

EXCAVATIONS AT EYE QUARRY

The Southern Extension



Phases 1, 2 and 3

Ricky Patten

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



EXCAVATIONS AT EYE QUARRY: The Southern Extension

Phases 1, 2 and 3

Ricky Patten

with contributions from

Katie Anderson, Grahame Appleby, Emma Beadsmoore, Steve Boreham, Matt Brudenell, Anne de Vareilles, Natasha Dodwell, Mark Knight, Quita Mould, Vida Rajkovača, Ian Riddler, and Simon Timberlake

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
University of Cambridge

February 2009

Report Number: 869

CONTENTS

Summary	iv
Acknowledgements	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Archaeological Background	1
1.1.1. The Quarry Environs	1
1.1.2. The Wider Landscape	3
1.2. Excavation Strategy	5
2. RESULTS	7
2.1. Subsoil Storage Area	7
2.2. Main Excavation Area	8
2.2.1. Neolithic	8
<i>Late Neolithic Pits</i>	8
2.2.2. Bronze Age	13
<i>Beaker Pits</i>	13
<i>Collared Urn Pits</i>	15
<i>Middle Bronze Age Field System</i>	19
2.2.3. Bronze Age – Iron Age transition	27
<i>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Settlement and Pits</i>	27
<i>Settlement Zone 1</i>	27
Structures	28
Pit Clusters	33
<i>Settlement Zone 2</i>	39
Structures	40
Pits and Pit Clusters	41
<i>Other Structures</i>	46
<i>Other Features</i>	48
2.2.4. Iron Age	50
<i>Middle Iron Age Settlement</i>	50
2.2.5. Undatable Prehistoric	51
2.2.6. Romano-British	53
2.2.7. Post-Mediaeval	54
3. DISCUSSION	55
3.1. A Pitted Landscape	55
3.2. To Land Division and Movement	58
3.3. Moving In – Settlement and Structures	59
3.4. The Rest is History	61

APPENDICES		63
1: Neolithic and Early/Middle Bronze Age Pottery	Mark Knight	63
2: Later Prehistoric Pottery	Matt Brudenell	68
3: Animal Bone	Vida Rajkovača	72
4: Assessment of the Human Bone	Natasha Dodwell	82
5: Objects of Bone and Antler	Ian Riddler	85
6: Flint	Emma Beadsmore	87
7: Fired Clay	Mark Knight	93
8: Metalwork	Grahame Appleby	96
9: Worked Stone	Ricky Patten	97
10: Burnt Stone	Simon Timberlake	99
11: Wood	Maisie Taylor	102
12: Fruiting body of fungus	Quita Mould	106
13: Environmental Samples	Anne de Vareilles	107
14: Pollen Analysis of Sediments	Steve Boreham	113
15: Phosphate Samples	Ricky Patten	116
16: Romano-British Pottery	Katie Anderson	118
17: Feature Descriptions		119
BIBLIOGRAPHY		200

Summary

In 2006 a year-long archaeological investigation was undertaken at Eye Quarry, Eye, Peterborough. This marked the ten year anniversary of excavations undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at the site, and proved to be the most intensive excavation to date. Located to the southwest of the previous study areas, this investigation evolved and expanded from an excavation of two quarry phases to three, almost doubling in size during its progress. The study elucidated the later prehistoric periods, furthering our understanding of the extent and character of the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity at Eye, and the expansiveness of the subsequent Middle Bronze Age field system identified in the earlier excavations. The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age were represented, again, by large inter-cutting pits dispersed across the study area, but this time they were complimented by a number of structures varying in form from four-post structures to roundhouses, along with a single longhouse. These structures were clustered together representing a single small focal point of occupation within this landscape. The 'settlement' activity continued into the Middle Iron Age bridging the gap in the pottery record highlighted by the earlier excavations, and adding a new dynamic to the site's history. Few Romano-British features were recorded, a result of the distance of the excavation areas from the farmstead, though a series of field boundary ditches represented the continuation of the field system noted previously emanating from this centre of activity.

Acknowledgements

The work was commissioned and funded by Cemex UK Limited. Ben Robinson (Peterborough City Council) oversaw and monitored the development control side of the excavation, and his interest and input was always encouraging. Simon Collcutt was the consultant and David Gibson (CAU) was the Project Manager and their input and support was invaluable. Invaluable assistance was also provided by Samantha Smith and Elizabeth Fuller throughout the project.

Finds were cleaned and catalogued by Gwladys Monteil, Rachel Causier, and Dr. Jason Hawkes and their team. The environmental samples were processed by Anne de Vareilles and Dan Britton. The graphics in this report were the work of Jane Matthews and Bryan Crossan, and Iain Forbes digitised the plans throughout and after the project. The site was surveyed by Donald Horne. The report was edited by Dr. Iain Morley. Paul Middleton and his class at Peterborough Regional College analysed and provided the results for the phosphate analysis.

The site was excavated and recorded:

Tony Baker
Jim Blinkhorn
Dan Britton
Elizabeth Carleton
Lauren Cadwallader
James Carr
Rachel Causier
Matt Collins
Ben Davenport
Nick Gillmore
Kathy Grant
Rachel Howcroft
Jacqui Hutton
Laura James
Marcus Marsh
Lizzy Middleton
Dawn Mooney
Martin Oakes
Ilanith Pongolini

Tonko Rajkovača
Vida Rajkovača
Catherine Ranson
Hayley Roberts
Iona Robinson
Adam Slater
Ross Stanger
Dave Strachan
Andy Whelan
Virginia Vargo
Tim Vickers

1. INTRODUCTION

During 2006 and 2007 an archaeological excavation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on behalf of Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd (OAA) for CEMEX UK Limited. Centred on the expansion of a gravel quarry at Tanholt Farm, Eyebury (to the east of Peterborough, NGR 523652/301934) this was to be the first of several seasons of work within a new part of the quarry (figure 1). The project was originally designed to investigate an area for subsoil storage along with the first two extraction phases, which had been partially evaluated the preceding year (Williams 2005) (the subsoil storage area was a new addition to the development and so had not been evaluated along with the rest of the field). During the course of the excavation, and with the expectation of high gravel sales, the investigation was continued into the third extraction phase, almost doubling the phase 1 and 2 area investigation. This expanded the site from a 4.85ha excavation to a 7.93ha one. As with previous excavations within this particular quarry it had been decided that the nature of the archaeology warranted a full open area excavation; this was undertaken following an archaeological specification set out by the CAU (Gibson 2006) and agreed by Peterborough City Council (Ben Robinson, Historic Environment Officer, Peterborough City Council) and by CEMEX UK Limited (Simon Collcutt, OAA).

The site was situated at between 3.50m OD (Ordnance Datum, above sea level) and 4.25m OD within an area of agriculture and quarry workings. The underlying geology comprised Oxford Clay overlain with First River Terrace deposits (British Geological Survey Sheet 158). To the north, south and east the site was bounded by previous phases of gravel extraction and landfill. The area to the north had been the subject of previous archaeological investigations (undertaken by the CAU first in 1996 and then in 1998); unfortunately the land to the south and east was never studied prior to quarrying up until the 1980s. To the west was Tanholt Hall, a small farm and its holdings. The area of archaeological excavation was within a series of enclosed agricultural fields which have been intensively farmed, and were under crop at the time of work. Past cultivation has had a detrimental effect upon the archaeology with plough damage evident over most of the site.

1.1. Archaeological Background

This investigation followed on from earlier phases of excavation within the quarry carried out by the CAU (Gibson & White 1998, McFadyen 2000, Patten 2002, 2003, 2004) and an initial evaluation (Williams 2005) undertaken in this particular field. Within the wider landscape a number of investigations have been undertaken by various archaeological institutions which expanded and complemented the work done by the CAU in this quarry. The investigations reported here provided new, and expanded existing, evidence for human activity within the landscape from the Neolithic to the present day.

1.1.1. The Quarry Environs

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the area now confined by the quarry workings, dating back to the early part of the last century.

Between 1910 and 1915, E.T. Leeds investigated a small barrow group to the southwest of the current site. The group consisted of three barrows in a north-south line which formed part of a widely dispersed barrow field between the Cat's Water and Thorney (Hall, 1987). The largest of these was *c.*3.7m in diameter which, in 1912, survived to a height of 1.5m. The northern two barrows contained Early Bronze Age inhumations associated with food vessels and flint tools, along with secondary Saxon burials. The third barrow contained a cremation within a pit (Collcutt *et al* 2000). These barrows were quarried away in 1968 and 1984.

Commercial archaeological investigations began towards the end of the twentieth century with the CAU excavations in 1996 (see figure 1) (Gibson & White 1998). Evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement and Romano-British activity was recovered from the excavation. A driveway and a series of field system enclosures were recorded along with evidence for at least one roundhouse and several four-post structures which artefact evidence suggested were of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. It was thought that these may have represented seasonal activity, i.e. an area of winter grazing for livestock. The excavation occurred to the southwest of a suspected Romano-British farmstead, which probably acted as the hub for the Romano-British activity that was recorded. A series of large pits and wells were identified along with traces of a field system and a human inhumation and cremation.

In the winter of 1998-1999, a second phase of excavations was undertaken within the quarry, again by a team from the CAU (McFadyen 2000). This built upon the previous phase of work and expanded the area excavated in 1996. Continuations of the Bronze Age and Romano-British field systems were recorded along with evidence of further Bronze Age settlement in the form of another structure and more pits and wells. It was within this phase of excavations that a wooden bowl of Early Iron Age form was recovered. Evidence of the Romano-British occupation was furthered with the discovery of a circular structure within the corner of the field system.

In 2000 the focus of the quarry workings, and subsequently the archaeological investigations, moved to the eastern fields between the suspected Roman farmstead and the Cat's Water. The investigation began with an archaeological evaluation, again undertaken by the CAU (Garrow 2000). Further traces of the prehistoric and Romano-British field systems were recorded along with evidence for a possible Bronze Age settlement. Earlier investigations (Collcutt *et al.* 2000) had identified the presence of a possible Romano-British farmstead in the southwest corner of the field; this was believed to be of regional importance and an Archaeological Conservation Zone (ACZ) was established around it (SMR 3066). Evaluation trenches were located close to the edges of this zone and indicated an increase in the density of linear features but not in artefact recovery, shedding no further light on the farmstead. Two potential four-post structures were recorded in Trench 13 in the eastern part of the field and were thought to suggest the basis for a late Bronze Age settlement.

In 2001 the first phase of archaeological work within the new quarry extension was undertaken by the CAU (Patten 2002). A series of haul roads around the periphery of the site and a large area in the southeast corner were stripped. The haul roads were the equivalent of evaluation trenches and complemented rather than expanded upon the previous evaluation. A rectangular Romano-British field enclosure with internal divisions was recorded and shown to truncate an early, more fragmentary field system

of probable Bronze Age date. Along the northern edge of the open area, a series of large pits and four-post structures were recorded, in close proximity to the four-post structures discovered within the evaluation. The two investigations seemed to suggest that the next phase of work might provide evidence of a Late Bronze Age settlement. During the following season, 2002, the remainder of the eastern portion was excavated (Patten 2003). Within this excavation a series of Early Bronze Age pits, a Middle Bronze Age field system, and later Bronze Age structures represented seasonal activity within a predominantly agricultural landscape. Various ditch lengths evidenced a consolidated Bronze Age field system that was bracketed by the Collared Urn pits and the four-post structures. No evidence for Iron Age activity was recovered suggesting a possible period of abandonment before the Romano-British field systems were imposed upon the landscape. Two distinct Romano-British systems were recorded, possibly representing the field systems of two distinct settlements separated by time.

The final season of investigations within this phase of quarry extraction was undertaken in 2003 (Patten 2004). Two distinct episodes of human activity were encountered, representing a similar landscape use in the Bronze Age and the Romano-British period. The continuation of the Middle Bronze Age field system was identified in association with a linear group of twelve cremations, and three dispersed cremations. The final stages of the field system were represented by the construction of three separate clusters of inter-cutting pits that produced Late Bronze Age pottery along with a fragment of a wooden bowl. These large pits seem to represent a decline in activity within the area with no evidence for an Iron Age presence and it was not until the Romano-British period that utilisation of this part of the landscape began again. Evidence suggests that during this time small scale 'industrial-type' activity may have occurred in association with a series of enclosures that were themselves associated with the suspected farmstead (SMR 3066). Further traces of the Romano-British field system were recorded with the northern and southern systems continuing from the previous excavations.

In 2005, with the expectation of a further expansion within the quarry, an evaluation of two fields to the west and south of the 1996 and 1998 excavations was conducted by the CAU (Williams 2005). This comprised a total of 24 archaeological trenches arranged across both fields; two of these trenches produced no archaeological features with the remaining 22 producing evidence for human occupation. Activity spanning the Neolithic to post-Mediaeval period was identified, with later prehistoric pits and field systems, two Romano-British field systems, and a post-Mediaeval driveway. The later prehistoric features, pits and watering-holes were concentrated towards the northern half of the site with a heavier concentration of this activity to the northeast and close to previous phases of work; while the Romano-British field systems covered most of the area under investigation.

1.1.2. The Wider Landscape

A great deal of archaeological work has been done within the wider landscape. Located only *c.* 1.5km north of the Flag Fen basin and the Fengate environs (and 3km from Flag Fen), the quarry at Eyebury is on the fringes of a very well and intensively studied landscape which far exceeds the scope of this particular report. In the past it has been these 'fen edge' environs which have been most heavily studied, the work by Francis

Pryor at Fengate and Flag Fen highlighting both the importance of this environment in antiquity and the wet context preservation of these sites over time.

Excavations in 2002 within a small area on Oxney Road, to the southeast of the Eyebury quarry, identified what were interpreted as field system ditches with associated pits and postholes (Britchfield 2002). Two ditches were recorded perpendicular to the fen edge and were thought to have been part of the Eyebury field system.

At the end of 2004 and the start of 2005 Oxford Archaeology undertook an excavation at Parnwell to the south of the quarry. The earliest human activity was dated to the Early Neolithic with a cluster of eleven pits thought to represent part of a larger area of occupation extending beyond the limits of the investigation. Further, more dispersed pits represented an Early Bronze Age presence within the landscape, many of which contained Collared Urn fragments. Evidenced along the southern edge of the site was a small area of later Iron Age settlement; this continued and expanded into the Romano-British period when a more substantial enclosed settlement was established with an associated field system which extended to the north and northeast. Anglo-Saxon activity was identified by a series of 57 pits scattered across the site; these contained burnt deposits which were dated to the 7th to 9th centuries AD (Webley 2006).

Located south of the quarry between Fengate and Eyebury, Oxney Grange (parts of which date back to the 12th century) was originally a cattle and dairy farm that fed the monks of Peterborough Abbey, now the Cathedral. In 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit ahead of the renovation of the site after much of the Grange was damaged by fire (Cooper & Lödöen 2006). Seven trenches were excavated, which provided little insight into prehistoric activity, exposing five postholes and a single ditch dated to between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age.

Further gravel extraction has occurred to the northeast of the Eyebury quarry at Podge Hole, Thorney and as here this has been preceded by a series of archaeological investigations. The Podge Hole investigations began at the same time as those within the Eyebury quarry and have continued up to the present under the leadership of various institutions.

In 1996 Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit directed the first phase of investigations (Cuttler & Ellis 2000). An excavation was undertaken on a suspected round barrow while trenches were dug to ascertain the nature of linear cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs. The barrow was dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and had survived to a height of 0.25m with a maximum diameter of 30m. Despite surviving as an earthwork there was no evidence of a ring ditch surrounding the barrow. From the northwest side of the barrow, the base of an Early Bronze Age urn containing cremated bone was recovered, this was the only evidence of a human interment; no central burial was found and there were no other cremations. The linears were recorded as Iron Age and Romano-British although no evidence was obtained to support this dating.

As the quarry expanded further archaeological investigations were undertaken by Phoenix Consulting (Archaeology Ltd.). Initial work identified four phases of activity dominated by the later prehistory and a series of post-Mediaeval claying trenches

(Phoenix-Network 2002). A second ring ditch was identified with a maximum diameter of *c.*27m and no evidence for a surviving mound. From the ditch were recovered seven sherds of Beaker pottery and a single sherd of Collared Urn pottery, however, there was no evidence for human burial within either the ditch or the space it enclosed. The only evidence for human remains during this phase of excavation was a cremation recovered 12m to the north of the ring ditch. The site was located near to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 20802 which comprised a northeast-southwest rectilinear field system with a 'hollow' driveway. During the excavation a series of interrelated linears were interpreted as part of this field system and consisted of a series of ditches in a rectangular formation orientated northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. The terminal end of one of the linears truncated the ring ditch suggesting it was constructed once the ring ditch was no longer visible. Little prehistoric pottery was recovered from the ditches but no Romano-British pottery was found at all, suggesting that the field system exposed was the same one represented by SAM 20802, which was probably later prehistoric in origin.

A subsequent season of excavation revealed further evidence for later prehistoric activity and 19th century claying trenches (Daniels & Lightfoot 2003). A third ring ditch was identified *c.*19m in diameter which contained six sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. As with the previous ring ditch there was no evidence for human remains within it, or in association with it, although it was postulated that there was a high degree of truncation and therefore any burial may have been lost. The only human remains recovered were cremated bone from a small pit 100m southwest of the ring ditch, thought to be a satellite burial. The field system recorded within earlier phases of excavation continued within this, with three main northwest-southeast boundary lines represented by segmented ditches. Individual fields were defined by shorter northwest-southeast linears perpendicular to the boundaries which were less well defined. Associated with the field system was a series of large pits and pit clusters; these were typically sub-circular in plan (3m to 5m in diameter) and up to 1.4m deep. As with previous phases of excavation there was no evidence for structures or settlement.

This places the current excavation within a landscape rich in archaeological activity - a landscape of monuments and field systems, of ritual and habitation - a landscape which has evolved and changed from late prehistory to modern times.

1.2. Excavation Strategy

Originally the excavation strategy was to remove the topsoil and any subsoil present within two distinct areas. This was to be done with a 360° tracked machine using a toothless ditching bucket and several trucks to take the soil to storage areas. The first area was designated the subsoil storage area and, as the name would suggest, was for the storage of subsoil or 'overburden' which could neither be processed or stored with the topsoil. This was an area of 1.04ha at the northernmost limit of the proposed expansion. As a late addition to the development program the subsoil storage area was located within an area which had not previously been evaluated; however, as the topsoil was to be removed anyway there was no issue with it being done under supervision, and the recording and excavation of any archaeological features performed. The second area to be investigated comprised the first two phases of gravel extraction within this portion of the quarry. These formed an area of 3.81ha at the southernmost end of the expansion.

The first two phases were to be done together with the resultant area almost triangular in form expanding to the north (see figure 2). The evaluation had identified the presence of prehistoric activity with a small number of linear features spanning several trenches and a few small pits littering the landscape (Williams 2005). It was expected that the initial phases would yield little archaeological activity, and the later phases would be more intense; the archaeology was to turn out to be more interesting than initially envisioned.

Towards the end of the investigations CEMEX UK Ltd. concluded that the amount of mineral exposed within these first two phases would be insufficient to meet their needs in the long term. The following phases of mineral extraction were to be in areas which had been identified as archaeologically sensitive, and so would require more excavation time. Taking both of these factors into consideration CEMEX decided that the excavation would continue into phase 3, an area of 3.08ha, almost doubling the size of the study area to a total of 7.93ha.

As with all CAU landscape projects a 10m by 10m grid was laid out across the site using a Global Positioning System (GPS) in tandem with an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). This was set out on the Ordnance Survey grid, in conjunction with the machine stripping of the site, enabling the site to be planned as it was exposed (making weather conditions during the crucial early stages less problematic). All archaeological features were initially planned at 1:50 with further detail recorded at 1:20 or 1:10 as and if needed. As is often the case the nature of the archaeology depicted in the initial plans can differ from the final 'product', and this was the case here, the nuances of the site becoming apparent only after their excavation and re planning. Each excavated feature was recorded using the CAU modified version of the MoLAS recording system with individual features assigned feature numbers (F.#) and individual stratigraphic sequences assigned context numbers ([context #]) which continued from the previous evaluation. To complement these, a section drawing was produced at a scale of 1:10. Pertinent features and feature sets were photographed on black and white film, colour slide and digital media.

2. RESULTS

Due to the nature of the archaeology encountered and the archaeologically arbitrary boundaries imposed by the quarry the three separate phases (one, two and three) will be described as a single unit with only the subsoil area described separately (see figure 2). At this stage the different archaeological character of the two distinct areas seems to warrant a slightly different narrative.

2.1. Subsoil Storage Area

A total of fourteen features were identified within the subsoil storage area with none of them producing datable material (figure 3). As a result the ascription of features to a period, where attempted, was done on the basis of previous excavations within the quarry, and the morphology of the features. This enabled a tentative dating of the linear features; however, it was not possible to date the discrete features in any way.

Prehistoric activity was represented by two linears, a length of ditch (**F.1988**) which extended out from the excavation edge and a short segment (**F.1989**) at its eastern end with a slight curve which continued the character and line of the linear F.1988. The ditch length (F.1988) was orientated west-northwest–east-southeast and was on average 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep with a single silty fill. Unlike the other linears recorded within the subsoil storage area (which were all straight), this linear was sinuous with a series of kinks along its length. It was this (along with an orientation different to any of the other features, and one similar to the prehistoric field system identified elsewhere) which suggested a prehistoric date.

With the exception of the post-Mediaeval furrows (see below) Romano-British activity was the most extensive activity represented in the subsoil storage area. Three linears (**F.1977**, **F.1978**, and **F.1981**) appeared to be associated with this period forming a track or droveway and a fragment of a field system. The droveway was formed from two north-south linears (F.1977 and F.1978) which had been truncated along their mid-point creating the appearance of four linears with two entrances; however, the excavation of the four potential terminals confirmed that they were most likely the result of truncation rather than construction. The droveway was *c.*13m wide at its southern most end and *c.*6.5m at its northern end suggesting a funnelling or at least narrowing of the droveway to the north; however, both these measurements relate to the ends of the droveway of which only *c.*56m was exposed. Outside of the confines of the subsoil storage area there were no further traces of this apparent droveway, and it is therefore possible that these two linears (which have no direct relationship and no material culture) could have been two separate boundary ditches on slightly different alignments, which converged to the north. In apparent association with the ‘droveway’ was a third linear feature (F.1981) which, orientated east-west, was perpendicular to F.1978 and terminated *c.*2.6m from north-south linear F.1977. This would suggest that the two linears F.1977 and F.1978 were actually contemporary and did form a north-south droveway. Although none of these features contained datable material it is thought that they represent part of the Romano-British system identified in previous excavations within the quarry.

A single linear (F.1980) extended across the entire width of the subsoil storage area on a northwest-southeast orientation. A further three short ditch segments (F.1982, F.1983, and F.1984) extended from the excavation edge on the same alignment. These four features represented the remnants of Mediaeval/post-Mediaeval agriculture in the form of four distinct furrows. The furrow interpretation is further enhanced by the size of these features with none of them exceeding 0.08m in depth, and all of them being on alignments completely different to any other linear.

There were five discrete features, four pits (F.1976, F.1979, F.1986, and F.1985) and a single posthole (F.1987), all towards the northeast edge of the area (figure 3, C/2). These were all relatively small features (particularly in relation to the features excavated within the main excavation area (see below)) with no clear relationship to one another or datable material. Two of the pits (F.1986 and F.1985) were located towards the eastern end of one of the Roman field ditches (F.1981); however, this is as close as the relationship becomes - if the two pits were related and therefore aligned then the orientation differed from that of the ditch. Similarly the largest of the discrete features (F.1976 at 2.45m by 1.64m and 0.15m deep) was located within the possible droveway (see above), its only relationship to any other feature, suggesting it either pre- or post-dated the droveway. The remaining two features, a pit and a posthole, were unrelated to any other feature, and the lack of any datable material makes it difficult to ascribe these to a particular period; with features present ranging from prehistory onwards all of the discrete features could be from any period.

2.2. Main Excavation Area

The excavation of these first three phases ahead of gravel extraction confirmed the findings of the evaluation of the previous year. Evidence for human activity spanning later prehistory to the post-Mediaeval period was recorded throughout with an emphasis on the Late Neolithic to Early Iron Age. Unlike previous phases of excavation very little Romano-British activity was evidenced, with only seven sherds of Roman pottery, all from one feature. This was in direct contrast to the evidence for Neolithic activity, which constituted more than 400 sherds of pottery from over 20 features.

2.2.1. Neolithic

Late Neolithic Pits

The Late Neolithic was represented by a series of discrete features in the form of several pits, including one first identified during the course of the evaluation. This period was also evidenced by a significant collection of pottery (primarily Mildenhall and Peterborough wares) in both secure and residual contexts. Mildenhall pottery was recorded from six different features of which four were pits and two were ditch segments (where the pottery was residual). Peterborough Ware pottery was recovered from 23 different features, of which six were ditch lengths, the remaining 17 being discrete features of varying types.

First identified towards the western end of Trench 1, F.1894 was a large pit c.4m in diameter and 1.7m deep (figure 5 B/2). The majority of this feature had been excavated

during the evaluation, with the trench cutting across the centre of the pit leaving only the northern and southern edges untouched. This resulted in a much smaller percentage of pottery being recovered during the excavation; of a total of 77 sherds (1221g), 21 (181g) were recovered during the excavation (22% of the total sherd count, or more importantly less than 15% by weight). As a result the deposits, their sequence and the interpretation for this feature were unchanged from the evaluation. With a depth of 1.7m and a diameter of 4m the pit was probably cut as a well, an interpretation supported by the environmental evidence from the evaluation which suggested that the feature contained standing water for a period of time (Williams 2005). A full depositional sequence was not present during the excavation but the sequence present did confirm that recorded during the evaluation, which identified a series of natural silt episodes at the base followed by successive episodes of slumping and silting. As a whole the feature produced a significant quantity of Late Neolithic pottery (77 sherds weighing 1221g) of Peterborough Ware type, which represents the single greatest concentration of Peterborough Ware pottery recovered not only from this phase but from the entire quarry. When taken with the rest of the Late Neolithic pottery recovered within this part of the quarry the presence of such a large assemblage of pottery could have regional significance (see Knight this volume).

A similar feature was identified to the south as part of two inter-cutting pits, Pit Cluster 1 (**F.2068** and **F.2084**) (figure 7 B/3 and figure 13). The tertiary deposits of this pit cluster contained a few small fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The majority of these were recovered from the hollow which would have formed once the deposits within the pits had 'settled', these have therefore been interpreted as intrusive within the dating of the features, and it is the presence of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age wares within the secure lower deposits which ultimately date these features.

The initial pit, F.2068, when excavated, was 5.75m long and 5.6m wide and had been cut to a depth of 1.74m. The primary fills had been deposited in horizontal layers with a predominantly silt matrix which contained a high percentage of gravel, probably slumping or trickling of the natural materials from the edges (figure 14). It was only on the western side that there appeared to have been any disturbed deposits. Here, four separate contexts ([6772]-[6774], and [6786]) were suggestive of a greater degree of slumping or collapse, as these deposits were more disorganised and confined to a small part of the pit while the others were horizontally lain and spread over much of the pit. In fact many of the deposits on the western edge ([6767] and [6785]) suggest they had come from this side of the feature, possibly as edge slumping or collapse and could represent greater activity occurring on this side of the feature. Perhaps it was from the western side that the feature was used, with buckets lowered to retrieve water, waste material deposited from this edge, or more activity in general around that side of the pit.

From this feature a relatively small amount of pottery was recovered (approximately a fifth of the amount recovered from the later pit, F.2084), totalling 47 sherds (126g). This assemblage was dominated by Neolithic wares with 30 sherds identified as Peterborough Ware (28 of which came from a single deposit [6766]) and five as Mildenhall Ware (all from a single deposit [6785]). Neither of these deposits was primary; in fact [6766] was a tertiary deposit sealed by the hollowing and weathering of the later pit, and [6785] was a secondary deposit located centrally within the deposit sequence, comparable to [6829], a deposit which produced four sherds of Collared Urn

pottery. The primary deposits failed to produce any datable material; however, unlike similar features from previous phases of excavation it is possible to state that this pit was probably constructed towards the later half of the Neolithic period. That 74 percent of the pottery recovered from this feature was dated to the Late Neolithic and only nine percent to the Early Bronze Age, all of which were from the upper (secondary and tertiary) deposits, is suggestive of this date. As well as the pottery 253 fragments (1676g) of bone were recovered (although the bone tended to be concreted with some form of Iron panning and so the weight can be misleading). The majority, 129 fragments, came from the same deposit as the Peterborough Ware pottery, with a further 90 fragments associated with the Collared Urn material.

It is difficult to interpret the original function of this feature; with a diameter in excess of 5m the pit would have been large enough to function as a watering hole for livestock. However, at 1.74m deep and with no gradual entrance it would have been impossible for animals to access it. Previous studies have interpreted large pits such as this as processing pits. Excavations in the late 1990s identified similar features to the north; here these pits were interpreted as flax retting pits, where the stems from flax plants were submerged in water for a day or two to convert the stems into usable fibres. However, flax retting only requires a small amount of water, enough to cover the stems and warm up under the sun's rays, and the best fibres are produced when the stems are covered in dew (although this method takes longer). So the digging of a 1.74m deep hole, over 5m in diameter may have been a bit excessive, although this does not preclude the possibility that the feature was constructed for some other process. The diameter of the pit was the consequence of a single phase of activity and was not the result of multiple, smaller features cut into the edges of earlier features; this represents a considerable amount of effort for a simple well where a smaller shaft could have sufficed. It is possible that this represents a more communal water source; by being large enough for numerous people to use at once it may have also acted as a focal point, a place where people could go to socialise whilst obtaining water for a multitude of different purposes.

Once the initial pit had silted up a second (F.2084) was cut into the northeast quadrant, just off centre. On the surface this re-cut pit appeared to have been 5.54m by 5.50m in diameter; however, once the weathering cone had been removed (it is likely that F.2068, the feature into which F.2084 had been cut, would have slumped down as organics decayed and the deposits settled, and so this probably does not represent part of the cut feature) the pit itself was cut to a size of 2.8m by 2m and a depth of 1.58m. This second pit contained few fills (a total of three): one ([6825]) was confined to the eastern half and appeared to be a slump or dump deposit which had occurred prior to any silting or backfilling of the pit proper. The pit appears to have been cut with almost vertical sides, through the earlier silt deposits of F.2068 and not the natural glacial deposits. It is possible that, as a result, the sides would have needed re-vetting or shoring in order to remain intact and create a usable feature. It is interesting to note that the pit had not been cut down into the natural gravel, but rather to within 0.08m of the base of the earlier pit (F.2068). This may have been the result of a fluctuating water table which had risen since the initial pit had been cut. In this case there would no longer be the need to expend so much effort in order to get to water, but this would presumably have produced a 'murkier' water contaminated with the silts from the earlier deposits rather than cleanly filtered by the gravels. If this was the case then perhaps it also signifies a change in the use of this pit. Perhaps the water quality no longer mattered as it was for

livestock or processing, and not human consumption. This feature was much smaller than the original pit, and it is possible that this represents a move away from a role as a communal focal point.

A greater amount of material culture was recovered from F.2084 than from the previous pit, with 204 sherds (648g) of pottery and 849 fragments (10830g) of animal bone. This amounted to five times the mass of pottery and over a third more bone than was found in F.2068. As with the earlier feature the assemblage was dominated by Neolithic wares, with Peterborough and Mildenhall pottery accounting for 75 sherds. All of these came from the tertiary deposit [6765] however, along with 120 other sherds which included a significant amount of Collared Urn pottery and a single abraded and intrusive sherd of Iron Age pottery. It would seem plausible that the Neolithic pottery was derived from the earlier pit (F.2068) through which it cut; as both features produced high concentrations of Peterborough Ware pottery it is reasonable to suggest that it had originally been deposited in F.2068 and then disturbed when F.2084 was dug. This pit (F.2084) produced a greater concentration of Collared Urn pottery than F.2068, which would suggest that the pottery was deposited within this feature and not derived from the earlier, F.2084 would be ascribed an Early Bronze Age date. The animal bone was recovered in almost even quantities from the two principal deposits within the pit, 434 fragments from the tertiary fill and 389 from the primary. Within the base of the pit, roughly at the centre, there was what appears to have been a purposeful dump of animal bone. These bones had been placed within the pit as a discrete dump with no evidence of articulation. Two aurochs scapulae blades were recovered each with holes indicative of curing representing the on site processing of animals.

Neolithic pottery was also recovered from a number of other features within contexts where its presence could have been residual. Two of these features were large pits, both of which produced a small quantity of Late Neolithic pottery from their tertiary fills; however, in these cases no other pottery was recovered to suggest a different date.

Truncated by two of the droveway ditches (**F.2013** and **F.2016**) **F.2023** was a large pit 3.22m in diameter and 1.52m deep containing ten separate and distinct fills (figure 7 B/2). The primary deposit within this feature was clean silt suggestive of standing water which, at this depth, probably percolated through the gravels and would suggest that the primary function of this feature was as a well. The subsequent deposits contained high concentrations of gravels within a silty matrix, suggestive of backfilling or heavy slumping, which would seem most probable within a loose gravel substratum. Along the eastern edge of the pit was a silt deposit with a high concentration of gravel inclusions ([6444]). This deposit was confined to this side of the feature and appeared to represent an episode of slumping and edge collapse. A similar depositional sequence was evident on the western edge where one deposit ([6445]) followed the pit edge down to the base of the feature. This deposit predominantly comprised a silt and gravel matrix, again suggestive of slumping and edge collapse. It is difficult to envision how these deposits would have formed, and it was evident that the basal deposit ([6446]) represented a cleaning or re-cutting of the primary deposits (the later, upper deposits were more consistent with a single episode of backfilling or silting suggestive of abandonment).

Very little material culture was recovered, with a total of two sherds (3g) of pottery, nine fragments (69g) of animal bone, and two pieces of flint. The two sherds of Peterborough ware pottery were recovered from the upper deposit ([6437]); these sherds

were very small and abraded and it is unlikely that they suggest a *terminus ante quem* for this pit, but rather that they were residual. It is also possible that this deposit represents the fill of a segmented ditch truncating the pit, and which formed part of the north-south driveway.

Pit **F.2026** was large and circular, between 3.26m and 3.85m in diameter and 1.76m deep, comprising 15 separate deposits with a predominantly silt, sand and gravel matrix (figure 7 B/3). The primary deposits were indicative of an extended period of standing water which produced thin silt-rich deposits which were interspersed with bands of loose gravel which had probably been washed in from the edges. Inserted into the basal fill towards the eastern edge of the pit was a wooden stake 0.39m long with a diameter of c.0.09m. The post did not penetrate into the natural gravels but was confined to the two primary deposits ([6473] and [6474]). It survived only to the horizon between the second and third fill of the pit, suggesting that the post had been driven through both of these fills. Unfortunately this stake had not maintained its structural integrity within the sandy and gravelly matrix and disintegrated upon recovery. There was no evidence of other stakes within the deposit, and the deposit was uniform around the stake, so it seems improbable that this post represents an attempt to support the edges of the pit. Wooden posts have been recovered from large pits both within this phase of excavation and earlier ones, and their possible function has been discussed elsewhere in this volume.

The pit was excavated in its entirety during which 14 sherds (12g) of pottery were recovered along with 40 fragments (440g) of animal bone. As with F.2023 to the south, the pottery comprised 14 sherds of Peterborough ware pottery which were all recovered from the tertiary deposit ([6460]). These were all small fragments (as evidenced by the total weight of 12g) suggesting that they were probably residual.

This pit was located on the northeast corner of what was to become Field D. Cutting across the mid point of the pit was the juncture of **F.2025** (a segment of the north-south driveway) and **F.2038** (the northern boundary of Field D). Although not entirely visible due to truncation by later features it is possible that these two linears were in fact a single feature representing the northeast corner of Field D. At the mid point, and cutting into the linears, were a further two pits: **F.2037** which was cut to a depth of 0.55m through the linears and into the upper third of pit F.2026, and **F.2036** which was cut to a depth of 0.44m into F.2037. From these pits were recovered a further 14 sherds (10g) of pottery, ten sherds (1g) of un-diagnostic Bronze Age pottery, and four sherds (9g) of Peterborough ware pottery which probably originated from F.2026. The greatest concentration of animal bone came from F.2037 where 82 fragments (286g) were recovered.

Late Neolithic pottery was also recovered from ten smaller pits (**F.2009**, **F.2011**, **F.2015**, **F.2032**, **F.2054**, **F.2109**, **F.2139**, **F.2235**, **F.2279** and **F.2904**). These were of varying sizes with some being derived from natural features such as tree-throws. Five of these features were clustered towards the southern end of the excavated area (F.2009 (figure 7 C/2), F.2011 (figure 7 B/2), F.2015 (figure 7 B/2), F.2032 (figure 7 C/3) and F.2054 (figure 7 C/3)), with the remaining five spread throughout the northern half of the site (F.2109 (figure 6 D/2), F.2139 (figure 6 C/2), F.2235 (figure 4 C/2), F.2279 (figure 5 D/1) and F.2904 (figure 4 C/3)). The clustering to the south placed these features in close proximity to two of the large pits (F.2023 and F.2026) and Pit Cluster

1. In fact this area had the greatest concentration with 17 features producing Late Neolithic pottery, seven of which were ditches containing material derived from truncated features.

Pit	Pottery	Flint	Animal Bone	Burnt Clay	Burnt Flint
1894*	77 (1221g)	3 (16g)	15 (1064g)		
2009	10 (24g)				
2011	7 (29g)	3 (2g)			1 (2g)
2015	35 (23g)				
2023	2 (3g)	2 (10g)	9 (69g)		
2026	14 (12g)		40 (440g)	6 (9g)	
2032	6 (27g)	1 (1g)	39 (15g)		
2054	5 (4g)		220 (124g)		
2068	55 (142g)	4 (10g)	367 (3712g)	1 (1g)	2 (4g)
2084**	196 (542g)	6 (71g)	735 (8794g)	8 (35g)	4 (10g)
2109	1 (3g)				
2139	5 (11g)	1 (1g)	38 (312g)		
2235	1 (17g)		40 (926g)	1 (13g)	
2279	20 (146g)				
2904	1 (3g)				

Table 1: Late Neolithic pit assemblage

(*also includes material from evaluation, **possibly Early Bronze Age in date)

2.2.2. Bronze Age

Beaker Pits

Beaker pottery was recovered from ten separate features (**F.1991**, **F.2008**, **F.2027**, **F.2040**, **F.2056**, **F.2083**, **F.2095**, **F.2658**, **F.2720** and **F.2855**) spread across the site and occurring predominantly towards the eastern edge. At least three of these features represented residual contexts; two were from ditch lengths (F.2040, part of the Bronze Age driveway and F.2027, a Romano-British boundary ditch) while the third was a pit which also contained Middle Bronze Age pottery (F.2095) (figure 6 D/3).

Beaker pottery was also recovered from two postholes (F.2056 (figure 7 C/3) and F.2720 (figure 6 A/3)). Although it is possible that these features related to the Early Bronze Age, each contained seven sherds (weighing 10g and 37g respectively) and they were located close to a number of similar features which produced Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. The remaining five features were all pits of varying size and character, with three representing shallow single fill features (F.1991, F.2008 (figure 7 B/2) and F.2658 (figure 5 B/1)). The remaining two features (F.2083 and F.2855) were multiple fill pits which produced some very interesting artefacts.

Constructed as a single large pit F.2083 was between 3.23m and 3.52m in diameter and cut to a depth of 1.58m (figure 6 C/1). It had been cut vertically into the gravel substrate with evidence of an undercut to the southwest which was probably the result of activity within the pit (the movement of water caused by its extraction from the surface) rather than a purposeful construction cut (this would seem to be borne out by the presence of a

large gravel rich deposit ([6911]). The depositional sequence recorded suggests that the majority of the activity occurred along the northeast edge, with the exception of the undercut of the deposits to the south. The deposits comprised horizontal banding with alternating silts and gravel-rich deposits representing natural silting and backfilling. Along the northern-most edge (which was not as vertical as the southern) the deposits were more mixed. The initial fill ([6913]) was a predominantly gravel matrix with gravel 'seams' which suggested some of it had been laid at an angle rather than horizontally. Overlying this was a series of deposits ([6910] and [6912]) suggesting the possible cleaning out of the southern edge; the fills were laid onto the earlier deposit as if they had been pulled up, possibly leading to the undercutting. Deposit [6910] continued across the width of the feature to the southern edge, both underlying and overlying the gravel slump noted above ([6911]). This deposit seemed to represent the initial abandonment phase of the feature; its presence across the width of the pit indicates that at this point the feature was no longer being maintained and the silts were being allowed to accumulate. The fill contained frequent charcoal and fragments of unworked wood such as discarded twigs. Higher up the sequence there were a further two fills ([6905] and [6906]) which, again, were deposited along the northern edge of the feature in a thick, rather than wide, deposit. The remaining deposits (a further eight fills) were all horizontal spreads which covered the majority of the pit and were representative of more natural infilling processes.

A total of 87 sherds (175g) of pottery were recovered from three separate contexts, the majority (70 sherds (83g)) from the uppermost fill ([6901]). A further 16 sherds (82g) were recovered towards the base ([6908]) and represented some of the largest sherds recovered from this feature along with a single sherd (10g) from the deposit immediately above it ([6907]). The assemblage comprised several different pottery types (see Knight, this volume) representing fragments of at least six different vessels of Beaker form. The presence of Beaker pottery throughout the feature makes a convincing argument for the construction of large pits during this period at Eye quarry. Previously the Beaker period, much like the Neolithic, had only been evidenced as small discrete pits with equally small assemblages of pottery. The presence within this phase of a number of large features with significant quantities of pottery adds a new dynamic to the site which will be discussed further, later. Recovered from five separate fills were 117 fragments (576g) of animal bone, the majority of which (90 fragments (401g)) came from the upper three fills ([6901], [6902], and [6903]) and the remainder (27 fragments (175g)) from the central deposits. A total of fourteen pieces of flint (two of which were burnt) were recovered from eight different contexts throughout the feature. Of note was one piece which has been interpreted as a Neolithic fabricator which shows evidence of retouch and possible polish; its presence within this pit suggests that it had been curated. The rest of the flint recovered was indicative of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age types. From the upper half of the pit were recovered burnt stone and clay.

Located towards the northern edge of the excavation F.2855 was a sub-circular pit 3.2m by 2.6m and cut to a depth of 0.7m (figure 5 B/1). A total of six separate fills were recorded during the excavation of this feature with the majority comprising very pale grey silts and sands which evidenced a degree of leaching and were similar to silts which were evident in glacial features. The irregular character of the pit was such that it bore more resemblance to a natural, rather than a cut, feature, indeed had it not been for the presence of charcoal within four of the six fills and the recovery of finds, this feature may have been interpreted as such. A number of sherds of pottery (54 sherds weighing

486g) was retrieved from three of the fills during the pit's excavation; of these the vast majority (52 sherds weighing 466g) were Beaker wares. There was also a small clay lug with a single perforation which had been decorated with an incised chevron pattern characteristic of a beaker design. In association with the pottery were 75 fragments (41g) of animal bone.

Pit	Pottery	Flint	Animal Bone	Burnt Clay	Burnt Flint
1991	3 (12g)	2 (7g)			
2008	14 (11g)	3 (8g)			
2083	87 (175g)	12 (111g)	117 (576g)	60 (106g)	2 (70g)
2095	4 (12g)				
2658	12 (14g)				
2855	55 (496g)		75 (41g)		

Table 2: Beaker pit assemblage

Collared Urn Pits

Collared Urn material was recovered from ten different features (F.2068, F.2084, **F.2126**, **F.2129**, **F.2232**, **F.2238**, **F.2588**, **F.2883**, **F.2907**, and **F.2943**), of which only three were residual. The two pits which comprised Pit Cluster 1 (F.2068 and F.2084) both contained fragments of Collared Urn pottery; however, as discussed above, the initial pit (F.2068) was Late Neolithic and although the second pit (F.2084) may have been Early Bronze Age in date it has been discussed along with F.2068, above. Residual Collared Urn was recovered from a section of the Bronze Age field system, and was representative of a background presence rather than a date for the system (see below).

During the course of the excavation three separate burials were discovered ([7813], [9205], and [9022]), two of which were found in association with Collared Urn material. One of these was an obvious purposeful burial within a small pit (F.2238), while the other was located at the base of a large pit (F.2588).

The first of these burials ([7813]) was found within a small pit (F.2238) *c.*0.7m in diameter (figure 4 C/2). Unfortunately this feature had been successively truncated first by a ditch which formed part of the Bronze Age droveway (**F.2216**), and then later by the construction of a series of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits (Pit Cluster 2). As a result only the bones of the legs and hands were recovered; further fragments of human bone were found within the ditch fill and later pits (Pit Cluster 2), and these probably came from the burial. The internment was of an adult human female which had been placed in an upright foetal position with the knees tucked towards the chin and the feet at the base of the grave. The finger bones recovered from the burial were all located towards the base of the pit with the foot bones, it is possible that the hands were placed either under or behind the feet, which would suggest the possibility that they were bound. An excavation at Bradley Fen, Whittlesey, produced evidence for the interment of a body with its hands bound (pit F.830); however, in this case the body was forced tightly; head first, into the feature (Gibson & Knight 2006). Interestingly, although the leg bones survived above the foot bones there was no evidence for the forearms extending from the hands. It is possible that the hands were cut off and placed below the body, or that the hand bones shifted during decomposition. Also placed within the burial

was a small finger pot which had been inverted at the feet of the body; this vessel is thought to have been a small Collared Urn -style pot. This was the only artefact found with the burial, however. Because only the lower half of the burial survived it is possible that any other artefacts (in particular any clothing adornments) may have been lost through later truncation. Of the three burials identified this was the only one which appeared to have been interred within its own cut feature; the other two were all placed within features which had a prior function and were not specifically dug as graves. Nevertheless, the upright nature of the body within the pit did suggest that, as with the other burials, this was not a traditional burial. Two burials excavated at Bradley Fen were similarly atypical, consisting of adults who had been 'forced' into features not constructed for them (F.613 and F.830); this suggests a different form of symbolism from deposition in a dedicated cut (Gibson & Knight 2006).

The second burial was recovered from a large pit (F.2588) 3.98m in diameter and 1.76m deep with steep sides that tapered down to a small concave base (figure 5 C/1). The angle of the edges and the depth of the feature were such that it would be difficult to envisage access of the interior being a consideration and suggest that its construction was as a well. Fifteen separate contexts were identified, consisting primarily of silt and gravel deposits, which suggested the majority of the pit underwent natural infilling. The lower half of the pit was sealed beneath a layer of iron panning ([9193]). The contexts below this iron pan layer were typical large pit deposits which suggested episodes of natural silting intermixed with slumping from the edges caused by the loose nature of the gravel through which they were cut. These fills all suggested that the profile of the pit changed little throughout its lifetime; there was no evidence of any undercutting of edge collapse which would have indicated that the feature originally had vertical sides, and although it is likely that some degree of clearing -out of the primary deposits occurred there was no evidence for a re-cut. The deposits above the iron pan layer were very different; although they still contained large proportions of gravel they also contained high concentrations of charcoal which gave them a darker appearance. This was most evident in [9018] which contained a vast amount of burnt material. It was also from these deposits that the majority of the finds were recovered: 75% of the animal bone, 92% of the flint, and 98.5% of the pottery.

The burial consisted of the articulated remains of a human infant ([9022]) which were located tight up against the western edge, within a gravel -rich matrix at the base of the feature ([9200]). As a result of the soil conditions many of the bones were in a very poor state of preservation with the majority not surviving extraction. There were no artefacts found in direct association with the burial although three sherds (12g) of Peterborough Ware and Collared Urn wares were recovered from the fill directly above ([9199]). The recovery of the remains of an infant from the basal deposits of a large pit or well is interesting. The feature's size is obviously far in excess of what would be required to receive the interred remains of a child; as discussed above, its depth (in excess of 1.76m) and the steepness of the sides would suggest that it was constructed as a well. The state of preservation of the burial and its location tight to the edge makes it difficult to determine whether the remains were dropped from one edge, possibly allowed to fall down the edge of the pit, or carefully placed. It is also possible that the remains were never meant to be placed within this feature, but that they represent the accidental deposition within a feature that was too deep to make their recovery possible.

During the excavation of this pit a total of 205 sherds (2370g) were recovered from three separate contexts. The majority came from the upper two deposits ([9017] and [9018]) which produced 202 pieces (2358g), while the secondary fill ([9199]) contained only three fragments (12g). This was a major Collared Urn assemblage with at least 12 different urns represented within the upper deposits, and in itself was the largest single assemblage recovered during this or any previous phase of excavation (as shown in Chart 1). The three sherds found within the secondary fill ([9199]) were identified as Peterborough Ware and Collared Urn. Along with the pottery were recovered 13 pieces (74g) of flint, all of an Early Bronze Age type, and 186 fragments (839g) of animal bone. The Collared Urn material was all recovered from the tertiary deposits, and although charcoal rich they were not funerary, but rather a domestic deposit.

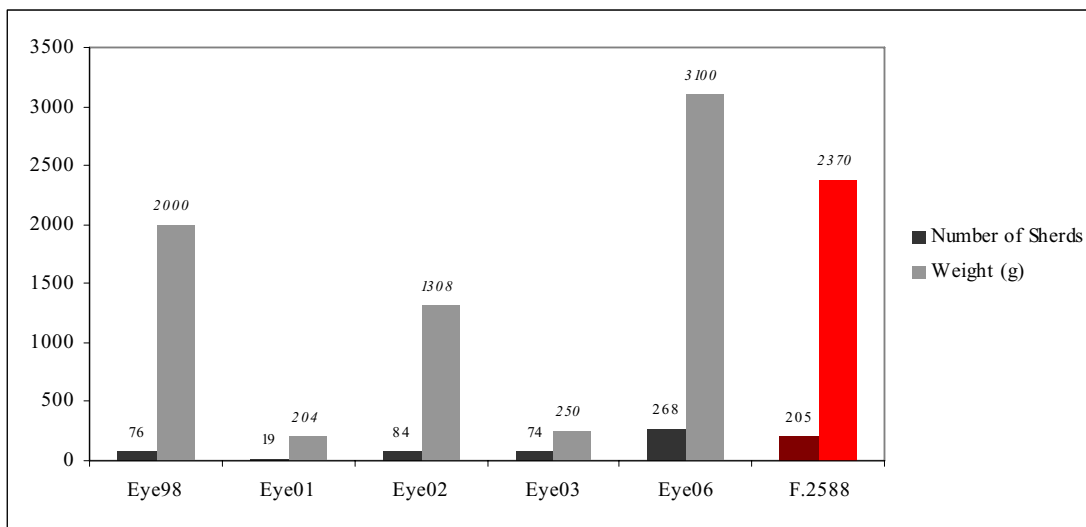


Chart 1: Collared Urn assemblages from the major phases of excavation (F.2588 shown in red).

This stands in distinct contrast to a burial uncovered during the excavations to the north of the quarry development area. This consisted of a pit containing the inhumation of a ‘younger juvenile’ deposited with a Collared Urn assemblage. This pit was smaller than the one described above, at 0.95m in diameter and 0.65m deep, and appears to have been constructed as a grave. Along with the burial and pottery, the cremated remains of a sub-adult and burnt cattle bones were also found. This material was interpreted as being an original deposit from a pyre (McFadyen 2000). In contrast, the large pit within this phase of excavation (F.2588) was constructed for a very different purpose and the human remains were possibly never intended to have been interred within it.

Feature 2588 was not the only large pit which dated to the Early Bronze Age. Feature 2943 was a circular pit between 4.6m and 4.4m in diameter, located along the line of a Bronze Age field system ditch ([2126]) which cut across the top of it (figure 6 B/3). The pit had been cut to a depth of 1.8m with steep to almost vertical sides and subsequently infilled with 21 distinct fills. As with other pits of this size the majority of the fills were suggestive of successive episodes of natural silting and gravel slumping, with only one fill ([9967]) containing no gravel (this deposit was a silty clay lens which was only evident within a small portion of the pit). The majority of the finds were recovered from the tertiary deposits, with all of the pottery coming from the capping fill ([9951]). This pottery consisted of 23 sherds (181g) of Collared Urn, with a further three fragments (16g) being recovered from F.2126 where it cut through this feature (one of which was similar to a fragment from F.2588 and may have come from the same vessel (see

Knight, this volume). The animal bone (totalling 139 fragments (1963g)) was confined to the final three contexts ([9951] [9953] and [9955]) which dominated the western half of the pit.

The Collared Urn pottery recovered from the upper fill of the pit places it within the Early Bronze Age and associates it with F.2588. The fragments of Collared Urn recovered from the field system ditch (F.2126) at this point probably originated from this pit and were part of the Collared Urn assemblage recovered from it. This suggests a closer temporal relationship between F.2943 and F.2588, for both features contained fragments of pottery which appeared to originate from the same vessel.

There were a further four pits which, upon excavation, were found to contain Collared Urn pottery (F.2129, F.2232, F.2883 and F.2907). These added to the scatter of Early Bronze Age activity, which was located around the site with no obvious focus. One of these pits, F.2232, was located close to F.2238, described above, which contained burial [7813] (figure 4 B/2). This pit (F.2232) was between 0.8m and 1m in diameter, and had been cut to a depth of 0.34m. Like nearby pit F.2238 it had been truncated by Pit Cluster 2 with only the basal fill ([7739]) surviving. This deposit provided a single sherd (11g) of Collared Urn pottery.

Collared Urn material was also recovered from F.2129, a much larger pit with a 2m diameter and a depth of 1m (figure 6 C/2). This pit contained four separate fills which all suggested a series of natural silting episodes along with weathering and side collapse, producing predominantly silt and gravel rich deposits. Although the feature had been cut to a depth of 1m it seems unlikely that its purpose was to obtain water. As noted above there were several large and deep features dug during the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age which exceeded 1.5m in depth, making it possible to infer that, at this time, the water table was probably at this level, and that it was not until the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age that the water level had risen enough to enable shallower features to be dug to obtain water (discussed below). It may have been that this particular feature was dug in order to extract a small quantity of gravel; possibly for use as a surface, and that once this was achieved it was allowed to silt up naturally. There was very little material culture present within F.2129 (a single potsherd (5g) and one piece of flint).

Significantly more material culture was found within the remaining two pits (F.2883 and F.2907) both located towards the northwest corner of the site (figure 4 B/3). The smaller of these two features, F.2883, was 1.1m in diameter and had been cut to a depth of 0.24m. This had been allowed to silt up naturally with no evidence for purposeful backfilling. Despite its shallow depth the pit contained 14 sherds (109g) of Collared Urn pottery and 12 pieces of flint (including a tool, a core and a utilised flake). This represents a significant quantity for a pit of this size and, as can be noted from the pottery weight, the sherds were not abraded and so unlikely to be residual. The other pit (F.2907) was of a similar size with a diameter of 1.18m, however, it was deeper at 0.61m. As with F.2883 it contained only a single fill which had silted up naturally rather than having been backfilled. This pit contained 19 sherds (370g) of Collared Urn pottery, 24 fragments (75g) of animal bone and five pieces of flint. The sheer weight of the pottery indicates that these were not small residual pieces but rather *in situ* sherds, suggesting an Early Bronze Age date.

Pit	Pottery	Flint	Animal Bone	Burnt Clay	Burnt Flint	Human Bone	Worked Bone
2129	1 (5g)	1 (1g)					
2232	1 (11g)						
2238	16 (159g)					203 (799g)	
2588	205 (2370g)	13 (74g)	186 (839g)	8 (134g)			1 (1g)
2883	14 (109g)	12 (40g)		2 (17g)	4 (38g)		
2907	19 (370g)	5 (11g)	24 (75g)		2 (3g)		
2943	23 (181g)	3 (20g)	139 (1963g)		1 (8g)		

Table 3: Collared Urn pit assemblage

Middle Bronze Age Field System

Although there was probably a degree of division within the landscape prior to the Middle Bronze Age, this appears to be the period when the field system ditches were constructed. With little Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered during the excavation the finds from the ditches themselves bracketed this period. Some of the earlier elements of the enclosures contained fragments of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery, in particular where they cut earlier features, while later elements contained pieces of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Some of these later elements were also themselves cut by features which were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, in particular some of the elements of settlement (see below). It has been postulated on the basis of earlier excavations that some form of land division was present prior to the construction of the ditches themselves. This was evidenced during this phase of excavation, as previously, by the presence of a series of pits along the same line that was later re-used by the field boundary ditches.

The droveway consisted of three sections which converged towards the centre of the site (figure 9). These will be termed Section 1 (the southern north-south line), Section 2 (the east-west line), and Section 3 (the northern north-south line). Although these were all constructed at the same time and represent a continuous system the three sections are all different and correspond with slight differences in the field system. Section 1 of the droveway extended from the southern edge of the excavated area to the conjunction of the three, and was the shortest section. The droveway was defined by a series of linear features with fields A and B to the east and fields D and E to the west. The two sides were formed by different linear constructions; to the east the droveway boundary was defined by two lengths of ditch (**F.1998** and **F.1999**) while to the west it was defined by a series of segmented linears, some of which had been formed into a single linear at a later date.

Along the eastern side, F.1999 extended from the southern edge of the site and turned to the east to create the northwest corner of Field A; there was then a gap between that corner and ditch F.1998, which defined the majority of the southern droveway section on this side. At its northern end the ditch curved to the west and then back to the north to create a slight 'kink' in the droveway. This suggests a turn to the west as if the main droveway consisted of sections 1 and 2, with section 3 being a spur (or byroad).

The western side of the droveway initially comprised at least seven ditch segments (**F.2005**, F.2013, F.2016, **F.2017**, F.2025 F.2040 and **F.2071**), five of which (F.2005,

F.2013, F.2016, F.2017 and F.2025) defined the boundary of Field D and two (F.2040 and F.2071) the boundary of Field E. The northern part of this side (that which bounded Field E) was later consolidated with the construction of F.2041; this formed a continuous boundary, while the southern section (that which bounded Field D) consisted solely of segmented ditches. This represents both a difference in the function of these fields and is potentially a result of the driveway (see below). This segmentation of the boundary resulted in a series of potential entrances into the fields (initially into both and later only into Field D).

Section 2, the east-west arm of the driveway, appears to be a continuation of Section 1 where it had turned to the west. This section of the driveway was constructed differently and appears slightly more complex. The northern side was defined by two ditch lines (**F.2143** and **F.2215**) which had both been re-cut (**F.2146**, **F.2210** and **F.2214**). These formed two complete lengths which separated the driveway from fields F, G, H and I with a single entrance towards the eastern end allowing access to Field F. The eastern end was defined by a single ditch (F.2143) which turned to the north as part of Section 3. There was evidence to suggest that this feature had been re-cut by a later ditch (F.2146), which at some points had completely truncated the earlier ditch leaving no trace of it. The western part of the driveway comprised a single ditch length (F.2215) which had been re-cut (initially by F.2210 and later by F.2214). Originally the ditch terminated prior to the western boundary of Field H; however, when it was re-cut its line was extended to seal the corner of the field (the ditch continued out of the excavated area, so it was not possible to identify whether an entrance gap was created on the other side of this boundary). At the gap between the two ditch lengths (F.2143 and F.2215), the entrance into Field F, there was a series of short linear segments (**F.2221**) arranged across the driveway forming a divide. These linears seem to suggest an elaborate barrier, probably for the management of livestock.

The southern driveway boundary was more elaborate consisting of two parallel ditch lines which interacted at its eastern end. The eastern end of the driveway was bounded by a single ditch and re-cut (F.2071 and F.2040 respectively) which continued from Section 1 and terminated after a short distance to form a gap or entranceway into Field E. The ditch line then continued to the west as a complex arrangement of multiple ditches. The southernmost extent of the boundary was defined by a single ditch (**F.2212**) which was a re-cut of an earlier ditch (**F.2226**) still visible at one point along its length. This ditch line extended from the entranceway to a point just short of the excavation edge, with no evidence for the continuation of the line to the west. Branching off from this ditch and then orientated parallel to it was a second divide (**F.2213** and **F.2216**); these two ditch lines created a barrier or buffer between the driveway and Fields E and K. This arrangement of linears meant that access between the driveway and fields was more elaborate than that of any other field and therefore suggestive of a different function for these fields. It is possible that this was designed to limit or control the movement of livestock into and between these fields (see below). Excavation revealed two fully articulated cow skeletons towards either end of F.2213, one ([7636]) had been placed within the open ditch. The second of the two had been placed within a pit (**F.2223**) which cut the earlier ditch. Both of the cows were juveniles and their placement within, or on, the line of this boundary would further suggest that the trackway and its arrangement of linears at this juncture was concerned with the movement of livestock.

Section 3 was much less complex, comprising two parallel ditch lines which ‘opened’ out at the northern end. The western line was formed by three linears (F.2146 and re-cut F.2143, **F.2513** and **F.2515**) which each abutted to form what appears to be a single ditch line. This line was a continuation of the linear which formed the northeast end of Section 2 where it had turned to the north, and continued out of the exposed area. There were two breaks in the line (hence three separate ditches): one between F.2146 and F.2513, only 0.1m wide and thus unlikely to have formed an entrance into Field F to the west, the other between F.2513 and F.2515, which was 0.8m wide and could have formed an access into the field (F). These were the only entrances to Field F revealed during this phase of excavation and, given the ditch arrangement associated with Section 2, this was also the only evident means of accessing Fields G and H.

The eastern side of the driveway was slightly different in that it did not extend the entire length of the driveway but featured an opening 53m wide at the southern end. As a result the section was formed from four separate ditches (**F.2144**, **F.2488**, **F.2491** and **F.2522**) which bounded a single field, C; forming four potential entrances from the driveway (see below). The ditches on both sides of the driveway lacked any consistency of form, with one length formed from a deeply cut ditch (**F.2534** was 0.89m deep) while another survived only as a very shallow remnant (F.2491 never exceeded 0.26m in depth). This variation was not confined solely to separate ditch segments but was also evident along the lengths of single ditches. A similar pattern was identified in the field system ditches from earlier phases of excavation. Here it was interpreted as being representative of field divisions, with one enclosure desired (or required) to have a deep ditch while the adjacent one did not. The ditches here did not suggest this: the different morphologies defined the same enclosure (the western edge varied in depth from 0.27m to 0.85m and eastern from 0.11m to 0.89m); there were no further field divisions and thus no need for different forms of enclosure ditch for that reason.

The original route of the driveway probably consisted of Sections 1 and 2 rather than 1 and 3, with the features exposed representing a bend or corner (from north-south to east-west) of a driveway rather than a straight, with Section 3 part of a spur or off-shoot. Whether this was a result of the layout of the field system was not clear, but it does suggest that the driveway was potentially part of a much larger system with a main arterial route (Sections 1 and 2) and ‘minor roads’ (Section 3).

At least 12 enclosures were evident within the exposed area formed around the driveway, and these are designated A-L (see figure 9). The enclosure ditches and driveway were constructed at the same time, as each respected the other with no evidence of major changes to either the line of the driveway or the divisions of the enclosures. However, there were constructional differences along the line of the driveway with some sections consisting of single ditch lengths, while other sections were part of a more segmented line. Differential construction methods were also evident within the field system with a variety of enclosure sizes and forms.

The table below shows the degree of variation amongst the enclosures or fields - although only a very few were exposed in their entirety the degree of differentiation within this small group is evident (see figure 9). However, the majority of the fields do appear to be orientated north-south on their long axis, and three of the fields (B, F and G) were approximately 50m wide, suggesting some degree of consistency to the land

division. Although there was this north-south orientation to many of the fields, they were arranged differently around the driveway.

Field	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	m ²	Hectares
A	18.54	68.9	1277.41	0.12
B	167.29	50.14	8387.92	0.84
C	197.11	69.39	13677.46	1.37
D	62.69	85.24	5343.7	0.53
E	35.9	90.65	3254.34	0.33
F	230.65	51.25	11820.81	1.18
G	186.91	51.83	9687.55	0.97
H	142.26	38.79	5518.27	0.55
I	43.15	81.61	3521.47	0.35
J	68.46	81.61	5587.02	0.56
K	31.71	51.44	1631.16	0.16
L	167.29	24.27	4060.13	0.41

Table 4: Dimensions of the MBA field enclosures (Numbers in red represent completely exposed sections).

Field A was located at the southernmost end of the excavation and as a result only the northwest corner was exposed. This corner of the field was enclosed by three lengths of ditch (F.1992, F.1993 and F.1999), one forming the eastern edge of the driveway (F.1999). Within this field was the northern end of a square or rectangular enclosure (F.1990) which continued outside of the excavated area. This enclosure appears to be located towards the northwest corner of Field A and although it may have been associated, so little was exposed that it is difficult to be certain. An entrance to Field A and the internal enclosure was presumably located towards the south, possibly along the western perimeter, as this would have allowed access directly off the driveway.

Field B was one of the two fields which were completely exposed during the excavation. Orientated north-south (167m long and 50m wide) Field B was located along the southeast edge of the site. The field was enclosed to the south by F.1993, which formed the boundary between this field and Field A; opposite, to the north, F.2066 bounded the field and separated it from Field C; F.1995 and F.1994 formed a heavily truncated linear along the eastern edge separating it from Field L, and on its western side the field was bounded by the driveway (F.1998). The preservation of the eastern edge of the field was such that it was not possible to determine whether there had been any gaps or entrances between Field B and L. The presence of a driveway to the west, and no obvious means of getting from it to Field L, would seem to suggest that an entrance did exist. Sited along the western edge of the field was the driveway spur, the boundary formed from a single length of ditch (F.1998) which opened at either end to create two openings into the field. At the southern end this entrance appeared to be related to two ditch segments (F.1992 and F.1993) abutting the southern boundary which formed an elaborated opening. The entrance at the northern end coincided with a large gap in the driveway ditch (the only one) of c.53m. The nature of the ends of the ditches was consistent with that of terminals rather than truncation, so this appeared to be an intentional opening. There were no other features which spanned this gap or could in any way be associated with it suggesting that had it been closed this was achieved with something which left no trace in the archaeological record. If this 53m wide gap

was present then it could indicate that Field B played a significant part in the function of the driveway, located as it was opposite the fork. It is worth noting that Field E was located directly west of this field and that its character was very different to that of the other enclosures (see below). If the driveway was designed for the movement of livestock it would have been difficult to control them at this point, unless there were devices in place within the driveway. The east-west fork had a series of internal ditches and segments which were interpreted as livestock control measures; similar features may have been in place near this gap which have not survived antiquity, and fences or gates may well have been constructed and left no trace.

The western half of Field C was revealed during the excavation at the northeast end of the site, and although only half of it was exposed this nevertheless represented the largest enclosed space at 1.37 hectares. To the south the field was bounded by a single shallow ditch (0.2m deep) which had undergone heavy truncation and appeared as two separate ditches prior to excavation (F.2066). Field C abutted the eastern side of the driveway with four ditch segments forming the western boundary of the field (**F.2144**, **F.2488**, F.2491 and **F.2522**), one of which, F.2522 was re-orientated to form a corner and the northern boundary of the field enclosure. The northern end of the driveway funnelled out with its eastern edge angled out at *c.*45 degrees. This in turn meant that the northern end of the field may have been much narrower than the southern as it absorbed the lost space derived from this. There were four breaks in the western line of the field boundary (constituted by the four ditch segments) which could have been utilised for access to the fields. Two of these were very narrow, and it is difficult to imagine that they could have been used successfully for livestock; one between F.2144 and F.2145 was 0.8m wide and the other between F.2491 and F.2522 was 1.2m wide. The other two were located in the southwest corner (formed by F.2066 and F.2144) and mid way along the boundary (formed by F.2488 and F.2491); the corner entrance spanned a gap 2.5m while the one at mid point of the drive (and the most probable entrance) was 4.7m wide. Due to the nature of F.2522, which continued as an uninterrupted ditch to form a corner, there was no evidence for an entranceway to Field C at the point where the driveway opened up. As a result it would have been necessary for the driveway to be used in order to access the field; if the driveway stopped at pasture and the fields were arable then this would have made it difficult for livestock to enter the fields if left unattended.

Field D was located at the southwest end of the site and was bounded by the driveway to the east and Field E to the north. As a result of the shape of the excavated area only the northeast corner of Field D was exposed much like a right-angled triangle. Only a small section of the western edge was apparent as a *c.*2m length of F.2053. The northern edge was formed by three linear features (F.2038, **F.2046** and F.2052) which represented a post line, similar to a palisade, separating the two fields. The eastern side of the field was formed by a series of five segmented ditches (F.2005, F.2013, F.2016, **F.2017** and F.2025) which formed four separate entrance ways between the field and the driveway. The only apparent entrances to this field were located along the eastern edge with the corners being sealed (F.2025 abutted F.2038 to form the northeast corner of field, cut over an earlier pit (F.2026), and F.2038 joined F.2053 to form the northwest corner). The divide between Field D and E was created by F.2038 which spanned the entire length/width of the two fields with no means of passing from one to the other. The post line (or wall) was created by the two linear features F.2046 and F.2052 (with only a 0.2m gap between them); these were both vertically-sided ditches into which a

row of tightly spaced posts had been placed, and a gravel matrix had then been packed into the ditch to hold the posts in place. This would have formed a wall of posts aligned east-west along the southern edge of F.2038. The two post lines (F.2046 and F.2052) represented an almost continuous line with only a narrow gap between them at the mid point; this had been marked by the presence of larger posts although there would have been insufficient space between them to act as an opening. The post line did not span the entire width of the field but rather stopped 12.5m from the eastern end and 5m from the western, and was the only feature of its type so far excavated. Both Fields D and E had characters different to that of the other, larger exposed field, and as such this fence line could have been related to activities occurring in either or both - it was located within Field D but would have acted equally well as a barrier for Field E. There was one other internal feature which may have been a part of the field (F.2018). This was a short segment of ditch 16m long, which was aligned east-west and present halfway between F.2038 and the excavation edge. This may have been part of a series of internal divides which are yet to be exposed.

Field E was the second enclosed area to be fully exposed during the course of the excavation. Located on the southern corner of the driveway juncture this field represented an enclosure 90.65m east-west and 35.9m north-south; while all of the other fields had their long axis aligned north-south; this enclosure was aligned east-west. To the north and the east the field was bounded by the driveway, to the west it was divided from Field K by **F.2053**, and to the south from Field D by F.2038. It was along this latter length that the post wall (F.2046 and F.2052) was constructed. Originally, what was to become the eastern edge of the field (and the northeast corner) comprised a series of segmented linears much like the eastern side of Field D. This segmentation was replaced by a single ditch length (**F.2041**) which formed the western side of the north-south driveway and curved to the west at the fork. This would suggest that the line was a continuation of the segmented ditches to the south (the eastern side of Field D) and that at one time Fields D and E were one. This could account for the slightly different character of the field (its east-west alignment), and the presence of the post 'wall' separating it from Field D. Section 2 of the driveway contained a series of internal linears which formed divisions and 'choke' points which would most likely have been used for livestock, to slow their movement or separate and divide them. It may have been that this enclosure (Field E) was associated with this. There were three apparent entrances into the field, one from the corner with Field K, one from the north-south driveway, and one enabling access from the east-west driveway. Access from Field K was via a gap in the northwest corner between the terminal of F.2053 and the driveway ditch, while the access from the north-south driveway was in the southeast corner (opposing corners). This was a slightly more elaborate entrance which was formed as a funnel from F.2041 and F.2025 enabling access from a southerly direction only (those travelling south would need to turn north to enter Field E). The entrance from the east-west driveway was located towards the northeast corner, just west of the fork, and was formed by a gap between F.2040 and F.2212. This could have been a way to funnel livestock into the enclosure and out again in a controlled manner. The location of Field E at this juncture in the driveway would make this more likely. If this were the case then Field E was probably an enclosure rather than a field, not designed as an arable plot but for the processing of livestock (similar to a market place); the presence of a charcoal rich matrix which contained a significant quantity of burnt stone ([6722]) within the upper fills of F.2053 towards the northern terminal could be seen as further evidence of a different function for this space.

Field F was located to the west of the droveway and at 230.65m (exposed) was the longest field recorded (although its northern end lay outside the area of excavation). It represented the second largest enclosed space after Field C at 1.18 hectares. If the assumption is made that the droveway opened into pasture on both sides, and at the same point, then the field would have been *c.*253m long and 51.25m wide making it 1.29 hectares. To the east and south the field was enclosed by the droveway with a single, narrow gap towards the northern end. This was the only entrance into Field F from the north-south droveway (there were none along the southern edge), and as such represents limited access; with a width of 0.8m it would seem probable that there was another entrance to the north. The western edge of the field was defined by two lengths of ditch (F.2126 and **F.2510**, although truncation along F.2126 initially gave the appearance of three) with a series of three large breaks (one at either end and one towards the north). This was in marked contrast to the droveway ditches - here the emphasis was probably more on division, the lines themselves may even have been supplemented by a hedge, whereas the droveway was more about containment, making it more difficult to get from the droveway into the field. This would further support an argument for the movement of livestock along the droveway between arable plots.

Field G was very similar to Field F in character and size, orientated north-south. Field G exceeded 186.91m in length and was only 0.58m wider than Field F. The field was bounded to the south by the east-west droveway with no visible entrances, meaning the only way into this field was via Field F to the east or Field H to the west. The division between Field G and H was constituted by a *c.*122m long linear (**F.2127**), which only spanned the southern extent of the boundary (see below).

Field H was located to the west of and parallel to Field G, bounded to the south by the east-west droveway and to the west by Fields I and J. This was narrower than the preceding two with a width of 38.79m; as with the other two fields its length is unknown as the northern portion continued outside of the excavated area. The western boundary of Field H was delineated by two north-south linears (**F.2230** and **F.2537**) which terminated within close proximity of one another, and although they did not form a single feature there would have been insufficient space to enable access from one side to the other. The field was divided from Field G by a single linear (F.2127) which abutted close to the southern boundary and was cut along only part of the length of the field, terminating *c.*30m from the excavation boundary (and an unknown distance from the northern edge of the field). There were no indications to suggest that the boundary continued in some other form (such as a row of postholes forming a fence line); although it is possible that the remainder of the ditch length was truncated the character of the northern terminal (steep sided etc.) would suggest otherwise. The linears marking the western edge of the field were almost twice the depth of the eastern boundary (between 0.59m and 0.78m deep compared to 0.4m) which suggests that this would have been a much more significant boundary. A similar pattern was also observed in Field F where the average depths of the droveway ditches were greater than those of the western boundary. It should also be noted that the divisions between F and G, and between G and H, enabled access between fields to occur along the southern edge, while the southwest corner of Field H was sealed. Together this could suggest that the three fields were originally a single plot which had been divided into three separate ones.

Fields I and J were recorded within the northwest corner of the excavated site, comprising the eastern end of Field I and the southeast corner of Field J, which was located to the north of I. The southern edge of Field I was formed by the east-west driveway; however, only a very short segment of this was exposed - enough to determine that there was no entrance into the field from the driveway in the very corner of the field. The two fields were located to the west of Field H with F.2230 forming the boundary with Field I, and F.2537 the boundary with Field J. The fields (I and J) were divided by two ditch lines, one formed by two linears, **F.2795** and **F.2877**, and the other by **F.2890**. The linears were staggered, which meant that although there was an element of overlap a 15.5m wide gap was created enabling access into Field I from the east and into Field J from the west. Although very little of the southern edge of Field I was exposed, it was enough to suggest that the orientation of the long axis for this field (and possibly Field J) was east-west, similar to Field E and K (see below), rather than north-south. As with Field E this may represent a different use for Field I, although excavation to the west is required to better understand this.

Field K was located to the west of Field E, abutting it and the southern edge of the east-west driveway. To the east the field was bounded by F.2053 and **F.2057** which divided the two fields (E and K) and a gap at the northern end formed an entrance between the two. Only a small fragment of the southern edge was exposed which consisted of the terminal of a single linear (**F.2062**) extending from the excavation baulk with a gap between it and the eastern boundary; this would have formed an access point between Field K and whatever lay to the south (outside of the excavated area). The field was bounded to the north by driveway ditch **F.2226** and **F.2224**; this ditch terminated just prior the excavation's limit and appeared to create an opening between the field and the outer edge of the driveway. The internal driveway ditch (F.2216) continued and formed the barrier between Field K and the driveway; as a result the only entrance (as seen from the excavation) from the driveway would have been to the east via a narrower 'corridor' formed by the outer (F.2224 and F.2226) and inner (F.2216) ditches. Although only a small portion of this field was exposed it was evident that it was aligned east-west along its long axis, similar to Field E, and so may have had a similar function.

Field L was identified as a narrow strip to the east of Field B, along the eastern edge of the site (the eastern extent of the field would have continued into areas which had long been quarried). This portion of the site had been sealed by a large soil bund which, once removed, made it apparent that this area had been disturbed by earlier quarry workings, as evidenced by the heavy truncation of a number of the linears. The boundaries to the north (F.2066), south (F.1993) and west (F.1994 and F.1995) survived as the truncated remains of boundary ditches with large apparent (and false) entrances. The field was probably orientated north-south with similar dimensions to that of Field B.

The field enclosures identified during earlier phases of excavation suggested a consolidated system with fields of varying shapes and sizes, with no apparent focus. The system identified here appears more organised, the enclosures were formed from the driveway and as a result there appears to have been a more structured arrangement with the majority of the fields aligned along the same axis (north-south), and three of the five fully-exposed fields (based on width) being *c.*50m wide (with one of the narrower enclosures (Field E) potentially an abnormality). This formation was the result of the driveway, and although both of the investigations of the late 1990s and early

2000s produced evidence of droveways these were much less structured than the droveway here. The introduction of the enclosure Field E (and to a lesser extent K) shows an evolution in the system. The introduction of the post line may indicate that livestock were being kept within the arable land rather than on its fringes, whether for short term herding or processing.

By the Late Bronze Age the field enclosures, and the droveway, were either no longer in use or had been altered. Settlement evidence and the construction of large pits both straddled the enclosure boundaries and cut off sections of the droveway. Section 2 of the droveway was cut through by a large pit cluster (Pit Cluster 2) and the northernmost end of Section 3 was engulfed by a number of pits and postholes which were part of Settlement Zone 2. While the enclosure and droveway ditches appear to have been constructed upon earlier boundary lines (Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits residing directly beneath field ditches have been evidenced both within this phase of excavation and earlier ones (Patten 2002; 2003; 2004)) the later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity does not appear to respect any of this preceding activity.

2.2.3. Bronze Age – Iron Age transition

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Settlement and Pits

The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was characterised by the appearance of settlement evidence with a number of structures and pits being recorded, changing the nature of the landscape from an arable to a settled one – possibly the continuation of the evolution of the system identified in Field E. All of the structures identified during the course of the excavation were confined to the northern half of the site, within two distinct areas or ‘settlement zones’, one to the northwest (Settlement Zone 1) and the other to the northeast (Settlement Zone 2) (see figure 10). Pottery analysis has dated these settlement clusters to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with each represented by a number of post-built structures which ranged from four-post structures to a longhouse. These structures were associated with a series of large pits which may have acted as water sources. The two ‘zones’ represent the greatest concentration of individual features dated to this period and although only slightly temporally separated, Settlement Zone 2 appears to continue in use for a greater period of time with the presence of a series of ring gullies dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Settlement Zone 1

Settlement Zone 1 contained the greatest concentration of individual structures; of a total of 22 identified structures, 12 of them were located within this area (figure 10). The settlement zone appears to have been set out in a linear arrangement which straddled one of the Middle Bronze Age field system ditches (F.2127) and was aligned upon the same orientation. The structures identified, in all probability, did not represent the total number of structures present; indeed there was a number of postholes and posthole clusters which could be construed as further structures; although some probably represented fence lines and less permanent structures, some could be interpreted as entrance ways to structures for which the bulk have been lost over time.

Structures

Structure 1 was located within the southern half of the settlement zone (see figure 4 C/3), and in close proximity to Structure 11 (see below). The structure comprised of 18 postholes (**F.2168-F.2177**, **F.2179-F.2183** and **F.2196-F.2198**) in a circular arrangement forming a very convincing roundhouse (figure 11). This ring of postholes suggests the structure was at least 11.5m in diameter, if the posts represent the wall line. This was the largest of the post-built circular structures, with Structure 20 (see below) the second largest at *c.*9m in diameter, which in turn was slightly smaller than the largest ring gully Structure 3 (see below) at *c.*10m in diameter. The remaining roundhouses varied in size from 5m to 7m in diameter. As part of Structure 1 a further nine postholes (**F.2178**, **F.2184-F.2191**) were associated representing replacements, reinforcements or internal features. Although there was a collection of postholes clumped together at the southern edge of the roundhouse, none of these formed a convincing porch entrance as seen in structures 5 and 16 (below). It was not possible to determine at which point an entrance would have existed due to the near-regularity of spacing amongst the postholes - any difference in spacing at one section was no different to that seen somewhere else along the circuit. At the northern extent of the circle a single posthole (F.2178) was located just outside the post ring and could feasibly represent part of an entranceway or porch access, although measuring 0.64m by 0.40m and 0.12m deep its dimensions were no different to any of the other postholes identified with Structure 1, and alone was insufficient evidence for an entrance. Internally, a cluster of six postholes (F.2184-F.2187, F.2189 and **F.2199**) was located near to the southwest edge and a seventh (F.2188) by the southeast. It would seem reasonable to assume that these features formed an internal divide orientated northwest-southeast, possibly enclosing the southeast corner of the structure. The absence of further postholes within the structure would suggest that only this portion was separated. The nature of this division is difficult to determine, the character of the postholes themselves being no different to any of those forming the post ring. There were no other forms of internal features associated with this structure. The absence of pits within or closely around the structure suggests the deposition of material culture was either occurring elsewhere or as surface spreads. Little material culture was recovered from the structure itself: 12 fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and one piece of flint were retrieved from six separate postholes.

Structure 10 was located at the northern end of the settlement zone (figure 5 A/1), in close proximity to several four-post structures (see below). The structure comprised 12 postholes (**F.2743-F.2754**) in a circular arrangement (figure 11). This ring of postholes would suggest the structure had an internal diameter of *c.*6.5m, if the posts represented the wall line. A further seven postholes (**F.2755-F.2760** and **F.2933**) were associated indicating replacements, reinforcements or internal features. Three of these postholes (F.2755-F.2757) formed a southeast facing entrance, with a possible further two being lost in antiquity. This would have formed an 'in and out' porch *c.*1m wide, with F.2755 representing an external post (its counterpart having been truncated by **F.2796**, a small pit) and F.2756 and F.2757 internal ones. Internally, three postholes clustered towards the eastern edge close to the entranceway probably represented internal divides. As with a number of the other structures there was no evidence for internal pitting. The postholes along the northwest circumference of the structure were closer to each other than elsewhere within the ring, and it is possible that this represents a more intense series of repairs along this edge, or an initial strengthening of the structure here. This

was similar to the paired post arrangement seen in Structure 5 (see below) which was predominantly along the western edge of the structure. Was this a constructional process? In both cases it was the side opposite the entranceway which was more heavily reinforced; was this the reason or was it due to external forces? In the case of both structures the entrances open into enclosures with the 'back of the house' to a boundary ditch.

Structure 16 was located roughly midway between roundhouse 10 and longhouse 11 (see below) and within close proximity to four-post structure 14 (see below) (see figure 4 C/4). It consisted of twelve postholes (**F.2908-F.2919**) which formed a slightly sub-circular structure *c.*7m by *c.*6m with an entrance and façade (see figure 11). Four of these postholes (F.2910, F.2911, F.2913 and F.2914) suggested that the structure had a southeast facing entrance with these posts forming the porch *c.*1m wide and *c.*2m long. Associated with these four posts were a further three (F.2912 to the north and F.2908 and F.2909 to the south) which could have formed a *c.*5m long façade extending from the front of the porch. There was no evidence to suggest that any repair work had been undertaken on the structure, and in comparison to the other structures recorded the postholes themselves were relatively shallow (with an average diameter of 0.23m and depth of 0.09m). This would suggest that the structure, despite its elaboration, was relatively short lived. Within the centre of the structure was a small shallow pit (**F.2920**, at 0.51m by 0.34m and 0.10m deep) which produced a higher concentration of charcoal than any of the other associated features and may represent an internal refuse pit or 'hearth' material. Within the structures identified here this was the only roundhouse with a façade (although a possible façade will be argued for the longhouse Structure 11). Similar structures have been recorded at sites such as Hill Lane, Broom (Cooper and Edmonds 2007).

Structure 11 was located within the southern half of the settlement zone in close proximity to Structure 1 and *c.*6m west of field boundary F.2127 (figure 4 C/3). The structure comprised 37 postholes (**F.2761-F.2792**, **F.2820**, **F.2870**, **F.2875**, **F.2891** and **F.2857**) in a rectangular arrangement (see figure 12). This arrangement of posts would suggest a probable longhouse *c.*15.5m long and *c.*6.5m wide, orientated northeast-southwest, parallel to the field boundary ditches. Sixteen of the postholes formed the external perimeter of the structure (F.2761-F.2763, F.2766, 2768, F.2772, F.2773, F.2777, F.2778, F.2782, F.2788-F.2791, F.2870 and F.2891), with each posthole along the western edge having a counterpart on the eastern (the only exception being towards the southeast corner where multiple postholes were recorded clustered together, although they were directly opposite a posthole towards the southwest corner). There was no such correlation in the postholes which formed either end of the structure, which could suggest the possible location of the entrance. The northern end of the structure resembled the internal layout of the structure (see below) with a cluster of postholes at the mid point between the two sides. The southern end was markedly different with an arrangement of three postholes (F.2790, F.2791 and F.2891) which were aligned with the spaces between the north-south post lines, rather than with the post lines themselves. It is possible that these posts represented some form of a façade with the entrance either flanked by postholes F.2790 and F.2791 marking a central entrance, or postholes F.2788 and F.2791, resulting in a corner entrance (facing to the southeast). It was at this juncture (the southeast corner) that the greatest concentration of postholes were recorded, with four in close proximity (F.2786-F.2789) and suggestive of two distinct pairs. If the entrance to the structure was here then this could represent either excessive

wear and the need for continual replacement, or an elaboration on this corner (the dimensions of these postholes were similar to those recorded for all the other postholes in the structure, with a diameter of 0.28m to 0.41m and a depth of between 0.06m and 0.12m, making it difficult to envisage these as being much different from any of the others).

Internally there were 19 postholes (F.2764, F.2765, F.2769-F.2771, F.2774-F.2776, F.2779-F.2781, F.2783-F.2787, F.2792, F.2857 and F.2875), two of these (F.2774 and F.2857) were located along the western edge of the structure and may have been associated with two of the external postholes (F.2773 and F.2778) possibly as reinforcements or replacements for earlier posts. Another two have already been mentioned and were located toward the southeast corner. Running down the centre of the structure was a series of 15 postholes clustered into five groups of three, almost equidistant. Cluster 1 was located towards the southern-most end of the structure and comprised F.2784, F.2785 and F.2875 arranged in a slight arc-like formation; this cluster (as with Cluster 5) could have been part of a wall hidden behind a façade (see below). Clusters 2 (F.2779-F.2781), 3 (F.2775, F.2776 and F.2780), and 4 (F.2769-F.2771) were located within the structure and were in an almost triangular arrangement. Cluster 5 (F.2763-F.2765) formed part of the northeast face of the structure with one posthole (F.2763) forming the outer perimeter. It is interesting to note that it was the internal postholes and not the external ones which were clustered; if this was the result of continual use and repair (each internal post having been replaced twice) then it would suggest that the processes being enacted upon the internal posts were more severe than the weathering on the external posts. The need to replace the internal posts could have been a direct result of the pressure exerted upon them from a roof; alternatively, rather than a single post supporting the roof it could have been that all three posts were present together supporting the apex of the roof. The final posthole (F.2783) was located toward the southwest corner of the structure between F.2870 and Cluster 1. This posthole was not obviously related directly to any other, inasmuch as representing a replacement or reinforcement post. It could be that this post represented a wall line spanning the gap between F.2788 and F.2870 incorporating F.2786 and Cluster 1. If this was the case then it would suggest that these postholes were a part of the external structure and that only clusters 2, 3, and 4 were internal. This would further suggest that any roofing the structure may have had would have extended only as far south as Cluster 1 and that the 'façade' was an external feature. At Barleycroft Farm, Needingworth, Cambridgeshire, a Late Bronze Age longhouse was recorded, 16.35m long and 5.75m wide formed from a trapezoidal arrangement of 43 postholes in five rows (Structure IV) (Evans and Knight 1997). This structure was of a similar size to Structure 11 here, and although it consisted of five rows of posts rather than three the two were very similar. The Barleycroft Farm structure was located within an enclosure which incorporated part of the earlier field system, and although Structure 11 was not defined by an enclosure it was aligned along the Middle Bronze Age field system.

This was the only longhouse identified on site and it is difficult to believe that it is a coincidence that it was located close to Structure 1, the largest roundhouse identified. Traditionally longhouses are interpreted as meeting halls or communal centres and the size of Structure 1 could suggest a similar function for this. Located within the structure, towards the northwest corner, was an amorphous pit (**F.2892**) 1m in diameter and 0.38m deep, from its single deposit were recovered 3 fragments of bone, 3 pieces of flint, and 46 sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The location of the pit

within the structure would suggest that it was not directly related to the structure but pre- or post-dated it. The presence of a small quantity of similar Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery recovered from one of the postholes (F.2785) would suggest that the pit may have predated the structure (as it contained considerably more material culture than that recovered from all of the postholes together).

Structures 12, 13, 14, 15 and 21 comprised the total number of four-post structures which were identified within a settlement zone (Structure 8 was made up of six postholes, four of which represented a four-post structure, and was located on the periphery of the settlement). This would suggest a potentially different focus for this group, indeed it was within this 'zone' that the greatest diversity of structure types was identified.

Structure 12 was located within the northern half of the settlement zone (see figure 6 A/3), in close proximity to Structure 13 (1.9m to the west see below). The structure was comprised by four postholes (F.2798-F.2800) in a square arrangement forming a typical four-post structure, c.3m by c.3m (figure 12). The postholes ranged from 0.37m in diameter to 0.54m with an average of 0.43m; there was a 0.11m variation in the depth of the postholes ranging from 0.18m to 0.29m averaging 0.23m. Two of the postholes (F.2798 and F.2799) contained a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery each.

Structure 13 was very similar to Structure 12 (see above) and located 1.9m to the west of it (figure 6 A/3). The structure comprised four postholes (F.2801, F.2803, F.2804 and F.2861) in a square arrangement forming a typical four-post structure, 3m by 3m, and the same size as Structure 12 (figure 12). The postholes ranged from 0.28m in diameter to 0.36m with an average of 0.33m; there was a 0.06m variation in the depth of the postholes ranging from 0.16m to 0.22m averaging 0.19m. There was a slight misalignment between the two structures, which suggested that the postholes did indeed represent two distinct structures rather than a single eight-post structure.

Structure 14 was located to the west of structures 12 and 13, and in close proximity to structures 16 and 21, and Pit Cluster 5 (figure 4 C/4). The structure comprised four postholes (F.2847-F.2850) in a square arrangement forming a typical four-post structure, 2m by 2m (figure 12). The postholes ranged from 0.25m in diameter to 0.40m with an average of 0.33m, and were deeper than those of any of the other four-post structures identified within this area, which ranged from 0.28m to 0.34m and averaging 0.30m. Although this was not a great difference, it could represent a more substantial feature than the others, possibly intended to support a greater weight. This structure was closely related to another four-post structure, Structure 21 (see below). Between these two structures was a series of six postholes (F.2806-F.2808, F.2846, F.2956 and F.2957) aligned northeast-southwest forming a 'fence line'. This 'fence line' would have been located along the western edge of the structures spanning the gap between the northwest corner of Structure 14 and the southwest corner of Structure 21. This would relate to Structure 16 (see above) which faced southeast with its rear wall line to the west.

Structure 15 was located to the south of structures 12 and 13 (see above), and southeast of Structure 22 (see below) (figure 6 A/3). The structure consisted of four postholes (F.2812, F.2813, F.2818 and F.2819) forming a four-post structure, 2.5m by 2.5m

(figure 12). The postholes ranged from 0.32m in diameter to 0.43m with an average of 0.39m, and in depth from 0.13m to 0.28m averaging 0.20m. This structure was similar to 12 and 13 with the exception that it seemed to be associated with an arc of postholes (**F.2814-F.2817** and **F.2841**). This post arc may represent a structure similar to Structure 22 (see below), with these postholes forming the back of a roundhouse which faced to the east. If this were the case then it may be that the four posts do not represent a four-post structure but rather the elements of a roundhouse.

Structure 21 was located close to the other four-post structures 12 to 15, and consisted of four postholes (**F.2948**, **F.2949**, **F.2951** and **F.2952**) in a square formation 2.5m by 2.5m, the same dimensions as Structure 15 to the south (figure 5 A/1 and figure 12). The postholes ranged from 0.15m to 0.37m in diameter (averaging 0.28m) and 0.25m to 0.40m deep (with an average of 0.33m). Although two of the postholes produced three sherds (9g) of pottery, these were all un-diagnostic.

The four-post structures identified here appear to represent one of two possible functions. The majority of those identified above as individual structures were probably the remnants of storage platforms, such as granaries, which were designed to keep materials away from the ground, either from the damp or pests. The others, and some which could be identified on the plans but were not assigned as structures, could represent the remnants of circular structures, in particular entranceways. Four-post structures have been evident throughout the Eye landscape in association with the field systems. These have typically been interpreted as granaries or storage platforms, and the lack of settlement evidence or structures has encouraged this view. However, the presence of a large number of structures and settlement zones within this phase of excavation has created a degree of ambiguity over the structures here; the fact that the character of the postholes which formed many of these structures was not consistent compounded this.

Located between Structure 1 and 18, Structure 17 consisted of six postholes (**F.2155**, **F.2156**, **F.2165**, **F.2203**, **F.2206** and **F.2207**) in a semicircular arc with an associated, off centre, pit (**F.2161**) (figure 4 C/2). Although the postholes did not form a complete circle it is possible that this structure may represent the remnants of a roundhouse (figure 11). The nature of the surviving postholes, with none exceeding 0.27m deep and an average depth of 0.16m, was such that the loss of others through antiquity could have occurred without being detectable today. Although not complete, had it formed a circular structure it would have had a diameter of *c.*6m which is similar to a number of the post-built roundhouses identified. However, Structure 18 (see below) did not form a complete circle but a semi-circle and could indicate that Structure 17 was constructed in a semi-circular arrangement as an outlying feature of (and associated with) Structure 1, a building significantly larger than any of the other roundhouses. These semi-circular structures (Structures 17 and 18) may have formed temporary shelters or windbreaks, enabling activities to be undertaken outside the larger Structure 1.

Located to the south of structures 1 and 17, Structure 18 consisted of seven postholes (**F.2151**, **F.2153**, **F.2158**, **F.2162-F.2164**, and **F.2166**) in a slight arc which had a 13m span (figure 6 A/1/2). Unlike Structure 17 to the north it is unlikely that these postholes represent the remnants of a roundhouse or similar circular structure (figure 11). The 13m span between the outer of the two postholes would suggest that any circular structure would have been considerably larger in diameter; these two postholes did not

represent the return of a curve and so it would have formed a greater arc had it continued. As a result if all of these features were indeed related then it was probably as part of a fence line or curved barrier and not some super structure. It is possible that these postholes actually represent various activities occurring at different times and were only related spatially, a theory which seems more plausible with the varying depths of the features ranging from 0.11m (F.2162) to 0.76m (F.2158).

Structure 22 comprised an arc of six postholes (**F.2831-F.2836**) located east of Structure 16 and directly in front of the entranceway (figure 6 A/3). This arc of posts abutted F.2531, one of the northeast-southwest field system ditches, and the curve of the postholes was such that any structure would have sat upon the edge of the ditch (figure 11). The presence of two of these postholes (F.2833 and F.2834) almost touching the edge of the ditch would suggest that the ditch predated the structure; had the ditch come later it would almost certainly have partially destroyed these posts. The nature of the structure was slightly more elusive. The arc may have represented a 'windbreak' or barrier - located to the east was a small pit (**F.2837**) which could have been partially sheltered by the posts. However, structures 5 and 10 suggest the possibility that semi-circular, or arc formations of postholes may represent the remnants of roundhouses. To the east was a grouping of three postholes (**F.2838-F.2840**) which would have formed three points of a triangle; these were located 8m from the post arc directly opposite its azimuth. These postholes may represent a porch entrance as identified on other structures. If the arc of posts were projected around these three posts they would have been located at the entrance to a circular structure 8m in diameter facing southeast with a slightly off-centre pit. Structure 22 was within an area of the site which seems to suggest an intense amount of settlement activity, with three roundhouses, five four-post structures and a longhouse, all in association with Pit Cluster 5, which produced a reasonably high amount of material culture along with a single inhumation.

Pit Clusters

Pit Cluster 2 comprised six inter-cutting pits (**F.2233, F.2234, F.2235, F.2236, F.2237** and **F.2988**) which were cut into or across the east-west arm of the droveway (figure 13). These pits were located along the southern edge, cutting through the southern two ditches F.2226 and F.2216. The initial pit (F.2234) was cut with steep sides down to a depth of 1.69m, the southern edge had been truncated but the pit was probably *c.*4.5m in diameter when originally cut (figure 15). Only the two basal deposits ([7777] and [7778]) remained and suggested an episode of initial slumping and silting. A good portion of the pit must have silted/filled up prior to the digging of the next pits; these were cut into the southern edge of the pit, and the natural gravel. Had F.2234 been partially open then it would be expected that the later pits would have been cut into it rather than the edge, which suggests the pit may not have been visible. No artefacts were recovered from the remnants of this pit making it difficult to date. However, it did cut through sections of the droveway, which (as noted elsewhere) was going out of use by the end of the Bronze Age and the presence of Late Bronze Age pottery in the final pit in the sequence confirms this, suggesting a Late Bronze Age origin for this pit.

Cutting into the earlier pit were F.2235 and F.2988; these were significantly smaller than the earlier pit with a combined diameter of 2.1m and were cut partially into the natural to a depth of 2.02m, 0.33m deeper than the earlier pit. Of these pits the northern edge (the side cut into the earlier pit) was considerably more gradual than the southern.

It is possible that this was a result of the feature being cut through previously disturbed deposits, or alternatively it represents access to the feature. If F.2234 had not fully silted up then these later pits could have been attempts to clean out one part of the pit, in particular if obtaining water was the primary objective. The deposits within F.2235 showed some signs of collapse or 'mixing' with an arrangement which appeared in section almost like individual quadrants. A single sherd (17g) of Mildenhall ware was recovered from one of the deposits ([7786]), the size and weight of this sherd, and its presence in a feature dated outside the Neolithic period, would suggest that it was residual and it may have come from an earlier feature truncated and lost by either the droveway ditch or the pits themselves, in a manner similar to the burial (F.2238). Along with this single sherd of pottery were 40 fragments (926g) of animal bone. Organic remains were also recovered from three of the contexts ([7783], [7784] and [7785]) one of which ([7785]) contained a high concentration of charcoal. From within the charcoal rich deposit ([7785]) 24 pieces of wood were recovered; of these 14 fragments were of oak, of which six were round wood fragments, one a piece of bark, three were split wood, and one had tool marks.

Cut into the northeast side of the earlier pits was F.2237, an oval pit 3.2m by 2.5m which had been dug to a depth of 1.35m. Only three deposits had survived the later truncation of this pit, the two primary fills ([7808] and [7809]) and a third which was recorded along the southern edge two thirds of the way up the pit; each of these contained high quantities of gravel within a silt deposit, from one of which ([7809], the primary) were recovered 7 sherds (245g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. This pit was cut by F.2236, a very similar feature 2.72m in diameter and 1.04m deep, which cut through the upper deposits of the previous pit. This contained only three fills ([7803], [7804] and [7805]) which contained high concentrations of naturally derived gravels but no artefacts.

Engulfing all of these pits, F.2233 was 9.75m by 7.4m and completely covered the earlier pits from the surface. Although it had a greater diameter, it was shallower than any of the previous pits, extending no deeper than 1.5m, with its base not cutting into the natural gravels, but only into the deposits of the earlier pits. Again it is possible that the earlier pits had not completely filled up as the northern and western edges of the pit appeared no different from those of the original pit and it was only a weathering cone effect which gave the impression of it extending over a greater area. However, on the eastern edge in particular it was apparent that the nature of the pit had changed, for the edge was more gradual, and over a greater distance than the apparent edge of F.2988. This could have acted as an access into and out of the pit, and the length of this slope, and steepness of the other edges, could suggest it was for livestock. The predominantly gravel nature of the earlier fills, along with the time for some level of compaction to form, may have created a solid enough matrix to withstand some small scale animal movement. That the pit was not cut as deep as the earlier features, or into clean gravel would suggest that clean water was not the primary objective, as would the size of the feature; typically wells were narrow and deep, like the original features. It is possible that a rise in the water table meant that it was not necessary to dig as deep, or perhaps the pit was for water catchment and the earlier deposits meant the feature drained slower, retaining rain water. However, animals within a wet and muddy matrix would have disturbed the deposits, and this was not evident from the section: the deposits were typical silting, banding deposits with only occasional disturbed deposits. As the largest, and latest, of the features it was not surprising that the majority of the finds from the

cluster came from this pit, with 69 sherds (691g) of Late Bronze Age pottery recovered. As has been stated, this gave the pit cluster a *terminus anti quem* of the end of the Bronze Age, and further confirms that by this time the driveway had gone out of use, at least in its original form, and that the field system had begun to change. Significantly a total of 503 fragments (7365g) of bone were recovered, none of which was articulated.

During the excavation of the last pit in the sequence 134 pieces of fired clay were recovered including fragments of bars or rods and possible troughs representing briquetage material (see Knight, *this volume*). This feature produced the majority of the briquetage recovered (F.2017 contained 2 pieces) and suggests that salt production was occurring on or near the site (albeit on a small scale), and may have been a function for this and some of the other large pits. The site is not thought to have been near to any source of brackish water, with the closest possible source over a kilometre away to the east, with evidence for briquetage having been identified at Podge Hole quarry (Malone 2003). It may have been that the briquetage was not used on site but that it was transported here from production sites along with the commodity and deposited within this single feature (thus explaining why briquetage was only recovered from a single feature). Alternatively the briquetage could suggest that there was in fact a source of brackish water within the local area, and that by the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age this source was the large deep pits

Also dated to this period was Pit Cluster 5 which appeared to be c.12m in diameter (figure 13). Upon excavation it was determined that it was a series of 14 pits which were all inter-cutting. This series of features had created a weathering cone and a surface hollow which gave the pit cluster a much larger surface diameter than was created by the cut features.

Pit Cluster 5 originally consisted of one of two pits, either **F.2971** or **F.2976** (figure 18). These features were located close together; however, due to later truncation evidence of the nature of their relationship was lost. F.2971 was an oval pit c.3.8m wide and 4.2m long; although later truncation made it difficult to determine the original size of the pit, it was possible to tell that it had been cut to a depth of c.2m. The fills were predominantly gravel (although probably less than half of the deposits survived) and represented the initial collapse of the sides along with bands of natural silting. Placed upright into the base of the pit were the remnants (two steps at 45 degrees) of a log ladder, which had been worked to a point and stuck into the ground at an almost 45 degree angle, with the point to the south. F.2976 was located just south of F.2971; it would have been in excess of 2.9m in diameter and had been cut to a depth of 1.3m. Only the southeast edge of the pit survived, along with the lower deposits; in total 13 fills were recorded, which represented natural infilling comprising bands of silt and large deposits of gravel. Many of these deposits were thin horizontal bands, with some having formed from the gradual collapse and slumping of the edges.

Feature **2941** cut the original pit F.2971 but there was no obvious relationship between this feature and F.2976 except that they were both cut by **F.2960**. The remnants of F.2941 suggest that it was originally an oval pit in excess of 6m long and 2.8m wide and had been cut to a depth of 1.7m. The fills represented a succession of natural silting along with slumping and gravel deposition. The edge to the north was gradual and had been cut into F.2971; the other edges of the pit were steep and almost vertical, giving the southern half of the feature a well-like appearance. This gradual slope to the north

may have been an access ramp, possibly to allow animals entry to a water source; however, this seems unlikely as the deposits of the earlier feature would have shown evidence for disturbance had animals been passing in and out of the pit. If this was for access and egress then it was most likely for people. Alternatively, this could have simply been a result of the presence of the earlier feature which may not have completely silted and so formed a ready made ramp.

All of these earlier pits were truncated by F.2960 which was the largest feature within the cluster. The pit was 9.3m long and 7.2m wide and had been cut to a depth of 1.7m, with very steep to vertical sides which would have made it difficult to get in and out without some form of aid (such as a log ladder similar to that recovered from F.2971). This would seem to suggest that the feature was constructed for the retrieval of water; however, the size of the feature resulted in a large flat base which appears excessive for a well. It may have been that the feature was designed to accommodate a great number of people congregating around its edges at the same time. Alternatively, it may have been a processing pit: one method of flax retting was to lay out the fibres in a shallow depth of water for a few days, and this pit would have enabled a greater quantity of flax to be processed in this manner. With a feature of this size it would seem unlikely that the end product was the only reason for its construction, and the extraction of gravel was probably just as important; indeed this may have been the primary goal of digging such a large single pit and any later use would have been secondary. The gravel from the pit, located within Settlement Zone 1 along with a number of circular structures and the longhouse, may have been intended for these, possibly for the floors within these structures, or to consolidate the ground around and between them (such as for pathways). Indeed it would seem apt that the largest pit was associated with the largest structures on site.

As with the majority of the pits within this cluster the fills were representative of naturally lain deposits. There was a high concentration of gravel within a number of the fills which were interspersed with bands of silt and deposits which suggested that at some point in antiquity they contained a high quantity of organic material, with fragments of twigs and larger round wood being recovered during the excavation. Although none of the organic material suggested any form of a structure (such as revetment) there were five fragments of worked or cut wood recovered. No pottery was recovered, only nine fragments (529g) of animal bone.

Cut towards the eastern edge of F.2960 was **F.2821**. The remnants of this pit suggest a diameter in excess of 1.6m, and, although it had been dug into earlier features, it was 2m deep cutting 0.4m deeper than F.2960 into the natural gravel. The pit was cut vertically to form a classic well profile; to the west the lower edge was undercut which was more indicative of the collapse of the side than its construction. This collapse was evident within the primary deposit which contained a high concentration of gravel confined to the western edge; this was the only place within the pit that a large concentration of gravel was present. The central deposit [9569] contained preserved organic material, much of which consisted of pieces of round wood (such as twigs), these were dispersed throughout the fill and appear to represent a dump with no signs that any of it was part of a construction; in fact much of it showed no evidence of working at all. A total of 64 fragments (1756g) of animal bone were recovered from the surviving deposits within this pit.

Cutting into the northern edge of F.2821 was **F.2666**, a circular pit. The remnants of this feature suggested a pit in excess of 1.8m in diameter which had been cut to a depth of 1.67m, of which only the lower 0.61m remained. It consisted of four horizontal deposits which all represented natural silting and contained a high proportion of preserved organic material. Unfortunately, due to the dewatering of the surrounding landscape these contexts had become unstable and many of the organics were in the last stages of decay. This pit had been cut close to the base of F.2960, with half of it exposing clean gravel while the northern half had stopped just off the base. A total of 14 fragments (407g) of animal bone were recovered.

Feature **2578** encompassed the entire area, sealing all of the pits which preceded it, and containing all those which followed. It was 12.8m long and 11.6m wide and had been cut to a depth of 1.1m. Despite its size at no point was it cut into the natural underlying gravel; it was simply cut into the upper deposits of the earlier pits. All the edges had been constructed as gradual slopes towards a concave base, which gave the feature the characteristics of a hollow and would have allowed easy access and egress. The pit may have been constructed as a watering hole, either into the water table (which would suggest a rise in the level at this time) or to catch water. Preserved organic material was recovered from a number of features (including F.2960) which both pre- and post-dated the pit indicating that these earlier features had been or became waterlogged. All of the deposits were indicative of gradual silting; although there were high concentrations of gravel present there was no evidence to suggest purposeful back filling. Most of the pottery recovered was from this feature (50 sherds (509g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wares), along with the majority of the flint (12 out of 14 pieces), and highest concentration of animal bone (659 (12084g) fragments). Located within this pit, but not necessarily cut into it, was **F.2590** a small pit which may have been a slight discolouration of the fill rather than a cut feature.

If F.2590 was a cut feature it was a shallow oval pit 0.75m long, 0.43 wide and 0.10m deep located within the upper deposit of F.2578. The feature contained the third burial ([9022]), that of a small child (aged *c.* 2 years). The pit was evident as the faint trace of a possible grave cut, represented by a slightly darker hue or staining of the soil surrounding the bones (F.2590). There was no strong distinction between the fill of the pit and the fill of the grave, it was therefore possible that the slight colour difference was the result of the decomposition of the burial and not a separate cut, meaning the body may have simply been placed within the tertiary deposits of the earlier feature as it silted and was not a separate feature. The burial itself was placed on its left side in a flexed position with the head to the northeast. There was no evidence of any artefacts placed with the burial, with nothing from within the sphere of the staining. Pottery evidence recovered from several of the pits within cluster 5 suggested a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date; with the burial occurring in the upper capping deposit for this pit cluster an Iron Age date would seem most likely. This would make F.2590 the most recent burial recorded during this phase of excavation. It is interesting to note that the previous two inhumations were either within purposely cut features, or within the primary deposits, while this burial was placed within the final deposits of a feature.

There were a further five features cut into F.2578. These all represented much smaller pits which were either cut through into F.2960, or in the case of **F.2972** cut through to gravel. It is unlikely that any of these features would have been created as wells, despite their depths, as any water would not have been fit for human consumption. So it was

likely that these features were dug to obtain water for some other purpose, either livestock or processing.

Feature **2579** was a small pit with a diameter of 1.2m and a depth of 1.1m which had been cut vertically into the upper deposits of F.2578. The fills within this pit were predominantly clean silts with low concentrations of charcoal and a single deposit ([8943]) which contained traces of organic material. There was evidence of cracks or voids between the fills which indicated how much they had been affected by the dewatering. During the excavation of this pit 22 sherds (164g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered along with eight fragments (479g) of animal bone and a single piece of flint.

Feature **2822** was a 'small' pit set almost centrally within the cluster. It had been cut on its western side by the final pit in the sequence (**F.2923**) and so survived only to a width of 0.75m and a depth of 1.33m. The depositional sequence was much like that of the later pit with two surviving deposits which showed signs of cracking and the presence of voids. The deposits' interface was at the same level as that of the later pit giving the initial impression that these two pits were one (both had also been cut to the same depth). A total of six sherds (385g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered along with five fragments (20g) of animal bone.

Feature 2972 was an oval pit cut within the southwest quadrant of the cluster, 2.5m long, 1.6m wide and to a depth of 0.9m. It had been constructed with steep sides which had been cut through the earlier features into the gravel beneath. Where the edges had gone through the gravel there had been a degree of collapse around the edge which was evidenced as the traces of an undercut, although the primary fills contained little gravel, suggesting it had been cleaned out. The primary deposits also contained traces of organic material, much of which was very badly degraded. The deposits also contained high concentrations of charcoal and burnt stone which, considering its proximity to Settlement Zone 1, could have been pot boilers. This pit also contained a significant collection of material culture: recovered were 22 sherds (176g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, 92 fragments (1716g) of animal bone, and most significantly, a piece of worked antler which represented part of a bridle fitting.

Cut into F.2578 just off centre, **F.2975** was a sub-circular or oval pit 2.4m long and 1.2m wide. The eastern edge sloped gradually down to a depth of 1.41m, cutting through F.2578 and all but the primary deposits in F.2960, before angling up to a steeper and more vertical side to the west (the majority of which was truncated by **F.2974**). The primary fill ([10119]) was present towards the eastern edge on a 'ledge' and may have been the result of the disturbance of earlier deposits (from the features cut by F.2975) when the pit was being used. The bulk of the lower pit contained a single fill 0.56m thick ([10113]) which was formed from a dark grey silt suggesting a high organic presence and a degree of waterlogging which was also identified within a number of other pits within this cluster. The pit was capped with a series of silt and gravel deposits prior to being truncated by the final pits in the sequence. A small amount of material culture was recovered from the fills (six sherds (209g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 19 fragments (1075g) of animal bone) which suggested an Early Iron Age date for the pit.

Cut into the western edge of F.2975, F.2974 was a sub-circular pit 1.1m by 0.64m with steep sides which went to a flat base 1.03m deep. This was a simple pit with a single fill

of naturally-forming silt with only occasional bands of gravel ([10111]) from which a single fragment of animal bone was recovered.

Feature **2622** was a small oval pit 0.9m long and 0.65m wide which had been cut to a depth of 0.60m into the northern half of F.2578. The depositional sequence suggested two separate episodes of natural silting with a more frequent gravel presence within the primary fill ([9138]); however, all of the artefacts were recovered from the second fill ([9137]), consisting of 35 fragments (562g) of animal bone. Although this pit was not directly cut by any later feature it was sealed by the spread deposits which were part of **F.2623**.

Feature 2623 was the most recent pit within the cluster with an apparent surface diameter of 8.15m; however, this was misleading because the pit itself was only 0.8m in diameter and located within the centre. The apparent surface size of the pit was the result of the settling of the deposits from the pits within the cluster as a whole which caused a hollow to form around this last pit. So these deposits should be viewed more as a layer or spread rather than a deposit or fill and represent a time when these pits had been abandoned. The pit itself had been cut to a depth of 1.3m and then allowed to naturally infill with the majority of the six fills consisting of silt. Upon excavation it was obvious that there were a number of cracks and voids present, in particular within the upper deposits ([9144]), which could represent either some fully decayed organics or the drying out of the fills themselves. This feature, and in particular the spread, contained a large assemblage of material culture which included 43 sherds (409g) of both Late Bronze Age/Early Iron age and Early Iron Age pottery, 231 fragments (6549g) of animal bone, a single piece of flint, and the lower jaw of a human aged between 17 and 25 years. The vast majority was recovered from the large spread deposits which covered the entire cluster and so represent the final deposits here, and perhaps the actual abandonment of this feature and the settlement zone within which it resided.

Recorded within this pit cluster was a degree of preservation not identified during the other phases of excavation, or indeed with any of the other features. This may have been the result of local abnormalities which maintained a higher than average water level through antiquity or it may be a glimpse of things to come with a high potential for preservation within the following phases of excavation. Although wooden artefacts have been recovered from deep pits these have been poorly preserved, whilst the wood recovered from this cluster was still water-logged. The lower portions of the larger pits continued to fill with water during the excavation. The analysis of environmental samples taken from F.2578 and F.2971 suggested that the feature was sited within an area of human occupation more akin to settlement than farming, with the presence of herbs, nettles, thistles and grasses evidence of an open but disturbed landscape indicative of such activity.

Settlement Zone 2

Settlement Zone 2 was located towards the northeast corner of the site and straddled the northern opening of the driveway, with settlement evidence on either side and within it showing that by the Late Bronze Age the driveway was no longer in use (figure 10). The structures within this settlement zone were predominantly Middle Iron Age

represented by four ring gullies (see below), however, there was a series of pits which contained post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery along with a single circular structure. This appears to represent a continuation of occupation, and a focal shift during the Iron Age; it was within this area that the only Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered, and although little of the settlement zone may have been exposed, what was did suggest that it had lost its linearity.

Structures

There were two post-built structures of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date within this zone, Structures 6 and 20; these were inter-mingled with a number of pits and postholes clusters. Although it is probable that some of these postholes represented structures, there were no obvious formations to suggest what these structures may have been.

Structure 6 comprised four postholes (**F.2582**, **F.2583**, **F.2592** and **F.2593**) orientated north-south, along with a further three (**F.2575**, **F.2576**, and **F.2581**) in a triangular formation to the east (figure 5 C/2). The linear arrangement of the four postholes could represent a fence line similar to others identified in previous phases of excavation (see Structure 2, Gibson & White 1998).

Structure 20 comprised ten postholes (**F.2303**, **F.2314**, **F.2316**, **F.2317**, **F.2319**, **F.2321-F.2323**, **F.2328** and **F.2330**) in a circular arrangement to form a structure 9m in diameter (figure 5 D/2). There was no uniformity to the distribution of postholes: two were situated close together (F.2316 and F.2317) and may have represented a repair or replacement at this juncture, while another two (F.2314 and F.2323) to the northeast were spaced further apart, 6m. It is possible that this gap represented an entranceway into the structure, however, it was more likely the result of truncation or loss over time, and despite the differential spacing of the postholes at least one more post could have occupied this space. That this gap may not represent the entrance was further suggested by two external postholes (**F.2320** and **F.2332**) which were located adjacent to two of the posts (F.2303 and F.2321) near the western edge of the post ring, which could have formed a porch similar to those identified on other structures (see structures 5, 9, 16 and 19). However, this would give the structure an orientation unlike any of the others; the two external features were originally recorded as pits with diameters almost double that of the postholes (F.2332 was 0.73m in diameter and F.2320 was 0.76m by 0.56m). These, along with a third (**F.2301**), could have been external pits or unrelated to the structure. Inside the post ring were two groups of postholes which appear to represent internal features or divisions. Both were arranged in a semi-circular formation with one curving to the east and the other to the west, in effect dividing the interior into three. Three postholes (**F.2304**, **F.2313** and **F.2315**) were located towards the eastern edge forming an elliptical space abutting the post ring and extending from F.2322 to the gap (see above); this would itself suggest that there may have been a posthole near this point which would have formed a complete circuit. The southern portion of the interior was divided in a similar manner with four postholes (**F.2305**, **F.2306**, **F.2318** and **F.2329**) extending from F.2319 towards F.2303 across the possible entrance in a semi-circular arrangement forming an elliptical space. These two divides formed a third space (in an hourglass shape) spanning from the northwest to southeast edge of the structure (in plan the complete posthole arrangement resembled a tennis ball). Three of the internal postholes (F.2304, F.2315 and F.2329) produced a combined total of nine sherds (23g)

of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and 14 fragments (22g) of animal bone, suggesting that Structure 20 was contemporary with the other post-built structures.

Pits and Pit Clusters

Extending from the eastern edge of the excavation **F.2334** was a large circular pit 3.70m wide and 1.28m deep with very steep but not vertical sides (figure 5 D/2). It was only possible to excavate a portion (about half) of this feature due to the presence of a 2m high protective soil bund which covered its easternmost edge, making it hazardous to attempt any further excavation in that direction. A total of 20 contexts were identified consisting of predominantly naturally-lain silts and gravel deposits. The basal fill ([8059]) was composed of silt and sand with only trace amounts of gravel, which suggests that the pit was initially cut through stable gravels with little slumping occurring. All of the successive contexts contained a recordable quantity of gravel, with many containing a high percentage along with the silts. Two of the fills ([8055] and [8057]) represented slumping or collapse of the sides of the pit. These were confined to the northern edge and were composed entirely of natural gravel separated by a band of silt ([8056]). That a 0.05m band of silt had been able to form between two successive gravel dumps would suggest that the pit had been open for an extended period, and that activity may have continued along this edge forcing gravel in. At several points within the depositional sequence there was evidence of activity which had disrupted the natural silting processes. These may have been attempts to clear out any slumping and improve the quality of any water percolating through; however, none of this activity penetrated into the clean gravels so any water would always have come through silty deposits, suggesting that cleaning was only about the removal of the worst silt and not about obtaining clear water. A total of eight sherds (85g) of pottery were recovered from three separate contexts representing primary, secondary and tertiary deposits. A single sherd (4g) from the basal fill [8059] suggested a Bronze Age/Iron Age transitional date for the feature with the other pottery fragments, recovered from [8042] (4 sherds at 20g) and [8049] (3 sherds at 61g), securing this date. The pit also contained 19 fragments (234g) of animal bone, again from three separate fragments. Although not high, this concentration of material culture was representative of its proximity to Settlement Zone 2 and the increased activity within this area.

Located towards the northeast corner of the site **F.2374** was situated within an area of increased activity to the east of the driveway and Settlement Zone 2 (figure 5 D/2). Feature 2374 was a sub-circular pit 8m east-west and 5m north-south and had been cut to a depth of 1.25m. Unlike other features of a similar size this pit comprised a single cut only and its size was the result of its profile and quite probably its function. To the north, east and south the sides of the pit were steep, making for difficult ingress and egress; however, the western side was gradual and would have formed an easy entrance into the feature. There was no indication that this 'sloped' edge was anything other than an intended feature (there was no evidence for this side collapsing in, or of it being a later change) and so the feature may have been constructed as a watering hole to allow animals access to a water source, either from the ground water (it would certainly have been deep enough) or from water catchment. The depositional sequence comprised 21 contexts which suggested that the feature was allowed to infill naturally with water-lain silts forming, intermixed with gravel layers and lenses as the sides gradually slumped in. Found within a lower fill ([8192]) was a complete cow skull; there were no further traces of the animal so it was most likely deliberately placed against the eastern edge of

the feature. This, along with a few other animal bones from the same context, was the only material recovered from this feature, so it seems unlikely that the skull was simply discarded but was placed for some reason. Although there was no artefact material to directly date the pit it was possible to suggest a relative date for it. The watering hole was cut through a series of east-west linears (**F.2358**, **F.2359**, **F.2375**, **F.2386**, **F.2425** and **F.2433**), again, though they themselves produced no datable material they did cut across the eastern arm of the driveway ditch (**F.2430**). This suggests that when the watering hole was constructed the driveway (and its associated field system ditches) were no longer in use, thus placing it towards the end of the Bronze Age or later. To the west of the watering hole was a number of large pits and pit clusters along with several ring gullies (Settlement Zone 2); these features were all dated to the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age and this would seem the most probable date range for the watering hole.

During the 2001 excavations a large yet shallow pit was recorded extending from the edge of the excavation (F.812). This feature was 4.6m wide and only 0.63m deep and as such was interpreted as a watering hole for livestock. The presence of 29 sherds (240g) of post-Deverel-Rimbury ware placed the feature within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and although it was smaller than the waterhole identified here it does attest to the presence of people within this landscape in this period.

Consisting of two inter-cutting pits (**F.1907** and **F.2586**), Pit Cluster 3 was located towards the northern edge of the site within the middle of the driveway at the point where it 'splays' out (figure 5 D/2 and figure 13). This pit cluster was first identified during the evaluation, at the eastern end of Trench 1 where a large quantity of animal bone and Late Bronze Age pottery (80 sherds at 1.156kg) was recovered. At this time it was only seen as a single pit (F.1907) and it was during the excavation that a second pit was identified to the north (F.2586), the southern edge of which had been truncated by pit F.1907.

The original pit (F.2586) was located to the north of F.1907 with its southern edge clipped by the later pit (figure 16). The pit was 4.6m in diameter and had been cut to a depth of 1.16m. It contained a series of gravel-rich fills in the upper portion making its boundaries slightly more difficult to envisage on the surface. It had steep, but not vertical, sides to the east which could have constituted access into the pit. If access was required this would almost certainly have been the side favoured, as in places to the west the sides were vertical, although even this eastern side would probably have been too steep for livestock. There was a lot less pottery recovered from this feature than the later pit (48 sherds (369g) - a third of that from F.1907), but a much greater quantity of animal bone (324 fragments (2923g) - twice as much). The pottery recovered was similar to that of the later pit with the majority of the material representing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, with 16 sherds dated to the Early Iron Age. During the excavation a small metal ring was recovered in association with the majority of the pottery; this object may have been made from a white metal such as tin (see Appleby, this volume).

The later pit (F.1907) was 5.05m in diameter and had been cut deeper into the gravels than the original pit at 1.25m. The primary deposits were of slumping, silting and purposeful backfilling which was represented by the high gravel content in these contexts, while the upper deposits were predominantly silt fills. However, the section

edges of the pit were all clear with no obvious sign of collapse or slumping. The western half did produce traces of gravel 'trickles' within the fill but no obvious sign of undercutting. Interestingly, the primary deposits were sealed by a concretion capping of iron pan ([8784]). Within the eastern half and resting on top of this layer was a charcoal-rich deposit ([8777]) which could represent the total abandonment of the feature, and unlike the concretion spanned the width of the pit. During the excavation a further 130 sherds (1509g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered which support the evidence from the evaluation, and confirm that by this time the driveway system had gone out of use - the placement of a pit of this size would have made it unusable. Complementing the animal bone recovered during the evaluation were a further 181 fragments (3020g); of these two had traces of possible butchery in the form of cut marks, while the articulation of some the bones suggests the deposition of fleshed remains.

Unlike the other pit clusters, these two only overlapped by a small amount, less than 1m, and it was evident in all of the deposits from the earlier of the two pits that this feature had completely silted and backfilled prior to the construction of F.1907. This silting could suggest that while the other pits were primarily concerned with water access, in this case after the initial construction the water did not need to be clean. These pits may have been dug for the initial extraction of both clean water and clean gravel, a by-product of the search for the water table.

Located slightly east of Pit Cluster 3, **F.2427** was a circular pit 2.6m in diameter and 1.16m deep with steep sides which formed an almost shaft-like appearance (figure 5 D/2). There were seven separate and distinct fills which represented periods of silting and natural infilling and horizontal bands with a slight concave nature indicative of the settling of deposits over time. Two of the seven fills recorded were probably formed from the collapse or slumping of the sides ([8366] and [8367]); this was most evident on the eastern and western edges respectively. Four of these fills produced artefacts: a total of 90 sherds (327g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and 35 fragments (369g) of animal bone were recovered, with both pottery and bone coming from the same deposits. The majority of the material was found within the upper half of the pit ([8361], [8362] and [8363]), while four sherds (32g) of pottery and a single fragment (3g) of animal bone came from one of the slump deposits to the west ([8367]).

Pit cluster 4 was a series of eight inter-cutting pits located to the south of the Middle Iron Age ring gullies (figure 5 C/2 and figure 13). The original pit (**F.2978**) was c.4.40m in diameter and c.1.04m deep. As the original feature it was only evident in two places, along the eastern and western edges, with only one distinguishable fill [9012] from which was recovered 12 sherds (109g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (figure 17). That this deposit could still largely be traced suggests that it had completely silted prior to the digging of the second pit.

Cut almost into the middle of F.2978 was the second pit within the sequence (**F.2979**), c.3m in diameter and cut to a greater depth than the previous pit at 1.34m deep. As with the earlier pit it was only evident along its eastern and western edges. However, it was possible to distinguish a series of four distinct fills which appear to represent a series of silting and gradual slumping episodes. Recovered from one of the deposits ([9010]) were 31 sherds (921g) of Early Iron Age pottery. This formed a significant assemblage of pottery with some comprising decorated sherds. The fact that this pit was cut deeper

into the gravel than the earlier one would suggest that clean water may have been the objective, whilst the fact that silt deposits from the earlier pit would have been encountered in the gravel bed suggests that gravel extraction was unlikely to have been the primary concern.

Cut into the western half of F.2979 was a small pit **F.2980**, *c.*0.75m in diameter cut just into the side of the earlier pit to a depth of 1.09m. Only a portion of this pit had survived and it was not possible to determine whether the previous pit had silted up prior to its construction. However, the western edge of the pit was suggestive of possible collapse or slump as an undercut; this could have been the result of the collapse of the earlier pit, or a cleaning out of it, at this point, and the smaller pit could have been the result of an attempt to clean out a portion of the pit prior to its complete backfilling. Six sherds (42g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from [9044], the secondary fill of the pit.

Cut as an oval or elongated pit **F.2981** was located towards the western edge of the original feature. The pit had been cut to a depth of 1.42m; however, no more than the lower 0.4m survived as a result of its truncation by later pits. From the sections it was possible to determine that originally the pit had been cut with vertical sides into the natural gravels. The pit was not cut deep enough into the gravels to suggest that this was the goal of its construction; it was more likely cut as a source of clean or clear water. Seven different fills were distinguished which appeared to represent natural silting and some edge collapse or slumping, with horizontal bands of silt and gravel present.

Cutting the earlier pits were two sub-circular pits, **F.2982** and **F.2983**, which were positioned along the southern edge of the cluster and centrally (respectively) to the original pit. It is not apparent which feature predated which; however, they both cut into F.2981 and were cut by **F.2984** (along with **F.2985** and **F.2986**). Feature 2983, located to the south, was cut outside of the confines of the original pit and its southernmost edge survived later truncation. It was cut to a depth of 1.01m and would originally have had steep to vertical sides, which showed signs of weathering towards the surface. As with many of the earlier features very little survived of this pit with only three distinct fills recorded, no more than 0.30m thick. The primary context [8994] was a horizontally lain deposit which represented the initial silting; seven sherds (69g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this matrix, suggesting that this pit was not dug much later than the earlier pits. Immediately north of this F.2982 was cut to a depth of 1.04m, however, very little remained of this pit with only a single context ([9052]) evidenced, the rest having been truncated by later features.

The earlier pits had silted up when the next series of features were constructed. Three separate pits were cut into the upper deposits of the earlier pits (F.2985, F.2984 and F.2986), with no evidence of them interacting with each other. Little survived of F.2985, which had been cut to depth of 0.88m with only the lower 0.3m remaining, containing four distinct fills. As a result of the truncation only a *c.*1.5m length of the pit was evident and there was not enough to determine its profile. Although little survived of the contexts it was possible to determine that initially the pit had silted naturally with further silt deposits forming towards the north before an apparent influx of gravel from the south. Only slightly more survived of F.2984, the western half having been almost completely truncated by a later feature (F.2565) leaving only *c.*0.05m surviving, whilst *c.*0.65m of the eastern side remained. This feature had been cut to a depth of 1.1m and

four separate deposits had formed as horizontal bands which suggest that the feature had silted up naturally rather than having been purposefully backfilled. Although little remained of the pit it would originally have been in excess of 1.6m in diameter, making for a feature of considerable size. The final pit in this sequence, F.2986, was cut towards the southern edge of the cluster, partially into the gravel. It had been cut to a depth of 1.02m with steep, almost vertical, sides. The northern half of the pit had been truncated by **F.2565**, although enough survived to the south that it was possible to identify a single context which filled the entirety of the surviving 0.7m deep feature ([9050]). None of these features produced any artefacts or cut through the earlier pits into the natural gravel, which makes their construction perplexing. The lack of material culture would suggest that it was unlikely they were constructed as refuse pits for the nearby settlement, and their relatively shallow nature would mean they were not cut into the water table. One possible use would be to catch water; the deposits from the earlier features would have slowed down the drainage of any rainwater and their shallower form would have made it easier to retrieve any water, which could have been used by livestock or in any number of other processes.

Cut as a small pit into the western edge of F.2985, **F.2987** was 0.61m deep and would originally have been in excess of 0.8m in diameter. What remained of the sides suggested that the feature would have been cut with steep to vertical sides and a concave base. The two deposits within the pit suggested a gradual silting with small amounts of gravel.

The final feature within the cluster (F.2565) was a large sub-circular pit 4.77m by 4m which had been cut to a depth of 0.91m. This final pit had truncated all of the preceding features with coverage almost equal to that of the first pit, F.2978. When it was originally cut none of the edges would have exposed the natural gravel, instead the entire feature was cut solely into the deposits of the earlier features. It had been cut with more gradual sides than the earlier features and it is possible that this represents the pit's function as a catch-water pit; maybe its extended size was to enable livestock to enter and exit the feature unaided (one issue with this interpretation, however, is that none of the earlier deposits showed evidence of any disturbance, which they surely would have done had animals been moving around within the feature). The deposits within this pit were much the same as those of the earlier features, partially the result of these having been the strata through which the pit was cut. One of these deposits ([8980]) suggested that some material had come in from the surface to the north; otherwise the contexts showed that the pit had been infilled naturally with continuous episodes of silting. From within this feature a total of 82 fragments (1823g) of animal bone were recovered along with 17 sherds (167g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and 2 pieces (40g) of flint. Most of this material was found within the final fill of the pit with only 27 fragments (339g) of animal bone coming from the others.

Both the initial and final pits within this cluster produced pottery which was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with two of the pits within this bracket containing Early Iron Age pottery. This would suggest that all of the pits within this cluster were constructed within a reasonably short period of time during the Early Iron Age.

Other Structures

There were a further four structures (5, 8, 9, and 19) which were located outside of these settlement zones, three of which were located on the periphery of Settlement Zone 1 and were represented primarily by small circular post arrangements (figure 10). These structures did not appear to have any of the features associated with the settlement zones, such as large pits, although they may have been contemporary and represented a spread or fringes of the settlement, occupying the area between the two zones.

Structure 5 was located towards the southern edge of the Phase 3 excavation zone, to the north of Structure 9 (figure 5 B/1). The structure was composed of a series of 18 postholes (**F.2544-F.2550**, **F.2553**, **F.2555-F.2564**) arranged in a roughly circular configuration to form a roundhouse, confining an internal diameter of *c.*6m (if the postholes represented an outer wall of the structure). It was possible to group 12 of the postholes together in pairs (F.2544 paired with F.2545, F.2546 paired with F.2547, F.2556 paired with F.2557, F.2558 paired with F.2559, F.2560 paired with F.2561, and F.2562 paired with F.2563) with no two intercutting each other; the spacing was almost equidistant in each pair at *c.*1m., with the exception of F.2558 and F.2559 where the two postholes were almost touching. It is possible that these paired postholes were representative of repairs, with the spacing between the postholes suggestive of the replacement and removal of the posts and the space required to do this. It is also possible that the double posts were part of the original construction of the roundhouse, strengthening the supports. This double posthole arrangement was only evident on the western arc of the structure at what would have been the back of the roundhouse. The shallow nature of all the postholes which formed the structure makes it difficult to determine whether this is the product of a constructional design or truncation. If the paired posts were the result of repairs or replacement it seems unlikely that only one side of the structure would have needed repair.

There was evidence for the presence of a southeast facing entrance in the form of two external postholes (**F.2542** and **F.2552**) which, along with F.2549 and F.2550, formed part of a rectangular porch 1m wide and 1.75m long. The entranceway consisted of a total of five postholes, the two external posts plus features F.2549, F.2550 and F.2553. Of these, F.2553 (located in close proximity to F.2550) was smaller than the others with a diameter of 0.20m compared with the average diameter of 0.34m recorded for the other postholes; this suggests that F.2553 may have been a repair or reinforcement of F.2550. The postholes which formed the entranceway were of equivalent depth and dimensions to those which formed the rest of the structure. Two postholes were present within the structure (**F.2551** and **F.2554**), which could represent an internal division within the structure separating the eastern and western halves. One of these, F.2554, was located within the centre of the structure and could represent a central post from which internal divides could have extended, enabling the division of the structure along multiple axes. The dimensions of the postholes within the structure were much the same as those of the postholes forming the rest of the structure. From three of the postholes (F.2545, F.2548 and F.2549) 40 fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Structure 8 was located close to structures 5 and 9 (figure 6 B/3). It consisted of a total of six postholes (**F.2660-F.2664** and **F.2686**), four of which formed a typical four-post arrangement (F.2660-F.2662 and F.2686) with the remaining two extended at right

angles to form an east-west row of four. On average the postholes were 0.33m in length, 0.16m wide and 0.11m deep; F.2686 constituted a notable outlier at 0.37m wide and 0.21m deep. The square arrangement of the postholes suggests that they formed the basis of a four-post structure, of a type typically interpreted as a grain store. Similar structures (four-post) encountered, both during this phase of excavation and in preceding phases, have comprised postholes which were more substantial (see Patten, 2003 and structures 14 and 21). It is possible that they represent a similar form of construction (four posts in a square formation) but a different function. The greater dimensions (in particular depth) of the more traditional four-post structures previously identified at Eye would suggest that they were built to take weight; by being placed deeper into the ground they would be more stable when loaded with a heavy mass on their raised platform.

Structure 9 was a small circular structure located *c.*15m south of Structure 5 (comprising sixteen features **(F.2689-F.2704)**) (figure 6 B/3). This particular structure is open to two distinctly different interpretations. One interpretation was that the structure was formed from eleven of the post holes (F.2689, F.2690, F.2693-F.2701 and F.2700) and a small pit (F.2692), with the remainder representative of external features, such as short fence lines or 'lean-tos'. In this case the postholes would have formed a sub-circular structure with an internal diameter of *c.*3m. However, there does appear to be a northwest-southeast alignment to the postholes on the southern side of the structure. Consisting of six postholes (F.2697-F.2699, F.2701, F.2703 and F.2704) this arrangement of features was located along the southern edge of any structure present. The remaining postholes do not appear to represent the rest of a rectangular or square structure, and so would most likely represent a separate structure. It is therefore possible that this group of features represents a small circular structure with a fence line along its northern edge. In this case the structure was considerably smaller than the post-built roundhouses identified elsewhere, and along with its close association to Structure 5, it would seem likely that it was a small 'outbuilding'. The arrangement of postholes on the southeast side of Structure 9 is suggestive of a porch and a southeast-facing entrance. On the western side there was evidence for burning (possibly a post) recorded as a charcoal-rich deposit [9341] within F.2694. Only small amounts of charcoal were present in any of the other features and it seems unlikely that this represents a destructive phase within the life of the structure. The small pit (F.2692) along the southern edge of the structure could have been an internal pit (0.5m in diameter and 0.30m deep) placed close against the southern wall, from which excavation recovered three sherds (15g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and four fragments (43g) of animal bone.

Structure 19 comprised nine postholes (**F.2246, F.2247, F.2250-F.2252, F.2256-F.2258 and F.2262**) in a circular arrangement forming a structure 5m in diameter with a southeast facing entrance (figure 5 D/1). The structure was located along the northeast edge of the excavation slightly north of a large pit or possible well (**F.2300**). The circular ring was represented by an uneven spacing of seven postholes with four in the northern half (F.2251, F.2256-F.2258) and three in the southern (F.2247, F.2252 and F.2262), the remaining two (F.2246 and F.2250) along with two from the ring (F.2247 and F.2251) formed a porch entrance. None of the postholes were greater than 0.20m deep, and it is possible that not all had survived antiquity (so this arrangement may represent nothing but the differential pattern of survival for postholes).

With only three of the postholes (F.2256-F.2258) close together it is possible that two of these (F.2256 and F.2258) represent repairs or reinforcements, in turn suggesting that the northwest corner of the structure was more prone to damage. The four postholes which formed the entranceway were larger than those of the rest of the ring with an average diameter of 0.53m compared to 0.38m. Typically, and as has been noted within several of the structures here, the greater size of these posts, along with their rectangular formation, is suggestive of a more elaborate arrangement of posts as the entranceway and the part of the building which greeted the visitor.

Within the immediate area of this structure was a series of other features consisting of pits, postholes and a short lozenge-shaped pit (**F.2254**). It seems unlikely that all of these were associated with Structure 19, in particular the lozenge-shaped pit, which was located within the confines of the structure, but some are likely to have been. Two pits (**F.2248** and **F.2253**) were identified within the structure, both just off centre, with F.2248 producing 55 pieces (122g) of burnt clay. Although both pits were of a reasonable size (0.5m and 0.83m diameters respectively) they were shallow, with F.2253 0.23m deep and F.2248 only a centimetre deeper. These may have been internal pits; both contained frequent charcoal inclusions and fragments of burnt clay suggesting they were repositories for material from burning activities. Although it is possible they were hearth pits, there was no evidence to suggest burning occurred in situ, which would suggest that burnt material was being disposed of within the structure.

There were two external pits (**F.2255** and F.2279) immediately to the north and northwest of the structure; neither produced artefacts or significant amounts of charcoal; in fact only one of them (F.2255) contained any traces of charcoal (and then only small amounts). If the 'internal' pits and the structure were contemporaneous it would suggest that a significant proportion of the inside was occupied by pits; with an internal diameter to the structure of 5m, two pits 0.5m and 0.83m in diameter would occupy an awkward amount of space. It could be that the pits represent two distinct events with one being open at a time and simply representing an attempt to keep the interior 'tidy'. If the structure was not domestic but had some other use then the presence of the pits occupying so much of the interior may have been purposeful and necessary. Alternatively the pits may simply have preceded or post-dated the structure and their location could be more a result of the lozenge. The external features consisted of the two pits (F.2255 and F.2279) already mentioned, plus five postholes (**F.2249**, F.2250, **F.2259**, **F.2261** and **F.2278**). Of these, two of the postholes (F.2250 and F.2278) were cut into the upper deposits of the larger of the pits (F.2279) so it seems unlikely that all of these were associated with Structure 19. None of the external features have any apparent relationship to the structure. It is possible that the pits were external refuse pits, one hidden around the back of the structure and the other near to the northern edge (although only one contained artefacts (F.2255) and then only 5 pieces (16g) of burnt clay). It is possible that the postholes formed fence lines or similar features; however, there was no obvious arrangement to any of them.

Other Features

There were also two large pits (**F.2007** and **F.2222**) which were dated (via pottery) to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age which were not directly part of either settlement

zone (figure 13). Both features were located within the southern half of the site, and one (F.2007) was separated from the core of the Late Bronze Age activity.

Located towards the southern end of the excavated area F.2007 was a large pit 3m in diameter and 1.3m deep with a series of deposits representative of episodes of natural silting and gravel slumping from the pit edges (figure 7 C/2). The silt deposits were all very pale greys and yellows suggestive of leaching with only a few deposits containing any traces of charcoal. The pit was undercut along the southern edge with some of the fills 'sloping' in this direction as if they had been deposited from the northern side, either from outside the feature or its edge. From four separate deposits (none of which were primary) were recovered 181 sherds (375g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 46 fragments (710g) of animal bone. This was one of only three large pits or pit clusters which produced Early Iron Age material, the other two (F.2222 and Pit Cluster 4) being located cutting the driveway ditch and near the Early to Middle Iron Age settlement core, respectively. Unlike those, this pit was located away from any 'hub' of activity. The majority of discrete features identified within the southern half of the site were of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin and this was one of only a few features which dated from a later phase of activity.

Feature 2222 was a large circular pit 2.41m in diameter and 1.45m deep with vertical sides and a slight undercut to the south (figure 6 A/1). As with a number of similar features with apparent undercuts, it is probable that this occurred as a result of activity within the pit rather than as a deliberate act (see F.2083). Seventeen separate deposits were recorded which identified a series of natural silting episodes, the basal and primary deposits consisting of alternating layers of predominantly silt then gravel. Once the feature had been abandoned there were episodes of slumping with a series of deposits around the edges containing high concentrations of gravel, while the more central deposits contained only moderate amounts of gravel within a silt matrix typical of the natural processes seen within this landscape.

During excavation a total of 188 fragments (1225g) of animal bone were recovered from eight separate contexts, with the greatest concentration coming from the central deposits, [7600] and [7604], which produced 62 (521g) and 73 fragments (375g) respectively. A further 29 (69g) pieces were recovered towards the base of the pit within context [7650]. From the basal deposit ([7652]) were recovered two fragments of bone, one a piece of animal bone and the other a fragment of human skull. The act of placing human remains within pits was not uncommon in prehistory. Indeed, similar practices have been identified elsewhere at this site: during the evaluation three refitting fragments of skull were recovered from a large pit (F.1913), although these showed no evidence of injury or trauma (Williams 2005)). Similar deposits have also been identified elsewhere: at Bradley Fen, Whittlesey fragments of human skull were recovered from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, one showing evidence of a projectile injury (Gibson and Knight 2006).

Along with the bone 51 sherds (479g) of pottery were recovered from eight separate contexts. The majority of the pottery was recovered from two contexts just below the centre of the pit with 11 sherds (230g) from [7606] and 19 sherds (87g) from [7650]. This pottery has been identified as Early Iron Age in form. During the excavation it was thought that the pit was cut by F.2214, part of the east-west driveway ditch, making it the only example of a later prehistoric feature (Late Bronze Age on) which was cut by

the droveway or field system ditches. The other line of the droveway to the south (including a large portion of the droveway itself) was truncated by Pit Cluster 2, a series of Late Bronze Age pits to the west of F.2222. The location of the pottery within F.2222, along with the size of some of the fragments, indicates they were probably not intrusive and did represent a *terminus post quem* for the pit. It seems likely that the pit *did* truncate the droveway ditch, and that the deposit thought to have been the ditch in the top was either a 'reaffirmation of the boundary' at a later date, or (most probably) a tertiary deposit which resembled the ditch cut and its subsequent fills (the later prehistoric deposits were relatively similar across features).

2.2.4. Iron Age

Middle Iron Age Settlement

The Middle Iron Age was characterised by a series of ring gullies located at the northern edge of the site, within Settlement Zone 2 (Structures 2, 3, 4, and 7) (figure 10). These appear to represent the periphery of activity which continued outside of the excavated area. Unfortunately, it appears that the bulk of this activity was situated under the farm track which bisected this phase of excavation and that of the 1990s.

Protruding from the northern edge of the site was Structure 2, a 9m gully (**F.2435**) which extended 1.4m out from the baulk representing a circular structure with a diameter in excess of 7m (figure 5 C/2). The ring gully varied in size with an average width of 0.46m and depth of 0.18m; however, the profile remained consistent, with steep, almost vertical, sides and a concave base. There were no internal features, and none of the external ones were obviously associated. The ring gully consisted of a complete arc with no breaks within the portion exposed, suggesting that any entrance or interruption was outside of the excavated area. The gully contained a single fill representative of a natural silting episode, this deposit was very dark with frequent charcoal inclusions which suggested intense activity, especially when taken in context with structures 3, 4, 6 and 7 (of which 3, 4, and 7 were also ring gullies containing similar deposits). Material culture recovered from the gully suggested a settlement function for the structure; this consisted of 24 fragments (293g) of animal bone, 11 sherds (151g) of pottery, and three pieces (27g) of burnt clay.

Structure 3 was located directly south of Structure 2 (separated by *c.*2.4m) and was comprised by a single ring gully (**F.2446**) and collection of postholes (**F.2407**, **F.2469** and **F.2470**) which formed a circular structure with an internal diameter of *c.*10m (figure 5 C/2). The ring gully F.2446 was 17.7m in length, with an average width of 0.48m and depth of 0.24m. It formed the northern half of the structure, with its terminals *c.*10.7m apart, at mid-point around the structure. Only three postholes remained of what must have been the structure's southern half, two (F.2407 and F.2469) to the southeast, and one (F.2470) to the southwest. There was no evidence to suggest that the gully terminals had been truncated, with the cut of the terminals matching the steep sides present along the rest of gully, suggesting it had been constructed to surround one half of the structure only. The ring gully was similar to that of Structure 2, naturally forming silt deposits containing a high percentage of charcoal suggestive of intensive activity; recovered were 70 fragments (336g) of bone, 11 sherds (64g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, and seven pieces (381g) of fired clay, including a possible

briquetage fragment. A number of features was evident within the structure (**F.2441**, **F.2442**, **F.2462**, **F.2466**, **F.2467**, **F.2471**, **F.2479** and **F.2684**), with the majority of them clustered on the western edge near the gully's terminal (F.2462, F.2466, F.2467, F.2471 and F.2479). These comprised pits and postholes, which do not appear to form any kind of structural element (such as an internal ring), although four of the postholes (F.2441, F.2442, F.2467 and F.2684) could have formed an internal divide. Of the pits, F.2471 was the largest (2.1m long by 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep), and along with F.2462, these were the only internal features to produce material culture (F.2462 had one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery and four pieces of worked clay, while F.2471 had four fragments of bone and 14 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery).

Structure 4 abutted the western edge of Structure 3, and represents a building which either pre- or post-dated it, but was unlikely to have been directly contemporary (figure 5 C/2). It consisted of a short segment of gully (**F.2443**) and a series of eleven postholes (**F.2453**, **F.2454**, **F.2456-F.2458**, **F.2463-F.2465** and **F.2507-F.2509**) which formed the southern half of a circular structure *c.*6m in diameter with a southwest facing entrance. Five of the postholes were aligned northeast-southwest and formed the eastern line of the entranceway (F.2453, F.2454 and F.2507-F.2509), with two postholes forming the western line (F.2456 and F.2457); this created an opening which was *c.*2m wide and *c.*2m long. Little remained of this structure with the ring gully only surviving on the southeast edge, from which was recovered a small quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery (8 sherds weighing 94g).

Structure 7 was located in close association with the other ring gully structures (2, 3, and 4) and consisted of two curved gullies (**F.2624** and **F.2625**) and three postholes (**F.2626**, **F.2633** and **F.2634**) (figure 5 C/2). Together the gullies formed an open 'C' facing north with an internal diameter of 6m. There was a break in the 'C' on the northern edge to form two halves. Although it is tempting to see this 'opening' as an entranceway the depth of the two gullies does not preclude the possibility of truncation rather than construction in forming the gap. F.2624 was only 0.07m deep and F.2625 was not much deeper at 0.11m, compared to an average depth of 0.18m in Structure 2 and 0.24m in Structure 3. This and the lack of any conclusive terminal at either end of F.2624 or F.2625 would suggest that truncation was the more probable cause for the form of Structure 7's ring gully. The deposits within the gullies were suggestive of natural silting rather than purposeful backfilling, and the presence of material culture (a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and 40 fragments of animal bone) along with traces of charcoal support this. The three associated postholes were all located within the structure, F.2634 along the southern edge of the structure by the gap in the gullies, possibly representing the remnants of an outer wall, and F.2626 and F.2633 more central and representing internal divisions.

2.2.5. Undatable Prehistoric

As is often the case there were a number of features identified during the course of the excavation which failed to produce any material with which to date them. Some of these could be ascribed a *terminus ante quem* or *post quem*, but because of the span of periods encompassed by activity here this could result in interpretation as broad as 'anytime prior to the Late Bronze Age', or 'anytime after the Late Bronze Age'. In this group of

features there were two which could be ascribed a prehistoric date based upon character, fill type and relationship to other features, and these warrant further description.

Feature 2300 was a large circular pit *c.*3.95m in diameter and 1.63m deep with very steep sides (not quite vertical) which showed signs of being weathered into the pit (figure 6 D/3 and figure 13). Nineteen contexts were recorded suggesting episodes of silting and weathering interspersed with multiple attempts to clean out portions of the feature. Initially these cut into the natural gravel; however, later attempts fell short and only penetrated into the primary deposits. This could represent a change in the function of this feature, with clean, filtered water no longer being a requirement. The pit was one of the few large features which produced no artefacts at all despite being fully excavated. Earlier excavations to the northeast of the quarry identified a number of large features which failed to produce any material culture, or contained only a few fragments of animal bone. During this particular phase of work the vast majority of large features contained artefacts, at least within the tertiary deposits (this could be seen as an indicator of the greater concentration of settlement activity within this part of the landscape). Large pits of this size have only been recorded for the prehistoric periods, with none so far ascribed to the Romano-British. This spanned a long period with similar features ranging from the Late Neolithic through to the Early Iron Age. Although attempts at cleaning out the pit had been made, it had not been re-cut. Many of the later pits (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) consisted mainly of features which had undergone multiple re-cuts. This could be seen to suggest a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date; however, a complete lack of material makes any date conjectural.

The second of these features was **F.2967** a large sub-circular pit between 5.05m and 5.6m in diameter and 1.25m deep, with steep, almost stepped, sides, especially to the west (figure 6 C/3 and figure 13). It contained eleven different fills which had been deposited via natural silting and lain down in horizontal deposits spanning much of the pit. Although the concentration of gravel varied within each fill only one ([10041]) was composed entirely of gravel. This appeared to be a gravel dump deposited within the centre of the feature at a depth of 0.6m; it is difficult to envisage how this context would have formed here had it not been purposefully placed. A total of 56 fragments (520g) of animal bone were recovered during the course of excavation from three different contexts. The tertiary two fills ([10038] and [10039]) contained 36 fragments (289g) amounting to just over half of the assemblage while the rest, 20 pieces (231g), was from a single secondary deposit ([10046]). Organic material was identified within a single context ([10047]) in the form of a fragment of wood, however, the preservation conditions were poor and very little remained of it.

Although no datable material was recovered from the pit, it was truncated by the western ditch of the driveway (F.2143) and a small pit (**F.2966**). The pit was undated but, as discussed in the preceding sections, the driveway appears to have been constructed sometime during the Middle to Late Bronze Age, so F.2967 must pre-date this. With a collection of similar features ranging in date from the Late Neolithic through prehistory it was not possible to narrow down the time frame any further. It could be argued that the presence of predominantly Collared Urn pits underlying the field system ditches in both this phase and earlier ones would make such a date most likely.

2.2.6. Romano-British

Previous excavations and investigations within the quarry limits identified evidence for Roman agricultural activity. This was evidenced by large tracts of field system which expanded from two probable sources: one outside of the quarry, possibly to the east of the Cat's Water, where cropmarks suggested there were a number of potential farmsteads; the other from a proposed villa or farmstead located within the quarry environs, in an archaeological conservation zone situated between the 1990s excavations and those of the early 2000s. These Romano-British systems accounted for the findings of many of the earlier excavations with a number of enclosures identified which appeared to represent different agricultural activities, including a series of horticultural beds. However, during this phase of excavation there was very little evidence of their impact upon the landscape. There were several potential reasons for this, although few actually evidenced. The most probable reason was location; unlike the earlier excavations, which all occurred directly adjacent to the proposed farmstead, this phase of investigation occurred *c.* 300m to 400m to the southwest and it may be that this was on the fringes of the Romano-British activity. As will be seen the evidence does appear to support a much less intensive use for this area, with only a few cut features. However, it should be remembered that not all human activity leaves an archaeological mark and that this 'empty' space may represent a use of open ground rather than enclosure.

The only feature to contain any Romano-British artefacts was **F. 2591**, a wide shallow pit 2m wide and 0.43m deep (figure 5 C/3). This contained two fills ([8651] and [9026]) from which were recovered a total of seven sherds (258g) of pottery and three fragments (5g) of animal bone. The deposits were predominantly gravel silts suggestive of some natural silting and back filling, with no obvious attempts to keep the feature clean. The feature itself extended into the northern baulk of the site with only a portion visible. Although no other features produced datable Romano-British material, it is possible to suggest a similar date for a series of north-south and east-west linears.

Located predominantly along the eastern and northern edge of the site was a series of linears which were on an alignment different from the earlier field system ditches. (figure 19) Consisting of five separate ditch lines (**F.2027**, **F.2047/F.2527**, **F.2069**, **F.2532**, **F.2533** and **F.2618**), these linears formed a series of five enclosures, similar to those identified in previous phases of excavation. Unlike the majority of the Bronze Age field system ditches these linears only survived as very shallow traces with some sections having been completely truncated, giving the impression of a segmented system. This truncation probably accounts for the lack of any material culture being recovered and it was this fact that made it difficult to determine an exact date for these features. Despite their shallow nature it was possible to determine that they cut the earlier Bronze Age field system ditches, and were on a different alignment which matched that of the Romano-British field system ditches recorded in previous excavations. It is unlikely that they were of a later date as the only other period represented is the post-Mediaeval, in the form of a farm track (see below), and these linears were very different in character. These enclosures varied in size with openings in the corners but no track or driveway separating them (Patten 2003). This lack of a shared access would suggest that the enclosures were for crop farming and not livestock; cattle or sheep would require a defined route to be able to move them successfully from one place to another.

2.2.7. Post-Mediaeval

As identified in previous excavations the post-Mediaeval period was evidenced primarily by the remnants of a farm track which led from Tanholt Farm to the west, across the northwest edge of the site, towards the Cat's Water Drain to the east (figure 20). This trackway, represented by two parallel ditches, was located just south of the existing farm track and followed a very similar line across the quarry. This had been identified in all of the previous phases of excavation, where several sections cut across it, and it produced artefactual evidence ranging from iron horseshoes to willow-pattern pottery, all indicative of 19th and 20th century activity (Patten 2003).

Recorded to the northern edge of the site, and in close proximity to the trackway were the remains of a small water pump. This comprised a brick-lined well which had been backfilled with sections of a small metal windmill. Radiating from it was a series of iron pipes which had fed water pumped by the windmill. Prior to its use for arable farmland the field was used as a pig farm, and it was for this that the well and watermill were constructed (K. Oliver *per comms*).

During the course of excavation a number of animal burials, predominantly sheep, were identified throughout the stripped area. It was obvious, without excavation, that these burials were relatively recent in date; within each the bones were evident from the exposed surface and so it was decided not to excavate them. These burials appeared to be randomly spread throughout the excavation with no evidence of grouping or multiple burials (the features containing the burials were small, no bigger than the size of the animal they contained) suggesting that they did not represent some kind of organised burial ground but more the expedient disposal of deceased farm animals.

3. DISCUSSION

The investigations of 2006 and 2007 built upon a landscape picture which had began to be drawn ten years previously. Five phases of excavation identified an enclosed landscape which dated back to the Middle Bronze Age, and possibly into the Early Bronze Age where large discrete features (pits and wells) formed the original components of the field systems to follow. The evidence from these earlier excavations indicated that there was continuous activity through into the Early Iron Age, when there then appeared to be a hiatus until the appearance of a Romano-British farmstead. Only the initial investigations (those of 1996) recovered any material suggesting that this activity extended throughout the Iron Age. The current excavation continued to identify the prehistoric site at Eye as a well ordered and set-out landscape; however it also provided a greater insight into the site as a settled one, with the presence of multiple later prehistoric structures which continued at least into the Middle Iron Age. These prehistoric aspects were ‘cluttered’ in the earlier excavations by their close proximity to the Romano-British farmstead. This was not the case in the current investigation which enabled a ‘clearer’ view of earlier human activity than previously afforded.

3.1. A Pitted Landscape

The series of Late Neolithic pits exposed during this phase of excavation was evidence of a different character to the site than that identified during the earlier investigations. Prior Neolithic activity was envisioned as unsettled and of low intensity, with an exploitation of existing features (such as tree throws) rather than their large scale construction. This was indicated by a ‘background’ presence to the archaeology, with small assemblages of material recovered from equally small and ‘rare’ features. The initial construction of large features and the deposition of quantities of material were, originally, thought to have occurred during the Early Bronze Age, with sizable deposits of Collared Urn pottery being recovered from large wells. A Late Neolithic presence was always realised but never defined, seen as small scale or transhumant.

The 7.93 hectare investigation undertaken in the current excavation enabled this view to be re-evaluated; it unearthed a new feature-set to the Late Neolithic landscape at Eye, the large pit or well, and suggests that the construction of these large features, which seem to ‘embody’ the later prehistoric period here, was an older tradition than originally perceived. Previously the large Collared Urn pits were thought to represent the first indicators of an organised landscape, one which almost mapped out the course of the later field system. The presence of this new, earlier dynamic has somewhat altered this perception, and enabled a new narrative.

Previous investigations had suggested that the construction of these large pits or wells was a Bronze Age phenomenon, appearing in the Early Bronze Age and not present by the Romano-British period (although the lack of any excavations within the ACZ may have biased this interpretation). They have been interpreted as indicators for settlement or occupation (as wells, processing pits, ‘quarries’, or all of these), as for features of this size to be constructed (and on this scale) an almost permanent presence in the landscape was required. Although there were no obvious settlement structures (or structures at all) associated with the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, the amount of pottery

recovered spanning these periods does suggest that some form of occupation activity was occurring.

Large features were not uncommon in the Neolithic: burial places often consisted of great earthworks (as seen to the south at Must Farm (Evans *et al* 2005); causewayed enclosures, henges, and cursuses were monumental (as recorded at Etton and Maxey to the north). These represent a series of events and beliefs which transcended their function. The large pits excavated here were more functional and may have represented an aspect of transitory activity (the need for a regular supply of water or gravel). That their character was similar to that of the later pits, in particular the Collared Urn pits, would suggest that they may have served a similar function, implying a level of semi-permanence, an ideal stopping place used by varying groups. Despite the absence of settlement structures for this period the presence of large quantities of pottery from within the pits suggests a form of settlement which may not have left a trace within the archaeological record, short term or temporary. The presence of the pottery within tertiary deposits (material which showed little or no evidence of abrasion) was suggestive of the features' abandonment rather than construction.

As with the Late Neolithic, the Early Bronze Age was represented by much the same feature sets, with evidence of pits (large and small) and wells containing Collared Urn pottery having been recorded throughout all of the excavated phases. These were the only activity markers left within the archaeological record, there were no postholes or structures (of any type) which could be ascribed to this period (although there was a number of postholes which could not be assigned to any particular period) and the first linear features (those associated with the field system) appeared to have been Middle Bronze Age constructions. These pits may have represented part of a landscape clearance which occurred during the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Previous excavations had identified a large number of tree throws, from which Neolithic and Bronze Age material had been recovered and it is possible that these do indicate that at least small scale clearance may have been necessary prior to the land's division into fields. The large pits and watering holes were part of small scale settlements which relied more on pastoral subsistence than arable, and the landscape was yet to be divided.

During the course of the excavation two burials were recovered from Early Bronze Age contexts (F.2238 and F.2588). A similar burial was recovered during the 1996 excavations where the skeleton of a younger juvenile and the cremated remains of a sub-adult were recovered from a pit along with cattle bones and Collared Urn pottery (Gibson & White 1998). These remains from the 1996 excavations were recovered from a feature, which although much smaller (0.95m in diameter and 0.65m deep), could feasibly have been dug as a grave. Of the two excavated during this most recent phase, only one (F.2238) would appear to represent a true 'burial' feature (although due to successive truncations little remained of the feature); the second more likely represents a 'burial of convenience' whereby a pre-existing feature was used to deposit the remains. The use of a large pit or well in this manner suggests that, despite the remains being located close to the base, the feature was no longer in use. This may simply have been a burial of convenience; the feature may have no longer been usable and so a new function was established, or the remains may not have been placed within the feature but left there at the point where the child died. There is a multitude of possible scenarios for the deposition of this body; however, it would seem almost certain that the feature was

never intended to receive a burial but that much like the preceding pits it was originally more functional.

The burials (both skeletal and cremated) identified during the Eye quarry excavations, along with the fragments of human bone found within various features, represent a phenomenon which is becoming increasingly evident as these large scale 'landscape' investigations are undertaken across the region. The deposition of human remains was not confined to burial monuments, but was much more widespread, transcending boundaries and feature types.

At Maxey, Peterborough, a landscape littered with Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits has been recorded. A series of *c.*1000 were excavated and despite the large number there was no evidence of inter-cutting. The pits were categorised into two groups (small pits *c.*0.3m deep, and wells *c.*1.2m deep) and thought to represent both domestic and 'locally ritual' activities. This argument was supported by the location of the site within a 'ritual' landscape, containing the Etton Causewayed enclosure and Cursus, several henges, and barrow cemeteries. This has led the excavator to hypothesise that ritual activity in the Neolithic and Bronze Age was 'not entirely monument based and that lesser deposits can exist' (Meadows, 2005). Although much smaller in scale (the Maxey investigations have covered an area of *c.*30ha) the pits excavated within this phase of investigation at Eye were dispersed throughout the excavated area (see figure 22) with both small pits and larger wells in excess of 1.2m in depth present. The barrow cemeteries outside the confines of the development area, and more importantly those excavated by E.T. Leeds (and identified during the early phases of the quarry workings), attest to a relationship between aspects of 'ritual' activity and the landscape. This is further supported by the presence of two human inhumations within Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts. However, it is difficult to postulate that the pits exposed here had 'symbolic or ritual' connotations, and the material culture would suggest that they were more associated with occupation or settlement. The investigations at Maxey have suggested that the domestic pits identified there were part of a seasonal occupation of the landscape, and that once people moved away they returned to a different spot, never resettling in exactly the same place. The pits at Eye probably represent the same form of seasonal activity, and with the exception of Pit Cluster 1 there were no inter-cutting features associated with this period.

The large pits of the Early Bronze Age were more widespread throughout the landscape, having been identified within each successive phase of excavation (the Late Neolithic pits were almost exclusively confined to the 2006 investigation). The Collared Urn material was recovered (as with the Peterborough Ware) from the tertiary deposits of the features, again signifying its abandonment. However, their widespread nature would suggest that landscape usage may have been beginning to change, with a move towards enclosed spaces.

This 'pitted landscape' was one that, despite a hiatus during the Middle Bronze Age, was perpetuated throughout later prehistory. The pits themselves (as will be noted below) represent a more open and 'pastoral' landscape which set the 'groundwork' for the division of the field system and the need to move livestock through arable land. Some of these pits (as recorded from earlier excavations) appeared to represent a degree of land division which was evident to the occupants of this landscape prior to the creation of more formal and permanent markers such as boundary ditches. A similar

system has been recorded elsewhere at Over, Cambridgeshire (Evans & Knight 1997) and on Salisbury Plain (McOmish 1996) where the field system ditches align themselves upon earlier burial monuments (barrows in both these instances). There were no longer any such monuments left within the quarry area today with which an alignment of the field system could be identified (those excavated by E.T. Leeds were gone, but they may have had a relationship to the field system that is now unknown); however, the nearby barrow complex at Pode Hole (to the northeast), with its own Bronze Age field system, may elucidate this theory further. In the absence of these features within the immediate locale it may have been that some of the large pits or watering holes followed this same principle.

3.2. To Land Division and Movement

Following the Early Bronze Age there appears to have been a hiatus in the digging of large pits or wells and it was at this time that several field enclosures were constructed around a drove or trackway. The exact dating for the construction of the field system has yet to be realised, as pottery recovered from the excavated sections spans the entire Bronze Age, with only the Middle Bronze Age being absent. Despite this absence of ceramics from the period the Middle Bronze Age would appear to have been the period within which the boundary and droveway ditches themselves were dug. As has been noted from this and previous excavations the ditches cut through earlier features and it was this, along with a background presence, which accounted for the Early Bronze Age material within the ditches. The Late Bronze Age pottery was predominantly recovered from the tertiary fills of the ditches, suggesting that they had all but gone out of use by this period, and as will be discussed, several Late Bronze Age features cut the boundary ditches. The vast majority of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered was from a series of cremation urns within the 2003 phase. This cemetery was located along the same alignment as the field system ditches, and itself probably represented a boundary or division within the landscape. This suggests that not only does the field system identified here date to the Middle Bronze Age, but that it also represents a change in the type of activity being undertaken.

The large and deep pits of the Early Bronze Age were suggestive of a need for water and indicate an 'open' or pastoral landscape. With the construction of the field system the landscape became more contained, the presence of a droveway suggests that livestock were probably being moved between the enclosures rather than into or through them, and so suggests that the land had been 'turned over' to arable, with the fields being used for crops. The low quantities of Middle Bronze Age pottery would seem to suggest that any settlement activity had moved away from the immediate area, and the presence of a droveway would indicate that livestock was being driven between fields containing crops, probably from settlement sites to pastoral areas. A similar system was recorded for the Fengate area of Peterborough, where a droveway system was identified which was thought to enable the seasonal movement of livestock from the fen edge, through arable land to drier, higher ground.

There seems to have been a uniformity to the arrangement of the fields identified here with each comprising long rectangular enclosures aligned northeast-southwest, reminiscent of the Dartmoor Reeves (Fleming 1988). This appears to represent a slightly different arrangement to that identified previously. To the northeast the

excavations of the early 2000s revealed a series of rectilinear enclosures aligned northwest-southeast. These fields shared the same overall alignment as the fields identified here but their long axis differed. The field system recorded in the late 1990s (directly to the north) appears to have had an alignment all of its own; although this should have continued the system identified here the overall orientation of the linears was different, representing a shift from a more north-northeast alignment to an east-northeast one. The droveway, however, was the continuation of Section 3 from the current phase of excavation, and although the field system ditches were on a different alignment, the droveway appears to continue its sinuous northeast-southwest line.

The three sections of droveway indicate three distinct areas, these being either multiple settlements or pastoral lands. Rather than facilitating the movement of livestock between two points there was a third origin/destination. The main route would appear to have been via Sections 1 and 2 of the droveway which could represent a small portion of a much larger network connecting several areas throughout the landscape. Section 3 may have been a 'spur' which connected the main route way to a smaller holding (either pastoral area or settlement site), and it would seem feasible that there were other similar sites which were connected to the main droveway.

The change in long axis orientation represented by enclosures E and K could indicate a patchwork layout to the Middle Bronze Age field systems here. As has been noted the enclosures recorded during previous excavations to the northeast were arranged in a similar manner, indicating that they were not all constructed on a rigid template, and that other factors determined their shape and size. Alternatively these two enclosures may have represented a series of later changes to the system. Their presence at the juncture of the three droveway section could have been significant. Given that the southern boundary of Field E was formed by a 'palisade' or 'fence line' rather than a ditch, and that the northern boundary appeared to have been modified with the re-cutting of ditches and the alterations undertaken to the droveway, it is probable that the function of the enclosed space changed. This could indicate another shift in farming practices; if arable farming was represented by the long fields then the further division of these enclosures abutting the droveway could indicate a resurgence in livestock, or at least the need for holding spaces (such as animal pens).

3.3. Moving In – Settlement and Structures

By the Late Bronze Age the field system appears to have been in decline and settlement features began to leave traces within the archaeological record. There had been few settlement structures identified within the quarry prior to this phase of excavation. Two convincing roundhouses (one from the 1998 and one from the 2003 phase) along with a few ancillary 'buildings' and four-post structures suggested short term or seasonal settlement; only the presence of material culture from discrete features such as pits and wells alluded to the possibility of a larger, more permanent settlement. The vestiges of this occupation were recovered during the most recent excavations, with the traces of individual structures similar to those of the earlier investigations, along with a more focal zone of activity (Settlement Zone 1) comprising multiple structures of varying types.

A total of 12 different structures were recorded within Settlement Zone 1, the largest single concentration of post-built structures within the quarry bounds (c.55% of the total recorded during the 2006/2007 excavation). These structures represented almost the entire spectrum of structure type; there were five four-post structures, five roundhouses forming both settlement and ancillary structures, and a longhouse. Of this group there were two structures of particular note. These were Structure 1, a larger than 'normal' roundhouse, and Structure 11, the longhouse. Both of these structures (despite their differences in construction) appeared to represent something outside of the norm. The average size for a roundhouse here was c.6m in diameter; Structure 1 was almost double this at 11.5m in diameter, and its close association to the only recorded longhouse would appear to further attest to its significance. Longhouses themselves are relatively rare within this period so for this type of structure to have been associated with Structure 1 and located within an area containing several structures supports the idea that this was probably, at least part of, a settlement core for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity within this landscape. The two structures (1 and 11) both represented something more than 'simple' dwellings for a family. It may have been that one of these structures (possibly Structure 1) represented the home of the leader, elder or chieftain, their status suggested by a larger and more 'impressive' dwelling. Another building, possibly Structure 11, would have been a communal meeting hall, somewhere for all the inhabitants of the settlement. This assumes that the two structures were contemporary with one another. It is also possible that these structures do not represent a difference in status of any one individual, but rather that they (or at least one of them) were constructed to house a larger extended family, or maybe livestock. If the landscape use had reverted to a more pastoral one, then perhaps particular animals were housed near the settlement.

It may be that the size of the larger roundhouse (Structure 1) is instead indicative of its construction at a later time. A similar structure was recorded at Moreton's Leam, Whittlesey, which was dated to the Early Iron Age (Knight 1999). It is possible that the smaller roundhouses at Eye were part of the Late Bronze Age activity, while the longhouse (Structure 11) and large roundhouse (Structure 1) were vestiges of the Early Iron Age. The differences in size were temporal rather than to do with status.

Although two distinct settlement zones have been highlighted their division is more suggestive of a temporal difference rather than the presence of two distinct contemporaneous settlements. Settlement Zone 1 appears to represent the focus for occupation during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with a concentration of several different structural types all in close proximity to one another, plus two large pit clusters (2 and 5), with the other structures and features of this period dispersed throughout the excavated area and beyond (as indicated by the earlier investigations). Settlement Zone 2 represents a more confined group of almost identical structure types (different to those in Zone 1) which were dated to the Middle Iron Age and were not part of the earlier settlement pattern.

The second settlement zone (2) may have been a relocation of the centre of the settlement, with structures 1 and 11 representing the 'power points' within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement; the presence of Middle Iron Age ring gullies and postholes would at least suggest that this area continued to be a focus of activity. The pottery distribution (see figure 21) shows that Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was spread throughout the northern portion of the site, and that although two

distinct settlement zones have been highlighted they were probably all part of one large settlement with a shift in the focal points ('village centres') represented by the two zones. However, the distribution would also suggest that there was a decline or shift in the settlement by the Middle Iron Age; with the exception of a single feature, all of the Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered towards the northeast corner of the site, within the area dominated by the ring gullies. The inability of the excavation to go any further north makes it difficult to determine whether this represented the shift or decline of the settlement. The presence of Late Iron Age pottery from the 1996 excavation to the north would suggest a shift; however, Middle or Late Iron Age evidence has not been recorded from anywhere else within the quarry environs, which would suggest that the settlement was probably in decline. The fact that Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (and therefore features) has been the dominant material culture represented in all seasons of archaeological investigations would suggest that this was the height of occupation within this landscape.

The structures appear to have had a mixed relationship with the earlier field systems. While some appear to have respected or abutted it, others straddled or imposed themselves upon it. Settlement Zone 1 appears to have been organised in a linear pattern set along an earlier field boundary with some of the structures abutting the ditch and others just cutting into the upper-most fills; this would suggest that the field system, although no longer in use, had left an indelible mark upon the landscape. This was further evidenced by the (re)emergence of large pits or wells. Absent from the Middle Bronze Age landscape (which was dominated by the field system) the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age saw the construction of large diameter and deeply cut pits which, for some reason, were confined to particular areas and so resulted in the re-cutting of features. This is a pattern which has been highlighted throughout all phases of investigation and is in stark contrast to the large features from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age which (with a single exception) comprised single cut features. This could indicate a change in farming practices - this particular area may no longer have been utilised to grow crops but rather for livestock where field boundaries were not required. However, if the numerous four-post structures were used for the storage of grain then the economy must also still have contained a large element of arable farming.

3.4. The Rest is History

The Middle Iron Age represented the end of prehistoric activity as evidenced within this phase of the quarry. Earlier excavations to the north (Gibson & White 1996) had identified possible Late Iron Age pottery which would indicate that occupation did continue throughout later prehistory; however, the 2006/7 investigations suggested that such activity was in decline after the earlier Iron Age. It was subsequently, with the rise of the farmstead during the Romano-British period, that human activity began again to affect the landscape within which it occurred, as boundaries were set and the land returned to arable use.

The Romano-British activity indicated during this phase of excavation suggests that this represented the continuation of the enclosed land bounded by the farmstead to the northeast. In contrast to the previous phases of investigation, the field system appears less 'cluttered' and more simplistic. There was only one discrete feature (a single pit) and the boundary ditches themselves were defined as single events with no signs of re-

cutting or disturbance. The earlier excavations abutted the farmstead and the intensity of the features reflects this proximity; the current excavation was located away from this activity, and probably represents an area distinct from the farmstead which remained unchanged, arable land stretching away from the core of the settlement.

There was little activity following the abandonment of the farmstead: none of the excavations within the quarry has indicated that the farmstead and the land divisions within which it was located continued in any form, or indeed that it was replaced. Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded to the south as a series of scattered pits (Webley 2006), so their presence within the landscape has been attested to, but to date this has been confined to areas beyond the quarry. The land may have continued in use throughout the ensuing periods, possibly for pastoral purposes but neither this, nor any other form of activity, has left a trace within the archaeological record.

The Mediaeval period saw Peterborough rise as a new town and its abbey flourish. The outlying villages (including Eye) would have been surrounded by open fields with ridge and furrow agriculture, the land managed by the abbey. To aid in this the abbey constructed a number of granges, of which Oxney and Tanholt were two, and it was this which generated the next episode in human activity evidenced within the archaeological record. The traces of furrows identified within the subsoil storage area and the trackway ditches which were recorded throughout the quarry excavations attest to this and subsequent periods of activity. While the majority of material recovered from the trackway suggested that, in its recorded incarnation, it dated to the post-Mediaeval period, it probably originated during the Mediaeval exploitation of the landscape.

In more recent times the land saw a reversion to more pastoral farming, with pigs being kept (provided with water from a wind-pumped well), before finally returning again to use for arable farming. This represents a progression in the use of the landscape up to the present, whereby (as with vast tracts of farmland) an almost cyclical exploitation has occurred, from pastoral to arable and back again, a cycle which began in the later Neolithic and has continued through until today.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Neolithic and Early/Middle Bronze Age Pottery **Mark Knight**

The Neolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Age ceramic assemblage comprised 1536 sherds weighing 8486g (MSW 5.5g). The material came from 102 different contexts or 76 different features. The breakdown of the assemblage showed that the majority of the contexts (71 in total) contained ten or fewer sherds, 24 contexts between ten and 50 sherds, four contexts between 50 and 100 and three contexts over 100 pieces. Likewise the condition of the material varied greatly between contexts with some features producing large and remarkably fresh pieces whilst others created little more than leached or laminated crumbs.

The large fabric series (16 in total) is seen as being indicative of a broad selection of wares and these included Mildenhall, Peterborough Ware, Beaker, Collared Urn and Deverel-Rimbury types. The different types were made apparent by a substantial number of feature sherds that included 365 decorated pieces, 69 rim fragments, 29 shoulders, seven base angles and seven ‘neck’ fragments. The small number of base angles is partly seen as being an attribute of the large number of Neolithic bowl forms. Similarly the high number of decorated pieces (28% of the total) can be seen as an attribute of the presence of all-over decorated forms such as Peterborough Ware and Beaker. Non-diagnostic pieces or indistinguishable crumbs account for the generic Neolithic/Bronze Age category.

Type	Number	Weight (g)	MSW	Fabric
Mildenhall	85	189	2.2g	10
Peterborough Ware	507	2497	4.9g	1, 2, 6, 11 & 13
Beaker	203	768	3.8g	3, 5 & 16
Collared Urn	268	3100	11.5g	12 & 15
Deverel-Rimbury	130	1301	10.0g	8
Mixed	143	353	2.5g	2, 7, 10, 11, 12 & 13
Generic Neo/Bronze Age	200	278	1.4g	4, 7, 9, 14
<i>Totals:</i>	<i>1536</i>	<i>8486g</i>	<i>5.5g</i>	<i>16</i>

Table 1.1: Provisional assemblage breakdown.

Mildenhall

The small amount of Early Neolithic pottery included possible residual pieces within the inter-cutting pits F.2068 and F.2084. A couple of Etton-type Mildenhall rims, as characterised by bulky externally thickened forms decorated with incised diagonal lines and made of a shell-rich fabric (Fabric 10), occurred in both features. Similarly, a classic T-shaped rim and neck fragment from a decorated (incised cross-hatching along the rim; columns of short incisions on the neck) carinated bowl was present in F.2068 (Context [2785]) as was a fragment of a small Mildenhall cup with a slightly pronounced shoulder. The abundance of shell used in the fabric of these sherds made them directly comparable with the equally shell-rich Mildenhall assemblage from Etton Causewayed Enclosure (Pryor 2006). An equivalent Etton-type assemblage was also

recently recovered 1km to the south-west of Tanholt Farm at Parnwell, Peterborough (Webley forthcoming).

Peterborough Ware

Two major assemblages of Peterborough Ware came from two large pits: F.1894 and F.2024. Both features contained forms consistent with the Ebbsfleet sub-style (sharp carination, wide neck and developed rim (Gibson & Woods 1997)) and both contained fragments belonging to two broken bowls. F.1894 had 82 pieces (1229g) the majority of which belonged to a vessel heavily decorated with whipped cord 'maggot' impressions (inside the rim, on the rim and above and around the shoulder). The remaining sherds came from another bowl decorated with rows of fingernail impressions.

F.2024 held the majority (*c.* 190 sherds) of a large carinated bowl form decorated with rows of comma-shaped impressions around its body (including immediately above its shoulder) and incised herring-bone patterning on top of its T-shaped rim. It also produced four body sherds densely decorated with rows of small crescent-shaped impressions (possibly made with a split cane?).

Other definitive Peterborough Ware fragments came from the mixed assemblage within F.2068/F.2084 including another Ebbsfleet form impressed with a herring-bone design of sharp triangular-shaped stab marks as well as a rim fragment covered in whipped-cord impressions.

The original evaluation phase produced 1038g of Peterborough Ware (from F.1894) whilst the excavation phase generated a further 2364g (including more from F.1894 as well as a substantial assemblage from F.2024). Combined, this assemblage of Peterborough Ware (3402g) represents a substantial collection which bears comparison to the 2976g of Peterborough Ware recovered from the ditches and pits associated with the Etton Causewayed Enclosure (Gdaniec pers comm.). In the same way, over 3kg of Peterborough Ware pottery from an area of nearly 7ha corresponds well with the 12kg of Peterborough Ware recovered from nearly 30ha at Maxey Quarry next to the Etton Causewayed Enclosure (Meadows forthcoming).

Beaker

By comparison to the Peterborough Ware the Beaker assemblage was small but nonetheless significant. Its 205 sherds were spread across six features including a tree-throw (Small Find 102). The biggest assemblage came from F.2855 which generated 54 fragments (486g) of 'coarse' fingertip-rusticated wares that included a single simple rim fragment. F.2083 contained 88 fragments (175g) of both rusticated and fine wares amongst which survived thin burnished sherds decorated with infilled lozenges (incised), incised herring-bone, or all-over fingernail impressions. The coarser rusticated forms were embellished with widely-spaced fingernail/tip impressions. All together F.2083 appeared to contain fragments of at least six vessels.

A single thin-walled fragment incised with parallel lines from F.2008 and some comb-impressed sherds found alongside other finger-pinched sherds from F.2730 represent

further Beaker pieces, as do the 12 small pieces from F.2658 which were made distinctive by their deep cross-hatched incised decoration.

Collared Urn

A major Collared Urn assemblage made up of fragments from at least 12 different urns came from two contexts ([9017] and [9018]) belonging to the pit F.2588. Producing 160 and 42 pieces respectively, contexts [9017] and [9018] contained a total of 12 decorated fragments (including fine cord-impressed motifs, rows of stick-impressions and crudely-filled chevrons made up of fingernail impressions), 18 rims together with plain and decorated forms, at least six collar fragments and part of a shoulder decorated with small rounded stab marks. Half of a small accessory vessel (4.5cm tall; diameter approximately 5.5cm) was also located within [9017] and this shared a similar grog based fabric as the rest of the assemblage as well as a simple fingernail decoration around its lip.

A rim fragment from F.2126 shared an identical fine twisted cord-impressed design (made up of parallel lines bordering a well executed herringbone pattern) as a collar sherd from [9018] in F.2588. The similarity between the two fragments is striking and suggests that the two sherds once belonged to the same vessel.

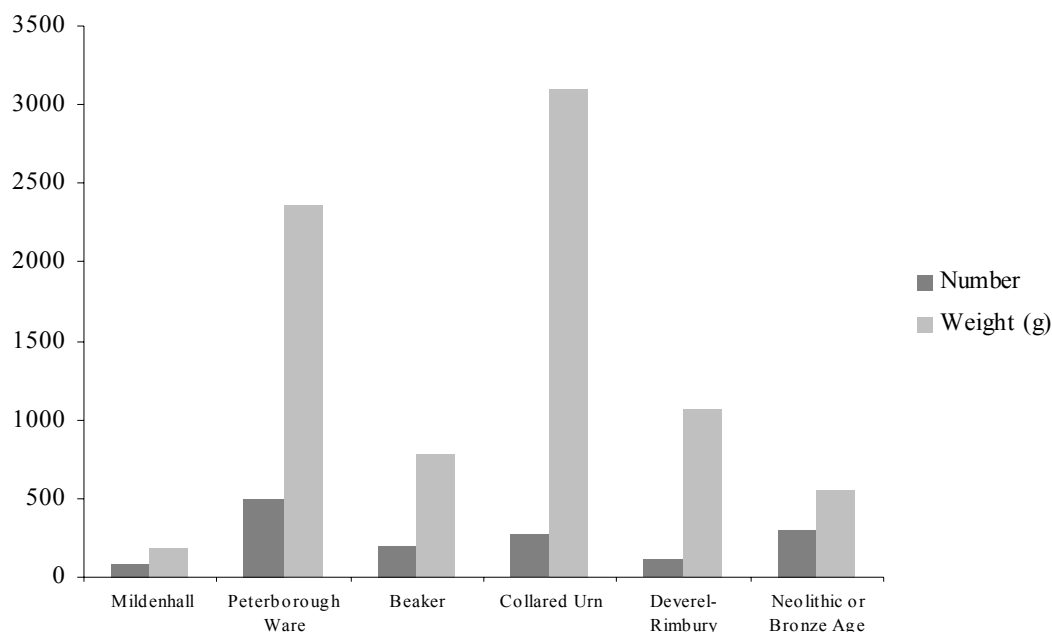
The fragmented character of Collared Urn assemblages was further emphasised in F.2907 which included pieces from at least two different bases, parts of collars from more than one vessel (of which one was decorated with loosely twisted cord in a hurdle pattern), and a plain tapered rim.

Other decorated and plain rims and collars came from F.2883 as well as a miniature tapered rim from a small diameter vessel (*c.* 4.5cm) decorated with small squared stabs. The pit F.2068, which held pieces from all sorts of vessels including early and middle Neolithic forms, also had piece of a stunted collar with a pointed rim that was impressed with horizontal parallel lines of twisted cord (both inside and outside).

A total 23 Plain body and shoulder sherds of similar fabric and appearance to the obvious Collared Urn pieces mentioned above were found in F.2943.

Deverel-Rimbury

The Middle Bronze Age ceramics comprised a couple of plain flattened rims from F.2038 and F.2213, and the laminated remnants of a 'corky' urn from F.2038. The main diagnostic attribute of these pieces was the fabric.



Fabric Series

Fabric 1 – medium hard with frequent to common small GROG with common small linear VOIDS or SHELL and occasional small FLINT (compact & corky). Peterborough Ware

Fabric 2 – medium hard with common small platelet-shaped VOIDS or SHELL (very corky). Peterborough Ware

Fabric 3 – hard with frequent small to medium burnt FLINT.

Fabric 4 – medium with common large GROG (includes pieces with recognisable shell temper).

Fabric 5 – medium (soapy) with frequent small GROG and occasional small VOIDS. Beaker.

Fabric 6 – medium with abundant small SHELL or VOIDS. Peterborough Ware?.

Fabric 7 – medium (compact) with common small linear VOIDS. Bronze Age.

Fabric 8 – soft to medium (lightweight) with frequent to abundant small curvilinear VOIDS (shell?). Middle Bronze Age?

Fabric 9 – hard with superabundant (coarse) small to very small burnt FLINT.

Fabric 10 – medium hard with superabundant small to very small SHELL (smoothed burnished finish). Mildenhall (Etton Style).

Fabric 11 – medium hard with common (chunky) burnt FLINT. Peterborough Ware?

Fabric 12 – hard (compact) with frequent small GROG. Bronze Age?

Fabric 13 – medium hard (compact) with occasional small VOIDS and possible small GROG. (Thin-walled) Peterborough Ware or Food Vessel?

Fabric 14 – very hard with abundant small, medium and large burnt (pink and purple coloured) FLINT and occasional SAND.

Fabric 15 – medium hard with abundant medium sized (distinctive) white, orange and reddy-orange GROG. Early Bronze Age (Collared Urn).

Fabric 16 – medium hard with common small linear VOIDS and common SAND (abrasive). Beaker.

APPENDIX 2: Later Prehistoric Pottery

Matt Brudenell

A substantial quantity of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, totalling 2550 sherds, weighing 16890g. The material represents a large and regionally important assemblage, which dates from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age (Table 2.1). The following statement is based on a brief visual examination of the material, and aims to characterise the nature and date of the ceramics (the form series used for the PDR pottery has been established by the author. See Brudenell forthcoming).

Period	No. of sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage by Wt.
Late Bronze Age	629	3487	20.6
Early Iron Age	896	6644	39.3
Generic PDR	931	5016	29.7
Middle Iron Age	94	1743	10.3

Table 2.1: Assemblage breakdown by period.

Late Bronze Age

The Late Bronze Age pottery was characterised by flint-gritted fabrics and fabric with dense, finely crushed shell. The assemblage was dominated by coarsewares with thick walls and ill-sorted inclusions, with the occasional burnished fineware, typified by thin-walled vessels, well-sorted inclusions and finely moulded rims. Although few complete or partial profiles were present, the dominant forms included bipartite jars with inward sloping necks and tapered or internally-bevelled rims (Form 11); high-shouldered jars with rounded shoulders and near up-right, concave necks (Form 12), and neck-less ovoid jars with in-turned or ‘hooked’ rims (Form 13). Bowls forms were rarely present, being limited to simple hemispherical/convex profiled-bowls with flat square-cut rims (Form 4), and round-bodied bowls with finely moulded, everted and tapered rims (Form 9).

Some of the largest assemblages of Late Bronze Age pottery derived from F.2042, F.2043, F.2237 and F.2233. Typologically, the ‘earliest’ Late Bronze Age pottery derived from F.2237, which contained the complete profile of an ovoid-bodied jar with hooked-rim. Such forms tend to be a feature of early Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramic assemblages; the shape of the vessels recalling the bucket/barrel forms of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury tradition. Similar jars have been recovered from The Elliot Site, Fengate (Brudenell 2006a), Striplands Farm, Longstanton (Brudenell 2005) and Rhee Lakeside South, Earith (Brudenell 2007); the latter being associated with a radiocarbon date of Cal. 1130-920 BC (Brudenell & Evans 2007). Other ‘classic’ Late Bronze Age plainware forms were found in pit F.2233. This yielded numerous medium-sized coarseware sherds, in both flint and shell-tempered fabrics. The assemblage contained fragments of a bi-partite jar with inward-sloping neck and a short tapered rim; the inner edge of which was decorated with finger-tip impressions.

Pottery dating towards the end of the Late Bronze Age was found in pits F.2042 and F.2042. The former contained a large and varied assemblage of pottery sherds, representing fragments of at least eight vessels. The pottery was mainly flint and quartzite-tempered and included two round-shouldered coarseware jars with concave necks, each decorated with deep fingertip impressions on the external rim-edge; a

hemispherical bowl with squared-off rim and fragments of a round-bodied bowls. Judging by the varying condition of the material, it would appear that the sherds had complex and diverse post-breakage histories, with some sherds being burnt after breakage. Parts of the same decorated jars were found in an adjacent pit F.2043. This yielded a comparable assemblage, and included a thickened-rim of a jar with tooled impression on the external lip-edge, and the rim of a burnished round-bodied bowl. Both assemblages are characteristic of the final stages of the Late Bronze Age from the c.9th onwards, and are best compared to material recently excavated from a large well at Striplands Farm, Longstanton (Brudenell 2006b).

Early Iron Age

The Early Iron Age pottery was characterised by coarse and fine shelly fabrics, which were normally harder than the ones in the Late Bronze Age. The assemblage was once again dominated by coarsewares jars, though a higher number of carefully smoothed and burnished vessels were also identified. Some of the jars' forms were similar to those in the Late Bronze Age assemblage, particularly the round-shouldered jars with upright or concave necks. There were, however, some distinct differences. The Early Iron Age assemblage contained no hooked-rim jars or tall jars with inward sloping necks and tapered rims. Instead, most jars had relatively slack, rounded-shoulders with moderate to tall up-right or concave necks and squared or rounded rims (Form 16). One or two jars also displayed sharp shoulders. These included the complete profile of a bi-conical jar with lug-handles (Form 15), and one 'situlate' jar with diagonal slashes on the shoulder and rim (Form 17). Simple convex-walled bowls continued to be manufactured in the Early Iron Age, and two near complete examples were recovered from the site (Form 4, F.2238 and F.2822). In addition, the assemblage included a number of fineware tripartite bowls with angular or pronounced rounded shoulders, all typical of the Early Iron Age (Form 8).

Decoration was not prolific, but was present on a number of vessels. Three of the fineware bowls displayed incised linear motifs characteristic of the 'Fengate-Cromer' style (Cunliffe 1968; 1974; 1978; 1991; 2005). One sherd from F.2579 had four closely spaced incised horizontal lines; the gap between the lower two being filled with a row of small diagonal stab marks. The decoration on this sherd is very similar to that found on the tripartite bowl form Pit M from Fengate, collected by Wyman Abbott in the opening decades of the 20th century (Hawkes and Fell 1945, 207, fig 5, M1 - The published illustration of this vessel does not, however, show this stabbed decoration, which is restricted to a particular part of the pot). Incised horizontal lines were also present above the shoulder of a tripartite vessel from F.2667, whilst the most elaborate motif was found on the bowl from F.2565. This displayed two incised horizontal lines on the shoulder, carefully-moulded finer-tip impression/dimple below, and bands of incised diagonal lines on the lower body. The decoration is similar to that on three vessels from Pit R, Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1945, 209, Fig 7, R4-6), a sherd from a well at the Holme, Earith (Knight 2003) and that on the lower body of a bowl form Bradley Fen, Whittlesey (Gibson & Knight 2006). Other incised sherds were found from F.2014 and F.2705. Decoration on the coarsewares was restricted to finger-tip impressions, nail-impression or diagonal slashing to the exterior rim-edge and/or shoulder; examples being found in features F.2019, F. 2408, F.2623, F.2734 and F.2800.

Some of the largest Early Iron Age assemblages derived from pits, F.2025, F.2019, F.2565, F.2667 and F.2831. Most of these deposits contained a large number of sherds from a single vessel mixed with other sherd material. Typologically, two of the 'earliest' Early Iron Age assemblages derive from F.2019 and F.2667. The former contained numerous fragments of a large shell-tempered coarseware jar with angular shoulder and concave neck, decorated with slashing on the shoulder and rim-exterior. The jar is reminiscent of the pottery from the Tower Work site, Fengate, and the pre-war gravel pits in this area (Hawkes & Fell 1945; Hill 1997; Brudenell forthcoming). Material from the Tower Works site is now associated with two radiocarbon dates, which confirms their Early Iron Age date (both Cal. 750-400 BC). Pit F.2267 yielded the complete profile of tripartite fineware bowl with omphalos base and four incised linear lines above the shoulder. Parts of this bowl had been burnt after it was broken, and several burnt and un-burnt sherds were found to refit. Omphalos bases have a Late Bronze Age ancestry, and continue to form a component of the earliest Iron Age assemblages. Their currency in this region probably spans the 9th-7/6th century BC, and a date between 800-600 BC seems appropriate for this deposit. Other sherds in Pit F.2267 included rims of two large coarseware jars, one decorated with tooled impressions on the rim-exterior, and the rim and shoulder of a small coarseware jar with diagonal slashes on the carination and exterior rim-edge.

Though the currency of individual Early Iron Age vessel forms is still poorly understood, it is likely that some of the pottery from the site dates towards the end of the Early Iron Age, between the 5th-3rd century BC; notably that from features F.2734, and F.2831. Both pits contained fragments of several small slack-shouldered jars, with upright necks; some of which are decorated with finger-tip impressions. The shape of these vessels is very different to the angular forms of the 8th-6th century BC. However, these jars are similar in form and fabric to pottery from the 'late' phase pit groups from Fengate (Hawkes & Fell 1945) and from pottery recovered from a group of pits at Rhee Lakeside south; two of which were radiocarbon dated to Cal. 400-200 BC and Cal. 400-210 BC (Brudenell & Evans 2007). Overall, the Early Iron Age pottery from Eye is likely to date from c.800-350 BC. However, without further analysis, it is difficult to gauge how much belongs to the beginning or end of this bracket.

Generic Post-Deverel Rimbury pottery

In the past 25 years it has become apparent that pottery of the Early Iron Age from Eastern England forms a continuous sequence with that of the Late Bronze Age, with only subtle changes to forms, fabrics and the nature and incidence of decoration over time. On a regional level the details of ceramic development in the first half of the first millennium are not fully understood, in particular the transition around c.800 BC from Late Bronze Age 'plainware' PDR pottery to 'decorated'/Early Iron Age PDR pottery (Knight 2002, Brudenell forthcoming). Whilst it has been possible to make some chronological distinctions in this assemblage based on typology, at this stage in the analysis, most of the pottery can only be assigned to a generic PDR category, dating from c.1100-350BC.

Middle Iron Age pottery

The Middle Iron Age pottery was characterised by coarse shelly fabrics with thick-walls and randomly scored surfaces. Only three partial vessels profiles were identified in the assemblage, both belonging to slack-shouldered jars with short upright necks and flat-direct rims (Hill & Horn 2003 Type A). These were recovered from F.2369, F.2435 and F.2685. Overall, this modest sized assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery belongs to the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition, and is dated from the mid 4th/3rd to 1st century BC (Elsdon 1992). The pottery is best paralleled by the large assemblage from Cat's Water Fengate (Pryor 1984).

Summary

The vast majority of prehistoric pottery recovered from the 2006 excavations is of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date. This one of the largest collections of early 1st millennium BC ceramics recovered from the Peterborough area, and deserves to be fully analysed and recorded following guidelines set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group. It is of paramount importance that the large feature based assemblages are also radiocarbon dated in order to refine the phasing of the site. It is suggested that at least four samples should be submitted, preferably from material in pit F.2667, F.2042, F.2233 and F.2734.

APPENDIX 3: Faunal Remains **Vida Rajkovača**

The animal bone assemblage recorded from the Eye Quarry excavation comprised a sample of 2320 bone fragments. The assemblage was recovered from hand-excavated deposits. It is predominantly made up of livestock species, but also includes some of the wild species typical of sites of this period in this type of environment (Higbee 1998; Clarke 2000; Swaysland 2003, 2006). Various large features scattered across the site produced the greatest quantities of bone (pits), whilst smaller amounts were retrieved from ditches and postholes.

Several main sub-divisions based on chronology of the material have been created in order to study the site (Table 3.1). A number of features were not possible to date (51.6 %) and they have been considered separately.

Groups	Contexts (out of 318)	%
Group One: Mildenhall/ Peterborough Ware	15	4.7
Group Two: Beaker/ Collared Urn	17	5.3
Group Three: Deverel- Rimbury	6	1.9
Group Four: Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	99	31.1
Group Five: Middle Iron Age	15	4.7
Group Six: Romano- British	2	0.7
Group Seven: Undated	164	51.6

Table 3.1: Sub-division based on chronology of the material

Method

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Ageing of the assemblage employed fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969) and toothwear data (Grant 1982). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and the Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Dept. of Archaeology, Cambridge. Where possible, a differentiation between sheep and goat elements has been made (Boessneck 1969) and the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). One bird bone was identified (Cohen & Serjeantson 1996). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation details

The majority of the assemblage is poorly preserved and the bone surface is usually masked by a thick, iron-enriched concretion. This has reduced the number of identifiable specimens and effaced gnawing or cut marks. In addition to this, it is likely that the taphonomic factors have reduced the number of immature mammal, fish and bird specimens represented on the site. Of 318 contexts studied only 36 were 'quite

good' or 'good' with minimal or no weathering and bone surface exfoliation. The actual figures demonstrate that 1962 bones showed some signs of erosive damage and 358 were of a good overall preservation.

Results

Overall species representation

Hand recovered assemblages are typically biased in favour of the bones from larger species, whilst the bones from smaller species tend to be overlooked. This assemblage is not an exception with a high proportion of bones from common domestic species and almost a complete absence of small mammals. The seven assemblages (sub-sets) as a whole totalled 2320 bones, 2229 (96%) of which were possible to identify to element and only a further 911 (39.3%) to species.

Group One: Mildenhall and Peterborough Ware

The range of species represented within the sub-set is limited, and it is dominated by the three major domestic food animals. Cattle are by far the most prevalent species followed by sheep/goat (ovicaprid), pig and dog (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). The only wild species present is that of red deer. The small number of animal bones recovered greatly reduces the possibility of reconstructing the animal husbandry practiced at the site within the Neolithic period. It was possible to age some of the cattle remains as senile individuals (Grant 1982).

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	33	58.9
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	13	23.2
Pig	2	3.6
Dog	1	1.8
Red deer	7	12.5
UUM	2	-
ULM	73	-
UMM	3	-

Table 3.2: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 56. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI
Cow	2
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	1
Pig	1
Dog	1
Red deer	1

Table 3.3: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Group Two: Beaker and Collared Urn contexts

All the species represented originate from the three major domestic species (Tables 3.4 and 3.5). Cattle remains dominate followed by ovicaprids and pig. Wild species identified are red deer and aurochs. All species are predominantly represented by the more robust elements; this bias is a result of the taphonomic processes previously discussed. Of 261 fragments recovered, 190 (72.8%) were identifiable to element and further 69 (26.4%) to species.

A small amount of ageing data was recovered for the cattle and ovicaprid remains. Mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969) demonstrate the presence of juvenile and young adult animals on the site. However, it is not possible to assess the husbandry regimes on the basis of only five specimens bearing the ageing data.

The poor state of the assemblage has effaced butchery evidence, thus very few bone fragments were observed with chop marks or knife cuts. Cut marks were noted on cattle-sized ribs probably demonstrating pot-sizing. In addition to the butchery, one worked bone was found and it seems to have been worked into a point, perhaps as a leather-punch (see Riddler, F.2588).

A large fragmented antler found in F.2084 ([6779]; main beam, trez tine and terminal tines) seems to be from a mature red deer stag. The antler has been naturally shed, rather than cut off the animal. Other red deer antlers have also been collected after having been cast naturally and had some portions sawn off, but the portions showed no evidence of having been worked. Furthermore, two aurochs scapulae blades were found with the holes which are indicative of the curing process (F.2084; [6779]). Other specimens positively identified as aurochs were a femur and a metatarsal bone.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	44	63.7
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	10	14.5
Pig	8	11.6
Aurochs	4	5.8
Red deer	3	4.4
UUM	68	-
ULM	78	-
UMM	41	-
USM	5	-

Table 3.4: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 69. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI
Cow	4
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	1
Pig	2
Aurochs	1
Red deer	1

Table 3.5: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) are the extinct wild ancestors of domestic cattle; they survived in the forests of Poland until 1627. In Britain aurochs became extinct, or at least extremely rare, in the Early Bronze Age. Wild species are important environmental indicators; aurochs is a woodland species. The aurochs have already been archaeologically confirmed at some of the typical of sites of this period in the region such as Fen Gate and Broom (Swaysland 2006; 2007).

Group Three: Deverel-Rimbury contexts

Of 11 fragments recovered, only four were identifiable to species (Tables 3.6 and 3.7). It was possible to age two of the cow specimens and they both belonged to a juvenile individual animal (Grant 1982; Silver 1969).

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	4	-
UUM	1	-
ULM	5	-
UMM	1	-

Table 3.6: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 4. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI
Cow	1

Table 3.7: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Group Four: Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age features

A complete list of identified species is given in Table 14. A near complete range of domestic, British, mammalian species is present. The majority of identified fragments from the site belong to the three main livestock species. Cattle, ovicaprids and pig together account for 87.2% of the total number of specimens identified to species. Wild species form only 4% of NISP. Actual figures show that cattle is the most abundant species accounting for 62% of NISP and 38.4% of MNI (Tables 3.8 and 3.9), followed by the pig at 13.9% of NISP and 23% of MNI, and then ovicaprids at 11.3% of NISP and 22.2% of MNI. The majority of the material was recovered from pits and the

remainder was recovered from ditches, postholes and gullies. This may simply be due to the larger sample size from the pits. Only two fragments had canine gnaw marks and 50 fragments were eroded.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	214	61.8
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	36	10.4
Goat	3	0.9
Pig	48	13.8
Horse	26	7.5
Dog	3	0.9
Cat	1	0.3
Red deer	13	3.8
Roe deer	2	0.6
UUM	10	-
ULM	369	-
UMM	131	-
USM	4	-

Table 3.8: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 346. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI
Cow	5
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	2
Goat	2
Pig	3
Horse	1
Dog	1
Cat	1
Red deer	2
Roe deer	1

Table 3.9: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Cattle comprised more identifiable bones from the assemblage than all other domestic species combined. This represents the great importance of cattle as a livestock species. The presence of all cattle elements, including head and distal foot bones would potentially indicate that the cattle were either brought in on-the-hoof or raised locally. Presumably, the fact that the cattle might have been used for traction made them economically a more important species than ovicaprids or pig. Mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969) for cattle demonstrate the presence of both juvenile and senile animals on the site.

It would seem that pig was not a favoured constituent of the diet, or reared on site but sold elsewhere. According to the fusion data (Silver 1969), pigs were slaughtered during their first year. Ageing data for ovicaprids demonstrates the culling of young adult animals on site (Grant 1982).

All ovicaprid horn cores (F.2222; F.2578; F.2586) were positively identified as goat (Boessneck 1969; Schmid 1972). Analyses of animal bone assemblages from previous seasons of excavation at Eye Quarry have also indicated the presence of goat as opposed to sheep (Higbee 1998, Clarke and Dodwell 2000, Swaysland 2004).

Two roe deer antlers were recovered and both retained the burr. They had been collected after having been cast naturally, the antlers showed no evidence of having been worked.

Butchering data indicate disarticulation (cow mandible and pig scapula) and pot-sizing (ribs). In addition to the butchery, one worked antler has been recovered (F.2972) and it appears to have been shaped into a bridle fitting (see Riddler).

Group Five: Middle Iron Age contexts

The range of species represented is dominated by the four major domestic species, with no wild fauna present. Cattle and pig are the most prevalent species with NISP count for 24 and 22, respectively (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The small size of this sub-set (225 fragments analyzed) does not allow any more conclusions about the animal husbandry practiced at the site within the Middle Iron Age. It was possible to age only one cattle specimen as senile (Grant 1982). Ageing data for the two pig specimens indicate the individual of 0-1 years (Silver 1969). Some butchery evidence was observed on unidentified large mammal bones, indicating meat removal.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	24	45.3
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	6	11.3
Pig	22	41.5
Dog	1	1.9
UUM	1	-
ULM	78	-
UMM	93	-

Table 3.10: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 53. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI
Cow	2
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	1
Pig	1
Dog	1

Table 3.11: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Group Six: Roman contexts

Only one feature is dated to the Roman period (F.2591) where two animal bone fragments have been found, one of which could be assigned to the ovicaprid category (loose tooth).

Group Seven: Undated contexts

The number of species represented was again dominated by the three common domesticate food animals. Cattle are by far the most frequently occurring species within the context of both NISP and MNI (Table 3.12 and 3.13), followed by sheep/goat (ovicaprid), pig, and horse. Less frequently occurring species include the domestic dog and Red deer.

The assemblage exhibited poor overall preservation. Of 164 contexts studied only 18 were 'quite good' or 'good' with minimal or no weathering and bone surface exfoliation. A total of 78 contexts showed 'quite poor' or 'poor' preservation, with 64 demonstrating 'moderate' preservation. Remaining four contexts showed a mixed state of preservation. The actual sums that these figures correspond to demonstrate that 612 bones showed some signs of erosive damage and 94 were of a good overall preservation. The assemblage has a large percentage of bones which it was only possible to assign to a size category (Large and Medium Mammal), due in part to the relatively high numbers of fragmented limb bones. If a number of fragments were discovered to refit from the same bone, they were recorded as one specimen. Only five bones had carnivore gnaw marks. Of a total of 179 cow bones, 117 (65.4%) were eroded, fragmented or eroded and fragmented.

The species were represented by the most robust elements, probably the result of a taphonomic bias due to the poor conditions of preservation. Despite this fact, it was possible to obtain a limited amount of ageing data for the cattle remains, two of which were old adults. Added to these are two further estimations of 8-18 months (Grant 1982). It was possible to age some of the sheep/goat and pig mandibles to between 6 and 8 years and 21-27 months of age respectively.

Only six bones displayed evidence of butchery. All elements were demonstrating disarticulation or meat removal, with the exception of one red deer antler whose tines were sawn off.

The presence and slight predominance of ovicaprid remains in this material would seem to indicate that at least some is more likely to be of Bronze Age than of Iron Age to Roman date.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	179*	51.7
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	77	22.2
Pig	52	15
Horse	27	7.8
Dog	5	1.5
Domestic fowl	1	0.3
Red deer	5	1.5
UUM	55	-
ULM	225	-
UMM	80	-

Table 3.12: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 346. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

* two articulated skeletons counted as two specimens

Species	MNI	% MNI
Cow	7	31.8
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	4	18.3
Pig	4	18.3
Horse	3	13.6
Red deer	2	9
Dog	1	4.5
Domestic fowl	1	4.5

Table 3.13: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Two articulated cow skeletons were found, both in driveway ditches. One of them was found in ditch F.2213 ([7636]). The hind legs were mostly intact, with some damage on the top of the right femur and loss or disarticulation of toes. The pelvis appears to have rotated to the S so there was no articulation with the vertebrae, and to have sustained some damage; approximately 50% is present. The lower spine was in a poor state; individual vertebrae are indiscernible below the ribs, and only clearly distinguishable and mostly complete above the shoulder blades. The ribs of the left side were more complete than the right, which appear shattered, probably due to the weight of the decomposing body causing collapse. The forelimbs were in good condition, though thinner parts of the shoulder blade have broken. The lower jaw was mostly intact, as was the back of the skull above the level of the orbits. The top, front part of the skull was shattered. The limbs appeared slightly folded, as if the cow had been kneeling or lying and the head appears to have been tucked in toward the forelimbs. The majority of bones seem to have cracked or fragmented due to post depositional factors, i.e. soil pressure. No evidence of any butchery marks was visible, although facial trauma may have occurred before or very soon after the cow entered the ditch.

Another cow skeleton was recovered in the recut of pit F.2227 and this burial (F.2223; [7615]) post-dated ditch F.2213, as this ditch cuts through pit F.2227 but did not disturb the cow skeleton. The interment had an east-west alignment with the head at the eastern end. All bones of the forelimbs were present and in reasonable condition. The hind

limbs were also in good condition, but phalanges were absent and the left femur and tibia lost in excavation. Ribs were all present, but in poor condition. The vertebrae were in very poor condition, and it was impossible to tell whether any elements were absent. The skull was also in very poor condition and damaged post-depositionally, but all present.

Small mammals were absent which might be due to the recovery bias. Only one bird element (radius) has been identified as a domestic fowl (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996:47).

Conclusion

The overall assemblage was dominated by domestic species: cow, horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog and cat (Table 3.14). Wild species were represented by red deer, roe deer and aurochs. The material from all phases shows heavy dependence on cattle and reflects its importance in the Bronze Age economy and diet. However, the basic pattern of species representation is not quite consistent through the periods.

Ovicaprids are of secondary importance in the Bronze Age and are even less well represented in the Iron Age to Roman periods. Taphonomic factors have had a strong influence on the assemblage throughout with more robust elements over-represented in all periods. These results are similar to those recovered from previous excavations at the quarry (Higbee 1998, Clarke and Dodwell 2000, Clarke 2000). In addition to this, it is important that in all the previous seasons of excavation and in this one, where sheep/goat has been distinguished to species only goat has been identified (Higbee 1998, Clarke and Dodwell 2000, Swaysland 2004).

Assemblages	Cow %	Ovicaprid %	Pig %	Horse %
Higbee 1998 (all periods)	72.0	11.0	11.4	5.5
Clarke and Dodwell 2000 (all periods)	56.3	29.2	12.5	2.1
Clarke 2002 (prehistoric)	57.7	23.1	15.4	3.8
Swaysland 2003 (prehistoric)	72.1	17.4	3.7	6.8
Swaysland 2003 (Roman)	70.9	14.5	1.8	12.7
Swaysland 2005 (Bronze Age)	40.1	43.2	13.6	2.3
EYE06 (all periods)	56.0	17.1	15.4	6.1

Table 3.14: Major species relative proportions, previous seasons' work

Spatial analysis of the bone would enhance the study of the patterns of deposition on the site. Furthermore, the study of seasonality could be extremely important and the supporting data could be obtained from the remains of the wild species, as well as from ageing and kill-off patterns of the livestock species.

Aurochs haven't been recorded at this site previously. They have been found at sites such as Fengate and Broom (Swaysland 2006; 2007). Broom aurochs have been recovered from a pit which contained bucrania (posterior skull with horn cores) from five aurochs. Direct radiocarbon dating of the bucrania from Broom failed due to lack of collagen but a piece of wood from the pit was dated to 3520 ± 60 BP (Swaysland 2007: Table A10.3). Other evidence for the presence of aurochs in the region, from the Elliot Site at Fengate, Peterborough, has produced the date of 4150 ± 37 BP. Dating the feature that contained the aurochs remains on this site would also make a valuable contribution to the study of this elusive animal. It is possible that the earliest users of the site could have been transitory, relying on hunted species of the forest but also having access to domestic cattle.

Future research should seek to synthesise the available information not only from the excavations on this site, but also from the excavation of the other contemporary sites in the area (i.e. Langtoft; Swaysland 2004b).

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of the Human Bone

Natasha Dodwell

Human bone was recovered from eight features across the site. Two, possibly three can be classified as inhumation burials (Features 2238, 2590 and possibly F.2588). Two are unurned cremation burials (Fs.2273 and 2642) and disarticulated elements were recovered from a further two features (Fs. 2222 and F.2623). Bone fragments from F.2213 and F.2233 derive from the articulated burial F.2238. With the exception of the disarticulated skull fragments in F.2222 and F.2623 which are early Iron Age in date, the other features date to the early or late Bronze Age. A tabulated summary of the results of the osteological analysis is presented at the end of this report (Table 4.1).

All of the soil from the features containing cremated bone was collected and wet sieved. Bone >5mm was extracted for osteological analysis. The smaller residues were scanned and identifiable elements extracted. With all of the skeletal material, the age of the immature remains was assessed by the stage of dental development and eruption (Brown 1985 and Ubelaker 1989) and when possible the diaphyseal length of long bones (Scheuer and Black 2000). The age of the adult remains was based where possible on the degree of epiphyseal union, on dental eruption and attrition (Ubelaker 1989 and Brothwell 1981). Sex was ascertained, where possible from sexually dimorphic traits on the pelvis and the skull (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and from metrical data (Bass 1987).

The Inhumations

Skeleton [7813], F.2238 is that of a heavily truncated adult female where only the lower part of the body survives in situ. The position of the in situ bones (both of the legs and feet, the left ilium, proximal radius and elements of both hands) suggest that the body had been buried in a tightly crouched upright position. Both ulnas and fragments of the right radius were recovered from the ditch fill [7801] which truncates the grave. The bones are gracile and in good condition (although many have suffered post-mortem breaks and the cortical bone is abraded). There was excellent recovery of small bones of feet. A pottery vessel, presumably a grave good, was recovered beside the legs of the skeleton.

Skeleton [9022] is that of a small child, aged *c.*2 years \pm 8 months, lying in a flexed position on his/her left side, with the head to the north-east. The grave, F.2590 cut into the fills of a large pit, F.2578. The skeleton is very well preserved although the bones are heavily iron panned with the concretions actually fusing many of the elements together.

Skeleton [9205] is represented only by fragments of skull (occipital and parietal), the right portion of the mandible and vertebral segments (x4 neural arches). The stage of dental development indicates that these are the remains of a young infant, aged 18 months \pm 6 months. The bone fragments were concentrated on the west side of F.2588, an Early Bronze Age pit (dated by a small sherd of Collared Urn in the upper fill) and were pressed up against the cut edge at the very base of the pit. The whereabouts of the rest of the skeleton is curious given that the condition of the surviving bone, although fragmentary, is excellent.

The Cremation Burials

Both are truncated to some degree and the cremated bone is mixed with charcoal stained silt/pyre debris. They can be classified as unurned burials.

F.2273 [7894] and [7895]

This small, circular pit (0.40m diameter x 0.26m deep) had been truncated and it is likely that some of the bone originally interred has been lost. The upper fill was charcoal stained and contained frequent fragments of charcoal and 13g of cremated human bone >5mm. Many more, smaller fragments of bone were identified in the <5mm unsorted (but scanned) residue. The bone fragments were buff white, and based on the size of the skull and rib fragments and the fragment of molar crown, were the remains of an infant. The lower fill contained only 1g of bone in a matrix devoid of charcoal.

F. 2642 [9214] and [9215]

This was another, shallow, truncated circular pit (0.45m diameter x 0.22m deep) which contained fragments of cremated human bone, this time those of an adult. The main fill was charcoal stained, with frequent fragments of charcoal and 264g of cremated bone >5mm. The bone fragments were generally small (largest 47mm but most 10-20mm) and buff white in colour. Limb shafts, skull fragments and teeth were recognisable. The lower fill, represents the interface between the burial and natural; 14g of bone was collected.

Disarticulated Material

The left portion of an adult frontal bone was recovered from an early Iron Age pit, F.2222. The skull had broken along the line of the metopic suture which had not fused. The prominent brow ridge and blunt orbital rim suggest a male individual. There is a fracture running above and parallel to the temporal bone towards the orbit but without more of the skull to examine it is difficult to determine whether this break is peri- or post- mortem. However, there is a probable blade injury adjacent to the metopic suture, which makes the fracture more likely to be associated with a peri-mortem injury (the site of original injury being absent). Both fractures need to be examined microscopically.

A well preserved mandible, with iron pan concretions was recovered from a late Iron Age pit F.2623, which formed part of a cluster of pits, one of which contained the infant skeleton [9022]. All teeth, bar the molars have been lost post mortem. The 3rd molars have yet to erupt and the wear on the other molars suggests an age at death of 17-25years. Slight deposits of calculus were recorded on the surviving teeth.

Recommendations for further work

The possible fracture and cut mark observed on the skull fragment recovered from the Iron Age pit, F.2222 need to be examined microscopically and recorded in detail. For a future publication the osteological analysis of the material recovered in 2006 will need to be incorporated with data from the earlier phases of excavation (Gibson and White 1998) and discussed with reference to the surrounding archaeological features.

Feature No.	context no	catalogue no	age/sex	comments	date
F.2213	[7801]	<509>	adult	From fill of pit which cuts skeleton [7813] - bones derive from this body	EBA
F.2222	[7652]	<456>	adult, male skull frag.	left frontal, metopic suture, poss. cut mark	EIA
F.2233	[7756]	<487>	adult skull frag.	v.small (40 x 25mm). May derive from skeleton [7813]	EBA
F.2238	[7813]	<512>	adult female	crouched burial with pot Heavily truncated by pit F.2213	EBA
F.2273	[7894] & [7895]		infant	unurned cremation burial; 13g of bone mixed with charcoal stained silt/pyre debris	
F.2588	[9205]	<1527>	young infant (18mos±6mos)	frags. of skull, mandible & vertebrae. Assoc with sherds of collared urn	EBA
F.2590	[9022]	<743>	young infant (2yrs±8mos)	flexed burial, cut into fills of large pit, F.2570	LBA/EIA
F.2623	[9144]	<762>	older subadult/young adult	mandible	EIA
F.2642	[9214] & [9215]		adult	unurned cremation burial; 278g of bone mixed with charcoal stained silt/pyre debris	

Table 4.1: Summary of the human bone recovered from excavations.

APPENDIX 5: Objects of Bone and Antler

Ian Riddler

Introduction

Two objects of bone and antler were examined for this assessment. Their material and object identifications are discussed, as well as their function. Both have revealed interesting technological information, which is also summarised here.

Material and Object Identification

An awl (F.2588) is heavily rounded in section and has been cut either from the distal end of an ovicaprid metacarpus, or from the proximal end of an ovicaprid tibia; it has fractured at the broader end. Longitudinal manufacturing marks are visible on its surface and it has been lightly polished. It survives in good condition, but is fragmentary. The absence of the broader end means that it is difficult to decide whether it included part of a proximal or distal epiphysis as its terminal or not; the fracture is a fairly modern one. It can be described as an awl by virtue of its sharpened point and the choice of an ovicaprid midshaft as its raw material, following the definition of Britnell (2000, 187). Awls of this period are made both with attached epiphyses and as splinters of bone that lack any obvious ends. The choice of bone and nature of the object accord very well with a Bronze Age date but it is difficult to be more precise, given its fragmentary nature.

The second object (F.2972) has been produced from the curved end of a red deer antler tine, its size and curve suggesting that it came from one of the lower tines (the brow or the bez). It survives in reasonable condition and is complete, although it is now in seven pieces. It can be identified as an antler cheek piece of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. Objects of this type have been discussed by Britnell, with East Anglian examples featuring prominently in these studies (Britnell 1976; 1984-5). They have been separated into two distinct types by Longley (1980, 29-30). The form of cheek piece seen here is defined (and differentiated from antler toggles) by the presence of a prominent rectangular perforation, as well as at least two circular perforations set perpendicular to it (Britnell 1977, 24; Longley 1980, 29). In this case the rectangular perforation, when complete, would have been accompanied by pairs of perforations to either side, in the manner of the cheekpiece from Hammersmith (Britnell 1977, fig 1.3). It belongs to Longley's Class I, which has a southerly distribution (Longley 1980, 30 and fig 16).

Manufacture, Wear and Use

The point (F.2588) shows abundant evidence of manufacturing marks, in the form of longitudinal striations cut by a flint blade, but no traces of wear and it had scarcely been used, if at all, before it was deposited in the pit. The cheek piece (F.2972) has been extensively modified and its technology is of great interest. The outer surface has been smoothed and the object has been neatly cut and trimmed at both ends. A groove, probably cut with a flint blade, lies near the broad end, which has been hollowed axially for part of its length. Numerous circular perforations have been drilled through the

object. A series of five lateral perforations have been drilled through the broader part of the tine, and there is a trace of an attempt at a sixth perforation. Five perforations have also been drilled through the curved surface of the tine, perpendicular to the lateral series. These appear to have been drilled from the inner face of the curve, where they are neatly spaced and set in a straight line, through to the outer curve, where they are much more irregular in spacing and orientation. An attempt has then been made to cut a rectangular slit, connecting some of these perforations, but this has not been completed. It seems likely that at this stage the antler fractured longitudinally down its centre, and it was then thrown away. This object was never used and is one of the few examples of the object type with no traces of use wear on it.

Study Potential

The awl is a conventional example of Bronze Age date and its fragmentary state does not allow it to be closely defined. At the same time, there is useful technological detail to be gleaned from its good state of preservation, and there is an increasing interest in this type of information, which adds useful detail to studies of depositional practice (Riddler *forthcoming*). Here, for example, one object has been little used and the other is unfinished. Britnell's publications of antler cheekpieces have provided a corpus against which this example can be considered. Additional cheekpieces have been noted by Longley, Needham and Seager Smith (2000, 234 and fig 97.95; Needham and Spence 1996, 190 and fig 102.B22). They remain rare object types and fewer still have provided such abundant information concerning their manufacturing techniques. Both objects provide substantiation for the dating framework of the site although neither can be closely dated.

APPENDIX 6: Flint **Emma Beadsmore**

A total of 320 (<2016g) flints were recovered from the excavation of the site; 260 of these (<1559g; 81.3%) are worked, 25 (141g; 7.8%) are worked and burnt, whilst 35 (316g; 10.9%) are just burnt. The flint was recovered from a variety of features and as surface finds. The flint from the pits is listed by feature and type in Table 6.1, whilst the flint from ditches is listed by feature and type in Table 6.2; finally Table 6.3 lists the remaining flint from postholes, other feature types, samples and the material collected as surface finds.

Pits

The majority of the flints recovered from the site came from pits. Several of the pits yielded multi-period assemblages, including residual flints and material that is more likely to be broadly contemporary with the features, whilst other pits yielded more chronologically cohesive assemblages. Small, later Neolithic assemblages were recovered from pits F. 2039 and F. 2086. Pit F. 2039 yielded a transverse arrowhead, a sub-circular scraper and working waste, whilst a scraper, two utilised flakes and a flake from a stone, probable Langdale axe were recovered from F. 2086. Neolithic flint was also recovered from pits F. 2001, F. 2002, F. 2091, F. 2129 and F. 2669 and F. 2892.

Further evidence for Neolithic activity at the site was provided by residual Neolithic flint recovered from later features. Intercutting pits F. 2068 and F. 2084 yielded residual Neolithic material: a flake from a polished implement and a potentially earlier Neolithic serrated blade. Both pits yielded potentially later Neolithic flakes, one of which was retouched, whilst F. 2084 also yielded a flake and a core compatible with Early Bronze Age flake production/core reduction strategies. The earlier material in the pits was residual, whilst the Early Bronze Age flint was potentially broadly contemporary with the features. Residual later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint were also recovered from pit F. 2588. The majority of the material is later Neolithic and includes a transverse arrowhead, serrated flakes, other utilised flakes and a thinning flake. The Early Bronze Age flint is more limited, and includes a core.

Pit F. 2578 yielded a chronologically mixed assemblage including a Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade, several Neolithic flakes, one of which was utilised, a Neolithic core rejuvenation flake, an irregular Early Bronze Age core comparable to the cores recovered from pits F. 2883, F. 2907 and F. 2943 (see below), and a potentially mid/late Bronze Age flake.

In contrast, pit F. 2083 yielded a more chronologically coherent assemblage. Half of the 14 flints recovered from the pit are flint working waste, whilst half are tools. The flint working waste shows a tendency towards the systematic production of narrow flakes and blades, yet is very limited in quantity. The tools are predominantly scrapers, frequently invasively retouched round more than one edge, a characteristic of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age tool manufacture. The remaining tool is an edge-polished fabricator, comparable to one recovered from a Late Neolithic pit at Middle Harling, Norfolk (Healy 1995). The majority of the flints recovered from the pit are Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age; however, the fabricator is Late Neolithic.

Pit F. 2855 also yielded a largely chronologically coherent assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint, again with one exception. With fewer tools than F. 2083, pit F. 2855 yielded predominantly expediently manufactured flint working waste; irregular, unprepared cores were used to produce flakes of varied morphology. The tools comprise a scraper and retouched flakes, as well as a Late Mesolithic microlith, a rod. Pits F. 1991, F. 2006, F. 2008 and F. 2579 also yielded small quantities of potentially Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age working waste and a tool. Further evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity was provided by material that was residual in later features; pits F. 2000, F. 2007 contained residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint.

Evidence for Early Bronze Age activity was provided by flint assemblages recovered from pits F. 2883, F. 2907 and F. 2943. Pits F. 2883 and F. 2907 yielded flint working waste and just one utilised flake each, whilst pit F. 2943 contained only flint working waste. All three pits yielded a small, thoroughly worked irregular core that would have produced small, squat flakes in the later stages of working; a core type that is prevalent in Early Bronze Age assemblages. A comparable core was also recovered from pit F. 2973.

Several pits yielded flint that was the product of more expedient flake production/core reduction strategies common during the middle and Later Bronze Age. Pit F. 2095 yielded two flints that are potentially Middle Bronze Age; two flints that are potentially Middle/Later Bronze Age were recovered from pit F. 2112 plus one from each of F. 2623 and F. 2900. An assemblage of expediently manufactured flakes and discarded irregular cores was recovered from F. 2014, which is likely to be broadly contemporary with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery that was also recovered from the feature. Pit F. 2233 yielded comparable, potentially Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material amongst some residual Late Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic utilised flakes. Pit F. 2042 yielded two expediently produced flakes that were struck from the same core, and are potentially broadly contemporary with the pit. A small assemblage of flint-working waste with no evidence for systematic reduction was recovered from pit F. 2043, which is likely to be Late Bronze Age. Pit F. 2010 yielded a comparable core.

Ditches, postholes and surface finds

The remaining flint recovered from the site was in ditches, post holes, other features and collected as surface finds. Neolithic flint was recovered from ditches F. 1993, F. 2005, F. 2013, F. 2025, F. 2027, F. 2040, F. 2126, F. 2144, F. 2146, F. 2214, F. 2216, F. 2224, F. 2230, F. 2251 and F. 2534, whilst Late Neolithic flint was recovered from ditch F. 1992. Further evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity was also provided by material that was residual in later ditches F. 1988, F. 1992, F. 2013, F. 2053, F. 2071 and F. 2210. Some evidence for expediently manufactured middle/late Bronze Age flint was also recovered from the ditches, for example flakes from F. 2038 and F. 2146.

Neolithic material was recovered from post holes F. 2187, F. 2193, F. 2835, F. 2839 and F. 2899. Two irregular cores, originally from the same nodule, were recovered from post hole F. 2820 and are potentially middle/late Bronze Age. Further middle/late Bronze Age material was recovered from post holes F. 2894, F. 2916 and F. 2915. The surface finds include earlier Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age tools and

flint working waste. The remaining material from the site is chronologically non-diagnostic.

Summary

The site yielded flint that dates from the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic through to the middle/late Bronze Age. The pits at the site yielded the majority of the material and contained the chronologically coherent assemblages, including Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Early Bronze Age and middle/late Bronze Age assemblages. Further evidence for Neolithic activity was provided by residual flint recovered from later features and as surface finds. Limited middle/late Bronze Age flint was also recovered from some of the ditches at the site.

Feature/ sample	Type																totals											
	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	flake from polished implement	core rejuvenation flake	irregular core	multiple platform core	bifacially flaked implement	piercer	end scraper	end and side scraper	sub-circular scraper	transverse arrowhead		fabricator	microlith	miscellaneous retouched flake	Edge-used flake	Edge-used blade	retouched and worn flake	serrated flake	serrated blade	notched flake	unworked burnt chunk	
1907			1																								1	
1991				1																				1				2
2000	1												1															2
2001	2		1																									3
2002			1	1																			1					3
2006			1											1														2
2007	1			1					1																			3
2008			1	1			1																					3
2010			1																									1
2011	1			2																								3
2014	1		6	4					3																			14
2023	1		1																									2
2032				1																								1
2036																										1		1
2039			1				1								1	1												4
2042			3																									3
2043			3	1					1																			5
2045												1																1
2058				1																								1
2068				3			1																			2		6
2083			1	2	1	1	1						2	2	1		1	1							1		14	
2084	1		1	1					2													1		1		3	10	
2086				1									1						1	1							4	
2091			1	1																								2
2095			2																									2
2099			1																									1
2112			1																							1		2
2129																						1						1
2139				1																								1
2233			3	1					1											1	1							7

Feature/ sample	Type													totals		
	chip/chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	thinning flake	secondary blade	core rejuvenation flake	irregular core	single platform core	end and side scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	edge-used flake	edge-used blade	retouched and worn flake		serrated flake	notched and retouched blade
1194			1				1									2
2017											1					1
2685													1			1
S 111	1															1
S 110	1															1
SF 108	1															1
[6636]			1									1				2
[6999]			1													1
SF 107					1											1
S 103								1								1
S 112				1												1
SF 109									1							1
S 104														1		1
S 101						1										1
S 106								1								1
surface		1	2		1										1	5
Sub totals	3	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22

Table 6.3 – Flint from post holes, hearths, samples and the surface

APPENDIX 7: Fired Clay
Mark Knight

In total there were 971 pieces of fired clay weighing 7807g (mean fragment weight 8.0g). The assemblage can be separated into three identifiable categories: daub, loom weights/spindle whorls, and briquetage, and one ‘unidentifiable’ category (lumps and crumbs). Combined, the daub, loom weights/spindle whorls and briquetage made up 49.2% of the total number (478 pieces) and 78.0% of the weight (6089g) whereas the remaining material equalled 50.8% of the total number (493 pieces) and only 22.0% of the overall weight (1718g).

Type	Number of fragments	Weight	Mean fragment weight
<i>Daub</i>	21	1248g	59.4g
<i>Loom weights/spindle whorls</i>	265	2068g	7.8g
<i>Briquetage</i>	192	2773g	14.4g
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	493	1718g	3.5g
<i>Total:</i>	<i>971</i>	<i>7807g</i>	<i>8.0g</i>

Table 7.1: Assemblage Breakdown

Based on number of fragments the loom weight/spindle whorl category dominated the assemblage (55.4%) whilst the briquetage made up the greatest weight (45.5%). Although few in number the daub pieces were in general much larger and heavier than the other categories (averaging 59.4g). The ‘unidentifiable’ range was typified by small indistinct lumps or crumbling fragments without original surfaces or obvious perforations. The main criterion for loom weights and spindle whorls was the presence of perforations; briquetage characteristics included pedestal fragments, bases and parts of straight-sided ceramic vessels, made with sand-rich fabrics with large poorly sorted inclusions. Many of the briquetage pieces had at least one surface coated with an off-white deposit and many were bright pink in colour signifying the former presence of salt (Murphy in Lane & Morris 2001). Daub consisted of very large lumps of fired clay with common stone inclusions and rough semi-flat surfaces.

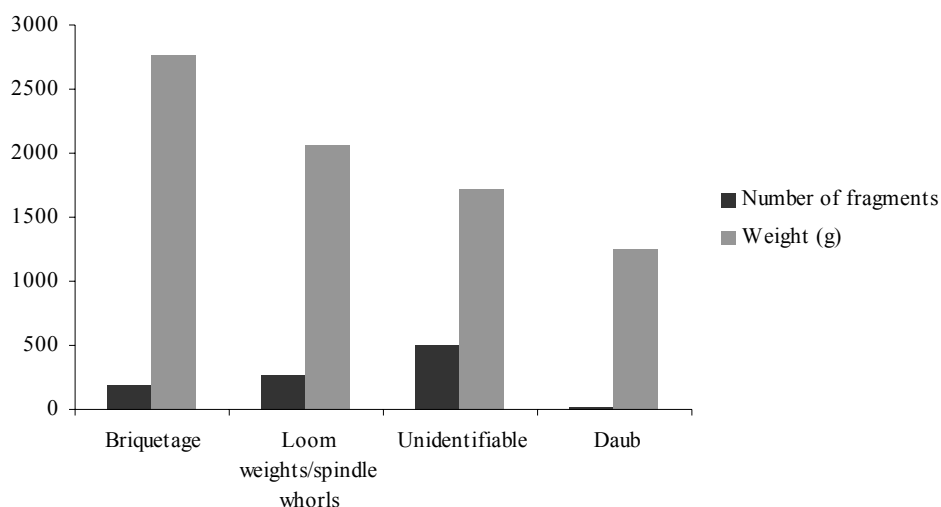


Chart 7.1: Assemblage breakdown

Loom weights & spindle whorls

Features containing fragments of loom weights included: F.2130 [7140] – medium-sized surface fragment of rounded lump with remnants of a diagonally positioned 10mm diameter piercing; F.2940 [9926] – fragment of a vertically pierced drum-shaped loom weight; F.2042 [6540] – ?top fragment of very large triangular loom weight with flattened top and single piercing just below apex; and F.2017 [6415] – part of a vertically-pierced loom weight. F.2042 also contained part of a cylindrical object that could have been part of a loom weight or possibly part of a pedestal.

A third of a small spindle-whorl (original diameter 40mm) came from F.2586 [8971].

Briquetage

The majority of the briquetage assemblage came from F.2233 although F.2017 produced a refitting pedestal base and part of a notched bar from [6415], and the top of a large bifurcated pedestal from [6426]. Pit F.2233 produced 134 pieces of fired clay including some fragments of bars or rods as well as possible troughs. The white coating deposit was more often than not restricted to single surfaces and always stopped at the broken edges of the various fragments demonstrating that the deposit had formed before the object was broken. Amongst the bar and possible trough fragments there were also smaller pieces of moulded clay that retained finger and thumb impressions.

Context	Number	Weight (g)
7743	15	247
7744	34	271
7745	39	113
7752	22	45
7759	3	144
7760	3	5
7766	1	45
7768	17	87
Totals:	134	957g

Table7.2: Assemblage Breakdown for F.2233

Distinctive fragments included part of a bar or rod from [7743] which was 6cm in length and had an irregular rectangular profile of 5 x 2.3cm. Its fabric was very hard and sandy and included rare specks of shell. Another bar or rod fragment of similar dimensions came from [7759] alongside a possible base angle of a trough. The bar measured 6.5cm in length and also had an uneven rectangular profile (4.6 x 2.6cm). Its fabric matched that of the bar from [7743]. The base angle piece had a flat bottom and curved interior surface coated with the off-white deposit. Although 7cm in length the base angle appeared to belong to a box-shaped vessel as there was no suggestion of curvature. The fabric differed from the bars in that it was slightly softer and contained occasional medium-sized fragments of fossil shell as well as occasional linear voids (organic temper). A substantial assemblage of irregular fragments came from [7744] including pieces of slabs that also appeared to have been made with an organic temper as most had plant impressions on exposed surfaces (grass?) and the same linear voids were present in cross sections of the fabric.

Various characteristics of the assemblage suggest that it does represent the debris of salt production. Its association with Late Bronze Age ceramics situates the assemblage with material recovered from the nearby Fengate and Northey sites (Pryor 1980; Gurney 1980) as well as the impressive assemblages from Northborough and Langtoft (Knight 1998; Hall 1998). Early Iron Age examples include the Lincolnshire fen sites at Billingborough and Dowsby (Chowne 1998; Lane 1994).

Daub

Substantial lumps of fired clay with semi-flat surfaces were retrieved from F.2900 and these have been interpreted as burnt daub.

APPENDIX 8: Metalwork

Grahame Appleby

Two pieces of copper alloy and three heavily concreted iron objects were recovered from three features, F. 2436, F. 2478 and F. 2586. The three iron objects originate from a post-medieval feature and include a 's-shaped' meat hook/hanger and are not discussed further.

Copper alloy

<1081>F. 2578. Slightly curving high lead content copper alloy rod with roughly circular to square cross-section with thin raised longitudinal ridges present (these are friable and more likely corrosion products than evidence of casting seams). The rod tapers towards one end, where the cross-section narrows to *c.* 4.5mm, with a wider square cross-sectioned terminal. The second terminal is round in cross-section with a circular depression and displays irregular angled aspect indicative of a break. The rod is similar in dimension to the Middle - Late Bronze Age copper alloy pins found at the Power Station site (Coombs in Pryor 2001: no.s 173-4, 181, 206-8; 275 & Fig 10.9); however, this identification is tentative. Pale green patina. Dimensions: length 123mm, width 4.5 – 6mm, weight 18g.

<1082> F. 2586. Small ring with a silvery appearance (tin or high tin content?), with a 'D-shaped' cross-section. The inside edges of the ring are bevelled and possess a single encircling groove. Copper alloy rings of varying size and cross-section are relatively common finds, notably those found in Bronze Age hoards. Tin, or tin-copper alloy objects are very rare items in Bronze Age and Early Iron contexts and full metallurgical analysis of this object will be required to confirm its composition. Nonetheless, accepting a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date for this object, it is very similar to those recovered from the Power Station site at Flag Fen (Coombs in Pryor 2001: 291 & Fig. 10.10) Dimensions: external diameter 15mm, internal diameter 7mm, thickness *c.* 4mm, weight 3g.

These two objects are in themselves largely unremarkable and undiagnostic. However, they display certain similarities to items recovered from the Flag Fen area and are thus likely to be of later or terminal Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. The ring's appearance is intriguing, for although categorised here as copper alloy, it has a silvery shiny appearance more reminiscent of white metal or tin. Tin objects are remarkably rare in prehistoric contexts and metallurgical analysis of this object is recommended.

APPENDIX 9: Worked Stone

Ricky Patten

A total of four objects (670g) of worked stone were recovered during the course of these excavations, the majority from undated contexts (3 out of the 4). Three of the artefacts came from pits, one from a posthole and one from the section of a ditch (see Table 9.1).

Item No.	Feature No.	Artefact	Weight (g)	Feature Type	Date
<1083>	2132	cannel coal ring	1	Ditch	U
<535>	2312	sandstone shaped into a cube	143	Pit	EIA
<826>	2739	quern	525	Pit	U
<1084>	2860	cannel coal ring	1	Posthole*	U

Table 9.1: Worked Stone Artefacts

*associated with Structure 10

Cannel Coal Rings

During the excavation two cannel coal rings were recovered from two distinctly separate features, one from ditch F.2860 <1084> and the other from posthole F.2860 <1083>. The two rings were similar, the one from F.2860 was 1.8cm in diameter with a 0.8cm hole centrally located, the inner and outer edges of the ring were bevelled and the surfaces were all smooth, one half of the ring was thicker than the other (0.2cm to 0.4cm) possible indicating the wear patterns of the object. The second ring was found within a posthole which was located close to Structure 10, and if associated would suggest a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date for the object. This ring was 1.6cm in diameter with a 1cm hole slightly off centre, as with the previous artefact the inner and outer edges were bevelled and the surfaces were all smooth, one half was also thicker than the other (0.3cm to 0.4cm). These objects were similar to a copper alloy ring recovered from F.2586 (see Appleby). The nature of the material and the form of the objects could suggest that these artefacts were decorative rather than functional (the nature of the cannel coal makes the items fragile).

Stone Cube

The only object recovered from a securely date feature was <535>, a cube-shaped piece of sandstone from an Early Iron Age pit F.2312. The piece measured 4cm³ weighing 143g, with six flat surfaces, the sides and corners were all rounded. The artefact was reminiscent of a large die but without the markings. The surfaces appeared as if they had been rubbed or ground to form flat surfaces and regular sides indicative of a worked object.

Quern Stone

Recovered from pit F.2739 was a fragment of sandstone quern <826> (11cm x 7cm x 5cm) which weighed 525g. The object had been subjected to high temperatures which had produced several large cracks across its surface, and may have led to its fragmentary state. The piece was from the edge of a saddle quern, the upper surface was flat and smooth representing the rubbing surface, while one of the sides appeared to be characteristic of the outer edge. Saddle querns are not uncharacteristic of British

prehistory and its location within Settlement Cluster 1 (close to structures 15, a four post, and 22, a roundhouse) suggests a probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, and that at least on some level cereal was being processed on site.

Conclusion

All of the artefacts recovered were indicative of later prehistoric activity, and although not all of the features were dated they were most probably Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The fragment of quern stone attests to the on site processing of material and to an, at least partial, arable economy. The cannell coal rings give an insight into the personal adornment of the people that inhabited this landscape. Although only two rings were recovered they may have come from a necklace, or several necklaces; examples of these have been recovered in Scotland from sites such as the West Water Reservoir, Peeblesshire (Hunter and Davis; 1994), and beads and rings such as these are not uncommon on Bronze Age sites.

APPENDIX 10: Burnt Stone

Simon Timberlake

Almost all this assemblage (225 pieces) consists of burnt, cracked and broken pebble fragments >90% of which are of sandstone and quartzite, mostly of competent and well-cemented lithologies. There seems to be clear evidence here for the selection of particular types of stone from the gravels. These take the form of pebbles of re-worked glacial erratics (worn and redeposited glacial outwash) which have been collected for use as pot-boilers or for inclusion within burnt stone mounds or cooking pits. Flint is conspicuous by its absence. This is a typical feature of post- Early Bronze Age burnt stone assemblages in the Fenlands, as well as around Cambridge (see Timberlake 2007).

The dominant lithologies recognised here include the large quartzite pebbles derived from the Bunter Triassic conglomerates of Central England. The latter have a complicated geological history and have been transported here in local river systems subsequent to their wash-out from melting glaciers. They would have been very distinctive pebbles to collect on the flood plains and would have been recognized for their properties in heating and boiling. Small sarsen boulders or pebbles consisting either of Upper Carboniferous ortho-quartzitic or Lower Greensand (Cretaceous) sandstones have similarly good cooking properties (the latter don't fragment so much in the fire). These form distinctive cream grey to white pebbles which may also have been consciously selected. Less suitable were the softer Jurassic sandstones (such as from the Estuarine Series rocks of Lincolnshire) and the Carboniferous Millstone Grit sandstones which were also used. Far-flung erratic pebbles include those of volcanic tuffs etc. The presence of such exotics just reflects the make-up of the glacial till, hence the composition of erratic pebbles in the gravel. Typically the size of these burnt fragment varies between 30mm – 70mm, those of the original pebbles between 60mm – 120m.

A number of more local rock types were noted. Some of these consisted of unburnt, nodular and quite poorly-rounded pieces of the Kellaways Clay and/or Kellaways Sands beds which underlie the Oxford Clay. There seems to be no particular evidence of or reason for their collection, thus their inclusion within features F.2058 and F.2006 may be natural and purely coincidental. These geologies are recognisable by their fossil inclusions and wouldn't have been used as burnt stone material. However, small amounts of carstone (ferruginous Lower Greensand) known to outcrop along the east side of the Cambridgeshire Fens were recognised amongst the burnt assemblage.

Catalogue

<219> F.2058 [6701] – 6703] Un-worked stone. X20 natural lumps of probable local geology (Upper Jurassic – Oxfordian – Kellaways Sand ?), nodular, perhaps recovered from the gravels. This is fossiliferous and contains moulds and cast of bivalves, probably *Modiolus bipartis* or similar sp.

<037> F.2006 [6327] 'Burnt stone'. Approx. 20 fragments, possibly of the same rock lumps. Almost certainly Upper Jurassic, possibly Kellaways Sand/Clay. Fossiliferous – contains fragmentary gastropod (*Bathrotomaria* sp. or similar) and bivalve remains.

<239> F.2084 [6765] Burnt stone. Slightly burnt and cracked pebbles: (1) smooth oval-rounded pebble of limestone with apparent frost-pitting (permafrost); uncertain origin, probably Jurassic, (2) micaceous sandstone with calcareous cement, Jurassic-Cretaceous? Glacial erratics from gravels. These may have been used as pot-boilers.

<293> F.204 [6853] Burnt stone. X6 burnt and cracked pebbles: (1-3) pale fine grained quartzitic sandstone with fossil *Calamites* sp. or other stem – possibly Upper Carboniferous Coal Measure sandstone, (4-5) pebbles of Upper Carboniferous Millstone Grit (Pennine origin), (6) broken Bunter (Trias) pebble of a re-worked pink quartzite.

<285> F.2068 [6829] Burnt stone. Three burnt and broken pebbles: (1) probably Upper Carboniferous greywacke sandstone, perhaps from Pennines, glacial origin: this may show evidence for working around one edge (slight faceted areas), (2) Two fragments of burnt and reddened micaceous sandstone, Cretaceous?

<908> F.2889 [9812] Burnt stone. X23 broken pebbles including x4 calcareous siltstone/ sandstone (including Upper Palaeozoic fossiliferous), cherts and sandstones, Millstone Grit, dark quartzite and burnt/calced flint.

<945> F.2439 [9924] Burnt stone. X5 broken pebbles of probable Bunter quartzite pebbles as well as Cretaceous? sandstone.

<198> F.2053 [6648] Burnt stone. X3 broken pebbles: two halves of Jurassic/Cretaceous sandstone with fossiliferous plant material and another fine grained micaceous sandstone. Non-local origin.

<901> F.2886 [9804] Burnt stone. X3 broken pebble fragments of quartzitic sandstone; one of white well cemented ortho-quartzitic, the other a buff coloured slightly micaceous sandstone. Non-local.

<898> F.2885 [9802] Burnt stone. X4 small pebble fragments of sandstone; one of an ortho-quartzitic sandstone (similar to <901>) the other three consisting of a soft friable sandstone.

<788> F.2667 [9273] Burnt stone. X7 small pebble fragments; one of a Millstone Grit type rock, two of an ortho-quartzitic type Cretaceous? sandstone, two of a quartzitic siltstone, and one of a silicified volcanic tuff (Palaeozoic and probably from Wales or the Lake District).

<074> F.201 [6398] Burnt stone. X18 cracked pebble fragments (range 30mm -70mm diameter); includes 12 fragments of probable Bunter (Trias) ex-conglomerate pebbles composed of a variety of Palaeozoic and pre-Palaeozoic quartzites and cherts subsequently re-worked into glacial gravels (one chert fragment very burnt), 2 fragments of chert (one possibly of fossilised wood), one ?tuffaceous sandstone with small bivalve or brachiopod, three (Lower Greensand?) quartzitic sandstones, and one pebble of possible Millstone Grit (Carboniferous). Non-local.

<344> F.2112 [7038] Burnt stone. X18 fragments of pebble (largest 70mm diameter); five of Bunter (Trias) ex-conglomerate quartzite pebbles, three of possible Lower Greensand sarsen, three small fragments of Millstone Grit, two micaceous flaggy sandstone, three soft friable sandstone (possibly local carstone), one micaceous sandstone/ siltstone, one pebble fragment of unburnt and possibly local limestone, perhaps from Kellaways Bed.

<662> F.1907 [8780] Burnt stone. x3 fragments of same cracked pebble; a very pale quartzitic sandstone with occasional distinctive mica flakes along impersistent laminae. Possibly Upper Carboniferous (Coal Measures?). Non-local.

<738> F.2588 [9017] Burnt stone. X8 fragments including two possibly three sarsen-like quartzite sandstones (Lower Cretaceous?), plus softer and slightly coarser sandy gritstone, and finally three very small fragments of volcanic tuff. Non-local.

<934> F.2928 [9896] Burnt stone. X7 fragments including one complete fine grained white quartzitic sandstone sarsen pebble (possibly Lower Greensand ?), three small fragments of the same ex-Bunter conglomerate pebble clast, and three pebbles of a more friable less well cemented sandstone with rare inclusions of mica (may be Mesozoic). Probably all non-local source via gravels.

<822> F.2734 [9446] Burnt stone. X4 pebble fragments (largest 90mm long); a dark micaceous flaggy greywacke sandstone, possibly Lower or Upper Carboniferous (Yoredale Series or Namurian), and three small fragments of a quartzite sarsen or possibly Bunter pebble.

<888> F.2864 [9751] Burnt stone. X8 pebble fragments: two pebbles of a coarse grained quartzite, one small fragment from a Bunter pebble, a brnt de-calcified tuffaceous sandstone, a soft sandstone and micaceous sandstone (Mesozoic?), twop different fragments of volcanic tuff. All non-local.

<904> F.2888 [9808] Burnt stone. X2 small fragments; one of grey chert and one of a lithic sandstone (non-local origin).

<077> F.2014 [6400] Burnt stone. X3 pebble fragments; one heavily burnt and decalcified calcareous slightly fossiliferous gritstone/sandstone with small amounts of mica (possibly Carboniferous?), two fragments of buff-coloured and slightly micaceous sandstones.

<046> F.2007 [6322] Burnt stone. X2 cracked pebbles and fragment of a fine-grained pale sandstone, perhaps of Cretaceous sarsen type.

<126> F.2037 [6458] Burnt stone. X2 cracked pebbles of quite burnt and part decalcified pale sandstone, one with mica inclusions.

<130> F.2026 [6464] Burnt stone. X3 fragments; two of similar very burnt and de-calcified calcareous sandstone (possibly Lower Greensand?) plus one small fragment of quartzite sarsen.

<775> F.2641 [9211] Burnt stone. X30 fragments of cracked and broken pebbles; includes up to 10 smallish fragments of what are possibly ex-Bunter pebbles (mostly fine grained quartzite, some quartz veined, but with seven part re-crystallised coarse grained quartzites), seven pale soft fine-medium grained sandstones (possibly Jurassic or Cretaceous such as from Estuarine Series of Lincolnshire etc.?), three soft iron-stained sandstones (perhaps even local carstone?)

<123> F.2037 [6457] Burnt stone. X8 fragments; includes at least five fragments of broken Bunter pebbles (one of which is of a jasperized serpentine – perhaps Precambrian?), a well indurated pink and very slightly micaceous quartzite (possibly also ex-Bunter), and a Cretaceous sarsen sandstone (partly decalcified).

<140> F.2039 [6521] Burnt stone. X3 fragments; one fragment of nodular limestone (possibly Upper Jurassic and local?), and two pieces of a burnt Cretaceous sandstone pebble.

<079> F.2014 [6401] Burnt stone. X3 fragments of pebbles; one re-crystallised medium grained ex Bunter quartzite, a fossiliferous sandstone with flattened plant? Remains (Carboniferous?), one small piece of chert.

<1036> F.2817 [9626] Burnt stone. X5 fragments; this includes three small pebbles of medium-grain gritstone (possibly Millstone Grit) and two quartzitic sandstone sarsen pebbles from two different sources (Cretaceous?).

<310> F.2083 [6904] Burnt stone. X2 pieces; a dark micaceous greywacke (either Jurassic or Carboniferous) and a calcareous sandstone/siltstone (possibly Lower Greensand, Cretaceous)

APPENDIX 11: Wood **Maisie Taylor**

Assessment

This assemblage of waterlogged wood includes material from the Late Neolithic to the Early Iron Age.

Quantity of material

Over 90 pieces of wood were examined and recorded in detail.

Provenance

Of the 90 pieces of wood examined, 10 pieces came from Pit Cluster 1 (Late Neolithic), and one from a re-cut. There was also one piece from a Middle Bronze Age ditch (F.2149). The remainder of the material came from Pit Clusters 2 and 5, both Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Range and variation

The Late Neolithic Pit Cluster produced 2 pieces of roundwood and 8 pieces of bark and the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age re-cut produced another piece of bark. A Middle Bronze Age ditch produced a further piece of roundwood. Most of the material from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features were woodchips and there was also a large quantity of roundwood. Other woodworking debris came from these features including timber and debris from working timber.

There are four artefacts: a log ladder, a possible mallet formed from a trunk section with a side branch, a trough made from a half split and hollowed log, partially charred on the inside. Finally there is a length of coppiced roundwood which has been twisted and which may have been a withy under construction.

Condition of material

Using the scoring scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995 Table 15.1) most of the material scores 3 or 4, but there is a small amount of variation both above and below this. This condition scale is based primarily on examination of the surface of the wood and the data which were recorded from that examination. The condition score reflects whether each type of analysis might be profitably applied, it is not intended as a recommendation for various analyses or treatment. A score of 5 would mean that all or any of the processes detailed from museum conservation to species identification might be worth applying to the material. A score of 0, on the other hand would mean that the material was a right-off as far as any of the listed analysis were concerned. A score of 3-4, therefore means that most

forms of analysis might be suitable, species analysis is possible but nothing would be suitable for museum conservation.

	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	DENDRO- CHRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.1: Condition of wood material

Statement of potential

The woodchips, which make up almost half the assemblage, should be suitable for statistical analysis. The timber and timber debris similarly should be analysed in detail. The roundwood needs to be examined for data about coppicing.

It is rare to have four artefacts in such a relatively small assemblage: a log ladder, a possible mallet, a trough and what appears to be a partly manufactured withy. Log ladders are fairly common but all seem to be made to different patterns, presumably responding to local raw materials and local conditions. Mallets are very rare, whether one or two-piece, as are troughs, and all need further study.

There is only one tool mark on the broken tip of a stake.

New research questions and potential of data

The artefacts are all very important and need detailed recording and analysis. All prehistoric wooden artefacts are rare but those from waterholes are the rarest of all and are of particular value because it can usually be assumed that they are derived from domestic or agricultural activities. Similarly, the assemblage in general is diverse and probably reflects general domestic woodworking activities in the area.

Recommendations

All of the artefacts need to be drawn and photographed, they need recording in detail and parallels should be sought. Although the assemblage of roundwood is not particularly large, it is almost entirely derived from coppice and may be left over from coppicing activities locally. The woodchips are of a type which might indicate timber working nearby and should therefore be investigated. Some species identification could be done where it would be of benefit to the general picture.

Catalogue

Late Neolithic

Pit Cluster 1

F.2068

- [6814] 14 Roundwood, fragmentary D.25mm
- [6825] 27 Roundwood L.70+ D.14/15mm
- 29 Bark x 8 – all c.30 x 20 x 6mm

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Pit Cluster 1 Re-cut

F.2084

- [6779] 28 Bark L.65 x 24 x 15mm

Middle Bronze Age

Ditch

F.2149

- [7135] 32 Roundwood L.70 D.9/12mm

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

Pit Cluster 2

F.2233

- [7766] 3 ?Timber, too decayed for analysis

F.2235

- [7784] 54 Timber debris, tangential, squared L.255+ x 116 x 45mm
- [7785] 13 ? ½ split? But fragmentary – too damaged for analysis
- 15 Bark L.78 x 31 x 12mm
- 16 Roundwood, possibly coppice L.95 D.22/25mm
- 17 Roundwood, possibly coppice L.70 D.25mm
- 18 Roundwood, possibly coppice L.80 D.31mm
- 20 Roundwood, possibly coppice L.270+ D.26/28mm
- 53 Timber debris, tangential L.177 x 89 x 26mm
- [7786] 26 Roundwood, curved L.107+ D.12/22mm

Pit Cluster 5

F.2666

- [9254] 19 Woodchip, radial splitting debris L.200+ x 47 x 10mm
- [9255] 52 Timber, radial, modified L.1831+ x 140 x 68mm
- [9371] 22 Woodchips x 40, radial Range: 98 x 42 x 9 – 210 x 55 x 8mm
- [9426] 35 Timber debris, coppice squared, tr. 1end/2 dir. L.570 x 63 x 33mm

F.2821

- [9569] 31 Bark L.82 x 31 x 10mm
- [9574] 49 Roundwood, 1 face hewn flat L.145 D.19mm

F.2941

- [10093] 48 Roundwood, tr. 1end/2 dir. L.275+ D.62/75mm

F.2960

- [10025] 24 Woodchip, radial L.240+ x 50 x 12mm
- [10050] 25 Roundwood, long, straight stem, tr. 1end/1 dir. L.179 D.31/35mm
- [10051] Roundwood, curved, tr. 1end/1 dir. L.400 D.30/32mm
- [10052] 34 Timber, ½ sp., tr. 1end/1 dir. L.938+ x 91 x 61mm
- [10053] 21 Woodchip, thin, radial L.77 x 34 x 3mm
- [10054] 23 Roundwood, possibly coppice, tr. 1end/1dir. L.345 D.45/67mm
- [10143] 12 Roundwood, tr. 1end/1 dir. L.840 D.73/90mm
- [10162] 1 Roundwood L.380 D.21mm
- 2 Roundwood, tr.1end/1dir. L.105 D.13mm
- 3 Roundwood, long, straight stem L.500 D.22mm
- 4 Timber debris, tangential sp from outside of trunk L.560+ x 69 x 31mm
- 5 Timber debris, ½ split coppice, tr. 1end/all dir. L.480 x 75 x 40mm
- 6 Roundwood, coppice curve, tr. 1end/1 dir. L.382 D.32/35mm
- 7 Roundwood, coppice, tr. 1end/all dir. L.370 D.36/42mm
- 8 Roundwood, tr. 1end/1 dir. L.248 D.35/38mm
- 9 Roundwood L.75 D.21/35mm
- 10 Timber, ½ sp & tr. 1end/4 dir. L.415+ x 75 x 48mm Orig.D.75mm
- 11 Timber, broken tip of stake, toolmark 21:1 L.90 x 45 x 39mm
- 37 Timber debris, tangential split and squared L.160+ x 65 x 42mm
- 38 Roundwood L.160+ D.41/45mm
- 39 Woodchip, radial L.36 x 28 x 9mm
- 40 Woodchip, tangential L.50 x 39 x 31mm
- 41 Timber debris, radial L.75 x 46 x 41mm
- 42 Roundwood L.75 D.25mm
- 43 Roundwood L.71 D.20/23
- 44 Roundwood L.90 D.16/21mm

F.2971

- [10083] Artefact, log ladder, coppice trunk, tr.1end/all dir. L.970 D.215mm
- 30 Woodchip, knobbly with bark, ?lump off coppice stool L.65 x 40 x 20mm

F.2972

- [10103] 50 Woodchip, radial L.227 x 72 x 16mm

F.2975

- [10113] 36 Artefact ?mallet formed from trunk section with side branch
- 47 Roundwood, coppice L.205 D.24/26mm
- 51 Roundwood, coppice, tr. 1end/1 dir. Twisted ?withy L.340 D.11mm
- [10121] 45 Roundwood, coppice, 1end torn L.185 D.26/31mm

F.2976

- [10138] 46 Artefact, trough, ½ sp and hollowed, partially charred on inside

APPENDIX 12: Fruiting body of fungus

Quita Mould

Recovered from a slump deposit ([6825]) within a large pit in Pit Cluster 1 (F.2084) was a fruiting body of a fungus such as a puffball or earthball. This comprised of a dark chocolate brown featureless fragment of heavily folded and crinkled material, thick and 'corky' in some areas and very thin in others with a least one natural small hole present. The fragment was 68mm long, and ranged from 1mm to 9mm wide and 64x42mm, max thickness 9.84mm, min thickness 0.25mm.

APPENDIX 13: Environmental Samples

Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

116 bulk soil samples were examined using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. 500ml of samples 270 and 271 were also processed for waterlogged remains (Table 13.2). The flots were dried indoors and scanned in their entirety for the presence of charred plant remains as well as other ecofacts and artefacts. The heavy residues have not been analysed.

Sorting and identification of macro-remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature of plants follows Stace (1997). All archaeological remains are listed in tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Preservation

Carbonised plant remains were found in all samples, though mostly in very small quantities. Large concentrations of grain or other plant remains that could be linked to discernible activities were not found, nor did any sample retain significant quantities of charcoal (apart from the cremation F.2642). The few grains and seeds that were found are damaged, not only from charring but seemingly also from physical and perhaps chemical erosion. Most of the remains, therefore, probably lay on the ground surface before falling into negative features. Due to the sandy nature of the soil matrix, abrasion is also likely to have occurred *in situ*. A little waterlogged plant matter was recovered from features 2578 and 2971.

All samples contained modern rootlets and most also had modern goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.). Small fragments of torn black plastic (presumably from the adjacent land-fill) were found in some samples, namely those from structure 1. These intrusive elements are demonstrative of bioturbation through which archaeological layers have been disrupted and disturbed.

Results and Discussion

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pits, F.2565 [9007], F.2971 [10081] and F.2578 [10162] (Table 14.1)

The basal fills of these three large pits were sampled in hope of finding waterlogged remains. The bulk of the samples were processed for the recovery of carbonised remains whilst 500ml sub-samples were taken for waterlogged ecofacts – only F.2971 and F.2578 proved to be waterlogged. Carbonised remains consisted of nothing more than a little charcoal.

Though the range of waterlogged plants in F.2971 and F.2578 is quite diverse, actual counts of seeds from individual specimens are low. The preservation therefore indicates that both contexts dried out seasonally or perhaps more recently. Bearing in mind that the whole picture is not represented, the assemblages of plants (similar in both features) represent a disturbed, open landscape of small herbs, nettles (*Urtica dioica*), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium/Centaurea*) and grasses. Some shrubs, or possibly even hedges, of dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) are also evident. The plants that like to grow in or by water probably grew within the pits, showing that the latter were not carefully covered or kept clear of vegetation. The pits clearly lay in an area frequently visited by humans, though it would seem more for general daily activities than farming.

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age Structures 1, 5, 10 and 11

Within and between each structure no meaningful pattern was found in the distribution of archaeobotanical remains. Postholes contained a little charcoal from remnants of hearths, and the occasional grain or wild seed. Most of the grains were found in structure 5, where hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl.*) and possibly other types of cereals were recovered.

Late Neolithic to Middle Iron Age Pits, Ditches, Gullies and Burials

The similarity between all these samples is that none contained more than a little, fragmented charcoal. Archaeobotanical remains have not survived or were never discarded or placed into these features.

Middle Iron Age Pit, F.2446 [8434] (Table 13.1)

One hulled barley grain and two possible fragments of false oat-grass bulbs were found (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). False oat-grass bulbs are quite common in Bronze Age cremations, where it has been argued that they are evidence for the burning of turf (*cf.* Stevens 1996, de Vareilles 2006). The presence of burnt bone (see context description) and false oat-grass in [8434] might suggest the layer represents a cremation.

Cremations F.2273 and F.2642 (Table 13.1)

Whereas only small quantities of charcoal were recovered from F.2273, F.2642 contained a rich assemblage of charcoal and wild plant seeds, the most numerous type being of large seeded dock (*Rumex conglomeratus/sanguineus/obtusifolius*). The seeds are unlikely to have been intentional additions or offerings, rather they must represent wild plants in the vicinity used as kindle or fuel. These plants grow well on disturbed, arable soils and suggest that the land used was lying fallow, regenerating after a period of farming. Only a few, small (<2mm) bone fragments were found in the flot.

Conclusion

Extensive sampling for archaeobotanical remains over a large area of the site has shown that the level of preservation is uniformly very poor. Rather than translating to an absence of the storage and use of crops and other important plants, the paucity of remains is likely to be a reflection of taphonomic factors. Unfortunately no discernible differences were found between the houses and no information was gained about the use of space or distributions of activities. Hulled barley was used, probably in conjunction with other cereal types.

The cremations, including the potential cremation in pit F.2446, seem to have taken place on fallow land that had previously been used for arable farming. Conversely, the waterlogged assemblages in F.2971 and F.2578 suggest that their surrounding area was open scrub rather than used for farming (though one should remember that seeds in the assemblage have probably been lost to changing water levels and more recent drying).

Feature №	1894	2084	2588	2238		2238	2212	2213	2210	2590	2435	2443	2446	2194	2273		2642	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	CU Pit	Burial		Pot in burial	Droeway ditch			around burial	Rng-gly, Str.2	Rng-gly, Str.4	Pit	Pit	Cremation		Cremation	
Context	6111	6779		7812	7812	7812	7536	7491	7513	9021	8409	8428	8434	7383	7894	7895	9214	9215
Sample №	117	21	146	88	90	89	69	70	71	143	104	105	106	57	91	92	148	149
Sample Volume: Litres	11	15	12	18	6	≤0.5	7	7	9	7	16	11	11	10	8	14	16	15
Date	L. Neo.	Ne/EBA	EBA	Early Bronze A.			Middle Bronze A.			LBA/EIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	?	?		?	
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i> Hulled Barley													1					
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Goosefoots																	2	
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i> Oraches																	5	3
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> Knotgrass																	7	
<i>R. conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus</i> - Dock																	115	11
<i>Rumex</i> sp. Dock														8			28	3
cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> False Oat-grass bulb													2					
Indeterminate wild plant seed																	1	
Charcoal >4mm			++							+			+	-	-		c	+
2-4mm		++	a			-				++			++	-	++		c	b
<2mm	+	c	c	+	++	+	-	-	-	c	b	++	d	c	c	+	d	d
Vitrified											-						-	
Parenchyma - undifferentiated plant storage tissue											++		-					
Wild grass culm node																	2	
2-4mm burnt bone frags.										+								
<2mm burnt bone frags.										++			+		++		++	-
Fragments of torn plastic										-						+	a	

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items

Table 13.1: Bulk Soil Samples from Pits, Ditches, Burials and Cremations

Sample number		270	271
Context		10081	10162
Feature		2971	2578
Feature type		large Pit	large Pit
Phase / Date		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA
Sample volume - millilitres		500	500
Flot fraction examined -%		100	100
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow / Creeping / Bulbous Buttercup	-	+
<i>R. Subgen, BATRACHIUM</i>	Crowfoot		a
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	Poppy		-
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	b	a
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel-nut shell fragment	2	
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	Goosefoots	++	
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i>	Oraches	-	
<i>Montia fontana ssp. minor</i>	Blinks	-	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort		+
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	++	++
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh stitchwort	-	
<i>Cerastium sp.</i>	Mouse-ears		+
<i>Spergularia cf. media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	-	
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Persicaria	-	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	-	
<i>Rumex conglomerates</i>	Clustered Dock tepals	-	-
<i>R. conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus</i>	Dock	+	++
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dock		
<i>Elatine cf. hexandra</i>	Six-stamened waterwort	-	+
<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	St John's wort	-	-
<i>Viola sp.</i>	Violets	-	
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Bramble	+	+
<i>Alchemilla / Aphanes</i>	Lady's-mantle/Parsley-piert	-	+
cf. <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		1.5
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	1	1
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy-flax		+
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade	-	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	-	
<i>Stachys sp.</i>	Woundworts	-	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	-	
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	Dead-Nettle	-	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	+	++
<i>Lycopus europeus</i>	Gipsywort	-	a
<i>Mentha sp.</i>	Mint	+	-
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	-	++
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	-	-
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>	Thistles		-
<i>Carduus / Cirsium / Centaurea</i>	Thistles / Knapweeds	+	
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	-	
<i>Sonchus asper / oleraceus</i>	Prickly/Smooth S.-thistles		-
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain		+
trigonous <i>Carex sp. Type1</i>	trilete Sedge seed		+
trigonous <i>Carex sp. Type2</i>	trilete Sedge seed		-
lenticular <i>Carex sp.</i>	flat Sedge seed	-	+
wild Poaceae	wild grass seed		-

Indeterminate wild plant seeds	4	1
--------------------------------	---	---

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items
 Numbers represent large seeds only found in the dry flot (except for the indet. ones)

Table 13.2: Waterlogged Sub-Samples

APPENDIX 14: Pollen Analysis of Sediments

Steve Boreham

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses from eight samples of sediment taken from six monolith samples from six separate features at EYE06, Cambridgeshire.

Sample 110 was a 50cm monolith taken from feature 1894 (Neolithic pit). One sub-sample for pollen (27cm) was taken from a thin band of sandy silt (context 8617) between gravelly sediments.

Sample 114 was a 50cm monolith taken from feature 1907 (late Bronze Age pit). One sub-sample for pollen (32cm) was taken from a dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt unit containing charcoal (context 8780).

Sample 145 was a 50cm monolith taken from feature 2588 (collared urn pit). Two sub-samples for pollen (18cm & 42cm) were taken from this monolith. The sub-sample from 18cm was taken from a brown clayey, sandy silt unit (context 9199), and the sub-sample from 42cm was taken from a yellow-brown clayey silt unit (context 9198).

Sample 151 was a 50cm monolith taken from feature 2565 (early Iron Age pit). One sub-sample for pollen (36cm) was taken from a thin band of dark brown-red silt (context 9007) between gravelly sediments.

Sample 269 was a 30cm monolith taken from feature 2941 (pit with log ladder). Two sub-samples for pollen (15cm & 26cm) were taken from this monolith. The sub-sample from 15cm was taken from a dark brown clayey silt with charcoal (context 10082), and the sub-sample from 26cm was taken from a brown clayey silt unit (context 9940). Both of these silty contexts were interbedded with gravel.

Sample 274 was a 30cm monolith taken from feature 2821 ('medium' pit). One sub-sample for pollen (4cm) was taken from a basal dark brown sandy silt beneath gravelly sediments (context 9574).

The eight sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope. The percentage pollen data from these 8 sub-samples is presented in Appendix 1.

Pollen Analyses

Unfortunately, five of the pollen sub-samples (110 27cm, 114 32cm, 145 18cm, 145 42cm & 269 15cm) proved to be barren. This suggests that the preservation potential across the site at Eye was very poor. The pollen concentrations of the three remaining sub-samples varied between 15,218 and 71,612 grains per ml. Pollen counting was somewhat hampered by the presence of finely divided organic debris, and preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was rather variable. Assessment counts were made from single slides. One sub-sample (274 4cm) exceeded a main sum of 100 grains, but none reached the statistically desirable total

of 300 pollen grains. It appears that even for the best samples, a total of three slides would need to be counted to reach this level. As a consequence, care should be exercised in the interpretation of these pollen assessment results.

Monolith 151 – F.2565 – [9007] – 36cm

This sub-sample produced a pollen signal dominated by grass (Poaceae) (61.4%), with herbs including the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (8.8%), mugwort (Artemisia) (1.8%), thistle (Cirsium) (1.8%) and strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (1.8%). No arboreal or aquatic taxa were counted. The high proportion of fern spores (together 22.8%) and the elevated proportion of Asteraceae (both resistant to destructive soil processes) indicate that this pollen spectrum has been modified by post-depositional oxidation.

Monolith 269 – F.2941 – [9940] – 26cm

This sub-sample produced a pollen signal dominated by grass (Poaceae) (35.6%) and hazel (Corylus) (17.8%), with a range of herbs including the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (8.9%), mugwort (Artemisia) (2.2%) and thistle family (Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) (2.2%). Arboreal taxa also included ivy (Hedera) (4.4%). The high proportion of fern spores (together 28.9%) and the elevated proportion of Asteraceae again indicate modification by post-depositional oxidative processes.

Monolith 274 – F.2821 – [9574] – 4cm

This sub-sample produced a pollen signal dominated by grass (Poaceae) (28.9%) and hazel (Corylus) (17.5%), with a broad range of herbs including strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (6.1%), the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (1.8%) and the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (1.8%). Arboreal taxa included alder (Alnus) (6.1%), oak (Quercus) 4.4%, ivy (Hedera) (1.8%), willow (Salix) (0.9%) and lime (Tilia) (0.9%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 0.9% and other fern spores together reached 16.6%. Most significantly, cereal pollen was present in this sample at 4.4%.

Discussion and Conclusions

The sub-sample from 151 36cm (early Iron Age pit) had a modified and impoverished pollen spectrum, which nevertheless suggested a post-clearance environment with little or no arable land nearby. Very little else can be said about this assemblage. The sub-sample from 269 26cm (pit with log ladder) also presented a modified pollen signal. However, it is clear that this sub-sample came from an environment with some hazel scrub or coppice nearby, as well as grassland with little or no arable activity. Finally, the sub-sample from 274 4cm ('medium' pit) had the best preserved pollen from the site. There was little or no modification of the pollen spectrum through oxidative soil processes evident. The environment appears to be a mixture of hazel-

dominated mixed oak woodland with some alder carr, and meadow, tall-herb, riparian and disturbed grassland, together with some arable activity. This pollen signal is very similar to that from early Bronze Age sites where woodland clearance has led to an increase in hazel scrub.

One notable feature of all the pollen counts was the absence of aquatic taxa. This may suggest that the site was only ever seasonally wet, and may explain the poor success rate of carefully selected samples from this site.

It is always important not to over-interpret the pollen signal, especially on the basis of such low assessment counts. The sub-sample from 151 36cm gave a post-clearance grassland spectrum compatible with the Presumed Iron Age date of the pit. The grass-hazel signal from 269 26cm is hard to interpret, but may represent post-clearance re-growth of hazel scrub during the Bronze Age. In contrast, the well-preserved pollen of 274 4cm gives enough information to cautiously suggest an early Bronze Age date for the 'middle' pit.

APPENDIX 15: Phosphate Samples

Ricky Patten

Phosphate Analysis

The excavations at Eye revealed a series of structures distributed across the northern half of the site. These ranged from four-post structures, to post-built roundhouses including some with a ring gully, along with a single longhouse. These represented a period of occupation which spanned the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age. A series of samples were taken from a selection of these structures for phosphate analysis.

In an attempt to determine whether there were any differences across structures as well as within them a series of samples was taken from five different structures. A grid was established over each structure to be analysed and samples were retrieved at 1m intervals, spanning the space both within and outside of the structure. These samples were then analysed by Paul Middleton at Peterborough Regional College who supplied the results used.

Method

Bulk samples were air dried, ground and sieved to 2mm mesh, and processed under laboratory conditions. The prepared and weighed samples were treated to assess total phosphate levels, using a hydrochloric acid digestion method, adapted from Dick and Tabatabai (1977). The phosphate content of the processed samples was established colorimetrically by the standard molybdenum blue method, described by Murphy and Riley (1962) and quantified by reference to a standard curve. All phosphate levels are expressed in terms of mg. phosphorus per 100 gm soil.

Results

Four roundhouses and the longhouse were sampled. Structures 10 and 11 (the longhouse) were representative of the structures within Settlement Zone 1 and were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Structures 5 and 9 were not associated with either settlement zone and appeared to represent structures distinct from any clustering; they also represented two apparently different buildings, with Structure 5 a roundhouse and Structure 9 an ancillary building; they were both dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The final structure (3) was located within Settlement Zone 2 and defined by a ring gully; it was also dated to the Middle Iron Age, and therefore it represented a type of structure different from the others in both construction and date.

Structure 3

A total of 73 samples were taken from across Structure 3, and the results ranged from 42 to 360 Mg.P per 100g of soil, with a mean of 147 Mg.P per 100g of soil. The highest concentrations appeared to the north of the structure towards the inner arc of the ring gully, and what appears to have been the back of the structure. However, the

highest single readings were to the south towards what may have been the entrance to the structure.

Structure 5

A total of 49 samples were taken from across Structure 5, and the results ranged from 6 to 60 Mg.P per 100g of soil, with a mean of 25 Mg.P per 100g of soil. These results were low, with the highest concentration in the northeast quadrant of the roundhouse. These readings would suggest that the structure was unlikely to have been used for stock.

Structure 9

A total of 90 samples were taken from across Structure 9, the results ranging from 32 to 168 Mg.P per 100g of soil, with a mean of 63 Mg.P per 100g of soil. The results from this structure were higher than those of the associated roundhouse 5 and could be indicative of its use as an ancillary building. As with Structure 5 the highest concentrations were within the northeast quadrant of the sampled area.

Structure 10

A total of 110 samples were taken from across Structure 10, the results ranging from 32 to 220 Mg.P per 100g of soil, with a mean of 72 Mg.P per 100g of soil. The highest readings from this structure were clustered within the northwest quadrant of the sample area, just outside the limit of the postholes, at what appeared to be the back of the structure.

Structure 11

A total of 54 samples were taken from across Structure 11, and the results ranged from 32 to 116 Mg.P per 100g of soil, with a mean of 60 Mg.P per 100g of soil.

Conclusion

The results from the analysis of these samples indicates that low levels of phosphate were present within the majority of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age structures, with mean levels ranging from 25 Mg.P per 100g (from Structure 5) to 72 Mg.P per 100g (from Structure 10). Structure 5 produced the lowest levels of any structure, which could indicate a different function. The results from Structure 3 were considerably higher than these with a mean of more than double that of any other structure. Structure 3 has been dated to the Middle Iron Age (the only structure from this period sampled) and the results could indicate a different use for the structures in this period.

APPENDIX 16: Romano-British Pottery

Katie Anderson

The assemblage of Roman pottery recovered was small, comprising just seven sherds, weighing 259g. All of the material was recovered from a single pit, Feature 2591 and was all from a single vessel. This was a Nene Valley colour-coated jar, which included an almost complete base sherd and a small rim sherd, although all of the sherds were heavily abraded. Six of the sherds were recovered from [8651], while one small sherd from the jar was recovered from [9026]. This vessel type dates to the later Roman period *c.* AD 250-410.

APPENDIX 17: Feature Descriptions

Subsoil Storage Area

F. 1976 An oval pit (2.45m long x 1.64m wide x 0.15m deep) with shallow sides to an uneven base [6197]. Filled with (6196) a light to mid grey clayey silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions.

F. 1977 A N-S orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6199]. Filled with (6198) a grey brown clayey silt with occasional stone and flint inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6204]. Filled with (6203) a grey brown clayey silt with occasional stone and flint inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6211]. Filled with (6210) a grey brown clayey silt with moderate gravel and rare flint inclusions.

F. 1978 A N-S orientated linear (0.66m wide x 0.32m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a V shaped base [6202]. Filled with (6200) a light to mid grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (6201) a mid to light grey orange silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.16m wide x 0.44m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a V shaped base [6207]. Filled with (6205) a mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions and (6206) a mid grey orange clayey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 1979 An oval post hole (0.45m long x 0.38m wide x 0.21m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6209]. Filled with (6208) a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 1980 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.08m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6217]. Filled with (6216) a pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.2m wide x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6219]. Filled with (6218) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.1m wide x 0.02m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6221]. Filled with (6220) a compact pale brown grey silty sand.

F. 1981 An E-W orientated linear (0.41m wide x 0.13m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6223]. Filled with (6222) a mid to dark grey brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions.

Ditch Terminus.

An E-W orientated linear (0.52m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6225]. Filled with (6224) a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

An E-W orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6227]. Filled with (6226) a mid to dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 1982 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.25m x 0.03m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6235]. Filled with (6234) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 1983 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.3m x 0.08m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6237]. Filled with (6236) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. Possible ditch terminus.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.2m x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6239]. Filled with (6238) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 1984 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.2m x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6241]. Filled with (6240) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 1985 An oval pit (1.09m long x 0.57m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to an uneven base [6243]. Filled with (6242) a mid to dark grey clayey silt with rare chalk flecks, large lumps of charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 1986 An oval pit (0.88m long x 0.95m wide x 0.22m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to an uneven base [6245]. Filled with (6244) a mid grey brown silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 1987 A circular pit (0.34m long x 0.32m wide x 0.07m deep) with moderately sloping sides to an uneven base [6247]. Filled with (6246) a dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 1988 An E-W orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.26m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6249]. Filled with (6248) a grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravels, small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.45m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6255]. Filled with (6245) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6263]. Filled with (6262) a compact brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 1989 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.8m wide x 0.2m deep) with gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6250]. Filled with (6251) a light grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.1m deep) with sharp sides to a rounded base [6252]. Filled with (6253) a light grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

Main Excavation Area

Prehistoric

Late Neolithic Pits

F. 1894 A circular pit/well (1.6m deep) with very steep sides to a rounded base [6114]. Filled with (8617) a loose light grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill added to feature recorded in evaluation.

F. 2009 A circular pit (0.6m wide x 0.55m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [6371]. Filled with (6368) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking; (6369) a mid brown grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (6370) a soft mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2011 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.2m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6375]. Filled with (6374) a compact dark brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2023 A circular pit (3.22m wide x 1.52m deep) with convex irregular sides to an uneven base [6447]. Filled with (6437) a mid brown grey compact silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6438) a dark black/grey silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecking; (6439) a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6440) a dark grey/brown sandy clay with silt and frequent gravel inclusions; (6441) a pale brown orange clay with white patches of rare gravel inclusions; (6442) a mid brown grey silt sand with clay, occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (6443) a dark red brown clay sand with silt and frequent gravel inclusions; (6444) a pale grey silt with orange patches of sand and frequent gravel inclusions; (6445) a pale grey silt with orange patches of sand and frequent gravel inclusions and (6446) a mix of dark brown grey silty clay with patches of mid orange brown silty sand and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2026 A circular pit/well (3.85m wide x 1.78m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a flat base [6475]. Filled with (6460) a pale orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6461) a dark orange brown clayey gravel; (6462) a yellow orange gravel slump; (6463) a brownish orange clay sand; (6464) a pale grey silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions; (6465) an orange brown slightly silty gravel slump; (6466) a pale grey sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions; (6468) orange and grey bands of sand and silt dumps; (6469) a pale grey silt with rare gravel inclusions; (6470) a grey and orange silt and gravel slump; (6471) an orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel bands; (6472) a sand gravel slump; (6473) a brownish orange slightly silty sand with sand/gravel slumping bands; (6474) a mid grey brown slightly silty sand with silt and sand/gravel banding; (6517) a firm light grey/brown sandy silt with slight orange mottling and moderate gravel inclusions; (6518) redeposited natural slump of orange sandy

gravel; (6519) a lens of light grey sandy silt; (6520) a firm light brown/orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (6537) a light brown/grey sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (6538) a firm orange brown redeposited natural sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2032 An oval pit (1.1m long x 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep) with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base [6504]. Filled with (6501) a brown grey silt with moderate brown orange patches and occasional gravel inclusions; (6302) charcoal fill with frequent gravel up to 10 mm and (6503) a grey brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2054 A circular pit (0.95m wide x 0.5m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [6672]. Filled with (6670) a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (6671) a mid orange grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2068 A circular pit (2.1m long x 2.75m wide x 1.7m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6783]. Filled with (6766) an orange brown gravelly silt with moderate stone inclusions; (6767) a mottled beige orange gravelly silt; (6769) a dark bluish grey silty clay; (6772) light grey silty clay; (6773) a mid grey silty clay; (6774) a grey brown silty clay; (6775) a mid brown with occasional mottled orange, clayey gravel; (6780) a mottled grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6781) a mottled grey silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions; (6784) an orange brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (6785) a grey/yellowish orange gravel redeposited natural; (6786) a yellowish grey with mottled orange gravel redeposited natural; (6813) a yellowish orange redeposited natural; (6814) an orange/grey silty gravel; (6815) a grey mottled orange silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions; (6816) a bluish grey organic clay; (6821) an orangey brown grey silty gravel redeposited natural; (6827) a grey silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (6828) an orange brown gravelly silt with occasional sandy patches; (6829) a yellow/orange brown silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and patches of sand redeposited natural; (6830) a mottled orange/grey clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (6832) a lens of grey clayey silt and (6833) a lens of grey clayey silt.

F. 2084 A circular pit (5.75m wide x 1.74m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6782]. Filled with (6765) a grey mottled silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (6779) a bluish grey dark smooth silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and (6825) a very compact brown grey gravels. Pit recut of F. 2068.

F. 2109 An oval pit (0.79m long x 0.61m wide x 0.21m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7033]. Filled with (7031) a firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking and (7032) a compact brown/grey/orange mottled sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions and occasional to moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2139 An oval pit (2.6m long x 3.5m wide x 0.6m deep) with sharp sides to a rounded base [7165]. Filled with (7164) a mixed grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2235 A circular pit (2.5m long x 2.1m wide x 0.7m deep) with a southern near vertical side and a northern gradually sloping side with a rounded base [7789]. Filled with (7783) a light grey silty clay with rare small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7784) a mid to dark grey silty clay with rare small stones, moderate charcoal flecking and frequent organic material; (7785) a very dark greyish green silty clay with rare small stone inclusions, frequent charcoal flecking and very frequent organic material; (7786) a dark grey with patches of dark brown clayish sand with frequent small stones, occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2279 An oval pit (2.25m long x 2.16m wide x 0.53m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7910]. Filled with (7908) a light grey fill with patches of burnt clay inclusions and (7909) a mottled grey brown fill.

F. 2904 A natural depression (2.37m wide x 0.34m deep). Filled with (9846) a mid grey and red mottled silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

Beaker Pits

F. 1991 An oval pit (3.25m long x 1.3m wide x 0.5m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6275]. Filled with (6274) a compact mid grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2008 An oval tree-throw (1.4m long x 0.85m wide x 0.35m deep) with straight and steep sides to a rounded base [6362]. Filled with a firm mid grey silty sand with moderate light brown mottling, occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2056 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.4m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [6677]. Filled with (6675) a pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and (6676) a pale orange grey silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2083 A circular pit/well (3.52m long x 3.23m wide x 1.58m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6914]. Filled with (6901) a moderately compact dark grey fine sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravels and snail shell inclusions; (6902) a moderately compact mid grey fine sandy silt with occasional gravels, snail shells and occasional charcoal flecking; (6903) a firm light yellow brown coarse sandy silt with frequent flints and shell inclusions; (6904) a moderately compact mid brown fine sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (6905) a moderately compact grey light brownish grey fine sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions; (6906) a mottled mid brown and light yellow brown silty sand with very rare gravel inclusions; (6907) mid greyish brown coarse sandy silt with frequent gravels, occasional iron panning, rare snail shell fragments and occasional charcoal flecking; (6908) a moderately compact light grey fine sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (6909) a moderately compact mid orangey brown gravelly sandy silt with very frequent gravel and iron panning and occasional charcoal flecking; (6910) a moderately compact light blue grey silt with rare gravels and frequent charcoal flecking; (6911) a loose to moderately compact mid orangey brown gravelly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions; (6912) a moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with rounded gravel inclusions and (6913) a banded light greyish brown gravel in a sandy silt matrix with occasional charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2658 A circular pit (0.93m wide x 0.37m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9253]. Filled with (9252) a blue/grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2720 A circular post hole (0.44m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [9420]. Filled with (9419) a grey and reddish brown mottled sandy clay with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2855 An irregular oval pit (3.2m long x 2.6m wide x 0.7m deep) with irregular sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9734]. Filled with (9728) a moderately compact mid grey/brown sandy silt with frequent gravels, occasional stones and moderate charcoal flecking; (9729) a moderately loose dark grey/black charcoal rich silt mottled with dark brown/orange patches and occasional gravel inclusions; (9730) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt mottled with orange/brown patches and moderate charcoal flecking; (9731) a moderately compact light brown/orange silty sand with rare gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9732) a firm mid to light grey clayey sand with rare gravels and occasional stone inclusions and (9733) a firm mid grey and light orange clayey sand with rare gravels and occasional stone inclusions.

Collared Urn Pits

F. 2129 An irregular pit (2m wide x 1.1m deep) with convex sides to an irregular base [7094]. Filled with (7090) a compact grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (7091) an orange brown clay silt with occasional grey mottling and rare gravel inclusions; (7092) a firm greyish brown clayey silt with gravel and (7093) a loose grey clay with charcoal, mottled with orangey brown and containing occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2232 A circular post hole (0.8m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [7740]. Filled with (7739) a dark grey clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2238 An irregular pit/grave (0.69m long x 0.71m wide) with steep sides to a flat base [7811]. Filled with (7812) a grey silt with charcoal flecking and (7813) a crouched human skeletal inhumation

F. 2588 A circular pit (3.98m wide x 1.76m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [9020]. Filled with (9017) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with patches of lighter brown/grey mottling, occasional gravels, rare charcoal flecking and rare patches of red daub/clay; (9018) a dark grey sandy silt with mottled reddish brown daub/burnt clay, frequent gravels, occasional charcoal flecking, occasional chalk flecking and occasional small stone inclusions; (9019) a redeposited natural of a light orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and small stone inclusions, occasional charcoal flecking and rare daub patches; (9193) a lens of compact iron pan; (9194) a light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9195) a mottled whitish grey/brown soft silty sand; (9196) a moderately compact mid yellow brown sandy silt with rare gravels and rare chalk flecking; (9197) a mid orange/brown with grey patches silty sand, rare gravel and chalk flecking; (9198) a mottled mid grey/orange sandy silt with blue/grey clay patches, rare gravel, small stones and moderate charcoal lumps and flecking; (9199) a mottled mid grey/orange sandy silt with occasional blue/grey clay patches, rare gravel, small stones and moderate charcoal lumps and flecking; (9200) a fine mixed mid yellow/brown/grey silty sand with frequent very small gravelly sand and chalk inclusions; (9201) a mid orange/brown silty sand slump with occasional gravel inclusions; (9202) a mid to dark orange/brown silty sand slump with medium gravel inclusions and small shells; (9203) a mid grey brown sandy silt slump with gravel inclusions; (9204) a mid yellow/brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and (9205) a human child skeleton within fill (9200).

F. 2883 A circular pit (1.1m wide x 0.24m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9799]. Filled with (9798) a moderately compact light brownish grey sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2907 A circular pit (1.18m wide x 0.61m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [9853]. Filled with (9852) moderately compact dark brownish black sand with moderate stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2943 A circular pit (4.6m long x 4.4m wide x 1.8m deep) with steep sides to an uneven base [9972]. Filled with (9951) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9952) a moderately compact light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9953) a moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9954) a moderately compact mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9955) a mid orange sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9956) a moderately compact light greyish orange silty sand and gravels with occasional charcoal flecking; (9957) a moderately compact mid orangey brown silty sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9958) a moderately compact light brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9959) a moderately compact mid brownish orange silty sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9960) a moderately compact mid brownish orange silty sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9961) a moderately compact dark reddish orange sand with occasional charcoal flecking; (9962) a friable mid orange sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9963) a friable mid yellowish orange sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9964) a friable dark brownish orange sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9965) a friable light yellowish white sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9966) a friable dark yellowish orange sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9967) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking; (9968) a friable mid yellowish white sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (9969) a friable mid orange sand and gravel with mid brown grey silty clay lenses and occasional charcoal flecking; (9970) a moderately compact mid brown grey silty sand with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking and (9971) a friable dark orange sand and pea grit gravel with occasional charcoal flecking.

Middle Bronze Age Field System

Droeway

F. 1998 A N-S orientated linear (0.82m wide x 0.12m deep) with gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6299]. Filled with (6298) a firm light grey/brown silt with rare pea grit inclusions. Southern ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (0.92m wide x 0.18m deep) with gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6301]. Filled with (6300) a compact mid grey/brown silt with rare pea grit and small stone inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.56m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6303]. Filled with (6302) a compact mid grey/brown silt with rare pea grit and small stone inclusions.

F. 1999 A N-S orientated linear (1.3m wide x 0.2m deep) with shallow to moderately sloping sides and a rounded base [6302]. Filled with (6306) a compacted brown grey silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.2m deep) with shallow to moderately sloping sides and an irregular base [6313]. Filled with (6312) a compact brown grey silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.24m deep) with sharp sides and a flat base [6343]. Filled with (6344) a compact light grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Possible ditch terminus.

F. 2005 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.9m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6326]. Filled with (6325) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.9m wide x 0.24m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6397]. Filled with (6396) a grey brown clay silt with occasional stone inclusions

A N-S orientated linear (1.8m wide x 0.6m deep) with sharp sides to a pointed base [6362]. Filled with (6363) a firmly compacted light grey sand with frequent charcoal flecking and (6364) a firmly compacted red sand with grey patches.

F. 2013 A NE-SW orientated linear (1.7m wide x 1.2m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [6394]. Filled with (6382) a mid brown grey silty sand with clay and occasional gravel inclusions; (6383) a mid orange grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6384) a mid brown orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6385) a pale grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6386) a mid grey brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6387) a mid brown orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6388) a mix of mid brown orange sand with frequent gravels and a pale brown grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6389) a pale white grey slightly silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (6390) a pale orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6391) a mid orange brown sandy clay with silt and occasional gravel inclusions; (6392) a mid brown orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (6393) a mixed fill of mid brown orange sand and pale brown grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2016 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.52m wide x 0.12m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [6409]. Filled with (6410) a compact light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2017 A N-S orientated linear (1.85m wide x 0.52m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [6421]. Filled with (6422) a light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6423) a light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6424) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking and (6425) mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.28m wide x 0.55m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [6434]. Filled with (6426) a moderately compact mid greyish yellow sand with rare gravel inclusions and (6427) a moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Southern ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (1.3m wide x 0.51m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6452]. Filled with (6451) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions. Northern ditch terminus.

F. 2025 A N-S orientated linear (1.6m wide x 0.45m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [6455]. Filled with (6453) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions and (6454) a mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Southern ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear with concave sides to a rounded base [6513]. Filled with (6512) a firm pale brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2040 A N-S orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.44m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [6561]. Filled with (6560) an orange brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.5m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6856]. Filled with (6852) a mid to dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions; (6853) a dark black/grey silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecking and peaty organic

patches; (6854) a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (6855) a mid red grey silty sand with clay and frequent gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.5m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6874]. Filled with (6873) a mid grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2071 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.79m deep) with concave steep sides to a rounded base [6661]. Filled with (6659) a firm light grey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions and (6660) a moderately compact orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.6m wide x 0.87m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6860]. Filled with (6857) a mid brown grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions; (6858) a mixed orange grey silty sand with frequent gravel and silty grey sand patches and (6859) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (1.6m wide x 0.7m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6880]. Filled with (6875) a mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (6876) a mid brown grey very silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (6877) a dark grey brown silty sand with clay and rare gravel inclusions; (6878) a mid orange grey slightly silty fine sand with clay patches and (6879) a mid orange grey slightly silty fine sand with clay patches.

F. 2143 A N-S orientated linear (1.38m wide x 0.54m deep) with moderately steep straight sides to a rounded base [7185]. Filled with (7186) a mid to dark grey brown loose sandy clay high levels of sandy gravel and occasional charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (1.42m wide x 0.56m deep) with steep to near vertical sides to a rounded base [7190]. Filled with (7191) a mid to dark brown sandy clay with high quantities of loose sandy gravel and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.35m wide x 0.7m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7198]. Filled with (7197) a mid brown orange slightly silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and mid brown grey silty sand patches and (7210) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2144 A N-S orientated linear (1.13m wide x 0.68m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7182]. Filled with (7196) a firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (7195) a moderately compact light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking; (7194) a firm dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (7184) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt and (7183) a firm dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.02m wide x 0.35m deep) with moderate to steep straight sides and a flat base [7222]. Filled with (7224) a firm light yellowish grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and (7223) a firm mid greyish yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (1.55m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to an irregular base [7241]. Filled with (7245) a firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (7244) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking; (7243) a firm mid orangey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (7242) a moderately compact light grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking. Northern ditch terminus.

F. 2146 A NE-SW orientated linear (1.2m wide x 0.4m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [7200]. Filled with (7199) a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (7209) a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch recut

A N-S orientated linear (1.25m wide x 0.45m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7201]. Filled with (7187) a light grey firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking; (7188) a mid to light grey brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and (7189) a mid to light reddish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions. Ditch recut.

A N-S orientated linear (0.97m wide x 0.52m deep) with moderately steep sides to a slightly rounded base [7217]. Filled with (7216) a firm mid orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2210 An E-W orientated linear (0.77m wide x 0.25m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7451]. Filled with (7450) a light grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A SE-NW orientated linear (1.3m wide x 0.44m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7458]. Filled with (7460) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and (7459) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

An NW-SE orientated linear (1.42m wide x 0.8m deep) with moderately steep sides to a V shaped base [7475]. Filled with (7476) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (7477) a yellowish orange sandy gravel redeposited natural with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2212 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.4m wide x 0.61m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7485]. Filled with (7484) a light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions, occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.58m wide x 0.45m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7502]. Filled with (7504) a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravels and frequent charcoal flecking and (7503) a light to mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions. Ditch recut of F. 2218

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.93m wide x 0.55m deep) with gradual to moderately sloping sides and a rounded base [7519]. Filled with (7518) a light grey fill with charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2213 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.24m wide x 0.38m deep) with moderately sloping to shallow sides and a V shaped base [7478]. Filled with (7479) a firm mid to light brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

An E-W orientated linear (1.19m wide x 0.34m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7480]. Filled with (7481) an orange/brown/red sand with moderate to frequent pebble inclusions and (7482) a firm orange/red/brown/grey sand with occasional pebble inclusions.

An WNW-ESE orientated linear (1.05m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7487]. Filled with (7486) a mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2214 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.75m wide x 0.22m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7456]. Filled with (7457) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.12m wide x 0.3m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7505]. Filled with (7506) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.22m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7520]. Filled with (7521) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2215 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.48m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep straight sides to a near flat base [7461]. Filled with (7465) a moderately compact mid reddish brown silty clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (7464) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (7463) a moderately compact mid reddish brown sand and gravel and (7462) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.67m wide x 0.33m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7493]. Filled with (7494) a loose mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.42m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7507]. Filled with (7508) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2216 A WNW-ESE orientated linear (1.05m wide x 0.38m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a V shaped base [7489]. Filled with (7488) a mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 2220 A NW-SE orientated linear (2.07m wide x 1.06m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [7541]. Filled with (7546) a dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking; (7545) an orange brown hard sandy gravel; (7593) a mid grey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (7544) a firm light brown clayey silt with occasional gravels, moderate charcoal flecking and frequent shell fragments; (7543) a mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking and (7542) a light grey clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions. Ditch recut of F. 2226.

F. 2221 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.86m wide x 0.37m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [7562]. Filled with (7561) a light grey fill with occasional charcoal flecking.

A NNW-SSE orientated linear (1.4m wide x 0.56m deep) with steep concave sides to a V shaped base [7579]. Filled with (7580) a firm light brown/grey/orange fill with occasional pebble inclusions; (7581) an orange/grey/brown sand with occasional small pebble inclusions and (7582) a loose orange/brown/black sand with occasional pebble inclusions.

A NNW-SSE orientated linear (1.43m wide x 0.59m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7585]. Filled with (7586) a light brown/grey fill with moderate pebble inclusions; (7587) a brown/orange sand with occasional pebble inclusions; (7588) an orange/brown/black fill with occasional to moderate pebble inclusions and (7589) a light brown/grey/orange fill with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2226 A NW-SE orientated linear (2.07m wide x 0.92m deep) with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base [7662]. Filled with (7661) a light grey silty sand with rare gravels; (7656) a dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent gravels and moderate charcoal flecking; (7594) a mid brown/orange sandy silt with frequent gravels, charcoal flecking and moderate shell inclusions; (7668) an orange brown compact gravel redeposited natural and (7669) a firm mid grey brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecking and moderate shell fragment inclusions.

F. 2488 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (91.04m wide x 0.39m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8598]. Filled with (8594) a mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking; (8595) a lens of light grey sandy silt; (8596) a mottled grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions slump fill and (8597) a light grey clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.04m wide x 0.19m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8603]. Filled with (8602) a light grey/brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions. Droveaway ditch terminus.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.47m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [8609]. Filled with (8606) a light brown/grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking; (8607) an orange/brown sandy silt with occasional gravels slump fill; (8608) an orange/brown sandy silt with occasional gravels slump fill and (8610) a mid orange/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2491 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.49m wide x 0.11m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8605]. Filled with (8604) a light to mid brown/grey sandy silt with rare small stones and rare charcoal flecking. Gully terminus.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.48m wide x 0.15m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8614]. Filled with (8613) a light to mid brown/yellowish grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.69m wide x 0.19m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8698]. Filled with (8699) a mid brown/yellow/white/orange sandy fill with occasional medium stone inclusions.

F. 2513 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.25m wide x 0.47m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8631]. Filled with (8629) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and (8630) a whitish grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A NEE-SSW orientated linear (1.27m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8634]. Filled with (8632) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking and (8633) a mid whitish grey sandy silt with mottled orange patches and occasional small stone inclusions.

A NEE-SSW orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.63m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8643]. Filled with (8640) a mid slightly brownish grey sandy silt with occasional orange mottling, occasional charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions; (8641) a mid to dark brown/grey sandy silt with frequent orange mottling and rare stone inclusions and (8642) an orange sand and silt with moderate stone inclusions. Recut by [8639] and filled with (8638) a dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2515 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.93m wide x 0.27m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8648]. Filled with (8647) a mid slightly brownish grey sandy silt with orange mottling, occasional small stones, occasional charcoal flecking and iron panning. Ditch terminus.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (91.05m wide x 0.35m deep) with shallow gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8716]. Filled with (8715) a mid brown/grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1m wide x 0.28m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8718]. Filled with (8717) a mid grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.

F. 2522 A N-S orientated linear (0.56m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8696]. Filled with (8697) a light grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (1.21m wide x 0.42m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [8704]. Filled with (8702) a mottled orange grey/brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecking and (8703) a mid grey sandy silt.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.46m wide x 0.55m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8863]. Filled with (8862) a very mixed orange/brown/grey sandy silt with occasional small gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2534 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.4m wide x 0.75m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a narrow rounded base [8765]. Filled with (8761) a firm very pale grey with mottles of darker brown sandy silt and rare stone inclusions; (8762) a firm pale yellow brown very sandy silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions; (8763) a firm pale yellow brown with brownish orange diffuse mottling very silty sand with frequent stone inclusions and (8764) a patchy firm pale grey and darker orangey brown very silty sand with moderate stone inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (2.23m wide x 0.89m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8868]. Filled with (8864) a very mixed orange/brown/grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking; (8865) a light grey sandy silt with orange mottling and occasional gravel inclusions; (8866) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions slump fill and (8867) a mid to dark orange grey mottled sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.6m wide x 0.78m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8873]. Filled with (8871) a very mixed orange/brown/grey sandy silt with occasional small gravels and rare charcoal flecking and (8872) a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Fields

F. 1990 A N-S orientated linear (0.45m wide x 0.09m deep) with moderately steep sides to an irregular base [6265]. Filled with (6264) a compact light brown/grey homogenous fill with occasional small stone and flint inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.55m wide x 0.08m deep) with moderately steep sides to a flat irregular base [6267]. Filled with (6266) a compact light brown/grey fill with occasional small stone inclusions. Corner of rectangular enclosure.

A N-S orientated linear (0.25m wide x 0.02m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6271]. Filled with (6270) a pale brown/grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Corner of rectangular enclosure.

F. 1992 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.7m wide x 0.88m deep) with shallow to steep sides and a rounded base [6305]. Filled with (6304) a compact grey brown clay silt with orange mottling and occasional stone inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.24m wide x 0.59m deep) with sharp sides and a pointed base [6341]. Filled with (6294) a compact light grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.2m wide x 0.59m deep) with concave sides and a rounded base [6348]. Filled with (6347) a compact grey brown clay silt with rare orange mottling, occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 1993 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.07m deep) with sharp sides to a rounded base [6287]. Filled with (6288) a compact grey silty clay with gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.76m wide x 0.02m deep) with sharp sides to a rounded base [6289]. Filled with (6290) a compact grey silty clay with gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.93m wide x 0.36m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6353]. Filled with (6351) a silt sand subsoil and (6352) a light brown clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 1994 A N-S orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.1m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6277]. Filled with (6276) a compact mid orangey brown silt with rare small stone inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.13m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6477]. Filled with (6476) a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping side to a flat base [6481]. Filled with (6480) a mid grey red brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 1995 A N-S orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.04m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6279]. Filled with (6278) a compact mid grey orange silt with rare pea grit inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (0.81m wide x 0.19m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6281]. Filled with (6280) a compact mid orange brown silt with rare small stone inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1m wide x 0.38m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6284]. Filled with (6282) a compact light grey/orange brown silt with rare small stone inclusions and (6283) a firm light grey clayey silt. Ditch terminus.

F. 2041 A N-S orientated linear (1m wide x 0.69m deep) with moderately steep sides to a flat base [6564]. Filled with (6549) a light yellow/brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (6566) an orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.74m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [6563]. Filled with (6562) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Southern ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (2.1m wide x 1m deep) with very steep sides to a rounded base [6868]. Filled with (6864) a mid orange grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6865) a pale brown grey silty sand; (6866) a dark red brown silty sand with clay and frequent flint gravel inclusions and (6867) a mix of mid orange grey silty sand with frequent flint gravels and pale grey very silty sand patches.

F. 2046 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.44m wide x 0.31m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [6486]. Filled with (6485) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.48m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [6590]. Filled with (6589) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (6940) a pale to mid grey sandy silt post pipe with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.8m wide x 0.57m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [6597]. Filled with (6596) a soft light brown fairly sandy silt with rare flint and stone inclusions.

F. 2053 A NE-SW orientated linear (1.65m wide x 0.54m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6652]. Filled with (6647) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6648) a firm mid grey clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions, occasional snail shells and charcoal flecking; (6649) a compact very dark rich grey/black clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecking and (6650) a coarse loose greyish white sand with rare gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.45m wide x 0.49m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [6683]. Filled with (6681) a moderately compact friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (6682) a moderately compact semi friable mid orange brown silty sandy with occasional gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.62m wide x 0.64m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6736]. Filled with (6731) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6732) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions; (6733) a moderately compact mid orange/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and flint inclusions; (6734) a loose to moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and (6735) a light grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2057 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.8m wide x 0.27m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [6689]. Filled with (6685) a moderately compact fine mid greenish grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions increasing towards the base and occasional charcoal flecking and (6688) a moderately compact mid grey gravelly silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2062 An E-W orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.43m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6700]. Filled with (6698) a light grey fine silt with occasional small stone inclusions and (6699) an orange/brown silt with occasional sandy gravel towards the base. Ditch terminus.

F. 2066 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6751]. Filled with (6750) a firm light grey/orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.49m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6753]. Filled with (6752) a firm light grey/orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.42m wide x 0.11m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6755]. Filled with (6754) a firm light grey/orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2126 A N-S orientated linear (0.45m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep sides to a narrow rounded base [7069]. Filled with (7068) a moderately compact grey brown clay silt with rare gravels and yellow/orange mottling.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.11m deep) with very gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7071]. Filled with (7070) a firm pale grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.15m deep) with shallow sides to a rounded base [7075]. Filled with (7074) a mid grey brown fill with rare charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions. South western ditch terminus.

F. 2127 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.83m wide x 0.31m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7081]. Filled with (7080) a loose to moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1m wide x 0.32m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [7083]. Filled with (7082) a firm orange brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1m wide x 0.45m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7085]. Filled with (7084) a compact grey brown clay silt with frequent orange mottling and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2224 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.5m wide x 0.8m deep) with unclear sides to a pointed base [7638]. Filled with (7637) a light grey silty sand with some pebble inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.2m wide x 0.8m deep) with unclear sides to a pointed base [7642]. Filled with (7641) a light grey silt with occasional pebble inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (2m wide x 0.78m deep) with sharp sides to a pointed base [7664]. Filled with (7663) brown silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions and (7665) a dark grey fill with frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2230 A N-S orientated linear (1.55m wide x 0.79m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7719]. Filled with (7723) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels; (7722) a firm dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (7721) a firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and (7720) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1m wide x 0.75m deep) with very steep sides to a V shaped base [7737]. Filled with (7732) a grey clayish sand with orange mottling, occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecking; (7733) a light grey clayish sand with orange mottling, occasional stones and rare charcoal flecking and (7734) a grey clayish sand with frequent orange mottling, occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2510 A N-S orientated linear (0.88m wide x 0.37m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [8666]. Filled with (8665) a firm mid orangey grey/brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.64m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [8736]. Filled with (8735) a moderately compact mid grey/brown mottled with orange brown sandy silt and occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.53m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9162]. Filled with (9161) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Northeastern ditch terminus.

F. 2537 A NE-SW orientated linear (1.55m wide x 0.8m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [8795]. Filled with (8790) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (8791) a moderately soft mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (8792) a moderately compact mid orangey brown clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (8793) a mid orangey brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions and (8794) a compact mid brownish grey and orange grey clay silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.15m wide x 0.45m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9602]. Filled with (9601) a mid to pale greyish brown fill with moderate gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.27m wide x 0.74m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9644]. Filled with (9642) a reddish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (9643) a grey mottled with red iron sandy silt. Southern ditch terminus.

F. 2795 An E-W orientated linear (0.57m wide x 0.25m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9784]. Filled with (9645) a greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking. Ditch recut of F. 2877.

An E-W orientated linear (0.38m wide x 0.09m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9744]. Filled with (9743) a reddish grey/brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.35m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9783]. Filled with (9782) a yellow brown silty sand with occasional iron pan and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2877 An E-W orientated linear (0.7m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9649]. Filled with (9645) a greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9646) a reddish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (9647) a brownish red sandy silt with moderate iron pan and occasional gravel inclusions and (9648) a brownish yellow silty sand. Ditch terminus

An E-W orientated linear (0.44m wide x 0.24m deep) with concave sides to a flat base [9781]. Filled with (9780) a brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2890 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.77m wide x 0.24m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9815]. Filled with (9814) a pale slightly greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.75m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9817]. Filled with (9816) a pale slightly greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Settlement and Pits

Settlement Zone 1

Structure 1

F. 2168 An oval post hole (0.64m long x 0.35m wide x 0.07m deep) with shallow sloping sides to a flat base [7320]. Filled with (7321) a moderately compact orangey brown/black fill with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2169 An oval post hole (0.58m long x 0.4m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7332]. Filled with (7323) a firm orangey brown/black fill with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2170 An oval post hole (0.48m long x 0.33m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7324]. Filled with (7325) a firm orangey brown/black fill with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2171 A sub oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.35m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7326]. Filled with (7327) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2172 A sub oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7328]. Filled with (7329) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2173 A sub rectangular post hole (0.5m long x 0.15m wide x 0.06m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7330]. Filled with (7331) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2174 A sub circular post hole (0.31m long x 0.27m wide x 0.05m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [7332]. Filled with (7333) a moderately compact dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2175 A sub oval post hole (0.43m long x 0.22m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7334]. Filled with (7335) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2176 An oval post hole (0.59m long x 0.32m wide x 0.09m deep) with shallow sides to a rounded base [7336]. Filled with (7337) a friable orangey brown/grey sand with occasional stone inclusions and (7338) a moderately compact dark brown/orange fill with moderate pebble inclusions.

F. 2177 A circular post hole (0.5m long x 0.34m wide x 0.04m deep) with shallow concave sides to a flat base [7339]. Filled with (7340) a light brown/orange sand with moderate pebble inclusions.

F. 2178 A sub oval post hole (0.64m long x 0.4m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7341]. Filled with (7342) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2179 A circular post hole (0.72m long x 0.53m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7343]. Filled with (7344) a light brown/grey firm sand with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2180 An oval post hole (0.51m long x 0.26m wide x 0.06m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [7345]. Filled with (7346) a light brown/grey sand with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2181 An oval post hole (0.46m long x 0.25m wide x 0.28m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [7348]. Filled with (7347) a mid to light grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2182 A circular post hole (0.6m wide x 0.13m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a flat base [7350]. Filled with (7349) a light grey firm sandy silt with moderate charcoal lumps and flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2183 An oval post hole (0.61m long x 0.31m wide x 0.07m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7352]. Filled with (7351) a firm light brown/grey fill with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2184 A circular post hole (0.54m long x 0.32m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7354]. Filled with (7353) a firm dark to mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, charcoal and burnt clay flecking. Post in centre of roundhouse.

F. 2185 A circular post hole (0.47m long x 0.36m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7356]. Filled with (7355) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions. Post in centre of roundhouse.

F. 2186 A sub oval post hole (0.29m long x 0.19m wide x 0.12m deep) with near vertical and concave sides to rounded base [7357]. Filled with (7358) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2187 A sub oval post hole (0.46m long x 0.39m wide x 0.35m deep) with near vertical and concave sides to a rounded base [7359]. Filled with (7361) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with

occasional gravels and frequent charcoal flecking and (7360) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2188 A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.04m deep) with shallow concave sides to a flat base [7363]. Filled with (7364) a light brown/grey sand with moderate pebble inclusions.

F. 2189 A circular post hole (0.31m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7365]. Filled with (7366) a firm dark brown/orange/black clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional pebble inclusions.
(END OF ROUNDHOUSE)

F. 2190 A circular post hole (0.34m long x 0.27m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7367]. Filled with (7368) a firm dark brown/black/orange sand with occasional stone inclusions. Post outside roundhouse.

F. 2191 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [7371]. Filled with (7372) a firm orangey brown/black sand with occasional stone inclusions. Post outside roundhouse.

F. 2196 A circular post hole (0.41m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [7392]. Filled with (7393) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2197 A sub oval post hole (0.38m long x 0.25m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately straight sides to a rounded base [7394]. Filled with (7395) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2198 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [7396]. Filled with (7397) firm orangey brown/black sand with charcoal flecking and occasional pebble inclusions.

Structure 10

F. 2743 A circular post hole (0.17m wide x 0.11m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [9468]. Filled with (9467) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2744 An oval post hole (0.32m long x 0.17m wide x 0.1m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a relatively flat base [9470]. Filled with (9469) a soft light grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2745 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.18m wide x 0.17m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9472]. Filled with (9471) a soft mid brown and grey sticky silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions.

F. 2746 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.16m wide x 0.17m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9474]. Filled with (9473) a soft mid brownish grey peaty sand and gravels.

F. 2747 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.2m wide x 0.17m deep) with near vertical and concave sides to a rounded base [9476]. Filled with (9475) a soft mid brown and mid greyish silty sand.

F. 2748 An oval post hole (0.28m long x 0.2m wide x 0.11m deep) with near vertical and concave sides to a rounded base [9478]. Filled with (9477) a soft mid greyish and mid brown silty sand.

F. 2749 An oval post hole (0.26m long x 0.13m wide x 0.06m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9480]. Filled with (9479) a soft light greyish and mid brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2750 An oval post hole (0.33m long x 0.17m wide x 0.12m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a relatively flat base [9482]. Filled with (9481) a soft mid greyish and mid brown silty sand with very rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2751 An oval post hole (0.29m long x 0.14m wide x 0.12m deep) with near vertical and vertical sides to a relatively flat base [9484]. Filled with (9483) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2752 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.25m wide x 0.12m deep) with near vertical and concave sides to a rounded base [9486]. Filled with (9485) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2753 An oval post hole (0.34m long x 0.18m wide x 0.04m deep) with concave sides to a relatively flat base [9488]. Filled with (9487) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2754 A circular post hole (0.14m wide x 0.05m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9490]. Filled with (9489) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand.

F. 2755 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.18m wide x 0.04m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9492]. Filled with (9491) a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2756 An oval post hole (0.48m long x 0.2m wide x 0.07m deep) with concave sides to a relatively flat base [9494]. Filled with (9493) a moderately compact light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2757 An oval post hole (0.43m long x 0.18m wide x 0.06m deep) with concave sides to a relatively flat base [9496]. Filled with (9495) a moderately compact light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2758 An oval post hole (0.22m long x 0.12m wide x 0.1m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9498]. Filled with (9497) a moderately compact light greyish and mid brown silty sand.

F. 2759 A sub circular post hole (0.2m long x 0.12m wide x 0.12m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9500]. Filled with (9499) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand.

F. 2760 A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.14m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9502]. Filled with (9501) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with very rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2796 An oval tree-throw (1.84m long x 1.5m wide x 0.32m deep) with irregular gently and steeply sloping sides to an undulating base [9582]. Filled with (9581) a firm pale grey slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2933 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9909]. Filled with (9908) a light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and chalk flecking.

Structure 11

F. 2761 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9504]. Filled with (9503) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2762 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.22m deep) with gradual to steeply sloping sides and a pointed base [9506]. Filled with (9505) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2763 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.25m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9508]. Filled with (9507) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2764 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9510]. Filled with (9509) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.

- F. 2765** An oval post hole (0.53m long x 0.4m wide x 0.21m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9512]. Filled with (9511) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2766** A circular post hole (0.44m wide x 0.37m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9514]. Filled with (9513) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2767** A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9516]. Filled with (9515) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2768** An oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.31m wide x 0.2m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9518]. Filled with (9517) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2769** An oval post hole (0.36m long x 0.4m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9520]. Filled with (9519) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2770** A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9522]. Filled with (9521) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2771** An oval post hole (0.42m long x 0.52m wide x 0.27m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9524]. Filled with (9523) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2772** A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9526]. Filled with (9525) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2773** A circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.08m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9528]. Filled with (9527) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2774** A sub circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9530]. Filled with (9529) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2775** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.15m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9532]. Filled with (9531) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2776** A sub circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9534]. Filled with (9533) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2777** A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9536]. Filled with (9535) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2778** A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.15m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9538]. Filled with (9537) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2779** A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9540]. Filled with (9539) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2780** A sub circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.07m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9542]. Filled with (9541) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2781** A sub circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9544]. Filled with (9545) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2782** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9546]. Filled with (9545) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2783** An oval post hole (0.37m long x 0.29m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9548]. Filled with (9547) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.

- F. 2784** A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.06m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9550]. Filled with (9549) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2785** A sub oval post hole (0.39m long x 0.31m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep concave sides to a pointed base [9552]. Filled with (9551) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2786** A circular post hole (0.31m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9554]. Filled with (9553) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2787** A sub circular post hole (0.41m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9556]. Filled with (9555) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2788** A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.05m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9558]. Filled with (9557) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2789** A sub circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9560]. Filled with (9559) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2790** An oval post hole (0.38m long x 0.3m wide x 0.24m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9562]. Filled with (9561) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2791** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.24m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9564]. Filled with (9563) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2792** A circular post hole (0.55m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9568]. Filled with (9567) a light brown/grey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2809** A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [9612]. Filled with (9611) a reddish brown grey sandy silt with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2820** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.08m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9635]. Filled with (9634) a reddish brown grey sandy silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2857** A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.38m deep) with sharp sides to a flat base [9740]. Filled with (9739) a firm light grey brown silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2870** A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.2m deep) with sharp sides to a flat base [9764]. Filled with (9763) a firm light grey brown silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2875** A circular post hole (0.13m wide x 0.05m deep) with sharp sides to a rounded base [9774]. Filled with (9773) a firm light grey brown silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2878** An oval post hole (0.7m long x 0.35m wide x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to an irregular base [9786]. Filled with (9785) a firm light grey brown silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.
- F. 2892** An oval pit (1.5m long x 1m wide x 0.38m deep) with vertical sides to a pointed base [9823]. Filled with (9822) a grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Structure 12

- F. 2797** A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep to near vertical sides and a rounded base [9584]. Filled with (9583) a mid grey brown soft slightly silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2798** A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.29m deep) with near vertical straight sides to a rounded base [9586]. Filled with (9585) a pale grey brown soft slightly silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2799** A circular post hole (0.54m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderate to steep sides to a rounded base [9588]. Filled with (9587) a mid grey brown firm sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2800 A circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9590]. Filled with (9589) a mid grey firm sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Structure 13

F. 2801 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9592]. Filled with (9591) a firm pale grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2802 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9594]. Filled with (9593) a pale grey/brown firm slightly silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2803 A circular post hole (0.31m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a pointed base [9596]. Filled with (9595) a pale grey/brown mottled slightly silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2804 A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9598]. Filled with (9597) a mid grey brown slightly silty firm sand with occasional large gravel inclusions.

Structure 14

F. 2847 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.3m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9715]. Filled with (9714) a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2848 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.28m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9717]. Filled with (9716) a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2849 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.34m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9719]. Filled with (9718) a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2850 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.31m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9721]. Filled with (9720) a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Structure 15

F. 2812 A circular post hole (0.43m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradual to moderately sloping sides and a rounded base [9616]. Filled with (9615) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2813 A circular post hole (0.43m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9618]. Filled with (9617) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2814 A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.15m deep) with gradual to moderately sloping sides and a rounded base [9620]. Filled with (9619) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2815 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.05m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [9622]. Filled with (9621) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent small stone inclusions.

F. 2816 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.04m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [9624]. Filled with (9623) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent small stone inclusions.

F. 2817 An oval post hole (0.46m long x 0.38m wide x 0.11m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [9626]. Filled with (9625) a dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and frequent small stone inclusions.

F. 2818 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.22m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a slightly rounded base [9628]. Filled with (9627) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2819 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.18m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [9658]. Filled with (9657) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2841 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.08m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9702]. Filled with (9701) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

Structure 16

F. 2908 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9855]. Filled with (9854) a firm light orangey/grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2909 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9857]. Filled with (9856) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2910 An oval post hole (0.37m long x 0.2m wide x 0.09m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9859]. Filled with (9858) a mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2911 An oval post hole (0.34m long x 0.18m wide x 0.07m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9861]. Filled with (9860) a mid to dark brownish grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2912 A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.06m deep) with shallow gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9863]. Filled with (9862) a firm greyish orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2913 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.09m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9865]. Filled with (9864) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate burnt clay, occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2914 An oval post hole (0.36m long x 0.24m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9867]. Filled with (9866) a mid grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2915 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9869]. Filled with (9868) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2916 A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.11m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9871]. Filled with (9870) a firm mid orangey greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2917 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.11m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9873]. Filled with (9872) a mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravels and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2918 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.18m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9875]. Filled with (9874) a light greyish orange/brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravels and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2919 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9877]. Filled with (9876) a firm light grey sandy silt with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2920 An oval post hole (0.51m long x 0.34m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9879]. Filled with (9878) a firm mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

Structure 17

F. 2155 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.27m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [7288]. Filled with (7287) a mid to dark clayey silt with moderate charcoal lumps and flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2156 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.25m deep) with vertical sides to a sloping base [7290]. Filled with (7289) a dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and occasional gravel and stone inclusions.

F. 2161 A circular pit (0.49m wide x 0.13m deep) with shallow sides to a flat base [7307]. Filled with (7306) a mid grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2165 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7315]. Filled with (7314) a mid to dark firm silty clay with moderate charcoal lumps and flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2203 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7425]. Filled with (7426) an orange/red/light brown sand with occasional pebble inclusions. Filled with post pipe F. 2204.

F. 2204 A post pipe within post hole F. 2203 with steep sides to a rounded base [7427]. Filled with (7428) a post pipe – brown/orange/black fill with charcoal lumps and occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2206 An oval post hole (0.47m long x 0.37m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7433]. Filled with (7434) a friable light brown/grey sand with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2207 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7435]. Filled with (7436) a dark brown/black with hints of orange firm fill with occasional pebble inclusions and (7437) a light brown/grey sand with occasional pebble inclusions. Post south of roundhouse.

Structure 18

F. 2151 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.36m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [7279]. Filled with (7278) a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2153 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.38m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [7283]. Filled with (7282) a mid dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2158 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.76m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7294]. Filled with (7295) a firm mid yellowish brown slightly silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (7296) a firm mid grey silty sand slump with frequent gravel inclusions and (7297) a firm mid brownish grey silty sand mottled with mid brown patches, occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2162 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7309]. Filled with (7308) a mid to dark greyish brown firm clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2163 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.18m deep) with straight vertical sides to a rounded base [7311]. Filled with (7310) a mid to dark brownish grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2164 A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [7313]. Filled with (7312) a mid to dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2166 A circular pit (0.83m long x 0.78m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderate to shallow sides and a rounded base [7317]. Filled with (7316) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium and large stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

Structure 21

F. 2948 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.32m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9983]. Filled with (9982) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2949 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.4m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9985]. Filled with (9984) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2951 An oval post hole (0.32m long x 0.15m wide x 0.36m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9989]. Filled with (9988) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2952 An oval post hole (0.37m long x 0.17m wide x 0.25m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9991]. Filled with (9990) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

Structure 22

F. 2831 A circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9682]. Filled with (9681) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2832 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9684]. Filled with (9683) a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2833 A circular post hole (0.48m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9686]. Filled with (9685) a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2834 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9688]. Filled with (9687) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2835 A circular post hole (0.48m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9689] a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2836 A circular post hole (0.52m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9692]. Filled with (9691) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2837 A circular post hole (0.74m wide x 0.11m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [9694]. Filled with (9695) a firm dark brown fill with mottled orange patches and moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2838 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.26m deep) with near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base [9696]. Filled with (9695) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2839 A circular post hole (0.21m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep and near vertical sides to a pointed base [9698]. Filled with (9697) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2840 A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep and near vertical sides to a rounded base [9700]. Filled with (9699) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

Fence line

F. 2806 A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.32m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9606]. Filled with (9605) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2807 A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.51m deep) with vertical sides, slightly undercut to a rounded base [9608]. Filled with (9607) a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2808 A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9610]. Filled with (9609) a mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2846 A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9713]. Filled with (9712) a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2956 An oval post hole (0.26m long x 0.15m wide x 0.17m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [10000]. Filled with (9999) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2957 An oval post hole (0.32m long x 0.17m wide x 0.32m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [10002]. Filled with (10001) a soft mid brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

Pit Cluster 2

F. 2233 A circular pit (9.2m long x 7.6m wide x 2.05m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a flat base [7742]. Filled with (7753) a light mixed brown/grey clayey sand with frequent stone and gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (7780) a mid brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7743) a mid to light grey sandy clay with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7757) a mid to light grey sandy clay with occasional small stones; (7744) a light brown/grey sandy gravelly silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7759) a mid to dark sandy silty clay with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7789) a mid grey sandy clay with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7781) an orangey clayey sand with rare small stones; (7776) a light brown/grey sandy clay with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7745) a mid to light grey silty clay with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7746) a light brown gravelly sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions; (7782) a light whitish grey sand with occasional small stone inclusions; (7775) an orangey brown sand and gravel redeposited natural; (7748) a mid to light grey silty clay with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions; (7747) a mid to light grey sandy clay with patches of orange sand and occasional small stones; (7790) a greyish brown clayey sand with frequent small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7749) a mid to light grey silty clay with patches of orange gravel and moderate small stones; (7751) a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate small stones and gravel and occasional charcoal flecking; (7763) a mid to dark grey sandy clay with loose stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7764) a light brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking; (7765) a light grey silty clay with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (7752) a mid bluish grey silty clay with rare small stones, occasional charcoal flecking and frequent organic material and (7754) a small lens of loose orange sandy gravel. Pit recut of F. 2235

F. 2334 An oval pit (4.5m long x 3.7m wide x 1.65m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [7779]. Filled with (7778) a dark orangey brown sandy gravel with occasional patches of brown and whitish grey silty clay, occasional charcoal flecking and very frequent small stone inclusions and (7777) a mixed sand and gravel orangey brown fill with patches of whitish grey clay and frequent small stones.

F. 2236 A circular pit (2.72m wide x 1.04m deep) with gently to more steeply sloping sides to a rounded base [7806]. Filled with (7803) a moderate to firm greyish orange silty sand with frequent gravels; (7804) a light grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions and (7805) a moderately compact grey orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2237 An oval pit (3.2m long x 2.5m wide x 1.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7810]. Filled with (7807) a loose to moderate orange/brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (7808) a firm grey sand with occasional gravels and (7809) a moderately compact orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2988 A circular pit (2.5m long x 1.4m wide x 0.7m deep) with a southern near vertical side to a northern gradually sloping side and a slightly rounded base [7787]. Filled with (7788) a dark orangey brown sandy gravel with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.

Pit Cluster 5

F. 2578 A circular pit (12.8m long x 11.6m wide x 1.1m deep) with very steep sides to a slightly rounded base [10151]. Filled with (8876) a cleaning layer; (8938) a brownish orange very sandy silt with patches of mid grey, very frequent stones and rare charcoal flecking; (8939) a firm mid brownish grey with frequent mottled of mid brownish orange and paler yellow brown silts and slightly sandy silt lenses with rare stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (9368) a patchy lens of very pale yellow and greyish yellow sand, orange gritty sand and pale grey sandy silt with lenses of small stones; (9369) a firm dense dark grey brown silt with rare stone inclusions; (9080) a large fragment of burnt wood; (9143) a firm pale brown silty sand with occasional brownish orange iron staining and occasional small stone inclusions; (9254) poorly preserved timber; (9255) timber, aligned NE-SW and appeared wedge shaped in cross section; (9272) a firm mid to pale brownish grey very sandy silt with frequent stones and rare charcoal flecking; (9370) a firm to soft pale yellow browns and grey with orange mottled silty sands and frequent stones; (10023) a soft very pale brown/greys and yellow slightly silty sands with frequent stone inclusions; (9797) two parallel long bones, possibly articulated animal; (10088) a firm brownish grey very sandy silt with moderate stones, rare charcoal flecking and decayed organics; (10089) a very pale yellow brown slightly silty sand with frequent stone inclusions; (10090) a reddish orange slightly silty sand with moderate paler yellow brown diffuse mottling and frequent stone inclusions; (10091) a reddish orange slightly silty sand with moderate paler yellow brown diffuse mottling and frequent stone inclusions; (10095) a mid to pale brown slightly silty sand with bluish grey very silty sand lenses and frequent stone inclusions; (10152) a moderately compact mid to light brown silty sand with frequent gravels and occasional stone inclusions; (10153) a firm mid brown and light orange silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; (10154) a moderately compact mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (10155) a moderate to loose mid grey and brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (10156) a moderately compact mid grey/dark brown lens of sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10146) a firm light brown/yellowish silty sand with moderate gravels and rare stone inclusions; (10141) a firm dark brown/grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10143) a firm dark brown/grey sandy silt with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (10122) a mid orange/grey slightly silty sand and gravel; (10123) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10124) a mid grey slightly sandy silt; (10125) a grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10166) an orangey brown moderately compact sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10167) a moderate to firm mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10168) a moderately compact yellowish brown very sandy silt with moderate gravels; (10169) an iron pan layer; (10163) a moderately compact very orangey brown very sandy silt with frequent small stones and gravel; (10164) a firm greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent gravel inclusions; (10165) a moderate to firm mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (1016) a moderately compact organic greenish grey silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10160) a moderately compact mixed yellow brown and grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10161) a moderately compact greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10140) a dark grey/brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10142) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10144) a dark brownish orange slightly silty natural gravel slump; (10145) a dark grey slightly sandy silt; (10147) a dark grey slightly sandy silt; (10148) a reddish brown mixed silty sandy gravel; (10149) a dark reddish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (10150) a redeposited natural soft sand and gravel; (10157) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10158) a redeposited natural slump and (10159) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2579 A sub circular pit (1.1m long x 0.95m wide x 0.65m deep) with very steep and near vertical sides to slightly undercutting with a gently rounded base [8963]. Filled with (8941) a mid grey silty sand mottled with very orange brown streaks, occasional stones and rare charcoal flecking; (8942) a dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8943) a mid to dark grey brown with orange mottling and patchy lenses of pale brown very sandy silts, frequent stones; occasional charcoal flecking and occasional very decayed organics and (8962) a mid brownish grey firm slightly sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.

F. 2590 An oval grave (0.75m long x 0.43m wide x 0.1m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a gently rounded base [9023]. Filled with (9021) a firm mid brownish grey very sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (9022) a child skeleton.

F. 2622 An oval pit (0.9m long x 0.65m wide x 0.6m deep) with very steep sides to flat base [9139]. Filled with (9137) a firm mid to dark grey brown with paler and orange brown mottling, fine sandy silt, with rare stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (9138) a firm pale orange brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions.

F. 2623 A circular pit (0.8m wide x 1.3m deep) with very steep sides to a flat base [9654]. Filled with (9144) a mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; (9145) a firm mid to pale brownish grey with frequent stones and rare charcoal flecking; (9651) a firm very dark grey/brown sandy silt with occasional stones and occasional fragments of decayed sticks and round wood; (9652) a firm brownish orange and pale yellow sands with frequent stone inclusions and (9653) a firm mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional stones and rare organic fragments.

F. 2666 An oval pit/well (2.1m long x 1,7m wide x 0.85m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [9437]. Filled with (8940) a mid to dark grey brown clayey silt with rare stones and rare decayed round/brushwood fragments; (9255) timber, aligned NE-SW, wedge-shaped in cross-section; (9433) a firm very pale yellow grey sand with mid brownish grey silt lenses, frequent stone inclusions; (9434) a firm dark brownish grey silt with very occasional lenses of orange sand, rare stone inclusions and rare fragments of small round/brushwood; (9435) a firm mid grey brown and patchy orange mottled sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions; (9436) a firm mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions; (9565) a firm mid to pale grey with occasional pale yellow and orange silts with occasional silty sand lenses and rare small grit inclusions; (9371) a large fragment of bark and (9426) a sharpened timber stake.

F. 2821 An oval pit/well (1.65m long x 0.9m wide) with moderate to steep sides with undercutting to a rounded base [9650]. Filled with (9566) a dark brown sandy silt with patchy sand, frequent grits, occasional charcoal flecking and occasional fragments of decayed wood; (9569) a very dark brown firm organic silt with moderate small sticks and decayed organics with rare stone inclusions; (9570) fragments of wood; (9571) a pale yellowish grey and strong brownish orange patches of firm silty sands with frequent stone inclusions; (9572) a pale yellowish grey and strong brownish orange patches of firm silty sands with frequent stone inclusions; (9573) a dark brownish grey slightly sticky faintly sandy silt with very occasional small stone inclusions and (9574) a mid red/orange sands and gravels with frequent stones and rare decayed organics.

F. 2822 An oval pit/well (0.85m long x 0.6m wide x 0.55m deep) with steep to undercutting sides and a flat base [9656]. Filled with (10087) a pale brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and (9655) a mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.

F. 2923 A circular pit (0.27m wide x 0.09m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9885]. Filled with (9884) a light brown grey silty sand with very rare gravels and rare chalk flecking.

F. 2941 A sub circular pit (5m long x 3.6m wide x 1.9m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9943]. Filled with (9932) a mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (9933) a mid grey layer of coarse sandy silt with iron panned gravelly sand; (9934) a moderately iron panned brown grey gravelly sandy clay silts; (9935) a mid grey very fine silt clay; (9936) a dark grey gravelly clay silt with patchy iron panning; (9937) a mid brown grey sandy clay silt with moderate gravels and iron panning; (9939) a dark brown grey fine sandy clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (9941) a dark grey brown silty sandy clay with moderate gravels and wood fragments; (9942) a redeposited gravel band;

F. 2960 An oval pit (4.15m long x 3.6m wide x 0.73m deep) with moderate to steep slightly stepped sides and a flat base [10084]. Filled with (10007) a dump of round wood and split timber; (10024) a mid firm brownish grey silt with orange mottling, occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking; (10025) a dark grey firm slightly clayey silt with moderate orange/red mottling, occasional stones and occasional fragments of decayed organics; (10026) a mid grey brown very sandy silt with moderate orange mottling and frequent small stone inclusions; (10027) a dark brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional stones and moderate small decayed organic matter; (10028) a mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent stones and occasional decayed organic matter; (10029) a dark grey very silty sand with patches of dirty orange gritty sand, occasional stones and occasional small sticks and wood fragments; (10030) a bright orange and red silty sand with frequent stones and decayed organic matter; (10050) worked/cut wood fragments; (10051) worked/cut wood fragments; (10052) worked/cut wood fragments; (10053) worked/cut wood fragments and (10054) worked/cut wood fragments.

F. 2971 A sub circular pit (3.8m long x 3.6m wide x 2.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [10097]. Filled with (9938) a redeposited gravel and iron panned gravelly sand; (9940) a dark brown silty sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions; (10080) a very dark grey fine silt with moderate gravel and

sand; (10081) an iron panned orange gravelly sand; (10082) a dirty grey gravelly sand with wood fragments; (10083) an orange gravelly sand with iron panning and (10096) a basal gravel silt slump.

F. 2972 An oval pit (2.5m long x 1.6m wide x 0.9m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [10106]. Filled with (10098) a firm orange and mid brown silt with frequent gravel and frequent charcoal flecking; (10099) a moderately compact mid grey silt with frequent gravels and rare charcoal flecking; (10100) a moderately loose mid grey silt with moderate gravels, rare small stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking; (10101) a loose light grey sand lens in (10100); (10102) a moderately compact mid grey and orange silt with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking; (10103) a friable dark grey/black silt with frequent organics and charcoal flecking; (10104) a moderately loose mid to dark grey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking and (10105) a loose mid to light grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2974 An oval pit (0.5m long x 0.64m wide x 0.4m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [10112]. Filled with (10111) a loosely compacted mid grey silt with a band of gravel.

F. 2975 An oval pit (1.2m long x 1.09m wide x 0.7m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [10114]. Filled with (10113) a loosely compacted mid to dark grey silt with patches of orange burnt clay, charcoal flecking and organic inclusions; (10115) an orange sandy gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (10116) a light to mid grey silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (10117) an orange sandy gravel with frequent stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (10118) a mixed light grey and orange silty gravel with occasional charcoal flecking; (10119) a light grey silt with frequent gravels and stone inclusions and (10121) a mid grey silt with occasional gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F.2976 A circular pit with steep to vertical sides and a slightly concave base [10170]. Filled with (10126) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10127) a mixed orange and grey sand and silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10128) an orange compact slightly silty sand; (10129) a mid grey silt with rare gravel inclusions; (10130) an orange compact sand and gravel slump; (10131) a mixed orange sand and grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (10132) an orange sand and gravel slump; (10133) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (10134) an orange sand and gravel natural slump; (10135) mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel; (10136) mid grey sandy silt; (10137) loosely compacted sand and gravel and (10139) mid grey orange silt and gravel.

Settlement Zone 2

Structure 6

F. 2575 A circular pit (0.4m wide x 0.11m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [8927]. Filled with (8926) a moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2576 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8930]. Filled with (8928) a moderately loose mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and (8929) a moderately compact mid brown/red silty sand.

F. 2581 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.13m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [8947]. Filled with (8946) a moderately loose dark grey/brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2582 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8949]. Filled with (8948) a moderately loose mid to dark grey mottled with dark brown sandy silt, occasional gravels and occasional charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2583 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8951]. Filled with (8950) a moderately loose mid grey sandy silt with iron staining, rare gravels and stone inclusions.

F. 2592 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a slightly rounded base [9034]. Filled with (9033) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and orange mottling.

F. 2593 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9036]. Filled with (9035) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional orange mottling and frequent stone inclusions.

Structure 20

F. 2301 A sub oval pit (0.56m long x 0.66m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [7962]. Filled with (7963) a dark brown/orange fill with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2303 A circular post hole (0.55m wide x 0.4m deep) with very steep, near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base [7966]. Filled with (7967) an orange/brown gravelly sand; (7968) a very light grey fine silt and (7969) a mid to light grey fill with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2304 A circular pit (0.72m wide x 0.24m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [7971]. Filled with (7970) a dark grey fill with occasional charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2305 An oval post hole (0.7m long x 0.5m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7973]. Filled with (7972) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions, moderate charcoal flecking and occasional burnt clay inclusions and (7968) a mid greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2306 An oval post hole (0.58m long x 0.35m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep sides to a V shaped base [7975]. Filled with (7974) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, moderate charcoal flecking and occasional burnt clay inclusions and (7987) a moderately compact mid greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2313 A circular post hole (0.41m long x 0.38m wide x 0.31m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7996]. Filled with (7997) a dark brown/black sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and (7998) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions.

F. 2314 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7999]. Filled with (7800) a light to mid brown/orange sandy silt with charcoal flecking and rare small rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2315 A sub circular post hole (0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8002]. Filled with (8001) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2316 A circular post hole (0.35m long x 0.25m wide x 0.18m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8004]. Filled with (8003) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2317 An oval pit (0.4m long x 0.55m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8005]. Filled with (8006) a firm mid brown/orange sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions.

F. 2318 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8008]. Filled with (8007) a mottled mid grey/orange sandy silt with occasional small charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2319 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8010]. Filled with (8009) a mid grey/brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2320 An oval pit (0.76m wide x 0.56m wide x 0.21m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8012]. Filled with (8011) a moderately compact mid to dark brownish grey fill with orange mottling, frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2321 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.32m deep) with steep near vertical sides to a V shaped base [8014]. Filled with (8013) a moderately compact mid to dark brownish grey fill with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent small stone inclusions.

F. 2322 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep concave, near vertical sides to a rounded base [8015]. Filled with (8016) a firm mid brown/orange/black fill with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2323 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep concave, near vertical sides to a rounded base [8017]. Filled with (8018) a firm light brown/orange sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2328 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8028]. Filled with (8027) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate small gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2329 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep, near vertical sides to a rounded base [8030]. Filled with (8029) a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2330 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.26m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8032]. Filled with (8031) a light grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2332 A circular pit (0.73m wide x 0.23m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [8036]. Filled with (8035) a very light mottled orange/grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

Settlement Zone 2

Pits

F. 2334 A circular pit/well (3.7m wide x 1.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8061]. Filled with (8041) a mid grey brownish sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions; (8042) a mid greyish brown silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions; (8043) a brownish mid grey silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (8044) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions; (8045) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions; (8046) an orangey brown sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions; (8047) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions; (8048) an orangey brown sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions; (8049) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent stone and gravel inclusions; (8050) an orangey grey silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions; (8051) a mid grey silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions; (8052) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions; (8053) a mid grey silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking; (8054) an orange brown silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions; (8055) a redeposited natural gravel slump; (8056) a mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (8057) a redeposited natural gravel slump; (8058) a mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (8059) a mid greyish orangey silt and sand layers of silting and infilling and (8060) a mid grey silty sand with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2374 An oval pit (8m long x 5m wide x 1.25m deep) with steep sides to a very slightly rounded base [8183]. Filled with (8184) a light grey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking; (8185) a light grey silt with moderate stone inclusions; (8186) a lens of red/brown gravels; (8187) a mottled light grey/brown silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8188) a mottled grey and orange/brown silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8189) a brown sand and gravel layer; (8190) a light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8191) a light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8192) a light brown silt with patches of orange clay and occasional charcoal flecking; (8193) a brown/orange and grey fill with occasional stone inclusions; (8194) a light grey silt; (8195) a mid to dark grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking; (8196) a mid grey and brown grey sandy silt with iron staining and frequent small stone inclusions.; (8197) a brownish yellow sandy with moderate small stone inclusions; (8198) a mid grey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; (8199) a mixed blue grey fill with occasional small stone

inclusions; (8200) a light blue/grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions; (8201) a mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions; (8202) a mid to dark grey silt with frequent patches of orange clay and small stone inclusions; (8260) an orange sandy gravel lens within (8261) and (8261) a light grey silty clay with patches of orange clay.

F. 2427 A sub circular pit (2.6m long x 2.4m wide x 1.16m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8368]. Filled with (8361) a dark brown/black sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (8362) a white/orange/light brown mottled silty sand with occasional small stones inclusions; (8363) a blue/grey/white clayey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecking; (8364) an orange/white/light brown silty sand with rare medium stone inclusions; (8365) an orange/red sand with occasional medium stone inclusions; (8366) an orange/red sand with patches of blue/grey clay and occasional small stone inclusions and (8367) a light brown/orange/grey silty sand with occasional medium stone inclusions.

Pit Cluster 3

F. 1907 An oval pit/well (5.05m wide x 1.25m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [6155] and [9032]. Filled with (8776) a mid grey slightly sandy silt with orange/brown iron staining, occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (8777) a dark grey/black charcoal rich lens; (8778) a pale grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions; (8779) a greyish orange slightly silty gravelly layer with iron staining and occasional charcoal flecking; (8780) a mid to dark grey silt with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions; (8781) a pale grey silt with moderate pea gravel inclusions; (8782) an orangey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (8783) a yellow/orange sandy gravel redeposited natural; (8784) a band of yellow and orange sand and gravel redeposited natural; (8785) an orangey brown/grey mixed silt and gravel; (8786) a brownish orange/grey mixed silt, gravel and sand; (8787) a natural gravel slumping along the western edge; (8788) a sandy silty gravel mix and (8789) a sand and gravel redeposited natural.

F. 2586 A circular pit/well (4.7m wide x 1.16m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [8968]. Filled with (8969) a light to mid brown silty sand with occasional stones; (8970) a light grey silty sand with occasional stones; (8971) a light grey sandy silt with occasional stones; (8972) an orange/yellow sandy silt with iron panning, occasional stones and charcoal flecking; (8973) a very light brown and light grey mottled silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8974) an orange sandy silt with occasional stones; (8975) a light grey silt with occasional stones, charcoal flecking and organic material; (8976) a brown sand with gravel inclusions; (8977) a light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking; (9135) a redeposited natural gravel slump and (9136) a hard compact gravel lens.

Pit Cluster 4

F. 2565 A circular pit (4m wide x 0.97m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8983]. Filled with (8978) a firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions; (8979) a firm dark bluish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional medium gravel inclusions; (8980) a firm mottled light grey and brownish orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (8981) a firm mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (8982) a firm brownish orange sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.

F.2978 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9013]. Filled with (9012) firmly compacted mottled orangey yellow sandy silt with moderate to frequent sub-angular gravel and rare charcoal flecks

F.2979 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9049]. Filled with (9007) firmly compacted dark bluish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular gravel; (9008) firmly compacted mid reddish orange sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate sub angular gravel; (9009) firmly compacted greyish orange silt with moderate sub angular gravel; (9010) firmly compacted orange sandy silt with moderate to frequent sub-angular gravel; (9047) firmly compacted orange sandy silt with patches of mid-grey clay with occasional to moderate sub-angular gravel and occasional large stones and (9048) moderately to firmly compacted light orangey beige sandy silt with frequent sub-angular gravel.

F.2980 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9046]. Filled with (9042) firmly compacted reddish orange silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel; (9043) firmly compacted orange silty sand

with frequent sub angular gravel; (9044) firmly compacted light grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional medium sub angular gravel and (9045) firmly compacted light grey clay with occasional orange mottling, patches of sandy gravel and moderate to frequent sub angular gravel.

F.2981 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9001]. Filled with (8996) moderately compacted light orangey beige silty sand with moderate sub-angular gravel; (8997) firmly compacted dark orangey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent sub-angular gravel; (8998) firmly compacted dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel; (8999) loosely compacted light beige sand with frequent small sub angular to rounded gravel; (9000) firmly compacted mid grey silty sand with moderate sub-angular and rounded gravel; (9054) firmly compacted mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular gravel and (9055) firmly compacted greyish brown silty sand with moderate to frequent sub angular gravel.

F.2982 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9053]. Filled with (9052) firmly compacted mid grey clay with moderate small sub angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.

F.2983 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [8995]. Filled with (8992) firmly compacted mottles orange/yellow/brown silty sand with moderate to frequent sub angular gravel; (8993) firmly compacted light to mid grey/beige silty sand with moderate to frequent angular gravel and (8994) firmly compacted dark orange silty sand with moderate to frequent sub angular gravel.

F.2984 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9006]. Filled with (9002) firmly compacted orange sandy silt mottled with light grey with moderate to frequent sub-angular gravel; (9003) firmly compacted light grey sandy silt mottled with orange with frequent small sub-angular gravel; (9004) firmly compacted orange sandy silt with moderate to frequent sub-angular gravel and (9005) firmly compacted light greyish beige silty sand with occasional to moderate sub-angular gravel.

F.2985 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [8991]. Filled with (8987) firmly compacted light orangey brown sandy silt with moderate angular gravel; (8988) compacted light greyish beige silty clay with occasional sub angular gravel; (8989) firmly compacted reddish orange silty sand with rare sub-angular gravel and (8990) compacted mid grey silty sand.

F.2986 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [9051]. Filled with (9050) firmly compacted yellowish orange sandy silt with occasional grey mottling, frequent sub angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.

F.2987 A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base [8986]. Filled with (8984) firmly compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate sub-angular gravel and (8985) firmly compacted light to mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks

Other Structures

Structure 5

F. 2542 A sub circular post hole (0.41m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8961]. Filled with (8960) a light brown/orange/grey mottled sandy silt with moderate medium stone inclusions.

F. 2544 A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.08m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8816]. Filled with (8815) a light brown/orange/yellow silty sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2545 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.06m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [8818]. Filled with (8817) a dark brown/black charcoal rich sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2546 A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep concave sides to a pointed base [8820]. Filled with (8819) a light brown/orange with black silty sand and rare stone inclusions.

- F. 2547** A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8822]. Filled with (8821) a light brown/yellow silty sand with charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2548** A sub circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8824]. Filled with (88230) a light brown/yellow with black silty sand and occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2549** An oval post hole (0.48m long x 0.37m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8826]. Filled with (8825) a mid grey/orange with red and black flecks sandy silt with moderate medium stone inclusions.
- F. 2550** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.05m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [8828]. Filled with (8827) a light brown/mid grey with white patches sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.
- F. 2551** A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.04m deep) with shallow gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8830]. Filled with (8829) a light brown/black/orange fill with moderate medium stone inclusions.
- F. 2552** A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.07m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a flat base [8832]. Filled with (8831) a mid grey/light brown/orange fill with charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2553** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8834]. Filled with (8833) a light brown/yellow with orange sandy silt, occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2554** A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.05m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8836]. Filled with (8835) a dark brown/black and orange sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.
- F. 2555** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.04m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8838]. Filled with (8837) a light brown/orange sandy silt with charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions.
- F. 2556** A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.06m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [8840]. Filled with (8839) a mid brown/orange sandy silt with charcoal flecking.
- F. 2557** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.04m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8842]. Filled with (8841) a mid brown/orange sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.
- F. 2558** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8844]. Filled with (8843) a mid brown yellow/orange sandy silt with moderate medium stone inclusions.
- F. 2559** An oval post hole (0.46m long x 0.35m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8846]. Filled with (8845) a mid brown/orange fill with occasional medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2560** A sub circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.06m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8848]. Filled with (8847) a light brown/orange fill with frequent large round stones and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2561** A circular post hole (0.31m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8850]. Filled with (8849) a light brown/orange/white sandy silt with charcoal flecking.
- F. 2562** A sub circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.07m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8852]. Filled with (8851) a light brown/orange mottled fill with occasional small angular stone inclusions.

F. 2563 A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8854]. Filled with (8853) a mid brown/grey/orange sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2564 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8858]. Filled with (8857) a mid brown/orange/black sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Structure 8

F. 2660 A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.11m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9261]. Filled with (9260) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2661 A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9263]. Filled with (9262) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with very rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2662 A circular post hole (0.14m wide x 0.1m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9265]. Filled with (9264) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2663 A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.11m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9267]. Filled with (9266) a soft dark greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2664 A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.11m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9269]. Filled with (9268) a soft dark greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2686 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.21m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9323]. Filled with (9322) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Structure 9

F. 2689 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9331]. Filled with (9330) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2690 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9333]. Filled with (9332) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2691 A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9335]. Filled with (9334) a moderately compact mid brownish yellow clay silt with occasional gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2692 A circular pit/post hole (0.56m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9337]. Filled with (9336) a moderately compact mid greyish yellow/brown sandy silt with frequent gravels, moderate iron panning and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2693 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.16m deep) with straight steep sides to a rounded base [9339]. Filled with (9338) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2694 A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9342]. Filled with (9340) a moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking and (9341) a moderately compact dark brownish black sandy silt with moderate gravels and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2695 A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9344]. Filled with (9343) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2696 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9347]. Filled with (9345) a moderately compact mid greyish yellow/brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking and (9346) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2697 A circular post hole (0.13m wide x 0.06m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [6349]. Filled with (9348) a moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2698 A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.09m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9351]. Filled with (9350) a moderately compact mid greyish yellow/brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2699 A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.08m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9353]. Filled with (9352) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2700 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9355]. Filled with (9354) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal lumps.

F. 2701 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9357]. Filled with (9356) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal lumps.

F. 2702 A circular post hole (0.17m wide x 0.06m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9359]. Filled with (9358) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2703 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9361]. Filled with (9360) a moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent gravels and moderate charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2704 A circular post hole (0.21m wide x 0.08m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9363]. Filled with (9362) a moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

Structure 19

F. 2246 An oval post hole (0.6m long x 0.5m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately steep sides to a flat base [7834]. Filled with (7832) a moderately compact mid grey/yellow sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and (7833) a moderately compact light grey/yellow sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2247 An oval post hole (0.58m wide x 0.45m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7837]. Filled with (7835) a moderately compact mid yellow grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and (7836) a moderately compact light yellow grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.

F. 2248 A circular pit (0.5m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7839]. Filled with (7838) a firm reddish orange/brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, frequent charcoal flecking and lumps of burnt clay.

F. 2249 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [7840]. Filled with (7841) a mid grey fill with charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.

F. 2250 An oval pit (0.49m wide x 0.2m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [7842]. Filled with (7843) a grey fill with charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2251 An oval post hole (0.45m long x 0.39m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7846]. Filled with (7844) a moderately compact mid grey orange sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and (7845) a moderately compact light grey orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2252 A circular post hole (0.48m long x 0.39m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7848]. Filled with (7847) a very dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking, rare burnt clay and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2253 A circular pit (0.83m long x 0.67m wide x 0.23m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [7850]. Filled with (7849) a very dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking, burnt clay and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2254 A N-S orientated linear (3m long x 0.7m wide x 0.27m deep) with a very steep western edge and a moderately sloping eastern side to a V shaped base [7852]. Filled with (7851) a very light bluish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2255 A circular pit (0.85m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7854]. Filled with (7853) a mid grey sandy silt with patches of orange mottling, rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecking.

F. 2256 A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7856]. Filled with (7855) a mottled mid grey/orange silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F. 2257 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [7858]. Filled with (7857) a mottled mid grey/orange silt.

F. 2258 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7860]. Filled with (7859) a mottled mid grey/orange silt.

F. 2259 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7866]. Filled with (7865) a light grey silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F. 2261 A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7868]. Filled with (7867) a light grey silt with light yellow/orange patches and very rare small gravel inclusions.

F. 2262 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7872]. Filled with (7871) a mid reddish grey/brown silt with frequent burnt clay, occasional small gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2278 A circular post hole (0.42m wide x 0.33m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7907]. Filled with (7906) a light grey brown silty sand with charcoal flecking.

Other Features

F. 2007 A sub circular pit (3m long x 2.5m wide x 1.3m deep) with steep and undercutting sides to a flat base [6339]. Filled with (6329) a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand with rare flint gravel and rare charcoal flecking; (6330) a pale brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional mid orangey brown sandy patches. Made up of horizontal gravel bands; (6331) a dark reddish brown silty clay with sand and frequent gravel inclusions; (6332) a firmly compacted pale brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (6333) a mid brownish grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking; (6334) a pale whitish grey slightly silty sand; (6335) a mid greyish orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (6336) a mid brown orange silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions; (6337) a pale yellowish grey silty sand; (6338) a mid brown grey silt sand and (6365) a laminated layer of fine white and mid yellow sand with lenses of well sorted gravel, mid yellowish brown silty sand, mid grey clayey sand with small charcoal flecking and mid greyish brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2222 A circular pit (2.75m wide x 1.52m deep) with steep to undercutting sides and a flat base [7610]. Filled with (7597) a moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey sand with orange mottling, rare

charcoal flecking and moderate small stone inclusions; (7598) a moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey sand with orange mottling, rare charcoal flecking and moderate small stone inclusions; (7599) a moderately compact mid grey clayey sand with orange mottling, moderate charcoal flecking and moderate small stone inclusions; (7600) a moderately compact mid yellowish grey clayey sand with orange mottling, occasional charcoal flecking and moderate stone inclusions; (7601) an orange sandy gravel redeposited natural; (7602) a moderately compact mid grey clayish sand with moderate small stone inclusions; (7603) an orange sandy gravel redeposited natural slump; (7604) a greyish yellow slightly clayey gravelly sand with frequent small stones and gravel inclusions, orange mottling and iron pan; (7605) a moderately compact mid yellowish grey clayey sand with orange mottling, rare charcoal flecking and frequent stone inclusions; (7606) a moderately compact mid slightly bluish grey clayey sand with orange mottling and occasional small stone inclusions; (7607) a moderately compact orange/grey clayey sand with frequent small stones; (7608) a moderately compact mid yellowish grey sand; (7609) a loose greyish orange clayey sand with frequent small stones and gravel inclusions; (7649) a clean yellow sandy gravel with hard iron pan patches; (7650) a moderately compact mid yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small stone inclusions; (7651) a moderately compact grey clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking and (7652) a grey clayish sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Middle Iron Age Settlement

Structure 2

F. 2435 A NNE-SSW curving orientated linear (0.36m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8404]. Filled with (8405) a dark brown/black firm silt with occasional stone inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated curving linear (0.4m wide x 0.22m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a slightly rounded base [8406]. Filled with (8407) a dark brown/orangey black sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated curving linear (0.52m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [8408]. Filled with (8409) a dark brown/black with orange patches, sandy silt and occasional small stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated curving linear (0.65m wide x 0.2m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8420]. Filled with (8411) a grey/black/light brown fill with occasional stone inclusions.

A curving linear (0.46m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [10057]. Filled with (10056) a firm mid grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

A curving linear (0.4m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [10059]. Filled with (10058) a firm mid grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

A curving linear (0.32m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [10061]. Filled with (10060) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

A curving linear (0.61m wide x 0.22m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [10063]. Filled with (10062) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

Structure 3

F. 2407 A circular pit (0.49m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8310]. Filled with (8309) a light brown/white/orange fill with moderate medium stone inclusions.

F. 2441 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8425]. Filled with (8424) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2442 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a relatively flat base [8427]. Filled with (8426) a firm mid to light grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2446 A curving linear (0.43m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8435]. Filled with (8434) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

A curving linear (0.43m wide x 0.33m deep) with very steep sides to a rounded base [8437]. Filled with (8436) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

A curving linear (0.34m wide x 0.15m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8439]. Filled with (8438) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions. Ring ditch terminus.

A curving linear (0.69m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8441]. Filled with (8440) a moderately compact mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

A curving linear (0.68m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8443]. Filled with (8442) a moderately compact mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

A curving linear (0.78m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8446] and [8445]. Filled with a single fill (8444) a moderately compact mid brown grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

A curving linear (0.5m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [8447]. Filled with (8448) a firm mid grey/brown sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2462 An oval pit (0.65m long x 0.54m wide x 0.2m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8479]. Filled with (8480) a mottled mid grey/orange/red/black sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2466 A circular pit (0.36m wide x 0.13m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8489]. Filled with (8487) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (8488) a light grey brown sandy silt.

F. 2467 An oval pit (0.35m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8491]. Filled with (8490) a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2469 An oval pit (0.75m long x 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep) with shallow gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8495]. Filled with (8494) a moderately compacted mid to dark grey clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2470 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8496]. Filled with (8497) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2471 An oval pit (1.8m wide x 0.33m deep) with vertical sides, slightly undercutting to a flat base [8499]. Filled with (8498) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.

F. 2479 A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8516]. Filled with (8517) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2684 A circular post hole 90.3m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [9307]. Filled with (9306) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

Structure 4

F. 2443 A NE-SW orientated curving linear (5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed and rounded base [8429]. Filled with (8428) a moderate to firm compacted mid to light grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking, Eastern and western terminus and mid feature excavated.

F. 2453 A circular post hole (0.52m wide x 0.31m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8464]. Filled with (8463) a firm mid grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2454 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [8466]. Filled with (8465) a firm mid orangey grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2456 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.19m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8470]. Filled with (8469) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2457 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8472]. Filled with (8471) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2458 A circular post hole (0.17m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8474]. Filled with (8473) a dark grey firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2463 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.11m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8481]. Filled with (8482) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2464 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8483]. Filled with (8484) a light grey sandy silt.

F. 2465 A circular post hole (0.49m wide x 0.2m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8485]. Filled with (8486) a light grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2507 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a pointed base [8588]. Filled with (8589) a mottled orange/mid brown/grey/white sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2508 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8590]. Filled with (8591) a mottled orange/mid brown/grey/white sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2509 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8592]. Filled with (8593) a mottled orange/white/mid grey sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

Structure 7

F. 2624 A NW-SE orientated curving linear (0.3m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9147]. Filled with (9146) a firm mottled grey and orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated curving linear (0.3m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9149]. Filled with (9148) a firm mottled grey and orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2625 A NE-SW orientated curving linear (0.3m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9151]. Filled with (9150) a firm mottled grey and orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated curving linear (0.3m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9153]. Filled with (9152) a firm mottled grey and orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated curving linear (0.3m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9155]. Filled with (9154) a firm mottled grey and orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2626 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [9157]. Filled with (9156) a firm mid grey sandy silt with orange mottling, occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2633 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.35m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9177]. Filled with (9176) a mottled grey/orange/light brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2634 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9179]. Filled with (9178) a mottled grey/orange/light brown clayey sandy silt with moderate round stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

Unknown

F. 2300 A circular pit/watering hole (3.95m wide x 1.63m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [7942]. Filled with (7943) a firm light brown/grey/orange fill with occasional small stone inclusions; (7944) a firm grey/light brown/orange fill with occasional small stone inclusions; (7945) a firm grey clayey fill; (7946) a firm grey clay with orange flecks; (7947) a light brown/orange fill with occasional stone inclusions; (7948) a firm grey fill; (7949) a firm grey/orange sandy clay fill; (7950) a firm grey/orange fill with occasional small stone inclusions; (7951) a light brown/orange fill; (7952) an orange/light brown fill with flecks of black and occasional to moderate stone inclusions; (7953) an orangey/light brown fill with occasional small stone inclusions; (7954) a firm light brown/orange fill; (7955) an orangey/light brown fill with grey patches and occasional small stone inclusions; (7956) a grey/light brown fill with occasional to moderate stone inclusions; (7957) a light brown/white firm fill; (7958) a light brown/white firm fill with patches of orange and rare small stone inclusions; (7959) an orangey/brown sandy/firm fill; (7960) an orangey brown firm fill with patches of white and (7961) a grey/brown/black clayey fill.

F. 2966 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.79m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [10037]. Filled with (10036) a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2967 A sub circular pit (5.6m long x 5.05m wide x 1.25m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [10049]. Filled with (10038) a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; (10039) an orange slightly silty redeposited natural; (10040) a mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (10041) a redeposited natural sump; (10042) a mid grey silt with occasional stone inclusions; (10043) a yellow/orange sand with moderate gravel inclusions; (10044) an orange brown slightly silty sandy gravel mix; (10045) a mid grey silt with occasional stone inclusions; (10046) a mid orange/grey/brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions; (10047) a mid brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and desiccated wood fragments and (10048) a sand, gravel and silt band.

Romano-British

F. 2027 An E-W orientated linear (0.41m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6569]. Filled with (6568) a yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.76m wide x 0.08m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6571]. Filled with (6570) a yellowish brown silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.78m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6606]. Filled with (6605) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2047 A N-S orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to rounded base [6584]. Filled with (6583) a pale to mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.92m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6593]. Filled with (6591) a light grey compact silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (6592) a light grey/brown compact gravelly silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.86m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [6707]. Filled with (6705) a moderately compact greyish orange clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions and

occasional charcoal flecking and (6706) a moderately compact orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2069 A N-S orientated linear (0.8m wide x 0.18m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6835]. Filled with (6834) a light grey silt with occasional gravel and stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6837]. Filled with (6836) a light grey silt with rare small stone inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.32m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6839]. Filled with (6838) a light grey silt with rare stone inclusions.

F. 2527 A SW-NE orientated linear (1.6m wide x 0.68m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8723]. Filled with (8719) a mid yellow/grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions; (8720) a light grey sandy silt with frequent stones and rare charcoal flecking; (8721) a bright orangey brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions and (8722) a mid orange/yellow brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.9m wide x 0.85m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8732]. Filled with (8724) a mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions; (8725) a mid grey clayey silt with orange mottling and moderate stone inclusions; (8726) a mid yellow/grey clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions; (8727) a mid orangey grey clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions; (8728) a mid grey clayey silt with orange and whitish grey patches and moderate stone inclusions; (8729) a brownish yellow silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions; (8730) a mid grey and orangey slightly clayey sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions and (8731) a bright orange silty sand and frequent stone inclusions.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.03m wide x 0.39m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8799]. Filled with (8798) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2532 A WNW-ESE orientated linear (1.45m wide x 0.65m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [8756]. Filled with (8753) a firm mid to pale grey with patches of brownish grey sandy clay silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions; (8754) a firm sticky pale grey silty clay with occasional sandy clay patches and rare stone inclusions and (8755) a firm pale brownish yellow and grey clayey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.

A SE-NW orientated linear (1.05m wide x 0.48m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8861]. Filled with (8859) a firm dark brown mottled with mid grey silty sand and frequent stone inclusions and (8860) a moderately compact mid to light grey sandy silt mottled with iron staining and rare gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.75m wide x 0.65m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8919]. Filled with (8914) a moderately compact mid grey silty clay with iron staining, occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (8915) a very firm mid grey clay with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (8916) a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions; (8917) a moderately compact mid brownish grey clay sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions and (8918) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand and fine gravel.

F. 2533 A WNW-ESE orientated linear (0.95m wide x 0.6m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8760]. Filled with (8757) a firm pale grey brown mottled with reddish and orange brown, sandy slightly clayey silt and occasional stone inclusions; (8758) a mid to pale bright very orangey brown firm silty sand with frequent stones and (8759) a firm pale grey very silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (1.72m wide x 0.42m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [8882]. Filled with (8879) a moderately compact mid grey mottled with light brown yellow sandy silt and frequent gravel inclusions; (8880) a moderately compact light brown greyish silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and (8881) a moderately compact mid grey mottled with mid brown silty sand and occasional gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.78m wide x 0.72m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [8913]. Filled with (8909) a moderately compact mid greyish brown with orange mottles silty clay and silty sand, moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (8910) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions; (8911) a moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (8912) a moderately compact brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2591 An oval pit (2.03m long x 1.8m wide x 0.43m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [9027]. Filled with (8651) a mottled light grey/orange/mid brown sandy silt with moderate medium stones and occasional charcoal flecking and (9026) a red/orange sand with frequent medium stone inclusions.

F. 2618 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.27m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8870]. Filled with (8869) a mid to light greyish/orange brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.74m wide x 0.24m deep) with very steep sides to a flat base [8875]. Filled with (8874) a mid greyish brown mottled with orange sandy silt.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.93m wide x 0.31m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [8884]. Filled with (8883) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.

Post-Medieval

F. 2861 An E-W orientated curvilinear (0.77m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9746]. Filled with (9745) a firm light grey/brown slightly sandy silt with iron panning and occasional gravel inclusions.

Undated (the majority of which were prehistoric)

F. 1996 A circular post hole (0.66m wide x 0.12m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6286]. Filled with (6285) a compact mid brown/orange silt with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 1997 An oval pit (2.45m long x 1.15m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [3697]. Filled with (3695) a compact mid orange/brown silt with rare peat grit inclusions and (3696) a firm dark purple/grey clayey silt with rare pea grit inclusions.

F. 2000 A circular pit (0.76m long x 0.68m wide x 0.11m deep) with very shallow slightly concave sides and a slightly rounded base [6315]. Filled with (6314) a soft friable pale grey silt with occasional reddish orange mottling and occasional rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2001 An oval tree-throw (1.1m long x 0.7m wide x 0.2m deep) with irregular sides and base [6317]. Filled with (6316) a soft friable pale grey silt with reddish orange mottling, patches of dark grey silt and occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2002 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.3m deep) with near vertical sides to slightly concave sides and a slightly rounded base [6320]. Filled with (6318) a soft friable dark grey brown silt with moderate reddish orange mottling, moderate lumps of charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions and (6319) a soft mid yellow brown with occasional patches of reddish brown mottling, occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2003 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.24m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6322]. Filled with (6321) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2004 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6324]. Filled with (6323) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2006 A sub circular pit (1.6m long x 1.45m wide x 0.55m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6328]. Filled with (6327) a compact pale brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking. Pit recut.

F. 2010 A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6373]. Filled with (6372) a compact pale brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2012 An oval pit (2.4m long x 1.1m wide x 0.5m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6377]. Filled with (6376) a pale brown grey silt sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2014 A rectangular pit (4.5m long x 2.57m wide x 0.95m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a rounded base [6406]. Filled with (6398) a mid grey brown slightly silty sand with frequent mid brown mottling, moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (6399) a mid grey silt with moderate brown mottling with frequent gravel inclusions; (6400) a fine mid grey silt with moderate brown mottling, moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (6401) a fine dark grey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (6402) a mid brown slightly silty sand with mid grey patches with frequent gravel inclusions; (6403) a pale grey silty sand with patches of reddish brown clayey sand and occasional gravel inclusions and (6404) a mid reddish brown sand with patches of mid grey silt and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2015 An oval pit (0.4m long x 0.3m wide x 0.12m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [6407]. Filled with (6408) a compact mid yellowish grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2018 A W-S orientated curvilinear (0.9m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [6411]. Filled with (6412) a moderately compact mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and (6413) a moderately compact mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

A W-S orientated curvilinear (0.9m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [6411]. Filled with (6432) a moderately compact mid orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and (6433) a moderately compact mid orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

A E-W orientated curvilinear (0.7m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6411]. Filled with (6448) a pale brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 2019 A circular pit (0.61m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6416]. Filled with (6414) a dark brown/grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and rare gravel and stone inclusions and (6415) a light greyish yellow/red sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2021 A N-S orientated linear (0.76m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [6428]. Filled with (6429) a moderately compact mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6430) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (6431) a moderate to firm light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2022 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.19m wide x 0.05m deep) with moderately steep straight sides to a rounded base [6435]. Filled with (6436) a light grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel and flint inclusions.

F. 2024 A circular pit (0.85m wide x 0.3m deep) with variable sides to a rounded base [6450]. Filled with (6449) a mid red brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2028 A circular pit (0.59m wide x 0.09m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [6493]. Filled with (6492) a compact grey clay.

F. 2029 A circular pit (1.25m wide x 0.2m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6496]. Filled with (6494) a compact brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (6495) an orange brown clay silt with occasional orange mottling and gravel inclusions.

F. 2031 A circular pit (0.4m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6500]. Filled with (6499) a grey brown clay silt with occasional orange mottling and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2034 A circular pit (0.9m wide x 0.33m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [6508]. Filled with (6507) a homogenous compact grey brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2035 A circular pit (0.6m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6510]. Filled with (6509) an orange brown clay silt with orange grey mottling with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2036 An oval pit with moderate to steep sides and a flat base [6511]. Filled with (6456) a mid brown lightly sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions. Cuts ditch F. 2037.

F. 2037 An E-S orientated curvilinear (0.55m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6459]. Filled with (6457) a black charcoal rich silt with rare stone and gravel inclusions and (6458) an orange brown silty gravel.

F. 2038 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.23m wide x 0.55m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6582]. Filled with (6580) a dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking and (6581) a light grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking. A NW-SE orientated linear (1.24m wide x 0.56m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6588]. Filled with (6587) a mid grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.9m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6594]. Filled with (6595) a mid greyish brown sandy silt mixed with mottled patches of mid grey and orange and occasional gravel inclusions (a distinct patch at the base of the feature).

A N-S orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [6663]. Filled with (6662) a firm light brown/orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.57m wide x 0.14m deep) with gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6665]. Filled with (6664) a firm light brown/orange sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (1.22m wide x 0.32m deep) with gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6667]. Filled with (6666) a firm light brown/grey with slight orange mottling sandy silt occasional to moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2039 A circular pit (1.15m wide x 0.7m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6536]. Filled with (6523) a light grey/brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (6524) a firm mid brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions; (6525) a mid grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; (6526) mix of fine soft yellow/white sand; (6527) a firm dark grey/brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions; (6528) a firm red/brown sandy fill; (6529) firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking; (6530) a loose orange sandy gravel; (6531) firm light grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6532) soft light brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6534) loose white sand with occasional patches of gravel; (6550) firm pale grey silt with occasional orange mottling and occasional gravel inclusions; (6551) firm dark grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6552) soft red/brown sandy silt with patches of yellow sand; (6553) firm grey pale silty sand and (6554) a soft red/brown sand; (6555) a fine yellow sand with small red/brown patches; (6556) a fine yellow sand with pale grey patches of silt; (6558) pale grey sandy silt and (6559) a red/brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2042 A sub rectangular pit (1.25m wide x 0.25m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [6541]. Filled with (6539) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (6540) a mid orange brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional flint gravel inclusions.

F. 2043 A circular pit (1.35m wide x 0.35m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [6547]. Filled with (6542) a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions; (6543) a mid orange grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions; (6544) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional flint gravel and burnt clay inclusions; (6545) a mid orange grey silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions and (6546) a dark red brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions.

F. 2044 An oval pit (1.55m long x 1.1m wide x 0.45m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6574]. Filled with (6572) a light grey fine silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (6573) a light to mid brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2045 An oval pit (1.4m wide x 0.31m deep) with quite shallow sides to a flat base [6577]. Filled with (6575) a moderately compact pale grey silty sand with rare fine gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (6576) a moderately compact pale grey silt mixed with brownish sand, frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

An oval pit (1.2m wide x 0.37m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6579]. Filled with (6578) a moderately compact pale grey silty sand with occasional fine gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking. Northern terminus of elongated pit.

F. 2048 An oval pit (0.7m wide x 0.21m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6613]. Filled with (6612) a moderately compact pale yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2049 An oval pit (1.2m long x 0.77m wide x 0.45m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6623]. Filled with (6621) a light grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (6122) a brown/grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2050 An oval pit (1.55m long x 1m wide x 0.31m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6626]. Filled with (6624) a light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions and (6625) a dark brown sand with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2051 A circular pit (1.15m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep concave sides to an irregular base [6634]. Filled with (6633) a grey brown clay silt with orange mottling and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2052 An E-W orientated linear (1.05m wide x 0.51m deep) with gradual to steep sides and a rounded base [6611]. Filled with (6610) dark grey with charcoal flecks concentrated towards base of fill; (6638) a mid grey brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (6639) a very light grey silt. Ditch terminus.
An E-W orientated linear (0.45m wide x 0.41m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6611]. Filled with (6693) a light grey fine silt with occasional charcoal flecking and (6694) a light grey fine silt with charcoal lumps and flecking (post pipe fill). Palisade ditch.
An E-W orientated linear (0.97m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [6680]. Filled with (6678) a light grey fine silt with occasional charcoal flecking, occasional organic matter and small stone inclusions and (6679) a band of light brown/orange silt.

F. 2055 A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.4m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [6674]. Filled with (6673) a pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2058 A circular pit (1.1m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6704]. Filled with (6701) a mid orange grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (6702) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and (6703) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2059 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.15m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [6691]. Filled with (6690) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare flint gravel inclusions.

F. 2060 A N-S orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6489]. Filled with (6488) a pale grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2061 A SE-NW orientated linear (1.75m wide x 0.87m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6696]. Filled with (6692) a mottled white and grey gravelly sand redeposited natural; (6651) a mid slightly orange brown fine sandy silt with occasional gravels, flint and stone inclusions and (6693) a yellowish white sand and gravel band of redeposited natural.

F. 2063 A sub-circular post hole (0.3m long x 0.2m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [6729]. Filled with (6730) moderately compact mid yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2064 A N-S orientated linear (1.9m wide x 0.79m wide) with moderately sloping concave to a rounded base [6747]. Filled with (6743) a grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (6744) a orange brown clay with orange mottling with rare gravel inclusions; (6745) an orange/brown clay silt with rare gravel inclusions and (6746) a compact grey clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2065 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [6749]. Filled with (6748) a dark grey/black clay silt with orange/pale brown sand mottling, occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2067 An E-W orientated linear (2m wide x 0.7m deep) with moderately sloping sides to an uneven base [6764]. Filled with (6758) a compact light to mid yellow brown silty sand and gravel with moderate gravel inclusions, patches of darker silt to the north and patches of sand throughout and rare charcoal flecking; (6759) moderately compact mid to dark grey silt with occasional small flint and gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (6760) a moderately compact light to mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6761) a moderately compact mid brownish orange coarse silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions; (6762) a moderately compact mid orange brown coarse gravelly sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and (6763) a moderately compact mid orange brown coarse gravelly sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2070 A sub circular pit (2.45m long x 2.3m wide x 0.72m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6787]. Filled with (6788) a moderately compact mid orange sand and gravel; (6789) a moderately compact mid orange sand and gravel; (6790) a soft mid orange red sandy clay; (6791) a soft mid grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (6792) a moderately compact mid orange sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6793) a moderately compact mid greyish silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6794) a soft mid orange grey silty sand; (6795) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels; (6796) a soft mid grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6797) a soft mid grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6798) a moderately compact mid greyish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (6799) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels; (6800) a soft mid grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6801) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels; (6802) a soft mid grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6803) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels; (6804) a moderately compact mid orangey grey silt sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6805) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels; (6806) a moderately compact mid orangey grey silt sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (6807) a moderately compact mid orangey grey silt sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6808) a moderate light orange brown silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking; (6809) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels; (6810) a moderate mid orange sand and gravels and (6811) a moderate light brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2072 An oval pit (0.65m long x 0.37m deep x 0.12m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6851]. Filled with (6850) a moderately compact light grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2073 A oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.25m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [6872]. Filled with (6871) a moderately compact light grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2074 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.08m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6882]. Filled with (6881) a moderately compact grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2075 A circular post hole (0.44m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6884]. Filled with (6883) a moderately compact grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2076 A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6886]. Filled with (6885) a moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2077 A circular post hole (0.55m wide x 0.13m deep) with straight sides to a rounded base [6888]. Filled with (6887) a firm dark orangey brown clayey silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2078 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6892]. Filled with (6891) a loose dark grey silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2079 A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.1m deep) with shallow concave sides to a flat base [6894]. Filled with (6893) a loose dark grey silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2080 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.09m deep) with shallow concave sides to a flat base [6896]. Filled with (6895) a loose dark grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2081 An oval post hole (0.29m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep slightly concave sides to a slightly rounded base [6898]. Filled with (6897) a firm grey silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2082 An oval post hole (0.98m long x 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a relatively flat base [6900]. Filled with (6899) a light grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2085 An oval pit (1.4m wide x 0.88m deep) with steep and occasionally undercutting sides to a rounded base [6917]. Filled with (6915) a firm grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal lumps and flecking and moderate gravel inclusions; (6916) a firm dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and (7007) a moderately firm grey yellow clayey silt with frequent charcoal lumps and occasional poorly preserved wood fragments. Recut of pit F. 2136.

F. 2086 A circular pit (2.75m wide x 0.97m deep) with gradual to steep sides and a rounded base [6557]. Filled with (6521) a firm light grey/brown slightly sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking and (6522) a charcoal rich fill with patches of light grey/brown sandy silt.

F. 2087 A circular pit (0.6m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6919]. Filled with (6918) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2088 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.02m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6921]. Filled with (6920) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2089 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6923]. Filled with (6922) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2090 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [6925]. Filled with (6924) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2091 An oval pit (0.85m long x 0.7m wide x 0.9m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [6933]. Filled with (6926) a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions; (6927) a dark black grey silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions; (6928) a mid orange brown slightly silty sand with pale brown grey silty sand patches, frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (6929) a mid orange brown silty sand with pale brown grey patches and occasional gravel inclusions; (6930) a pale brown grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking; (6931) a mid orange grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and (6932) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2092 An oval pit (0.94m long x 0.77m wide x 0.23m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [6934]. Filled with (6935) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, mottled by concentrations of charcoal and sandy patches with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2094 A N-S orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6952]. Filled with (6951) a firm grey yellow sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [6954]. Filled with (6953) a firm grey yellow sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [7101]. Filled with (7100) a pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. Northern ditch terminus.

F. 2095 An oval post hole (1.1m long x 0.6m wide x 0.75m deep) with moderately sloping to near vertical sides and a flat base [6956]. Filled with (6955) a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking; (7098) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions and (7099) a pale brown grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2096 A circular pit (0.6m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [6990]. Filled with (6989) a dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2097 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [6992]. Filled with (6991) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2098 A sub oval pit (1.5m long x 0.66m wide x 0.58m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7003]. Filled with (7001) a moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; (7002) a firm mid reddish brown clayey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (7008) a firm mid grey silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2099 An oval pit (1.4m long x 1m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7011]. Filled with (7010) a mid brown grey silty sand with orange mottling, rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2100 A N-S orientated linear (0.8m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7013]. Filled with (7012) a moderate to firm grey brown clay silt with moderate to frequent stone inclusions.

F. 2101 A circular pit (1m wide x 0.22m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7015]. Filled with (7014) a brown grey clay silt with occasional orange mottling, occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2103 A circular post hole (0.26m long x 0.21m wide x 0.28m deep) with very steep sides to a rounded base [7017]. Filled with (7016) a loose dark grey fill with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking.

F. 2104 An oval post hole (0.38m long x 0.17m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7019]. Filled with (7018) a moderately compact light grey fill with orange patches and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2105 A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.32m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a flat base [7023]. Filled with (7022) a mottled mid orange/brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2106 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.15m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [7025]. Filled with (7024) a mid dark grey mottled orange sandy silt with rare flint inclusions.

F. 2107 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.31m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7028]. Filled with (7026) a mid to dark grey mottled orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (7027) a mottled orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2108 A circular post hole (0.21m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [7030]. Filled with (7029) a mid orange brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2110 A sub oval pit (1.7m long x 0.92m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a flat base [7034]. Filled with (7035) a firm mid orangey brown clayey sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2111 A circular post hole (0.17m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7037]. Filled with (7036) a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2112 A rectangular pit (0.5m wide x 0.4m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [7040]. Filled with (7038) a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and rare gravel inclusions and (7039) a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2113 A circular pit (1m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7042]. Filled with (7041) a mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2114 A circular pit (0.6m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately steep sides to a slightly rounded base [7044]. Filled with (7043) a mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2115 An oval pit (0.78m long x 0.38m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7046]. Filled with (7045) a moderately compact light whitish grey fine sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

F. 2116 A circular pit/tree throw (1.09m long x 0.96m wide x 0.31m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a truncated base [7048]. Filled with (7047) a mottled mid brown orange sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2117 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7050]. Filled with (7049) a light brownish grey silty sand with rare very small stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2018 A circular pit (0.96m wide x 0.23m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [7052]. Filled with (7051) a light to mid grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2119 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.09m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7054]. Filled with (7053) a compact mid to dark brown coarse sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions.

F. 2120 An oval pit (1.55m long x 0.66m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7055]. Filled with (7056) a firm mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2121 A circular pit (0.78m wide x 0.19m deep) with gentle to steeply sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [7058]. Filled with (7059) a grey/orange brown silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2122 A circular pit (0.45m wide x 0.16m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7060]. Filled with (7059) a firm yellow grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2123 An oval pit (1.2m long x 0.4m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to rounded base [7063]. Filled with (7061) a firm yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (7062) a moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and moderate lumps of charcoal with frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2124 A circular pit/post hole (0.5m wide x 0.09m deep) with shallow sides to a rounded base [7065]. Filled with (7064) a light to mid grey silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2125 A sub circular post hole (0.21m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7067]. Filled with (7066) a mid brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and occasional small charcoal flecking.

F. 2128 A sub circular pit (1.9m long x 1.75m wide x 1.05m deep) with very steep concave sides to a rounded base [7086]. Filled with (7089) a firm mid orange grey silty sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (7088) a firm light brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (7087) a firm mid greyish orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (7095) a firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2130 A N-S orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7103]. Filled with (7102) a pale brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions. Southern ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7105]. Filled with (7104) a pale brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7141]. Filled with (7140) a light brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions. Northern ditch terminus.

F. 2131 A N-S orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7124]. Filled with (7123) a mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and mottled orange patches. Ditch terminus.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.55m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9086]. Filled with (9085) a mid to light grey sandy silt with frequent orange mottling, moderate stones and moderate charcoal flecking.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.9m wide x 0.45m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9088]. Filled with (9087) a mid to light grey sandy silt with frequent orange mottling, moderate stones and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2132 An E-W orientated linear (1.2m wide x 0.2m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a flat base [7116]. Filled with (7117) a mid to light brown orange loose sandy clay with occasional light creamy sandy clay mottling and occasional charcoal flecking and (7122) a light creamy grey friable sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

An E-W orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7118]. Filled with (7119) a mid orangey brown clay with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional lighter creamy grey silt clay mottling.

An E-W orientated linear (0.45m wide x 0.1m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7120]. Filled with (7121) a mid orangey brown friable sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional patches of creamy grey sandy clay.

F. 2133 A N-S orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a slightly rounded base [7126]. Filled with (7125) a firm brownish grey clayey silt with frequent orangey brown mottling, occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.75m wide x 0.2m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7130]. Filled with (7129) a compact brown grey clay silt with frequent orange brown mottling, occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal lumps and flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.3m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7135]. Filled with (7134) a compact orange brown fill with orange mottling and rare gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 2134 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [7128]. Filled with (7127) a pale brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (1.17m wide x 0.47m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7862]. Filled with (7861) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal flecking.

An E-W orientated linear (1m wide x 0.6m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7864]. Filled with (7863) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

F. 2135 An oval pit (2.55m long x 2.36m wide x 1.13m deep) with moderate to steep concave sides and a rounded base [7145]. Filled with (7149) a moderately compact mid orangey grey silty sand, mottled by orange patches with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (7148) a moderately compact mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions; (7147) a moderately compact mid brownish orange slightly silty sand mottled by silty sand gravel patches with occasional gravel inclusions and (7146) a moderate to firm mid brownish orange sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2136 A circular pit (2.05m long x 2.15m wide x 1.29m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7133]. Filled with (7131) a grey mid to light yellow orange clayey silt with moderate to frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and moderate gravel inclusions and (7132) a mid to light grey clayey silt with rare charcoal flecking and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2137 A circular pit (2.34m wide x 1.14m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7159]. Filled with (7158) a firm grey with mottled orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking; (7236) a firm orange with mottled grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7239) a firm grey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7238) a firm orange with occasional grey silt, occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (7286) a dark grey smooth silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and rare stone inclusions. Cuts linear ditch F. 2138

F. 2138 An E-W orientated linear (0.88m wide x 0.34m deep) with moderately steep sides to a relatively flat base [7156]. Filled with (7154) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (7155) a firm light grey silt with rare gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.77m wide x 0.37m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [7374]. Filled with (7373) a mid orange grey sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

F. 2140 An oval pit within NW-SE orientated linear (1.7m long x 0.95m wide x 1.03m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7115]. Filled with (7106) a moderately compact whitish grey silt with gravel inclusions; (7107) a loosely compact mid grey silt with gravel inclusions; (7108) a moderately compact whitish grey silt with gravel inclusions; (7109) a loosely compact brown sandy silt with small patches of charcoal; (7110) a loosely compact brownish grey sand with gravel inclusions; (7111) a loosely compact light brown sand and gravel; (7112) a loosely compact brownish grey sand with gravel inclusions and small patches of charcoal; (7113) a loosely compact light brown silty sand with charcoal flecking and (7114) a loosely compact light to mid-grey silt which contains charcoal flecking and charred wood remains.

F. 2142 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7173]. Filled with (7172) a mid to dark brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2145 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.3m wide x 0.68m deep) with steep straight and steeped sides to a rounded base [7177]. Filled with (7181) a firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; (7180) a moderately compact light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (7179) a firm mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and (7178) a firm dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.18m wide x 0.52m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [7246]. Filled with (7247) a firm mid orangey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (7248) a light greyish orangey brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2147 A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.26m deep) with straight near vertical sides to a flat base [7212]. Filled with (7211) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2148 A N-S orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7225]. Filled with (7226) a firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2149 A circular pit (1.99m wide x 0.98m deep) with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a V shaped base [7240]. Filled with (7157) a mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal lumps and frequent gravel inclusions; (7231) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7232) a mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal lumps and frequent gravel inclusions; (7233) a mid grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions; (7234) a mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal lumps and frequent gravel inclusions and (7235) a dark brown grey clayey silt with high concentrations of charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2150 A N-S orientated linear (3m long x 0.78m wide x 0.09m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a flat base [7270]. Filled with (7271) a mid to light brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2152 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.35m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [7281]. Filled with (7280) a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2154 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.08m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [7285]. Filled with (7284) a moderately compact mid grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2157 A sub circular pit (1.96m wide x 0.3m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a flat base [7291]. Filled with (7292) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions and (7293) a dump of moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravels and rare charcoal inclusions.

F. 2159 An E-W orientated linear (1.75m wide x 0.82m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7299]. Filled with (7302) a mid to dark brown sandy clay with frequent loose gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2160 An E-W orientated linear (1.75m wide x 0.7m deep) with steep straight and concave sides to a rounded base [7298]. Filled with (7300) a firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and (7301) a mid to dark brown sandy silt clay with occasional small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2167 An oval pit (0.87m long x 0.75m wide x 0.13m deep) with shallow sides to a rounded base [7319]. Filled with (7318) a mid grey firm sandy silt rare gravel inclusions and very rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2192 An oval pit (1.8m long x 0.87m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7378]. Filled with (7377) a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2193 A sub oval post hole (0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [7380]. Filled with (7379) a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2194 An oval pit (3.7m long x 1m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7382]. Filled with (7381) a pale to mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. An oval pit (0.86m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7384]. Filled with (7383) a dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions. Western terminus on elongated pit.

F. 2195 A circular pit (1.15m long x 0.85m wide (truncated) x 0.37m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7391]. Filled with (7390) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and (7405) a mid brown sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.

F. 2199 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.08m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [7398]. Filled with (7399) a dark to mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2200 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7418]. Filled with (7419) a mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Post outside roundhouse.

F. 2201 A sub oval post hole (0.45m long x 0.33m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7420]. Filled with (7421) a moderate mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. Post outside roundhouse.

F. 2202 A circular pit (1.45m long (truncated) x 1.45m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7424]. Filled with (7422) a moderately compact mid grey silty sand with frequent orange brown staining and moderate small to medium stone inclusions and (7423) a moderately compact dark grey brown silty sand with frequent dark brown staining and frequent small to medium stone inclusions.

F. 2205 An oval post hole (0.53m long x 0.46m wide x 0.07m deep) with concave sides to a flat base [7431]. Filled with (7432) a friable light brown/grey sand with frequent pebble inclusions. Post south of roundhouse.

F. 2208 An oval pit (0.85m long x 0.66m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [7438]. Filled with (7439) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2209 An E-W orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.23m deep) with gently sloping sides to a narrow base [7441]. Filled with (7440) a mid grey orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus. An E-W orientated linear (0.83m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [7472]. Filled with (7473) an orangey brown/black sandy with moderate pebble inclusions and (7474) an orangey grey firm clay with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2211 An E-W turning to NE-SW orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.22m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7445]. Filled with (7444) a mid grey orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and (7563) a firm mid grey orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

An E-W orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.22m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [7469]. Filled with (7470) an orangey brown/grey sand with moderate pebble inclusions and charcoal flecking and (7471) a grey/orange clay with occasional pebble inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (2.2m long x 0.6m wide x 0.27m deep) with straight sides to a rounded base [7533]. Filled with (7534) a mid grey brown compact sandy clay with rare stone inclusions and frequent charcoal mottling.

F. 2218 A NW-SE orientated linear (2.18m wide x 0.54m deep) with moderate to steep sides and an uneven base [7498]. Filled with (7501) a mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7300) a mottled orange/brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking and (7499) a smooth light grey sandy silt with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (2.8m wide x 0.6m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [7537]. Filled with (7535) a moderately compact orange brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and (7536) a moderately compact orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.6m wide x 0.92m deep) with sharp straight sides to a flat base [7793]. Filled with (7794) a mid to light grey sandy clay with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2219 A SE-NW orientated linear (1.4m wide x 0.39m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7515]. Filled with (7483) a mid to light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions, occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecking. Ditch recut of F. 2212

A SE-NW orientated linear (0.86m wide x 0.35m deep) with gradual to moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7517]. Filled with (7516) a light grey fill with burnt clay and charcoal flecking, Ditch recut

F. 2223 An articulated cow skeleton lying on side, oriented E-W with head at eastern end. Sub-adult. (7615); (7643) and (7644) cow skeleton. Buried in recut of pit F. 2227

F. 2225 A sub-circular pit (1.1m wide x 0.35m deep) with unclear sides to a flat base [7640]. Filled with (7639) a light grey silt with occasional pebble inclusions.

F. 2227 A circular pit (3m wide x 1.21m deep) with gently sloping sides to a narrow rounded base [7695]. Filled with (7692) a moderately compact orange sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7693) a redeposited natural slump of firm orange brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (7694) a redeposited natural slump of hard mottled orange and light grey sandy gravel and (7616) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions, frequent charcoal flecking and a cow skeleton.

F. 2228 A circular pit (0.69m wide x 0.35m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a flat base [7683]. Filled with (7688) a moderately compact mid brown clayey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (7689) a firm mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2229 A circular pit (1.25m wide x 0.26m deep) with concave sides to a flat base [7702]. Filled with (7703) a light to mid yellow grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2331 A circular posthole (0.38m wide and 0.14m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [7738]. Filled with (7735) a very grey clayey sand with orange mottling and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2239 A circular post hole (0.59m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7816]. Filled with (7814) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with very rare small stone inclusions and (7815) a mottled light and dark orangey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2240 An oval pit (1.7m long x 1.08m wide x 0.35m deep) with moderately steep uneven sides to a flat base [7820]. Filled with (7817) a moderate to firm light grey/orange sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusion; (7818) a oft dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate to frequent charcoal flecking and (7819) a moderately compact light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2241 A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.31m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [7823]. Filled with (7821) a mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and (7823) a

slightly mixed brown and light yellowish brown moderately compact fill with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2242 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.28m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [7825]. Filled with (7824) a light yellowish grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2243 A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.52m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [7827]. Filled with (7826) a light yellowish grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2244 A circular post hole (0.54m wide x 0.25m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7829]. Filled with (7828) a light yellowish grey silty sand with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2245 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7830]. Filled with (7831) a mid grey silt with charcoal flecking, patches of burnt clay and small stone inclusions.

F. 2260 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7870]. Filled with (7869) a mid grey silt with occasional orange patches.

F. 2263 An oval pit (1m long x 0.86m wide x 0.18m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [7875]. Filled with (7873) a light orange/grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions and (7874) a pale orange/brown sandy silt mottled with grey and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2264 A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.09m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7877]. Filled with (7876) a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2265 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.11m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7879]. Filled with (7878) a firm mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2266 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.11m deep) with gently sloping sides to a narrow base [7881]. Filled with (7880) a firm mid grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2267 An oval pit (0.49m long x 0.4m wide x 0.09m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [7883]. Filled with (7882) a dark orange brown firm clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2268 An oval pit (0.65m long x 0.35m wide x 0.11m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7885]. Filled with (7884) a firm dark orange/brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2269 A circular pit (0.3m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7887]. Filled with (7886) a firm mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2270 An oval post hole (0.2m long x 0.15m wide x 0.05m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7889]. Filled with (7888) a moderately compact mid brown silt.

F. 2271 A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7891]. Filled with (7890) a firm dark grey/brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2272 A SE-NW orientated linear (0.2m wide x 0.04m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7893]. Filled with (7892) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt. Ditch terminus.

F. 2274 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7899]. Filled with (7898) a mid to dark grey/orange/brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2275 A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.06m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [7901]. Filled with (7900) a mid grey/orange moderately compact sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2276 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7903]. Filled with (7902) a mid grey/orange moderately compact sandy silt with occasional gravel and small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2277 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.12m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7905]. Filled with (7904) a light grey/orange moderately compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2280 A circular post hole (0.49m wide x 0.23m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [7914]. Filled with (7913) a mid grey brown soft silt with frequent gravel and small stone inclusions.

F. 2281 A circular post hole (0.56m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7912]. Filled with (7911) a dark grey silt with reddish/brown patches, moderate gravel inclusions, small charcoal flecking and rare burnt clay patches.

F. 2282 A circular post hole (0.62m wide x 0.2m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7917]. Filled with (7915) a dark grey silt with reddish brown patches, moderate gravel inclusions and occasional small charcoal flecking and (7916) a light orange/brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2283 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.11m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7919]. Filled with (7918) a light brownish grey sandy silt with rare very small gravel inclusions and occasional small charcoal flecking.

F. 2284 A circular post hole (0.43m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep near vertical sides to a rounded base [7922]. Filled with (7920) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and (7921) a light orange brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2285 A circular post hole (0.53m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [7925]. Filled with (7923) a mid grey silt with rare gravel inclusions and rare small charcoal flecking and (7924) a light orange brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2286 A circular post hole, highly truncated (0.18m deep) with a rounded base [7927]. Filled with (7926) a light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking,

F. 2287 A circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7930]. Filled with (7928) a light brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking and (7929) a light orange brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2288 A circular pit (1.62m wide x 0.34m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [7934]. Filled with (7931) a mid orangey brown silt with frequent gravels; (7932) a light brownish grey silty sand slump with rare gravel inclusions and (7933) a light yellowish brown silty sand slump.

F. 2289 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [7936]. Filled with (7935) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2290 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [7939]. Filled with (7937) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small stones and occasional charcoal flecking and (7938) a brownish yellow silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2291 An irregular post hole (10.6m wide x 0.36m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7941]. Filled with (7940) a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2302 A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [7964]. Filled with (7965) a light grey silt.

F. 2307 A circular post hole (0.51m wide x 0.21m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [7977]. Filled with (7976) a mid orange brown sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking,

F. 2308 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep near vertical sides to a rounded base [7979]. Filled with (7978) a mid brownish grey silt with very rare gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2309 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7981]. Filled with (7980) a light greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and very rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2310 An oval post hole (0.36m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [7983]. Filled with (7982) a light mottled orange/grey/brown sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F. 2311 A circular pit (0.43m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9785]. Filled with (7984) a light mottled orange/grey/brown sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions.

F. 2312 A circular pit (2.35m wide x 1.03m deep) with concave steep sides to a rounded base [7995]. Filled with (7991) a mid orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking; (7992) a firm mottled orange sandy gravel and (7993) a moderately compact dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

A circular pit (1m wide x 0.95m deep) with steep concave sides to a relatively flat base [7994]. Filled with (6988) a firm orange grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking; (6989) a moderate to loosely compact mid grey clayey silt with moderate to frequent charcoal flecking and (6990) a moderately compact light grey clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking. Pit recut of [7995].

F. 2324 An oval pit (0.66m long x 1.4m wide x 0.35m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a flat base [8019]. Filled with (8020) a firm light brown/grey sandy silt with rare medium stone inclusions.

F. 2325 A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.2m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8021]. Filled with (8022) a firm light brown/grey/orange sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2326 An oval pit (1.17m long x 0.85m wide x 0.17m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8023]. Filled with (8024) a firm light brown/orange sandy silt with grey patches and rare small rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2327 A circular pit (0.57m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8025]. Filled with (8026) a light brown/grey sandy silt with rare small angular stone inclusions.

F. 2031 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.14m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8034]. Filled with (8033) a very light mottled orange grey sandy silt with occasional very small gravel inclusions.

F. 2333 An oval pit (2.1m long x 0.83m wide x 0.22m deep) with gently sloping west side and a steep east side to a pointed base [8038]. Filled with (8037) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Southern terminus

An oval pit (2.1m long x 0.7m wide x 0.18m deep) with gently sloping west side and a steep east sides to a pointed base [8040]. Filled with (8039) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Northern terminus.

F. 2335 A N-S orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.24m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8063]. Filled with (8062) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.27m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8082]. Filled with (8083) a mid grey silt with charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.66m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [8172]. Filled with (8173) a mid grey silt. Ditch terminus.

F. 2336 A N-S orientated linear (1.16m wide x 0.44m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8067]. Filled with (8066) a firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.63m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [8065]. Filled with (8064) a firm orange red and grey mottled sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Ditch recut of [8067].

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.38m wide x 0.5m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [8084]. Filled with (8087) a very light grey silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.03m wide x 0.36m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base. Filled with (8085) a light grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and (8086) an orange/brown gravel. Ditch recut of [8404].

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.4m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [8176]. Filled with (8177) a light grey silt. Ditch terminus.

F. 2337 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.09m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8069]. Filled with (8068) a mid brown grey sandy silt with rare small charcoal flecking.

F. 2338 A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8071]. Filled with (8071) a mid grey brown sandy silt.

F. 2339 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8073]. Filled with (8072) a mid grey brown mottled sandy silt.

F. 2340 A circular post hole (0.42m wide x 0.22m deep) with gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8075]. Filled with (8074) a mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2341 An oval pit (0.6m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8077]. Filled with (8076) a light grey brown sandy silt with very rare small stone inclusions and very rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2342 A circular pit (1.17m long x 1.03m wide x 0.76m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [8082]. Filled with (8078) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sand silt with frequent charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions; (8079) a moderately compact mid to light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions; (8080) a natural slump of orange silty sand and moderate small stone inclusions and (8081) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with very frequent charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2343 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep to near vertical sides with slight basal undercutting and a V shaped base [8089]. Filled with (8088) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2344 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.17m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8091]. Filled with (8090) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2345 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a V shaped base [8093]. Filled with (8092) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2346 A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8095]. Filled with (8094) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2349 A circular pit (1.33m wide x 0.37m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8097]. Filled with (8096) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2350 A circular post hole (0.38m wide x 0.09m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8099]. Filled with (8098) a light grey sandy silt with dark grey patches throughout the fill.

F. 2351 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8101]. Filled with (8100) a firm greyish orange sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2352 An oval pit (1.85m long x 0.84m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8105]. Filled with (8102) a firm dark grey fine sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal lumps and flecking; (8103) a very firm fine yellow grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking and (8104) a moderately compact greyish red/orange mixed silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2353 An oval pit (1.5m long x 0.85m wide x 0.36m deep) with moderately steep sides to a flat base [8108]. Filled with (8106) a firm light orange/grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravels and charcoal flecking and (8107) a firm red/orange/grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2354 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8110]. Filled with (8109) a light grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2355 A circular pit (0.75m wide x 0.9m deep) with very steep, near vertical sides to a flat base [8114]. Filled with (8111) a firm orangey grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravels and charcoal flecking; (8112) a void between upper and lower fills. Completely empty and (8113) a firm brownish grey silt with frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2356 A circular pit (0.75m wide x 0.12m deep) with very gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8116]. Filled with (8115) a firm grey mottled with orange, brown and red sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2357 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8118]. Filled with (8117) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2358 An E-W orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.07m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8120]. Filled with (8119) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Eastern terminus.
An E-W orientated linear (0.76m wide x 0.29m deep) with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base [8151]. Filled with (8150) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
A NW-SE orientated linear (0.55m wide x 0.21m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [8214]. Filled with (8213) a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2359 An E-W orientated linear (0.6m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8122]. Filled with (8121) a greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones inclusions and frequent iron staining.
An E-W orientated linear (1.3m wide x 0.62m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [8171]. Filled with (8167) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate orange mottling and moderate small stone inclusions; (8168) a mid to dark grey clayish sandy silt with moderate orange mottling and moderate small stone inclusions; (8169) a light grey sandy silt with orange mottling and rare stone inclusions and (8170) an orange sand with frequent stone inclusions slump fill.
An E-W orientated linear (1.35m wide x 0.69m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8182]. Filled with (8178) a mid grey brown sandy silt with iron staining and occasional gravel inclusions; (8179) an orange redeposited natural slump; (8180) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (8181) a mid slightly orange grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2360 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.68m deep) with vertical sides to a slightly rounded base [8126]. Filled with (8123) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stones and moderate charcoal flecking; (8124) a slightly grey orange silt with frequent iron staining and occasional stone inclusions and (8125) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2361 An oval post hole (0.35m long x 0.28m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8128]. Filled with (8127) a firm light orange brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2362 An oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.21m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8130]. Filled with (8129) a firm mid yellow/grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2363 An oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.37m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [8132]. Filled with (81831) a firm mid grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2364 An oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.25m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately steep sides to a pointed base [8134]. Filled with (8133) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2365 A circular pit (0.55m wide x 0.09m deep) with very gently sloping shallow sides to a flat base [8136]. Filled with (8135) a firm mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2366 An oval post hole (0.5m long x 0.7m wide x 0.42m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [8138]. Filled with (8137) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2367 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.1m deep) with shallow gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [8140]. Filled with (8139) a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2368 A sub oval pit (2.4m long x 2.1m wide x 1.31m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8141]. Filled with (8142) a white/grey fill with orange patches, moderate medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecking; (8143) a grey/white fill with orange patches and occasional small angular stone inclusions; (8144) an orangey brown sandy fill with frequent small stone inclusions; (8145) an orangey brown/grey sandy fill with occasional large rounded stone inclusions; (8146) a grey/black fill with orange patches and charcoal flecking; (8147) a white/orange sandy moist fill with moderate small stone inclusions; (8148) a black/grey moist clayey fill with frequent charcoal flecking and (8149) a light brown/orange/grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.

F. 2369 A circular post hole (1.5m wide x 0.79m deep) with steep sides to a relatively flat base [8160]. Filled with (8155) a firm red/orange silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (8156) a firm red/orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (8157) a lens of very firm red brown burnt clay; (8158) a loose mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and rare gravel inclusions and (8159) a lens of moderately compact grey/white clay. Cut of a post pipe in [8160] (0.7m wide x 0.66m deep) with very steep sides to a flat base. [8154]. Filled with (8152) a firm light grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking and (8153) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate to frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2370 A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8162]. Filled with (8161) a firm mid orangey grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking. Post support for F. 2369

F. 2371 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8164]. Filled with (8163) a firm mid orange/grey clayey silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Post support for F. 2369

F. 2372 A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.07m deep) with shallow gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8166]. Filled with (8165) a light orangey grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Post support for F. 2369

F. 2375 A circular pit (3.12m wide x 1.15m deep) with steep southern sides and more moderately sloping northern sides to a rounded base [8246]. Filled with (8238) a moderately compact mottled mid orange/grey/brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; (8239) a soft mid grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; (8240) a dark reddish/orange moderately compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; (8241) a moderately compact light grey silt clay with rare gravel inclusions; (8242) a moderately compact mid grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions; (8243) a mid orange/brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; (8244) a mixed brown/grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (8245) a firm mid orange/brown sandy silt slump fill.

F. 2376 A circular post hole (0.56m wide x 0.09m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [8203]. Filled with (8204) a firm black/grey/white silt and (8205) a firm white/orange/grey silt.

- F. 2377** A NW-SE orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.39m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [8223]. Filled with (8222) a firm yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.
- F. 2378** An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.23m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [8224]. Filled with (8225) a light brown/grey sandy silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions.
- F. 2379** A truncated circular pit (0.38m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8237]. Filled with (8235) a reddish orange/brown gravel capping fill and (8236) a mid brownish grey clayey silt.
- F. 2380** A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8247]. Filled with (8248) a light brown/grey/orange fill with small stone inclusions.
- F. 2381** A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.18m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [8249]. Filled with (8250) a light brown/grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2382** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.05m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8251]. Filled with (8252) a brown/orange fill with charcoal flecking.
- F. 2383** A circular pit (0.42m wide x 0.11m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8253]. Filled with (8254) a light brown/grey/orange mottled sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.
- F. 2385** An oval pit (1m long x 0.55m wide x 0.11m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8259]. Filled with (8257) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate to frequent charcoal flecking and (8258) a firm mottled light grey and orange sandy silt with iron panning and occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2386** A NW-SE orientated linear (90.9m wide x 0.38m deep) with gradual to moderately sloping sides and a rounded base [8265]. Filled with (8264) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate orange mottling, moderate small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.
An E-W orientated linear (0.55m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8521]. Filled with (8520) a pale to mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
An E-W orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.39m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8523]. Filled with (8522) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2387** An oval post hole (0.56m long x 0.36m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8268]. Filled with (8267) a firm grey/light brown/orange sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.
- F. 2388** A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8271]. Filled with (8269) a light brown/orange/red silty sand with occasional small angular stone inclusions and (8270) a light brown/grey/orange/red fill with rare stone inclusions.
- F. 2389** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8273]. Filled with (8272) a light brown/grey/orange/white sandy silt with charcoal flecking and rare stone inclusions.
- F. 2390** A circular pit (0.59m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8276]. Filled with (8275) a light grey/brown fill with orange flecks and occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2391** A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.06m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [8277]. Filled with (8276) a light brown/orange with grey sandy silt and moderate small angular stone inclusions.
- F. 2392** An oval pit (0.8m long x 0.45m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8279]. Filled with (8278) a firm grey silty sand with red/orange patches and occasional small rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2393 An oval pit (0.52m long x 0.65m wide x 0.45m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8281]. Filled with (8280) a grey/white silty sand with light brown patches and occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2394 A circular post hole (0.41m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8283]. Filled with (8282) a very light brown/grey/white sandy silt with orange patches and rare small angular stone inclusions.

F. 2395 An oval post hole (0.69m long x 0.54m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8285]. Filled with (8284) light brown/grey/black fill with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2396 A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.15m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [8287]. Filled with (8286) a grey/black firm fill with charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2397 A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8289]. Filled with (8288) a light grey/black fill with light brown patches, charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2398 A circular post hole (0.31m wide x 0.28m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [8291]. Filled with (8290) a grey/black fill with light brown patches and rare stone inclusions.

F. 2399 A circular post hole (0.41m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8293]. Filled with (8292) a light brown/orange/grey silt with rare stone inclusions.

F. 2400 An oval pit (0.63m long x 0.54m wide x 0.22m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a flat base [8296]. Filled with (8294) a black grey fill with charcoal flecking and rare small angular stone inclusions and (8295) a very light brown sandy silt with mottled orange and black patches and occasional angular stone inclusions. Possible cremation?

F. 2401 An oval post hole (0.37m long x 0.3m wide x 0.05m deep) with shallow gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8298]. Filled with (8297) a light brown/red/orange fill with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2402 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.09m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [8300]. Filled with (8299) a mid brown/orange fill with charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2403 A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8302]. Filled with (8301) a light brown/orange sandy silt with moderate small rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2404 A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8304]. Filled with (8303) a light brown/grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2405 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.04m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8307]. Filled with (8305) a mid brown fill with red patches.

F. 2406 A sub oval pit (0.42m long x 0.5m wide x 0.17m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8308]. Filled with (8307) a dark brown/black fill with mottled orange patches and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2408 A thin layer of buried soil in a depression in the natural. (8311) a light brownish grey firm sandy silt mottled with patches of orange with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2409 An oval post hole (0.32m wide x 0.05m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8318]. Filled with (8317) a firm mid orange/grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2410 A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.04m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8320]. Filled with (8319) a firm mid orange/grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2411 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.03m deep) with very gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8322]. Filled with (8321) a firm mid orange/grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2412 A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.04m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8324]. Filled with (8323) a firm mid orange/grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2413 An oval post hole (0.42m wide x 0.08m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8326]. Filled with (8325) a mid brownish orange/grey firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2414 A circular pit (0.76m wide x 0.17m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8328]. Filled with (8327) a light brown/grey sandy silt with orange mottling, very rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2415 A circular pit (0.48m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8330]. Filled with (8329) a light brown grey sandy silt with orange mottling, very rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking,

F. 2416 A circular pit (0.64m wide x 0.18m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8333]. Filled with (8331) a light brown/grey fill with very rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking and (8332) a darker lens containing charcoal flecking.

F. 2417 A truncated oval pit (0.8m wide x 0.25m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8337]. Filled with (8334) a patchy mid grey/brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking; (8335) a mid to dark brown/grey mottled sandy silt with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking and (8336) a light orange/grey sandy silt redeposited natural with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2418 An oval pit (1.5m long x 0.66m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [8339]. Filled with (8338) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2419 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately steep sides to a flat base [8341]. Filled with (8340) a moderately compact mottled orange and dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent lumps and charcoal flecking.

F. 2420 An oval post hole (0.75m long x 0.24m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately steep sides to a flat base [8343]. Filled with (8342) a light brownish grey firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2421 A series of three post holes. [8345] – 0.26m wide x 0.07m deep with moderately steep sides to a flat base. Filled with (8344) a light orangey grey firm sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Cut by [8347] to the north.

[8347] – 0.24m wide x 0.1m deep with moderate to steep sides and a pointed base. Filled with (8346) a mid orangey brown grey firm sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, charcoal flecking and iron staining. Cut by [8349] to the north.

[8349] – 0.29m wide x 0.11m deep with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a rounded base [8349]. Filled with (8348) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravels, charcoal flecking and iron panning.

F. 2422 An oval pit (0.8m long x 0.54m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [8351]. Filled with (8350) a mid to light brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravels, charcoal flecking and iron panning.

F. 2423 A circular pit (0.89m wide x 0.3m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8353]. Filled with (8352) a mid brown/grey clayey silt with occasional gravels, small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2424 A circular pit, truncated (0.5m wide x 0.14m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8355]. Filled with (8354) a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional orange patches, occasional gravels, small stone and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2425 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.97m wide x 0.8m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [8358]. Filled with (8356) an orange/yellow sand and gravel redeposited natural and (8357) a slightly bluish grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Ditch terminus, truncated by pit F. 2374.

A NW-SE orientated linear (1.2m wide x 0.85m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8391]. Filled with (8387) a sandy gravel redeposited natural slump; (8388) a yellow/grey silty sand with moderate to frequent stone inclusions; (8389) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (8390) a light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.55m wide x 0.69m deep) with steep to near vertical sides and a rounded base [8403]. Filled with (8402) a pale to mid grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 2426 A circular pit (0.69m wide x 0.16m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8360]. Filled with (8359) a moderately compact mid grey/brown clayey silt with occasional gravel, small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2428 A circular pit (0.63m wide x 0.11m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8370]. Filled with (8369) a mid grey/brown clayey silt with occasional gravels and small stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2429 An irregular pit (2.5m long x 1.55m wide x 0.51m deep) with moderately sloping convex sides to a flat base [8226]. Filled with (8220) a firm to sticky slightly mottled grey/brown and orange clay silt with iron pan banding, occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

An irregular oval pit (2.5m long x 1.15m wide x 0.45m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8395]. Filled with (8394) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. Eastern edge of pit.

F. 2430 A NE-SW orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.55m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [8378]. Filled with (8375) an orange/grey slightly sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8376) an orange gravelly sand with slight silt inclusions, redeposited natural and (8377) an orange/grey sandy silt with rare silt inclusions.

F. 2431 A N-S orientated linear (2.5m long x 0.55m wide x 0.31m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [8380]. Filled with (8379) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, moderate charcoal flecking and occasional iron panning. Southern terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (2.5m long x 0.36m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [8382]. Filled with (8381) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, moderate charcoal flecking and occasional iron panning. Northern terminus.

F. 2432 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8384]. Filled with (8383) a dark grey slightly sandy silt with frequent iron staining.

An E-W orientated linear (0.8m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8397]. Filled with (8396) a mid grey sandy silt with slight orange/grey discolouration and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2433 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.3m wide x 0.59m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8386]. Filled with (8385) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate iron staining and occasional stone and gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (1.05m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8401]. Filled with (8400) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 2434 A circular pit (0.5m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8393]. Filled with (8392) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2437 A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8414]. Filled with (8415) a grey/white clay and occasional stone inclusions and (8416) a mid to light grey fill.

- F. 2438** A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.25m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8417]. Filled with (8418) a light grey fill.
- F. 2439** A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.09m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8419]. Filled with (8420) a light grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and stone inclusions and (8421) a white/light grey clay.
- F. 2440** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8422]. Filled with (8423) a mid grey fill with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2444** A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8431]. Filled with (8430) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2445** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8433]. Filled with (8432) a firm mid orangey grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2447** A circular pit/post hole (0.63m wide x 0.32m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [8451]. Filled with (8452) a mid to light grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2448** A sub oval pit (1.37m long x 1.8m wide x 0.41m deep) with steep sides to a flat, irregular base [8453]. Filled with (8454) a mid to light grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2449** A circular pit (0.9m wide x 0.25m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8455]. Filled with (8456) a mid grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2450** A circular pit (1.19m wide x 0.17m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8457]. Filled with (8458) a mid to light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2451** A circular pit (0.84m wide x 0.15m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8459]. Filled with (8460) a mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2452** A circular post hole (0.32m wide x 0.1m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8462]. Filled with (8461) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.
- F. 2455** A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8468]. Filled with (8467) a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2459** An oval pit (0.52m wide x 0.25m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [8449]. Filled with (8450) a dark brown/mid grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.
- F. 2460** A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.08m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [8475]. Filled with (8476) a mid to dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2461** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [8477]. Filled with (8478) a mid to dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.
- F. 2468** A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8493]. Filled with (8492) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2472** A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.23m deep) with moderate sides to a pointed base [8501]. Filled with (8500) a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.

F. 2473 A circular silty blob (0.42m wide x 0.09m deep) with a slightly rounded base [8503]. Filled with (8502) a light bluish grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2474 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8505]. Filled with (8504) a mid to light grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2475 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8507]. Filled with (8506) a light to mid grey very firm sandy silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2476 A circular pit (0.44m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8511]. Filled with (8510) a light to mid grey sandy silt with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2477 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a concave base [8513]. Filled with (8512) a mottled orange and grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2478 A circular pit (0.74m wide x 0.22m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8514]. Filled with (8515) a mid grey/orange/white with charcoal flecking and moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2480 A circular pit (0.33m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8518]. Filled with (8519) a mottled orange/mid grey fill with charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2481 An E-W orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8544]. Filled with (8543) a pale grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.04m deep) with very gently sloping sides to a relatively flat base [8546]. Filled with (8545) a pale grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2482 An E-W orientated linear (0.21m wide x 0.02m deep) with very gently sloping sides to a relatively flat base [8529]. Filled with (8528) a pale grey sandy silt.

An E-W orientated linear (0.3m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8531]. Filled with (8530) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8533]. Filled with (8532) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2483 An E-W orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8537]. Filled with (8536) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8539]. Filled with (8538) a pale to mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2484 A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8527]. Filled with (8526) a pale to mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2485 An oval pit (1.25m long x 0.76m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8542]. Filled with (8540) a pale to mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and (8541) a black charcoal deposit with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2486 A sub circular pit (2.8m long x 2.5m wide x 0.9m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8555]. Filled with (8547) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and iron staining; (8548) a mottled grey and orange sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8549) a mottled light grey and orange sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; (8550) an orange sand and gravel with occasional silt patches redeposited natural; (8551) a mid grey very slightly sandy silt; (8552) a very pale grey orange silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; (8553) a mid grey very slightly sandy silt and (8554) a redeposited natural gravel banding.

F. 2487 An oval pit (1.6m wide x 1.25m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a flat base [8557]. Filled with (8556) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and iron staining.

- F. 2489** An oval pit (0.85m wide x 0.19m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8601]. Filled with (8599) a dark grey charcoal rich capping fill and (8600) a mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2490** A circular post hole (0.19m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8612]. Filled with (8611) a light grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2492** A circular post hole (0.48m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8558]. Filled with (8559) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2493** A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8560]. Filled with (8561) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2494** An oval post hole (0.56m long x 0.49m wide x 0.14m deep) with a gently sloping western side and a steep eastern side to a rounded base [8562]. Filled with (8563) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2495** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.09m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8564]. Filled with (8565) a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2496** A circular post hole (0.48m wide x 0.13m deep) with a steep western side to a gently sloping eastern side and a rounded base [8568]. Filled with (8567) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2497** An oval post hole (0.48m long x 0.34m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8568]. Filled with (8569) a firm light to mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2498** A circular post hole (0.44m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8570]. Filled with (8571) a firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.
- F. 2499** A circular post hole (0.44m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8572]. Filled with (8473) a light grey firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2500** A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.08m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8474]. Filled with (8475) a firm light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2501** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8576]. Filled with (8577) a mid to light brown sandy silt with grey patches.
- F. 2502** A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8578]. Filled with (8579) an orangey/mid brown/grey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2503** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8580]. Filled with (8581) a mottled mid brown/grey/white sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2504** A sub oval post hole (0.36m long x 0.28m wide x 0.05m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8582]. Filled with (8583) a mid brown/orangey/grey/white sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2505** A circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8584]. Filled with (8585) a mottled white/orange/grey sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.
- F. 2506** A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.22m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [8586]. Filled with (8587) a light brown/white/grey sandy silt with frequent large stone inclusions.

F. 2511 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (1.5m wide x 0.81m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8622]. Filled with (8618) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions; (8619) a mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent stone inclusions; (8620) a light whitish grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions and (8621) a mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent stones and gravel inclusions.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.96m wide x 0.38m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8628]. Filled with (8626) a mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and (8627) a whitish grey and orange sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A N-S orientated linear (1m wide x 0.57m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [9913]. Filled with (9912) a moderately compact light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2512 An irregular tree-throw (3.2m long x 0.9m wide x 0.29m deep) with shallow gradually sloping sides to a relatively flat base [8625]. Filled with (8623) a mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and (8624) a dark orangey brown sandy silt with orange mottling and frequent stone and gravel inclusions.

F. 2514 An irregular tree-throw (3.3m long x 1.5m wide x 0.23m deep) with shallow gently sloping sides to an undulating base [8637]. Filled with (8635) a mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and organic inclusions and (8636) a mid yellowish brown silty sand with orange mottling, small stones and organic inclusions.

F. 2516 A NW-SE orientated linear (1.56m long x 1.02m wide x 0.38m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8649]. Filled with (8650) a mottled orange/grey and red sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and frequent medium stone inclusions and (8651) an orange/red/yellow sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Ditch terminus

F. 2517 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8652]. Filled with (8653) a mid grey/orange and red sandy silt with moderate medium stone inclusions.

F. 2518 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8654]. Filled with (8655) a dark grey/black sandy silt with light brown/orange patches, charcoal flecking and moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2519 A circular pit (0.8m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8660]. Filled with (8658) a dark black charcoal and silt layer with occasional small stone inclusions and mid greyish brown silt and (6859) a mid greyish brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2520 An oval pit (0.95m long x 0.73m wide x 0.86m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8667]. Filled with (8668) a red/orange/black sand with frequent medium stone inclusions; (8669) a mottled orange/mid brown and grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate medium stone inclusions; (8670) a red/orange/grey mottled sand with charcoal flecking and frequent large stone inclusions; (9028) a mid grey and orange sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions; (9029) a mid grey mottled sandy silt with charcoal flecking and occasional large stone inclusions; (9030) a mid brown/red and orange sand with frequent stone inclusions and (9031) a mottled light grey/orange and mid brown fill with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2521 A N-S orientated linear (1.27m wide x 0.25m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8657]. Filled with (8656) a firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.16m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8662]. Filled with (8661) a yellow grey mottled silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.29m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8664]. Filled with (8663) a moderately compact mid grey/light brown and orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2523 A sub circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [8707]. Filled with (8708) a light brown/yellow with dark brown sand and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2524 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately steep concave sides to a rounded base [8709]. Filled with (8710) a light brown/yellow with black patches of sand and occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2525 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.05m deep) with shallow gradually sloping sides to a flat base [8712]. Filled with (8711) a dark grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions, daub and charcoal flecking.

F. 2526 A N-S orientated linear (0.65m wide x 0.13m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8714]. Filled with (8713) a light grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2528 An oval pit (0.72m long x 0.6m wide x 0.09m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [8745]. Filled with (8746) a dark brown/grey with orange patches sandy silt and frequent stone inclusions.

F. 2529 A N-S orientated linear (0.99m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [8682]. Filled with (8681) a grey/brown sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.5m wide x 0.12m deep) with shallow sloping sides to a rounded base [8686]. Filled with (8685) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.38m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8734]. Filled with (8733) an orange mottled greyish brown fill.

F. 2530 A N-S orientated linear (0.93m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8747]. Filled with (8742) a firm mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small and medium gravels and occasional charcoal flecking. Recut of [8744].

A NE-SW orientated linear (1.04m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8772]. Filled with (8770) a firm mid grey/light brown and dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (8771) a moderately compact dark brown reddish gravelly silty sand.

A N-S orientated linear (1.73m wide x 0.53m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [9899]. Filled with (9898) a grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2531 A N-S orientated linear (1.02m wide x 0.36m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8739]. Filled with (8737) an orange/mid brown mottled silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and (8738) a mid grey/brown sandy silt.

A N-S orientated linear (1.18m wide x 0.49m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8744]. Filled with (8743) a firm mid brownish grey clay silt with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.67m wide x 0.39m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8749]. Filled with (8748) a mix of brownish grey sandy silt towards the base and orangey brown silty sands towards the top of the feature with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2535 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.95m wide x 0.45m deep) with moderately sloping irregular sides to a slightly rounded base [8769]. Filled with (8766) a pale yellow brown with red/brown mineral staining silty sand and frequent stone inclusions; (8767) a firm patchy pale yellow brown and very pale grey slightly sandy silt with occasional stones and rare charcoal flecking and (8768) a pale yellow brown with red/brown mineral staining silty sand and very frequent stone inclusions.

F. 2536 A circular pit (0.97m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep concave sides to a flat base [8775]. Filled with (8773) a firm mid brown yellowish mottled with mid grey silty sand, occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking and (8774) a moderately compact dark brown and red gravelly silty sand.

F. 2538 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.31m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [8797]. Filled with (8796) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2539 An oval pit (1.75m long x 1.2m wide x 0.65m deep) with gradual to steep sides and a rounded base [8808]. Filled with (8804) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions; (8805) a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent orange mottling and moderate small stones; (8806) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional orange mottling and small stones and (8807) a mid orangey grey sandy silt with frequent orange mottling and moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2540 A NE-SW orientated linear (1.8m wide x 0.75m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a pointed base [8812]. Filled with (8809) a moderately compact mid greyish brown clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (8810) a moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking and (8811) a moderately compact mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel and snail shell inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (1.87m wide x 0.8m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9639]. Filled with (9636) a yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking; (9637) a greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking; (9638) a brownish red sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and (9640) a greyish red silty sand. Northern ditch terminus.

F. 2541 An E-W orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [8814]. Filled with (8813) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Eastern ditch terminus.

An SE-NW orientated linear (0.3m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a slightly rounded base [9041]. Filled with (9071) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2543 An oval pit (0.91m wide x 0.26m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8856]. Filled with (8855) a mid grey brown sandy silt with orange mottling and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 2566 A WNW-ESE orientated linear (1.2m wide x 0.45m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8955]. Filled with (8952) a mid grey sandy silt with orange mottling, occasional small and medium stones and occasional charcoal flecking.; (8953) a mid grey sandy silt with frequent orange mottling, moderate small and medium stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and (8954) a dark brown/orange silty sand with very frequent small and medium stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

A WNW-ESE orientated linear (0.75m wide x 0.4m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8959]. Filled with (8958) a mid grey sandy silt with silty clay patches, frequent orange mottling, moderate small and medium stones and occasional charcoal flecking,

A WNW-SES orientated linear (1.1m wide x 0.39m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [8879]. Filled with (8877) a dark grey sandy silt with orange mottling and medium and small stone inclusions.

F. 2567 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [8886]. Filled with (8885) a moderately compact dark grey mottled with dark brown/reddish sandy silt, rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2568 An oval pit (0.67m long x 0.44m wide x 0.1m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8890]. Filled with (8889) a moderately compact mid to light grey mottled with mid brown, sandy silt, iron panning and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2569 A circular pit (0.26m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8892]. Filled with (8891) a moderately loose mid grey mottled with dark brown sandy silt and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2570 A circular pit (1.5m wide x 0.5m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8898]. Filled with (8897) a light grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2571 A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.36m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8900]. Filled with (8899) a light grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2572 An oval pit (1.6m long x 1.08m wide x 0.43m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8902]. Filled with (8901) a very light grey silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2573 A circular pit (0.42m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [8908]. Filled with (8906) a moderately loose mid to dark grey mottled with red/brown silt, rare gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking and (8907) a moderately compact light grey mottled with red/brown patches of sandy silt, moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking,

F. 2574 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.7m wide x 0.4m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [8921]. Filled with (8920) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with clay patches, moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NW-SE orientated linear (0.4m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [8923]. Filled with (8922) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with clay patches, moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2577 A circular pit (0.95m wide x 0.22m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [8933]. Filled with (8931) a moderately loose mid grey mottled with mid brown sandy silt, occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking and (8932) a moderately compact light to mid brown mottled with dark brown silty sand and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2580 A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8945]. Filled with (8944) a soft light grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2584 A sub circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping sides to an irregular, relatively flat base [8965]. Filled with (8964) a mid brownish grey firm slightly sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2585 An oval post hole (0.18m long x 0.12m wide x 0.15m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [8967]. Filled with (8966) a mid brownish grey firm slightly sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2587 A WNW-ESE orientated linear (1.56m wide x 0.48m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [8957]. Filled with (8956) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium stones, frequent orange mottling and occasional charcoal flecking.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.32m wide x 0.29m deep) with moderately sloping sides, base was not exposed [9038]. Filled with (9037) a mid grey sandy silt mottled with orange patches, occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2589 A WNW-ESE orientated linear (0.28m wide x 0.1m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9016]. Filled with (9015) a light grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

A SE-NW orientated linear (0.25m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [9077]. Filled with (9076) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2594 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [9040]. Filled with (9039) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2595 A circular post hole (0.37m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9057]. Filled with (9056) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2596 An oval pit (0.9m long x 0.67m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [9059]. Filled with (9058) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2597 An oval pit (0.6m long x 0.3m wide x 0.19m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a pointed base [9061]. Filled with (9060) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and very frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2598 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.3m deep) with vertical to slightly undercutting sides and a flat base [9063]. Filled with (9062) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2599 An oval pit (1.1m long x 0.28m wide x 0.13m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [9065]. Filled with (9064) a light grey sandy silt with occasional medium gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2600 An E-W orientated linear (0.42m wide x 0.31m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [9069]. Filled with (9068) a light to mid brown sandy silt with white and grey patches, charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions.

An E-W orientated linear (0.41m wide x 0.12m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9070]. Filled with (9068) a light to mid brown sandy silt with white and grey patches, charcoal flecking and rare small stone inclusions. Gully terminus.

F. 2601 An oval pit (2m long x 0.8m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9073]. Filled with (9072) a mixed brownish grey sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2602 An oval pit (1.8m long x 1m wide x 0.49m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9075]. Filled with (9074) an orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2603 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9079]. Filled with (9078) a mid to dark brown/orange with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2604 A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.46m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [9082]. Filled with (9081) a dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking. Ditch terminus.

A NNE-SSW orientated linear (0.86m wide x 0.14m deep) with gently sloping sides to a slightly rounded base [9084]. Filled with (9083) a dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2605 A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.08m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [9094]. Filled with (9093) a mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2606 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.04m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9090]. Filled with (9089) a light brown/orange/white sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2607 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.05m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9092]. Filled with (9091) a light brown/orange/grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2608 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9096]. Filled with (9095) a mid to dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2609 An oval pit (0.8m long x 0.48m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9098]. Filled with (9097) a mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravels, occasional large stones and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2610 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9100]. Filled with (9099) a firm mid slightly greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2611 An oval post hole (1m long x 0.55m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9104]. Filled with (9103) a light orangey grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [9102] a cut of post pipe and (9101) post pipe fill of a firm mid reddish/grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2612 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.35m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9018]. Filled with (9017) a firm mottled light grey and brown sandy silt post packing; [9016] cut for post pipe and (9015) post pipe fill of a mid to light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2613 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9111]. Filled with (9110) a mid grey silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2614 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a narrow rounded base [9113]. Filled with (9112) a very dark grey silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2615 A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a narrow rounded base [9115]. Filled with (9114) a dark grey silty sand with moderate stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2616 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9117]. Filled with (9116) a light brown/orange/grey silt with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.

F. 2617 A sub circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.23m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9119]. Filled with (9118) a light brown/orange/white silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2619 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.26m deep) with near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base [8706]. Filled with (8705) a mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2620 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.05m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9121]. Filled with (9120) a pale brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2621 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9123]. Filled with (9122) a pale brown/grey sandy silt with occasional gravels.

F. 2627 A circular pit (0.92m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9159]. Filled with (9158) a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking, moderate gravels and occasional large stone inclusions.

F. 2628 A NW-SE orientated linear (0.35m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9166]. Filled with (9165) a pale grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions. Eastern ditch terminus.
A NW-SE orientated linear (0.45m wide x 0.06m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9190]. Filled with (9189) a pale grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2629 An oval pit (0.45m long x 0.15m wide x 0.19m deep) with near vertical sides to a pointed base [9168]. Filled with (9167) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small stones and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2630 A circular pit (0.55m wide x 0.24m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [9171]. Filled with (9169) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small stones and frequent charcoal flecking and (9170) a dark brownish yellow sandy clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.

F. 2631 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.2m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9173]. Filled with (9172) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2632 A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.1m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9175]. Filled with (9174) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2635 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.13m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9181]. Filled with (9180) a mottled grey/orange/light brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2636 A circular post hole (0.33m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [9183]. Filled with (9182) a mid grey/orange/light brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2637 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.07m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9185]. Filled with (9184) a mottled orange/light brown/white sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions.

F. 2638 A circular pit (0.95m wide x 0.54m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9188]. Filled with (9186) a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional burnt stone inclusions and (9187) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional burnt stone inclusions and a large charcoal deposit on northern edge towards the base.

F. 2639 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9208]. Filled with (9206) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal

flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (9207) a moderately compact mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small iron panning.

F. 2640 A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.09m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9210]. Filled with (9209) a compact light yellowish orange sandy silt with moderate iron panning.

F. 2641 A circular pit (0.4m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep straight sides to a rounded base [9213]. Filled with (9211) a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and flecking and (9212) a moderately compact mid yellowish orange sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2643 An oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.3m wide x 0.18m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9218]. Filled with (9217) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2644 A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.23m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a rounded base [9220]. Filled with (9219) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2645 A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.3m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9222]. Filled with (9221) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2646 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.25m deep) with vertical to near vertical sides and a rounded base [9224]. Filled with (9223) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2647 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.25m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9226]. Filled with (9225) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2648 A sub circular post hole (0.35m long x 0.2m wide x 0.2m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9228]. Filled with (9227) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2649 A circular pit (1.4m wide x 0.8m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [9233]. Filled with (9229) a light beige grey sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking; (9230) a light brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking; (9231) a lens of orange silty sand with occasional gravels and (9232) a mid to dark reddish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2650 A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9235]. Filled with (9234) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2651 A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.22m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a rounded base [9239]. Filled with (9238) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2652 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.23m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9241]. Filled with (9240) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2653 A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.28m deep) with near vertical and vertical sides to a rounded base [9245]. Filled with (9242) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2654 A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9245]. Filled with (9244) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2655 A curving linear (0.43m wide x 0.07m deep) with gently sloping sides to a flat base [9247]. Filled with (9246) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.

F. 2656 A circular pit (0.43m wide x 0.07m deep) with shallow sides to a slightly rounded base [9349]. Filled with (9248) a light grey sandy silt with rare very small stones and frequent charcoal flecking.

F. 2657 An E-W orientated linear (0.27m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9251]. Filled with (9250) a mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare very small stones and frequent charcoal flecking.

- F. 2659** A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9527]. Filled with (9526) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2665** A circular post hole (0.14m wide x 0.26m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9271]. Filled with (9270) a soft dark greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2667** A circular pit (0.58m wide x 0.3m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9275a]. Filled with (9273a) a soft dark greyish black/brown sandy fill with frequent gravel inclusions and (9274a) a firm brownish orange sandy clay.
- F. 2668** A circular post hole (0.5m wide x 0.36m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9274b]. Filled with (9273a) a soft dark grey and brown silty sand with rare gravels and occasional to moderate charcoal fragments.
- F. 2669** An oval pit (0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.35m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a relatively flat base [9276]. Filled with (9275b) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2670** A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9278]. Filled with (9277) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2671** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [9280]. Filled with (9279) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2672** A circular pit (1.9m wide x 0.51m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9282]. Filled with (9281) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2673** A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9285]. Filled with (9283) an orange/red fired clay with a small amount of mid grey brown sandy silt and occasional stone inclusions and (9284) a charcoal rich dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2674** A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.07m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9287]. Filled with (9286) a mid grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.
- F. 2675** A circular post hole (0.55m wide x 0.31m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [9289]. Filled with (9288) a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and stone inclusions.
- F. 2676** A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [9291]. Filled with (9290) a pale to mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2677** A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9293]. Filled with (9292) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2678** A sub circular post hole (0.5m long x 0.38m wide x 0.24m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [9295]. Filled with (9294) a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2679** A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.1m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9297]. Filled with (9296) a firm greyish orange sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2680** A circular pit (0.45m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9299]. Filled with (9298) a firm light greyish brown silty sand mottled with orange sandy clay and rare stone inclusions.
- F. 2681** A circular pit (0.52m wide x 0.13m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9301]. Filled with (9300) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2682 A circular post hole (0.11m wide x 0.06m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9303]. Filled with (9302) a firm dark greyish black brown silty sand mottled with ash and charcoal inclusions.

F. 2683 A circular post hole (0.44m wide x 0.13m deep) with shallow sides to a flat base [9305]. Filled with (9304) a firm greyish orange sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2685 A circular pit/well (1.57m wide x 1.15m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [9321]. Filled with (9313) a dark grey black sandy silt with orange mottling, moderate medium stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (9314) a light grey/white sandy silt with orangey brown sand patches and small stone inclusions; (9315) a dark brown/orange sandy silt with grey patches, frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (9316) an orangey/brown/grey sand with moderate stone inclusions; (9317) a dark grey/orange clayey sand with occasional medium stone inclusions; (9318) bands of grey clayey sand and orangey brown sandy silt with moderate stones and occasional charcoal flecking; (9319) a dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and (9320) a light brown/yellow sandy silt with grey clay patches and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2687 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9325]. Filled with (9324) a dark grey sandy silt with rare small stones and moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2688 A NE-SW orientated linear (0.52m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base [8741]. Filled with (8740) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silt with moderate small stones and gravel inclusions.

A NE-SW orientated linear (0.48m wide x 0.15m deep) with gently sloping sides to a relatively flat base [9329]. Filled with (9328) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Ditch terminus.

F. 2705 A circular pit (0.3m wide x 0.25m deep) with near vertical concave sides to a rounded base [9365]. Filled with (9364) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with orange manganese staining.

F. 2706 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9367]. Filled with (9366) a light brown/orange/white mottled sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2707 A N-S orientated linear (0.42m wide x 0.25m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9375]. Filled with (9374) a pale grey/yellow clayey sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

A N-S orientated linear (0.38m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderate to steep sides and an irregular base [9377]. Filled with (9376) a pale grey/brown fill with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

A N-S orientated linear (0.23m wide x 0.08m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9379]. Filled with (9378) a pale grey/brown clayey sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Southern gully terminus.

F. 2708 An oval post hole (0.66m long x 0.57m wide x 0.53m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9373]. Filled with (9372) a mid to pale brownish grey with frequent orange mottling silty sand, moderate stones and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2709 A sub circular pit (1.6m long x 1.4m wide x 0.68m deep) with very steep sides to a rounded base [9385]. Filled with (9380) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (9381) a pale grey sandy silt with occasional stone and gravel inclusions; (9382) a mottled brown and grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; (9383) a redeposited natural slump and (9384) a redeposited natural slump.

F. 2710 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.11m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a slightly rounded base [9387]. Filled with (9386) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

F. 2711 A sub circular pit (1m long x 0.85m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9389]. Filled with (9388) a mid to dark brownish grey fill with occasional stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2712 An oval pit (1m long x 0.85m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9404]. Filled with (9403) a mid brown sandy silt with a hint of grey and occasional stone inclusions.

- F. 2713** A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.06m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9406]. Filled with (9405) a dark grey sandy silt with charcoal staining.
- F. 2714** A NW-SE orientated linear (0.67m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9408]. Filled with (9407) a mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Northeastern ditch terminus.
- F. 2715** An oval pit (0.62m long x 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9410]. Filled with (9409) a grey and reddish brown mottled clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2716** A circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9412]. Filled with (9411) a reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravels inclusions.
- F. 2717** An oval pit (0.88m wide x 0.52m wide x 0.2m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9414]. Filled with (9413) a grey and reddish brown mottled clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2718** A sub circular post hole (0.24m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9416]. Filled with (9415) a compact reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2719** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.8m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9418]. Filled with (9417) a reddish brown silt with charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2721** A circular post hole/pit (0.46m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9422]. Filled with (9421) a reddish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2722** A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9392]. Filled with (9391) a mid grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2723** A circular post hole (0.23m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9393]. Filled with (9392) a mid grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2724** A circular post hole (0.41m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9395]. Filled with (9394) a mottled grey sandy silt and orange sand with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2725** A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9397]. Filled with (9396) a pale grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2726** A circular pit (2.6m wide x 0.65m deep) with steep straight sides to a flat base [9402]. Filled with (9398) a moderately compact mid to light grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking; (9399) a firm mid to dark brown orange silty sand with frequent gravels and iron panning; (9400) a moderately compact mid to dark brown orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and (9401) a moderately loose dark orange/yellowish sand slump.
- F. 2727** An oval pit (0.52m long x 0.34m wide x 0.12m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9425]. Filled with (9423) a moderately loose light to mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and rare red/brown clay inclusions.
- F. 2728** A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.13m deep) with steep straight sides to a pointed base [9428]. Filled with (9427) a moderately compact mid brown/grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2729** A circular stake hole (0.16m wide x 0.18m deep) with near vertical sides to a pointed base [9430]. Filled with (9429) a moderately compact mid grey/light brown sandy silt with rare gravels and frequent charcoal flecking.
- F. 2730** An oval pit (0.75m long x 0.6m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9439]. Filled with (9438) a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.

- F. 2731** A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9441]. Filled with (9440) a mid grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.
- F. 2732** A circular pit (0.9m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9443]. Filled with (9442) a mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.
- F. 2733** A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.23m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9445]. Filled with (9444) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2734** A circular pit (0.95m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9448]. Filled with (9446) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium stones and frequent charcoal flecking and (9447) a patchy dark grey sandy silt and orange sandy gravel with frequent small stone inclusions.
- F. 2735** A circular pit (0.34m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9450]. Filled with (9449) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2736** A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9452]. Filled with (9451) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2737** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.08m deep) with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base [9454]. Filled with (9453) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2738** A circular pit (0.82m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9457]. Filled with (9455) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecking.
- F. 2739** A circular pit (0.65m wide x 0.28m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9460]. Filled with (9458) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium stones and frequent charcoal flecking and (9459) a patchy dark grey sandy silt and orange sand with frequent small stones and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2740** A circular post hole (0.14m wide x 0.9m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9462]. Filled with (9461) a reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2741** A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.11m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9464]. Filled with (9463) a reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2742** A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.06m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9466]. Filled with (9465) a reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2793** An oval pit (0.61m wide x 0.3m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9578]. Filled with (9576) a mid grey silty sand with orange mottling, rare stones and gravel and rare charcoal flecking and (9577) a mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2794** A circular post hole (0.42m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9580]. Filled with (9579) a light brown grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and very rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2805** A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base [9604]. Filled with (9603) a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2810** A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9633]. Filled with (9631) a dark grey sandy silt with occasional very small stones and frequent charcoal flecking post pipe and (9632) a brownish red sandy silt with occasional small stones and moderate charcoal flecking.
- F. 2811** A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9614]. Filled with (9613) a mid grey sandy silt with moderate small stones, orange mottling and occasional charcoal flecking.

- F. 2823** A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.06m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9658]. Filled with (9657) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2824** A circular post hole (0.52m wide x 0.34m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [9661]. Filled with (9659) a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel and chalk flecking and (9660) a mid orange brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2825** A circular post hole (0.43m wide x 0.36m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9663]. Filled with (9662) a light brown grey silty sand with occasional small orange patches, rare gravels and very rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2826** A circular post hole (0.45m wide x 0.5m deep) with very steep sides to a rounded base [9669]. Filled with (9668) a light brown grey silty sand with occasional small orange patches, rare gravels and very rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2827** A circular pit (0.71m wide x 0.34m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9672]. Filled with (9670) a light brown grey sandy silt with rare gravels and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2828** A circular post hole (0.42m wide x 0.32m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9674].
- F. 2829** A circular pit/post hole (0.52m wide x 0.29m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [9677]. Filled with (9675) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking and (9676) a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2830** A circular pit/post hole (0.51m wide x 0.28m deep) with moderately steep sides to a rounded base [9680]. Filled with (9678) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking and (9679) a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
- F. 2842** A circular post hole (0.52m wide x 0.19m deep) with near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base [9704]. Filled with (9703) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.
- F. 2843** A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9706]. Filled with (9705) a firm light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.
- F. 2844** A circular post hole (0.3m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9708]. Filled with (9707) a brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2845** A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.15m deep) with vertical sides to a concave base [9711]. Filled with (9709) a yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and (9710) a reddish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2851** A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.07m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9723]. Filled with (9722) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2852** A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9735]. Filled with (9724) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2854** A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9727]. Filled with (9726) a light brown grey silty sand with occasional gravels and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2858** An oval pit (0.98m long x 0.5m wide x 0.08m deep) with concave sides to a relatively flat base [9736]. Filled with (9735) a moderately compact light greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2859** An oval post hole (0.33m long x 0.24m wide x 0.17m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9738]. Filled with (9737) a pale greyish brown slightly sandy silt with occasional reddish brown mottling, occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

- F. 2860** A sub circular post hole (0.17m wide x 0.15m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9742]. Filled with (9741) a pale to light grey silty sand with orange/light brown mottling and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2862** A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.15m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9748]. Filled with (9747) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2863** A circular post hole (0.18m wide x 0.4m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9750]. Filled with (9749) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2864** An oval post hole (0.42m long x 0.21m wide x 0.15m deep) with near vertical sides to a relatively flat base [9752]. Filled with (9751) a soft mid brown and grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2865** A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.14m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9754]. Filled with (9763) a dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions.
- F. 2866** A circular pit (0.4m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9756]. Filled with (9755) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and stone inclusions.
- F. 2867** A circular pit (0.57m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9758]. Filled with (9757) a mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2868** A circular pit (1m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9760]. Filled with (9759) a pale brown grey sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.
- F. 2869** A circular pit (0.86m wide x 0.31m deep) with steep sides to a relatively flat base [9762]. Filled with (9761) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2871** A circular pit/post hole (0.47m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9766]. Filled with (9765) a firm mid orange/brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.
- F. 2872** A circular post hole (0.16m wide x 0.14m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9768]. Filled with (9767) a firm mid grey and brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2873** A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.2m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9770]. Filled with (9769) a firm orangey brown/grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal lumps and occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2874** A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.08m deep) with shallow gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9772]. Filled with (9771) a firm mid mottled orange/brown/grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2876** A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.25m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [9779]. Filled with (9778) a fine mid grey/brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.
- F. 2879** An oval post hole (0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep to near vertical straight sides and a rounded base [9789]. Filled with (9787) a mid blue/grey slightly silty sand with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal flecking and (9788) a pale grey and orange firm sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- F. 2880** A circular post hole (0.34m wide x 0.22m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9791]. Filled with (9790) a mid grey soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and mineral staining.
- F. 2881** An oval post hole (0.45m long x 0.34m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9793]. Filled with (9792) a pale grey/orange mottled firm sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2882 An oval post hole (0.65m long x 0.34m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9796]. Filled with (9794) a dark grey compact fine sand with occasional charcoal flecking and (9795) a pale orange compact fine sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2884 An oval post hole (0.28m long x 0.1m wide x 0.04m deep) with concave sides to a relatively flat base [9801]. Filled with (9800) a moderately compact light grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2885 An oval post hole (0.28m long x 0.14m wide x 0.12m deep) with vertical sides to a relatively flat base [9803]. Filled with (9802) a light greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2886 An oval post hole (0.36m long x 0.2m wide x 0.13m deep) with near vertical sides to a flat base [9805]. Filled with (9804) a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2887 An oval post hole (0.34m long x 0.2m wide x 0.4m deep) with vertical sides to a rounded base [9807]. Filled with (9808) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2888 An oval post hole (0.38m long x 0.2m wide x 0.1m deep) with vertical sides to a flat base [9809]. Filled with (9808) a soft light greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking.

F. 2889 An oval hearth (0.56m long x 0.3m wide x 0.4m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9813]. Filled with (9810) a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; (9811) a red burnt clayish sand with rare gravel inclusions and (9812) a dark grey/black charcoal rich silty sand and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2891 A circular post hole (0.26m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [9819]. Filled with (9818) a firm mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2893 An circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.1m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9825]. Filled with (9824) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2894 An oval post hole (0.4m long x 0.2m wide x 0.13m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a relatively flat base [9827]. Filled with (9826) a firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2895 An oval pit (0.56m long x 0.32m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a relatively flat base [9829]. Filled with (9828) a firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2896 An oval pit (0.45m long x 0.27m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [9831]. Filled with (9830) a moderately compact light greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2897 A circular pit (0.7m wide x 0.16m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a flat base [9833]. Filled with (9832) a mid grey brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2898 A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a flat base [9835]. Filled with (9834) a pale grey firm sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2899 A circular post hole (0.39m wide x 0.12m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base [9837]. Filled with (9836) a mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2900 An oval pit (1.15m long x 0.8m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9839]. Filled with (9838) a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking.

F. 2901 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.12m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9841]. Filled with (9840) a dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

- F. 2902** An oval pit (0.85m long x 0.67m wide x 0.9m deep) with steep sides, slightly undercutting to a flat base [9843]. Filled with (9842) a red/brown and grey sandy silt with occasional stone and gravels and charcoal flecking; (9886) a mid grey silt with frequent charcoal flecking; (9887) a mid to light grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions and (9994) a yellow orange sand.
- F. 2903** A natural depression (2.1m wide x 0.23m deep). Filled with (9844) a light grey and reddish brown mottled silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2905** A circular post hole (0.35m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9849]. Filled with (9848) a mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2906** A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9851]. Filled with (9850) a mid grey sandy silt with brown patches and rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2921** A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep to near vertical sides and a rounded base [9881]. Filled with (9880) a light grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and chalk flecking.
- F. 2922** A circular post hole (0.4m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep to near vertical sides and a rounded base [9883]. Filled with (9882) a light grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and chalk flecking.
- F. 2924** A circular post hole (0.15m wide x 0.11m deep) with near vertical sides to a pointed base [9889]. Filled with (9888) a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.
- F. 2925** An oval post hole 90.26m long x 0.19m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9891]. Filled with (9890) a light brown silt with moderate medium stone inclusions.
- F. 2926** A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.06m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [9893]. Filled with (9892) a dark brown/orange sandy silt with frequent large stone inclusions.
- F. 2927** An oval pit (0.49m long x 0.59m wide x 0.14m deep) with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base [9895]. Filled with (9894) a mid brown/yellow and white sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions.
- F. 2928** A circular pit (0.56m wide x 0.2m deep) with near vertical to vertical sides and a rounded base [9897]. Filled with (9896) a dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with moderate brown mottling, occasional gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.
- F. 2929** A circular post hole (0.42m wide x 0.18m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9901]. Filled with (9900) a light grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2930** A circular post hole (0.29m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9903]. Filled with (9902) a light grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2931** A circular post hole/pit (0.5m wide x 0.2m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9905]. Filled with (9904) a light yellowish grey/brown sandy silt with very rare gravels, chalk flecking and rare charcoal flecking.
- F. 2932** A circular post hole (0.27m wide x 0.15m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9907]. Filled with (9906) a light grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.
- F. 2934** An oval pit/tree-throw (0.52m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9911]. Filled with (9910) a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.
- F. 2935** An oval pit (0.54m long x 0.17m wide x 0.1m deep) with steep concave sides to a rounded base [9915]. Filled with (9914) a mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2936 An oval pit (0.66m long x 0.13m wide x 0.08m deep) with straight near vertical sides to a rounded base [9917]. Filled with (9916) a mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2937 A circular pit (0.46m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [9980]. Filled with (9918) a mid grey ashy fine sand with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2938 An oval pit (0.45m long x 0.35m wide x 0.17m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9923]. Filled with (9921) a dark grey firm sand with charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions and (9922) a dark orange sand with mottled grey patches and gravel inclusions.

F. 2939 A sub circular pit (0.48m long x 0.4m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [9925]. Filled with (9924) a dark grey soft silt with frequent charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions.

F. 2940 An oval pit (0.5m long x 0.37m wide x 0.17m deep) with moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base [9927]. Filled with (9926) a dark grey/black fine sand with frequent gravels and burnt flint inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2942 A circular pit/post hole (0.7m wide x 0.21m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9948]. Filled with (9946) a moderately loose mid grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions and (9947) a moderately loose mid brown/orange sandy silt with moderate gravels and rare small stone inclusions.

F. 2944 A circular post hole (0.28m wide x 0.19m deep) with steep and near vertical sides to a rounded base [9974]. Filled with (9973) a pale grey soft fine sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

F. 2945 A circular post hole (0.36m wide x 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9976]. Filled with (9975) a pale grey fine sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2946 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.09m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [9978]. Filled with (9977) a pale grey fine sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2947 A circular pit (0.55m wide x 0.21m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [9981]. Filled with (9979) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt mottled with mid brown and orange patches, frequent gravels and frequent charcoal flecking and (9980) a moderately compact mid brown orange silty sand with frequent gravels and rare charcoal flecking.

F. 2950 An oval post hole (0.3m long x 0.15m wide x 0.16m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9987]. Filled with (9986) a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2953 A circular post hole (0.2m wide x 0.25m deep) with straight sides to a rounded base [9993]. Filled with (9992) a black/brown soft silty sand with frequent charcoal patches and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 2954 An oval post hole (0.26m long x 0.14m wide x 0.24m deep) with near vertical sides to a rounded base [9996]. Filled with (9995) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2955 An oval post hole (0.25m long x 0.18m wide x 0.25m deep) with near vertical and vertical sides to a rounded base [9998]. Filled with (9997) a moderately compact mid brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 2958 A sub circular pit (0.32m wide x 0.15m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [10004]. Filled with (10003) a dark grey compact sand with occasional gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2959 A circular post hole (0.46m wide x 0.18m deep) with steep sides to a pointed base [10006]. Filled with (10005) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with moderate gravels and charcoal flecking.

F. 2961 A circular post hole (0.22m wide x 0.1m deep) with concave sides to a rounded base [10009]. Filled with (10008) a moderately compact mid grey/brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2962 An oval pit (0.32m long x 0.49m wide x 0.26m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [10012]. Filled with (10010) a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking and (10011) a moderately compact mid brown/grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2963 A sub circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [10014]. Filled with (10013) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecking.

F. 2964 An oval post hole (0.27m long x 0.18m wide x 0.06m deep) with gently sloping sides to a rounded base [10016]. Filled with (10015) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2965 A circular post hole (0.25m wide x 0.11m deep) with moderately sloping sides to a pointed base [10018]. Filled with (10017) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions.

F. 2968 A circular pit (2m wide x 0.55m deep) with steep sides to a rounded base [10065]. Filled with (10064) a mid grey slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional to moderate stone and gravel inclusions.

F. 2969 A circular post hole (0.55m wide x 0.07m deep) with shallow concave sides to a rounded base [10079]. Filled with (10078) a light brown/white/orange silt with moderate small stone inclusions.

F. 2973 A circular pit (0.8m wide x 0.35m deep) with steep sides to a flat base [10110]. Filled with (10107) a moderately compact mid to dark grey silt with occasional gravels and moderate charcoal flecking; (10108) a moderately compact mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravels, moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking and (10109) a moderately compact mid brown/orange gravelly silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Bibliography

- Bass, W.M. 1987. *Human Osteology*. Columbia, Missouri Archaeology Society.
- Boessneck, J., 1969. Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*), in D. Brothwell and E. S. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology*, 2nd edition: 331-358. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Britchfield, D. 2002. *A Report on Archaeological Excavation at Oxney Road, Fengate, Peterborough*. Soke Archaeological Services SAS01/DB/15.
- Britnell, W.J. 1976. Antler Cheekpieces of the British Late Bronze Age, *Antiquaries Journal* 56, 24-34.
- Britnell, W.J. 1984-5. Antler Cheekpieces from Edmundsoles, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 73-4, 5-6.
- Britnell, W.J. 2000. Awls, in J. C. Barrett, P. W. M. Freeman and A. Woodward, *Cadbury Castle, Somerset: The later prehistoric and early historic archaeology* English Heritage Archaeological Report 20, London, 187-8.
- Brothwell, D. 1981. *Digging Up Bones*. London: British Museum (Natural History) London.
- Brown, W.A.B. 1985. *Identification of Human Teeth*. Dorking: Adlard & Son Ltd, Bartholomew Press.
- Brudenell, M. 2005. Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Patten, R. & Evans, C. 2005. *Striplands Farm West, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report Number 703
- Brudenell, M. 2006a. Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Beadsmore. *Elliott Site, Fengate, Peterborough. Archaeological Excavations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report Number 734.
- Brudenell, M. 2006b. The Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Mackay, D. & Knight, M. *Further Excavations at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report Number 764.
- Brudenell, M. 2007a. Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Brudenell, M, & Evans, E. *Rhee Lakeside South: Excavations at Colne Fen, Earith*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report Number 776.
- Brudenell, M. 2007b. The Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Cooper, A. & Edmonds, M. *Past and Present. Excavations at Broom, Bedfordshire, 1996-2005*. Oxford. Oxbow.
- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker, D.H. 1994. *Standards for the collection from human skeletal remains*, Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 44. Fayetteville: Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

- Casa Hatton, R. 2000. *Middle Iron Age Occupation on Land off Crowland Road, Eye, Peterborough: An Archaeological Investigation*. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit No. 180.
- Chowne, P. 1980. Bronze Age Settlement in South Lincolnshire, in Barrett, J. & Bradley, R. (eds) *The British Later Bronze Age*. Oxford: British Archaeological Report 83.
- Clarke, A. and Dodwell, N. 2000. The faunal and human remains, in McFadyen, L. *Excavations at Eye Quarry, Peterborough: Phase 2*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 355.
- Clarke, A. 2000. The faunal remains in Garrow, D. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Tanholt Farm, Eyebury Quarry, Eye, Peterborough*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 401.
- Clarke, A. 2002. The faunal remains in Patten, R. *An Archaeological Excavation at Tanholt Farm, Eyebury Quarry, Eye, Peterborough: Phase I*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 464.
- Cohen, A., and Serjeantson, D., 1996. *A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites, revised edition*. London: Archetype Publications Ltd.
- Collcutt, S., Petchey, M., & Johnson, A. 2000. *Eyebury Quarry, Tanholt Farm, Northeastern extension, Eyebury, Peterborough - Cultural Heritage Statement*. Unpublished Oxford Archaeological Associates Report.
- Coombs, D. 2001. The metalwork, in F. Pryor, *The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and environment of a Fenland landscape*. London: English Heritage: 255-317.
- Cooper, S. and Lödöen, A. 2006. *Prehistoric Remains and Medieval Burials at Oxney Grange, Nr. Eye, Peterborough: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit No. 854.
- Cunliffe, B. 1968. Early pre-Roman Iron Age communities in eastern England. *Antiquaries Journal* 48, pp 175-91.
- Cunliffe, B. 1974. *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. London. Routledge.
- Cunliffe, B. 1978. *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (Revised ed.). London. Routledge.
- Cunliffe, B. 1991. *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (3rd ed.). London. Routledge.
- Cunliffe, B. 2005. *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (4rd ed.). London. Routledge.
- Cuttler, R. & Ellis, P. 2000. A Bronze Age Barrow and Romano-British Features at Pode Hole Farm, Cambridgeshire, 1996 in *Four Sites in Cambridgeshire: Excavations at Pode Hole Farm, Paston, Longstanton, and Bassingbourne, 1996-7* Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit Monograph Series 4 BAR 322.

- Daniels, P. and Lightfoot, M. 2003. *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation: Pode Hole (Extraction Area 7) Peterborough*. Phoenix Consulting (Archaeology Ltd.) PCC133.
- de Vareilles, A. 2006. *Hanson Quarry, Earith, Cambridgeshire, plant report*. Unpublished.
- Dick, W.A. & Tabatabai, M.A. 1977. An alkaline oxidation method for the determination of total phosphorus in soils, *Journal of Soil Science of America*, 41, 511 – 514
- Dobney, K., and Reilly, K., 1988. A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones, *Circaea* 5(2), 79-96.
- Elsdon, S. 1992. East Midlands Scored Ware. *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeology and History Society* 66, 83-91.
- Evans, C., Brudenell, M., Knight, M., and Patten, R. 2005 *Must Farm, Whittlesey – Archaeological and Palaeo-Environmental Investigations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 667
- Evans, C. and Knight, M. 1997. *Barleycroft Paddocks*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 218.
- Garrow, D 2000. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Tanholt Farm, Eyebury Quarry, Eye, Peterborough*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 401.
- Gibson, D. & Knight, M, 2006. *Bradley Fen Excavations Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire 2001-2004*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 733.
- Gibson, D. & White, L. 1998. *Archaeological Excavations of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Settlement and Romano British Enclosures at Eye Quarry, Peterborough*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 268.
- Grant A. 1982. The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne, (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: Brit. Archaeol. Rep. Brit. Ser. 109: 91-108.
- Gurney, D. 1980. *Evidence of Bronze Age Salt Production at Northey, Peterborough*. Northamptonshire Archaeology 15.
- Hall. C. 1998 *The Excavation of Terminal Bronze Age & Medieval Remains at Area A, Baston Quarry No. 2, Langtoft, Lincolnshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report Number 288.
- Hawkes, C.F.C. & C. Fell. 1945. The early Iron Age settlement at Fengate, Peterborough. *Archaeological Journal* 100, 188-223.
- Healy, F. 1995. The Artefacts, in Rogerson, A., *A Late Neolithic, Saxon and Medieval site at Middle Harling, Norfolk*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 74.

- Higbee, L. 1998. The animal bone, in Gibson, D. and White, L. *Archaeological Excavations of a Late Bronze to Early Iron Age Settlement and Romano-British Enclosures at Eye Quarry, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 268.
- Hill, J.D., & L. Horne. 2003. Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery, in Evans, C. *Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely*. East Anglian Archaeology 103, 145-84.
- Hill, J.D. 1997. Prehistoric pottery, in Lucas, G. *An archaeological evaluation at Tower Works, Fengate, Peterborough*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.
- Hunter, F. & Davis, M. 1994. Early Bronze Age Lead - A Unique Necklace from Southeast Scotland. *Antiquity* 68, 824-830.
- Knight, D. 2002. A regional ceramic sequence: Pottery of the first millennium BC between the Humber and the Nene, in Woodward, A & J. D. Hill (eds.). *Prehistoric Britain: The Ceramic Basis*. Oxford. Oxbow, 119-142.
- Knight, M. 1998. *Archaeological Investigations of the Anglian Water Northborough to Etton Water Main and Excavations of a Terminal Bronze Age Settlement at Nine Bridges*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.
- Knight, M. 1999. *Prehistoric Excavations at King's Dyke West Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. A Terminal Bronze Age Settlement Near Moreton's Leam*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 301.
- Knight, M. 2003. The prehistoric pottery, In Evans, C. & Patten, R. 2003 *Excavations at Colne Fen, Earith. The Holme Fieldsystem*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.
- Lane, T. 1994 *Hoe Hills, Dowsby*, Fenland Research 9.
- Lane, T. & Morris, E.L. 2001. *A Millennium of Saltmaking: Prehistoric and Romano-British Salt Production in the Fenland*. Heritage Lincolnshire – Fenland Management Project.
- Longley, D. 1980. *Runnymede Bridge 1976: Excavations on the Site of a Late Bronze Age Settlement*. Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society 6, Guildford.
- Malone, S.J. 2003. *Archaeological Evaluation of a Proposed Extension at Pode Hole Quarry, Thorney, Cambridgeshire*. Archaeological Project Services No. 28/03
- McFadyen, L. 2000. *Archaeological Excavations at Eye Quarry, Peterborough (Phase 2)*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 355.
- McOmish, D. 1996. *East Chisenbury: Ritual and Rubbish at the British Bronze Age-Iron Age Transition*. *Antiquity* 70 Pp.68-76.

- Meadows, I. 2005. *Tarmac Quarry Maxey: Assessment Report for Phases 1-3*. Northamptonshire Archaeology.
- Murphy, J. & Riley, J.P. 1962. A modified single solution method for the determination of phosphate in natural waters, *Anal. Chim. Acta* 27, 31-36.
- Needham, S. and Spence, T. 1996. *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede*. Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations 2, London.
- Patten, R. 2002. *An Archaeological Excavation at Tanholt Farm, Eyebury Quarry, Eye, Peterborough. Phase One*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 464.
- Patten, R. 2003. *Prehistoric & Roman Field Systems at Eye Quarry, Tanholt Farm, Peterborough: Phase Two*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 545.
- Patten, R. 2004. *Bronze Age & Romano-British Activity at Eye Quarry, Peterborough: Phase Three*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.268.
- Phoenix-Network 2002. *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation: Pode Hole (Extraction Area 5), Peterborough*. Phoenix Consulting (Archaeology) Ltd.
- Pryor, F.M.M. 1980. *Excavation at Fengate, Peterborough, England: The Third Report*, Northamptonshire Archaeological Society. Monograph 1. Royal Ontario Museum Archaeological Monograph 6.
- Pryor, F.M.M. 1984. *Excavation at Fengate, Peterborough, England: The Fourth Report*. Leicester/Toronto. Northamptonshire Archaeological Monograph 2/Royal Ontario Museum Archaeology Monograph 7.
- Riddler, I. D., forthcoming. The Technology of Antler, Bone, Horn and Ivory, in J. Bayley, *Crafts and Industries: a Review of the Archaeological Evidence to c AD 1600* London.
- Scheuer, L. and Black, S. 2000. *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. Academic Press, London.
- Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of animal bones*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Seager Smith, R., 2000. Worked Bone and Antler, in A. J. Lawson, *Potterne 1982-5: Animal Husbandry in Later Prehistoric Wiltshire*. Wessex Archaeology Report 17, Salisbury, 222-34.
- Silver I. A. 1969. The ageing of domestic animals, in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs E. S. (eds.), *Science in archaeology*, 2nd edition. London: Thames and Hudson: 283-301.
- Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Stevens, C. 1996. Archaeobotanical Remains, in Evans, C. and M. Knight. *The Butcher's Rise Ring-Ditches. Excavations at Barleycroft Farm, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 283: 61-83.
- Swaysland, C. 2003. The faunal remains, in Patten, R. *Excavations at Eye Quarry: Prehistoric & Roman Field System, Tanholt Farm, Peterborough. Phase II*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 545.
- Swaysland, C. 2004a. Faunal remains, in Patten, R. *Bronze Age & Romano-British Activity at Eye Quarry, Peterborough: Phase 3*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 633.
- Swaysland, C. 2004b. Faunal remains, in Webley, L. *Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Baston Quarry, Langtoft, Lincolnshire (Areas B to E)*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 656.
- Swaysland, C. 2005. Animal bone, in Williams, S. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Tanholt Farm, Eye Quarry, Peterborough*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 674.
- Swaysland, C. 2006. Faunal remains, in Beadsmore, E. *Elliott Site, Fengate, Peterborough. Archaeological Excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 734.
- Swaysland, C. 2007. Faunal Assemblages, in Cooper, A. and Edmonds, M. *Past and Present. Excavations at Broom, Bedfordshire 1996-2005*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit/Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Timberlake, S. 2007. *The Addenbrooke's Link Road, Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge: The 2007 Investigations, Site 3*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.803.
- Ubelaker, D.H. 1989. *Human Skeletal Remains: Excavation, Analysis, and Interpretation* Taraxacum Press, Washington, D.C.
- Van de Noort, R., Ellis, S., Taylor M. and Weir, D. 1995. Preservation of archeological sites in Van de Noort, R. and Ellis, S. *Wetland Heritage of Holderness – an archaeological survey*. Humber Wetlands Project.
- Von den Driesch, A. 1976. A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites, *Peabody Museum Bulletin* 1. Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.
- Wotherspoon, M. 2003. *Archaeological Investigations Land Off the Broadlands, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire* Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust



Figure 1. Site location plan

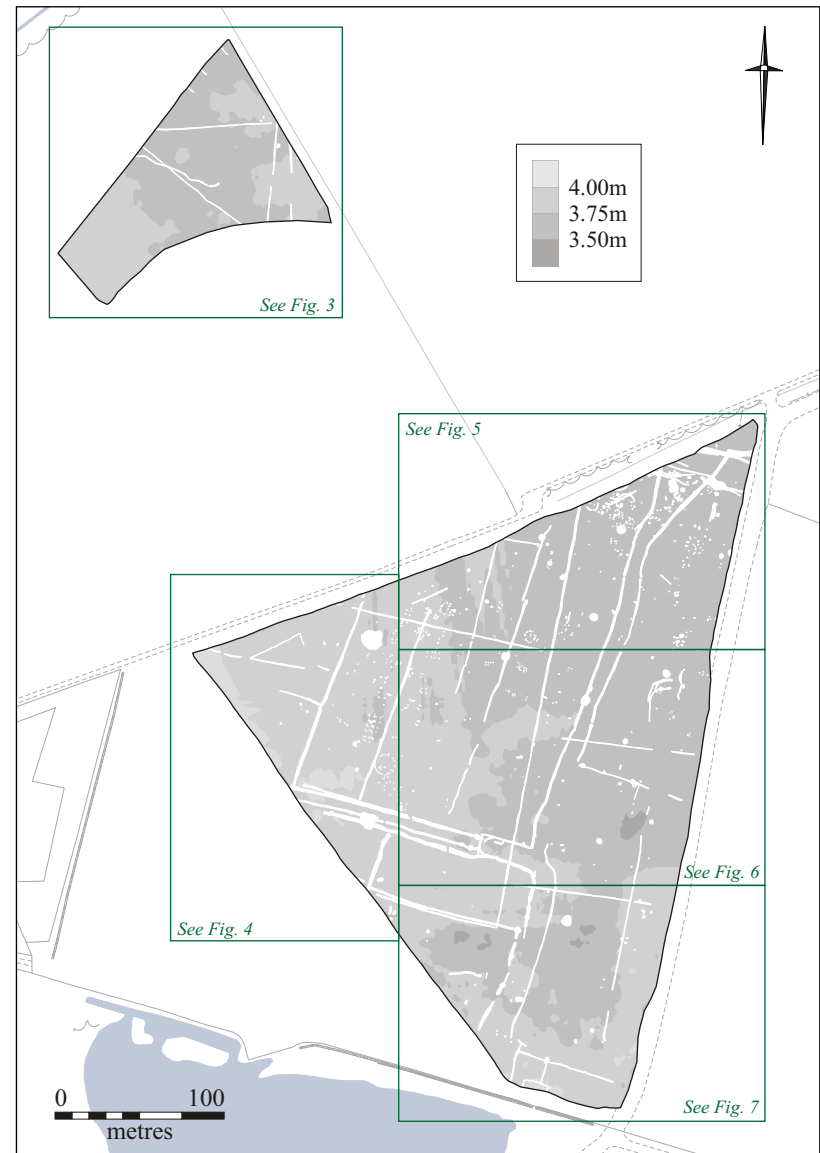
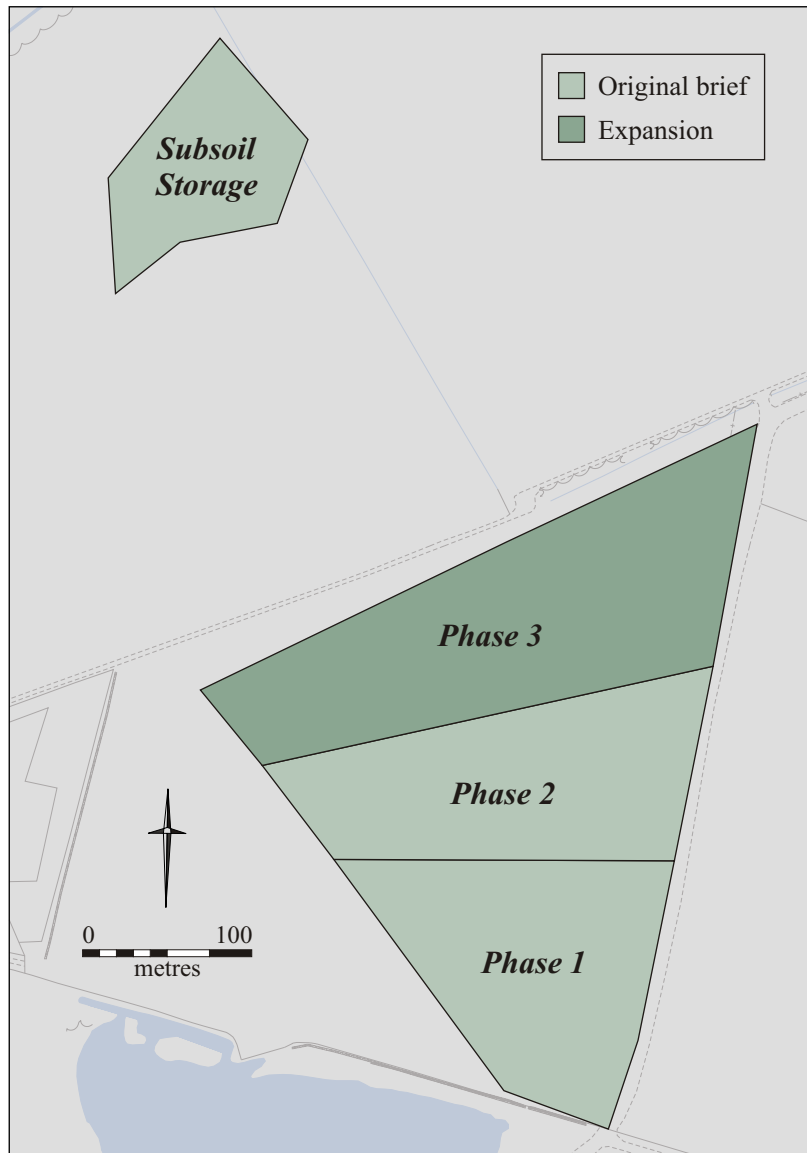


Figure 2. Quarry phasing and topography



Figure 3. Archaeological features and excavated slots in the Subsoil Storage Area

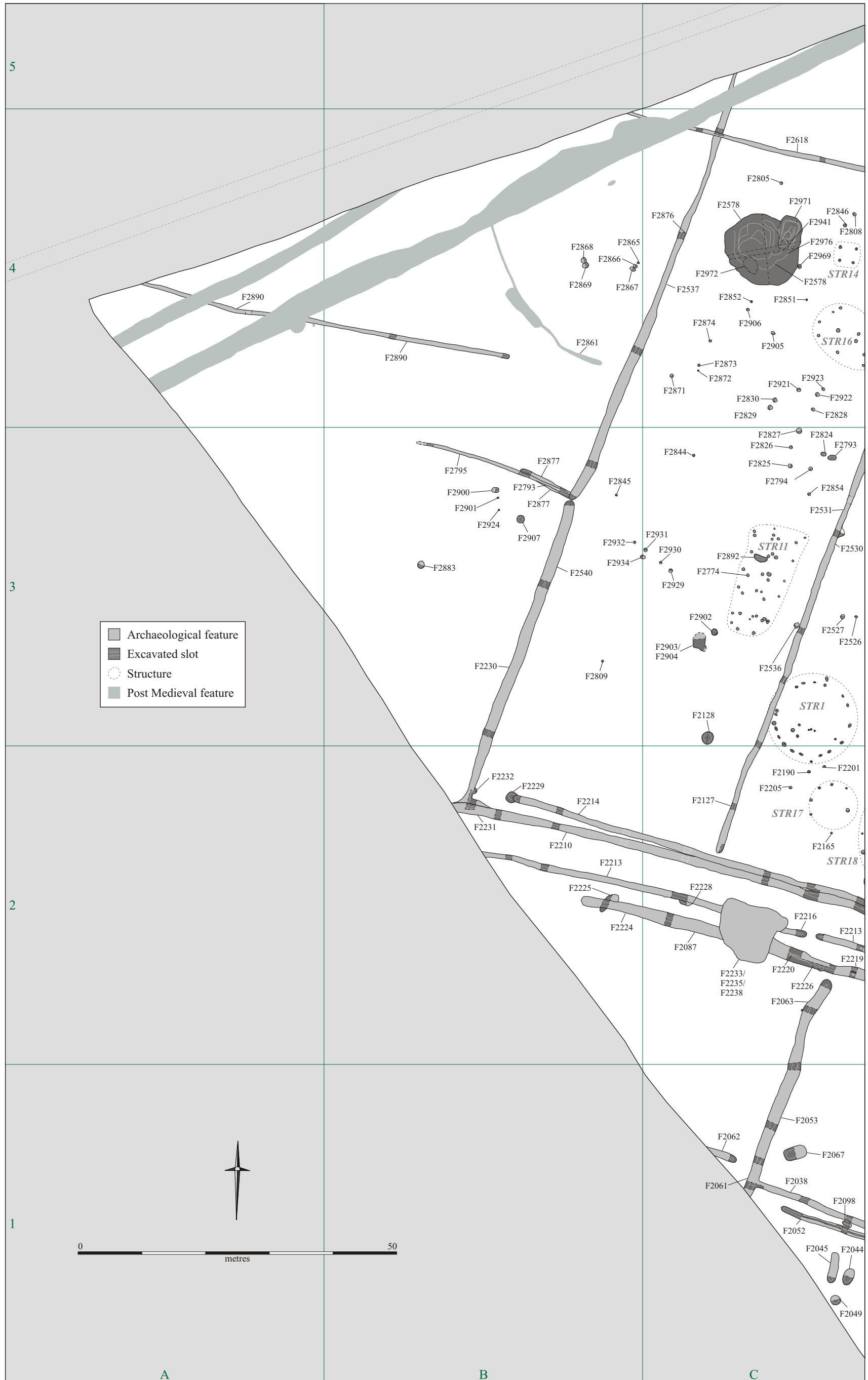


Figure 4. Archaeological features and excavated slots in western Phases 1-3



Figure 5. Archaeological features and excavated slots in northern Phase 3

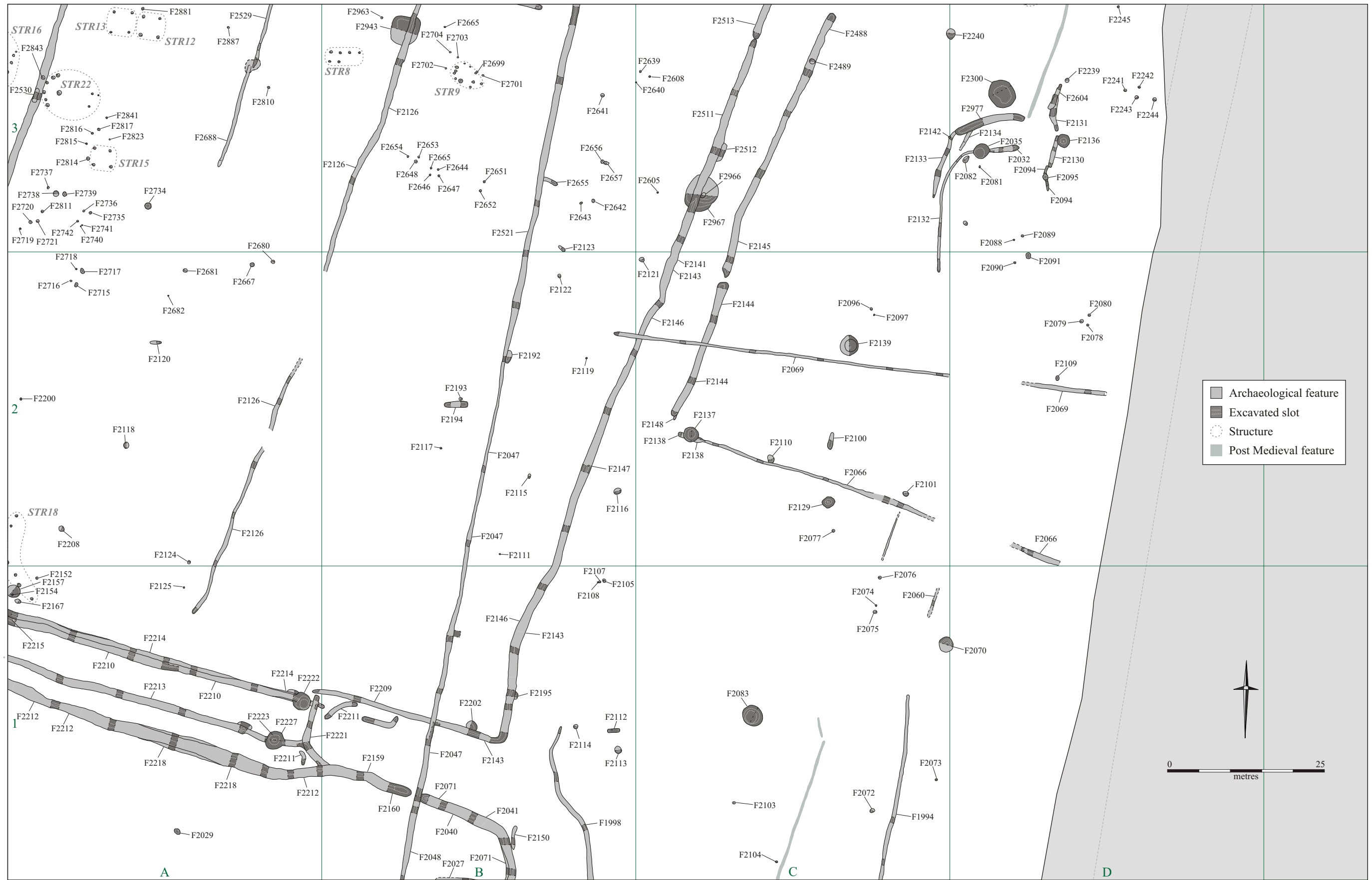


Figure 6. Archaeological features and excavated slots in eastern Phases 1-3

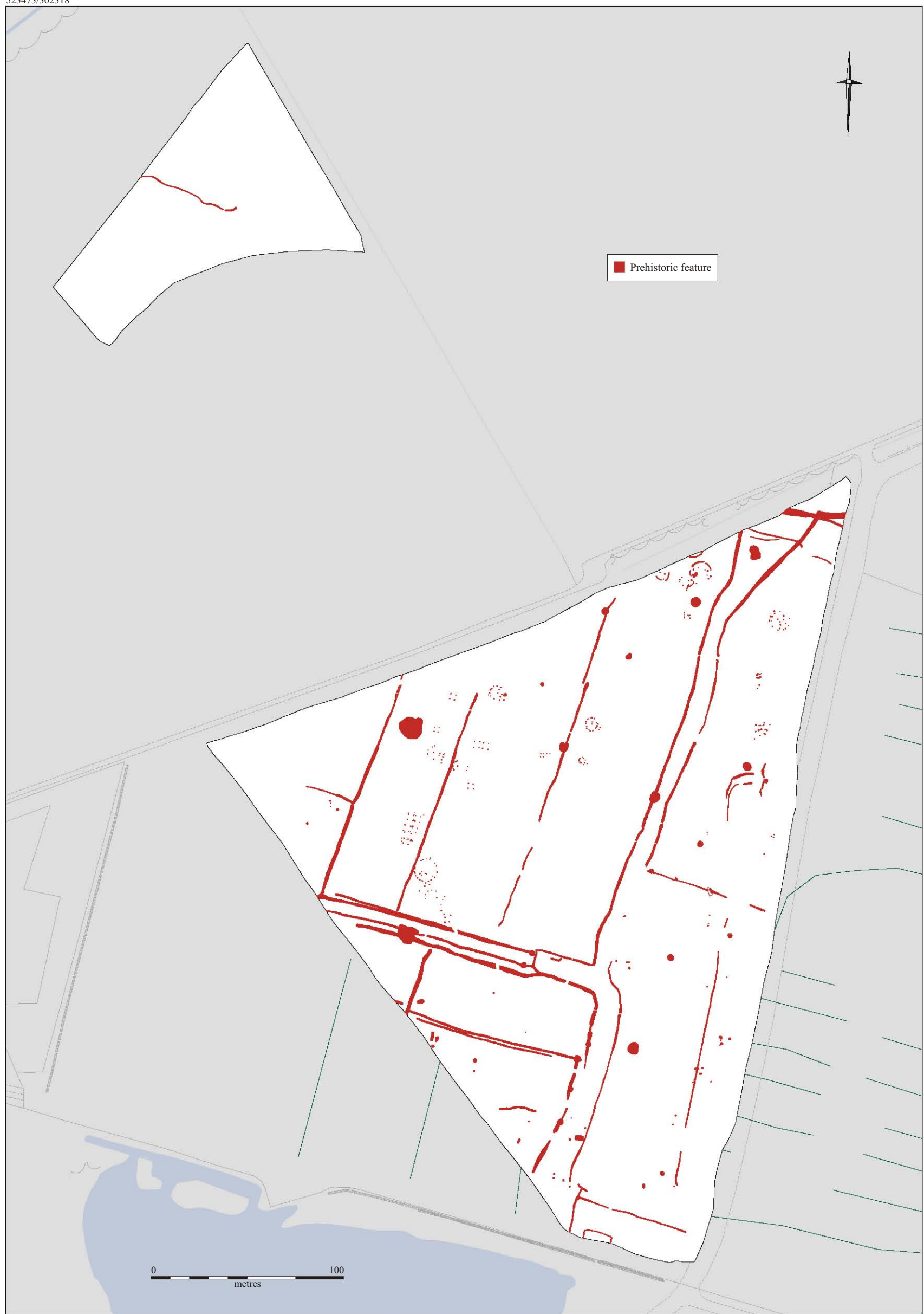


Figure 8. Plan of prehistoric features

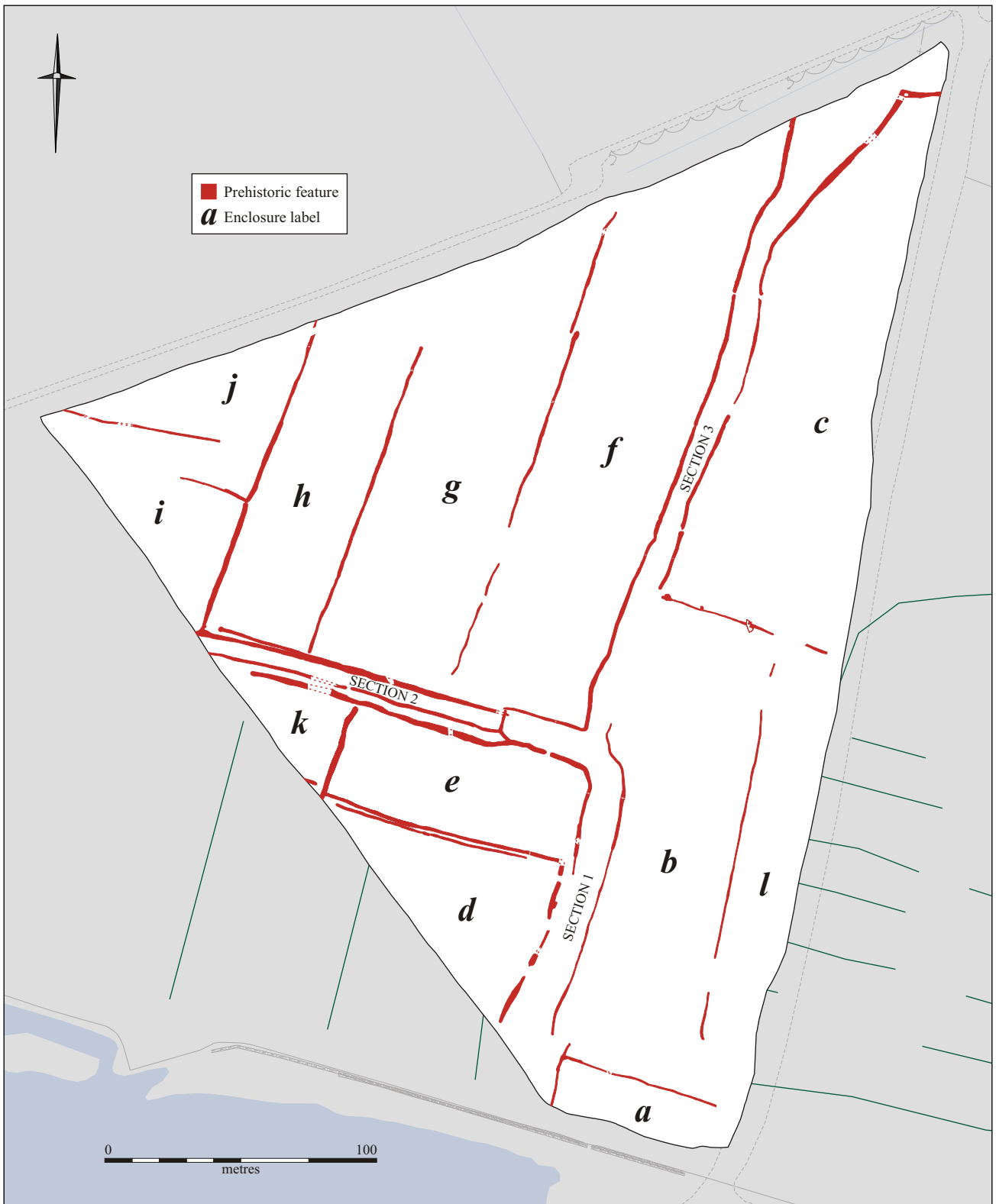


Figure 9. Plan of Bronze Age drove way and field system

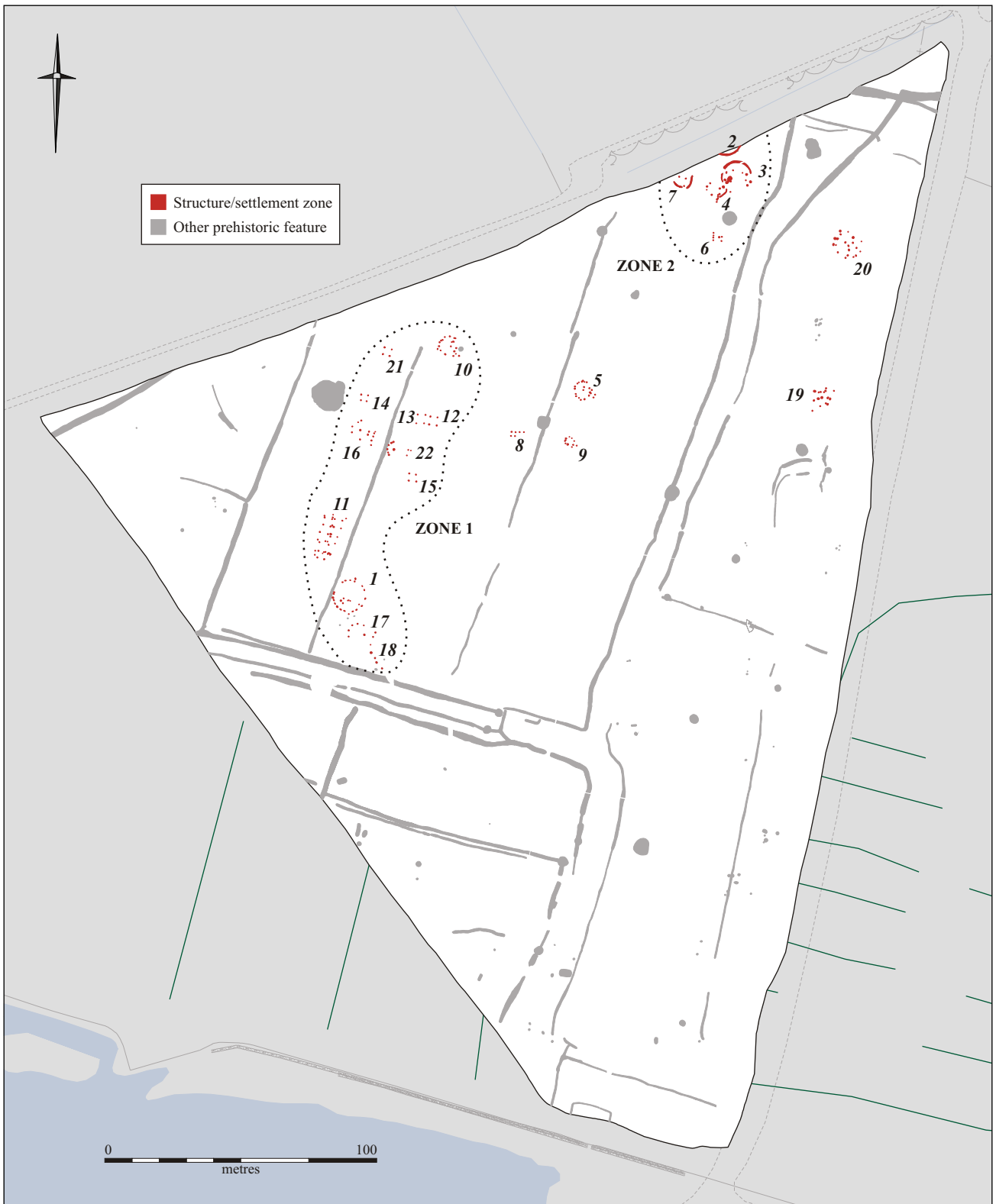


Figure 10. Plan of settlement zones and structures

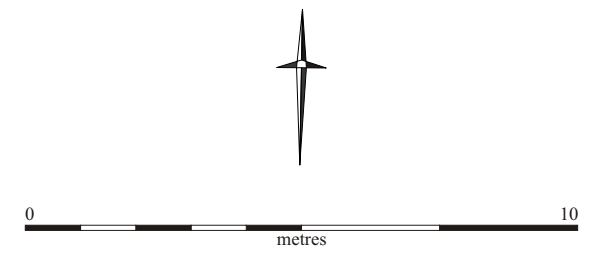
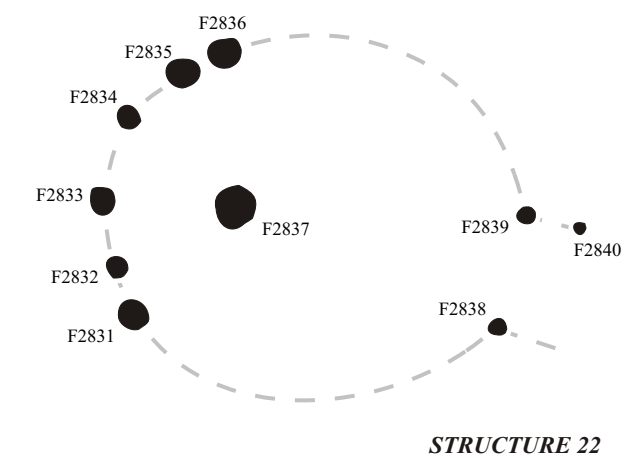
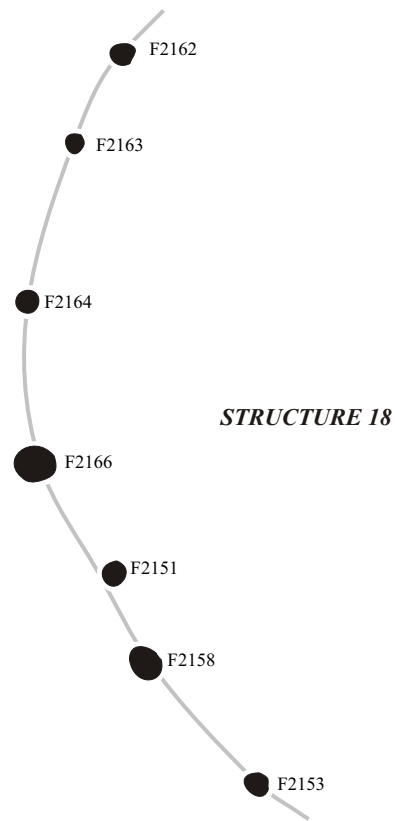
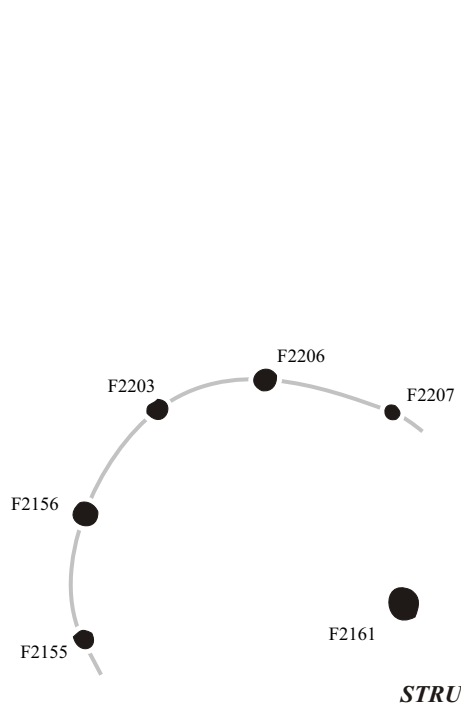
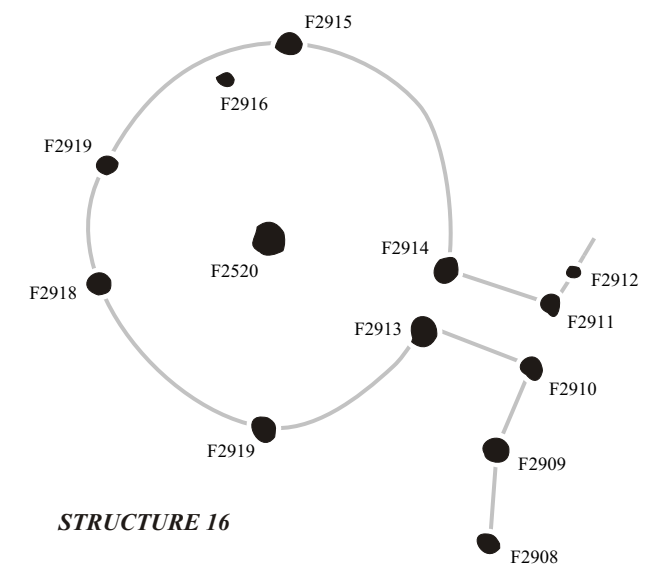
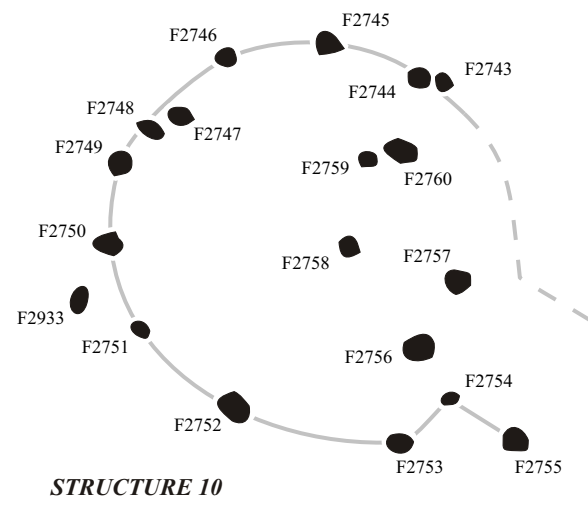
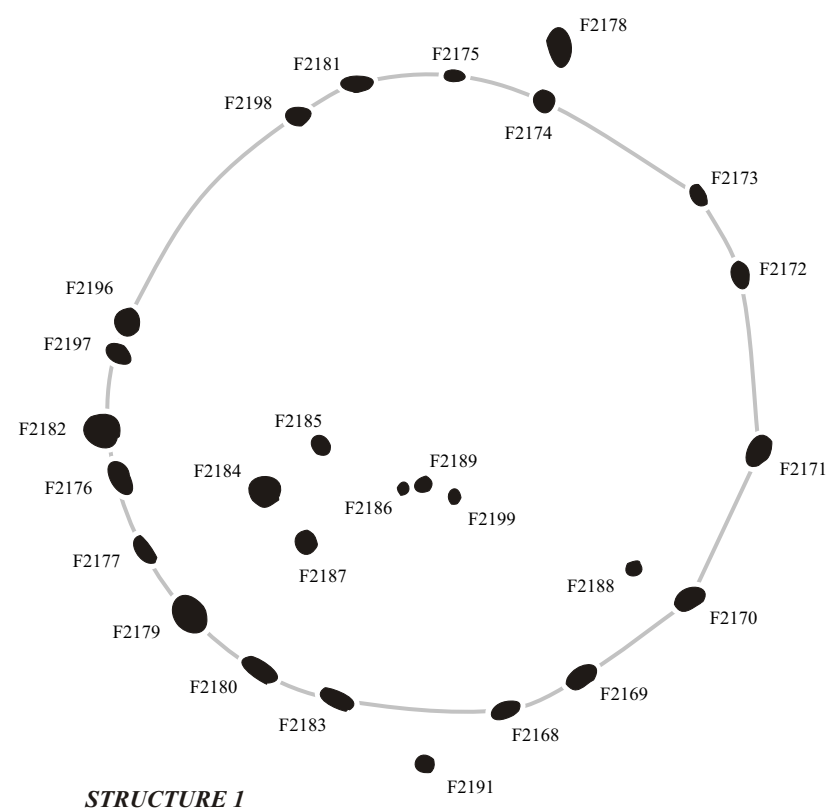


Figure 11. Roundhouses

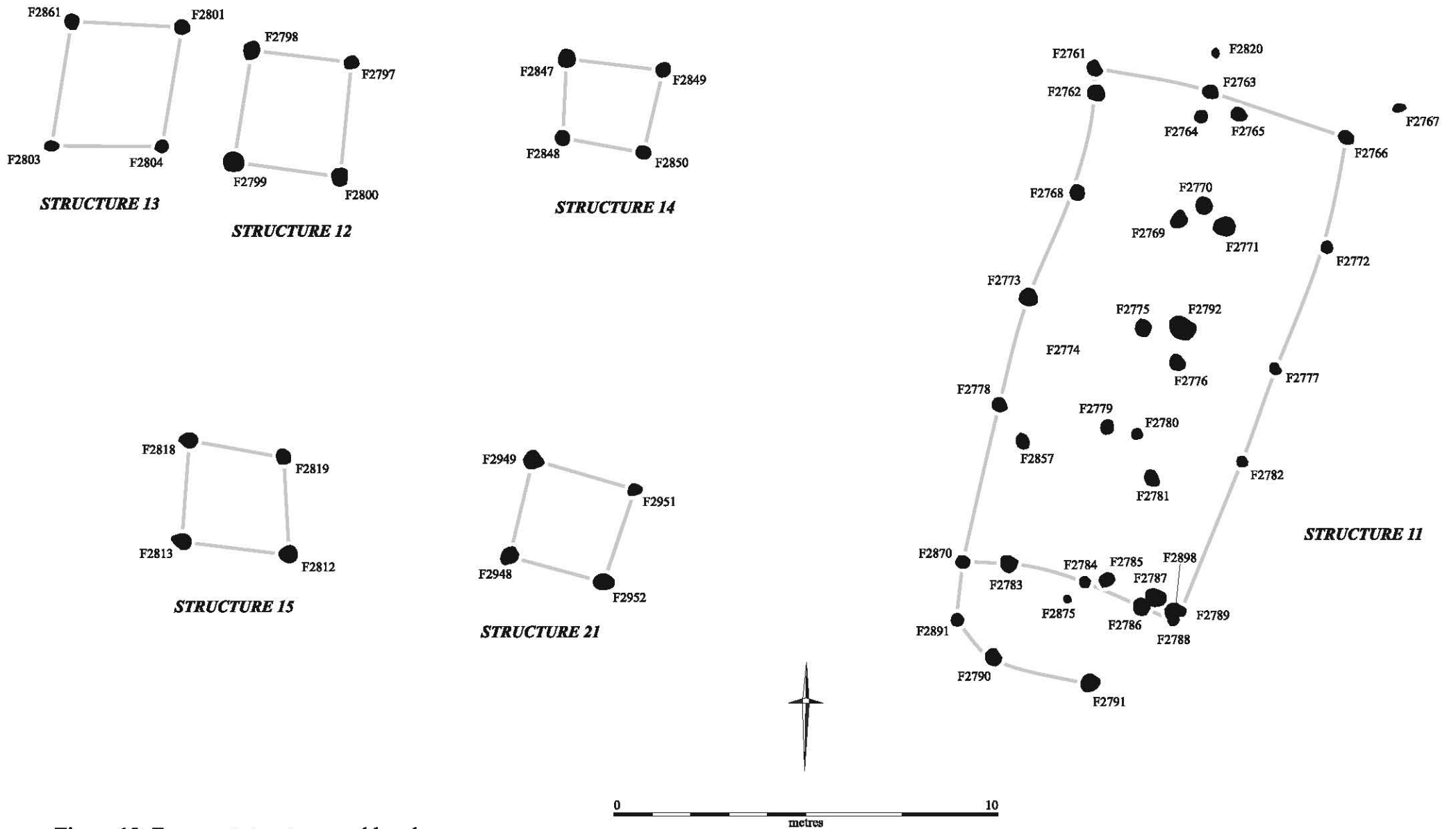


Figure 12. Four-post structures and longhouse

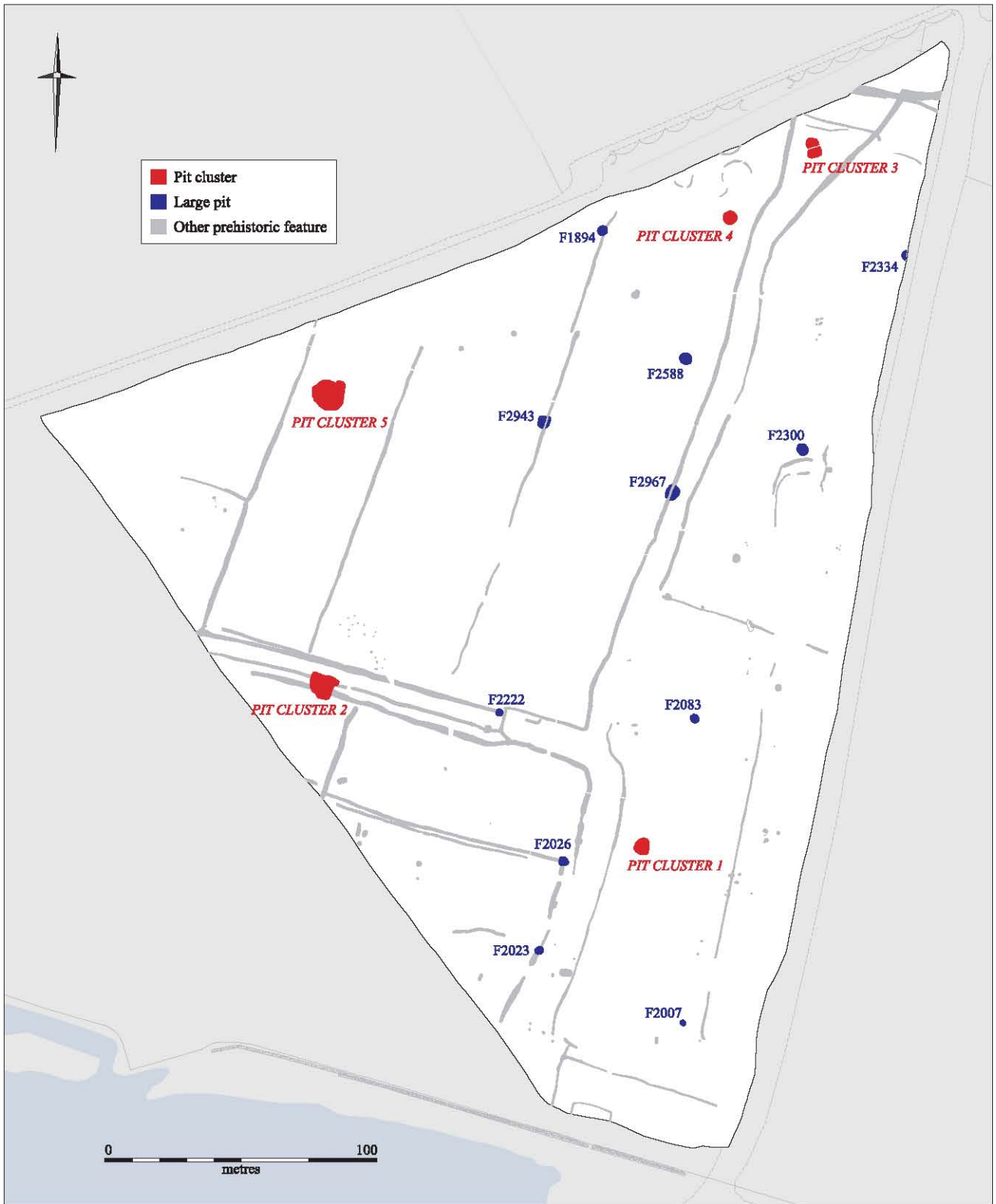


Figure 13. Plan of pit clusters and large pits

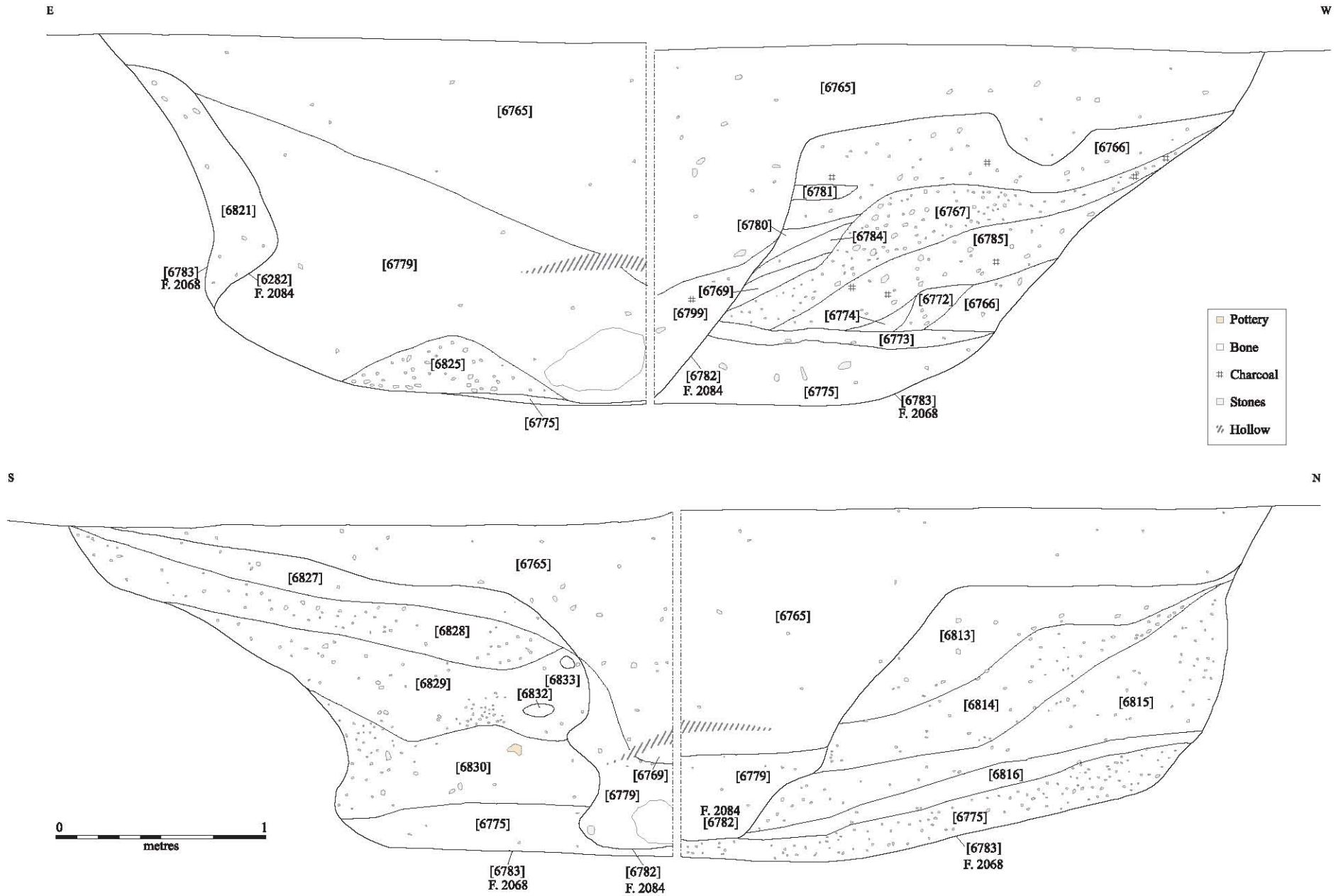


Figure 14. Sections of Pit Cluster 1

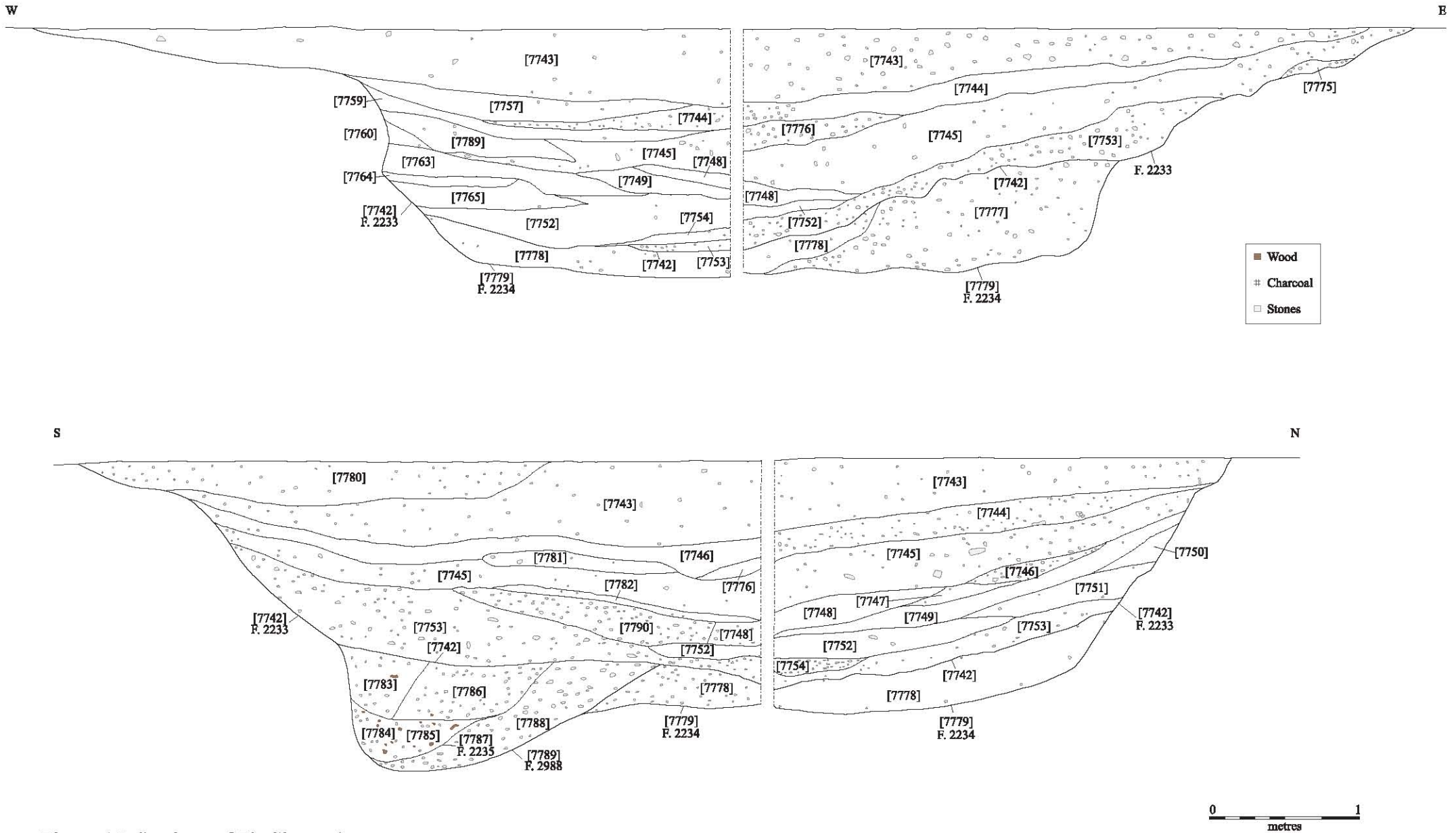


Figure 15. Sections of Pit Cluster 2

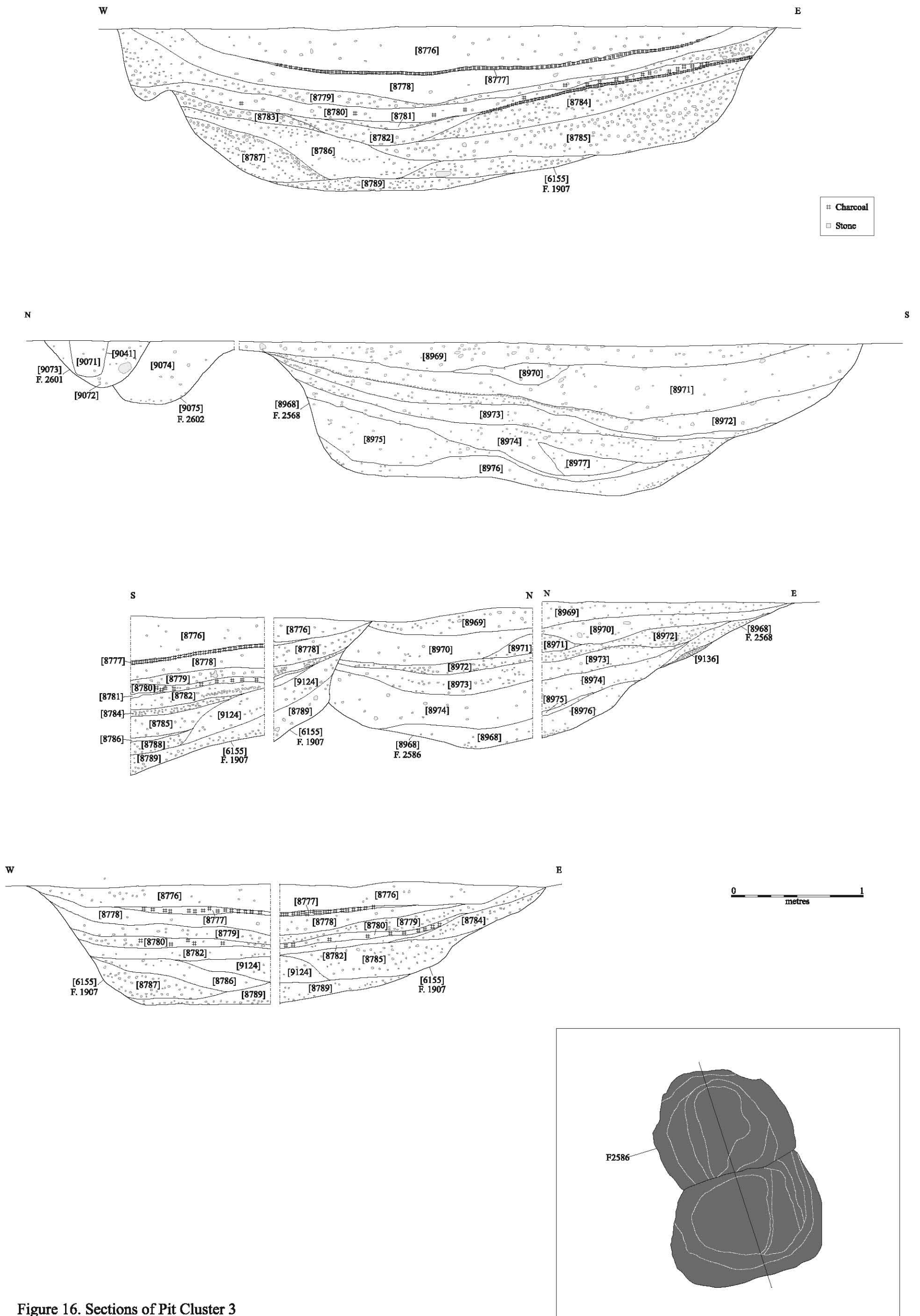


Figure 16. Sections of Pit Cluster 3

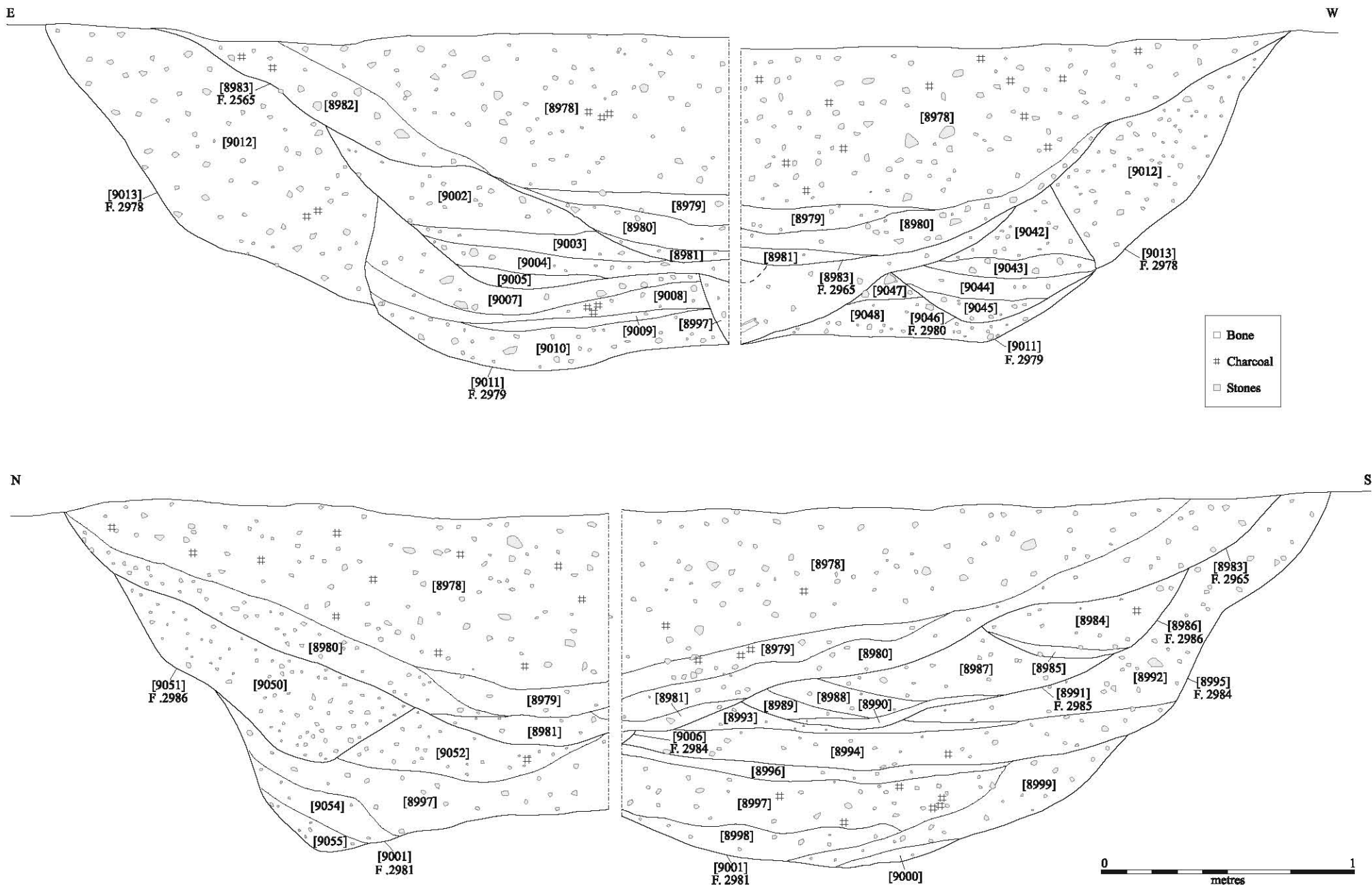


Figure 17. Sections of Pit Cluster 4

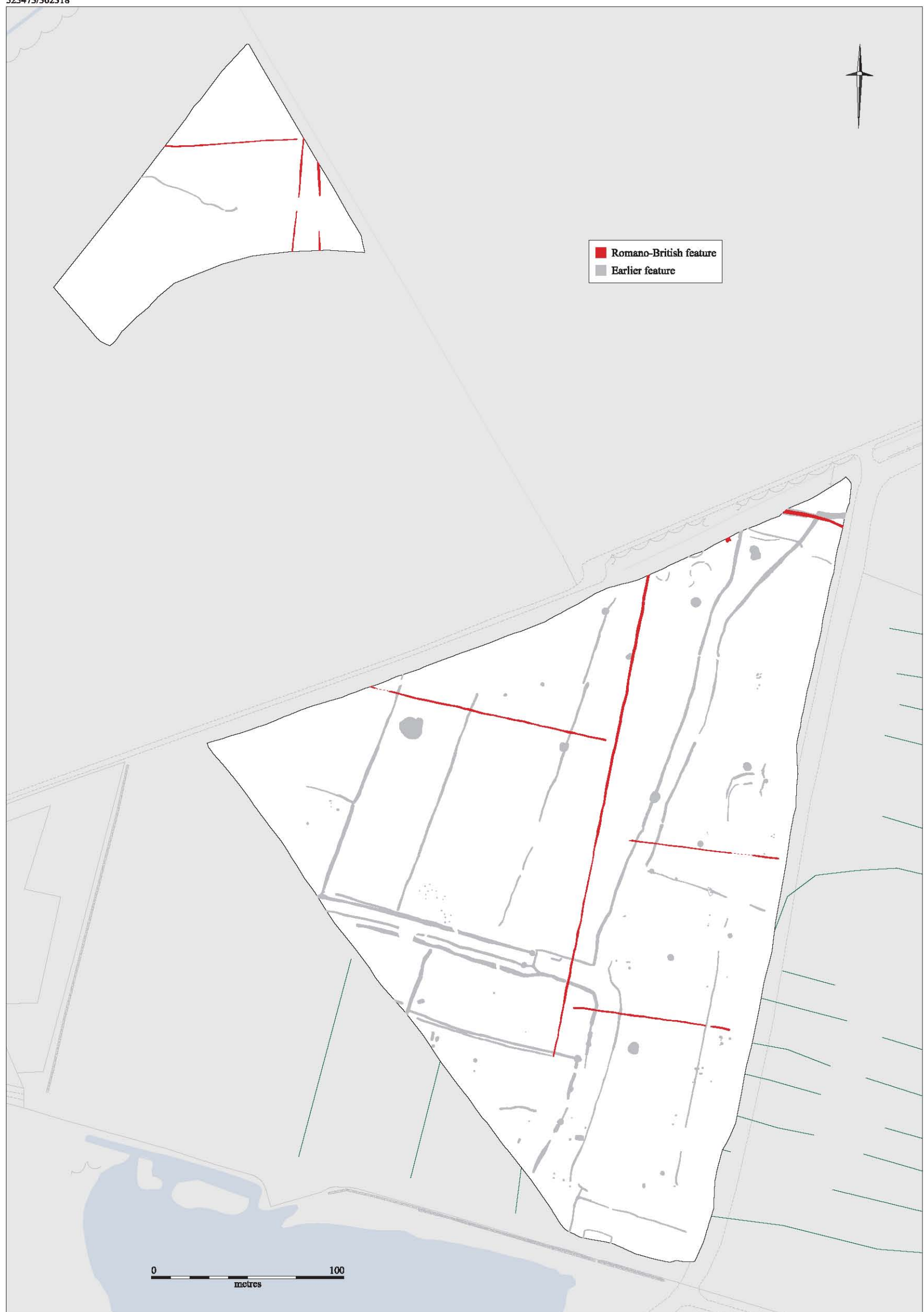


Figure 19. Plan of Romano-British features

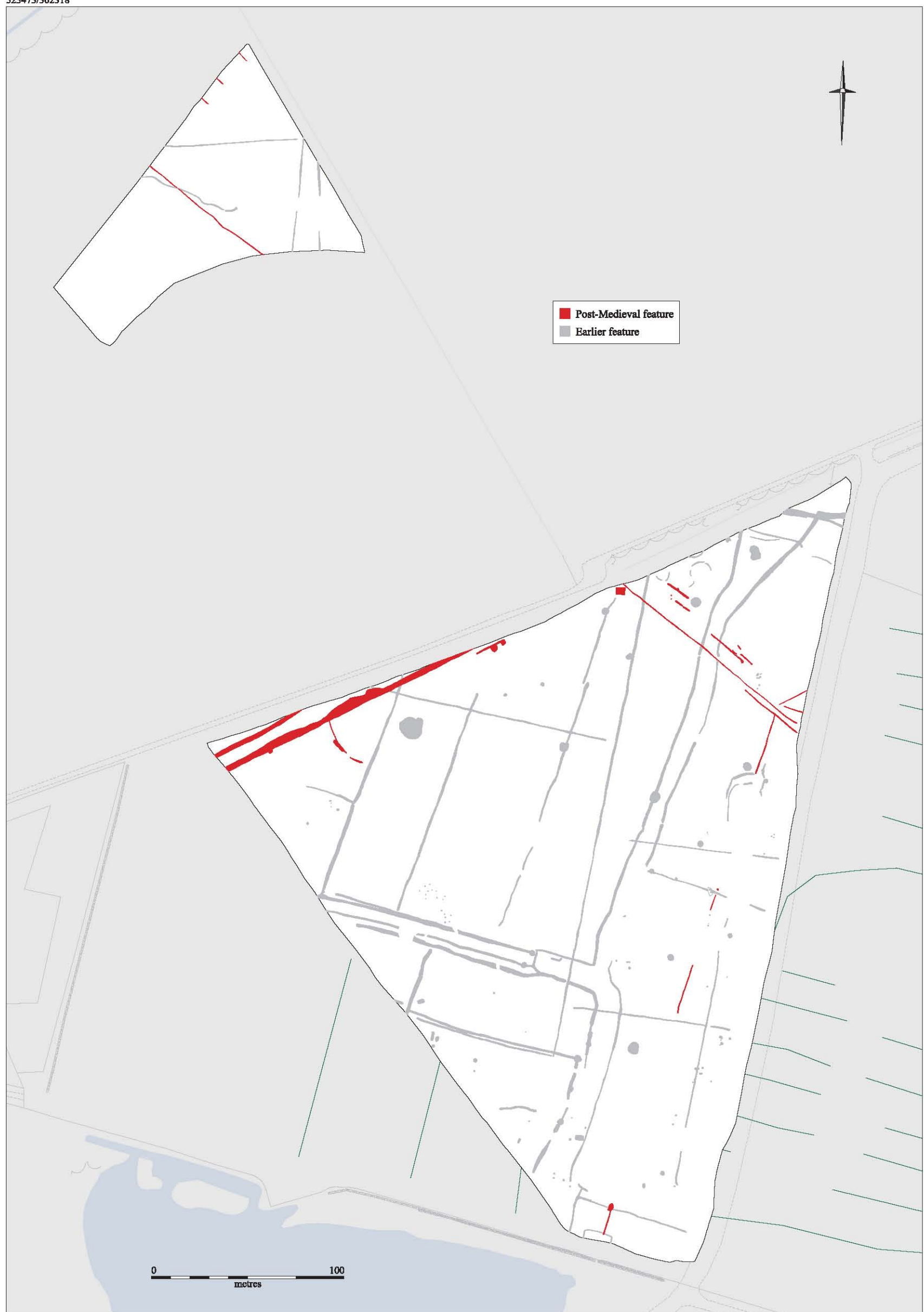


Figure 20. Plan of post-Medieval features

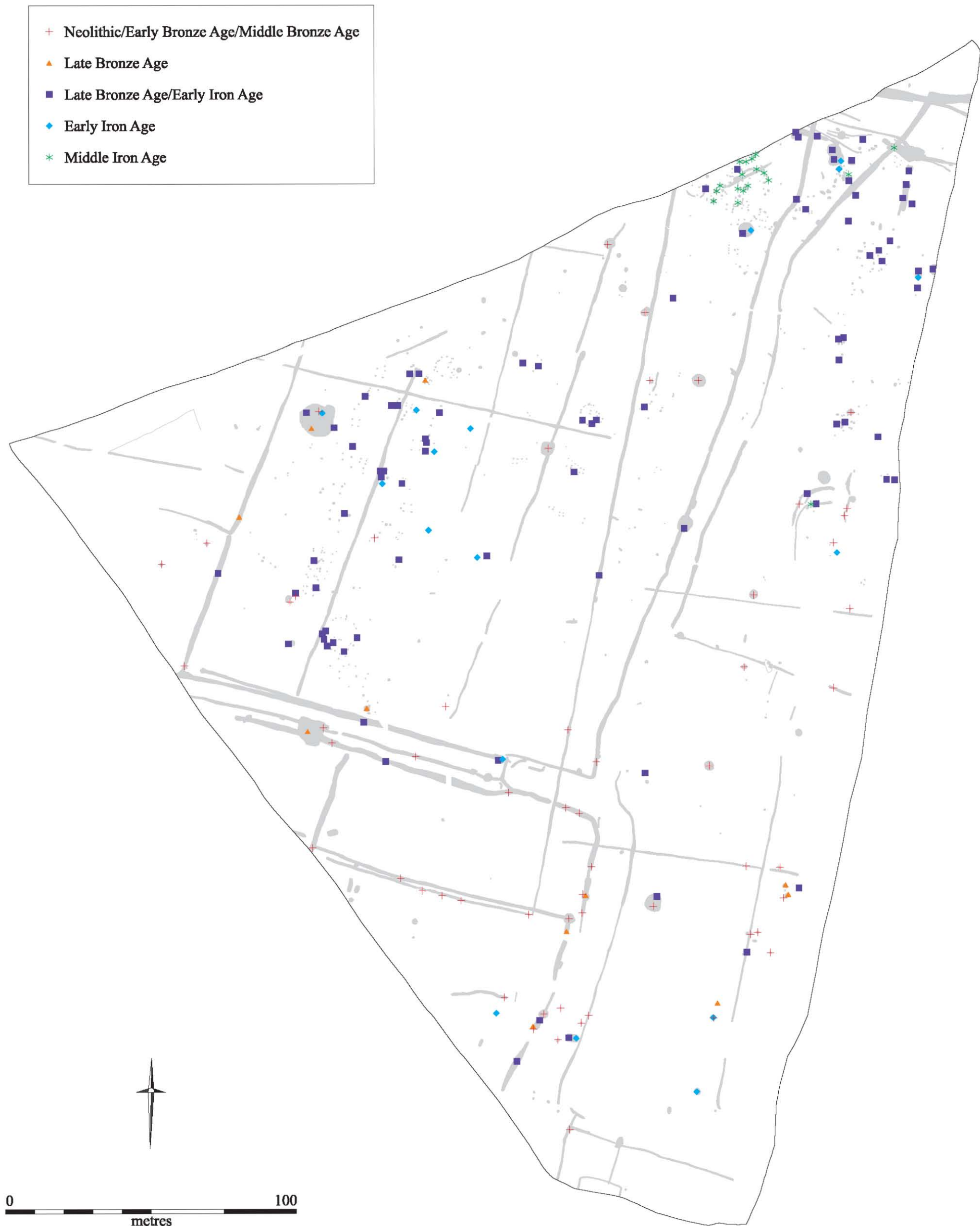


Figure 21. Prehistoric pottery distribution



Figure 22. Neolithic - Middle Bronze Age pottery distribution



Plate 1. The terminals of the palisade ditch F. 2046 and F.2052 (in part the post fill has been removed)



Plate 2. Pit Cluster 1 showing the deposit of animal bones which included pieces of auroch bone



Plate 3. Burial [7813] in F2238 and later droveway ditch F2216

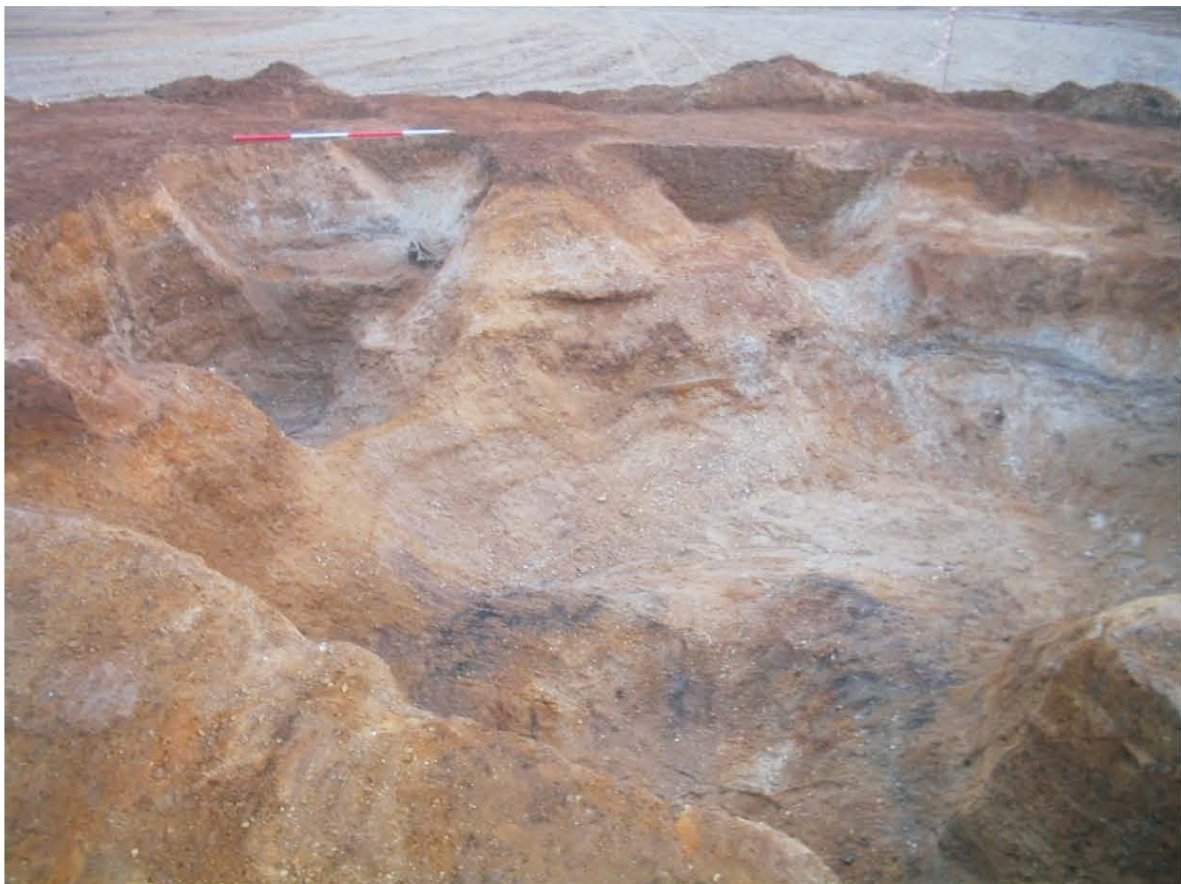


Plate 4. Pit Cluster 2 with the remains of burial [7813] in the upper left corner and later ditch



Plate 5. Pit Cluster 5 during excavation

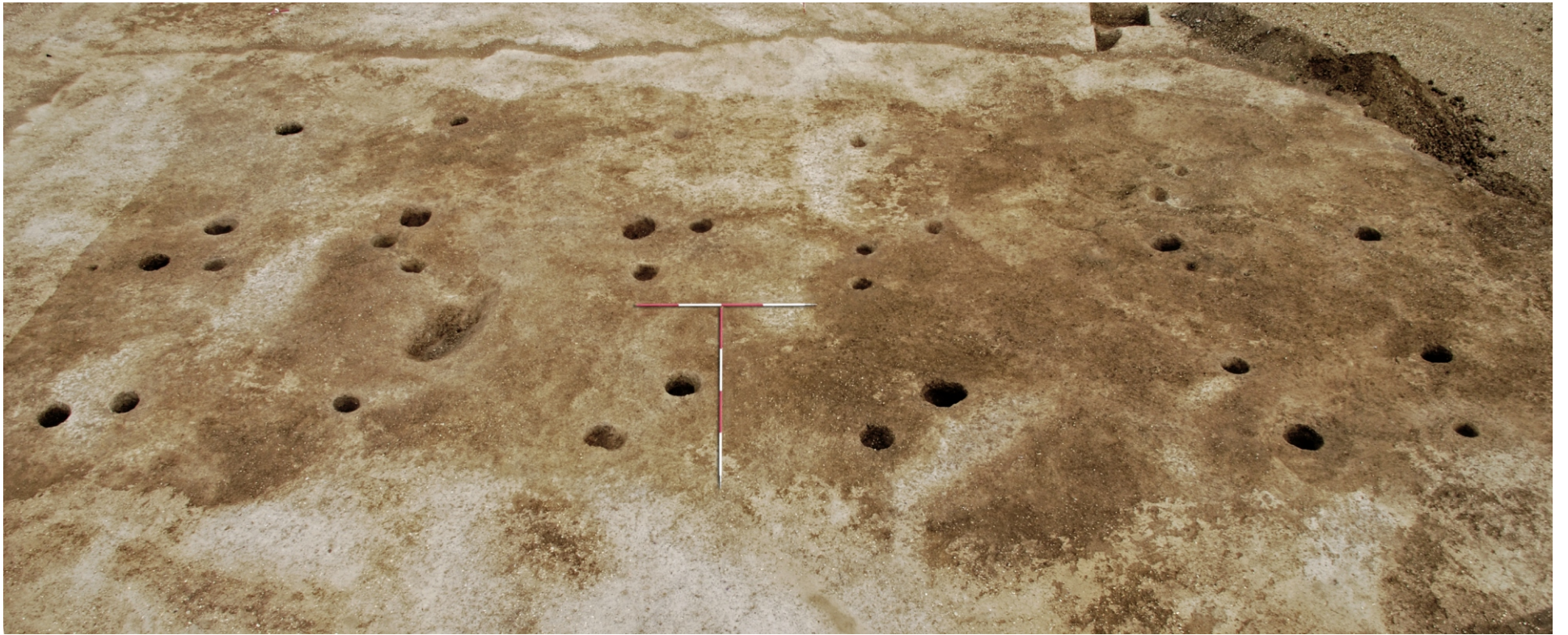


Plate 6. The longhouse - Structure II



Plate 7. The middle Iron Age ring gullies in Settlement Zone 2



Plate 8. Antler cheek piece from F2972