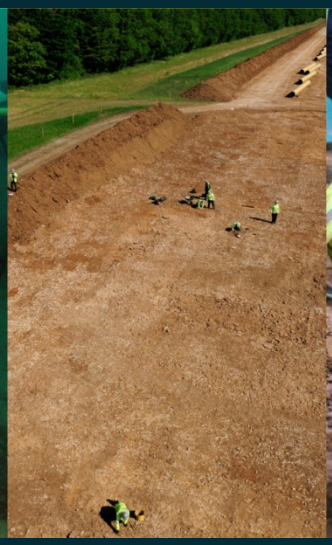
Cotswold Archaeology

Kingston Farm
Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation




for
CGF Ltd

CA Project: 9224
CA Report: 16473

December 2016

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Kingston Farm
Bradford-on-Avon
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CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Site Name:	Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Location:	Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 8350 6075
Type:	Excavation
Date:	5–22 May 2015
Location of archive:	To be deposited with The Wiltshire Museum, Devizes
Site Code:	KINF15

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2015 at the request CGF Ltd at Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, in advance of housing development.

The earliest remains found comprised a single flint, probably dropped by hunter-gatherers in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, which was recovered from a later ditch. The earliest feature on site was a pit that contained mammal bones, perhaps the remains of a feast, one of which produced a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date. A small assemblage of residual Middle Bronze Age pottery and Bronze Age flints was also recovered from later deposits, mostly in the vicinity of the Bronze Age pit.

The majority of features related to an Iron Age settlement. This seems to have originated in the Early Iron Age, when several post-built structures were constructed within an open settlement. These may have included granaries and a rectangular building, perhaps a dwelling comparable to and contemporary with a similar rectangular building found at Budbury Hillfort, 1.2km to the west. These structures seem to have been deliberately dismantled to allow for the establishment of a rectilinear ditched enclosure, dateable to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Although this enclosure contained only a few pits and postholes, the quantity of finds from its fills suggests that it was the setting for occupation, although no dwellings were identified. The latest phase of Iron Age activity also dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age and comprised an enclosed roundhouse settlement. Although this was only partially exposed within the site, the settings of at least two roundhouses were found, along with pits, all bounded by a curvilinear ditch. The alignment of the latter seems to have influenced that of a boundary ditch set out in the Early Roman period, although the function of the Roman ditch is unclear as it was found along the very edge of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 During May 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 8350 6075; Fig. 1), in advance of housing development, at the request of CGF Ltd. Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants (MHHC) acted as archaeological consultant on behalf of CGF Ltd, and the work was undertaken in accordance with a brief prepared by Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council, the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (*WSI*) produced by MHHC (2015) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Rachel Foster. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* issued by English Heritage (1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* issued by English Heritage (2015). It was monitored by Rachel Foster who visited the site during the archaeological fieldwork.

Location, topography and geology

1.2 The overall development area (centred on ST 8350 6075) was located within fields on the eastern edge of Bradford-on-Avon, between the River Avon and the Bath to Trowbridge railway line to the south and the B3107 to the north (Fig. 1). A minor tributary of the Avon runs along the development area's eastern boundary. The excavation site occupies a fairly level plateau above the northern side of the Avon valley, which from this point westwards flows through an increasingly steeply sided valley, compared to its course to the east of the site. Bradford-on-Avon lies on the eastern edge of the Cotswolds and the surrounding landscape is characterised by gently rolling hills. The development area comprised parts of five fields totalling 9.13ha, of which 0.96ha was excavated (Fig. 2). This excavated area is henceforth referred to as 'the site'.

1.3 The underlying solid geology is mapped as the Jurassic Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone) within the western part of the site and Jurassic cornbrash (Limestone) within its eastern half (BGS 2015). Machine stripping revealed that grey-yellow silty clay with outcrops of limestone formed the substrate throughout the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Very few remains dating to the earlier prehistoric period (the Palaeolithic to Middle Bronze Age) have been recorded within and around Bradford-on-Avon. The few findings from this extensive span of time comprise a small number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, and several Bronze Age axes including a palstave, although the provenances of the axes and palstave are uncertain (WCAS 2004, 7). Rather more flints have been recovered from the high ground north-west of the town, towards Ashley (ibid.).

2.2 Although the area around Bradford-on-Avon remains relatively unexplored when compared to the chalk downs of Wiltshire or to the Cotswolds, an Iron Age presence has been known since the partial excavation of the Early Iron Age promontory hillfort at Budbury, 1.2km to the west of the site (Wainwright 1970). This was initially recorded in 1945 when it was interpreted as an earlier prehistoric burial mound, but more extensive rescue excavations in the 1960s demonstrated that it was in fact a hillfort (ibid., 108–10). The 1960s excavations investigated the last remaining part of the hillfort, including part of the ramparts that enclosed a rectangular building containing a hearth, all seemingly of Early Iron Age date (ibid.). Just 1km to the east of the site, later prehistoric occupation of higher ground is also attested by the Scheduled Monument of Great Bradford Wood Enclosure (SM 101973), a subrectangular hilltop enclosure which survives as an earthwork. This enclosure has not been tested by excavation but has been provisionally interpreted as a Martin Down-type enclosure dating to the Late Bronze Age (HE 2016).

2.3 Roman remains have been recorded within the town, with part of a villa having been excavated at St Laurence School, and burials recorded south of this (Corney 2003). Again, the nature of occupation in the area during this period is poorly understood but it has been suggested that the villa succeeded a Late Iron Age to Early Roman farmstead (Holbrook 2013, 47). Aside from these remains, the records held by the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER (a)) indicate that the nearest known Iron Age activity lies 2km to the east of Kingston Farm on the North Wiltshire Clay Vale at Staverton, where a few Iron Age features preceded a Roman rural settlement (Holbrook 2013, 46). Cropmarks, including ring ditches, at Woolley Green on the north-eastern edge of Bradford-on-Avon remain undated (WSHER (a) references MWI 2019, 2042, 2043).

2.4 Much of the landscape of the current town and its environs can be attributed to the Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval periods, and includes the rich industrial heritage generated by the town's location within a steeply cut valley, which proved a suitable location for mills associated with the woollen industry (WCAS 2004, 10).

2.5 Prior to the current development works, no archaeological remains had been recorded within the site. Remains comprising ditches and possible enclosures were first recorded in 2011 during two geophysical surveys that covered the entire development area and two additional fields to the east (AS 2011a and 2011b; Fig. 2).

2.6 A trial trench evaluation carried out by CA across the development area in 2012 (CA 2012; Fig. 2) confirmed the presence of ditched enclosures within and to the west of the site. Further possible enclosures to the east lay outside of the development area and were not investigated. The evaluation indicated that the enclosures within the development area dated to the later prehistoric period and also revealed the presence of medieval or later field boundaries and trackways. An additional evaluation by CA in 2013 targeted a sub-rectangular enclosure within the area subsequently excavated (CA 2013). This exposed parts of the enclosure ditch, along with pits within the enclosure, and provided further evidence that these were of late prehistoric date. Based on these findings, the part of the development area containing the sub-rectangular enclosure was selected for excavation, including an extension to the south that contained curvilinear features recorded during the geophysical survey. The results of the excavation were initially assessed within a post-excavation assessment report which included an updated project design, which included bringing the results to publication (CA 2015). The detailed results are presented within the current report, and a summary report will be published within the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Based on the initial investigations detailed above, the area containing the sub-rectangular enclosure and the curvilinear features to its south was selected for excavation. The remaining parts of the development area will be investigated at a later date by means of a watching brief during the construction works. The aims of

the post-excavation works were laid out in the WSI produced by MHHC (2015) and were to:-

- process all retained materials;
- assess the archaeological potential of the recovered data and formulate an appropriate programme of analysis and publication;
- create an indexed and ordered archive according with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991); and
- deposit the archive with The Wiltshire Museum, Devizes.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. This work was undertaken by AC Archaeology; subsequent hand excavation and recording was undertaken by CA.

4.2 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. Soil samples were taken from dateable, undisturbed primary deposits that appeared, on visual inspection, to contain palaeoenvironmental materials.

4.3 All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Excavation Recording Manual*. Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and sampled appropriately in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking of samples for paleoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic analysis from archaeological sites*. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–11)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices 1–7.

5.2 The dating evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological activity on site dated to the Iron Age. This, combined with stratigraphic analysis, has indicated four distinguishable phases of activity:-

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age (1400–1050 BC)
Period 2a-c: Earliest Iron Age and Early to Middle Iron Age (900 BC–200 BC)
Period 3: Early Roman (AD 43–AD 200)
Period 4: Modern (1801+)

5.3 A very small number of features could not be assigned to a period and these remain undated. In addition to the remains below, a single flint blade dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods was found as a residual item within a Period 2 ditch.

5.4 The natural geological substrate comprised grey-yellow silty clay with outcrops of limestone and was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1400–1050 BC)

5.5 Bronze Age remains were found across the site but with a notable concentration in the north-western area, close to the only feature of this date to be identified, a pit. The pit (40123; Fig. 4) was 1.7m long, 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with a rounded profile. It contained a single red-brown silty clay fill which produced fragments of cattle bone from the meat-rich bones of elderly animals. One of these fragments was radiocarbon dated to 1393–1132 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-68752), a range within the Middle Bronze Age.

5.6 The residual Bronze Age finds comprised two sherds of abraded pottery from Period 2b ditch 40125, located immediately north of pit 40123, and a cattle scapula recovered 35m east of pit 40123 from a fill of Period 2b Ditch A, and radiocarbon dated to 1266–1056 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-68751). A further residual sherd, identifiable as part of a Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury vessel (Fig. 13; no. 7), came from Period 2b posthole 40134, 70m to the south-east of the Bronze

Age pit. In addition, a small assemblage of flints was found and these items, where dateable, were consistent with Bronze Age flintworking techniques. The flints were recovered from across the site, but with a notable concentration within the north-western part, from Ditch A.

Period 2: Earliest Iron Age and Early to Middle Iron Age (900 BC–200 BC)

5.7 Remains dated to Period 2 comprised part of an unenclosed settlement dateable to the Earliest Iron Age (sometimes referred to as the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age), succeeded in the Early to Middle Iron Age by a rectilinear enclosure which was itself succeeded by an enclosed roundhouse settlement. Very few stratigraphic relationships were present between these features and the ceramic assemblages from them were largely indistinguishable, with only a few sherds closely dateable. A phasing scheme dividing Period 2 into three phases (Period 2a, b and c) is suggested, based on the few stratigraphic relationships present and on a small number of radiocarbon dates and ceramic spot-dates, but the attached date ranges are necessarily broad.

Period 2a: Earliest Iron Age (900 BC–600BC)

5.8 The earliest Iron Age radiocarbon date obtained from the site, 748–403 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-68754), came from a fill of posthole 40116, one of a cluster of postholes (Structure Group A) within the south-eastern area of the northern part of the site (Fig. 4). A small quantity of the pottery from these postholes was identified as belonging to the Earliest Iron Age, dateable to the 9th–7th centuries BC. Later wares comparable to the few closely identifiable Early to Middle Iron Age forms from Period 2b and 2c features were absent. A second group of postholes (Structure B), 30m to the north-east, also seems to have been Earliest Iron Age, based on the ceramic forms recovered, most notably sherds from fineware bowls comparable to material from Budbury Hillfort and also dateable to the 9th–7th centuries BC.

5.9 The postholes of Structure Group A were steep-sided, 0.2m–0.3m wide and 0.15m deep, and all contained homogenous dark silty clay fills most of which produced Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Postholes 40110 and 40116 produced relatively large quantities of animal bone, much of it burnt, as well as a few sherds of Iron Age pottery. Uncertainty arises from attempting to interpret the distribution of postholes such as these and alternative interpretations are offered below with accompanying plans, with the acceptance that other possibilities also exist.

5.10 One possibility is that the postholes represent two rectangular six-post structures, from which five postholes survived in each case (Fig. 5). The easternmost of these structures comprised postholes 40110, 40116, 40118, 40120 and 40133 which formed a rectangular ground plan 3m by 2m in extent. Posthole 40133 may have been a repair to the south-western corner of this. The second structure was 2m to the west and comprised postholes 40076, 40084, 40093, 40095 and 40097 with a ground plan 3m by 1.5m in extent. It is possible that some of the other postholes could have helped support an entrance to a raised structure.

5.11 An alternative interpretation is that the postholes in this cluster included settings for the posts of a roundhouse. If this interpretation is accepted, then a possible ground plan comprised postholes 40074, 40076, 40114 along the western edge of the possible roundhouse and postholes 40131 (perhaps repaired by posthole 40133), 40122 and 40120 along its eastern edge. Assuming that these posts represented a wall line, this would create a building with an internal diameter of *c*. 8.5m. Internally, postholes 40084, 40093 and 40116 may have formed a concentric arc 1.6m inside the outer post-ring and perhaps represent the surviving settings of load-bearing roof posts. Other internal postholes might represent further structural elements, or the settings of furniture and fittings.

5.12 Structure B was found close to the eastern edge of excavation, and consisted of postholes and a surface (Figs 4 and 6). Surface 40244 extended beyond the edge of excavation but consisted of small stones bedded within a 0.1m-thick red-brown silty clay laid onto the natural substrate. The resulting surface covered *c.* 2.5m² and was fairly irregular in both its extent and finish, although it probably had been truncated and perhaps represented a sub-floor. Postholes were found cut through this surface and to its immediate south and west.

5.13 The westernmost of the postholes associated with Structure B formed a clear alignment (postholes 40209, 40211, 40213 and 40215). Of these, postholes 40209, 40211 and 40213 were circular, 0.2m–0.35m wide and 0.1m–0.2m deep with steep sides, and were filled with dark silty clays which in all cases contained stones that may have been used as packing material around posts, as well as small quantities of Iron Age pottery. Posthole 40215 was larger, 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep with sloping edges and a flat base. It lacked obvious packing stones but contained a dark silty clay fill similar to that within the other postholes, and contained Iron Age pottery. A second alignment of three postholes was present along the southern side of

surface 40244 (postholes 40197, 40202 and 40243). These were steep-sided, 0.25m–0.4m wide and up to 0.3m deep, with dark silty clay fills; postholes 40202 and 40243 contained Iron Age pottery. Posthole 40202 also produced a worked flint. Together, these alignments of postholes may have supported posts along the western and southern walls of a structure containing surface 40244.

5.14 Postholes 40243 and 40202 along the southern wall seem to have marked an entrance whilst two external postholes, 40241 and 40199, may have been part of a porch. As with the other postholes, these were steep-sided, flat-based and filled with dark silty clays. The fill of posthole 40241 contained Iron Age pottery, a flint and fragments of animal bone whilst that within posthole 40199 produced Iron Age pottery, a piece of fired clay and a worked flint.

5.15 Postholes 40253 and 40255 within Structure B provided evidence for an internal division extending at least partially across the width of the structure from the entrance. Of these, posthole 40255 had been cut through surface 40244. These postholes were similar to those described above, and had comparable fills. Posthole 40253 produced Iron Age pottery, animal bone and a worked flint; further Iron Age pottery came from posthole 40255.

5.16 Three features were found within Structure B. Of these, features 40204 and 40221 were comparable in form to the postholes and may represent further internal partitions or internal features, whilst feature 40206 was a bowl-shaped cut, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It was irregular in plan and might perhaps relate to the removal of a post within posthole 40204, or instead have related to activities occurring within the structure. Posthole 40221 contained animal bone and Iron Age pottery; posthole 40204 and pit/posthole 40206 were cut through surface 40244.

5.17 Postholes 40191 and 40193, 4.5m north of Structure B, were 1.1m apart and perhaps supported a structure such as a drying rack (Fig. 6). Of these, posthole 40191 contained 18 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone whilst posthole 40193 produced sherds closely dateable as Early Iron Age and a worked flint.

Period 2b: Early to Middle Iron Age (600 BC–200 BC)

5.18 Features assigned to Period 2b were dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age on the basis of a single radiocarbon determination and on the presence of a few pottery

sherds dateable as Early to Middle Iron Age; the majority of the pottery assemblage from these features was only broadly dateable as Iron Age. The Period 2a buildings were probably deliberately dismantled during the construction of the Period 2b features since all the postholes of Structure B contained similar fills and packing stones within these were disturbed, suggesting that the posts had been pulled out.

Enclosure A

5.19 Period 2b comprised the large sub-rectangular enclosure at the northern end of the site and a few postholes and pits located within this (Figs 3 and 4). Enclosure A was defined by Ditches A, B and C. Its eastern side was not exposed within the excavated area and also lay beyond the extent of the geophysical survey. The exposed part of this enclosure was 67m wide and included an entrance at its north-western corner. Ditches A, B and C defining the enclosure were steep-sided with flat-based profiles and were 0.9m–2m wide and 0.35m–0.9m deep (Fig. 7).

5.20 A similar sequence of fills was found throughout most of Ditches A, B and C, comprising pale lower fills derived from the stabilisation of the ditch edges, overlain by bulk deposits of stones within grey-brown silty clay and likely to represent slighting of adjacent banks; tip lines suggesting which side of the ditches these banks may have lain on were absent. Occasional finds of animal bone, Iron Age pottery, flints and fired clay came from these fills, mostly from the slighted bank material, but there were notable concentrations of finds in two locations along Ditch A. Where Ditch A ran beneath the eastern edge of excavation its lower fill produced a small assemblage of animal bone, worked flints, Iron Age pottery and fired clay. At the same location, the slighted bank material yielded no finds, but was overlain by an upper fill which produced 36 sherds of Iron Age pottery along with animal bone and residual flints. To the west, the redeposited bank material in the centre intervention within Ditch A produced 31 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

5.21 Ditch E, in the north-eastern corner of the site, was parallel to and 1m south of Ditch A and was an asymmetrical cut, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep, with an almost vertical northern edge and moderate southern edge. This ditch may have flanked the southern side of a hedge-bank, although this isn't certain given its limited exposure. It contained Iron Age pottery and a few animal bones, one of which was radiocarbon dated to 395–208 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-68747), a range within the Middle Iron Age. Modification to Enclosure A was evident with the insertion of ditch

40125 within the north-western entrance, which reduced the entrance gap to a width of 5.5m.

5.22 Small numbers of pits and postholes were found throughout Enclosure A, although none are ascribed to Period 2b with any certainty. The pits were oval in plan, up to 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with rounded profiles. Collectively these features produced small quantities of Iron Age pottery and animal bone, although the assemblage within pit 40088, near the eastern edge of excavation, was relatively large and comprised 66 sherds of Iron Age pottery, 112 animal bone fragments and four worked flints. A pair of postholes, 40134 and 40139, was found near Ditch C. These were 1.5m apart and flanked a third posthole, 40137. These perhaps supported the posts of a lightweight structure such as a drying rack; posthole 40139 contained Iron Age pottery, and post-packing material from posthole 40134 included a sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery, but this would seem to have been residual given that the posthole seems likely to have been associated with posthole 40139 on the basis of their location in plan.

Period 2c: Early to Middle Iron Age (600 BC–200 BC)

5.23 The Period 2b enclosure ditches seemed to have been deliberately infilled using material from adjacent banks that were therefore levelled. In their place, a roundhouse settlement was established within the southern part of the site, bounded by a curvilinear ditch D (Fig. 8). These features were only partially exposed, and also lay beyond the extent of the geophysical survey, and so the interpretations detailed below must be regarded as provisional. Dating for this phase of activity is based on it having been stratigraphically later than Period 2b, and having produced a radiocarbon determination within the Middle Iron Age. The pottery from these features was indistinguishable from Period 2b, except in having a lower proportion of limestone-tempered wares. Later Iron Age wares were entirely absent.

Curvilinear Boundary Ditch D

5.24 Ditch D formed the western boundary of the Period 2c roundhouse settlement. Emerging from the eastern edge of excavation, it extended southwards for 78m, truncating the infilled Ditch C of the Period 2b enclosure, before terminating within the site. The northernmost and southernmost interventions within the ditch exposed broad u-shaped cuts up to 1.7m wide and 0.15m deep. Towards the southern end the ditch profile became narrower and up to 0.7m deep (Fig. 9); this may be due to re-cutting which, although not apparent in any of the sections, seems likely to have

occurred based on the varying width of the ditch when seen in plan. Clearer evidence of re-cutting was provided by ditch 40153 at the northernmost exposed extent of Ditch D, which seemed to be an earlier cut of the ditch which terminated within the site, perhaps at an entrance to the settlement. Posthole 40037 (not illustrated) was found at the base of Ditch D, close to its southern terminal, and a second posthole, 40185, was present 0.8m south of the terminal. Together, these might relate to an entrance or fence line.

5.25 Ditch D contained a sequence of up to three fills, including stony silty clay deposits that may have originated from a bank. Although tip lines suggesting where this bank may have been located were absent, it was presumably alongside the western (exterior) edge of the ditch, given the proximity of settlement features to the ditch's eastern (interior edge). Collectively, the ditch fills produced a modest assemblage (45 sherds) of Iron Age pottery, mostly from interventions close to Roundhouse B (see below).

Roundhouses

5.26 Up to five possible roundhouses (Roundhouses A–E) were found within 5m of the eastern edge of Ditch D. The form of the two most fully exposed examples, Roundhouses A and B, can be suggested with some confidence. In contrast Roundhouses C–E were only very partially exposed; their status as roundhouses is unclear and meaningful analysis of their form is not possible. It is notable that over two-thirds of the fired-clay assemblage from the site (46 fragments out of 53; 215g out of 273g) came from the vicinity of the roundhouses. Although much of this came from Roman Ditch F, which truncated the roundhouses, this fired clay perhaps derived from wattle and daub which probably formed the roundhouses' walls.

5.27 Roundhouse A comprised an oval ring-ditch and six postholes in a concentric alignment around the outer edge of this (Figs 10 and 11). The ring-ditch had an internal diameter of 6m and lacked any entrance gaps within the site, suggesting that the entrance lay beyond the edge of excavation and faced broadly eastwards, away from Ditch D. The roundhouse ditch was steep-sided with a flat base and was typically 0.3m wide and 0.1m–0.25m deep. This profile is suggestive of a structural wall trench rather than an eavesdrip gully, although no postholes were found along its base. The external postholes (40128, 40154, 40158, 40031, 40175 and 40177) were typically steep-sided, up to 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, and had flat to rounded bases. These may have received rafters extending to ground level. The ring-ditch

contained a single mid-dark brown silty clay which yielded 27 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. Similar dark silty clays filled the postholes which collectively produced small quantities of Iron Age pottery.

5.28 Roundhouse B was 1.25m north of Roundhouse A and comprised two concentric ring-ditches (Fig. 10). The innermost of these would have enclosed a space 10m wide and consisted of a flat-based cut 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. This was probably a wall foundation trench, but any entrance must have lain beyond the edge of excavation and probably faced broadly east. The outer ditch was 0.3m–0.6m outside the wall foundation trench and included a 4m-wide gap along its westernmost extent. It is unclear whether the terminals were real and marked a rear entrance to part of the roundhouse, or whether they were simply the result of truncation. However, two postholes (40100 and 40181) either side of the northern terminal may have supported an entrance feature. Of these, posthole 40181 contained a post-pipe and packing material and included a small quantity of animal bone and Iron Age pottery. Both ditches of Roundhouse B also produced small quantities of Iron Age pottery and animal bone, along with a worked flint and a single fired-clay fragment.

5.29 Roundhouses C and D consisted only of curvilinear ditches extending from the edge of excavation and terminating within the site. It is unclear whether these really represented further roundhouse settings, or were parts of associated features. Together they produced Iron Age pottery, worked flints and animal bone. Two postholes, 40009 and 40011, located between these may have been associated, and the former produced a relatively large assemblage (27 sherds) of Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

5.30 Roundhouse E was also only very partially exposed and of uncertain form. Again, it may not have been a roundhouse and might instead have formed part of an enclosure. It was a flat-based cut with gently sloping sides and was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a dark silty clay fill which produced no finds.

Pits and postholes

5.31 Several pits were found, mostly between Roundhouse A and Ditch D (Fig. 10). Of these, the only intercutting examples were pit 40027 which truncated both pit 40025 and posthole 40131 of Roundhouse A. In addition, pit 40147 truncated the inner

edge of Ditch D (Fig. 9) whilst pit 40179 truncated Roundhouse B. Together, these pits are best seen as successive elements of the Period 2b settlement.

5.32 The pits were all shallow cuts but most (pits 40025, 40126, 40141, 40165 and 40167) had flat bases and gently sloping sides and perhaps represent the scoured-out remains of cylindrical sub-surface grain stores, although this interpretation is far from certain and no grain was found. These pits were typically 1m–1.5m wide and 0.1m deep, and contained dark silty clay fills which produced Iron Age pottery, animal bone (some of it burnt) and fired clay. The other pits (40027 and 40147) were of similar dimensions, but were more rounded in profile. Of these, pit 40027 produced notably large assemblages of animal bone, some of it burnt, as well as Iron Age pottery, whilst similar finds came from pit 40147 in smaller quantities, including a mammal rib which produced a radiocarbon date of 359–112 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-68753), a range within the Middle Iron Age. A notable find came from pit 40141 in the form of an annular shale bracelet comparable to similar items recovered from other Iron Age sites (Appendix 4; Fig. 13, no. 11).

5.33 Pit 40179 was notably different to the other pits and comprised sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and an irregular base. It was 2.8m long, 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. Although somewhat grave-shaped in plan, its length seems excessive to have held a burial and no human remains were found. Instead, the pit contained a single dark silty clay which yielded a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery and animal bone. However, it truncated Roundhouse B and it is possible that this feature belonged to a later period, with the finds being residual.

Period 3: Early Roman (AD 43–200)

5.34 Late Iron Age pottery was absent from the site; a neckless barrel-shaped jar recovered from the subsoil and dateable to the Mid to Late Iron Age represents the latest pre-Roman find recovered. A single cut feature, Ditch F (Fig. 8), has been assigned to the Roman period based on small quantities of 1st–2nd-century AD pottery retrieved from several fills, and its relationship to the roundhouses. Iron Age pottery also present was likely to have been residual.

5.35 Neither end of Ditch F was exposed within the site and these also lay beyond the extent of the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 8). It consisted of a u-profiled cut 1m–2.5m wide and 0.2m–0.3m deep and was parallel to Iron Age Ditch D. The majority of the ditch contained a homogenous brown-grey silty clay fill, although stony

deposits were also noted which may have derived from a bank. Finds from these fills included four sherds of Roman pottery as well as fired clay and animal bone fragments but some of the finds may have been residual given that seven sherds of Iron Age pottery were also present as residual items.

Period 4: Modern (1801+)

5.36 A large, shallow pit truncated Ditch B of Enclosure A and contained modern pottery, an iron strip and post-medieval bottle glass. This was probably a modern limestone quarry.

Undated

5.37 Wall 40173 was found within a construction cut truncating the upper fill of Period 2c Ditch D. The wall was constructed from undressed and unbonded sandstones, survived to a length of 3.7m and was 0.3m wide and 0.3m high. Although technically undated, this wall post-dated the Iron Age ditch and was perhaps associated with Roman Ditch F.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices 2 to 4. Of most significance is the pottery which provides an assemblage of regional significance, based on the comparative rarity of other prehistoric assemblages from the region. The shale bracelet provides evidence of the trading of luxury items and is an unusual, albeit not unique, object. The fired clay was amorphous but probably represents daub from walls, or the remains of ovens. The few metal finds were not identifiable and other finds were post-medieval in date.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	779	4363
	Roman	24	192
	Total	*803*	*4555*
Worked flint		24	192
Metalwork	Cu alloy strip	1	-
	Fe nails	1	-
	Fe other	1	-
Shale	Bracelet	1	-
Glass	Vessel glass	1	3
fired clay	miscellaneous	42	234

Coal		28	1

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices 5 and 6.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	119
Samples	Environmental	5

7.2 The animal bone assemblage was mainly recovered from Period 2 ditches and pits. The recorded bones included those of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, canid, equid, rabbit, toad and micro-mammal species. The usual range of Iron Age domestic animals were present. At least some of the smaller species were intrusive (see Appendix 5).

7.3 The charred plant and charcoal remains were analysed from five Period 2 features. The charred plant assemblages were very sparse but included remains of barley grains, spelt grains, emmer/spelt grains, seeds of brome grass and hazelnut shell fragments. There is no indication of crop processing on site. The charcoal included fragments of field maple, oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, alder/hazel, and cherry species.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and field evaluation, which together suggested the presence of an Iron Age enclosure and at least one ring ditch, together with pits and postholes.

Earlier prehistoric

8.2 The single Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint adds to the small corpus of such finds recovered from the high ground around Bradford-on-Avon and indicates that earlier prehistoric hunter-gatherers had exploited the varied resources offered by the River Avon and the higher ground above, including the site itself. On the basis of the current evidence, any occupation dating to this long time span would seem to have been transient.

8.3 The earliest feature on the site was the pit associated with a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date of 1393–1132 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-68752). It is possible that the Middle Bronze Age finds from Ditch A suggest that Enclosure A originated during this period, as a feature comparable to enclosures such as Martin Down, Hampshire, a sub-rectangular ditched-and-banked enclosure measuring 90m by 63m (HE 2016), of which the enclosure at Great Bradford Wood (ibid., SM 101973) may provide another example, just 1km to the east. However, the Middle Bronze Age finds from the ditch all came from within 35m of the Middle Bronze Age pit and comprised two sherds of pottery, which were small and abraded and so likely residual, and a cattle bone which might easily have been another residual item derived from the assemblage of cattle bones within the pit. On balance there is little to suggest that Enclosure A had Bronze Age origins, although the possibility cannot be entirely discounted.

8.4 The Middle Bronze Age finds, including the flints, suggest a concentration of activity of this date within the north-western corner of the site. The presence of pottery and cattle bones is suggestive of occupation, although the form, extent and duration of this are unknown and the cattle bones seem to have been selected from meat-rich parts of elderly animals, perhaps suggesting the remains of a feast. The second radiocarbon date from this period (1266–1056 cal. BC at 95.4% probability; SUERC-68751) overlaps with that from the pit and the remains could reflect a single episode of occupation, albeit of unknown duration.

Later prehistoric

8.5 The Iron Age remains seem to relate to an agricultural settlement. The earliest phase produced an Early Iron Age radiocarbon date range between the mid 8th and 4th centuries cal. BC so there is no indication that this occupation immediately succeeded that of the Middle Bronze Age. This Earliest Iron Age occupation seems to have been unenclosed and is represented by two groups of postholes, 30m apart.

8.6 The interpretation of Structure B as having formed part of a building is by no means certain and they could simply have been part of an open-air working area. The presence of a rectangular Iron Age building would be unusual, but not without parallel and indeed the excavations at Budbury Hillfort revealed a rectilinear post-built structure dating to the Early Iron Age. This contained an internal hearth and was sub-divided into two cells either side of a narrow hallway (Wainwright 1970,

120). The ground plan of the Budbury Hillfort is compared to that of Structure B on Figure 12. Although more partial, Structure B could be interpreted as the remains of a rectilinear structure with single cells either side of a through passage accessed from a porch. Assuming postholes 40215 to 40209 represent the building's full width, then it would have been 3.15m wide, with the possible western cell being 3.15m by 2.88m. Although the length of the building is not known, if the ground plan comprised two cells of broadly comparable size, either side of a 1.2m-wide passage, then it would have measured approximately 7m long by 3.15m wide, which compares well to the building at Budbury Hillfort, which was 6.5m long and 3.1m–4.25m wide. The internal surface within Structure B is an unusual survival, but unfortunately evidence for the building's function was not forthcoming. However, it is noteworthy that Structure B produced an assemblage of fineware bowls comparable to those recovered from Budbury Hillfort. This stands in contrast to the Early Iron Age pottery from Structure Group A, which lacked finewares, and adds to the impression that Structure B was probably a dwelling or other specialist or high-status structure.

8.7 The nature of the remains represented by Structure Group A is unclear, given that alternative interpretations of this group are possible. The suggestion advanced above is that the postholes include the remains of two six-post structures; a roundhouse may be possible but looks far less convincing. Post-built roundhouses and six-post structures are both features of other Early Iron Age sites in Wiltshire. A settlement of this date on the gravels at Latton included post-built roundhouses interpreted as dwellings and ancillary buildings, accompanied by four- and six-post structures interpreted as granaries (Powell *et al.* 2009, 29–38 and 105). Similar features, dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Middle Iron Age have been found at South Marston (Reynolds *et al.* 2014, 41–4). It is possible that the absence of finewares from Structure Group A indicates that it was not contemporary with Structure B. However, if the two were contemporary and if Structure B is seen as a dwelling, then an interpretation of Structure Group A sees it as either granaries or as a building or buildings used as a workshop or store. Alternative possibilities exist: Structure B may have had a more specialised high-status function (for example as a religious or communal building) with Structure Group A having been the location of a dwelling or granaries, or Structure B could have been a main dwelling, whilst Structure Group A could represent the location of a dwelling for subsidiary members of the community.

8.8 Whatever interpretation is accepted for the remains at Kingston Farm, these indicate that the Iron Age settlement was established on this plateau overlooking the Avon at some time between the 9th and 7th centuries cal. BC. This unenclosed settlement, presumably a family-sized farmstead, was probably contemporary with Budbury Hillfort and both sites produced carinated fineware ceramic bowls. The presence of unusual rectangular buildings at both suggests that they were linked in some way. It is worth noting that the limits of this occupation have not been defined and that it extended beyond the eastern and southern baulks.

8.9 Whether the Early Iron Age settlement continued directly into the Middle Iron Age is not known, but the radiocarbon date range and pottery types from Period 2b indicate that this was certainly possible. Indeed, the disturbed packing stones within a few of the postholes of Period 2a Structure B suggest that it was deliberately demolished to create an open space within the new enclosure, which suggests direct succession between Periods 2a and 2b. This new enclosure was a large ditched (and probably banked) feature and concentrations of finds within the fills of Ditch A suggest occupation close to, but perhaps just beyond, the north-eastern baulk.

8.10 The modification to the north-western entrance suggests that the Period 2b occupation had some longevity, although the dating evidence provides too little resolution for a more detailed assessment of its duration. The enclosure seems to have been deliberately decommissioned, with the enclosure ditches having been slighted. The most likely motivation behind this was the re-organisation of the site apparent in Period 2c, which suggests that occupation was continuous between these phases.

8.11 During Period 2c, a roundhouse settlement was established and was at least partially enclosed by a curvilinear ditch. The excavation only clipped the edge of this settlement, which necessarily restricts interpretation. However, a few observations can be made. The boundary forming the western edge of the settlement was probably formed by a ditch and bank, with the latter placed along the ditch's outer (western edge). At least two roundhouses were built, nestling almost up to this boundary. The largest of these, Roundhouse B, consisted of a structural trench which would have supported the wall line, creating a living space 10.5m in diameter. Concentric to this was an outer eavesdrip gully. A gap along the latter may have been real, rather than the result of truncation and it is possible that the space between the wall line and the eavesdrip was used for storage. Roundhouse A, to the

immediate south, was smaller (6.5m diameter) and of a different construction, with a wall foundation trench and an outer ring of postholes which presumably supported rafters extending to ground level. Although these different architectural techniques might suggest different dating for these features, their adjacent locations perhaps suggest that they were contemporaneous, with Roundhouse B having been a dwelling, and Roundhouse A an ancillary building such as a workshop or store, or a living area for subordinate members of the community. Roundhouses D, E and F were only very partially exposed and it is very unclear whether or not these really represent further structures or were parts of enclosure ditches.

8.12 It is notable that the pits in this area all clustered to the rear of the smaller roundhouse (Roundhouse A). These were generally flat-based cuts and, although very shallow, probably represent the bases of grain storage pits comparable to those seen on many Iron Age sites. The animal bone assemblage was small but was dominated by cattle and sheep/goat, with pig, horse and dog present in small numbers. The presence of bones from all parts of the main species represented suggests that they were culled, processed and consumed within the settlement. The small size of the bone assemblage may be unrepresentative however, as many bones may have been lost to the acidity of the soils. It is possible that pastoralism formed a major part of the economy with beasts perhaps having been herded between the high ground and the more open sections of Avon Valley.

8.13 The geophysical survey shows further curvilinear ditches beyond the site, 60m east of Ditch D. These seem to lead northwards to an area of fairly dense anomalies suggestive of enclosures along the northern edge of the area investigated by the geophysical survey. Some at least of these features may have been contemporary with the Iron Age settlement, although others could be associated with the Roman activity discussed below, and it is possible that a droveway and stock pens are represented.

Roman

8.14 The only Roman feature found, curvilinear Ditch F, was notable in that it appeared to broadly respect the alignment of Iron Age boundary Ditch D. This suggests that the latter persisted as an earthwork ditch and bank into the Early Roman period when Ditch F was laid out. The majority of Early Roman sites in the Cotswolds, as well as in the North Wiltshire Clay Vale have little evidence for continuation from the Iron Age (Holbrook 2013, 46). The absence of Late Iron Age pottery from Kingston Farm

fits with this pattern and it is possible that the Iron Age ditch merely provided a useful reference point when laying out the Roman ditch. However, it is also possible that the Roman ditch respected the alignment of the Iron Age ditch because there was a continuation of land ownership; it has been suggested (Holbrook 2013, 47) that the 2nd to 4th century AD Roman villa St Laurence School, Bradford-on-Avon, may have been preceded by a Late Iron Age to Early Roman farmstead.

8.15 The few finds collected from the Roman ditch suggest that any Roman occupation lay beyond the site, conceivably within the area of geophysical anomalies to the east, and it is possible that the Roman remains at Kingston Farm was part of the agricultural land attached to the Bradford-on-Avon villa. Roman material post-dating *c*. AD 200 was absent, but it is unclear whether this is an accident of discovery, reflecting the limited exposure of the Roman remains, or suggests a mid-Roman re-organisation of the land.

Medieval and later

8.16 Evidence for post-Roman use of the site was limited. This, and the presence of anomalies relating to ridge-and-furrow cultivation recorded during the geophysical survey, indicates that the site lay within the agricultural hinterland of Bradford-on-Avon up to the present development. Andrews' and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire shows the site as undeveloped, and this is also the case on the 1890s revision of the 1" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey mapping (WSHER (b))

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Jerry Austin, George Gandham, Mary Lutescu-Jones and Christina Tapply. Jessica Cook undertook the stratigraphic assessment and this report was written by Jonathan Hart. The finds reports were written by Ed McSloy, Jacky Sommerville and Katie Marsden, the faunal remains report by Matilda Holmes and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Cobain. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, Glasgow and was summarised by Sarah Cobain. The illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Cox and the post-excavation work was managed by Jonathan Hart and Andrew Mudd.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CAs offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the artefacts will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, along with the documentary archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix 8, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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WSHER (Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record) (b) online resource at (https://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getcom.php?id=26).

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Period	Spot date
40000		Topsoil			
40001		Subsoil			Post-medieval
40002		Natural substrate			
40003		Cut of Posthole		2	IA
40004	40003	Fill of posthole		2	IA
40005		Cut of ditch	Ditch A	2b	
40006	40005	3rd fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	EIA
40007	40008	3rd fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	E-MIA
40008		Cut of ditch	Ditch A	2b	
40009		Cut of pit	Roundhouse C	2c	
40010	40009	Single fill of pit	Roundhouse C	2c	EIA
40011		Cut of posthole	Roundhouse C	2c	
40012	40011	Single fill of posthole	Roundhouse C	2c	
40013		Cut of ditch	Ditch F	3	
40014	40013	Fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	EIA
40015		Enclosure ditch	Ditch C	2b	
40016	40015	2nd fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch C	2b	IA
40017	40018	Single fill of pit		2b	IA
40018		Cut of pit		2b	
40019		cut of ring ditch	Roundhouse A	2c	
40020	40019	fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse A	2c	EIA
40021		Cut of ditch terminus	Roundhouse C	2c	
40022	40021	fill of ditch terminus	Roundhouse C	2c	IA
40023		cut of ditch terminus	Roundhouse D	2c	
40024	40023	fill of ditch terminus	Roundhouse D	2c	IA
40025		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40026	40025	fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	IA
40027		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40028	40027	fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	EIA
40029		Cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40030	40029	fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	EIA
40031		cut of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40032	40031	fill of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	EIA
40033		cut of ring ditch	Roundhouse A	2c	
40034	40033	fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse A	2c	EIA?
40035		cut of ditch terminus	Ditch D	2c	
40036	40035	fill of ditch terminus	Ditch D	2c	IA
40037		cut of posthole	Ditch D	2c	
40038	40040	2nd fill of ditch	Ditch B	2b	LPRE
40039	40040	1st fill of ditch	Ditch C	2b	LPRE
40040		cut of ditch	Ditch C	2b	
40041		cut of ring gully	Roundhouse A	2c	
40042	40041	single fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse A	2b	LPRE
40043		cut of ditch	Ditch F	3	
40044	40043	2nd fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	EIA
40045	40043	1st fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	EIA
40046	40049	3rd fill of ditch terminus	Ditch E	2b	LPRE
40047	40049	2nd fill of ditch terminus	Ditch E	2b	

Context	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Period	Spot date
40048	40049	1st fill of ditch terminus	Ditch E	2b	LPRE
40049		cut of ditch terminus	Ditch E	2b	
40050		cut of ditch terminus	Ditch A	2b	
40051	40050	single fill of ditch terminus	Ditch A	2b	
40052	40005	2nd fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	
40053	40005	1st fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	IA
40054		cut of ditch	Ditch A	2b	
40055	40054	single fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	
40056	40125	fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	E-MBA
40057	40015	1st fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch A	2b	EIA
40058		cut of post-medieval quarry pit		4	
40059	40058	fill of quarry pit		4	C19
40060		cut of ditch	Ditch B	2b	
40061	40060	single fill of ditch	Ditch B	2b	
40062	40008	2nd fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	
40063	40008	1st fill of ditch	Ditch A	2b	MLIA?
40064		cut of ditch terminus	Ditch B	2b	
40065	40064	1st fill of ditch terminus	Ditch B	2b	
40066	40065	2nd fill of ditch terminus	Ditch B	2b	LPRE
40067	40068	fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	EMIA
40068		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40069		cut of ditch	Ditch C	2b	
40070	40069	fill of ditch	Ditch C	2b	
40071		cut of ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40072	40071	single fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	EIA
40073	40074	fill of pit	Structure Group A	2a	
40074		cut of pit	Structure Group A	2a	
40075	40076	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40076		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40077	40078	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40078		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40079		cut of enclosure ditch	Ditch C	2b	
40080	40079	single fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch C	2b	
40081		cut of enclosure ditch	Ditch B	2b	
40082	40081	2nd fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch B	2b	
40083	40084	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	EIA
40084		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40085	40086	single fill of pit		2c	IA
40086		cut of pit		2c	
40087	40088	single fill of pit		2b	IA
40088		cut of pit		2b	
40089	40090	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40090		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40091	40081	1st fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch B	2b	
40092	40093	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40093		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40094	40095	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40095		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40096	40097	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40097		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40098		ring ditch terminus	Roundhouse B	2c	

Context	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Period	Spot date
40099	40098	single fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse B	2c	IA
40100		cut of posthole	Roundhouse B	2c	
40101	40100	single fill of posthole	Roundhouse B	2c	
40102		ring gully terminus	Roundhouse B	2c	
40103	40102	single fill of ring ditch terminus	Roundhouse B	2c	MIA
40104		cut of ditch	Roundhouse E	2c	
40105	40104	single fill of ditch	Roundhouse E	2c	IA
40106		cut of ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40107	40106	1st fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	EMIA
40108	40106	2nd fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40109	40110	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40110		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40111	40112	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40112		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40113	40114	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40114		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40115	40116	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40116		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40117	40118	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40118		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40119	40120	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40120		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40121	40122	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	LPRE
40122		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40123		cut of pit		1	
40124	40123	fill of pit		1	
40125		ditch re-cut	Ditch A	2b	
40126		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40127	40126	single fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	IA
40128		cut of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40129	40128	single fill of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40130	40131	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	IA
40131		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40132	40133	single fill of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40133		cut of posthole	Structure Group A	2a	
40134		cut of posthole		2b	
40135	40134	postpipe		2b	
40136	40134	post packing		2b	MBA
40137		cut of posthole		2b	
40138	40137	single fill of posthole		2b	
40139		cut of posthole		2b	
40140	40139	single fill of posthole		2b	EIA
40141		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40142	40141	single fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	IA
40143		cut of enclosure ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40144	40143	1st fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	IA
40145	40143	2nd fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	EIA
40146	40143	3rd fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	IA
40147		cut of pit	Feature Group B	2c	
40148	40147	1st fill of pit	Feature Group B	2c	EIA
40149	40147	2nd fill of pit	Feature Group B	2c	IA

Context	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Period	Spot date
40150	40151	single fill of ditch terminus	Ditch D	2c	EMIA
40151		cut of ditch terminus	Ditch D	2c	
40152	40153	single fill of ditch	Ditch D	2c	IA
40153		cut of ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40154		cut of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40155	40154	single fill of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40156		cut of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40157	40156	single fill of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40158		cut of a posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40159	40158	single fill of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40160		cut of ditch	Ditch F	3	
40161	40160	1st fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	
40162	40160	fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	LC1-C2
40163	40160	fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	MLC1
40164	40160	fill of ditch	Ditch F	3	
40165		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40166	40165	single fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	IA
40167		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40168	40167	fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	EIA
40169		cut of enclosure ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40170	40169	1st fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch D	2c	EMIA
40171	40169	2nd fill of enclosure ditch	Ditch D	2c	
40172		construction cut for wall 40173			
40173		wall			
40174		rubble core of wall 40173			
40175		cut of post hole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40176	40175	single fill of posthole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40177		cut of post hole	Roundhouse A	2c	
40178	40177	fill of post hole	Roundhouse A	2c	IA
40179		Rectangular pit/ditch segment	Feature group B	2c	
40180	40179	single fill of rectangular pit/ditch segment	Feature group B	2c	IA
40181		cut of posthole	Roundhouse B	2c	
40182	40181	postpipe	Roundhouse B	2c	
40183	40181	post packing	Roundhouse B	2c	IA
40184	40181	post packing	Roundhouse B	2c	
40185		cut of pit	Ditch D	2c	
40186	40185	single fill of pit	Ditch D	2c	IA
40187		cut of ring ditch	Roundhouse B	2c	
40188	40187	single fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse B	2c	IA
40189		cut of pit		2b	
40190	40189	single fill of pit		2b	IA
40191		cut of posthole		2a	
40192	40191	single fill of posthole		2a	IA
40193		cut of posthole		2a	
40194	40193	single fill of posthole		2a	EIA
40195		cut of post hole	Structure B	2a	
40196	40195	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40197		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40198	40197	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40199		cut of post hole	Structure B	2a	

Context	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Period	Spot date
40200	40199	post packing	Structure B	2a	EIA
40201	40199	fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40202		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40203	40202	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	EIA
40204		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40205	40204	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40206		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40207	40206	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40208	40209	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40209		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40210	40211	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40211		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40212	40213	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	EIA
40213		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40214	40215	single fill of pit/posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40215		cut of pit/posthole	Structure B	2a	
40216	40217	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40217		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40218	40219	single fill of pit/posthole	Structure B	2a	
40219		cut of pit/posthole	Structure B	2a	
40220	40221	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40221		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40222		cut of pit		2	
40223	40222	single fill of pit		2	IA
40224		ring gully cut	Roundhouse B	2c	
40225	40224	single fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse B	2c	
40226		ring ditch cut	Roundhouse B	2c	
40227	40226	single fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse B	2c	
40228		curvilinear enclosure ditch	Ditch F	3	
40229	40228	single fill of curvilinear enclosure ditch	Ditch F	3	
40230		ring ditch cut	Roundhouse E	2c	
40231	40230	single fill of ring ditch cut	Roundhouse E	2c	
40232		curvilinear enclosure ditch	Ditch F	3	
40233	40232	single fill of curvilinear enlosure ditch	Ditch F	3	
40234		ring ditch cut	Roundhouse B	2c	
40235	40234	single fill of ring ditch	Roundhouse B	2c	
40236		ring ditch cut	Roundhouse B	2c	
40237	40236	single fill of ring ditch cut	Roundhouse B	2c	
40238		cut of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40239	40238	single fill of pit	Feature group B	2c	
40240	40241	single fill of pit/ posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40241		cut of pit/ posthole	Structure B	2a	
40242	40243	single fill of pit/ posthole	Structure B	2a	IA
40243		cut of pit/ posthole	Structure B	2a	
40244		layer	Structure B	2a	EIA
40245		cut of pit		2b	
40246	40245	single fill of pit		2b	IA
40247		cut of pit		2b	
40248	40247	single fill of pit		2b	IA
40249		void			
40250		void			

Context	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Period	Spot date
40251		cut of pit		2b	
40252	40251	single fill of pit		2b	IA
40253		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40254	40253	single fill of pit	Structure B	2a	EIA
40255		cut of posthole	Structure B	2a	
40256	40255	single fill of posthole	Structure B	2a	IA

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY BY E.R. MCSLOY

Prehistoric pottery amounting to 779 sherds (4363g) was recorded. Most was hand-recovered, with 216 sherds (171g) retrieved from bulk soil sample residues. The pottery has been fully recorded according to standards recommended for archive-standard analyses. The majority prehistoric group was scanned by context and quantified according sherd count/weight and rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents). External colour, sherd thickness range were recorded, as were, where determinable, vessel form/profile and rim morphology, rim diameter and incidence (and type/location) of any decoration and evidence for use (residues or use wear). Fabric codings used for recording were defined on the basis of primary/secondary inclusion and in some instances inclusion size/sorting. The pottery is moderately well broken-up, the mean sherd weight for hand-collected material fairly low at 7.4g. Some larger/joining sherds were recorded from Period 2a Structure B (Fig. 13; nos. 1–2) and Period 2c pit 40009 (Fig. 13; nos. 9–10).

Assemblage composition: fabrics (Table 1)

Overwhelmingly the assemblage is composed of handmade calcareous (limestone or fossil shell-tempered) fabrics. In this respect the assemblage compares to that from the promontory fort at Budbury (Wainwright 1970, 28-128). Other types with grog, quartz, flint (or organic inclusions) as the primary inclusion are sparsely represented, when combined making up only 4% (31 sherds) of the total. With the possible exception of the flint-tempered vessels, the assemblage is likely local in origin, utilising geological and other resources at hand.

All of the fabrics exhibit variability in colouration, although light brown/light red browns are more common (*c*. 79% of sherd count) compared to darker greys/grey browns. There is some correlation between fabric and sherd thicknesses, with thicker vessels (>10mm) largely confined to among coarser fabrics (below). Comparisons across the stratigraphically-defined phases (Table 1) shows little clear patterning relating to fabrics use, other than a tendency away from limestone-tempered types and greater use of finer shell-tempered types in Period 2c.

Calcareous

LI Limestone-tempered. Common moderately-sorted oolitic limestone (1-2mm). Thickness: 6-7mm (11); 8-9mm (24); 10-12mm (22); 13-15mm (1); flakes (10).

LIf Finer limestone-tempered. Common well sorted oolitic limestone (0.5-1mm). Thickness: 1-5mm (5); 6-7mm (13); 8-9mm (5); 10-12mm (10); 13-15mm (1).

LIc Coarser limestone-tempered. Common poorly-sorted oolitic limestone (1-4mm). Thickness: 8-9mm (5); 10-12mm (1).

LIs Sparse limestone. Sparse well-sorted oolitic limestone (0.5-1mm). Thickness: 6-7mm (15); 8-9mm (2); 10-12mm (1). flakes (1).

SH Shell/shelly limestone. Abundant or common, moderately-sorted fossil shell (1-3mm); and rare limestone (1-2mm). Thickness: 1-5mm (6); 6-7mm (77); 8-9mm (147); 10-12mm (68); 13-15mm (1); flakes (234).

SHf Finer shell. Common, well-sorted fossil shell (0.5-2mm). Thickness: 1-5mm (2); 6-7mm (31); 8-9mm (16); 10-12mm (7); flakes (6).

SHc Coarse shell. Common, poorly-sorted fossil shell (2-6mm). Thickness: 8-9mm (4); 10-12mm (11); 13-15mm (2); flakes (1).

SHs Sparse shell. Sparse or very sparse well-sorted fossil shell (0.5-2mm). Thickness: 6-7mm (4); 8-9mm (2); flakes (2).

Quartz

QZ Quartz-tempered. Common or sparse, sub-angular, quartz (0.3-0.5mm); may contain sparse limestone or shell (<1mm). Thickness: 1-5mm (3); 6-7mm (8); 8-9mm (3).

QZf Fine quartz-tempered. Abundant fine/silt-sized quartz (0.1-0.3). Can be lightly micaceous. Thickness: 1-5mm (7); 6-7mm (3).

QZo Quartz-tempered. Common, sub-angular, quartz (0.3-0.5mm) and common burnt-out organic inclusions (1-2mm). Thickness: 8-9mm (1).

Other

GR Grog-tempered. Common, moderately-sorted grog (1-2mm).Thickness: 10-12mm (2); 13-15mm (2).

FL Flint-tempered. Common, medium, moderately-sorted grog (1-3mm). Thickness: 6-7mm (2); 8-9mm (1).

Form and decoration/surface treatment

The assemblage includes rim sherds from only 21 vessels; amongst these, identification of vessel form/profile was possible only for a proportion (Table 2). In addition there are a number of sherds preserving the angular neck or girth portions of carinated (including furrowed) and round shouldered vessels. A distinction made between fineware and coarseware classes is based on vessel size/profile and use of decoration. A minority in the assemblage (37 sherds representing 17 individual vessels) exhibits decoration (Table 2). Most commonly this takes the form of rows of fingertip or fingernail impressions to the vessel's shoulder or rim (Fig. 13; nos 4 and 6). Incised, 'furrowed' and 'dimpled' decoration also occurs among Early Iron Age fineware bowls (Fig. 13; nos 1–3 and 10). Instances of burnishing were relatively rare; recorded on 11 sherds from six vessels from features relating to Periods 2b/c. There is an observable tendency to finer fabrics and to thin-walled vessels (up to 8mm). Two vessels, including furrowed bowl no. 2, exhibit red surfaces, probably resulting from the use of an iron-rich (haematite) slip.

Stylistic dating/stratigraphy (Table 1)

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age

Pottery identifiably of this period, but probably re-deposited, occurs as thick-walled in grogged fabrics from Ditch A (Fig. 13; no. 5) and a small number of featured sherds in calcareous fabrics also from this feature and from posthole 40134 (Fig. 13; no. 7). Vessel no. 5 exhibits applied strip decoration below its rim which commonly characterises the Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury style. Vessel 7 is undecorated, although its size and thickened rim also recalls Middle Bronze Age 'urn' styles.

4 Fabric LIs. Jar(?); slack-shouldered. Fingertip impressed decoration at shoulder. Ditch A.

5 Fabric SH. Jar(?); applied and finger-impressed strip at neck; simple rim. Ditch A.

7 Fabric SH. Large jar; thickened rim. Posthole 40134.

Period 2a: Earliest Iron Age (Structure Group A and Structure B)

Moderately large quantities of pottery were associated with the post-built structures of Period 2a. The vessels illustrated from Structure B (Fig. 13; nos. 1–3) consist of fineware bowls which can be placed within the Early Iron Age All Cannings Cross style (Cunliffe 2005, 613), a division common to central and northwest Wiltshire and characterising the large assemblage from Budbury (Wainwright 1971). Cunliffe's suggested dating and later interpretations (Gingell and Morris 2000, 157–66) places this style to the 9th/8th to 8th/7th centuries BC, the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Red-finished furrowed (carinated) bowls

such as no. 2 are distinctive element within this style and significantly are absent from the later All Cannings style dateable after the 5th century BC. Long-necked, carinated vessel no. 1 can similarly be paralleled from Early All Cannings groups including Potterne (Gingell and Morris 2000, 156, fig. 47). Although the stretched triangle motifs are somewhat idiosyncratic, the decoration to no. 1 can be best matched among vessels in the Early All Cannings style including from Budbury Hillfort (Wainwright 1970. 137, no. 116).

Finewares of the type described from Structure B were absent from Structure Group A and contemporaneity across this phase in not demonstrable. An exception among the mainly unfeatured bodysherds is illustrated vessel no. 6, for which an earlier Iron Age dating would be appropriate. A radiocarbon determination from Structure Group A posthole 40116 (SUERC-68754: 748–405 Cal BC) supports Early Iron Age dating, potentially slightly later than the Structure B assemblage, but with an overlap of centuries.

Period 2a: Structure B

1 Fabric LI. Fineware bowl; carinated/long-necked. Decoration at neck is crudely lightly incised, geometric (in-filled triangles) scheme. (*cf*. Wainwright 1970. 137, no. 116). Postholes 40202 and 40253.

2 Fabric LIrs (red-finished). Fineware bowl; carinated/furrowed (*cf*. Wainwright 1970. 'Class VIII' bowls, Fig. 14-15 nos. 74-79). Posthole 40253.

3 Fabric SH. Fineware bowl; simple rim. Lightly incised decoration at neck. Posthole 40202.

Period 2: Structure Group A

6 Fabric SHc. Slack-shouldered jar; upright, simple rim. Lightly-impressed fingertip decoration at shoulder. Posthole 40068.

Period 2b: Early to Middle Iron Age

Pottery associated with this phase for the most part relates to the enclosure formed by Ditches A–C and Ditch E. The apparently residual Middle Bronze Age elements notwithstanding, compositionally, the Period 2b assemblage appears little different to that from Period 2a (Table 1). Decoration is however more scarce, with none of the incised decoration seen with Period 2a Structure B, and a single fingertipped vessel (Fig. 13; no. 4).

Period 2c: Early to Middle Iron Age

This, the latest prehistoric stratigraphical grouping was productive of the largest assemblage (Table 1), most material coming from Ditch D (96 sherds) and the Period 2c pits (229 sherds). Radiocarbon dating obtained from a feature from among the Period 2c pits (SUERC-68753), was in the range 359–112 Cal BC.

In its composition (fabrics range), the pottery relating to Period 2c differs from earlier phases only in the apparently lesser quantities of limestone-tempered types. The larger groups of pottery from Ditch D and the Period 2c pits were typically heavily fragmented and few vessel forms could be identified/classified. Among these are simple rim sherds which are probably representative of the neckless barrel-shaped or ovoid forms. Similar forms are common in Middle Iron Age assemblages from the region.

A group of 28 sherds from pit 40009 included a partially reconstructable, globular-bodied vessel (Fig. 13; no. 9). Similar forms can be seen from Budbury (Wainwright 1970, 134; fig. nos 37-42) and an earlier or Middle Iron Age date might be applicable. This feature also produced a small fineware bowl or cup of tripartite carinated form (Fig. 13; no. 10). It occurs in a black-firing sandy fabric and features impressed small dot or 'dimple' decoration. The

carinated form of no. 10 implies Early Iron Age (or at least earlier Middle Iron Age) dating. The dimpled (impressed dot) decoration appears not to be a feature of styles succeeding the Early All Cannings tradition (Cunliffe's All Cannings Cross-Meon Hill grouping; Cunliffe 2005, 619). It is however a feature of pottery from the Berkshire/southern Oxfordshire region (Cunliffe's Chinnor-Wandlebury grouping), for which dating in the 5th to 3rd centuries BC has been asserted (*ibid*., 623).

Periods 2b and 2c

8 Fabric SH. Small, slack-shouldered vessel (jar?); flattened rim. Period 2b pit 40247.

9 Fabric SH. Ovoid jar; rim upright/slightly everted and pointed. Period 2b pit 40009.

10 Fabric QZf. Carinated (tripartite) fineware bowl/cup; rim simple. Vertical lines of impressed 'dimple' decoration at shoulder. Period 2b pit 40009.

Discussion of Iron Age pottery

The conservative nature of the assemblage (the dominance of calcareous fabrics) and the scarcity of the featured sherds means that there are few well-dated groups, and that contemporaneity across features of the same stratigraphical phase can be difficult to demonstrate. In particular it is frustrating that the chronological relationship between Period 2a post-built structures and the Period 2b enclosure is not supported by the pottery, although neither is it refuted. That the activity located in the southern extension of the site is later is certain, based on stratigraphical relationships, the few stylistically attributable vessels and radiocarbon dating.

The earliest stratified pottery demonstrates clear stylistic affinities with material from the promontory fort at Budbury (Wainwright 1970), and elements from the two sites are very likely contemporaneous. Stylistically this material shares affinities with the central Wiltshire, including the All Cannings/Potterne groups, although most or all appears to be of local manufacture. The pottery from Period 2c is less well defined stylistically and it is unclear whether the 5th to 3rd century BC dating suggested for some material on stylistic grounds (Fig. 13; nos. 9-10), applies across this grouping (Period 2c). The group is of local/regional significance and details of the assemblage will be includedin the forthcoming summary publication of the excavations in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*.

Roman

A small Roman assemblage (24 sherds, weighing 192g) was recorded. Stratified material is limited to 13 sherds from the fills of Ditch F (13 sherds). Most from this feature comprises sherds in reduced coarseware fabrics, of local type. A flagon handle in a fine whiteware fabric from Ditch F (fill 40160), suggests dating probably in the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Pottery collected from subsoil 40001 includes sherds of Savernake ware unlikely to post-date the earlier 2nd century and southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware broadly dateable across the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

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Table 1: Summary of Prehistoric pottery showing occurrence of fabrics by sherd count and quantification overall.

fabric	2a	2b	2c	2	3	<>	Ct	Wt (g)	EVEs
GR		*3*					**3**	**38**	**-**
FL		*2*	*1*				**3**	**21**	**-**
SH	*85*	*90*	*340*	*4*	*4*	*10*	**533**	**2326**	**.53**
SHc	*9*	*5*	*4*				**18**	**285**	**.11**
SHf	*7*	*17*	*32*		*3*	*3*	**62**	**379**	**.20**
SHs	*1*		*7*				**8**	**37**	**-**
LI	*17*	*34*	*7*		*5*	*5*	**68**	**740**	**.20**
LIc	*2*	*2*	*2*				**6**	**90**	**-**
LIf	*6*	*22*	*5*		*1*		**34**	**228**	**.03**
LIs	*2*	*16*	*1*				**19**	**86**	**-**
QZf	*1*	*4*	*3*		*2*		**10**	**45**	**.13**
QZ	*3*	*1*	*7*	*1*	*2*		**14**	**81**	**.02**
QZo					*1*		**1**	**7**	**-**
Total	**133**	**196**	**409**	**5**	**18**	**18**	**779**	**4363**	**1.22**

Table 2: Prehistoric pottery. Vessel forms summary. Quantification shown as no. of vessels/rim EVEs.

Form	Profile	rim	Unph.	2a	2b	2c	3	Drawing
bowl (fineware)	carinated; long neck	Out-curved, flat-top		1/.03				No. 1
bowl (fineware)	carinated; furrowed	Everted, simple		1/.07				No. 2
bowl (fineware)	carinated?	Upright/squared		1/.08				No. 3
bowl/cup (fineware)	carinated; tripartite	Upright, simple				1/.07		No. 10
jar	straight-sided	expanded			1/.07			No. 7
	uncertain	Everted, flattened					1/.02	No. 5
	Barrel/ovoid (neckless)	squared	1/.05			1/.03		
	Barrel/ovoid (neckless)	simple			2/.06	1/.03		
	globular	Short, everted				1/.12		No. 9
	Slack-shoulder	Upright, simple		1/.11	1/.04			Nos. 4; 6; 8
jar/bowl	carinated			2/0	1/0	1/0		
	-	Out-curved, thickened		1/.07				
	-	out-curved/simple		1/.02				
	-	Upright, thickened				1/.03		
	-	Upright, simple		1/.03	1/.03	4/.17		
	-	Upright, squared				1/.03		
	-	Bead-like					1/.05	
	-	Bead-like			1/.03			
	-	Short, everted			1/.05			
Totals			**1/.05**	**7/.41**	**8/.28**	**11/.48**	**2/.07**	

Table 3: Prehistoric pottery. Decoration summary. Quantification shown as no. sherds/vessels.

Decoration		***Period***						
Description	*Location*	**Unph.**	**2a**	**2b**	**2c**	**3**	**Fabrics**	**Drawing**
Applied strip	neck			1/1			SH	No. 5
Fingernail/fingertip	Shoulder/girth	1/1	10/2	3/2	2/2		SH; SHc; Lis; QZf	Nos. 4 and 6
Fingernail/fingertip	Rim exterior					1/1		
Impressed (dimples)	shoulder				1/1		QZf	No. 10
furrows	neck		5/2				LIf; SH	No. 2
incised	neck		10/2				LI	Nos. 1 and 3
incised	uncertain	1/1	1/1		1/1		LI; SH; SHf	
Totals		**2/2**	**26/7**	**4/3**	**4/4**	**1/1**		

APPENDIX 3: THE FLINTS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

A total of 36 worked lithics (176g) was recovered from hand-excavation of 16 deposits and from bulk soil sampling of one pit fill (Period 2b pit 40088). A further six pieces of burnt, unworked flint (20g) were retrieved from four deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/débitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include: dimensions; weight; colour; cortex description; presence of breakage and burning; degree of edge damage (microflaking), rolling (abrasion) and recortication (a surface discoloration resulting from burial environment (Shepherd 1972, 109); and for débitage: butt and termination type. Chips (débitage ≤10mm) were only counted and weighed as it is their quantity which is significant.

Raw material, condition and provenance

The raw material was flint, which was mostly mid to dark grey. Cortex remained on 25 items: it was chalky on 40%, abraded on 24% and presented as previously worked and recorticated surfaces on 32%. This variety indicates the use of a mixture of sources: primary (e.g. chalk); secondary (e.g. river gravel pebbles); and the recycling of flints worked in earlier periods. Chalk flint would have been available to the south-west. Gravel sources in Bath, 9km away, are known to have been exploited during the Mesolithic period (Brooks 2015, 203) but due to the proximity of the site to the River Avon, it is likely that gravel sources would have been available more locally. A proportion of the flints (13%) were white or blueish due to recortication. The majority of lithics were in good condition, with little or no edge damage observed on 71% and minimal or no rolling on 79%. Four worked flints were broken, which is a relatively low proportion, at 11%. One flake had been burnt. One item (a spurred/retouched flake) was retrieved from subsoil and the remainder of worked flints were recovered from features assigned to Period 2 (Iron Age). The only context groups to contain more than five flints were: fill 40006 of Ditch A (one core and five flakes); and fill 40087 of pit 40088 (one chip and six flakes) (Table 4).

Range and variety

Primary technology

The breakdown of the assemblage is presented in Table 4. Primary technology consisted of five cores and 29 items of débitage. Many of the flakes were small and irregular, but were generally undiagnostic. Of the 25 flakes which retained their terminations, four ended in a hinge fracture. Hinge terminations may be a result of unskilled knapping (Whittaker 1994, 109) and a high proportion (>20%) may be expected in a Bronze Age assemblage (Ford *et al.* 1984, 163). The five cores comprise: three multi-platform, one dual platform; and one single platform type. All were used to produce flakes and two had been made on flakes from which further flakes had been removed. The multi-platform types have all been unsystematically worked. The only flint suggestive of early prehistoric dating is a blade from fill 40065 of Ditch B. Although the sides are not quite parallel and the dorsal scars are not very regular, the scars are unidirectional and there is a pronounced central ridge on the dorsal face. The blade also features evidence of preparation of the striking platform of the parent core. Blade technology is most typically Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date and platform preparation was in use during these periods. The condition is not suggestive of a stratified item, with moderate rolling and heavy edge damage: much of the latter bites through the heavy recortication on the surface.

Secondary technology

Only two retouched tools were recorded: a spurred/retouched flake from subsoil 40001; and an end scraper from fill 40053 of Period 2b Ditch A. Neither of these items are more closely dateable than to the prehistoric period.

Illustration catalogue

Fig. 13, no. 12 End scraper. Period 2b Ditch A (fill 40053)

End scraper made on a small, secondary flake with quite regular, semi-abrupt retouch along the dorsal distal edge.

Fig. 13, no. 13 Retouched flake fragment. Subsoil 40001

A short, proximal flake fragment. A small spur has been formed from regular, semi-abrupt retouch on the right dorsal edge, which bites through the cortication. A portion of the butt displays fine, regular retouch which does not appear to represent either faceting or scraper-type retouch.

Discussion

Both the overall assemblage and the lithics context groups were very small, and the only chronologically diagnostic item was a redeposited blade from Period 2b Ditch B (fill 40065), which is consistent with Mesolithic/Early Neolithic dating. However, this piece aside, several attributes of the Kingston Farm lithic assemblage are typical of Bronze Age flintworking technology, such as a length/breadth ratio of 1:1 for flakes (on this site the ratio was 0.98:1); unsystematic core reduction; few formal tool types; and the recycling of raw materials (Ford *et al.* 1984, 163–5; Edmonds 1995, 175–6). Although most of the lithics were recovered from Iron Age features, residual Bronze Age pottery has been recovered from deposits in the northwest area of Period 2b Enclosure A, along with material radiocarbon-dated to the Bronze Age. One-third of the lithics recovered from the site were retrieved from of Ditch A and overall the lithics are considered to have been residual within later features.

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Table 4: Breakdown of the lithics assemblage

	Ditch A	Ditch B	Ditch C	Ditch D	Pits/ postholes	Round House C	Round House B	Subsoil	Total
(Burnt unworked	2	1			3				6
Primary technology									
Blade		1							1
Chip					2				2
Core	3		1		1				5
Flake	7	4	1	3	9	1	1		26
Secondary technology									
Scraper (end)	1								1
Spurred/retouched flake								1	1
Total	**13**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**36**

APPENDIX 4: OTHER FINDS

Shale bracelet by Katie Marsden

The source for the shale used for the bracelet is very likely Kimmeridge in Dorset, approximately 100km to the south. There is abundant evidence for the exploitation of this material for bracelets and other personal ornamental items from as early as the Late Bronze Age, and it is clear from the presence of roughouts from sources well away from this source that the raw material could be traded as well as finished objects (Wyles 2000, 211-213). Middle Iron Age dating is probable for no. 11, supported by radiocarbon dating of an associated feature (SUERC-68753). The undecorated annular form of no. 11 is typical for the majority of Iron Age examples including among groups from Maiden Castle (Sharples 1991) and Potterne (Wyles 2000).

Fig. 13, no. 11 Bracelet of plain annular form, approximately 50% complete. Oval in section. Internal diameter 47mm; width 8mm; thickness 14mm. Period 2c Pit 40141 (fill 40142).

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Sharples, N.M. 1991 *Excavations and Field Survey 1985-6*. English Heritage Archaeological Report 19. London, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

Wyles, S.F. 2000 'Shale and Jet', in Lawson 2000, 208-213

Glass by Katie Marsden

One fragment of dark green post-medieval vessel glass, weighing 3g, was recovered quarry pit 40058 (fill 40059). The glass is most likely from a bottle of a type broadly datable across the later 17th to early 19th centuries (Hume 1969).

References

Hume, I.N. 1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press

Fired clay by Katie Marsden

A total of 42 fragments, weighing a total of 234g, were recovered from five deposits. The fired clay is heavily fragmented to the extent that original function is unclear. The fabric was moderately hard, containing sparse quartz, limestone and quartz inclusions. The colour mostly ranged from buff to mid orange but the fragment from posthole fill 40201 is blackened on one side.

Table 5: fired clay summary

context	Feature	Period
40201	Fill of posthole 40199 (Structure B)	Period 2a
40016	Fill of Ditch C	Period 2b
40053	Fill of Ditch A	Period 2b
40149	Fill of pit 40147	Period 2c
40044	Fill of Ditch F	Period 3
40045	Fill of Ditch F	Period 3

Metal finds by Katie Marsden

Three metal finds were recovered and have been x-rayed (the x-rays are available within the site archive). The copper-alloy strip from topsoil 4000 and the iron strip from modern quarry pit 40058 (fill 40059) are fragmentary, undiagnostic of function and not closely datable. The iron nail from subsoil 40001 is probably modern.

Table 6: metalwork summary

Material	Period	Context	Description
Cu al.	4	40000	Strip, incomplete. Rectangular in plan with irregular lateral break at one side. 27.0mm in length, 21.2mm in width and 1.1mm in thickness.
Fe	4	40001	Nail, complete. 75.1mm in length. Square sectioned shank with rectangular head measuring 11.7mmx9.2mm.
Fe	4	40059	Strip, incomplete. Rectangular in plan with lateral breaks at each side. 25.3mm length, 21.2mm width, 3.1mm thickness.

Coal by Jacky Sommerville

A total of 28 very small fragments of coal (totalling 1.3g) was recorded from six deposits. All but one was retrieved from bulk soil sampling. Coal was exploited as fuel in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. However, all of the coal from the site was recovered from Iron Age deposits and is considered to have been intrusive.

APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE BY MATILDA HOLMES

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, the majority coming from Iron Age ditches and pits. Small numbers of bones were recorded from Middle Bronze Age pit 40123 and from Early Roman ditches. The sample is too small for detailed analysis, but some comments will be made where appropriate.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – cat/rabbit sized; medium – sheep/pig/dog size; or large – cattle/horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988; Sykes 2007) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table. A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Results

Bones were generally in fair to good condition, although highly fragmentary, leading to a high number of unidentified material. Gnawing was apparent on bones from the Middle Bronze age, and Iron Age, indicating that they were not always buried immediately following discard. A similar picture emerges from the high number of loose teeth recovered, suggesting that either bones were left long enough for the connective tissue holding teeth in the mandible to rot down prior to burial, or that they were subject to considerable post-depositional movement. The rabbit bones recovered from Iron Age features were in better condition than the few fragments of bone they were associated with and are intrusive (rabbits were not introduced into Britain until the 12th century; Sykes and Curl 2010). A few butchery marks were observed on the bone from Iron Age and Roman deposits. A large number of burnt and calcined bones were recorded from Iron Age pits, most notably pits 40088, 40147 and 40027.

Cattle are the only taxa present in the Middle Bronze Age period (Table 7), and all bones were fused including the thoracic vertebra suggesting that they were from elderly animals. The eight bones identified to taxa and anatomical element from the Middle Bronze Age pit were all from meat-bearing bones. This may represent the consumption of joints of meat as they consisted of the bones of the shoulder (scapula, humerus, radius and ulna) as well as a thoracic vertebra and pelvis.

A wider range of taxa are evident in the Iron Age, although cattle and sheep/goat predominate, with some pigs, and a few canid, equid, rabbit (probably intrusive – see above) and toad remains also recorded. All long bones are fused, but the vertebrae remain unfused, suggesting that animals were mature but not elderly when culled. A single pig mandible was recorded with the 1st molar nearly at full height and the 2nd molar not yet erupted, indicating an animal still in its first year. The picture from the Iron Age is consistent with all parts of the cattle and sheep/goat carcasses being deposited. Although there is an emphasis on the limb bones, this suggests that animals were culled, processed and consumed on site. Data from the other taxa are too few to allow reliable comparisons.

A few cattle and sheep/goat bones were identified from Roman features, although only the upper fore limb bones are recorded, a pattern suggestive of meat consumption.

Conclusions

The assemblage is too small for detailed analysis, although it is possible that the Bronze Age bones reflect the consumption of meat from old cattle. The Iron Age material represents a more varied origin, where all parts of the carcass were disposed of following processing and consumption.

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Table 7: Taxa represented for all phases by anatomical element (count of all fragments NISP).

	Middle Bronze Age	Iron Age									Early Roman		
Element	Cattle	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Sheep	Pig	Canid	Equid	Rabbit	Micro mammal	Toad	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Large mammal
Horn core		1											
Horn core + frontal		1											
Zygomatic		1											
Maxilla								1					
Mandible		4	1		2			1					
Loose tooth		7	11	1	6	1							
Cervical vertebra		1											
Thoracic vertebra	1	2											
Vertebra									1				
Rib													
Scapula	1	2											1
Humerus	2	6	5							1	1	1	
Radius	2	5	3			1							
Ulna	1	1			1								
Carpal		1									1		
Pelvis	1	5	2						1				
Femur			3										
Patella			1										
Tibia		1	7		3								
Calcaneus			1				1						
Metacarpal			3										
Metatarsal		5	2										
Metapodial							1						
Sesamoid			1										
2nd phalange		1											
3rd phalange			1										
Total	8	44	41	1	12	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1

APPENDIX 6: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH COBAIN

Five bulk soil samples were retrieved for plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis, taken from Period 2a postholes 40110 and 40116 (Structure Group A), Period 2b pit 40088 and Period 2c pits 40027 and 40147. Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the floated material scanned and seeds identified using a low power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006) and Neef *et al.* (2012). A selection of charcoal fragments were identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

Plant macrofossils and charcoal were present in small quantities and a moderate quantity of modern roots/seeds were recorded which is to be expected given truncated nature of the archaeology. The presence of a small number of emmer/spelt and spelt wheat and barley grains within posthole 40116 (SS 46) suggests crops were being utilised on site, although the small number of remains means it is not possible to discern whether this is crop processing or domestic food production. Charcoal was only present in small quantities but the identification of a mixed assemblage is suggestive of fuel for domestic use and would most likely have been sourced from local scrub woodland and hedgerows consisting of hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, alder/hazel, and cherry species. The presence of oak and maple suggests there may have been isolated stands of more mature woodland nearby.

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Table 8: Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				40109	40115	40087	40028	40149
Feature number				40110	40116	40088	40027	40147
Feature Label				Structure Group A	Structure Group A			
Sample number (SS)				45	46	40	43	44
Flot volume (ml)				1	2.5	6	11	1.5
Sample volume processed (l)				2	2	18	16	15
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0	0
Period				2a	2a	2b	2c	2c
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	Good	Good	N/A	N/A
Recommendations for further work				No	No	No	No	No
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**					
HSW	Betulaceae	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazelnut shells			1		
A/D	Poaceae	*Bromus* L.	Bromes		1			
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain		1			
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat grain		3			
E		*Triticum dicoccum/ Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat grain		2			
E		*Poaceae*	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment)		8			
			Total	0	15	1	0	15

Table 9: Charcoal identifications

Context number			40109	40115	40087	40028	40149
Feature number			40110	40116	40088	40027	40147
Feature Label			Structure Group A	Structure Group A			
Sample number (SS)			45	46	40	43	44
Flot volume (ml)			1	2.5	6	11	1.5
Sample volume processed (l)			2	2	18	16	15
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	0	0
Period			2a	2a	2b	2c	2c
Charcoal quantity >2mm			+	+	+++	++	+++
Charcoal preservation			Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Recommendations for further work			No	No	No	No	No
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**					
Aceraceae	*Acer campestre* L.	Field maple			1		
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel				2	1
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	1		2	5	2
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple		1	2	1	2
	Prunus L.	Cherries r/w					1
	Prunus L.	Cherries			5	2	4
		Total	1	1	10	10	10

Key
+ = 1-4 items; ++ = 5-20 items; +++ = 21-40 items; ++++ = 40-99 items; +++++ = 100-500 items; ++++++ = >500 items
A = arable weeds; D= opportunistic species; HSW = hedgerow/shrub/woodland plant; E = economic plant
r/w = roundwood branch

APPENDIX 7: THE RADIOCARBON DATES BY SARAH COBAIN

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the dates of ditches E and A, pits 40124 and 40147 and posthole 40116. The samples were analysed during August 2016 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

References

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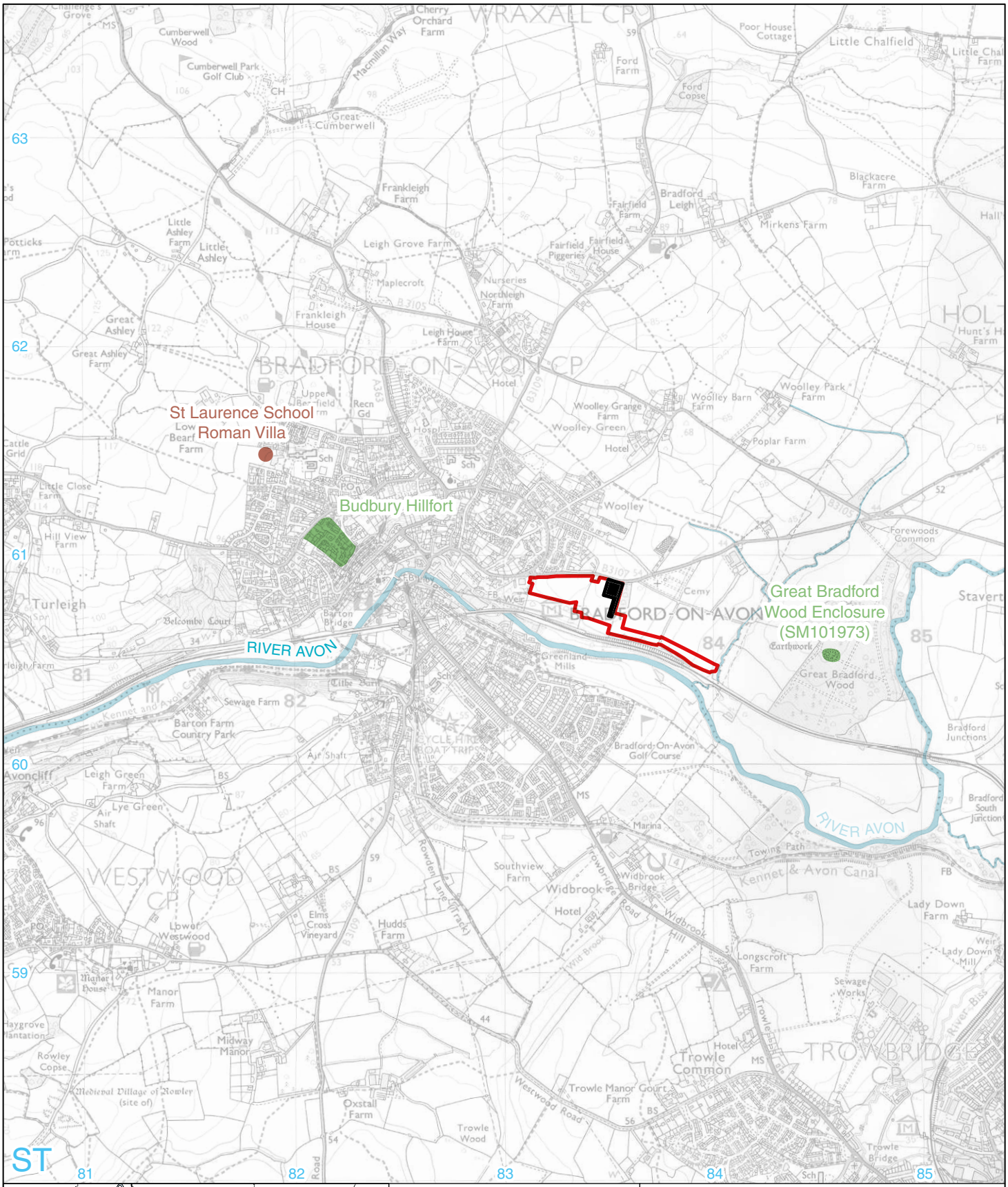
Table 10: Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	Lab No.	Material	δ ^{13}C	δ N	C/N	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Context 40048 Ditch E	SUERC-68747	Animal bone - Cattle Radius (right)	-.9‰	5.6‰	3.4	2254 ± 29 yr BP	395–349 cal BC (34.6%) 315–208 cal BC (60.8%)	385–356 cal BC (27.3%) 286–234 cal BC (40.9%)
Context 40063 Ditch A	SUERC-68751	Animal bone - Cattle Scapula (right)	-.8‰	5.3‰	3.3	2964 ± 29 yr BP	1266–1072 cal BC (94.2%) 1066–1056 cal BC (1.2%)	1221–1127 cal BC (68.2%)
Context 40124 Pit 40124	SUERC-68752	Animal bone - Cattle radius and ulna (right)	-21.7‰	5.4‰	3.3	3022 ± 29 yr BP	1393–1336 cal BC (20.1%) 1323–1192 cal BC (73.2%) 1173–1167 cal BC (0.5%) 1143–1132 cal BC (1.6%)	1371–1360 cal BC (6.8%) 1298–1220 cal BC (61.4%)
Context 40148 Pit 40147	SUERC-68753	Animal bone - Large Mammal rib	-22.5‰	11.7‰	3.2	2163 ± 29 yr BP	359–277 cal BC (43.3%) 260–112 cal BC (52.1%)	351–301 cal BC (37.0%) 210–171 cal BC (31.2%)
Context 40115 Posthole 40116	SUERC-68754	Carbonised grain - *Triticum Spelta* (spelt Wheat grain)	-24.1‰	-	-	2424 ± 29 yr BP	748–685 cal BC (16.8%) 666–642 cal BC (5.1%) 587–581 cal BC (0.5%) 558–403 cal BC (73.0%)	540–411 cal BC (68.2%)

APPENDIX 8: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon	
Short description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2015 at the request CGF Ltd at Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon. The earliest remains comprised a single flint probably dropped by hunter-gatherers in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The earliest cut feature on site was a pit which contained mammal bones, perhaps the remains of a feast, one of which produced a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date. A small assemblage of residual Middle Bronze Age pottery and Bronze Age flints was recovered from later deposits, mostly in the vicinity of the Bronze Age pit. The majority of features related to an Iron Age settlement. This seems to have originated in the Early Iron Age when several post-built structures were constructed within an open settlement. These may have included granaries and a rectangular building, perhaps a dwelling comparable to and contemporary with a similar rectangular building found at Budbury Hillfort, 1.2km to the west. These structures seem to have been deliberately dismantled to allow for the establishment of a rectilinear ditched enclosure, dateable to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Although this enclosure contained only a few pits and postholes, the quantity of finds from its fills suggests that it was the setting for occupation, although no dwellings were identified. The latest phase of Iron Age activity also dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age and comprised an enclosed roundhouse settlement. Although this was only partially exposed within the site, the settings of at least two roundhouses were found, along with pits, all bounded by a curvilinear ditch. The alignment of the latter seems to have influenced that of a boundary ditch set out in the Early Roman period, although the function of the Roman ditch is unclear as it was found along the very edge of the site.	
Project dates	5-22 May 2015	
Project type	Excavation, Cotswold Archaeology 2015	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Watching brief (date unconfirmed)	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire	
Study area (M2/ha)	0.96ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 8350 6075	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	Enclosures, ring ditches, pits, postholes, possible grave	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Iron Age shale bracelet	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Museum, Devizes	Pottery, flint, animal bone, metal objects, shale bracelet
Paper	Wiltshire Museum, Devizes	Context sheets, matrices, drawings, photographs
Digital	Wiltshire Museum, Devizes	Database, digital photos, reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.* CA typescript report **15702** CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire: Archaeological Excavation.* CA typescript report **16473**		



N

Development Area

The Site

Late prehistoric site

Roman site

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	9224	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	15/09/2015	1
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

835

840

610

605

ST

N

Development area

The Site

Evaluation trench 2012

Evaluation trench 2013

Geophysical survey

0 150m

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FIGURE TITLE

The development area, showing geophysical survey results and evaluation trench locations

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LM	PROJECT NO.	9224	2
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	15/09/2015	
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:3000	

The site looking south-east through the entrance of Enclosure A.

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Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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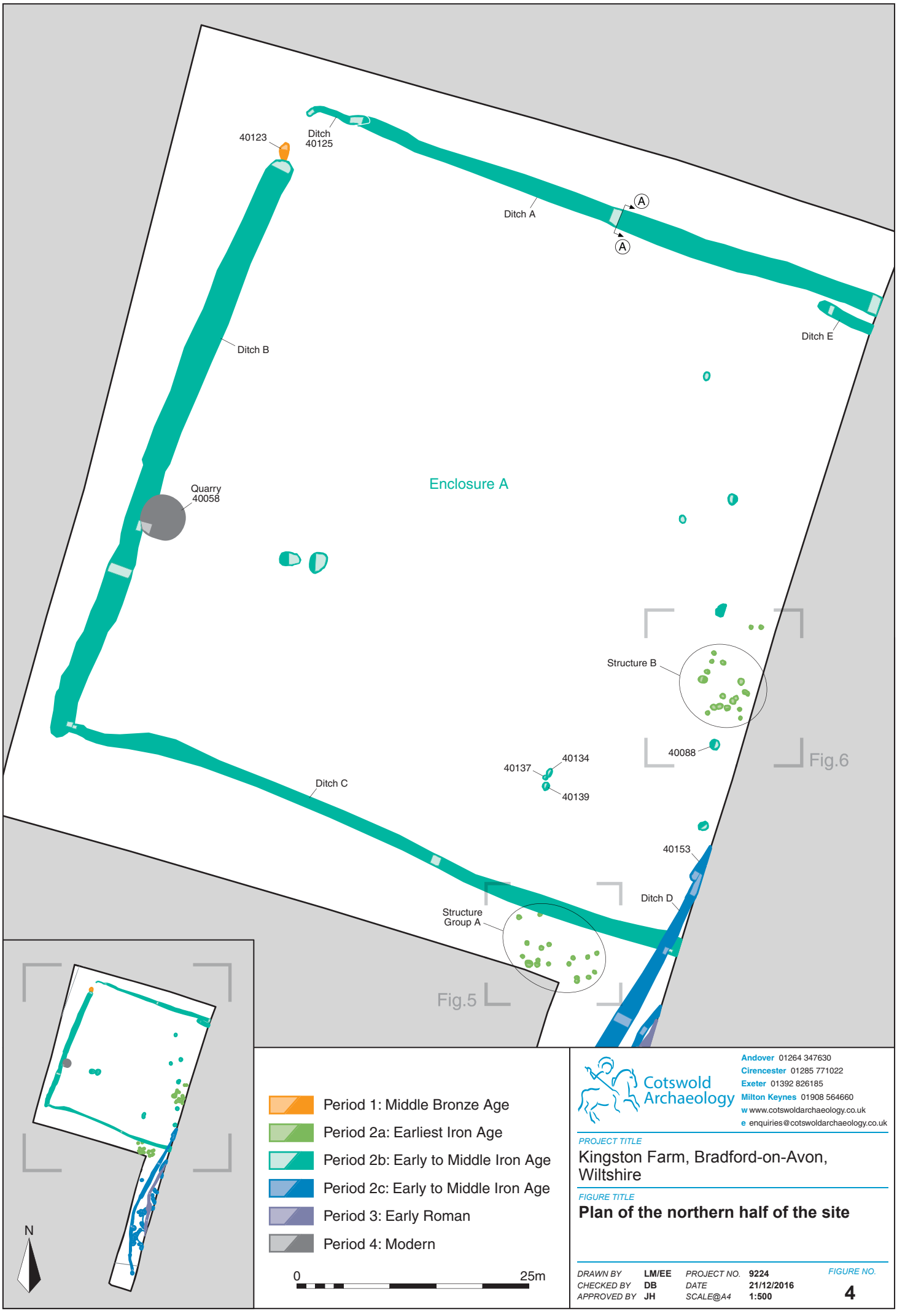
APPROVED BY	**JH**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	



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PROJECT TITLE

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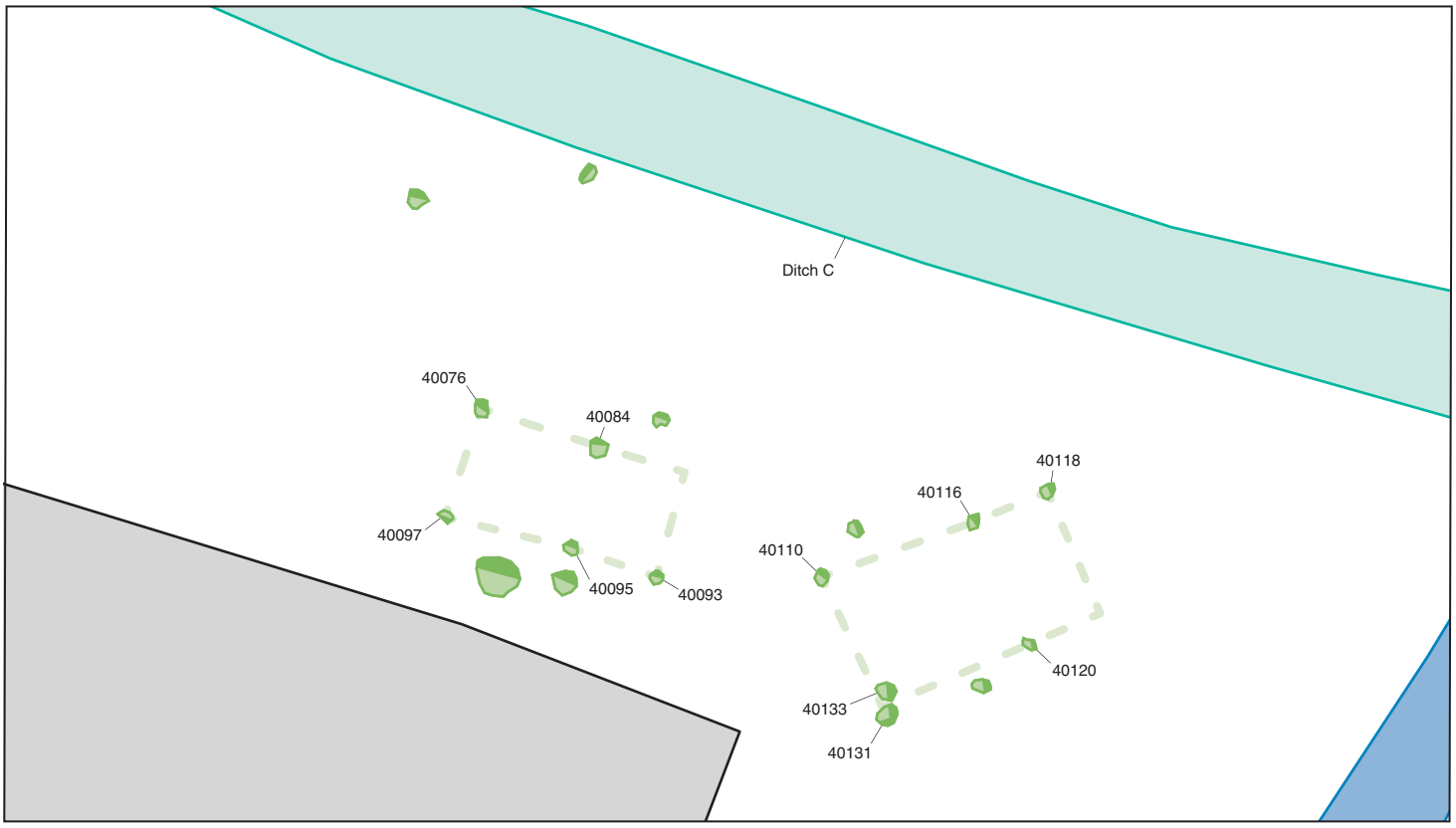
FIGURE TITLE

Plan of the northern half of the site

DRAWN BY	LM/EE	PROJECT NO.	9224	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	21/12/2016	4
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:500	



Period 2a: Earliest Iron Age

Period 2b: Early to Middle Iron Age

0 5m

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FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Period 2a Structure Group A showing interpretation

DRAWN BY	LM/EE	PROJECT NO.	9224	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	21/12/2016	5
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:100	

Period 2a: Earliest Iron Age

0 5m

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FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Period 2a Structure B

DRAWN BY	LM/EE	PROJECT NO.	9224	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	21/12/2016	6
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:100	

Section AA

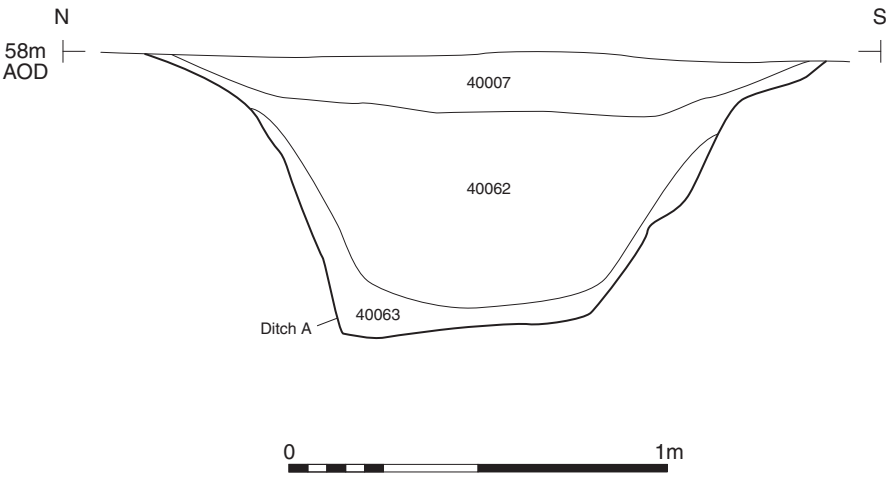

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FIGURE TITLE

Section through Period 2b Ditch A

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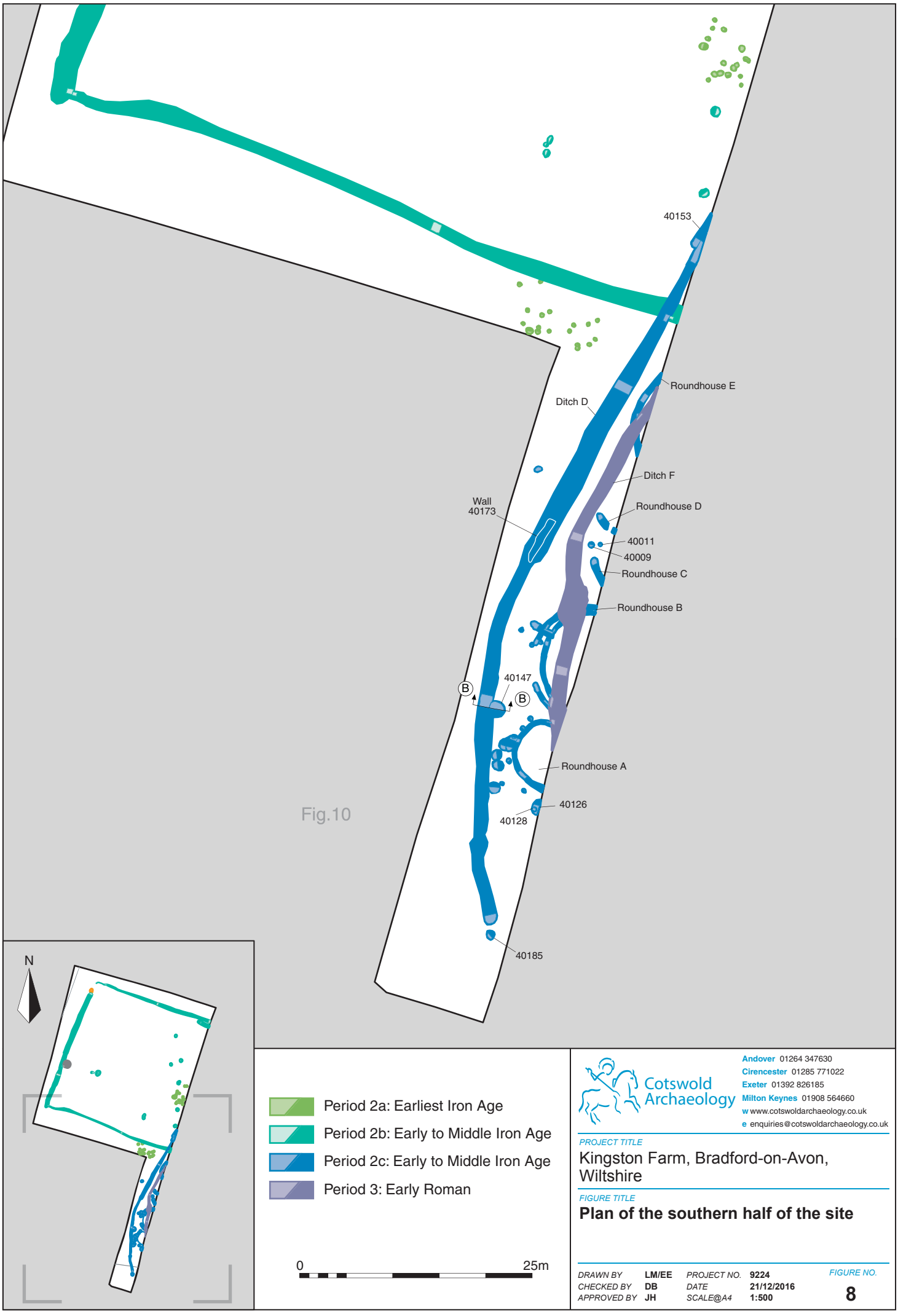
APPROVED BY	**JH**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	



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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of the southern half of the site

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Section BB

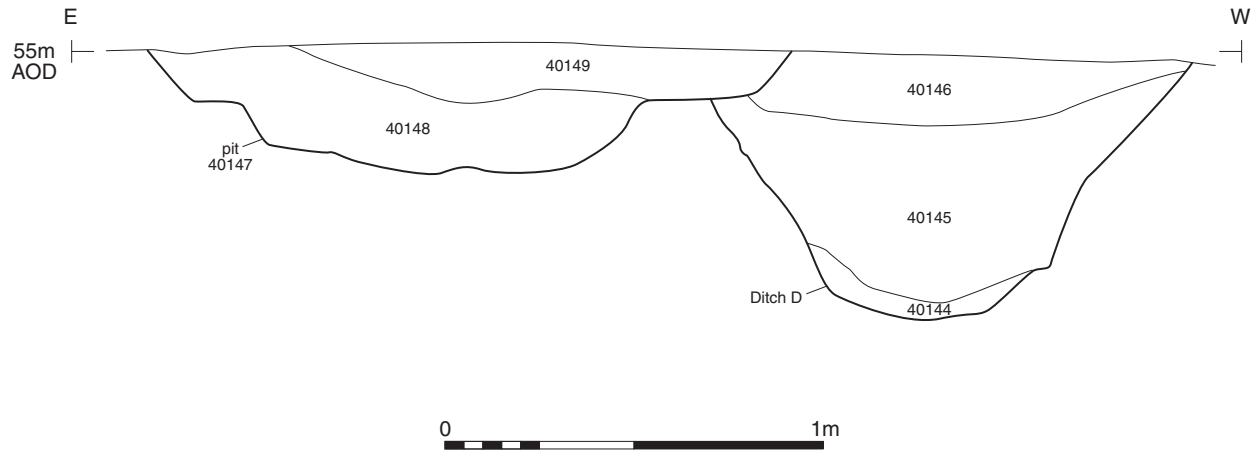

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FIGURE TITLE

Section through Period 2c Ditch D and Pit 40147

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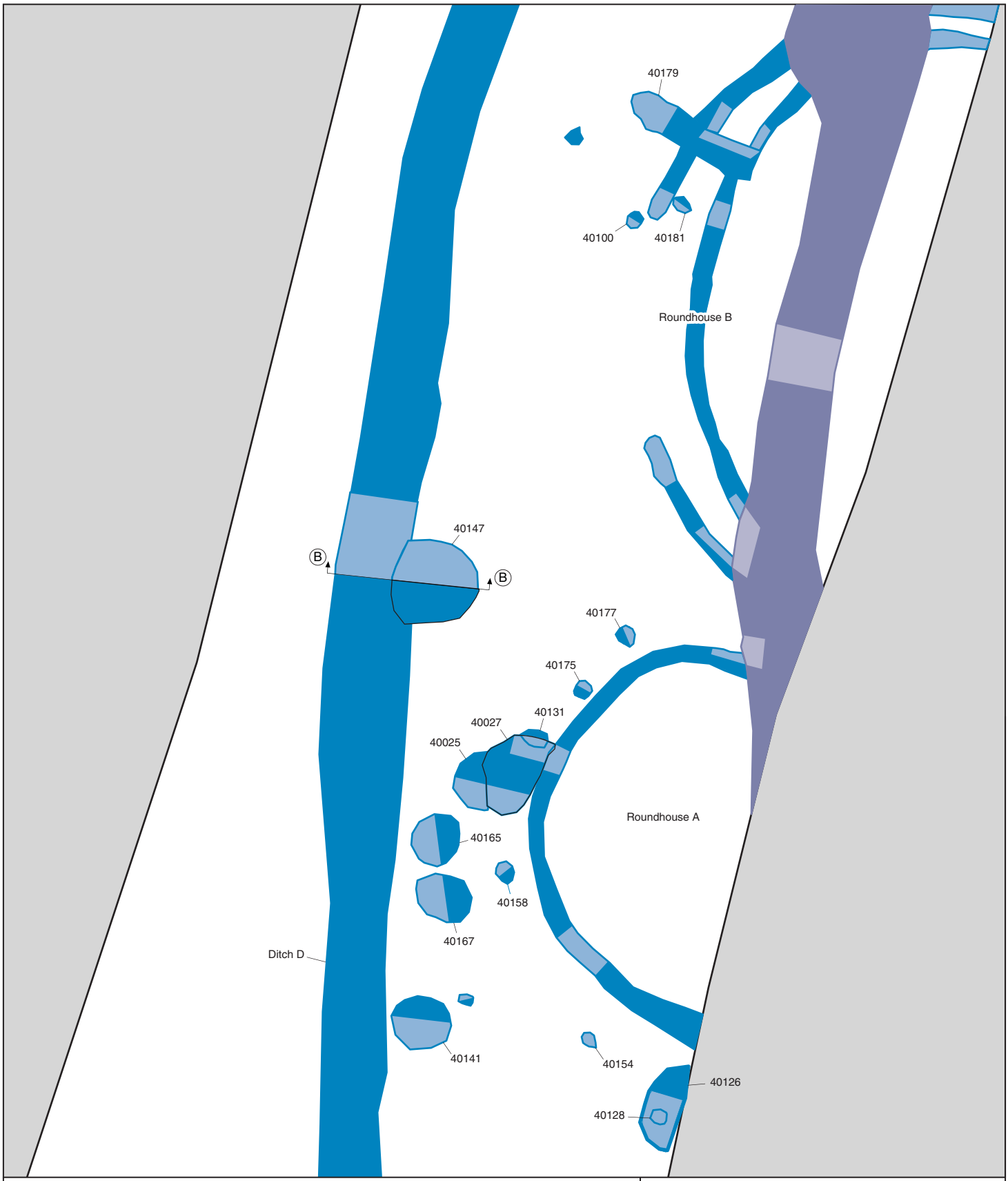

Period 2c: Early to Middle Iron Age

Period 3: Early Roman

N

0 5m

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FIGURE TITLE

Detail plan of the Roundhouses A and B

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FIGURE TITLE

Roundhouse A, looking north-west (1m scales)

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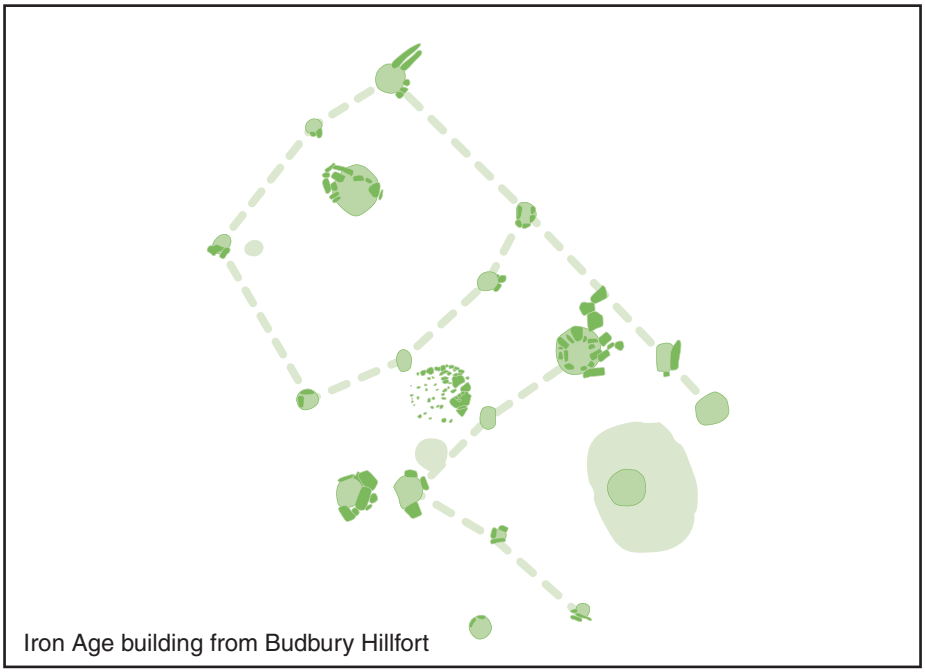
APPROVED BY	**JH**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	



N

Period 2a: Earliest Iron Age

0 5m

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FIGURE TITLE

Comparative plans of Kingston Farm Structure B and Iron Age building from Budbury Hillfort (after Wainwright 1970, figure 8)

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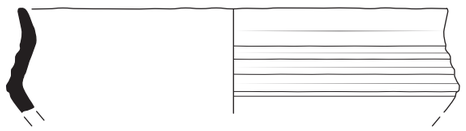
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:100	

1 (40254/40203)

2 (40254)



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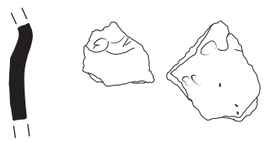

5 (40007)

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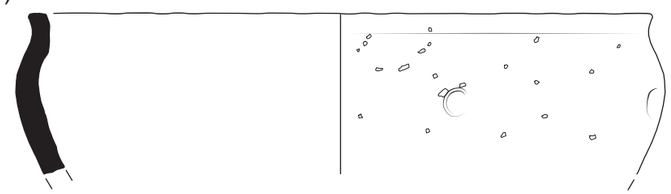

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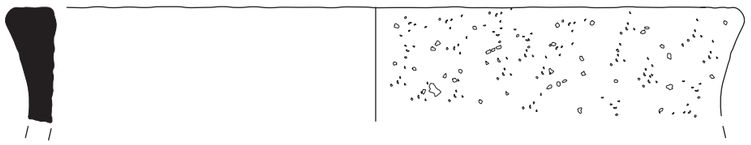

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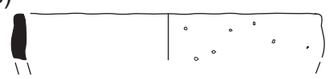

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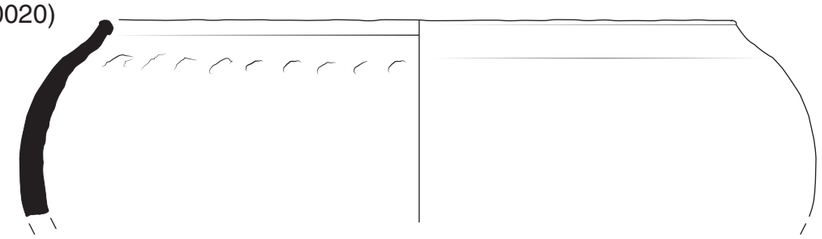
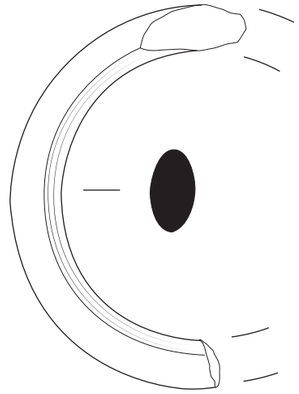


10 (40010)

0 150mm

1:3

11 (shale bracelet)



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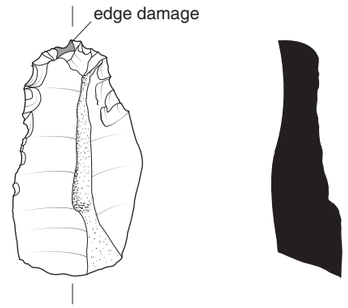

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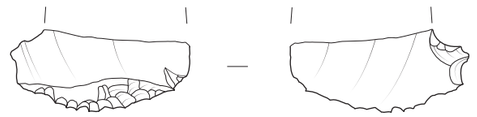

0 50mm

1:1

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Finds illustrations

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