallest element of this sub-assemblage: there was a bladelet and one blade-like flake in (169), another blade-like flake in (171), and five blade-like flakes and a bladelet in (235). There was also a core rejuvenation flake indicating that some effort was made to curate cores during reduction. The assemblage also contains a number of relatively large and elongated hard hammer flakes that have some morphological affinities with blades, but are not,

sensu stricto, products of blade technologies: 23 were recovered from pit [233], with another two coming from the fills of pit [168]. There are some soft hammer pieces, but a large proportion of the material was produced by freehand hard hammer percussion, resulting in considerable variation in the depth of the platform remnant, a high frequency of pronounced bulbs and an increased tendency toward the production of irregular flake terminations. Irrespective of technological affinities, it is apparent that most of this lithic material was detached from single platform cores, with approximately one quarter of surviving proximal ends preserving evidence for some platform edge preparation, although this principally takes the form of relatively ad hoc trimming, only four pieces having any macroscopically identifiable abrasion.

While it is possible that some of the bladelets and blade-like flakes could be residual Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic artefacts that were accidentally incorporated into the fills of pits [168] and [233], the low densities of struck flint found elsewhere on the site suggests that the majority of this material is an integral component of the struck flint that was deposited in these features. Consequently, the contrasting morphological characteristics reinforce the idea that this collection represents the product of a Middle Neolithic technology.

Retouched and Utilised Pieces

Middle Neolithic Pit [168]
A serrated blade found in (170) has tiny notches along the entire length of one lateral margin. The slightly convex proximal half is inversely retouched, but the convex distal section has normal retouch: both sections preserve evidence of wear and damage. Serrated blades of this form are primarily associated with Early Neolithic toolkits, but it is probable that this artefact is an integral part of the collection of Middle Neolithic struck flint found in this feature. A flake with miscellaneous retouch and an unmodified elongated flake with discernible use-wear were recovered from fill (171).

Middle Neolithic Pit [233]
A petit tranchet arrowhead was recovered from (235), while a fragmentary retouched flake from the same deposit potentially represents the leading edge of a broken chisel arrowhead. Both of these forms are most commonly associated with Middle Neolithic cultural assemblages, the retrieval of sherds of Peterborough Ware from (235) reinforcing this relationship. Fill (235) also contained two end scrapers, both with wear along the retouched margins, together with two flakes with miscellaneous retouch.

Other features
A retouched flake recovered from (119) has a series of invasive flakes removed from one lateral edge and the majority of the distal end. There is no modification of the other lateral edge or the ventral surface. While it is possible that this is merely miscellaneous retouch, there is also a possibility that it was a roughout of an Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, which was abandoned at a relatively early stage of manufacture. Another retouched flake of indeterminate form was retrieved from (167).

Discussion

The 188 pieces of lithic material recovered from pit [168] and pit [233] form the most significant component of this assemblage. This struck flint was found in association with Peterborough

Ware indicating a Middle Neolithic date for its manufacture and deposition. It is, therefore, of considerable interest that this sub-assemblage reflects this chronology, as it incorporates some elements with morphological traits that are generally associated with Early Neolithic industries, while other pieces have characteristics primarily associated with Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age reduction strategies.

Although, the relatively small proportion of pieces with secondary retouch restricts determination of the character of the Middle Neolithic activity on the site, the recovery of a core, significant quantities of debitage and some irregular waste provides evidence of at least one episode of sustained core reduction. The high incidence of pieces with surface patination prevents any attempt to determine the number of cores represented in this element of the assemblage, but it was possible to refit a number of flakes, suggesting that individual fills or pits could represent events or episodes of short duration. It is also evident that some flakes are missing from the collection, suggesting that a proportion of the struck flint may have been selected for use or further modification, or that there was some spatial and contextual variety in the deposition of this debitage.

The presence of burnt flint in pits [168] and [233] provides an indication that the Middle Neolithic activity also involved the use of at least one fire or hearth, the latter potentially being directly associated with the use, and possible manufacture, of the Peterborough Ware ceramics. Furthermore, the different proportions of burnt flint within the two pits could signify that there were either distinct episodes of activity, or discrete events with a single episode.

A small proportion of the lithic assemblage was recovered from eleven other features: most, if not all, are residual artefacts. While some of this material could be associated with the demonstrable Middle Neolithic activity, it is likely that elements reflect low level background activity possibly extending over several millennia from the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic to the Late Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age.

References

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Catalogue of worked and modified lithic materials

Key to abbreviations

Red. Seq.	(reduction sequence)	
	(P)	Primary
	(S)	Secondary
	(T)	Tertiary
Date	L.Mes	Late Mesolithic
	E.Neo	Early Neolithic
	M.Neo	Middle Neolithic
	Neo	Neolithic
	L.Neo	Late Neolithic
	EBA	Early Bronze Age
Size		complete – (if so, dimensions
	no	given*)
		Incomplete
Recort	(recorticated)	
		partly
Cortex	t	thin
	th	thick
	r	rounded
	a	abraded
	i	irregular
Retouch	u/w	use-wear
Platf	(platform)	
	comp	complex
	cort	cortical
Bulb	pron	pronounced
	sm.pr	small pronounced
Term	(termination)	
	feath	feathered
P-dep damage	(post-depositional damage)	
		yes
		no
Flint type	trans	translucent
Comments	b-l	blade-like
	dep	deposition/depositional
	dist	distal
	frag	fragment
	irreg	irregular
	lat	lateral
	neg	negative
	platf/platfs	platform/platforms
	poss	possible/possibly

	prob	probable/probably
	prox	proximal
	recort	recortication/recorticated
	signif	significant
	v	very

*****Measurements are given only for complete flakes and complete tools. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at right angles to the length, the third indicates maximum thickness of piece. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform, except on cores where it represents the proportion of the entire surface of the surviving nodule.

Catalogue of Worked Lithic Material

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
14	S	flake		21.2	58x33x13	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath		broadly parallel-sided hard hammer flake with scars of 5 similar removals from same platf
46	S	flake		5.9	25x30x11	10 t.a	yes				pron	feath	yes	thick, squat, irreg hard hammer flake, with scars of 3 similar removals from same platf & one from perp platf; signif damage to margins cutting through patination & mimicking retouch
67	T	flake		1.0	no		partly	poss					yes	distal frag of flake with scars of 2 removals same platf; structure of flint altered (heat or frost) resulting in partial disaggregation
81	S	flake	L.Neo/BA	9.9	39x27x13	50 t.a	yes			flat	pron	feath		hard hammer bending flake with scars of 3 removals from two perp platfs; some patinated chipping to cortical lateral margin, but very irreg (unlikely to be retouch)
119	T	flake		2.4	no		yes					stepped	yes	distal flake frag, with one lateral edge & proximal end snapped off (cuts through patination)
119	S	flake		1.1	20x12x6	30					diffuse	feath		accidental? - small flake with scars of two similar removals from same platf; detached

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														from recorticated pebble surface; no clear platf - form & absence of patina suggests possibility that may be accidental by-product of stone impact/ploughing or being dragged by excavator bucket?
119	S	flake		8.2	29x39x8	30 th.r	yes			cort	pron	feath	no	flake with scar of one previous removal
119	S	retouched flake	Neo/BA	7.9	38x34x7	20 th.r	yes		yes	flat	pron	feath	no	roughout for arrowhead? - concoidal flake, with scar of one previous removal & moderately pronounced bulb; one small flake detached from proximal end one lateral edge, with series of smaller invasive flakes removed from remainder of that margin & majority of distal end, creating c. 100 degree angle at junction of the two sides; no modification of ventral surface; appears to have been abandoned at relatively early stage of manufacture, but may have been attempt to manufacture a leaf-shaped arrowhead (E.Neo)?
148	S	flake	L.Neo/BA	14.3	33x42x13	40 t.a	yes				pron	feath	no	hard hammer flake with deep butt & scars of two

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														removals same platf, with pronounced spur/overhang at interface of scars
155	T	b-l flake	L.Mes/E.Neo	1.0	no		yes			flat	diffuse		yes	proximal frag of blade/b-l flake with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; post-deposition truncation
157	S	flake		11.3	39x30x12	30 th	yes			flat	pron	feath		hard hammer flake with deep butt & scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; slight chipping to distal end of one lateral edge prob occurred during excavation
157	T	flake		4.7	36x23x9		yes			flat	sm.pr	hinged	yes	flake with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf & one from oblique platf
163	S	flake	L.Mes/E.Neo	8.0	48x28x8	40 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of three blade/b-l removals from same platf (+ limited trimming of platf edge); calcareous concretion on ventral surface
163	T	bladelet	L.Mes/E.Neo	1.4	no		partly			flat	sm.pr			proximal/medial frag of blade with scars of two similar removals from same platf + one failed removal or longer trimming flake & pronounced spur at junction of two blade scars; distal end snapped off; irregularities, lack of trimming & relatively deep butt (for a blade) potentially indicate E.Neo

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														rather than Mes date?
163	T	flake		5.6	38x26x7		yes			flat	pron	feath	yes	flake with scars of two removals from same platf & two from oblique platf
163	S	flake		2.5	no	20 th.i	yes					feath	no	distal flake frag with scar of one prior removal
167	T	flake		30.4	43x47x16		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thick hard hammer flake with deep butt, scars of 3 removals from same platf & one from oblique platf
167	S	flake		12.8	53x31x11	40 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	hard hammer flake with moderately deep butt, scar of one flake from same platf & 2 from oblique platf
167	S	b-l flake	L.Mes/E.Neo	5.5	no	30 t.r.a	yes					plunging	yes	distal frag of blade or b-l flake with scars of 3 similar removals from same platf; unpatinated truncation scar
167	S	flake		3.4	31x17x8	60 th	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scar of one removal from same platf
167	S	flake		5.3	35x34x7	50 th	yes	yes		flat	pron	feath	no	hard hammer flake with moderately deep butt, scar of two flakes from same platf; slightly burnt/heated after flaking with discolouration of cortex & some structural changes including a few latent fractures
167	S	flake		3.2	no	20 th	yes					feath	no	distal flake frag, with scars of two flakes from same platf; snapped truncation

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
167	S	flake		2.3	no	10 th	yes					feath		distal flake frag, with scars of two flakes from same platf; 4x snapped truncation scars
167	T	flake		3.1	28x22x9		yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scars of 3 removals from same platf & 1 from oblique platf
167	S	flake		2.4	33x24x4	10 th	yes			flat	sm.pr	hinged	no	flake with scars of two removals from same platf
167	S	flake		1.2	24x18x6	10	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scar of removal from same platf
167	T	flake		0.6	no		yes					feath	no	distal frag of flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf; snapped truncation (patinated)
167	S	chunk		13.6	no	40 th.l	yes							irreg frag, with flake surfaces
167	T	chunk		1.1	no		yes						no	prob flake frag, with flake surfaces
167	S	retouched flake		1.7	23x18x4	20 th	yes		yes					medial flake frag, prob truncated along margins , although unclear if this is intentional, breakage during manufacture or post-depositional damage?; two longest margins (at c. 30 degrees to each other) have serial semi-abrupt retouch (spalls with additional chips along margin); piece reminiscent of arrowhead but has blunt abrupt truncation along other margins

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
169	T	flake		10.6	no		yes	yes					yes	large frag of flake (in two parts) with flake surfaces; burnt & calcined after flaking, with granular structure & latent fractures resulting in disaggregation of margins
169	T	flake		1.2	15x24x4		yes	poss		flat	pron	feath	no	squat hard hammer flake of coarse flint, with scars of two similar removals same platf; poss burnt as slight greyish discolouration to parts of dorsal & ventral surfaces; black substance adhering to small area of butt - poss pitch or resin?
169	S	flake		0.4	15x13x4	30 th	yes	yes		flat	diffuse	feath	no	small flake were earlier flake surface; heated/burnt with insipient crack
169	T	flake		0.2	no		yes	yes			diffuse	feath	no	small flake were earlier flake surface; burnt & calcined with insipient cracks & pot-lids detached
169	P	chunk		0.7	no	100 th	yes	yes						small cortical flint frag burnt & calcined with latent fractures & slight discolouration of cortical surface
169	S	core	Neo/EBA	117.9	59x50x43	40 th.i	yes						no	multiple platform flake core, with 10+ removals from 3-4 platfs; abandoned before exhaustion, platfs have relatively good

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														relationships/structure tending to cubic form suggestive of earlier Neo
169	S	flake	Neo/EBA	36.0	84x52x18	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	large irreg hard hammer flake with scars of 2 similar removals same platf & one from oblique platf; black substance adhering to v. short section one lateral edge - poss pitch or resin?
169	S	flake		11.7	36x24x16	20 th.i	yes			flat	sm.pr	plunging	no	flake with scars of 4 removals from same platf (some poss b-l); very small butt with double bulb
169	T	flake		1.5	no	40 th	yes			comp	diffuse		yes	prox/medial frag of irreg flake with scars of three removals same platf; distal truncation is recent
169	S	bladelet	L.Mes/E.Neo	0.6	no	30 th	yes						yes	medial frag of bladelet, with scars of 2 similar removals same platf; butt & distal truncation recent
169	T	b-l flake	L.Mes/E.Neo	0.3	no		yes			abraded	diffuse		no	proximal frag of b-l flake or bladelet, with scars of 2 removals same platf; snapped truncation
170	S	serrated blade	E.Neo	7.2	70x22x8	10 t	yes		yes	abraded	diffuse	feath	no	slightly irreg blade (soft hammer), curving toward distal end - one lateral edge has scar of similar elongated removal from same platf - other lateral edge has multiple scars: (at prox end)

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														two smaller removals from same platf, small area of cortex, (medial section) scars of two removals from perp platf, (distal section) scar of removal from opposed platf; the lateral margin created by a single removal is retouched with tiny continuous notches along its entire length - proximal half has slightly convex margin & has been inversely retouched (i.e. from dorsal side), distal half slightly concave margin & has normal retouch (from ventral margin) - both sections have some wear and additional chipping
170	S	flake	Neo/EBA	6.3	46x26x7	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 similar removals same platf & some trimming, although overhangs left along platf edge; form suggests relatively controlled hard hammer reduction - poss E.Neo; similar working & cortex to another flake from this context (same core?)
170	S	flake	Neo/EBA	4.6	no	20 th.i	yes							Distal frag of flake with scars of 2 similar removals same platf; form suggests

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														relatively controlled reduction - poss E.Neo; similar working & cortex to another flake from this context (same core?)
170	S	flake	E.Neo	14.9	38x34x15	10 th.i	yes			flat	pron	plunging	no	hard hammer flake with scar of two removals from same platf; relatively small butt despite hard hammer, with trimming to platf edge to reduce size of overhang
170	S	flake	Neo/EBA	2.9	27x16x7	10 th	yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	no	flake with scar of one removal same platf & two from oblique platf, with two small b-l spalls detached from platf edge
170	S	flake		5.2	44x27x11	40 th.i	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	irreg elongated flake, with scars of 2-3 similar removals same platf
170	S	flake		2.7	no	10 th	partly			cort	diffuse		no	prox flake frag, with scars of 2 similar removals same platf
171	T	utilised flake	E.Neo	12.7	67x29x9		yes		u/w	flat	pron	feath	yes	elongated flake with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; platf edge trimming & v. small butt; one lateral edge has v. small invasive chips detached from both surfaces with associated wear & rounding (poss used for cutting?)
171	S	flake		9.0	51x36x9	20 th	yes			flat	diffuse	stepped	no	irreg flake, with scars of 3 similar removals same platf

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
171	S	flake		12.5	59x37x10	40 th	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	hard hammer flake, with relatively deep butt, scars of 3+ removals from same platf
171	S	flake		9.1	39x30x11	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	hard hammer flake, with relatively deep butt, scars of 2 removals from perp platfs
171	S	flake		8.8	40x42x9	70 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	yes	hard hammer flake, with deep butt, scars of two removals from same platf
171	S	flake		3.7	42x28x4	20 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	irreg flake, with scars of 2 removals from same platf & one from oblique platf
171	S	flake		4.3	no	10 th	yes			flat	pron		no	proximal/medial frag of hard hammer flake, with relatively deep butt & overhangs, scars of 2-3 removals from same platf
171	S	flake	E.Neo	4.2	no	10 th	yes			flat	pron		no	proximal/medial frag of hard hammer flake, with moderately deep butt, scars of 3 removals from same platf, some poss b-l
171	T	flake		2.8	no		yes					feath	no	distal frag of flake with scars of flakes from same platf & one from oblique platf; snapped truncation (patinated)
171	S	b-l flake	L.Mes/E.Neo	0.9	no	10 t	yes					feath	no	distal frag of b-l flake or blade with scars of 2-3 b-l flakes from same platf ; snapped truncation (patinated)

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
171	S	tested nodule		161.9	no	40 th.i	yes						no	large frag of nodule ; two or three flakes detached from cortical surface, while two other surfaces formed by large flake scars; possibly discarded fragment of quartered nodule?
171	S	flake		4.5	no	20 th	yes	yes		flat	diffuse		no	proximal/medial frag of flake, with moderately deep butt & trimmed overhang, scars of 3+ removals from same platf; burnt after flaking with granular structure & latent cracks/pot-lids
171	P	chunk		5.2	no	100 th.a	yes	yes						irreg frag, prob large pot-lid, burnt & calcined with granular structure & latent cracks
171	T	chunk		8.1	no		yes	yes						irreg frag, burnt & calcined with granular structure & latent cracks, some pot-lids detached
171	T	chunk		1.2	no		yes	yes						poss flake frag, with flake surfaces; burnt with granular structure & latent cracks
171	T	flake		0.8	no		yes	yes						medial frag of flake, with scars of 2 removals; burnt after flaking with granular structure & latent cracks leading to partial disaggregation

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
171	T	retouched flake		3.7	no		partly		yes				yes	flake frag with scars of two previous removals; several small abrupt spalls/chips detached from one short margin, creating irreg retouched edge (retouch patinated)
171	S	chunk		0.6	no	70 th	yes						no	small frag with flake surfaces
235	S	flake		38.5	87x43x14	30 th	yes			comp	pron	feath	no	large elongated hard hammer flake with scar of one similar removal & one smaller flake from same platf
235	S	flake		27.4	74x50x14	30 th.i	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	large flake with scars of two similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		22.3	60x49x13	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	large flake with scars of two removals from same platf
235	T	flake		60.0	86x53x17		yes			flat	pron	feath		large elongated hard hammer flake with scar of one similar removal & one smaller flake from same platf
235	S	flake		110.1	109x63x20	60 th	yes			flat	pron	stepped	no	large elongated hard hammer flake with double bulb, & scars of 3+ removals from same platf & one from perp platf (refits to flake 12.0g)
235	S	flake	Neo	18.6	69x32x12	40 th	yes			abraded	diffuse	hinged	no	elongated flake with some platf edge prep & virtually no platf remnant, + scars of 2 removals from same platf (one similar); similarities to

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	6.3	51x24x9	30 th	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	elongated flake with no platf remnant (i.e. blow directed to edge of platf), + scars of 2 removals from same platf (one similar); similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	21.4	66x28x17	50 th	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	elongated flake with minimal platf edge prep, scar of 1+ similar removal from same platf; trending to plunging termination; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	7.1	no	30 th	yes					feath	no	medial & distal frag of elongated flake (butt detached by snapping: patinated truncation scar); scars of 3+ removals from same platf (at least 1 is similar); similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	16.7	78x36x10	40	yes			flat	sm.pr	hinged		elongated flake, with scars of 2+ removals from same platf; distal end one lateral edge has fresher flake scar cutting through patination - form suggests post-dep damage of some antiquity; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	14.0	60x55x7	10	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	thin irreg flake broadening at distal end, but with scars of 4 removals from same platf

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														(at least 1 with b-l characteristics); similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake		14.8	60x42x9	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with moderately deep platf remnant, having scars of 2 similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake	Neo	8.1	65x32x8	30 th.i	yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	no	thin irreg elongated flake broadening at distal end; virtually no platf remnant (i.e. blow directed to edge of platf) & with scars of 3 removals from same platf (at least 1 is b-l); characteristics of b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	4.1	no	30 th	yes			comp	sm.pr		no	prox frag of elongated flake/b-l flake, with scars of 2 removals from same platf; distal end detached by snapping, with patinated truncation scar; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake	Neo	5.2	44x17x9	20 th	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	elongated flake/b-l flake with small flakes detached from platf edge (poss prep/failed removals with hinged terminations); scar of 2 similar removal from same platf
235	T	flake		3.1	no		yes			flat	pron		no	prox frag of elongated flake/b-l flake, with scars of 2+ removals from same platf; distal end detached by

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														snapping, with patinated truncation scar; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	P	flake		44.9	72x40x20	100 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	elongated cortical flake, with scar of 1 small removal from platf edge
235	P	flake		14.8	34x38x18	100 th	yes			cort	diffuse	feath	no	flake removing end of nodule
235	S	flake		36.5	51x53x21	40 th	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	hard hammer flake with deep butt & scars of "= removals from perp platf (1 with hinged termination)
235	S	flake	Neo	5.1	44x37x6	10 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thin flake with moderately deep butt & scars of 3 similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		5.1	40x28x7	20 th	yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	no	irreg flake, with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		12.2	43x435x10	30 th.r	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		33.0	56x47x16	10 th	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	thick irreg hard hammer flake (one side butt is moderately deep, but force directed precisely to th platf edge) & scars of 3+ similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		32.2	60x46x21	70 th.r	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thick irreg hard hammer flake, with relatively deep butt & scars of 1 removal from same platf & 1 from oblique platf

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	S	flake		10.6	no	50 th	yes			flat	pron			prox frag of hard hammer flake, with moderately deep butt, some platf edge trimming & scars of 3+ similar removals from same platf; snapped truncation, detached portion entirely cortical
235	S	flake		12.3	48x37x12	90 th.r	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	hard hammer flake, with scars of 2 small removals from same platf & 1 from oblique platf
235	S	flake		12.0	35x60x9	60 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	irreg hard hammer flake with scars of two small removals same platf & 1 from opposed platf (this flake removed scar of stepped termination created by latter, to which it refits flake 110.1g, above)
235	T	flake		7.1	43x33x9		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thin hard hammer flake, with scars of 3 similar removals same platf
235	T	flake		4.7	no		yes			flat	pron			prox frag hard hammer flake, with platf edge trimming & scars of 2+ similar removals same platf; snapped truncation
235	T	flake		10.4	no		yes			flat	sm.pr			prox frag elongated irreg flake, with platf edge trimming & scars of 2+ similar removals same platf; broadening toward distal

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														end, with snapped truncation
235	S	flake		12.7	42x34x12	60 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	hard hammer bending flake, with deep butt & scars of 1 removal from same platf
235	S	flake		22.9	44x43x13	60 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thick hard hammer flake, with deep butt & scars of 4+ removals from same platf
235	S	flake		5.3	43x35x6	30 th	yes			flat	sm.pr	hinged	yes	thin flake with no surviving butt (force precisely directed to edge of platf with some post-dep damage to one side of bulb); scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	T	flake		15.0	no		yes			flat	pron	feath	yes	irreg hard hammer flake with scars of four removals from same platf; tip distal end detached (post-dep)
235	S	flake		19.2	45x40x15	80 th.i	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	thick irreg cortical flake, with scar of one removal from oblique platf
235	S	flake		10.6	44x30x13	50 th.i	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	thick flake, with deep butt scar of one removal from same platf & one from perp platf
235	T	flake	Neo	13.5	57x29x12		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	elongated flake with minimal platf edge prep, deep butt, scar of 4+ similar removals from same platf; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake		16.0	50x49x14	30 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thick irreg flake, with scar of one similar removal from same platf & one from

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														oblique platf
235	S	flake		10.7	no	60 th.i	yes					feath	no	distal flake frag, with scars of two removals from same platf; patinated, snapped truncation
235	S	flake		11.3	44x35x10	20 th.i	yes			flat	pron	stepped	no	irreg flake, with scars of two more regular removals from same platf - slight overhangs on platf edge, with v. irreg ventral surface having step with feathered spur below
235	S	flake		14.4	28x49x20	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	thick irreg flake, with v. deep butt & double bulb; scar of one removal from same platf
235	T	flake		8.4	42x28x11		yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	yes	flake with scars of 5 removals from (two) opposed perp platfs; slight chipping to one lateral edge, prob recent damage
235	S	flake		7.2	26x37x11	60 th.i	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	irreg flake, with scar of one removal from same platf
235	S	flake		7.0	30x45x11	20 th.i	yes			cort	pron	feath	no	irreg flake, with scar of one small removal from same platf, one from opposed platf & two from perp platf (including small section of platf edge)
235	S	flake		17.2	53x44x13	10 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	irreg flake, with scar of one removal from same platf & 3 from (two) oblique platfs; piece has latent thermal fractures

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	T	flake		2.2	no		yes			comp	pron			proximal frag of with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	T	bladelet	Neo	1.1	38x12x4		yes			flat	v.sm.pr	feath	no	bladelet with scars f 2 similar removals same platf; lateral margins & dorsal scar are slightly sinuous rather than straight
235	T	flake		2.2	34x21x4		yes				pron	feath	no	flake from nodule with recorticated surface/reused core, with scar of similar removal same platf; bulb & part of butt detached by janus flake
235	S	flake		7.3	44x30x8	80 th	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	cortical flake, with scar of two removals from same platf
235	T	flake		12.3	42x32x8		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	irreg flake with scar of similar removal same platf, one from opposed platf, one from perp platf & one from oblique platf (i.e. v. irreg dorsal surface)
235	T	flake		14.8	36x39x14		yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	thick irreg flake with scar of similar removal same platf, and others from 2 oblique platfs
235	S	flake		11.6	34x51x10	40 th	yes			comp	pron	feath	no	irreg flake with scars of 3 removals from 2 oblique platfs
235	S	flake		10.5	45x31x9	40 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with relatively deep butt & scar of 1 or 2 removals from same platf

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	S	flake		7.8	38x27x11	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with relatively deep butt & pronounced overhang, with scars of 3 removals from same platf
235	T	flake		10.9	21x34x16		yes			flat	diffuse	hinged	no	thick, irreg flake with v. deep butt - platf edge has short hinged removals, with crushing & recession, together with some trimming & abrasion - depth of butt suggests a deliberate attempt to remove these irregularities (form of rejuvenation); scars of 2 flakes from same/slightly oblique platfs
235	S	flake	Neo?	3.9	no	20 th	yes						no	medial frag of flake, with scars of two removals from same platf - surviving portion has b-l characteristics, although broadening toward distal truncation; both ends have patinated, snapped truncation scars; prob Neo
235	S	flake	Neo?	2.8	no	40 th.i	yes					feath	no	distal flake frag, with scars of two similar removals from same platf - broadly b-l characteristics (prob Neo.); patinated, snapped truncation
235	T	rejuvenation flake		32.5	67x38x15		yes			flat	pron	feath	yes	irreg elongated flake removing very irreg section

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														of perp platf edge (latter with 7+ scars of flake removals, damage & recession increasing flaking angle to >90 degrees0; piece in 2 frags due to post-dep (unpatinated) damage
235	T	flake	Neo	9.8	61x28x10		yes			flat	pron	hinged	yes	elongated flake with overhangs on platf edge prep, moderately deep butt, scar of 2 similar removals from same platf; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	T	flake	Neo	8.6	45x29x8		yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	flake with minimal platf edge prep, relatively deep butt, scar of 2 b-l removals & 2 other removals from same platf; similarities to b-l manufacture
235	S	flake		4.1	39x30x6	60 th.i	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	S	flake		2.1	30x23x5	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	small flake with scars of 2-3 removals from same platf
235	S	flake		6.5	28x22x11	50 th.i	yes			flat	diffuse	feath		flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	S	chunk		7.9	no	30 th	yes						no	irreg waste with multiple flake surfaces, including scar of hinged termination
235	S	chunk		9.4	no	60 th.i	yes						no	irreg waste with flake surfaces & small section of scar of hinged termination
235	S	chunk		5.4	no	40 th	yes						no	irreg waste with multiple flake surfaces

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	S	chunk		4.3	no	20 th	yes						no	irreg waste with multiple flake surfaces (poss distal end of irreg flake?)
235	S	flake		5.4	46x30x9	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	elongated flake with moderately deep butt, scars of 2 similar removals same platf
235	S	b-l flake	L.Mes/Neo	2.6	46x23x4	20 t	yes			flat	v.sm.pr	feath	no	b-l with scars of 2+ similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		7.8	38x36x10	20	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with deep butt & scars of 3 similar removals same platf
235	T	flake		3.2	30x23x9		yes			comp	pron	feath	no	flake with moderately deep butt & scars of 3 similar removals same platf
235	S	flake		2.6	no	20 th	yes			flat	sm.pr		no	proximal frag of flake with scar of similar removal same platf; patinated snapped truncation
235	T	flake		1.7	28x26x3		yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scars of 3 similar removals from same platf & slight crushing/recession of platf edge
235	S	flake		1.2	39x20x4	20	yes			flat	diffuse	stepped	no	irreg elongated flake with scars of 2 similar removals same platf
235	S	flake		1.2	no	30 th	yes			flat	sm.pr		no	proximal frag of flake with scar of similar removal same platf; patinated snapped truncation scars
235	S	flake		6.9	36x34x12	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	irreg flake with scar of one removal same platf, which left large hinged scar

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	T	flake		1.0	30x15x6		yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	S	flake		5.1	44x24x7	30 th.i	yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	no	elongated flake with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; similarities to blade manufacture
235	T	flake		2.9	32x14x11		yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scars of 1 removal from perp platf (includes platf edge) & one from oblique platf
235	T	flake		1.4	23x28x4		yes				pron	feath	no	irreg flake with force directed to v. edge of platf, scars of 2 removals from oblique platf
235	S	flake		2.6	27x18x9	30 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scar of one removal same platf & one from oblique platf
235	S	flake		2.7	27x27x11	10 th	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	irreg flake with force directed to corner of platf, scars of 4 removals from same platf
235	S	flake		2.1	35x16x6	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with crushing of platf edge & scars of 2-3 removals from same platf
235	S	flake		5.2	24x24x14	20 th.i	yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	irreg flake with relatively deep butt scar of removal from same platf, which left stepped scar
235	T	flake		2.9	26x24x8		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf - overhang/ridge detached by small trimming flake

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	S	flake		1.5	no	10 th	yes			flat	pron		no	proximal flake frag with scars of 1-2 removals from same platf
235	T	b-l flake		1.9	no								no	medial frag of blade or b-l flake, with prox end & tip of distal end detached by snapping (patinated truncation scars)
235	T	flake		2.3	22x22x9		partly			flat	pron	hinged	no	flake with scars of 2 similar removals same platf, large overhang from previous removals
235	S	flake		1.5	20x22x5	20 th	partly			flat	pron	feath		flake with scar of similar removal same platf
235	T	flake		1.2	22x16x5		yes			flat	diffuse	hinged	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	T	flake		4.9	25x36x14		yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	flake with relatively deep butt & large overhang, with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf
235	T	flake		1.8	no		yes			flat	pron		no	proximal flake frag with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	T	bladelet		0.5	no		partly							medial frag of bladelet with scars of 2 removals from same platf ; snapped truncations
235	T	flake		5.4	no		yes					plunging	no	distal flake frag preserving section of opposed platf edge (trimmed); patinated snapped truncation scar
235	T	flake		0.3	19x14x3		yes			flat	v.sm.pr	feath	no	small flake with scar of one removal from same platf &

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														one from oblique platf
235	S	flake		0.6	20x17x3	10 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scar of one removal same platf
235	T	b-l flake		0.6	28x11x3		yes			flat	diffuse	stepped	no	b-l flake with scars of 2 similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		2.7	no		yes					stepped	no	distal flake frag with scar of removal from same platf; one lateral edge & prox end detached, with patinated truncation scars
235	T	flake		1.5	no		yes			flat	diffuse		no	proximal flake frag with overhang & scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	T	flake		1.4	20x22x6		yes			flat	pron	stepped	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf
235	T	flake		1.6	20x19x6		yes			flat	pron	stepped	no	flake with scars of 3 removals from same platf; stepped termination with feathered spur below
235	S	flake		1.1	27x219x4	10	yes			crushed	diffuse	feath	no	irreg flake with scar of one removal same platf & one from oblique platf
235	T	flake		1.3	10x27x6		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	squat flake with scars of 2-3 small trimming flakes from same platf
235	T	flake		0.7	no		yes					feath	no	distal flake frag with scar of 2 removals from same platf; one lateral edge & prox end detached, with patinated truncation scars
235	T	flake		2.6	no		yes			flat	pron		no	flake with scars of 4

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														removals from same platf; part of distal end & one lateral edge detached (scars patinated)
235	T	flake		1.1	27x20x5		yes			comp	pron	feath	no	irreg flake with v. irreg flake surfaces
235	S	flake		5.1	no	20	yes	yes		flat	pron	feath	yes	hard hammer flake with scars of 3 removals from same platf; burnt after flaking with insipient fractures, multiple pot-lids detached & partial disintegration of one margin
235	T	flake		1.7	no		yes					feath	no	distal flake frag with scar of 2 removals from same platf; patinated truncation scar
235	P	flake		2.5	30x18x9	100 th	yes			cort	diffuse	feath	no	natural? - small cortical flake detached from irreg projection on nodule
235	T	flake		0.7	no		yes			crushed	diffuse		no	proximal flake frag with crushed butt & scar of one removal from same platf
235	S	flake		1.4	no	10 th.i	yes					feath	no	distal flake frag with scar of prior removal
235	S	flake		0.4	no	20 th	yes					feath	no	distal flake frag with scar of one removal from same platf
235	S	flake		8.2	no	30 th.i	yes					feath	yes	distal frag of large flake, with scars of 2 removals from same platf; irreg unpatinated truncation (post-dep)
235	S	chunk		6.3	no	60 th.i	yes						no	irreg waste with 2 flake surfaces

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
235	S	chunk		0.4	no	50 th	yes						no	small frag of irreg waste with multiple flake surfaces
235	T	flake		1.4	35x15x4		partly			flat	diffuse	feath	no	irreg flake with scar of one similar removal from same platf
235	T	flake		4.3	no		yes			flat	pron			proximal frag of flake with deep butt; flake has fractured longitudinally along a latent thermal fracture removing ventral surface & distal end & leaving very uneven scar
235	T	flake		5.9	no		partly			flat	pron		no	proximal fragment of flake with scars of 3 similar removals same platf
235	T	flake		5.6	34x28x10		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with relatively deep butt, overhangs & scars of 2 removals from same platf & one from oblique platf
235	T	flake		2.8	36x16x6		yes			flat	sm.pr	feath	no	flake with scars of 2-3 removals from same platf
235	T	b-l flake		0.7	39x9x3		yes			flat	v.sm.pr	feath	no	b-l flake with scars of 3-4 similar removals from same platf
235	S	flake		3.6	34x33x8	20 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf & one from oblique platf
235	S	flake		13.7	52x32x18	60 th.i	yes			crushed	diffuse	stepped	no	thick, irreg flake with scars of one removal from same platf & one from oblique platf
235	S	flake		9.8	48x28x12	50 th.i	yes			flat	pron	hinged	no	thick, irreg flake with scars of one removal from same

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														platf & 2 from oblique platf
235	S	chunk		5.3	no	60 th	yes						no	irreg frag with scars of 2 removals
235	T	flake		10.9	46x25x9		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 3 removals from same platf & one from opposed platf; refits to secondary flake
235	S	flake		3.2	46x24x6	30 th	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 2-3 removals from same platf; refits to tertiary flake
235	S	flake		20.6	54x32x13	70 th.i	yes			flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 from same platf; refits to secondary flake
235	S	flake		5.4	36x25x10	20 th				flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scars of 4 removals from same platf; unusual unpatinated flake
235	S	flake		3.5	21x33x6	60 th.i				flat	pron	feath	no	flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf; unusual unpatinated flake
235	T	flake		4.1	no		yes						no	medial flake frag with scars of 3 similar removals from same platf (similarities to b-l removals); patinated, snapped truncation scars
235	T	flake		2.4	no		yes						no	medial flake frag with scars of 3-4 removals from oblique platfs; patinated, snapped truncation scars
235	P	chunk		14.2	no	100 t.r.a	yes							natural? - cortical fragment detached from rounded & abraded river or beach pebble (thus very different

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														from other elements of assemblage); possibly a frag from a shattered hammerstone or rubber?
235	S	flake		7.3	54x21x9	20 t.r	yes			flat	pron	feath	yes	elongated flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf; medial section of one lateral edge has retouch-like damage (post-dep)
235	T	flake		3.6	42x20x6		yes		poss u/w	flat		feath	no	elongated flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf; several small invasive flakes detached from ventral surface at distal end of one lateral margin (scars patinated)
235	S	b-l flake		2.3	39x18x6	30 th	yes		poss u/w	flat	sm.pr	feath	no	b-l flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf; several small invasive flakes detached from both surfaces of the medial section of one lateral edge (scars patinated)
235	S	end scraper		4.4	46x16x12	50 th.i	yes		yes	flat	diffuse	feath	no	b-l flake with scar of one similar removal from same platf; several small semi-abrupt chips detached from distal end to create short retouched margin (arisses worn & rounded)
235	T	flake		6.8	no		yes		poss				no	medial & distal flake frag, with irreg truncation & scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; spalls detached

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														from distal end & adjacent section one lateral edge, poss retouch although irregularity & unworn character of arisses suggests damage/unintentional truncation of margins
235	S	retouched flake		3.8	no	40 th	yes		yes				no	medial frag of flake/b-l flake; one lateral edge retouched by removal of abrupt & semi-abrupt chips creating margin with convex projection at centre - shows some indications of wear & rounding to arisses along ventral margin; snapped truncations with some addition modification along distal truncation scar
235	T	end scraper		9.0	37x39x10		yes		yes	flat	pron		no	hard hammer flake with relatively deep butt & scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; junction of distal end & one lateral edge truncated, creating a straight margin retouched by removal of semi-abrupt spalls & chips - has some wear & rounding of arisses
235	S	retouched flake		28.9	63x44x12	10 th	yes		yes	flat	pron	feath	no	large hard hammer flake with relatively deep butt & scars of 2 similar removals from same platf; proximal

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
														half of one lateral edge is retouched by removal of abrupt & semi-abrupt spalls & chips - retouch is in two sections which meet at 45 degrees - retouched margin is worn and rounded, with localised polish on adjacent areas of ventral surface
235	T	petit tranchet arrowhead	M.Neo	3.2	32x19x6		yes		yes				no	medial frag of flake with scars of 2 removals from same platf; both truncation scars are abruptly retouched by removal of spalls/chips, a few invasive chips also detached from narrow base - particularly elongated example
235	T	retouched flake	M.Neo?	2.8	no		yes		yes				no	poss petit tranchet arrowhead? - medial flake frag with scars of 2 removals from same platf; proximal & distal truncation scars are abruptly retouched by removal of spalls/chips; one lateral edge also detached, scar creating concave margin, poss indicating accidental breakage during manufacture (or use) - if arrowhead would have been relatively broad/large example

Context No.	Reduct. Seq	Type	Spot Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Comments
240	T	flake		3.6	25x24x7		yes			flat	diffuse	feath	no	flake with scars of 3+ removals from same platf
260	T	flake	L.Neo/EBA	10.7	39x47x11		yes			flat	pron	feath	no	hard hammer flake with deep butt & scars of 2 similar removals from same platf + 1 from oblique platf (core rotated during reduction); some crushing & recession of platf edge - stepped scar
260	S	flake		17.0	57x37x11	70 th.i		yes		flat	pron	feath		hard hammer flake with scar of one removal from same platf; (slightly) burnt after flaking with granular structure & pot-lids detached, but no discolouration of cortical surface

Summary of lithic assemblage

No. of artefacts	Reduction Sequence	Type	Date	Weight	Complete	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platform	Platform Edge Preparation	Bulb	Termination	Post-dep damage	Flint type
212	P **6**	petit tranchet arrowhead **1**	L.Mes/E.Neo **7**	**2002.4**g	yes **138**	0 **78**	partly **9**	yes **12**	yes **10**	abraded **3**	abrasion **1**	diffuse **43**	feath **123**	yes **21**	densely patinated (flint) **182**
	S **128**	serrated blade **1**	L.Mes/Neo **1**		no **74**	10 **21**	yes **198**	poss **2**	poss **1**	complex **7**	crushing & recession **2**	pron **95**	hinged **18**	no **165**	banded/banded grey opaque **11**
	T **78**	end scraper **2**	E.Neo **4**			20 **32**			u/w **1**	cortical **5**	none **116**	sm.pr **18**	plunging **4**		brownish-grey semi-trans/trans **6**
		retouched flake **6**	M.Neo **1**			30 **28**			poss u/w **2**	crushed **3**	poss trimming **8**	v.sm.pr **4**	stepped **10**		brown semi-trans/trans **2**
		utilised flake **1**	M.Neo? **1**			40 **17**				flat **137**	trimming **26**				greyish-brown semi-trans/trans **4**
		core **1**	Neo **14**			50 **9**					trimming & abrasion **3**				dark grey semi-trans **2**
		tested nodule **1**	Neo? **2**			60 **13**									grey trans **1**
		rejuvenation flake **1**	Neo/EBA **5**			70 **5**									mid grey opaque **2**
		bladelet **4**	Neo/BA **1**			80 **2**									grey opaque **1**
		b-l flake **9**	L.Neo/EBA **1**			90 **1**									pinkish opaque **1**
		flake **170**	L.Neo/BA **2**			100 **6**									
		chunk (irreg waste) **15**													

Appendix 6: Sling Shot Report

By Kevin Trott

The archaeological investigations at Cowdown Farm near Andover produced six water worn gravel flint pebbles weighting a total of 167 grams. The two groups of water worn oval and spherical pebbles were recovered from the fills of ditches [132] and [146].

The water worn pebbles have been encountered at Danebury Hillfort c.6km west of the site and conventionally called sling stones. The largest deposit was a group of 11,000 found in pit 911 just inside the main gate of the Hillfort (Cunliffe 1982, 425-6). The 'sling shots' recovered from the site at Cowdown Farm are identical to the Danebury 'sling shots' that were analysed and found to derive from the gravel terraces of the River Test (Brown 1984). The 'sling shots' from the Cowdown site probably derive from the nearby gravels flanking the River Anton, a tributary of the River Test situated c.1km east of the site.

Table 1 Sling Shot Inventory

Context	Feature	Number	Weight in grams
133	Ditch [132]	2	10 & 19g
148	Ditch [146]	4	4, 16, 71 & 76g
Totals		**6**	**167 grams**

The use of Sling shots was specifically associated with weapons related to warfare and defence (Cunliffe 1982, 37-41 & 1995,also Laws, Brown & Roe 1991, 404), before ethnographic evidence showed that sling shot was also utilised effectively as a tool to drive off animals preying on flocks (Cunliffe 2003, 70-71), by throwing the shot over the animals head to land behind it, and drive the animals in the required direction. The size and weights of sling shots did vary depending on the throw distance that was required. Some communities in Afghanistan and Iran still use slings to hobble their horses when they wish to leave them untethered (Green, 1992, 10-11).

Further excavations in the Wessex landscape and beyond in recent years have identified 'sling shots' in a variety of settlement types and contexts that have used stone and fired clay 'shots' of different sizes and weights (Cunliffe 2000) potentially for their use in animal husbandry.

It is recommended that the sling shots are retained in the site archive, as all sling shots excavated from sites in and around Danebury and father afield are still assessable in the relevant museum collections.

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Appendix 7: Iron Item Report

By Kevin Trott

The archaeological investigations at Cowdown Farm near Andover produced a single iron object from the fill 167 of pit [166]. This iron items consists of the tapered point from a broken horseshoe nail (1.9mm long x 1-5mm wide x 1mm deep) weighting 1 gram. The nail is parallel with a similar nail that was recovered from the fill of a posthole within the nearby Hillfort at Danebury (Sellwood, 1982, fig 2.75, 356-7).

This nail shows signs of weeping and will need some conservation. It is recommended this nail is retained with the remainder of the site archive.

References

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Appendix 8: Animal Bone and Shell Report

By Martyn G. Allen

Introduction

Excavations at Cowdown Farm near Andover, Hampshire, produced a small quantity of very poorly preserved animal bone and one oyster shell. The surfaces of the majority of specimens had worn away to reveal the underlying structure of the cortical bone. As such, the level of fragmentation in the assemblage is high and therefore precludes the identification of many specimens to species; plus, the degradation of the bone surfaces made it difficult to distinguish between larger cattle-sized bones and the more gracile sheep-sized bones. This factor also meant that incidences of butchery and burning on the bones had also been lost.

Based upon dating evidence from associated pottery, all of the zooarchaeological material derived from late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features apart from contexts 169, 170, 171 (fills from pit 168) and 235 (fill from pit 233) which have been dated to the middle Neolithic. In such cases the remains have been noted as simply 'mammal specimens'. Due to the small size of the assemblage its analysis will be presented here by context.

Results

Context 2

Context 2 produced four mammal long bone specimens, the morphology of which suggests that they are from a single humerus shaft.

Context 48

Context 48 produced two small fragments from a mammal long bone.

Context 81

Context 81 produced a tibia shaft from the distal end of the bone which derived from a cattle-sized animal.

Context 113

Context 113 produced four fragments from cattle-size vertebrae. These specimens look to be from the thoracic vertebrae and probably derive from the same bone.

Context 119

Context 119 produced 22 fragmented specimens of cattle-size, mostly from long bones. Two further specimens, however, were identified as a cattle mandible from the articulating surface of the anterior end. In addition, one further specimen from what was possibly a cattle metacarpal was deduced from the morphology of the shaft. This context also produced a single fragment from an oyster shell.

Context 123

Context 123 produced three fragments from a small tibia, around sheep- /dog-size.

Context 169

Context 169 produced 10 specimens from a heavily fragmented pig mandible. However, two third molars were also present and which were at very different developmental stages, suggesting that

each derived from two individual animals. One third molar had fully erupted and was in an early stage of wear, visible on the first and second cusps. The second tooth would have been present within the crypt of the mandible since the cusp had fully developed but its root had not begun to grow, indicating that it came from a much younger animal.

Context 170
Context 170 produced 34 specimens, 24 of which most likely derive from long bones of cattle-size and two of sheep-size. One specimen of a cattle-sized pelvis was present, as was the fused distal tibia from a sheep/goat (in two fragments), and a quite large pig astragalus, though its poor preservation precluded reliable measurements from being taken. Of further interest however, were the remains of two cattle horn-cores (in four fragments), a left and a right, presumably from the same animal. The right-sided specimen was unfortunately too damaged at the base for exact measurements to be taken but it was complete enough for an approximate outer curve length which measured at least 275mm. This places the specimen within the upper end of the range for medium-horned cattle, according to the criteria of Sykes and Symmons (2007). The specimen was lightly curved and had no twist in its torsion. Also, in the author's opinion, the horn-core was quite slender for its size; its basal circumference is likely to have been quite short in comparison to its overall length.

Context 171
Context 171 produced the fragmented remains of 10 mammal long bone specimens.

Context 225
Context 225 produced 12 heavily fragmented specimens of cattle-size, two of which were identified to be from a cattle humerus along the shaft and the distal epiphysis.

Context 235
Context 235 produced 12 fragmented and unidentified mammal specimens, three mandibular teeth (2^{nd} and 4^{th} premolars and 1^{st} molar) from a pig, and six maxillary cattle teeth (2^{nd}, 3^{rd} and 4^{th} premolars, plus 1^{st}, 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} molars). The pig and cattle teeth are likely to derive from single individuals each.

Context 244
Context 244 produced three fragments of sheep-sized long bone/s.

Discussion
The assemblage from Cowdown Farm consisted only of remains from domesticated mammals: cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Due to the poor preservation of the bone, only material from the two Neolithic pits really provided much interest as each included the deposition of cattle and pig skulls – though these were heavily fragmented. The presence of the bovid horn-cores in pit 168 give a good indication of the 'type' of cattle being husbanded and may thus be comparable to other examples if examples are present from the wider region. Pit 168 also included remains from other parts of the bodies from these animals too, such as the cattle pelvis and the pig astragalus. The condition of the bone also meant that it was impossible to identify whether either of the pits included associated bone groups or any indication of possible butchery techniques. However, it seems plausible that the remains in the pits represent distinct consumption episodes.

References

Sykes N.J. and Symmons R. 2007, 'Sexing cattle horn-cores: problems and progress', *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* **17**, 514-523.

Appendix 9: Environmental Report

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Andover, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded pits and other discrete features of possible Neolithic date and a series of field boundary ditches of possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and a total of twenty seven were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present within most assemblages.

Where possible, materials with potential for C14/AMS dating were separated from the flots and placed in individual glass vials. These are recorded within Table 1, where the statement of potential is based solely on the quantity of material available.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Plant macrofossils were generally scarce. Only two assemblages (from samples 13 (pit [243]) and 14 (pit/post-hole [239])) contained fragmentary cereal grains, all of which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Seeds of common grassland herbs, namely small legumes (Fabaceae), hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis* sp.) and goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), were noted within the same assemblages, with a single goosegrass fruit also being recorded from sample 21 (pit [166]). Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were common or abundant within all but five of the Neolithic assemblages (see Table 1), and a very small number of pieces were also recorded within three of the ditch assemblages (samples 1, 5 and 11 from ditches [41], [111] and [146] respectively). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were generally scarce and, with the exception of two small fragments of charred root or stem, other plant macrofossils were absent.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, the minute fragments of coal (coal 'dust') and the vitreous globules, which were noted within a number of the assemblages, were all probably intrusive within the features. However, the densities recorded were low and were entirely consistent with remains introduced via root disturbance, insect or animal burrows or other forms of bioturbation. A number of the pit/post-hole assemblages included fragments of bone, small pellets of burnt or fired clay and splinters of burnt stone but, with the exception of sample 5, which contained a number of bone fragments, the ditch assemblages were particularly sparse.

Shells of terrestrial molluscs were present within all twenty seven assemblages, being particularly abundant within the ditch samples. Some specimens retained excellent coloration as well as delicate surface structures, and it was assumed that these were intrusive within the feature fills. However, some specimens were very fragmented and abraded, possibly suggesting at least some degree of

antiquity, although it was unclear whether any were contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken. Three of Evans (1972) ecological groups of land taxa were represented (i.e. woodland/shade loving species, open country species and catholic species), with open country species indicative of short-turfed grassland occurring most frequently. However, the common occurrence of shells of *Discus rotundatus* and members of the Clausiliidae family, probably indicated that at some stage, many features were either sheltered or filled with leaf litter. A single shell of the marsh/freshwater species *Anisus leucotoma* was noted within the assemblage from sample 27 (pit [236]), and a small number of burnt shells were recorded from pit/post-hole [239] (sample 14).

Conclusions

In summary, although most of the Neolithic assemblages do contain materials other than charcoal (i.e. nutshell and bone fragments), none of the remains would appear to be indicative of the primary deposition of detritus within the pit fills, as the density of material is relatively low. The composition of the assemblages from pits [166], [168], [233] and [236] and from feature [188] does, however, conform to a growing corpus of data which suggests that certain activities, including the deposition of small amounts of midden waste within pit fills, were occurring on a regular basis, possibly as part of a seasonal ritual of site clearance/abandonment. A number of sites within eastern England (for example Lakenheath, Suffolk (Fryer 2003), Flixton, Suffolk (Fryer 2005a and 2005b), West Bradenham, Norfolk (Fryer 2006), Sutton Gault, Cambridgeshire (Fryer 2011a), Over/Needingworth Quarry, Cambridgeshire (Fryer 2011b) and Harford, Norfolk (in prep.)) have now produced similar contemporary assemblages, but at the time of writing, it is unknown whether such patterns have been detected in southern England. Of the pit assemblages which do not contain nutshell, those from pits [239] and [243] are of note as both include cereals and weed seeds, all of which could be derived from either domestic detritus or burnt grass. The assemblage from pit [121] (sample 6) is especially charcoal rich, possibly suggesting that it is derived from hearth waste.

The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ditch assemblages are all very sparse, with some containing no more than a few flecks of charcoal. As these features constituted field boundaries, which were probably situated well away from any centre of domestic activity, it is probably reasonable to assume that the few remains which are recorded are derived from wind-dispersed detritus, all of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density or diversity of material for further quantification and/or analysis, no further work other than the possible dating of some of the selected material is recommended at this stage.

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Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt ph = post-hole Feat = feature pmc = possible modern contaminant

Sample No.	**6**	**8**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Context No.	**123**	**131**	**150**	**244**	**239**	**171**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**189**	**167**	**167**	**167**	**234**	**235**	**235**	**235**	**237**
Feature No.	**121**	**130**	**149**	**243**	**239**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**188**	**166**	**166**	**166**	**233**	**233**	**233**	**233**	**236**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**	**Pit/ ph**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Feat .**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Cereals																		
Cereal indet. (grain frags.)				x	xcffg													
Herbs																		
Fabaceae indet.					x													
Galeopsis sp.					x													
Galium aparine L.				x	xx							x						
Tree/shrub macrofossils																		
Corylus avellana L.						xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xxxx	x	xx	x
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx		xx		xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	xx														x			
Charcoal >10mm	x																	
Charred root/stem						x												
Other remains																		
Black porous 'cokey' material				x				x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material			x	x	x	x									x	x	x	x
Bone				x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Burnt/fired clay	x			x	x	x												
Burnt stone	x			x		x			x		x			x	x			

Sample No.	**6**	**8**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Context No.	**123**	**131**	**150**	**244**	**239**	**171**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**189**	**167**	**167**	**167**	**234**	**235**	**235**	**235**	**237**
Feature No.	**121**	**130**	**149**	**243**	**239**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**188**	**166**	**166**	**166**	**233**	**233**	**233**	**233**	**236**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**	**Pit/ ph**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Feat .**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
?Pottery					x													
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	x			x	x						x		
Vitreous material	x					x												
Molluscs																		
Woodland/shade loving species																		
Acanthinula aculeata									x	x								
Ashfordia granulata									xcf									
Carychium sp.									x			x			x	x		
Clausilia sp.					xb			x							x			
Discus rotundatus						x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Ena sp.											x							
Macrogastra rolphii				xcf							xcf	xcf						
Oxychilus sp.				x	x													
Pomatius elegans			x				x					x						
Vitrea sp.								x										
Zonitidae indet.				x					x	x					x			
Open country species																		
Candidula intersecta	xcf		xcf															
Helicella itala	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Helicidae indet.		x			x xb										x			
Pupilla muscorum		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Sample No.	**6**	**8**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Context No.	**123**	**131**	**150**	**244**	**239**	**171**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**189**	**167**	**167**	**167**	**234**	**235**	**235**	**235**	**237**
Feature No.	**121**	**130**	**149**	**243**	**239**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**168**	**188**	**166**	**166**	**166**	**233**	**233**	**233**	**233**	**236**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**	**Pit/ ph**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Feat .**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
					xb													
Vallonia sp.		x	x	xx		x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x
V. costata	x		x	x	x		x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	
Vertigo pygmaea										x	x							
Catholic species																		
Cochlicopa sp.				x	x		x											x
Nesovitrea hammonis							x		xcf			x	x					
Trichia hispida group							x		x	x	x	x				x		
Freshwater obligate species																		
Anisus leucostoma																		x
Sample volume (litres)	**28**	**20**	**20**	**28**	**30**	**16**	**20**	**16**	**16**	**18**	**16**	**14**	**20**	**28**	**18**	**14**	**16**	**18**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**

Appendix 10: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material (e.g. brick and tile)

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 02	Cut of posthole
02	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [01]
03	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 04	Cut of posthole
04	Fill	Mid brown clayey chalky silt	Fill of posthole [03]
05	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 06	Cut of posthole
06	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [05]
07	Cut	Circular feature with steep slight concave sides and flat base, contains 08	Cut of posthole
08	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with small chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [07]
09	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 10	Cut of posthole
10	Fill	Mid brown chalky silt with occasional chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [09]
11	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 11	Cut of posthole
12	Fill	Mid brown chalky silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks	Fill of posthole [11]
13	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 14	Cut of posthole
14	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [13]
15	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and undulating flat base, contains 16	Cut of posthole
16	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and fragments	Fill of posthole [15]
17	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 18	Cut of posthole
18	Fill	Mid brown chalky silty clay with occasional chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [17]
19	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides, gradual break of slope to flat base, contains 20	Cut of posthole
20	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	Fill of posthole [19]
21	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and tapering base to south, contains 22	Cut of posthole
22	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional fragments of chalk	Fill of posthole [21]
23	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 24	Cut of posthole
24	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [23]
25	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 26	Cut of posthole
26	Fill	Mid brown chalky silty clay with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [25]
27	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 28	Cut of posthole
28	Fill	Mid brown silty chalky sandy chalk with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [27]
29	Cut	Circular feature with gradual sloping sides and undulating concave base, contains 30	Cut of posthole
30	Fill	Mid brown chalky loam with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint, some burnt	Fill of posthole [29]
31	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 32	Cut of posthole
32	Fill	Mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments	Fill of posthole
33	Cut	Sub circular feature with shallow concave sloping sides and round base, contains 34	Cut of tree bole
34	Fill	Mid brown silty chalky clay with small chalk fragments and occasional rootlets	Fill of tree bole [33]
35	Layer	Firm dark grey brown organic sandy clay, seals 36	Topsoil
36	Layer	Moderate firm mid brown gravely sandy clay, sealed by 35 seals 37	Subsoil same as 40, 46
37	Layer	Mix of chalk bedrock and chalk and flint gravel, sealed by 36	Natural geology
38	Cut	E-W aligned narrow linear with moderate steep sides and flat base, contains 39	Cut of ditch
39	Fill	Moderate firm mid brown sandy clay with chalk and flint gravel	Natural silted fill of ditch [38]
40	Layer	Mid to dark brown silty sandy clay with fine chalk fragments occasional flint and rootlets, sealed by 35 seals 37	Subsoil in north part of the site, same as 36, 46
41	Cut	N-S linear with steep sloping sides and with slight round base, contains 42 and 43	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
42	Fill	Moderate compact mid to dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks flint nodules and some brunt flint, seals 43	Secondary fill of ditch [41]
43	Fill	Moderate compact mid to light brown sandy silty clayey loam with frequent chalk fragments flint nodules and water worn gravel, sealed by 42	Primary fill of ditch [41]
44	Cut	Irregular kidney shaped feature with steep irregular sides and base, contains 45	Cut of tree bole
45	Fill	Moderate firm mix of mid brown organic sandy clay and dark brown gravely sandy clay	Infill of tree bole [44]
46	Layer	Moderate compact mid to dark brown clayey silty sand with frequent chalk and flint fragments and rootlets, sealed by 35 seals 37	Subsoil in south-west end of site, same as 36, 40
47	Cut	N-S aligned linear with steep tapering sides and rounded base, contains 48	Cut of ditch
48	Fill	Moderate compact mid to dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent chalk flint fragments, water worn pebbles at the base	Fill of ditch [47]
49	Cut	Circular feature with shallow sloping concave sides and flat base, contains 50	Cut of posthole
50	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [49]
51	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 52	Cut of posthole
52	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [51]
53	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 54	Cut of posthole
54	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown clayey chalk with occasional small chalk inclusions	Fill of posthole [53]
55	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 56, 57	Cut of posthole
56	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with frequent flint nodules, seals 57	Secondary fill of posthole [55]
57	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown clayey chalky silt with rare chalk fragments sealed by 56	Primary fill of posthole [55]
58	Cut	Meandering E-W linear with moderate steep sides and flat base, contains 59	Cut of ditch, same as [91]
59	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown sandy clay and pea grit	Natural silted fill of ditch [58]
60	Cut	E-W aligned meandering linear with steep sloping sides and flat base, contains 61	Cut of ditch, same as [93]
61	Fill	Moderate firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with chalk gravel	Natural silted fill of ditch [60]
62	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 63	Cut of posthole
63	Fill	Moderate compact mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt occasional flint nodule and flint and chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [62]
64	Cut	Sub square feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 65	Cut of posthole
65	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with frequent flint nodules and chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [64]
66	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and round base, contains 67	Cut of posthole
67	Fill	Moderate mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions	Fill of posthole [66]
68	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and rounded base, contains 69	Cut of posthole
69	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with occasional flint nodules and chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [68]
70	Cut	Irregular feature with irregular concave sides and base, contains 71	Cut of tree throw
71	Fill	Moderate loose mid brown to dark brown organic sandy loamy clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments	Fill of tree throw [70]
72	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 73	Cut of posthole
73	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown clayey silty loam with occasional small chalk pebbles	Fill of posthole [72]
74	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 75	Cut of posthole

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
75	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint nodules	Fill of posthole [74]
76	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and rounded base, contains 77	Cut of posthole
77	Fill	Moderate mid brown chalky clay with occasional flint nodule and rare chalk flecks	Fill of posthole [76]
78	Cut	N-S aligned linear with steep sloping sides and narrow rounded base, contains 79, 80, 81	Cut of ditch
79	Fill	Very compact mid brown off white chalky loamy clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint nodule fragments, sealed by 80	Primary fill of ditch [78]
80	Fill	Very compact dirty white chalk crushed with lenses of mid brown sandy clay, seals 79 sealed by 81	Secondary fill of ditch [78]
81	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional chalk fragments, seals 80	Tertiary fill of ditch [78]
82	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 83	Cut of posthole
83	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with frequent flint nodule	Fill of posthole [82]
84	Cut	Circular feature with steep slight concave sides and flat base, contains 85	Cut of posthole
85	Fill	Moderate compact mid brownish off white chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments and flint nodules	Fill of posthole [84]
86	Cut	NE-SW aligned sub oval feature with steep sloping sides and slight undulating base, contains 87	Cut of tree bole
87	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments and rare rootlets	Fill of tree bole [86]
88	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned linear with steep tapering sides and rounded base, contains 89, 90	Cut of ditch
89	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown clayey chalk silt with frequent chalk inclusions and flint fragments occasionally burnt, sealed by 90	Primary fill of ditch [88]
90	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown silty chalky clay with occasional chalk inclusions, seals 89	Secondary fill of ditch [88]
91	Cut	E-W meandering linear with steep tapering sides and flat base, contains 92	Cut of ditch same as [58]
92	Fill	Moderate firm and friable mid orange brown sandy clay with chalk gravel and pea grit and moderate flint nodules	Fill of ditch [91]
93	Cut	E-W meandering linear with moderate steep sides and slight curving base, contains 94	Cut of ditch, same as [60]
94	Fill	Firm reddish brown sandy clay with chalk and flint	Fill of ditch [93]
95	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and undulating base, contains 96	Cut of posthole
96	Fill	Moderate compact dark brown chalky clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint	Fill of posthole [95]
97	Cut`	Circular feature with steep sides and undulating base, contains 98	Cut of posthole
98	Fill	Moderate compact mid to dark brown silty chalky clay with occasional chalk and flint	Fill of posthole [97]
99	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 100	Cut of posthole
100	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clayey silt with few chalk inclusions	Fill of posthole [99]
101	Cut	Circular feature with steep tapering sides and rounded base, contains 102	Cut of posthole
102	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk	Fill of posthole [101]
103	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and rounded base, contains 104	Cut of posthole
104	Fill	Mid brown chalky silty clay with occasional flint and chalk	Fill of posthole [103]
105	Cut	Circular feature with shallow concave sides and rounded base, contains 106	Cut of posthole
106	Fill	Moderate mid brown chalky clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [105]
107	Cut	E-W aligned linear with steep sloping sides and moderate flat base, contains 108, cuts 115	Cut of ditch, same as [38]
108	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay with frequent flint and chalk fragments and occasional rootlets	Natural silted fill of ditch [107]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
109	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned linear with shallow concave sides and flat base, contains 110	Cut of ditch
110	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint nodules	Fill of ditch [109]
111	Cut	N-S aligned linear with steep sloping sides and tapered rounded base, contains 112, 113	Cut of ditch
112	Fill	Moderate compact mid brownish greyish white chalky clay with frequent chalk and glint nodules, sealed by 113	Primary fill of ditch [111]
113	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown clayey silt with few chalk, seals 112	Secondary fill of ditch [111]
114	Cut	E-W aligned narrow linear with moderate steep sloping sides and flat base, contains 115	Cut of ditch
115	Fill	Moderate firm and coarse mid orange brown sandy clay with flint and chalk, cut by [107]	Fill of ditch [114]
116	Cut	E-W linear with steep sides and slight undulating base, contains 117, cuts 119	Cut of ditch
117	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown clayey chalk with occasional flint nodules, cut by [118]	Fill of ditch [116]
118	Cut	E-W aligned linear with steep concave sides with rounded base, contains 119, cuts 117	Cut of ditch
119	Fill	Moderate compact mid brown chalky clay with frequent flint and chalk fragments	Fill of ditch [118]
120	Layer	Coarse mid brown sandy clay, flint nodules and flint pebbles, sealed by 36	Possible surface layer, same as 141
121	Cut	Sub rectangular to oval feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 122, 123	Cut of pit
122	Fill	Moderate firm light brown sandy clay and crushed chalk, sealed by 123	Primary fill of pit [121]
123	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk specks and occasional flint fragments, seals122	Secondary fill of pit [121]
124	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned linear with very shallow steep sides and flat base, contains 125	Cut of ditch
125	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments	Naturally silted fill of ditch [124]
126	Cut	WSW-ENE turning SSE linear with steep sides and tapered base, contains 127	Cut of ditch
127	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay with moderate chalk fragments flecks and flint fragments	Fill of ditch [126]
128	Cut	N-S aligned linear with steep edges and flat base, contains 129	Cut of ditch
129	Fill	Moderately firm mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay with chalk and flint	Fill of ditch [128]
130	Cut	E-W aligned irregular sub oval feature with moderate steep sides and flat base, contains 131	Cut of possible pit
131	Fill	Moderate firm light beige brown sandy clay with chalk fragments, cut by [132]	Fill of possible pit [130]
132	Cut	Narrow E-W turning S linear with moderate sharp sides and flat base, contains 133	Cut of ditch
133	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with chalk flecks and fragments, cut by [134]	Fill of ditch [132]
134	Cut	E-W turning S linear with gradual sloping sides and very slight curving base, contains 135, cuts 133	Cut of ditch
135	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with chalk fragments	Fill of ditch [134]
136	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and concave base contains 137, cuts 140	Cut of ditch
137	Fill	Firm and friable mid orange brown silty clay with chalk and flint fragments, sealed by 141/120	Fill of ditch [136]
138	Cut	E-W aligned meandering linear with moderately sharp sloping sides and concave base, contains 139, 140	Cut of ditch
139	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay with chalk and occasional flint, sealed by 140	Primary fill of ditch [138]

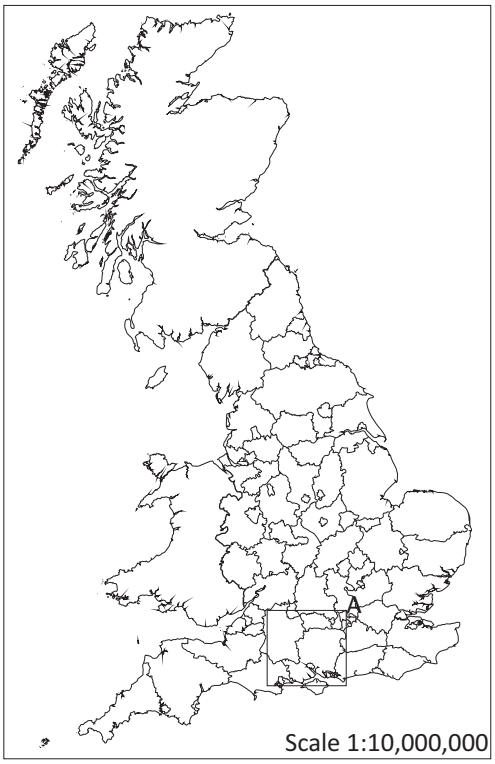
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
140	Fill	Firm to friable mid orange brown clayey silt with chalk, seals 139, cut by [136]	Secondary fill of ditch [138]
141	Layer	Friable mid orange brown clay with flint and chalk, sealed by 36	Possible surface layer, same as 120
142	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 143	Cut of possible posthole, relationship with ditch [144] uncertain
143	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with chalk fragments	Fill of posthole [142]
144	Cut	E-W aligned linear turning S with gradual sloping sides and slight curving base, contains 145, cuts 148	Cut of ditch, relationship with possible posthole [142] uncertain
145	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with chalk flecks	Fill of ditch [144]
146	Cut	N-S meandering linear with steep sloping sides and tapered base, contains 147, 148	Cut of ditch
147	Fill	Firm and coarse whitish brown chalky clay, sealed by 148	Primary fill of ditch [146]
148	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with frequent chalk fragments flecks and occasional flint, seals 147	Secondary fill of ditch [146]
149	Cut	Sub circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 150	Cut of posthole
150	Fill	Moderately compact reddish brown sandy clay with chalk flecks and fragments	Fill of posthole [149]
151	Cut	NE-SW aligned shallow linear with gradual sloping sides and flat base, contains 152	Cut of ditch
152	Fill	Moderately compact reddish brown sandy clay with chalk flecks, fragments and flint nodules	Fill of ditch [151]
153	Cut	NW-SE aligned oblong feature with moderately sharp sloping sides and concave base, contains 154, 155	Cut of oblong pit
154	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay with chalk and flint, sealed by 155	Primary fill of pit [153]
155	Fill	Moderately firm mid orange brown loam with poorly sorted flint and chalk, cut by [156]	Secondary fill of pit [153]
156	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with steep tapered sides and flat base, contains 157, cuts 159	Cut of ditch
157	Fill	Moderately firm mid orange brown loam with pebbles and flint nodules	Fill of ditch [156]
158	Cut	NW-SE aligned oblong feature, contains 159	Cut of pit
159	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown loam with frequent chalk and flint, cut by [156]	Fill of pit [158]
160	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and concave base, contains 161, 162, 163	Cut of ditch
161	Fill	Pale yellow brownish grey chalky silt with chalk, sealed by 162	Primary fill of ditch [160]
162	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown loam with large flint and occasional chalk, seals 161 sealed by 163	Secondary fill of ditch [160]
163	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown loam with frequent chalk and flint, seals 162	Tertiary fill of ditch [160]
164	Cut	Sub circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 165	Cut of small pit
165	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown loam with frequent small chalk and flint, sealed by 120	Fill of pit [164]
166	Cut	Oval feature with steep sides and concave base, contains 167	Cut of pit
167	Fill	Moderate firm mid orange brown loam with frequent chalk and flint fragments	Fill of pit [166]
168	Cut	Sub circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 169, 170, 171	Cut of pit
169	Fill	Moderate firm pale brownish grey chalky silt with chalk fragments and occasional stones, sealed by 170	Primary fill of pit [168]
170	Fill	Dark fine silty loam with occasional flint and chalk, seals 169 sealed by 171	Secondary fill of pit [168]
171	Fill	Mid orange brown clayey silty loam with frequent flint and occasional chalk seals 170, sealed by 120	Tertiary fill of pit [168]
172	Cut	Irregular shaped feature with shallow steep sides and undulating base, contains 173	Probable natural feature

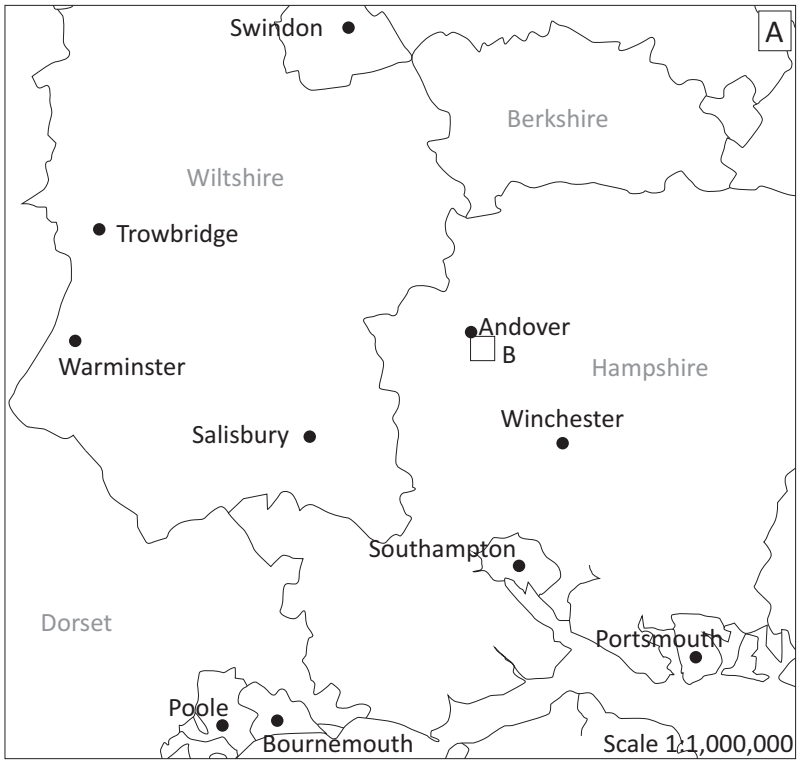
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
173	Fill	Moderately firm dark brown sandy clay with chalk and flint	Fill of natural feature [172]
174	Cut	Sub circular feature with shallow moderate sharp sloping sides and concave base, contains 175	Natural feature or possible posthole
175	Fill	Mid orange grey brown loam with poorly sorted chalk	Fill of natural feature or posthole [174]
176	Cut	Sub circular feature with sharp sloping sides and flat base, contains 177	Cut of posthole
177	Fill	Orange brown loam with flint and chalk	Fill of posthole [176]
178	Cut	Oval feature with sharp sloping concave sides and concave base, contains 179	Cut of probable natural feature or possible posthole
179	Fill	Orange brown loam with flint and chalk	Fill of natural feature or posthole [178]
180	Cut	Cut of sub circular feature with sharp side and flat base, contains 181	Cut of possible posthole, related to [182]
181	Fill	Loam with chalk	Fill of possible posthole [180]
182	Cut	Sub circular feature with moderate sharp side and concave base, contains 183	Cut of possible posthole, related to [180]
183	Fill	Loam with chalk	Fill of possible posthole [182]
184	Cut	Sub circular feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 185	Cut of possible posthole, related to [186]
185	Fill	Dark loam with flint and chalk	Fill of possible posthole [184]
186	Cut	Sub circular feature with moderate steep sides and flat base, contains 187	Cut of possible posthole
187	Fill	Loam with chalk	Fill of possible posthole[186]
188	Cut	Sub oval terminus feature with shallow moderate steep sides and flat base, contains 189`	Cut terminus feature possible pit or ditch
189	Fill	Mid brown loam with chalk and flint	Fill of terminus feature [188]
190	Cut	Sub circular feature with shallow sides and undulating base, contains 191	Cut of natural feature
191	Fill	Loam with chalk	Natural stilted fill of natural feature [190]
192	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with moderately steep sides and slight curved base, contains 193, 194	Cut of possible ditch
193	Fill	Compact light brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules, sealed by 194	Primary fill of possible ditch [192]
194	Fill	Moderate compact light to mid brown sandy silt with small chalk and flint seals 193	Secondary fill of possible ditch [192]
195	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping sides to tapered rounded base, contains 196	Cut of possible ditch
196	Fill	Moderately compact light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent flint and occasional chalk	Fill of possible ditch [195]
197	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with stepped sides and undulating base, contains 198	Cut of possible ditch
198	Fill	Moderately compact light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent flint and occasional chalk	Fill of possible ditch [197]
199	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with moderately steep sides and rounded base, contains 200, 201	Cut of ditch
200	Fill	Compact light brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules, sealed by 201	Primary fill of ditch [199]
201	Fill	Moderate compact light to mid brown sandy silt with small chalk and flint, seals 200	Secondary fill of ditch [199]
202	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with sharp sloping sides and flat base, contains 203	Cut of possible plough mark
203	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional chalk	Fill of possible plough mark [202]
204	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and concave base, contains 205, 206	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
205	Fill	Compact light brown sandy silt with chalk and flint, sealed by 206	Primary fill of ditch [204]
206	Fill	Compact sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, seals 205	Secondary fill of ditch [204]
207	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and concave base, contains 209, 209	Cut of ditch
208	Fill	Compact light brown sandy silt with chalk and flint, sealed by 209	Primary fill of ditch [207]
209	Fill	Compact sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, seals 208	Secondary fill of ditch [207]
210	Cut	NE-SW linear with shallow gradual sloping sides and concave base, contains 211	Cut of ditch
211	Fill	Moderate loose sandy silt with chalk flecks and flint and chalk fragments	Fill of ditch [210]
212	Cut	WSW-ENE aligned linear with moderate steep sides and flat base, contains 213	Cut of ditch same as [216]
213	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay with chalk fragments	Fill of ditch [212]
214	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep tapering sides and flat base, contains 215	Cut of ditch same as [218]
215	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments and pebbles	Fill of ditch [214]
216	Cut	WSW-ENE aligned linear with moderate sharp sloping sides and flat base, contains 217	Cut of ditch, same as [212]
217	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with frequent chalk pebbles and flecks	Fill of ditch [216]
218	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned linear with moderate sharp sloping sides and flat base, contains 219, cuts 217	Re-cut of ditch [216]
219	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and fragments	Fill of re-cut ditch [218]
220	Cut	N-S aligned curvilinear with steep sides and moderate flat base, contains 221	Cut of possible ditch disturbed by animal burrow, re cut of [222]
221	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay with chalk and flint pebbles	Fill of feature [220]
222	Cut	Curvilinear feature wit steep sides and flat base, contains 224	Cut of linear feature
223	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and flint pebbles	Fill of linear feature [222]
224	Cut	N-S aligned linear with steep tapering sides and base, contains 225, 226	Cut of heavily disturbed ditch
225	Fill	Compact mid yellow brown sand silt with powdered chalk	Fill of disturbed ditch [224]
226	Fill	Firm dark reddish brown clayey silt with rootlets	Tree disturbed fill of ditch [224]
227	Cut	Irregular oblong feature with gradual sloping sides and curved base, contains 228	Cut of tree bole
228	Fill	Mix of dark brown very stony sandy loam and mid brown loam with chalk	Fill of tree bole [227]
229	Cut	Small circular feature with steep sides, gradual break of slope to concave base, contains 230	Cut of natural feature
230	Fill	Moderate firm mid brown sandy clay with chalk specks	Infill of natural feature [229]
231	Cut	Oval feature with steep sides and flat base, contains 232	Cut of small pit or posthole
232	Fill	Firm to friable mid brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments	Infill of pit [231]
233	Cut	Circular feature with steep sides and slight curving base, contains 234, 235	Possible waste pit
234	Fill	Pale brown grey fine chalk silty an loam mix with moderate chalk and occasional flint, sealed by 235	Primary fill of pit [233]
235	Fill	Orange brown loam with frequent coarse flint and chalk	Secondary fill of pit [233]
236	Cut	Irregular oblong feature with gradual sloping sides and slight curving base, contains 237	Cut of natural feature or pit
237	Fill	Moderate firm mid brown sandy clay with frequent chalk	Fill of feature [236]
238	Void		
239	Cut	Small sub oval feature with sharp sides and moderate flat base, contains 240	Cut of pit or posthole
240	Fill	Moderate firm mid reddish brown slight sandy clay with flint	Backfill of pit or posthole [239]
241	Cut	Irregular feature with irregular to sharp sloping sides and irregular base, contains 242	Cut of possible tree bole

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
242	Fill	Moderate firm and friable mid orange brown sandy clay with moderate flint and chalk pebbles, cut by [243]	Infill of tree bole [241]
243	Cut	Irregular oblong feature with steep sides and irregular base, contains 244	Possible hearth or cooking pit. Possible re-used tree bole
244	Fill	Friable to coarse dark grey brown sandy clay and burnt flint	Backfill of pit [243]
245	Void		
246	Void		
247	Void		
248	Void		
249	Cut	Irregular oblong feature with irregular sides and base, contains 246	Cut of probable natural feature
250	Fill	Coarse and friable dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate flint and chalk pebbles	Fill of feature [245]
251	Cut	Irregular feature with irregular sides and base, contains 248	Cut of tree bole or animal burrow
252	Fill	Mottled mid brown friable sandy clay with moderate chalk and flint fragments	Infill of feature [247]
253	Cut	Irregular feature with gradual to steep and undercutting base, contains 250	Cut of tree bole or animal burrow
254	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and flint pebbles and fragments	Infill of feature [253]
255	Cut	NE-SW aligned irregular sub oval with shallow gradual sloping sides, contains 256	Cut of possible natural feature
256	Fill	Moderate loose mid beige brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk	Natural silted fill of feature [255]
257	Cut	Irregular feature with irregular sides and base, contains 258	Cut of tree bole
258	Fill	Moderate firm and friable mix of light beige brown chalky clay and dark grey brown sandy clay with chalk fragments and pebbles	Fill of tree bole [257]
259	Cut	Sub circular shallow feature with gradual sloping sides and concave base, contains 260	Cut of heavily disturbed pit or natural feature
260	Fill	Moderate loose mid brown sandy silt and yellow silt with chalk and occasional rootlets	Disturbed infill of feature [259]
261	Cut	SE-NE curvilinear feature with sharp sloping sides and flat base, contains 262	Cut of pit, terminus ditch or natural feature
262	Fill	Moderate loose light brown sandy silt with frequent large to small sub angular flint and chalk	Fill of feature[262]
263	Cut	Sub oblong feature with moderate steep sloping sides and flat base, contains 264	Cut of pit or natural feature
264	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown clayey silt loam with frequent chalk and flint	Fill of feature [263]
265	Cut	Sub rectangular feature with gradual sloping sides and flat base, contains 266	Cut of possible pit
266	Fill	Pale brown grey chalky silt and loam	Fill of possible pit [265]
267	Cut	E-W linear turning south with gradual sloping sides, contains 268, cuts 279	Cut of ditch
268	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay with moderate chalk fragments	Fill of ditch [267]
269	Cut	Meandering N-S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base, contains 270, 271, cuts 273	Cut of ditch
270	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent flint nodules and chalk, sealed by 271	Primary fill of ditch [269]
271	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay, seals 270, cut by [278]	Secondary fill of ditch [269]
272	Cut	E-W aligned linear with moderate sharp sloping sides and flat base, contains 273	Cut of ditch
273	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay with moderate chalk, cut by [269]	Fill of ditch [272]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
274	Cut	E-W linear with shallow gradual sloping sides and flat base, contains 275	Cut of furrow, same as [282]
275	Fill	Loose pale grey yellow powdered chalk and silt with chalk and flint inclusions	Fill of furrow [274]
276	Cut	E-W aligned linear with shallow gradual sloping sides and flat base, contains 277	Cut of furrow, same as [280]
277	Fill	Moderate loose light brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk	Fill of furrow [276]
278	Cut	E-W turning N aligned linear with sharp sloping sides and tapering base, contains 279, cuts 271	Cut of ditch
279	Fill	Firm dark to mid brown sand clay with frequent chalk and flint nodules and fragments, cut by [267]	Fill of ditch [278]
280	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and slight curved base, contains 281	Cut of furrow, same as [276]
281	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with crushed chalk and flint	Fill of furrow [280]
282	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and slight curved base, contains 283	Cut of furrow, same as [274]
283	Fill	Loose pale yellow powdered chalk and silt with chalk and flint	Fill of furrow [282]
284	Group	Includes [146], [78], [138], [111], [269]	NW-SE orientated boundary ditch with kink in its alignment
285	Group	Includes [58], [41], [47], [109], [278], [91], [118]	Possible enclosure and droveway ditch
286	Group	Includes [261], [114], [132]	Possible enclosure and droveway ditch
287	Group	Includes [151], [128], [124], [38], [107], [144], [134]	Possible enclosure and droveway ditch
288	Group	Includes [214], [218], [126], [88]	Possible enclosure and droveway ditch
289	Group	Includes [207] and [204]	Boundary ditch, possibly same as ditch [156].
290	Group	Includes [192] and [199]	Boundary ditch, possibly same as ditch [288]
291	Group	Includes [267], [116], [093], [060], [136]	
292	Group	Includes [195], [197], [210]	Narrow ditch, date and function uncertain





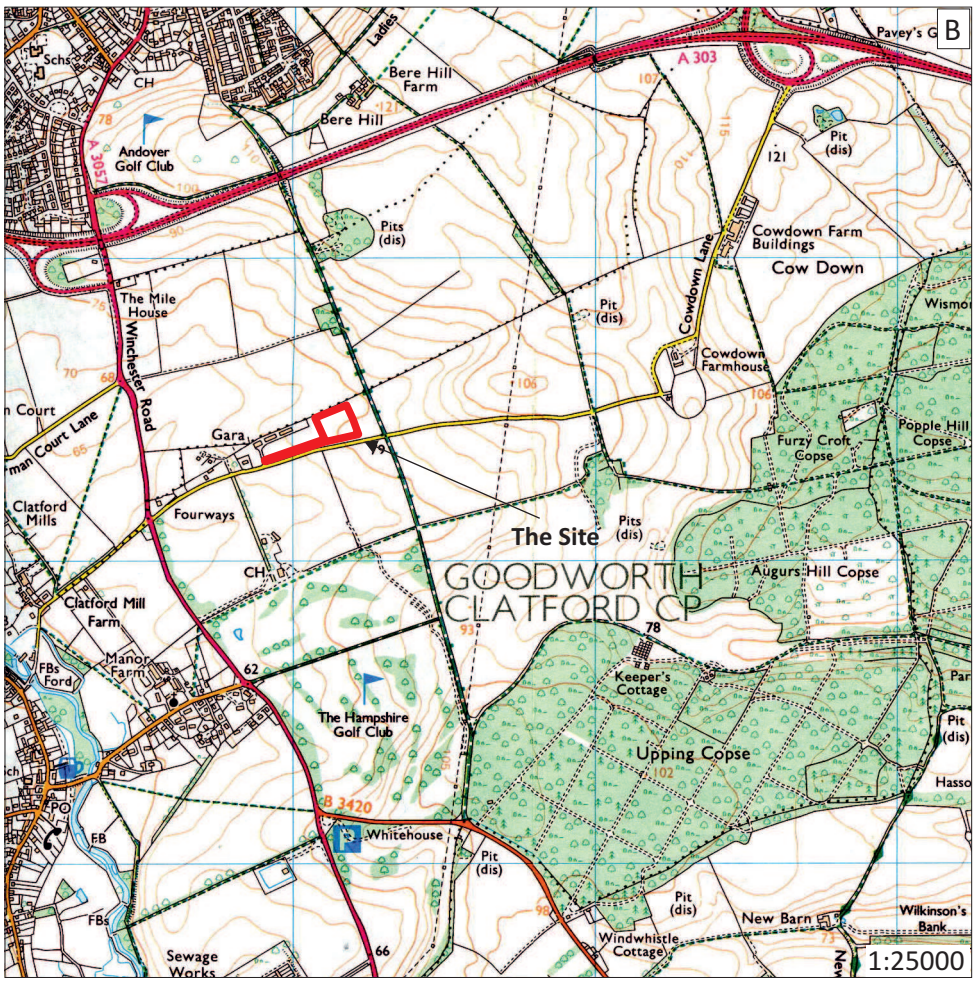


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

Site Code	ANCO 11
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	E Oakley
Date	11/04/13

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Figure 2: Plan of site location with the site outlined in red and archaeological features in black

N

143500

143400

Figure 6

Figure 4

Figure 5

437000

437100

437200

0 100m

Key

- Unphased
- Phase 6
- Phase 5
- Phase 4
- Phase 3
- Phase 2
- Phase 1

Site Code	ANCO 11
Scale	1:1000 @ A3
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Figure 3: Overall phase plan, for detail see Figures 4-6

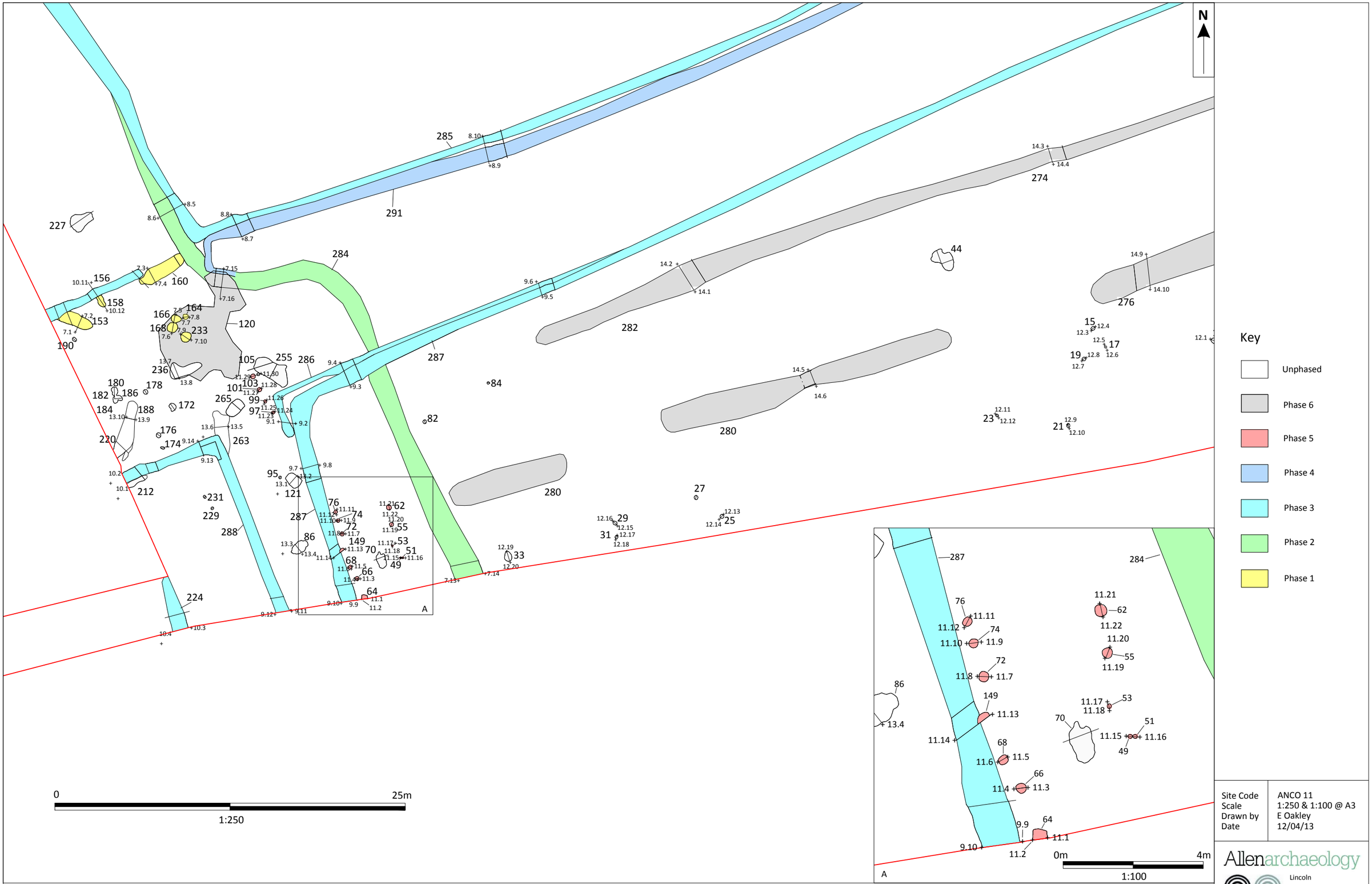

Figure 4: Phased plan of features in the southwestern corner of the site

N

Key

Unphased

Phase 6

Phase 5

Phase 4

Phase 3

Phase 2

Phase 1

289

210

197

202

290

195

10.9

10.10

14.7

14.8

10.7

10.8

14.11

14.12

10.6

10.5

0

50m

Site Code	ANCO 11
Scale	1:500 @ A3
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Figure 5: Phased plan of features in the access road area

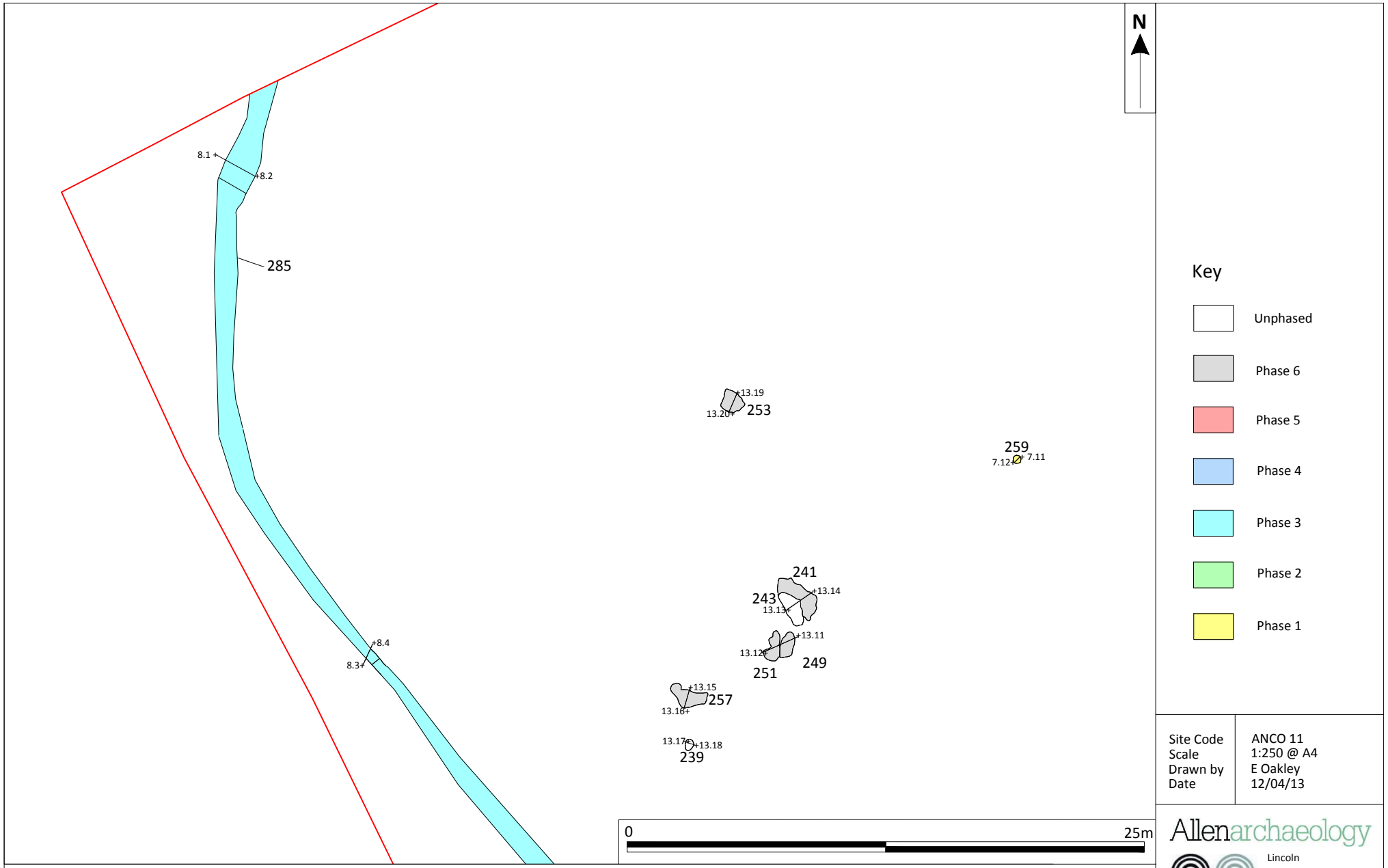

Figure 6: Phased plan of features in the northwestern corner of the site

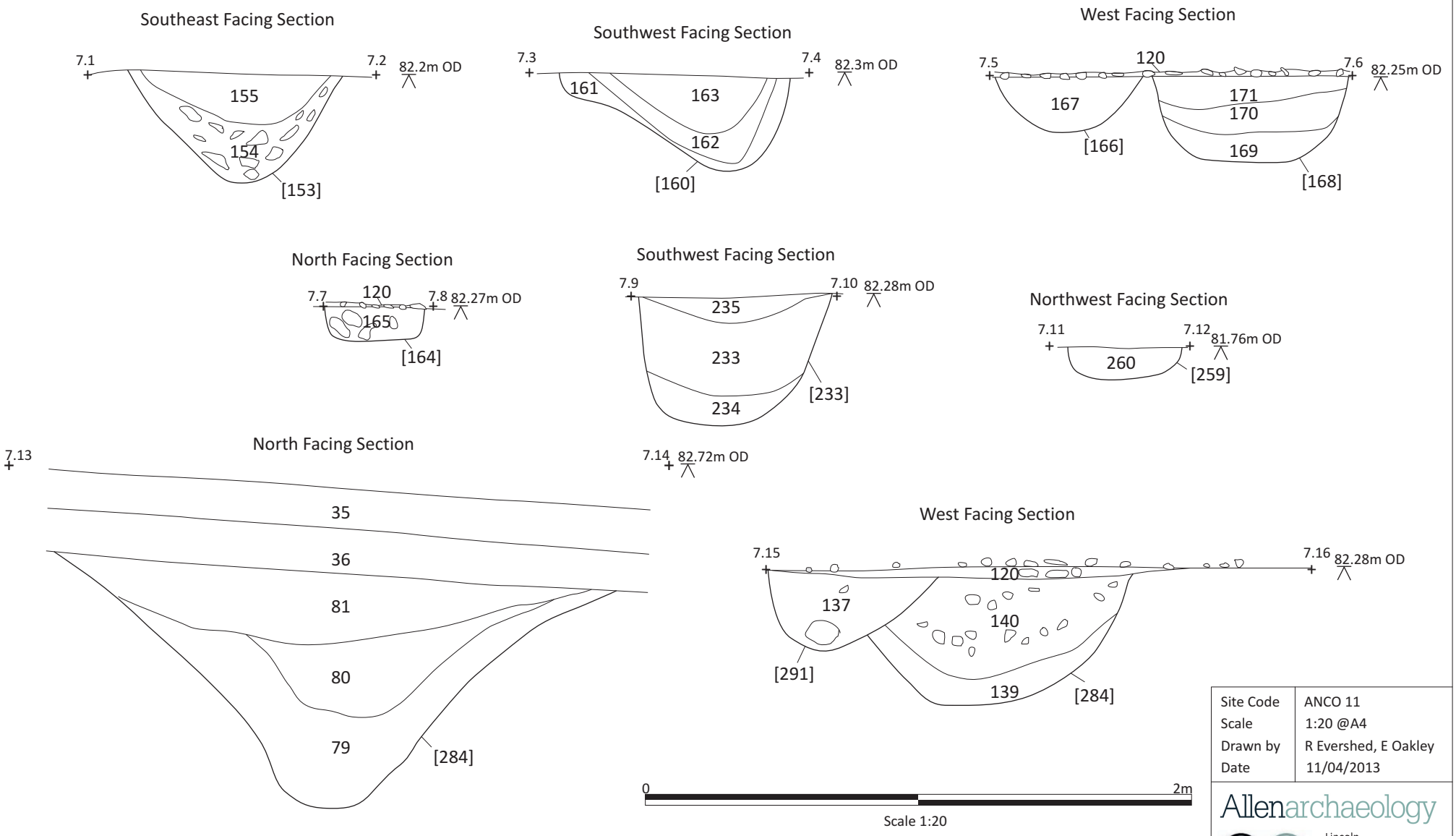

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Figure 7: Section drawings of Phase 1 and Phase 2 features

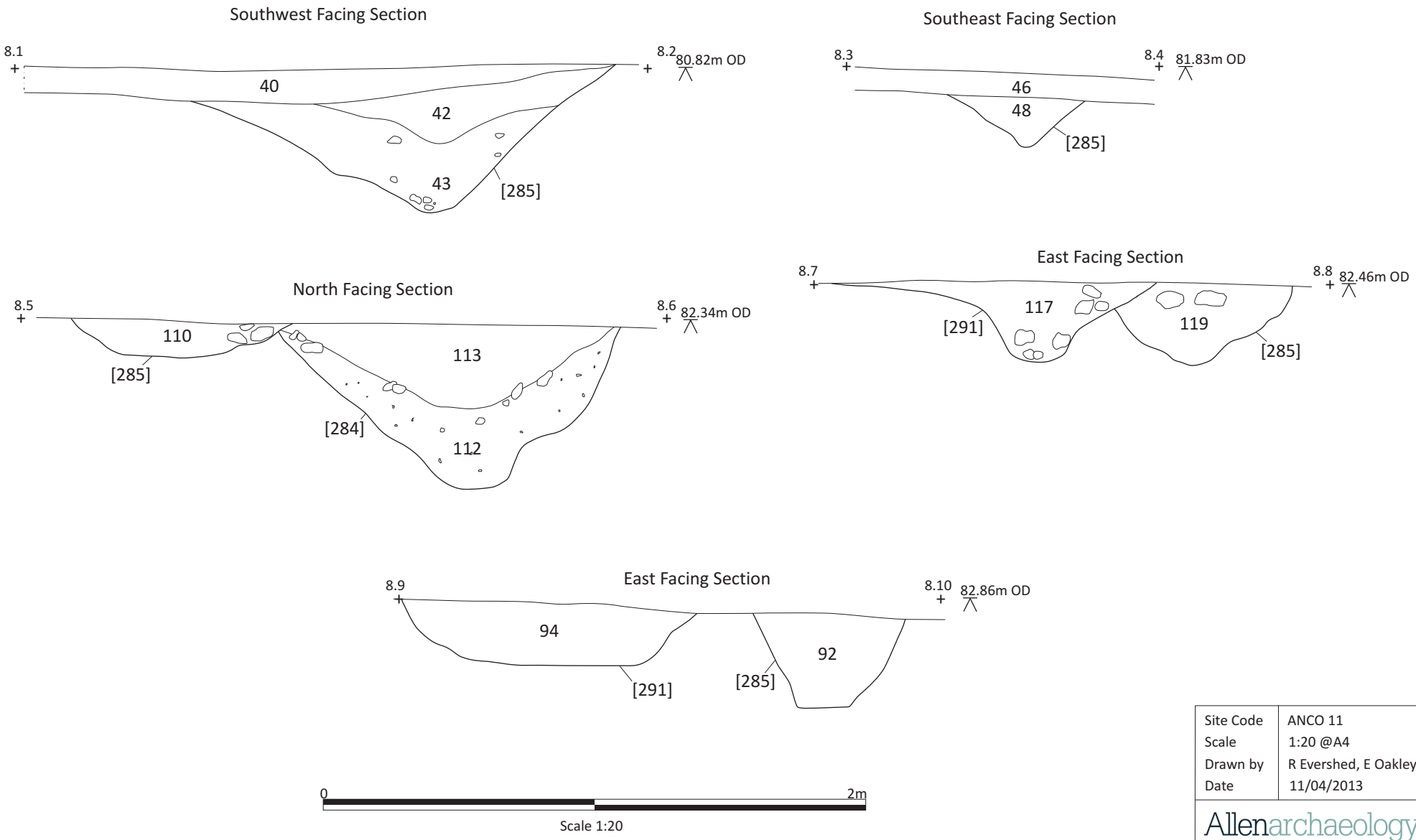

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Figure 8: Section drawings of Phase 3 and Phase 4 enclosure and droveway ditches

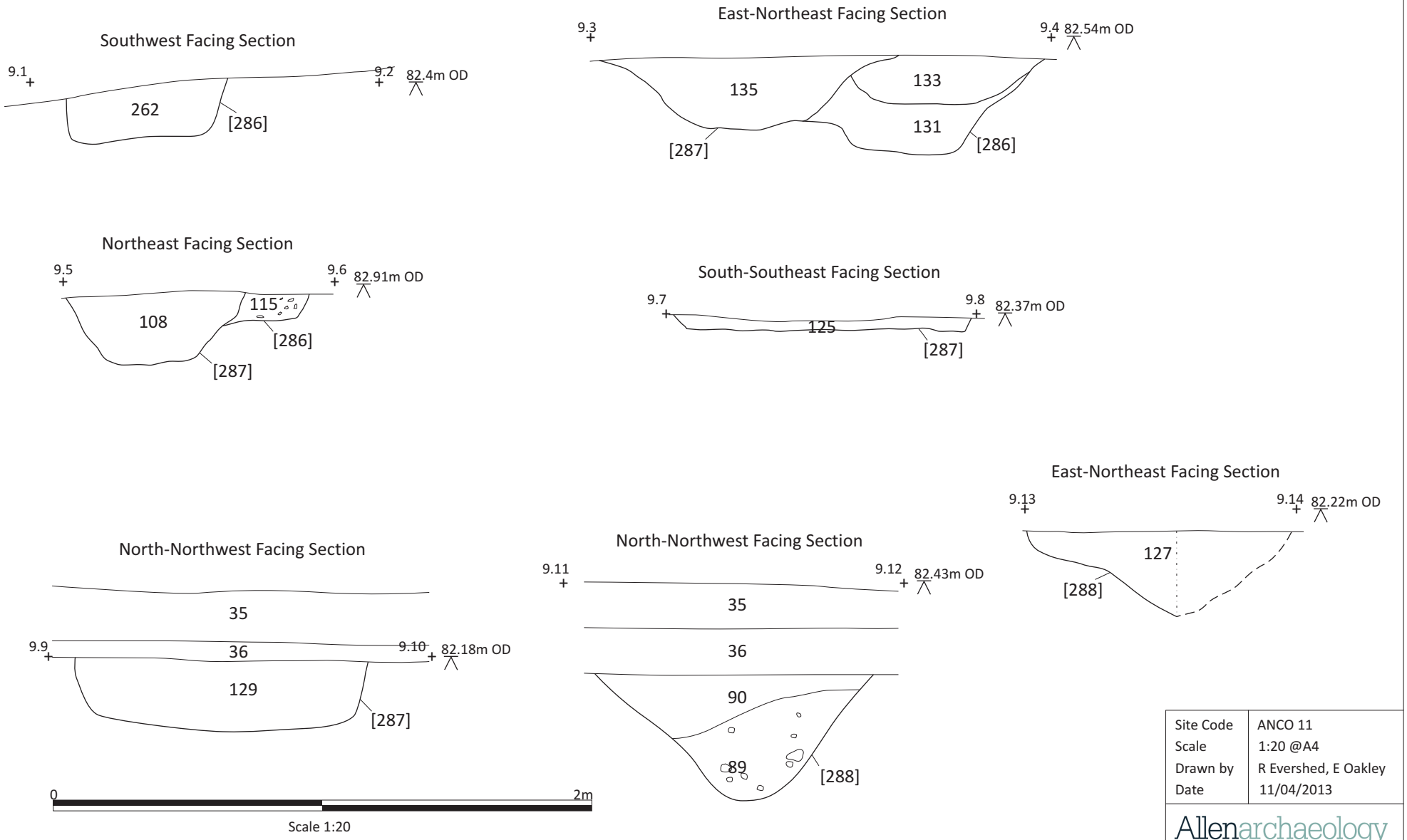

Figure 9: Section drawings of Phase 3 and Phase 4 Features

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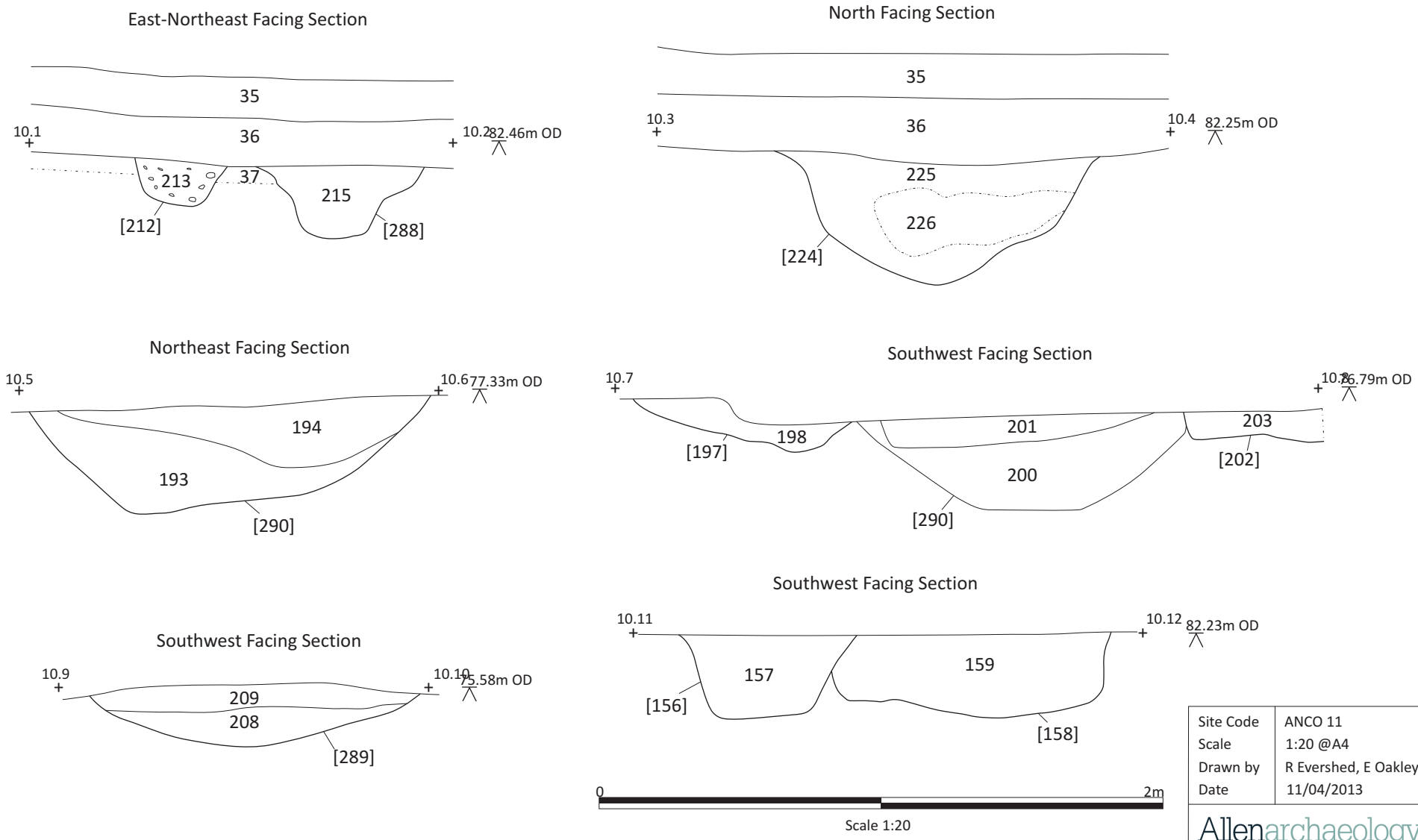

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Scale	1:20 @A4
Drawn by	R Eversheed, E Oakley
Date	11/04/2013

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Figure 10: Section drawings of Phase 3 and Phase 4 Features

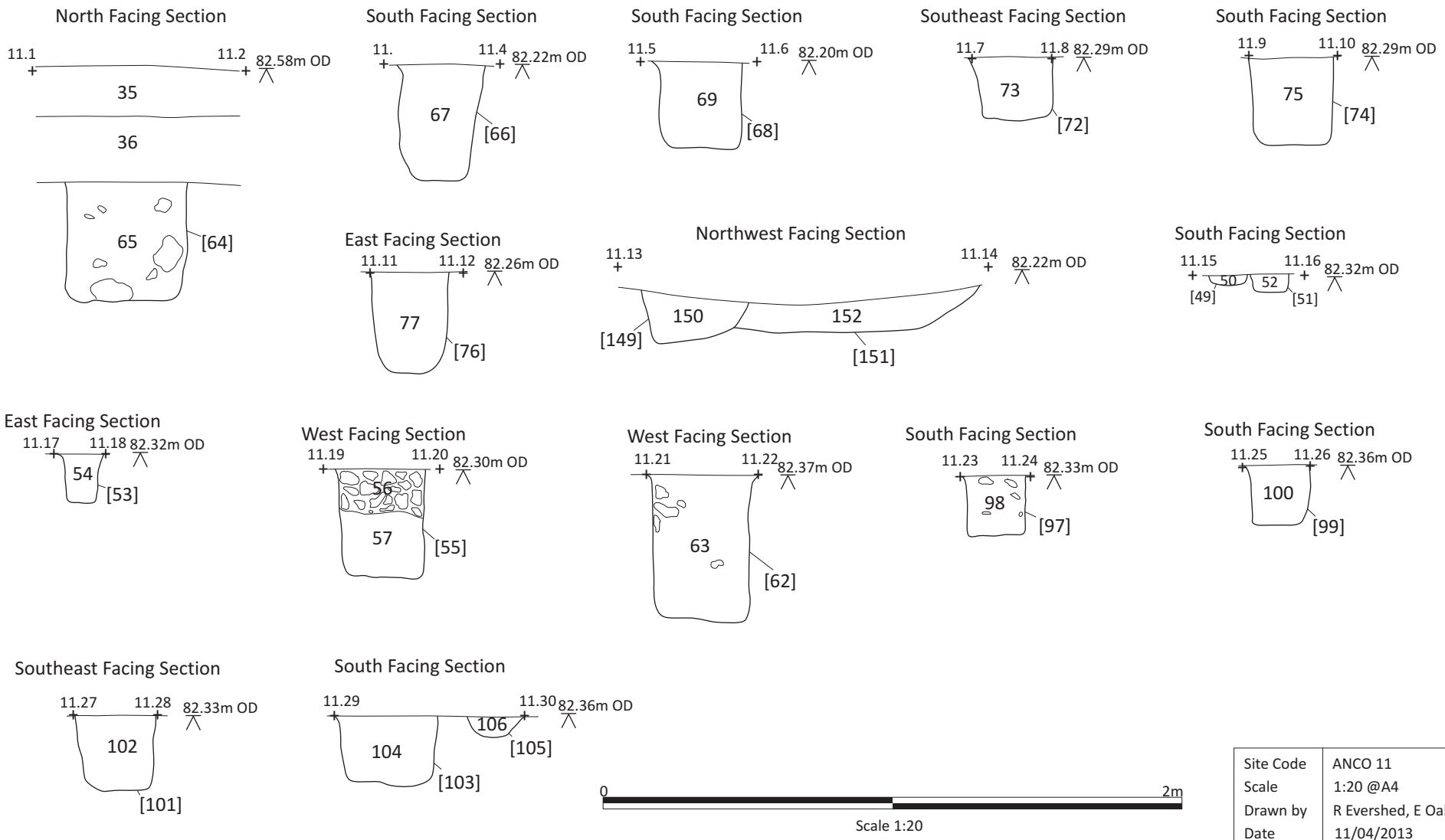

Figure 11: Section drawings of Phase 5 Features

Site Code	ANCO 11
Scale	1:20 @A4
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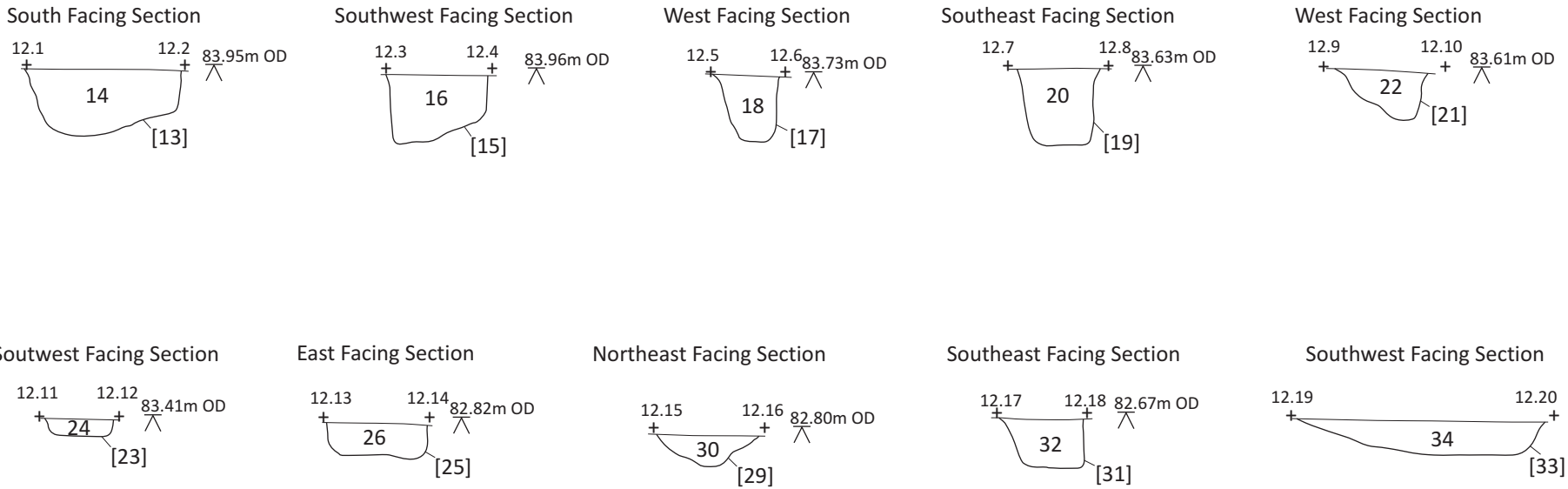

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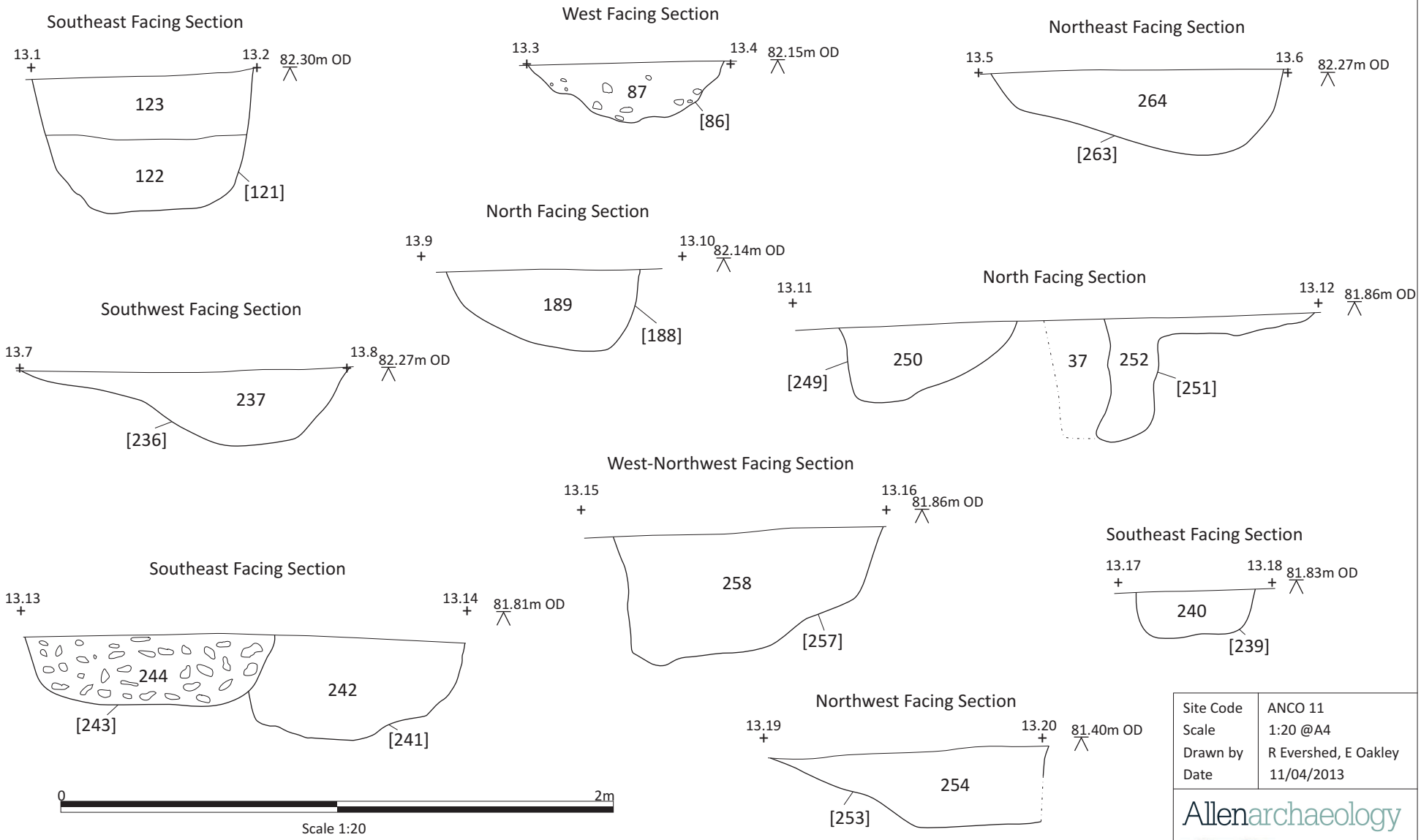
Figure 12: Section drawings of possible post-built features the southeastern area of the site



Site Code	ANCO 11
Scale	1:20 @A4
Drawn by	R Eversheed, E Oakley
Date	11/04/2013

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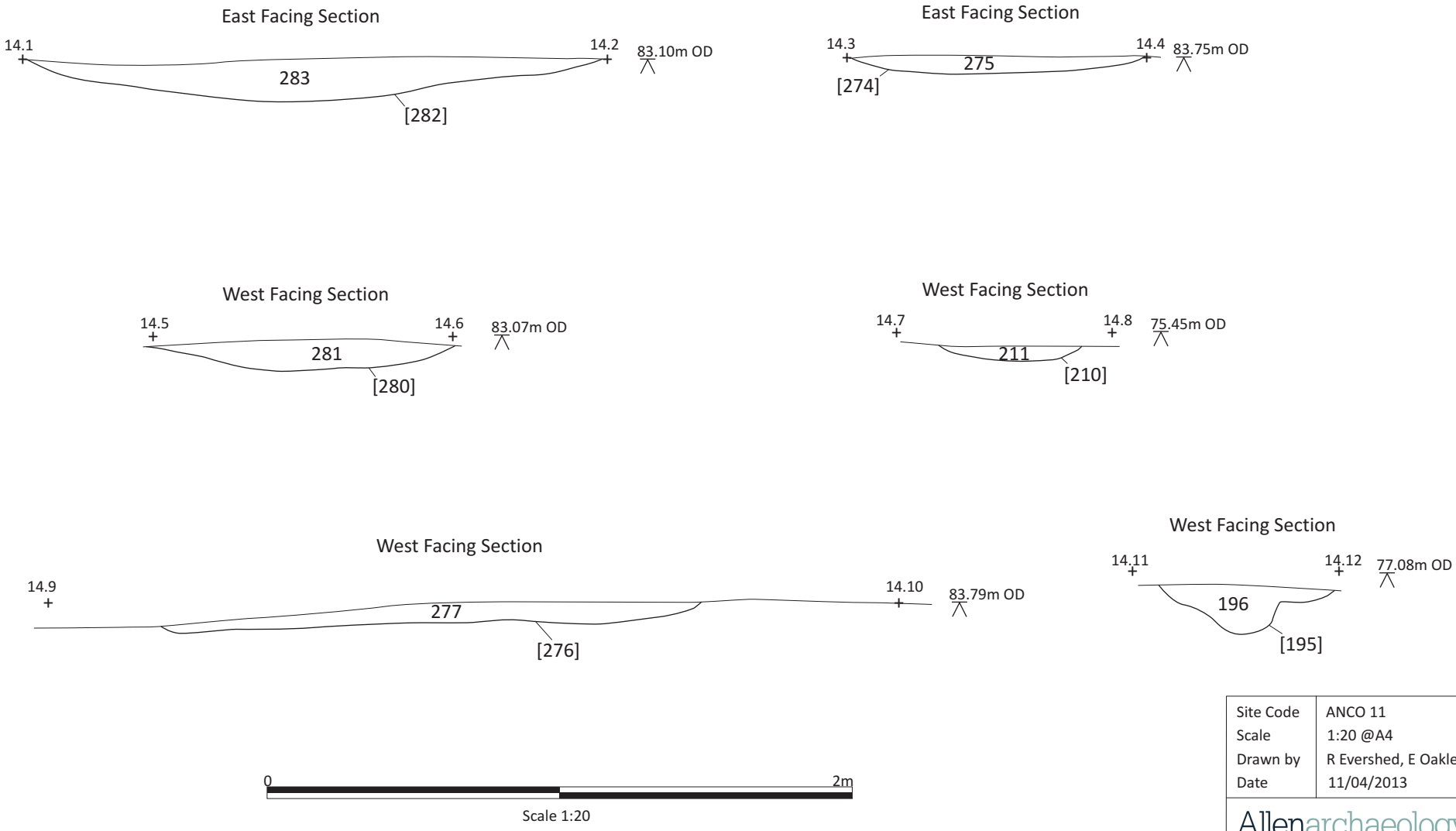
Figure 13: Section drawings of dated but unphased features



Site Code	ANCO 11
Scale	1:20 @A4
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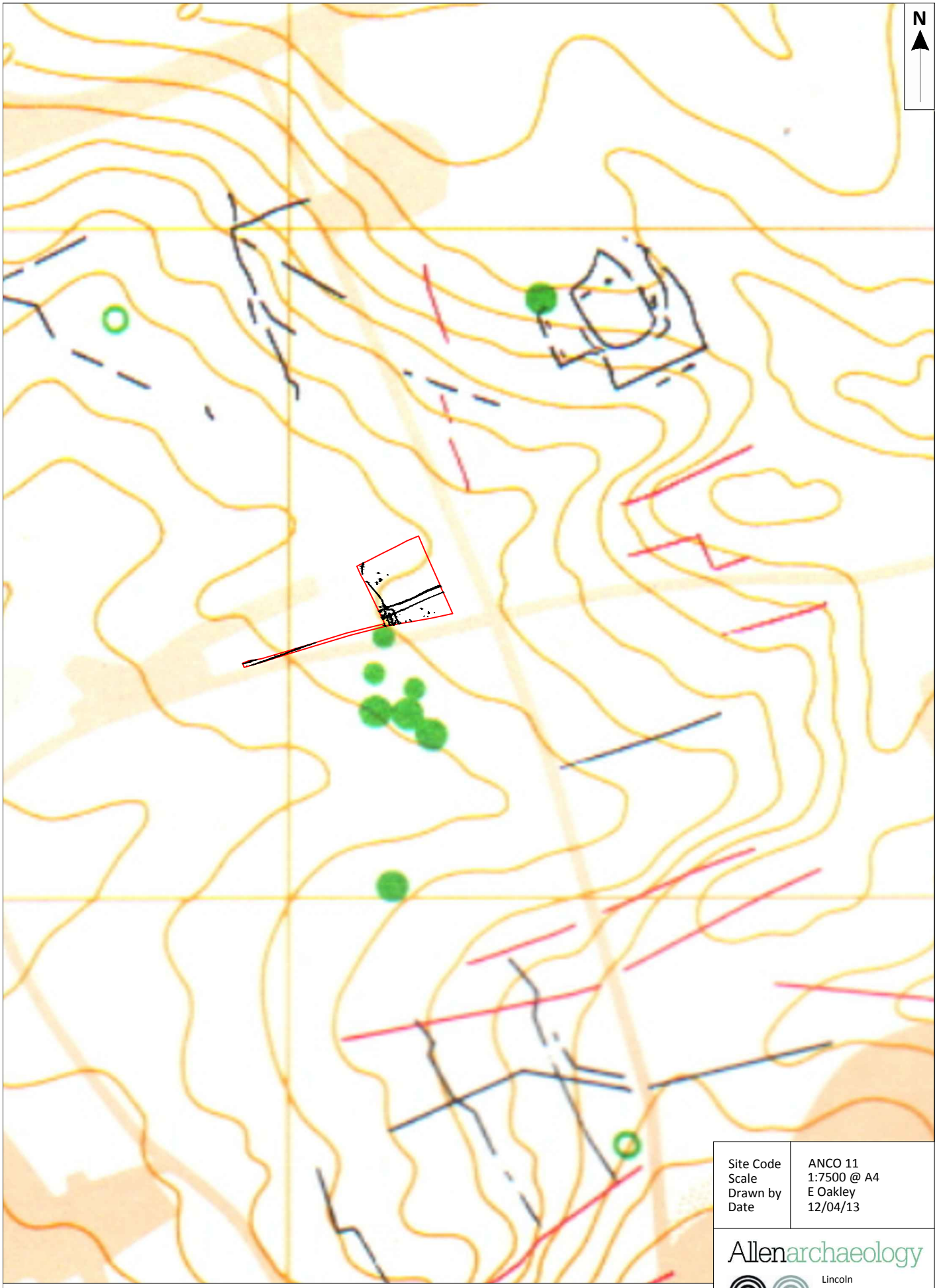
Figure 14: Section drawings of furrows



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Scale	1:7500 @ A4
Drawn by	E Oakley
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Figure 15: Plan of site with features identified from aerial photographs during the Danebury environs project (after Palmer 1984)

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